Heneb: Clwyd-Powys Archaeology

Project PD25-102

Report 2155

Abergele south

Desk Based Assessment



Archaeoleg Clwyd-Powys
Heneb
Clwyd-Powys Archaeology

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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2025 comisiynwyd Heneb: Archaeoleg Clwyd-Powys (Heneb ACP) gan eu cleient Castle Green Homes i gynnal Asesiad wrth Ddesg o Fryn Derw, ardal wedi ei lleoli i'r dwyrain o Abergele, fel rhan o'r broses ymgynghori cyn-geisiad.

Cynhwyswyd yr astudiaeth pob ased hysbys o fewn y safle a maes astudio o 500m yn ymestyn o ffin y safle. Daeth yr asesiad i'r casgliad bod 39 o asedau o fewn y maes astudio, ac roedd y mwyafrif ohonynt wedi eu lleoli y tu allan i ffin y safle.

Roedd yr asedau ynddo yn cynnwys tri safle darganfod a oedd yn cynnwys palstaf o'r Oes Efydd, celc arian bath Rhufeinig, ag o bosib, crog addurn siâp croes wedi'i wneud o blwm o'r cyfnod cynnar canoloesol. Mae'r asedau hyn yn dangos bod gan y safle potensial canolig i uchel o ran dod ar draws gweithgarwch archeolegol.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In December 2025 Heneb: Clwyd-Powys Archaeology (Heneb CPA) were commissioned by their client Castle Green Homes to undertake a Desk Based Assessment of Bryn Derw, an area located to the immediate south of Abergele, as part of the pre-application consultation process. The study consisted of all known assets within the site and a 500m study area extending from the site boundary. The assessment found that there were 39 assets within the study area, the majority of which were located outside of the site boundary. Assets within it included two findspots which contained a Bronze Age palstave, a Roman coin hoard, and a possible early medieval lead cross pendant. These assets indicate that the site has the potential for a medium to high possibility of encountering archaeological activity.

1 Introduction

1.1. In December 2025 Heneb: Clwyd-Powys Archaeology (Heneb CPA) were commissioned by their client Castle Green Homes to undertake a Desk Based Assessment of Bryn Derw, an area located to the immediate south of Abergele, as part of the pre-application consultation process. The development is expected to consist of up to 300 dwellings and a link road connecting J24 of the A55 to St George Road.

1.2. This report focuses on the area within the site boundary (Figure 1 and 2) and a 500m search area extending from its boundaries. It includes all assets within the study area.



Figure 1: Location of site. Google Imagery © 2025 Airbus, Bluesky, Infoterra Ltd & COWI A/S, Maxar Technologies Map data ©2025

Scope of works

1.3. The proposed development consists of 250 to 300 dwellings and all associated services. There is also a proposed link road connecting J24 of the A55 to the site located on St George Road. The project is within the preplanning stage with no other information available.

Planning

1.4. This report is part of the pre-application consultation process. There is no planning information available at this time.

Location and geology

1.5. The site is located on the southern edge of the town of Abergele. It is located on St George Road, with the site boundaries immediately adjacent to the existing dwellings on Maes Y Ffynnon and Hendre Wen roads to the west, and Junction 24 of the A55 to the east.

1.6. The site is currently used as pastureland for stock grazing, and is surrounded by suburban development to the north and west, the A55 to the east, and additional pastureland with sparse tree coverage to the south.

1.7. The geology consists of Clwyd Limestone Group. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. They are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coral, shell fragments), forming beds and localised reefs (British Geological Survey (2025).

1.8. The superficial deposits consist of Till, Devensian-Diamicton. These sedimentary deposits are glaciogenic in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary (British Geological Survey (2025).

2 Methodology

Desk-Based Assessment

2.1. This assessment consisted of a desk-based study of readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, and photographic sources in order to provide a historical framework for any surviving archaeological remains. This included relevant records held at the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER).

2.2. This study has assessed all assets within the site and within a 500m study area extending from the limits of the site boundaries. It has assessed designated and non-designated assets, archaeological events, and Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCA) and conservation areas.

Assessment Criteria

2.3. Below is a table outlining the criteria used to determine an asset's heritage significance.

Table 1: Criteria used for assessment of an asset's worth

Value	Description
Very High	World Heritage Sites; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of international importance
High	Scheduled monuments; Grade I and II* Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas or Parks and Gardens containing very important monuments or buildings; designated or non-designated sites, buildings or landscapes of national importance
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas or Parks and Gardens containing monuments or buildings that contribute to

	their historic character; designated or non-designated sites, buildings or landscapes of regional importance
Low	Locally Listed monuments and buildings; designated or non-designated sites, buildings or landscapes of local importance
Negligible	Sites, buildings or landscapes with little or no significant historical interest
Unknown	Archaeological sites where the importance has not yet been ascertained

2.4. A second assessment (Table 2) is used to determine the potential value of an asset.

Table 2: Criteria for the assessment of an asset's potential

Value	Description
Very High	Known sub-surface archaeological assets are present within this area that are associated with designated assets
High	Known sub-surface archaeological assets are present within a given area that are associated with non-designated assets
Medium	There is a potential for surviving sub-surface assets to be identified in this area based on nearby activity.
Low	The likelihood of encountering features in this area is low based on a lack of known activity within the immediate vicinity.

