

CPAT Report No 941

Land adjacent to Glanrafon Road, Mold, Flintshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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July 2008

Report for Mr R Vaughan-Davies and Mrs J Thomas

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CPAT Report Record

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2008, the Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was invited by Mr R Vaughan-Davies and Mrs J Thomas, to provide a specification and quotation to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Glanrafon Road, Mold in Flintshire. The evaluation was to be conducted in connection with proposals for a development which encompassed the sites of a former bakery and a former smithy.
- 1.2 The requirements for the evaluation were the subject of a brief (EVB 682) produced in March 2008 by the archaeological curator, Mr M Walters, of the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in his capacity as archaeological advisor to the county council. The area was believed to lie within the historic core of Mold, and the brief specified that the evaluation should comprise a programme of detailed desk-top analysis and strategic trial trenching with the primary aim of elucidating the nature of the settlement in the development area. The brief also specified that a photographic survey and written description of the former bakery should be compiled.
- 1.3 The bakery survey and trial trenching were carried out in the week starting 9th June, and this report written in the period following their completion.

2 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Mold lies at an elevation of about 110m OD, at the junction of the main A494 and A541 roads, about 15km to the north-west of Wrexham. The town lies on the south-west bank of the River Alyn (NGR: SJ 237640), about 2km upstream from its confluence with the River Terrig, a tributary which flows off the hills to the south-west. The town is sited on a broad, gently sloping, terrace where the Alyn emerges from its narrow gorge around Rhydymwyn, the western side of the terrace being marked by gradually rising ground which eventually reaches an elevation of over 300m OD on the summits of Cefn Mawr and Moel Findeg.
- 2.2 The development area lies in the south-eastern part of the modern town at SJ 23816368, and seems to have been included at the southern end of the historic core due to its proximity to the main street that leads in the direction of Wrexham from the centre of the medieval town, which was presumably focussed on the church and castle. At present, the historic core is believed to be centred on this route, which comprises High Street and the northern part of Wrexham Street.
- 2.3 The underlying solid geology of the development area comprises rocks belonging to the Westphalian division, more generally known as the 'Coal Measures', of the Carboniferous period (1994 British Geological Survey map), although these are likely to be locally overlain by glaciofluvial or river terrace gravels. The soils of the immediate locality comprise coarse loamy and sandy soils of the Wick 1 soil association, which are derived from the gravels (1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map and legend).

3 DESK-TOP STUDY

- 3.1 The Norman lords of Moldsdale, the Montalts built their castle at Mold, probably in the late 11th or earlier 12th century, though it seems likely that there was already a church here, the circular churchyard strongly suggesting an early medieval (i.e. pre-Norman Conquest) origin. Below the castle the Montalts created a new town, laid out in regular fashion with lanes leading off High Street at right angles, some evidence of burgage plots and a market place at the south-eastern end.

At right angles to High Street was what are now Chester Street and New Street, the latter name suggesting that this was an addition to the original urban layout.

- 3.2 The age of Wrexham Street, south of the Cross, is uncertain. An estate map of c. 1780 points to it being a continuation of the High Street and of a similar width; this could be no more than a cartographic convention, even though a case could be argued for the original width of Wrexham Road by the Cross being reduced by the introduction of buildings along the eastern side. Ordnance Surveyors drawing No 341 of 1834-5 (Fig. 2) has a turnpike gate marked where the street leaves Mold, so it is reasonable to suggest that the road is no later than 18th century in origin. Prior to this, though, the nature of the route is at best speculative and it may be that it began as no more than a lane leading off the market place down the valley side to the fields and grazing grounds of the town. At what date dwellings and tenements started to be constructed down this road or lane cannot presently be determined.
- 3.3 The evaluation lies in the area south of the Cross suburb and just off the Wrexham Road. Glanrafon in the late 19th century was a compactly settled area with a school, chapels, a brewery, tan yard, malt house and timber yard. Earlier maps from the 18th century such as Chirk 11578 suggest the presence of a few dwellings and other buildings along Wrexham Street, but nothing dense. The Ordnance Surveyors drawing suggests that some, fairly scattered, development had taken place along Glanrafon Road, but the precise location of any buildings is impossible to determine. The slightly later Tithe map of 1837-9 (Fig. 3) supports this view, and demonstrates that development was predominantly along Wrexham Street at this time, with only two discrete buildings along the south-east side of Glanrafon Road.
- 3.4 The situation had obviously changed by the early 1870s when the Ordnance Survey were planning the area in great detail, as a dense group of buildings are depicted to the rear of Wrexham Street (see Fig. 4). Along the Glanrafon Road frontage there was a continuous terrace of houses with the Baptist Chapel filling the last space before Chapel Street ran off to the south-east; discussions with a local resident revealed that some of these houses were still extant as late as the 1950s, but they appear to have been demolished to allow for the subsequent widening of Glanrafon Road at its junction with Wrexham Street. On the south, an unnamed lane ran north-east off Chapel Street towards the Leeswood Arms public house, before changing direction and emerging back onto Glanrafon Road near its junction with Wrexham Street. Two rows of buildings are depicted on the west side of the lane, but neither their origin or function is evident from the mapping, although discussions with a local resident have suggested that at least one may have been a bakery. This would presumably have preceded the surviving (though disused) bakery which now occupies the Glanrafon Road frontage to the north-east of the Baptist Chapel, in place of some of the terraced houses depicted on Fig. 4.
- 3.5 By the time the second edition of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map was published in 1899, further infilling had taken place between the unnamed lane and Glanrafon Road. Again, it is not possible to determine the function of these structures, but they do demonstrate that this was a busy and expanding suburb in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The subsequent third edition of the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map is little different from the previous edition, and has not been reproduced in this report. Seen from the viewpoint of these 19th-century maps, the suburb of Glanrafon appears to be of 19th-century date, though its detailed history remains to be charted.
- 3.6 It is worth stating that the vast majority of the buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps in the immediate vicinity of the development area are no longer extant. In fact, in the block of which the development area is part, only the Baptist Chapel which has been converted to a different use, and most of the row including the Leeswood Arms now survive. In the development area itself, it appears that all of the extant buildings post-date the 1912 Ordnance Survey map.

- 3.7 A small number of buildings listed by Cadw at Grade II are present in the immediate locality of the development, although none will be physically affected by the proposal. The most notable of these is the former 'British School', some 30m to the west, which was built in 1845 and is still in use as an educational establishment. A listed row of post-medieval houses, which also include the Britannia Inn, lie a similar distance to the north of the development.

