



# St. Asaph Solar Farm, Denbighshire

## Updated Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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## Basis of Report

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## Executive Summary

In November 2024, SLR Consulting was commissioned by Anesco Limited to undertake an updated Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment in relation to a proposed solar farm development on land at Cefn Meiriadog, St Asaph, Denbighshire, North Wales. This report comments on the evolution of the historic environment both within the Site and its wider surroundings and identifies historic assets within the Site or any historic assets beyond the Site boundary that may potentially be affected by the development proposals. Both physical and non-physical effects, as a result to changes in setting of designated assets, are then assessed.

This assessment has concluded that the footprint of the proposed development would not directly impact upon any designated historic asset. There are no previously recorded non-designated historic asset within the Site boundary of the solar farm. Geophysical surveys, covering the entire Site boundary of the solar farm, have not recorded any anomalies of an archaeological origin within the Site.

The geophysical surveys have recorded both post-medieval and modern agricultural features within the Site, which include ridge and furrow, drainage features, and modern cultivation remains. Such remains would retain little, if any, evidential interest and would be of accordingly low significance. The examination of such remains under archaeological conditions would contribute little further to our understanding of the agricultural practices of these periods and / or of local land-use. Such remains would not be anticipated to comprise assets of the highest significance, and they would not warrant preservation *in situ* or otherwise preclude development within the Site.

There is a possible non-designated historic asset within the footprint of the proposed grid connection route. This asset comprises the possible Varae-Kanovium Roman road (HER no.: 46820 to 46827). Any remains of the Roman road would be underlying the modern deposits which make-up the modern B5381, and such remains may have been truncated by centuries of use, resurfacing and improvement works along the road. Any remains associated with a Roman road would not be anticipated to comprise assets of the highest significance, and they would not warrant preservation *in situ* or otherwise preclude development within the Site. However, archaeological mitigation in the form of an archaeological watching brief / monitoring would be required during groundworks associated with the grid connection cable trenches along the B5381. This archaeological work would need to be agreed with Heneb through a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prior to any groundworks within the footprint of the possible Roman road.

This assessment, undertaken in full accordance with the guidance provided by Cadw, has concluded that proposals would result in no harm to the significance of any historic assets due to a change to setting. Nor would the proposals diminish the ability to appreciate the significance of any nearby historic assets.



## Crynodeb Gweithredol

Ym mis Tachwedd 2024, comisiynwyd SLR Consulting gan Anesco Limited i gynnal Asesiad Diogelu'r Amgylchedd Hanesyddol wedi'i ddiweddarau ar ffurf desg mewn perthynas â datblygiad fferm solar arfaethedig ar dir yng Nghefn Meiriadog, Llanelwy, Sir Ddinbych, Gogledd Cymru. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn rhoi sylwadau ar esblygiad yr amgylchedd hanesyddol o fewn y Safle a'i amgylchoedd ehangach ac yn nodi asedau hanesyddol o fewn y Safle neu unrhyw asedau hanesyddol y tu hwnt i ffin y Safle a allai gael eu heffeithio gan y cynigion datblygu. Asesir effeithiau corfforol ac anghorfforol, o ganlyniad i newidiadau yn lleoliad asedau dynodedig.

Mae'r asesiad hwn wedi dod i'r casgliad na fyddai ôl troed y datblygiad arfaethedig yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar unrhyw ased hanesyddol dynodedig. Nid oes unrhyw ased hanesyddol nad yw wedi'i ddynodi wedi'i gofnodi o'r blaen o fewn ffin y Safle ar gyfer y fferm solar. Nid yw arolygon geoffisegol, a gwmpasodd ffin gyfan y Safle, wedi cofnodi unrhyw anghysonderau o darddiad archeolegol o fewn y Safle.

Mae'r arolygon geoffisegol wedi cofnodi nodweddion amaethyddol ôl-ganoloesol a modern o fewn y Safle, gan gynnwys rhychau a rhigiau, nodweddion draenio, a gweddillion amaethu modern. Byddai'r gweddillion hyn yn cadw ychydig iawn, os o gwbl, o ddiddordeb tystiolaethol ac felly'n cael eu hystyried o arwyddocâd isel. Ni fyddai archwilio'r gweddillion hyn o dan amodau archeolegol yn cyfrannu llawer pellach at ein dealltwriaeth o arferion amaethyddol y cyfnodau hyn a/neu ddefnydd tir lleol. Ni ddisgwylir y byddai'r gweddillion hyn yn cynnwys asedau o'r arwyddocâd uchaf, ac ni fyddent yn haeddu eu cadw yn eu lle nac yn atal datblygiad o fewn y Safle.

Mae'n bosibl bod ased hanesyddol nad yw wedi'i ddynodi o fewn ôl troed y llwybr cysylltiad grid arfaethedig. Mae'r ased hwn yn cynnwys ffordd Rufeinig bosibl Varae-Kanovium (rhif HER: 46820 i 46827). Byddai unrhyw weddillion o'r ffordd Rufeinig yn gorwedd o dan y dyddodion modern sy'n ffurfio'r B5381 modern, ac efallai bod y gweddillion hyn wedi'u torri gan ganrifoedd o ddefnydd, ailwynebu a gwaith gwella ar hyd y ffordd. Ni ddisgwylir y byddai unrhyw weddillion sy'n gysylltiedig â ffordd Rufeinig yn cynnwys asedau o'r arwyddocâd uchaf, ac ni fyddent yn haeddu eu cadw yn eu lle nac yn atal datblygiad o fewn y Safle. Fodd bynnag, byddai angen lliniaru archeolegol ar ffurf briff gwyllo archeolegol / monitro yn ystod y gwaith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r ffosydd cebl cysylltiad grid ar hyd y B5381. Byddai angen cytuno ar y gwaith archeolegol hwn gyda Heneb drwy Gynllun Ysgrifenedig o Ymchwiliad (WSI) cyn unrhyw waith tir o fewn ôl troed y ffordd Rufeinig bosibl.

Mae'r asesiad hwn, a gynhaliwyd yn unol yn llawn â'r canllawiau a ddarperir gan Cadw, wedi dod i'r casgliad na fyddai'r cynigion yn achosi unrhyw niwed i arwyddocâd unrhyw asedau hanesyddol oherwydd newid yn y lleoliad. Ni fyddai'r cynigion ychwaith yn lleihau'r gallu i werthfawrogi arwyddocâd unrhyw asedau hanesyddol cyfagos.



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## Appendices

### **Appendix A      Gazetteer of Designated Historic Assets Assessed to Stage 1**

#### A.1    Stage 1 Assessment

### **Appendix B      Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record (HER) Data**

### **Appendix C      Photographs**

### **Appendix D      Geophysical Surveys**

#### D.1    2022 Geophysical Survey

#### D.2    2023 Geophysical Survey

### **Appendix E      Proposed Development Plan**



## Acronyms and Abbreviations

|        |                                                                       |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| aOD    | Above Ordnance Datum                                                  |
| ClfA   | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists                                |
| CPAT   | Clywd-Powys Archaeological Trust (now Heneb: Clwyd-Powys Archaeology) |
| DCC    | Denbighshire County Council                                           |
| DSM    | Digital Surface Model                                                 |
| DTM    | Digital Terrain Model                                                 |
| FAME   | Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers                   |
| HEDBA  | Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment                            |
| HER    | Historic Environment Record                                           |
| LIDAR  | Light Detection and Ranging                                           |
| LDP    | Local Development Plan                                                |
| MW     | Megawatts                                                             |
| NGR    | National Grid Reference                                               |
| NMRW   | National Monuments Record Wales                                       |
| PPW    | Planning Policy Wales                                                 |
| RVT    | Relief Visualization Toolbox                                          |
| RCAHMW | Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales     |
| SLRM   | Simplified Local Relief Model                                         |
| SVF    | Sky-View Factor                                                       |
| TAN    | Technical Advice Note                                                 |
| WSI    | Written Scheme of Investigation                                       |



## 1.0 Introduction

In November 2024, SLR Consulting Limited was commissioned by Anesco Limited (the Client) to prepare an updated Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) in relation to a proposed solar farm development on land at Cefn Meiriadog, St Asaph, Denbighshire, North Wales (NGR: SJ 02108 72682 & SJ 02663 72556) (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'; **Figure 1**).

### 1.1 The Site

The Site is largely rural and agricultural, with mixed pastures and arable fields enclosed with mature hedgerows. The approximate centre of the of the western block is at grid reference SJ 02108 72682 and the approximate centre of the eastern block is at grid reference SJ 02663 72556. The Site lies approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its highest point.

The Site also includes a grid connection route. The route starts at grid reference SJ 02654 73128, heading north-east along Cefn Road to SJ 03135 73850, before turning west and running along Glascoed Road (B5381) to the junction with Cwttir Lane at grid reference SJ 02079 73919, the route then heads northwards along Cwttir Lane and enters the existing St Asaph substation at grid reference SJ 02173 74207.

### 1.2 The Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises a ground mounted photovoltaic solar farm with an electrical generating capacity over 21 megawatts (MW) together with associated equipment, infrastructure, and ancillary works (see **Appendix E**). SLR Consulting undertook a HEDBA in September 2022, which was subsequently updated in March 2024, November 2024, April 2025, and June 2025 due to several changes to the proposed development and red line boundary. This current updated HEDBA reflects changes to the proposed red line boundary.

### 1.3 Scope of Report

This updated HEDBA takes into account the above changes to the proposed development in respect to historic assets of an archaeological and built heritage nature. It identifies known and anticipated historic assets within the Site, and its vicinity, and provides a level of assessment sufficient to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposals upon the significance of known or potential historic assets, in accordance with the Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (2024), Paragraph 6.1.26 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24 (2017), Paragraphs 4.7 and 4.8. The potential effects of development are discussed in accordance with terminology of PPW and TAN 24.

This HEDBA is also supported by the results of two geophysical surveys (**Appendix D**) which were undertaken in May 2022 and December 2023 by Magnitude Surveys.

### 1.4 Statutory Pre-Application Consultation

Statutory pre-application consultation comments were received by Heneb (archaeological advisors to local planning authority) in May 2025 and by Cadw in June 2025. These responses are outlined below.

#### 1.4.1 Heneb Comments

Heneb confirmed that:

*No significant archaeological sites or impacts were identified within main the solar farm sites where panels will be placed and no additional mitigation was required in these locations.*



However, the introduction of the grid connection route to the proposed development would require some specific archaeological mitigation as Glascoed Road (B5381) is:

*... known to overlie the former course of a Roman road, and sections of this earlier road stone surface and kerb have been recorded during other developments in the area. The excavation of cable trenches either side and under Glascoed Road may therefore impact traces of this Roman road.*

The archaeological mitigation would comprise an archaeological watching brief / monitoring during groundworks associated with the cable trenches. This work would be conditioned and undertaken during the construction phase of the project.

#### **1.4.2 Cadw Comments**

Cadw stated that:

*A historic environment desk-based assessment for the proposed development has been produced by SLR (updated on the 25 April 2025). This considers the impact of the proposed development on the above designated historic assets that are inside 3km of the application area. This work concludes that the proposed solar farm will not have a significant impact on these designated historic assets. We concur with this conclusion.*

Therefore, no further reporting or work will be required in relation to impacts upon designated historic assets.

### **1.5 Standards**

The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with all relevant statute, policy, and guidance, including PPW (2024), TAN 24 (2017), the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (2020), Cadw's *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* (2011), and *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017).

The assessment was originally undertaken by Gwyneth McCullough ACIfA, Project Archaeology & Heritage Consultant, reviewed by Lauren O'Toole ACIfA, Senior Archaeology & Heritage Consultant, and approved by Chris Morley MCIfA, Technical Director – Archaeology & Heritage. This updated assessment has been undertaken by James Evans MCIfA, Associate Archaeology & Heritage Consultant, SLR Consulting.

SLR Consulting is a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME).

SLR Consulting is ISO 9001 certified and operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner.



## 2.0 Methodology

### 2.1 Data Procurement

#### 2.1.1 Study Areas

For the purposes of baseline data collection, a 1km study area was utilised for archaeological remains. Whereas, for built historic assets, a 3km study area was utilised for designated historic assets.

#### 2.1.2 Sources

The following sources have been consulted:

- Cof Cymru – Cadw website, for depictions and associated record descriptions of designated historic assets in Wales;
- the Heneb: Clwyd-Powys Archaeology Historic Environment Record (HER), for monuments and events data;
- the National Monuments Record Wales (NMRW), held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), for any additional data about monuments and buildings;
- the Data Map Wales website's library of open access LiDAR data (DSM and DTM);
- the reports and data from the 2022 and 2024 geophysical surveys, undertaken by Magnitude Surveys, across the Site boundary;
- historic cartographic sources, including large-scale county surveys, tithe mapping and early Ordnance Survey editions;
- the Welsh Government Aerial Photographs Officer for available aerial photographs;
- other online resources, including: the British Geological Survey; the Cranfield University Soilscape viewer; and the National Library of Scotland's online mapping database;
- the Denbighshire County Council (DCC) online planning application portal, for relevant documentation submitted in relation to proximate applications;
- the North East Wales Archives online catalogue for any relevant material; and
- grey literature relating to excavations within, and within proximity to, the Site.

#### 2.1.3 HER & RCAHMW Data

A proportionate level of HER and RCAHMW data, sufficient to inform the assessment of archaeological potential, significance and potential impact presented in this report, was obtained. The HER and RCAHMW data were reconciled and analysed within the context of the objectives of the present assessment.

While all the HER and RCAHMW data received has been reviewed and considered, not all HER records (sites and events) are discussed further within this report, only those that are of relevance to the determination of potential, significance, and potential impact.

The HER and RCAHMW data contained many duplicate asset entries, largely for Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments. These have been referenced using their Cadw reference number rather than their HER and / or RCAHMW number within this report.

All data supplied by the HER and RCAHMW is presented in **Appendix B**.



### 2.1.4 LiDAR Data

LiDAR data covering the extent of the Site, captured in 2021, was obtained.<sup>1</sup> The best available data comprised 1m digital terrain model (DTM) and digital surface model (DSM).

The data was acquired in ASCII raster format and was processed for better visual representations of the topography in both ArcMap 10.5.1 and Relief Visualization Toolbox (RVT) 2.2.1 (2019).

The output images from the RVT software were then imported into ArcMap 10.5.1 where further settings manipulation was undertaken to enhance the visualisation for archaeological feature detection. The best visualisation comprised using a simplified local relief model (SLRM) underlying a sky-view factor (SVF) visualisation, and this is illustrated on **Figure 10**.

### 2.1.5 Site Visit

A Site inspection was undertaken in January 2022 to assess the Site within its wider landscape context, identify any evidence for previous disturbance, and examine any known or suspected archaeological features. Photographs can be seen in **Appendix C** of this report.

### 2.1.6 Geophysical Surveys

Magnitude Surveys undertook a geophysical survey across the original red line boundary in May 2022. Alterations to the Site's red line boundary identified that there would be new areas within the Site that were not covered by the 2022 geophysical survey. However, conversations with Magnitude Surveys established that in December 2023 they had undertaken a geophysical survey across a large expanse of North Wales as part of the onshore cable corridor associated with the Mona Offshore Windfarm Project. This survey included those new areas within the Site that were not covered by the 2022 geophysical survey.

As such, the relevant reports and data from the 2023 survey have been re-used for this HEDBA. The reports from both these surveys are included as **Appendix D** of this report. The anomalies recorded during these surveys are also reproduced in **Figure 9** of this report and discussed below, where necessary.

## 2.2 Assessment of Significance

Historic assets have been assessed in terms of their significance, following the requirement in Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (TAN 24) (2017), and taking account of Cadw's guidance on *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales* (2011) (hereafter referred to as 'Conservation Principles'). Significance, within the historic environment, is defined by Cadw simply as 'The sum of the cultural historic values of a place'.

Conservation Principles (2011) and the TAN 24 glossary provide that an asset's significance derives from its historic 'values', which are defined by the latter as follows:

- **Evidential Value:** value deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;
- **Historical Value:** value deriving from the ways in which past people, events, and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present;
- **Aesthetic Value:** value deriving from ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and

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<sup>1</sup> <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/lidar-viewer/> (accessed June 2025).



- **Communal Value:** value deriving from the meaning of a place for the people who relate to it, or from whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

This approach allows for a detailed and justifiable determination of heritage significance and the values from which that significance derives. Neither policy, however, provides a classification system for historic assets to determine their 'level' of significance. It is generally considered that designated historic assets, such as Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, are of greater heritage significance than non-designated or unrecorded historic assets. Within this assessment, any hierarchy of significance within these categories has been determined by evaluating the available evidence and exercising professional judgement.

The significance of known and potential historic assets identified within the Site boundary is described where relevant in this report. In respect of identifying the importance of setting to the identified significance of a historic asset, Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017) will be utilised; specifically, the staged approach, as follows:

- **Stage 1:** identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change or development;
- **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; and
- **Stage 4 (if necessary):** consider options to mitigate or improve the potential impact of a proposed change or development on that significance.

## 2.3 Assessment of Effects

Welsh national policy does not specify how the degree of harm to historic assets (impact) should be articulated. *Conservation Principles* (2011) however provides the following guidance:

*Every reasonable effort should be made to eliminate or minimize adverse impacts on historic assets. Ultimately, however, it may be necessary to balance the benefit of the proposed change against the harm to the asset. If so, the weight given to heritage values should be proportionate to the importance of the assets and the impact of the change upon them* (Cadw 2011, p. 15).

Paragraphs 6.1.25 of PPW (2024) also provide the following in relation to harm to non-designated historic assets specifically:

*In cases involving less significant (than designated) 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* (Welsh Government 2024, p. 129).

The above is interpreted as weighing the significance of the historic assets in the balance with the impact of the change or 'harm'. The level of harm is determined within this assessment by applying professional judgement.

As clarified in the High Court, preservation does not mean no change; it specifically means no harm.<sup>2</sup> This is echoed in *Conservation Principles*, which states '*Change to historic assets is*

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<sup>2</sup> R (Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council [2014] EWHC 1895 (Admin).



*inevitable... to ensure the long-term future of historic assets changes need to be managed to ensure that their significance is not diminished as a consequence.'* (Cadw 2011, p. 18).

The assessment of anticipated development effects can thus be seen to have been undertaken in accordance with a robust methodology, formulated within the context of current best practice, the relevant policy provisions, and key professional guidance.



## 3.0 Statute, Policy & Guidance

### 3.1 Statute

Scheduled Monuments are protected from physical development effects under the **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)**.

Conservation Areas may be of archaeological interest and are protected under Section 72(1) of the **Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)**; this provides that *‘special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character of that area’*.

Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and World Heritage Sites do not have any statutory protection in and of themselves, though all are afforded a high level of protection under national planning policy.

The **Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016)** was introduced to give more effective protection to Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, enhance existing mechanisms for the sustainable management of the historic environment, and introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment. It also introduced several stand-alone provisions for Wales, e.g., the compilation and maintenance of a list of historic place names in Wales, HER for each local authority area in Wales, and the establishment of a panel of persons, to be known as the Advisory Panel for the Welsh Historic Environment.

In June 2023, the **Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023** received Royal Assent. The new Act brings the principal legislation for the historic environment together in one place, states it explicitly for Wales without confusing references to other jurisdictions and provides the law and its supporting documentation in fully bilingual form.

### 3.2 Policy

#### 3.2.1 Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, 2024)

Applicable national policy comprises of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (2024), and specifically the following paragraphs:

**Paragraph 6.1.9**, which states that:

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

**Paragraph 6.1.24**, which relates to highly significant archaeological remains, state that:

*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.*

**Paragraph 6.1.25** and **Paragraph 6.1.26**, which relate to non-designated historic assets, state that:

*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.'*

## **3.2.2 Local Planning Policy**

### **3.2.2.1 Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan (2013 – 2021)**

The Denbighshire Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted in 2013 and was designed to provide local planning policy up until 2021. However, the outbreak of Covid-19, amongst other issues, has led to delay of implementing a new LDP. Therefore, the 2013 – 2021 LDP is referred to for the purposes of this assessment. The policies which involve the historic environment comprise the following:

#### **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.

The policy aims to adhere to the national planning policies and supplement where further recognition is required at a local level.

## **3.3 Guidance**

### **3.3.1 Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017)**

TAN 24 is a key policy document providing detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision making on planning applications. TAN 24 is to be read in conjunction with PPW.

### **3.3.2 Cadw Best Practice Guidance**

Cadw has produced several best-practice guidance documents that complement the legislative framework and associated planning policy and advice and support the sustainable management of the Welsh historic environment. Some of these have been discussed above and will be used in this assessment.



## 4.0 Archaeological Baseline

This section sets out the archaeological baseline relative to the Site and its immediate surroundings, in order to identify known archaeological historic assets and to inform an understanding of the Site's broader archaeological potential.

### 4.1 Designated Historic Assets

There are no designated archaeological remains within the Site.

There are numerous designated historic assets within 3km of the Site (**Figure 2 & Appendix A**). Any assets which may be potentially affected as a result of changes to setting are further discussed in Section 6.

### 4.2 Environmental Conditions & Historic Landscape

The Site comprises arable farmland c. 1km to the south-west of St. Asaph. To the north are wet coastal flats, to the east are high ground-water soils proximate to the River Elwy, and to the south are well draining elevated soils. The River Elwy passes the Site c. 1km to the east. There are several small streams within, and immediately adjacent, to both the western and eastern parcels of the Site. These small streams begin on the higher ground to the south-west and join with the Elwy c. 1.3km to the north-east within St. Asaph (**Figure 3**). The soils consist of seasonally wet, slightly acidic loamy and clayey soils overlying Warwickshire mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone of fluvial origin.

Early settlement within the landscape focused around the more elevated land including the historical core of St. Asaph, which is located on the higher ground on either side of the River Elwy. More isolated farmsteads developed across the open landscape during the post-medieval period. The land use within the Site boundaries has remained largely unchanged since the early-19<sup>th</sup> century (**Figures 7 & 8**), today remaining as agricultural land separated by hedgerows, with some more recent removal of woodland within the eastern parcel.

### 4.3 Prehistoric & Roman Periods

There are no known prehistoric (pre-43 CE) or Roman (43 – 410 CE) recorded remains within the Site.

The closest recorded prehistoric asset to the Site is located c. 420m to the east and comprises the record of a potential prehistoric standing stone (Figure 4: **101477**). This speculation is due to the name of the field, *Cae Maen Llwyd*, which translates to *Field of the Grey Stone*. However, no standing stone has been identified in this location, but due to the dense woodland it may be possible that the monument is concealed.

The most significant evidence for prehistoric settlement activity within the area is the Scheduled Monument Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort (Figure 2: **DE037**) located c. 675m to the south-west of the western parcel of the Site. Hillforts are typically Iron Age (800 BCE – 43 CE) in date and are characterised as defensive and occupational structures located on a prominent location, often combining natural topography and geology with artificial earthworks to form defences. To the south of the hillfort, c. 900m to the south-west of the western parcel of the Site, there is a row of stones (Figure 4: **102134**), partially interrupted by a lane, which are likely Bronze Age in date (2500 – 800 BCE). A potential prehistoric enclosure is located c. 900m to the south-east of the eastern parcel, consisting of a cropmark identified through aerial photographs (Figure 4: **106064**).

Other prehistoric activity within 1km of the Site consists largely of findspots, including two spindle whorls found in 1922 c. 850m south-west of the eastern parcel (Figure 4: **100883**),



and two looped bronze socketed axes found before 1921 c. 500m to the south-west of the eastern parcel (Figure 4: **102143**).

In 2018, a watching brief produced evidence of a potential Roman road surface, in the form of a stony deposit sealed beneath the existing modern carriageway of Glascoed Road (B5381) (Figure 4: **144311**). The road surface has been interpreted as the Varae-Kanovium Roman road, and a predicted course of the road is noted (see Figure 4: **46820** to **46827**) but it is not confirmed. This possible road is located c. 600m north of the main Site, but it is partially located within the footprint of the proposed grid connection route.

Additionally, the Roman fort known as Varae / Varis is known to have been located within the Conwy Valley. The fort location is not known, but it is speculated to lie somewhere within St. Asaph (Figure 4: **70922**).

Overall, there is no evidence for prehistoric settlement or funerary activity within the Site or within material proximity. The established settlement activity consists of the Bedd-y-cawr hillfort located c. 675m to the south of the Site on the higher ground. It would be anticipated that any related settlement activity would be focussed on the higher ground to the south rather than on the flatter, seasonally wet soils within the Site. There is no evidence for Roman activity within the main Site; however, a possible Roman road may be present within the footprint of the proposed grid connection route along Glascoed Road (B5381).

In this context, the potential for any remains of prehistoric or Roman date to survive buried within the main Site would be considered low. However, the potential for Roman remains along Glascoed Road (B5381) and this section of the grid connection route is slightly higher.

## 4.4 Early Medieval & Medieval

There are no known early medieval (410 – 1066 CE) or medieval (1066 – 1539 CE) recorded remains within the Site.

St. Asaph is reported to be the site of an early medieval monastic foundation, reportedly established in c. 560 CE (Figure 5: **102145**). However, there are no further recorded early medieval historic assets within 1km of the Site. The Domesday Book records a small settlement of two households at Llan Elwy (now the location of St. Asaph), and the earlier Church of Cefn Meiriadog and churchyard, located in the current location of St. Mary's Church c. 500m to the south of the Site, are recorded to be of medieval date, though little else is recorded about their founding (Figure 5: **16741 & 16742**). A medieval silver hammered penny dating to 1300 CE was found c. 950m to the north-east of the western parcel (Figure 5: **119310**).

The medieval landscape is primarily represented by agricultural field systems and earthworks, largely located c. 1km to the north-west of the Site (Figure 5: **106410, 34048, 34043, 143532, 143533, 143528, 143529, 143530 & 143531**).

In summary, localised medieval settlement and monastic activity is likely to have been focussed to the north of the Site, towards the centre of St. Asaph. Evidence for later medieval settlement activity comprises the location of the church to the south, again located on the higher ground overlooking the Vale of Elwy. There is no evidence that the Site was ever settled. Instead, it is likely that the Site comprised the agricultural hinterland of the nearby medieval settlements. Therefore, the potential for any significant archaeological remains of medieval date to survive buried within the site is considered low. Any remains that do survive would be anticipated to comprise agricultural remains such as former field boundaries.

## 4.5 Post-medieval & Modern

There are no known post-medieval (1539 – 1900) or modern (1900 – present) recorded remains within the Site.



The landscape surrounding the Site was largely comprised of agricultural land and small farmsteads, including:

- Cae-llwyd farm (Figure 6: **193979**);
- Camre farm (Figure 6: **194076**);
- Cefn farm (Figure 6: **194075**);
- Glascoed-bach farm (Figure 6: **194078**);
- Hen-dy farm (Figure 6: **193980**);
- Isfryn farm (Figure 6: **193978**);
- Llwyn-penwyn farm (Figure 6: **194079**);
- Pant farmstead (Figure 6: **68967**);
- Pen-ucha-roe-fawr farm (Figure 6: **193971**);
- Ty'n-y-ffordd farm (Figure 6: **193973**);
- Ty'n-y-ffordd bach farm (Figure 6: **193974**); and
- Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm (Figure 6: **193974**).

This enclosed and agricultural landscape can be seen on the 1846 Tithe map (*Plan of the Townships of Meriadog and Gwigfair*) (**Figure 7**) and the First Edition 1880 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 8**). Evidence of post-medieval and modern agricultural activity within the Site was also evidenced by the 2022 and 2023 geophysical surveys (**Figure 9**). The surveys indicate that there is potential post-medieval ridge and furrow in the western parcel of the Site (**Figure 9, A**), and the form of this ridge and furrow, i.e., narrow, straight, and long, indicates that this dates to the post-medieval period rather than the medieval period.

The geophysical surveys mostly recorded long and linear anomalies in both the western and eastern parcels of the Site. These anomalies comprise of either drainage features or modern cultivation features. The modern cultivation features are very closely spaced and only a few indicative linear trends have been picked out to give an idea of direction and presence across the Site (**Figure 9, B**). The orientation is well matched with modern cultivation visible in recent satellite imagery, and these are therefore interpreted as agricultural trends caused by modern ploughing. The mapped drainage features are of mixed alignment, have a slightly wider separation to other cultivation anomalies, and are straight in form (**Figure 9, C**).

A large area in the eastern parcel of the Site was subjected to a burning event (**Figure 9, D**). Several strong anomalies exhibited a geophysical response characteristic of in-situ burning were recorded. Further amorphous anomalies visible in the data as a 'mottled' effect in the magnetic gradient, have been categorised as 'Burning Event spread'. The Tithe (**Figure 7**) and Ordnance Survey (**Figure 8**) maps illustrates that this area of the Site was woodland. Information from local farmers indicate that the woodland was cleared, and large bonfires were used for this purpose. With this evidence, it can be concluded that the strong anomalies and corresponding amorphous spread features are a result of in-situ burning associated with the modern woodland clearance.

The remaining recorded anomalies within the Site predominantly comprise magnetic disturbances. These disturbances mostly exist around the edges of field boundaries and reflect metal fencing and gates. There are also disturbances linked to overhead powerlines, pylons, and underground services.

The geophysical surveys recorded five instances of anomalies being classified as 'undetermined' and are spread through the Site (**Figure 9, E**). These are classified as undetermined when the origin of the geophysical anomaly is ambiguous and there is no



supporting contextual evidence to justify a more certain classification. Nonetheless, these anomalies are likely to be the result of geological, pedological, or agricultural processes. Additionally, these anomalies are in proximity to known agricultural trends and suggest that they could also be of an agricultural origin. No anomalies of an archaeological nature were identified.

As discussed in Section 2.1.4, LiDAR data was also reviewed for this assessment and the data is illustrated in **Figure 10**. The LiDAR data largely reflects the data received from the geophysical survey. No anomalies of an archaeological nature were identified.

Beyond the Site boundary, Wigfair Hall, a Grade II\* Listed Building (Figure 2: **66242**) and its associated Grade II Listed terraces and forecourt walls (Figure 2: **99665**) are located c. 950m to the south of the Site. Around 900m to the south-west of the Site is Grade II Listed St. Mary's Church. The church dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and was built on the location of the earlier medieval Cefn Meiriadog Church.

Industrial heritage during the post-medieval period is primarily evidenced by mining remains and lime kilns, particularly to the south-west of the Site on the mineral-rich high ground. The Cae-llwyd mine shaft (Figure 6: **125172**) and lime kiln (Figure 6: **125171**) are located to the north of the Bedd-y-cawr Hillfort, and the Cawbwell limekiln is located to the south (Figure 6: **68969**).

In sum, localised post-medieval activity largely relates to agriculture, with some evidence for small-scale industrial activity. It is likely that the Site and the surrounding area were farmed by the local community throughout this period and through to present day. The potential for any significant archaeological remains of post-medieval or modern date to survive buried within the Site is considered low.



## 5.0 Archaeology: Statement of Significance & Effects

This section discusses the significance of the known and potential archaeological remains identified within the Site. The heritage significance of, and potential harm to, assets as a result of changes to their setting is discussed separately in Section 6.

### 5.1 Significance

There are no known designated historic assets within the Site. No known designated historic assets would therefore be physically affected by the proposals.

There are no recorded non-designated historic assets within the Site boundary of the proposed solar farm. Geophysical surveys, covering the entire Site boundary of the proposed solar farm, have not recorded any anomalies of an archaeological origin within the Site. The geophysical survey has recorded both post-medieval and modern agricultural features within the Site, which include ridge and furrow, drainage features, and modern cultivation remains. Such remains would retain little, if any, evidential interest and would be of accordingly low significance. The examination of such remains under archaeological conditions would contribute little further to our understanding of the agricultural practices of these periods and / or of local land-use. Such remains would not be anticipated to comprise assets of the highest significance, and they would not warrant preservation *in situ* or otherwise preclude development within the Site.

