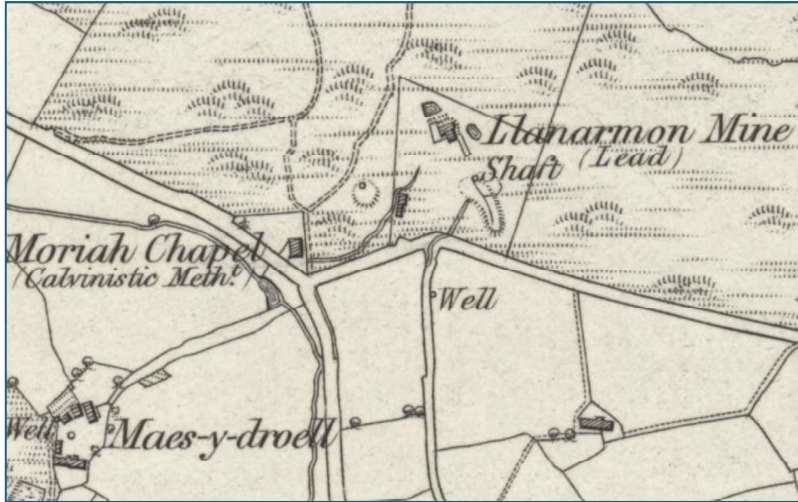




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Maes y Droell Quarry



Cultural Heritage Assessment July 2026

Email: andyjosephs@hotmail.com - Telephone 07990 571908

43 Middle Green, Higham, IP28 6NY

Andrew Josephs Associates Ltd.

Registered Office, Fulford House, Newbold Terrace, Leamington Spa, England, CV32 4EA. Registration no. 13428825

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Cover OS 1872

1. Scope of Assessment

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT

This report, commissioned by Stephenson Hallyday Ltd, presents the findings of an assessment of a mineral extraction development of high-grade silica sand and fine clay at Maes y Droell Quarry (**Figure 1**).

The Site is located approximately 6.5km south of Mold within Llanarmon-yn-Ial Community Civil Parish or Community in Denbighshire. The Site is centred at approximately SJ 21686 56873.

The site comprises two areas- a northern area of approximately 8.04 hectares and roughly square in shape and a southern area of approximately 13.96 hectares including previously worked areas, tips (to be reworked with modern techniques) and meadowland in the north east corner that will be left for NBB.

The planning history is addressed in the planning application documents and not discussed here. The full set of drawings of the proposed scheme is submitted with the Planning Application. **Figures 2 and 3** show the proposed quarry development and restoration.