4 SURVEY OF THE FORMER BAKERY

- 4.1 The bakery lies on the south-east side of Glanrafon Road, just to the north-east of the Baptist Chapel. Examination of the cartographic sources for the development area shows that the site of the bakery (see Fig. 1, below) was occupied by part of a row of houses fronting Glanrafon Road between 1871 and 1912. Unless some of these houses were amalgamated to form the bakery, and from the homogenous nature of the building this appears not to be the case, then it seems certain that it was built after 1912.
- 4.2 In describing the building as homogenous, the late 20th-century additions have been ignored and the core of the building has been assessed. This consists of a rectangular building (Plate 1) constructed on three sides of brick using the English Garden Wall bond, with the headers generally paler than the stretchers; this gives the building a layered appearance and makes any alterations obvious. In contrast, the Glanrafon Road facade is of dressed stone, with brick and terracotta detailing, and is well tied into the remainder of the building. The ground floor had doors in both the north-west facade and in the south-west side near the west corner, although the latter is probably a modern insertion. These would have provided access from the street, and there are two entrances in the south-eastern wall (one blocked) that would have provided access to the rear of the building. On both floors, there were three windows in the north-west frontage. A single skylight had also been inserted into the south-east part of the slate roof.



Plate 1 The bakery fronting Glanrafon Road, from the west (Photo CPAT 2575-086)

- 4.3 The brick part of the bakery building was examined closely and no evidence was found to suggest that it had once been part of the row of dwellings depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps of the

late 19th/early 20th century, indeed there was no evidence at all of windows in the rear (south-east) elevation of the upper floor, which would have been required for a terraced house.

- 4.4 Internally the main part of the building was largely open on the ground and first floors, although some modern partitions had been put in the upstairs room, presumably to provide office space. The lower room was partly partitioned where a set of wooden stairs led to the upper floor, these seemed original and were protected by wooden rails at the top for safety (Plate 2).



Plate 2 The top of the stairs and guard rails (Photo CPAT 2575-050)



Plate 3 The oven, made by Thomas Collins & Co Ltd of Bristol (Photo CPAT 2575-062)

- 4.5 There was little internal detail in the main ground floor room, which measured approximately 11m north-east/south-west by 7.5m, the only significant structure being the bread oven (Plate 3), which occupied an area 3m square in the east corner of the original building. The oven was made by Thomas Collins & Co, bakery engineers and oven manufacturers, of Bristol. Information in the online National Register of Archives confirms that the company was in operation between 1895 and the 1980s. Examination of the structure of the building to the south-west of the oven suggested that another, smaller oven, some 2m square, had once been placed there, but subsequently removed. Only traces of its flues remained in the wall. The chimney was of brick and lay directly above the surviving oven.



Plate 4 The central part of the Glanrafon Road facade (Photo CPAT 2575-088)

- 4.6 The upper floor was also notable for a loading door (see Plate 4) which faced on to Glanrafon Road and had a metal joist set in the wall above to use in hoisting materials, presumably flour, from supply vehicles. The area above the door was of dormer-like construction and of the same stone which forms the north-western side of the building, so it is undoubtedly contemporary with the remainder of the facade; its slight overhang might have been intended to provide some shelter in inclement weather. The loading door also had a protective safety chain across at about waist height. Internally, the upper room was open to the ridge with three exposed roof trusses (Plate 5), constructed of sawn timber which had been bolted together. These probably dated to the earlier part of the 20th century. A wooden bin on castors (Plate 6) found on the upper floor may have been used for the storage of flour.



Plate 5 The exposed roof trusses above the upper floor (Photo CPAT 2575-052)



Plate 6 Wooden bin on castors, presumably used for flour storage (Photo CPAT 2575-058)

- 4.6 In the late 20th century the bakery had evidently been expanded by the construction of a number of structures which were appended to the original building, including tiled work rooms, ingredient stores and toilets. None of these was architecturally significant, although photographs have been taken for record purposes.



Plate 7 The stone-built section of wall to the rear of the bakery (Photo CPAT 2575-093)

- 4.7 The only other significant feature was the wall which runs approximately parallel to Glanrafon Road, to the rear of the bakery. Most of this was of brick construction and likely to be the same as that depicted on the 1870s and later Ordnance Survey mapping, to the rear of the row of terraced cottages. Of more interest was a short section of an earlier stone wall (Plate 7) which had been retained within the brick structure. It is difficult to be certain of its origin, but it may be a surviving part of the L-shaped building depicted on the Tithe map of the late 1830s (Fig. 3).

5 EVALUATION

- 5.1 Discussions with the curator prior to the commencement of the evaluation led to a revision in the number and layout of the trenches: two of the four trenches were combined to form a single trench of double the proposed length. The long trench (Trench 2) was placed in the area to the rear of the bakery, which is currently used for car parking and opens onto Chapel Street, in order to assess the potential for features and structures predating those depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of the early 1870s. One of the shorter trenches (Trench 1) was placed at right-angles to the main trench within the same area, across the line of buildings which ran alongside the unnamed lane linking Chapel Street and Glanrafon Road (see paragraph 3.4 and Fig. 4); this lane is now partly occupied by a former smithy. The final trench (Trench 3) was located in a small parking area to the north-east of the bakery, opening onto Glanrafon Road, to assess the possibility of surviving evidence relating to the row of terraced cottages. The layout of the evaluation trenches is depicted on Fig. 1, below.
- 5.2 The trenches were excavated by machine down to the level of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the natural subsoil, whichever was first encountered. All subsequent cleaning and excavation was carried out by hand. Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to contexts given to those features and layers which were identified during the excavation. A drawn, written and photographic record was maintained throughout the duration of the evaluation (see Appendix 1).

