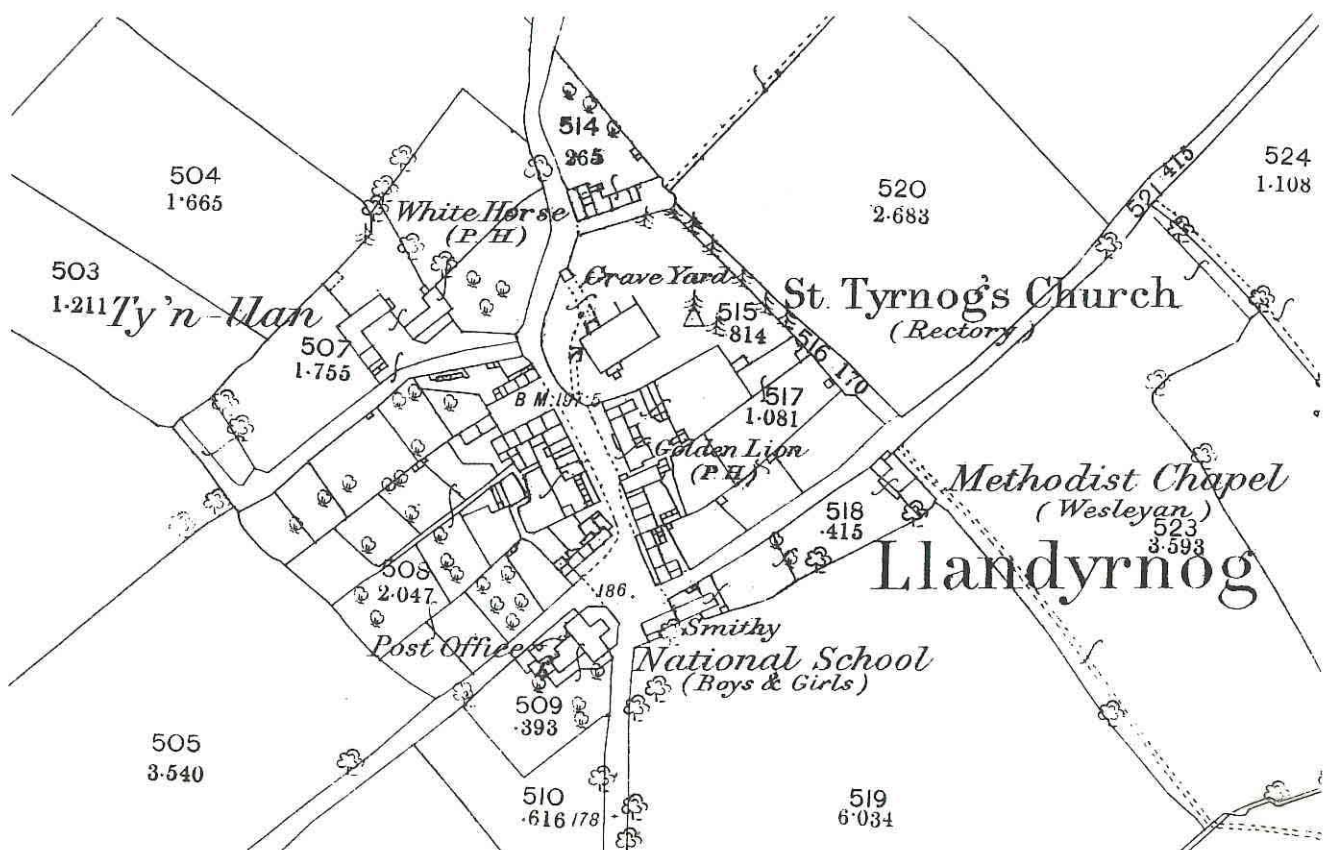


THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Llandyrnog Water Mains Refurbishment,
Denbighshire
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



CPAT Report No 215

Llandyrnog Water Mains Refurbishment,
Denbighshire
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

P. Frost
January 1997

Report for Welsh Water

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CPAT Report Record

Report and status

CPAT Report Title	Llandymog Water Mains Refurbishment, Denbighshire		
CPAT Project Name	Mains refurbishment at Llandymog		
CPAT Project No	707	CPAT Report No	215
Confidential (yes/no)		draft/final	Final

Internal control

	name	signature	date
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Revisions

no	date	made by	checked by	approved by

Internal memo

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (hereafter CPAT Contracts) was commissioned in December 1996 by Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water (Northern Division, Eastern Area) to carry out an archaeological assessment of the proposed watermain refurbishment at Llandyrnog, Denbighshire.
- 1.2 The assessment had been requested by the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust acting in their role as advisers to Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water, and a Brief had been prepared detailing the works required (AAB 189, Sept 30th 1996). The assessment was considered necessary since the villages of Llandyrnog and Llanynys have a high archaeological potential and elsewhere along the route there is currently insufficient information to determine the likely impact of the scheme on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 The Brief outlined a programme of work to assess the likely impact of the proposed scheme, consisting of a desk-top study of the most easily available primary and secondary sources, followed by a field work survey of the pipeline corridor. A report summarising the data resulting from the assessment would then be produced identifying areas of 'greater' and 'lesser' archaeological sensitivity within the corridor and making broad recommendations on the siting of the pipeline corridor route which would seek to avoid or minimise damage to archaeological features.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND-USE

- 2.1 The proposed scheme affects a corridor c.16km in length from SJ08806270, west of Pentre Llanrhaeadr to SJ09956552, north-west of Llandyrnog, including a short spur to Llanynys (SJ10306264). The scheme will be undertaken in two sections. The southern section from Pentre to SJ11886433 will involve the cutting of a new trench for replacement pipework, whilst the section north of this will involve replacement of the existing mains by pipebusting.
- 2.2 The scheme is located along the floor of the Vale of Clwyd, west of the Clwydian Hills and east of the town of Denbigh (Fig.1). The local topography comprises mainly low level ground along the 40m OD contour in the southern sector rising to 50m OD along the B5429 north to Llandyrnog and Waen in the northern sector.
- 2.3 The valley floor is drained by the River Clwyd and the River Clywedog, and the proposed southern sector crosses fields which have been improved by the cutting of drainage ditches. Where the corridor does not run along existing roads, the land use is largely pasture.
- 2.4 The solid geology of the Vale of Clwyd comprises Lower Palaeozoic Triassic new red sandstones, west of the Vale of Clwyd fault which runs along the foot of the Clwydian Hills. Soils in the south-west area, east of Pentre Llanrhaeadr comprise well drained fine loamy and silty soils over bedrock; the central southern area, where the proposed line cuts through fields of pasture with drainage ditches and diverts south to Llanynys, comprises fine silty and clayey soils with river alluvium; the northern sector around Llandyrnog comprises well drained loamy and silty soils over gravels.

3 DESK-TOP STUDY

- 3.1 The desk-top study involved the examination of all readily available documentary, cartographic, pictorial and aerial photographic sources at the following repositories: County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool; National Library of Wales (NLW), Aberystwyth; National Monuments Record (NMR), Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth; Flintshire County Records Office, Hawarden (CROH); Denbighshire County Records Office, Ruthin (CROR).

Cartographic Sources

- 3.2 Although several cartographic sources were consulted, the earliest map showing any detail along the proposed pipeline was the c.1772 Map of Carcharfon Tenement, south of Llandyrnog. The map depicts a house and adjoining fields, which appear to be arable. The house on the same site was

recorded as "Garcharfon Cottages", plot. 390 on the 1840 Llandymnog Tithe Map and surveyed as "Charfon" by the Ordnance Survey in 1875. The house (Site 1, Fig. 10) now standing on the site is presumably a much improved and enlarged version, with rendering masking all trace of extensions. The fields that surround the site are improved pasture.