3 Baseline Assessment of Data Sources

3.1. This section provides a brief summary of the archaeology and history of the study area and its immediate surrounds, to enable the findings of the assessment to be placed in a wider context. Data was purchased from the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record, which covered the Abergele area for any assets present within the 500m study area. Information about assets was obtained from previous unpublished reports, the results of the HER search and from Cadw's CofCymru data download.

Table 3: List of all assets within the study area

Type	Quantity
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0
Scheduled Monument	0
Listed buildings	1

Locally listed buildings	0
Monument points	38
Monument lines	0
Monument polygons	13
Events	3
HLCA	0

The town

3.2. The below text is summarised from Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust's 2014 *Historic Settlement Survey – Eastern Conwy* (see also Table 7).

3.3. Abergele translates to the 'mouth of the Gele' and is descriptive of the location of the town. It first appears as Opergelei in the 9th century AD, then in the 1254 Norwich Taxation as 'Abergel', and as Abergele in 1257.

3.4. Abergele was part of the lordship of Denbigh, and in 1311 was credited with 24 burgesses, market, fair and mill. This indicates that the town was founded at an earlier date, though probably not prior to Denbigh which originates from the mid 13th century. Any evidence of medieval or early-post medieval town planning is difficult to determine from the town's modern layout. There is potential indication of town planning due to the relatively straight path of Market Street which leads to the bridge on the River Gele. Streets such as Water Street appear to be positioned around a pre-existing large ecclesiastical precinct located north of Market Street.

3.5. Descriptions of the town written in 1344 list a church (St Michael's), market place, prison, stocks, bake house, pigeon house and Pil (the Mount). The Mount is a large medieval earthen platform overlooking the River Gele. It was possibly used as a medieval moated site (Cadw, no date). Later descriptions of the area do not typically reference the town, indicating either a halt in development and expansion or a decline in the town's facilities. Later on, Tudor references indicate a renewed interest in Abergele, possibly as a result of the growth of local industries. In 1699, a report stated that Abergele contained approximately forty houses.

3.6. St Michael's church (100483) is a large Perpendicular double-naved church with a west tower that may be of later date, and as noted above was the site of a former clas (native Christian church in medieval Wales) or mother church (100489). The church was partially restored in 1858, and again in 1861 when the tower was raised and new windows inserted. Internally, the church retains its medieval roofs, and there are multiple 14th-century sepulchral slab fragments, some of which contain a few fragments of medieval glass depicting heads. The lower parts of the rood screen and a font stem that is Perpendicular (the bowl is dated 1663). Later features include the 17th-century pulpit, an iron-bound chest, and a large range of wall monuments, the earliest from the 1670s.

3.7. The churchyard is of medium size and is contained within a rectangular area. There are obvious extensions over the last century and a half. A larger area, presumably the precinct of the early medieval mother church can be detected in the boundaries of other properties that lie at a distance, the road layout, and the presence of a field-name, fynwent.

3.8. Post medieval references to Abergele include the 1808 reference by Richard Fenton, who labelled it 'a small mean town' which 'of late years [has] become a bathing place, in consequence of the general mania prevailing all over the Kingdom, for quitting home and every comfort for three months every summer to experience all the miseries of contracted

apartments and every species of imposition'. The reference to the town's size suggests there was no large expansion to the town, and it remained similar in size to its description in the Tudor period. The 1839 Tithe survey shows it a small settlement, containing buildings centred around Market, Bridge, and Chapel Streets. There are farms surrounding outskirts of Abergele which are suggested to date as far back as the 16th century.

3.9. With the exception of the church, there are no surviving buildings earlier than the 19th century in the centre of Abergele, a phenomenon that has yet to be explained. Within the 20th and 21st centuries Abergele has experienced mass expansion in the form of multiple developments for dwellings and industrial purposes.

Designated Heritage Assets

Scheduled monuments

3.10. There are no scheduled monuments within the study area.

Listed buildings

3.11. There was a total of one listed building within the study area (Figure 3, Table 4).

3.12. St Paul's Church, Abergele (PRN105485) is a Grade II listed non-conformist chapel. It was built in 1879-80 by Richard Davies, architect of Bangor, and opened in 1880. The chapel is constructed of limestone with a slate roof. It is a tall building, in a Classical style, with a wider rear block set transversely containing the vestry rooms linked by a corridor to doors in the projecting wings. The main front is articulated with giant pilasters rising to an open entablature, returning as a pediment. The dual entrances are set in a porch with entablature and blind balustrade over. Above, there is a large tripartite segmental pedimented window with side lights. The outer bays have 2 levels of stone architrave timber windows. The side elevations, of 6 bays, have 2 levels of similar architrave lights with original timber windows (Cadw 1997).

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Summary assessment

3.13. This section separates assets into each period and will describe each asset before evaluating the potential risk from the proposed works to the assets. See Figure 4 for the map of non-designated assets and Table 5 for the list.

Prehistoric Era (10,000BC – AD 43)

3.14. A prehistoric find spot, PRN 104142, was found within the site boundary and consists of a looped palstave found near Berth Topic in 1842, indicating the potential for prehistoric features to be present. There are also two prehistoric find spots within the surrounding study area. A Neolithic polished stone axe fragment (PRN103865), located on the bank of the River Gele, and another findspot containing multiple Bronze Age artefacts (PRN 108794). PRN 104142 was located within the same field as a hoard of Roman coins and discovered in the same year (PRN 104143).