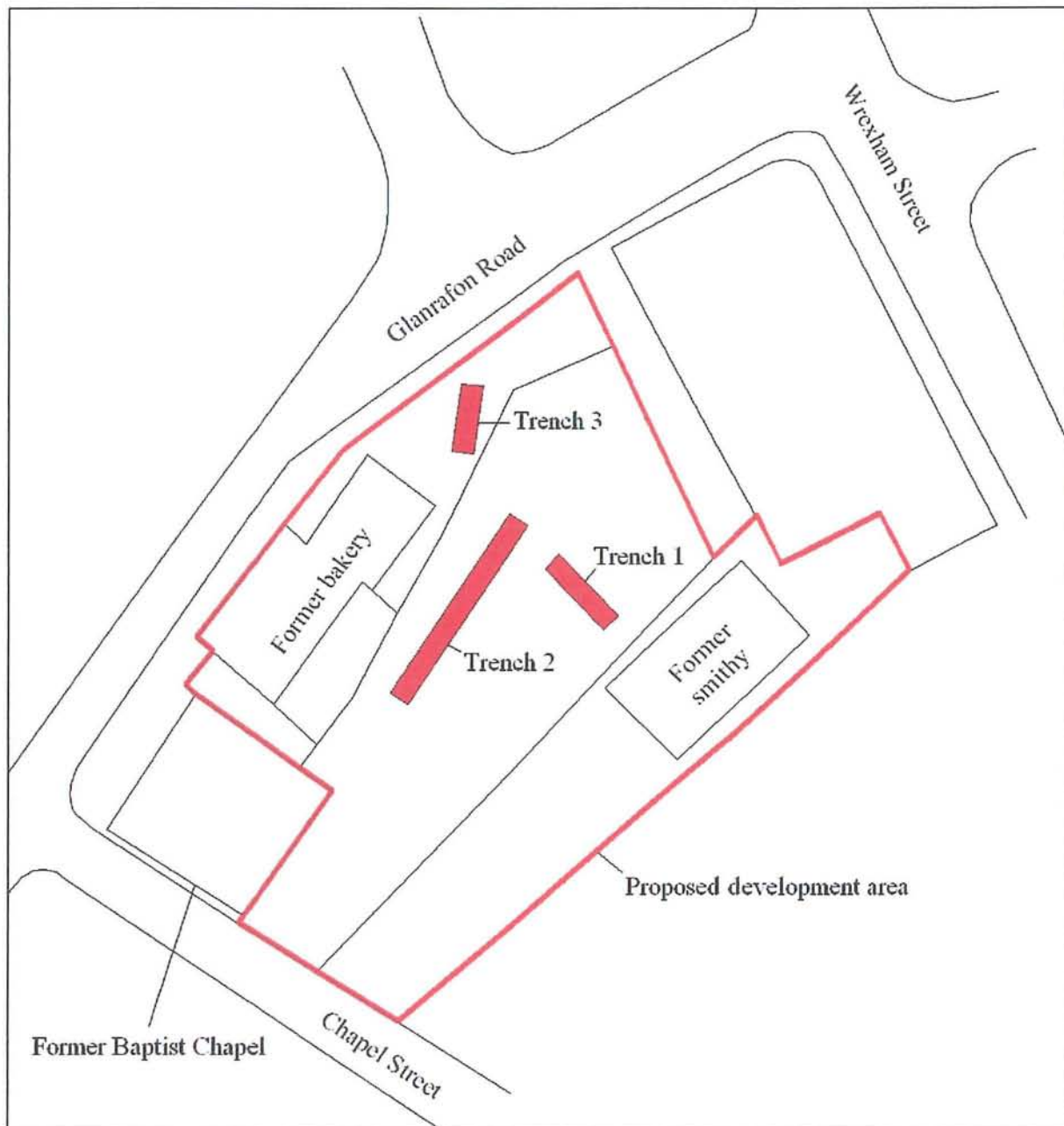


Fig. 1 The development area in relation to the evaluation trenches. Approximate scale 1:500

Trench 1 (Fig. 6)

- 5.3 Trench 1 was located in the main car parking area to the rear of the bakery and measured approximately 6.7m north-west/south-east by 1.6m. The trench was machined down to the top of the natural subsoil, with the exception of two small areas, firstly where a wall and its foundations crossed the line of the trench, and secondly where a ceramic drainage pipe was encountered.
- 5.4 The natural subsoil (9) in the base of the trench comprised a mix of pale orange silt and small stones, reddish-grey gravel, and similarly-coloured sand. In the north-western half of the trench this was overlain by a thin deposit of pale orangey-brown clay silt (8), up to 0.04m thick, which sealed a small post-hole or pit (15), cut into the subsoil and measuring some 0.7m east-west by 0.5m and 0.4m deep. The fill (16) of the pit was very tightly packed and comprised mid-grey silt with a large proportion of rounded stones up to 0.1m in diameter.



Plate 8 Trench 1 after cleaning, from the north-west (Photo CPAT 2575-019)



Plate 9 The possible well (13) in Trench 1 (Photo CPAT 2575-041)

- 5.5 Both layers 8 and 9 were overlain by a deposit of mid to dark grey-brown clay silt (7), which was between 0.15m and 0.3m thick and contained finds which dated it to the 19th century; it seems to represent an old soil layer. Two additional features were sealed by the layer, a potentially circular pit or possible well (13), which was in the order of 1.0m in diameter and over 0.6m deep. Unfortunately, only about 70% of the feature was accessible, leading to the uncertainty regarding its shape and function. The fill (14) of the possible well contained a mix of rounded stones up to

0.25m in diameter and loose reddish-brown gritty gravel, with finds which date it to no earlier than the late 19th century. The second feature was a squarish pit or post-hole (17), about 0.35m across, with a very dark grey silt fill (18), again of fairly recent origin.

- 5.6 Two stone walls with lime mortar bonding were revealed in the trench, both of which rested on the upper surface of layer 7. One (19) corresponded to the north-west end of the trench and accordingly only its south-east face was visible, while the south-east wall (12) had an unusual appearance, the lower part being of stone, as (19), but with a slate damp course capped by two courses of brick. A deposit of demolition rubble (4), up to 0.5m thick and containing brick, mortar and slate, lay between the walls, while to the south-east of wall 12, there was a second similar demolition deposit (6), some 0.25m thick, with a capping of about 0.25m of buff-coloured stony and sandy silt (5). No evidence of a foundation trench was found for either wall. Both layers 4 and 5 were sealed by a layer of very dark grey gritty silt, itself covered by modern make-up containing grey-brown silt with brick fragments. The whole area was covered by limestone chippings (1), which formed the surface of the car parking area.



Plate 10 The wall (19) at the north-west end of Trench 3 (Photo CPAT 2575-023)

- 5.7 At the south-east end of the trench, layers 3, 5, 6, and 7 were cut by a vertically sided trench, about 0.5m wide and over 0.7m deep, that also cut into the top of the natural subsoil (9). A modern ceramic drainage pipe, approximately 0.25m in diameter, lay at the base of the trench and was left in-situ.

Trench 2 (Fig. 7)

- 5.8 Trench 2 was located in the main car parking area to the rear of the bakery and measured approximately 16.7m north-east/south-west by 1.6m. The trench was machined down to the top of the natural subsoil, except for one point where a substantial wall and its foundation crossed the line of the trench. The width of the trench was also restricted near its south-west end to avoid a large feature which intruded into the north-west trench section.



