

A Proposed Solar Array at Brookhill Landfill Site, Buckley, Flintshire Historic Environment Assessment



Report by: Trysor

For: Flintshire County Council

November 2015



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By

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Trysor Project No. 2015/488

For: Flintshire County Council

November 2015

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Cover photograph: From the southern part of the proposed solar array, looking south southwest.

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DATE 5th November 2015

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

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

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Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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1. Summary

- 1.1 This historic environment assessment has been undertaken by Trysor to examine likely impacts on the historic environment from a proposed solar array on part of the former landfill site at Brookhill, Buckley, Flintshire.
- 1.2 A field visit was undertaken to examine the location of the solar array and record previously unknown historic assets. Information was also gathered on the indirect, visual impacts on historic assets within the wider landscape.
- 1.3 The assessment has studied the impacts on all recorded historic assets within an area measuring 500m in radius, focused on SJ2786065630, the centre of the location of the proposed solar array. The regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were consulted, as well as readily available historical mapping.
 - 1.3.1 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 500m radius assessment area which would only experience a Very Low visual impact with no impact on setting.
 - 1.3.2 There are no Listed Buildings within the 500m radius assessment area.
 - 1.3.3 There are no Registered Parks & Gardens in the 500m assessment area.
- 1.4 The impact on all designated historic assets within an area between 500m and 5km in radius focused on SJ2786065630, the centre of the location of the proposed solar array, was assessed.
 - 1.4.1 No Scheduled Ancient Monuments would experience any impact.
 - 1.4.2 One Listed Building within a 500m to 5km radius area would experience a Very Low visual impact from the development, with no impact on its setting.
 - 1.4.3 One Registered Historic Park & Garden within 500 metres radius or a 5km radius of the development would experience a Very Low visual impact.
- 1.5 Within 5km of the development there are five Conservation Areas: Mold, Leeswood Hall, Hawarden, Northop and Plas Bellin, Northop Hall. These will not be affected by the development.
- 1.6 There are no buried archaeological features at the proposed solar array site as it lies on a capped landfill site, previously a clay pit.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

- 3.1 Peter Styles, 9 College Hill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY1 1LZ, for Flintshire County Council, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed solar array at the former landfill site at Brookhill, Buckley, Flintshire, CH7 3PL.
- 3.2 Trysor used the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 2014). The specification, see Appendix A, was approved by the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

4. The proposed development

- 4.1 It is proposed that a 400kWp solar array will be located on the disused and capped landfill site at Brookhill, Buckley, Flintshire, the approximate centre of the site being SJ2786065630, see Figure 1 and Appendix F.
- 4.2 The site is now a raised, domed man-made mound with panoramic views from its summit. The solar panels will be placed on the mound, with the associated infrastructure in the area currently used by bin lorries. Although the site is no longer a landfill site, it is currently used as staging depot, where bin lorries transfer their loads to other vehicles for delivery to other sites.

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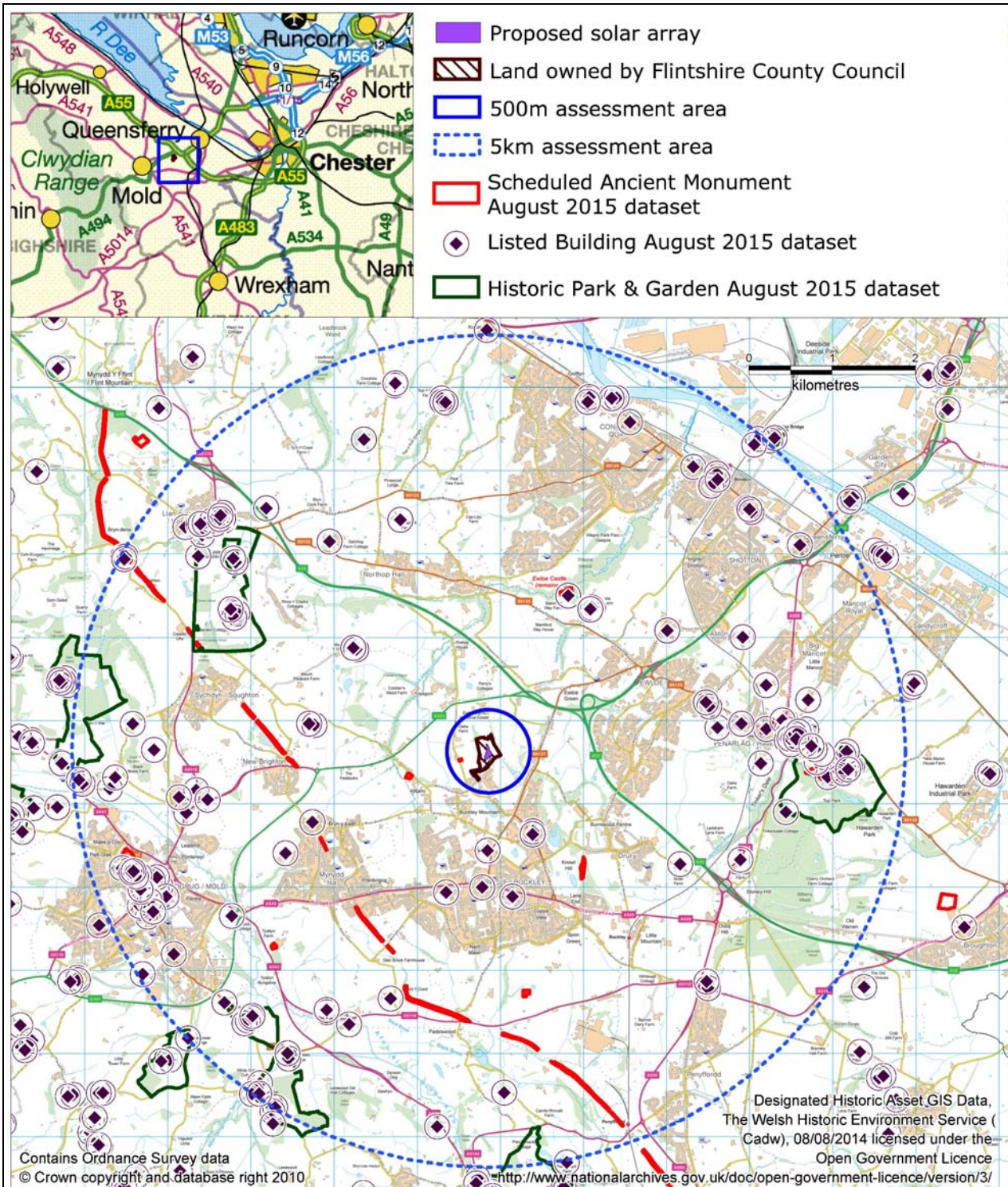


Figure 1: Location of the proposed solar array, showing the 500m radius, and the 500m to 5km radius assessment areas.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 A study area of 550m radius centred on SJ27860656303, the centre of the proposed solar array, was chosen for the initial assessment of all recorded historic assets.
- 5.2 Data from the regional Historic Environment Record held by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust was acquired for the 500m assessment.
- 5.3 Historic mapping was consulted. The maps used included 19th and 20th century 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 5.4 A site visit was made to the proposed solar array site, and the surrounding area. Visible archaeological features within the area directly affected by the solar array proposal were searched for, and any other historic assets on which there may be a direct impact recorded. The wider landscape was also studied taking note of topography, vegetation and structures.
- 5.5 The aerial photographs on Google Earth, dating to 2006, 2007 and 2009, were used to inform the assessment as well as the more recent aerial photographs on the People's Collection and the historic photos online from the Central Register of Aerial Photography for Wales.
- 5.6 Elevation profiles, in conjunction with photos from the site visit, were used assess to intervisibility, views and impact on setting as well as a ZTVs created by Trysor.
- 5.7 Modern mapping was used to assess current public access.
- 5.8 All information gathered during the desktop assessment and site visit was entered into a bespoke database created in Access 2003 to form an assessment dataset.
- 5.9 The dataset is the source of the material output in this report, including the GIS mapping which illustrates the location of sites in the area, and the tables and appendices which provide detailed information on the sites within the study area.
- 5.10 Each of the records in the final assessment 500m dataset was assessed for Period, Rarity, Documentation, Group Value¹, as well as Evidential Value, Historical Value, Aesthetic Value, Communal Value². Once these had been considered the significance of each site was determined and scored in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown), see Figure 2. Full details of this exercise are given in Appendix B.

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

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

- 5.11 Sites of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but in a very poor condition/destroyed, were not assessed further unless there would be a direct impact on them.
- 5.12 The Direct and Indirect impact on the remaining historic assets was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taking into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact.
- 5.13 A further area of between 500m to 5 km radius, centred on SJ27860656303, was used to assess the impact on designated sites only. This area was revised to exclude historic assets which would not be intervisible, and on which there could be no impact on setting, from further assessment.
- 5.14 Data supplied by Cadw was used to assess designated sites within 500m to 5km of the development site.
- 5.15 Separate tables were created for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Parks and Gardens giving the distance from the development, current public access and the impact on the setting of the monument.
- 5.16 The type of historic asset, how it lies within the landscape, distance from the development, topography, intervening structures and vegetation and current public access were assessed. This information was used to assess the impact on the setting of the historic asset (see Appendices C, D and E).

6. The Development Site

- 6.1 The proposed development site is situated on an artificial hill, created by the use of the former claypit of the Brookhill Brickworks as a landfill site in the early 21st century. The landfill facility has been closed and the site has been capped and is now grassed over, but is still managed as a source of methane used to generate electricity on site. The hill rises up to 157 metres above sea level and, although it is not publically accessible, provides an excellent viewpoint over Deeside to the northeast and the Dee Estuary to the north.
- 6.2 The development site is underlain by red marls of the Etruria Formation of the Upper Coal Measures, which date to the Carboniferous period and were deposited along river courses and river terraces some 307 to 313 million years ago. Coal seams are largely absent from the Upper Coal Measures but the Etruria Formation is known for its high quality clay deposits, which have been worked commercially in the Brookhill area and were ideal for brick and roofing tile production.

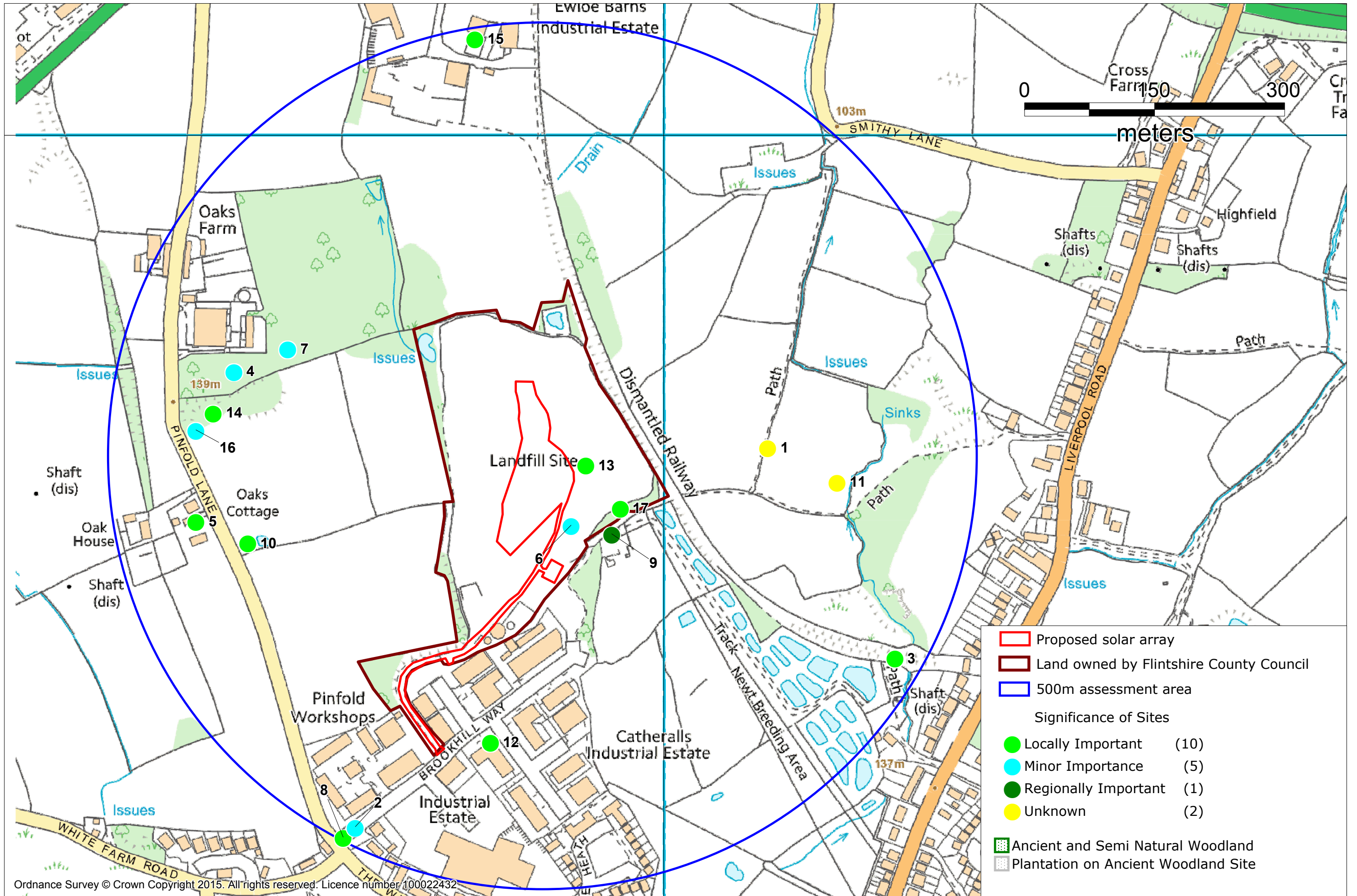


Figure 2: The 500m assessment area showing significance of historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

7. Brookhill: Archaeological Overview

- 7.1 There are no records of artefacts or sites associated with any archaeological period earlier than the Medieval period recorded in the HER within a 500 metre radius of the proposed development site.
- 7.2 The only record pre-dating the Post Medieval period included in the HER for the assessment area is for a collection of about 1,000 Medieval pottery sherds (ID number 11) picked up in a field to the east of Brookhill. The pottery was found during fieldwalking in the 1970s and excavations were undertaken in the 1980s to try to locate a suspected medieval pottery kiln or kilns (PRN 44492). No evidence of any structures was found, but further pottery sherds of medieval and post-medieval date were recovered from the ploughsoil. The origin of the pottery sherds remains unknown.
- 7.3 The Post Medieval and Industrial period (AD1539 to the present day) is almost wholly represented in the HER by sites associated with the industrial history of the Buckley district, particularly the important pottery and brickmaking traditions of the area. This area was particularly important as it is underlain by Carboniferous Upper Coal Measures rocks which include some coal seams and also a narrow band of Etruria Marl which includes high quality pottery clays, known locally as "Buckley Fireclay." This clay had been recognised and was being exploited by Medieval and early Post Medieval times but the industrial era saw a rapid rise in activity.

7.3.1 Several early potteries were located close to the development site. Closest was the Brookhill Pottery (ID number 9), which lies just to the south of the Brookhill landfill. This site was partially excavated in the 1970s and produced evidence for several kiln bases which were in use during the 17th and 18th centuries. To the west were two more potteries, both associated with the Catherall family, who were amongst the most influential families in the pottery industry from the 17th century onwards. Jonathan Catherall held land in the area and was responsible for established a pottery in the area which is thought to have been the forerunner of the Trap Brickworks, also known as Catherall's Brickworks (ID number 12), although his pottery was not on the same site as the later brickworks. His nephew Benjamin Catherall established a pottery to the east of Pinfold Lane (ID number 10). This site, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, has been excavated and has been shown to have been operating in the 17th and 18th centuries. A pottery was also operating on Benjamin Catherall's land to the west of Pinfold Lane, referred to as Benjamin Davies' Pottery (ID number 8). This pottery is shown on a 1757 estate map of the Lordship of Ewloe.

7.3.2 Several brickworks which operated close to the proposed development sites in the 19th and 20th centuries, including the Buckley Brick & Tile or Gibson's Brickworks (also known as Brookhill), Ewloe

Barn Brickworks and Trap Brickworks (ID numbers 13, 15 & 12). These too were well-placed to exploit the high quality Buckley fireclays which underlie the area. Each of these brickworks developed as large, modern (for their time) complexes with their own claypits and tramway links to the Buckley Railway (ID number 3), which was constructed to pass close to the eastern sides in the early 1860s. This line allowed the manufacturers to export their products via quays on the River Dee at Connah's Quay.

7.3.3 There were also several small coal mines in the vicinity, such as the Great Oak Colliery (ID number 14), which stood to the west of the development site. The Upper Coal Measures are not rich in coal deposits; therefore the Brookhill area is not one of the main coal-mining districts of the region.

