

BRYNGWYN HALL

Ref No PGW (C) 4

OS Map 116

Grid Ref SJ 104 739

Former County Clwyd

Unitary Authority Flintshire

Community Council Caerwys

Designations None

Site Evaluation Grade II

Primary reasons for grading

Small Victorian garden and landscaped Edwardian swimming pool

Type of Site

Late Victorian garden near house with woodland walk, and Edwardian additions

Main Phases of Construction

Mid nineteenth century and early twentieth century

SITE DESCRIPTION

Bryngwyn Hall is a three-storey nineteenth-century house, but it stands on the foundations of an earlier house. The third storey has dormer windows with timber sides and dormer heads with timber fretted bargeboards under a slate roof. There is a line of brick coggings immediately under the eaves. The entrance has a stone porch with pillars. The east front has four bays, three gabled and one forming a tower, originally with a conservatory leading off the ground floor. The gabled bays have canted windows on ground and first floor and decorative wooden bargeboards as above.

An additional block, probably an Edwardian addition, on the west side of the house contains kitchens and servants' quarters. It has a circular window with dressed stone surround in the gable end.

The farm yard lies immediately to the north of the house about 10m from its rear wall. It is constructed of stone under a slate roof, and of earlier date than the present house but still nineteenth-century. The two-storey buildings form a courtyard. The south range has a two-centred arched gateway with solid wooden doors painted white with gothic style strapwork picked out in black. The windows are of the same style as the archway.

The park lies to the north, south, east and west of Bryngwyn Hall. Sparsely populated with specimen and parkland trees, the whole is now grazing and split into fields. The main drive, now disused, runs north-west/south-east across the park, flanked by dense rhododendron plantings at the northern end. On the east side of the house a branch leads to the farmyard, and the present drive runs southwards to a minor road. To the north-east of the house is an Edwardian ornamental layout of a bathing pool and two ornamental ponds. The bathing pool is lined with dressed stone and surrounded by ornamental tree and shrub planting. The two ponds, the 'Upper Lake' and 'Lower Lake', were formed by damming a small

stream. The south-western one ('Upper Lake') has a small island planted with rhododendrons. The ponds are surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubs.

The garden is enclosed on all sides by a band of woodland planting. The south front has a lawn with informal planting of specimen ornamental trees. This leads into the wood on the west side of the house. On the east side of the house is the remains of a small formal garden of two terraces. A rockface lies hard against the house on the west side with the woodland above. A rustic summerhouse has heather thatching on its roof and sides.

The site of the kitchen garden lies to the north of the house. It is now a rectangle of rough grass but some of the perimeter beech hedging still survives as do some fruit trees. The remains of a small 1930s greenhouse survives on the northern end of the site. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1871) indicates that orchards were laid out on the north, east, and west sides of the kitchen garden.

Sources

Secondary

Girouard, M., Life in the English Country House (Yale University Press, 1978), p. 316.

KINMEL PARK

Ref No PGW (C) 5
OS Map 116
Grid Ref SH 982 748
County Clwyd
District Colwyn BC

Community Council Colwyn

Designations Listed building: Kinmel Hall Grade II*;
Stables Grade II*; Old Kinmel Grade II; Plas Kinmel Grade II; Morfa
Lodge Grade II; Golden Lodge (Llwyni Lodge) Grade II*

Site Evaluation Grade II*

Primary reasons for grading

House prominently set in landscape park; well preserved formal garden probably by W.E. Nesfield dating to the late nineteenth century.

Type of site

Medium sized landscape park; formal terraced garden; shrubberies; walled garden.

Main Phases of Construction

Seventeenth century, 1791-1802, 1843, 1871-1874

SITE DESCRIPTION

Kinmel was the seat of the Hughes family whose money initially came from copper mining on Parys Mountain in Anglesey. The present mansion was commissioned by Hugh Robert Hughes the grandson of the first incumbent. The present owner is a descendant through the female line. The house is sited on a north-facing slope looking out to the Irish Sea, with the main windows facing east on to the entrance court and west on to the Venetian garden.

