

THE CLWYD POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

***Conwy LANDMAP***  
***Historic Landscape Aspect***  
(for the area outside the Snowdonia National Park)

Technical Report



CPAT Report No 998

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**Technical Report**

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February 2009

Report for the Countryside Council for Wales  
& Conwy County Borough Council

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect of the study area identified 83 separate aspect areas, ranging in size from 0.13 to 65.99 square kilometres and representing 11 different landscape patterns (at Level 3 in the current LANDMAP Information System handbook). The patterns represented are *Extractive* (2 areas), *Designed* (13 areas), *Non-nucleated settlement* (3 areas), *Nucleated settlement* (10 areas) and *Other settlement* (4 areas) for the *Built environment*, and *Irregular fieldscape* (19 areas), *Other fieldscape* (4 areas), *Regular fieldscape* (14 areas), *Marginal land* (5 areas), *Water & wetland* (6 areas) and *Woodland* (3 areas) for the *Rural environment*. The pattern of the rural landscape is dominated by a wide variety of ‘organic’ irregular field systems of very mixed form and origin, although a significant number of more regular patterns can be seen along the area’s major river valleys. The county also contains a significant number of parkland areas of mostly post medieval or later origin. Settlement concentrates along the coastal strip and is dominated by a mixture of post medieval and modern resort development, although earlier origins can be seen for some of these towns and villages. The town of Conwy is the exception to this pattern – being focused on a planned medieval walled borough of such exceptional significance that it has been designated a World Heritage Site. Although the county is not thought of as a primary industrial region some significant areas of stone quarrying and processing can be seen along its northern edge.

Historic Landscape aspect areas were identified using a number of digital and paper data sources, verified by rapid field visiting and drawn as a digital map, against a 1:10,000 OS map background, attached to a database of supporting information. These digital elements and this Technical Report contain the results of the Historic Landscape Aspect of the Conwy LANDMAP study and were submitted to the Countryside Council for Wales on completion of the project.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Conwy County Borough, outside the Snowdonia National Park, occupies some 723 square kilometres of north Wales. The south of the area is characterized by rural uplands and the north south Conwy valley and its tributaries, while its northern (coastal) edge is characterized by predominantly modern urban resort development. The Conwy *LANDMAP* forms part of an ongoing pan-Wales project of landscape assessment undertaken by the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW). This study was prepared, in accordance with the 2008 edition of the *LANDMAP* manual, between September 2008 and February 2009 by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in consultation with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT).

## 2. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE BACKGROUND

### Historical and archaeological aspects of the landscape

History and archaeology form important visual components of the modern landscape of Conwy County Borough illustrating many diverse aspects of human activity since the last glaciation.

### Outline history

The following provides a brief outline of the historic landscape of the area (see also summary of historical and archaeological periods in Annex B).

- *Early Prehistory* Wales' most famous early prehistoric occupation, the Palaeolithic cave occupation site at Bont Newydd, lies only a few hundred metres over the border and along the Elwy valley into Denbighshire and it is quite likely that parts of Conwy were inhabited at this very early time. Unfortunately Palaeolithic man has left little discernable trace on the landscape of Conwy with the exception fragments of a decorated horse jawbone found at Kendrick's Cave at Llandudno, and a handful of animal bone from other caves around the limestone headland of the Great Orme. The decorated jaw is unique in the British Isles and although its purpose is uncertain it is a tantalizing glimpse of a now almost completely vanished Palaeolithic landscape. With the exception of some isolated finds of Mesolithic flint tools early prehistoric evidence does not occur Conwy until the Neolithic. Here, predominantly in the western half of the area, we find a scatter of early stone built communal tombs constructed by the Neolithic farmers. Permanent settlement must have been established by the early Neolithic Period with the emergence of these settled farming communities, although these have left little trace behind them. The scant evidence for this activity usually takes the form of scatters of flint artefacts. A significant exception to this pattern is the important stone axe 'factory' at Graig Llwyd above Penmaenmawr. Here, raw material was quarried and large numbers of stone axes were produced during the Neolithic period, with finished axes being exported widely across the UK.
- *Later Prehistory* The wider distribution of Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments throughout Conwy provides clear evidence for the growth in population, as can be seen across most of Wales at this period, and though little is yet known in detail about settlement or land use at this period it is probable that a system of farming emerged during the later prehistoric period based upon individual farmsteads utilizing a mixed farming economy, with access to arable land, grazing and woodland. Of clear significance in the area are the unique early copper mines at the Great Orme where extensive remains of Bronze Age underground and opencast mining can be seen. Defended hillforts and enclosed and unenclosed settlements probably emerged during the later Bronze Age and Iron Age periods, reflecting the emergence of political units within tribal territories. It seems likely that the hillforts (which are comparatively rare in Conwy) represent focal centres of this period and that most of the contemporary population occupied dispersed farmsteads and hut groups in the surrounding countryside.
- *Roman Period* Although Conwy has only one recognised Roman fort, at Caerhun, there are nonetheless many indications of the Roman occupation. Principal evidence of this period comes from dateable finds, some from established settlements sites and some with no clear historical context. The former clearly showing that at least some rural settlements established in the preceding later prehistoric period carried on in use under the Roman occupation. Sections of the Roman road system can be traced although it is probable that Conwy failed to develop large or enduring settlements during this period and although no civil sites have yet been identified it seems likely that the local economy continued to develop from the mixed farming economies that had already emerged during the later prehistoric period.
- *Early Medieval Period* The end of Roman administration probably saw the emergence of a number of political entities, probably based on estates and holdings that had arisen during the later Roman period. A pattern of small nucleated church settlements was to emerge throughout much of the lowland area by

the medieval period, many representing early manorial centres with open arable fields, with dispersed farmsteads in the surrounding hillier countryside. The detail of this Early Medieval period in Conwy is unclear, but hints to settlement and landuse patterns can probably be guessed at from the subsequent medieval settlements. Occasional finds and a handful of commemorative inscribed stones, usually reinstalled at later church sites, are the most tangible, if relatively infrequent, survivors. By contrast documentary sources and rich local traditions tell of the princes and saints of this period, but their activities are as yet only to be glimpsed in the archaeological record - at places such as Bryn Euryn, near Colwyn Bay, where a later prehistoric hillfort was possibly reoccupied during the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD.