- 3.3 A map of Bathafern Lands surveyed in 1785 and 1786 shows a house and garden named Glan yr Afon (Site 2, Fig. 11), south of Llandymnog, and a house and garden on the north-east side of a cross roads at Penisa 'r Waen (Site 3, Fig. 14).
- 3.4 The house and garden (Site 2) referred to on this early map are located abutting the west side of the road at SJ10766482 with the stream passing south of the house. The area around the stream was generally referred to as "Glanrafon" and Glan yr Afon is recorded as Plot. 86 on the Llandymnog Tithe Map of 1840. There is no evidence of the two houses on the south side of the stream (to either side of the road are No.412 and No.87 respectively, both referred to as Glanrafon. No. 87), but a barn stood on the site until early 1996. No.412 is now the site of a house built in Ruabon red brick with a 1921 datestone. The small house south of it, also part of the Tithe Glanrafon No.412, is a new house with 1923 datestone named "Llys Aled".
- 3.5 In the northern sector, the house and garden on the same map at Penisa 'r Waen (Site 3) no longer exists; a new house has been constructed further back from the road.
- 3.6 The 1840 Tithe Maps of Llanrhaeadr yng Nghinmeirch, Llanynys and Llandymnog show several house sites along the proposed route of the pipeline. It is assumed that because the sites are still standing and occupied they will not be affected by the scheme.
- 3.7 Several field names recorded on the Tithe Apportionments suggest possible archaeological associations. Although no visible evidence remains, Plot 681 on the Llanynys Tithe map, apportioned as "Weirglodd hen hovel" (Site 4, Fig. 6), suggests an early house site; Plot 675, "Bryn Castell" (PRN 101504, Figs. 7, 17, 19) on the same map and Plot 128 on the Llandymnog Tithe, apportioned as "Pen y mound" (Site 5. Figs. 15,16) abutting the northern sector also has archaeological connotations.
- 3.8 The Llanynys Tithe Map (Fig. 17) shows the centre of the village with little development to the north of the churchyard along the proposed route. The 1875 1st edition OS Map (Fig. 19) shows the cottages on the north side of the churchyard, which have been converted into two dwellings "Melys Dref" and "Cil Gwyn" (Site 6. Fig. 7). The continuous roofline and five dormers and four existing chimneys suggest an original row of 4-5 small houses with earth closets at the bottom of their garden plots (see Fig. 19). The cottages are part of Lot 22 on the 1901 Map accompanying the Sale of the Cerrigllwydion Estate (Fig. 21) recorded as 205 - four cottages, pigsty and garden and 205a - cottage and pigsty.
- 3.9 The Llandymnog Tithe Map (Fig. 18) shows the churchyard prior to road alterations, which encroached upon the north-west corner. The churchyard remains unaltered in 1875 (Fig. 20). It is assumed that property fronting the road through the village will remain unaffected by the proposed scheme.
- 3.10 An early house site recorded as Ty Newydd (Site 7, Fig. 11, 18) on the Tithe Map, fronting the east side of the B5429, south of Llandymnog, now no longer exists. The early house appears close to the roadside on the map; presumably demolished to make way for post-war red brick housing. Early house was still on site in 1901, when it forms part of Lot 15 "Ty Newydd House and garden" on the Cerrigllwydion Estate Map.
- 3.11 The 1901 Map that accompanied the Sale particulars of the Cerrigllwydion Estate (3.7.1901) show that most of the southern area of the scheme passes through lands that once belonged to this estate (Fig. 21). The pipeline passes along the frontage of Cerrigllwydion Hall (Site 8, Fig. 9) and the Lodge (Site 9, Fig. 9). The 1901 estate included Lot 24, part of Ty Mawr and the Quillets numbered 177, 208c and 208d. Quillets are also located on Maesydd (PRN 19305). The Quillets are still visible in these fields, which lie outside the survey area. Several field names located on the Tithe Map, within the area of the survey, such as the large Plot 636 on the Llanynys Tithe Map, apportioned as Maes (Site 10, Fig. 9), are suggestive of land that may have been cultivated as quillets.

Documentary Sources

- 3.12 The earliest documentary references date to the taxation of the churches at Llanynys and Llandyrnog. The churches were presumably established in these villages in the 6th century (Hubbard 1986, 246, 195). The historic core of these villages and the archaeological sensitivity of the area has been recorded by Silvester (1995, 88-9 and 52-3).
- 3.13 Llanynys Church (PRN 100605) was recorded as a monastic and *clas* site in the 6th century (PRN 100606). The church was recorded in the Norwich Taxation of 1254 and Lincoln Taxation 1291. The existing double naved church with western double bell-cote, dedicated to St. Saeran, was built c.13th century with major alterations taking place in the 15th century in Perpendicular style (Hubbard 1900, 246-7); further restorations include the timber framed porch of 1544 date, unusual 18th-century fluted oak columns, round-headed south windows inserted during 1768 rebuilding work and more recent 19th-century restorations. The interior contains a rare medieval wall painting to St. Christopher c.1400-1430, discovered in 1967 (Parry Jones 1967, 33-4).
- 3.14 The churchyard boundary appears unchanged since the Tithe Map of 1840. The site of the original *clas* must have extended far beyond the existing glebe lands. The early medieval field patterns that exist around Llanynys were probably part of the church lands.
- 3.15 St.Tyrnog's Church (PRN 102282) at Llandyrnog is a double-naved church in Perpendicular style dating from the 15th century with 19th-century restorations (Hubbard 1986, 195-6). The church was recorded in the Norwich Taxation of 1254; it contains medieval features including fragments of an effigy.
- 3.16 The existing large churchyard appears to have been originally circular. In recent years, the north-west sector was cut back to facilitate a road widening scheme.

Aerial Photographic Sources

- 3.16 The oblique photographic archive at CPAT revealed no sites, other than the village settlements along the proposed route. Aerial photographs in close proximity to the survey area (see Fig. 17) have however revealed cropmarks of enclosures of possible prehistoric or Romano-British date. Llanynys Cropmark (PRN 102655) appears as a sub-rectangular cropmark with rounded corners, visible on CBE 85. The Plas Llanynys Cropmark (PRN 101818) appears as a large circular cropmark on the same AP (Frost 1995, 73, 99). The valley floor has been suggested as a suitable site for Iron Age community farming by Jones (1979, 58) associated with the Clwydian hillforts. Sites along the valley may also have been associated with the suggested line of the Roman road running south from St. Asaph (Jones 1979, 58).
- 3.17 The RAF vertical aerial photographs examined at the NMR revealed signs of possible medieval farming systems in the open fields south of Trefechan and Gors-ddu (Site 11, Fig. 6). The quilleys (PRN 19305) to the south of the proposed pipeline may have originally extended further north during the medieval period.

4 FIELD WORK SURVEY

- 4.1 A systematic field work survey was conducted during January 1997, covering the whole of the corridor. The archaeological sites revealed along the corridor are identified on Figs 2-16. The sites which are already recorded on the SMR are given their primary record number (PRN) while sites only recorded during the survey are allocated site numbers.
- 4.2 All known sites and those identified by the desk-top study were visited during the field walk survey to assess their condition and archaeological significance. 17 new sites were identified during the desk-top and field survey (See Sites 1-17 below)

5 SITES IDENTIFIED BY THE ASSESSMENT

5.1 The sites have been categorised according to the following classifications:

- A Sites designated as being of national importance which meet the criteria for scheduling or listing. It is presumed that sites in this category will be preserved in situ.
- B Sites of regional or county importance which do not meet the criteria for scheduling or listing, but are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation in situ is the preferred option for these sites, but if loss or damage is unavoidable, appropriate detailed recording will be undertaken.
- C Site of distinct or local importance which are not of sufficient importance to justify preservation if threatened, but which merit adequate recording in advance of loss or damage.
- D Minor and damaged sites which do not merit inclusion in categories A-C, for which rapid recording should be sufficient.
- E Sites whose importance could not be fully determined from the desk-top study and field walked survey. These sites would need to be subjected to evaluation in the following stages of the scheme if it is envisaged that they will be disturbed, in order that an appropriate response can be determined.
- F Recorded sites for which no traces remain extant.

5.2 Existing sites on SMR

Llanynys Church (SJ10326267, PRN100605)

13th-century church constructed in irregular sandstone and limestone rubble, showing signs of past whitewash.

Category A

Llanynys Churchyard (SJ10326267, PRN 16478)

The churchyard contains a fine collection of chest tombs with dates from 1684 noted. Two large yew trees of considerable age are located in the south-west and north-west corner. The present churchyard lies within what appears to be a larger circular enclosure defined by the curving boundary of the Cerrigllwydion beer garden, and the south-western boundary to the property adjoining the south-west side of the churchyard (see PRN 100606).

Category A

Llandyrnog Church (SJ10786510, PRN 102282)

Existing church heavily restored in 1876 by Nesfield; heavily pebble-dashed with sandstone dressings.

Category A

Llandyrnog Churchyard (SJ10786510, PRN 19778)

The churchyard contains a fine collection of chest tombs with earliest date of 1682 noted on a chest located off the south-west side of the church near the small slim octagonal fluted sundial with 1749 plate and gnomon made by Ratcliff of Holywell

Category A

K6 Telephone Box (SJ10206260, PRN 31869)

The telephone box adjoining the south-west side of the churchyard wall is a K6 type introduced in 1936, dating to the reign of George VI. Made by Mac Farlane & Co. Ltd, Saracen Foundry, Glasgow.

Category A

Llanynys Monastic Site (SJ1062, PRN 100606)

Undetermined area of 6th-century *clas* site at Llanynys, presumed to encompass the village and surrounding field systems.

Category B

Llanynys Multiperiod Settlement (SJ103627, PRN 105986)

Core of medieval settlement identified as area of archaeological potential.

Category B

Llandyrnog Multiperiod Settlement (SJ107650, PRN 105968)
Core of medieval settlement identified as area of archaeological potential.
Category B

Bryn Castell (SJ10126290, PRN 101504)
Tithe Plot 675, with suggested archaeological association. Now occupied by three pairs of modern semi-detached houses named Glyn Castell. There are no visible features in the field north of the houses. The site was visited 18.10.1911 by the Royal Commission, who also reported "no historical association" (NMR).
Category C

Pont Perfa (SJ10556322, PRN 25935)
Recorded as Pont Perfydd on the 1901 Estate Map (Fig. 6). Bridge over the River Clwyd constructed for single file traffic. Random limestone with large capstones, splayed western access, central pedestrian crossing-place over the central cutwater constructed in dressed limestone. The cutwater separates two segmental arches with voussoirs.
Category C

Maestir Quillets (SJ099628, PRN 19305)
Field system recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map and Fig. 6 Estate Map. Still in operation in the 20th century; may date to 13th century or earlier; possible association with the *c/as* site at Llanynys. Part of the field still visible on the ground, but outside the survey area.
Category B

Plas-yr-Esgob cropmark enclosure (SJ109622, PRN 19765)
Cropmark on CBE 86. Outside the survey area.
Category B

Plas Llanynys Cropmark (SJ10046254, PRN 101818)
Cropmark visible on CBE 86. Outside of survey area.
Category B