Plate 11 Trench 2 after cleaning, from the south-west (Photo CPAT 2575-036)

- 5.9 The natural subsoil (30) in the base of the trench comprised a mix of orange stony silt, reddish gravel and sand. No significant archaeological horizons were identified as the trench was being excavated, so it was machined down to the top of the natural subsoil, wherever possible.
- 5.10 A number of pits (60, 62, 64, 66 and 68) were recorded in the base of the trench, cut into the natural subsoil. The nature of the fills and finds within these features confirmed that they were no earlier than 19th-century in date, although in two cases they evidently pre-dated the brick walls which are mentioned in the following paragraph. Two linear features were also cut into the subsoil, comprising a gully (40), 0.6m wide and approximately 0.25m deep, which ran across the trench in a north-south direction and had a fill of mid-grey-brown sandy silt (41), that became evident through differential drying. Unfortunately, no finds were recovered from the fill and the feature remains undated. The second linear feature, a broad shallow gully (47) running across the trench in a north-west/south-east direction, had a fill of dark grey stony silt (48) containing finds dating to the 19th century.
- 5.11 The layers above the natural subsoil are difficult to discuss as they were separated by three brick walls which crossed the trench in a north-west/south-east direction. Often the layers on either side of a wall were not related in either nature or thickness, so it is easier to describe each section separately. The walls are presumably related to the building, first depicted in this area on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map, which provides a comparative date for the layers. The south-western wall (27) was approximately 6m from that end of the trench, with the second wall (43) a further 5m to the north-west. The final wall (49) was a further 3.5m to the north-east and about 2m from the end of the trench (see Plate 14).



Plate 12 Gully (40) crossing Trench 2 (Photo CPAT 2575-044)

- 5.12 The south-west part of the trench, as far as wall 27, was occupied by an abandoned and capped well or sump, 0.9m in diameter, which had been cut from a high level and is therefore likely to be 20th-century in date. It was constructed of brick, with stone slab capping (31) partly supported by a cast-iron beam, although this was dislodged during the machining of the trench; its approximate position is depicted on Fig. 7. The drain in Trench 1 appeared to flow into the feature.



Plate 13 The remains of the capped well (23) (Photo CPAT 2575-099)

- 5.13 The layers cut through during construction of the well included mid-brown sandy silt (26), 0.3m thick, which contained finds of late post-medieval origin. This was successively overlain by dark grey-brown sandy silt (25), 0.3m thick, and very dark grey gritty silt (24), 0.2m in thickness. The well/sump structure was covered by demolition rubble (21), between 0.2m and 0.4m in thickness, itself covered with a surface layer of loose brown soil (20), 0.1m thick. The foundation trench for wall 27 appeared to be cut from the surface of layer 25.
- 5.14 The central section of the trench, between walls 27 and 43, was the area crossed by gully 40, as described above in paragraph 5.10. The layers sealing the gully comprised an initial deposit of dark grey-brown sandy silt (37), 0.25m thick and similar to layer 25, overlain by black gritty silt (36), 0.05m thick, and a thin band of lime mortar and brick fragments (35), only 0.02m in thickness and perhaps an early floor as it represents the level from which the foundation trenches for walls 27 and 43 had been cut. Layers 35-37 were found to have been further cut by a pit (38), about 0.9m across and 0.3m deep. The pit and layers were sealed by a banded deposit of mid-brown sandy silt (34), 0.2m thick. The upper layers in this section comprised pale pinkish-grey stony sand (33), up to 0.2m thick, used as a bed for blue brick paving which evidently formed a later floor in the building represented by the brick walls.
- 5.15 The section to the north-east of wall 43 was initially composed of dark grey-brown sandy silt (46), 0.3m thick and similar to layer 37, which overlay both the natural subsoil and the fill of gully 47 (see paragraph 5.10). This was covered by mixed grey-brown sandy silt (45), up to 0.2m in thickness, itself covered by up to 0.15m of mixed dark grey-brown sandy silt and rubble (44). This sequence was truncated after about 1.7m, when a wall (49) running on nearly the same alignment as the trench was first encountered (see Plate 14); this had a rubble foundation (57) up to 0.4m deep, with three surviving brick courses. The wall formed part of that which crosses the trench near its north-eastern end, although the upper foundation of the cross-wall was of brick rather than mortared rubble. On the north-eastern side of the cross-wall, the wall stepped back slightly to the north-west; its continuing rubble foundation lay on dark grey silt (70), 0.2m thick, containing finds dating to the late post-medieval period.



Plate 14 Wall (49) and foundations at the north-east end of Trench 2 (Photo CPAT 2575-096)

Trench 3 (Fig. 8)

- 5.16 Trench 3 was located in the small car-parking area off Glanrafon Road and measured approximately 5.4m north-north-east/south-south-west by 1.6m. Its reduced length at the north end was due to the presence of a large soakaway filled with rubble, where all the in-situ archaeological deposits had been removed. No significant archaeological horizons were identified as it was being excavated, so the trench was machined down to the top of the natural subsoil.



Plate 15 Trench 3 after cleaning, from the south-south-west (Photo CPAT 2575-045)

- 5.17 Natural subsoil (54), comprising yellowish-brown clay silt, was identified throughout the excavated area. It was overlain by silt (53), up to 0.5m in thickness and of similar colour, but containing some small stones up to 0.05m in diameter, and charcoal flecks. Dark grey clay silt (52), up to 0.15m thick, overlay layer 53. This was of more stony character, and was obviously 19th-century or later in origin, from the included finds.
- 5.18 The two upper layers in the trench comprised a mixed dark grey demolition deposit (51), up to 0.5m in thickness, which probably relates to the removal of the terraced row of cottages. This demolition material was sealed by pale grey limestone chippings (50), between 0.05m and 0.1m in thickness, forming the surface of the parking area. The only feature present in the trench was the modern soakaway (55) at the north-north-east end (see Plate 15) which has already been alluded to in paragraph 5.16, and this was filled with rubble hardcore (56). The pipe leading into the soakaway originated at a downspout on the eastern corner of the late 20th-century addition to the north-east side of the bakery.

6 FINDS

- 6.1 The evaluation produced a small collection of artefacts dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. It was significant that no finds of early post-medieval or medieval date were revealed, suggesting that this area saw little activity in the period when the town was being formed.