Summary assessment

3.15. The potential for encountering prehistoric archaeology is **medium** to **high**. Other later metal artefacts were recovered from within the same area, indicating the potential for an area of

archaeological activity. The presence of later Roman activity may indicate that the immediate area was inhabited during the transition from the prehistoric to Roman period. The presence of multiple bronze artefacts could indicate that it was an industrial area which took advantage of the local resources, which in turn attracted Roman activity.

Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

3.16. There are five Roman assets within the study area, four of which are find spots. PRN 104143 consists of a hoard of Roman silver coins discovered within the site boundaries in 1842. It contains over 800 coins found within a pot on the Bron Y Berllan Farm, dating from Nero to Severus. It is estimated that the hoard was buried after AD 201. This find spot is located approximately 10m north of palstave axe PRN 104142, also within the site boundary. Roman coins (PRN103861 and 104858) were discovered outside of the site boundaries. PRN 104858 was found in the same location as a potential Anglo-Saxon harness mount PRN 104857 to the north of the site, and 103861 was found on the western edge of the study area.

3.17. Gadlas Y Palmant/werglodd Y Palmant, Abergele-St Asaph Road (PRN 104051) are two fields whose field names possibly refer to a Roman Road which potentially passes through the area.

Summary assessment

3.18. The potential for encountering Roman archaeology is **medium** to **high**. A Roman hoard was recorded within the site boundaries, with multiple Roman assets found in the surrounding study area. An unknown Roman road or trackway may pass by close to or across the site. This may indicate that there could be undiscovered Roman industrial or domestic activity nearby.

Medieval Period (410 - 1500)

3.19. A lead cross pendant (PRN 104921) was the only medieval find spot within the site boundaries, with three more in the surrounding study area. These included a gilded and silvered copper-alloy harness mount (PRN 104857) to the north of the site, a copper-alloy zoomorphic mount (PRN 112413) to the east of the site, and a copper-alloy stirrup (PRN 104885) to the south of the site. PRN 104857 was potentially an Anglo-Saxon to early medieval harness mount which was found in the same location as a Roman coin.

3.20. There was a single medieval structure, a well (PRN 104144), located at Ffynon Elwoc just to the west of the site. The well consisted of a grass covered stone slab overlying a water filled brick lined chamber. The depth is unknown. The well is now marked by a metal pipe. It is now surrounded by a modern housing estate.

Summary assessment

3.21. The potential for encountering medieval archaeology is **low** to **medium**. One medieval find spot, PRN 104921, is located within the site boundaries. Although the only recorded medieval activity consists of a find spot, it is located within the same area where metal artefacts have been recovered. A second medieval find spot (104885) is located approximately 200m southeast of the southern boundary of the site. It consisted of a copper alloy stirrup. Medieval well PRN 10414 is located approximately 60m west of the site boundaries within a modern housing estate and is not considered to be at risk by the development.

Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

3.22. There are no post medieval assets within the site boundaries. The post-medieval assets mainly consisted of three farms, Bron-y-Berllan Farm (PRN 105801), Tan-y-dderwen Farm (PRN 105803) and Tan-y-Fron Farm (PRN 105802). These assets were recorded via a survey of the historic maps which identified these farms as likely to contain historic buildings. No buildings are contained within the site boundaries.

3.23. Former grand garden (PRN 104835) located at Tan y Bryn consists of the remnants of a formal garden, with views heading gently down towards the coast. The south and south-eastern boundaries of the site are covered by a small woodland. Tan y Bryn (PRN 104833) is a three storey Tudor style house. The building is asymmetrical with a collection of large gable ends and a prominent turret feature that dominates the main front facade facing the grounds. The building has a red-facing brick finish complemented by sandstone banding and metalwork, and black painted Tudor style timber detailing, white softwood windows and traditional tiled roof with 11 acres of land. The site is subject of a Woodland Tree Preservation Order dating from 1950.

Summary assessment

3.24. The potential for encountering post-medieval archaeology is **very low** to **medium**. The historic maps indicate that there was once a small lane which crossed the site from north to south, but this is now redundant and used as a footpath. There are no post-medieval assets recorded within the site boundaries, with the closest assets recorded approximately 275 to 300 meters away. The site appears to have been used as pastureland only.

Events

3.25. The events consist of three previous studies which are in the general vicinity of the site (Figure 5, Table 6). They are not within the site boundaries themselves. The assets are a watching brief for the construction of an overhead line (Event PRN 48843), a Desk Based Assessment for the historic settlement of the general area (Event PRN 48707), and a cave assessment project (Event PRN 48687).

3.26. Other events highlighted within the study area include the multiple find spots discovered via metal detecting, archaeological evaluation of fields adjacent to St George's Road (PRN 48534), geophysical survey of the same location (PRN 48537), and a Rivers Scheduling Enhancement Project (PRN 48559).