The present Kinmel lies on top of the foundations of two previous houses, the first being designed by Samuel Wyatt c. 1791-1802, to be succeeded in 1841 by a house designed by Thomas Hopper. This was followed by the present Kinmel designed by William Eden Nesfield c. 1871-1874. An even earlier house, of which the ruins remain, is situated in the walled garden to the east, being a small three-storey seventeenth-century stone house, known as Old Kinmel. The present mansion is two storeys in height, with attics and dormer windows. The central block has an offset chimney, a device used by W.E. Nesfield. The building has a pitched slate roof with a preponderance of dormers with much white painted woodwork. It is built of red brick with elaborate stonework detailing by James Forsyth. The design of the house is said to be based partly on Hampton Court (the architect and the family visited this building), and partly on Fontainebleau (the similarity to the latter can be clearly seen). The house is liberally decorated with sunflower and pie motifs indicative of its allegiance to the aesthetic movement, the pies being Japanese in origin and frequently used to decorate Japanese china. These designs are also incorporated into leadwork flashing on the west front of the house. 'It was a kind of architectural cocktail with a little

genuine Queen Anne in it, a little Dutch, a little Flemish, a squeeze of Robert Adam, a generous dash of Wren, and a touch of Francis I' (Mark Girouard, Sweetness and Light).

A chapel with pitch roof and belfry is situated on the west front. The service wing continues south from the main body of the house joining up with the stable yard and having its own courtyard.

The stable yard was built in about 1855, designed by either William Burn or J. Crickmay, on a courtyard layout of ashlar with rusticated details. The north front has a dominant clock cupola with Baroque echoes. There are pedimented pavilions at each end of the north front. The roof has dormered windows. 'As a Victorian essay in Palladianism (with touches of Vanbrugh) it is a remarkable achievement.' (Mark Girouard, Country Life).

The park is a medium-sized landscape park surrounding Kinmel on all sides and lying to the south of the A55. The park rises to the south towards the mansion, the southern area of the park rising above the mansion itself. There was certainly a park here in association with the earlier buildings, the 'old' park to the east being associated with Old Kinmel. Sir Owen Wynne of Gwydir gave 'a herd of deer for Sir John's new park'. 'Sir John' is Sir John Carter who acquired Kinmel by marrying an heiress of the estate, Elizabeth Holland. He died in 1676. The exact boundaries of this park are not known but the rough area can be gauged by the lime and oak plantings to the west, east and south of Old Kinmel. The plantings around the new mansion and to the west would be concurrent with the Wyatt building in 1791 and continuing with the building of the subsequent mansions by Hopper and Nesfield. These consist largely of oak and beech. Scots pine was also planted, but very little survives. There are also plantings of *Acer pseudoplatanus* and London plane. There are small areas of mixed woodland in the southern part of the park, and a large beech wood on the south-western boundary. The boundaries of the park have been largely dictated by road construction and this too has influenced drive construction. The original Abergele mail coach road between Abergele and St Asaph ran past the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds towards Glascoed in the east. This road would have been the park boundary to the south until the 1860s when the park boundaries were extended due to the road re-routinig. The raised form of this road may still be seen in the park today.

The remains of a sweet chestnut avenue, two trees, runs alongside the old coachroad, from St George to Kinmel. The map date is 1856 but this driveway must relate to the Wyatt House. In 1863 this mail coach road was re-routed away from Kinmel to form what is the basis of the A55 today. The park itself is sandwiched between the A55 to the north and the Roman road to Betws-yn-Rhos in the south. A private road called Coed y Drive, lying to the east of Plas Kinmel (Home Farm then), was made joining the Golden Lodge on the A55 to the Abergele Rhuddlan road to the north. The Morfa Lodge was built at the northern end of Coed y Drive in 1688. The subsequent widening of the A55 into a dual carriageway has divorced the Golden Lodge from the park leaving it stranded between the carriageways. The main entrance is now situated to the south-west of the Golden Lodge at the bottom of Primrose Hill, the lane leading into the village of St George. However part of the Golden Lodge drive remains on the Kinmel side of the A55, as a track in the Forestry Commission plantations.

The gardens lie immediately around the house, the majority being to the south and west, but also a little on the east. Because of the sloping terrain of the ground, the garden is terraced and provides an ideal viewing platform to the surrounding landscape. Not much is known of the garden prior to the present one, but there undoubtedly was a garden on the site of the formal garden west of the house. From sketches by Lady

Florentia Hughes, the wife of Hugh Robert Hughes, there is evidence of balustrading from the time of the Hopper house 1843. An early watercolour by Helen Allingham, signed H. Paterson 1865 shows part of a formal garden. The present formal garden on the west is of about (exact date not known) 1875, around the time the present house was completed. The designer of this formal garden, known as the Venetian garden, is said to be W.A. Nesfield the father of W.E. Nesfield, the architect of the house. It is similar in spirit to the gardens at Witley Court designed by W.A. Nesfield, representing the simpler layouts of his later designs as compared with the highly complex and architectural Italianate gardens of his earlier years. It is certain however that father and son did work together on garden layouts.

