

*Alyn and Deeside Historic Settlements*



**CPAT Report No 112**

*Alyn and Deeside Historic Settlements*

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Report prepared for Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

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## **1 Introduction**

1.1 This report examines the historical background of a dozen settlements in the district of Alyn and Deeside in Clwyd, formerly part of the old county of Flintshire. The seventh in a series of historic settlement surveys conducted by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), following similarly designed reports on the four districts of Powys (Brecon Beacons National Park, Brecknock Borough, Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire) and Colwyn Borough and Wrexham Maelor (Clwyd), it has been commissioned by Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments with some material assistance from Alyn and Deeside District Council. It is essentially a tool for planning purposes rather than an academic exercise, as the objectives and methods of study outlined below make clear.

1.2 It has long been recognised that development within town or village may disturb or obliterate significant information about the past, yet an appropriate response to the threat posed by a particular project has generally been instigated, if at all, on an *ad hoc* basis. A more structured approach to the understanding of historic settlements and the preservation and management of their fragile remains was clearly required and this was given greater urgency by the publication in 1991 of the Welsh version of the Planning and Policy Guidance Note: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16). This emphasises the responsibilities of Local Planning Authorities in the conservation of the archaeological heritage and confirms that archaeological remains are a material factor in the determination of all planning applications. The relationship between planning and archaeology in Clwyd is examined in more detail in Annex 1 which copies a document prepared by CPAT.

## **2 Objectives of the Study**

2.1 Historic settlements are defined here as those nucleated groupings which are believed to have originated during the early medieval and medieval periods (i.e. from around AD 450 to 1500), giving rise to the hamlets, villages and towns that exist in the modern landscape. In some cases, these historic settlements are and perhaps always were little more than isolated churches accompanied by only a single dwelling.

2.2 This study is concerned with the remains of the historic heritage that have survived from the past, whether they be buildings, earthworks and other upstanding features or remnants buried beneath the surface of the ground. Equally, the remains of earlier and later phases of history are recorded where they fall within the compass of a particular settlement study, even though they are largely incidental to the primary concept of the survey.

2.3 Included also in the study at the suggestion of the local authority or because of uncertainties over their origin are a few modern settlements in the district. The majority appear to have some historic associations, but did not emerge as nucleations until relatively recently. No attempt has been made here to examine the modern suburbs of towns and large villages which undoubtedly overlie the fields and farms of earlier days.

2.4 Three principal objectives of the study were defined in the initial project design:

- i) to produce a general picture of historic settlement in Alyn and Deeside
- ii) to identify, in as far as the evidence allowed, those areas within each of the historic settlements that could be termed archaeologically sensitive, in order to assist in the day-to-day and long-term planning processes initiated by the local authority
- iii) to define those areas of potential archaeological significance where developers might be required to undertake an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning process

## **3 Methods of Study**

3.1 Based on the experience gained in compiling previous historic settlement reports, a dual approach to the study of individual settlements has been adopted, integrating on-site identification work and documentary



research. The results are based on a consistent methodology which provides some value in an assessment of the relative significance of the settlements in Alyn and Deeside. To establish the strengths and more importantly the weaknesses of this dual approach, it may be useful to detail the practical aspects of the methods involved.

3.2 Fieldwork focused on the identification of open areas within and around the settlements and the examination of those areas for any evidence of earthworks that might signal earlier habitation or land-use. In general it has been assumed that the church represented the original focus of activity in the past and attention was paid to the churchyard, the form of which could well change through time. Observations were made from public roads and paths and no attempt was made to investigate thoroughly those fields and other open areas that appeared archaeologically interesting: arranging access would have taken up time that was not available. In the field large-scale Ordnance Survey map copies were annotated with information relevant to the study.

3.3 Documentary research centred on the more easily accessible records and maps. These included:

- i) the Sites and Monuments Records for Clwyd held by CPAT and Clwyd Archaeology Service (Clwyd County Council) and now integrated at Welshpool
- ii) early printed maps (primarily Ordnance Survey editions) and manuscript maps (Tithe Maps, Estate Maps etc.) at the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth and Clwyd Record Office at Hawarden
- iii) Data on listed buildings held by Alyn and Deeside District Council and Clwyd Record Office
- iv) Secondary sources including relevant works on the archaeology and historical geography of the region
- v) Oblique aerial photography held by CPAT at Welshpool

3.4 Original research into manuscript records held at Aberystwyth and Hawarden was not feasible within the time constraints of the project nor was consultation of the numerous calendars of state papers published by the Public Record Office and its predecessors.

3.5 Place-names pose one of the fundamental problems in the study of Welsh settlement. Fortunately part of the area was the subject of a recent detailed publication (Owen 1994).

#### **4 An Overview of Historic Settlements in Alyn and Deeside**

4.1 Alyn and Deeside is the smallest of the six districts of modern Clwyd. Not surprisingly it also contains the lowest number of historic settlements. Its recent history over the last two hundred years or so is such that in overall density it is the most heavily populated region of Clwyd. The industrial development that has generated this population growth creates a post-medieval veneer across the landscape. On the Flintshire plateau villages such as Penymynydd and Burntwood Pentre owe their appearance to 19th-century industrial expansion, and the same is true of those linear sprawls, Connah's Quay, Shotton, Queensferry and Saltney on the former estuarine marshes beside the Dee.

4.2 Strip away this veneer and one is indeed left with a small group of settlements. Little patterning is recognisable - there are too few medieval nucleations for that - and each must be treated on its own merits. Far and away the most significant is Hawarden. It is not simply the presence of a major medieval stronghold, itself the successor of a smaller castle only a short distance to the west, and a large church which appears to have had its origins in the early medieval era, but the probability that the road linking these two foci almost certainly attracted settlement at an early date. No medieval houses survive but the market grant, the creation of an open space in front of the church, the medieval open fields all point to a nucleated settlement, perhaps loosely knit, spreading along the road. By the 18th century maps and engravings indicate a sizable community.

4.3 St Deiniol traditionally established a church at Hawarden in the 6th century, though the dedication apart there is little substantive evidence for an early foundation. One other settlement, Hope, is probably of similar origin, with its Celtic dedication, formerly circular churchyard and radiating lanes. Treuddyn's beginnings are less obvious: an early medieval beginning cannot be entirely ruled out but there is nothing to support the contention, and a medieval church hamlet seems to be altogether more likely.

4.4 The other incontrovertible medieval nucleation is Caergwrie, the only plantation in the district. With its regular grid of streets, a putative market place at the southern end, and an adjacent castle, it has an immediate parallel in Holt, only 11km away.

4.5 Of the remaining settlements in the study, several can be classified more as townships than as villages in the medieval period. The implication is that for places like Higher Shotton, Higher Kinnerton, and Broughton as well others not examined here such as Aston and Mancot, there may have been dispersed farms, and perhaps even limited clustering of dwellings in the Middle Ages, but there was no church and no deliberate concentration of houses to form a village or hamlet. Ewloe with its isolated castle, its green of unknown origin that later attracted squatters' dwellings around the edge and its present multi-focal appearance is an excellent example. The one exception to this pattern may be Bretton. Dorothy Sylvester has pointed to an early map - perhaps mid-17th century in date - which shows a nucleated settlement not dissimilar to today and has projected this back into the late medieval era. It remains to be confirmed that Bretton is one of the few medieval nucleated settlements in Alyn an Deeside.

## **5 Recommendations**

The settlement studies in this report contain general recommendations relating to developments within their own historic cores and specific recommendations for preservation and further work in certain settlements. To facilitate their assessment, the latter are tabulated below.

### **5.1 Recommendations for Scheduling or Reassessment of Scheduled Ancient Monument Area**

Bretton: Bretton Hall Moat  
Hawarden: Trueman's Hill

### **5.2 Recommendations for Detailed Field Assessment**

Hawarden: Hawarden Castle grounds

### **5.3 Recommendations for Aerial Photography**

Hope: village  
Treuddyn: village



## **6 Settlement Reports**

6.1 The individual reports on the settlements in Alyn and Deeside District are ordered alphabetically, regardless of their historic or demographic importance. Each report summarises the current state of knowledge under a consistent set of sub-sections, although for one or two settlements the historic background has had to be limited to an outline.

6.2 Sites of archaeological and historic interest are allocated Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) in the text. Further information on any numbered site can be obtained from the computerised Sites and Monuments Record held by CPAT at Welshpool. Some sites in the text have also been located by reference to their Ordnance Survey field plot numbers, but this has been done selectively to facilitate identification where the quantity of sites on any one plan might otherwise lead to confusion.

6.3 The accompanying maps are all at a scale of 1:2500, except for the general location map which is scaled at 1:100,000.

6.4 Listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments are defined on the maps but it should be noted that their depiction is for guidance only. For the definitive representation of the extent of a particular scheduled ancient monument or listed building, the reader should refer to the official schedules produced by Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments. Furthermore it should be noted that the imprecision of early listed building data has meant that in some settlements the full range of listed buildings may not have been accurately depicted.

6.5 The definition of the historic core of a village or town utilises a range of evidence as outlined above, but the lack of substantive data on the earlier layout of a settlement frequently precludes an objective determination of its limits and hence of its cartographic depiction. New discoveries in the future, whether archaeological or documentary, may necessitate a revision of the historic core 'envelope' around a settlement and it should certainly not be assumed that the envelope as currently defined is exclusive and immutable.

6.6 Some areas in a settlement are considerably more sensitive than others. The churchyard and the ground immediately surrounding it, the earthworks of a moat or motte, and a street frontage site in the middle of an historic town are all locations where the preservation of the heritage should be a consideration in determining planning permission. A pre-planning evaluation may be required to establish the significance of the archaeology and demonstrate whether it should be preserved in situ or preserved by record (i.e. excavated). Only major areas for evaluation are marked on the settlement maps. Many smaller and equally sensitive areas will no doubt come up for development (or re-development) in time.

6.7 Elsewhere within the putative historic core, a watching brief may be a more appropriate course of action during a development. This is particularly the case where there is uncertainty about the nature or extent of medieval activity. The results from a watching brief may necessitate the subsequent evaluation of an adjacent development, while conversely an evaluation may suggest a watching brief on future developments in a specific area.

6.8 In rare instances the above-ground archaeology appears sufficiently significant to warrant a recommendation to Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments that it be given statutory protection by being scheduled as an ancient monument. Much more frequently, recommendations are advanced that further, more detailed work is required to establish fully the importance or survival of a particular historic feature.

## **7 Symbols and Abbreviations**

The following standard abbreviations have been used in the reports:

CPAT	Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
CROH	Clwyd Record Office, Hawarden
NLW	National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number
RCAHMW	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monument of Wales
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument

The following symbols have been used on the settlement maps:

Archaeological Site/Feature/Find



Area for Preservation



Area for Evaluation in advance of development



Historic Core of Settlement



Scheduled Ancient Monument



Listed Building or Unlisted Building  
with text reference





**Bretton - PRN105934**

**NGR SJ354638**

**7m OD**

### **Location**

Bretton lies on flat, low-lying ground, less than three kilometres to the south of the canalised River Dee, and at a height of little more than 5m OD.

Chester is 6km to the north-east, Queensferry a similar distance to the north-west.

### **History**

2.1 Bretton may be the 'Edritone' of Domesday Book (1086), but certainly appears as 'Brecton' in 1300 and Bretton in 1499. If the Domesday equation is correct, the name means 'Eadbriht's farm'.

2.2 Bretton was in historic times a township in Hawarden parish and remains a part of the more recent Hawarden Community. Selions in an open field at Bretton are recorded as early as the 13th century.

2.3 Early maps, the first of which may date from c.1651, depict a settlement pattern, though not a density, that is comparable with that of today. The map shows at least eleven dwellings spread along both sides of the lane. Open field strips are distinguishable, particularly to the south of the settlement. The mid-17th century picture probably mirrors the situation of the late Middle Ages, and on this basis it has been suggested by Dorothy Sylvester that Bretton may be one of the few nucleated settlements of medieval date in the area.

2.4 In the early modern era, this was part of the Eaton estate - the estate buildings are less distinctive than many, and date from the end of the 19th century.

### **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 Bretton Hall, about one kilometre to the east of the village, has a moat (PRN 100176; not scheduled) adjacent to the main farm, which is presumably the location of an earlier house. A medieval date should be anticipated, despite the lack of documentary or excavated evidence, other than the recent discovery of a cobbled yard surface.

3.2 No distinctive buildings have been recognised here. The cottages and farms within the settlement are invariably of brick and appear to be little earlier than the 19th century.

3.3 Visible ridge and furrow survives in a field on the south side of the village (Old OS plot no.1426; PRN 105927), and also west of Bretton House Farm (Old OS plot 1430; PRN 105406). Other fields away from the road are likely to have similar survivals.

### **Recommendations**

4.1 The historic core defined on the accompanying map depends more on the assumptions drawn from earlier documents than on tangible ground evidence. This core has an unproven archaeological potential and appropriate consultations should be conducted to establish the implications of any development proposals affecting it.

4.2 No specific areas for evaluation have been depicted on the plan. Notwithstanding this, an archaeological watching brief should be anticipated where development occurs within the defined historic core, but a pre-planning evaluation may be necessary, depending on the scale and type of proposal.

4.3 The unscheduled status of the moat at Bretton Hall should be reconsidered, particularly as it does not appear to be encumbered by buildings.