Figure 1 Location Plan

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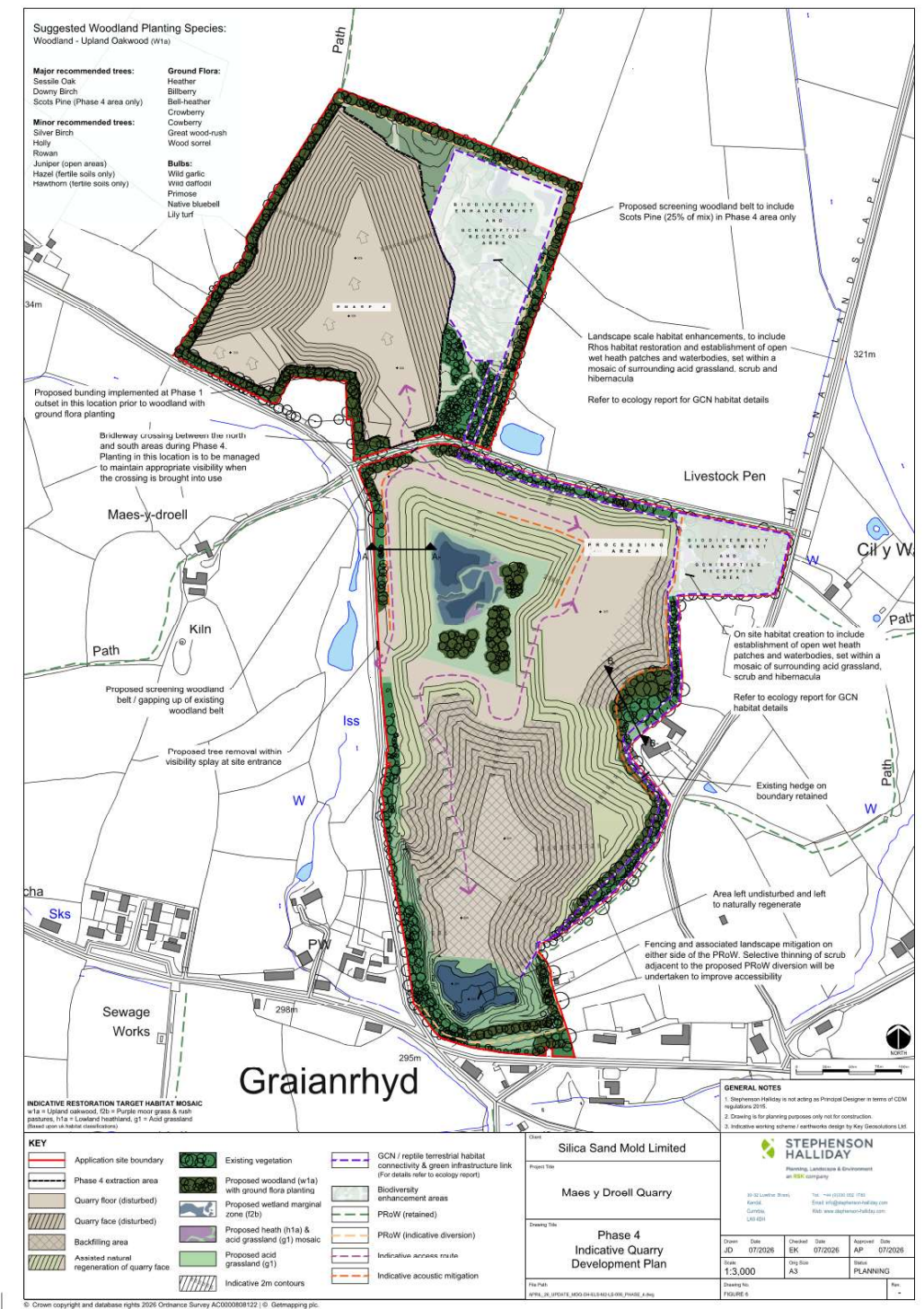