- 6.2 In most cases, the earliest features in the trenches could be proved to be of post-medieval or later date by their finds, only the gully (40) in Trench 2 and post-hole (15) in Trench 1 remaining undated. The finds from a significant number of features were not retained as they were obviously later than the remains of a brick building which first appeared on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The evaluation was prompted by the belief that the area lay within the historic core of medieval Mold. The vast majority of the features revealed, however, were of late post-medieval date extending into the 20th-century period. Only two features remained undated, but it is probably significant that no secondary material of medieval or early post-medieval origin was recovered during the excavation.
- 7.2 The construction and nature of the buildings depicted on the 19th-century mapping, to the rear of Glanrafon Road, was successfully revealed in the trenches. The earlier building, in Trench 1, seems to have been stone-built, perhaps with the suggestion of a later brick structure which rested on the basal part of the surviving walls. In contrast, the later building, uncovered in Trench 2, used either brick or mortared rubble foundations as a base for its brick walls. No evidence of the function of either building was forthcoming from the evaluation. Trench 3 had been placed to assess the nature of the row of cottages depicted on the 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping, but the presence of a modern soakaway prevented it reaching the former alignment of the row; this does not appear to be particularly significant as the row seems certain to date to the second half of the 19th century from the available cartographic sources.
- 7.3 Probable wells were revealed in trenches 1 and 2, both approximately 0.9m in diameter, although neither was likely to be earlier than the later part of the 19th century. The well in Trench 2 had been capped with stone slabs, supported by a cast-iron beam.
- 7.4 The photographic and descriptive survey of the former bakery, fronting onto Glanrafon Road, was successfully completed. An overall assessment of the evidence from the surviving structure and the cartographic sources suggests that it is unlikely the building was constructed before the production of the third edition Ordnance Survey map in 1912, at which time a row of cottages occupied its location. The interior of the bakery retained little equipment, although the oven, by Thomas Collins & Co, bakery engineers and oven manufacturers, of Bristol was still in-situ. The company is known to have been in operation between 1895 and the 1980s.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The writer would like to thank his colleagues Wendy Owen and Ian Davies, of CPAT for their help and assistance with the excavation. Also the staff of the following repositories for their help with the desk-top study; the Historic Environment Record, CPAT, Welshpool; the Flintshire County Record Office, Hawarden; the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; and the National Monument Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

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Cartographic sources

18th century National Library of Wales *Chirk F 11578*

c.1780 Detached farms in the parish of Mold and houses in the town of Mold in the county of Flint, by Edward and John Matthews. Flintshire Record Office *GW/669*

1784 National Library of Wales Map Volume 82

1834-5 Ordnance Surveyors drawing No 341 (Fig. 2)

1837-9 Tithe Map and Apportionment for Mold (Fig. 3)

1871-2 Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of Mold (Fig. 4)

1872 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition map, Flintshire 13.12

1899 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition map, Flintshire 13.12 (Fig. 5)

1912 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 3rd edition map, Flintshire 13.12

1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map and legend – The Soils of England and Wales: Sheet 2, Wales

1994 British Geological Survey map – The Rocks of Wales (Solid edition)



Fig. 2 1834-5 Ordnance Surveyors drawing (development area arrowed)



Fig. 3 The Tithe map of 1837-9 (development area arrowed). Note the adjusted north point.

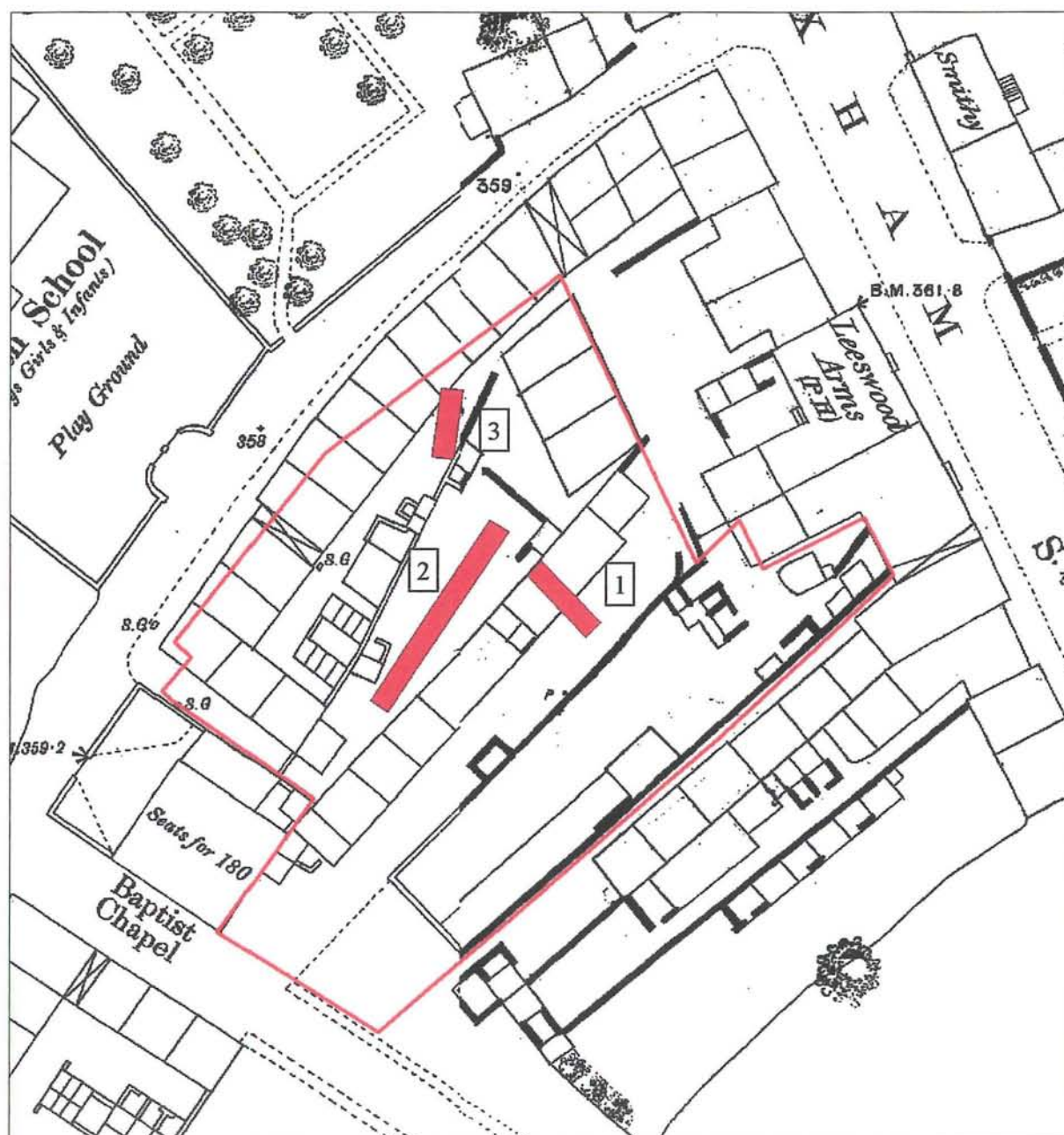


Fig. 4 The development area and evaluation trenches in comparison with the detailed 1:500 Ordnance Survey map of 1871-2. Scale 1:500