The design of the formal garden, with its topiary, leans towards the later Victorian fashion for 'old fashioned' gardens. There was a swing away from the highly formal Italianate gardens of Charles Barry (1795-1860) and indeed W.A. Nesfield's earlier layouts, for example The Royal Horticultural Society Garden at Chiswick. The plantings in formal beds were not 'old fashioned' but Victorian. The central stone fountain is too massive in proportion to be misconstrued as 'old fashioned'. The use of clipped standard hollies is however very reminiscent of the illustrations of Kate Greenaway, and there is no doubt that the 'old fashioned' garden was the perfect accompaniment to a 'Queen Anne' house. The garden today comes even closer to the ideal for an 'old fashioned' garden.

The design of the Venetian Garden at Kinmel focuses on a large circular stone fountain with a marble centrepiece (not original). The plot is divided into four with formal beds surrounded by clipped yew at the eastern end and the western end with two 'Roman' pillars at one time part encircled by clipped yew similar in shape to the Greek letter omega. This area is sunk and there is a circuit gravel path. The garden front which was terraced now has a large area of sloping tarmac instead of gravel. Because of the sloping nature of the site this part of the garden forms a terrace. The whole area is surrounded by a brick wall, with a garden house and steps to the southern level in the south-western corner.

To the south, west and east of the house and stable complex, and to the north of the stables, is an area of shrubbery on a higher level, running the width of the Venetian Garden and the house, forming the southern part of the pleasure garden. It has a wide (3 m) gravel path, now grassed over running its length with gates at each end leading on to the park. The area is made up of informal tree and shrub plantings divided by naturalistic paths.

The walled garden lies to the east of the house and has been built up around the house of Old Kinmel. It appears on an early OS map of 1856, at the time of the Hopper house. At that time there were still a number of other buildings in the vicinity of Old Kinmel, and the walled garden had not been enclosed on this western corner, which was probably incorporated into the walled garden with the re-routing of the drive from the north of the walled garden to the south.

The walls are c. 5 m high, built of brick and stone and not of one build. Some of the stone walling could relate to the early seventeenth century and be associated with the house of Old Kinmel, whilst the brick is probably of eighteenth and nineteenth century origin. The main entrance from the house was on the west side by a stone crow stepped arch. The gateway is still there but the arch has gone. The garden is divided into four, three quarters being for production whilst the house of old Kinmel takes up the other quarter. The north-western area is completely walled off from the rest of the garden. East of that area the garden forms an L

shape containing the remains of the greenhouses on the south facing wall. To the south of the greenhouses are the pond and nuttury. The pond once had a weeping willow grown from the tree by Napoleon's grave on Elba. To the south of the pond are a well and the remains of the potting sheds. On the northern wall are the remains of the glasshouses and the boiler room.

In the nineteenth century this garden was very much an extension of the pleasure garden. The north eastern , and part of the southern area of the walled garden were divided into four sections by herbaceous borders, backed by fruit bushes, the borders were edged with box hedging which still survives. The southern end had a raised terrace running east-west bordered by Irish yews. This is in fact a walk to the Garden House which is situated in the extreme south-eastern corner of the walled garden. At the west end of the terrace are two stone gatepillars at one time with ball finials. At the east end of the terrace is an entrance on to the park with an iron gate and stone gate pillars.

The south-western quarter of the walled garden is entirely taken up with an area of cold frames and a slate water butt. To the east of this area and directly behind Old Kinmel is a dilapidated old vinery running north-south.

Sources

Primary

Kinmel Archives, Estate Office, Kinmel.
Kinmel Archives, Bangor University.

Secondary

Boxall, E., Kinmel Characters, A History of Kinmel Hall.
Girouard, M., 'Kinmel I and II', Country Life September 1969.
Gwynne Jones, E., 'The Kinmel Papers', Denbighshire Historical Society 4 (1955), pp. 39-50.
Beckett, J., 'Long Ago Garden', Country Quest (Jan 1967).
Aslin, E., The Aesthetic Movement, Prelude to Art Nouveau (1969).
Girouard, M., Sweetness and Light.
Pratt, D., and A.G. Veysey, A Handlist of the Topographical Prints of Clwyd (1977), no. 175.
Hubbard, E., Clwyd (1986), pp. 280-83.
Roberts, R. F., 'The Development of the Kinmel Estate', Denbighshire Historical Society 36 (1987).