Figure 2 Indicative Quarry Development Plan

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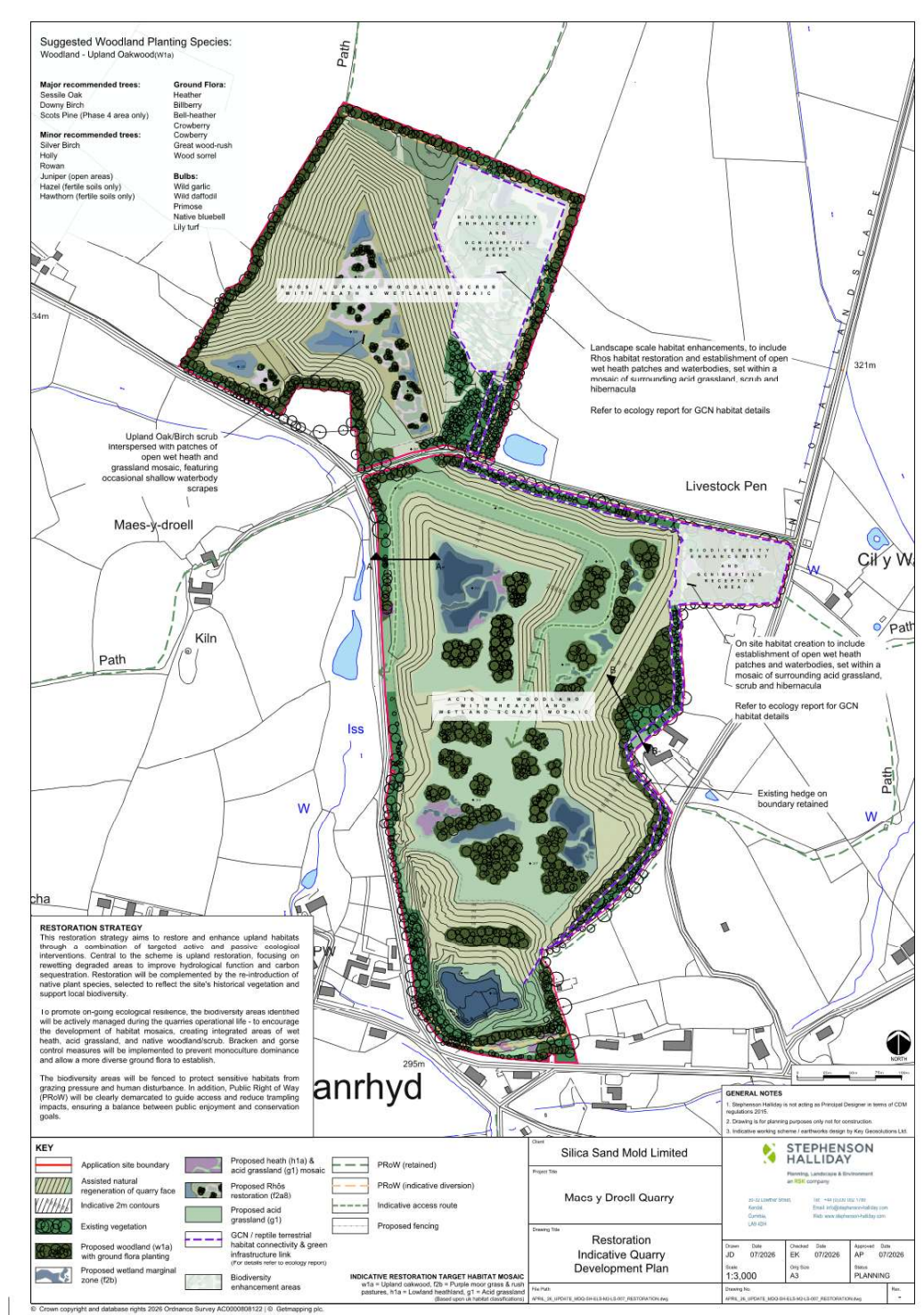


Figure 3 The proposed restoration

1.2 SCOPE

Cultural heritage is represented by a wide range of assets and features that result from past human use of the landscape. These include historic structures, many still in use, above ground and buried archaeological monuments and remains of all periods, artefacts of anthropological origin and evidence that can help reconstruct past human environments. In its broadest form cultural heritage is represented by the landscape and townscape itself.

The assessment considers both direct and indirect effects upon archaeology. Indirect effects can occur as a result of changes to the setting of a landscape or asset, whether permanent or temporary. This is particularly relevant to designated cultural heritage assets, such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Landscapes.

1.3 DESK-BASED RESEARCH

In order to assess the effects of the potential scheme, cultural heritage information within and up to 1km from the Site was examined. This was based upon topographical modelling and was considered an appropriate distance within which to assess archaeological potential and the effects upon designated heritage assets.

A variety of sources were consulted including the Heneb Historic Environment Record, Cadw's database for the locations of designated sites, Coflein (the online catalogue of archaeology, buildings, industrial and maritime heritage in Wales), reports of previous archaeological investigations, maps and readily available local history materials.

A site visit was carried out in October 2025.

All work has been undertaken in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard & Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment. 2014, revised 2021.*

1.4 LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The surveys and baseline information were based on a snapshot in time and the information, including that obtained through secondary sources, is assumed correct at that time.

1.5 RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

1.5.1 National legislation

The importance of cultural heritage is clearly recognised at a national level. Certain assets that are deemed to be of particular importance are given legal protection through the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* and (Scheduled Monuments), the *Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* and *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016* (Scheduled Monuments, historic parks and gardens, Listed Buildings, historic place names, historic environment records and the Advisory Panel for the Welsh Historic Environment).

Planning Policy Wales sets out the Welsh Governments' land-use planning policies (2024, edition 12). It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes, Welsh Government Circulars, policy clarification letters and regulations.