- *Medieval Period* Although Flintshire and much of Denbighshire was included in the Domesday Book and was to all intents and purposes English by 1086, modern Conwy lay beyond Norman control and continued as the domain of the Welsh princes to the end of 13<sup>th</sup> century. Edward I's campaigns at this time introduced English control, at least along the coastal strip, as is evidenced by the architecturally magnificent Conwy castle and town walls. This planted borough, complete with seaport and attached open field systems, was one of the strategic strongholds of Edward I's Welsh campaign, although it was built at the site of an earlier settlement focused on the Cistercian Conwy Abbey that had been founded some 100 years before. Despite Edward's military might and architectural prowess, much of Conwy's hinterland at this period was probably much as it had been for the previous 200 years. Gradually the monasteries, churches and settlements established during the early medieval period were replaced by more recognizably medieval buildings and villages, although even today much of the landscape pattern retains its distinctively Welsh character resisting many of the more 'anglicised' features of its easterly neighbours.
- *Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern Periods* Although most of Conwy is a rural agricultural landscape, it is often perceived only through the modern resort development along its narrow coastal strip, where the tightly packed conjoined settlements run from Kinmel Bay and Towyn to Conwy in an almost unbroken string of piers, promenades and caravan parks. Most of these towns and villages are modern holiday resorts, reaching their apogee in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, although many do have earlier origins and some have small medieval church settlements as their original foci. The notable exception to this being Llandudno which was planned as a 19<sup>th</sup> century resort town and carved out of reclaimed marsh land at the foot of the Great Orme headland by the Mostyn family from the 1840s onward. This northern edge of the county also provides its main evidence of industrial exploitation with significant areas of stone quarrying and processing hugging the coastline, although as with the neighbouring holiday resorts this activity occupies only a relatively small percentage of the area of the county. By far the largest proportion of post medieval and modern elements of Conwy's landscape is dominated by agricultural activity, with its related settlement and rural industries, with the intensively farmed river valleys and the evolved and mixed field systems behind the coastal strip eventually blending into the unenclosed upland pasture and managed moors of Hiraethog and the Clocaenog Forest on the east and into the foothills of Snowdonia on the west.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### Overview

The study involved the following processes, which are described in more detail in the following sections.

- Preparation
- Generation of base-level polygonal data
- Definition of provisional historic landscape aspect areas
- Field evaluation
- Finalising boundaries of historic landscape aspect areas
- Database entry
- Quality Assurance monitoring

#### Preparation

The geographical limits of the project were set using a MapInfo table of community boundary data and the boundary of the Snowdonia National Park supplied by the Countryside Council for Wales. Digital mapped sources that were used were the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:10,000, 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 raster maps, OS Landline and contour data and latterly OS Mastermap data for the whole of the study area. Digitally geo-referenced vertical aerial photography (AP) of Conwy supplied by GetMapping and that produced by COWI supplied by CCW, and used under their licence, were also used as a mapping source and in addition to this occasional reference was made to editions of early OS mapping. The GetMapping and COWI AP data also proved particularly useful for identifying (relatively) current land use, vegetation types and land cover as well as helping to identify the nature of many boundary features.

The primary source of historical and archaeological information was the Historic Environment Records (HERs), maintained by CPAT and GAT. Much of the information in these records is point data, but it also includes some polygonal data derived from a number of paper-based sources. These documentary and manuscript sources that were consulted included lists of listed buildings, the register of historic parks and gardens, and the historic landscapes registers together with the historic landscape characterization reports for *The Denbigh Moors*, *The Lower Conwy Valley*, *Creyddyn & Conwy* and *North Arllechwedd*.

Liaison was maintained with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust throughout the process, and their comments and corrections on draft maps, database entries and text incorporated into the study. I am eternally grateful to the late Dave Thompson of GAT for his help and support throughout this and many other LANDMAP studies.

#### Data collection and recording

As with other projects it was decided that wherever possible data collection and recording should be undertaken digitally. From the outset all mapping was compiled digitally (using head-up digitising), as was all database compilation. The limited programme of field visiting was designed to check decisions already taken in the desk-based assessment rather to record new data. Adjustments were made to the digital data set on a portable computer in the field and therefore did not generate a paper-based record. No photography was undertaken during the field visiting. Consequently, there are no paper record forms, hand drawn maps or photographs submitted with this report.

Mapping was undertaken in MapInfo Professional Version 7.8. A database was created in version 5.0.16 and 5.0.18 of the XML based LANDMAP Collector software supplied by CCW. Associated texts were prepared in Word 2000, and submitted as both hard copy and Adobe Acrobat (version 9.0) PDF files.



### **Definition of provisional historic landscape aspect areas**

About 80 provisional historic landscape areas were mapped in an essentially intuitive and iterative desk-based exercise, analysing the base-level polygonal data that had been created as part of the project in terms of the point data contained within the Regional Historic Environment Records.

### **Field Evaluation**

The relatively large size and the remote nature of much of Conwy County Borough precluded systematic field visiting over the entire study area to check the provisional aspect areas, but a limited number of days were spent in the field checking key aspects of the data. Additional time in the field would have been desirable but was not considered essential in order to complete the tasks in hand at the level of detail required, given CPAT's background knowledge from working in the area for many years.