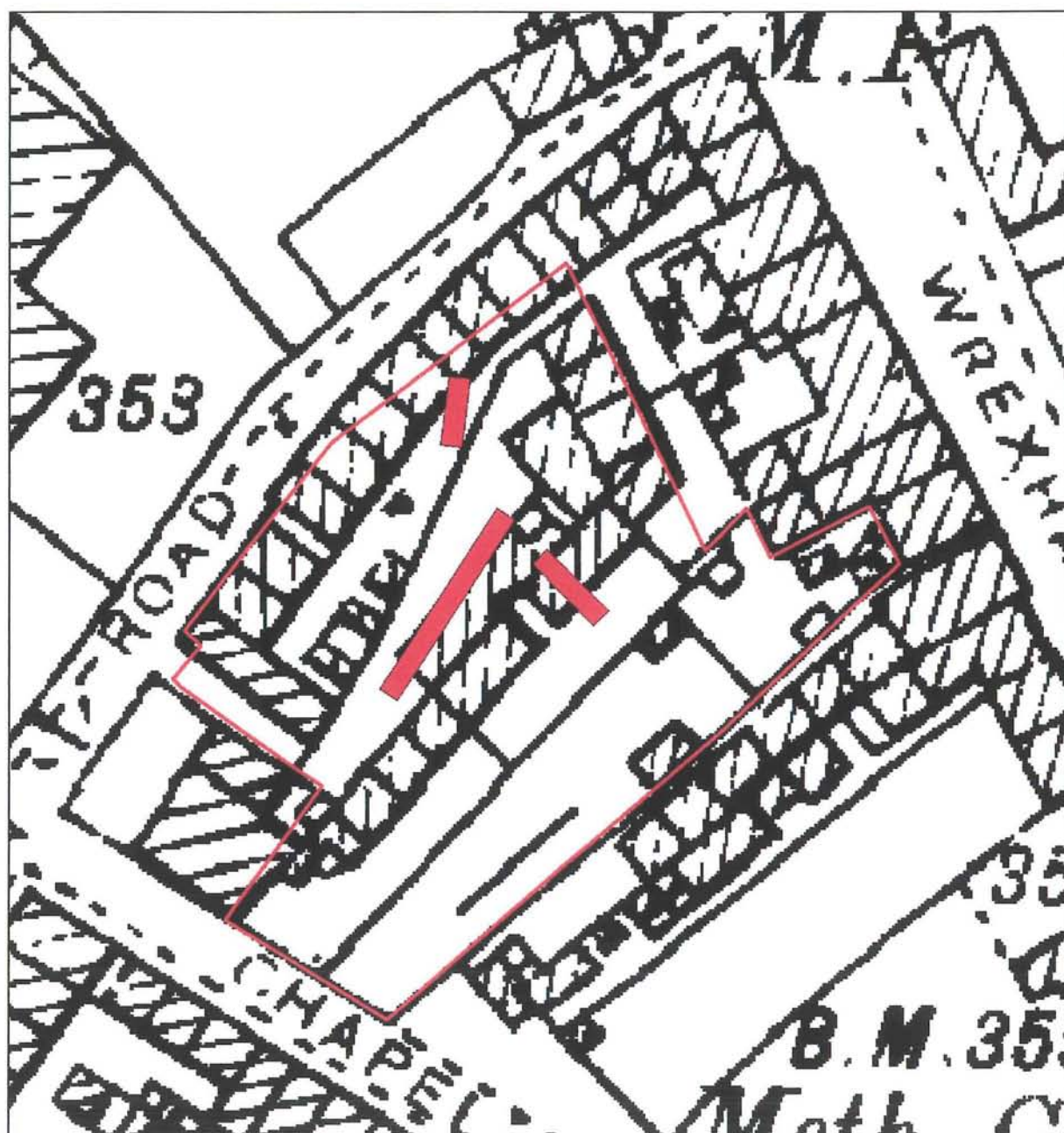


Fig. 5 The development area and evaluation trenches in comparison with the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map of 1899. Scale 1:500

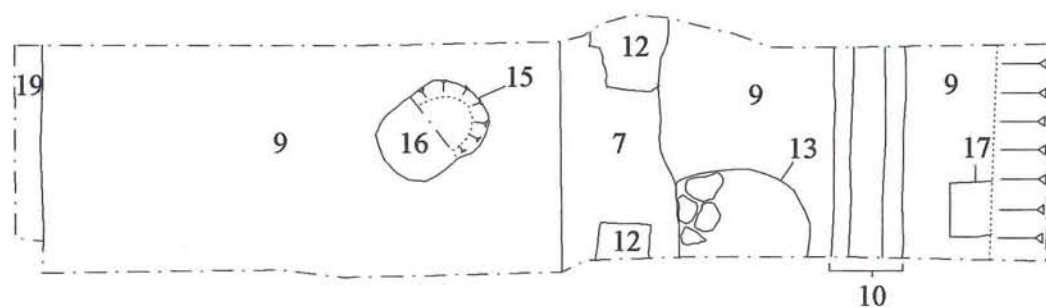
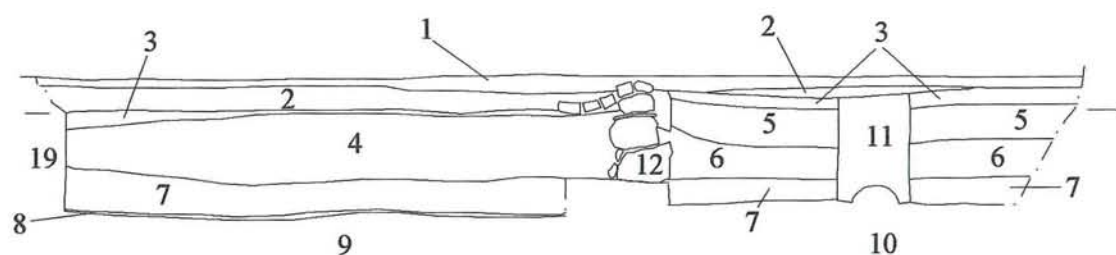