Sustainable development has been at the heart of planning policy since the introduction of *Planning Policy Wales* in 2002 and this is secured through a plan-led approach,

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040. Legislation secures a presumption in favour of sustainable development in accordance with development plans unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Chapter 6 of *Planning Policy Wales* covers distinctive and natural places, the environmental and cultural components of placemaking. It states the Welsh Governments objectives for the historic environment (page 129) which are to seek to:

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

It covers planning and the historic environment in detail. Many of its statements are directly relevant to the proposed development including:

- *Section 6.1.7: It is important that the planning system looks to protect, conserve and enhance the significance of historic assets. This will include consideration of the setting of an historic asset which might extend beyond its curtilage. Any change that impacts on an historic asset or its setting should be managed in a sensitive and sustainable way (page 130).*
- *Section 6.1.10: There should be a general presumption in favour of the preservation or enhancement of a listed building and its setting, which might extend beyond its curtilage. For any development proposal affecting a listed building or its setting, the primary material consideration is the statutory requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (page 130).*
- *Section 6.1.24: Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are likely to be affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical protection in situ. It will only be in exceptional circumstances that planning permission will be granted if development would result in an adverse impact on a scheduled monument (or an archaeological site shown to be of national importance) or has a demonstrably and unacceptably damaging effect upon its setting. (page 132).*
- *Section 6.1.26 Where archaeological remains are known to exist or there is a potential for them to survive, an application should be accompanied by sufficient information,*

through desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation, to allow a full understanding of the impact of the proposal on the significance of the remains. The needs of archaeology and development may be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, through early discussion and assessment (page 133).

- *6.1.27 If the planning authority is minded to approve an application and where archaeological remains are affected by proposals that alter or destroy them, the planning authority must be satisfied that the developer has secured appropriate and satisfactory provision for their recording and investigation, followed by the analysis and publication of the results and the deposition of the resulting archive in an approved repository. On occasions, unforeseen archaeological remains may still be discovered during the course of a development. A written scheme of investigation should consider how to react to such circumstances or it can be covered through an appropriate condition for a watching brief. Where remains discovered are deemed to be of national importance, the Welsh Ministers have the power to schedule the site and in such circumstances scheduled monument consent must be required before works can continue (page 133).*

The Town and Country (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017

In relation to cultural heritage (part 5 of the Act) requires Environment Statements to include:

Regulation 17, part 3:

(b) a description of the likely significant effects of the proposed development on the environment;

(c) a description of any features of the proposed development, or measures envisaged in order to avoid, prevent or reduce and, if possible, offset likely significant adverse effects on the environment

Regulation 17, part 4:

(a) be prepared by persons who in the opinion of the relevant planning authority or the Welsh Ministers, as appropriate, have sufficient expertise to ensure the completeness and quality of the statement;

(b) contain a statement by or on behalf of the applicant or appellant describing the expertise of the person who prepared the environmental statement;

(c) where a scoping opinion or direction has been issued in accordance with regulation 14 or 15, be based on the most recent scoping opinion or direction issued (so far as the proposed development remains materially the same as the proposed development which was the subject of that opinion or direction);

(d) include the information reasonably required for reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the development on the environment, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment.

Schedule 4 of the Act requires Environmental Statements to include:

3. *A description of the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment (baseline scenario) and an outline of the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge.*

4. *A description of the factors specified in regulation 4(2) likely to be significantly affected by the development: population, human health, biodiversity (for example fauna and flora), land (for example land take), soil (for example organic matter, erosion, compaction, sealing), water (for example hydromorphological changes, quantity and quality), air, climate (for example greenhouse gas emissions, impacts relevant to adaptation), material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological aspects, and landscape.*

5. *A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment resulting from, inter alia—*

(a) the construction and existence of the development, including, where relevant, demolition works;

(b) the use of natural resources in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity, considering as far as possible the sustainable availability of these resources;

(c) the emission of pollutants, noise, vibration, light, heat and radiation, the creation of nuisances and the disposal and recovery of waste,

(d) the risks to human health, cultural heritage or the environment (for example due to accidents or disasters);

(e) the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources;

(f) the impact of the project on climate (for example the nature and magnitude of greenhouse gas emissions) and the vulnerability of the project to climate change;

(g) the technologies and the substances used.

The description of the likely significant effects on the factors specified in regulation 4(2) should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the development. This description should take into account the environmental protection objectives established at European Union or Member State level which are relevant to the project.