### **References**



Charles 1938, 217

Clwyd SMR

CPAT Field Visit: 22 September 1994

Hubbard 1986, 330

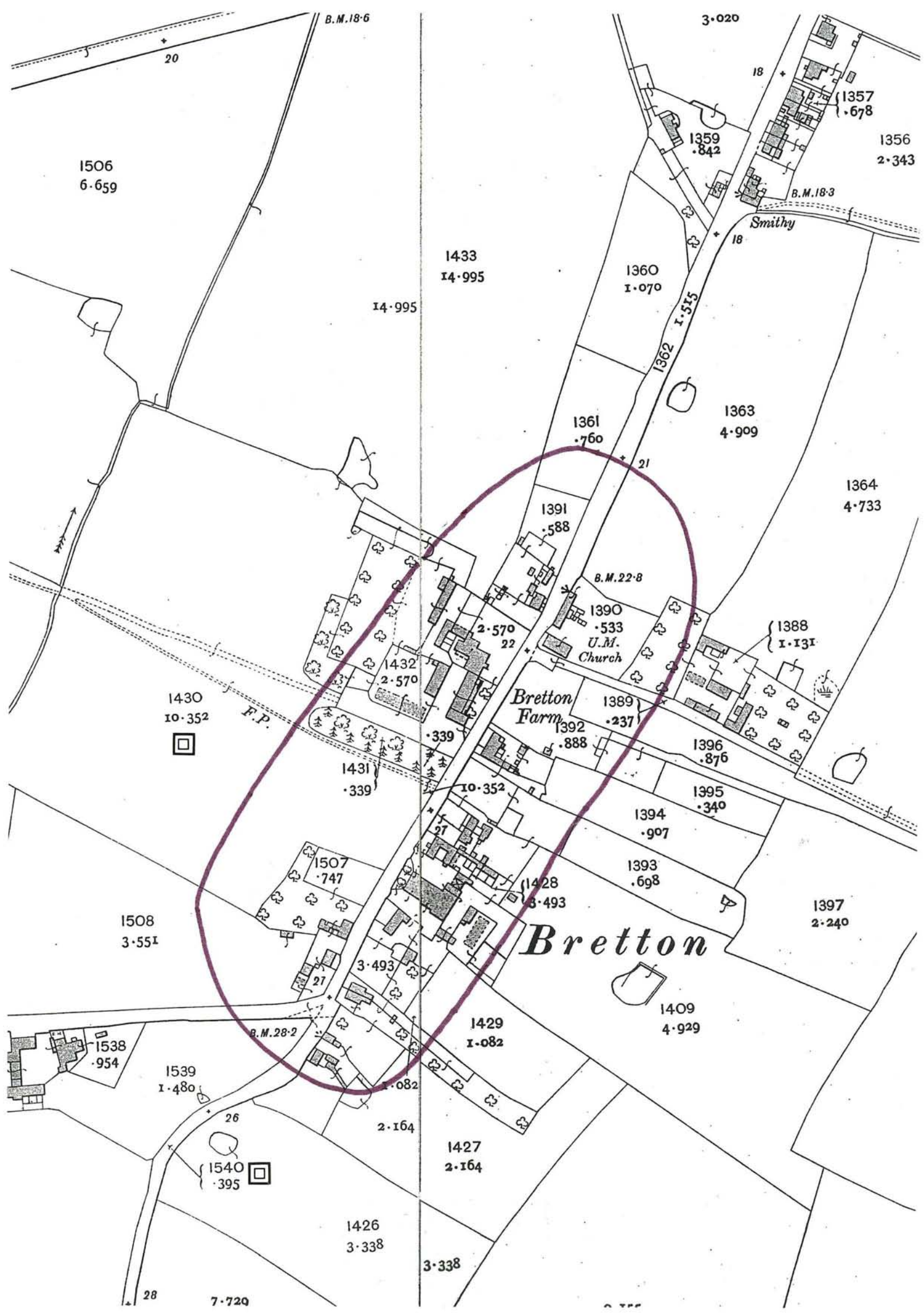
Glynne of Hawarden Estate Map (no 5): NLW

RCAHMMW 1912, 35

Survey of Hawarden 1815: Clwyd Record Office

Sylvester 1954/55, 20ff; 1969, 215ff

Tithe Survey: Hawarden 1833/1834





**Broughton - PRN105935**

**NGR SJ343640**

**27m OD**

## **Location**

1.1 Broughton village sprawls over low-lying ground some 3km to the south of the River Dee, between 10-25m OD. A moated platform at Green Lane Farm occupies gently rising ground which projects from the range of hills that edge the Dee Levels.

1.2 The settlement is located just to the north of the A55 trunk route with Chester 7km to the north-east and Buckley 7km to the west.

## **History**

2.1 The name first appears as 'Brochetune' in Domesday Book in 1086, and means 'brook farm'. There were three manors with this name and they may all have been in the vill of Broughton, though it has been suggested that one developed into Bretton (q.v.).

2.2 The earliest available map dating to 1733 shows Broughton Green - an area, now enclosed, on the southern edge of the modern settlement - with several houses scattered at its west end, a few other houses elsewhere and some open field strips. Broughton Town Field is named. The evidence that is available at this time suggests a relatively dispersed pattern of settlement at Broughton which only started to infill later in the century, expanding into a small nucleation by the time of the Survey of Hawarden in 1815.

2.3 Lewis in 1833 records this as a township in Hawarden parish, the church, then newly-built on a greenfield site, being a chapel of ease to Hawarden.

2.4 In the middle of the 19th century the church accompanied by only a few houses lay at the meeting place of three roads. A second and more populous centre lay on both sides of what is now the A5104 to the south-east of Green Lane Farm. Parallel lanes - Wood Lane and Green Lane - led down from the moated enclosure (see below section 3.3) to the road.

## **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 A mound (PRN 100172) variously interpreted as a fine barrow or a natural feature lies a few hundred metres to the west of the church. The latter interpretation seems more feasible.

3.2 A Roman road may have passed east of Broughton and west of Bretton. Recent geophysical survey has produced a significant anomaly (PRN 17839). A field called 'Pavement Hay' from 1785 onwards (PRN 101347) appears west of Bretton and could correspond to a path across the Dee marshes mentioned in 1310.

3.3 North-west of the main urban complex is a rectangular moated platform (PRN 100174; SAM F176) with an outer ditch, partly damaged during the Second World War. This is presumed to be medieval in date. Other earthworks in the vicinity represent derelict boundaries and hollowed trackways, in at least one instance functioning as a footpath.

3.4 Minor earthworks of uncertain significance lie between Green Lane Farm and the A5104 (Old OS plot 2198).

3.5 St Mary's church (PRN 105916) dates no earlier than 1823/24 with a chancel of 1876/77. There are no earlier features or fittings. (Note: the area around the church was not examined during the field visit).

## **Recommendations**

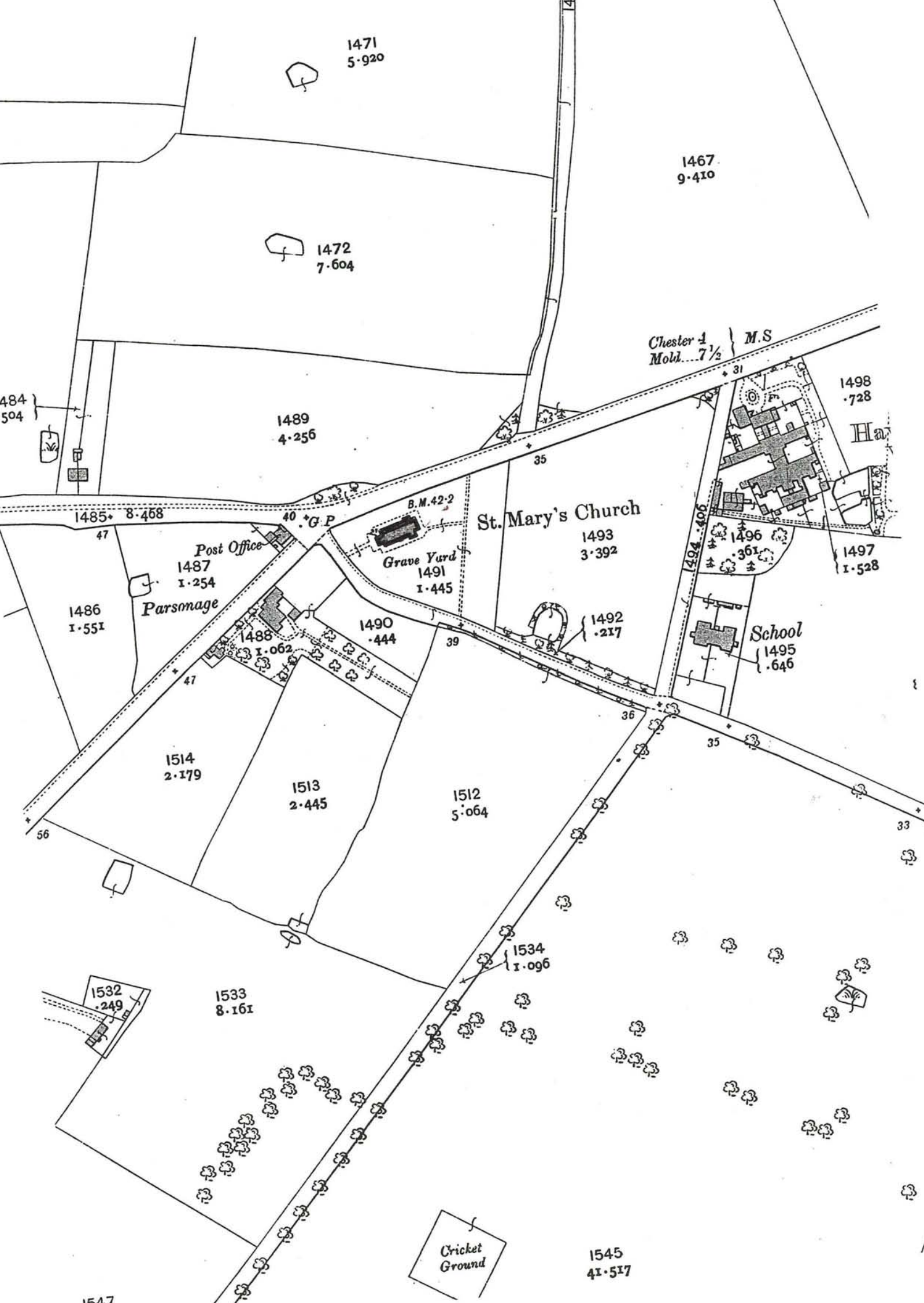
4.1 No historic core has been defined for Broughton. As far as can be ascertained the most significant

area is focused on the moated platform. This is a scheduled ancient monument for which the relevant legislative procedures must be observed.

4.2 It is recommended that developments in the vicinity (but outside the scheduled area) of the moated site should be carefully monitored by the relevant curatorial body. An appropriate response, whether watching brief or evaluation, should be required for any development. A similar recommendation is advanced for the earthworks south of Green Lane Farm.

## **References**

Clwyd Historian 4 (1979), 9  
Clwyd SMR  
CPAT APs: 88-19-26/27  
CPAT Field Visit: 22 September 1994  
Hawarden Estate Map 1733: Clwyd Record Office (Hawarden D/HA/599)  
Hubbard 1986, 331  
Lewis 1833  
Owen 1994, 41  
Rigg 1961  
Survey of Hawarden 1815: Clwyd Record Office  
Sylvester 1969, 489  
Tithe Survey: Hawarden 1843/1844



1471  
5.920

1467  
9.410

1472  
7.604

1489  
4.256

Chester 1/2  
Moll. 7 1/2 M.S.

1498  
.728

Ha

1485 8.468

Post Office  
1487  
1.254

1486  
1.551

Parsonage

1488  
1.062

1490  
.444

B.M. 42.2  
Grave Yard  
1491  
1.445

St. Mary's Church

1493  
3.392

1497  
1.528

School  
1495  
.646

1514  
2.179

1513  
2.445

1512  
5.064

1534  
1.096

1532  
.249

1533  
8.161

Cricket  
Ground

1545  
41.517





1519  
9-708

1482  
5-013

10-040

1518  
15-965

1516  
7-002

1520  
9-756

1526  
6-867

1524  
2-796

1528  
2-165

1521  
-758

1523  
1-423

1527  
2-207

1559  
11-122

Green Lane  
Farm

1557  
2-083

1525  
2-978

1554  
-814

1552  
3-016

1550  
1-187

1522  
-054

1556  
-858

1555  
1-045

B.M. 90-5  
3-029

1551  
-744

1549  
1-301

1558  
10-077

2197  
-548

2198  
-452

2200  
-350

2201  
-388

2202  
-499

2204  
1-851

2205  
1-720

2227  
-794

2226  
1-178

2228  
1-029

2225  
1-495

2223  
-374

2219  
1-666

2239  
1-529

2232a  
-508

2232  
-934

2231  
-822

2230  
1-115

2224  
2-240

2221  
-748

2220  
7-573

B.M. 87-5

2237  
1-063

2234  
1-012

2249  
7-290

2238  
6-215

2251  
3-381

2252  
3-458

2250  
6-395

2248  
4-661

2253  
-946

Well  
2273

2247  
-771

Well

46  
41



**Buckley - PRN105936**

**NGR SJ274639**

**159m OD**

### **Location**

1.1 Buckley sprawls over the ridge and southern slopes of what is still known as Buckley Mountain, merging with Mynydd Isa on the west and expanding inexorably towards smaller satellite settlements elsewhere. The valley of the River Alyn runs less than 2km to the south.

1.2 The A549 traverses the heart of modern Buckley. Mold is no more than 4km to the west, Hawarden 4km to the north-east.

### **History**

2.1 The earliest form of the name is 'Bokele' in 1301, combining the elements 'boc' and 'leah' and signifying a 'beech wood or clearing'.

2.2 Coal pits are thought to have existed at Buckley during the medieval period, the evidence being primarily documentary.

2.3 It has been claimed that from the 17th century Buckley was the centre of a flourishing pottery industry (PRN 101664) producing a variety of glazed wares. Though the earliest reference to clay digging comes in 1759, the Hawarden parish registers reveal a small colony of potters on the edge of the common land of Buckley Mountain from the late 17th century. The manufacture of firebrick commenced in 1737.

2.4 When Pennant visited the area around 1780 he referred to fourteen potteries trading mainly with Ireland and various Welsh ports. Lead smelting is said to have started around 1790. Lewis noted in 1833 that 'potteries for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, and kilns for making fire-bricks and tiles of superior quality, a considerable quantity of which is shipped to various ports on the Welsh coast and to Ireland, have for some years been carried on here to a great extent, and afford employment to a great proportion of the inhabitants..'.  
..

2.5 By 1841 the previously sparsely populated Buckley Mountain had a population of about 1050. The church had been built twenty years earlier, the first of eleven new Anglican churches constructed in Flintshire between 1820 and 1850 as a response to the 'moral degradation' of the new industrial areas of the county.

2.6 Buckley represents an industrial area of former brickworks, foundries, limekilns and coal mines, together with ancillary features such as tramways, and the attendant housing. There is no substantive evidence of an a pre-industrial settlement here.

2.7 Buckley parish was constituted in 1874.

### **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 Some prehistoric archaeology has been recorded in the vicinity, most obviously a Bronze Age palstave (PRN 100122) in what is now a playing field to the north of the main A549.

3.2 No buildings of any age have been recorded in Buckley; the church and chapels are without exception 19th century.

3.3 Few traces of the Buckley potteries survive. Various excavations have taken place as for example at Prescotts' Pottery (PRN 101688) in 1954 and at Hancocks' Pottery (PRN 101665) in 1974. Many others have been destroyed without record.

3.4 No field examination was made of Buckley.



## **Recommendations**

4.1 In the absence of any solid evidence for a settlement at Buckley in the pre-industrial era, no recommendations are proposed within the context of this report, and no map is appended.