The principal issues that it proved helpful to check in the field were firstly the degree to which there was a sufficiently meaningful visual expression of historical and archaeological processes at particular points in the landscape which would enable boundaries to be defined more closely, and secondly whether some of the smaller provisional aspect areas had a sufficient landscape dimension, and the general assessment of the defined areas against the evaluation criteria. In several instances points in the landscape were sought and which would enable otherwise diffuse aspect areas to be split on rational topographic grounds.

The fieldwork generally tended to confirm the desktop analysis, though a number of relatively minor changes were made including the redefinition of some aspect area boundaries, the amalgamation of some adjacent areas and the subdivision of others. The most common type of area to be removed as a result of field visiting were minor settlements deemed to be too small to stand alone as Level 3 areas.

### **Finalising boundaries of historic landscape aspect areas**

A number of relatively minor changes were made to the provisional aspect area boundaries as a result of fieldwork, as noted above.

Slight boundary changes were also made as a result of checking the distribution of archaeological sites in the Historic Environment Records, to avoid unnecessarily placing neighbouring sites that are functionally or chronologically related to each other into different aspect areas. The newly drawn polygonal boundaries were also checked for their edge matching with neighbouring studies, where these were available.

As noted above (see section above on base-level polygonal data) various sources of OS mapping (namely LandLine vector data, 1:10,000 and 1:25,000 raster maps) and other digital data were used for the definition of aspect areas. Consequently the aspect areas defined in this study do not correspond precisely to any single source of mapping. Care was taken to try to ensure, however, that the drawn boundaries would be visibly accurate to at least the required scale of 1:10,000.

### **Database entries**

Database entries, in line with the 2008 LANDMAP methodology, were created for each of the historic landscape aspect areas using the most recent version of the LANDMAP Collector software.

### **Quality Assurance Monitoring**

The GIS data, associated database and draft of this report have been submitted to the Quality Assurance assessor appointed by CCW.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASPECT AREAS

##### **Hierarchy of Level 3 classes represented in the area of study**

A summary list of historic landscape aspect areas is given in Annex A. The classes that are represented are as follows, the Level 3 classes being described in greater detail in the following sections. Full descriptions of each area are contained in the Collector database.

LEVEL 1: STRUCTURE	LEVEL 2: LAND USE	LEVEL 3: PATTERN	
Built environment	Industrial	Extractive	
	Other built environment	Designed	
	Settlement		Non-nucleated settlement
			Nucleated settlement
			Other settlement
	Rural environment	Agricultural	Irregular fieldscape
Other fieldscape			
Regular fieldscape			
Non-agricultural		Marginal land	
		Water & wetland	
		Woodland	

##### **Summary description of Level 3 classes represented in area of study**

###### *Extractive*

Two areas of extractive industry have been identified in the north of the county. These cover areas of 1.68 and 2.56 square kilometres.

The areas identified are; **Penmaenmawr Quarries CNWHL021, Raynes & Llandulas Quarries CNWHL031.**

###### *Designed*

Thirteen areas of designed landscape were identified in the study, ranging in size from 0.17 to 2.70 square kilometres. These are predominantly areas of post medieval parkland, although some exhibit earlier origins as medieval estates.

The areas identified are; **Benarth Hall CNWHL061, Bodnant CNWHL066, Bodysgallen & Coed Marl CNWHL056, Bryn Eisteddfod CNWHL064, Bryn-y-Neuadd CNWHL086, Caer Rhun Hall CNWHL068, Coed Coch CNWHL076, Garthewin CNWHL074, Gloddaeth CNWHL054, Gwrych Castle CNWHL051, Hafodunos CNWHL072, Kinmel Park CNWHL049, Plas Madoc CNWHL070.**

*Non-nucleated settlement*

Three areas of non-nucleated settlement have been identified, varying in size from 1.12 to 11.98 square kilometres. Although all three perhaps have a medieval origin, each is predominantly modern in character.

Areas identified are; **Colwyn Bay CNWHL059, Llandulas CNWHL052, Llysfaen & Mynydd Marian CNWHL030.**

*Nucleated settlement*

Ten areas of nucleated settlement have been identified, varying in size from 0.13 to 5.16 square kilometres. With exception of Llandudno, which is a planned 19<sup>th</sup> century settlement, each of these have medieval or earlier origins – although many are now much altered by later additions and development.

Areas identified are; **Abergele & Pensarn CNWHL053, Betws-yn-Rhos CNWHL013, Cerrigydrudion CNWHL004, Conwy CNWHL063, Llandudno CNWHL065, Llanfair Talhaiarn CNWHL018, Llangernyw CNWHL073, Llanrwst CNWHL003, Llansannan CNWHL079, Llansantffraid Glan Conwy CNWHL002.**

*Other settlement*

Four areas of Other Settlement have been identified within the study area ranging in size from 1.16 to 5.80 square kilometres in size. With the exception of Deganwy, which has a long vanished Medieval nucleus, these are all areas of modern resort settlement.

Areas identified are; **Deganwy & Llandudno Junction CNWHL088, Llanfairfechan CNWHL084, Penmaenmawr & Dwygyfylchi CNWHL083, Towyn & Kinnel Bay CNWHL085.**

*Irregular fieldscape*

A total of 19 irregular fieldscape areas are included, which varied in size from 1.6 to 62.33 square kilometres.