BRYN IORCYN

Ref No PGW (C) 6
OS Map 117
Grid Ref SJ 301 569
County Clwyd
District Alyn and Deeside DC
Community Council Hope
Designations Listed building: Bryn Iorcyn Grade II
Site Evaluation Grade II

Primary reasons for grading

Well preserved example of utilitarian gardens and corresponding farm buildings attached to seventeenth-century manor house; associated woodlands with old coppice.

Type of site

Walled gardens, incorporating a dovecote

Main Phases of Construction

Seventeenth century

SITE DESCRIPTION

The estate of Bryn Iorcyn belonged to the Young family and then passed to the Shipley Conwys of Bodrhyddan by marriage. The house is situated on the eastern side of Hope Mountain. The manor house was originally a medieval timber-framed hall house within which are three crucks. The hall was encased in stone in the seventeenth century, the result being a two-storey H-plan house. The porch is situated in the angle of the north and east wing and this extends northwards to form another wing which accommodates a staircase.

There are stone mullioned windows with diamond leaded lights some of which have recently been renewed. The roof is slate with stone ridge tiles and flat stone copings on the gable ends which are kneelered. The chimneys are diagonally set, one set being in the gable end of the eastern wing. The other gable ends are finished with a small square pillar and ogee shaped finial in stone.

Stone pig sties are situated only a couple of metres away from the house on the west side, with a small paved and walled yard in the front, facing the house. There are four sties in a row with a dividing wall between the yards. One has a loft which may have been used to house poultry. The sties would appear to be of the same date as the house.

To the west of the pigsties are the former servants' quarters, now converted into a house, known as The Malt Kiln. They are built of stone under a slate roof. To the west of the house is a large well preserved L-shaped range of stone barns with slate roofs. Other outbuildings include a bull pen and cart shed, the latter now converted into a house. To the north-west of the house are a small pond and adjacent well.

A large field lies to the east and north of the house, with a few trees around the edges. There is mixed woodland to the north, east and west. Within the woodland are some coppiced and pollarded trees, mostly beech, with some oak and sycamore. A straight drive, flanked at the entrance by three stone pillars topped by ball finials, runs from the Bryn Iorwyn road to the house.

The gardens consist of a series of walled enclosures, shown as orchards on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1870s). There were two to the north of the house, but the dividing wall is no longer extant. Where the dividing wall joined the outer wall there is now a recess backed by large slabs of slate. This area has been further modified with the conversion of an old building in the south-east corner into a double garage and the addition of a car sweep made up with reconstituted stone paviers and brick. A small circular hole in the east wall gives a view out of the garden to Caergwrle Castle.

To the east of the house and south of the above is another walled enclosure with gravel drive, lawn and informal flower and shrub borders around the perimeter. The drive enters the enclosure from the south, through dressed stone gate piers topped by ball finials. Incorporated into the walls are a large dovecote and smaller outhouse both contemporary with the house. The square dovecote is built of stone with a hipped slate roof and arched doorways on the east and west sides.

To the south of the house and west of the above is a walled garden with narrow borders around the edges and central concrete path leading to the front door. At the entrance are dressed stone gate piers with ball finials. A door in the wall leads to the garden to the east. Another small walled enclosure leads off to the west linking the previous enclosure with the pigsties. This was recently put up by the present owners. Between the house and pigpen are small narrow stone edged beds and a cobbled path.

Sources

Primary

Map of the Bryn Iorwyn estate, October 1852. Bodrhyddan MSS 1891, Bangor University.

Secondary

Hubbard, E., Clwyd (1986), p. 335.

William, E., Traditional Farm Buildings in North-East Wales 1550-1900.

PENBEDW

Ref No	PGW (C) 7
OS Map	116
Grid Ref	SJ 166 683
County	Clwyd
District	Delyn BC
Community Council	Nannerch

Designations

Scheduled Ancient Monument: Penbedw Park stone circle and standing stone (F8); Round Barrow 450m east of site of Penbedw Hall (F134)

Site Evaluation **Grade II***

Primary reasons for grading

Unusual survival of formal elements of a seventeenth-century/early eighteenth-century layout, including a wilderness with grotto and pavilion, and a further grotto.