## **References**

Charles 1938, 215  
Clwyd SMR  
Gruffydd 1981/82, 102  
Hubbard 1986, 332  
Jones 1974  
Lewis 1833  
Messham 1956  
Thomas 1911, 361  
Tithe Survey: Mold 1848/1849

**Caergwrle - PRN105937**

**NGR SJ308575**

**86m OD**

## **Location**

1.1 Caergwrle is situated on the west bank of the River Alyn, some 7km to the north-west of Wrexham.

1.2 The village covers flattish ground where the lowest slopes of Hope Mountain tip down to the river in a series of gentle terraces. The castle sits on a steep-sided knoll to the south of the village, detached from Hope Mountain by a dry valley which is now followed by the A541.

## **History**

2.1 The earliest form of the name may be 'Kaierguill' in 1278, developing into 'Caergorlei' in 1327. Owen argues that this complex name integrates 'caer' meaning 'walled town' with 'corlei' derived from 'wood of the cranes'.

2.2 Caergwrle Castle was founded by Dafydd ap Gruffudd perhaps in 1278, though conceivably earlier, within the lordship of Hopedale which had been granted to him by Edward I in the previous year. When Dafydd revolted against English overlordship in 1282, the castle immediately fell into the hands of the king. By the following year a town was being laid out below the castle and a charter allowed for an annual market and weekly fair. Damaged by fire later in the year, it was subsequently conferred on the Prince of Wales, but its strategic importance appears to have declined and by 1335 it was a ruin.

2.3 Caergwrle village was laid out on a grid-iron pattern. It was designated as a market town and was termed 'Hope ad Castrum', i.e. 'Hope at or below the Castle', thus leading some writers to confuse it with the village of Hope nearby.

2.4 Thirty-five taxpayers were recorded in 1292, and it seems to have been regarded as a borough in the first half of the 14th century if not earlier, being described as such in 1347 and again in 1349/50. Initially, both native Welsh and English incomers held burgages, but the charter of 1351 altered this and the Welsh burgages were confiscated. It appears that the Constable of the castle also functioned as the mayor of the borough, at least in the early years.

2.5 The town was attacked in 1403 by Glyndwr when it was 'burnt and completely destroyed'. The results were long-lived. Although in the 1530s it was designated as a contributory borough with other Flintshire towns in the election of a member of parliament. Leland thought it a 'toun.. now decayid', and in the early 17th century, Speed did not list it among the principal towns of Flintshire.

2.6 A map of c1790 points to a relatively small population and even at the time of the Tithe survey, the pattern of houses was dispersed, and the street pattern fragmented. Despite this it is one of the few nucleated settlements in Alyn and Deeside.

## **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 Prehistoric finds from the vicinity of the medieval settlement include the Caergwrle bowl of shale and gold leaf (PRN 101293) found in boggy ground in 1820, 300m south-east of the castle.

3.2 A 2nd-century Roman coin (PRN 101296) has been found within the castle.

3.3 Caergwrle has a late 13th-century stone castle (PRN 101295; SAM F20; Grade I listing) set on a steep-sided isolated hill. Earthworks accompany the stone curtain wall, but it is possible that an earlier fortification was adapted. Radiocarbon dates from Clwyd County Council's extensive excavations on the site in recent years hint at a late Roman or early medieval date for the enclosure bank around the top of the hill. Results from the excavations will be published in a substantive report in due course.

3.4 The form of the planned town is clearly visible in the modern street pattern with three parallel lanes on a north-west/south-east axis that is influenced by the line of the river valley, and three others, two of them dog-legged at right angles. It has been assumed that all of these streets had their origin in the



medieval period. We must, however, be cautious about including the most westerly of the three north-west/south-east streets until corroborative evidence is available. An estate map of c.1790 shows only two! High Street and to a lesser extent Derby Road are both broad thoroughfares, the houses lying back from the modern road. In contrast the side lanes such as Hope Street and Gwalia are noticeably narrow. The estate map seems to show that in the late 18th century, many more dwellings lay on Derby Road than on High Street.

3.5 A small triangle of land bounded by Castle Street on the south and unnamed lanes lies on the eastern edge of the village, beneath the castle's shadow. Its role in the development of the settlement is not documented, although it is depicted on the c.1790 map as an open space with one small encroachment. That it represents the early market place must be considered.

3.6 There is no suggestion that the town was ever protected by defences and no indication of the density of medieval occupation on the street frontages. In Hope Street is a stone-lined outlet for spring water, known as The Pystill (PRN 105930; Grade II listing) which presumably provided a water supply for the plantation.

3.7 A chapel of ease (PRN 101297) is documented at Caergwrle in the Middle Ages. This was supposedly in the vicinity of Plas-yn-bwl, but no remains have been identified.

3.8 Plas-yn-bwl house (PRN 105931) is Grade II listed and contains remodelled 16th-century or earlier work. The Derby Arms (PRN 105926; formerly Grade III listing) is attributed to the 17th century but has been much altered. No other buildings pre-dating the 19th century have been identified.

3.9 A fine packhorse bridge (PRN 101283; SAM F133; Grade II listing), probably of the 17th century but of more than one build, takes Fellows Lane across the River Alyn to Hope.

## **Recommendations**

4.1 The historic core of Caergwrle takes in both the castle and the planted settlement. The castle is a scheduled ancient monument for which the relevant legislative procedures must be observed. The same holds for the listed buildings in Caergwrle.

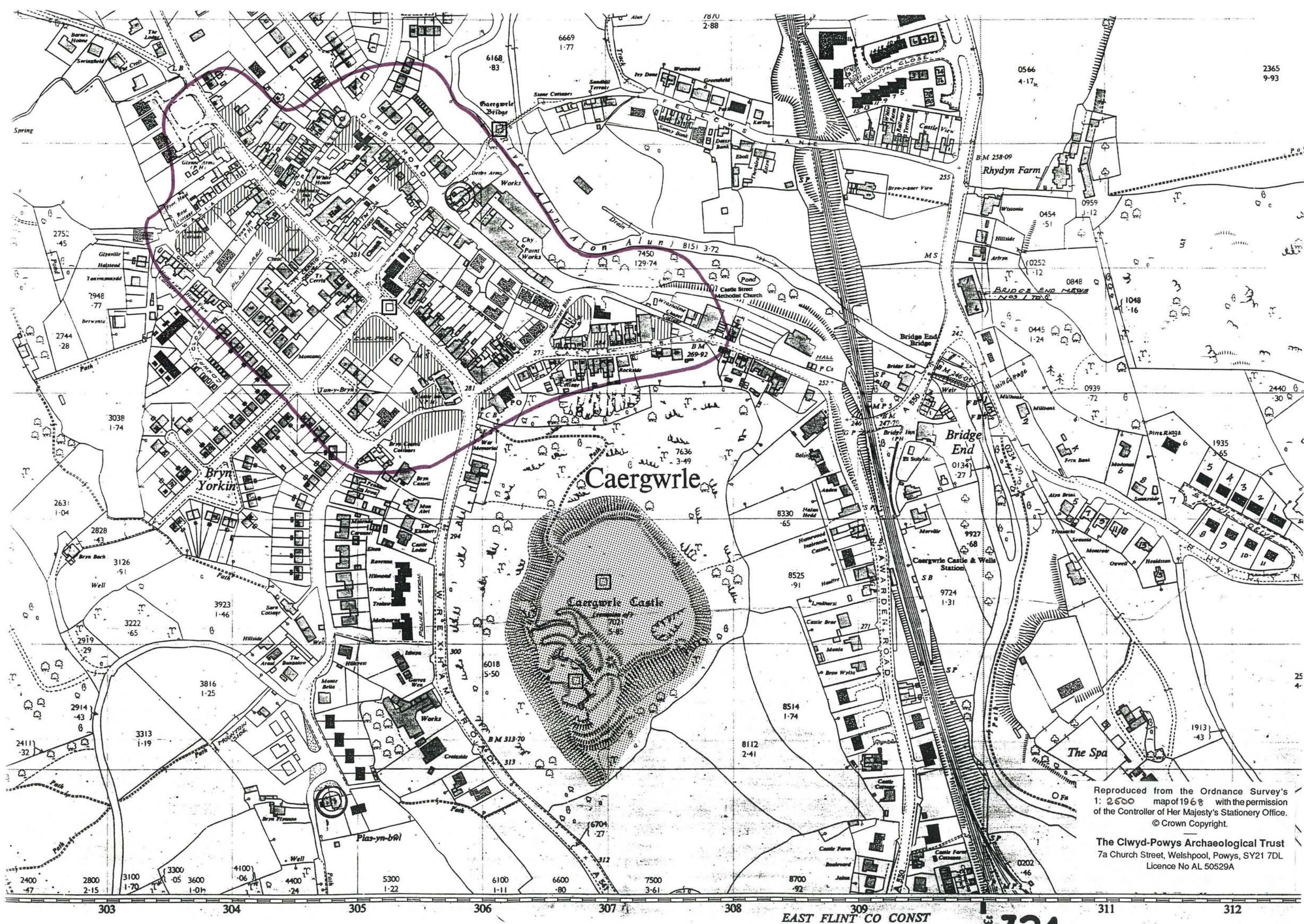
4.2 The historic core has a significant archaeological potential and appropriate consultations should be conducted to establish the implications of any development proposals affecting it.

4.3 An archaeological watching brief should be anticipated where development occurs within the defined historic core. A pre-planning evaluation may however be necessary, depending on the scale and type of proposal.

## **References**

Cadw: Schedule of Listed Buildings  
Clwyd SMR  
CPAT AP: 90-MB-324; 90-MB-849  
CPAT Field Visit: 29 September 1994  
Estate Map: c1790; CROH D/BC/addnl  
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Manley 1992a; 1992b  
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Pratt in 'Clwyd Historian' 13 (1983/84), 30  
Smith 1964, iii, 73  
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Tithe survey: Hope 1850/1851





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**Ewloe - PRN105938**

**NGR SJ300665**

**87m OD**

## **Location**

1.1 Ewloe lies on flat ground close to the northern edge of the Flintshire plateau before it tips down to the Dee Levels. Ewloe Castle is more isolated on a spur carved by converging streams, though in a similar location relative to the plateau edge.

1.2 The modern settlement of Ewloe lies less than 2km to the north-west of Hawarden on the B5125, with Ewloe Castle a further 1.5km on. Buckley is around 3km to the south-west.

## **History**

2.1 Ewloe is recorded as 'Ewlawe' in 1281, combining elements meaning 'stream' and 'mound' or 'hill'.

2.2 The main feature of interest - the castle - is a native Welsh construction of the 13th century.

2.3 It has been suggested that at the beginning of the 14th century, Edward I established a small English colony here. An iron mine was already in existence by 1295 and the coal resources of the area were soon exploited. There is solid documentary evidence for coal mining during the 14th century but what effect this had on settlement is unclear.

2.4 Eighteenth-century estate maps reveal no obvious focus of settlement and even now there is no church. There was a scatter of dwellings in the vicinity of what was an area of common, Ewloe Green. Ewloe Castle existed in isolation, with a few houses on Stamford Way (then Stand Ford Lane) near to what is now New Inn Bridge. South of Ewloe Green was Ewloe Hall with another possible patch of common to the east. During the 19th century there was a gradual increase in the number of houses beside various roads in the locality, particularly a ribbon-like development along the road to Hawarden.

2.5 Only during this century has Ewloe taken on the form of a settlement, consisting primarily of housing estates and an industrial park around the crossroads of the A494 and the B51525.

## **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 Ewloe Castle (PRN 100050; SAM F2; Grade I listing) appears to have been built early in the 13th century, though Cathcart King suggests 1257, possibly on the site of an earlier earthwork castle. Its military significance declined after 1277. It consists of a free-standing, D-shaped keep, a curtain wall with a round tower and earthworks. It occupies a secluded promontory and there is no evidence of settlement or other activity in its immediate vicinity.

3.2 Edward Lhuyd noted what has since been interpreted as a holy well - Ffynnon Eulo. Its site is not known.

3.3 The site of a medieval pottery kiln (PRN 102717) was uncovered to the north-west of Ewloe Hall in 1975, and there are documented references to pottery manufacture in Ewloe in 1435/36.

3.4 Ewloe Green represents an isolated block of common land beside which dwellings were established certainly by the 18th century and probably in the century before. It is possible but by no means certain that as an entity the green was in existence in the Middle Ages, although it may not have attracted settlement at such an early date. No significant features relating to the green or its cottages were noted during the field visit, although there are traces of ridge and furrow beyond its northern edge (OS plot 1864).

3.5 Some houses in the neighbourhood go back to the 17th century or perhaps even earlier. Within Ewloe itself, however, there are few early structures. The Boar's Head (PRN 105925) on the crossroads goes back to the 17th century though it is much altered. It appears on the earlier estate maps noted above, but no longer appears to be listed.