Cerrig Llwydion Boulders (SJ10906408, PRN 100604)
Four large boulders located at the entrance track to Terrig Bach farm, north of Cerrigllwydion Hall. One of the boulders is partly built into the wall of the hall that fronts the roadside. Boulders have been suggested as possible originally forming a megalithic tomb; more likely to be natural.
Category C

Cae Garreg Fieldname (SJ10706456, PRN 101504)
Fieldname on 1840 Tithe; suggested standing stone connotation. Recorded by RCAHMW in 1914.
Category E

5.3 New sites identified during Desk-top Study

Garcharfon (SJ10856440), Site 1)
House site recorded on 1772 Map of Carcharfon Tenement, south of Llandyrnog. The early map depicts a house and adjoining fields, which appear to be arable and ridged. The house on the same site was recorded as "Garcharfon Cottages", plot. 390 on the 1840 Llandyrnog Tithe Map and surveyed as "Charfon" by the Ordnance Survey in 1875. The house (Site 9, Fig 00) now standing on the site is presumably a much improved and enlarged version, with rendering masking all trace of extensions. The fields that surround the site are improved pasture.
Category E

Glan yr Afon (SJ10806470, Site 2)
Early house site, south of Llandyrnog recorded on map of Bathafarn Lands surveyed in 1785 and 1786. Site recorded as house and garden
Category E

Penisa'r Waen (SJ104065800, Site 3)
House and garden recorded as Plot 171 on the Tithe Map of 1840. The house is recorded on the north side of the road, east of the present trackway, which once formed a drive into the Glan-y-wern Hall

parklands. There is no visible evidence of the early house site; a new house now occupies the parcel of land, but is set back from the road.
Category C

Weirglodd hen hovel (SJ10406300, Site 4)

Plot 681 on the Llanynys Tithe map, apportioned as "Weirglodd hen hovel", suggests an early house site, although no visible evidence.
Category C

Pen y mound (SJ10056550, Site 5)

Fieldname recorded on Tithe as "Pen y mound". Suggests archaeological association.
Category E

Llanynys Cottages (SJ10316271, Site 6)

Cottages on the north side of the churchyard. Recorded on Tithe Map of 1840. Cottages form part of Lot 22 on the Cerriglwydion Estate Map; detailed as 205 - four cottages, pigsty and garden and 205a - cottage and pigsty. Now converted into two dwellings.
Category B

Ty Newydd (SJ108564500, Site 7)

House site located on Tithe Map. Early house appears close to the roadside on the map; presumably demolished to make way for post-war red brick housing. Early house still on site in 1901, when it form part of Lot 15 "Ty Newydd House and garden" on the Cerriglwydion Estate Map.
Category C

Cerriglwydian Hall (SJ10906395, Site 8)

House and large estate with farms, amounting to 700 acres sold off in 1901.
Category B

Cerriglwydian Lodge (SJ11006390, Site 9)

Lodge on south side of the Hall entrance, adjoining B5429.
Category B (with Hall)

Maes (SJ11006360, Site 10)

Large field recorded as Plot 636 on the Llanynys Tithe Map, apportioned as Maes, suggesting land that may have been cultivated during medieval period.
Category E

Possible medieval field systems (SJ 09906320-SJ10206320, Site 11)

Possible ridge and furrow or extended area of quilleys visible on RAF verticals (NMR archive). Area forms part of Lot 24 on the 1901 Cerriglwydion Estate Map.
Category E

Cerriglwydian Arms (SJ10306269, Site 12)

Forms part of the west boundary of the churchyard. Built by Edward Edwards, Attorney, of Cerriglwydion Hall, on wasteland where the Parish Stable stood. The building encroached on part of the churchyard, when it was constructed and the former extent of the churchyard at this time is marked by the north side gatepost on the western entrance alongside the public house
Category B

5.4 New sites identified during Field Work Survey

Capel Dyffryn (SJ10706582, Site 13)

Simple Georgian style chapel with 1777 datestone. Pebbledashed walls, slate roof. Longitudinal elevation; two doors with fanlights to east and west sides and two central round-headed windows, presumably to either side of a central pulpit on the north wall.
Category B

Chapel House (SJ10706582, Site 14)

Small double-fronted house of 19th-century build, west of the chapel.
Category B (with chapel)

Chapel Schoolhouse and yard (SJ10696582, Site 15)
 Schoolhouse with 1927 datestone and yard to west of chapel house.
 Category B (with chapel)

Llanrhaeadr Station (SJ09456320, Site 16)
 Former site of station and yard; now used as council depot for storing sand and gravel.
 Category D

Cerrigllwydion-bach Milk Churn Stand (SJ10906412, Site 17)
 Disused milk churn stand located in hedge west side of B5429. Constructed in dressed limestone.
 Category C

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The majority of sites recorded along the corridor are either of low archaeological potential, or are unlikely to be affected by the proposed scheme.
- 6.2 The main areas of archaeological sensitivity centre around the villages of Llanynys and Llandyrnog. The core of both medieval settlements must be regarded as having high archaeological potential. In particular, both early churchyards have been substantially reduced from their supposed original medieval extent, so that the present roads and the pipeline corridor pass through areas which may originally have been included within the churchyard boundaries. As such, it is conceivable that any groundworks within these areas may disturb deposits associated with the medieval churchyards.
- 6.3 The historic nature of the settlement of Llandyrnog and Llanynys raise the possibility that groundworks within these area may disturb archaeological deposits associated with earlier, possibly medieval, occupation.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 CPAT Contracts would like to thank the various landowners for allowing access for the field walked survey and the staff at the following for their assistance and co-operation: County Sites and Monuments Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool; National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; National Monuments Record, Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments, Aberystwyth; Flintshire Records Office, Hawarden; Denbighshire Records Office, Ruthin.

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D/DM/162/42	D/DM/162/58	D/BC/2020

County Record Office, Ruthin:

QSD/DE/25	DD/DM/905/1	DD/WY/5943
DD/DM/95/4	BD/A/308	BD/A/789
DD/WY/905/1	PD/68/1/2	DD/DM/95/24
QSD/DT/10		

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Eriviat Estate Deeds No.123

Crosse of Shaw Hill Collection No.898, 916

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 1840 Llanrhaeadr yng Nghinmeirch Tithe Map (NLW)
 1840 Llanynys Tithe Map (NLW)
 1875 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:25,000 Denbighshire Sheet 14.10
 1899 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:25,000 Denbighshire Sheet 14.2
 1875 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:25,000 Denbighshire Sheet 14.6
 1875 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:25,000 Denbighshire Sheet 14.9
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Aerial Photographic Sources**CPAT ARCHIVE**

Obliques	95-C-0157/9	95-06-0030/1
	95-C-0152, 0156	95-06-0026, 0032
	88-MB-0360-63	87-C-0188
	88-20-0028-9	88-MB-0355-6
	BSK 047 (CUCAP)	CBE 86 (CUCAP)

RCAHMW ARCHIVE

RAF 1:10,000 Verticals	RAF/58/F21/1416/023, Flight 21.4.1954
	RAF/541/208/3136-7, Flight 25.11.1948
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ORDNANCE SURVEY

1:9,000 Vertical	OS/93-036, Flight 13.3.1993
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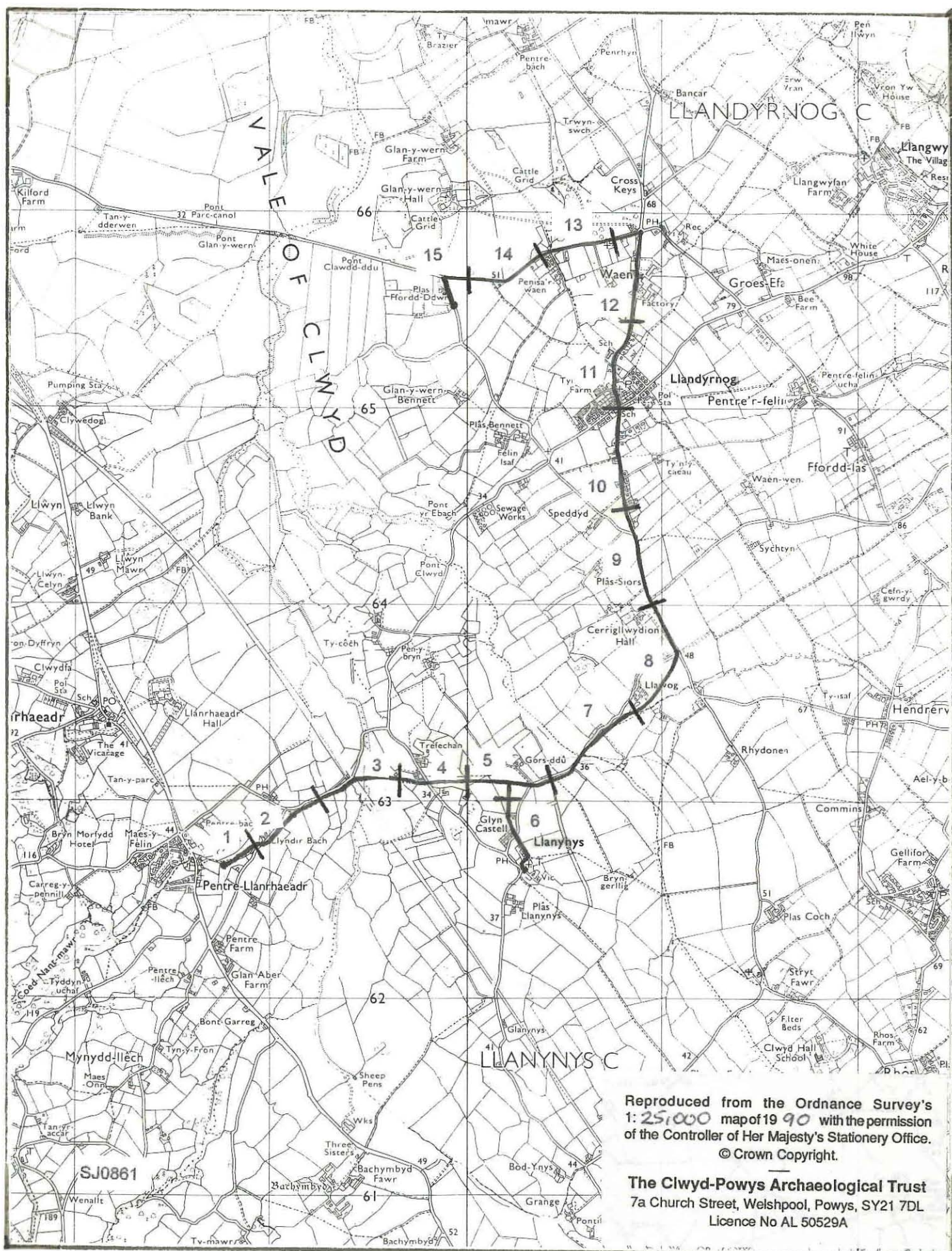