A section of the proposed grid connection route, running along Glascoed Road (B5381), could be located within the footprint of a possible Roman road (Figure 4: **46820** to **46827**). Any remains of the Roman road would be underlying the modern deposits which make-up the modern B5381, and such remains may have been truncated by centuries of use, resurfacing and improvement works along the road. Any remains associated with a Roman road would not be anticipated to comprise assets of the highest significance, and they would not warrant preservation *in situ* or otherwise preclude development within the Site.

### 5.2 Previous On-Site Activity

The only previous activities to have taken place within the Site boundary of the proposed solar farm are agricultural in nature, such as ploughing, and the removal of woodland within the eastern parcel of the main Site. These activities are likely to have affected the superficial soil profile, and possibly any underlying archaeological deposits.

With regards to the proposed grid connection route, this route follows the course of established public roads which have been subjected to resurfacing and improvement works over the decades and centuries. These activities are likely to have had quite a significant impact upon possible underlying archaeological deposits.

### 5.3 Potential Development Effects

The proposals comprise the installation of rows of solar panel modules (arrays) standing to a height of c. 3m. Their installation requires the insertion of piles, typically c. 200mm by 75mm in a cross section, to a depth of c. 2.5m. Cables linking the panels would be fastened to above-ground cable trays/ ladders. The cables would link the panels to inverters, positioned on concrete pads. The proposals also include the excavation of trenches along the grid connection route to connect the proposed development to the existing St Asaph substation.

Overall, the footprint of the proposed development, including the piling, cable trenches, inverter / substation and base foundation excavations and tracks, would be so limited in area that it would be highly unlikely to result in any material reduction in the evidential value of any unrecorded buried remains.



## **5.4 Further Archaeological Work**

The presence of a possible Roman road within the footprint of the proposed grid connection route would require archaeological mitigation. This mitigation would comprise an archaeological watching brief / monitoring during groundworks associated with the cable trenches. This work would be conditioned and undertaken during the construction phase of the project. All future archaeological work would need to be agreed with Heneb through a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prior to any groundworks within the footprint of the possible Roman road.



## 6.0 Heritage Settings Assessment

### 6.1 Introduction

This section assesses any potential effects of the proposed development on the significance of designated historic assets through the alteration of their setting. All designated historic assets located within 3km of the Site boundary (**Figure 2**) were considered in accordance Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017).

Stage 1 of the Cadw guidance is to identify which historic assets and their settings are affected. The guidance notes that Stage 1 should identify the historic assets which are likely to be affected as a result of any change to their experience, as a result of the development proposal.

A combination of GIS analysis and a Site visit, which has considered, amongst other factors, the surrounding topographic and environmental conditions, built form, vegetation cover, and lines of sight, within the context of the assets' historic significance, has identified that there would be no non-physical impact upon the significance of several historic assets through the alteration of their setting. Much of the surrounding landscape is characterised by small rural roads which are flanked by high and mature hedgerows / trees, providing substantial screening between the Site and the surrounding historic assets. Additionally, there are several pockets of woodland surrounding the Site, which provide further screening between the Site and the surrounding designated historic assets.

These unaffected historic assets have been scoped out at Stage 1 and have been included in **Appendix A**.

The remaining historic assets that have not been scoped out at Stage 1 have been progressed to Stage 2 / Stage 3. Stage 2 considers the contribution that setting makes to the significance of potentially susceptible historic assets. Stage 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 development within the Site, might affect their significance. These stages are outlined below in relation to the historic assets.

### 6.2 Lower Elwy Valley (HLW (C) 4)

#### 6.2.1 Description

The Lower Elwy Valley is a Registered Historic Landscape within North Wales, located to the south of St. Asaph and the Site. The contained landscape within the designated area is closely defined by the gorge of the River Elwy as it rounds the Cefn Meiriadog, a low ridge on the eastern fringes of the Rhos Hills. The valley's narrow floor gently rises from about 30m above ordnance datum in the east to about 50m in the west. It is densely wooded on its sides which rise steeply, and in some places precipitously. The boundary of the Registered Historic Landscape is c. 400m to the south of the Site.

#### 6.2.2 History

Excavations within the Pontnewydd Cave have found evidence of lower Palaeolithic hominid activity<sup>3</sup>. The deposits have been scientifically dated to sometime about 225,000 years ago. Subsequent advances and retreats of the ice have substantially remodelled the valley's topography. The position of the cliff face and cave mouth at the time of the occupation was

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<sup>3</sup> Pontnewydd Cave: a lower Palaeolithic hominid site in Wales: the first report by H.S. Green. Published by the National Museum of Wales (1984).



some distance forward compared to their present position, due to weathering back which has removed most of the evidence of the occupation of the Site, particularly from the cave mouth.

The Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort is located to the northwest within the historic landscape, which has views to the south and east within the valley. Further northwest of the hillfort is the prehistoric, presumably Neolithic, Tyddyn Bleiddyn Burial Chamber. To the north of the cave are remains of medieval field systems in the form of strip lynchets, which hint at the agricultural economy, as well as the ruin of the medieval holy well and chapel at Ffynnon Fair.

### 6.2.3 Significance

The valley presents a landscape of coherent historic and evidential interest which, though small in comparison to other Registered Historic Landscapes, is remarkably complete. Within the landscape are highly significant archaeological monuments and remains, with the potential for further archaeological data to be gathered through investigation. The landforms within the designation themselves provide key information of the area's long sedimentary history, of the early environment within Wales and of the landscape's functional relationship with early hominids and modern humans.

### 6.2.4 Setting

The valley retains its rural characteristics, consisting of minor development with the majority of land used for agricultural purposes and woodland. This woodland creates bands which allow views within the valley but encloses views above the ridges to the north and south. The key aspects to this setting are therefore:

- the River Elwy within the centre;
- the valley gorge itself, which is a symbol of the water and ice movement over time that has created the landscape;
- the caves which were likely attractive to early hominids and provide the evidential value; and
- the woodland and rising precipitous to the north and south, which create an enclosed atmosphere within the valley.

### 6.2.5 Contribution of Setting to Significance

The Elwy Valley's setting can be considered to contribute great to its significance due to its preservation as a largely undeveloped landscape and its many surviving historical assets, such as the Pontnewydd Cave and Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort. This good preservation enhanced understanding of the characteristics of the environments which early hominids and prehistoric humans chose to settle, therefore contributing to the setting of these archaeological monuments.

### 6.2.6 Development Effects

The Site comprises agricultural land to the south-west of St. Asaph. The proposed development (see **Appendix E**) is located c. 400m to the north of the Registered Historic Landscape. The proposals would consist of a solar farm within the Site boundaries, using solar arrays, standing approximately 3m at their highest.

The Site itself has no historical or modern functional relationship with the Registered Historic Landscape. When looking north from several positions within the northern boundary of the Registered Historic Landscape, it was confirmed that there are no views into the Site from these locations due to topography and intervening tree coverage and vegetation (**Photos 12 & 13**). As such, there would not be anticipated to be any material change to the experience of the asset as a result of changes to setting. There are no material non-visual historical



associations between the asset and the Site, and no 'third points' from which both would be visible to any material extent within the same view-shed.

The proposals would therefore result in no harm to the significance of the Lower Elwy Valley Registered Historic Landscape. The key contributing heritage interests and aspects of setting to the significance of the asset, as described previously within this section, would all be preserved.

## **6.3 Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort (DE037)**

### **6.3.1 Description**

Bedd-y-Cawr is an inland promontory hillfort, located on the south-eastern end of the ridge of Bryn Meriadog, with views south and east over the valley of the River Elwy. It is roughly rectangular in shape and measures c. 156m by 74m, located c. 3km to the south-west of the town of St. Asaph. It is defined by a bank and ditch to the north-west and north-east, and rock outcrops to the remainder of the perimeter.

The Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort lies on a rocky prominence to the north of the River Elwy which circles around the hill from the east to the south and west. The hillfort allows views along this waterway and formed valley, which would have provided routes of communication and supervision of movements. Approximately 4km to the west of the Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort is another hillfort, the Scheduled Mynydd-y-Gaer Camp (**DE082**), taking a similar position, on a prominence overlooking the River Elwy circling from the north, west, and south. These hillforts are part of a series of hillforts along the northern region of Wales proximate to the coast.

### **6.3.2 History**

The hillfort likely dates to the Iron Age (c. 800 BCE – 43 CE), although several similar structures are known to date from the Late Bronze Age with activity through to the post-Roman period. As well as defence in turbulent times, hillforts often contained settlements, including domestic and agricultural activity. It is likely Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort was an administrative and defensible enclosure which contained all aspects of life and possibly supported a modest-sized population.

To date, archaeological investigations have not taken place within the hillfort, therefore little else is known about its establishment, lifespan and abandonment, population, or economy.

### **6.3.3 Significance**

The Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort is a Scheduled Monument and therefore is an historic asset of the highest significance. Its national significance derives from its evidential and historic interests. Further investigation of the hillfort under archaeological conditions has the vast potential to provide further information on later prehistoric defensive organisation and settlement within North Wales. It is likely there are buried deposits and artefacts which could enhance understanding of the date the hillfort was founded, phasing and abandonment, as well as of the size of the population, status and living conditions of the inhabitants. Except for small scale quarrying at the south-eastern end of the enclosure which has destroyed part of the hillfort, the site is thought to be largely well-preserved and therefore retains considerable archaeological potential.

### **6.3.4 Setting**

The hillfort sits on a prominent rocky position on the south-eastern side of the Bryn Meriadog; a ridge aligned roughly north-west to south-east, overlooking the Vale of Elwy to the north. However, the asset and the surrounding hillside are today covered with dense woodland which prevents views of the surrounding landscape from within the monument. To the north-east and



south-west are two roads which fork around the wooded hill, beyond which are regular post-enclosure agricultural fields, separated by farmsteads, hedgerows, and intermittent woodland. The Elwy River itself passes c. 500m to the south of the asset.

Today the monument, hill and surrounding woodland is part of a firing range and so access to the public is prohibited.

### 6.3.5 Contribution of Setting to Significance

The locational settings of the asset contribute to its significance. These comprise:

- the asset's prominent position on the outcrop, which would have been a key (if not the prime) reason for the hillfort's siting in this location, allowing for visibility over the surrounding landscape for defensive and administrative purposes;
- the local rocky geology beneath the asset, which was likely an attractive feature due to its good drainage and stable construction base; and
- the proximity to the River Elwy to the south, which would have provided a supply of freshwater as well as potentially contributing to economy, trade and subsistence.

It is key to note however, that the prominent position of the outcrop for views over the landscape would have, during the Iron Age period, relied on the promontory being cleared of vegetation. The outcrop is today heavily wooded, with likely no views in or out of the asset possible.

### 6.3.6 Development Effects

The Site comprises c. 37 hectares of arable land located approximately c. 650m to the north-east of Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort. The proposals would comprise the construction of a solar farm within the boundaries of the Site consisting of solar arrays and associated infrastructure.

There are no views of the Site, from an area just the north of Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort, due to the intermittent woodland and topography (**Photo 7**). Whilst no access was possible to the top of the promontory, the hill was covered in dense mature woodland which prevented views into (and therefore out of) the asset. Views to the hillfort from the Site itself consist of the elevation of the ridge which is heavily wooded (**Photo 6**), which can be seen in the distance from the south-western parcel of the Site.

The proposals would therefore result in no harm to the significance of the Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort, nor would the proposals diminish the ability to appreciate that significance. It is determined that there are no views possible from the asset towards the Site due to the dense woodland that today surrounds it and that of the Site itself and therefore do not form a key aspect of the asset's modern setting. The key contributing aspects of setting to the significance of the asset would all be preserved, as would the evidential and historic interests of the asset.

## 6.4 Other Historic Assets

As per Section 6.1, the potential susceptibility of all other historic assets to harm was disproven at Step 1 of Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017). This was confirmed during the Site visit with regards to Southcroft including North Cottage (Figure 2: **1442**), Staverton (Figure 2: **1443**), and Former Coach House, Stables, and Outbuildings (Figure 2: **1444**) (**Photos 1 – 4**), the Church of St Mary (Figure 2: **19924**) (**Photos 8 – 9**) and Wigfair Hall (Figure 2: **19925**) and Wigfair Hall terraces and forecourt walls (Figure 2: **19926**) (**Photos 10 – 11**).

With reference to the assets listed in **Appendix A**, none of these historic assets would be affected by the proposals. In all instances, the intervening distance(s) between them and the Site, the lack of any material inter-visibility between them and the Site, the lack of any relevant non-visual association(s) between them and the Site, and the lack of any 'third points' from



which both would be visible to a material extent within the same view-shed, negates the potential for development within the Site to adversely affect their heritage significance. Similarly, the ability to appreciate their significance would be unaffected by development within the Site of the nature and on the scale proposed. The key contributing heritage interests to the significance of these historic assets, the ability to appreciate their significance, and all key views towards, from and including them, would be preserved.



## 7.0 Conclusions

This updated Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment has identified that there are no designated historic assets located within the Site. No designated historic assets would therefore be physically affected by the proposals.

There are no recorded non-designated historic assets within the Site, within the Site boundary of the proposed solar farm. Geophysical surveys, covering the entire Site boundary, has not recorded any anomalies of an archaeological origin within the Site. The geophysical survey has recorded both post-medieval and modern agricultural features within the Site, which include ridge and furrow, drainage features, and modern cultivation remains.

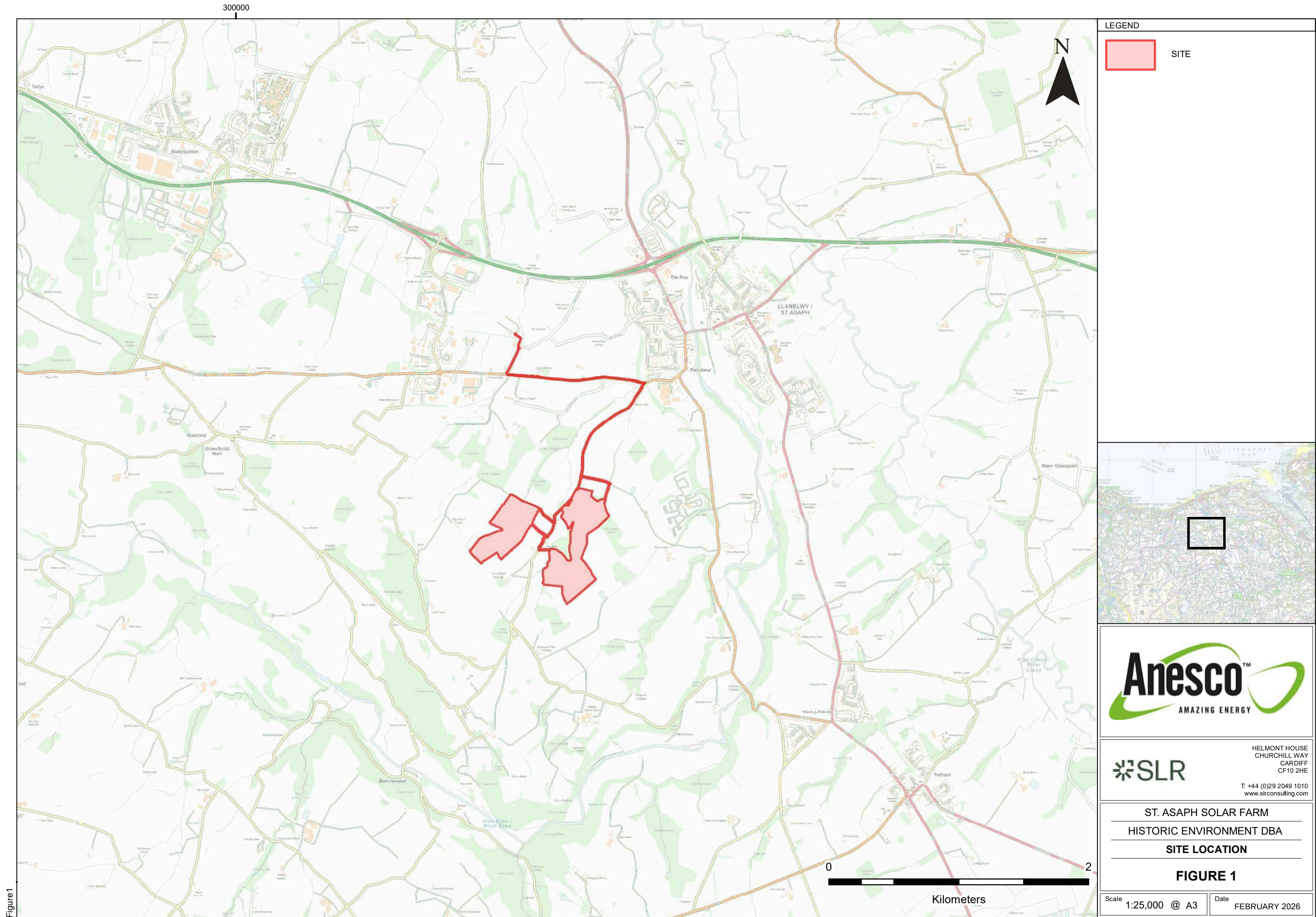
Such remains would retain little, if any, evidential interest and would be of accordingly low significance. The examination of such remains under archaeological conditions would contribute little further to our understanding of the agricultural practices of these periods and / or of local land-use. Such remains would not be anticipated to comprise assets of the highest significance, and they would not warrant preservation *in situ* or otherwise preclude development within the Site.

There is a possible non-designated historic asset within the footprint of the proposed grid connection route. This asset comprises the possible Varae-Kanovium Roman road (HER no.: 46820 to 46827). Any remains of the Roman road would be underlying the modern deposits which make-up the modern B5381, and such remains may have been truncated by centuries of use, resurfacing and improvement works along the road. Any remains associated with a Roman road would not be anticipated to comprise assets of the highest significance, and they would not warrant preservation *in situ* or otherwise preclude development within the Site. However, archaeological mitigation in the form of an archaeological watching brief / monitoring would be required during groundworks associated with the grid connection cable trenches along the B5381. This archaeological work would need to be agreed with Heneb through a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prior to any groundworks within the footprint of the possible Roman road.

The proposals would be anticipated to result in no harm to the significance of any historic assets within the Site environs as a result of changes to setting. This includes the Lower Elwy Valley Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (C) 4) and the Scheduled Monument of Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort (DE037). In all cases, the key contributing interests to the significance of those historic assets, and the key views towards and from them (including from 'third points'), would be preserved under the proposals. The *ability to appreciate* their significance would also be preserved.

Overall, the proposals would be consistent with the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), Section 66(i), the Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016), Section 6.1 of Planning Policy Wales (2024), as well as the relevant provisions of the Denbighshire County Council Local Development Plan (2013 – 2021).





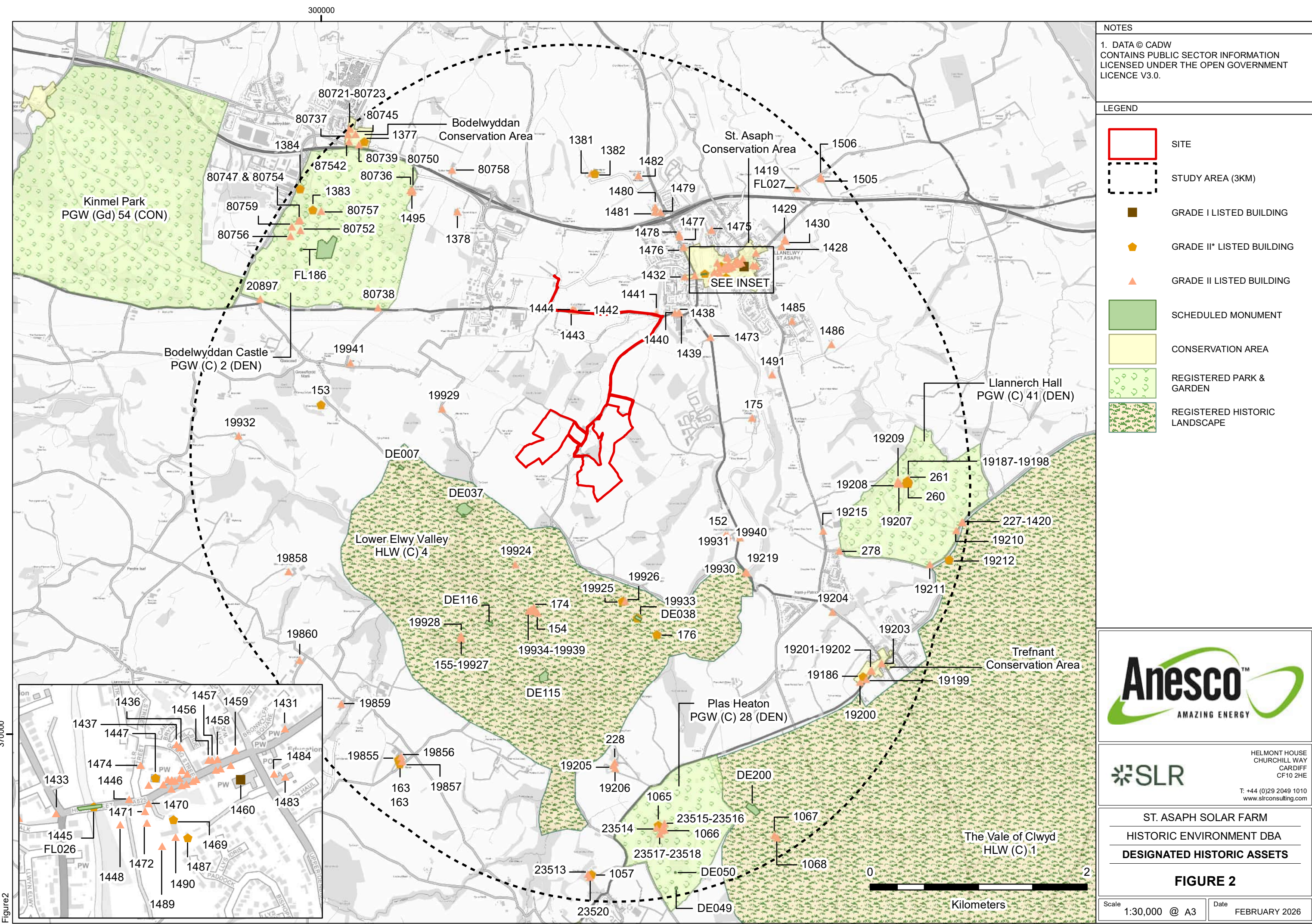


Figure3

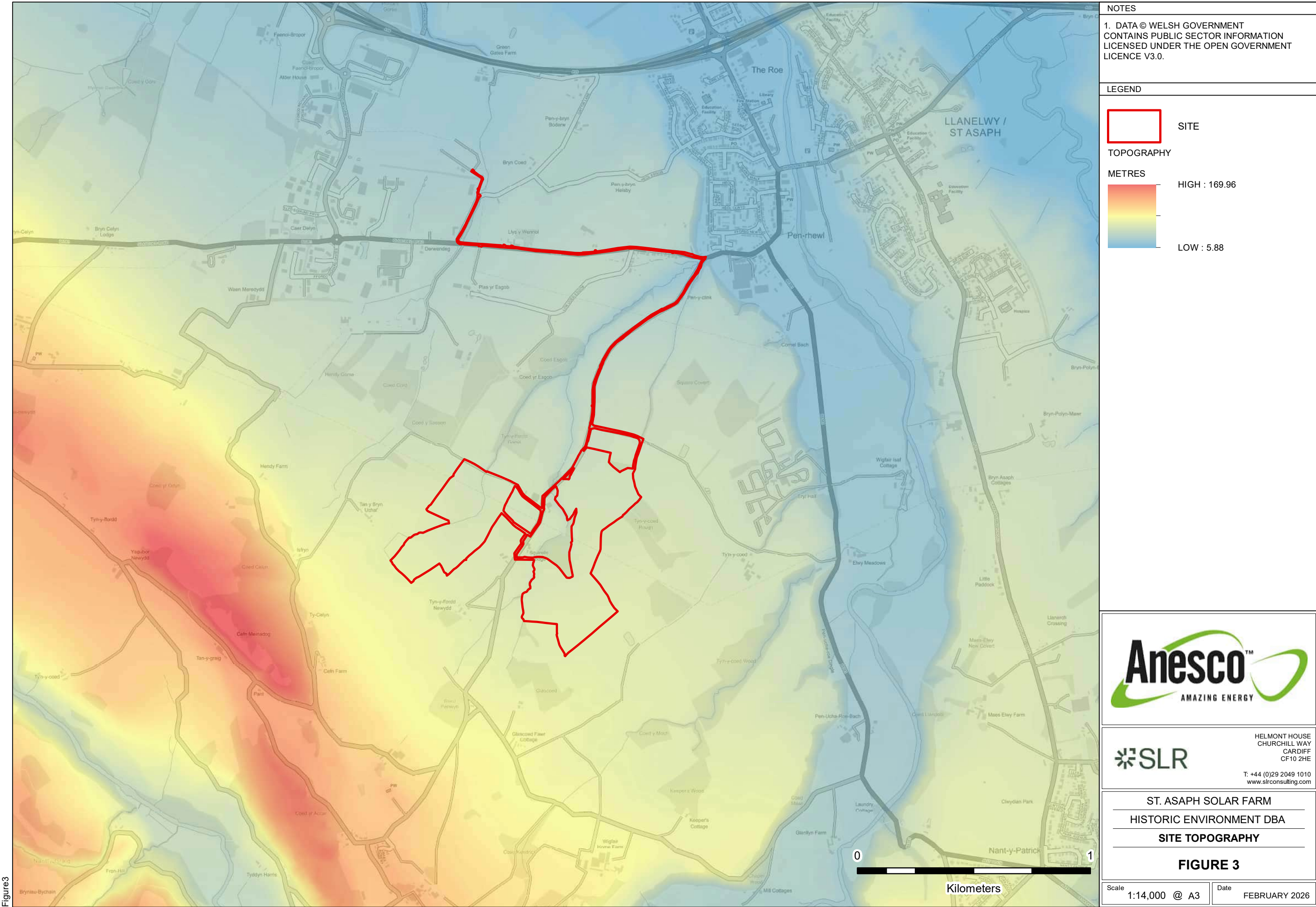
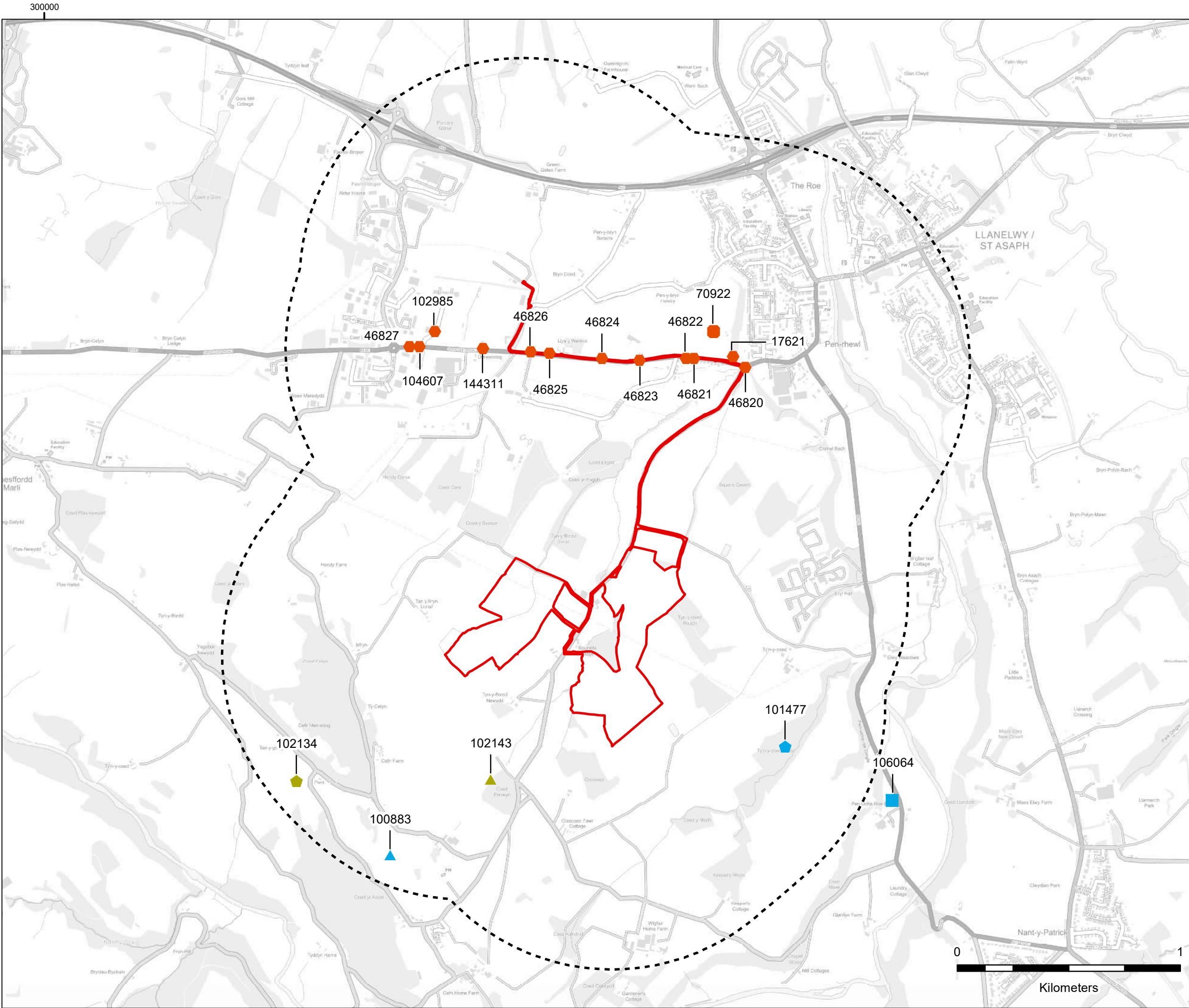


Figure4



NOTES

1. DATA © HENEB: CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGY  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

LEGEND

- SITE
- STUDY AREA (1KM)
- PREHISTORIC STANDING STONE
- PREHISTORIC ENCLOSURE
- PREHISTORIC FINDSPOT
- BRONZE AGE STANDING STONE
- BRONZE AGE FINDSPOT
- ROMAN ROAD
- ROMAN FORT (?)