Areas identified are; **Cefn Coch CNWHL081, Dinmael CNWHL037, Eglwsbach & Llanddoged CNWHL060, Ffridd y Mynydd CNWHL050, Garthmeilo CNWHL025, Groesfford & Iolyn CNWHL062, Llanelian-yn-Rhos CNWHL007, Llidiart Fadog CNWHL034, Maelogen CNWHL019, Moel Grugoer CNWHL020, Moel Tywysog CNWHL009, Moelfre Uchaf CNWHL006, Mynydd Poeth CNWHL046, Mynydd y Gyrt CNWHL082, Nant Ceirw CNWHL045, Nant Gau CNWHL087, Plas Heulog CNWHL022, Rhyd-y-foel CNWHL080, Tyn-y-groes CNWHL069.**

*Other fieldscape*

A total of 4 other fieldscape areas are included, which varied in size from 1.29 to 10.37 square kilometres in extent. While Bryn Pydew represents a mixed landscape of enclosure and settlement surrounding two areas of conjoined parkland, the other two are both the result of piecemeal partial enclosure of marginal land.

Areas identified are; **Bryn Pydew CNWHL057, Erw Dinmael CNWHL016, Garn Prys CNWHL043, Graig lwyd CNWHL001.**

*Regular fieldscape*

A total of 14 regular fieldscape areas are included, which varied in size from 0.62 to 11.55 square kilometres in extent. Most of these fieldscapes represent residual areas of former medieval or early post medieval organised field systems.

Areas identified are; **Cefnhirfynydd CNWHL014, Cwm Penanner CNWHL044, Dyffryn Conwy CNWHL071, Dyffryn Elwy CNWHL048, Elwy Valley East CNWHL005, Faerdre & Dinorben CNWHL077, Foel Caledeiriau CNWHL010, Hafod Fadog CNWHL023, Llangelynin CNWHL033, Morfa Rhuddlan CNWHL075, Mwdwl-eithin CNWHL036, Nant Merddwr CNWHL011, Rhos Gwern-nannau CNWHL038, Ty'n-y-llyn CNWHL008**

*Marginal land*

Five marginal land areas are included. These range from 0.67 to 65.99 square kilometres in extent. Great Orme and Little Orme form distinctive coastal headlands either side of Llandudno, while the three larger areas are unenclosed upland.

Areas identified are; **Great Orme CNWHL027, Little Orme CNWHL028, Pen y Cerrig-serth CNWHL017, Trum Nant-fach CNWHL035, Western Hiraethog CNWHL047.**

*Water & wetland*

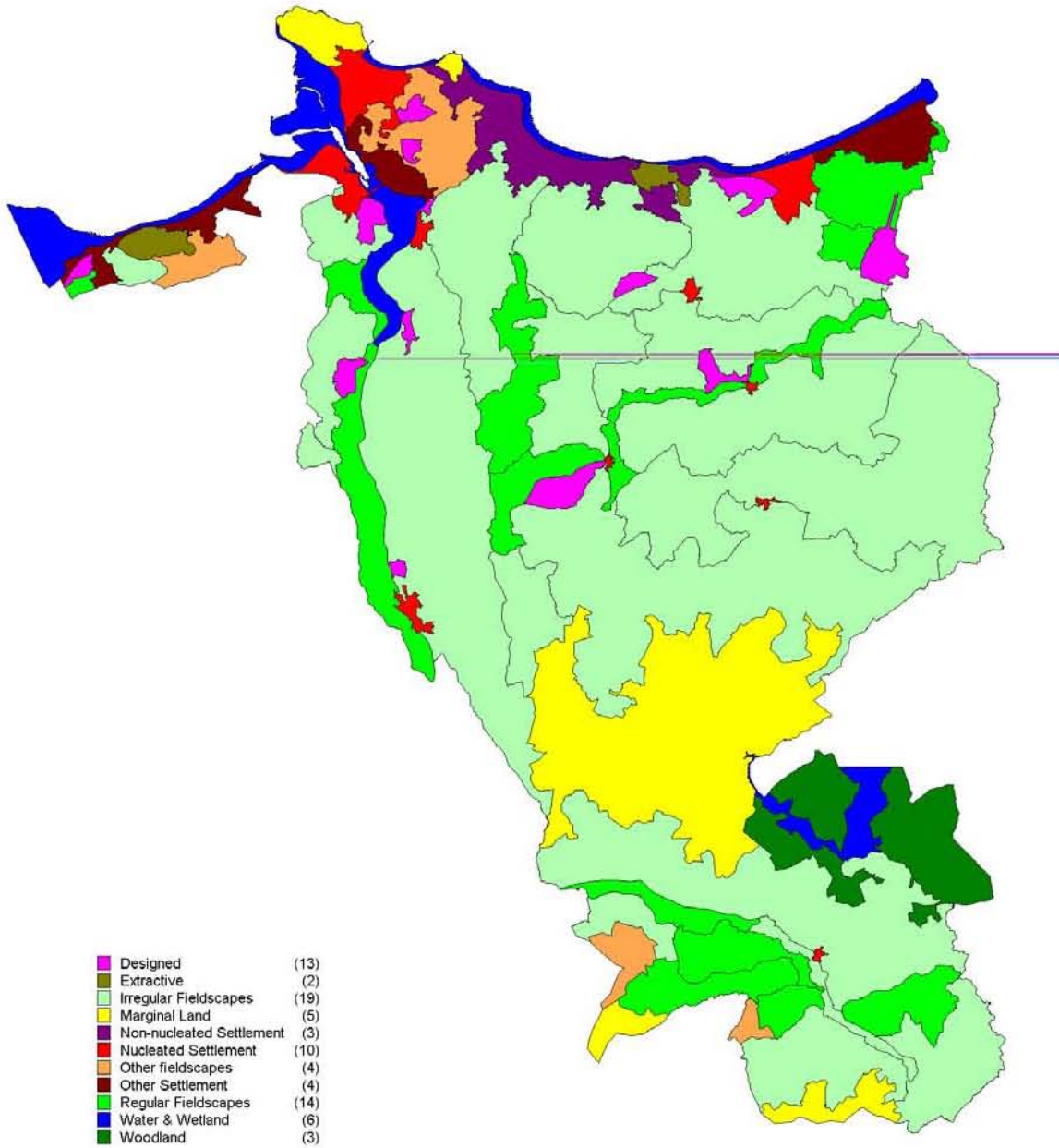
Six areas of Water & wetland have been included ranging in size from 0.5 to 8.53 square kilometres. Five of these are areas of beach and foreshore, while Alwen & Brenig is the area encompassing these eponymous reservoirs.