7.4 Although there is some archaeological evidence for the early industrial activity in the area, such as the 17th and 18th century potteries mentioned above, there are now very few surviving traces of these or the late 19th century and 20th century industries. The brickworks were largely swept away during the 20th century, when land reclamation and redevelopment schemes changed the character of the district. Old buildings and spoil tips were levelled and former clay pits and quarries were infilled. The quarry associated with the Brookhill Brickworks was turned into a landfill site, which is now closed. The most significant, visible evidence of the industrial age includes small coal mining sites, where surviving spoil tips can still be seen, such as at Great Oak Colliery and the surviving sections of the disused Buckley Railway, which still cuts across the farmed landscape to the east of Brookhill.

8. Brookhill: Historical overview

8.1 Map evidence

8.1.1 The area of the proposed development site is shown on the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings Mold sheet, surveyed in 1834. This was the first detailed map series of the whole country. This map appears to show that the area around the development was at that time farmland with some strips of woodland nearby. There is no indication of industrial activity at Brookhill itself at that time, although a colliery is shown to the southeast and at least two potteries were working to the south on Buckley Mountain. When the Ordnance Survey published their 1 inch to 1 mile scale First Series map for the area in 1840 (Sheet 79SE), based on the 1834 survey, the same picture is shown.

8.1.2 The 1884 First Edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that significant industrial development had occurred in the Brookhill area since the 1830s. It is possible that the construction of the Buckley Railway in the early 1860s had sparked this development. By the 1880s the Brookhill Brickworks was in production, the small-scale of its clay pit indicating that it was a relatively new complex. Some 600 metres to the north, the Ewloe Barn Brickworks was well-developed, with the Trap Brickworks also well-established some 300 metres to the south-southwest. Each of these complexes had direct links to the Buckley Railway, which passed immediately to the east of Brookhill. It may be no coincidence that the railway had been constructed to run along the eastern edge of this important source of "Buckley Fireclay." The Great Oak Colliery was also working less than 500 metres to the west-northwest at this time.

8.1.3 The 1899 Second Edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map shows that the three neighbouring brickworks had all expanded since the 1880s, in terms of their building complexes and the size of their claypits. Continued expansion is also evident on the 1912 Third Edition 1:2500 map. The Great Oak Colliery had ceased operations by 1899, however.

8.1.4 By the time of the 1961 edition of the Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 map, we can see that the three brickworks had continued to work and expand and their claypits had almost joined into a continuous line of workings for over 1km along a north to south line, extended 600 metres further northwards by the neighbouring Castle Brickworks. The industry was in the latter stages of its history by this time, however. By the 1970s all three brickworks had closed. The Brookhill Brickworks closed in 1963, followed by Trap and then Ewloe Barn in 1971.

8.1.5 From 1999 until 2013 the former Brookhill claypit was used as a landfill site. Since 2008 landfill gas has been extracted from the site and converted into electricity on site, for sale to the National Grid. The site now consists of a domed but artificial grassy hill, which rises to the north of the Catherall Industrial Estate.

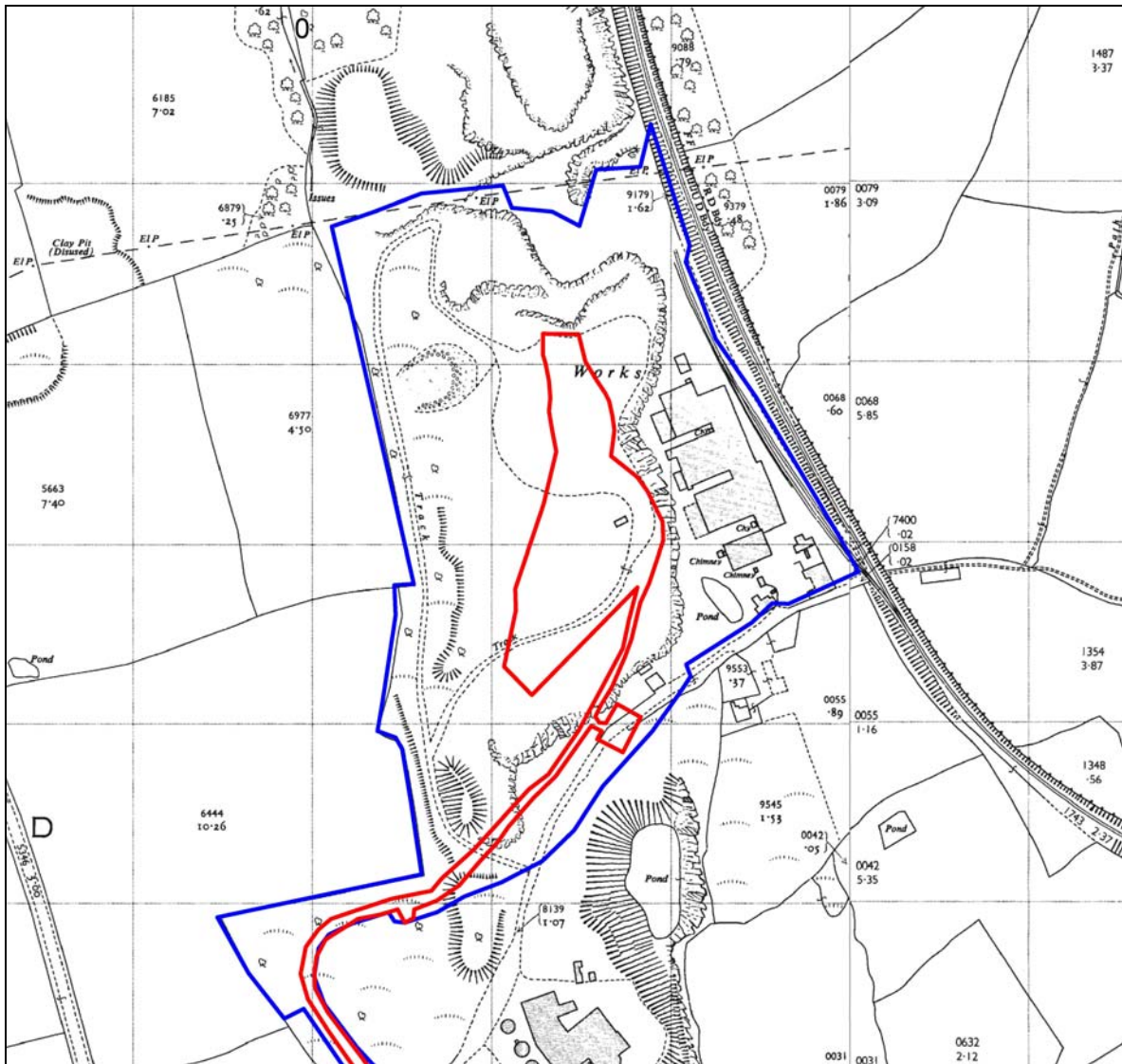


Figure 3; The Brookhill Brickworks as shown on the 1961 1:2500 Scale Ordnance Survey map. This shows that the solar array (red outline) would be situated on the landfill site above the former claypit.

9. Impact Assessment

- 9.1 The HER enquiry for the under 500m radius area yielded records for 21 historic assets.
- 9.2 The proposed development site and its environs were visited on 25th September 2015. The area was a former landfill site, now capped and grassed over, with gas vents at intervals. This visit was undertaken on a clear day, with good visibility.
- 9.3 Of the initial 21 historic assets recorded in the HER for the 500m assessment area, 3 records were removed from the dataset; 1 as it was a duplicate for another record and 2 as they had poor NGRs and actually lie outside the study area, see Section 14 for further details.
- 9.4 No new records were created in the project database by Trysor.
- 9.5 After the site visit, the historic map search, and the rapid assessment of the readily available data the final dataset for the 500m radius assessment area contained 18 records.
- 9.6 The significance of the historic assets represented by these records were assessed and graded in accordance with the categories adopted by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts i.e. Nationally Important, Regionally Important, Locally Important, Minor and Features Needing Further Investigation (Unknown).
- 9.7 Within the 18 records there was one Scheduled Ancient Monument. There were no Listed Buildings or registered Historic Parks and Gardens.
- 9.8 Historic assets that were graded as being of Minor Importance, or Locally Important but very damaged or destroyed, were not further assessed unless there would be a direct, physical impact, see Table 1 and Appendix B and Figure 2.

ID Number	Site Name	Site Type
2	PINFOLD, PINFOLD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	POUND
4	BAKEHOUSE FIELD	BAKEHOUSE
6	BROOKHILL BRICKWORK MAGAZINE	MAGAZINE
7	OAK FARM CLAY PIT	CLAY PIT
16	PINFOLD LANE SMITHY	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

Table 1: Sites assessed as of Minor Importance or Locally Important but in poor condition or destroyed. These were not further assessed.

9.9 The Direct and Indirect impact on the remaining historic assets was assessed taking into account both physical and non-physical impacts. Each impact was assessed within the scale Very Low, Low, Moderate, High and Very High, taken into account the significance of the site and the nature of the impact. A full table is found in Appendix B but a summary is tabulated in Table 2 below and illustrated in Figure 4. These impacts are further discussed in Section 10.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
3	MOUNT PLEASANT BRICKWORK RAILWAY	RAILWAY	None	Very Low	None
5	PINFOLDLANE FARM	FARM	None	Very Low	None
10	BUCKLEY POTTERIES SITE 2, COTTRELL'S POTTERY	POTTERY	None	Very Low	None
1	BUCKLEY POTTERIES SITE 18, EWLOE POTTERY KILN	POTTERY KILN?	None	None	None
8	BUCKLEY POTTERIES SITE 6, BENJAMIN DAVIES' POTTERY	POTTERY	None	None	None
9	BUCKLEY POTTERIES SITE 1, BROOKHILL POTTERY	POTTERY	None	None	None
11	EWLOE FINDS SCATTER	FIND SCATTER	None	None	None
12	TRAP BRICK WORKS	BRICKWORKS	None	None	None
13	BUCKLEY BRICK & TILE; GIBSON'S BRICKWORKS; BROOKHILL BRICKWORKS	BRICKWORKS	None	None	None
14	GREAT OAK COLLIERY	COLLIERY	None	None	None
15	EWLOE BARN BRICKWORKS	BRICKWORKS	None	None	None

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
17	BROOKHILL SMITHY	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	None	None	None
18	TRAP POTTERY	POTTERY	None	None	None

Table 2: Impact on historic assets in the assessment area around the proposed solar array site

9.10 The Cadw datasets within the 500m to 5km radius area returned another 19 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 273 Listed Buildings and 8 Parks and Gardens. The full results of this assessment are found in Appendices C, D and E, figures 5, 6 and 8, and discussed in Section 10.

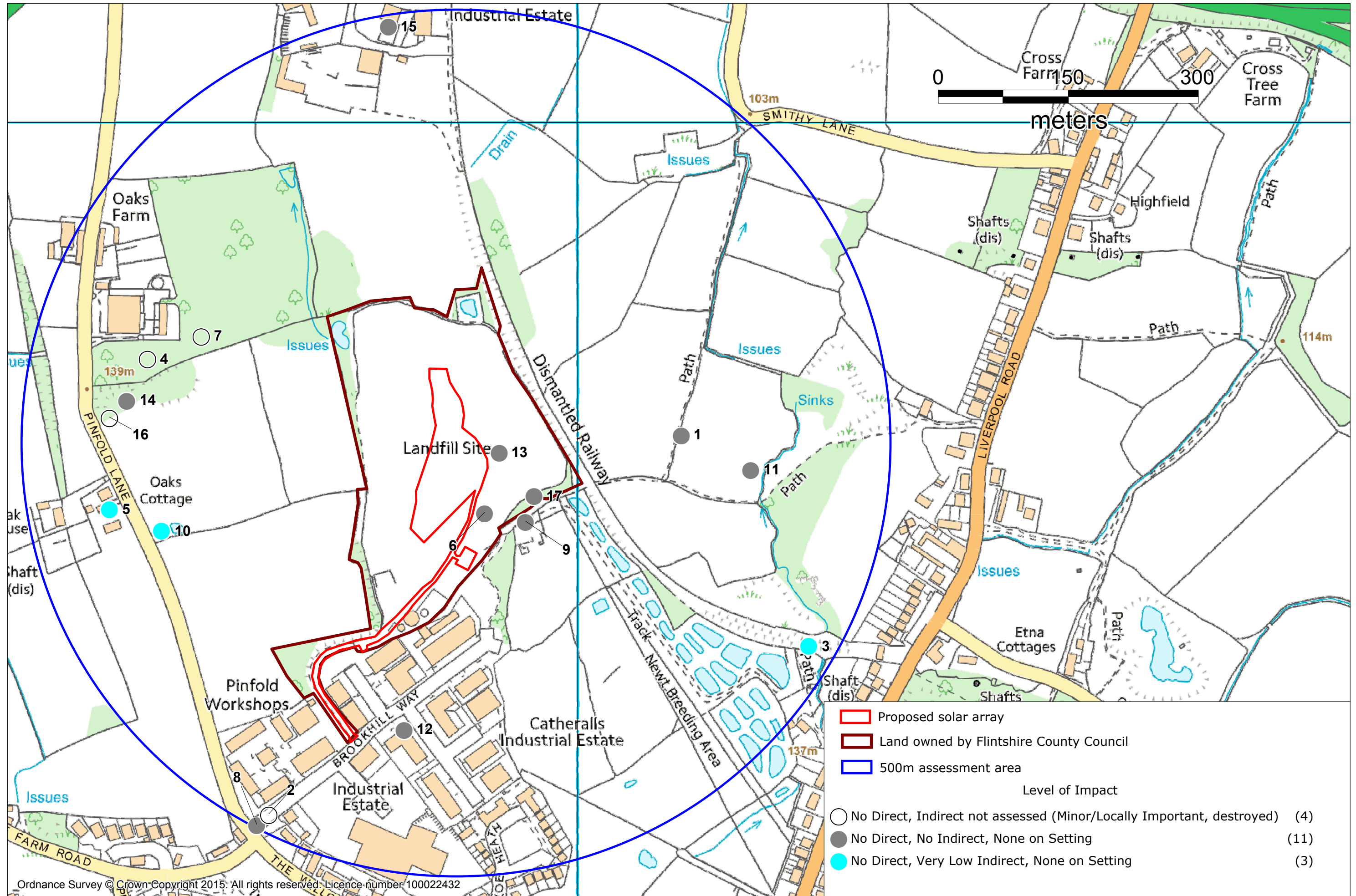


Figure 4: The 500m assessment area showing the level of impact on recorded historic assets, labelled with Project ID number

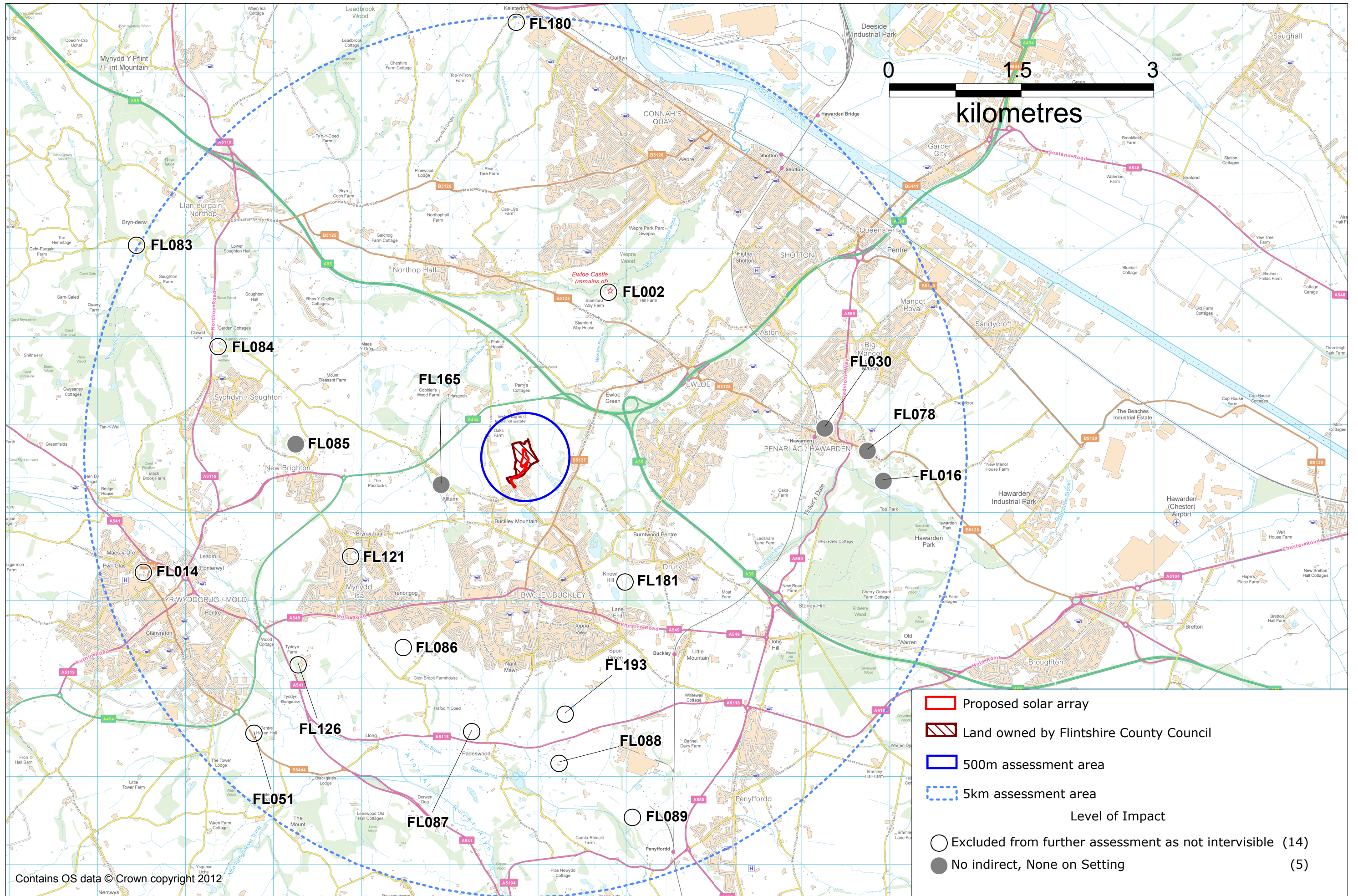


Figure 5: The 5km assessment area showing the level of impact on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, labelled with SAM Number