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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DBA

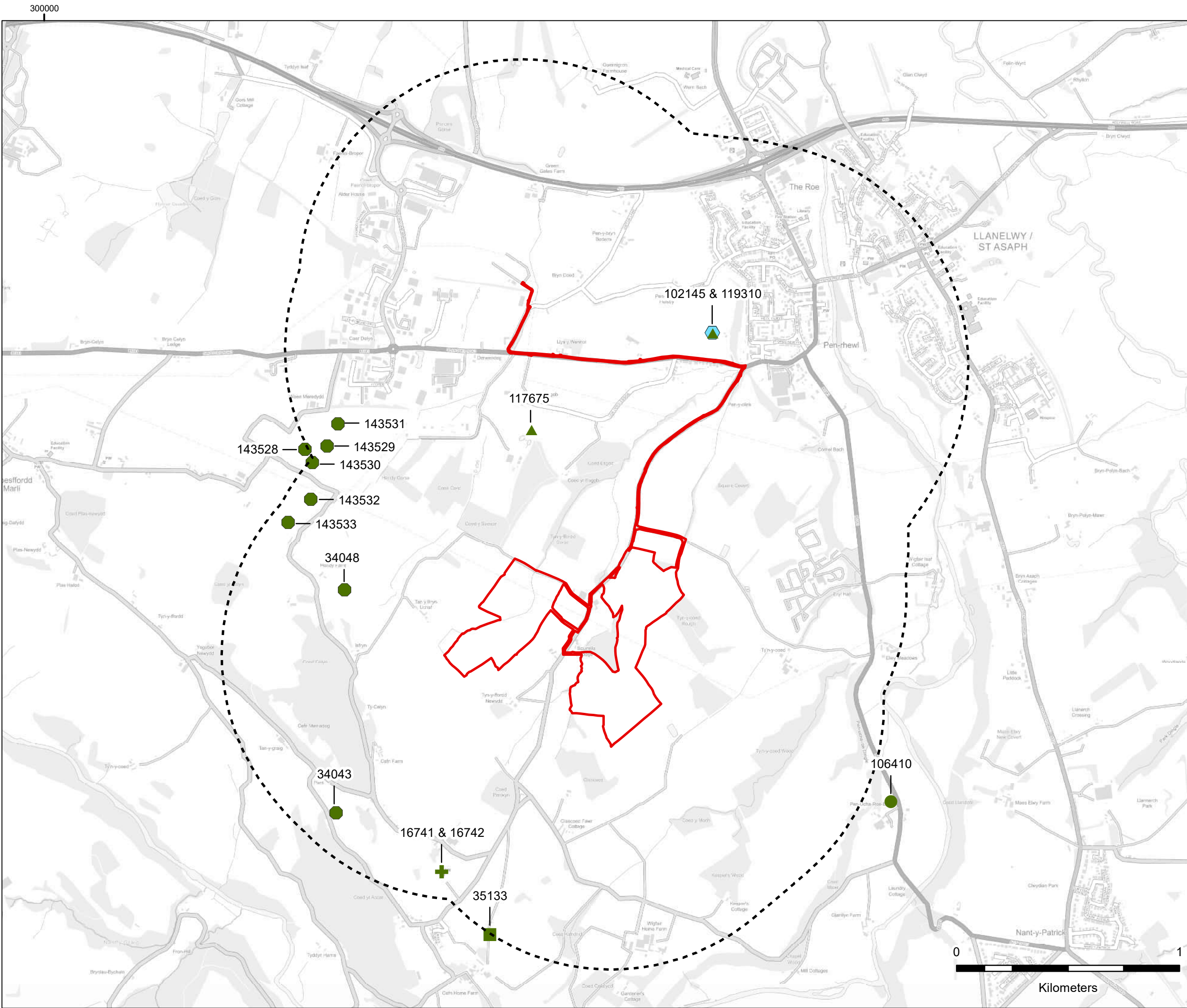
HER DATA: PREHISTORIC TO ROMAN

**FIGURE 4**

Scale 1:16,000 @ A3

Date FEBRUARY 2026

Figure5



NOTES

1. DATA © HENEB: CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGY  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

LEGEND

- SITE
- STUDY AREA (1KM)
- EARLY MEDIEVAL MONASTERY
- MEDIEVAL RIDGE & FURROW
- MEDIEVAL FIELD SYSTEM
- MEDIEVAL CHURCH & CHURCHYARD
- MEDIEVAL HOUSE
- MEDIEVAL FINDSPOT

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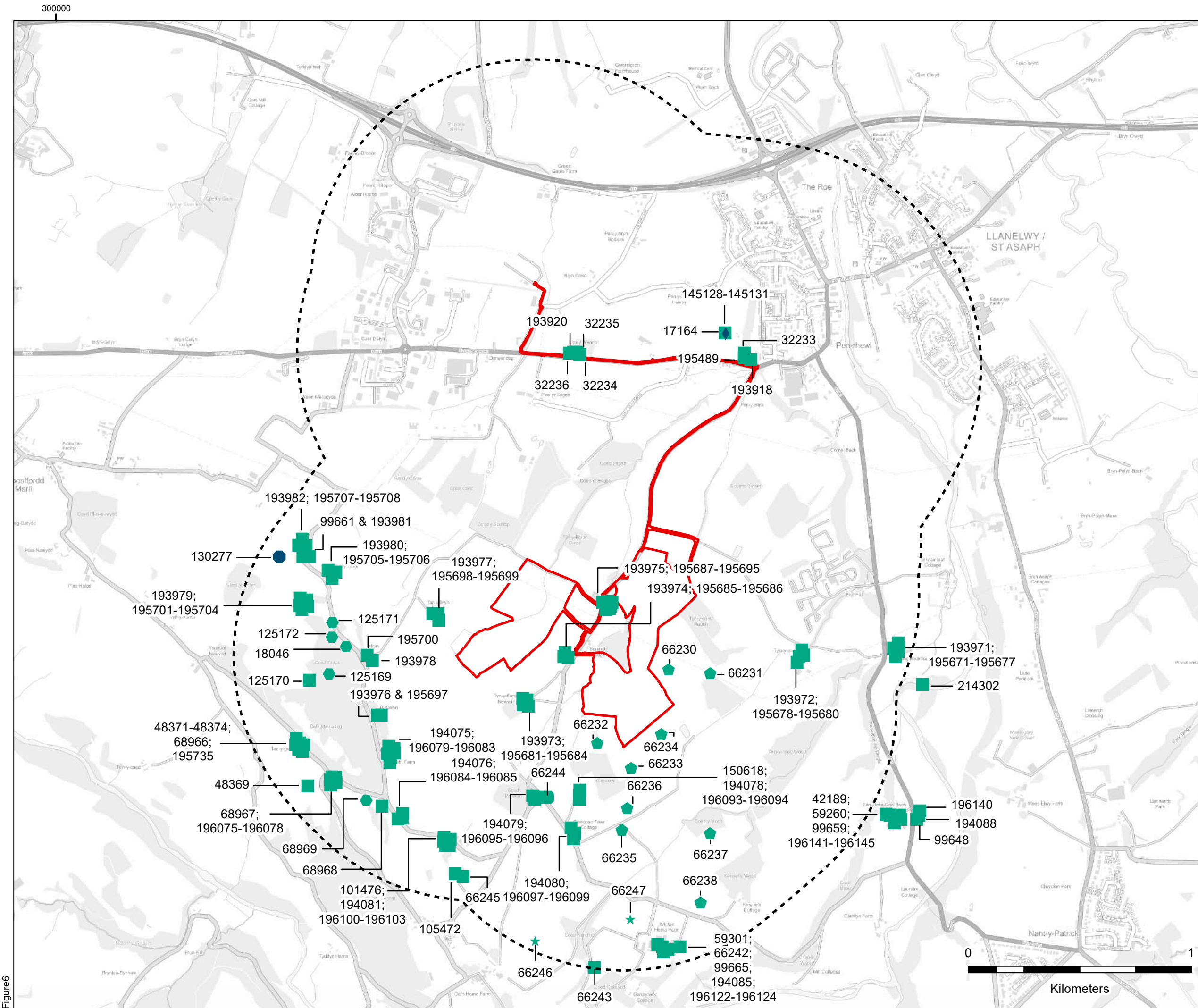
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DBA

HER DATA: EARLY MEDIEVAL TO MEDIEVAL

**FIGURE 5**

Scale 1:16,000 @ A3

Date FEBRUARY 2026



NOTES

1. DATA © HENEB: CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGY  
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

LEGEND

SITE

STUDY AREA (1KM)

POST-MEDIEVAL BUILDING

POST-MEDIEVAL INDUSTRIAL SITE

POST-MEDIEVAL PARKLAND

POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE

POST-MEDIEVAL POND

MODERN WAR MEMORIAL

MODERN AIR CRASH SITE

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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DBA

HER DATA: POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN

FIGURE 6

Scale

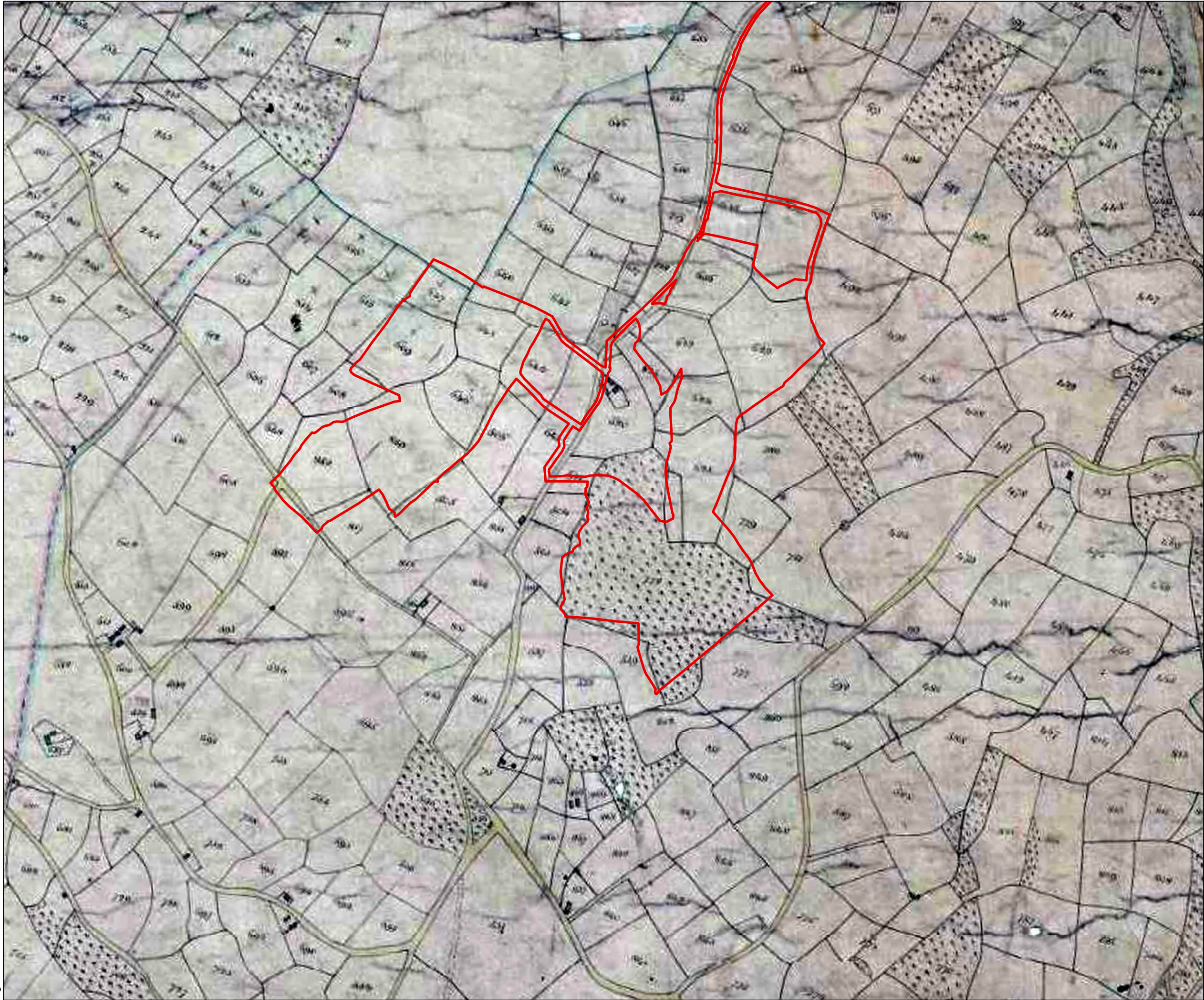
1:16,000 @ A3

Date

FEBRUARY 2026

Figure6  
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NOTES

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LEGEND

SITE

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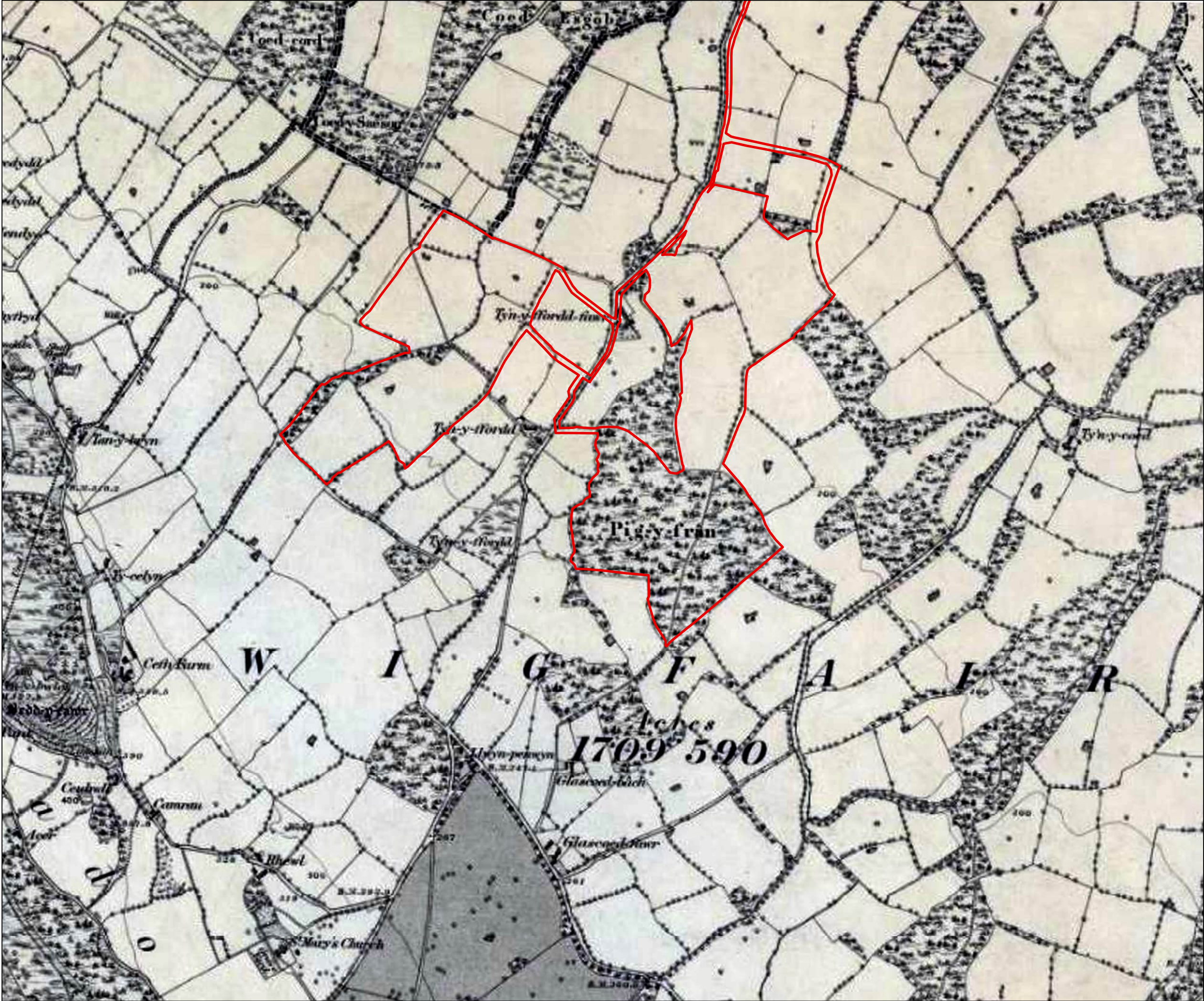
TITHE MAP (1846)

**FIGURE 7**

Scale  
1:7,000 @ A3

Date  
FEBRUARY 2026

Figure 7



NOTES

1. DATA © NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND  
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LEGEND

SITE



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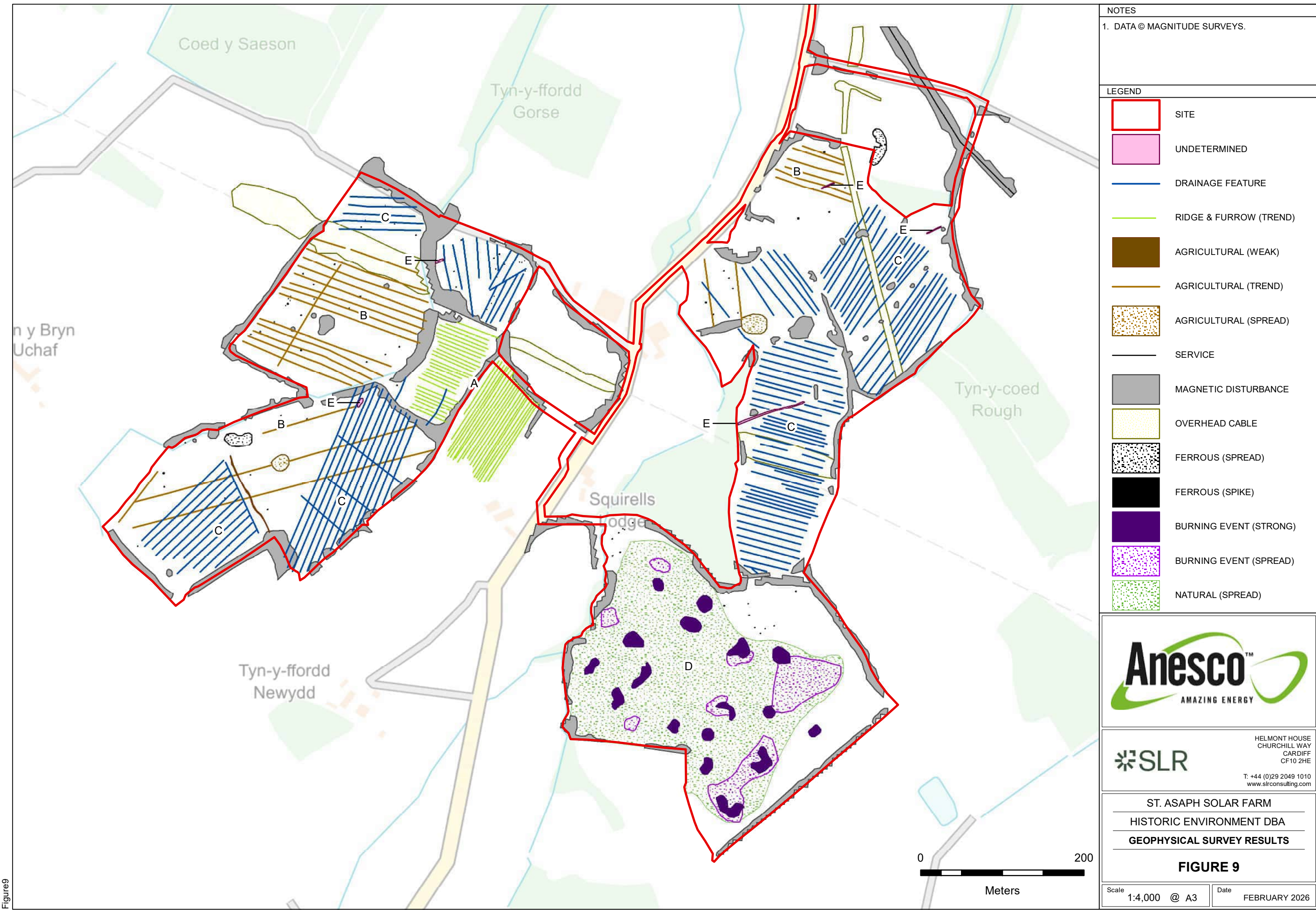
FIRST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY (1880)

**FIGURE 8**

Scale  
1:7,000 @ A3

Date  
FEBRUARY 2026

Figure9





NOTES

1. DATA © WELSH GOVERNMENT  
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LEGEND

SITE

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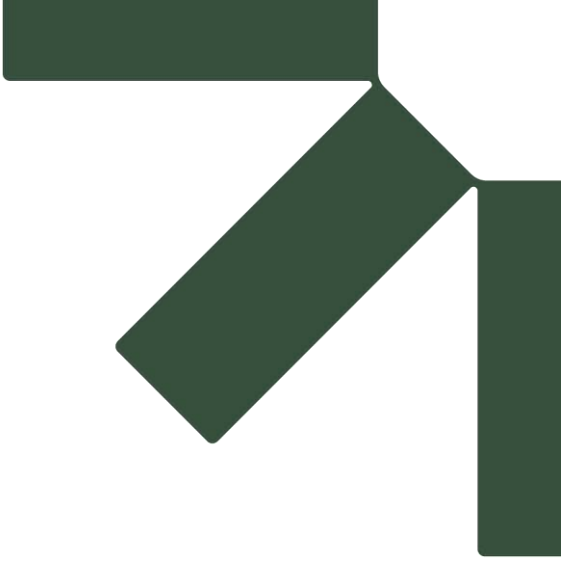
LIDAR DATA: 1M

**FIGURE 10**

Scale1:8,000 @ A3

DateFEBRUARY 2026

Figure 10



# **Appendix A      Gazetteer of Designated Historic Assets Assessed to Stage 1**

## **St. Asaph Solar Farm, Denbighshire**

**Updated Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**

**Anesco Limited**

SLR Project No.: 407.064769.00001

6 February 2026

## A.1 Stage 1 Assessment

The historic assets, listed in the table below, have been assessed to Stage 1 of Cadw's *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales* (2017). Several other historic assets have been assessed in further detail (see Section 6 above). However, it has been concluded that the historic assets listed below would not be affected by the proposals.

In all instances, there is a lack of any material inter-visibility between them and the Site, a lack of any relevant non-visual association(s) between them and the Site, lack of any 'third points' from which both would be visible to a material extent within the same view-shed, and in some cases, there is great intervening distance(s) between the historic assets and the Site.

As such, this negates the potential for development within the Site to adversely affect their heritage significance. Similarly, the ability to appreciate their significance would be unaffected by development within the Site of the nature and on the scale proposed. The key contributing heritage values to the significance of these historic assets, the ability to appreciate their significance, and all key views towards, from and including them, would be preserved.

| Designated Historic Assets                            |               |                   |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|
| Registered Historic Landscapes                        |               |                   |          |
| Name                                                  |               | Reference No.     |          |
| The Vale of Clwyd                                     |               | HLW (C) 1         |          |
| Registered Park & Gardens                             |               |                   |          |
| Bodelwyddan Castle                                    |               | PGW (C) 2 (DEN)   |          |
| Kinmel Park                                           |               | PGW (Gd) 54 (CON) |          |
| Llannerch Hall                                        |               | PGW (C) 41 (DEN)  |          |
| Plas Heaton                                           |               | PGW(C) 28 (DEN)   |          |
| Conservation Areas                                    |               |                   |          |
| Trefnant                                              |               | 329               |          |
| Bodelwyddan                                           |               | 337               |          |
| St. Asaph                                             |               | 338               |          |
| Scheduled Monuments                                   |               |                   |          |
| Name                                                  | Reference No. | Easting           | Northing |
| Coed Plas Round Barrow                                | DE050         | 303261            | 368726   |
| St. Asaph Bridge                                      | FL026         | 303525            | 374242   |
| Pont Dafydd (old)                                     | FL027         | 304387            | 375035   |
| First World War Practice Trenches at Bodelwyddan Park | FL186         | 300041            | 374477   |
| Ffynnon Fair (Well), Cefn                             | DE038         | 302919            | 371070   |
| Plas Heaton Round Barrow                              | DE049         | 303270            | 368584   |
| Cefn Cave                                             | DE115         | 302049            | 370531   |
| Bont Newydd Cave                                      | DE116         | 301544            | 371026   |



| Designated Historic Assets                                                                |               |        |         |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|----------|
| Pysgodlan Moated Site                                                                     | DE200         | 303977 | 369313  |          |
| Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort                                                                      | DE037         | 301316 | 372070  |          |
| Tyddyn Bleiddyn Burial Chamber                                                            | DE007         | 300734 | 372458  |          |
| Listed Buildings                                                                          |               |        |         |          |
| Name                                                                                      | Reference No. | Grade  | Easting | Northing |
| Plas Coch                                                                                 | 152           | II     | 303744  | 371832   |
| Plas Newydd                                                                               | 153           | II*    | 300001  | 373038   |
| Plas-yn-Cefn                                                                              | 154           | II     | 301993  | 371119   |
| Bont Newydd<br>(partly in Cefnmeiriadog community)                                        | 155           | II     | 301287  | 370884   |
| Berain                                                                                    | 163           | II*    | 300726  | 369728   |
| Former Laundry Block at Plas-yn-Cefn                                                      | 174           | II     | 301965  | 371133   |
| Wigfair Isaf                                                                              | 175           | II     | 303971  | 372917   |
| Dolbelidr                                                                                 | 176           | II*    | 303095  | 370921   |
| Pont Llannerch<br>(partly in Waen Community)                                              | 227           | II     | 305904  | 371952   |
| Galltfaenan Hall                                                                          | 228           | II     | 302692  | 369716   |
| No 1 Llannerch Hall                                                                       | 260           | II*    | 305412  | 372311   |
| Temple, Loggia and Terraces to E of Llannerch Hall including Gates and Walls to Forecourt | 261           | II     | 305411  | 372355   |
| Bridge over Former Railway Line at Llannerch Park                                         | 278           | II     | 304774  | 371692   |
| Garn                                                                                      | 1057          | II*    | 302493  | 368709   |
| Plas Heaton                                                                               | 1065          | II*    | 303106  | 369166   |
| C-shaped Agricultural Complex at Plas Heaton                                              | 1066          | II     | 303164  | 369121   |
| Plas Heaton Farm                                                                          | 1067          | II     | 304175  | 369070   |



| Designated Historic Assets                    |      |     |        |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Secondary House at Plas Heaton Farm           | 1068 | II  | 304203 | 369047 |
| Church of St Margaret (The Marble Church)     | 1377 | II* | 300398 | 375460 |
| Barn to NW of Faenol-broper Farmhouse         | 1378 | II  | 301255 | 374817 |
| Gwernigron Farmhouse                          | 1381 | II  | 302490 | 375170 |
| Gwernigron Dovecote                           | 1382 | II* | 302522 | 375167 |
| Bodelwyddan Castle                            | 1383 | II* | 299923 | 374830 |
| Bodelwyddan Castle Ice House                  | 1384 | II* | 299806 | 375027 |
| Pont Dafydd                                   | 1419 | II  | 304385 | 375032 |
| Pont Llannerch (Partly in Trefnant Community) | 1420 | II  | 305908 | 371958 |
| The Bryn                                      | 1428 | II  | 304243 | 374494 |
| Summer House in the Grounds of The Bryn       | 1429 | II  | 304274 | 374564 |
| Sundial in the grounds of The Bryn            | 1430 | II  | 304284 | 374545 |
| The Court House                               | 1431 | II  | 304005 | 374436 |
| The Old Deanery                               | 1432 | II  | 303350 | 374216 |
| Gatepiers & Gate at the Old Deanery           | 1433 | II  | 303442 | 374227 |
| Midland Bank                                  | 1434 | II  | 303765 | 374324 |
| Red Lion P.H.                                 | 1435 | II  | 303752 | 374333 |
| St. Asaph Auction Rooms                       | 1436 | II  | 303748 | 374389 |
| House at St. Asaph Auction Rooms              | 1437 | II  | 303738 | 374396 |
| The Hendre                                    | 1438 | II  | 303300 | 373885 |
| Plas yn Roe                                   | 1439 | II  | 303291 | 373880 |
| April Cottage                                 | 1440 | II  | 303260 | 373883 |
| Rose Hill House                               | 1441 | II  | 303089 | 373881 |



| Designated Historic Assets                                           |      |     |        |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| Southcroft including North Cottage                                   | 1442 | II  | 302341 | 373904 |
| Staverton                                                            | 1443 | II  | 302327 | 373911 |
| Former Coach House, Stables & Outbuildings to Staverton & Southcroft | 1444 | II  | 302314 | 373914 |
| St. Asaph                                                            | 1445 | II* | 303535 | 374243 |
| Mary Short Memorial Drinking Fountain                                | 1446 | II  | 303622 | 374263 |
| St. Kentigern & St. Asaph Parish Church                              | 1447 | II* | 303687 | 374314 |
| Railings & Boundary Walls to St. Kentigern & St. Asaph Parish Church | 1448 | II  | 303600 | 374200 |
| Sundial in the Churchyard to St. Kentigern & St. Asaph Parish Church | 1449 | II  | 303670 | 374297 |
| Kinmel Arms P.H.                                                     | 1450 | II  | 303717 | 374311 |
| Greengrocer's Shop                                                   | 1451 | II  | 303706 | 374298 |
| 1 High Street                                                        | 1452 | II  | 303727 | 374310 |
| 1A High Street                                                       | 1453 | II  | 303728 | 374307 |
| Including Yu's Chinese                                               | 1454 | II  | 303734 | 374308 |
| Conservative Club                                                    | 1455 | II  | 303746 | 374314 |
| H.M. Cleaver & Co. (Solicitors)                                      | 1456 | II  | 303817 | 374358 |
| Barrow Crafts (including Antiques Shop)                              | 1457 | II  | 303826 | 374358 |
| The Old Rectory                                                      | 1458 | II  | 303839 | 374360 |
| Sundial at Kentigern Hall                                            | 1459 | II  | 303883 | 374382 |
| Cathedral Church of St. Asaph                                        | 1460 | I   | 303896 | 374310 |
| Translator's Memorial                                                | 1461 | II  | 303872 | 374346 |



| Designated Historic Assets                                                        |      |     |        |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|--------|--------|
| St. Asaph Diocesan Office                                                         | 1462 | II  | 303847 | 374337 |
| Former Barber Shop                                                                | 1463 | II  | 303835 | 374334 |
| Elwy Bank including D.P. Nash                                                     | 1464 | II  | 303763 | 374299 |
| Glasgow House including County Cleaners, Halifax Building Society & Shoe Repairs) | 1465 | II  | 303779 | 374307 |
| Glasgow House including County Cleaners, Halifax Building Society & Shoe Repairs  | 1466 | II  | 303787 | 374311 |
| Beulah House (K&M Massey, including St. Asaph Video)                              | 1467 | II  | 303751 | 374296 |
| The Barrow Arms P.H.                                                              | 1468 | II  | 303726 | 374287 |
| The Old Palace                                                                    | 1469 | II* | 303731 | 374211 |
| Lodge & Gatepiers at driveway to the Old Palace                                   | 1470 | II  | 303670 | 374252 |
| Tithe Barn House                                                                  | 1471 | II  | 303661 | 374233 |
| Palace Gardens                                                                    | 1472 | II  | 303666 | 374204 |
| Glan Elwy                                                                         | 1473 | II  | 303586 | 373661 |
| The old China Shop, including China House                                         | 1474 | II  | 303650 | 374345 |
| Roe Gau                                                                           | 1475 | II  | 303596 | 374647 |
| Suncot                                                                            | 1476 | II  | 303340 | 374487 |
| Min-Afon                                                                          | 1477 | II  | 303305 | 374588 |
| Glandwr (St. Asaph Cricket & Social Club)                                         | 1478 | II  | 303296 | 374611 |
| Talardy Hotel                                                                     | 1479 | II  | 303128 | 374812 |
| Greenhouse at Talardy Hotel                                                       | 1480 | II  | 303078 | 374857 |
| Walled Garden at Talardy Hotel                                                    | 1481 | II  | 303075 | 374814 |



| Designated Historic Assets                                                       |       |     |        |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|--------|--------|
| Plas Coch Rest Home (main block only)                                            | 1482  | II  | 302924 | 375149 |
| St. Asaph V.P. School                                                            | 1483  | II  | 304006 | 374317 |
| Rosslyn                                                                          | 1484  | II  | 303978 | 374324 |
| H.M.Stanley Hospital (front range plus attached cross-plan ranges & Chapel only) | 1485  | II  | 304340 | 373809 |
| Ysgubor-y-Coed Farmhouse                                                         | 1486  | II  | 304702 | 373594 |
| Esgobty Farmhouse                                                                | 1487  | II* | 303766 | 374167 |
| Dovecote at Esgonty Farm                                                         | 1489  | II  | 303703 | 374147 |
| Garden Wall at Esgobty Farm                                                      | 1490  | II  | 303736 | 374169 |
| Bryn Asaph including Gate House Range                                            | 1491  | II  | 304155 | 373316 |
| Felin-y-gors                                                                     | 1495  | II  | 300839 | 375000 |
| Rhyllon Farmhouse                                                                | 1505  | II  | 304609 | 375120 |
| Stable Range at Rhyllon Farmhouse                                                | 1506  | II  | 304602 | 375137 |
| Holy Trinity Church                                                              | 19186 | II* | 304993 | 370534 |
| No 2 Llannerch Hall                                                              | 19187 | II* | 305410 | 372313 |
| No 3 Llannerch Hall                                                              | 19188 | II* | 305409 | 372315 |
| No 4 Llannerch Hall                                                              | 19189 | II* | 305408 | 372317 |
| No 5 Llannerch Hall                                                              | 19190 | II* | 305407 | 372319 |
| No 6 Llannerch Hall                                                              | 19191 | II* | 305406 | 372322 |
| No 7 Llannerch Hall                                                              | 19192 | II* | 305405 | 372324 |
| No 8 Llannerch Hall                                                              | 19193 | II* | 305404 | 372325 |