Fig. 1. Location Map, showing the proposed corridor route. Scale 1:25,000
 The numbers refer to the Corridor Maps 1 - 15, which are located within the report as Figs. 2 - 16

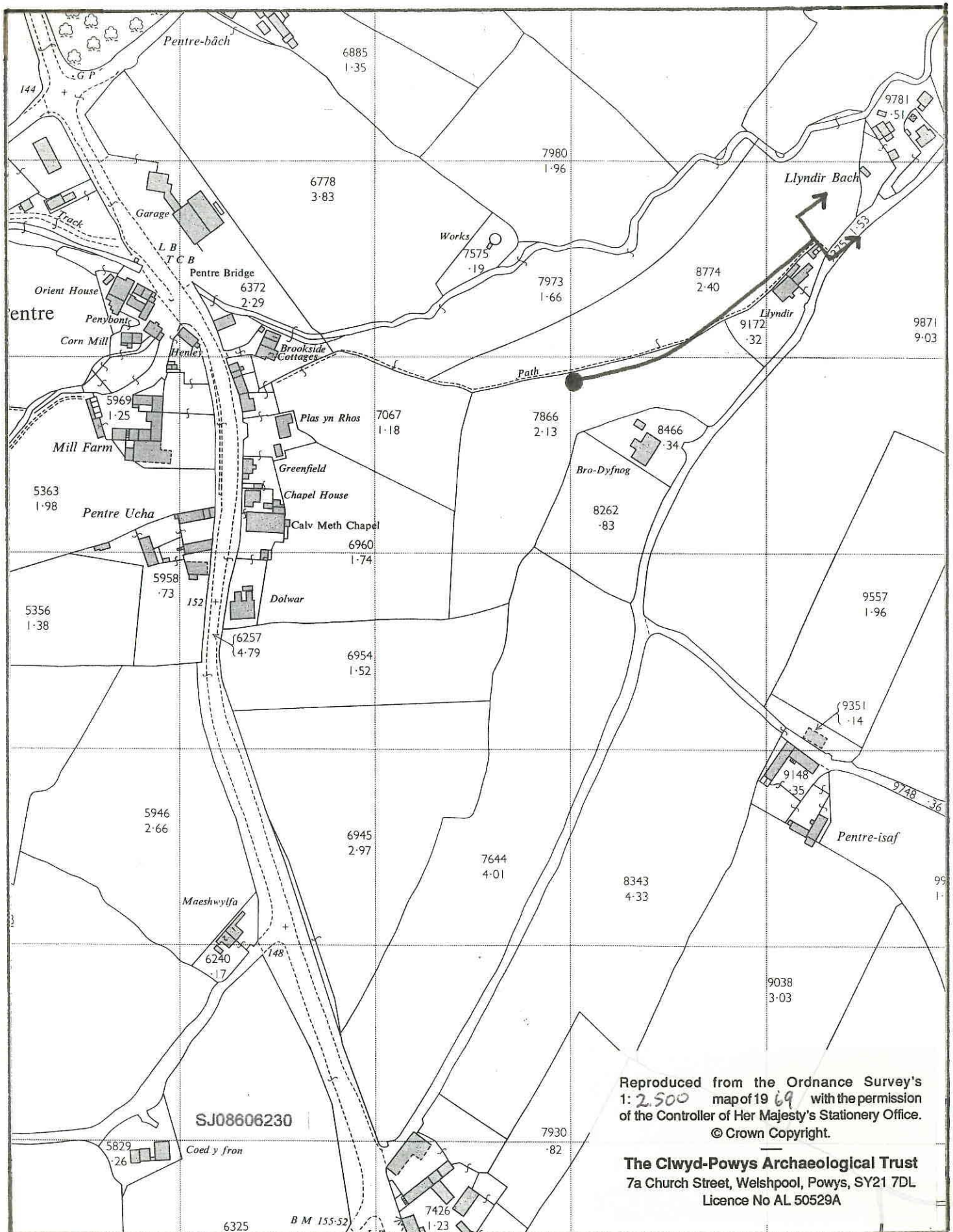


Fig. 2. Corridor Map 1

Scale 1: 2,500

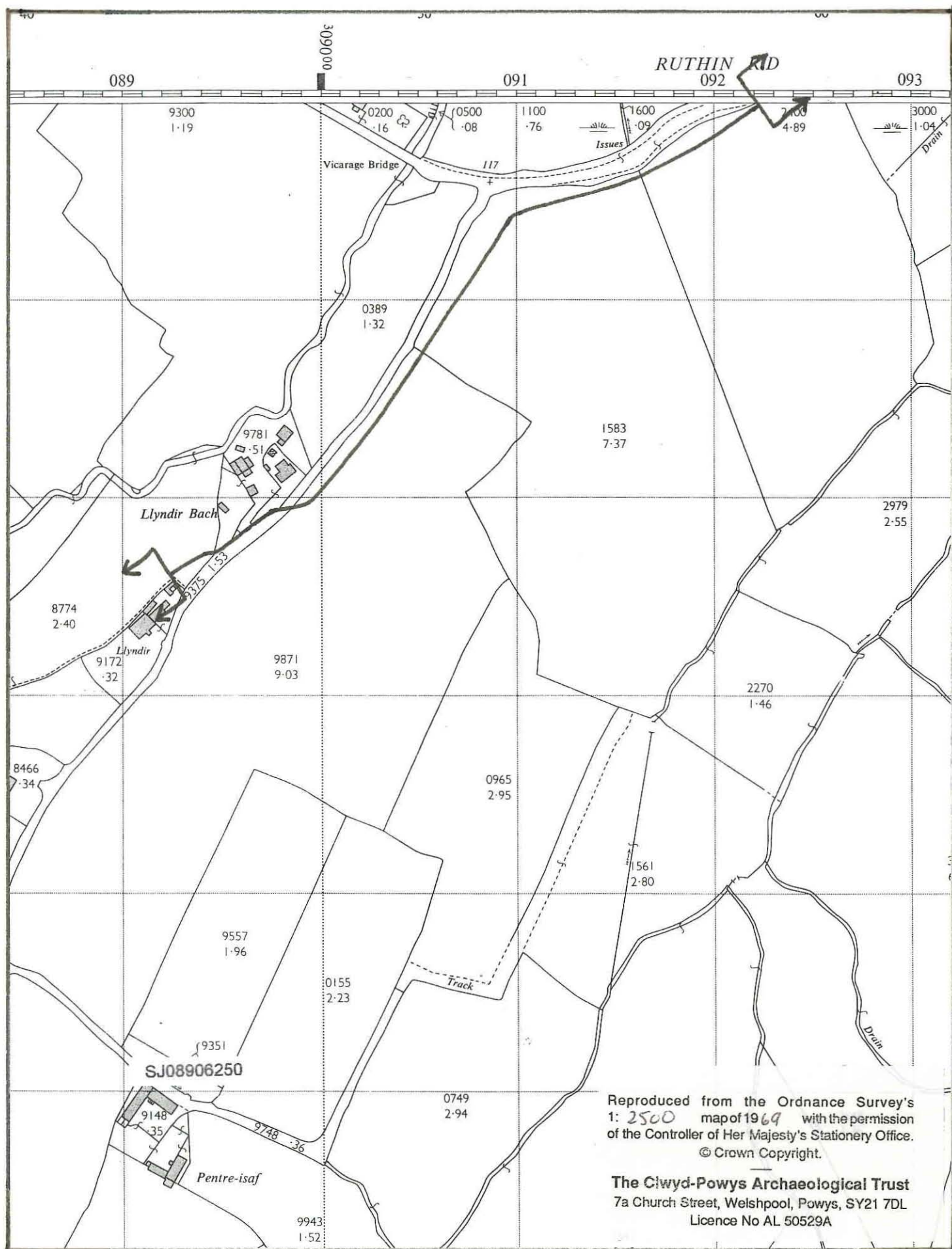
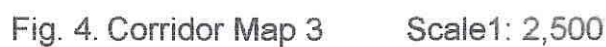