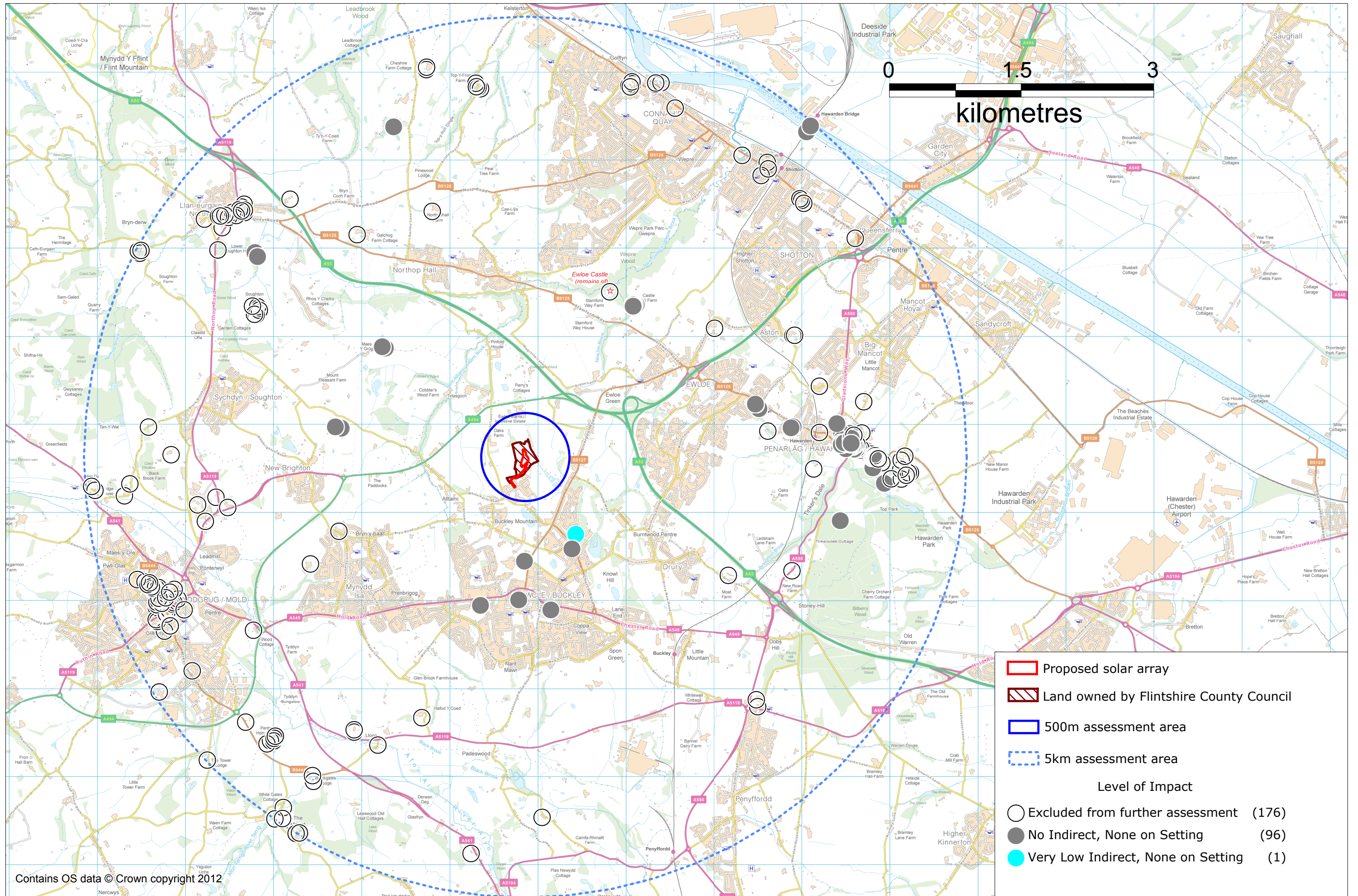


Figure 6: The 5km assessment area showing the level of impact on Listed Buildings, labelled with LBNumber

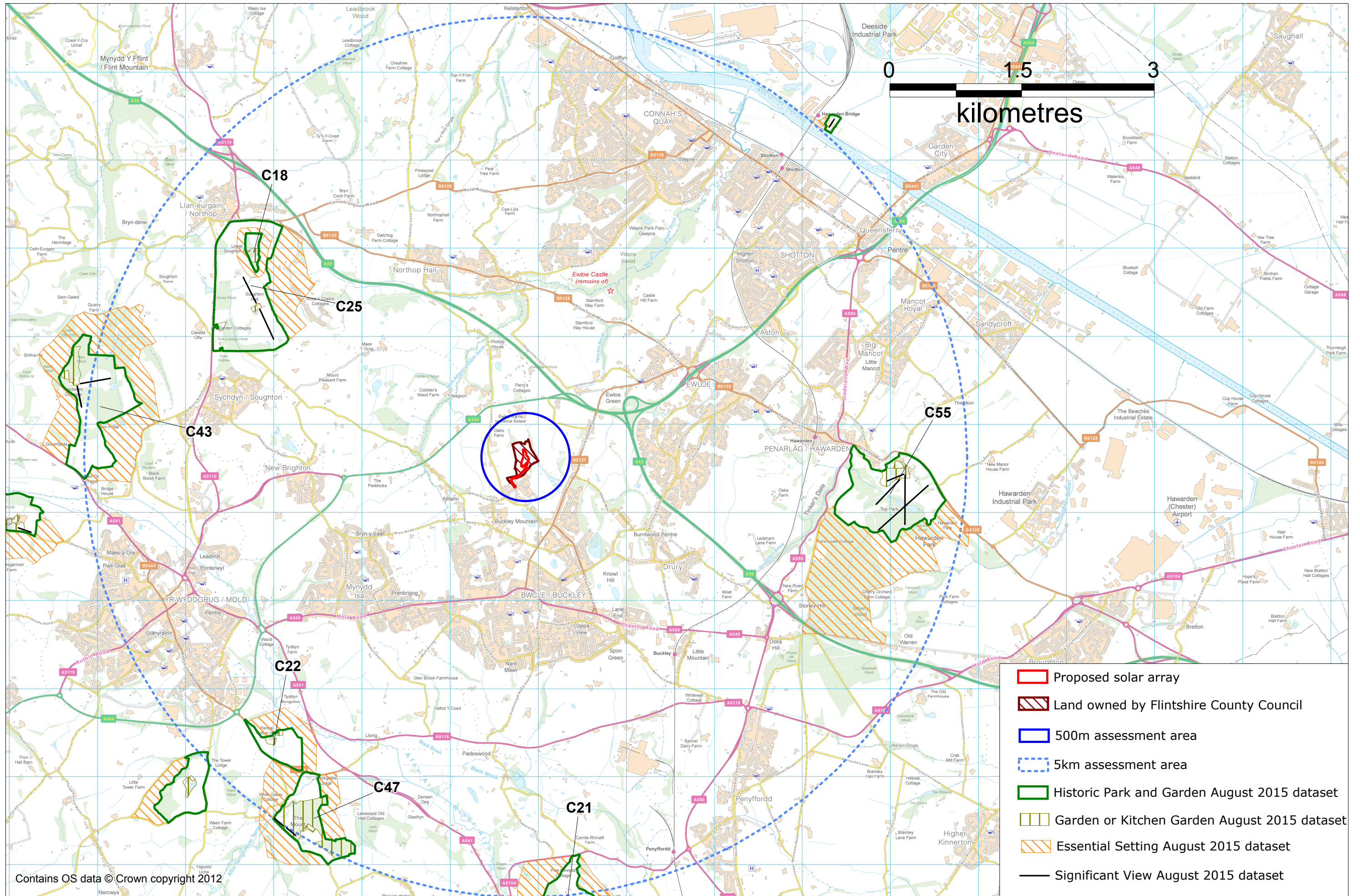


Figure 7: The 5km assessment area showing the Historic Parks and Gardens, labelled with LBNumber

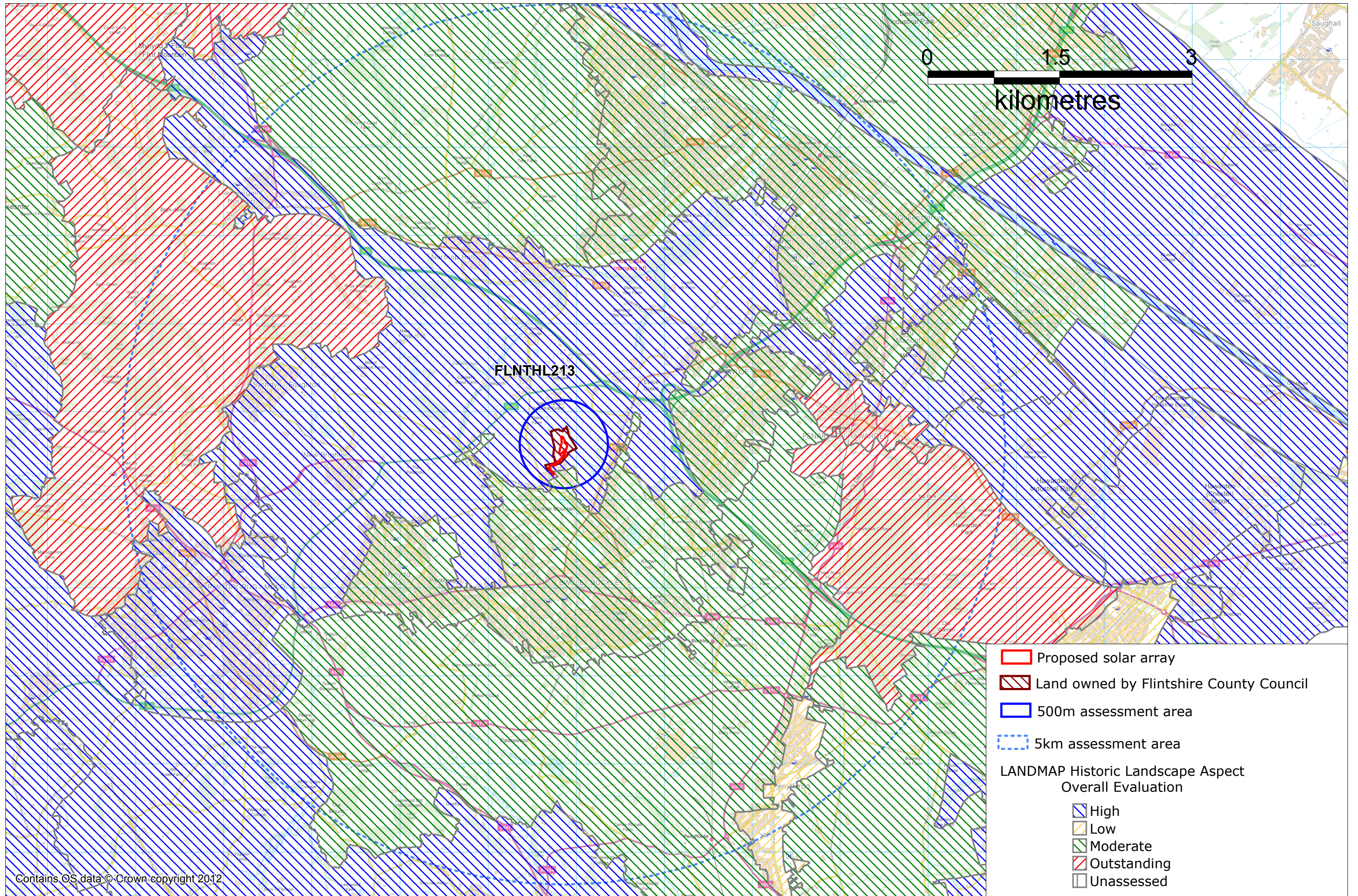


Figure 8: The 5km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

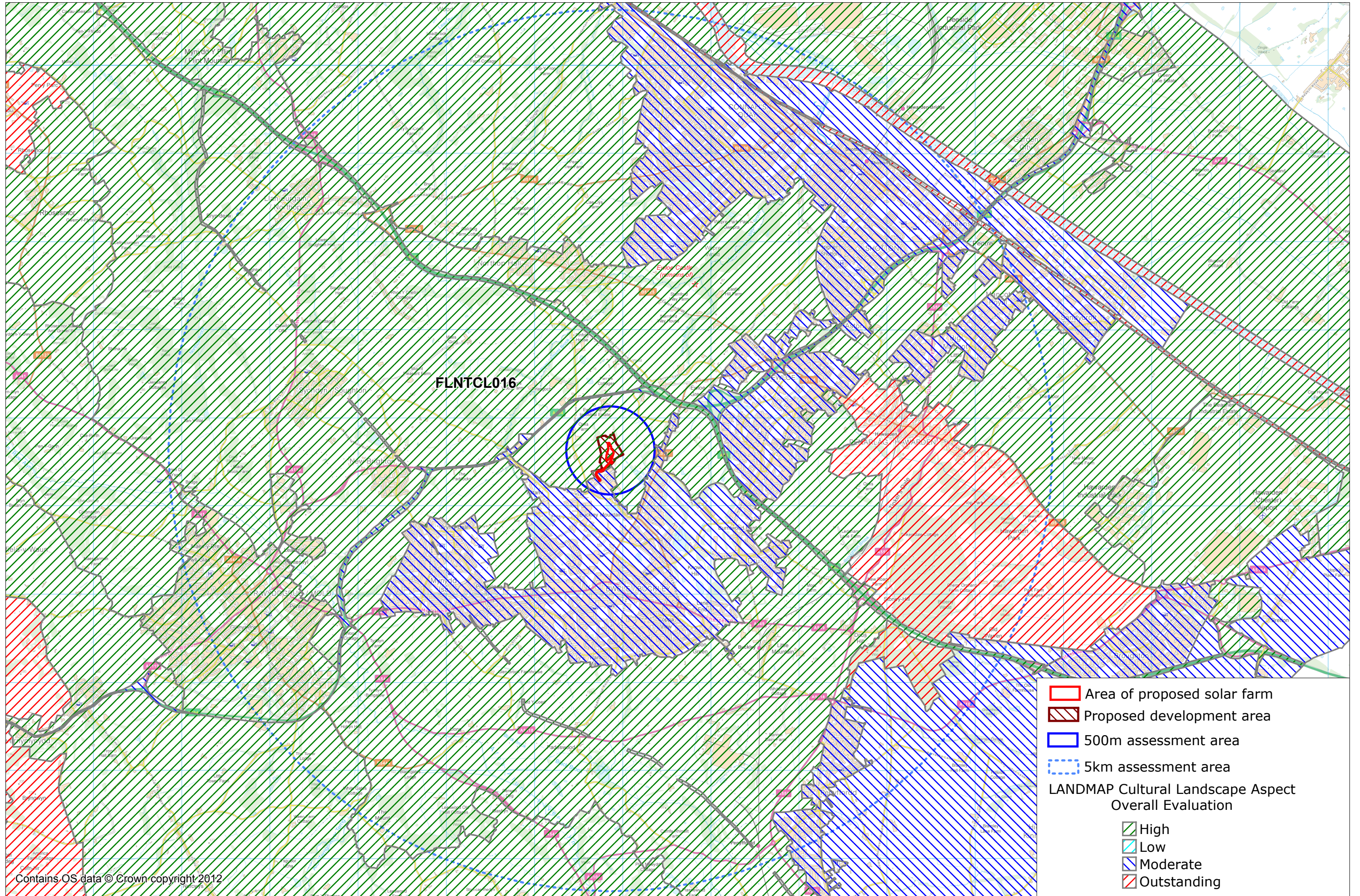


Figure 9: The 5km assessment area showing the LANDMAP Cultural Landscape aspect, labelled with LANDMAP Aspect Area Number

10. Impact on Historic Environment Aspects

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

10.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings

10.2.1 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the 500m assessment area, a former pottery, now a sub surface feature, (Id number 10, FL166), see Table 3, Appendix B and Figures 2 and 4

ID number	Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
10	FL166	BUCKLEY POTTERIES SITE 2, COTTRELL'S POTTERY	POTTERY	None	Very Low	None

Table 3: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 500m to 5km area

10.2.2 There are 19 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 500m to 5km area. There would be no impact on any of these Scheduled Ancient Monuments, see Table 4, Figure 5 and Appendix C. Scheduled Ancient Monuments were excluded from full assessment based on the information from a ZTV created to 161 metres AOD on the highest point of the development.