| Designated Historic Assets                            |       |     |        |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|--------|--------|
| No 9 Llannerch Hall                                   | 19194 | II* | 305403 | 372328 |
| No 10 Llannerch Hall                                  | 19195 | II* | 305402 | 372330 |
| No 11 Llannerch Hall                                  | 19196 | II* | 305401 | 372332 |
| No 12 Llannerch Hall                                  | 19197 | II* | 305396 | 372311 |
| No 13 Llannerch Hall                                  | 19198 | II* | 305400 | 372334 |
| Lychgate at Holy Trinity Church                       | 19199 | II  | 305022 | 370504 |
| Former Rectory                                        | 19200 | II  | 304967 | 370479 |
| Trefnant School                                       | 19201 | II  | 305073 | 370589 |
| Trefnant School House                                 | 19202 | II  | 305060 | 370583 |
| The Trefnant Inn                                      | 19203 | II  | 305165 | 370654 |
| Milestone                                             | 19204 | II  | 304713 | 371128 |
| Former Stable Block at Galltfaenan Hall               | 19205 | II  | 302706 | 369743 |
| Garden Walls at Galltfaenan Hall                      | 19206 | II  | 302711 | 369687 |
| The Coach House                                       | 19207 | II  | 305331 | 372309 |
| The Clocktower                                        | 19208 | II  | 305312 | 372311 |
| The Old Barn                                          | 19209 | II  | 305314 | 372333 |
| Bottom Lodge and adjoining Gates and Gatepiers        | 19210 | II  | 305852 | 371880 |
| Middle Lodge                                          | 19211 | II  | 305609 | 371567 |
| Dolbelidr                                             | 19212 | II* | 305786 | 371609 |
| Milestone                                             | 19215 | II  | 304626 | 371875 |
| Pont-yr-allt-Goch (partly in Cefnmeiriadog Community) | 19219 | II  | 303922 | 371488 |
| L-shaped Agricultural Range at Berain                 | 19855 | II* | 300713 | 369768 |
| Former Carthouse at Berain                            | 19856 | II  | 300737 | 369795 |
| Brewhouse and Pigsty Range at Berain                  | 19857 | II  | 300746 | 369751 |



| Designated Historic Assets                                    |       |     |        |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|--------|--------|
| Bod-Ysgawen-Isaf                                              | 19858 | II  | 299701 | 371500 |
| Primary Barn and adjoining Cart Bays to NE of Plas Buckley    | 19859 | II  | 300185 | 370282 |
| Tal-y-Bryn                                                    | 19860 | II  | 299801 | 370686 |
| Church of St Mary                                             | 19924 | II  | 301789 | 371566 |
| Wigfair Hall                                                  | 19925 | II* | 302777 | 371228 |
| Terraces and Forecourt Walls at Wigfair Hall                  | 19926 | II  | 302802 | 371231 |
| Bont Newydd (partly in Llanefydd community)                   | 19927 | II  | 301288 | 370892 |
| Telephone Callbox                                             | 19928 | II  | 301289 | 370911 |
| Pentre Meredydd                                               | 19929 | II  | 301115 | 373001 |
| Pont-yr-Allt-Goch (partly in Trefnant community)              | 19930 | II  | 303913 | 371498 |
| Barn at Pen-uchar-roe-bach                                    | 19931 | II  | 303858 | 371814 |
| Ddol                                                          | 19932 | II  | 299240 | 372750 |
| Ffynnon Fair                                                  | 19933 | II* | 302913 | 371072 |
| Former Stable Block at Plas-yn-Cefn                           | 19934 | II  | 301966 | 371144 |
| Stable and Coachhouse Range at Plas-yn-Cefn                   | 19935 | II  | 301958 | 371173 |
| Former Carthouse Block at Plas-yn-Cefn                        | 19936 | II  | 301935 | 371154 |
| Agricultural Range and adjoining Garden Walls at Plas-yn-Cefn | 19937 | II  | 301944 | 371132 |
| L-shaped Barn Range at Plas-yn-Cefn                           | 19938 | II  | 301925 | 371136 |
| Former Smithy Range at Plas-yn-Cefn                           | 19939 | II  | 301912 | 371138 |

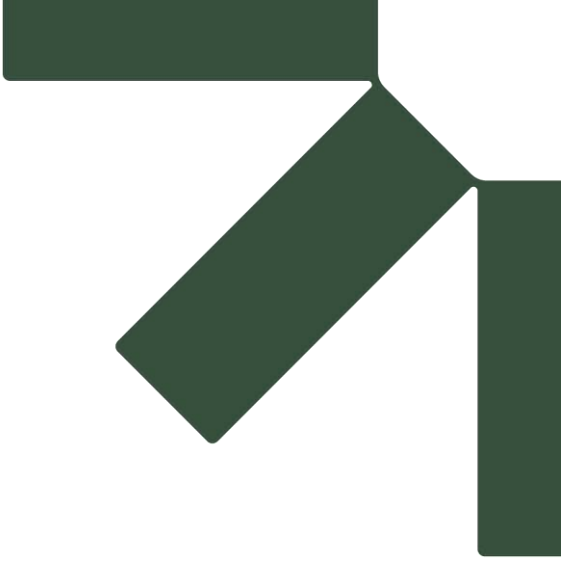


| Designated Historic Assets                                                                       |       |    |        |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|--------|--------|
| Former Stable Block at Plas Coch                                                                 | 19940 | II | 303724 | 371837 |
| Groesffordd Marli Chapel                                                                         | 19941 | II | 300268 | 373424 |
| Glascoed Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary                                                      | 20897 | II | 299438 | 374010 |
| Agricultural Complex at Garn                                                                     | 23513 | II | 302460 | 368712 |
| Sundial at Plas Heaton                                                                           | 23514 | II | 303091 | 369139 |
| Carthouse Range at Plas Heaton (with incorporated flat to first floor)                           | 23515 | II | 303163 | 369181 |
| Stable and Carthouse Range at Plas Heaton                                                        | 23516 | II | 303146 | 369139 |
| Icehouse at Plas Heaton                                                                          | 23517 | II | 303138 | 369112 |
| Kitchen Garden Walls including associated Lean-to Sheds and adjoining Melon House at Plas Heaton | 23518 | II | 303122 | 369081 |
| Screen Walls and Lean-to Outbuildings adjoining Garn                                             | 23520 | II | 302473 | 368684 |
| 16, The Village                                                                                  | 80721 | II | 300264 | 375588 |
| 17, The Village                                                                                  | 80722 | II | 300263 | 375585 |
| 18, The Village                                                                                  | 80723 | II | 300260 | 375578 |
| Bodelwyddan Park Wall with entrances and cottages                                                | 80736 | II | 300823 | 375015 |
| Bodelwyddan Village Hall (former School)                                                         | 80737 | II | 300249 | 375527 |
| Bryn Celyn Lodge on Bodelwyddan Park Boundary                                                    | 80738 | II | 300522 | 373931 |
| Churchyard Wall of St Margaret's                                                                 | 80739 | II | 300349 | 375433 |



| Designated Historic Assets                                         |       |    |        |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|--------|--------|
| Bodelwyddan Vicarage                                               | 80745 | II | 300318 | 375529 |
| Garden Shelter in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden                        | 80747 | II | 299806 | 374737 |
| Gors Mill Cottage                                                  | 80750 | II | 300843 | 375017 |
| Obelisk in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden                               | 80752 | II | 299810 | 374645 |
| Playhouse in Bodelwyddan Castle Garden                             | 80754 | II | 299792 | 374731 |
| Sundial in Bodelwyddan Castle Walled Garden                        | 80756 | II | 299719 | 374593 |
| Terrace wall of main front of Bodelwyddan Castle.                  | 80757 | II | 300000 | 374820 |
| Tyddyn-isaf                                                        | 80758 | II | 301207 | 375199 |
| Wall of Bodelwyddan Castle Garden with Bothy at W and Gateway at E | 80759 | II | 299731 | 374678 |
| Fountain near Marble Church                                        | 87542 | II | 300256 | 375462 |





# **Appendix B      Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record (HER) Data**

**St. Asaph Solar Farm, Denbighshire**

**Updated Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**

**Anesco Limited**

SLR Project No.: 407.064769.00001

6 February 2026

| HER No. | Name                                         | Form                      | Period                 | Type                  |
|---------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 101477  | Cae Maen Llwyd Fieldname                     | Placename                 | Prehistoric            | Standing Stone        |
| 193979  | Cae-llwyd farm                               | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval          | Farm                  |
| 195701  | Cae-llwyd farm, farm building                | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval          | Farm Building         |
| 195702  | Cae-llwyd farm, farm building                | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval          | Farm Building         |
| 195703  | Cae-llwyd farm, farm building                | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval          | Farm Building         |
| 195704  | Cae-llwyd farm, farm building                | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval          | Farm Building         |
| 125171  | Cae-llwyd, limekiln                          | Structure                 | Post Medieval          | Lime Kiln             |
| 125172  | Cae-llwyd, mine shaft                        | Structure                 | Post Medieval          | Mine Shaft            |
| 194076  | Camre farm                                   | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval          | Farm                  |
| 196084  | Camre farm, farm building                    | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval          | Farm Building         |
| 196085  | Camre farm, farm building                    | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval          | Farm Building         |
| 68968   | Caubwll, farmstead                           | Building                  | Post Medieval          | Farmstead             |
| 68969   | Caubwll, limekiln                            | Structure                 | Post Medieval          | Lime Kiln             |
| 194075  | Cefn Farm                                    | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval          | Farm                  |
| 196079  | Cefn Farm, farm building                     | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval          | Farm Building         |
| 196080  | Cefn Farm, farm building                     | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval          | Farm Building         |
| 196081  | Cefn Farm, farm building                     | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval          | Farm Building         |
| 196082  | Cefn Farm, farm building                     | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval          | Farm Building         |
| 196083  | Cefn Farm, farm building                     | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval          | Farm Building         |
| 16741   | Cefn Meiriadog Church                        | Building                  | Medieval               | Church                |
| 66245   | Cefn Meiriadog Church (St Mary), outbuilding | Building                  | Post Medieval          | House                 |
| 16742   | Cefn Meiriadog Church (St Mary), yard        | Earthwork                 | Medieval               | Churchyard            |
| 150618  | Cefn, Glascoed Bach, barn                    | Building                  | Post Medieval          | Agricultural Building |
| 117675  | Cefnmeiriadog, Buckle                        | Finds only                | Medieval;Post Medieval | Findspot              |
| 18046   | Coed Celyn                                   | Earthwork                 | Post Medieval          | Lead Mine             |



| HER No. | Name                              | Form                      | Period        | Type             |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 130277  | De Havilland Vampire FB5 WA417    | Wreck                     | Modern        | Air Crash Site   |
| 194078  | Glascoed-bach farm                | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 196093  | Glascoed-bach farm, farm building | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 196094  | Glascoed-bach farm, farm building | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 194080  | Glascoed-fawr farm                | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 196097  | Glascoed-fawr farm, farm building | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 196098  | Glascoed-fawr farm, farm building | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 196099  | Glascoed-fawr farm, farm building | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 193980  | Hen-dy farm                       | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 195705  | Hen-dy farm, farm building        | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 195706  | Hen-dy farm, farm building        | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 34048   | Hendy Farm ridge and furrow       | Earthwork                 | Medieval      | Ridge And Furrow |
| 193978  | Isfryn farm                       | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 195700  | Isfryn farm, farm building        | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 66244   | Llwyn-penwyn enclosure            | Structure                 | Post Medieval | Enclosure        |
| 194079  | Llwyn-penwyn farm                 | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 196095  | Llwyn-penwyn farm, farm building  | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 196096  | Llwyn-penwyn farm, farm building  | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 196075  | Pant farm, farm building          | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 196076  | Pant farm, farm building          | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 196077  | Pant farm, farm building          | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 196078  | Pant farm, farm building          | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 34043   | Pant ridge and furrow             | Earthwork                 | Medieval      | Ridge And Furrow |



| HER No. | Name                                 | Form                      | Period        | Type             |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 68967   | Pant, farmstead                      | Building                  | Post Medieval | Farmstead        |
| 193971  | Pen-ucha-ro-e-fawr farm              | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 195673  | Pen-ucha-ro-e-fawr farm, farm buildi | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 195674  | Pen-ucha-ro-e-fawr farm, farm buildi | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 195675  | Pen-ucha-ro-e-fawr farm, farm buildi | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 195676  | Pen-ucha-ro-e-fawr farm, farm buildi | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 195677  | Pen-ucha-ro-e-fawr farm, farm buildi | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 194088  | Pen-uchaf-y-ro-e farm                | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 125170  | Pen-y-cefn, farmstead                | Building                  | Post Medieval | Farmstead        |
| 125169  | Pen-y-cefn, mine shaft               | Structure                 | Post Medieval | Mine Shaft       |
| 193981  | Pentre Meredydd farm                 | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 143532  | Pentre-Meredydd ridge and furrow I   | Earthwork                 | Medieval      | Ridge And Furrow |
| 143533  | Pentre-Meredydd ridge and furrow II  | Earthwork                 | Medieval      | Ridge And Furrow |
| 106064  | Plas Coch Cropmarks                  | Cropmark                  | Prehistoric   | Enclosure        |
| 106410  | Plas Coch Field System               | Cropmark                  | Medieval      | Field System     |
| 59260   | Plas Coch, farmstead                 | Building                  | Multiperiod   | Farm             |
| 66246   | Plas yn Cefn parkland                | Landscape                 | Post Medieval | Parkland         |
| 102143  | Plas-yn-Cefn socketed axes           | finds only                | Bronze Age    | Findspot         |
| 194081  | Rhewl farm                           | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 196100  | Rhewl farm, farm building            | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 196101  | Rhewl farm, farm building            | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 196102  | Rhewl farm, farm building            | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 196103  | Rhewl farm, farm building            | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 101476  | Rhewl Placename                      | Placename                 | Unknown       | Road             |
| 100883  | Rhiwlas spindlewhorls find           | Finds only                | Prehistoric   | Findspot         |
| 144311  | Roman Road                           | Buried feature            | Roman         | Road             |



| HER No. | Name                                                                | Form                      | Period         | Type          |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 193918  | Rose Hill farm                                                      | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval  | Farm          |
| 46820   | St Asaph - Caerhun                                                  | Document                  | Roman          | Road          |
| 46821   | St Asaph - Caerhun                                                  | Earthwork                 | Roman          | Road          |
| 46822   | St Asaph - Caerhun                                                  | Document                  | Roman          | Road          |
| 46823   | St Asaph - Caerhun                                                  | Earthwork                 | Roman          | Road          |
| 46824   | St Asaph - Caerhun                                                  | Document                  | Roman          | Road          |
| 46825   | St Asaph - Caerhun                                                  | Earthwork                 | Roman          | Road          |
| 46826   | St Asaph - Caerhun                                                  | Document                  | Roman          | Road          |
| 46827   | St Asaph - Caerhun                                                  | Document                  | Roman          | Road          |
| 102145  | St Asaph Monastic site                                              | Document                  | Early Medieval | Monastery     |
| 119310  | St Asaph, coin                                                      | finds only                | Medieval       | Findspot      |
| 17621   | St Asaph, Glascoed Road 'Rose Hill', roman road                     | Buried feature            | Roman          | Road          |
| 145128  | St Asaph, St Asaph Cathedral Memorial Standards, war memorial       | Structure                 | Modern         | War Memorial  |
| 145129  | St Asaph, St Asaph Grammar School Rose Bowl, war memorial           | Structure                 | Modern         | War Memorial  |
| 145130  | St Asaph, St Asaph Grammar School WW2 Memorial Plaque, war memorial | Structure                 | Modern         | War Memorial  |
| 145131  | St Asaph, St Asaphs Cathedral Parishioners - WW2, war memorial      | Structure                 | Modern         | War Memorial  |
| 193977  | Tan-y-bryn farm                                                     | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval  | Farm          |
| 195698  | Tan-y-bryn farm, farm building                                      | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval  | Farm Building |
| 195699  | Tan-y-bryn farm, farm building                                      | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval  | Farm Building |
| 195735  | Tan-y-graig farm, farm building                                     | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval  | Farm Building |
| 102134  | Tan-y-graig stone row                                               | Structure                 | Bronze Age     | Stone Row     |
| 48374   | Tan-y-graig, barn                                                   | Building                  | Post Medieval  | Barn          |
| 48372   | Tan-y-graig, cart shed                                              | Building                  | Post Medieval  | Cart Shed     |
| 48371   | Tan-y-graig, cow house                                              | Building                  | Post Medieval  | Cow House     |
| 68966   | Tan-y-graig, farmstead                                              | Building                  | Post Medieval  | Farmstead     |
| 48369   | Tan-y-graig, house site                                             | Building                  | Post Medieval  | House         |
| 48373   | Tan-y-graig, stable                                                 | Building                  | Post Medieval  | Stable        |



| HER No. | Name                                | Form                      | Period        | Type          |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 193920  | The Cottage farm                    | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm          |
| 214302  | Trefnant, weir                      | structure                 | Post Medieval | Weir          |
| 193972  | Ty'n-y-coed farm                    | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm          |
| 195678  | Ty'n-y-coed farm, farm building     | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195679  | Ty'n-y-coed farm, farm building     | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195680  | Ty'n-y-coed farm, farm building     | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 193973  | Ty'n-y-ffordd farm                  | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm          |
| 195681  | Ty'n-y-ffordd farm, farm building   | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195682  | Ty'n-y-ffordd farm, farm building   | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195683  | Ty'n-y-ffordd farm, farm building   | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195684  | Ty'n-y-ffordd farm, farm building   | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 193974  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-bach farm             | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm          |
| 195685  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-bach farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195686  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-bach farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 193975  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm             | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm          |
| 195687  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195688  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195689  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195690  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195691  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195692  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |
| 195693  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building |

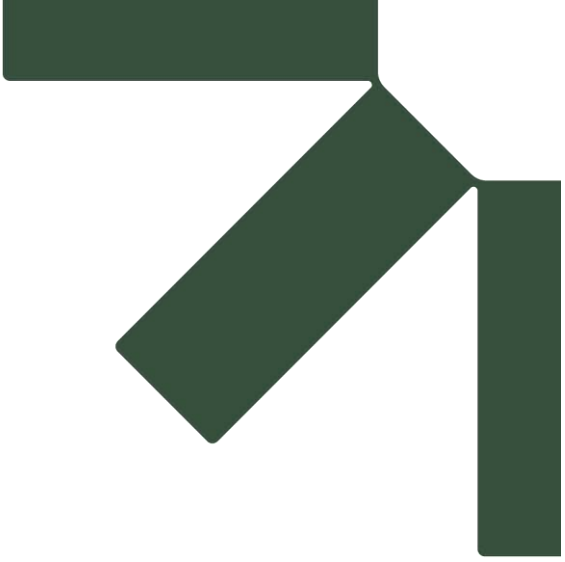


| HER No. | Name                                | Form                      | Period        | Type             |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 195694  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 195695  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 195696  | Ty'n-y-ffordd-fawr farm, farm build | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 193976  | Ty-celyn farm                       | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 195697  | Ty-celyn farm, farm building        | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 193982  | Tyddyn Meredydd farm                | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 195707  | Tyddyn Meredydd farm, farm building | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 195708  | Tyddyn Meredydd farm, farm building | Traditional Farm Building | Post Medieval | Farm Building    |
| 70922   | Varae - Varis, Roman fort           | Document                  | Roman         | Fort             |
| 104607  | Varae-Kanovium Roman Road RR67b     | Landform                  | Roman         | Road             |
| 143528  | Waen-Meredydd ridge and furrow II   | Earthwork                 | Medieval      | Ridge And Furrow |
| 143529  | Waen-Meredydd ridge and furrow III  | Earthwork                 | Medieval      | Ridge And Furrow |
| 143530  | Waen-Meredydd ridge and furrow IV   | Earthwork                 | Medieval      | Ridge And Furrow |
| 143531  | Waen-Meredydd ridge and furrow V    | Earthwork                 | Medieval      | Ridge And Furrow |
| 35133   | Weirglodd hen hovel                 | Placename                 | Medieval      | House            |
| 102985  | Wernglodd Y Palmant Fieldname       | Placename                 | Roman         | Road             |
| 194085  | Wigfair farm                        | Traditional farm building | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 59301   | Wigfair Hall                        | Building                  | Post Medieval | Farm             |
| 66247   | Wigfair Hall, parkland              | Landscape                 | Post Medieval | Parkland         |
| 66230   | Wigfair pond I                      | Earthwork                 | Post Medieval | Pond             |
| 66231   | Wigfair pond II                     | Earthwork                 | Post Medieval | Pond             |
| 66234   | Wigfair pond III                    | Earthwork                 | Post Medieval | Pond             |
| 66232   | Wigfair pond IV                     | Earthwork                 | Post Medieval | Pond             |
| 66238   | Wigfair pond IX                     | Earthwork                 | Post Medieval | Pond             |
| 66233   | Wigfair pond V                      | Earthwork                 | Post Medieval | Pond             |
| 66236   | Wigfair pond VI                     | Earthwork                 | Post Medieval | Pond             |
| 66235   | Wigfair pond VII                    | Earthwork                 | Post Medieval | Pond             |



| HER No. | Name              | Form      | Period        | Type  |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| 66237   | Wigfair pond VIII | Earthwork | Post Medieval | Pond  |
| 66243   | Wigfair structure | Building  | Post Medieval | House |





# Appendix C   Photographs

## **St. Asaph Solar Farm, Denbighshire**

### **Updated Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**

**Anesco Limited**

SLR Project No.: 407.064769.00001

6 February 2026

**Photo 1: SJ 02317 73897: northeast view toward Listed Buildings (1142, 1143 & 1144).**



**Photo 2: SJ 02317 73897: north view toward Listed Buildings (1142, 1143 & 1144)**



**Photo 3: SJ 02317 73897: south view from Listed Buildings (1142, 1143 & 1144) toward the Site. There are no views between the assets and the Site.**



**Photo 4: SJ 02317 73897: south view from Listed Buildings (1142, 1143 & 1144) toward the Site. There are no views.**



**Photo 5: SJ 02146 72971: north view of the north-west parcel within the Site boundaries.**



**Photo 6: SJ 02276 72906: view south into the southwest parcel within the Site Boundaries. The treeline proximate to the Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort (DE037) is visible, but the asset itself is not.**



**Photo 7: SJ 01478 71928: hillfort inaccessible. Views from the base of the hillfort had no views to any of the parcels within the Site.**



**Photo 8: SJ 01809 71562: view south-west to Listed Building (19924).**



**Photo 9: SJ 01809 71562: view north from Listed Building (19924) toward the parcels within the Site. There are no views from the asset to the Site.**



**Photo 10: SJ 02834 71398: south view toward Listed Buildings (19925 & 19926).**



**Photo 11: SJ 02834 71398: north view from Listed Buildings (19925 & 19926) toward parcels within the Site.**

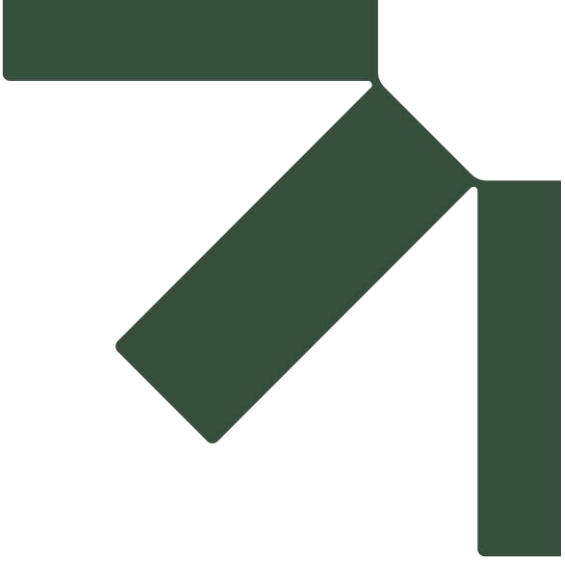


**Photo 12: SJ 02181 71922: north view from the boundary of Lower Elwy Valley, toward the western parcels within the Site.**



**Photo 13: SJ 02181 71922: north-east view from Lower Elwy Valley, toward the east parcel within the Site.**





# Appendix D    Geophysical Surveys

## **St. Asaph Solar Farm, Denbighshire**

### **Updated Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**

**Anesco Limited**

SLR Project No.: 407.064769.00001

6 February 2026

## D.1 2022 Geophysical Survey



**magnitude  
surveys**

**Geophysical Survey Report  
St Asaph Solar Farm  
Denbighshire**

**For  
SLR Consulting**

**On Behalf Of  
Anesco Ltd**

**Magnitude Surveys Ref: MSSJ1232**

**HER Event Number: TBC**

**OASIS Number: TBC**

**May 2022**



## **magnitude surveys**

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**Report By:**

Eleanor Dacre MESci

**Report Approved By:**

Dr Paul S. Johnson FSA MCIfA

**Issue Date:**

10 May 2022

### **Abstract**

Magnitude Surveys was commissioned to assess the subsurface archaeological potential of a c. 33.2ha area of land near St Asaph, Llanellwy, Denbighshire. A fluxgate survey was successfully completed across the survey area. No anomalies suggestive of significant archaeological features were identified. However, a number of curvilinear anomalies were detected but these are of undetermined classification. Anomalies indicative of past burning events have been identified in the south of the survey area. Agricultural anomalies have been identified through modern ploughing trends, mapped and unmapped former field boundaries, and ridge and furrow ploughing regimes. Modern disturbance is limited to field boundaries, surrounding buried services, a pylon, and overhead cables.

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Magnitude Surveys Ltd (MS) was commissioned by SLR Consulting on behalf of Anesco Ltd to undertake a geophysical survey over a c. 33.2ha area of land near St Asaph (Llanelwy), Denbighshire (SJ 0227 7288) .
- 1.2. The geophysical survey comprised hand-carried GNSS-positioned fluxgate gradiometer survey. Magnetic survey is the standard primary geophysical method for archaeological applications in the UK due to its ability to detect a range of different features. The technique is particularly suited for detecting fired or magnetically enhanced features, such as ditches, pits, kilns, sunken featured buildings (SFBs) and industrial activity (David *et al.*, 2008).
- 1.3. The survey was conducted in line with the current best practice guidelines produced by Historic England (David *et al.*, 2008), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2020) and the European Archaeological Council (Schmidt *et al.*, 2015).
- 1.4. It was conducted in line with a WSI produced by MS (Dolan, 2022)
- 1.5. The survey commenced on 25/04/2022 and took 4 days to complete.

## 2. Quality Assurance

- 2.1. Magnitude Surveys is a Registered Organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), the chartered UK body for archaeologists, and a corporate member of ISAP (International Society for Archaeological Prospection).
- 2.2. The directors of MS are involved in cutting edge research and the development of guidance/policy. Specifically, Dr Chrys Harris has a PhD in archaeological geophysics from the University of Bradford, is a Member of CIfA and served as the Vice-Chair of the International Society for Archaeological Prospection (ISAP); Finnegan Pope-Carter has an MSc in archaeological geophysics and is a Fellow of the London Geological Society, as well as a member of GeoSIG (CIfA Geophysics Special Interest Group); Dr Paul Johnson has a PhD in archaeology from the University of Southampton, is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and a Member of CIfA, has been a member of the ISAP Management Committee since 2015, and is currently the nominated representative for the EAA Archaeological Prospection Community to the board of the European Archaeological Association.
- 2.3. All MS managers, field and office staff have degree qualifications relevant to archaeology or geophysics and/or field experience.

## 3. Objectives

- 3.1. The objective of this geophysical survey was to assess the subsurface archaeological potential of the survey area.

## 4. Geographic Background

4.1. The survey area was located c. 2.34km southwest of St Asaph, Llanelwy (Figure 1). Gradiometer survey was undertaken across 9 fields under arable cultivation and pasture. The survey area was bisected by an unnamed road, with Areas 1 and 2 to the east, and Areas 3–9 to the west. Areas 1 to 5 were surrounded by further fields, and Areas 6–9 were surrounded by woodland (Figure 2).

4.2. Survey considerations:

| Survey Area | Ground Conditions                                                    | Further Notes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1           | The survey area was a flat arable field.                             | The field was bordered by a wire fence in the southwest, by hedges in the north and south, and by hedges and a ditch in the northwest and east. Large pylons and overhead cables were oriented northwest to southeast across the centre of the field, and smaller pylons and overhead cables ran approximately north to south through the centre of the field. |
| 2           | The survey area was a flat pasture field.                            | The field was bordered by wire fence and hedges to the north, east and south, and by a steep stream bank in the west. Metal gates were present on the eastern and southern borders.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 3           | The survey area was a long grass field, sloping to the southwest.    | The field was bordered by wire fences and hedges on all sides. Trees were dotted around the field, and a ditch ran along the north-western border.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 4           | The survey area was a flat pasture field.                            | The field was bordered by wire fence and hedges in the east, south and west and by trees and hedges in the north. Overhead cables ran parallel to the northern border.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 5           | The survey area was a flat pasture field.                            | The field was bordered by wire fences in the west, by trees and hedges in the south and east and by an unnamed road along the northern boundary. A large pylon and overhead cables ran parallel to the southern border. A pond was present in the centre of the field.                                                                                         |
| 6           | The survey area was a pasture field sloping to the southeast.        | The field was bordered by wire fences and hedges in the north and west, by wire fence in the south, and by a stream with a deep ditch in the east. A pond was present in the centre of the southern boundary and a metal gate was present on the southern border.                                                                                              |
| 7           | The survey area was a pasture field sloping gently to the southeast. | The field was bordered by wire fence in the east and west, by wire fence and hedges in the south, and by hedges in the north. A pond was present on the northern border.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 8           | The survey area was a pasture field sloping gently to the southeast. | The field was bordered by wire fence in the east and west, and by wire fence and hedges in the north and south. A ditch ran along the northern                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

|   |                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|   |                                           | border, and a small pond was present on the southern border.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 9 | The survey area was a flat pasture field. | The field was bordered by wire fences and trees to the north and west, and by hedges in the south and east. A large tree was located in the western corner of the field. Overhead cables and pylons were oriented north to south in the eastern half of the field, and a gated pen was located in the northern corner. |

- 4.3. The underlying geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Warwickshire Group. Superficial deposits in the area comprises diamicton of Devensian till (British Geological Survey, 2022).
- 4.4. The soils consist of slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscapes, 2022).

## 5. Archaeological Background

- 5.1. The following is a summary of a historic environment desk-based assessment produced and provided by SLR Consulting (McCullough, 2022).
- 5.2. No assets of archaeological significance have been identified within the survey area.
- 5.3. A late prehistoric to early Romano-British Scheduled Monument, Bedd-y-Cawr Hillfort (DE037), is located c. 675m southwest of Area 3. Further prehistoric activity has been recorded c. 900m to the southeast of the eastern parcel, consisting of a possible enclosure, visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs. Several prehistoric findspots are located within a 1km radius of the survey area, comprising two spindle-whorls found c. 850m southwest of the Area 1 (100883) and two looped socketed axes (102143) c. 500m to the southwest of Area 1.
- 5.4. Medieval settlement has been recorded at St Asaph to the northeast, reported to be the site of an early medieval monastic establishment dating to c. A.D. 560.