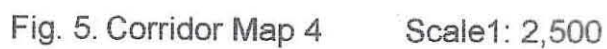
Fig. 3. Corridor Map 2

Scale 1: 2,500

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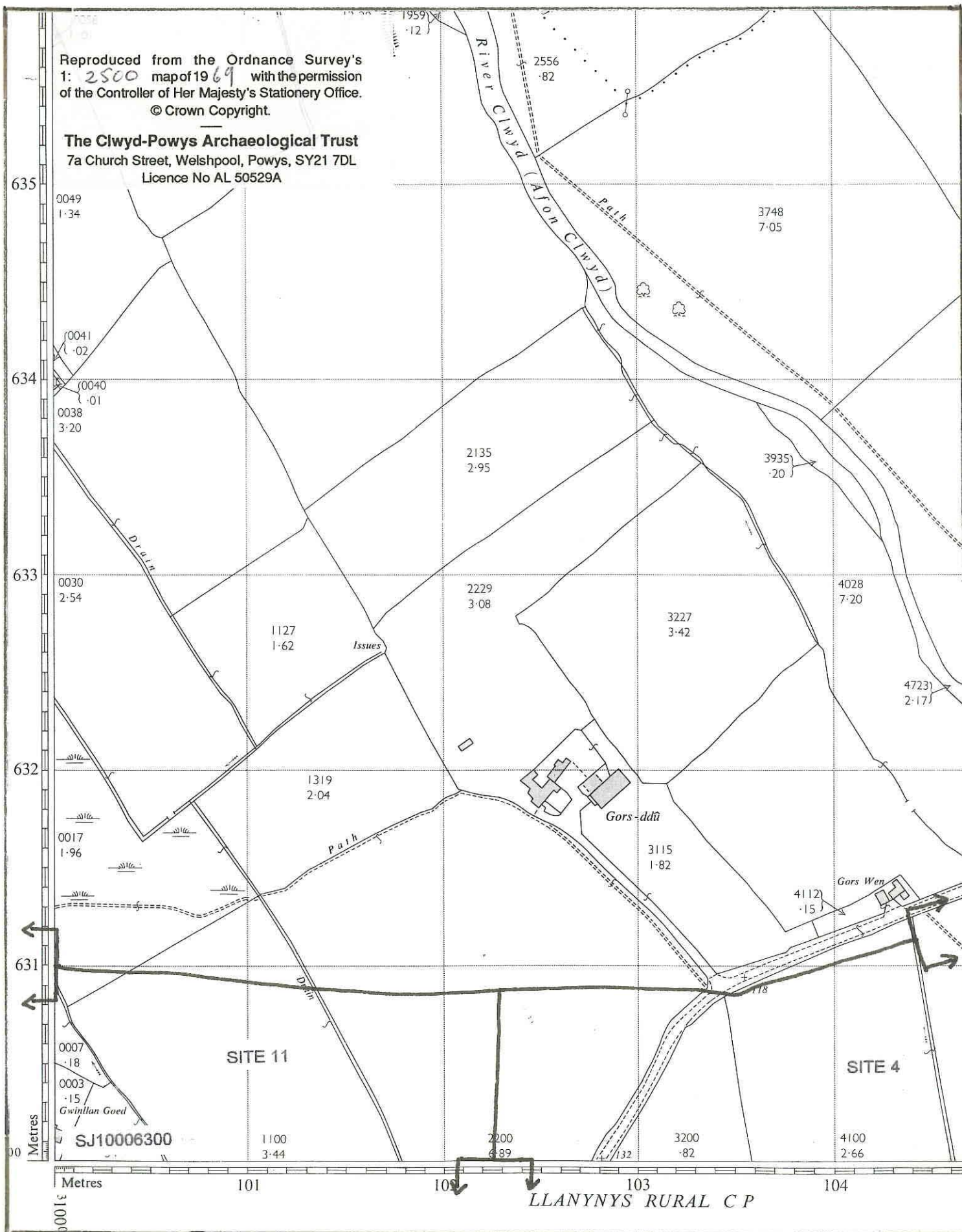