## **Recommendations**

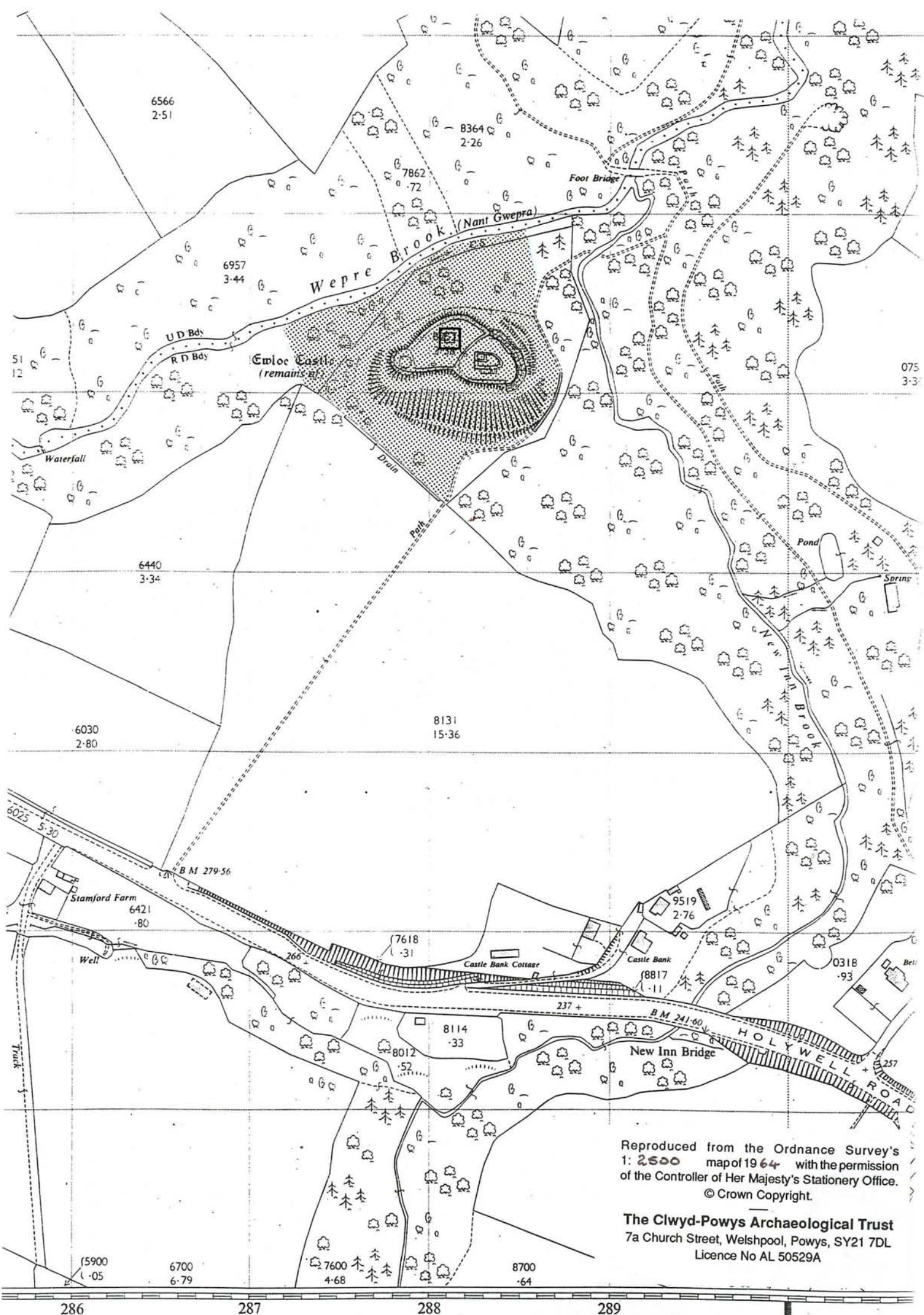
4.1 No historic core has been defined for Ewloe. The castle represents an important focus and any development that threatens the area surrounding it should be the subject of consultation and an appropriate archaeological response. It is also, of course, a scheduled ancient monument for which the relevant legislative procedures must be observed.

4.2 No historic core can be defined for the settlement at Ewloe. There is undeniable evidence of medieval activity in the area but nothing that signals a nucleation.

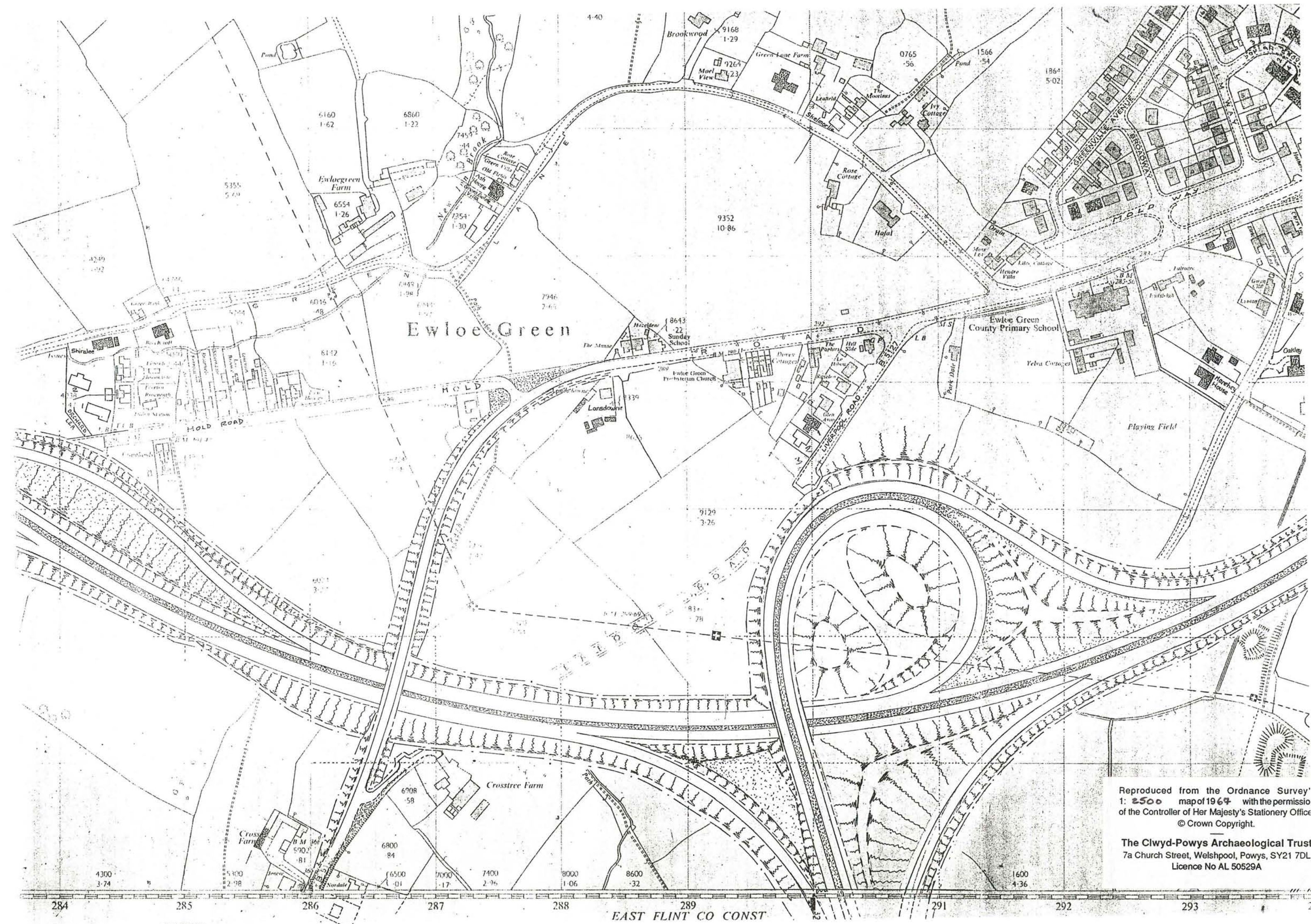
## **References**

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Estate Map, Lordship of Ewloe 1757: CRO/D/GW/651  
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Tithe survey: Hawarden 1843/1844









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**Ffrith - PRN105939**

**NGR SJ284553**

**121m OD**

## **Location**

1.1 Ffrith occupies the valley floor where Nant y Ffrith converges on the River Cegidog. To the north-east the bulk of Hope Mountain rises sharply, but opposite the settlement the valley sides are more gentle.

1.2 Ffrith lies a short distance from Llanfynydd (q.v.) on the B5101 and 7km north-west of Wrexham.

## **History**

2.1 Intensively used in the Roman period (see below section 3.1), and traversed by Offa's Dyke several centuries later, Ffrith otherwise seems to have emerged as a settlement only in the 19th century. The church is no earlier than 1842/3 and the Tithe Map of 1850 shows perhaps half a dozen houses, all on the south side of the River Cegidog and north of Valley Road. Later, an industrial element emerged on the north side of the Cegidog including a smithy and lime kilns.

2.2 Modern housing spreads over the valley floor, between Valley Road and Nant y Ffrith, but with little expansion on the south side of the stream.

## **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 A substantial Roman site (PRN 100020) underlies the later village. The settlement, on the Roman road from Chester to Caer Gai, was first recorded by Camden in the late 16th century. It appears to have been a civilian community, although the number of tiles attributable to the XXth Legion implies a military connection. Details of the settlement and its archaeology are to be found in RCAHMW (1912) and Blockley (1989) amongst others. Individual find spots and excavations are not marked on the accompanying map.

3.2 Offa's Dyke (PRN 10000) is visible as an earthwork to the north of Ffrith. Within the village it has been levelled, and its course followed by the B5101.

3.3 A mid-18th century packhorse bridge (PRN 100035; Grade II listing where it is attributed to the late 17th century) spans the River Cegidog on the eastern perimeter of the settlement, with a paved ford just downstream.

3.4 There appear to be no buildings of any historic significance within the settlement.

## **Recommendations**

4.1 Within the village a large area currently used for recreational purposes is a scheduled ancient monument because of the presence of the Roman settlement. The relevant legislative procedures must be observed in any works that effect it.

4.2 Earlier work has demonstrated that the Roman settlement extends west of the B5101. Further developments in this area should be monitored carefully and appropriate action taken where archaeological deposits are considered to be present.

4.3 The course of Offa's Dyke through the village is presumed to underlie the modern road, though this has not been confirmed. Developments in the vicinity of the projected line of the ditch should be assessed against their archaeological potential and where necessary appropriate recording should be instigated.

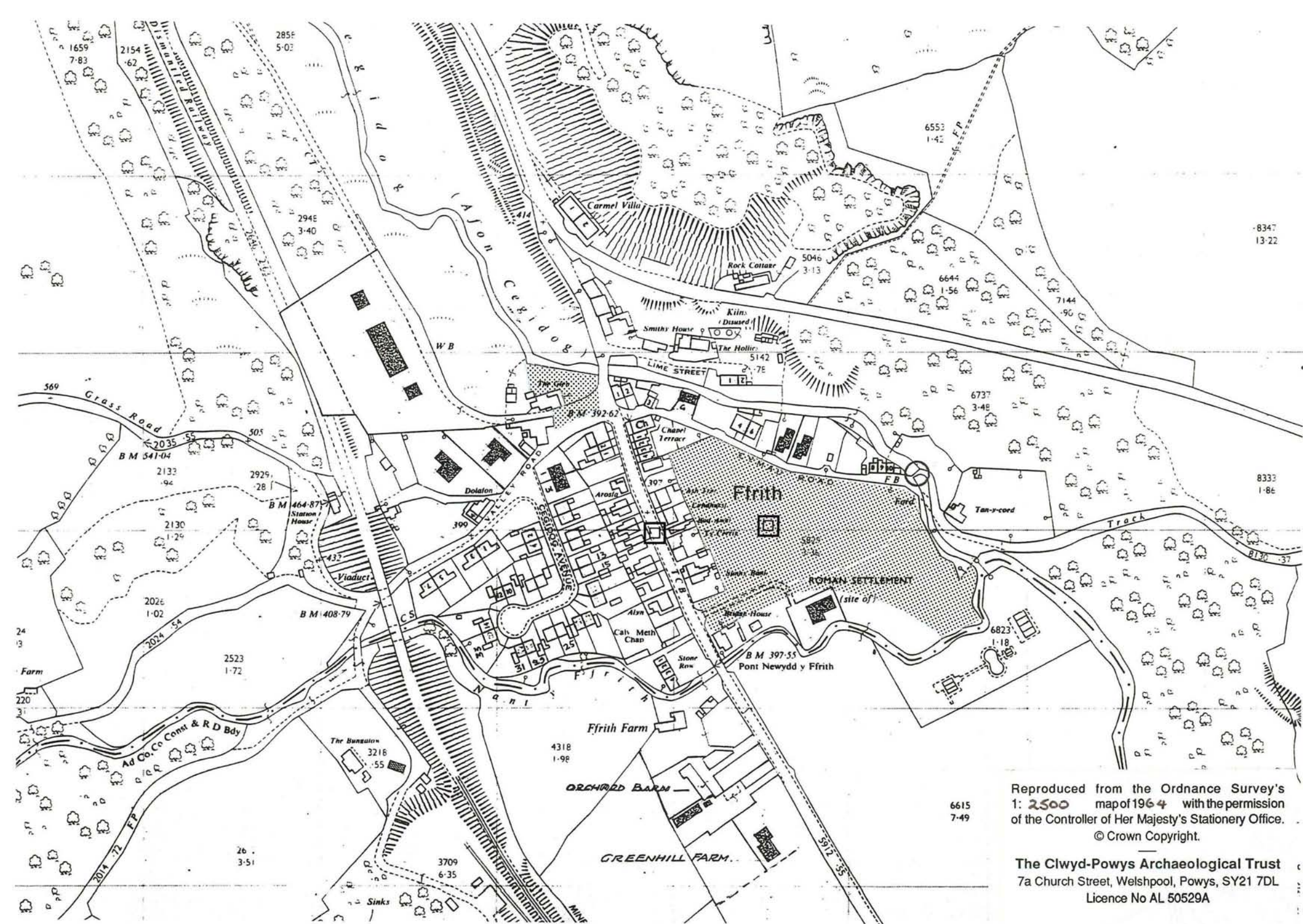
4.4 No specific recommendations are made for the present settlement at Ffrith. There is nothing to suggest that its origins go back before the 18th century, no historic core is distinguished and no areas

have been recommended for evaluation.

## **References**

Blockley 1989  
Cadw: Schedule of Listed Buildings  
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CPAT APs: 84-21-27/31; 88-19-114/15  
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**Hawarden - PRN105940**

**NGR SJ316657**

**75m OD**

## **Location**

1.1 Hawarden lies along a ridge, the ground falling away to the Dee Levels on the north, and more steeply into the valley of the Broughton Brook on the south. Eastwards the ridge fades away to the levels, the old castle occupying a prominent spot on the ridge with the village stretching off to the west. The church is about 75m above sea level.

1.2 The settlement lies on the B5125, 10km to the west of Chester.

## **History**

2.1 Traditionally, it is claimed that the church was established by St Deiniol, the founder of the monastery at Bangor-on-Dee in the mid-6th century, though there is no substantive evidence to confirm this. A church is recorded in the manor of Hawarden in Domesday Book (1086), and it is tempting to equate this with St Deiniol's.

2.2 Hawarden appears in Domesday Book as 'Haordine' meaning 'high enclosure'. The Welsh name for the settlement is Penarlag, appearing first as 'Pennardlaawc' in the 14th century. This combines the term 'pennardd' meaning 'high land' with 'alaawg' (or variations) which could mean 'rich in cattle'.

2.3 At the time of the Conquest the lord of the manor was earl Edwin, but Hawarden together with much other land was granted by William I to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. The castle was built soon afterwards, 'the most northerly stronghold in the line of the hill-edge castles of the Borderland'. It may have been developed on the site of an earlier settlement, but speculation that Edwin constructed a pre-Conquest timber castle here has no factual basis and suggestions of a prehistoric fortification on the site remain unproven.

2.4 During the medieval period it was of strategic significance located on a major routeway along the North Wales coast. In 1264 Llewelyn Prince of Wales conferred here with Simon de Montfort. A year later the castle was destroyed by Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, and his brother, David, attacked and burnt it in 1282.

2.5 During the late medieval and early post-medieval period the castle was owned by the Stanley family and there are references to a deer park in the vicinity. The castle continued in use right up to the 17th century, changing hands several times during the Civil War.