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
FL016	Hawarden Castle	Castle	SJ319653	None	None
FL030	Trueman's Hill motte	Motte & Bailey	SJ313660	None	None
FL078	The 'Lock-Up', Hawarden	Lock-up	SJ317657	None	None
FL085	Wat's Dyke: Section N & E of New Brighton	Linear earthwork	SJ252657	None	None
FL165	Taylor's Pottery	Pottery kiln	SJ269653	None	None
FL002	Ewloe Castle	Castle	SJ288675	Excluded	Excluded
FL014	The Bailey Hill, Mold	Motte & Bailey	SJ235643	Excluded	Excluded
FL051	Round Barrow at Pentrehobin	Round barrow	SJ247625	Excluded	Excluded

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Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
FL083	Wat's Dyke: Section from Chester-Holywell Road to Soughton Farm	Linear earthwork	SJ234680	Excluded	Excluded
FL084	Wat's Dyke: Section SE of Clawdd Offa	Linear earthwork	SJ243669	Excluded	Excluded
FL086	Wat's Dyke: Section from Bod Offa to Whitehouse Farm	Linear earthwork	SJ264634	Excluded	Excluded
FL087	Wat's Dyke: Section W of Garreg-Lwyd	Linear earthwork	SJ272625	Excluded	Excluded
FL088	Wat's Dyke: Section NE of Hen-Dy Farm	Linear earthwork	SJ282621	Excluded	Excluded
FL089	Wat's Dyke: Section E and SE of Dyke Farm	Linear earthwork	SJ290615	Excluded	Excluded
FL121	Wat's Dyke: Sections S of Bryn y Bal	Earthwork (unclassified)	SJ258645	Excluded	Excluded
FL126	Tyddyn Castle Mound	Motte	SJ252632	Excluded	Excluded
FL180	Kelsterton Brewery	Industrial building	SJ277705	Excluded	Excluded
FL181	Industrial Tramway, Near Buckley	Industrial monument	SJ289642	Excluded	Excluded
FL193	Spon Chapel	Chapel	SJ283627	Excluded	Excluded

Table 4: Impacts on Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the 500m to 5km area.

10.3 Listed Buildings and their settings

10.3.1 There are no Listed Buildings within the revised 500m assessment area.

10.3.2 Within the 500m to 5km assessment area, there are a further 216 Listed Buildings. One Listed Building would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the proposed solar array, see Appendix D and Figure 6. 107 Listed Buildings were excluded from full assessment based on the information from a ZTV created to 161 metres AOD on the highest point of the development.

Listed Building number	Site Name	Grade	Level of indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
18755	St Matthew's Church	II*	Very Low	None

Table 5: Listed Buildings on which there would be an impact in the 500m to 5km assessment area, for a list of the other Listed Buildings see Appendix D.

10.4 Previously Recorded Non-Designated Historic Assets and Buildings and their settings

10.4.1 There are no significant impacts on Non-designated Historic Assets and Buildings within 500m of the solar array site. There would be a Very Low, indirect, visual impact on two sites. The setting of these sites would not be affected. Further details in Appendix B, Figure 3 & 5 and listed in Table 4 below.

ID number	Site Name	Site Type	Level of Direct Impact	Level of Indirect Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
3	MOUNT PLEASANT BRICKWORK RAILWAY	RAILWAY	None	Very Low	None
5	PINFOLDLANE FARM	FARM	None	Very Low	None

Table 6: List of non-designated historic assets and buildings within 500m which would experience and impact

10.5 Newly identified sites of historic importance

10.5.1 No newly recorded sites of historic importance were noted for this assessment at or near the solar array site.

10.6 Registered Parks & Gardens and their essential settings.

10.6.1 There are eight Registered Park and Garden within the 500m or 5km study area. Only one of these would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, namely Gwysaney PGW(C)43 as the solar array may theoretically be visible from limited parts of the parkland.

Parks and Gardens number	Site Name	NGR	Grade	Level of Visual Impact	Level of Impact Setting
C18	Lower Soughton Hall			None	None
C21	Hartsheath	SJ2832860553	II	Excluded	Excluded
C22	Pentrehobyn	SJ2499662361	II	Excluded	Excluded
C25	Soughton Hall	SJ2478867577	II*	None	None
C43	Gwysaney	SJ2303266202	II*	Very Low	None
C46	Tower	SJ2395561878	II	Excluded	Excluded
C47	Leeswood Hall	SJ2543361528	I	None	None
C55	Hawarden Castle	SJ3199965211	I	None	None

Table 7: List of Registered Parks & Gardens within 5km

10.7 Registered Historic Landscapes

10.7.1 There are no Registered Historic Landscapes within the 5km of the proposed development site.

10.8 Non-registered Historic Landscapes

The development site does not lie in a Special Landscape Area.

10.9 LANDMAP and landscape characterisation information

10.9.1 The proposed solar array would stand in the Northop Hall LANDMAP Historic Landscape Aspect Area (FLNTHL213), see Figure 8, which is described as;

“Fairly level area of predominantly irregular fieldscapes with hedged boundaries north of Mold and Buckley, between a height of between 100-150 metres above sea level and probably representing piecemeal clearance and enclosure since at least the early medieval period onwards. Small areas of broadleaved and mixed woodland plantation of 20th-century date. Prehistoric settlement and land use suggested by dispersed lithic chance finds and Bronze Age burial sites. Wat’s Dyke, an early medieval linear earthwork boundary, runs across the western side of the area. Modern settlement represented by scattered farmsteads of 18th-century and later date and the small nucleated settlements of possible early medieval or medieval origin at Northop and Soughton and the 18th and 19th-century industrial settlements at New Brighton, Northop Hall and Ewloe Green. Dispersed 19th-century

industrial remains including former coalmines, potteries, brickworks and limekilns. Some active stone quarries."

10.9.2 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High. In the justification for this Aspect Area, it is stated that *"its diverse archaeological content and consequent potential bring up its overall evaluation."* The 500m assessment area around the Brookhill site does not display a "diverse archaeological content" and is dominated by post-medieval industrial heritage.

10.9.3 The proposed solar array would stand in the A55 Corridor LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Aspect Area (FLNTCL016), see Figure 9 and Appendix F, which is described as;

10.9.4 The overall evaluation of this aspect area is High, *"for its landscape and cultural meaning and its potential to articulate Flintshire's cultural story."*

10.10 Conservation Areas

10.10.1 There are no conservation areas within 500 metres of the centre of the development site.

10.10.2 Five Conservation Areas are found within 5km of the centre of the proposed development centre. Of these, the Mold Conservation Area, over 4 km to the west southwest, would experience no impact. Limited areas of the other four Conservation Areas would theoretically be within view of the proposed solar array. These are Leeswood Hall, 3.8 km to the southwest, Hawarden, 3.4 km to the east, Northrop, 3.9 km to the northwest, and Plas Bellin/Northop Hall, 3.8 km to the north northwest. The rolling landscape of the area, combined with the density of buildings and/or trees within each area means that in reality the solar array would not be visible from any of these Conservation Areas.

10.11 Tir Gofal interests or requirements

10.11.1 No Tir Gofal interests were identified.

10.12 Buried archaeological potential

10.12.1 The site was formally an extraction site which was then used as a landfill site. The landfill site is now disused and the whole area is now a raised mound, capped with clay and grassed over, with gas vents at various intervals.

10.13 Palaeoenvironmental potential

10.13.1 No palaeoenvironmental potential was identified at the solar array site.

10.14 Hedgerows and field patterns

10.14.1 The proposed solar array site will lie on a disused landfill site, which has now been capped and grassed-over. There are no extant field boundaries or hedgerows.

10.15 Ancient woodland

10.15.1 There are no areas of Ancient and Semi-natural Woodland within the 500m assessment area

10.16 Place-names

10.16.1 There are no placenames of archaeological or historical significance surrounding the proposed solar array site.

10.17 Cumulative impact

10.17.1 No other solar array is located near the Brookhill site.

10.18 National Park

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

11. Conclusion

- 11.1 There would not be a direct, physical impact on any recorded historic assets.
- 11.2 There would not be a significant indirect, visual impact on the historic environment, or on individual historic assets from the proposed development within the 500m radius assessment area.
- 11.2.1 No non-statutorily protected historic assets within a 500m radius would experience an indirect, visual impact from the solar array.
- 11.2.2 No Listed Buildings would experience an impact from the proposed solar array within a 500m radius.
- 11.2.3 One Scheduled Ancient Monument within a 500m radius would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact, with no impact on its setting.
- 11.3 The rolling landscape of the area and the presence of frequent woodland parcels, trees and buildings within the landscape restrict views from statutorily protected sites within a 500 metre to 5km radius of the proposed solar array.
- 11.3.1 Within a 500m to 5km radius there are 273 Listed Buildings. Only one of these buildings would experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the solar array, with no impact on its setting.
- 11.3.2 Within a 500m to 5km radius there are 19 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. None of these would experience an impact from the proposed solar array.
- 11.3.3 There are eight Registered Historic Park & Gardens within a 5km radius of the proposed development. Only one of these would theoretically experience a Very Low, indirect, visual impact from the solar array, with no impact on its setting.
- 11.3.4 There are five Conservation Areas within a 5km radius of the proposed solar array. These would not be affected by the proposed solar array.
- 11.4 The proposed solar array site is situated on land which was quarried during the 20th century and then infilled as a landfill site which has now been restored. There is no possibility of buried archaeology at this site, other than the modern refuse buried here.
- 11.5 No archaeological mitigation is thought necessary in association with the proposed solar array.

12. Reporting

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

13. References

13.1 Map sources

Lordship of Ewloe Estate Map, 1757 Flintshire County Record Office
D/GW/651

Ordnance Survey, 1834, 2" to 1 mile Original Surveyors drawing, Mold Sheet

Ordnance Survey, 1840, 1" to 1 mile First Series, sheet 79 SE – Denbigh

Ordnance Survey, 1884, 1:2500 Scale First Edition

Ordnance Survey, 1899, 1:2500 Scale Second Edition

Ordnance Survey, 1912, 1:2500 Scale Third Edition

Ordnance Survey, 1961, 1:2500 Scale

13.2 Web-based materials

Longworth, C, 2004, Buckley Sgraffito: a study of a 17th century pottery industry in North Wales, its production techniques and design influences. *Internet Archaeology*, Issue 16.

RCAHMW, Historic Wales Portal

Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, www.archaeoleg.org.uk
www.penmorfa.com/bricks/buckley1.html (for details of local Brickworks)

13.3 Published sources

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment of Wales*,

Cadw & CCW, 2007, *Guide to the Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the planning and development process*.

Davey, P.J., 1975, Ewloe in *Archaeology in Wales*, No.15, p.57

Davey, P.J., 1976, 'Recent Fieldwork in the Buckley Potteries' in *The Buckley Journal* No.4, p.16-29

Messham, J.E., 1956, *The Buckley Potteries*, Flintshire Historical Society Publications, Vol. 16, p. 31-45

Pritchard, T.W., 2006, *The Making of Buckley and District*.

Welsh Office, 1996, *Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*
Welsh Office Circular 60/96

13.4 Unpublished sources

Jones, N, 2014, *The Buckley Potteries, an assessment of survival and potential*. CPAT Report

Trysor, 2015, *Specification for an Historic Environment Assessment for a Solar Array at Brookhill Landfill Site, Buckley, Flintshire*

13.5 Data Sources

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Historic Environment Record, data received 06/10/2015

Cadw, Listed Building all-Wales dataset, created June 2015

Cadw, Parks and Gardens all-Wales dataset, created October 2014
Cadw, Scheduled Ancient Monument all-Wales dataset, created June 2015
Cadw, Registered Historic Landscapes dataset, supplied June 2014
Cadw, Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset, supplied June 2014

Note: We have been told specifically by Cadw not to use Historic England, 2015, *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* as it directly relates to NPPF in England and therefore is not suitable for use in Wales .

14. Reliability & Limitations of Sources

14.1 In line with the requirements of the ClfA Standards & Guidance notes for undertaking Desk-based Assessments (ClfA, 2014, Point 3.3.6), the following observations on the usefulness and reliability of the sources used have been made.

14.2 The cartographic sources used include a range of Ordnance Survey maps produced during the 19th and 20th centuries, all of which provided clear and accurate representations of the evolving landscape of the assessment area. The earliest map source was the 1834 Ordnance Surveyors Original Surveyors Drawings, of which an adequate digital copy is available through the British Museum website.

14.3 The main source of data for the assessment was the Clwyd Powys HER. The National Monuments Record for Wales was also used.

14.3.1 HER data supplied by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust was relatively good in terms of recording the industrial heritage of the district, although the site descriptions provided are generally quite poor and undated. Exceptions to this are the pottery sites which have updated records as a result of CPAT's 2014 report on the Buckley Potteries (Jones, N., 2014). A group of records imported into the HER from the Flintshire County Sites and Monuments Record often have inaccurate grid-references, placing the records tens or hundreds of metres from the feature to which they refer. Table 6 lists the records supplied by the HER within a 500 metre radius of the development site and includes comments on the accuracy of many of the individual records.

PRN	Site Name	Type	Record created?	Comment
44492	Buckley Potteries Site 18, Ewloe pottery kiln	Pottery kiln	Record created	
97995	Pinfold, Pinfold Industrial Estate	Pound	Record created	Minor
97997	Mount Pleasant brickwork railway	Railway	Record created	
98300	Bakehouse Field	Bakehouse	Record created	Minor
98303	Pinfoldlane Farm	Farm	Record created	
98309	Brookhill Brickwork magazine	Magazine	Record created	Minor

*A Proposed Solar Array at Brookhill Landfill Site, Buckley, Flintshire
Historic Environment Assessment*

PRN	Site Name	Type	Record created?	Comment
98312	Brookhill Pottery	Pottery	No record created	Duplicate of PRN 101670
98313	Oak Farm clay pit	Clay pit	Record created	Minor
98317	Etna Works	Brick kiln	No record created	The NGR is wrong, the site was in the area c 770 metres to the southeast, around SJ2789665603, and is duplicated by PRN 128082
101669	Buckley Potteries Site 6, Benjamin Davies' Pottery	Pottery	Record created	
101670	Buckley Potteries Site 1, Brookhill Pottery	Pottery	Record created	Duplicated by PRN 98312
101671	Buckley Potteries Site 2, Cottrell's Pottery	Pottery	Record created	
102717	Ewloe Finds Scatter	Find scatter	Record created	Duplicate of PRN 44492
103704	Trap Brick Works	Brickworks	Record created	
103705	Brookhill Brickworks	Brickworks	Record created	A better NGR is SJ2791065620
103706	Great Oak Colliery	Colliery	Record created	
103707	Ewloe Barn Brickworks	Brickworks	Record created	Better NGR is SJ2778266112
103722	Pinfold Lane Smithy	Blacksmiths workshop	Record created	Minor
103723	Brookhill Smithy	Blacksmiths workshop	Record created	
103756	Ewloe Smithy	Blacksmiths workshop	No record created	NGR wrong, the smithy should be 100 metres to the north, SJ2821265995

PRN	Site Name	Type	Record created?	Comment
128090	Buckley Potteries Site 28, Trap Pottery	pottery	Record created	If the NGR is correct, then the site lies under an industrial estate not a green field as cited in 2014

Table 6: Comments on HER data supplied for the assessment

14.3.2 The National Monuments Record is available online, through Coflein. It was found that the NMR contains very few records within the assessment area and was of limited use for this assessment.

14.4 Cadw's Listed Buildings descriptions were accessed via the Historic Wales Portal where necessary. These records were generally found to be informative and accurate. One record appears to be incorrect, Listed Building number 21365, the English Methodist chapel in Hawarden. According to the record in the regional HER, this site was demolished in 1996 or 1997 and delisted in 1999. Information from modern aerial photographs and Google StreetView would seem to also show that the chapel has now been replaced by a modern building.

14.5 Google Earth aerial images of the assessment area were also used online. These date to 2006, 2007 and 2009 and provide good coverage for the whole assessment area. More recent aerial images used on the People's Collection for Wales's website were also used and found to be generally clear and useful.

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
November, 2015

Appendix A: Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT
FOR A SOLAR FARM AT BROOKHILL LANDFILL SITE, BUCKLEY,
FLINTSHIRE**

1. Introduction

1.1 Peter Styles, 9 College Hill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY1 1LZ, for Flintshire County Council has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to write an Historic Environment Assessment for a proposed solar array at the former landfill site at Brookhill, Buckley, Flintshire, CH7 3PL.

1.2 This specification has been guided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CifA, 2014) as well as a site visit on 25th September 2015.

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a solar array will be located on the disused and capped landfill site at Brookhill, Buckley, Flintshire, SJ2786065630.

2.2 The site is now a raised, domed man-made mound with panoramic views from its summit. The solar panels will be placed on the mound, with the associated infrastructure in the area currently used by bin lorries. Although the site is no longer a landfill site is currently used as staging depot, where bin lorries transfer their loads to other vehicles for delivery to other sites.

