




CPAT Report No. 2967

Bwlch-Du, Nantglyn, Denbighshire



YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS
CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Project Manager	Tim Malim
Project Supervisor	Chris Matthews
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Report prepared by:	Report checked by:	Report approved by:
		
Chris Matthews Project Archaeologist	Sophie Cooledge Project Archaeologist	Tim Malim Principal Archaeologist
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**YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS
CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP, United Kingdom

+44 (0) 1938 552 002

trust@cpat.org.uk

www.cpat.org.uk

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Summary

In July 2023, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust conducted a Level 3 Historic Building Recording of the Grade II listed Bwlch-du near Nantglyn, Denbighshire. The survey covered a single upstanding structure and a range of ruined outbuildings forming a small 'C' shaped courtyard. The northern range, the only roofed structure within the complex, is comprised of two conjoined units, each with a symmetrical layout defined by central doors with a window on each side. The two are separated by a shared chimney stack with back-to-back inglenook style fireplaces, one with a bread oven and a later 19th century coal fire insertion. Whilst this layout is typically associated with 18th century architectural designs, there is no indication in the 1841 tithe map or early ordnance survey mapping that a structure was present, indicating that the property was likely built in the mid-19th century.

The listing describes the property as an encroachment farmstead and has interpreted the western section as a "brew house", however, this interpretation may not be accurate. Given its mid 19th century origin and the lands association with the Myddelton Family of Ruthin and Chirk Castle, Bwlch-du may have been established as part of an estate that was utilized for hunting.

Crynodeb

Fis Gorffennaf 2023, bu Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys yn gwneud gwaith Cofnodi Adeiladau Hanesyddol Lefel 3 o fferm Bwlch-du ger Nantglyn, Sir Ddinbych, sy'n adeilad rhestredig Gradd II. Roedd yr arolwg yn edrych ar un strwythur ar ei sefyll a rhesaid o adeiladau allan adfeiliedig a oedd yn llunio cwrt bach ar ffurf 'C'. Mae'r rhesaid ogleddol, sef yr unig strwythur â tho yn y cymhlyg, yn cynnwys dwy uned gyfunol, pob un â chynllun cymesur y mae drysau canolog gyda ffenestr y naill ochr a'r llall yn ei ddiffinio. Mae corn simnai y mae'r ddwy uned yn ei rannu yn eu gwahanu, gyda lleoedd tân ag arddull cil pentan gefn wrth gefn, un â phopty bara a mewnosodiad tân glo diweddarach o'r 19eg ganrif. Er bod y cynllun hwn wedi'i gysylltu'n nodweddiadol â dyluniadau pensaernïol y 18fed ganrif, nid oes unrhyw beth ar fap degwm 1841 na mapiau cynnar yr arolwg ordnans i ddangos bod yna strwythur yn bresennol, sy'n awgrymu ei bod yn debygol mai yng nghanol y 19eg ganrif yr adeiladwyd yr eiddo.

Mae'r rhestriad yn disgrifio'r eiddo fel fferm o lechfeddiannu ac mae wedi dehongli'r adran orllewinol fel "bragdy", ond mae'n bosibl nad yw'r dehongliad hwn yn fanwl gywir. O ystyried ei gwreiddiau o ganol y 19eg ganrif a'r tiroedd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Teulu Myddelton o Ruthin a Chastell y Waun, mae'n bosibl bod Bwlch-du wedi'i sefydlu fel rhan o stad a fyddai'n cael ei defnyddio ar gyfer hela.

1 Introduction

- 1.1. The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust were instructed by Peter Jones-Hughes on behalf of Dean Turner to undertake a Level 3 Historic Building Recording, at Bwlch-Du, Nantglyn Denbighshire. The proposed works include the renovation of the existing Grade II listed property and outbuildings.
- 1.2. This report presents the results of the building recording undertaken on the 28th of July 2023 and conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.
- 1.3. The site is located to the west of a small unnamed road that heads south from the B4501 towards the Llyn Brenig reservoir. The buildings are contained within a small enclosure bordered to the north by a small coppice, with pastoral fields to the southwest (SH9872058380).



Figure 1: Location of Bwlch-du (Contains open OS data under Open Government Licence).

- 1.4. Planning permission was granted by Denbighshire County Council on the 12th of June 2023 for alterations and extensions to the dwelling which include the erection of a cart shed and storage outbuilding, installation of ground source heat pump, landscaping and associated

works (25/2022/0583/PF). This permission was subject to conditions including the following archaeological monitoring listed in section 8 of the Certificate of Decision:

*No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England **Level 3** building survey, has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a brief issued by the local planning authority and a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The survey will be completed by a professional archaeological contractor. The programme of building analysis and recording must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.*

Reason: To allow an adequate analytical record of the building to be made, before it is renovated, altered, or converted, to ensure that the buildings origins, use, and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded.