The area identified is; **Alwen & Brenig CNWHL078, Conwy eastern foreshore CNWHL032, Conwy estuary CNWHL067, Conwy Sands CNWHL026, Conwy western foreshore CNWHL024, Llandudno foreshore CNWHL029.**

*Woodland*

Three areas of managed coniferous forestry have been identified as woodland within the study area. They range in size from 5.58 to 13.45 square kilometres.

Areas identified are; **Alwen Plantation CNWHL042, Bryn Gors-goch CNWHL041, Clocaenog Forest CNWHL012.**



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**Historic Landscape Aspect Areas defined at Level 3 for Conwy LANDMAP**

**Extent and relative proportions of the Level 3 classes represented in the area of study**

The extent and relative proportions of the Level 3 classes represented in the area of study are given in the following table.

LEVEL 3: PATTERN	TOTAL AREA SQ KM	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA
Extractive	4.24	0.59
Designed	14.48	2.00
Non-nucleated Settlement	14.59	2.02
Nucleated Settlement	13.91	1.92
Other Settlement	13.62	1.88
Irregular Fieldscapes	426.64	59.01
Other fieldscapes	19.11	2.64
Regular Fieldscapes	81.19	11.23
Marginal Land	78.72	10.89
Water & Wetland	31.00	4.29
Woodland	25.52	3.53

## 5. OVERALL EVALUATION OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASPECT AREAS

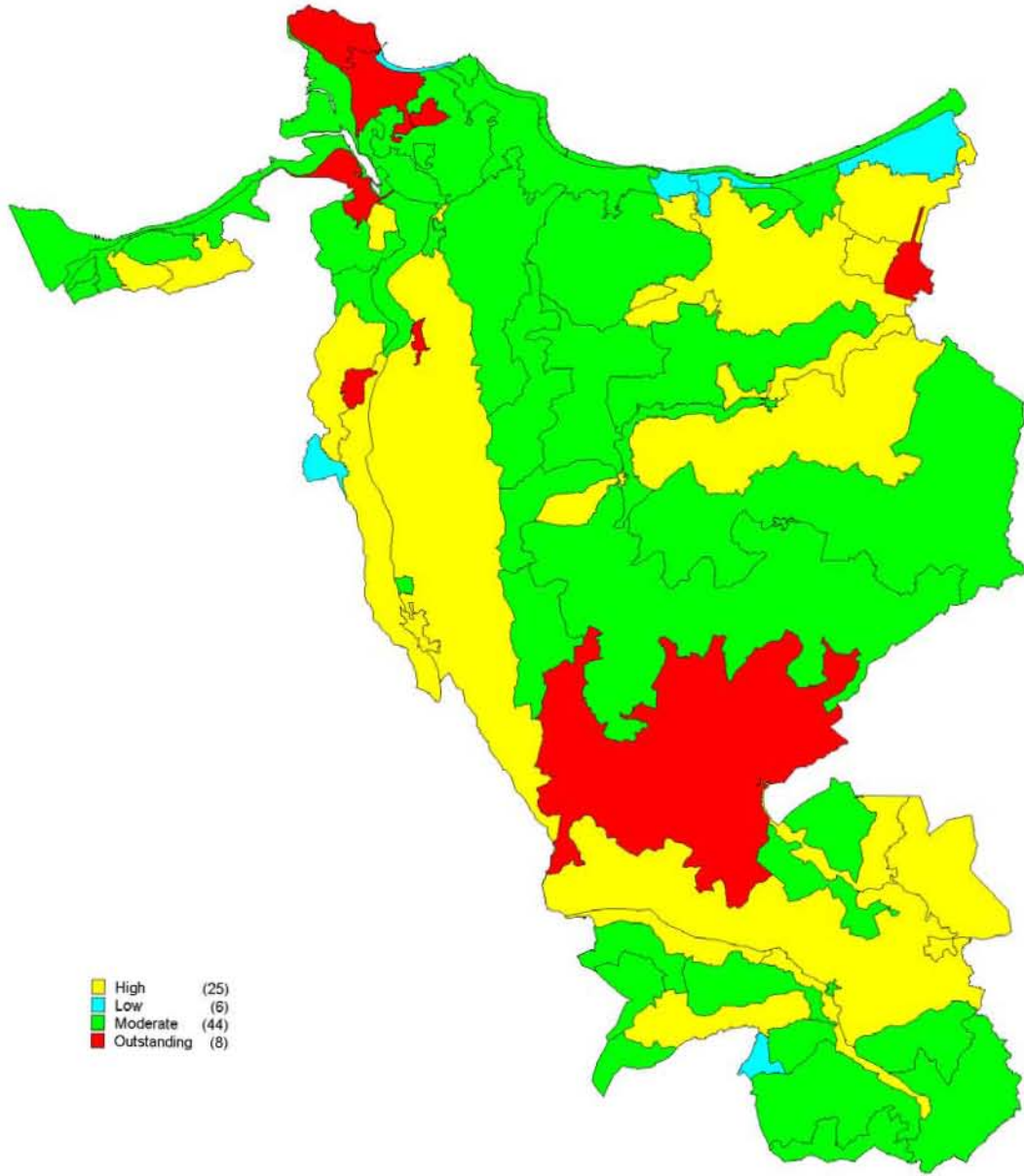
The following table summarizes the overall evaluations awarded to Historic Landscape Aspect Areas, in line with the LANDMAP 2008 guidance. The derivations of these overall scores can be found for each area in the Collector database.