2.6 The development of the town during the Middle Ages is difficult to assess, although records indicate two or three open fields and around 584 selions (arable strips) in 1464. Open fields probably surrounded the settlement. Town Field lay east of the castle in the vicinity of Rake Lane, and Higher Great Field is now occupied in part by the station. Enclosed fields near the castle were enparked in the early 19th century, others rather earlier.

2.7 Hawarden has been cited as one of the few early nucleations in the district. It had borough status and was granted a market. The earliest surviving maps dating perhaps from the second half of the 17th century (although they have also been attributed to the following century) reveal a settlement straggling along the road from Chester, passing around the north side of the castle ruins, with lanes running off to both north and south. Badeslade and Toms' print of 1740 shows a linear settlement spreading along the main road below the castle mound. More than thirty dwellings are depicted but whether this is an accurate representation of the contemporary village cannot be established.

2.8 A grammar school was founded in 1606, the school room built in 1608 in the south-west corner of the churchyard. It was rebuilt in 1814, but demolished in 1905.

2.9 The Hawarden estate was purchased by John Glynne in 1651 but the family did not move to Hawarden until around 1723. The estate was landscaped extensively and the print of 1740 depicts extensive formal gardens to the north and north-west of Broadlane Hall, their first residence. This had



replaced a half-timbered building of 16th-century date, and itself was replaced by a new house around 1755. This was converted into the new Hawarden Castle in 1809/10. In the mid-18th century Sir John Glynnne embarked on a major phase of tree planting. The eastern part of the village was removed around this time to facilitate the development of the park around the castle, and the main highway from Chester which previously had run past the front of the house was diverted further north when turnpiked in 1804.

2.10 Other changes have occurred to the road system in the last two hundred years. The southern part of Crosstree Lane was cut in 1794 'for the more convenient cartage of coals'. A new road from the south incorporating Mill Lane was constructed and paved in 1805. Earlier maps show a network of lanes with houses feeding off the main road in the vicinity of the castle. These have presumably been destroyed in subsequent landscaping of the castle grounds but earthworks may survive.

2.11 Coal has been extracted in the Hawarden area since the 15th century, expanding significantly in the 19th century. One of the last collieries closed at Aston Hall in 1909. There was also an extensive iron foundry in the town in the 19th century.

### **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 Works near the brow of the hill on the Chester to Hawarden turnpike in 1820 uncovered two urns (PRN 100160) now thought to be Bronze Age in date. No other prehistoric finds have been recorded in the immediate vicinity.

3.2 There is a solitary indicator of Roman activity, namely a Roman coin (PAR 100168) found near Hawarden Castle, and recorded by Lhwyd in the late 17th century.

3.3 Trueman's Hill (PRN 100157; SAM F30) at the west end of the village is a relatively small and mutilated motte with a possible bailey on the north side which Pennant in the late 18th century reported had been considerably damaged by cultivation. The motte is flat-topped, and the bailey though disturbed appears to retain traces of its defensive ditch on the north. Nothing was found during excavations in 1820.

3.4 A second, more substantial, motte with a bailey (PRN 100164; SAM F016) was constructed further to the east by Hugh, Earl of Chester in the 11th or early 12th century. The castle was destroyed in 1265, to be superseded by a stone shell keep (PRN 100165; Grade I listing) with an elaborate barbican in the late 13th/early 14th century. It was dismantled in 1647.

3.5 Adjacent to the castle is the present Hawarden Castle. (PRN 105919; Grade I listing). Replacing the earlier Broadlane House (PRN 105920; Grade II listing), it was built in c.1750-7 and enlarged in 1809-10. Extensive grounds surround it.

3.6 St Deiniol's church (PRN 105918; Grade B listing) was restored in 1855 and 1859, but the tower has late medieval features, and there is earlier, 13th-century, architecture in the chancel. Little internally has survived the fire and restoration of the mid-19th century, apart from one 16th-century bench-end and a few monuments.

3.7 The churchyard (PRN 105924) is an irregular polygon, but within it is a sub-circular scarped platform surmounted by the church. Certainly artificial, it could represent an earlier 'llan', or conceivably the rubble residue of an earlier structure.

3.8 The village straggles along Glynnne Way though the core always seems to have been between the castle and the church. Even by the middle of the 18th century there were few dwellings west of the latter. In medieval times an open space, perhaps functioning as a market place, probably fronted the church on the south, to be filled in at a later date between Church Lane and Rectory Lane. There is no supporting documentary records for this hypothesis, although on a map of 1733, Rectory Lane appears much broader than today.

3.9 The Lower Cross (PRN 102718) was demolished in 1641, its position still marked by a tree planted in 1742 on Crosstree Lane. This was one of two crosses, the Upper Cross also being taken down in 1641. Apparently, the site of one, probably the former, was covered by the house of Correction (see below 3.13).



3.10 The south-east wing of St Deiniol's Ash House (PRN 100162; Grade II listing; not depicted on accompanying maps) represents the original timber-farmed structure of around 1600. The brick, north-east wing is a 17th-century addition. Tradition has it that this is where St Deiniol planted his staff in the ground prior to the establishment of his church.

3.11 There are few if any buildings in the settlement itself that pre-date the 18th century, but there are a reasonable number of 18th and 19th-century buildings. The Fox and Grapes Inn (PRN 105921), on the west side of the T-junction in the centre of the village, though much altered has 17th-century features and was formerly Grade III listed.

3.12 Hawarden Mill (PRN 105917), to the south of the village, was built in 1769, and was rebuilt after a major fire ten years later. Whether it lies on the site of an earlier mill is not recorded. Extensive ruins survive.

3.13 The 18th-century House of Correction or lock-up (PRN 102547; SAM F78) is preserved at the junction of Glynne Way and Cross Lane.

3.14 The landscape changes that have affected the area around the castle have yet to be fully analysed. However, the landscaped gardens and parks of Hawarden Castle including an early 18th-century turf amphitheatre have been recently described and assessed by Cadw for their Register of Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens and given a Grade I designation.

## **Recommendations**

4.1 The historic core of Hawarden has a significant archaeological potential both in its own right and in relation to one of the major medieval strongholds in North Wales. Appropriate consultations should be conducted to establish the implications of any development proposals affecting the street frontages, the area immediately around the churchyard, and the grounds around the present Hawarden Castle.

4.2 It should be assumed that a pre-planning evaluation will be required for any development in these areas, though this may be dependant on the scale and type of proposal. An archaeological watching brief should be anticipated where development occurs elsewhere within the defined historic core.

4.3 Scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings exist within the village and the relevant legislative procedures must be observed at all times. In addition, the landscape around Hawarden Castle has been given a Grade I non-statutory designation, and this should be a consideration when considering any proposals that might affect its appearance or integrity.

4.4 The scheduled area at Trueman's Hill should be reassessed, with a view to its extension over the putative bailey to the north.

4.5 Landscape changes in the vicinity of Hawarden Castle have yet to be fully assessed. A programme of landscape analysis and recording is recommended to complement work already undertaken for the Cadw/Icomos Register.

## **References**

- Badeslade and Toms 1740: Print of Hawarden Castle and Park
- Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens 1994 (draft)
- Cadw: Schedule of Listed Buildings
- CPAT Field Visit: 22 September 1994
- Clwyd SMR
- Estate Map: c. mid-17th century (?): NLW Glynne of Hawarden no.5
- Estate Map: Lordship of Hawarden 1733: CROH D/HA/599
- Hubbard 1986, 362
- Jones 1919/20, 6
- Jones 1943/45
- Lewis 1833
- Mason and Rolfe 1985

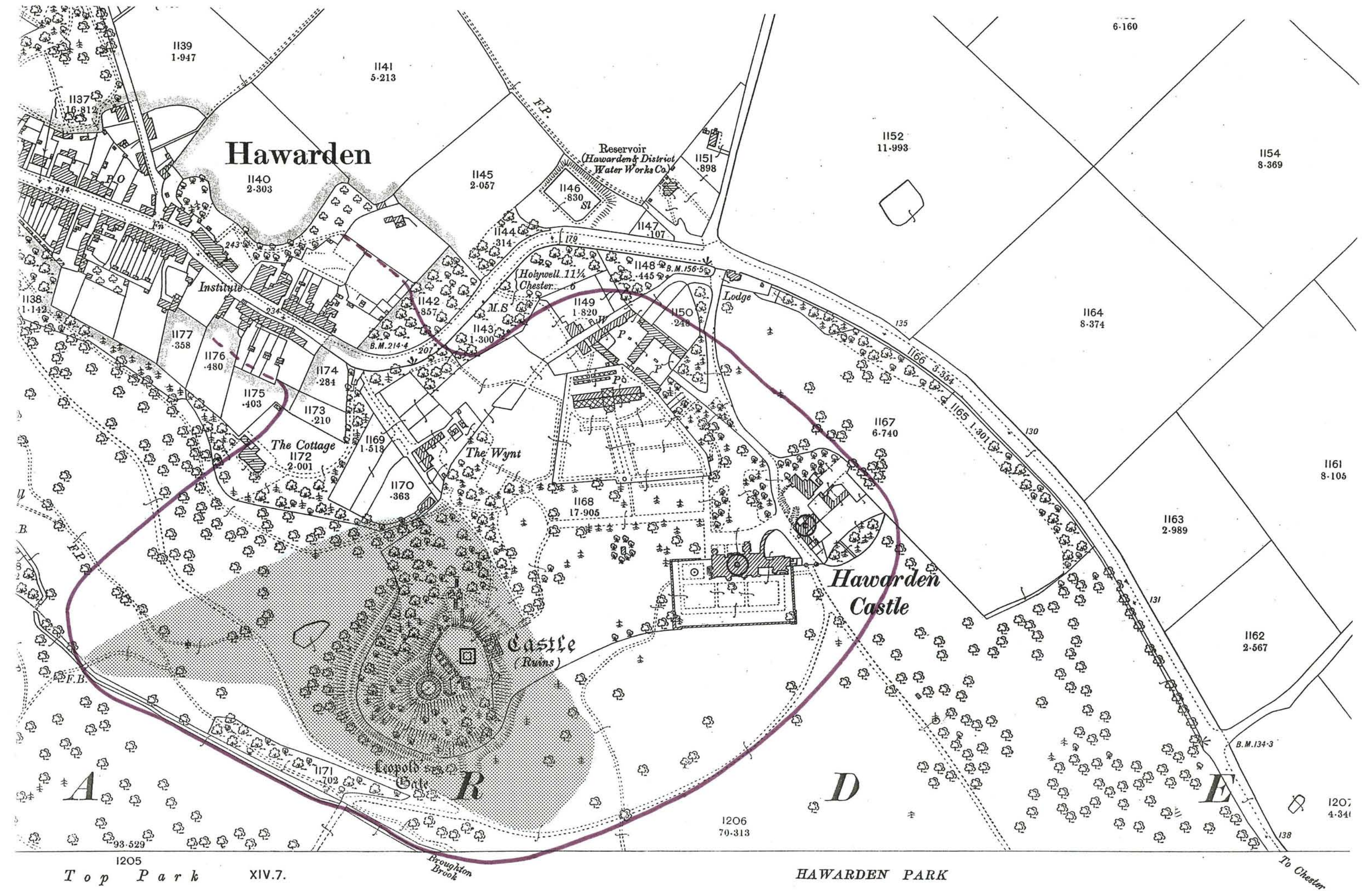


NMR, Aberystwyth  
Owen 1994, 60  
RCAHMW 1912, 35  
Survey of Hawarden 1815: CROH  
Sylvester 1969, 160ff  
Tithe survey: 1843/1844  
Willett 1822









and Published by the Director General at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1899.  
the assumed Mean Level of the Sea at Liverpool which is 0.650 of a Foot below the general Mean Level of the Sea.  
us (B.M. 54.7) refer to Bench Marks on Buildings, Walls, &c., those marked thus ( + 52 ) to surface levels.

Links 100 0 5 10 15 20  
Feet 100 0 500 1000 1500  
N.B. The representation on this map of a Road, Track, or Footpath, is no



**Higher Kinnerton - PRN105941**

**NGR SJ329612**

**40m OD**

## **Location**

1.1 Higher Kinnerton lies on ground sloping gently from west to east, with the Dee Levels a short distance beyond.

1.2 Minor lanes converge just to the north of the village, while the A55(T) passes 1.5km to the north. Hawarden is 5km to the north-north-west, Chester 10km to the north-east.

## **History**

2.1 Owen argues that the earliest reference to Higher Kinnerton is 'Kynarton' in 1240, the elements being a personal name, 'Cyneheard' linked to 'tun' (farm/settlement).

2.2 Because Lower Kinnerton lies closer to the parish centre at Dodleston (both in Cheshire), it has been suggested that Higher Kinnerton is the earlier settlement. The distinction between the two Kinnertons is first revealed in documents of the early 16th century.

2.3 The early 19th-century pattern of settlement reveals little nucleation. East of the modern village was Kinnerton Green with a few dwellings on its eastern perimeter (cf the houses south of Green Farm today). One kilometre to the west was Kinnerton Hall Farm and a hundred metres to the south-east was a row of cottages and a chapel, collectively known as Babylon, and probably not of any age. Further north the network of roads that serve the modern settlement were in existence at this time, and small crofts were scattered on the frontages. No convincing settlement focus can be detected at this time, and Kinnerton must be classed primarily as a later 19th and 20th-century creation.

2.4 It remains a township within Wales but a chapelry attached to the English parish of Dodleston.

## **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 A rotary quern fragment (PRN 101869) was found on the west side of Higher Kinnerton in recent years, but is thought to have come originally from Kinnerton Green.

3.2 Crompton Hall Farm (PRN 105924; Grade II listing), on the western fringe of the modern settlement, has an early 19th-century exterior, but internal features of the early to mid-17th century.

3.3 Kinnerton Hall is not reported to be of any age. Unlike some of its neighbours (e.g. Bretton Hall and Dodleston Hall, no moat has been recognised).

3.4 Kinnerton Green cannot be defined precisely. Its eastern edge is revealed by the minor lane and houses on the east, and possibly the Brad Brook (the community boundary) on the south and Sandy Lane on the west. As a landscape element it undoubtedly goes back to the early post-medieval period and perhaps beyond.

3.5 All Saints church was built as late as 1893.

3.6 Higher Kinnerton was subjected to a cursory field examination only.

## **Recommendations**

4.1 Kinnerton lacks any significant historic nucleation and equally any obvious historic foci. Therefore no recommendations are proposed for the settlement.

## **References**



Cadw: Schedule of Listed Buildings  
Clwyd SMR  
Hubbard 1986, 371  
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Tithe Survey: Doglestone, Cheshire c 1842  
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**Higher Shotton - PRN105942**

**NGR SJ3067**

**19m OD**

### **Location**

1.1 Higher Shotton lies on the lowest slopes of the Flintshire plateau just above the River Dee and the levels that edge it.