2 Historical Background

- 2.1. Bwlch-du is a Grade II listed building (LB-RN 20994) recorded by the Royal Commission as a "late 18th or early 19th century encroachment smallholding farmstead, built on the edge of the moors". The listing describes the structure as being divided into two sections, the first a two-window living section and the other a two-window brewhouse section, separated by a back-to-back open fireplace.
- 2.2. The structure is not depicted on the 1839 Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps, however, the placename Bwlch-du (meaning black Saddle or Pass) is depicted at a triangular intersection of roadways (Figure 3). The structure is also not depicted on the 1841 Tithe map for the parish of Llanrhaadr in Cinmerch, with the site forming part of a large open plot, noted as allotments. In 1841, the land was owned by Miss Harriet Myddelton of Ruthin Castle but had previously formed part of the wider Myddelton estate, which on the death of Richard Myddelton of Chirk Castle in 1796, the last surviving male heir of the Myddelton Family, the estate was divided between his sisters (Denbighshire Archives, 1981).
- 2.3. The earliest depiction of the structure is on the 1874-1875 First Edition Ordnance Survey map, where it continues to be present throughout modern mapping. In 1875, the site is depicted with the main northern east-west aligned range, the north-south aligned western range with a small annexe on the northwest corner (the pigsty), and the southern east-west aligned range (cart shed), all forming a courtyard that adjoins a trackway to the east (Figure 2). The structures appear relatively unchanged between the late 19th century to mid 20th century with the exception of the pigsty which is only depicted in the first edition, however, this may be a reflection of the level of detail in the later maps rather than its absence.
- 2.4. The house is noted in a publication by Iorwerth Peate (1940) as having a heather roof in 1916 and when inspected in 1938, "the roof had heather under-thatch covered with rush thatching the ridge being formed of sods" (Peate, 1940, p. 80).
- 2.5. A photograph of Bwlch-Du from the 1920s shows the main northern range as an active thatched cottage(s) with a tall chimney stack topped with a king and queen pot (Figure 4). The southern range is shown with a slate roof and adjoins the roadside boundary to the east. The western range is depicted with a shallow-pitched roof, however, there is some indication that it may be out of use by this point, with the southern extent appearing ruinous. By 1971, a

photo shows the site largely unchanged, however, only the northern and southern ranges are visible.

- 2.6. During the survey, the owner relayed information passed to him from the previous tenant of the house, who recalled her parents being temporarily relocated to the western side of the cottage so that hunting parties of the local lord and owner of the property could use it as a refuge.



Figure 2: 1875 First Edition Ordnance Survey map depicting Bwlch-du



Figure 3: Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales 1839 showing Bwlch-du



Figure 4: Picture of Bwlch-du dating to the 1920s (provided by the landowner).



Figure 5: Picture of Bwlch-du dating to 1971 (provided by the landowner).

3 Building Survey

- 3.1. The building survey was conducted on the 28th of July 2023 in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, and covered the upstanding roofed cottages that form the northern range described in section 2, as well as the remains of structures that form the western and southern range. The structures are situated in a rural upland location, the main house being 413m above sea level.

Northern Range Exterior

- 3.2. The northern range is comprised of two adjoining cottages, defined in Figure 17 as A and B, each formed by two rooms and separated by a central chimney stack. The combined structure comprises rough rubble slate coursing with a lime mortar bonding and lime rendering on the south facing elevation (Figure 6). The north facing elevation had protruding bedrock forming the lower foundation. This was exposed by a shallow gully running along the rear of the property that is likely to have been formed by the former thatch roof depicted in the 1970s (Figure 5). The upper courses of the west-facing gable appear to have been re-instated with concrete, likely during the re-roofing of the properties.



Figure 6: (left) south facing elevation of northern range (CPAT photo 5079_021). (right) west facing gable wall of northern range (CPAT photo 5079_001).



Figure 7: (left) north facing elevation of northern range (CPAT photo 5079_002). (right) east facing gable wall of northern range (CPAT photo 5079_006).

- 3.3. The structure is roofed with corrugated asbestos that is built onto a basic timber frame supported by the internal stone divisions. The timber roofing frame associated with the former thatched roof appears to have been removed, however, there is evidence of infilled timber

slots within room 2B that suggest a large central beam, likely roughhewn based on the circular form of the infill.