OVERALL EVALUATION	LANDSCAPE PATTERN	AREA NAME	AREA
Outstanding	Designed	Bodnant	CNWHL066
Outstanding	Designed	Caer Rhun Hall	CNWHL068
Outstanding	Designed	Gloddaeth	CNWHL054
Outstanding	Designed	Kinmel Park	CNWHL049
Outstanding	Nucleated Settlement	Conwy	CNWHL063
Outstanding	Nucleated Settlement	Llandudno	CNWHL065
Outstanding	Marginal Land	Great Orme	CNWHL027
Outstanding	Marginal Land	Western Hiraethog	CNWHL047
High	Designed	Benarth Hall	CNWHL061
High	Designed	Bryn Eisteddfod	CNWHL064
High	Designed	Coed Coch	CNWHL076
High	Designed	Garthewin	CNWHL074
High	Designed	Hafodunos	CNWHL072
High	Non-nucleated Settlement	Llysfaen & Mynydd Marian	CNWHL030
High	Nucleated Settlement	Betws-yn-Rhos	CNWHL013
High	Nucleated Settlement	Llangernyw	CNWHL073
High	Nucleated Settlement	Llanrwst	CNWHL003
High	Irregular Fieldscapes	Eglwysbach & Llanddoged	CNWHL060
High	Irregular Fieldscapes	Mynydd Poeth	CNWHL046
High	Irregular Fieldscapes	Mynydd y Gyrt	CNWHL082
High	Irregular Fieldscapes	Nant Ceirw	CNWHL045
High	Irregular Fieldscapes	Plas Heulog	CNWHL022
High	Irregular Fieldscapes	Rhyd-y-foel	CNWHL080
High	Irregular Fieldscapes	Tyn-y-groes	CNWHL069
High	Other fieldscapes	Graig lwyd	CNWHL001
High	Regular Fieldscapes	Cwm Penanner	CNWHL044
High	Regular Fieldscapes	Dyffryn Conwy	CNWHL071
High	Regular Fieldscapes	Elwy Valley East	CNWHL005
High	Regular Fieldscapes	Faerdre & Dinorben	CNWHL077
High	Regular Fieldscapes	Morfa Rhuddlan	CNWHL075
High	Regular Fieldscapes	Nant Merddwr	CNWHL011
High	Water & Wetland	Alwen & Brenig	CNWHL078
High	Woodland	Clocaenog Forest	CNWHL012

OVERALL EVALUATION	LANDSCAPE PATTERN	AREA NAME	AREA
Moderate	Extractive	Penmaenmawr Quarries	CNWHL021
Moderate	Designed	Bodysgallen & Coed Marl	CNWHL056
Moderate	Designed	Bryn-y-Neuadd	CNWHL086
Moderate	Designed	Gwrych Castle	CNWHL051
Moderate	Designed	Plas Madoc	CNWHL070
Moderate	Non-nucleated Settlement	Colwyn Bay	CNWHL059
Moderate	Nucleated Settlement	Abergele & Pensarn	CNWHL053
Moderate	Nucleated Settlement	Cerrigydrudion	CNWHL004
Moderate	Nucleated Settlement	Llanfair Talhaiarn	CNWHL018
Moderate	Nucleated Settlement	Llansannan	CNWHL079
Moderate	Nucleated Settlement	Llansantffraid Glan Conwy	CNWHL002
Moderate	Other Settlement	Deganwy & Llandudno Junction	CNWHL088
Moderate	Other Settlement	Llanfairfechan	CNWHL084
Moderate	Other Settlement	Penmaenmawr & Dwygylylchi	CNWHL083
Moderate	Irregular Fieldscales	Cefn Coch	CNWHL081
Moderate	Irregular Fieldscales	Dinmael	CNWHL037
Moderate	Irregular Fieldscales	Ffridd y Mynydd	CNWHL050
Moderate	Irregular Fieldscales	Garthmeilo	CNWHL025
Moderate	Irregular Fieldscales	Groesfford & Iolyn	CNWHL062
Moderate	Irregular Fieldscales	Llanelian-yn-Rhos	CNWHL007
Moderate	Irregular Fieldscales	Maelogen	CNWHL019
Moderate	Irregular Fieldscales	Moel Grugoer	CNWHL020
Moderate	Irregular Fieldscales	Moel Tywysog	CNWHL009
Moderate	Irregular Fieldscales	Moelfre Uchaf	CNWHL006
Moderate	Irregular Fieldscales	Nant Gau	CNWHL087
Moderate	Other fieldscales	Bryn Pydew	CNWHL057
Moderate	Other fieldscales	Garn Prys	CNWHL043
Moderate	Regular Fieldscales	Cefnhirfynydd	CNWHL014
Moderate	Regular Fieldscales	Dyffryn Elwy	CNWHL048
Moderate	Regular Fieldscales	Foel Calederiau	CNWHL010
Moderate	Regular Fieldscales	Hafod Fadog	CNWHL023
Moderate	Regular Fieldscales	Llangelynin	CNWHL033
Moderate	Regular Fieldscales	Mwdwl-eithin	CNWHL036
Moderate	Regular Fieldscales	Rhos Gwern-nannau	CNWHL038
Moderate	Regular Fieldscales	Ty'n-y-llyn	CNWHL008
Moderate	Marginal Land	Little Orme	CNWHL028
Moderate	Marginal Land	Pen y Cerrig-serth	CNWHL017
Moderate	Marginal Land	Trum Nant-fach	CNWHL035
Moderate	Water & Wetland	Conwy eastern foreshore	CNWHL032
Moderate	Water & Wetland	Conwy estuary	CNWHL067
Moderate	Water & Wetland	Conwy Sands	CNWHL026
Moderate	Water & Wetland	Conwy western foreshore	CNWHL024
Moderate	Woodland	Alwen Plantation	CNWHL042
Moderate	Woodland	Bryn Gors-goch	CNWHL041