1.2 It is expanding as a dormitory village to the larger settlements in the region, merging with Shotton to the north and Aston to the east. Because of this its original character is rapidly disappearing.

1.3 Connah's Quay is one kilometre to the north-west, Buckley less than 5km to the south-west and the area between is traversed by the major north Wales routeway, the A55.

### **History**

2.1 Shotton appears as 'Schotton' in 1283-5 and means 'farm on a steep slope'. The prefix 'Higher' is a modern addition, but it is here rather than in the modern coastal town of Shotton that the historic settlement is to be found.

2.2 In historic times it was a township of Hawarden, though how far back this relationship reaches has not been ascertained.

2.3 A series of estate maps from the first half of the 18th century show Higher Shotton as a small agglomeration of buildings at the junction of four lanes: Shotton Farm, Shotton Hall (now demolished, but perhaps the edifice referred to by Edward Lhwyd in 1699 as a building of note) and several other houses formed a loose nucleus, the Common Field lay to the south of Shotton Farm and other strips fields, partly enclosed, lay in Well Field to the north-east. The open field known as Shotton Field, towards the marshes in the north, was enclosed in 1759.

2.4 Shotton became a parish only in 1921.

### **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 Many of the buildings shown on early Ordnance Survey maps have either disappeared or are in ruins.

3.2 No features of historic or archaeological interest have been recognised, although it must be noted that the site of Shotton Hall as shown on 18th-century maps remains undeveloped apart from a barn.

### **Recommendations**

4.1 No recommendations are proposed for Higher Shotton, other than the evaluation of the site of Shotton Hall should it come up for development.

### **References**

Clwyd SMR  
CPAT Field Visit: 5 October 1994  
Estate Map: 1717 - CROH/D/DM/540/2  
Estate Map: 1733 - CROH/D/HA/599  
Enclosure Maps: 1749 (1759) - NLW/Glynne Maps 11  
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Tithe survey: Hawarden 1843/1844  
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**Hope - PRN105943**

**NGR SJ309584**

**86m OD**

## **Location**

1.1 Hope lies about 8km to the north-west of Wrexham, on the A550. Caergwrie occupies the opposite bank of the Alyn Valley less than one kilometre to the south.

1.2 Hope church sits on the lip of the valley overlooking the Alyn, with Wat's Dyke following the high ground of the valley edge just a short distance behind it. The settlement has developed on the west facing slope and now reaches almost to the river itself.

## **History**

2.1 Hope appears in that form in Domesday Book, but as a manor held by Gilbert de Venables rather than a settlement. Otherwise the earliest references to Hope are late 13th century e.g. 'le Hope' in 1284), the name being derived from Old English, 'hop' meaning 'plot of enclosed land' or a 'remote settlement'. The alternative name. Estyn' appears as 'Eston' in 1349 meaning 'east farm'.

2.2 The church dedication and the churchyard shape, however, suggest an early medieval origin as an ecclesiastical focus.

2.3 The church appears in the Norwich Taxation of 1254, and in 1272, the village had 32 tax-payers.

2.4 Soulsby has pointed out that the churchyard is at the centre of the village with lanes radiating from it, a typical medieval pattern.

2.5 In the first part of the 19th century Lewis termed it 'an insignificant village', although an estate map of c1790 does show a concentration of buildings around the churchyard. Open fields, containing enclosed strips lay to the north in the vicinity of Stryt Isaf and Ffordd-las as late as the mid-19th century.

## **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 Prehistoric activity in the area is attested by a Bronze Age socketed axe (PRN 101278) from Hope Hall; a putative prehistoric spindle whorl (PRN 101650), just beyond the eastern edge of the modern settlement; a flint blade of late Mesolithic or early Neolithic date from an evaluation on Sam Lane (PRN 105929); and the upper stone of a beehive quern (PRN 101282) which could be Iron Age, found in the Rectory garden on the north side of the churchyard.

3.2 Roman activity may be evidenced by a 4th-century coin (PRN 101280) at the south end of the village.

3.3 Wat's Dyke (PRN 110000) runs along the eastern edge of the settlement. The earthworks here are in a variable state of preservation, but substantial sections of its course are scheduled (SAMs F91; F118-120)

3.4 The church of St Cynfarch (PRN 106393; Grade II listing) - but prior to the 19th century all sources including Edward Lhwyd have it as St Cyngar - is of medieval date, mostly Perpendicular though with some earlier features and double naved. Little of medieval date survives in the way of fittings although there is some stained glass of around 1500.

3.5 The churchyard (PRN 105928) is curvilinear on the west and south; the original line has probably been modified on the north and east, though there is now no evidence of the relict boundary in the gardens on these sides.

3.6 It has been pointed out by Pratt that contrary to Soulsby's belief, no planted town existed at Hope. Instead it is likely that any earlier nucleation focused on the church and the series of lanes that now converge on it. Yet, a recent evaluation off Sam Lane (SJ 3087 5831; PRN 105929) within 110m of the



church revealed nothing of the earlier village design or material of medieval date, and there are now few open areas at the centre of Hope which are candidates for investigation.

3.7 How many of the converging lanes date back to the Middle Ages has not been ascertained, but the Gresford Road (the B5373) is almost certainly a recent addition.

3.8 There are few obviously early buildings in the village. Hope Cottage (PRN 105922; Grade II listing) could have originated in the 17th century.

## **Recommendations**

4.1 The historic core of Hope has a significant archaeological potential and appropriate consultations should be conducted to establish the implications of any development proposals affecting it. This is particularly relevant to the area immediately around the churchyard.

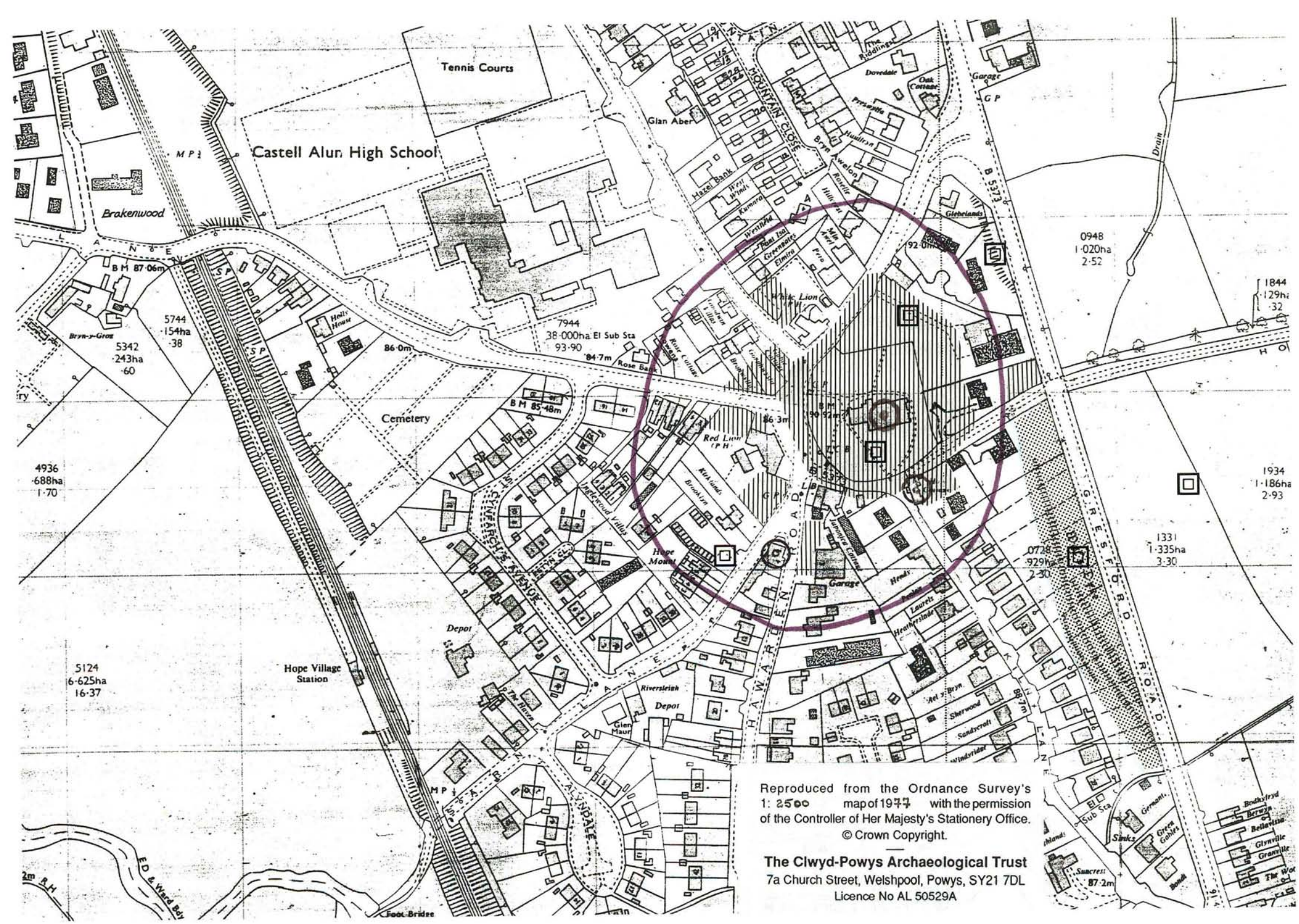
4.2 An archaeological watching brief should be anticipated where development occurs within the defined historic core. A pre-planning evaluation may however be necessary, depending on the scale and type of proposal.

4.3 Wat's Dyke is a scheduled ancient monument over much of its length in the vicinity of the village and the relevant legislative procedures must be observed. The same holds for the listed buildings in Hope.

## **References**

Cadw: Schedule of Listed Buildings  
CPAT Field Visit: 29 September 1994  
Charles 1938, 212  
Clwyd SMR  
Estate Map: c1790; CROH D/BC/addnl  
Evans 1985  
Hubbard 1986, 376  
Lewis 1833  
Owen, W.G. 1994  
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Pratt in 'Clwyd Historian' 13 (1983/84), 32  
Soulsby 1983, 148  
Tithe survey: Hope 1850/1852







**Llanfynydd - PRN105944**

**NGR SJ279566**

**145m OD**

### **Location**

1.1 Llanfynydd lies at a height of around 150m OD on the east side of the Cegidog valley, some shelter being provided by the rising ground of Hope Mountain. The valley location is exaggerated by the fact that here the B5101 runs along the crest of Offa's Dyke and also that a cutting below the road survives from a now dismantled railway.

1.2 The village has developed beside a secondary road, the B5101, some 8km north-west of Wrexham.

### **History**

2.1 Virtually nothing is known about the origins and development of this settlement. Present evidence does not favour a long history.

2.2 At the time of the Tithe survey in the mid-19th century the church was accompanied by no more than four or five houses.

2.3 It became a parish in its own right in 1845.

### **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 The village lies astride Offa' Dyke (PRN 100000); a section to the west of the church is scheduled (SAM F22).

3.2 Christ Church is another of the area's Victorian churches, this one built in 1842-43. It does, however, have a 14th/15th-century font, but brought from Hope rather than being an original feature of Llanfynydd itself. Despite the name, no evidence has been encountered to suggest an earlier structure on the site; the earliest gravestones in the churchyard are of the mid-1840s and the parish registers only commence in 1843.

3.3 The Cross Keys appears to be the only structure of any age in the village but is not listed. As an inn it may have been instrumental in the origin of the settlement.

### **Recommendations**

4.1 No recommendations are made for the settlement at Llanfynydd in the absence of substantive evidence for a medieval or earlier origin.

4.2 One length of Offa's Dyke is a scheduled ancient monument and the relevant legislative procedures must be observed in any works that effect it.

### **References**

Clwyd SMR  
CPAT Field Visit: 29 September 1994  
Hubbard 1986, 385  
Tithe Survey: Hope 1850/51  
Veysey 1984, 75







**Treuddyn - PRN105945**

**NGR SJ252582**

**226m OD**

## **Location**

1.1 The older part of Treuddyn occupies flat ground beside the Byr Brook, a tributary of the River Alyn, in the south-western part of Alyn and Deeside. The modern village has expanded south of the brook and also onto to the Rhos, north-westwards.

1.2 The settlement lies adjacent to but not on the A5104 which links Chester to Ruthin. Mold is 6km to the north-west.

## **History**

2.1 Treuddyn was historically a township of Mold and a chapelry attached to St Mary's in Mold.

2.2 It appears on one of the earliest of Welsh estate maps, William Boycot's map of the lands of Jane and Prudence Meredith from 1620. This shows Treuddyn church and two adjacent houses and one further to the north-east, perhaps on the site of Lodge Farm. The ground further west, now occupied by much of the modern village, was open common - Rhos Trithen - with a thin scatter of houses around it. Taking the map at face value there is no evidence of a real nucleation here.

2.3 By the 19th century, the church was at the centre of a small group of houses, perhaps little more than six in number.

## **Buildings and Archaeology**

3.1 Some round barrows in vicinity (e.g. PRNs 100004 and 100005) and a standing stone (PRN 100007) earlier claimed to have stood on a barrow lie a few hundred metres to the north-west of the settlement. Grouped together they appear to represent a cemetery.

3.2 Offa's Dyke (PRN 106725) may have passed on a north-west/south-east alignment just to the south-east of the church. This assumption has not been confirmed by fieldwork.

3.3 St Mary's church was erected in 1874/5, replacing a building that was in the late Perpendicular style. Fragments of stained glass in the modern edifice may go back to the 14th century, and 16th-century glass has also been reset.

3.4 Treuddyn churchyard (PRN 105932) is an irregular area defined by linear boundaries. There is some evidence of a more curvilinear outline on the Tithe map, and a relict bank now curves through the eastern part of the churchyard. A rectangular platform devoid of graves also lies to the east of the church. This perhaps has a modern origin.

3.5 No significant earthworks have been recognised in the area of the village, though there are minor undulations that cannot be characterised.

3.6 Adjacent to the churchyard in the grounds of a larger house, a small cottage called Beaverbrook but originally the Old Hand Inn (PRN 105923; Grade II listing) is thought to date from the 17th century. There are no other listed buildings but the cottage termed Tyn Llan (PRN 105933) appears to be of some age.

3.7 The street pattern suggests that at least two lanes converged near the church. It seems possible too that originally there was a broad open space fronting the churchyard on the west, but subsequently infilled with buildings including the Hand Inn. In the absence of any documentary record, it would be speculative to argue for a market place!

## **Recommendations**



4.1 The historic core of Treuddyn has some archaeological potential and appropriate consultations should be conducted to establish the implications of any development proposals affecting it.