1.5.2 National policy and guidance

Published best practice and guidance on assessing the impact of development on heritage assets include:

- Cadw 2011 *Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of Historic Environment in Wales*;
- Welsh Government 2017 *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 24; The Historic Environment* Cadw/Welsh Government 2017 *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*;
- Countryside Council for Wales, Cadw & Welsh Assembly Government 2007 *Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process*.

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Conservation Principles outlines six key principles on which to assess the potential impact of development proposals on the significance of heritage assets:

1. Historic assets will be managed to sustain their values.
2. Understanding the significance of historic assets is vital.
3. The historic environment is a shared resource.
4. Everyone will be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
5. Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
6. Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

Four heritage values need to be understood before the significance of a heritage asset can be assessed:

1. Evidential value.
2. Historical value.
3. Aesthetic value.
4. Communal value.

Section 7.8 of **Technical Advice Note 24** provides detailed advice on archaeological remains, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and historic landscapes. In relation to registered historic landscapes its states:

Best practice guidance has been developed to assist local planning authorities and the Planning Inspectorate in their consideration of planning proposals affecting areas on the Register of Historic Landscapes. Proposed developments within a registered historic landscape that require an Environmental Impact Assessment may require an appropriate assessment of the impacts as part of the Environmental Statement.¹²⁶ The Welsh Ministers must be consulted, through Cadw, on such developments.¹²⁷⁽¹⁾

The best practice guide **Setting of Historic Assets in Wales** explains setting, how it contributes to the significance of a heritage asset and why it is important. It also outlines the principles and stages used to assess the potential impact of development proposals on designated heritage assets, how impacts can be mitigated and offset and how setting can be enhanced.

A Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in the Development Process (ASIDOHL2) describes the background to the register of historic landscapes and provides a staged process for assessing the significance of the impact of development on registered historic landscapes. It explains all the landscape areas on the register are of national importance in a Welsh context. They are divided into two parts, thirty-

^{1 126} As described in Cadw and CCW *A Guide to Good Practice on Using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process* revised (2nd) edition (2007), para 2.8.

¹²⁷ *The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012, paragraph (1)(iv) of Schedule 4.*

six 'outstanding and twenty-two 'special' areas. The difference between the two is on of degree, not quality of historic interest.

1.5.3 Local planning policy

Denbighshire County Council's *Local Development Plan 2006-2021* was adopted in June 2013. This covers development of all kinds, including mineral extraction. The historic environment is specifically mentioned in a number of policies and statements, some of which are directly relevant to the proposed development:

Policy VOE 1 – Key Areas of importance

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

- *Statutory designated sites for nature conservation;*
- *Local areas designated or identified because of their natural landscape or biodiversity value;*
- *Sites of built heritage; and*
- *Historic Landscape, Parks and Gardens (page 64).*

Development proposals which fall within registered historic landscapes, parks and gardens will be assessed against the Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process (Cadw/CCW/WAG) (page 65).

Denbighshire County Council provides additional advice on archaeology, conservations areas and listed buildings in adopted supplementary planning guidance documents.

1.5.4 Scoping and consultations

Denbighshire County Council provided a scoping opinion on 27th May 2025. With respect to archaeology and cultural heritage the scoping stated:

Heritage and Archaeology

CADW and the Council's Heritage Officer were consulted and have not responded at the time of writing. With regards to built heritage, it is agreed that this can be scoped out of the ES. However, it is recommended an impact assessment is included with the planning application.

Heneb – Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust were consulted on the scoping opinion. They disagree with the applicant and would not agree that Heritage and Archaeology can be scoped out of the EIA. They consider there are areas in Phase 1B, Phase 3, the proposed NBB area and the whole of Phase 4 which have not been previously assessed for archaeological potential through systematic survey and therefore the level of impact is unknown.

They consider Phase 4 in particular may have a high potential for previously unrecorded archaeology. This may span all periods and be present as surface or sub-surface features. They advise Heritage and Archaeology is scoped in for the above reasons.

The council are not convinced that sufficient evidence to scope out archaeology has been provided and potential significant effects cannot be ruled out at this time. The council request archaeology is scoped in.