Type of site

Landscape park, formal woodland, multi-phase garden with formal and informal elements.

Main Phases of Construction

Mid seventeenth century; eighteenth century; nineteenth century

SITE DESCRIPTION

Penbedw, with nearby Cilcain, was in the hands of the Mostyn family until the early eighteenth century, when it passed by marriage to the Williams family. In 1852 Colonel Williams sold Penbedw to Mr W. B. Buddicom, a leading railway engineer. The three-storey house was built in 1775 and depicted by Moses Griffith in a drawing of this time. Pennant said of it (*A Tour in Wales*), 'the seat of Watkin Williams Esquire, which is a great ornament to this little valley'. It had a full height bow on the the south side. In later years the top floor was removed and bay windows were added. This house is shown in postcards of c. 1910 and 1918, built against the slope of the hill, with a conservatory on the south side. H C Corlette extended the house in the 1920s for the Buddicoms. The last Buddicom, Venetia, died in 1969, but the house was demolished in about 1958.

In the late nineteenth century William Barber Buddicom rebuilt and redesigned all his farm buildings in a totally new fashion: single mutli-purpose structures using rolled steel joists and metal windows.

The stables were also designed in this new fashion, using rendered engineering brick under a half hipped roof. The window frames are metal with a surround of black engineering brick. At right angles to this single block is the stone carriage house with sliding doors and a slate roof. The square is completed on the north side by a range of stone farm buildings with a cobbled passageway allowing access to the cobbledyard. Further to the north are more stone farm buildings probably of earlier date. On the east side of the stables is a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century brick farm building. To the west is a high quality

late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century field barn in the arts and crafts tradition and very distinct from the utilitarian, engineer designed buildings already described. It has sweeping hipped roofs and dormer windows.

Penbedw has a small landscape park dating from after 1853. From it there are fine views of the Clwydian Hills to the west. The park was made to the south-east of the house, taking in two paddocks to the east that formed part of an earlier layout. The one nearer the house was probably walled according to an eighteenth-century map of the demesne. The second paddock contains a round barrow.

The extension of the park to the south of this area involved the construction of a drive which sweeps gently west across the park having entered it from the south lodge situated in the south extremity of the park, to the west of the A541. The drive passes a stone circle and the Penbedw standing stone to west, and is then flanked by an avenue of horse chestnuts, shown on the early eighteenth-century estate plan. From this point the drive curves west and then sharply north, crossing a small stream via a bridge. At this point it enters the pleasure grounds of Penbedw. The drive continues north, passing the site of the house and then arriving at the farmhouse and farm yard.

A second, tarmacked drive takes a more direct route in a straight line from the east, passing the walled garden to the north. This is the original drive of the house, and the one used at the present time. It would have originally arrived at a courtyard in front of the house. In the eighteenth century the drive entrance was a little to the south of the present entrance. The lower end of the drive was bordered by sweet chestnuts, some of which survive, with a group of small ponds roughly on the site of the present lodge and entrance. A larger pond lay in the middle of the drive.

In the mid nineteenth century the Mold and Denbigh Junction railway was built to the east of the road bordering the estate. The Buddicombs duly made a gate and drive at Nannerch to the north. The drive runs northwards, passing through the wilderness.

The east drive continues in a straight line west, ascending towards Moel Arthur Camp, which lies slightly to the south. A beech avenue is shown flanking the first part of the track on an eighteenth-century plan of the estate. The track passes a small wood, which incorporates some pollarded beech, on the north, and then shifts slightly to the south and passes a nineteenth-century cottage (now derelict), with older farm buildings.

Although there are few trees in the park several remain from the late seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century layout. These include the avenue of sweet chestnuts, isolated oaks, limes and beeches. To the east of the Wilderness and west of the A541 is a long narrow field with no trees planted in it but bordered by a line of limes which lead to the village of Nannerch.

The gardens lie in two distinct areas: those immediately around the house and the Big Wood, the wilderness to the north-east of the house site. The wilderness is only very loosely connected to the house and the pleasure gardens in its vicinity. However it is clearly related to the hilly landform on which it sits. Although little of the original planting survives, subsequent planting seems to have followed the planting patterns originally instigated - a series of axial rides which are in some cases quite well dug out. The wilderness is divided into three distinct areas. The overall shape is that of a lopsided square C, the open area in the middle being a large paddock facing west to the

Clwydian hills. The main area of the wood is composed of geometric shapes of woodland, now beech, formed by axial paths, with a two-storey brick hexagonal summerhouse as a focal point. This has external stairs to the upper floor, and is now ruinous and roofless. The western block of woodland was composed, probably of conifers, according to the plan, with a focal point of a yew in a hollow at the centre of the plantation. The yew is extant but the surrounding planting consists of beech planted about 50 years ago.