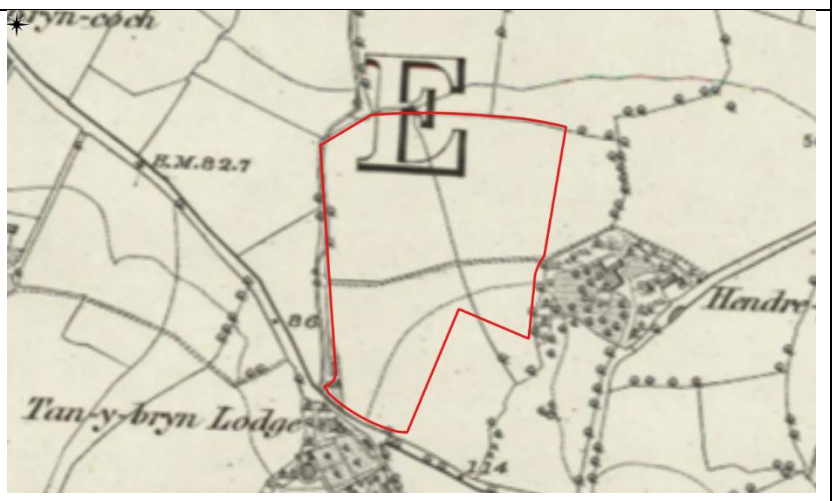
Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCA)

3.27. There are no HLCAs within the study area.

Historic Map Regression

3.28. Below is a table featuring historic maps which show the site and a description detailing changes to the site since it was first documented.

Table 3: List of historic maps.

Description	Map
The 1839 tithe map shows the site as empty pastureland. Nearby farms Bryn-Coch and Hedre-Gyda are depicted. There are no assets or anything of note depicted within the site boundaries. *(T.G. Cummings at al. 1839 tithe map of Map of the parish of Abergele in the County of Denbigh Reproduced with the permission of the Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru – The National Library of Wales.)*	
The 1872 OS map depicts the site as pastureland. A small lane runs from the north to the south of the site boundaries. This lane is no longer present, but is instead now a footpath. Hendre-Gyda is shown to the southeast of the map, which is still present and is now used for a business. There are no assets or anything of note depicted within the site boundaries. *(1872 Six inch to one mile OS map of*	

Denbighshire IV. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)	

Site visit

3.29. A site visit was deemed not necessary as the only assets within the site boundaries consisted of findspots and a hoard, which have since been removed.

Assessment potential

3.30. The probability for any unknown assets or archaeology to be discovered by the development is **medium** to **high**. The site will be disturbed by mechanical excavation and may encounter archaeology dating to any period, but is probably more likely to encounter Prehistoric or Roman archaeology. Two findspots and a hoard are contained within the site boundaries, indicating that it may have been an area of importance or high activity during the prehistoric to Roman period. There may be unknown archaeology present on the site which could include industrial or domestic activity. Likewise, this continues to the east, approximately 150m east of the site boundaries on the east side of the A55. Three find spots, PRN 103736 (Post medieval), 112413 (Early medieval), and 103737 (Roman) located within the same field indicate an area of industrial activity. It is possible that there were additional finds or potential archaeology between the two fields which was destroyed during the construction of the A55. This activity may continue south, with the discovery of a medieval copper alloy stirrup (PRN 104885) located approximately 200m southeast of the site boundaries. Outside of the find spots and hoard, the majority of assets appear to be limited to post-medieval milestones, farms, houses, and gardens.

4 Conclusions

4.1. The known assets within the site boundaries are find spots and hoards, which are highly likely to indicate the presence of previously undiscovered buried archaeological features. The risk of encountering unknown archaeology is **medium - high**, due to the potential of prehistoric to Roman activity represented by the quantity and high value of artefacts found within the site boundaries. It is also possible that early medieval continuity might be found, with metal-working and possible roads or routeways running through the site.

5 Sources

Unpublished sources

British Geological Survey (2025). Available at: https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.251075462.1458549133.1767604903-2002806566.1767604903. [Accessed:15/12/2025]

Cadw (1997) Full Report for Listed Buildings: St Paul Addoldy yr Eglwys Fethodistiadd. Available at: https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/listedbuilding/FullReport?lang=en&id=18683 [Accessed: 15/12/2025]

Cadw (no date) Site record-The Mount, Abergele. Available at: https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/303516/. [Accessed:15/12/2025]

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (2014) *Historic Settlement Survey – eastern Conwy .* Available at: https://heneb.org.uk/archive/cpat/ycom/conwy/abergele.pdf [Accessed: 15/12/2025].

Cartographic sources

1839 Tithe apportionment for parish of Abergel in the County of Denbigh.

1872 Six inch to one mile OS map of Denbighshire IV

6 Archive Selection Strategy

PD25-105 Abergele South (NGR SH 95504 77145) Desk Based Assessment December 2025 **Selection Strategy v2.0**	
Project Management	
Project Manager	Tim Malim
Project Supervisor	Sophie Cooledge
Archives Manager	N/A
Project Stakeholders	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Tim Malim
Client / Landowner	Sean McBride, Castle Green Homes
Other	N/A
Collecting Institutions	
Regional HER	Gwynedd
HER Enquiry Number	GAHER2246
HER Event PRN	N/A
Digital Archive Repository	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
Documentary Archive Repository	N/A
Finds Archive Repository	N/A
Museum Accession Number	N/A

