



æon archaeology

Tŷ Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire CH7 6AN.

May 2022 V 1.0



Historic Building Record
Project Code: A0363.1
Report no. 0342
Event PRN: 214151





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May 2022 v1.0

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Historic Building Record

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Project Code: A0363.1

Date: 05/05/2022

Client: Mr. Tony Dilloway

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Tŷ Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire CH7 6AN.

May 2022 v1.0

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Project Code: A0363.1

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Client: Mr. Tony Dilloway

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Mr. Tony Dilloway, i wneud Arolwg o Adeiladau Hanesyddol yn Nhŷ Carreg, Llaneurgain, Yr Wyddgrug, Sir y Fflint CH7 6AN (yn ganolog ar NGR SJ 24139 68455) cyn iddo gael ei ddatblygu.

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Mr. Tony Dilloway to carry a historic building record of Tŷ Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire CH7 6AN (centred on **NGR SJ 24139 68455**) in advance of development.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Mr. Tony Dilloway, hereafter ‘the Client’, to carry out a photographic building record of Tŷ Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire CH7 6AN (centred on NGR SJ 24139 68455) in advance of development.

Planning permission (ref: **063673**) was granted by Flintshire County Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, on the 15th February 2022 for the construction of an annexe accommodation and extension to the kitchen. The following condition concerning archaeology and heritage was applied to the permission:

Condition 5

Development shall not begin until an appropriate photographic survey, (equivalent to an Historic England Level 1 Photographic Survey - Understanding Historic Buildings) of the existing buildings has been carried out in accordance with details to be submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority. The photographic survey will be completed by an archaeological contractor. The resulting digital photographs should be forwarded on appropriate digital media to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, SY21 8RP. Email: mark.walters@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670/552045). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the photographs should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, SY21 8RP for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record and to the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW.

REASON: To secure a full photographic record of the original buildings prior to alteration, conversion or demolition.

The Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) made the following consultee comments regarding the development:

The proposal to demolish the side extension and erect two new extensions either side of the building will affect a stone extension that appears to have been part of the original Swan Public House (PRN 97723) on the early OS mapping. Although altered later on internally the extension to be demolished is of local architectural and historical interest and was part of the original structure in the 1870's.

It would be unfortunate if the structure is demolished without an adequate record of its current form and layout being retained. I would therefore ask that the applicant is required to commission a Level 1 Historic Building Survey before development commences, in order to preserve a record of this building. This recommendation is made in accordance with TAN 24 (May 2017). To facilitate this I would ask that an appropriate planning condition is attached to any permission granted.

It is a requirement that this WSI be approved in writing by the DMA at CPAT prior to the survey being undertaken.

This design and all subsequent mitigation will conform to the guidelines specified in Historic England’s ‘*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*’ (2016) & *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