Apart from the summerhouse there is also a small alcove-shaped rockwork grotto on the north-eastern corner of the wilderness, overlooking the remains of a formal canal, which is now just a hollow in the ground. Edward Llyud is probably referring to this (and the other grotto in the garden) in a letter to Richard Mostyn at Penbedw, of 11 November 1707, which mentions 'your artificial caves, which I take to be the only curiosity extant of the kind'. A track runs along the northern boundary of the wilderness with a large boundary bank to the north of the track. Three lime coppices remain from the original planting. Some old limes also remain in the boundary planting. The walled garden is also part of this scheme and it appears that at one stage it was divided into sections by either walls or hedges.

The other part of the pleasure garden lies in the immediate vicinity of the site of the house. Once again woodland with radiating paths is illustrated to the west of the house, and although the species probably differ from the original the same planting lines have been kept. To the south of this triangular piece of woodland is another canal, which is stone lined and still contains water, being fed by a spring at its head. The water to feed this probably comes from Pen-y-frith at the top of the hill to the south where there is a small reservoir. All this lies above the site of the old house. East of the canal on a bank sloping towards the house lie the remains of an Edwardian rock garden. William Robinson would have described it as the 'almond pudding' variety. In the centre of the bank is a tiered set of steps, leading to a path running the width of the bank and again leading to another set of steps which used to lead to an Edwardian formal garden with stone setts and a central pond with stone edging forming a quatrefoil. This garden, which stood to the south of the house, is depicted in a postcard of c. 1918. The centre of the pond was at one time decorated by a loggia of classical columns. The columns now support the porch of the present farmhouse. This formal garden is now replaced by a tennis court, around which are stone revetment walls with buttresses. At the north end the wall has a scooped edge and broad stone coping stones. It is probable that this walling belongs to an earlier late seventeenth- or eighteenth century layout. The ground around the terracing is also raised.

Directly to the east of the drive are the remains of a much earlier plantation overlaid with nineteenth-century plantings. On the eighteenth-century plan this area appears as a very simple plantation with straight lines of trees, perhaps a grove. It is the holm oaks surviving today that relate to this period. On the north-west corner of the plantation is a group of four old limes, now providing shelter for an Edwardian heather hut now rather derelict. Interspersed amongst this grove of holm oaks are nineteenth-century plantings of trees such as redwoods, hollies, yews and rhododendrons. In the centre of this grove are the remains of a small Edwardian stone-edged flower bed. This area is bordered to the east by the ha-ha. To the south where the stream forms the boundary of the pleasure garden is an alcove-shaped rockwork grotto relating to the earlier layout, and a bathing tank lined with stone slabs. The Sale Particulars of 1853 mention a 'fountain grotto', and a 'bath house and bath'.

To the north of the site of the old house is the garden of the present farmhouse with stone walling forming a terrace and a yew hedge on the east with an iron gate from the nineteenth-century layout.

The walled garden is situated on the east side of the wilderness. From an old plan it appears to have been divided up internally by either hedges or walls. The walls are now in a very ruinous state. At the south end is a nineteenth- to early twentieth-century entrance with the remains of some steps. In the middle of the garden is a bothy of similar date. A lean-to glass house stands in the north-east corner of the garden, with the remains of an old herbaceous border running west along the whole length of the back wall.

SOURCES

Primary

Seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century plan of Penbedw Demesne: Clwyd Record Office, Hawarden, D/DM/178/4.
1853 Sale Particulars: Clwyd Record Office, Hawarden, D/B 35.
1853 Plan of the Penbedw estate: Clwyd Record Office, Hawarden, D/B 36.
Postcards of house and garden, c. 1910 and 1918 (private collection).

Secondary

William, E., Traditional Farm Buildings in North East Wales. 1550-1900.
Lewis, J.B., 'An account of the Penbedw Papers in the Flintshire Record Office', Flintshire Hist. Soc. J. 25 (1971-72), pp. 124-52.
Hubbard, E., Clwyd (1986), pp. 402-04.