## 6. Methodology

### 6.1. Data Collection

6.1.1. Magnetometer surveys are generally the most cost effective and suitable geophysical technique for the detection of archaeology in England. Therefore, a magnetometer survey should be the preferred geophysical technique unless its use is precluded by any specific survey objectives or the site environment. For this site, no factors precluded the recommendation of a standard magnetometer survey. Geophysical survey therefore comprised the magnetic method as described in the following section.

6.1.2. Geophysical prospection comprised the magnetic method as described in the following table.

6.1.3. Table of survey strategies:

| Method   | Instrument                                                          | Traverse Interval | Sample Interval                |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Magnetic | Bartington<br>Instruments Grad-13 Digital<br>Three-Axis Gradiometer | 1m                | 200Hz reprojected<br>to 0.125m |

6.1.4. The magnetic data were collected using MS' bespoke hand-carried GNSS-positioned system.

6.1.4.1. MS' hand-carried system was comprised of Bartington Instruments Grad 13 Digital Three-Axis Gradiometers. Positional referencing was through a multi-channel, multi-constellation GNSS Smart Antenna RTK GPS outputting in NMEA mode to ensure high positional accuracy of collected measurements. The RTK GPS is accurate to 0.008m + 1ppm in the horizontal and 0.015m + 1ppm in the vertical.

6.1.4.2. Magnetic and GPS data were stored on an SD card within MS' bespoke datalogger. The datalogger was continuously synced, via an in-field Wi-Fi unit, to servers within MS' offices. This allowed for data collection, processing and visualisation to be monitored in real-time as fieldwork was ongoing.

6.1.4.3. A navigation system was integrated with the RTK GPS, which was used to guide the surveyor. Data were collected by traversing the survey area along the longest possible lines, ensuring efficient collection and processing.

## 6.2. Data Processing

6.2.1. Magnetic data were processed in bespoke in-house software produced by MS. Processing steps conform to the EAC and Historic England guidelines for 'minimally enhanced data' (see Section 3.8 in Schmidt *et al.*, 2015: 33 and Section IV.2 in David *et al.*, 2008: 11).

Sensor Calibration – The sensors were calibrated using a bespoke in-house algorithm, which conforms to Olsen *et al.* (2003).

Zero Median Traverse – The median of each sensor traverse is calculated within a specified range and subtracted from the collected data. This removes striping effects caused by small variations in sensor electronics.

Projection to a Regular Grid – Data collected using RTK GPS positioning requires a uniform grid projection to visualise data. Data are rotated to best fit an orthogonal grid projection and are resampled onto the grid using an inverse distance-weighting algorithm.

Interpolation to Square Pixels – Data are interpolated using a bicubic algorithm to increase the pixel density between sensor traverses. This produces images with square pixels for ease of visualisation.

## 6.3.Data Visualisation and Interpretation

6.3.1.This report presents the gradient of the sensors' total field data as greyscale images, as well as the total field data from the lower sensors. The gradient of the sensors minimises external interferences and reduces the blown-out responses from ferrous and other high contrast material. However, the contrast of weak or ephemeral anomalies can be reduced through the process of calculating the gradient. Consequently, some features can be clearer in the respective gradient or total field datasets. Multiple greyscale images of the gradient and total field at different plotting ranges have been used for data interpretation. Greyscale images should be viewed alongside the XY trace plot (Figures 9, 12, 15, & 18). XY trace plots visualise the magnitude and form of the geophysical response, aiding anomaly interpretation.

6.3.2.Geophysical results have been interpreted using greyscale images and XY traces in a layered environment, overlaid against open street maps, satellite imagery, historical maps, LiDAR data, and soil and geology maps. Google Earth (2022) was also consulted, to compare the results with recent land use.

6.3.3.Geodetic position of results – All vector and raster data have been projected into OSGB36 (ESPG27700) and can be provided upon request in ESRI Shapefile (.SHP) and Geotiff (.TIF) respectively. Figures are provided with raster and vector data projected against OS Open Data.

## 7. Results

### 7.1.Qualification

7.1.1.Geophysical results are not a map of the ground and are instead a direct measurement of subsurface properties. Detecting and mapping features requires that said features have properties that can be measured by the chosen technique(s) and that these properties have sufficient contrast with the background to be identifiable. The interpretation of any identified anomalies is inherently subjective. While the scrutiny of the results is undertaken by qualified, experienced individuals and rigorously checked for quality and consistency, it is often not possible to classify all anomaly sources. Where possible, an anomaly source will be identified along with the certainty of the interpretation. The only way to improve the interpretation of results is through a process of comparing excavated results with the geophysical reports. MS actively seek feedback on their reports, as well as reports from further work, in order to constantly improve our knowledge and service.

### 7.2.Discussion

7.2.1.The geophysical results are presented in combination with satellite imagery and historical maps (Figures 4 & 6).

7.2.2.A fluxgate gradiometer was successfully completed across c. 33.2ha of land near St Asaph, Denbighshire and identified anomalies of multiple origins. Modern disturbance is limited to field boundaries where metal fencing was present, and surrounding buried services and large pylons located within the survey area. This magnetic disturbance may obscure weaker anomalies if they are present in these areas.

7.2.3. Anomalies of an agricultural origin have been identified in the form of mapped and unmapped field boundaries and ploughing trends (Figures 4, 6, 8, 11, & 17). In the southwest and southeast of the survey area, linear anomalies have been detected orientated northeast to southwest from one edge of the field to another. These anomalies correspond to mapped field boundaries visible on historical mapping (Figure 6). In the southeast of the area, several linear anomalies with a similar magnetic signal have been detected orientated northeast to southwest that do not appear to correspond with previous mapped field boundaries. Because of this, they have been identified as unmapped former field boundaries. Weak linear anomalies running approximately north to south collocate with modern ploughing trends seen on satellite images of the area. Ridge and furrow has also been identified in the centre of the survey area, located next to a field seen on satellite images to have a similar extant ridge and furrow trend.

7.2.4. Drainage features have been identified in the centre and west of the survey area (Figures 4, 6, 8, 11, & 17). These parallel linear features exhibit multiple orientations, indicating multiple drainage systems in the area.

7.2.5. Evidence of burning in the south of the survey area can be seen as small amorphous anomalies with a strong XY trace plot (Figure 6, 9, 14, 15, 17, & 18). This region of the survey area was formerly a woodland, which is visible on historical maps (Figure 6). Reports from farmers during the time of survey indicate that this woodland was removed and burned was used as part of the clearance method.

7.2.6. Anomalies of an undetermined origin have been identified in the north of the survey area (Figures 4, 6, 8, & 11). These weak, linear and curvilinear anomalies do not match any mapped features and lack any diagnostic morphology or signal. Because of this, they have been classified as anomalies of an undetermined origin, however an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out through geophysical data alone.

## 7.3. Interpretation

### 7.3.1. General Statements

7.3.1.1. Geophysical anomalies will be discussed broadly as classification types across the survey area. Only anomalies that are distinctive or unusual will be discussed individually.

7.3.1.2. **Ferrous (Spike)** – Discrete dipolar anomalies are likely to be the result of isolated pieces of modern ferrous debris on or near the ground surface.

7.3.1.3. **Ferrous/Debris (Spread)** – A ferrous/debris spread refers to a concentration of multiple discrete, dipolar anomalies usually resulting from highly magnetic material such as rubble containing ceramic building materials and ferrous rubbish.

7.3.1.4. **Magnetic Disturbance** – The strong anomalies produced by extant metallic structures, typically including fencing, pylons, vehicles and service pipes, have been classified as 'Magnetic Disturbance'. These magnetic 'haloes' will obscure

weaker anomalies relating to nearby features, should they be present, often over a greater footprint than the structure causing them.

- 7.3.1.5. **Undetermined** – Anomalies are classified as Undetermined when the origin of the geophysical anomaly is ambiguous and there is no supporting contextual evidence to justify a more certain classification. These anomalies are likely to be the result of geological, pedological or agricultural processes, although an archaeological origin cannot be entirely ruled out. Undetermined anomalies are generally distinct from those caused by ferrous sources.

### 7.3.2. Magnetic Results – Specific Anomalies

- 7.3.2.1. **Burning Event (Strong & Spread)** – Located in Area 2, several strong anomalies which exhibit a geophysical response characteristic of in-situ burning were detected (Figures 6, 14, & 17). The anomalies vary in size and shape, and are most prominent in the XY trace plot (Figures 15 & 18). Further amorphous anomalies visible in the data as a 'mottled' effect in the magnetic gradient, have been categorised as 'Burning Event spread'. Historical mapping of the area indicates that during the late 1800's the area was a woodland. In addition to this, farmers of the land advised during the time of survey that this woodland was cleared and large bonfires were used for this purpose. With this evidence, it can be concluded that the strong anomalies and corresponding amorphous spread features are a result of in-situ burning associated with the woodland clearance.
- 7.3.2.2. **Agricultural (Weak)** – In the centre of Area 3 and Area 1, weak linear anomalies have been detected orientated northeast to southwest from one edge of the field to another. These anomalies correspond to mapped field boundaries visible on historical mapping (Figure 6). In the south of Area 1, a discontinuous, dipolar linear anomaly has been detected orientated northeast to southwest measuring approximately 85m in length (Figure 17). This does not match any features seen on historical or satellite images, however due to its signal and width across the field, this has been interpreted as an unmapped field boundary.
- 7.3.2.3. **Agricultural (Trend)** – Across the survey area a series of parallel linear anomalies have been detected which exhibit a weak magnetic signal, most notable in the Total Field (Figure 3 & 5). These are very closely spaced and only a few indicative linear trends have been picked out to give an idea of direction and presence across the site. The orientation is well matched with modern cultivation visible in recent satellite imagery and these are therefore interpreted as agricultural trends caused by modern ploughing (Figure 4 & 6).
- 7.3.2.4. **Ridge and Furrow** – Multiple weak linear anomalies have been identified orientated northeast to southwest (Figures 4, 6, 8, & 11). These correspond with ridge and furrow visible on satellite imagery in the fields adjacent to Area 4 (Figures 4 & 6).
- 7.3.2.5. **Drainage Features** – A series of linear anomalies have been detected across the survey area. These anomalies exhibit differences in their magnetic signature, in

comparison to the ridge and furrow: they are of mixed alignment, have a wider separation, and are straighter in form (Figure 4 & 6).

7.3.2.6. **Natural (Spread)** – In Area 2, a weak zone of diffused magnetically enhanced material has been detected. This zone corresponds with the lands former uses as a woodland visible on historical mapping (Figure 6 & 14).

7.3.2.7. **Undetermined (Weak)** – Across the survey area, linear and curvilinear anomalies have been detected (Figures 4, 6, 8, & 11). These anomalies do not match any mapped features and lack any diagnostic morphology or signal. Because of this, they have been classified as anomalies of an undetermined origin, however an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out through geophysical data alone.

7.3.2.8. **Service** – In Area 9, a strong dipolar linear anomaly has been identified. This has a strong XY response (Figures 4 & 8) and indicates the path of a buried service.

7.3.2.9. **Overhead Cables** – Area 1, magnetic background variation can be seen orientated roughly north to south which collocates with overhead cables seen at the time of survey, indicating the path of high powered lines (Figures 5 & 16).

## 8. Conclusions

- 8.1. A fluxgate gradiometer survey has been successfully undertaken across the survey area. The geophysical survey has detected a range of anthropogenic features including historical and more recent agricultural activity. In addition, anomalies of undetermined origin have been interpreted where a specific origin or date is uncertain. The anomalies ascribed an 'Undetermined' classification lack any distinctive archaeological morphology; as such, no anomalies indicative of significant archaeological activity have been identified. Modern disturbance is limited to field boundaries, buried services, pylons, and overhead cables.
- 8.2. Anomalies indicative of in-situ burning can be seen in the form of strong anomalies across the south of the survey area. These anomalies collocate with a former woodland visible on historical mapping, and it has been reported anecdotally that the land in this area was cleared by burning.
- 8.3. Agricultural activity has been identified in the form of mapped and unmapped former field boundaries. Distinct ridge and furrow ploughing regimes, modern ploughing cultivation and drainage systems indicate that this area has a long history of agricultural use.

## 9. Archiving

- 9.1. MS maintains an in-house digital archive, which is based on Schmidt and Ernenwein (2013). This stores the collected measurements, minimally processed data, georeferenced and un-georeferenced images, XY traces and a copy of the final report.
- 9.2. MS contributes reports to the ADS Grey Literature Library upon permission from the client, subject to any dictated time embargoes.

## 10. Copyright

- 10.1. Copyright and intellectual property pertaining to all reports, figures and datasets produced by Magnitude Services Ltd is retained by MS. The client is given full licence to use such material for their own purposes. Permission must be sought by any third party wishing to use or reproduce any IP owned by MS.

## 11. References

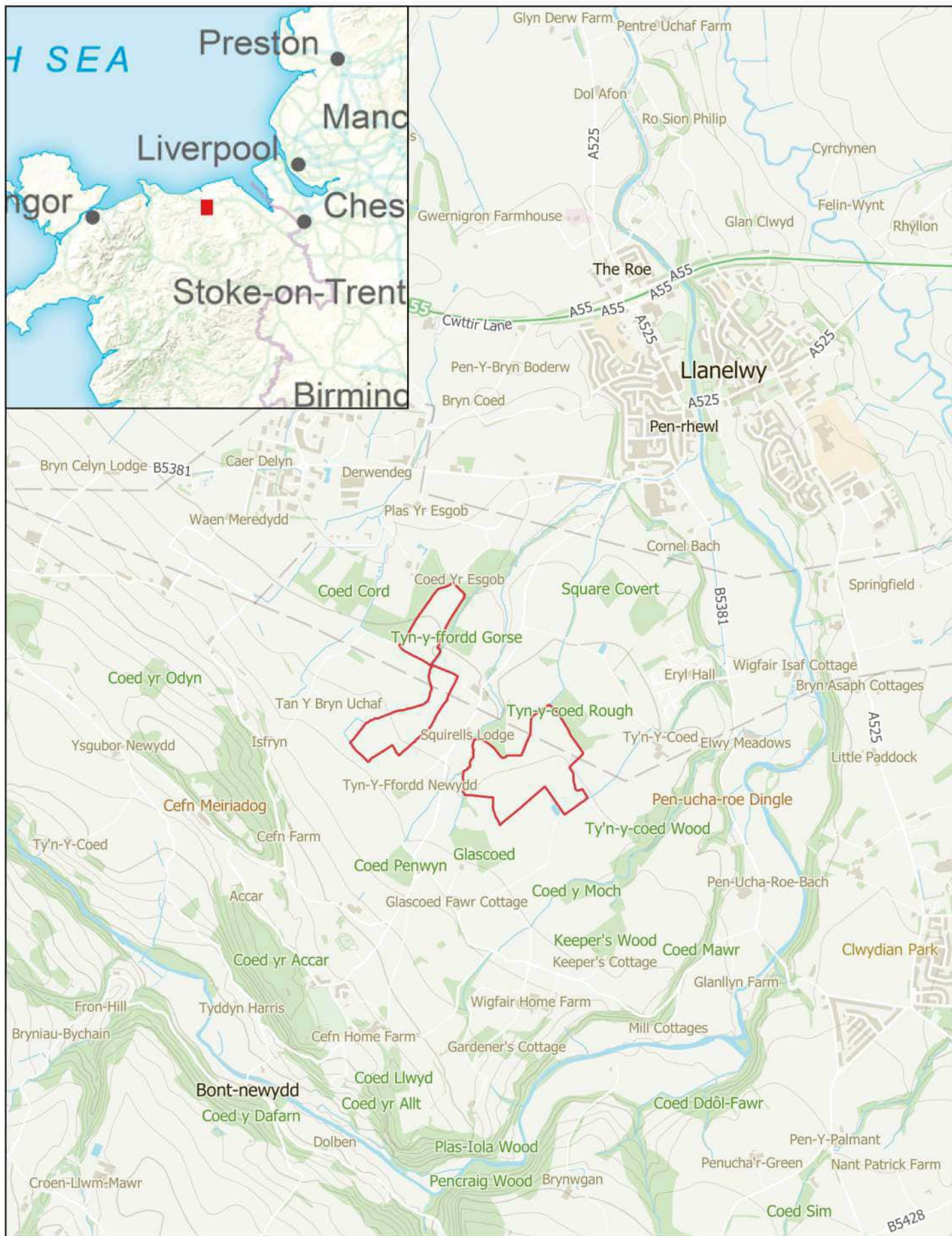
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## 12. Project Metadata

|                   |                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| MS Job Code       | MSSJ1232                     |
| Project Name      | St Asaph, Denbighshire       |
| Client            | SLR Consulting               |
| Grid Reference    | Grid Ref                     |
| Survey Techniques | Magnetometry                 |
| Survey Size (ha)  | 33.2ha                       |
| Survey Dates      | 2022-04-25 to 2022-04-28     |
| Project Lead      | Christian Adams BA MSc ACIfA |
| Project Officer   | Jake Dolan BSc FGS           |
| HER Event No      | TBC                          |
| OASIS No          | TBC                          |
| Report Version    | 0.2                          |

## 13. Document History

| Version | Comments                                    | Author | Checked By | Date        |
|---------|---------------------------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| 0.1     | Initial draft for Project Lead to Review    | ED     | LAG        | 09 May 2022 |
| 0.2     | Draft Following Corrections from a Director | LAG    | PJ         | 10 May 2022 |

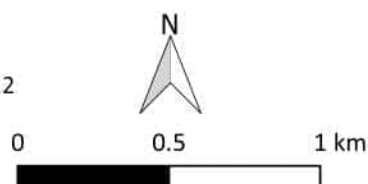


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 Figure 1 - Site Location  
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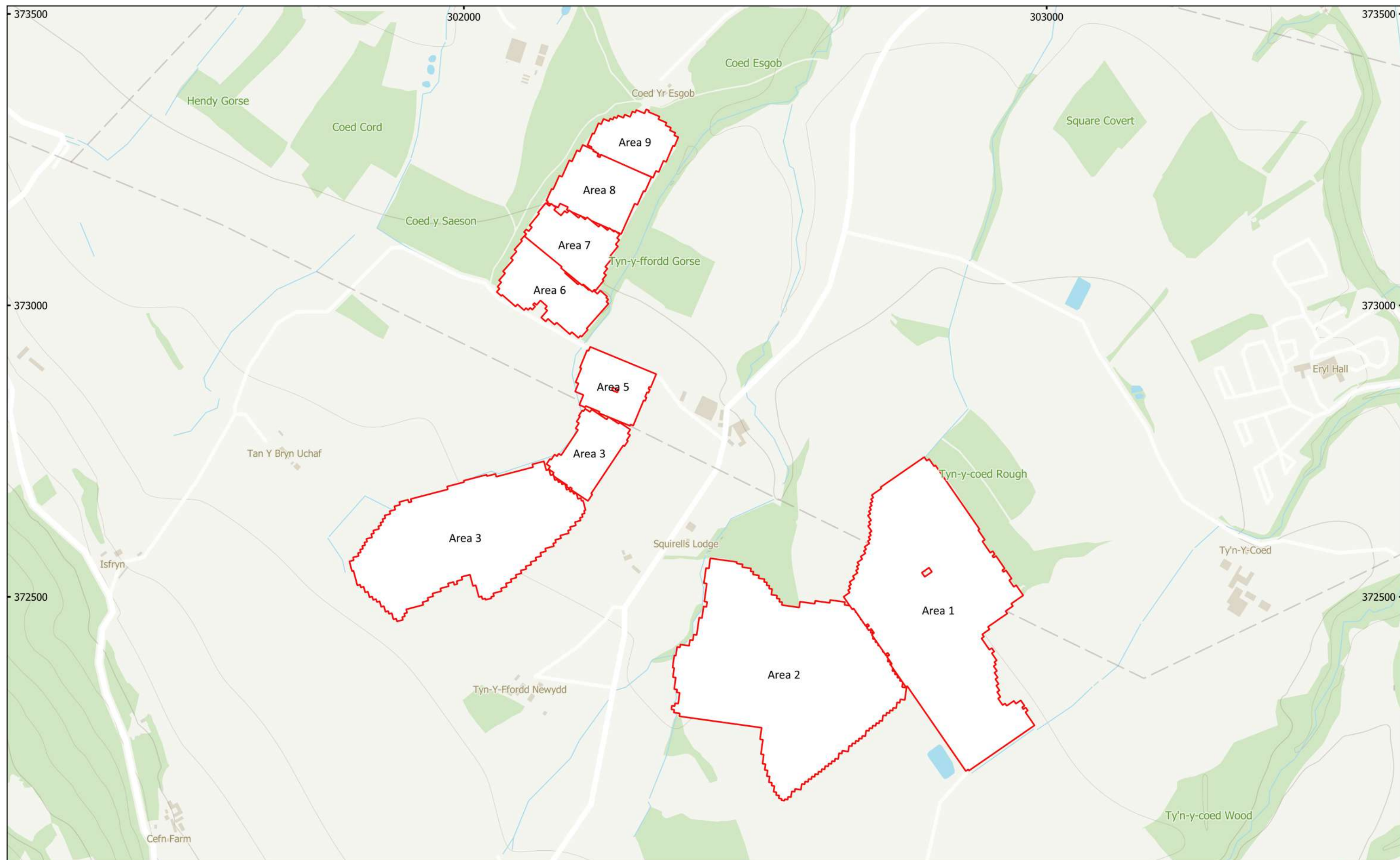
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 Site Boundary

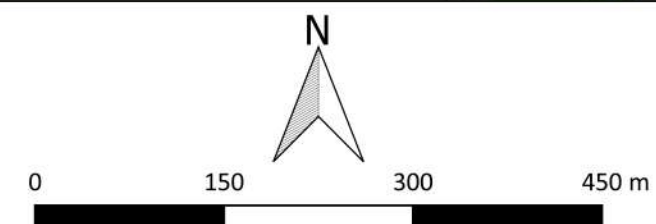


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surveys**



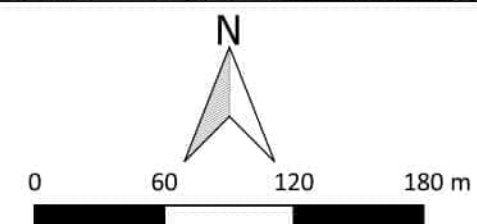
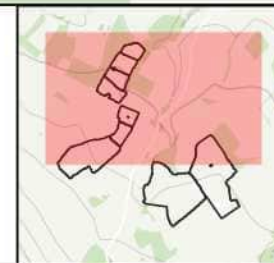
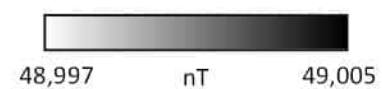
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 Figure 2 - Location of Survey Areas  
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 Survey Extent





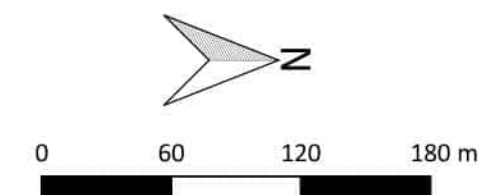
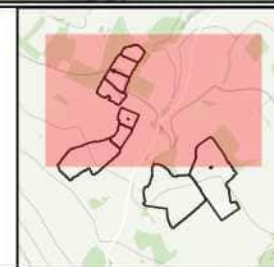
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 Figure 3 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (North of Survey Area)  
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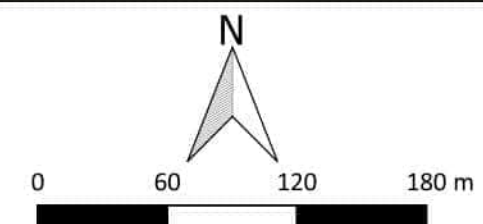
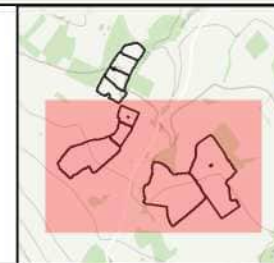
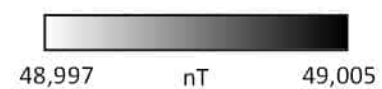
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 Figure 4 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Combined Historical map and Satellite Imagery (North of Survey Area)  
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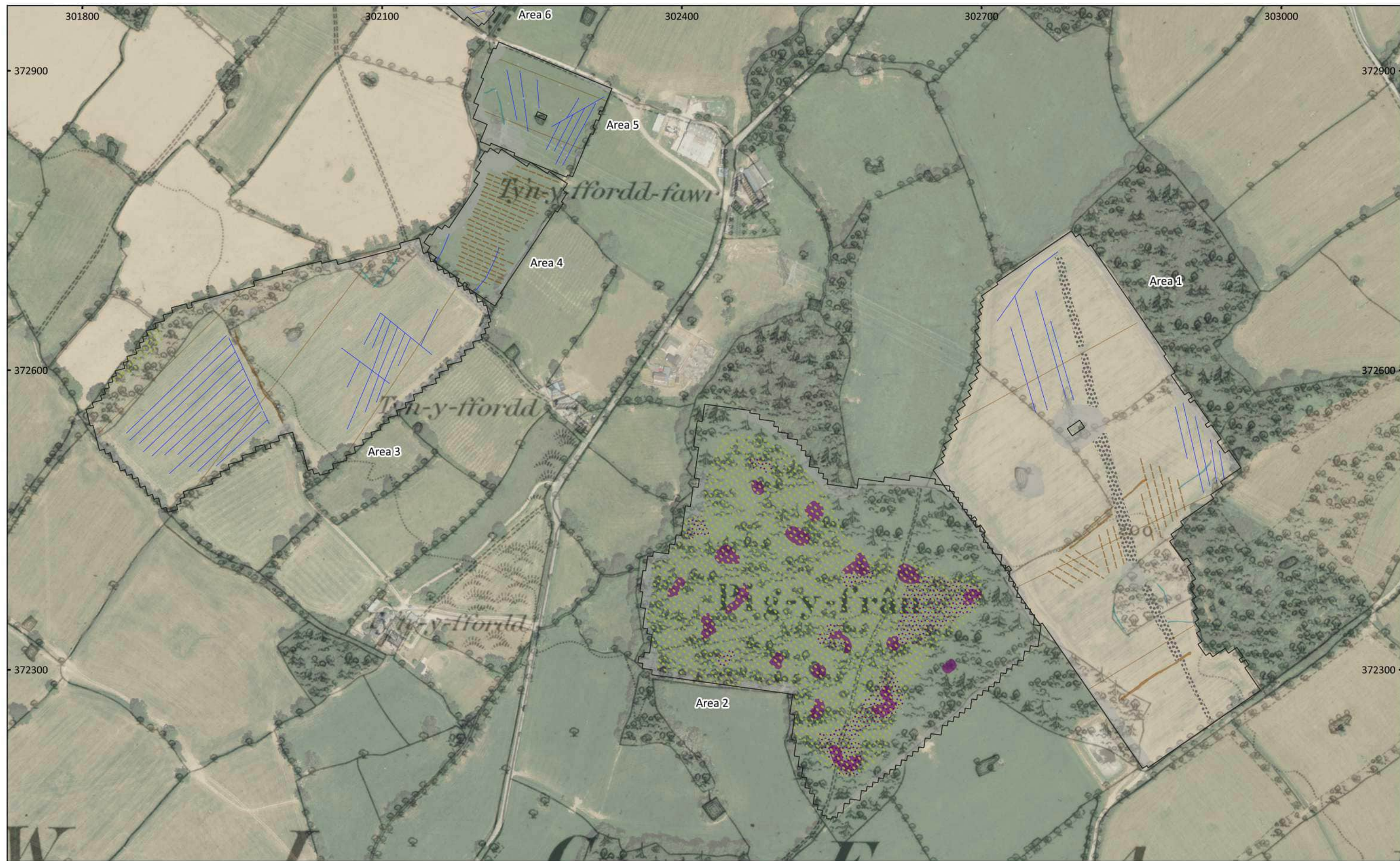
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|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Agricultural (Weak)     | Agricultural (Trend)     |
| Magnetic Disturbance    | Service                  |
| Ferrous/Debris (Spread) | Ridge and Furrow (Trend) |
| Natural (Spread)        | Drainage Feature         |
| Undetermined (Weak)     | Ferrous (Spike)          |
| Overhead Cables         |                          |





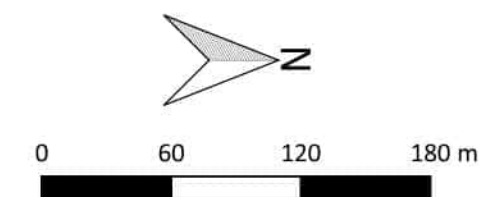
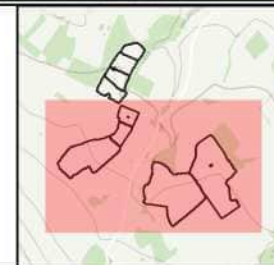
MSSJ1232 - St Asaph Solar Farm  
 Figure 5 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (South of Survey Area)  
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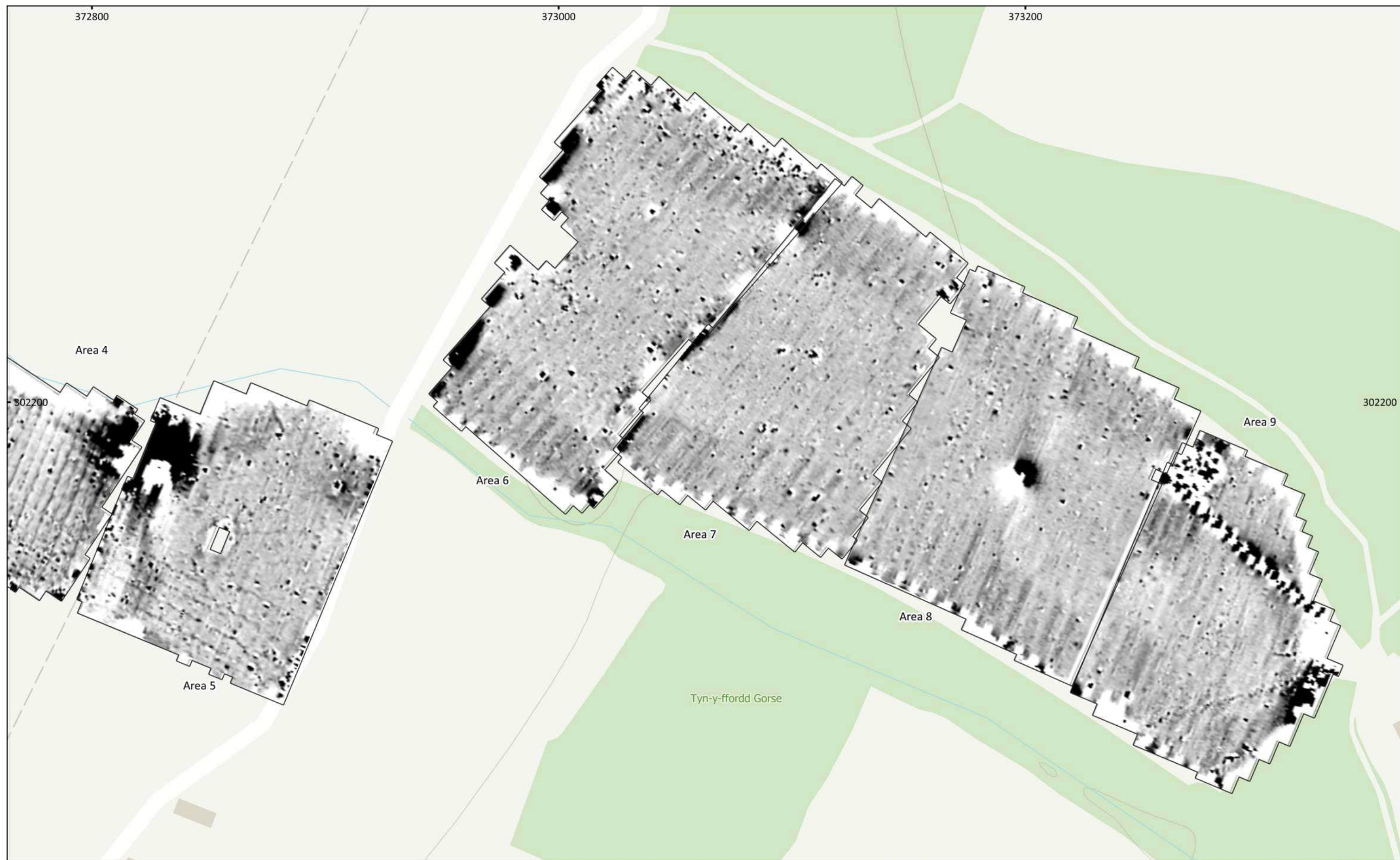