Digital Project Data			
Project sub-folders	**Data**	**Retained**	**Selected for Archive**
Admin			
H&S - RAMS	Risk Assessment	N/A	N
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation	N/A	N
Client Data	Planning documents/other files provided by the client.	Y	N
Correspondence	Correspondence records relevant to the project	Y	N
Drafting	Working site drawings/illustrations	N/A	N
Finds data	Finds catalogues/specialist reports etc	N/A	N/A
GIS data	Survey data	N/A	N/A
Metadata	Metadata report for all files submitted as part of the archive.	Y	N
Photogrammetry & Laser	Photogrammetric/laser scanner data sets, ground control points, renders, OBJ models –	N/A	N
Photography	0 digital photographs (.tif)	N/A	N
Report	HENEB Report 2155 (.docx/.pdf)	Y	N
Report Illustrations	Illustrations generated for inclusion within the project report	Y	N
Research Data	Research data – always secondary sources and available elsewhere	Y	N
Site data	Scanned site records	N/A	N/A
Temporary	Temporary storage for temporary files – always deleted at project completion	N	N

Table 4: List of designated assets

PRN	Site name	Type	Period	Status	Status grade	Status ref	URL
108594	St Paul's Church, Abergele	CHAPEL	POST MEDIEVAL	Listed Building	II	18683	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT108594&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core

Table 5: List of non-designated assets

PRN	Site name	Type	Period	URL
105801	Farm, Bron-y-berllan	FARM	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT105801&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
105803	Farm, Tan-y-dderwen	FARM	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT105803&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
105802	Farm, Tan-y-fron	FARM	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT105802&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106310	Farm Building, Bron-y-berllan farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106310&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106311	Farm Building, Bron-y-berllan farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106311&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106312	Farm Building, Bron-y-berllan farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106312&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106313	Farm Building, Bron-y-berllan farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106313&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106314	Farm Building, Bron-y-berllan farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106314&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106315	Farm Building, Bron-y-berllan farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106315&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106316	Farm Building, Bron-y-berllan farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106316&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106322	Farm Building, Tan-y-dderwen farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106322&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106323	Farm Building, Tan-y-dderwen farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106323&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106324	Farm Building, Tan-y-dderwen farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106324&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106325	Farm Building, Tan-y-dderwen farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106325&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core

106317	Farm Building, Tan-y-fron farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106317&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
106318	Farm Building, Tan-y-fron Farm	FARM BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT106318&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
103865	Axe, Findspot, River Gele, Abergele	FINDSPOT	NEOLITHIC	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT103865&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
103861	Coin, Delwyn, Abergele	FINDSPOT	ROMAN	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT103861&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
104858	Coin, Findspot, Abergele	FINDSPOT	ROMAN	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT104858&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
104921	Cross Pendant, Findspot, Abergele	FINDSPOT	EARLY MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT104921&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
104857	Harness Mount, Findspot, Abergele	FINDSPOT	EARLY MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT104857&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
103736	Harness Pendant, Findspot, Abergele	FINDSPOT	MODERN;POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT103736&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
112413	Mount, Probable, Findspot, Abergele	FINDSPOT	EARLY MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT112413&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
108935	Net Sinker, Findspot, Abergele	FINDSPOT	UNKNOWN	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT108935&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
104142	Palstave, Findspot, Berth Topic	FINDSPOT	BRONZE AGE	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT104142&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
103737	Pin, Findspot, Abergele	FINDSPOT	ROMAN	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT103737&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
104885	Stirrup, Findspot, Abergele	FINDSPOT	MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT104885&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
108794	Various Finds, Findspot, Abergele	FINDSPOT	BRONZE AGE	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT108794&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
108795	Various Finds, Findspot, Abergele	FINDSPOT	UNKNOWN	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT108795&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
104835	Garden, Tan y Bryn, Abergele	GARDEN	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT104835&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
104833	House and Garden, Tan y Bryn, Abergele	GARDEN;HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT104833&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
104143	Coin Hoard, Bron Y Berllan Farm	HOARD	ROMAN	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT104143&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
104144	Ffynon Elwoc, Abergele	HOLY WELL	MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT104144&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
104834	House, Tan y Bryn, Abergele	HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT104834&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
105551	Milestone, Abergele	MILESTONE	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT105551&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core

109102	Pond, Abergele	POND	POST MEDIEVAL	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT109102&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
104051	Gadlas Y Palmant/werglodd Y Palmant, Abergele-St Asaph Road	ROAD	ROMAN	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT104051&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core
108264	Weir, Abergele	WEIR	UNKNOWN	https://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=GAT108264&dbname=$geoGroupId&tbname=core

Table 6: List of events

Event_prn	Report_no	Project_no	Project title	Event_name	Event_type	Project_year
48843	947	1531	132Kv overhead electricity wood pole line from New Kinmel Bay substation to existing 132Kv power line near Moelfre	New Kinmel Bay to Molefre 132Kv overhead electricity line, watching brief 2008	Watching brief	2008
48707	1266	1593	Historic Settlement Archaeology Reassessment	Historic Settlement Archaeology Reassessment, Eastern Conwy, desk based assessment 2013-14	Desk-based assessment	2013-14
48687	1313	1928	Caves SEP follow up 2014-17	Caves Scheduling Enhancement Programme follow up 2014-17	Project	2014-17