Fig. 6 Corridor Map 5

Scale 1: 2,500

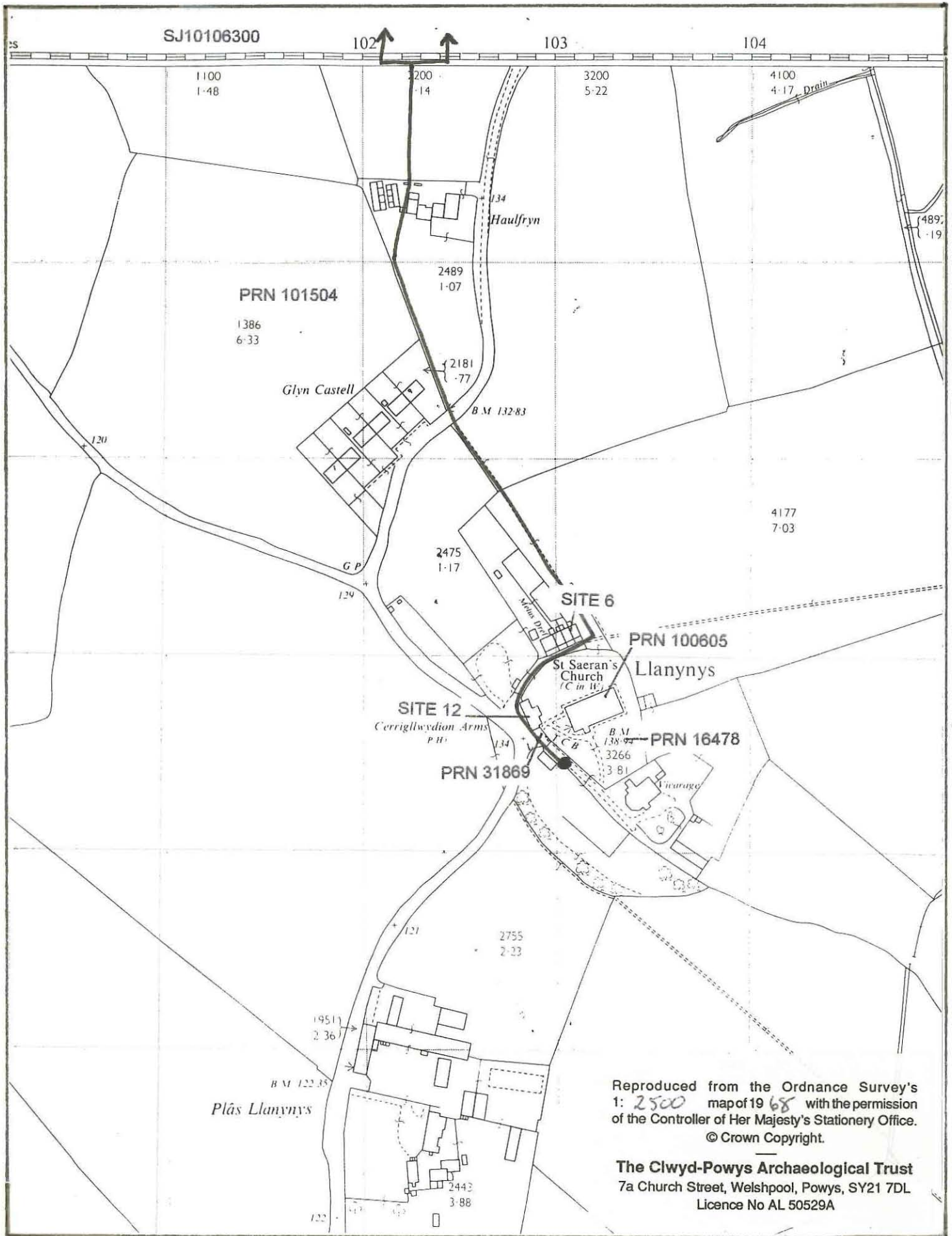


Fig. 7. Corridor Map 6

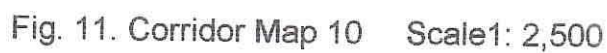
Scale 1: 2,500



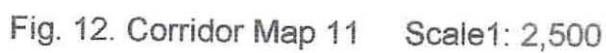
Fig. 9. Corridor Map 8

Scale 1: 2,500

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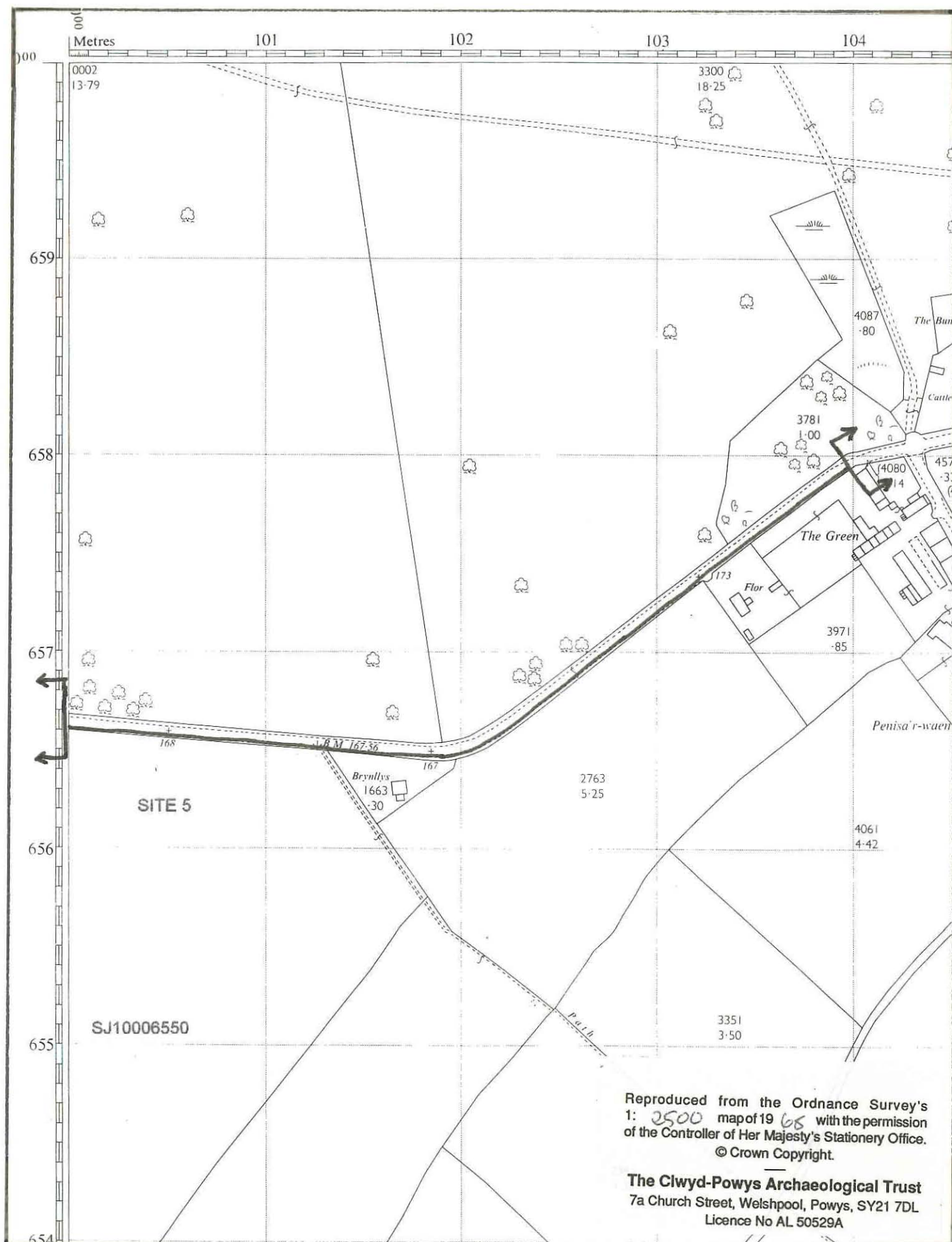