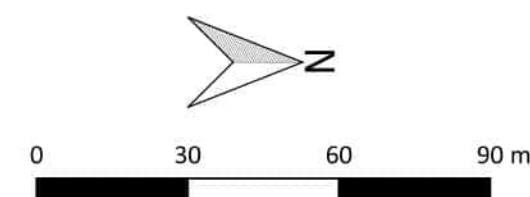
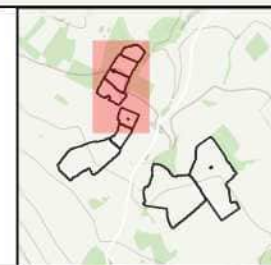
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 Figure 6 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Combined Historical map and Satellite Imagery (South of Survey Area)  
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- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Agricultural (Weak)    | Overhead Cables          |
| Magnetic Disturbance   | Agricultural (Trend)     |
| Natural (Spread)       | Ridge and Furrow (Trend) |
| Burning Event (Strong) | Drainage Feature         |
| Undetermined (Weak)    | Ferrous (Spike)          |
| Burning Event (Spread) |                          |





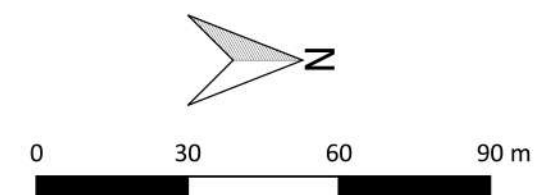
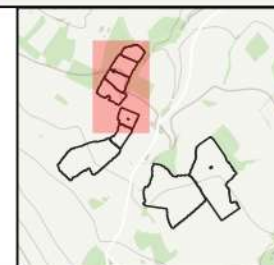
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 Figure 7 - Magnetic Gradient (Areas 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9)  
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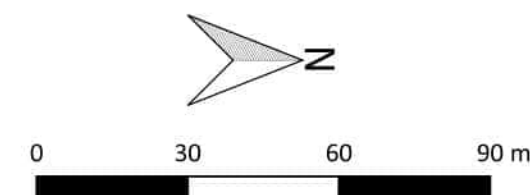
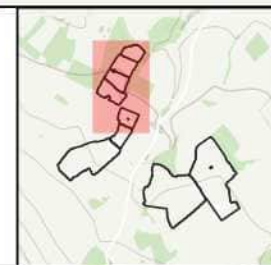
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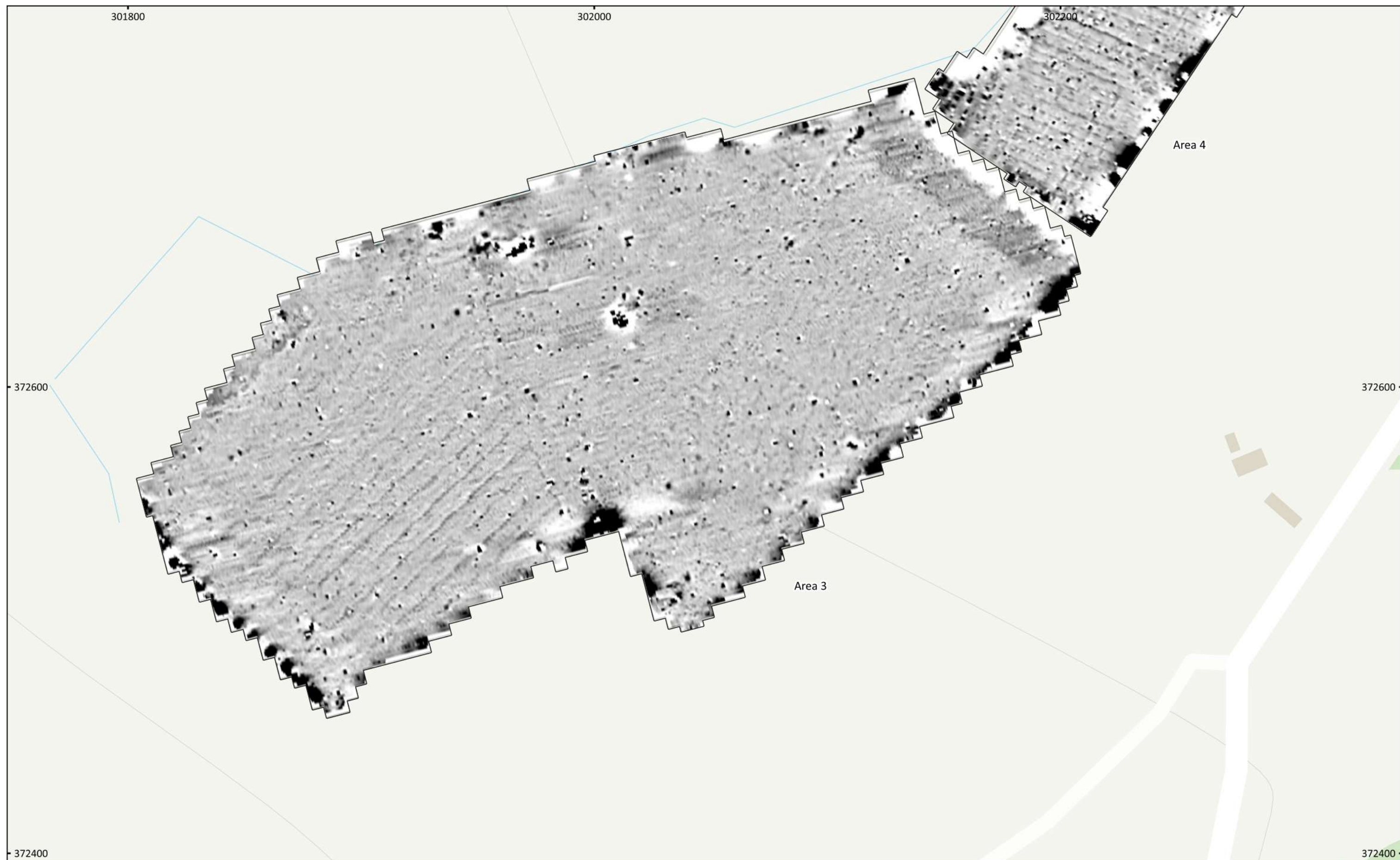
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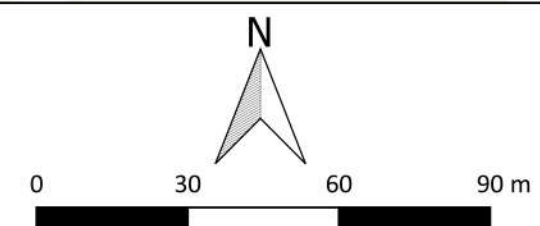
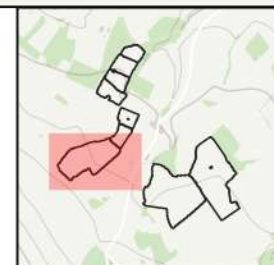
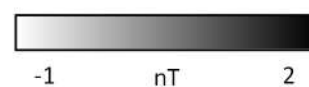


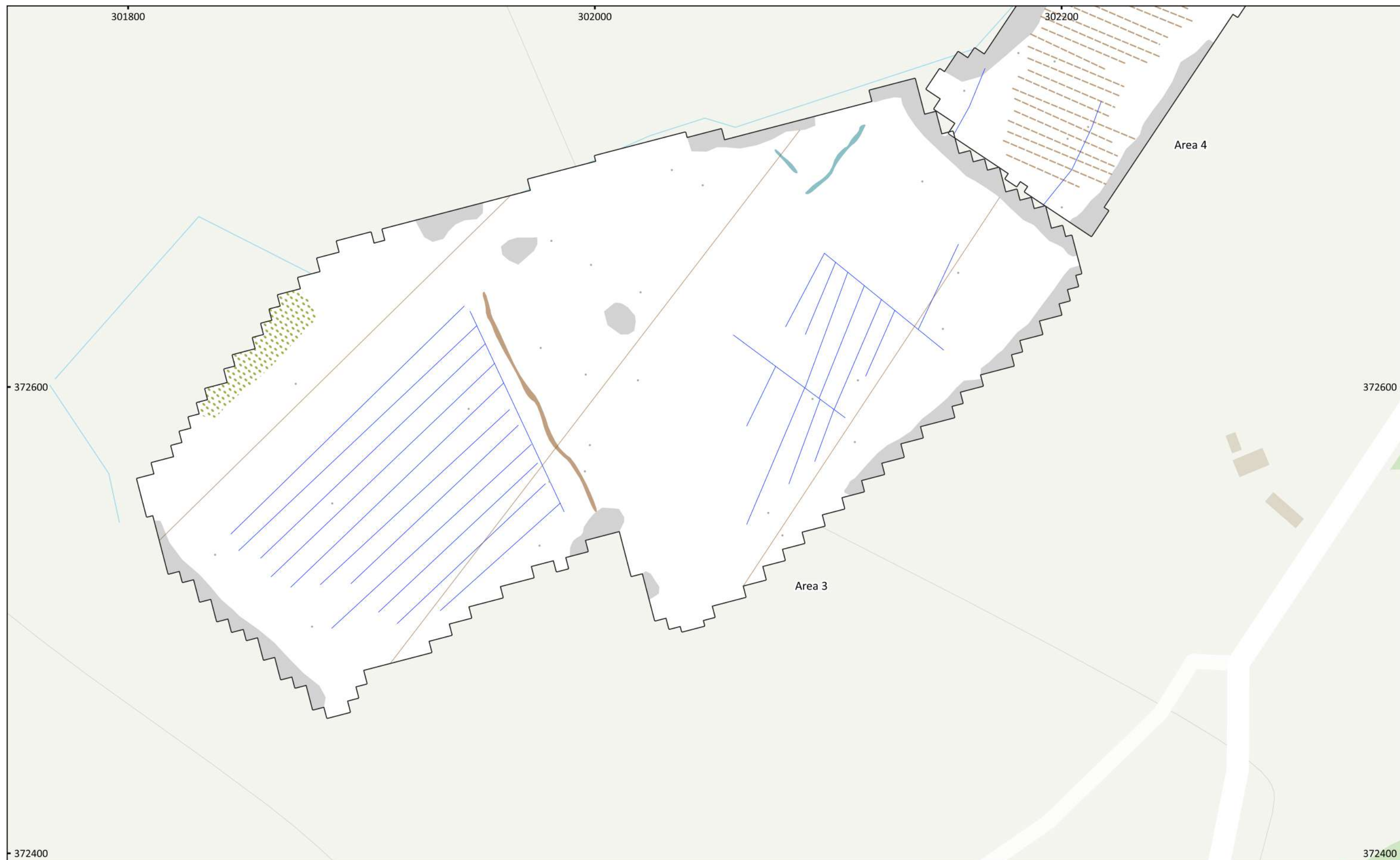
MSSJ1232 - St Asaph Solar Farm  
 Figure 9 - XY Trace Plot (Areas 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9)  
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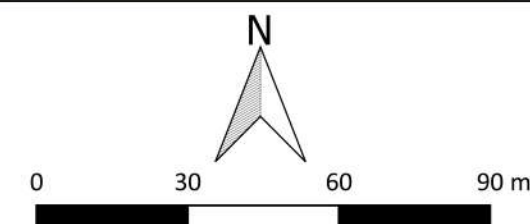
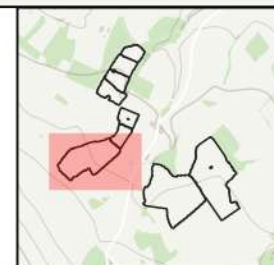
MSSJ1232 - St Asaph Solar Farm  
Figure 10 - Magnetic Gradient (Areas 3 and 4)  
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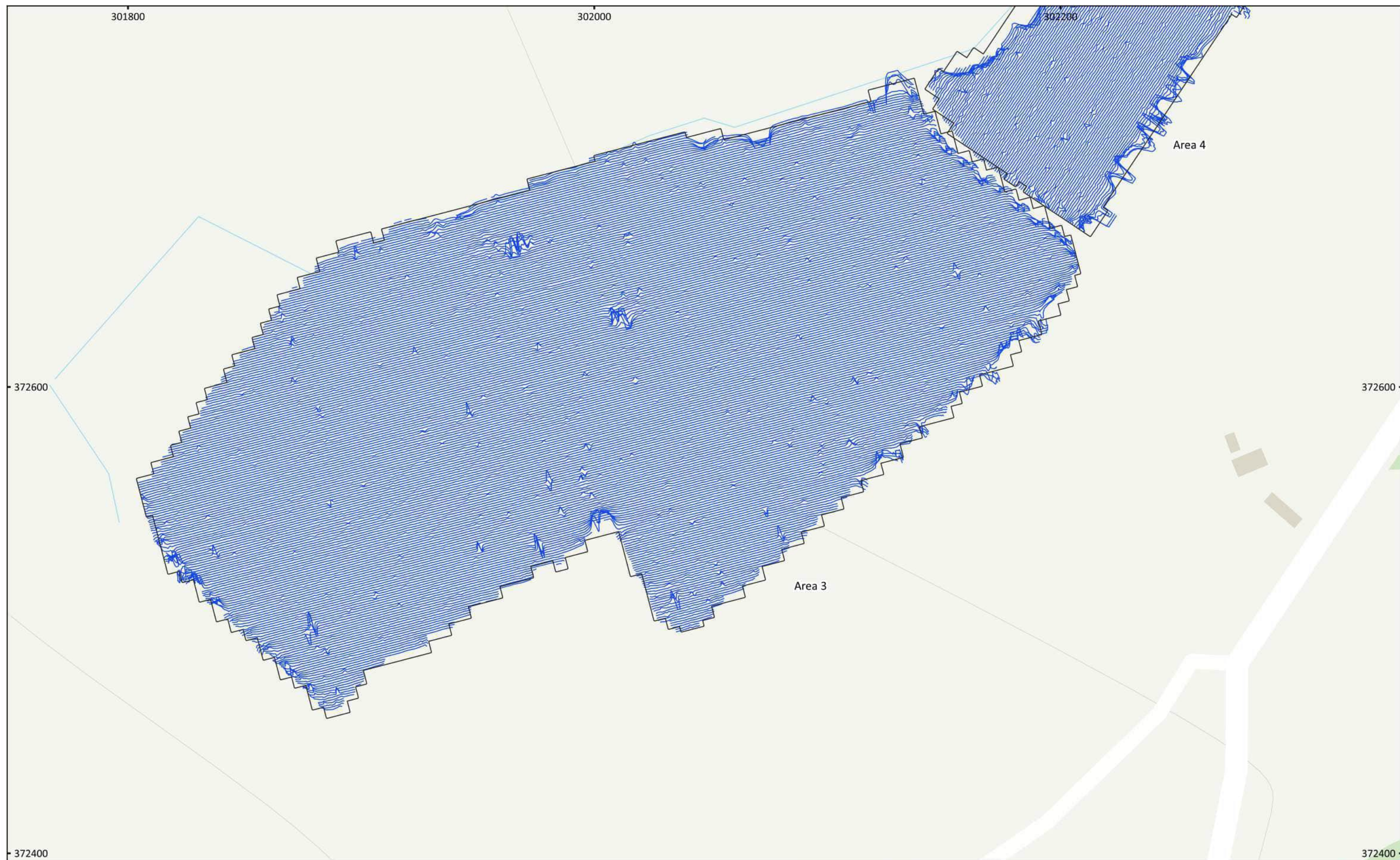




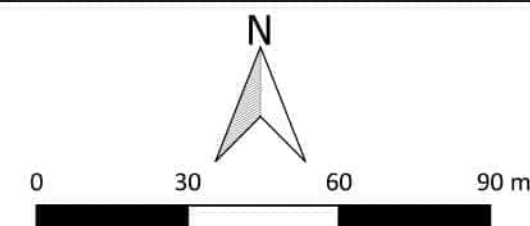
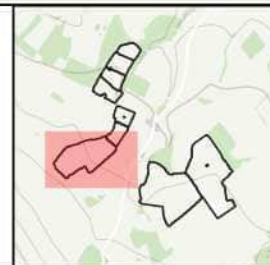
MSSJ1232 - St Asaph Solar Farm  
 Figure 11 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 3 and 4)  
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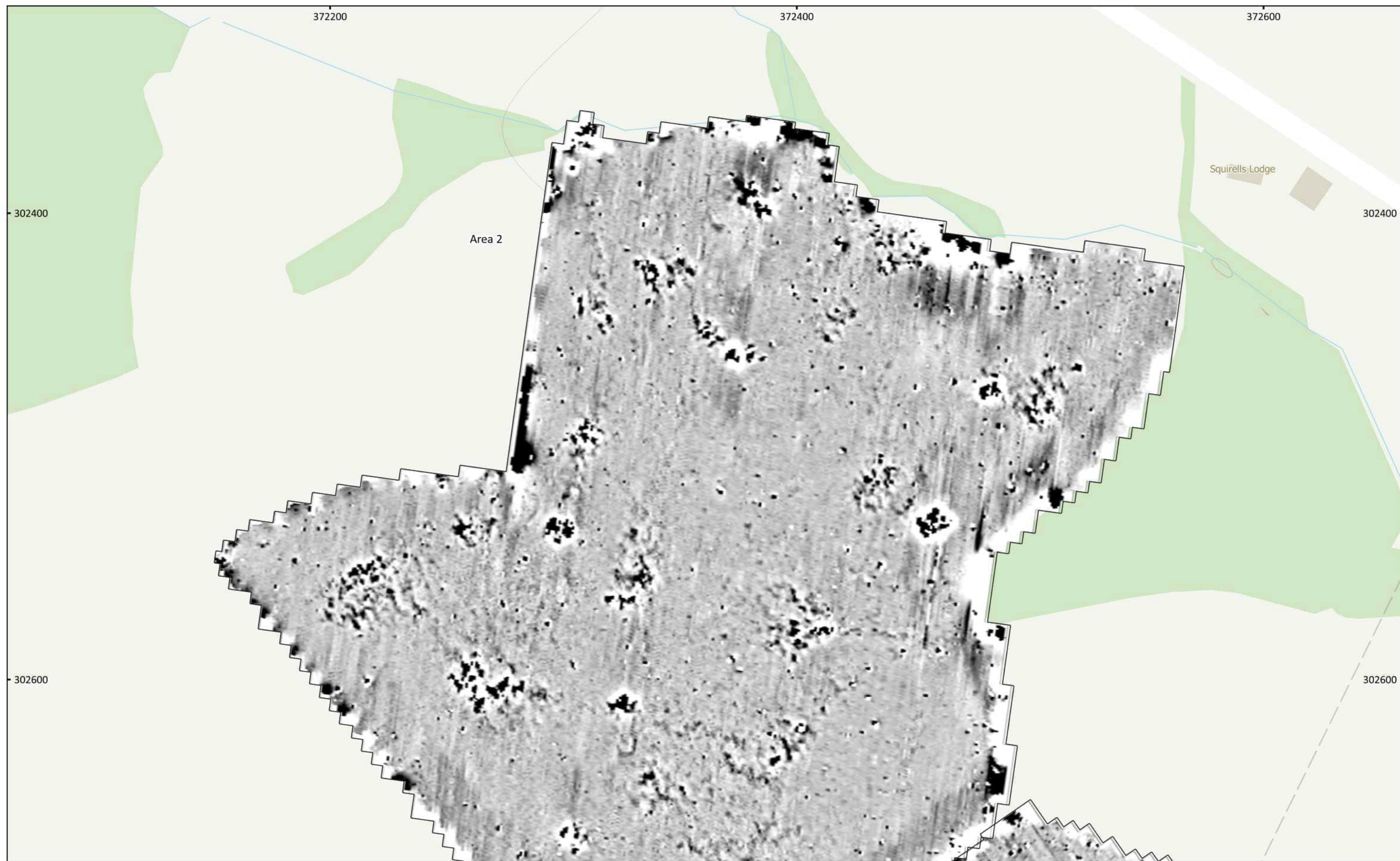
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|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Agricultural (Weak)  | Agricultural (Trend)     |
| Magnetic Disturbance | Ridge and Furrow (Trend) |
| Natural (Spread)     | Drainage Feature         |
| Undetermined (Weak)  | Ferrous (Spike)          |



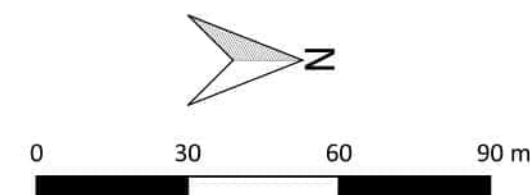
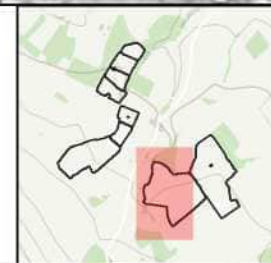
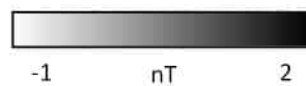


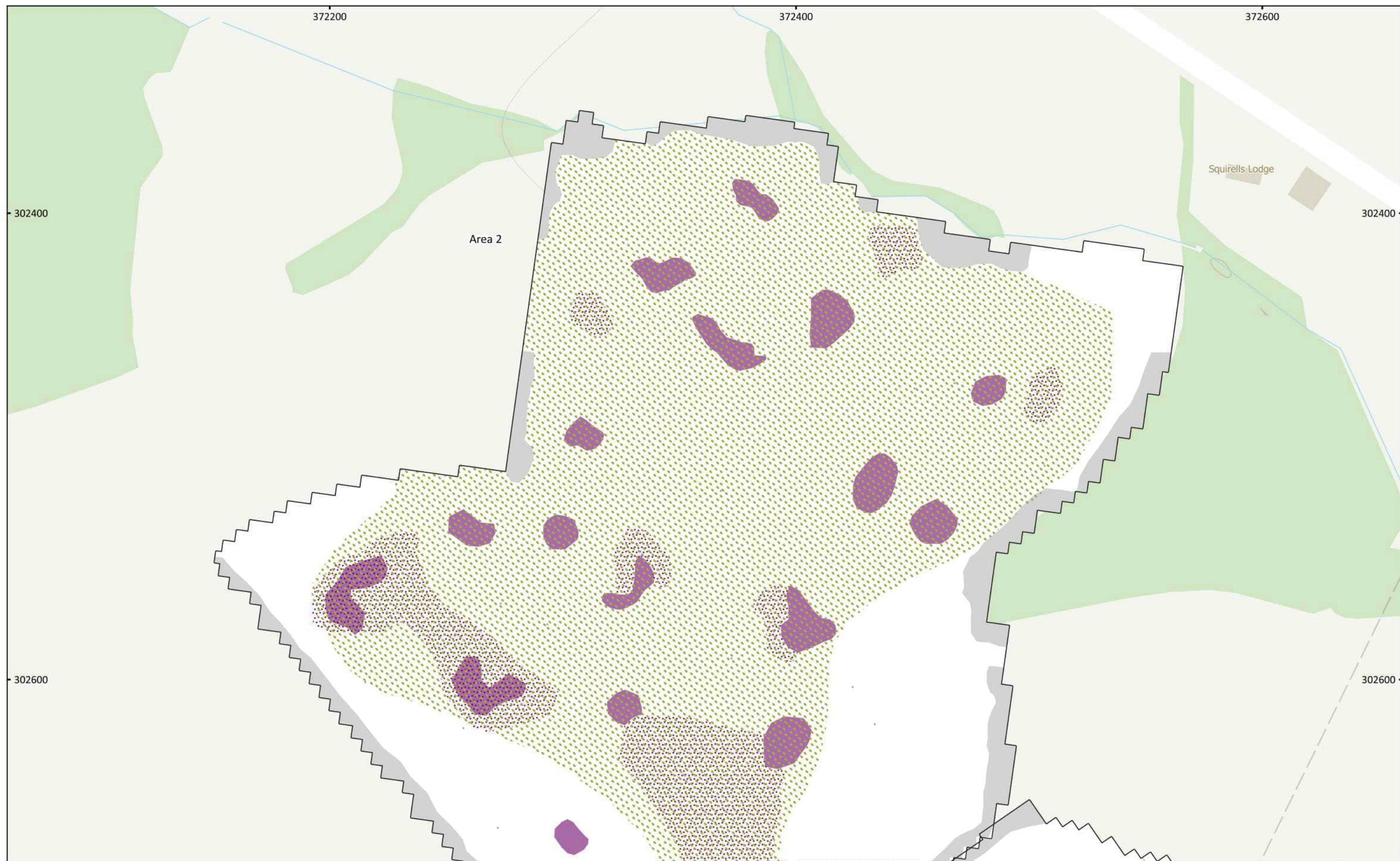
MSSJ1232 - St Asaph Solar Farm  
Figure 12 - XY Trace Plot (Areas 3 and 4)  
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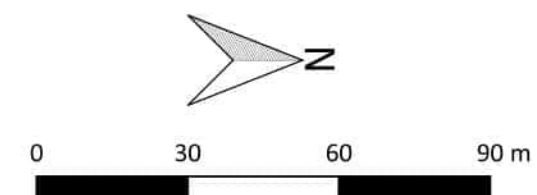
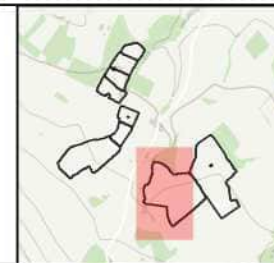
MSSJ1232 - St Asaph Solar Farm  
Figure 13 - Magnetic Gradient (Area 2)  
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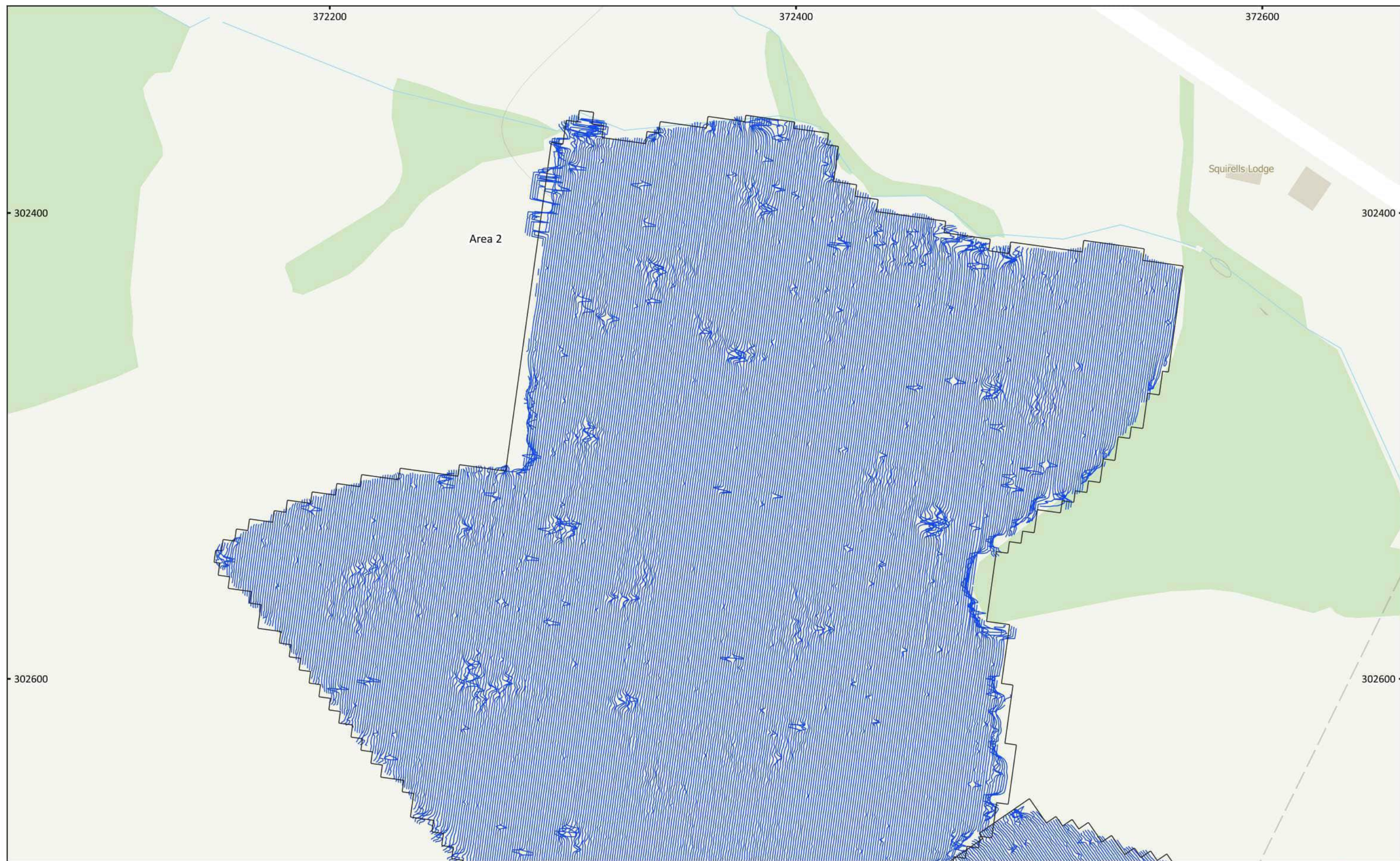