OVERALL EVALUATION	LANDSCAPE PATTERN	AREA NAME	AREA
Low	Extractive	Raynes & Llandulas Quarries	CNWHL031
Low	Non-nucleated Settlement	Llandulas	CNWHL052
Low	Other Settlement	Towyn & Kinnel Bay	CNWHL085
Low	Irregular Fieldsapes	Llidiart Fadog	CNWHL034
Low	Other fieldsapes	Erw Dinmael	CNWHL016
Low	Water & Wetland	Llandudno foreshore	CNWHL029



**Historic Landscape Aspect Areas evaluation scores for Conwy LANDMAP**

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## ANNEX A

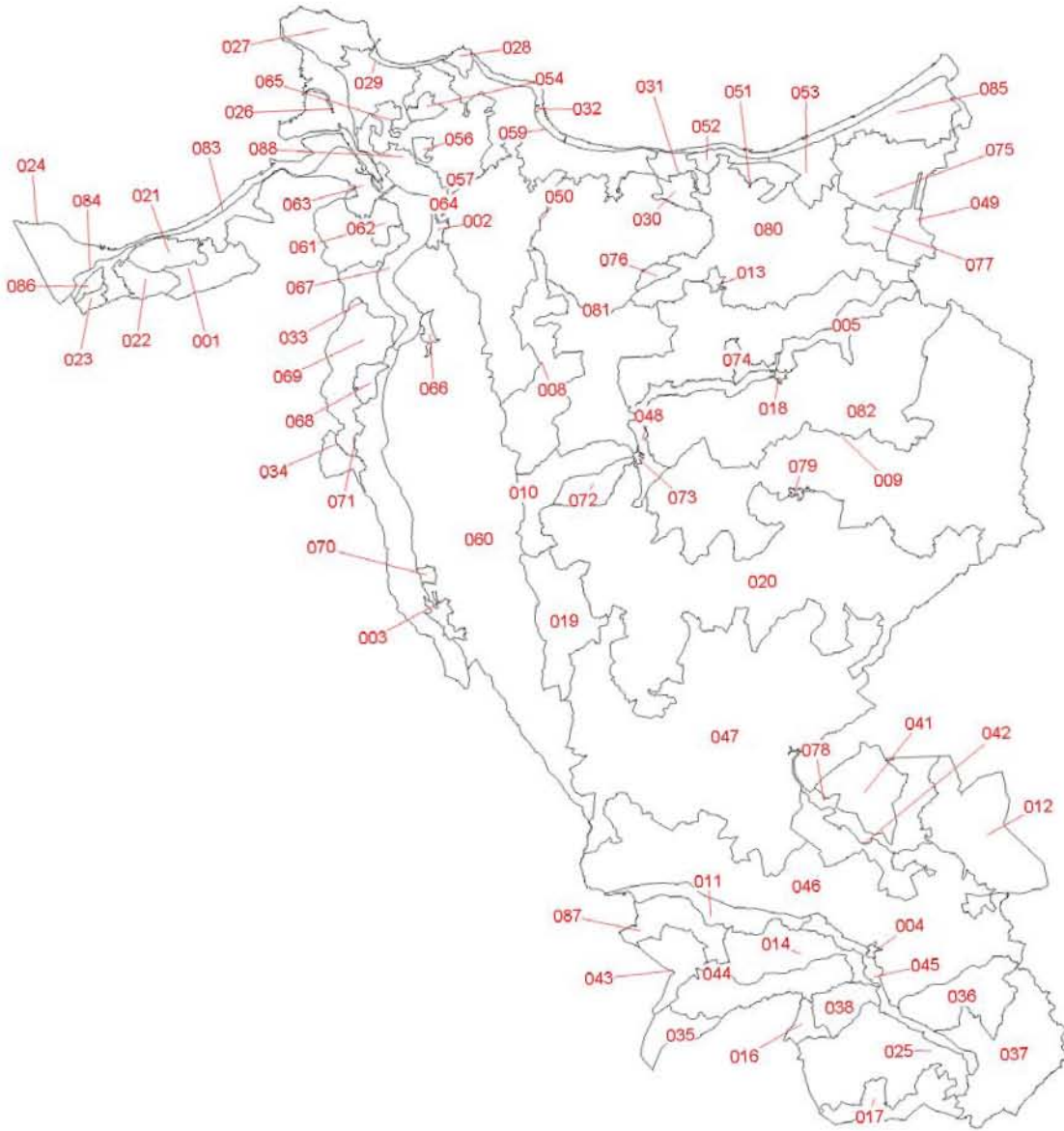
## SUMMARY LIST OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASPECT AREAS