Table 7: List of core settlements

PRN	Name	lpa	Project	Date	Source
105485	Abergele	Conwy	1593	28/03/2014	https://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT105485&dbname=cpat&tbname=CORE

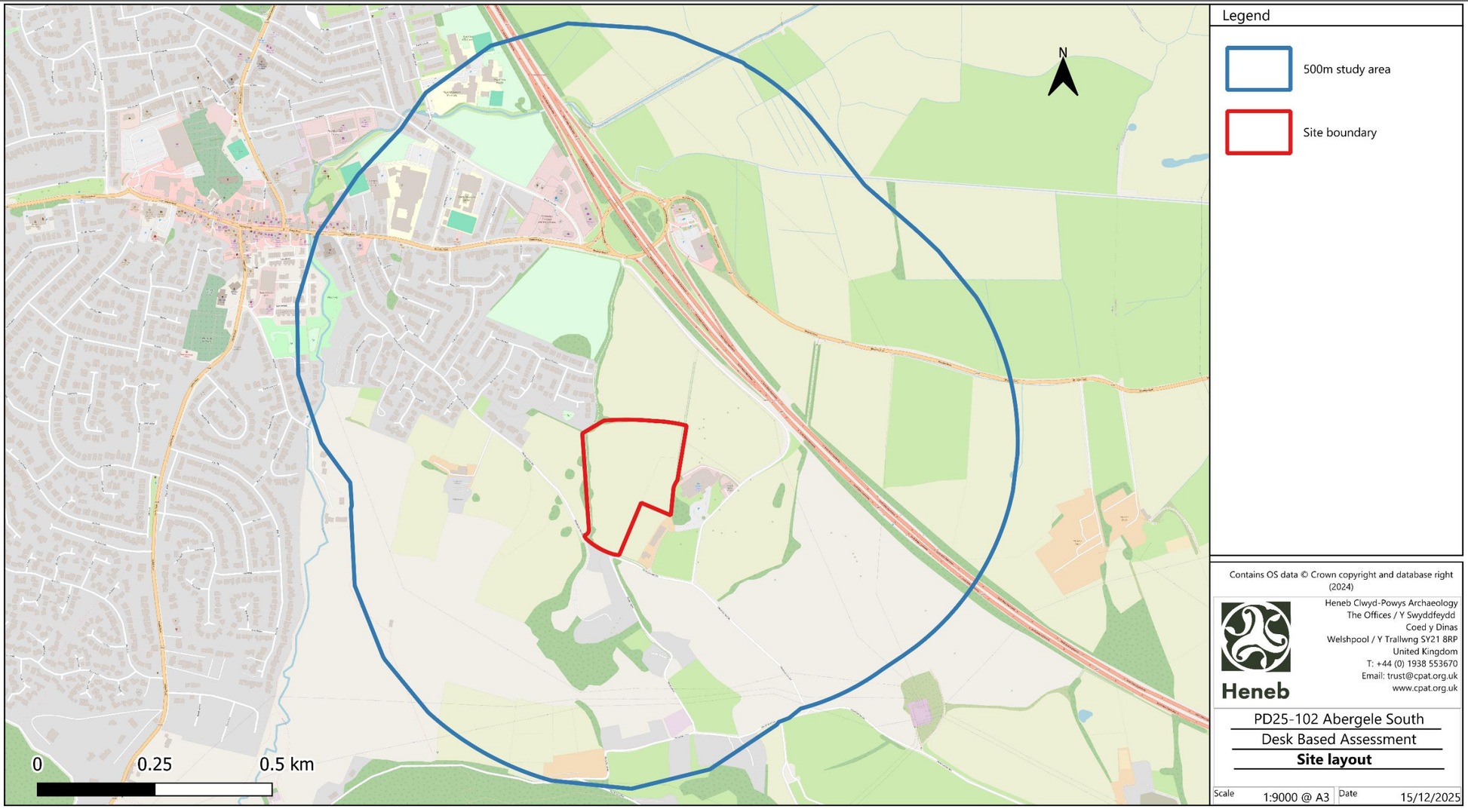


Figure 2: Site layout

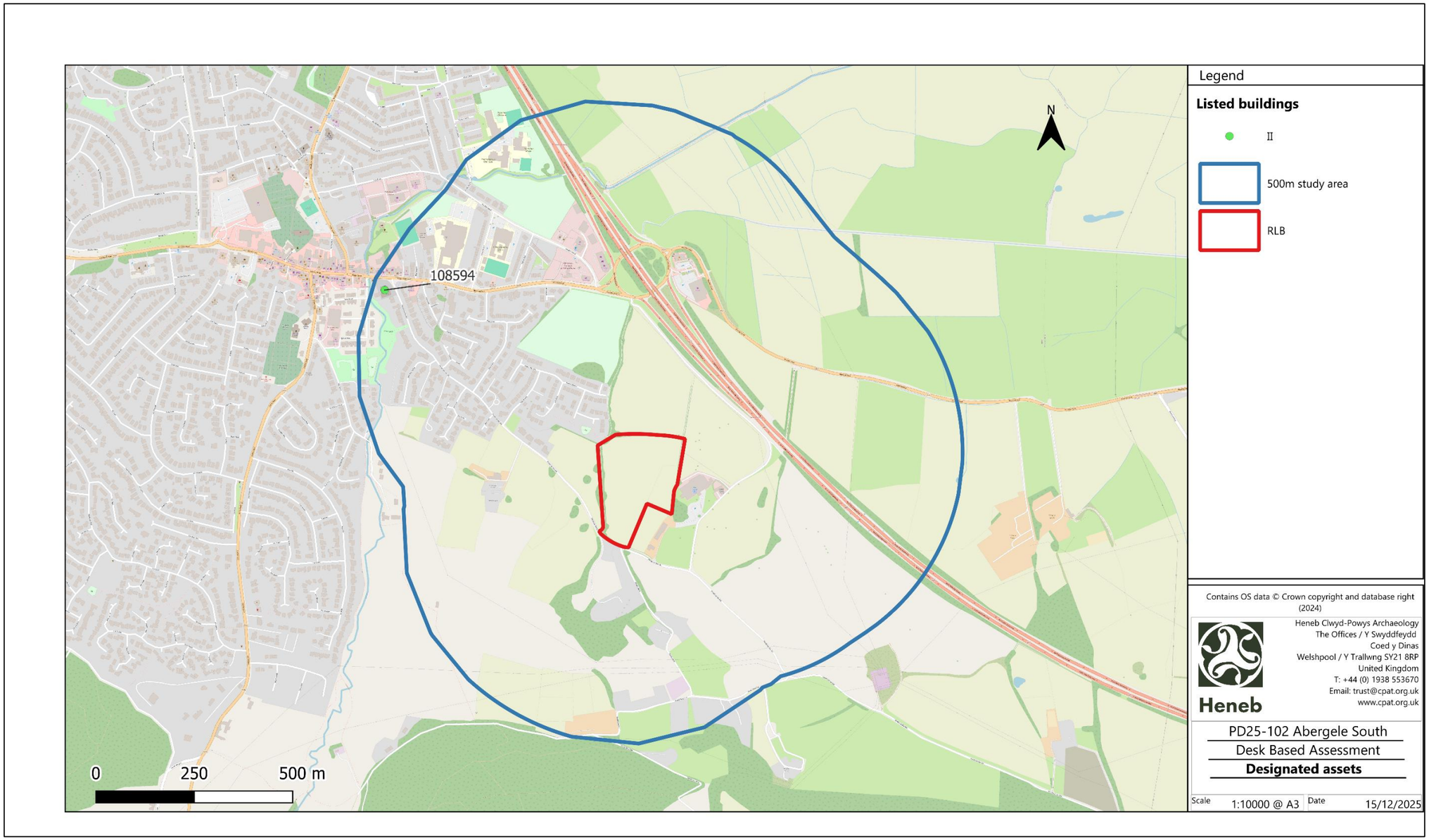


Figure 3: Map of designated assets.