- 3.4. The central chimney stack is formed by a slate slab coursing which has since been crudely cement rendered. Based on the outline and limited visible stonework, the lower coursing appears broader and more roughly coursed, with the upper coursing more linear and regularly coursed, indicating two possible phases. The top of the stack is capped by redbrick, likely late 19th to early 20th century in date, on top of which is a basic wind-directional angled slate chimney cap, added between the later 20th century and present day.
- 3.5. Cottage 1, which forms the eastern half of the range, is defined by a central door and two roughly symmetrical windows on the front of the structure, and a single rear window. The front left and rear windows both have rough slate lintels and sills, however, the front right window has a machine-cut slate sill with a rough stone lintel. The threshold of the door is formed by a machine-cut slate slab.
- 3.6. Cottage 2, which forms the western half of the range, is also defined by a central door and two roughly symmetrical windows on the front, and a single rear window. The rear window has a rough slate sill and lintel. Both front windows have machine-cut slate sills, the left has a modern timber lintel, and the right has a rough concrete lintel, both likely linked to the re-roofing of the property. The threshold of the door is formed by a machine-cut slate slab.

Northern Range Interior

Cottage 1

- 3.7. Room A of cottage 1 forms the western end of the structure which is accessed through a doorway from room B. The room has two windows, one to the front and one to the rear, the latter positioned in line with the dividing wall. The internal walls consist of visible rubble coursing with a thick whitewashed lime render. The ceiling had been clad in modern OSB chip board, limiting the visibility of the roof structure, however, one section had collapsed exposing basic timber purlins below the asbestos roof. The floor consists of a timber board overlaid by modern lino, with a partly installed modern pine skirting board. Evidence of the re-roofing of the cottage is also apparent in the upper coursing of the gable wall, where the masonry and render has been replaced by concrete.



Figure 8: Gable end and rear window of room 1A (CPAT photo 5079-031 and 32).

- 3.8. Room B, is the first room accessed from the main entrance into the property. This room has a single window on the front adjacent to the door. The internal walls consist of visible rubble coursing with a thick whitewashed lime render on the south and east facing walls, with remnants of render on the north facing wall. The ceiling had been clad in white painted timber boarding laid horizontally along the length of the structure, forming a half sloped ceiling. The floor consists of weathered slate flagstones, likely to be original (Figure 10). On the west facing wall of the room is a large inglenook style fireplace with a broad timber beam lintel (likely oak) defining a large 2.1 m wide recess (Figure 9). Within the left side of the fireplace is a red brick lined bread oven with a stone slab base that is built into the central dividing wall that separates the two properties. The brick lining is formed by red unfrogged wire-cut bricks measuring 114mm (wide) by 80mm (thick) by 230mm (long), which is consistent with the common dimensions of mid to late 19th century brick. Within the fireplace is what appears to be a later insert defined by two cement rendered pads on either side, between which is a cast iron coal fire with a brick smoke draft designed to draw the smoke into the centre of the stone-built chimney stack, which is shared with the adjacent property. The red bricks forming the insert are unfrogged and wire cut, measuring 114mm (wide) by 68mm (thick) by 235mm (long), which is also consistent with the common dimensions of mid to late 19th century brick. Within the beam of the fireplace were forged iron fittings, likely associated with light fittings such as lanterns or candles or for other fittings relating to the fireplace.



Figure 9: Inglenook style Fireplace (left) and bread oven in room 1B (right) (CPAT photo 5079-023 and 24).

- 3.9. To the left of the fireplace is a recess set between the chimney stack and the ceiling that is presently being used as a wood store, which is also likely to reflect its original function (Figure 10).



Figure 10: Wood store next to fireplace and stone slab flooring in room 1B (CPAT photo 5079-026 and 29).

Cottage 2

- 3.10. Room A of cottage 2 is accessed from the main entrance into the property. This room has a single window on the front adjacent to the door. The internal walls consist of visible rubble coursing with a thick whitewashed lime render on the east and north facing walls, with elements of the slate masonry aesthetically unrendered on the east facing wall. The south and west facing walls have been re-rendered with modern gypsum cement plaster. Set into the east facing wall is a similar inglenook style fireplace that backs onto the fireplace in cottage 1. This is also defined by a broad timber beam lintel (likely oak) forming a 2.1m wide recess. As with cottage 1, a later brick coal fire has been inserted into the recess, with a red brick smoke draft, however, on this side, the cast iron coal fire is better preserved, with a surviving grate and front guard typical of mid to late Victorian style coal fires.



Figure 11: Inglenook style fireplace in Room 2A with lintel engravings (CPAT photo 5079-039 and 46).