3. Planning context of the proposed development

3.1 A planning application has not been submitted for this solar array. This assessment is to provide sufficient information on the potential historic environment resource, and the effect of the solar array on this resource, to allow interested parties to make an informed decision about the impact of the proposal.

4. Objective of the specification

4.1 The objective of this specification is to outline the method to be used for the assessment in order to identify any potential historic environment dimension associated with the proposed planning applications, in line with the brief supplied by Mark Walters of Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust

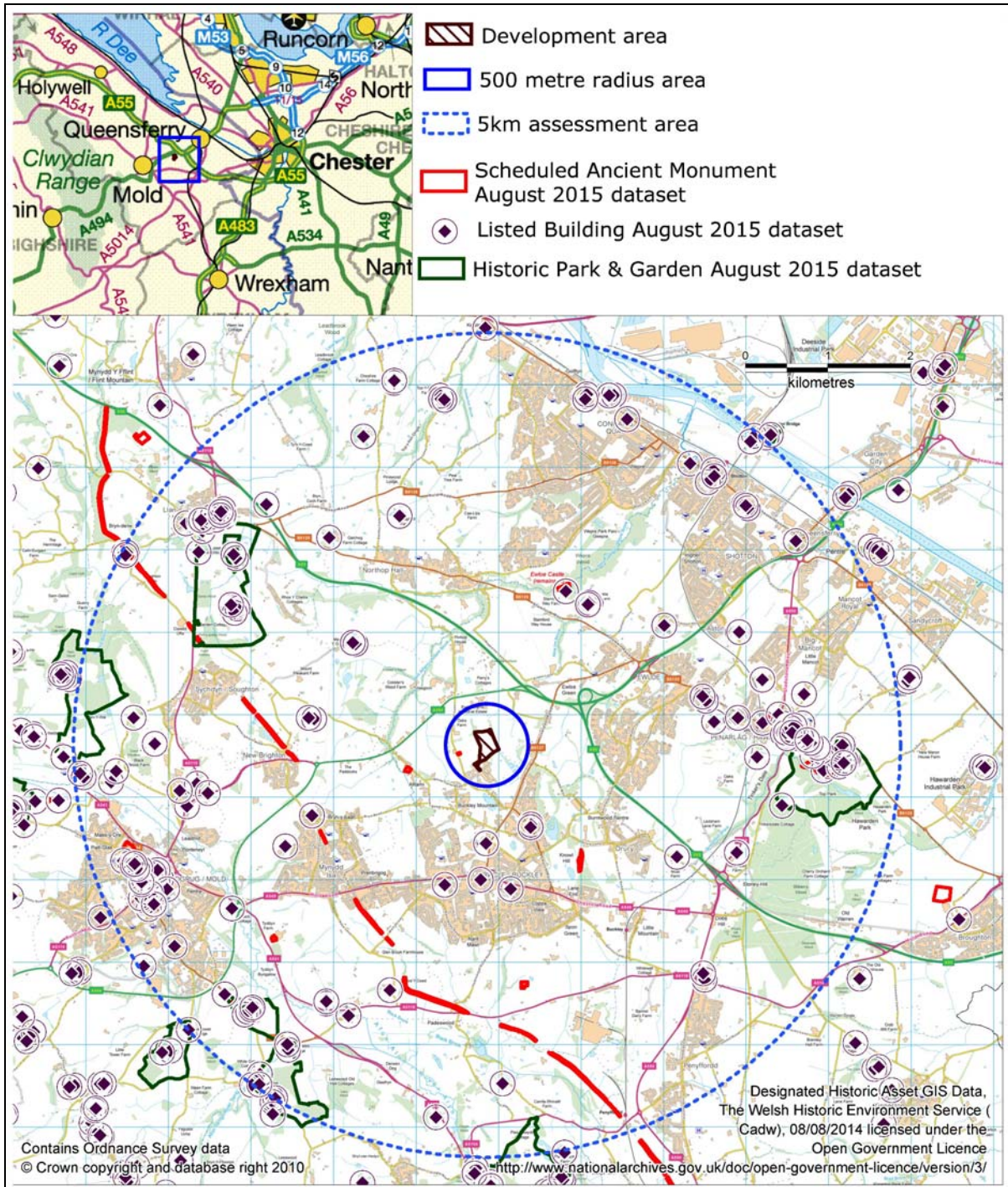


Figure 1: The proposed location of the solar array and the proposed areas of the assessment.

5. Scope of Work

5.1 The assessment will initially consider known historic assets within a 500 metre radius circle centred on SJ2786065630 (see Figure 1). The impact on designated sites will be considered within a 5km radius circle. Historic assets will be excluded from further assessment if they are not intervisible with the proposed solar array and there would be no impact. Sites assessed in the initial assessment of significance as being of Minor Importance or Locally Important but destroyed will be removed from assessment of impact unless there is a Direct Impact.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.7 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*. The site visit

will be record any unknown features in the vicinity of the proposed development. It will also assess the condition of known historic assets and an examination and record will be made of the nature of adjacent field boundaries. In addition, if practical the field will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

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

6. Reporting

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

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

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

7. Sources

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

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

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

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

8. Health & Safety

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

9. Dissemination

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

10. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

11. Resources to be used

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

12. Qualification of personnel

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

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

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

13. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

14. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2015/488

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor
September 2015

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

ID number: 1 BUCKLEY POTTERIES SITE 18, EWLOE POTTERY
KILN

POTTERY KILN?

HER PRN: 44492 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SJ28126564 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Medieval? **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Sub Surface Deposit **Condition:** Not known
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: A scatter of over 1000 pottery sherds were recovered from the ploughsoil as the result of fieldwalking in 1975. The sherds were of medieval date and included 'wasters' which would usually be found at a kiln site.

In 1986, three trenches were opened to target anomalies identified by a geophysical survey in the field. These trenches found that the anomalies were related to iron objects in the soil, but no structures were found. Further pottery sherds were found, but these included one sherd of 13th to 14th century date, 60 sherds of 14th to 15th century, 146 sherds of 16th century and 500 sherds of the 18th to 19th century.

Despite this concentration of pottery sherds, no structural evidence for a kiln has been found and the origin of the sherds remains unknown.

Rarity: Rare

Distance from solar array: 220m to the east

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Pottery sherds found in ploughsoil by fieldwalking and excavation

Historical Value: Described by Nigel Jones, CPAT in 2014 in his report into the Buckley Potteries

Aesthetic Value: Examples of medieval and post-medieval pottery

Communal Value: None

Setting: This concentration of pottery sherds has been identified in a pasture field in open countryside. There are no structural archaeological features recorded here and no assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This concentration of pottery sherds has been identified in a pasture field in open countryside. There are no structural archaeological features recorded here and no impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 2 PINFOLD, PINFOLD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
POUND

HER PRN: 97995

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2764465202 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Structure

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor			
Description:	A minor fold, no longer surviving.		

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 3 MOUNT PLEASANT BRICKWORK RAILWAY
RAILWAY

HER PRN: 97997

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2826765397 Grid reference taken at point along linear site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Transport

Form: Structure

Condition: Damaged

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
This railway was built between 1860 and 1862 and linked Mountain Colliery in Buckley with quays on the River Dee at Connah's Quay. It was soon taken over by the Wrexham Mold & Connah's Quay Railway, and by the early 20th century was the Buckley Branch of the Great Central Railway. The line was closed during the 1960s and in more recent times many sections of its disused track bed have been lost to development.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 85m to the east at closest point

Group Value: Part of an extensive communications network used by local industries in the 19th and 20th centuries

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: Described in historic sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This railway was built between 1860 and 1862 and linked Mountain Colliery in Buckley with quays on the River Dee at Connah's Quay. It was soon taken over by the Wrexham Mold & Connah's Quay Railway, and by the early 20th century was the Buckley Branch of the Great Central Railway. The line was closed during the 1960s and in more recent times many sections of its disused track bed have been lost to development. The section which approaches Buckley from the north mostly survives as a tree-lined, overgrown linear earthwork cutting through the farmed landscape.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This railway no longer survives, although the line of the track bed can still be followed across the landscape to the north and east of the development site. The development is likely to be partially visible from some sections of the former railway line but would cause only a minimal visual impact.

ID number: 4 **BAKEHOUSE FIELD**
BAKEHOUSE

HER PRN: 98300

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2750465728 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Placename Evidence

Condition: Not known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	Placename only.		

Rarity: Unknown

Distance from solar array:

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Place name only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

Any Direct Impact?: No

Any Indirect Impact?: No

Level of Impact on Setting:

Comment on Impact:

ID number: 5 PINFOLDLANE FARM
FARM

HER PRN: 98303

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2746065555 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Agriculture and Subsistence

Form: Complex

Condition: Modernised

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A post medieval farmstead. The First Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map surveyed in the 1870s shows that the farm was called Pinfoldlane Farm and consisted only of a small barn and a house. Today a modern house has replaced the original house, with a garage to its southern side. The original stone barn stands west of the garage, hidden from the road, and appears to have been converted into a dwelling.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: 350m to the west

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Standing buildings

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: A post-medieval farm built to the western side of Pinfold Lane. The property now appears to be a dwelling, not a working farm and a modern house has replaced the original farmhouse.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The proposed solar array would be partially visible from the front of the former farmyard but would cause only minimal visual impact and not impact on the setting of the property or views of the buildings.

ID number: 6 BROOKHILL BRICKWORK MAGAZINE
MAGAZINE

HER PRN: 98309 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SJ2789365550 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Structure **Condition:** Destroyed
Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	The magazine of the Brookhill Brickworks is shown on the 1882 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map. It is not clear which building is referred to, but it seems likely that it stood to the west of the claypit, well away from the brickworks buildings. The magazine does not appear on later mapping. Later quarrying and subsequent landscaping and remedial work around the brickworks site means that any surviving features will have been destroyed.		
Rarity:	Not rare		
Distance from solar array:	Within		
Group Value:	Part of the Brookhill Brickworks complex		
Evidential Value:	Historic mapping		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	A magazine associated with the Brookhill Brickworks. Its precise location is not clear but it was probably to the west of the claypit. It does not survive today.		
Significance:	Minor Importance		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	This structure no longer survives and the area has been landscaped.		

ID number: 7 OAK FARM CLAY PIT
CLAY PIT

HER PRN: 98313

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2756665754 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Earthwork

Condition: Near Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
Description: A minor clay pit which no longer survives.

Rarity: Common

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Historic mapping only

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 8 BUCKLEY POTTERIES SITE 6, BENJAMIN DAVIES'
POTTERY

POTTERY

HER PRN: 101669 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SJ27636519 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Nearly Destroyed
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: An estate map of the Lordship of Ewloe appears to show that this pottery stood to the western side of Pinfold Lane, to the north of Buckley Mountain, on land owned by Benjamin Catherall, a member of the influential Catherall pottery family. No trace of the pottery survives in the landscape today and the site is at the edge of a modern industrial estate.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 290m to the southwest

Group Value: One of several early potteries known in the Buckley area

Evidential Value: Documentary

Historical Value: Shown on an 18th century estate map

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The position of this pottery was largely determined by geological factors as it was established by the mid-18th century on the narrow band of Etruria Marl, to the north of Buckley, within which the high quality pottery clays known as "Buckley Fireclay" are found. An estate map of the Lordship of Ewloe appears to show that this pottery stood to the western side of Pinfold Lane, to the north of Buckley Mountain, on land owned by Benjamin Catherall, a member of the influential Catherall pottery family. No trace of the pottery survives in the landscape today and the site is at the edge of a modern industrial estate.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: There are no surface indications of this pottery. It is likely to lie under the edge of the industrial estate.

ID number: 9 BUCKLEY POTTERIES SITE 1, BROOKHILL POTTERY POTTERY

HER PRN: 101670 **NMR NPRN:** 40778

NGR: SJ27946554 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Sub Surface Deposit **Condition:** Not known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	This pottery was established during the mid-17th century on the narrow band of Etruria Marl to the north of Buckley, within which the high quality pottery clays known as "Buckley Fireclay" are found. It stood to the southern side of a minor lane in open countryside when it worked. Excavations suggest it was abandoned during the 1720s.		

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 70m to the southeast

Group Value: One of several early potteries known in the Buckley area

Evidential Value: Excavated site

Historical Value: Excavation findings reported by Christine Longworth in Issue 16 of Internet Archaeology, 2004

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The position of this pottery was largely determined by geological factors as it was established in the mid-18th century on the narrow band of Etruria Marl, to the north of Buckley, within which the high quality pottery clays known as "Buckley Fireclay" are found. It stood to the southern side of a minor lane in open countryside when it worked. Excavations suggest it was abandoned by the mid-18th century. The site is now within an area of pasture fields. Cottages and a house which stood on the site in the 19th and 20th centuries no longer survive.

Significance: Regionally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: There are no surface indications of this pottery. It has been excavated but is likely to still have considerable archaeological potential. It would not be physically affected by the development. A band of mature deciduous trees along Brookhill Lane screen the site from the development.

ID number: 10 BUCKLEY POTTERIES SITE 2, COTTRELL'S
POTTERY

POTTERY

HER PRN: 101671 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SJ27526553 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Near destroyed
Site Status: Scheduled Ancient Monument

SAM number: FL166 **LB number:** **grade:**

Trysor Description: This pottery was established in the late-17th century on the narrow band of Etruria Marl, to the north of Buckley, within which the high quality pottery clays known as "Buckley Fireclay" are found. It stood to the eastern side of Pinfold Lane in open countryside when it worked, on land rented to "Benjamin Cottrell" (who is likely to be Benjamin Catherall, of the influential local pottery family). Excavations carried out in the 1970s suggest it was disused by the early-19th century. The site is now within an area of pasture fields.

Rarity: Not common

Distance from solar array: 280m to the west

Group Value: One of several early potteries known in the Buckley area

Evidential Value: Partially excavated

Historical Value: Described in historical sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The position of this pottery was largely determined by geological factors as it was established in the late-17th century on the narrow band of Etruria Marl, to the north of Buckley, within which the high quality pottery clays known as "Buckley Fireclay" are found. It stood to the eastern side of Pinfold Lane in open countryside when it worked, on land rented to "Benjamin Cottrell" (who is likely to be Benjamin Catherall, of the influential local pottery family). Excavations suggest it was disused by the early-19th century. The site is now within an area of pasture fields.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: Yes
Very Low
Intervisibility

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: The development site would be visible to the east of this buried archaeological site but would only cause a Very Low, indirect, visual impact.

ID number: 11 EWLOE FINDS SCATTER
FIND SCATTER

HER PRN: 102717

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ282656 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Medieval **Broadclass:** Monument (By Form)

Form: Find **Condition:** Not known

Site Status:

SAM number:

LB number:

grade:

Trysor Description: A scatter of over 1000 pottery sherds were recovered from the ploughsoil as the result of fieldwalking in 1975. The sherds were of medieval date and included 'wasters' which would usually be found at a kiln site. No structural evidence for a kiln has been found and the origin of the sherds remains unknown.

Rarity: Rare

Distance from solar array: 250m to the east

Group Value: Unknown

Evidential Value: Pottery sherds picked up by fieldwalking

Historical Value: Described by Nigel Jones, CPAT in 2014 in his report into the Buckley Potteries

Aesthetic Value: Examples of medieval pottery

Communal Value: None

Setting: This concentration of pottery sherds has been identified by fieldwalking in a pasture field in open countryside. There are no structural archaeological features recorded here and no assessment of setting can be made.

Significance: Unknown

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This concentration of pottery sherds has been identified in a pasture field in open countryside. There are no structural archaeological features recorded here and no impact assessment can be made.

ID number: 12 TRAP BRICK WORKS
BRICKWORKS

HER PRN: 103704 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SJ278653 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Not known
Site Status:

SAM number: **LB number:** **grade:**
Trysor Description: The Catherall family were important to the development of the pottery and brickmaking industries of the Buckley area. By the early 18th century, Jonathan Catherall was active as a potter in this area and it is thought that he had a pottery established close the site which would later become known as the Trap Brickworks (Messham, 1956, p.36-37), this is also known as Catherall's Brickworks. The Trap Brickworks was certainly working by the 1870s, probably on a new site (there is no evidence of a brickworks at the Trap site on the 1834 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings. It is first shown on the First Edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map. The brickworks continued in operation into the 1960s but closed during that decade. Subsequently the brickworks was cleared away and its claypits infilled. The Catherall Industrial Estate now stands on the site.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 200m to the south

Group Value: One of a series of brickworks along the Etruria Marl outcrop to the north of Buckley

Evidential Value: Documentary only

Historical Value: Mentioned in historic sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this 19th century brickworks was largely determined by local geology as it worked a narrow band of high quality clay of the Carboniferous Etruria Formation, which outcrops to the north of Buckley and is known locally as "Buckley Fireclay". The brickworks may have been established near the site of an earlier works founded by Jonathan Catherall in the 18th century, on land which he owned. The Trap Brickworks closed c.1965 and the site has been cleared and replaced by an industrial estate.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This brickworks complex has been completely removed and the site has been built over. The former clay pits have been infilled.