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1.6 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The following assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations where there is a requirement to identify the significance of an effect in a measurable and transparent way.

The prediction of effects and the assessment of their significance is based upon the published guidance cited above, measured using the criteria set out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, 2020, LA104 *Environmental Assessment and Monitoring*, and informed by professional experience. These are considered the most transparent available for heritage assessments.

1.6.1 Type of Impact

Impacts may be beneficial, adverse, neutral (i.e. no discernible effect) or none. They may be permanent or temporary, of long, medium or short duration, direct or indirect. They may also be cumulative or combined with other effects occurring in the vicinity.

Direct impacts have a physical effect upon an archaeological site, structure or cultural heritage asset. This may lead to the partial or total destruction of that asset. It may also result from changes in the hydrological régime that can cause drawdown some distance from the application boundary resulting in impacts upon waterlogged archaeological sites.

Indirect impacts of development upon scheduled monuments, listed buildings, parks and gardens and other designated assets of the cultural heritage landscape are more difficult to assess. Consideration should include the context (or setting) of a cultural heritage asset (or place) and how we should assess its significance. Contextual relationships may be visual, but can also be, for example, functional, historical or intellectual.

1.6.2 Likelihood of the impact occurring

An assessment is made as to the likelihood of the identified impact occurring. Probability is considered as certain, likely, unlikely or not known.

1.6.3 Sensitivity

Five categories of sensitivity are identified. These are expanded upon in **Table 1**, below.

Table 1 **Sensitivity of receptor**

Value (Sensitivity) of receptor/resource	Definition
Very high	Sites and settings of <i>international importance</i> , for example World Heritage Sites.
High	Sites and settings of <i>national importance</i> . Scheduled Monuments. Registered Battlefields. Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings, and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, 'Outstanding' Registered Landscapes. Sites may also be discovered as a result of new research that are also of national importance and are candidates for scheduling.
Moderate	Sites and settings of <i>regional importance</i> . Archaeological sites and features that are not considered sufficiently important or well-preserved to be protected as Scheduled Monuments. Grade II Listed Buildings and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. 'Special' Registered Landscapes
Low	Sites and structures, and other components of the historic environment that contribute to the local landscape.
Very Low	Archaeological sites and other components of the historic environment of very low importance.

1.6.4 Magnitude

The magnitude of change to an archaeological asset or landscape is considered in terms of its vulnerability, its current condition, and the nature of the impact upon it. Magnitude is assessed as major, moderate, minor, negligible or none and the criteria used in this assessment are set out in **Table 2**, below.

Table 2 **Magnitude of Change**

Magnitude of Impact (change)		Typical Description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible/ Neutral	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.

1.6.5 Assessing significance

The criteria are considered together to reach a conclusion upon the significance of residual effects taking into account any mitigation measures. They may be beneficial or adverse or neutral effects (i.e. no change to the existing situation). In some cases, it may not be possible to quantify the significance of an effect, for example due to a gap in information, and this is noted.

Table 3 presents a matrix of the inter-relationship of environmental value (sensitivity) with magnitude that leads to a conclusion on the significance of an effect.

Table 3 Matrix of Significance

		Baseline Sensitivity				
		Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
Magnitude of Change	Major Beneficial	Major Beneficial	Major-Moderate Beneficial	Moderate Beneficial	Moderate/Minor Beneficial	Minor Beneficial
	Moderate Beneficial	Major-Moderate Beneficial	Moderate Beneficial	Moderate/Minor Beneficial	Minor Beneficial	Minor/Negligible Beneficial
	Minor Beneficial	Moderate Beneficial	Moderate/Minor Beneficial	Minor Beneficial	Minor/Negligible Beneficial	Negligible
	Neutral	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Minor Adverse	Moderate Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Negligible
	Moderate Adverse	Major-Moderate Adverse	Moderate Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
	Major Adverse	Major Adverse	Major-Moderate Adverse	Moderate Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse

1.7 AUTHORSHIP

This assessment has been written by Andrew Josephs.