- 3.11. Within the fireplace beam are several engravings that date to between the mid-19th century and early 20th century. These include R + E 1854 (with the 4 carved upside down), J E Davies, D I and MEY 12 (possibly 1912). There is no indication that the timber beam has been reused, therefore these engravings are likely to reflect the occupancy of the cottage, providing a pre first edition Ordnance survey map date of 1854. There appears to have been a later attempt

to remove the engravings, likely for presentation, by cutting a section into the beam. Within the beam is a forged square head nail dating to between the 18th and mid-19th century.

- 3.12. The ceiling within this room has been clad with white painted timber boards laid horizontally along the length of the property, forming a half-sloped ceiling. The floor consists of modern 20th / 21st century poured concrete.



Figure 12: (Left) rear wall and window of room 2B (right) rear plaster rendered wall of room 2A (CPAT photo 5079-053 and 60).

- 3.13. Room B of cottage 2 is accessed through a door from room A. This room has two windows, one on the front adjacent to the door and one on the rear wall. The internal walls consist of a mix of rendered rubble coursing on the east and north facing walls with the other walls having been re-rendered with modern gypsum cement plaster. The ceiling within this room has been clad with tongue and groove timber boards laid vertical to the apex of the ceiling, exposing the full height of the roof space. This also exposed what appeared to be an in-filled beam slot likely associated with the original ridge beam that would have supported the thatched roof. The floor consists of modern 20th / 21st century poured concrete overlaid with lino. Along the south facing wall was a raised timber platform also overlaid with lino, onto which a modern toilet had been installed.



Figure 13: West facing internal gable wall showing beam slot at the apex of the roof. (CPAT Photo 5079-075)

Western and Southern Ranges

- 3.14. The western range is defined by remains of slate-built structures consisting of a partially upstanding outbuilding situated immediately to the southwest of the cottages and a possible former building footprint joined to the south. The southern range is defined by the slight remains of a structure present in 20th century photography and 19th century mapping.
- 3.15. The most visible element of the western range is the structure referred to as the outbuilding, with walls surviving to a height of 1.5m (Figure 14). The extant remains indicate two doorways, one on the northern side adjacent to the cottage, and another within the eastern wall adjoining the southern gable. At the time of the survey, the interior was largely inaccessible due to overgrowth and debris, however, evidence of a blocked-up door within the western wall is present and is defined by an infill of machine cut slate. The upstanding wall that forms the east facing exterior is also likely to be a later addition, defined by a regular coursing of machine cut slate. The remainder of the walls, which only stand to between 0.5 and 1m high, comprise of lime mortared rubble slate courses comparable to the construction of the cottages.
- 3.16. Abutting the northwest corner of the outbuilding's west facing exterior is a small annex that is likely to have been a pigsty or store. The structure consists of a similar slate rubble coursing; however, a more detailed recording was not possible owing to dense overgrowth.



Figure 14: Upstanding walls of the eastern range (CPAT photo 5079-011 and 12).

- 3.17. To the south of the upstanding remains is a rectangular platform extending a further 10m south from the gable wall of the outbuilding and measuring approximately 4.9m wide. A possible associated building footprint is defined on the eastern side and southern end by the remains of a foundation level slate rubble wall (Figure 15). On the southern side of the outbuilding there appears to be a rectangular masonry pad and rubble tip that may represent some form of buttress against the outbuilding wall, or an internal feature for the former structure.