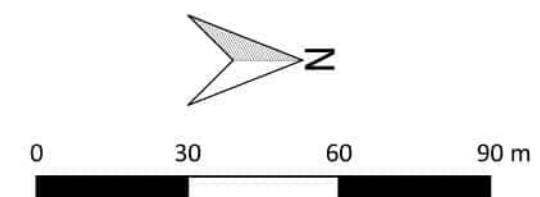
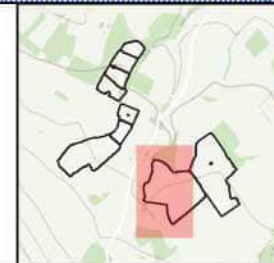
MSSJ1232 - St Asaph Solar Farm  
 Figure 14 - Magnetic Interpretation (Area 2)  
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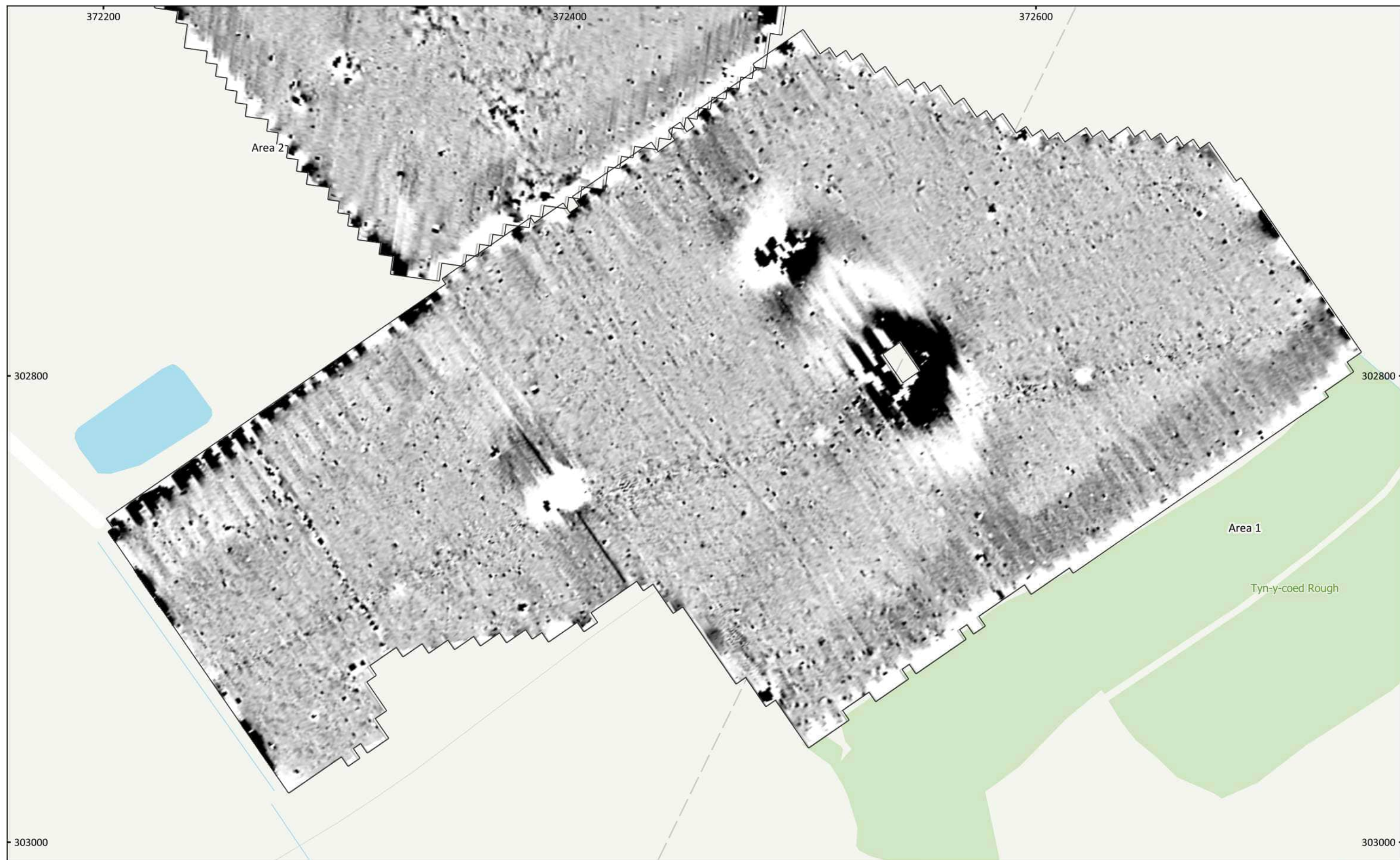
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|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Agricultural (Weak)    | Burning Event (Spread)   |
| Magnetic Disturbance   | Agricultural (Trend)     |
| Natural (Spread)       | Ridge and Furrow (Trend) |
| Burning Event (Strong) | Ferrous (Spike)          |



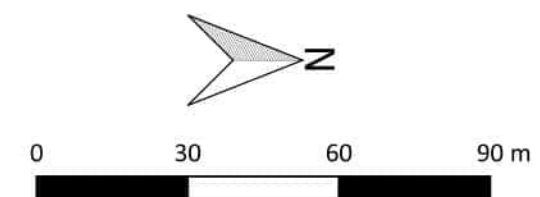
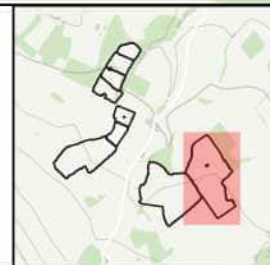
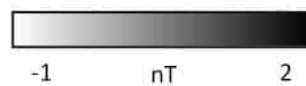


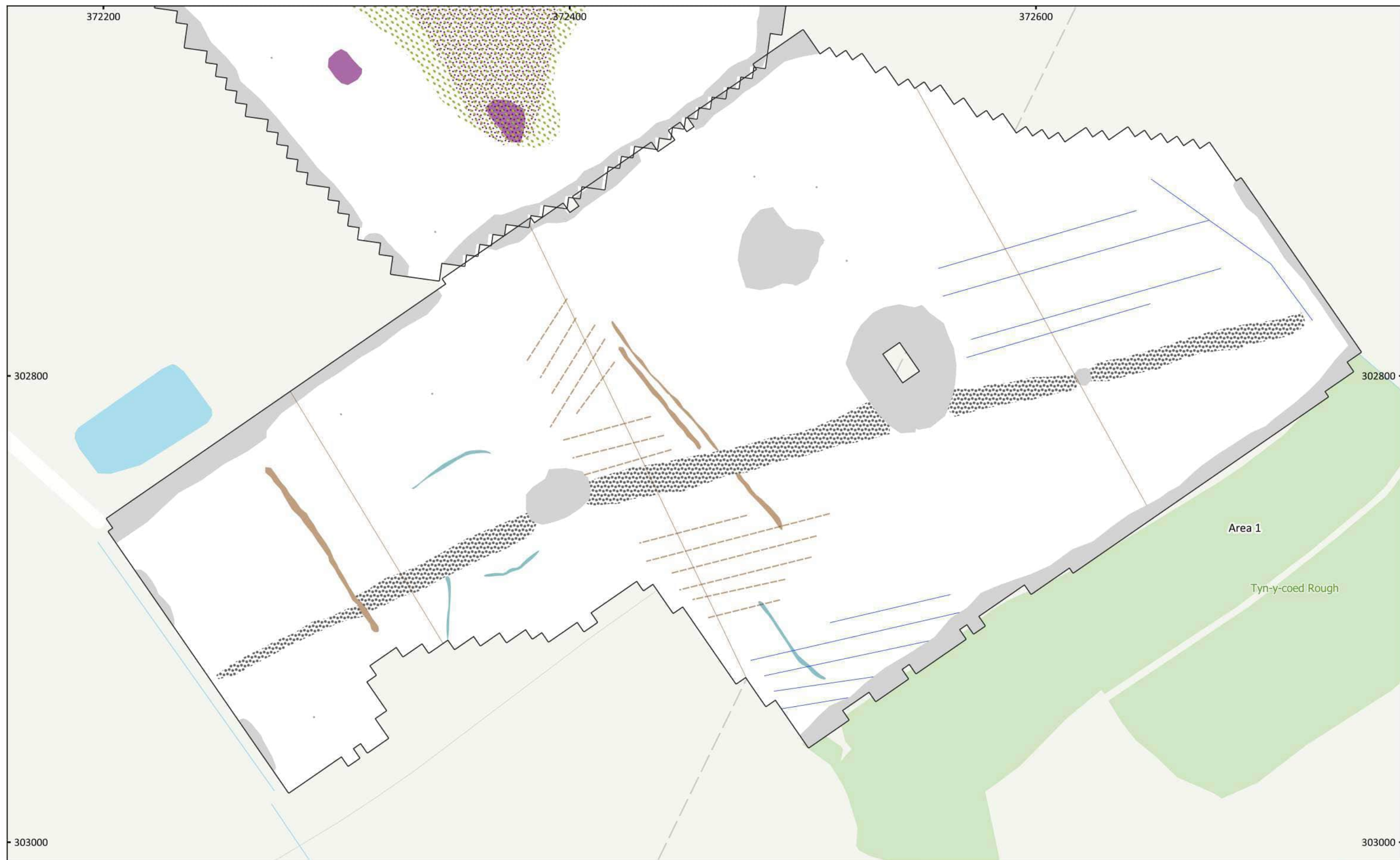
MSSJ1232 - St Asaph Solar Farm  
Figure 15 - XY Trace Plot (Area 2)  
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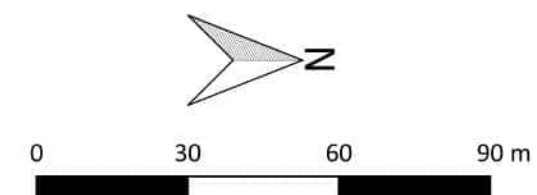
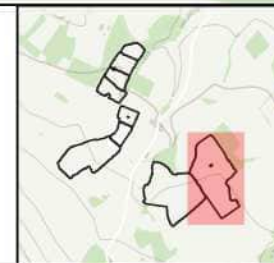
MSSJ1232 - St Asaph Solar Farm  
Figure 16 - Magnetic Gradient (Areas 1 and 2)  
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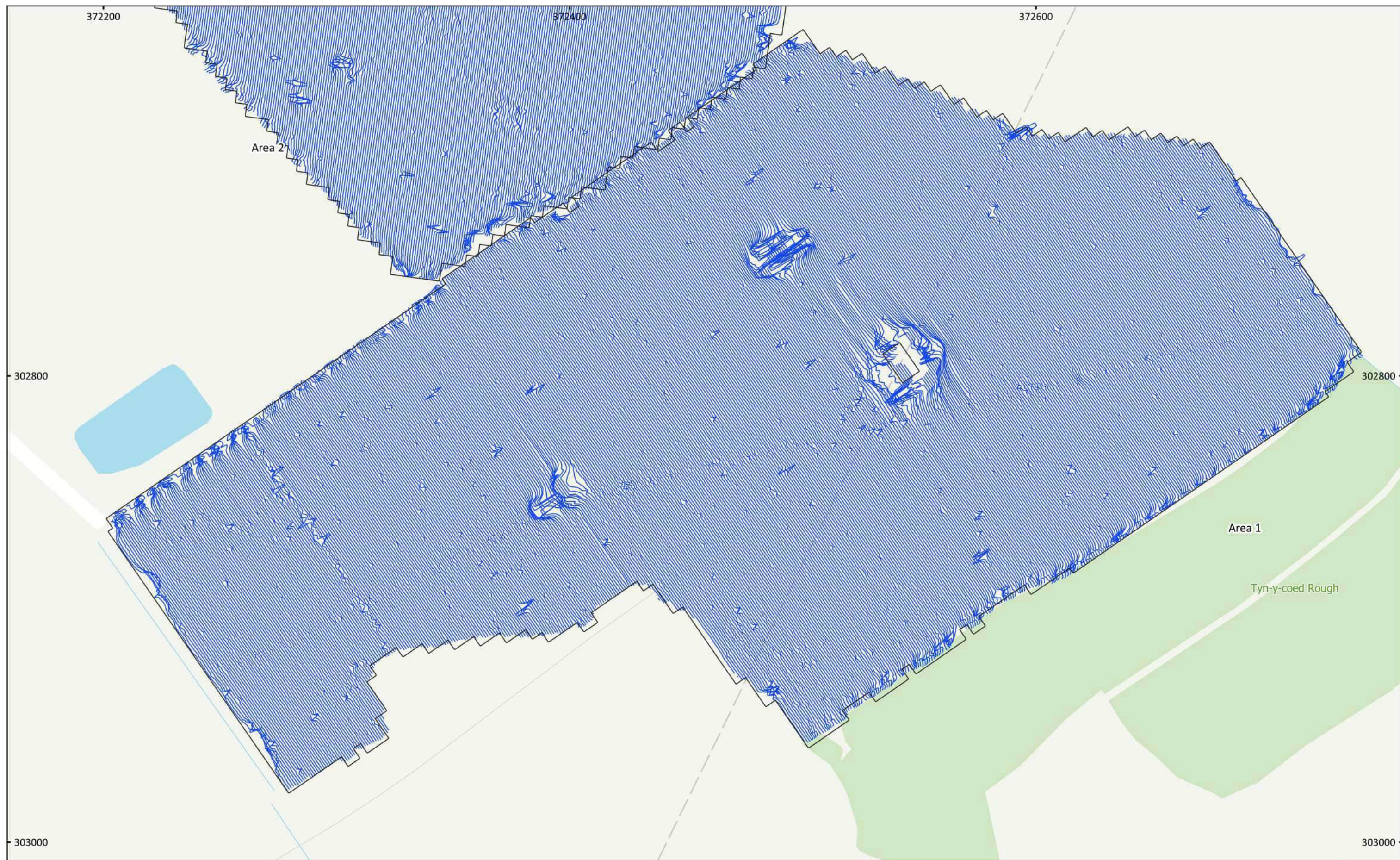




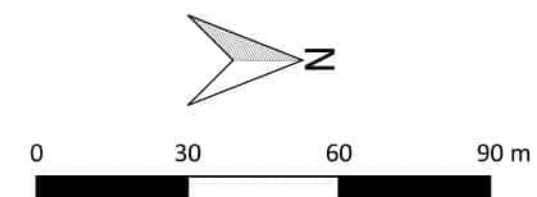
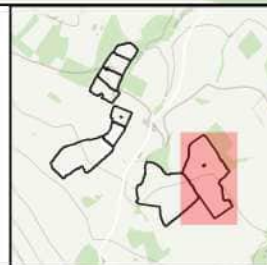
MSSJ1232 - St Asaph Solar Farm  
 Figure 17 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 1 and 2)  
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- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Agricultural (Weak)    | Overhead Cables          |
| Magnetic Disturbance   | Agricultural (Trend)     |
| Natural (Spread)       | Ridge and Furrow (Trend) |
| Burning Event (Strong) | Drainage Feature         |
| Undetermined (Weak)    | Ferrous (Spike)          |
| Burning Event (Spread) |                          |

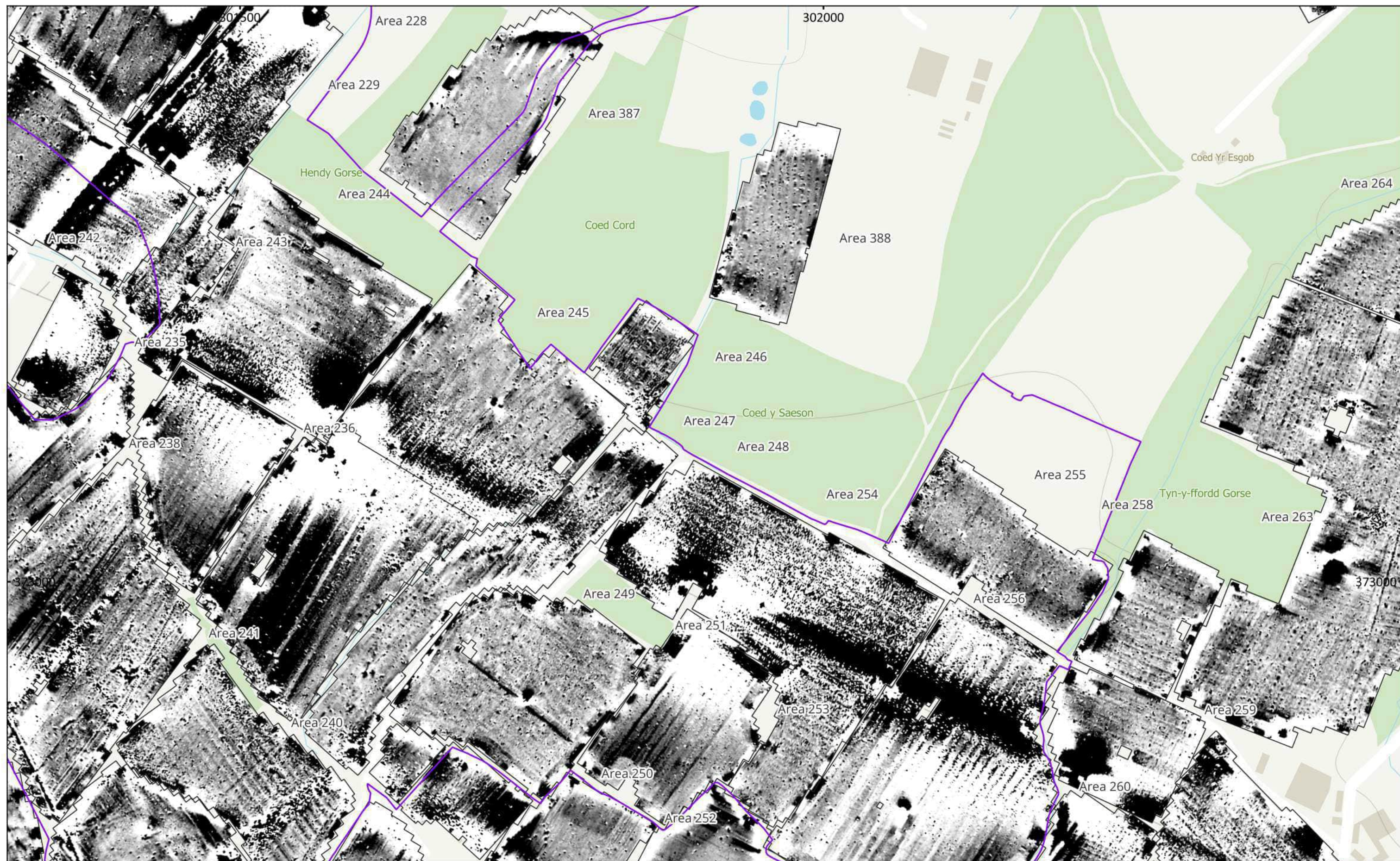




MSSJ1232 - St Asaph Solar Farm  
Figure 18 - XY Trace Plot (Areas 1 and 2)  
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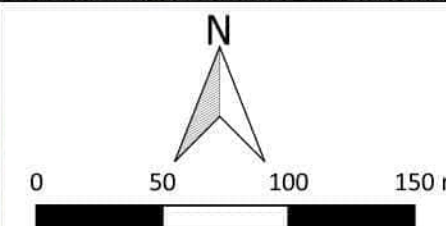
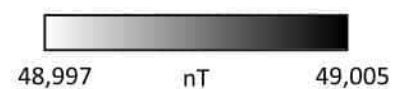


## D.2 2023 Geophysical Survey

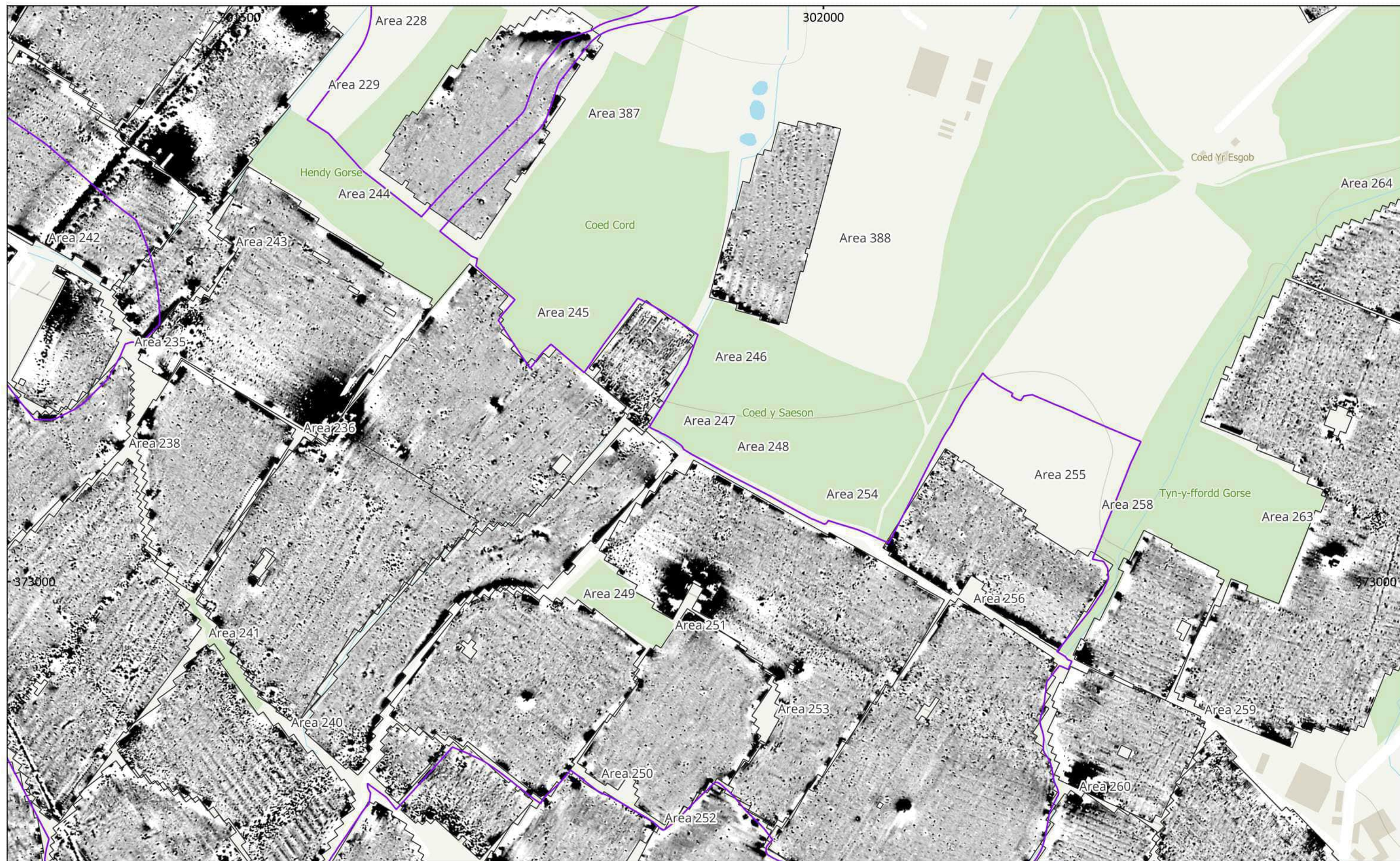


MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 90 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 227-230, 234-251, 253-261, 263-264 (West) and 387-388)  
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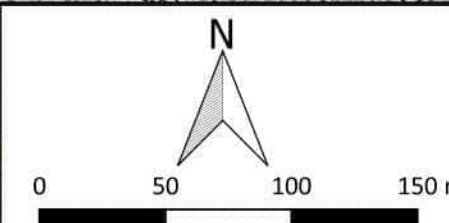
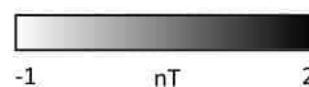


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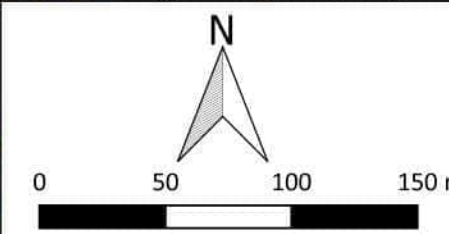
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 91 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 227-230, 234-251, 253-261, 263-264 (West) and 387-388)  
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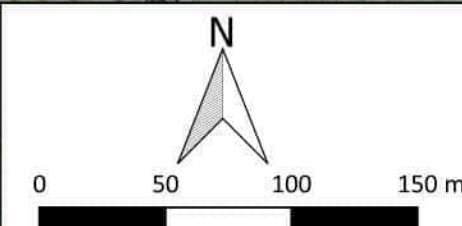
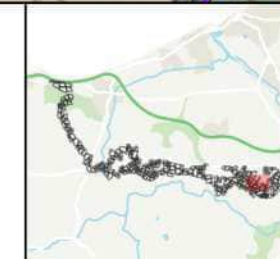


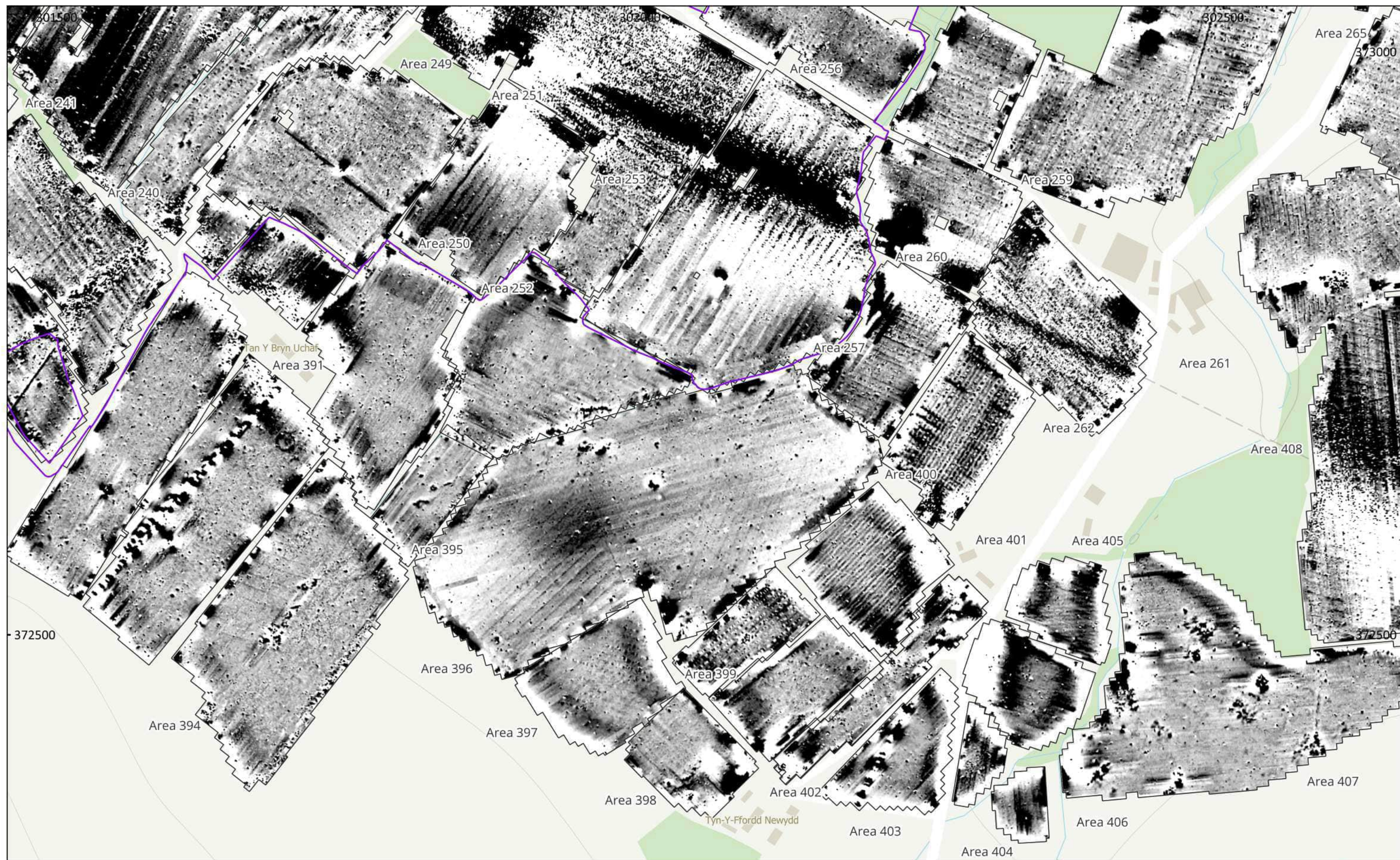
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 92 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 227-230, 234-251, 253-261, 263-264 (West) and 387-388)  
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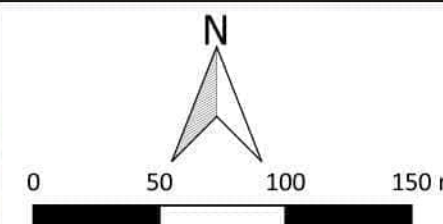
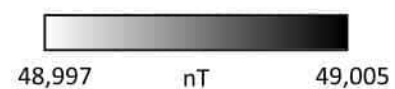
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 93 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 227-230, 234-251, 253-261, 263-264 (West) and 387-388)  
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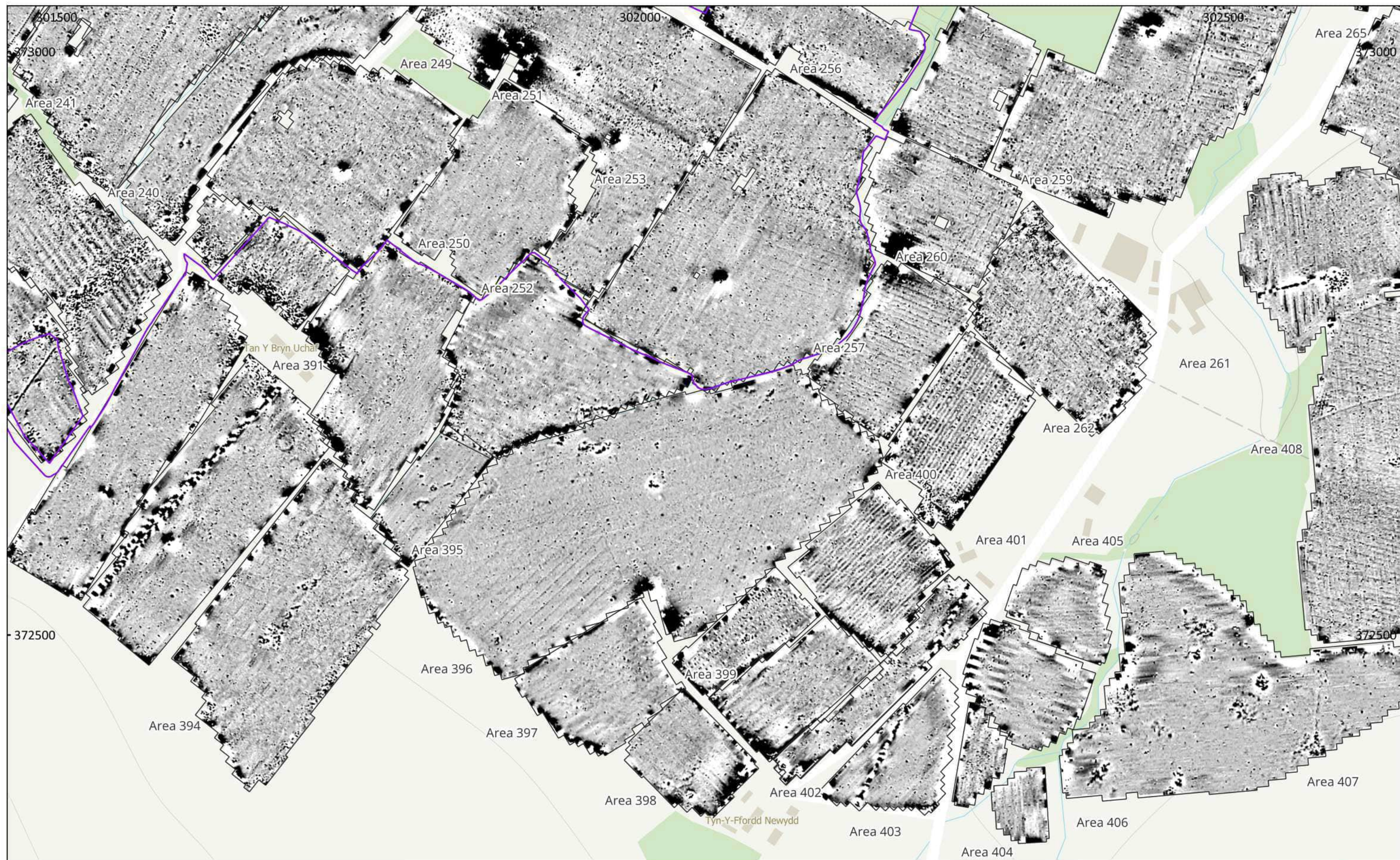


MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 94 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 240-241,  
 247-263 and 391-408)  
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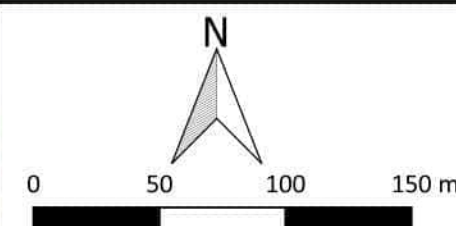
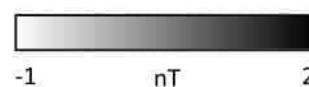