ID number: 13 BUCKLEY BRICK & TILE; GIBSON'S BRICKWORKS;
BRICKWORKS
BROOKHILL BRICKWORKS

HER PRN: 103705

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2791065620 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:			This brickworks was established by J.M. Gibson in 1865, alongside the Buckley Railway, which had opened to Connah's Quay in 1861. This brickworks worked up until 1963. The brickworks complex has been completely removed and the former clay pits have been infilled and used as a landfill site from the 1980s onwards.
Rarity:			Common locally
Distance from solar array:			Within
Group Value:			One of a series of brickworks along the Etruria Marl outcrop to the north of Buckley
Evidential Value:			Historic mapping; Archive material in County Record Office
Historical Value:			Mentioned in historic sources
Aesthetic Value:			None
Communal Value:			None
Setting:			The location of this 19th century brickworks was largely determined by local geology as it worked a narrow band of high quality clay of the Carboniferous Etruria Formation, which outcrops to the north of Buckley and is known locally as "Buckley Fireclay". The brickworks was established in 1865, alongside the Buckley Railway, which had opened to Connah's Quay in 1861. This brickworks worked up until 1963.
Significance:			Locally Important
Any Direct Impact?:			No None
Any Indirect Impact?:			No None
Level of Impact on Setting:			None
Comment on Impact:			This brickworks complex has been completely removed and the site has been built over. The former clay pits have been infilled.

ID number: 14 GREAT OAK COLLIERY
COLLIERY

HER PRN: 103706 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SJ27486568 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Structure **Condition:** Near destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor Description:	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
	A small 19th century colliery shown as a working mine on the First Edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in the 1870s. It had two shafts, surrounded by modest spoil tips. A weighing machine stood to the southwest close to Pinfold Lane. By the time of the 1899 edition of the map the mine had been abandoned. The site is now abandoned and hidden in woodland. The shafts have been capped.		

Two men are recorded as having died in an accident in the main shaft in 1862 at this colliery.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 350m to the northwest

Group Value: One of several collieries in the area north of Buckley Mountain

Evidential Value: Historic mapping, some field evidence

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this colliery was largely geologically determined. It stood just to the eastern side of Pinfold Lane, to the north of Buckley Mountain.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This site is overgrown and hidden in a small parcel of mature woodland.

ID number: 15 EWLOE BARN BRICKWORKS
BRICKWORKS

HER PRN: 103707

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ2778266112 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval

Broadclass: Industrial

Form: Building

Condition: Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor Description: **SAM number:** **LB number:** **grade:**
The Ewloe Barn Brickworks was established in open countryside around 1861, at the same time as the adjacent Buckley Railway was opened to Connah's Quay. The brickworks worked up until 1971. The brickworks complex has been completely removed and the site has been built over by a modern industrial estate.

Rarity: Common locally

Distance from solar array: 500m to the north

Group Value: One of a series of brickworks along the Etruria Marl outcrop to the north of Buckley

Evidential Value: Historic mapping; Archive material in County Record Office

Historical Value: Mentioned in historic sources

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: The location of this 19th century brickworks was largely determined by local geology as it worked a narrow band of high quality clay of the Carboniferous Etruria Formation, which outcrops to the north of Buckley. The brickworks was established in open countryside around 1861, at the same time as the adjacent Buckley Railway was opened to Connah's Quay. This brickworks worked up until 1971.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This brickworks complex has been completely removed and the site has been built over. The former clay pits have been infilled.

ID number: 16 PINFOLD LANE SMITHY
 BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

HER PRN: 103722

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ27466566 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Building **Condition:** Not known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	A small smithy, no longer surviving.		

Rarity: Not rare

**Distance from
solar array:**

Group Value: None

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting:

Significance: Minor Importance

**Any Direct
Impact?:** No

**Any Indirect
Impact?:** No

**Level of Impact
on Setting:**

**Comment on
Impact:**

ID number: 17 BROOKHILL SMITHY
 BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

HER PRN: 103723 **NMR NPRN:**
NGR: SJ27956557 Grid reference taken at centre of site
Period: Post Medieval **Broadclass:** Industrial
Form: Building **Condition:** Destroyed

Site Status:

Trysor Description:	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
	A smithy which stood at the northern side of a minor trackway which ran southwest to northeast to the south of the Brookhill Brickworks in the late 19th century and early 20th century. It is not known if it was associated with the brickworks directly. It seems to have ceased to be used as a smithy by the time of the 1912 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The fate of the building is unclear, as it may have survived until the later 20th century, but the area was cleared of all structures when the former brickworks site was turned into a municipal landfill site during the 1980s. No trace of it is now known to survive.		

Rarity: Common

Distance from solar array: Within

Group Value: Possibly associated with the Brookhill Brickworks

Evidential Value: Historic mapping

Historical Value: None

Aesthetic Value: None

Communal Value: None

Setting: This smithy stood at the northern side of a minor trackway which ran southwest to northeast to the south of the Brookhill Brickworks in the late 19th century and early 20th century. It is not known if it was associated with the brickworks directly. It seems to have ceased to be used as a smithy by the time of the 1912 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The fate of the building is unclear, as it may have survived until the later 20th century, but the area was cleared of all structures when the former brickworks site was turned into a municipal landfill site during the 1980s. No trace of it is now known to survive.

Significance: Locally Important

Any Direct Impact?: No
 None

Any Indirect Impact?: No
 None

Level of Impact on Setting: None

Comment on Impact: This building no longer survives and its site would not be affected by the proposed solar array.

ID number: 18 TRAP POTTERY
POTTERY

HER PRN: 128090

NMR NPRN:

NGR: SJ278653 Grid reference taken at centre of site

Period: Modern **Broadclass:** Industrial

Form: Documentary Evidence **Condition:** Not known

Site Status:

	SAM number:	LB number:	grade:
Trysor Description:	CPAT have made a record of a "short-lived" pottery at Trap. The original source is T.W. Pritchard, 2006, The Making of Buckley and District. The pottery was said to have only operated briefly in 1918 and no description of its location has been provided. It may be that it was located within the Trap Brickworks complex and was not a separate concern.		
Rarity:	Common locally		
Distance from solar array:	Unknown		
Group Value:	Associated with the Trap Brickworks		
Evidential Value:	Documentary reference		
Historical Value:	None		
Aesthetic Value:	None		
Communal Value:	None		
Setting:	The location of this pottery has never been identified and it may have simply been part of the Trap Brickworks complex, which no longer exists. The site of the brickworks has been built over and is now an industrial estate. No assessment of setting can be made.		
Significance:	Locally Important		
Any Direct Impact?:	No None		
Any Indirect Impact?:	No None		
Level of Impact on Setting:	None		
Comment on Impact:	The location of this pottery has never been identified and it may have simply been part of the Trap Brick Works complex, which no longer exists. The site of the brickworks has been built over and is now an industrial estate. No impact assessment can be made.		

**Appendix C:
Scheduled Ancient Monuments
within 500m to 5km**

Scheduled Ancient Monument number	Site Name	Site Type	NGR	Distance from proposed solar array	Public Access	Setting	Comment on Impact	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
FL002	Ewloe Castle	Castle	SJ288675					Excluded	Excluded
FL014	The Bailey Hill, Mold	Motte & Bailey	SJ235643					Excluded	Excluded
FL016	Hawarden Castle	Castle	SJ319653	4.05 km to the east	Limit access to the parkland is possible under the National Gardens Scheme.	The castle was originally have been built in the 12th century as a motte and bailey castle on a northeast facing slope to the southwest of the River Dee, overlooking the lower ground along the valley. By the late 13th century the fortifications had been strengthened considerably, with a stone castle constructed on the site of the motte and bailey. A ruined stone keep still stands on the motte. During post-medieval times, the castle was disused but remained standing as a ruinous feature on the Hawarden Castle estate. Hawarden Castle Hall was built some 200 metres downslope to the east-northeast and the castle sat within the large parkland surrounding the mansion. The caste ruins still stand within the parkland, ringed by trees.	Mature trees within Hawarden Castle parkland would block views towards the proposed development from the castle.	None	None
FL030	Trueman's Hill motte	Motte & Bailey	SJ313660	3.4 km to the east-northeast	Visible from adjacent park	This medieval motte castle was probably used in the 12th century. It is situated at about 77 metres above sea level, on sloping ground which falls away to the River Dee, almost 3km to the northeast. Its modern setting has been changed considerably with housing estates almost surrounding the site. The motte is in a poor condition and is found in a small parcel of land, with mature trees growing on the mound itself and around the field boundaries.	Modern housing developments on rising ground to the west would block any views towards the proposed development from this location.	None	None
FL051	Round Barrow at Pentrehobin	Round barrow	SJ247625					Excluded	Excluded
FL078	The 'Lock-Up', Hawarden	Lock-up	SJ317657	3.9 km to the east-northeast	Visible from public road	The lockup stands within a built up environment and is no a minor feature within the urban landscape	Housing and mature trees on rising ground to the west would block any views towards the proposed development from this location.	None	None

FL083	Wat's Dyke: Section from Chester-Holywell Road to Soughton Farm	Linear earthwork	SJ234680					Excluded	Excluded
FL084	Wat's Dyke: Section SE of Clawdd Offa	Linear earthwork	SJ243669					Excluded	Excluded
FL085	Wat's Dyke: Section N & E of New Brighton	Linear earthwork	SJ252657	2.6 km to the west	Visible from public road	This is a series of four short sections of the Early Medieval Wat's Dyke, which underlie the post-medieval field system in the farmed landscape.	The rolling landscape to the west, along with hedgerows and mature trees, block any views between this site and the proposed development. There would be no impact on views of the feature or its setting.	None	None
FL086	Wat's Dyke: Section from Bod Offa to Whitehouse Farm	Linear earthwork	SJ264634					Excluded	Excluded
FL087	Wat's Dyke: Section W of Garreg-Lwyd	Linear earthwork	SJ272625					Excluded	Excluded
FL088	Wat's Dyke: Section NE of Hen-Dy Farm	Linear earthwork	SJ282621					Excluded	Excluded
FL089	Wat's Dyke: Section E and SE of Dyke Farm	Linear earthwork	SJ290615					Excluded	Excluded
FL121	Wat's Dyke: Sections S of Bryn y Bal	Earthwork (unclassified)	SJ258645					Excluded	Excluded
FL126	Tyddyn Castle Mound	Motte	SJ252632					Excluded	Excluded
FL165	Taylor's Pottery	Pottery kiln	SJ269653	1km to the southwest	Visible from public road	A 19th century pottery which included land on both sides of Alltchami Road. Only the area to the south of the road is Scheduled. This area is an open field and some surviving, albeit slight, physical evidence of former buildings have been reported from the site. It worked into the early 20th century.		None	None
FL180	Kelsterton Brewery	Industrial building	SJ277705					Excluded	Excluded
FL181	Industrial Tramway, Near Buckley	Industrial monument	SJ289642					Excluded	Excluded
FL193	Spon Chapel	Chapel	SJ283627					Excluded	Excluded

**Appendix D:
Listed Buildings
within 500m to 5km**

Listed Building number	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Grade	Distance from the Proposed Solar Array	Public Access	Setting	Impact Comment	Level of Indirect Visual Impact	Level of Impact on Setting
12	St Deiniol's Parish Church	331545	365918	II*	3.7 km to the east	Place of worship	Founded in the 14th century, this church has been restored on more than one occasion, including after a serious fire in 1857. It stands in a large churchyard which has been extended northwards and northeastwards. It stands to the northern edge of Hawarden town and has important buildings to either side, the former Rectory to the east and St. Deiniol's Library to the west, the latter founded by W.E. Gladstone.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
13	Ewloe Castle	328819	367523	I					Excluded	Excluded
14	HAWARDEN CASTLE (OLD), HAWARDEN CASTLE ESTATE	331940	365349	I	4.1 km to the east	Limited access to the parkland is possible under the National Gardens Scheme.	The castle was originally have been built in the 12th century as a motte and bailey castle on a northeast facing slope to the southwest of the River Dee, overlooking the lower ground along the valley. By the late 13th century the fortifications had been strengthened considerably, with a stone castle constructed on the site of the motte and bailey. A ruined stone keep still stands on the motte. During post-medieval times, the castle was disused but remained standing as a ruinous feature on the Hawarden Castle estate. Hawarden Castle Hall was built some 200 metres downslope to the east-northeast and the castle sat within the large parkland surrounding the mansion. The castle ruins still stand within the parkland, ringed by trees.	Parkland trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
14882	Pentrehobyn	324965	362425	I					Excluded	Excluded
15	BROADLANE, HAWARDEN CASTLE ESTATE	332234	365469	II					Excluded	Excluded

15014	GATEWAY ADJOINING HAWARDEN NEW CASTLE TO THE E, WITH FLANKING CRENELLATED WALLS, HAWARDEN CASTLE EST	332210	365470	II					Excluded	Excluded
15015	TEA PAVILION, HAWARDEN CASTLE ESTATE	332131	365397	II					Excluded	Excluded
15016	75M. SECTION OF KITCHEN GARDEN WALL TO NW OF NEW CASTLE, HAWARDEN CASTLE ESTATE	332125	365506	II					Excluded	Excluded
15017	NO 1, GARAGE YARD AND GALLERY (FORMER STABLES AND COACH-HOUSE), HAWARDEN CASTLE ESTATE	332139	365603	II					Excluded	Excluded
15018	NO 2, GARAGE YARD AND GALLERY (FORMER STABLES AND COACH-HOUSE), HAWARDEN CASTLE ESTATE	332129	365610	II					Excluded	Excluded
15019	GLYNNE COTTAGE, HAWARDEN CASTLE ESTATE	331807	365526	II	3.9 km to the east	None	This house was built for Henry Glynne, Rector in 1873 at the northern edge of the parkland of Hawarden Castle, but within its own grounds. It was originally called The Cottage. The estate bought it in 1912. It remains in use as a dwelling today.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15020	ENTRANCE GATES AND CHURCHYARD WALLS AT SAINT DEINIOL'S PARISH CHURCH, CHURCH LANE (FAR END)	331522	365885	II	3.65 km to the east	Within parish churchyard	Part of the boundary to St. Deiniol's parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15021	ST DEINIOL'S CHURCH HALL, CHURCH LANE (E SIDE)	331517	365844	II	3.65 km to the east	Visible from public road	Alongside Church Lane, which gives access to St. Deiniol's Parish Church, and just outside the parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15022	WHITE HOUSE (FORMERLY SCHOOL MISTRESSES HOUSE), CHURCH LANE (E SIDE)	331541	365844	II	3.65 km to the east	Visible from public road	This house stands just to the south of St. Deiniol's parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15023	TITHE BARN	331524	365871	II	3.65 km to the east	Visible from public road	Alongside Church Lane, which gives access to St. Deiniol's Parish Church, and just outside the parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None

15024	TITHE BARN COTTAGE, CHURCH LANE (E SIDE)	331541	365864	II	3.65 km to the east	Visible from public road	This cottage stands just outside the southern boundary of St. Deiniol's parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15025	St Deiniol's Library	331451	365919	I	3.6 km to the east	Yes	This large building was founded by W.E. Gladstone in 1890. After his death, the present building was built with money provided by his estate. It stands in its own park, to the west of St. Deiniol's Parish Church.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15026	THE GLADSTONE MONUMENT, GLADSTONE WAY (E SIDE)	331456	365846	II	3.6 km to the east	Visible from public road	This monument stands in the parkland to the south of St. Deiniol's Library	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15027	NO, 21 (MASONIC HALL), GLADSTONE WAY (W SIDE)	331398	366029	II	3.55 km	Visible from public road	This hall was built in 1834 as a National School on the Queensferry Road to the north of Hawarden and just to the northwest of the parish church. It was converted to Masonic Hall in 1913 and remains in use.	Buildings and trees on rising ground to the west-southwest would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15028	ENTRANCE GATE TO HAWARDEN CASTLE, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331596	365739	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from road	Entrance gates to northwest corner of Hawarden Park.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15029	CURTAIN WALLS AND PRECINCT WALLS TO HAWARDEN CASTLE, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331580	365743	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from road	This wall defines part of the boundary of Hawarden Park	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15030	GATE LODGE, CLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331608	365737	II	3.75 km to the east	Visible from road	A gate lodge at the northwestern side of Hawarden Park	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15031	NO 4, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331617	365747	II	3.75 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15032	NO 6, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331621	365745	II	3.75 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15033	NO 8, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331626	365743	II	3.75 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None

15034	NO 10, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331630	365741	II	3.75 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15035	NO 12, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331634	365739	II	3.75 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15036	NO 14, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331638	365737	II	3.75 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15037	NO 16, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331642	365735	II	3.75 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15038	NO 18, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331645	365733	II	3.75 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15039	NO 20, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331650	365732	II	3.8 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15040	NO 22, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331654	365730	II	3.8 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15041	NO 24, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331658	365729	II	3.8 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None

15042	NO 26, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331662	365728	II	3.8 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15043	NO 28, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331666	365726	II	3.8 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15044	NO 30, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331670	365724	II	3.8 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15045	NO, 32 GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331674	365722	II	3.8 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house and shop at the eastern end of a terraced row, built in sandstone, at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15046	NO 42, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331715	365705	II	3.85 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house in a terraced, red-brick row built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15047	NO 44, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331720	365703	II	3.85 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house in a terraced, red-brick row built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15048	NO 46, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331723	365702	II	3.85 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house in a terraced, red-brick row built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15049	NO 48, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331728	365700	II	3.85 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house in a terraced, red-brick row built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15050	NO 50, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331732	365698	II	3.85 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house in a terraced, red-brick row built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None