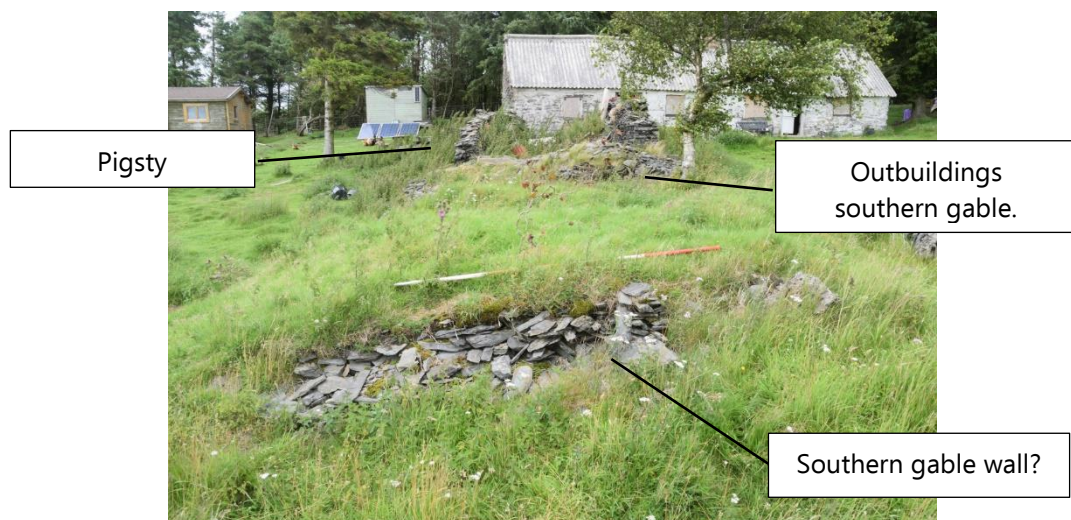


Figure 15: Southern building platform of eastern range (CPAT photo 5079-015).

- 3.18. The southern range is now only evident as the remains of foundation level walls and demolition materials including corrugated roofing. Based on the visible foundations, the structure was defined by walls on the east, south and west and open to the north.



Figure 16: Remains of cart shed roof and wall foundations of the southern range (CPAT photo 5079-019 and 20).

Landscape

- 3.19. During the survey, earthworks were noted within the vicinity of the structure and are also visible in the 1m resolution National Environment Agency LiDAR data set (Figure 19). These present as a clear low but steep sided bank that runs parallel with the western range of buildings and links to a broader earthwork that connects to the southern range, forming a courtyard around the structures. This feature is possibly illuded to in the mid-20th century ordnance survey maps as a partially intact former boundary but does not correspond with boundaries present on the earlier mapping.
- 3.20. Another notable feature shown on the LiDAR data (Figure 19) is an alignment of circular mounds 450m to the west of the property which most likely represent shooting butts relating to hunting and sport shooting. This is reflective of the landscapes known use in the later 19th and early 20th centuries as upland hunting grounds.
- 3.21. The LiDAR also shows the remnant of the former trackways to the north that have since been rerouted with the establishment of the B4501.

4 Phasing

The cottages

Phase 1 is formed by the rubble slate walls that make up the structure itself. These appear to have been relatively unaltered, with no indication that the internal divisions have been changed.

Phase 2 consists of alterations to the chimney stack and fireplaces with the insertion of a coal burning range and the probable re-lining of the bread oven. Based on the type of brick used, as well as the type of fireplace, this is likely to date to the late 19th century.

Phase 3 consists of possible modifications to the windows with the insertion of new machine cut slate lintels.

Phase 4 consists of 20th and 21st century modifications that include the replacement of the roof with corrugated asbestos and concrete infills within the gable walls.

The western and southern ranges

Phase 1 is formed by the rubble slate walls that make up the western and southern elevations of the northern outbuilding. These appear similar in form to the masonry of the northern range.

Phase 2 consists of the now mostly foundation level remains of the structure abutting the southern gable of the outbuilding and the pigsty abutting the northwest corner of the outbuilding. These structures are shown to be in existence in the 1875 Ordnance Survey map.

Phase 3 consists of the infilling of the doorway within the western elevation of the outbuilding, and the formation of the eastern elevation of the outbuilding, suggesting that it had previously been open. These in-fills are defined by a noticeable different coursing comprised of large machine cut blocks of slate. The 1920s image of the structures shows that this elevation was present and lime rendered with a whitewash.

5 Discussion and Conclusions

- 5.1. On the 28th of July 2023, the field services section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust undertook a Level 3 Historic Building Recording of Bwlch-du near Nantglyn, Denbighshire, a Grade II listed rural upland property situated at 413m above sea level. The survey was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.
- 5.2. The survey covered a single upstanding structure and a range of ruined outbuildings that form a small 'C' shaped courtyard (Figure 17). The northern range, which is the only roofed structure within the complex, is comprised of two conjoined units, each with a symmetrical layout defined by central doors with a window on each side. The two are separated by a shared chimney stack with back-to-back inglenook style fireplaces, one with a bread oven built into the stack, and both with what appears to be later 19th century coal fire insertions. This layout would typically be associated with 18th century architectural designs, with inglenook fireplaces having been largely replaced by smaller more efficient coal burning fires by the 19th century (Sühr, et al., 2022). This observation has previously led to the assertion of an 18th century origin noted in the listed building description and Royal Commission surveys. However, there is no indication in the 1841 tithe map or early Ordnance Survey mapping that a structure was present, with the only reference being the place name 'Bwlch-du' in the 1839 Old Series Ordnance Survey Map.
- 5.3. There may be some doubt over the attribution of Bwlch-du as an encroachment farmstead. It is likely that this has previously been concluded based on an assumed 18th century origin, the scale of the outbuildings and the prominence of the surrounding enclosure within the moorland landscape. Given the context of the property and its mid-19th century origins, it seems more likely it was established as part of an estate that was utilised for hunting, with evidence of sport shooting butts located only 450m to the west of the site (Figure 19). The 1841 tithe map also indicated that the land formed part of the Ruthin Castle estate and was likely previously part of the wider Myddelton Family estate, who had substantial holdings across Denbighshire and Flintshire, a lot of which were used for game hunting. At the time of the survey, the current owner relayed an oral account from a previous tenant who described her parents being temporarily displaced into the west room, as the eastern rooms were used as a refuge by hunting parties of the local lord. As such, the 18th century architectural design