4.2 An archaeological watching brief should be anticipated where development occurs within the defined historic core. A pre-planning evaluation may however be necessary, depending on the scale and type of proposal.

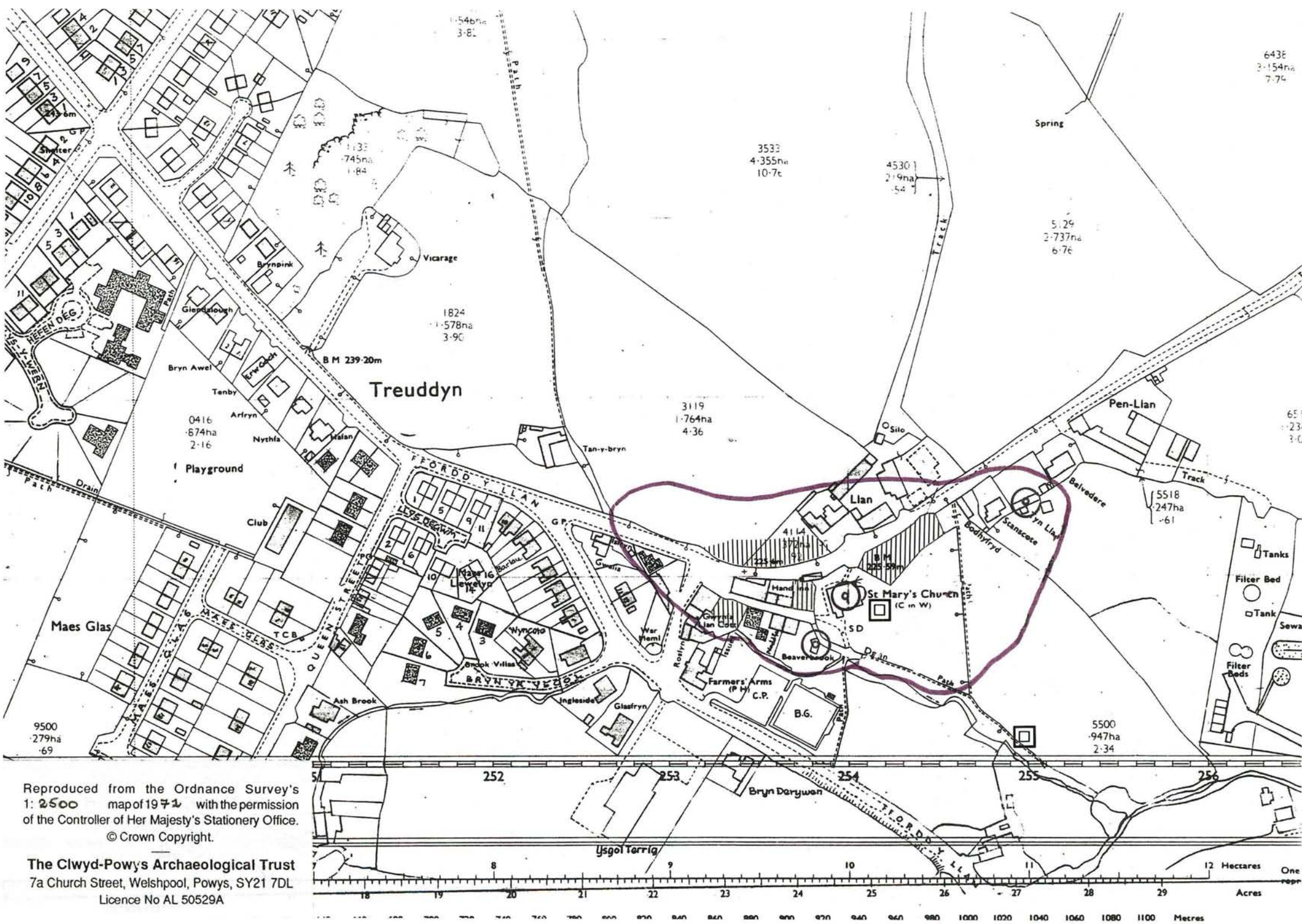
4.3 Predictions that Offa's Dyke passed close to the settlement should be assessed during any developments that occur within the potentially sensitive area.

4.4 There is a single listed building in the village and the relevant legislative procedures must be observed in all developments that affect it.

## **References**

Cadw: Schedule of Listed Buildings  
Clwyd SMR  
CPAT Field Visit: 29 September 1994  
Estate Map: 1620 NLW  
Hubbard 1986, 453  
Thomas 1911, 441  
Tithe Survey: Mold 1839





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Clwyd Archaeology Service - The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

# **ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING IN CLWYD**



Clwyd Archaeology Service - The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

## ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING IN CLWYD

### INTRODUCTION

The following notes are designed to provide guidance to Planning Authorities and Developers in Clwyd on procedures relating to the implementation of *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16 Wales). Advice is given within the framework of PPG 16 and also pulls together existing advice relating specifically to Clwyd.

PPG 16 places much of the responsibility upon Planning Authorities for ensuring that due weight is given within the planning process to the preservation of sites of archaeological importance. It is therefore recommended that Local Planning Authorities should consider appointing archaeological staff to provide in-house advice on the impact of proposed developments on the archaeological resource, particularly with regard to the implementation of PPG 16. Where this is not considered appropriate, Planning Authorities are advised to continue to seek advice from the Clwyd Archaeology Service and The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. Both bodies recognise a number of codes of practice relating to archaeological matters (see Appendix 3).

Clwyd Archaeology Service, established in 0000, is part of the Department of Development and Tourism, based at Shire Hall, Mold, and funded by Clwyd County Council. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, established in 1975, is an independent charitable trust which receives funding from Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments (an Executive Agency within the Welsh Office) and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales. It is one of the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts covering different regions of Wales which carry out a broad range of archaeological activities including planning control work on behalf of Planning Authorities. Both Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust employ staff offering a broad range of archaeological expertise and undertake complementary roles in securing the preservation and interpretation of Clwyd's archaeological heritage. Historically, Clwyd Archaeology Service has taken a leading role in research excavation, monument conservation and interpretation. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has taken a leading role in the establishment of the County Sites and Monuments Record, rescue excavation and fieldwork recording.

PPG 16 recognises that both bodies provide advice and guidance to Planning Authorities, property owners and developers on the handling of archaeological matters. Clwyd Archaeology Service, in addition, provides in-house advice to the Clwyd County Council on planning matters including Highways and Minerals. Because of its role in rescue archaeology, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust may also be contracted to carry out archaeological assessments, field evaluations or investigations which arise from this advice.

PPG 16 pulls together and expands existing advice from central government on the handling of archaeological matters in the planning process and sets out a number of new procedures that might be followed. This document is intended to clarify and streamline the complementary roles of Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust within the framework provided by PPG 16. These procedures will need to be revised as and when archaeological staff are appointed to Planning Authorities or in the event of the establishment of Unitary Authorities in Wales. Clwyd Archaeology Service will for the time being take a leading role in certain aspects of handling individual planning applications; the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust will continue to provide advice on planning applications and will also take a leading role in the development of the regional Sites and Monuments Record in conjunction with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales.



## ADVICE ON THE HANDLING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATTERS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

The following section is intended to be read in conjunction with the relevant parts of PPG 16, as indicated, and to provide guidance upon procedures which are appropriate in the local context. See also flowchart on page 4.

### Summary of standard archaeological procedures

In considering the impact of proposed developments upon archaeological sites it is advised that the response of Planning Authorities should normally take one of the following forms, either singly or in combination, as and when appropriate. Definitions of a number of the terms used in these guidance notes are given in Appendix 1. Model conditions designed to meet these various circumstances are given in Appendix 2. These may be found appropriate in circumstances where a voluntary or 106 Agreement is not entered into.

- refusal of the planning application on archaeological grounds
- that a watching brief should be maintained during the course of development in order to record archaeological remains
- that (particularly in the case of buildings or other above-ground structures) a photographic or drawn record should be made in advance of proposed works
- that a site of archaeological interest should be fenced or marked to avoid disturbance during the course of development
- that the proposed development should be amended to remove or lessen the impact on archaeological remains
- that a field evaluation should be carried out in order to provide further information upon which the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains can be assessed
- that archaeological excavations should be carried out in advance of the proposed development
- advice that Scheduled Monument Consent is or may be required ( in the case of Scheduled Ancient Monuments)

### Development Plans PPG 16, paras 15-16

Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust will continue to provide advice 'on policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and on their settings'. Cadw is also ready to advise on the archaeological content of policies proposed for inclusion in draft plans.

### Sites and Monuments Records PPG 16, para 17, Annex 1, paras 4-6

Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust both use compatible copies of the Sites and Monuments Record for Clwyd, the former's record being based on the record established by the Trust. This is a dynamic record of all known archaeological sites and finds and buildings and industrial monuments etc of historic interest. About 5000 sites are currently listed in the County record, which is constantly updated and expanded as new information becomes available. The record held by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust is one of four regional records maintained by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts and forms part of a national record being developed by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales. As well as its role in planning, the Record also plays an important function in the positive management and presentation of the historic landscape for the purpose of education and recreation and as a source for input to local history, conservation and tourism projects. Since in many instances the records consist of a summary or index of information recorded elsewhere, it will often be necessary to call upon the experience of a trained archaeologist to gauge the full significance of particular sites listed in the record. See also flowchart on page 5.

### Archaeology and Planning PPG 16, para 18

Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust reaffirm that 'the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled.'

### Pre-planning consultations PPG 16, para 19

Prospective developers should be encouraged to consult Clwyd Archaeology Service or The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust at an early stage in order to assess whether their site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains. Liaison between the two bodies should determine an appropriate course of action. Access to information from the County Sites and Monuments Record will be according to the *Code of Practice - Access and Charging for Sites and Monuments Records* (Association of County Archaeological Officers). In the event of a proposed development affecting the site or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the prospective developer should be advised by the Planning Authority of the need to apply for Scheduled Monument Consent from Cadw.

### Archaeological Assessment PPG 16, para 20

Where appropriate, prospective developers should be encouraged to commission their own archaeological assessment. The names of appropriate individuals or organisations working in this field may be obtained from Clwyd Archaeology Service.



### **Archaeological Field Evaluations PPG 16, paras 21-22**

Field evaluation, to be carried out in advance of a planning decision, should be considered in cases where early discussions with developers indicate that important archaeological remains may exist. Clwyd Archaeology Service will provide advice to the Planning Authorities on the scope of the archaeological field evaluation and the archaeological factors which should be taken into account. This advice will normally take the form of a written brief, which may, where appropriate, have been drawn up in liaison with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. The Planning Authority should notify the developer of the course of action which should be followed and it will then become the responsibility of the prospective developer to commission evaluation work from a professionally qualified organisation or consultant. The names of appropriate individuals or organisations working in this field may be obtained from Clwyd Archaeology Service. The brief will indicate whether a detailed specification is required, and whether monitoring should be carried out. Copies of a report on the field evaluation should be submitted to the Planning Authority. In due course copies should be made available to Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for the purposes of providing further advice to the Planning Authority and in order to up-date the Sites and Monuments Records.

### **Consultations by Planning Authorities PPG 16, para 23**

When planning applications are made without prior discussion, Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust will continue to liaise and to offer their services in identifying applications which have archaeological implications. In cases where it appears that the proposed development affects or might affect important archaeological remains either body may draw this to the attention of the Planning Authority, and suggest possible courses of action. In the event that a pre-planning field evaluation is recommended a similar course of action to that outlined in the previous paragraph should be followed.

### **Excavations in advance of development PPG 16, para 24-26**

Where a Planning Authority deems that it is not feasible to preserve archaeological remains, an acceptable alternative may be to arrange for archaeological excavations in advance of development. In these circumstances it will be appropriate for Planning Authorities to request Clwyd Archaeology Service to prepare a brief giving outline details of the work to be undertaken, which may, where appropriate, have been drawn up in liaison with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. This might form part of a voluntary agreement between the developer and the Planning Authority, as for example under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In the absence of such an agreement Planning Authorities should consider imposing planning conditions which enable excavations to be carried out in advance. Procedures for preparing a brief for excavation and the developer's responsibility for engaging the services of an archaeological body to undertake the work will follow a similar course to that outlined in previous paragraphs. It is the policy of central government that under most circumstances developers will be expected to bear the costs of archaeological work. In some instances, however, it may be appropriate for a developer to apply to the Secretary of State for Wales for financial assistance, either directly or in consultation with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

### **Planning decisions PPG 16, paras 27-28**

Planning authorities should attempt to take account of the intrinsic importance of individual archaeological sites in order that they may weigh these considerations against the need for proposed developments. Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust will, as and when required, continue to provide Planning Authorities with advice on these matters.