15051	NO 52, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331736	365696	II	3.85 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house in a terraced, red-brick row built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15052	NO 54, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331740	365695	II	3.85 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house in a terraced, red-brick row built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.		None	None
15053	NO 56, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331744	365693	II	3.85 km to the east	Visible from public road	A house in a terraced, red-brick row built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the 19th century.		None	None
15054	NO 58, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331753	365687	II	3.85 km to the east	Visible from public road	A pair of stone and brick houses built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village by the early 19th century. Their core may be pre-19th century in date. The houses have been merged to form a single house, which is still in occupation.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15055	NO 60, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331767	365676	II	3.9 km to the east	Visible from public road	A stone-built house built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the early 19th century. It is still in use as a dwelling.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15056	NO 62, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331805	365640	II	3.9 km to the east	Visible from public road	A pair of red-brick cottages built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village in the early 19th century. The cottages have been merged to form a single house which is still in occupation.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15057	RETAINING WALL TO STREET, GLYNNE WAY	331811	365644	II	3.95 km to the east	Visible from public road	A stone retaining wall built at the southern side of the main road through Hawarden village.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15058	WYNT LODGE, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	331910	365583	II					Excluded	Excluded
15059	N ENTRANCE GATEPIERS AND SCREEN WALLS TO HAWARDEN CASTLE, GLYNNE WAY (S SIDE)	332170	365656	II					Excluded	Excluded
15060	NO 3, (THE GLYNNE ARMS PH), GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331595	365780	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None

15061	1. REAR COURTYARD RANGES AT GLYNNE ARMS, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331611	365794	II					Excluded	Excluded
15062	2. REAR COURTYARD RANGES AT GLYNNE ARMS, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331625	365792	II					Excluded	Excluded
15063	FORMER SHAMBLES, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331614	365767	II	3.75 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15064	NO 15, (FORMER POLICE STATION), GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331663	365749	II					Excluded	Excluded
15065	NO 15, (FORMER TOWN HALL), GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331671	365744	II					Excluded	Excluded
15066	BASE OF FORMER VILLAGE PUMP, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331743	365711	II	3.85 km to the east	Visible from public road	This village pump was located at the northern side of the main road through Hawarden. It is probably of mid-19th century date and remained in use until 1886. Only the base of the pump survives.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15067	NO 29A, (ELMS COTTAGE), GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331771	365698	II	3.9 km to the east	Visible from public road	This building was built in the early-19th century at the northern side of the main road through Hawarden. It remains occupied as a dwelling.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15068	ATTACHED BOUNDARY WALL TO EAST OF NO 29, THE ELMS	331784	365683	II	3.9 km to the east	Visible from public road	The garden boundary wall of the mid-18th century cottage at the northern side of the main road through Hawarden.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15069	THE HAWARDEN GYMNASIUM, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331809	365662	II	3.95 km to the east	Visible from public road	This building was built in 1891 at the northern side of the main road through Hawarden and opened by W.E.Gladstone and designed by the architect T.M. Lockwood of Chester. It remains intact today.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15070	THE HAWARDEN INSTITUTE, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331821	365655	II	3.95 km to the east	Visible from public road	This building was built in 1893 at the northern side of the main road through Hawarden and opened by W.E.Gladstone. It replaced an earlier institute which was also founded by Gladstone in 1854. It remains intact today.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15071	NO 31, THE REAR OF HAWARDEN INSTITUTE, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331834	365661	II					Excluded	Excluded

15072	NO 33, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331839	365643	II					Excluded	Excluded
15073	NO 35, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331843	365641	II					Excluded	Excluded
15074	NO 37, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331849	365639	II					Excluded	Excluded
15075	NO 39, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331857	365635	II					Excluded	Excluded
15076	NO 41, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331864	365630	II					Excluded	Excluded
15077	NO 43, GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331869	365626	II					Excluded	Excluded
15078	DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL RANGE TO THE NE OF KEARSLEY FARM, GROOMSDALE LANE (N SIDE)	330614	365941	II					Excluded	Excluded
15079	GLADSTONE MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, THE HIGHWAY (S SIDE)	331574	365769	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15080	LLOYDS BANK	331553	365770	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15081	ATTACHED FORMER BANK MANAGER'S HOUSE TO LLOYDS BANK, THE HIGHWAY (S SIDE)	331544	365764	II	3.65 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15082	TH FOX AND GRAPES PH, THE HIGHWAY (S SIDE)	331516	365777	II	3.65 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15083	RANGE TO REAR OF THE FOX AND GRAPES PH	331510	365757	II	3.65 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15084	FORMER ESTATE GRANARY, THE HIGHWAY (S SIDE)	331500	365740	II	3.65 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15085	NO 24, THE HIGHWAY (S SIDE)	331449	365788	II	3.6 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None

15086	NO 112, (STAFFORD HOUSE), THE HIGHWAY (S SIDE)	330902	365989	II	3.05 km to the east-northeast	Visible from public road	This early 19th century house was built alongside the road to Ewloe, in open countryside to the west of Hawarden. During the 20th century Hawarden has expanded westwards and the house now lies within an area developed for housing.	Buildings and trees to the west-southwest would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15087	DETACHED COACH HOUSE TO SW OF NO 112, STAFFORD HOUSE	330879	365978	II	3.05 km to the east-northeast	Visible from public road	This early 19th century coachhouse stands in the garden to the rear of Stafford House.	Buildings and trees to the west-southwest would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15088	HAWARDEN HIGH SCHOOL, ORIGINAL, CENTRAL BLOCK WITH CONTEMPORARY WINGS AND INCLUDING 1905 ADDITIONS,	330514	366195	II	2.7 km to the east-northeast	Visible from public road	This school was first built in 1898 in open countryside to the west of Ewloe, alongside the road to Hawarden. The settlement of Ewloe has extended eastwards in the 20th century and the school now stands at the edge of the town.	Buildings and trees to the west-southwest would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15089	FORMER HEAD MASTER'S HOUSE AT HAWARDEN HIGH SCHOOL, THE HIGHWAY (S SIDE)	330474	366247	II	2.7 km to the east-northeast	Visible from public road	This house was built in association with Hawarden High School in 1898.	Buildings and trees to the west-southwest would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15090	NO 1, THE POST OFFICE, THE HIGHWAY (N SIDE)	331562	365793	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15091	NO 11, (SURGERY HOUSE), THE HIGHWAY (N SIDE)	331526	365797	II	3.65 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15092	NO 17, THE HIGHWAY (N SIDE)	331502	365805	II	3.65 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15093	THE VILLAGE PUMP, THE HIGHWAY (N SIDE)	331482	365810	II	3.6 km to the east	Visible from public road	Situated at the southern edge of the parkland surrounding St. Deiniol's Library. It was moved here from its original position 30 metres to the west, now occupied by the War Memorial.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15094	THE WAR MEMORIAL, THE HIGHWAY (N SIDE)	331453	365809	II	3.6 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a public open space	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15095	NO 3, RECTORY LANE (E SIDE)	331579	365817	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	One in a row of terraced cottages along the east side of Rectory Lane, just outside the southern boundary of St. Deiniol's parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None

15096	NO 4, RECTORY LANE (E SIDE)	331579	365824	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	One in a row of terraced cottages along the east side of Rectory Lane, just outside the southern boundary of St. Deiniol's parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15097	NO 5, RECTORY LANE, (E SIDE)	331579	365832	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	One in a row of terraced cottages along the east side of Rectory Lane, just outside the southern boundary of St. Deiniol's parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15098	NO 1, RECTORY LANE (W SIDE)	331561	365844	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	One in a row of terraced cottages along Rectory Lane, just outside the southern boundary of St. Deiniol's parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15099	NO 2, RECTORY LANE (W SIDE)	331561	365849	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	One in a row of terraced cottages along Rectory Lane, just outside the southern boundary of St. Deiniol's parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15100	NO 7, RECTORY LANE (W SIDE)	331561	365854	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	One in a row of terraced cottages along Rectory Lane, just outside the southern boundary of St. Deiniol's parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15101	NO 8, RECTORY LANE (W SIDE)	331561	365861	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	One in a row of terraced cottages along Rectory Lane, just outside the southern boundary of St. Deiniol's parish churchyard.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15102	HAWARDEN HAYES, STATION ROAD (FAR END)	331135	365512	II					Excluded	Excluded
15103	AEDICULAR GATEWAY AT ASTON HALL, LOWER ASTON HALL LANE (N SIDE), ASTON	330900	367027	II					Excluded	Excluded
15104	WHITE COTTAGE, DRURY LANE (N SIDE)	330166	364303	II					Excluded	Excluded
15105	MAIN HOUSE AT CASTLE HILL FARM, EWLOE	329113	367363	II	2.15 km to the northeast	None	The dwelling which formed the early 19th century Fox's Brewery, known as Castle Hill Brewery by the late 19th century. It is now part of a working farm.	Buildings and trees to the south would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15106	LOW ATTACHED EXTENSIONS TO SW OF HILL FARM	329101	367357	II	2.1 km to the northeast	None	An outbuilding which formed the early 19th century Fox's Brewery, known as Castle Hill Brewery by the late 19th century. It is now part of a working farm.	Buildings and trees to the south would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None

15107	GRANARY AT CASTLE HILL FARM, EWLOE	329118	367382	II	2.15 km to the northeast	None	An outbuilding which formed the early 19th century Fox's Brewery, known as Castle Hill Brewery by the late 19th century. It is now part of a working farm.	Buildings and trees to the south would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15108	FORMER BREWERY AT CASTLE HILL FARM, EWLOE	329098	367383	II	2.15 km to the northeast	None	A building which formed the early 19th century Fox's Brewery, known as Castle Hill Brewery by the late 19th century. It is now part of a working farm.	Buildings and trees to the south would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15109	ADJACENT MALTING TOWER AT CASTLE HILL FARM, EWLOE	329085	367377	II	2.15 km to the northeast	None	A building which formed the early 19th century Fox's Brewery, known as Castle Hill Brewery by the late 19th century. It is now part of a working farm.	Buildings and trees to the south would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15110	FORMER STABLE BLOCK AT CASTLE HILL FARM, EWLOE	329084	367361	II	2.1 km to the northeast	None	An outbuilding which formed the early 19th century Fox's Brewery, known as Castle Hill Brewery by the late 19th century. It is now part of a working farm.	Buildings and trees to the south would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
15111	BRICK-HOUSE FARMHOUSE, BENNETT'S LANE (N SIDE)	331191	366445	II					Excluded	Excluded
15112	ATTACHED STABLE RANGE TO BRICK-HOUSE, BENNETT'S LANE (N SIDE)	331200	366451	II					Excluded	Excluded
15247	PENTREHOBYN LODGE, PENTREHOBYN	324683	362637	II					Excluded	Excluded
15381	REGISTRY OFFICE (ICE HOUSE TO EAST), RECTORY LANE (E SIDE)	331682	365920	II					Excluded	Excluded
16	FOOT BRIDGE TO OLD CASTLE, HAWARDEN CASTLE ESTATE	332016	365399	II					Excluded	Excluded
17657	Llettau at Pentrehobyn	325001	362423	I					Excluded	Excluded
18045	The Old School	324215	368348	II					Excluded	Excluded
18470	St John the Baptist's Church	330499	362812	II*					Excluded	Excluded
18471	Old Parsonage	330483	362891	II					Excluded	Excluded
18721	Stables and Coach House at Plas Isaf including attached walled garden	325916	362523	II					Excluded	Excluded
18722	Llong Bridge	326185	362376	II					Excluded	Excluded
18754	Emmanuel Church	327351	363964	II	1.75 km to the south-southwest	Place of worship	This church stands in an urban setting, within a large churchyard	Buildings to the north-northeast would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None

18755	St Matthew's Church	328396	364695	II*	1.05 km to the north-northwest	Place of worship	This church was built in 1821 as a chapel of ease to serve the growing industrial community of the district. It became a parish church for Buckley in 1874. It was built in an area which was already experiencing some industrialisation but was characterised by scattered settlement. During the late 19th century increased industrialisation saw the settlement of Buckley begin to expand and during the 20th century extensive new housing estates appeared. The church now stands in a large churchyard in a residential area.	The proposed solar array is intervisible with the parish church. The solar array is not likely to be visible from ground level from within the churchyard to the northern side of the parish church, however, as houses to the northern side of the church would block the view.. It would also not impact on key views of the church. The most important view is from the south and the solar array would not be visible in that view. It is probable that the solar array would be visible from the church tower, but this is not generally accessible.	Very Low	None
18756	Lych Gate to St Matthew's Church	328390	364662	II	1.1 km to the north-northwest	Visible from public road	In parish churchyard	Buildings and trees to the north-northwest would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
18757	The Tivoli	328149	363913	II	1.7 km to the south	Visible from public road	In a built up area	Buildings to the north would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
19	COUNTY RECORD OFFICE (FORMER RECTORY)	331591	365893	II					Excluded	Excluded
19108	Bridge over River Terrig near White Gates Cottage	325111	361667	II					Excluded	Excluded
19109	Inner Boundary Wall at Pentrehobyn including attached gate piers on main drive	324925	362390	II					Excluded	Excluded
19110	Barn to NE of Pentrehobyn	325005	362453	II					Excluded	Excluded
19111	Stables and attached Walled Garden to NE of Pentrehobyn	325020	362477	II					Excluded	Excluded
19113	Christ Church	327243	361145	II					Excluded	Excluded
19185	Plymouth House and adjoining Coach-house	324489	368368	II*					Excluded	Excluded
2	Plas Bellin	326364	369400	II	4.05 km to the north-northwest	None	Plas Bellin stands in a secluded, countryside location, with woodland on three sides and associated outbuildings to the northeastern side.	Views towards the proposed solar array are blocked by woodland to the south of the house and also the village of Northop Hall, which stands on slightly higher ground.	None	None
20	KENTIGERN, RECTORY LANE (W SIDE)	331561	365805	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None

20115	Church of the Holy Spirit	330009	367109	II					Excluded	Excluded
20519	Lislea House	324672	368424	II					Excluded	Excluded
21	THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, CROSS TREE LANE (E SIDE)	331746	365719	II*	3.85 km to the east	Visible from public road	This small building is a lock-up of mid-18th century date, said to have been designed by the architect Joseph Turner, who lived nearby. It was built at the junction of Crosstree Lane and the main road (Glynne Way) through Hawarden.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
21365	ENGLISH METHODIST CHURCH, THE HIGHWAY (N SIDE)	331201	365926	II					Excluded	Excluded
21366	Gatepiers at former St John's Lodge, Hawarden Estate	331437	364925	II	3.65 km to the east			Parkland trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
21617	Former Stables at Lislea House	324649	368446	II					Excluded	Excluded
22	NO 29, (THE ELMS), GLYNNE WAY (N SIDE)	331777	365692	II	3.9 km to the east	Visible from public road	This building was built in the mid-18th century at the northern side of the main road through Hawarden, probably by the architect Joseph Turner, who lived here until the mid-1770s. It remains occupied as a dwelling.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
23	ASTON HALL	330919	367029	II*					Excluded	Excluded
24440	Grammar School	324666	368518	II*					Excluded	Excluded
25678	Entrance Piers, Gates and Boundary Wall to Church of St Eurgain and St Peter	324613	368457	II					Excluded	Excluded
25679	Boundary Wall to N of Lislea House	324668	368452	II					Excluded	Excluded
25680	Milestone	324576	368390	II					Excluded	Excluded
25681	Llwyn Offa Farmhouse	325768	365974	II	2.1 km to the west-northwest	None	A minor-gentry farmhouse in open countryside, built in the mid-19th century.	Due to the rolling nature of the landscape, trees and woodlands on rising ground to the east would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
25682	Greenbank Farm Farmhouse	326269	366883	II	2 km to the northwest	A public footpath passes the house	Dwelling on a working farm. The house is of late 19th century date.	Farm buildings and trees to the southeast would block views towards the proposed development.	None	None
25683	Farm Building at Greenbank Farm	326235	366900	II	2.05 km to the northwest	A public footpath passes this building	An outbuilding on a working farm. The building is of late 19th century date.	Farm buildings to the southeast would block views towards the proposed development.	None	None
25684	Well Head at Soughton Hall	324828	367333	II					Excluded	Excluded
25685	Westminster House	324387	368382	II					Excluded	Excluded