AREA NUMBER	AREA NAME	LEVEL 3 CLASS LANDSCAPE PATTERN	AREA SQ KM
CNWHL001	Graig lwyd	Other fieldscapes	3.72
CNWHL002	Llansantffraid Glan Conwy	Nucleated Settlement	0.56
CNWHL003	Llanrwst	Nucleated Settlement	0.95
CNWHL004	Cerrigydrudion	Nucleated Settlement	0.16
CNWHL005	Elwy Valley East	Regular Fieldscapes	3.77
CNWHL006	Moelfre Uchaf	Irregular Fieldscapes	18.79
CNWHL007	Llanelian-yn-Rhos	Irregular Fieldscapes	21.52
CNWHL008	Ty'n-y-llyn	Regular Fieldscapes	11.31
CNWHL009	Moel Tywysog	Irregular Fieldscapes	60.07
CNWHL010	Foel Caledeiriau	Regular Fieldscapes	6.29
CNWHL011	Nant Merddwr	Regular Fieldscapes	4.27
CNWHL012	Clocaenog Forest	Woodland	13.45
CNWHL013	Betws-yn-Rhos	Nucleated Settlement	0.39
CNWHL014	Cefnhirfynydd	Regular Fieldscapes	6.92
CNWHL016	Erw Dinmael	Other fieldscapes	1.29
CNWHL017	Pen y Cerrig-serth	Marginal Land	4.81
CNWHL018	Llanfair Talhaiarn	Nucleated Settlement	0.15
CNWHL019	Maelogen	Irregular Fieldscapes	8.61
CNWHL020	Moel Grugoer	Irregular Fieldscapes	62.33
CNWHL021	Penmaenmawr Quarries	Extractive	2.56
CNWHL022	Plas Heulog	Irregular Fieldscapes	2.03
CNWHL023	Hafod Fadog	Regular Fieldscapes	0.62
CNWHL024	Conwy western foreshore	Water & Wetland	8.35
CNWHL025	Garthmeilo	Irregular Fieldscapes	13.95
CNWHL026	Conwy Sands	Water & Wetland	5.58
CNWHL027	Great Orme	Marginal Land	4.42
CNWHL028	Little Orme	Marginal Land	0.67
CNWHL029	Llandudno foreshore	Water & Wetland	0.50
CNWHL030	Llysfaen & Mynydd Marian	Non-nucleated Settlement	1.49
CNWHL031	Raynes & Llandulas Quarries	Extractive	1.68
CNWHL032	Conwy eastern foreshore	Water & Wetland	5.39
CNWHL033	Llangelynin	Regular Fieldscapes	2.75
CNWHL034	Llidiart Fadog	Irregular Fieldscapes	1.60
CNWHL035	Trum Nant-fach	Marginal Land	2.83
CNWHL036	Mwdwl-eithin	Regular Fieldscapes	7.09
CNWHL037	Dinmael	Irregular Fieldscapes	13.72
CNWHL038	Rhos Gwern-nannau	Regular Fieldscapes	3.06
CNWHL041	Bryn Gors-goch	Woodland	6.49
CNWHL042	Alwen Plantation	Woodland	5.58
CNWHL043	Garn Prys	Other fieldscapes	3.73
CNWHL044	Cwm Penanner	Regular Fieldscapes	7.84
CNWHL045	Nant Ceirw	Irregular Fieldscapes	3.25
CNWHL046	Mynydd Poeth	Irregular Fieldscapes	45.34
CNWHL047	Western Hiraethog	Marginal Land	65.99
CNWHL048	Dyffryn Elwy	Regular Fieldscapes	3.73



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CNWHL049	Kinmel Park	Designed	2.70
CNWHL050	Ffridd y Mynydd	Irregular Fieldsapes	20.56
CNWHL051	Gwrych Castle	Designed	1.75
CNWHL052	Llandulas	Non-nucleated Settlement	1.12
CNWHL053	Abergele & Pensarn	Nucleated Settlement	3.31
CNWHL054	Gloddaeth	Designed	0.86
CNWHL056	Bodysgallen & Coed Marl	Designed	0.52
CNWHL057	Bryn Pydew	Other fieldsapes	10.37
CNWHL059	Colwyn Bay	Non-nucleated Settlement	11.98
CNWHL060	Eglwsbach & Llanddoged	Irregular Fieldsapes	62.24
CNWHL061	Benarth Hall	Designed	1.32
CNWHL062	Groesfford & Iolyn	Irregular Fieldsapes	5.16
CNWHL063	Conwy	Nucleated Settlement	2.92
CNWHL064	Bryn Eisteddfod	Designed	0.17
CNWHL065	Llandudno	Nucleated Settlement	5.16
CNWHL066	Bodnant	Designed	0.49
CNWHL067	Conwy estuary	Water & Wetland	5.18
CNWHL068	Caer Rhun Hall	Designed	1.11
CNWHL069	Tyn-y-groes	Irregular Fieldsapes	7.34
CNWHL070	Plas Madoc	Designed	0.34
CNWHL071	Dyffryn Conwy	Regular Fieldsapes	11.55
CNWHL072	Hafodunos	Designed	2.65
CNWHL073	Llangernyw	Nucleated Settlement	0.13
CNWHL074	Garthewin	Designed	1.20
CNWHL075	Morfa Rhuddlan	Regular Fieldsapes	9.42
CNWHL076	Coed Coch	Designed	0.78
CNWHL077	Faerdre & Dinorben	Regular Fieldsapes	2.57
CNWHL078	Alwen & Brenig	Water & Wetland	6.00
CNWHL079	Llansannan	Nucleated Settlement	0.18
CNWHL080	Rhyd-y-foel	Irregular Fieldsapes	26.45
CNWHL081	Cefn Coch	Irregular Fieldsapes	15.32
CNWHL082	Mynydd y Gyrt	Irregular Fieldsapes	33.81
CNWHL083	Penmaenmawr & Dwygyfylchi	Other Settlement	2.59
CNWHL084	Llanfairfechan	Other Settlement	1.68
CNWHL085	Towyn & Kinmel Bay	Other Settlement	5.80
CNWHL086	Bryn-y-Neuadd	Designed	0.59
CNWHL087	Nant Gau	Irregular Fieldsapes	4.55
CNWHL088	Deganwy & Llandudno Junction	Other Settlement	3.55



**Historic Landscape Aspect Areas defined at Level 3 for Conwy LANDMAP**

## **ANNEX B**

### **SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIODS**

The following provides a summary of the dating of the historical and archaeological periods used in the narrative accompanying this study:

Palaeolithic	50,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,300 BC
Bronze Age	2,300 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Roman	AD 43 – AD 450
Early Medieval	AD 450 – 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – 1547
Post-Medieval	AD 1547 – 1700
Industrial	AD 1700 – 1900
Modern	AD 1900 onwards