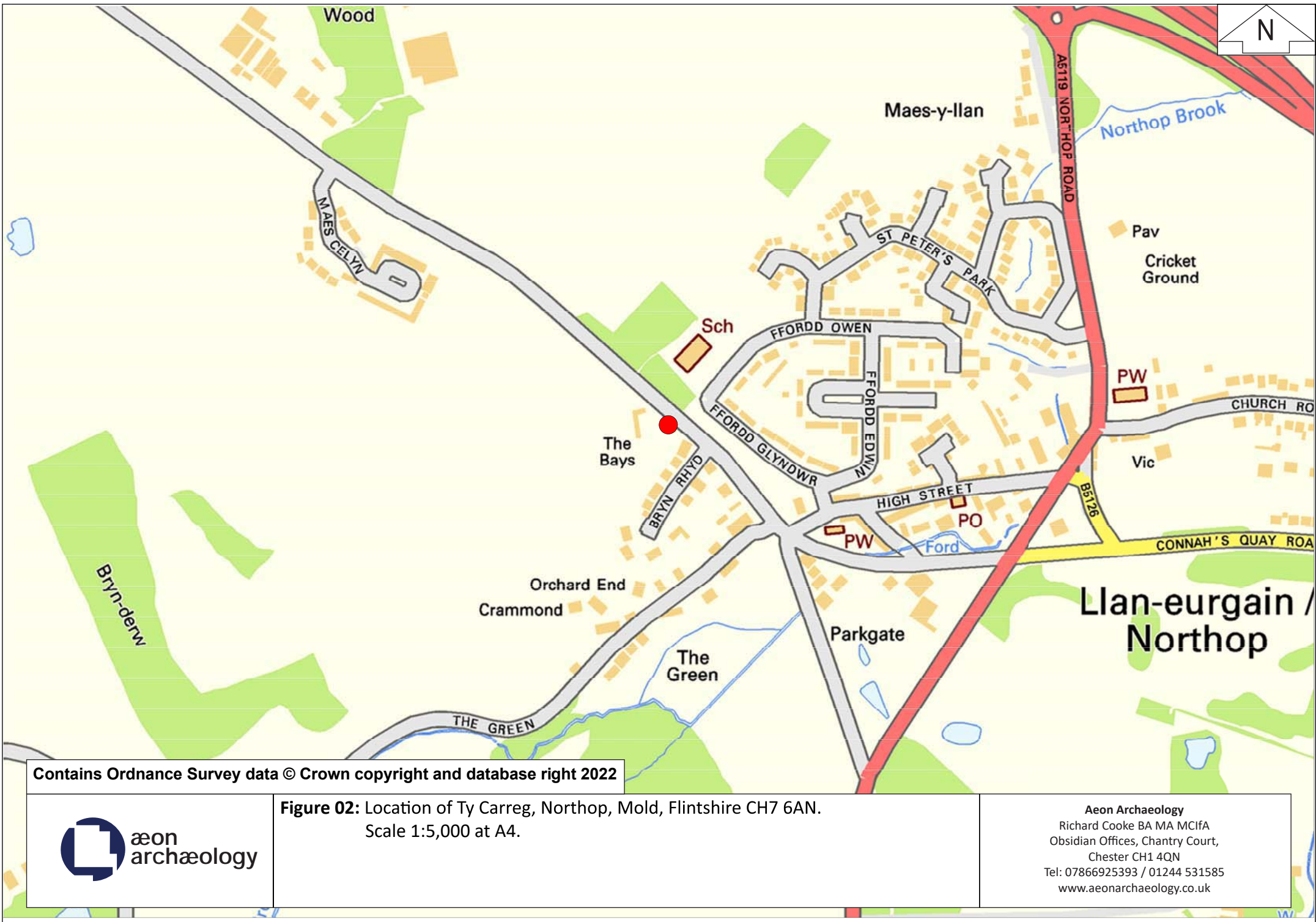


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Figure 01: Location of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire CH7 6AN.
Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

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Figure 02: Location of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire CH7 6AN.
Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

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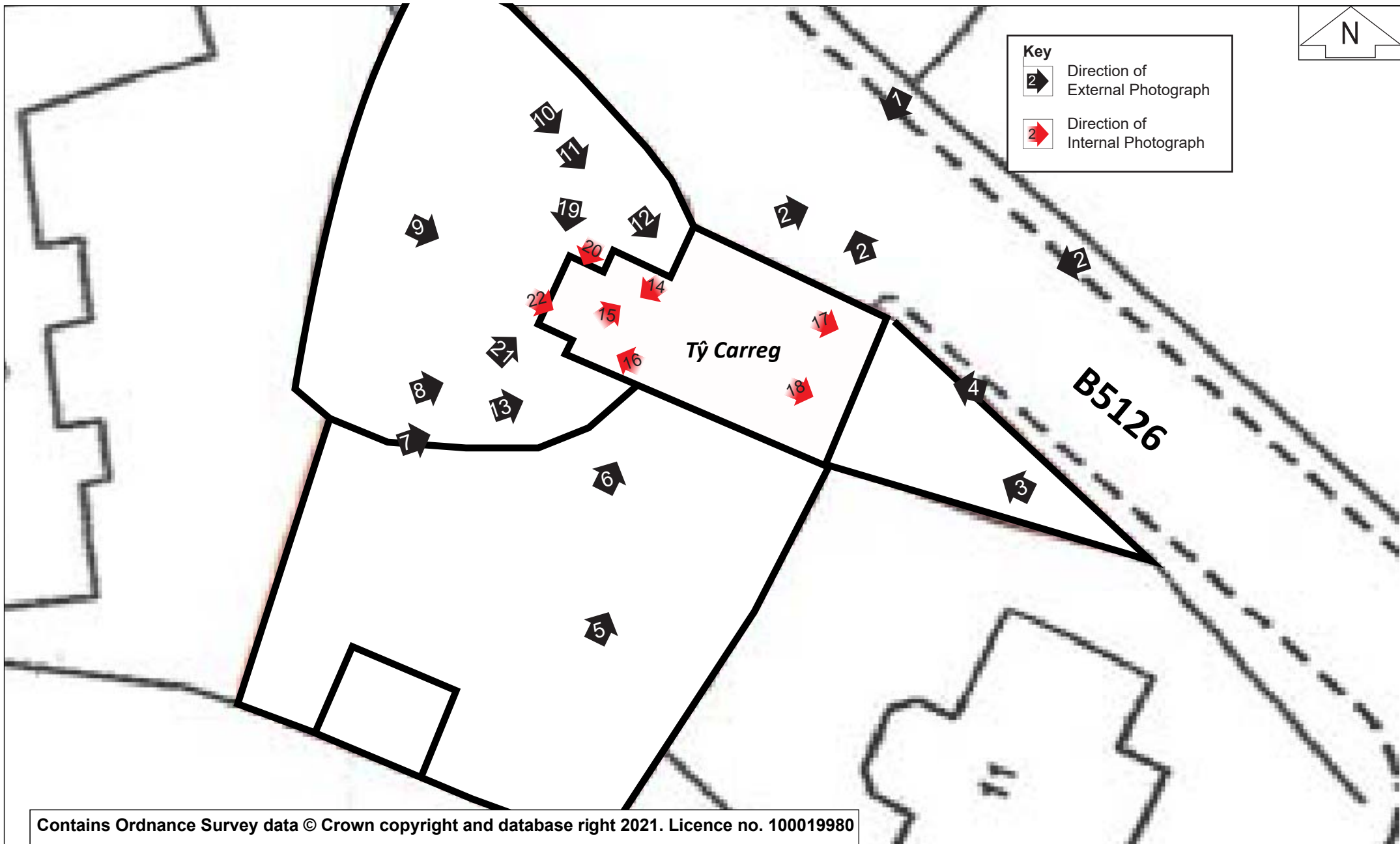