Fig. 6 Trench 1 plan and section Scale 1:50

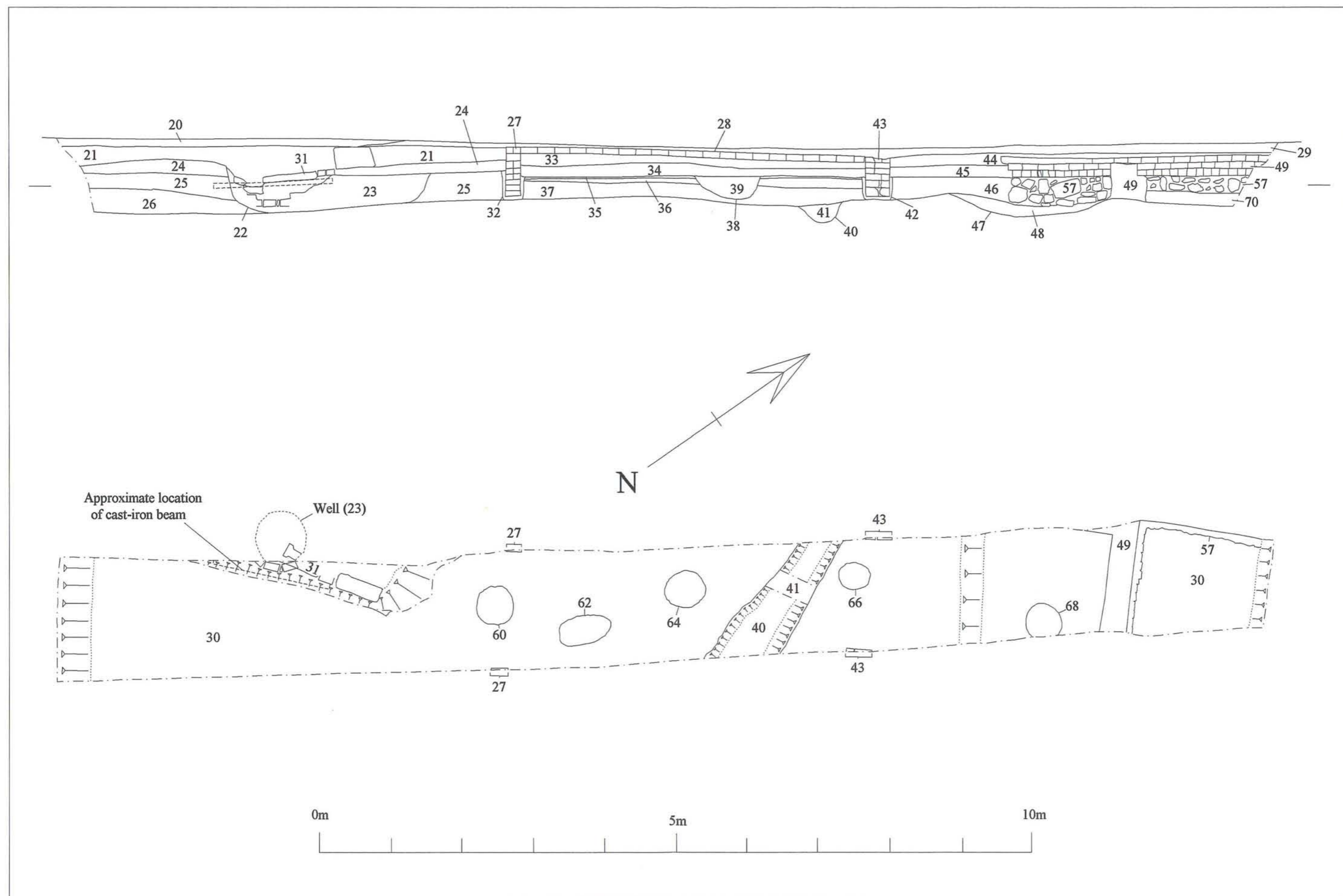


Fig. 7 Trench 2 plan and section Scale 1:50

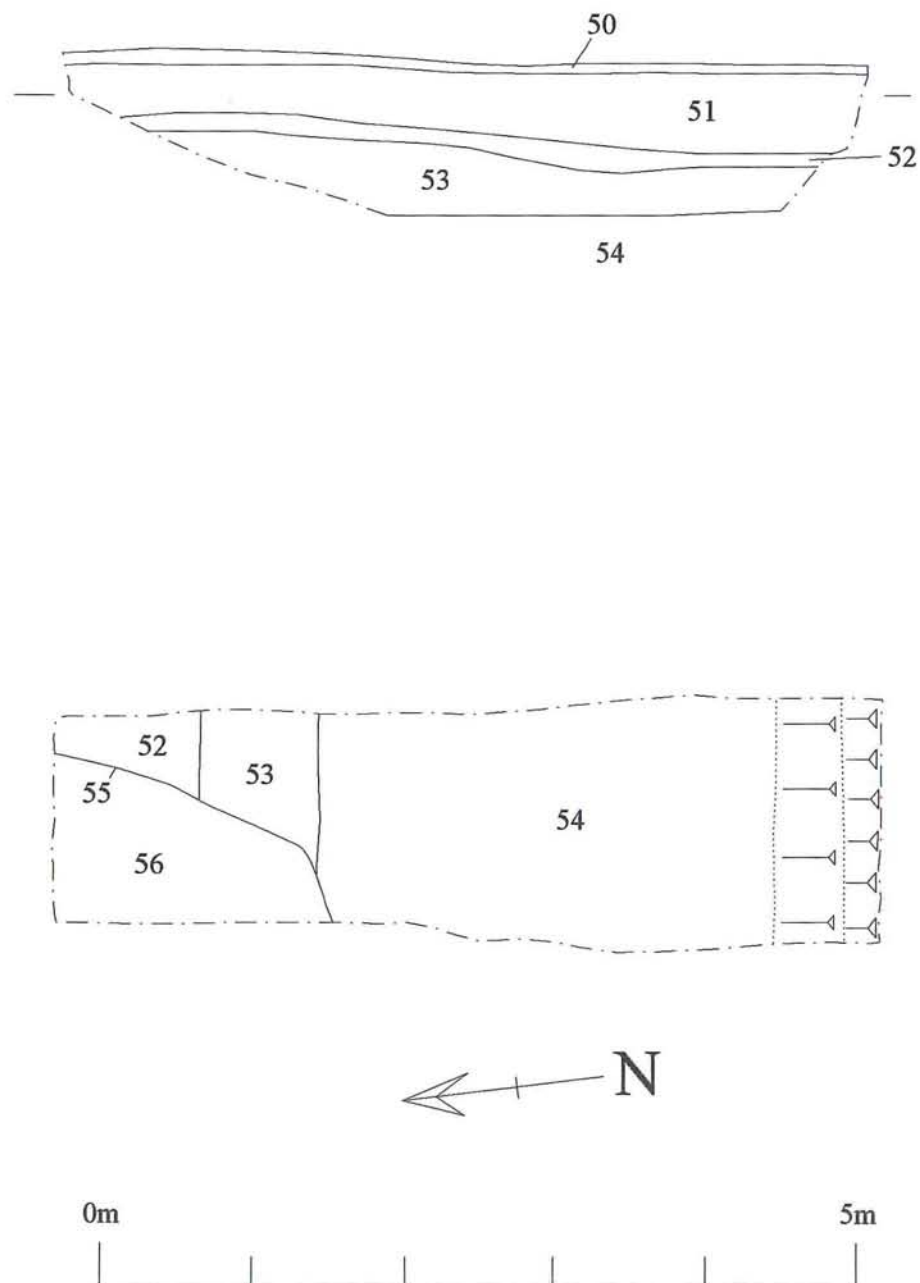


Fig. 8 Trench 3 plan and section Scale 1:50

APPENDIX 1**LAND ADJACENT TO GLANRAFON ROAD, MOLD, FLINTSHIRE
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
BY THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST****1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The Contracts and Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been invited by Mr Richard Vaughan-Davies to submit a tender for undertaking an archaeological evaluation in connection with proposals to construction 22 new apartments and two new offices on land off Glanrafon Road, Mold, in Flintshire (SJ 23816367). The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local authority, have determined that an archaeological evaluation is required to identify the potential impact on the archaeological resource. Accordingly, a brief has been prepared which details the works required (CPAT EVB 682).
- 1.2 The proposed development lies at the southern end of the town of Mold, within the presumed medieval core of the settlement, and sub-surface archaeological deposits may survive within the area which relate to medieval and later occupation.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are:
 - 2.1.1 to reveal by means of a desktop study and field evaluation, the nature, condition, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the cultural heritage within the area of the proposed development in so far as these aims are possible;
 - 2.1.2 to record any archaeological sites identified during the evaluation;
 - 2.1.3 to prepare a report outlining the results of the evaluation.

3 Methods

- 3.1 Stage 1 of the evaluation will involve the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, and photographic sources at the following repositories; the regional Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool; the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; and the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth; Flintshire Record Office, Hawarden.
- 3.2 All cartographic sources consulted will be included within the desktop section of the report, together with transcriptions of relevant documents and copies of plans, maps and photographs containing relevant information.
- 3.3 The Stage 2 evaluation will consist of four trenches, each 1.5 wide and 8m in length, the location and dimensions of which will be agreed with the curator in advance.
- 3.4 All excavations will be undertaken using a machine excavator with a toothless bucket to remove modern overburden down to the level of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. Thereafter, all excavation will be conducted by hand unless otherwise agreed with the Curator in advance.

The evaluation will be entirely non-destructive and designed to determine the depth at which archaeologically sensitive deposits survive, together with their nature condition and significance. The depth of natural deposits will be determined to assess the extent of any stratified deposits which may be encountered.

- 3.5 It has been assumed that the area in question has sufficient access for a JCB or other mechanical excavator. Excavated material will be temporarily stored adjacent to the trench, which will be reinstated with this material upon completion. The trenches will be surrounded by plastic barrier fencing during the excavation if required but no provision has been made for stripping or relaying any surfaced areas or reseeding.