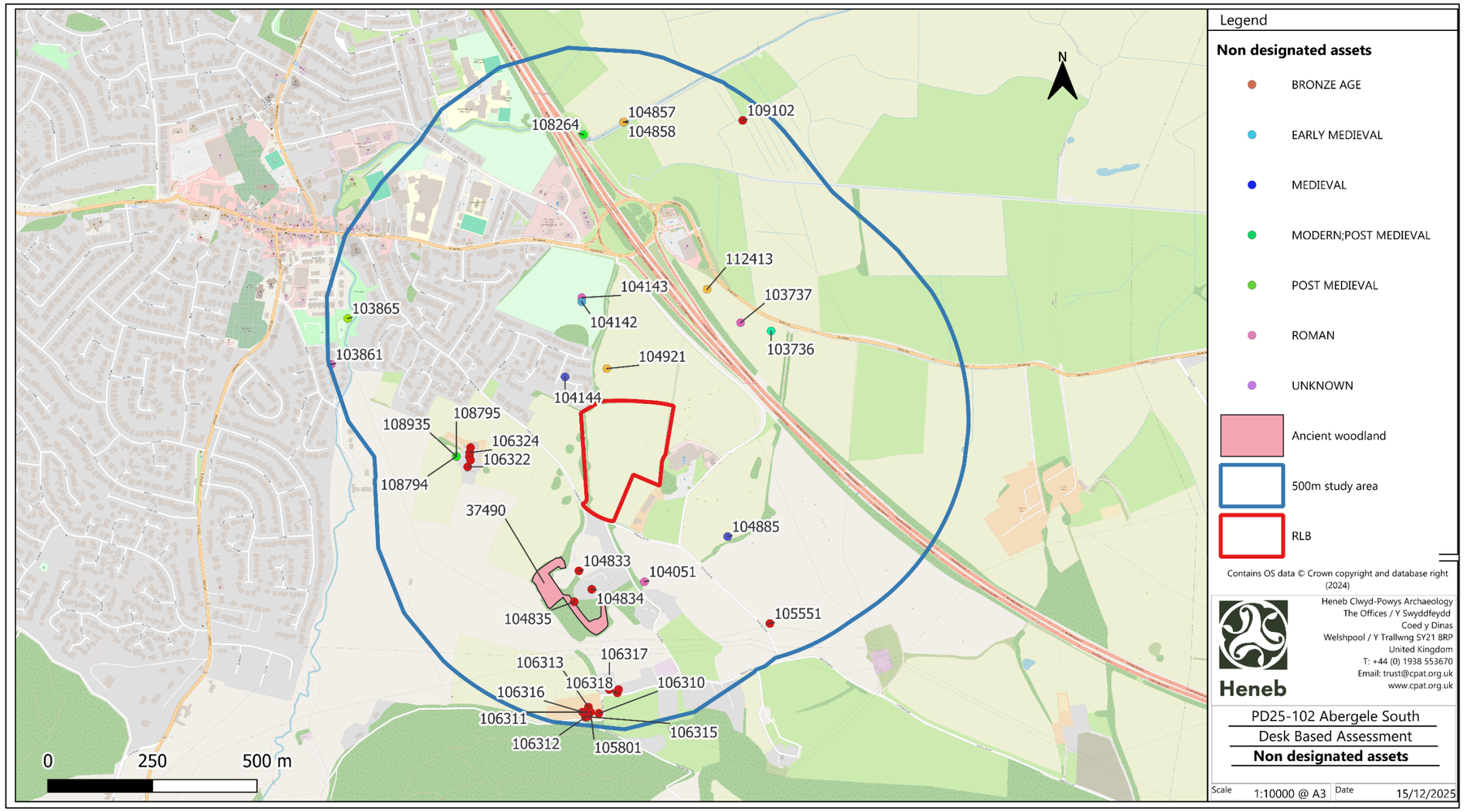


Figure 4: Map of non-designated assets

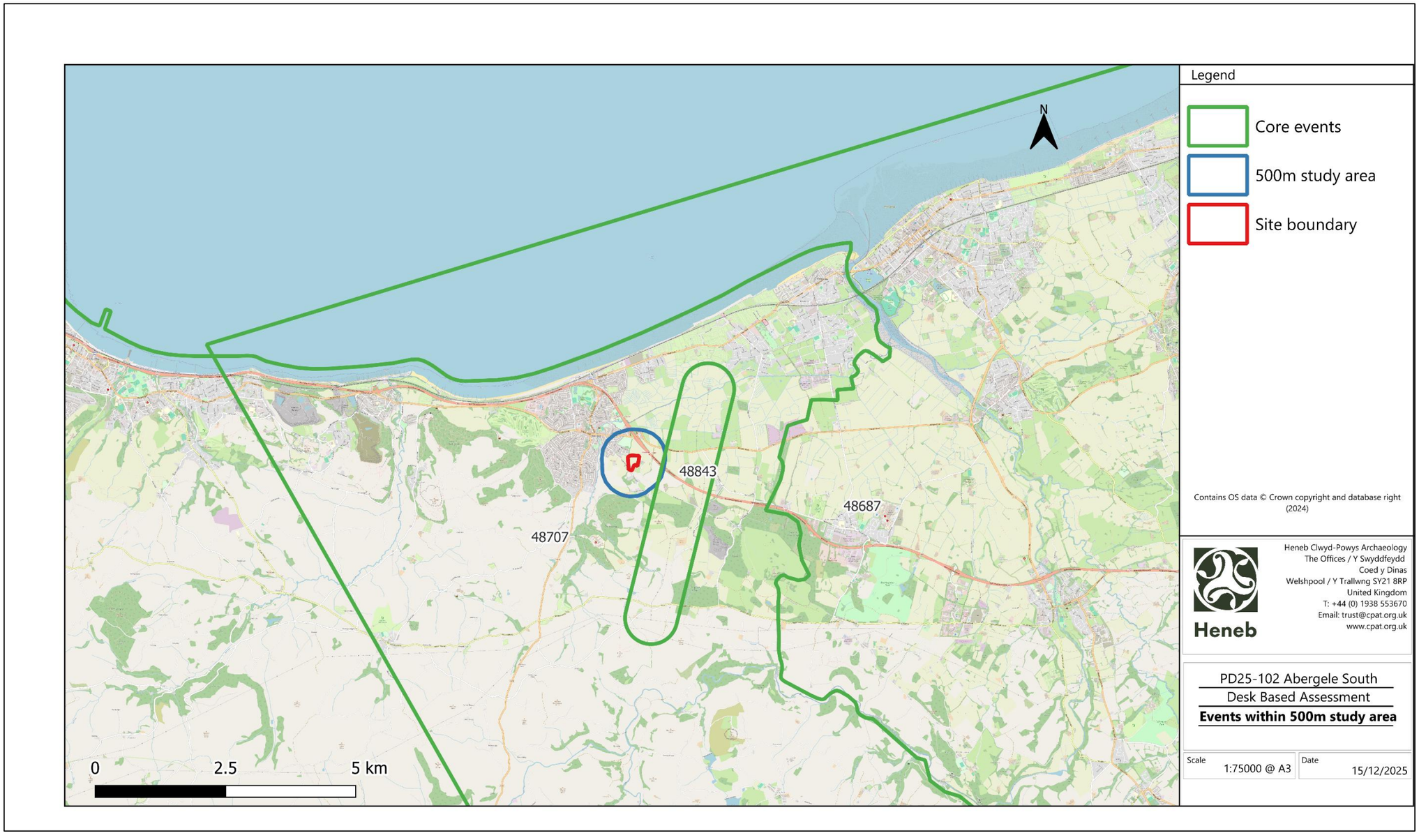


Figure 5: Map of events