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Figure 03: Location of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire CH7 6AN.
Scale 1:1,250 at A4.

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Figure 04: Location of photographic plates at Tŷ Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire CH7 6AN. Scale 1:250 at A4.

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3.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and also became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:-

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses” (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the Town and Country Planning 1995.

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

Various principles and policies related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

4.0 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Building Record

The requirements are for an archaeological building record of the farmhouse prior to conversion, however should observations or desk-based research suggest the potential for significant features to be encountered during the renovation works, the archaeological contractor should make arrangements to undertake any appropriate supplementary recording work during the development. The DMA at CPAT, as advisors to the Council, has requested that the building record be roughly commensurate with the Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) **photographic survey**.

A photographic survey provides a very full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey. A photographic survey may be called for when recording a building which has complex and important decoration or historic furnishing but for which there is no need for detailed analysis.

It may also be appropriate in recording a building of well-known type which is under threat but where existing documentation is in other respects adequate or when for some other reason drawings and historical analysis are not required.

The photographic survey will consist of Historic England's '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) elements:

- written account: HE Guidance 2016 4.4.8 Items 1-9
- photographs: HE Guidance 2016 4.5.2 Items 1-5 (6 optional) and 7
- drawn record: HE Guidance 2016 4.3.3 Items 7 and 8

5.0 METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Photographic Record

5.1.1 Written Account

The written account will include:

- a. The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.
- b. A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area), where applicable. Information on statutory designations can be found on the CADW website. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.
- c. The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.
- d. A summary statement. This account should describe the buildings type and purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s), so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.

5.1.2 Photographs

The photographic record will include:

- a. All photographs will be given a unique number to be used for identification. This unique number should be used in the labelling of digital images.
- b. A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- c. The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size, shape and immediate setting. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation.
- d. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.
- e. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings design, development and use, with scale where appropriate.
- f. A photographic register detailing the photo number, the location and direction of each view, and the composition of the shot.
- g. Photograph locations and directions of view should be marked on plans of each building separate photographed
- h. Photographs should be of archive quality using a digital SLR (minimum 12 megapixel)
- i. Photographs, where appropriate (i.e. not general shots) should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale.
- j. Photographs should be adequately lit and not blurry. Please check all photos before leaving the survey area and before submitting the final report and retake any blurred or poorly lit photos.

A Digital SLR (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution with appropriate photographic scale will be used throughout.

5.1.3 Drawn Record

The drawn record will include:

- a. A plan showing the location and direction of view of each photograph. A separate plan should be provided of all floors affected by the proposed development.
- b. Standard drawing conventions must be used, as depicted in Historic England (2016) Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice pp.35-40

5.2 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving

Following completion of the record as outlined above, a report will be produced incorporating the following:

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A site location plan
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of photographs
- Basic background and relevant historical, descriptive or analytical detail
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within the report.

6.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Type of study

A photographic building record of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire CH7 6AN (centred on NGR SJ 24139 68455) in advance of development.

6.2 Types of data

Photographs, measured plans, context sheets, context register, photographic register, trench sheets.

6.3 Format and scale of the data

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

6.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.

3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate

6.5 Data quality and standards

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation shall be controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the WSI. This will include the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

6.6 Managing, storing and curating data.

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proforma project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Digital River's Crashplan* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

6.7 Metadata standards and data documentation

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*) of all photographic plates.

Paper metadata created from Aeon Archaeology proformas for contexts, artefacts, environmental samples, watching brief day sheets, trench sheets, and basic record sheets and then scanned to create digital .PDF copies.