of the cottages may be intentionally in keeping with other estate properties and the surrounding landscape. The inglenook style fireplaces may have initially had a more practical design, reflecting the type of fuel being used by the cottage, as it is likely that peat will have been locally utilised as domestic fuel in this area, for which open fires are more suited, but it is also likely that the insertion of the coal fireplaces occurred in relatively quick succession to the initial construction of the property.

- 5.4. The designation of the western section as a "brew house," as noted in the listing and Royal Commission surveys, may also be inaccurate. This designation assumes that the structure was a single domestic farmhouse, with features such as a bread oven and back-to-back inglenook fireplace indicating a separation of use, like baking, brewing, and washing clothes (Sühr, et al., 2022). However, the remote location of the property in an upland area, makes it unlikely that brewing would have been a typical product of this property. Additionally, the internal layouts of the two properties are mirrored, with no features indicating a clear division of use aside from the bread oven. This could indicate that the property may have originally been two separate cottages, as recorded by the Historic Environment Record (PRN 104558), each with a single living quarter and sleeping quarter.
- 5.5. Due to the poor preservation of the ancillary buildings that form the western and southern range, it is difficult to give a clear indication as to their individual use, however, the southern range has been previously described as a cart shed, which is consistent with the apparent open sided foundation level remains. The western range is likely to have been originally made of similar open sided structures, with the outbuilding being later converted into an enclosed structure which could indicate a change of use. The form of these structures could be attributed to a small holding farmstead, with the building representing storage for equipment materials and animals. Equally, these may also be associated with the function attributed to a grounds house within a larger country estate, with the buildings representing storage and stabling.
- 5.6. In conclusion, the property is likely to represent a mid-19th century estate holding, likely associated with upland management and game shooting, with the land having previously been owned by the prominent Myddelton family of Chirk and Ruthin Castle. This contradicts the existing listing details which have relied heavily on analysis of the architectural form which resulted in a possible 18th century origin, however, this is not supported by pre 1875 Ordnance Survey Mapping.

6 Bibliography

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- 6.3. Sühr, M., Lethaby, S. & Stradling, S., 2022. *Fireplaces, Flues and Chimneys: SPAB Technical Advice Note*, London: SPAB.

Cartographic sources

- 1818 Title plan of Llanrwst by Rober Dawson (OSD 307)
- 1839 Old Series Ordnance Maps
- 1841 Tithe map of the parish of Llanrhaiadr in Cinmerch
- 1875 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6 inch to the mile Denbighshire Sheet XVIII
- 1898 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6 inch to the mile Denbighshire Sheet XVIII NW
- 1910 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6 inch to the mile Denbighshire Sheet XVIII NW
- 1949 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6 inch to the mile Denbighshire Sheet XVIII NW









7 Archive Selection Strategy Summary

- 7.1. The project archive has been prepared according to the following guidance:
- *CIfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance* (2020b).
 - *CIfA Toolkit for selecting archaeological archives*.
 - *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2* (2022).
 - *National Standard and Guidance for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (2017).
 - *CPAT Digital Data Management Plan V2* (2023)
- 7.2. All projects will generate digital data, with at a minimum, a copy of the grey literature report being selected to archive with an external repository such as the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMMW). A copy of the project report will also be lodged with the appropriate regional Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 7.3. All project data, including digital and documentary will be recorded in the Archive Summary table, a copy of which will be included as an appendix in all project reports. Data that has been selected for retention, and/or deposition with a suitable repository beyond CPAT is recorded therein.
- 7.4. Sensitive data is stored within the Project's digital Admin folder, which will be automatically de-selected for archive due to the nature of the data within. All de-selected project data will be retained on the CPAT servers for a period of 6 years, at which point it will be reviewed and managed as required to conform to the requirements of the CPAT Digital Data Management Plan V2 (2023).
- 7.5. Projects that produce a comprehensive range of drawn or paper records will require deposition with the RCAHMMW or for sites of high significance, the National Museum of Wales.