25686	Stable and Coach-house at Westminster House	324375	368381	II					Excluded	Excluded
25687	Northop Social Club, Grosvenor House	324409	368387	II					Excluded	Excluded
25688	Glyndwr House	324447	368392	II					Excluded	Excluded
25689	Old Court House	324637	368441	II					Excluded	Excluded
25690	The Edith Bankes Memorial Institute	324536	368426	II					Excluded	Excluded
25691	Mynachlog	323480	367961	II					Excluded	Excluded
25692	Lower Soughton Hall	324789	367969	II	3.85 km to the northwest	None	This building, which has Elizabethan origins, was rebuilt in 1865 and is located within the registered Park and Garden of Lower Soughton Hall.	The rolling landscape, intervening woodlands and parkland trees would block any view towards the proposed solar array.	None	None
25693	Westminster Buildings	324396	368384	II					Excluded	Excluded
25694	Old Police Station	324629	368442	II					Excluded	Excluded
25695	Bath-house at Lower Soughton Hall	324818	367924	II	3.8 km to the northwest	None	This building, thought to be of probable early to mid-19th century is located within the registered Park and Garden of Lower Soughton Hall.	The rolling landscape, intervening woodlands and parkland trees would block any view towards the proposed solar array.	None	None
26	SQUIRE'S THATCH (FORMERLY LISTED AS THATCHED COTTAGES, PENTROBIN), A550:NEW ROAD, (W SIDE)	330889	364355	II					Excluded	Excluded
26175	Bryn Tudor	323589	365993	II					Excluded	Excluded
26176	Ty Draw	323306	365207	II					Excluded	Excluded
26177	Islwyn	323368	365342	II					Excluded	Excluded
26178		322989	365257	II					Excluded	Excluded
26179		322984	365260	II					Excluded	Excluded
26180		322980	365263	II					Excluded	Excluded
26181		322975	365267	II					Excluded	Excluded
26182		322971	365269	II					Excluded	Excluded
26183	Tan yr Allt	322933	365313	II					Excluded	Excluded
26219	Stable at Bryn Tudor	323579	365987	II					Excluded	Excluded
26793	Bromfield House	324076	363219	II					Excluded	Excluded
285	White Gates, Screens and Piers NW of Leeswood Hall	325015	361538	I					Excluded	Excluded
3	SAINT DEINIOL'S ASH	331704	366275	I					Excluded	Excluded
303	Argoed Hall	325419	364433	II					Excluded	Excluded
304	Bryn Farmhouse	325742	364804	II					Excluded	Excluded
306	Plas Isaf	325915	362550	II					Excluded	Excluded
307	Plas Major including attached barn	326684	362687	II					Excluded	Excluded
321	Church of St Eurgain and St Peter	324637	368486	I					Excluded	Excluded
322	Highfield Hall	325949	368172	II					Excluded	Excluded
323	Northop Hall Farm (Llaneurgain)	326802	368436	II*					Excluded	Excluded

357	TRE BEIRDD, ALUN SCHOOL ROAD	323701	362979	II					Excluded	Excluded
358	NEW SAVOY RESTAURANT (FORMERLY 1-7 PRICE'S' ROW TO THE REAR OF SAVOY RESTAURANT)	323856	363977	II					Excluded	Excluded
359	FORMER SMITHY,CHESTER STREET	323867	363994	II					Excluded	Excluded
360	OLD COUNTY HALL,CHESTER STREET	323914	364035	II					Excluded	Excluded
361	PENDREF,WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL,DENBIGH ROAD	323540	364230	II					Excluded	Excluded
362	EARL BUILDINGS,INCLUDING TOWN & COUNTRY AND C.WILCOX) EARL ROAD	323702	363992	II					Excluded	Excluded
363	TERRITORIAL FORCE ASSOCIATION,EARL ROAD	323688	363982	II					Excluded	Excluded
364	TOWN HALL,EARL ROAD	323676	363970	II					Excluded	Excluded
365	PEDESTAL & BRONZE STATUE OF DANIEL OWEN, EARL ROAD	323668	363939	II					Excluded	Excluded
366	CAMBRIAN HOUSE,EARL ROAD	323694	364012	II					Excluded	Excluded
367	EARL CHAMBERS (CHESTER CHRONICLE BUILDING) EARL ROAD	323675	363998	II					Excluded	Excluded
368	BBC RADIO CLWYD	323761	363670	II					Excluded	Excluded
369	SERIES OF 10 CARVED STONE HEADS SET INTO GARDEN WALL AT TAN-Y-COED,GWERNAFFIELD ROAD	323452	364256	II					Excluded	Excluded
371	FORMER MARKET HALL & ASSEMBLY ROOMS,HIGH STREET	323768	363895	II					Excluded	Excluded
372	NO.24 HIGH STREET	323729	363985	II					Excluded	Excluded
373	NO.30 HIGH STREET (THOMSONS WINES & SPIRITS)	323712	364025	II					Excluded	Excluded
374	NO.32 HIGH STREET (H.I.JONES,CHEMIST)	323709	364030	II					Excluded	Excluded
375	NO.34 HIGH STREET (INTERNATIONAL FURNISHING)	323705	364035	II					Excluded	Excluded
376		323698	364043	II					Excluded	Excluded
377	DOLPHIN HOTEL(SOUTH PART ONLY) HIGH STREET	323621	364157	II					Excluded	Excluded
378	NO.102 HIGH STREET (CREST HOUSE)	323586	364195	II					Excluded	Excluded

379	NO.104 HIGH STREET (WILDING CIVIL ENGINEERING LTD. AND POWELL PUBLIC RELATIONS)	323582	364198	II					Excluded	Excluded
380	NO.106 HIGH STREET	323578	364200	II					Excluded	Excluded
381	NO.108 HIGH STREET	323573	364199	II					Excluded	Excluded
382	NO.110 HIGH STREET	323568	364200	II					Excluded	Excluded
383	PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY	323694	364165	I					Excluded	Excluded
384	CHURCHYARD OF ST.MARY'S PARISH CHURCH,HIGH ST.	323660	364168	II					Excluded	Excluded
385	NO.95 HIGH STREET (KEENE & KELLY SOLICITORS, ALLWOOD,BAIRD & CO.,LEEDS PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY)	323591	364218	II					Excluded	Excluded
386	NO.8 KING STREET	323775	364049	II					Excluded	Excluded
387	NO.8A KING STREET	323780	364052	II					Excluded	Excluded
388	CHURCH HALL,KING STREET	323821	364113	II					Excluded	Excluded
389	SUNNY BANK,KING STREET	323865	364139	II					Excluded	Excluded
390	MAES Y VAYNOR,KING STREET	323871	364144	II					Excluded	Excluded
391	BETHESDA WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL AND SCHOOLROOM,NEW STREET	323679	363780	II*					Excluded	Excluded
392	GATES,GATEPIERS,RAILIN GS,PIERS & DWARF WALLS AROUND THE PERIMETER OF BETHESDA WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHA	323666	363801	II					Excluded	Excluded
393	UNITED REFORMED CHURCH,TYDDYN STREET	323984	363912	II					Excluded	Excluded
397	NOS. 1 & 1A WREXHAM STREET (VAUGHAN DAVIES)	323781	363876	II					Excluded	Excluded
398	NO.3 WREXHAM STREET (JONES & SON)	323784	363864	II					Excluded	Excluded
399	NO.47 WREXHAM STREET	323819	363746	II					Excluded	Excluded
4	HAWARDEN CASTLE (NEW), HAWARDEN CASTLE ESTATE	332186	365440	I					Excluded	Excluded
400	NO.49 WREXHAM STREET	323821	363743	II					Excluded	Excluded
401	NO.51 WREXHAM STREET	323823	363739	II					Excluded	Excluded
402	NO.53 WREXHAM STREET	323824	363737	II					Excluded	Excluded
403	NO.55 WREXHAM STREET	323825	363735	II					Excluded	Excluded

404	BRITANNIA INN P.H. WREXHAM STREET	323826	363730	II					Excluded	Excluded
405	BROADWAY,A5119 (W.SIDE)	324346	365190	II					Excluded	Excluded
406	BRYN-YR-HAUL,A494 (NW.SIDE)	324480	365074	II					Excluded	Excluded
407	LLWYNEGRIN,COUNTY CIVIC CENTRE,A494 (W.SIDE)	324137	365104	II					Excluded	Excluded
408	LODGE TO LLWYNEGRIN	324225	364917	II					Excluded	Excluded
409	TYDDYN UCHAF FARMHOUSE,A5119 (W.SIDE)	323836	365673	II					Excluded	Excluded
547	Soughton Hall	324819	367354	II*					Excluded	Excluded
548	Garden Walls, Corner Turrets, Gates and Gate Piers at Soughton Hall	324838	367314	II*					Excluded	Excluded
549	Stable Block at Soughton Hall	324802	367261	II*					Excluded	Excluded
55	Top y Fron Hall	327344	369845	II*					Excluded	Excluded
550	Coach-house Range at Soughton Hall	324783	367268	II*					Excluded	Excluded
551	Game Larder to W of Soughton Hall	324760	367360	II					Excluded	Excluded
552	Bridge over River Terrig at former N Driveway to Leeswood Hall	325453	361964	II					Excluded	Excluded
554	Farm Building at Llwyn Offa Farm	325702	365989	II	2.2 km to the west- northwest	None	A farm building in open countryside	Llwyn Offa farmhouse stands in line of sight between this outbuilding and the proposed development. No view would be possible from here.	None	None
555	Pen-yr-Allt Farmhouse and attached byre	328050	361555	II					Excluded	Excluded
567	Leeswood Hall	325256	361372	II*					Excluded	Excluded
569	Walled Garden including Stone Piers, Cottage and Vine House E of Leeswood Hall	325294	361378	II					Excluded	Excluded
571	Ice House to NW of Leeswood Hall	325102	361542	II					Excluded	Excluded
573	Pair of Lodges flanking N driveway to Leeswood Hall	325442	362029	II*					Excluded	Excluded
574	BLACK GATES AND SCREENS AT ENTRANCE TO THE TOWER (FORMERLY LISTED TOGETHER WITH LEESWOOD HALL AND NO	324247	362206	II*					Excluded	Excluded
575	Former Maltings at Swndwr Farm	325187	368574	II					Excluded	Excluded
576	PEN-Y-BONT FARMHOUSE	324772	363680	II					Excluded	Excluded

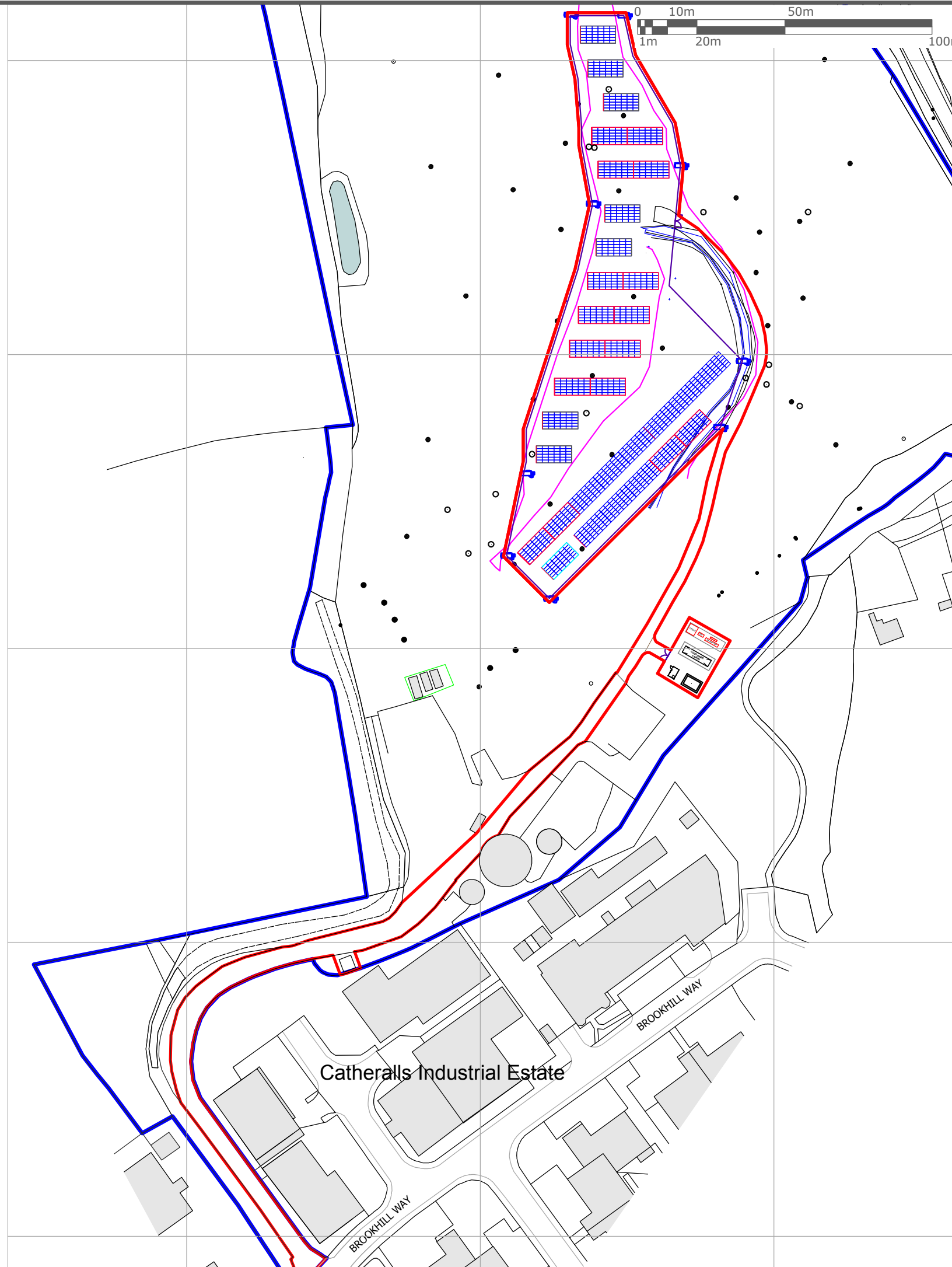
58	Hawkesbury Hall	327850	364467	II	1.15 km to the south	Visible from adjacent park	Within an area of open parks and school playing fields	Buildings and trees to the north would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
589	Lower Lodge to Soughton Hall	324368	367998	II					Excluded	Excluded
592	Parkgate Farm Farmhouse and attached Shippon	324416	368252	II*					Excluded	Excluded
60	Church of St Ethelwold	330998	368561	II					Excluded	Excluded
61	TELEPHONE CALL-BOX ON THE CORNER WITH RECTORY LANE, THE HIGHWAY (N SIDE)	331566	365788	II	3.7 km to the east	Visible from public road	In a built up area.	Buildings and trees to the west would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None
84396	Churchyard boundary wall, Church of St Ethelwold	330979	368579	II					Excluded	Excluded
84397	Forecourt walls, gates and railings, Shotton Infants School	330527	368834	II					Excluded	Excluded
84398	Former Police Station, including forecourt wall, gates & railings	330607	368992	II					Excluded	Excluded
84399	Hawarden Bridge (also listed in Sealand rec no)	331055	369339	II	4.9 km to the northeast	Visible from public road	A railway bridge across the River Dee	Trees on rising ground to the southwest would block any views towards the proposed development	None	None
84400	Shotton Infants School	330539	368844	II					Excluded	Excluded
84401	The Clwyd PH	330618	368919	II					Excluded	Excluded
84402	The Vicarage	331023	368528	II					Excluded	Excluded
84434	Queensferry War Memorial Institute	331607	368131	II					Excluded	Excluded
85250	Hawarden Bridge (also listed in Shotton rec no 84399)	331100	369409	II	4.95 km to the northeast	Visible from public road	A railway bridge across the River Dee	Trees on rising ground to the southwest would block any views towards the proposed development	None	None
85253	Cheshire Farm	326735	370046	II					Excluded	Excluded
85254	Church of St Mark	329078	369885	II					Excluded	Excluded
85255	Dock Basin	329401	369896	II					Excluded	Excluded
85256	Farm Buildings at Cheshire Farm	326739	370073	II					Excluded	Excluded
85257	Former Barn, Old Quay House Inn	329337	369879	II					Excluded	Excluded
85258	Former Stable Block & attached boundary walls	329035	369859	II					Excluded	Excluded
85259	Kitchen Garden Walls at Top y Fron Hall	327351	369829	II					Excluded	Excluded
85260	Lychgate at Church of St Mark	329071	369907	II					Excluded	Excluded
85261	Multi-purpose Farm Building, Top y Fron Farm	327298	369891	II					Excluded	Excluded

85262	Old Quay House Inn	329341	369894	II					Excluded	Excluded
85263	Outbuilding including former stables, Top y Fron Hall	327323	369845	II					Excluded	Excluded
85264	The Ship Public House	329562	369609	II					Excluded	Excluded
85265	The Vicarage	329052	369850	II					Excluded	Excluded
85266	War Memorial	330322	369072	II					Excluded	Excluded
85267	Well at Top y Fron	327304	369852	II					Excluded	Excluded
87545	L-plan farm range at Mynachlog	323463	367987	II					Excluded	Excluded
87546	Detached farm-building to NE of yard at Mynachlog	323494	367993	II					Excluded	Excluded
87600	90 High Street	323612	364173	II					Excluded	Excluded
87599	Buckley Town Council Offices and Library	327784	364024	II	1.6 km to the south	Visible from road, some public access	In a built up area	Buildings to the north would block any views towards the proposed development.	None	None


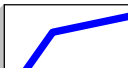
**Appendix E:
Registered Parks and Gardens
within 500m to 5km**

Appendix F: Plan from Client

Typical solar array



notes:

-  Site Boundary
-  Land owned by Flintshire CC



lingard styles

rev	date	description
-	-	-
-	-	-

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client / project:
**Flintshire County Council
 Solar Array - Brookhill Site**

title: **Fig 2
 Proposed Development**

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