Andrew holds a BA Hons in Archaeology and Environmental Studies (University of Wales, 1985) and is Managing Director of Andrew Josephs Associates, a consultancy specialising in cultural heritage founded in 2002. Andrew has extensive experience of all periods and facets of cultural heritage. He is involved primarily in planning applications, EIA and the design of mitigation strategies on developments with heritage constraints. Currently Andrew is heritage consultant to over 150 companies across Europe.

He has undertaken in excess of 1300 cultural heritage assessments since becoming one of the UK's first archaeological consultants in 1992. He was previously Principal Consultant (Director of Heritage) at Entec (now Wood) and Wardell Armstrong. Prior to 1992, he worked as a field-based archaeologist and researcher for universities and units in the UK, Europe and the USA. He has lectured widely and was a visiting lecturer in Environmental Impact Assessment at the University of Nottingham.

2. Designated Heritage Assets

2.1 SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

No designated assets of cultural heritage importance lie within the boundary of the Site.

Analysis of setting has been carried out as part of this EIA, including a site visit in October 2025. No scheduled monuments, designated historic landscapes, registered parks or conservation areas sit within 1km of the Site.

2.2 LISTED BUILDINGS

Listed buildings within 1km of the Site are shown on **Figure 4**.

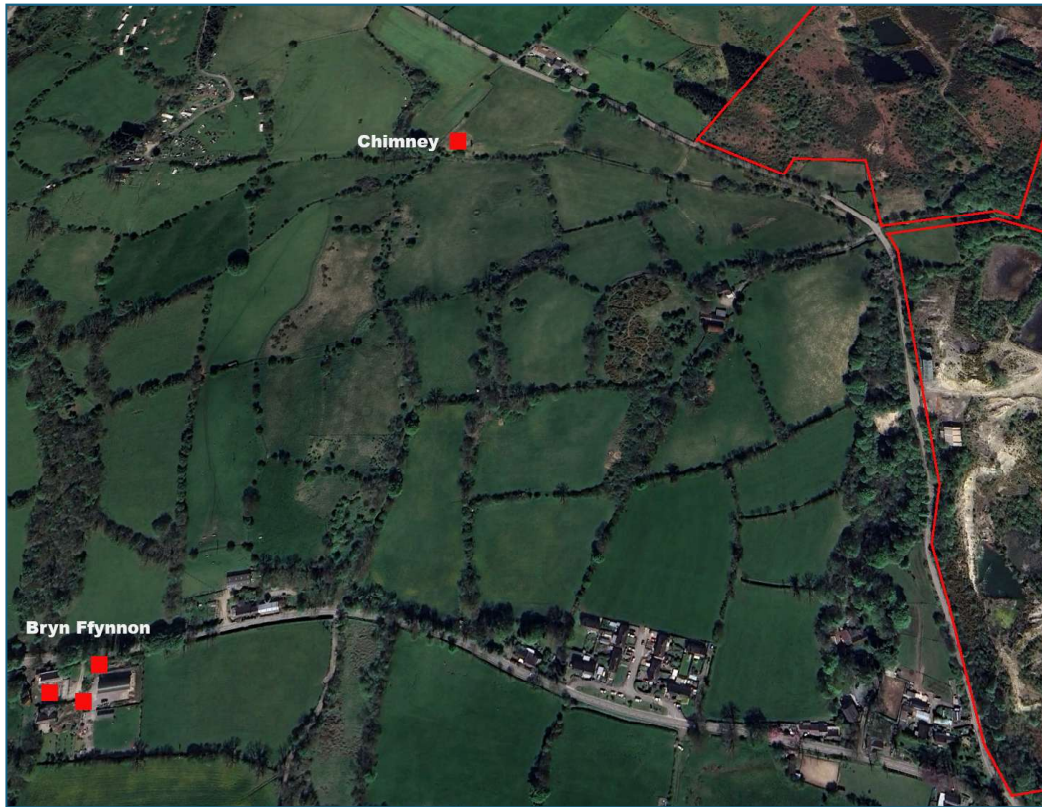


Figure 4 Listed Buildings with 1km of the Site
© Google base photo

One listed structure lies within 500m of the Site. *Mine Chimney at Castell* (Grade II) sits on private land circa 210m west of the northern part of the Site. The 19th century chimney is associated with a former lead-mine. Built of limestone rubble, circular and tapering it extends approximately to 7m height. Although the weather was foggy during the site visit, only the tops of mature high trees on the western boundary of the Site could be seen in the mid-distance, which would undoubtedly obscure the quarry from view at this asset.