- 3.6 Contexts will be recorded on individual record forms and be drawn and photographed as appropriate. All photography will be in digital format to a minimum resolution of 6 mega pixels. All features will be located as accurately as possible with respect to buildings and boundaries identified on modern Ordnance Survey maps and levels will be related to Ordnance Datum where possible, with the use of total station surveying.
- 3.7 All artefacts will be related to their contexts from which they were derived and treated in a manner appropriate to their composition and will be processed by trained CPAT staff. Provision has been included for sampling deposits for dating, environmental and technological evidence as appropriate.
- 3.8 A photographic survey of the former bakery is also proposed, unless the building is of modern construction. This will be in digital format using 4+ mega pixel resolution. Photos will be taken of the exterior, setting, internal rooms, fixtures and fittings. A brief written description will also be made.
- 3.9 Following the on-site work an illustrated and bound report will be prepared in A4 format, containing conventional sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Archaeological Background; Evaluation; Building Recording; Conclusions and References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds.
- 3.10 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991), to be deposited with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). All artefacts will, subject to the permission of the owner, be deposited with an appropriate museum.

4 Resources and Programming

- 4.1 The assessment will be undertaken by a team of two to three skilled archaeologists under the direct supervision of Mr R J Silvester, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. CPAT is also an Institute of Field Archaeologists Registered Organisation.
- 4.2 All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the assessment.
- 4.3 It is anticipated that the evaluation will be completed within 5 days with a team of three experienced archaeologists, and the report will be completed within 10 days following the on-site work. A draft report will be presented to the curator prior to the submission of the final report. At present CPAT would be in a position to undertake the evaluation in May 2008 subject to the receipt of sufficient advanced notice from the client.
- 4.4 The following contingency sums have been allowed at the request of the Curator. The need for such contingencies, and their potential cost, would be subject to discussions between CPAT, the client and the curator once the fieldwork has been completed. The following

figures are therefore only for guidance and the final cost, should any of the services be required, may be more or less than the estimates provided.

Curatorial monitoring	£50 per visit
Finds conservation etc	£100
Dating	£200
Environmental sampling	£100
Museum deposition and storage	no extra charge
Publication	<i>Archaeology in Wales</i> at no additional charge

- 4.5 Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 4.6 CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance, as well as Professional Indemnity insurance.

N W Jones
8 April 2008

APPENDIX 2**PROJECT ARCHIVE****Site archive**

2 A1 site plans

70 context record forms

103 digital photographs

photographic catalogue

finds catalogue

Specification, brief and correspondence

Finds catalogue

Context	Type	Number	Comment
7	Post-medieval pottery	8	1 sherd of slipware
14	Clay pipe	3	
14	Post-medieval pottery	9	
14	19 th -century pottery	12	
25	Post-medieval pottery	1	Slipware
25	19 th -century pottery	2	
25	Glass	1	
26	Post-medieval pottery	3	
41	Post-medieval pottery	1	
48	Post-medieval pottery	6	
48	19 th -century pottery	5	
61	Post-medieval pottery	1	
61	Brick	1	
65	Post-medieval pottery	1	
67	Post-medieval pottery		
69	Post-medieval pottery	2	
69	Clay pipe	2	
70	Post-medieval pottery	2	