Fig. 15. Corridor Map 14 Scale 1: 2,500

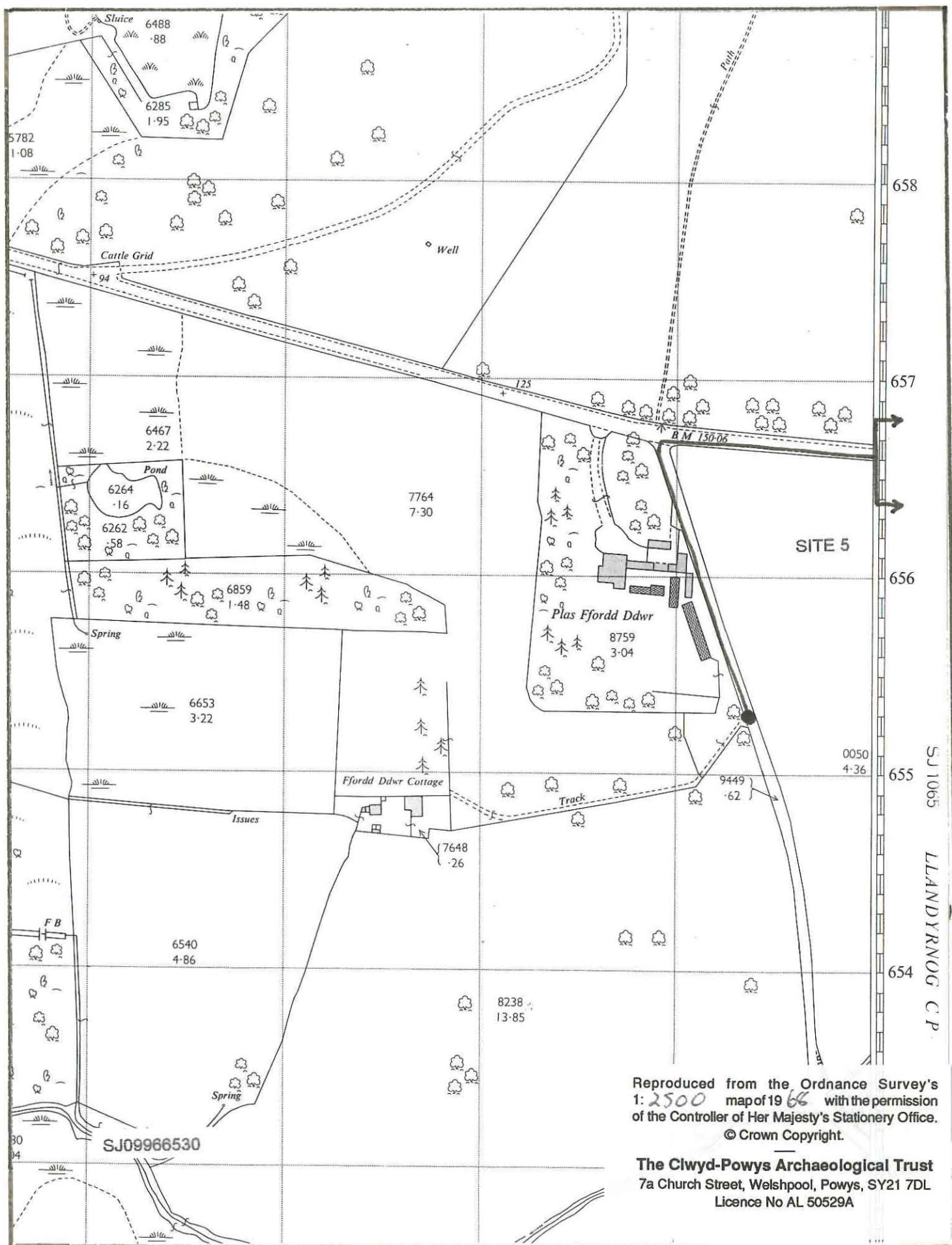


Fig. 16. Corridor Map 15 Scale 1: 2,500

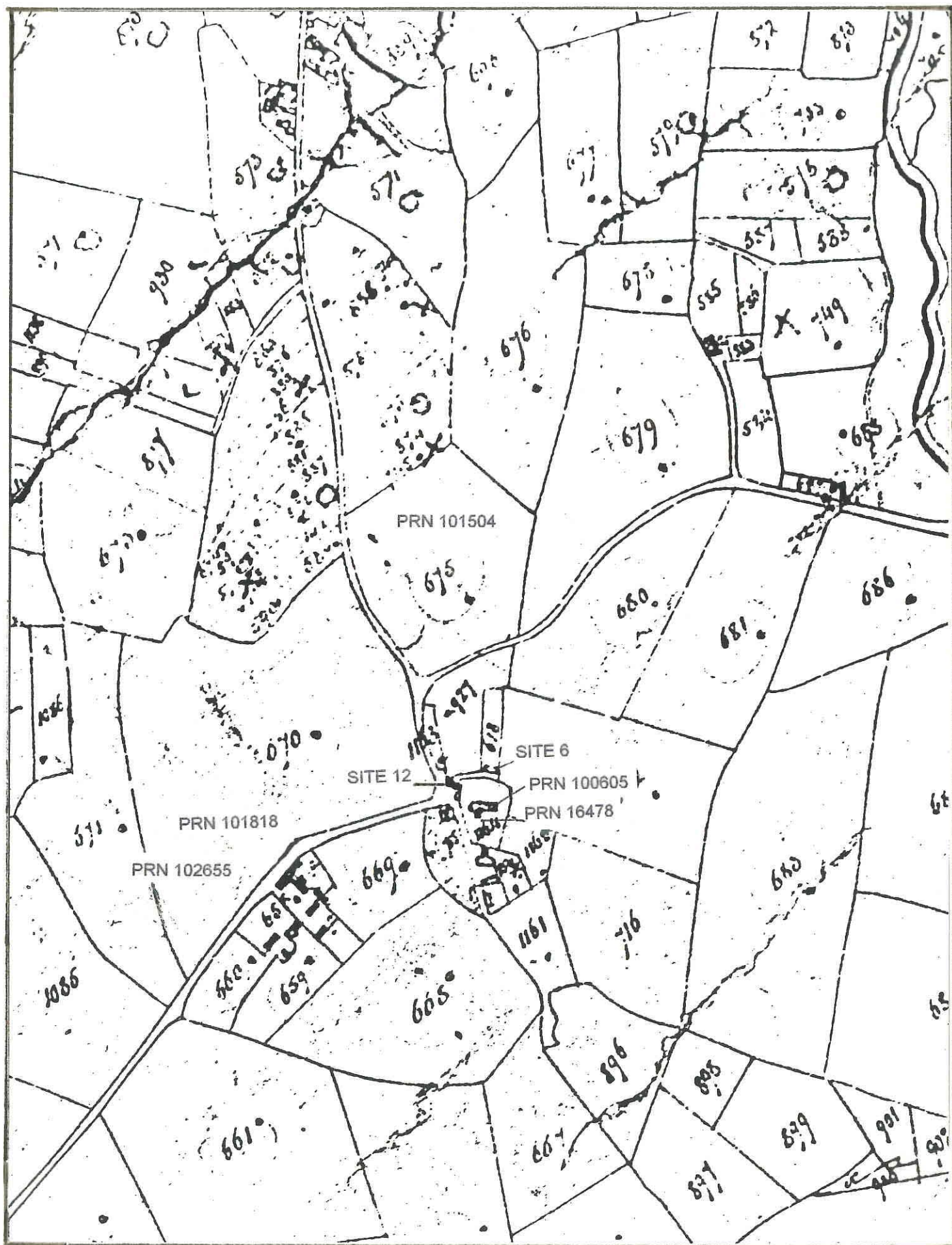


Fig. 17. Extract from 1840 Tithe Map of the Parish of Llanynys

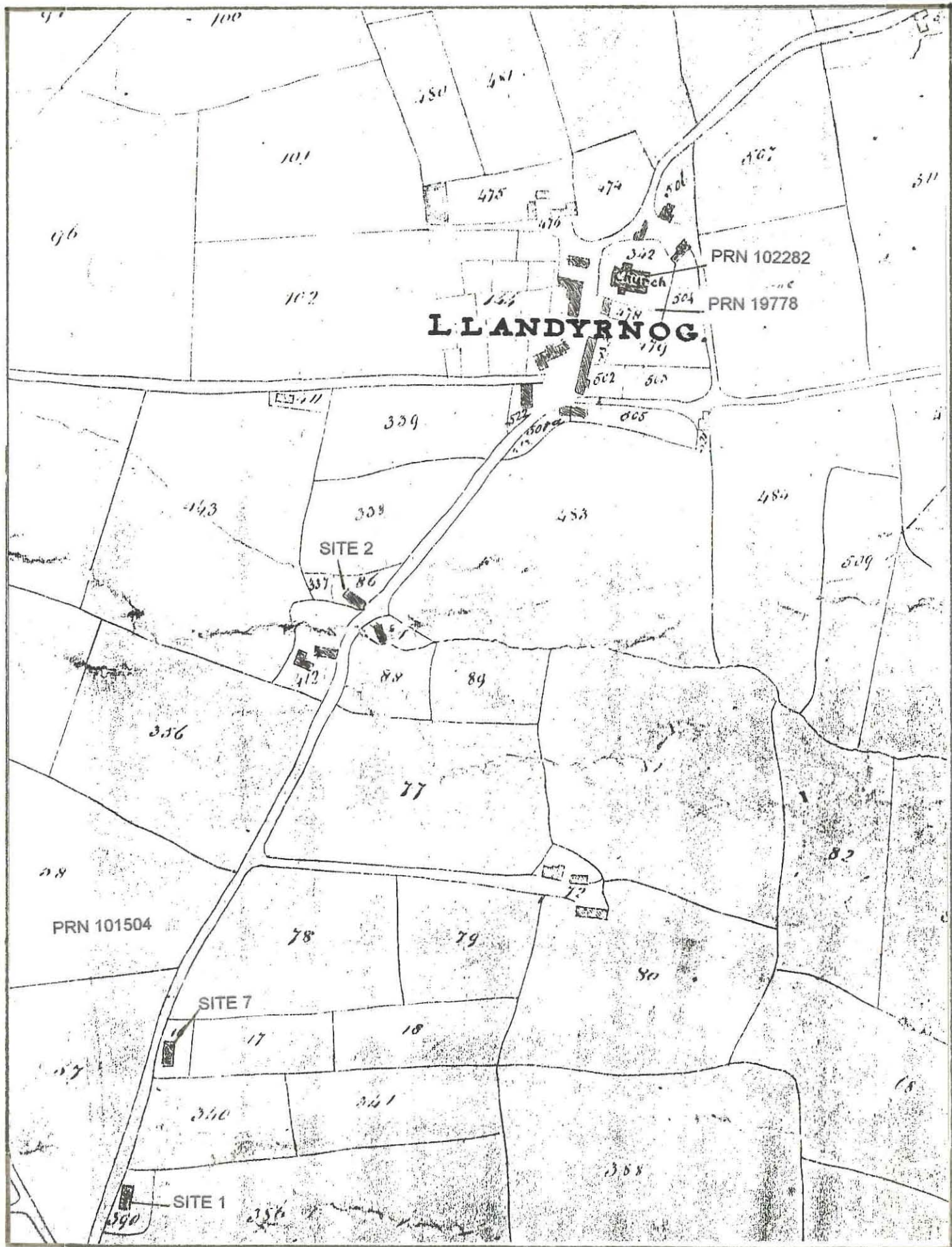


Fig. 18. Extract from 1840 Tithe Map of the Parish of Llandyrnog

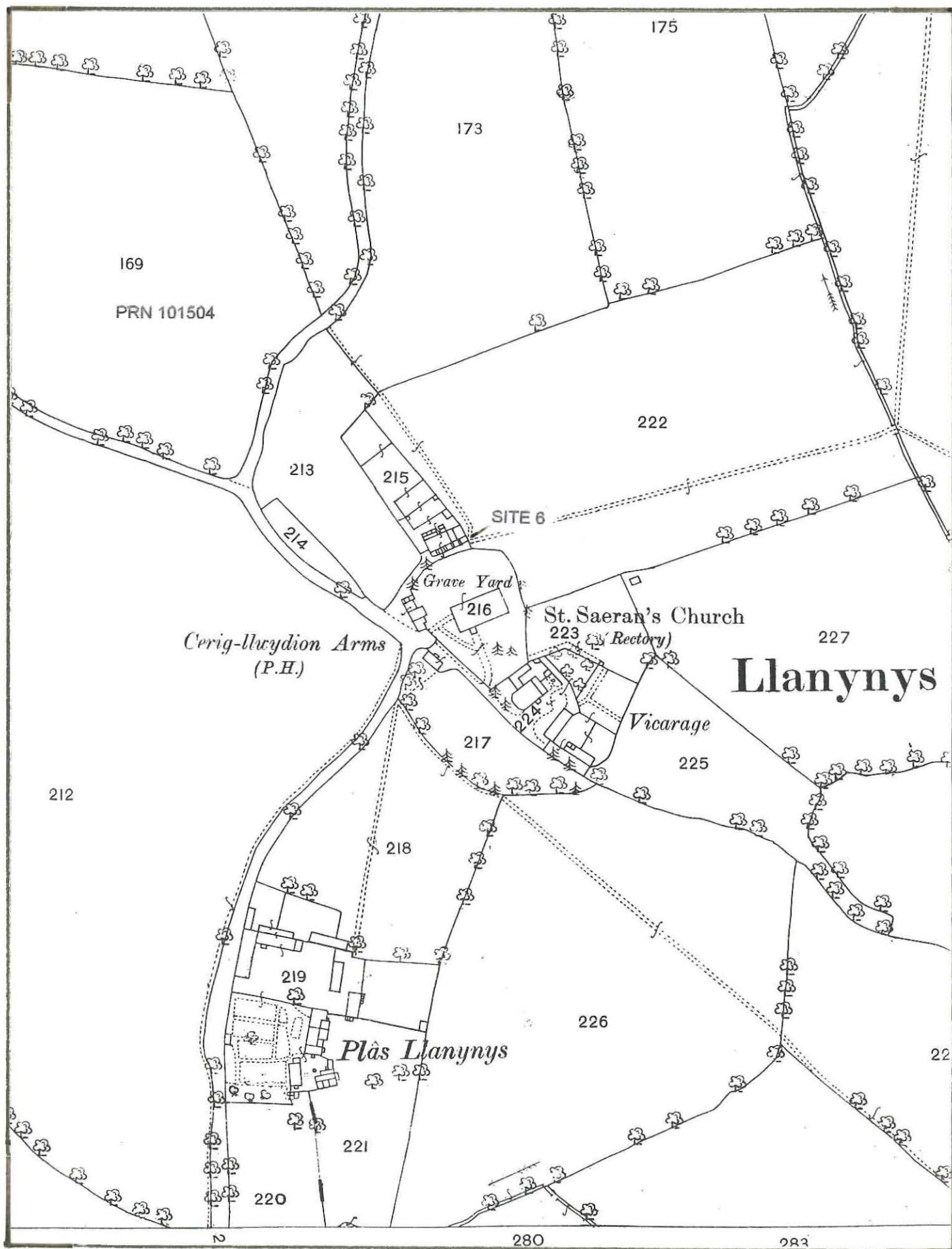


Fig. 19. Extract from the 1875 OS 1st edition 1:2,500

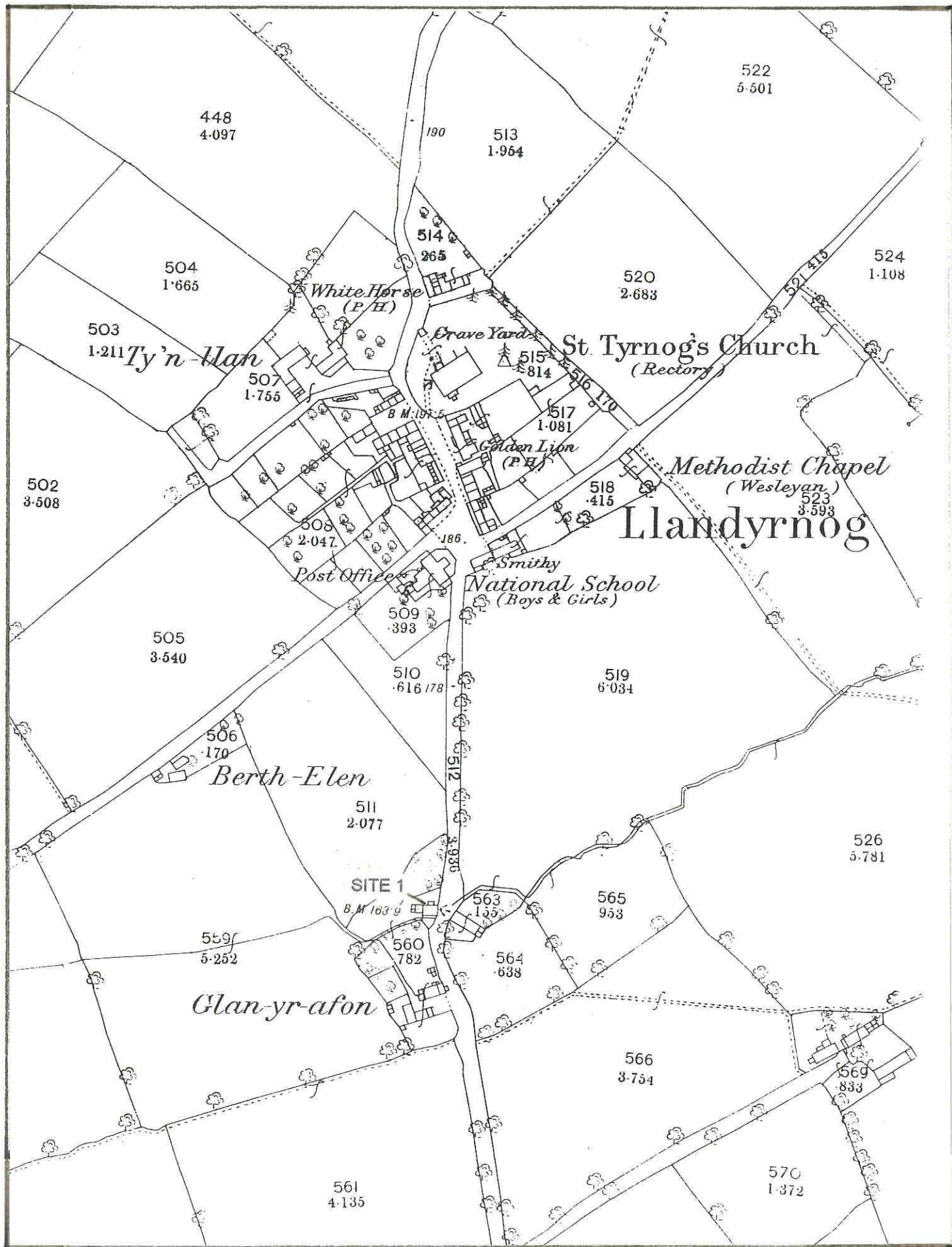


Fig. 20. Extract from the 1875 OS 1st edition 1:2,500

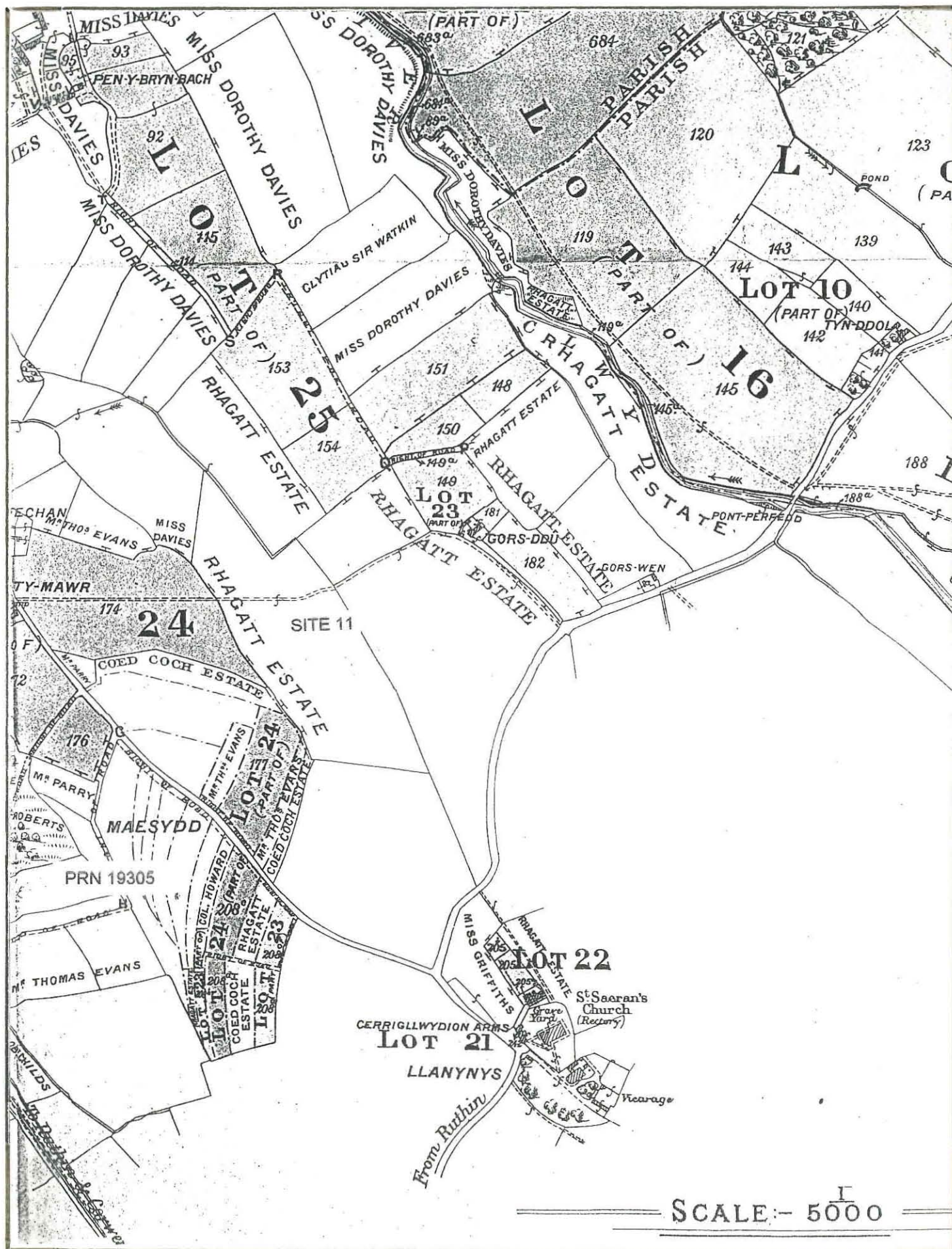


Fig. 21. Extract from the 1901 Map of Cerrigllwydian Estates

APPENDIX 1

LLANDYRNOG MAINS REFURBISHMENT:

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BY CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The proposed development involves the construction refurbishment of an existing water mains between SJ0862 and SJ1163.
- 1.2 This pipeline corridor mainly follows an existing road but also runs close to the medieval settlements of Llandymog, Pentre Llanrhaeadr and Llanynis where archaeological remains may possibly exist. Archaeological sites in the vicinity are also recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record.
- 1.3 The Curatorial Section of The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (hereafter CPAT Curatorial) in their capacity as archaeological curators for the county have determined that an Archaeological Desk-top assessment is necessary to assess the implications of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Accordingly a brief has been prepared by CPAT Curatorial (No AAB189 dated 30th September 1996) which describes the scheme of archaeological works required.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are:
 - 2.1.1 to reveal by desk-based assessment and fieldwalked survey, the nature, condition, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the archaeology within the area of the proposed development in so far as these aims are possible;
 - 2.1.2 to prepare a report outlining the results of the assessment, to identify areas where desk-top assessment alone cannot provide sufficient information and make recommendations for further work or mitigatory measures;
 - 2.1.3 to incorporate sufficient information on the archaeological resource for a reasonable planning decision to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the area affected by the proposed development;
 - 2.1.4 to identify and make broad recommendations for the management of the archaeological resource, including any further provision for that resource where it is considered necessary.