### **Planning conditions PPG 16, paras 29-30**

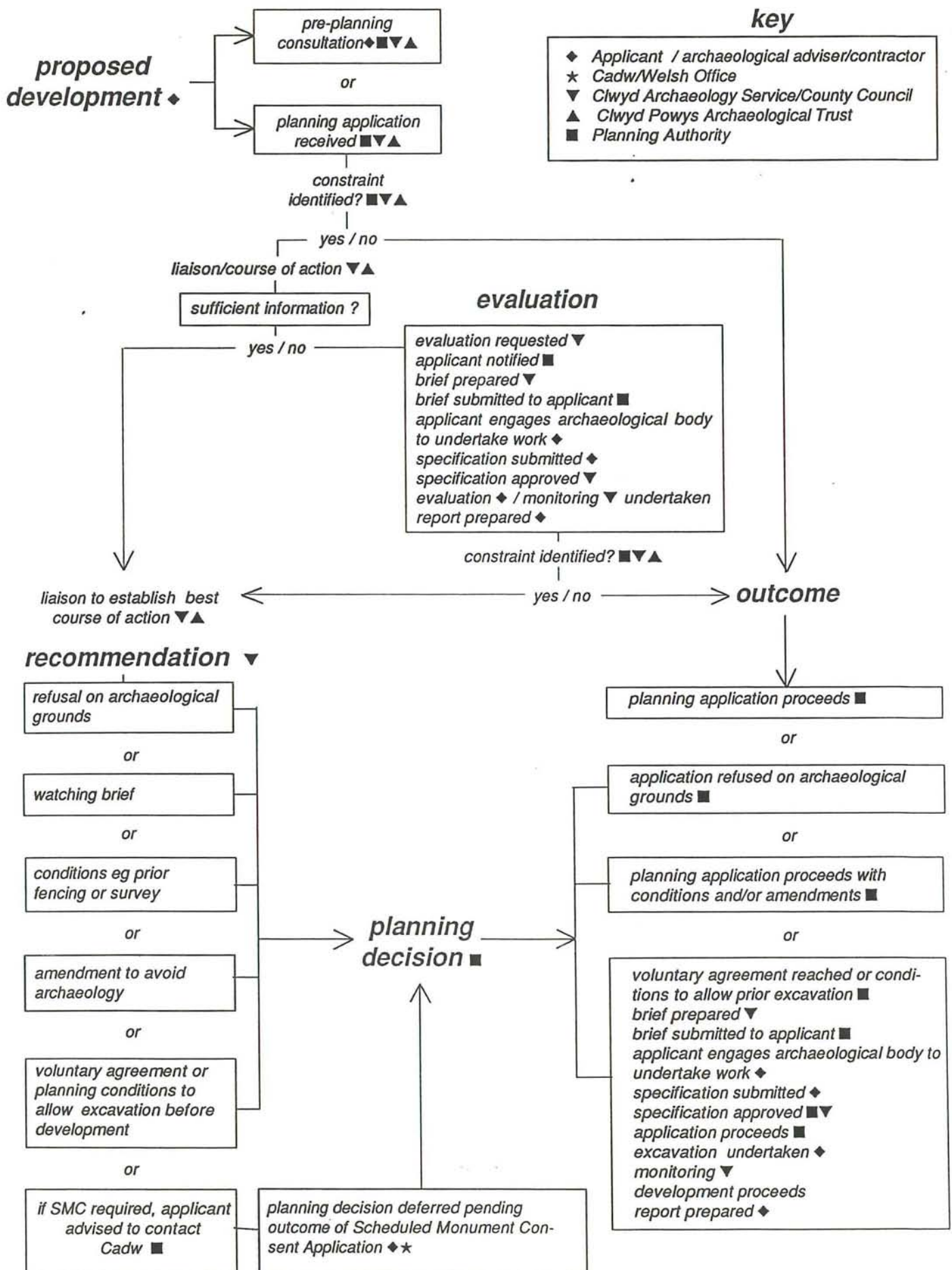
Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust will continue to advise local authorities in circumstances where they consider it is appropriate that a watching brief should be maintained during the course of development for the purpose of recording archaeological remains. Limited pieces of work of this kind may be undertaken by either body at no cost. Liaison between Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust should establish which body is better placed to undertake this work. It will be helpful if the body to undertake the work is either identified in a note attached to the planning consent or if there is a condition requiring the applicant to submit for approval to the Planning Authority, well in advance, the name of the body to carry out the work. If a significant amount of work is anticipated it will be appropriate for Clwyd Archaeology Service to prepare, on behalf of the Planning Authority, a brief to cover this work, and for the developer to engage the services of an archaeological organisation to undertake the work. In any event, the condition applied by a Planning Authority should state the amount of notice that the developer should give of the commencement of on-site work.

### **Discovery of archaeological remains during development PPG 16, para 31**

The Planning Authority should be notified of any unexpected archaeological remains which only become apparent once a development has commenced. Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust will provide advice on the best means of dealing with unexpected problems of this kind.

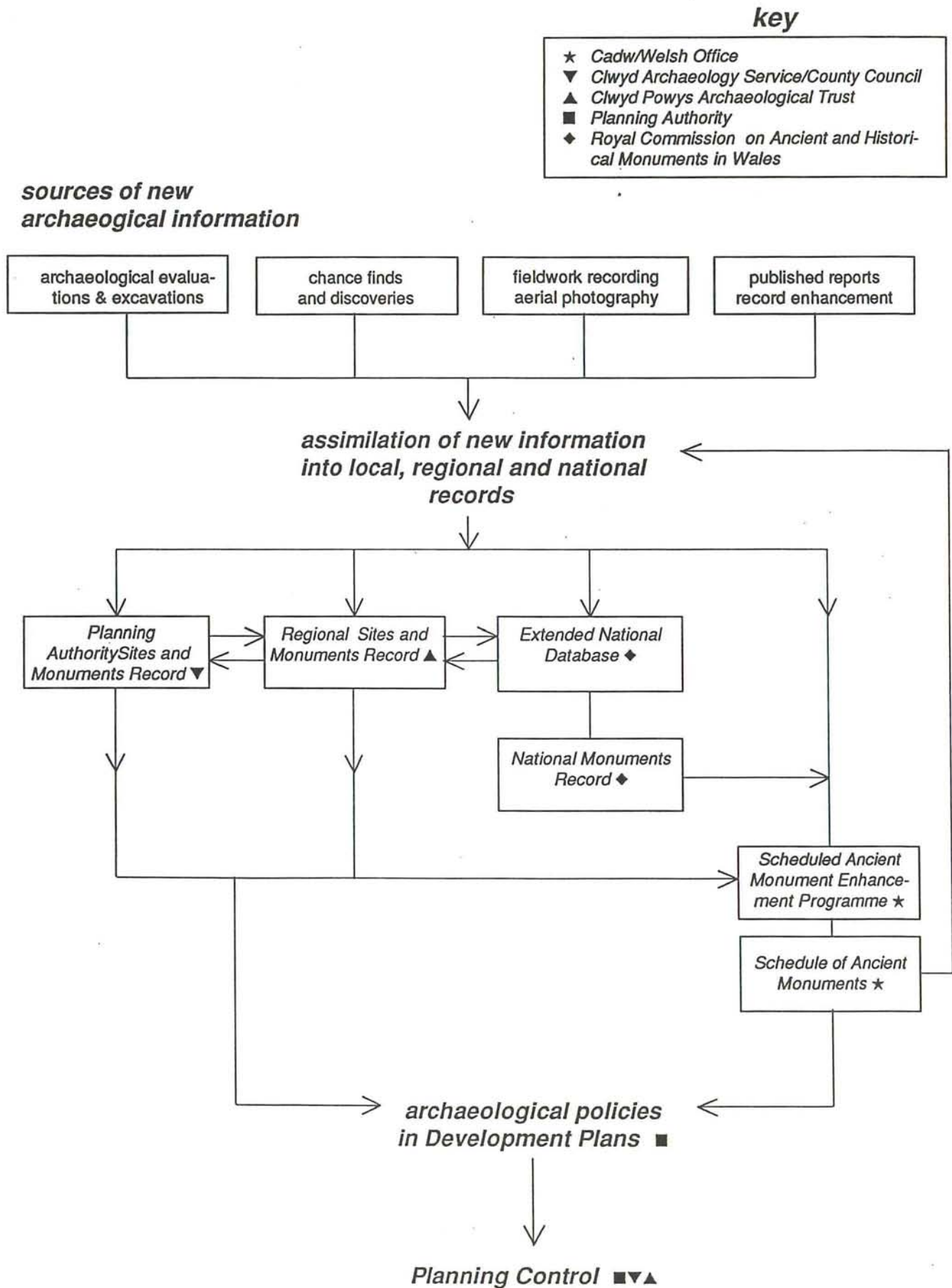


## Recommended procedures for handling archaeology and planning





## Relationships between Local, Regional and National Achaeological Records, Development Plans and Planning Control





## APPENDIX 1

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED

**ASSESSMENT**

An assessment aims to determine the likely effects of a proposed development on archaeological sites. It may or not form part of an Environmental Assessment (WO Circular 23/88; Statutory Instruments 1988 no. 1 199), concerning relevant aspects of the landscape, material assets and the cultural heritage. In either case the objective is to act as a guide. An assessment is usually only necessary for larger development projects or where a range of archaeological responses are envisaged.

**BRIEF/SPECIFICATION**

An archaeological *brief* is the outline or framework for assessment, excavation, fieldwork or recording work. A *specification* is a detailed statement of work to be undertaken which meets the objectives outlined in the brief. In many instances it may be appropriate for this to be prepared by a contractor undertaking work on behalf of a developer, and might also form the basis for contractual arrangements made between a developer and archaeological organisation engaged to undertake the work. In these circumstances it will be appropriate for the specification to be approved in advance of the work being undertaken. There are as yet no nationally recognised guidelines for archaeological briefs or specifications, but factors to be taken into consideration will include the following: the location of the proposed development; details of the proposed development and an assessment of their potential affect upon archaeological remains; the aims and objectives of the proposed archaeological work; the advisable scale and scope of the work; the timetable for carrying out the work; the techniques or methods to be adopted; the staffing levels and expertise required to undertake the work; permissions that might need to be sought; the codes of practice or conduct to be adopted by the organisation carrying out the work; the monitoring procedures to be adopted (including funding arrangements to cover the cost of this, where appropriate); the amount of notice required of the commencement of work; the nature of the report which should be prepared and whether, in the case of assessment work, the archaeological organisation undertaking the work is expected to provide recommendations; guidelines or procedures for archiving site records, finds conservation and reporting; site reinstatement.

**EVALUATION**

An evaluation aims to locate archaeological deposits, normally by selective partial excavation, and to determine their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, quality, setting and amenity value. This is for the purpose of establishing their significance and to enable an appropriate response to be formulated by the Planning Authority to a proposed development.

**MONITORING**

In the case of field evaluations or excavations in advance of development it may be appropriate for visits to be made to a site whilst works are being undertaken, to ensure that the aims and objectives of the archaeological recommendations are being satisfied.

**RESCUE EXCAVATION**

Rescue excavation aims to produce a total archive of an archaeological site, and thus to 'preserve by record'. It entails the identification, investigation, recording and ultimately the complete removal of all archaeological deposits in advance of development. It will normally only be considered a satisfactory response if all else fails. All proposals for rescue excavation should include provision for the preparation and publication of a report on the results, and provision for the long-term storage and curation of finds and records.

**SALVAGE RECORDING**

Salvage recording aims to produce an archive of an archaeological site (for which rescue excavation or other forms of archaeological response were not deemed appropriate), by investigating and recording deposits exposed during the process of development. Exposure of deposits will normally be determined by the development programme.

**SURVEY**

Archaeological survey aims to quantify and record the surviving physical remains of archaeological sites, and thereby enable further analysis and interpretation. It will normally involve recording visible 'above-ground' features, but might include, for example, aerial photography or geophysical prospecting techniques. Survey work is non-destructive and although in this context would normally be carried out either as part of an evaluation or in advance of excavation, it might also be used to record areas of lesser archaeological value prior to their destruction (which would normally then be accompanied by salvage recording or a watching brief).

**WATCHING BRIEF**

An archaeological watching brief aims to identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and thereby to produce a minimal archive of an archaeological site during the course of development in circumstances where prior excavation is not deemed an appropriate response. Exposure of the deposits will normally be wholly governed by the development programme.



## APPENDIX 2

### SUGGESTED PLANNING CONDITIONS

The following conditions might be used either singly or in combination in circumstances where a voluntary agreement has not been entered into by a developer.

#### **To afford protection to archaeological deposits during the course of development.**

No development shall take place within the area indicated [the area of archaeological interest] until it has been [clearly or securely fenced or marked] according to a scheme to be approved in advance by the Planning Authority and no works shall take place within the demarcated area without the further written approval of the Planning Authority. Advice on the area to be [fenced or marked] might be sought from [name, address and telephone number of nominated body].

*The purpose of this condition is to protect a site of archaeological interest within or adjacent to a development site during the course of on-site works.*

#### **To advise on the potential need to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent prior to development**

The applicant shall take steps to determine the precise boundaries of Scheduled Ancient Monument [county number and site name] in order to ensure that the proposed development does not affect the site or setting of the Scheduled Monument. Information and advice about Scheduled Ancient Monuments and the Scheduled Monument Consent procedures may be obtained from [name and address and telephone number of nominated body].

*Under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, no works of any sort will normally be permitted within the scheduled area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent having been granted by the Secretary of State for Wales.*

#### **To ensure sufficient advance notice is given of the date of commencement**

A minimum of 21 days notice of the commencement date of development shall be given in writing to the Planning Authority and [name, address and telephone number of nominated body].

*Advance notice may be needed in the case of maintaining a watching brief, to allow recording work to be carried out, or in the case of an evaluation or excavation in order to allow the work to be monitored.*

#### **To allow a watching brief to be maintained during development**

The Developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to [name, address and telephone number of nominated archaeological organisation], in order to enable the observation and recording of any archaeological remains revealed during the course of the development.

*The purpose of this condition is to enable archaeological deposits to be recorded during the course of the development. As an alternative the Planning Authority might nominate a body to carry out the watching brief in notes attached to the planning consent, or to require the developer to submit for approval to the Planning Authority, well in advance, the name of the body to carry out the work.*

#### **To enable archaeological investigation prior to development**

No development shall take place within the area indicated [the area of archaeological interest] until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.

*The purpose of this condition is to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to carry out excavation or recording in advance of development in circumstances where a voluntary agreement has not already been entered into.*

#### **To enable recording work prior to development**

No development shall take place within the area indicated [the area of archaeological interest] until the applicant has undertaken [photographic and/or drawn] recording of [the existing buildings or structures] in accordance with a written scheme which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.

*The purpose of this condition is to ensure that an appropriate record can be made in advance of development. The scheme should stipulate the nature and detail of the proposed survey and should make provision for lodging plans and/or photographs with a body of record.*



## APPENDIX 3

### CODES OF PRACTICE

Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust recognise the following codes of conduct or practice:

***The Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct***

***Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*** (The Institute of Field Archaeologists)

***Archaeological Investigations Code of Practice for Mineral Operators*** (Confederation of British Industry)

***The British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice*** (British Property Federation & Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers)

***Archaeologists and Developers Code of Practice*** (Confederation of British Industry)

***Code of Practice - Access and Charging for Sites and Monuments Records*** (Association of County Archaeological Officers)

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust also recognises the following code of practice:

***Curators' Code of Practice*** (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts)

## APPENDIX 4

### NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF BODIES MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

**Clwyd Archaeology Service**  
Department of Development and Tourism  
Shire Hall  
Mold  
Clwyd  
CH7 6NB  
tel 0352 752121

*Principal Archaeologist: S Greuter*

**The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust**  
7a Church Street  
Welshpool  
Powys  
SY21 7DL  
tel 0938 553670, fax 0938 552179

*Principal Curatorial Officer: C H R Martin*  
*Development Control Officer: M Walters*

**Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments**  
Brunel House  
2 Fitzalan Road  
Cardiff  
CF2 1UY  
tel 0222 465511

**The Institute of Field Archaeologists**  
Minerals Engineering Building  
University of Birmingham  
PO Box 363  
Birmingham  
B15 2TT  
tel 021 471 2788

**The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales**  
Government Building  
Plas Crug  
Aberystwyth  
Dyfed  
SY23 2HP  
tel 0970 624381

These notes are available in both Welsh and English language versions. Further copies are obtainable from Clwyd Archaeology Service and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust at the above addresses.