It is concluded that there is no intervisibility with the Site due to topography and no effect upon setting due to distance, **Figures 5-8**.



Figure 5 View of chimney from lane to north ©Google



Figure 6 View towards chimney from near the Site showing topography preventing intervisibility ©Google



Figure 7 View of chimney from the north, October 2025



Figure 8 View past chimney looking towards the Site, October 2025

A cluster of three Grade II listed buildings sit to the south of the B4530 at Bryn Ffynnon, about circa 675m west of the site (**Figure 9**). There is no intervisibility with the Site due to topography and no effect upon setting due to distance.



Figure 9 View towards Site from Bryn Ffynnon showing topography and vegetation prevents intervisibility ©Google

3. Archaeological Background

3.1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

A search of records within a 1km of was made of the Heneb (Clwyd-Powys) Historic Environment Record (E6999) which produced 5 Events and 51 Site records. The results were kindly supplied by Giles Carey.

3.1.1 Events (*Figure 10*)

The events records comprised a photographic survey of a chapel in 2011 (HER 129398), part of a much wider study of rabbit warrens in east and north east Wales (132421), further desk based work as part of the same project (132422), a project to assess the potential of early-medieval regional courts in east and northeast Wales (141540) and a desk based assessment of potential Llys and Maerdref sites in east and northeast Wales (142249). None of these has particular relevance to the current study although some of the results of the wide-reaching surveys do form part of the monuments data set.

3.1.2 Monuments (*Figure 11*)

Prehistoric

The earliest remains in the study area comprise a Bronze Age barrow (87900) to the north of the study area and a ring ditch to the east. The barrow is suggested from a depiction on the 1843 Tithe Map but has not been visited to confirm if it still exists. The ring ditch (101804) had a diameter of about 10m and was known from cropmark evidence, but given the land use it was considered to be possibly the result of a sheep feeder rather than evidence of prehistoric activity. A stone spindle whorl is the only stray find from the search area (101859) and it has been assigned a general prehistoric date.

Medieval

The occurrence of the placename Llys towards the eastern margin of the search area (142273) may reflect the presence of a hall or other building of significance in the area, although no structural remains are known.

Post-medieval and Industrial

The majority of the monument records were of post-medieval date and either relate to the industrial industries exploiting the landscape or to farms. A total of nineteen records were of post-medieval farm complexes recorded from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25inch map which were considered likely to contain traditional farm buildings (69927, 69928, 199905-199921). One of these examples (Bryn Ffynnon 69928) was further divided with records for the main house (99864), barn (99861) and cart shed (99866) which are Grade II listed (see above). A further building in the HER was the tabernacle Chapel that was the subject of a photographic record, (132635).

At two locations bee boles have been recorded in the drystone walls and in each instance they comprised three recesses (17726 & 101646). As features, whilst known from the medieval period onwards, they reach a peak in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and these

examples are probably of that date. Also possibly linked to food production some earthworks suggestive of post mediaeval pillow mounds/rabbit warrens were identified on CPAT aerial photographs (106406).

The industrial monuments were scattered across the study area and consisted of quarries and mines for silica and lead. Four records are for mines where the mineral is not specified (15905, 25316, 53642 & 53643), six are lead mines (18083, 18104, 18109, 18137, 18226 & 18227) and a chimney associated with a mine engine (99874).

Five records relate to quarries (15907, 1514, 19223, 19224 & 53630).

Of these industrial monuments three lie within the current red line, a quarry in the southern area (19224) identified as modern, and in the northern area is the site of a nineteenth into early twentieth century lead and silver mine (18109) and a further mine shaft (125316). For the lead and silver mine the HER records that no surface structural remains survive.

In addition to the extractive features two lime kilns (58335 & 58337) and a well (69926) have been recorded from Ordnance Survey maps. A probable post medieval agricultural enclosure (100011), formed of a bank 0.4m high and 1.75m wide is present at the summit of a small hill. In addition to the above, the final record in the HER search was for a boulder (24319), observed during an upland survey in 1996/7, and of probably of natural origin.