3 Methods

- 3.1 The Desk-top assessment will be carried out according to the guidelines in the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Studies* and will involve the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary records relating to the area of the pipeline, including documentary and cartographic sources. Archives and repositories will include The regional SMR, National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth and the records held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. Borehole and test-pit data will be requested from the developers where appropriate.
- 3.2 The assessment will be supported by a field-walked survey to determine the state of the identified archaeology and the presence of other sites not identified from the documentary sources and to make a photographic record of the area. The pipeline corridor will be walked in transects of 10m width.
- 3.3 Following the on-site work an illustrated and bound report will be prepared according to the principles laid out in the Curatorial Brief (page 3). This will be in A4 format and contain conventional

sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Historic Background; Catalogue of sites identified with notes on their condition and significance, Conclusions and Recommendations and References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds.

- 3.5 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991).

4 Resources and Programming

- 4.1 The assessment will be undertaken by a skilled and experienced archaeologist who will also be responsible for undertaking the desk-based assessment. Overall supervision will be by Dr A Gibson, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 4.2 All report preparation will be completed by the same field archaeologist who conducted the assessment.
- 4.3 It is anticipated that the assessment and evaluation will take no more than eight days in all and that the subsequent report would be prepared immediately thereafter, dependent on the client's instructions and the arrangement of a suitable timetable. The date of commencement, at the time of writing, has yet to be agreed with the client, and will be dependent on the state of the site and negotiated access. The archaeological curator will be informed of the detailed timetable and staffing levels when agreement has been reached with the client.
- 4.4 Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 4.5 CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance.

A.M. Gibson
14th November 1996