6.8 Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER); submission of digital (.PDF) reports and a project completion form to the Oasis database; submission of the scanned (.PDF) archive, photographic plates (.TIF), and metadata (.xlsx) (.accdb) to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS); and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to the cloud.

6.9 Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 6.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

6.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the RCAHMW website. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology (info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk).

6.11 Governance of access

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (RCAHMW) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

6.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

6.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

6.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

6.15 Responsibilities

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

6.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2019
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2020

7.0 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

(Figures 1-4; Plates 1-22)

The building Tŷ Carreg is recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) as a: “*Former public house depicted on 1870 6" OS map. Now private residences*” under the primary reference number **PRN 97723**. This building is located in the community of Northop/Llaneurgain in the county of Flintshire.

Furthermore, the wider area in which Tŷ Carreg and Northop is located is designated as a *Historic Landscape by Natural Resources Wales* and has been described as:

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

(The above was reproduced from the *Landmap portal* for *Natural Resources Wales* website, see section 8.0 for full reference).

The DMA at CPAT also made the following consultee comment;

‘... part of the original Swan Public House (PRN 97723) on the early OS mapping. Although altered later on internally the extension to be demolished is of local architectural and historical interest and was part of the original structure in the 1870's.’

The main building is of a hewn stone rubble construction bonded by mortar, this construction method is visible on the north western, south western and south eastern gable elevations. However, the north eastern elevation which fronts onto the western route of the *B5126* roadway has been stone rendered and painted white, with only a small band of the stone construction visible at the base of the elevation. Of note, and located on the north western and south eastern elevations respectively are small, black painted, cast-iron hatches which were used to sweep the upper part of the chimney flues.

The building is known locally as the former *Swan Public House* which was initially called the *Swan Inn* and later the *Old Swan* or *Yr Hen Alarch* and is believed to have been originally built in 1792 (pers comm.). The elevation facing the road is actually the rear of the original building, the principal elevation would have been to the southwest. This would have presented to the south/southwest along the former route of the old *London to Dublin post road* which was rerouted in the middle part of the 20th century. The post road was established in the 16th century following a need to improve communications with Ireland and sea routes proving to be unreliable. This route continued in importance until the advent of the *Chester and Holyhead Railway* in the mid-19th century. Northop was the first staging post after Chester for stagecoaches carrying mail and passengers and at one point boasted seven different inns for travellers (Northop Heritage Group 2013).

The extension which is to be demolished is likely of early to mid-20th century in date and is attached to the northwest of the main building. This forms a kitchen and utility room with WC and constructed onto the north western elevation of this is a small two celled storage structure. The kitchen is accessed via a doorway in the north eastern elevation and the smaller storage building via two doors: one on the north eastern elevation and one on north western elevation.

The kitchen building is also of a hewn rubble construction, bonded by lime mortar and the storage structure is made from machine-made red brick which has been bonded in Portland cement.

The photographic record was undertaken by Josh Dean BA archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology on the 3rd May 2022. Upon approval from the Client and the CPAT Development Control Archaeologist the report will be archived with the CPAT Historic Environment Record (HER) (under the newly created *Event PRN 214151*); the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW); and a copy retained at Aeon Archaeology, Chester under project code **A0363.1**, *Report no# 0342*.



Plate 01: Northeast elevation shot of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 02: Oblique shot of northeast & southeast elevations of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 03: Southeast elevation shot of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 04: Window and fire hatch on southeast elevation shot of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



Plate 05: Southwest elevation shot of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 06: Southwest elevation (left) shot of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 07: Oblique shot of northwest & southwest elevations of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 08: Oblique shot of northwest elevation of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 09: Southwest elevation shot of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 10: Oblique shot of northwest elevation of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the northwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 11: Focus shot on northwest gable elevation of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the northwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 12: Cast Iron fire hatch on northwest gable elevation of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the northwest - no scale



Plate 13: Focus shot on northwest gable elevation of Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southwest - 2.00m scale



Plate 14: Internal shot of kitchen within extension at Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 15: Internal shot of kitchen within extension at Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 16: Internal shot of utility within extension at Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - 1.00m scale



Plate 17: Internal shot of study within housebody at Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 18: Internal shot of living room within housebody at Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 19: External shot of brick out building at Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 20: Internal shot of log store at Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the northwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 21: External shot of brick out building at Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southwest - 1.00m scale



Plate 22: Internal shot of store room at Ty Carreg, Northop, Mold, Flintshire - from the southwest - 1.00m scale

8.0 SOURCES

Maps.

Ordnance Survey Open Data maps SH NE26, NW26, SE26, SW26.

Secondary Sources

Historic England: Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice (2016)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (2020): Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures

Northop Heritage Group (2013). Northop Heritage Trail [pamphlet], 2nd edition