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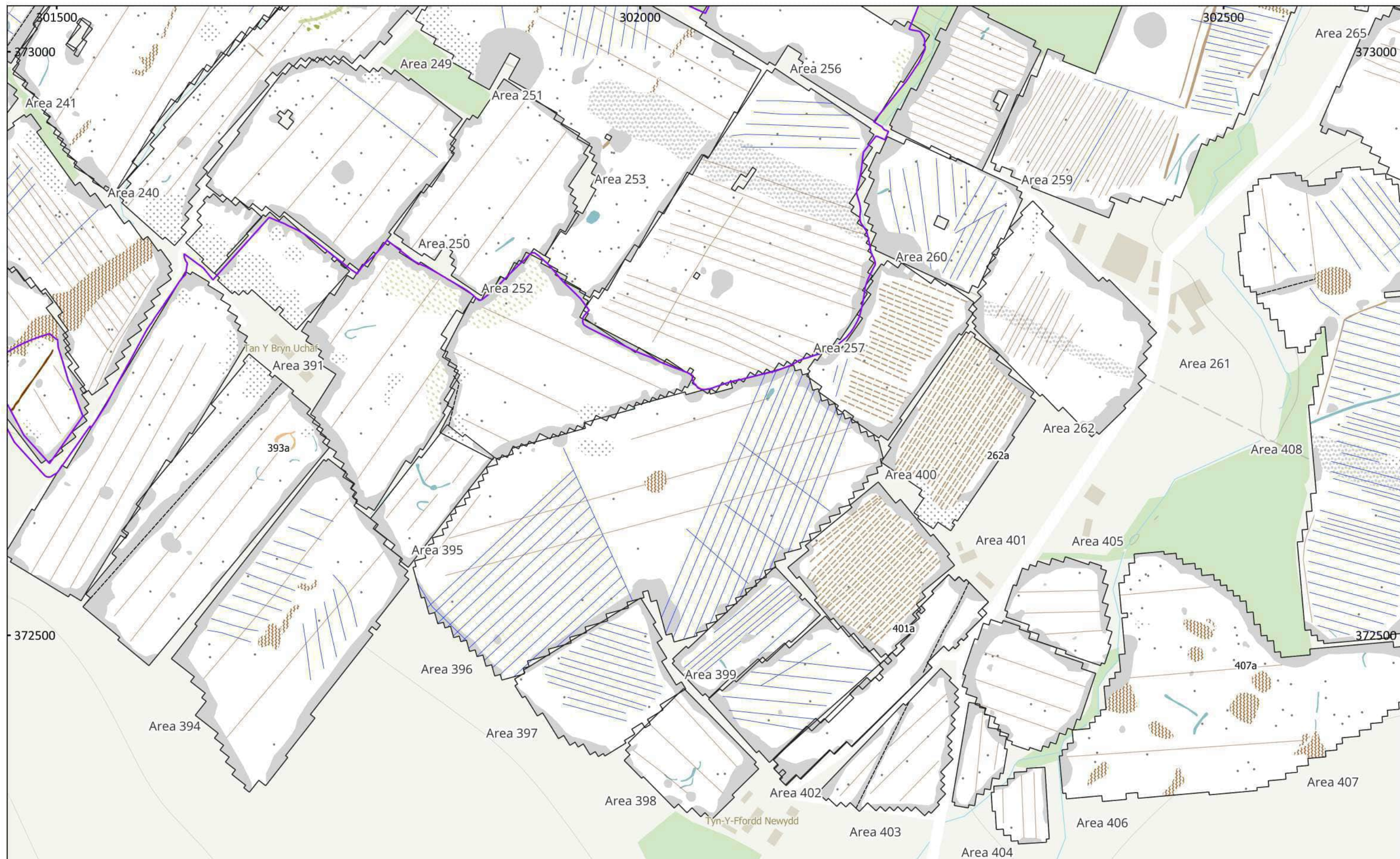


MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 95 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 240-241, 247-263 and 391-408)  
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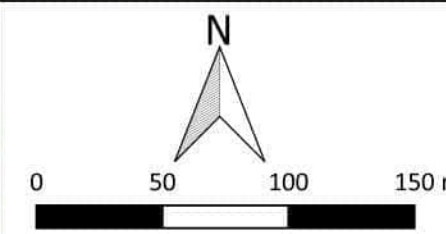
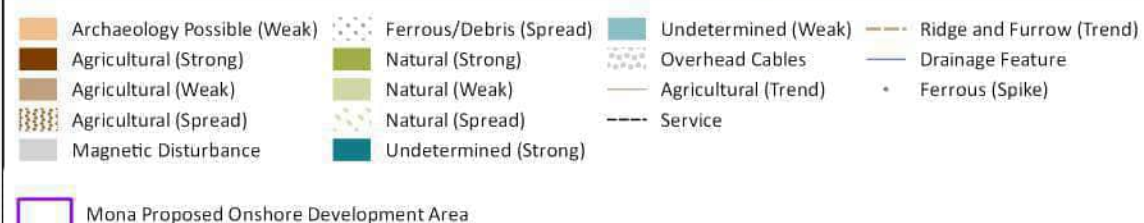
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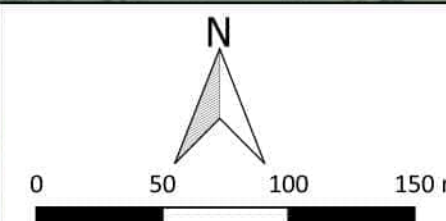
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 96 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 240-241, 247-263 and 391-408)  
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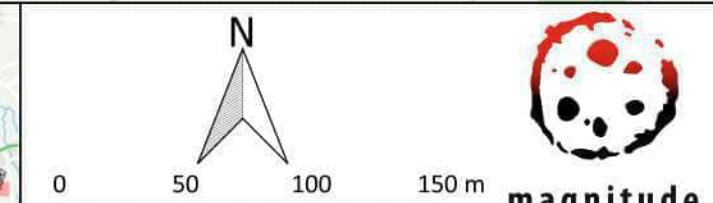
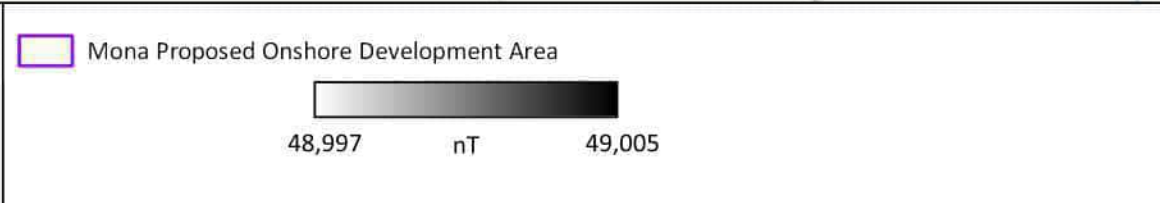
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 97 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 240-241, 247-263 and 391-408)  
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- |                                        |                         |                      |                          |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Archaeology Possible (Weak)            | Ferrous/Debris (Spread) | Undetermined (Weak)  | Ridge and Furrow (Trend) |
| Agricultural (Strong)                  | Natural (Strong)        | Overhead Cables      | Drainage Feature         |
| Agricultural (Weak)                    | Natural (Weak)          | Agricultural (Trend) | Ferrous (Spike)          |
| Agricultural (Spread)                  | Natural (Spread)        | Service              |                          |
| Magnetic Disturbance                   | Undetermined (Strong)   |                      |                          |
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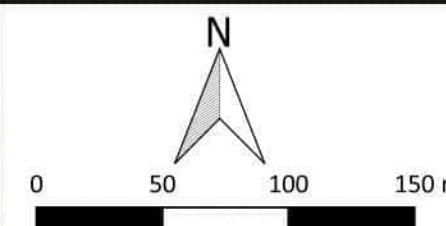
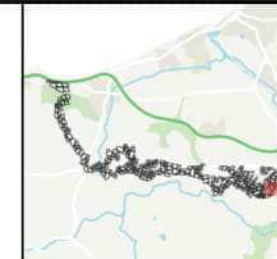
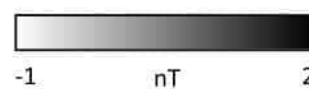
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 98 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 261 (East), 263, 265-267 (South) and 407-413 and 414 (South))  
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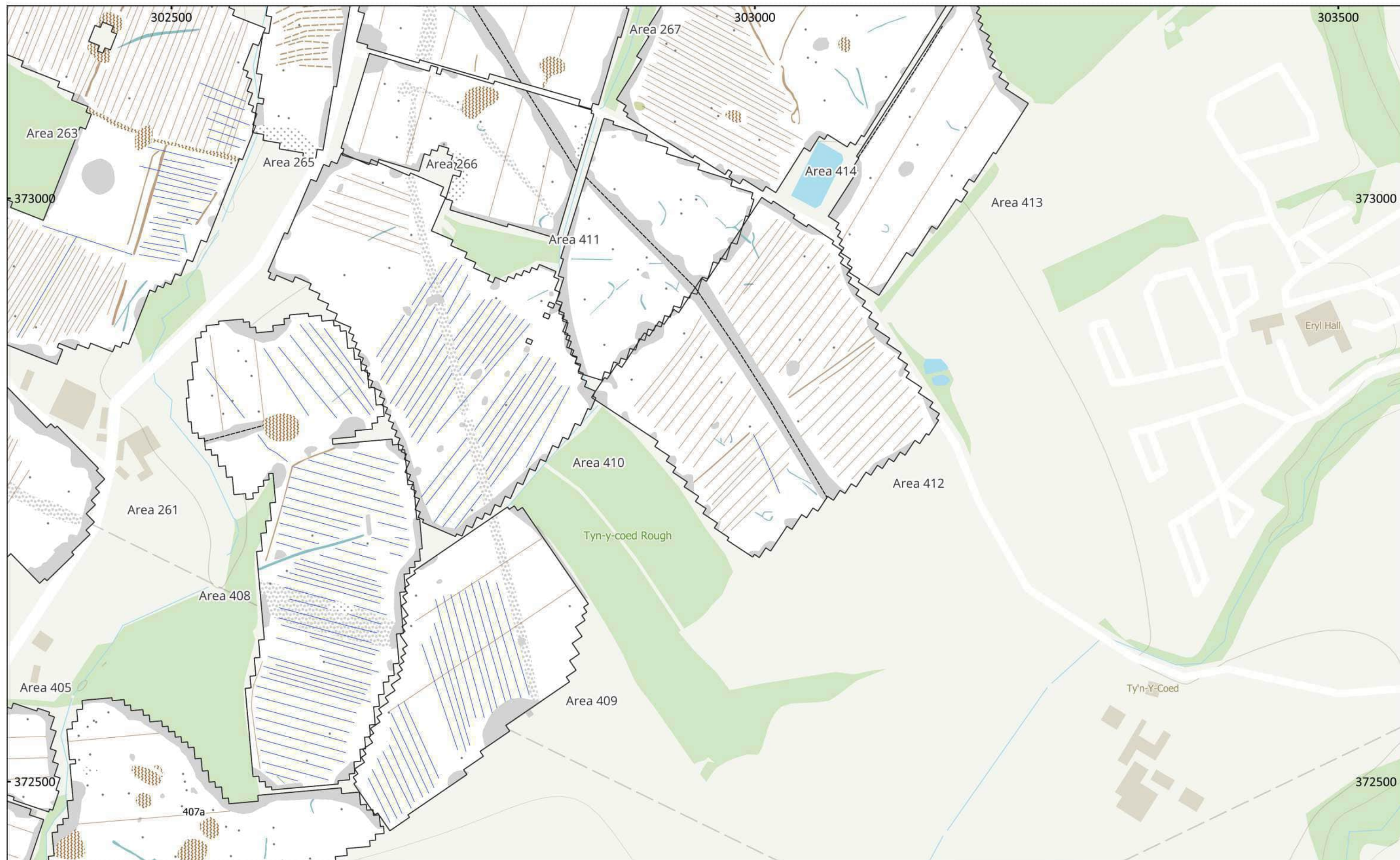




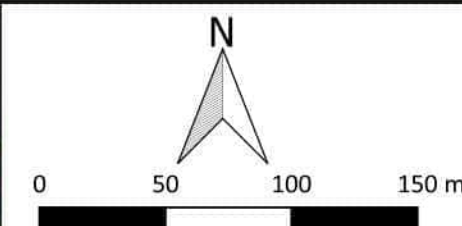
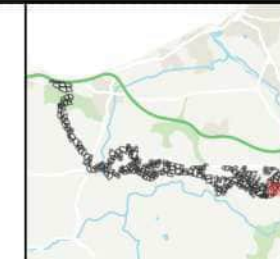
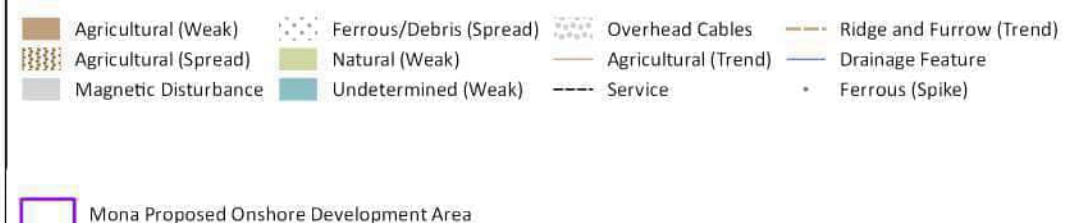
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 99 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 261 (East), 263, 265-267 (South) and 407-413 and 414 (South))  
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 Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area





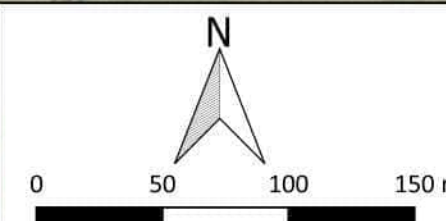
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 100 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 261 (East), 263, 265-267 (South) and 407-413 and 414 (South))  
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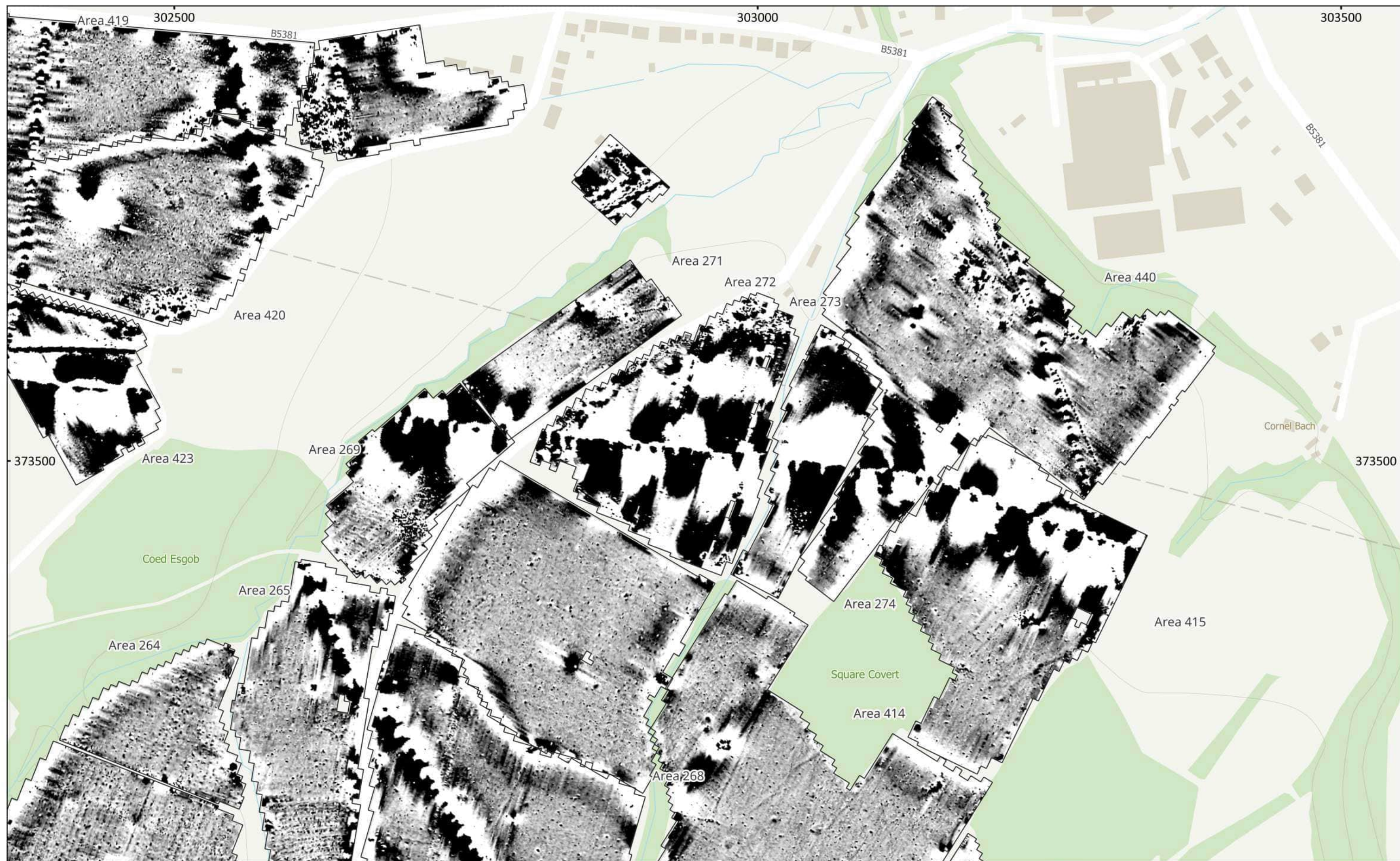




MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 101 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 261 (East), 263, 265-267 (South) and 407-413 and 414 (South))  
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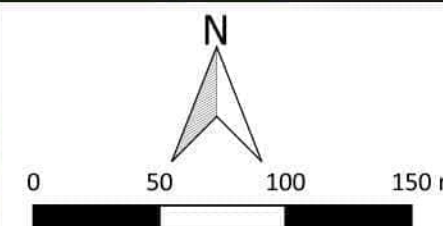
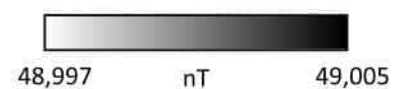
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|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Agricultural (Weak)   | Ferrous/Debris (Spread) | Overhead Cables      | Ridge and Furrow (Trend) |
| Agricultural (Spread) | Natural (Weak)          | Agricultural (Trend) | Drainage Feature         |
| Magnetic Disturbance  | Undetermined (Weak)     | Service              | Ferrous (Spike)          |
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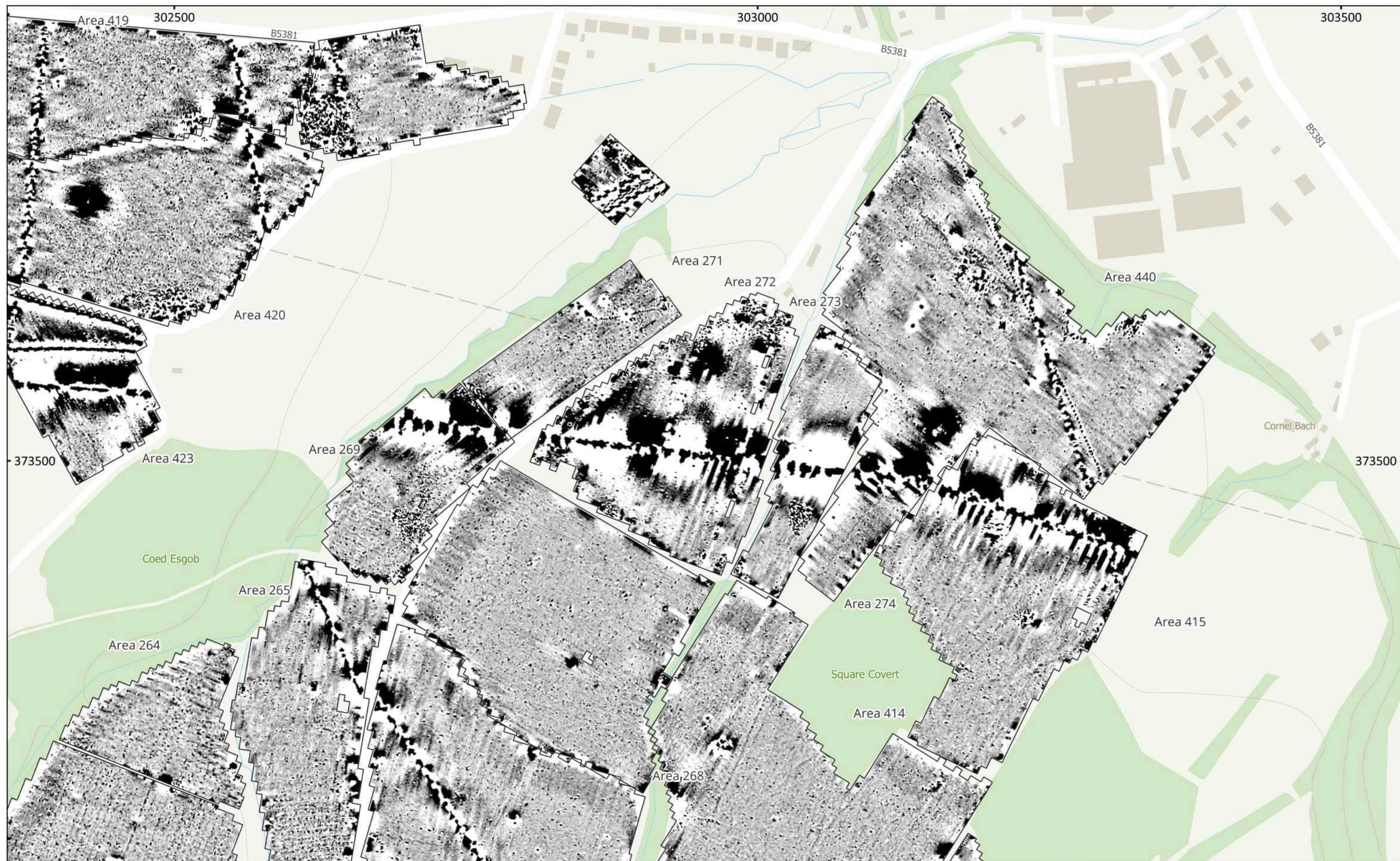


MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 102 - Magnetic Total Field (Lower Sensor) (Overview) (Areas 264-274, 414-420, 423 and 440)  
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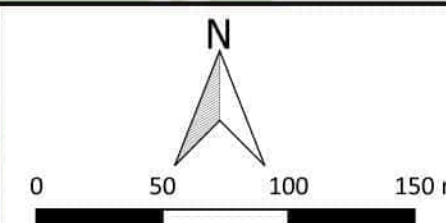
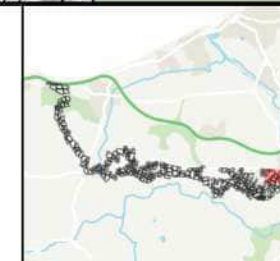
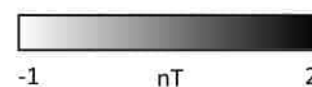


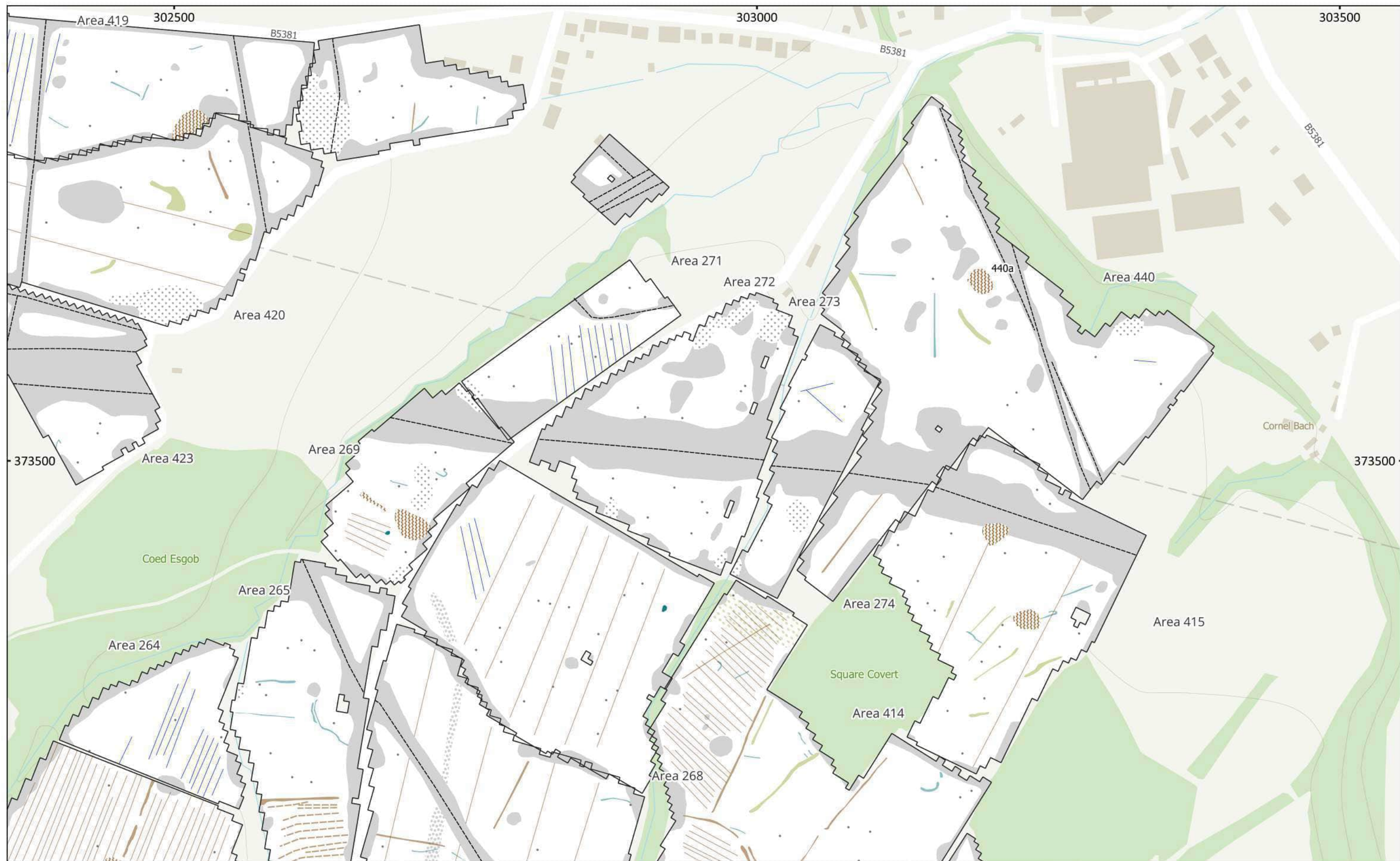
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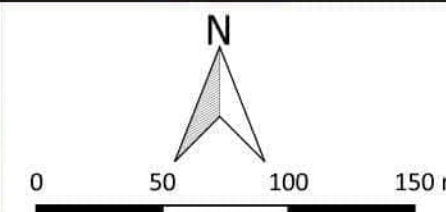
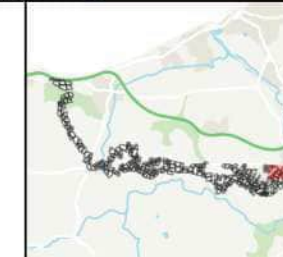
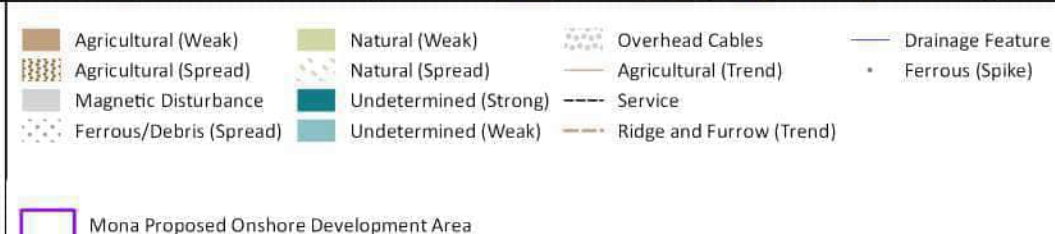
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 103 - Magnetic Gradient (Overview) (Areas 264-274, 414-420, 423 and 440)  
 1:3,000 @ A3  
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 Mona Proposed Onshore Development Area



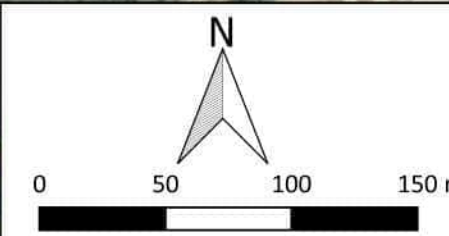
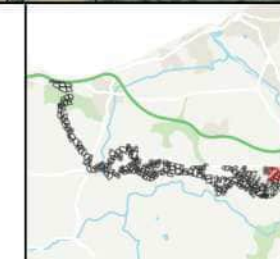
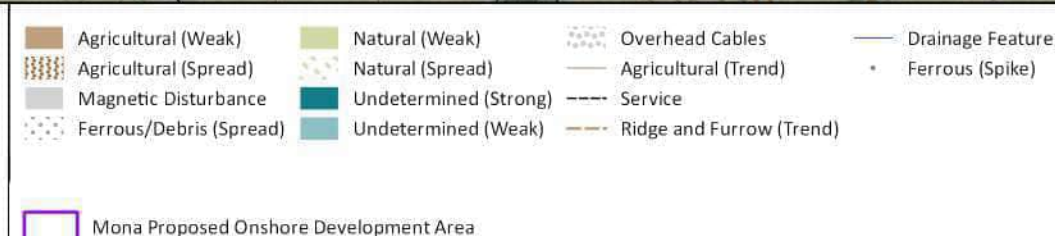


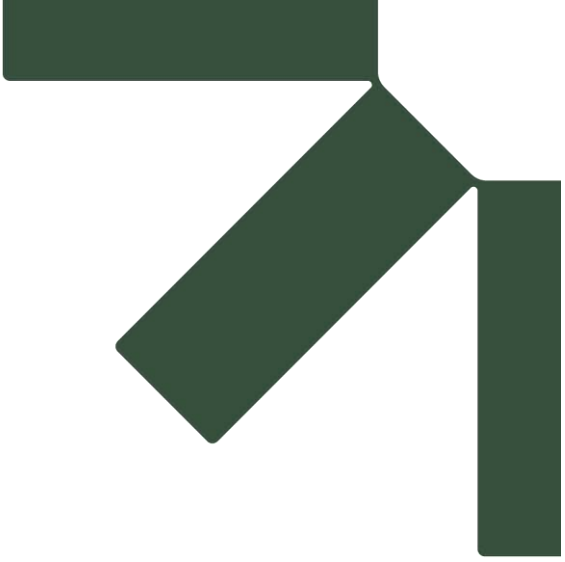
MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 104 - Magnetic Interpretation (Areas 264-274, 414-420, 423 and 440)  
 1:3,000 @ A3  
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MSSH1444 - Mona Onshore Cable Route, North Wales  
 Figure 105 - Magnetic Interpretation Over Historical Maps (Overview) (Areas 264-274, 414-420, 423 and 440)  
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# **Appendix E    Proposed Development Plan**

## **St. Asaph Solar Farm, Denbighshire**

### **Updated Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**

**Anesco Limited**

SLR Project No.: 407.064769.00001

6 February 2026





Making Sustainability Happen