8 Archive Summary

Archives and Information Officer	Sophie Watson
Regional HER	Clwyd-Powys
HER Event PRN	215572
Digital Archive Repository	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW)
Documentary Archive Repository	N/A
Finds Archive Repository	N/A
Museum Accession Number	N/A

Digital Archive

Project sub-folders	Contents	Retained by CPAT	Selected for Archive
 Admin	Client data, correspondence and financial records	Y	N
 GIS data	 Illustration 2725_Floorplan_Line.shp 2725_Phase.shp 2725_Poly.shp	Y	N
 Metadata	Project Metadata (.docx) RCAHMW Archives Deposit Agreement (.docx)	Y Y	Y Y
 Photography			
 Film_5079	65 digital photographs (.tif) 65 digital photographs (reduced.jpg)	N Y	Y N
 Report	CPAT Report 2725_Bwlch-du_2967 (.docx/.pdf)	Y	Y
 Report Illustrations	Building plan LiDAR Location Phase plan	Y	N

	Hard copy	Retained by CPAT	Selected for Archive
Photo register	1	1	1
A3 plans and site notes	1	1	0

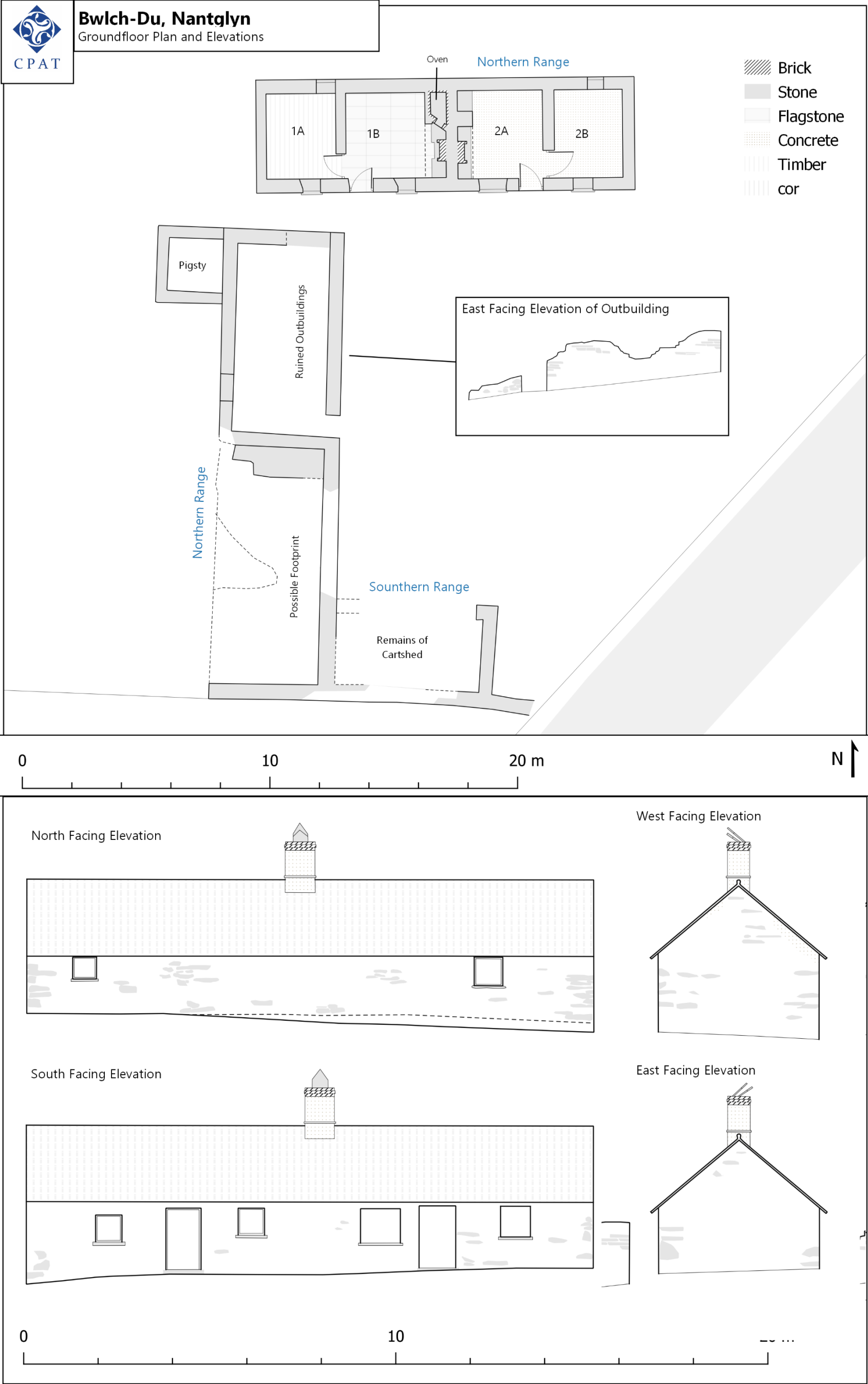




Figure 18: Structural phasing plan

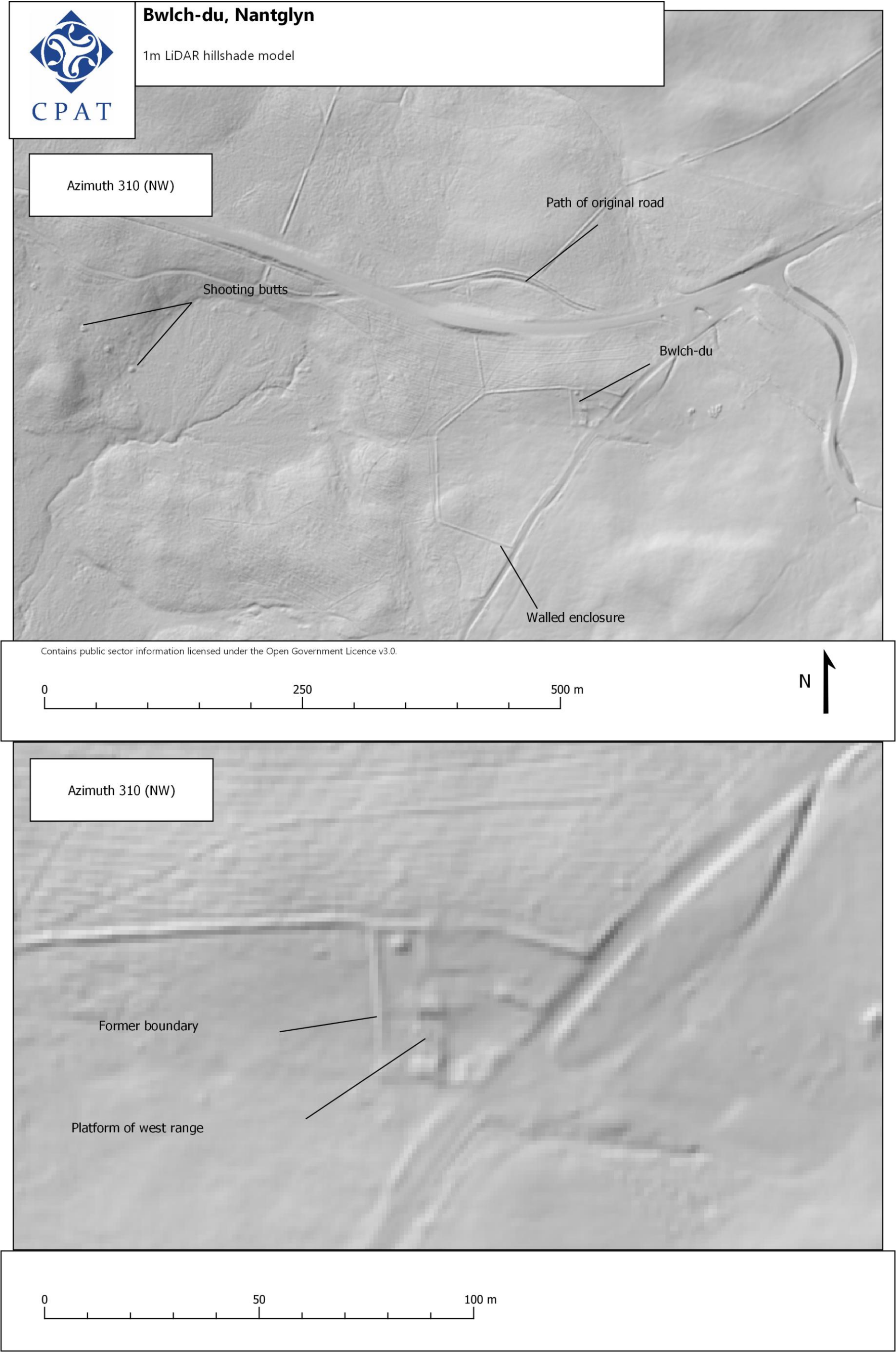


Figure 19: National Environment Agency LiDAR data hillshade modelling.

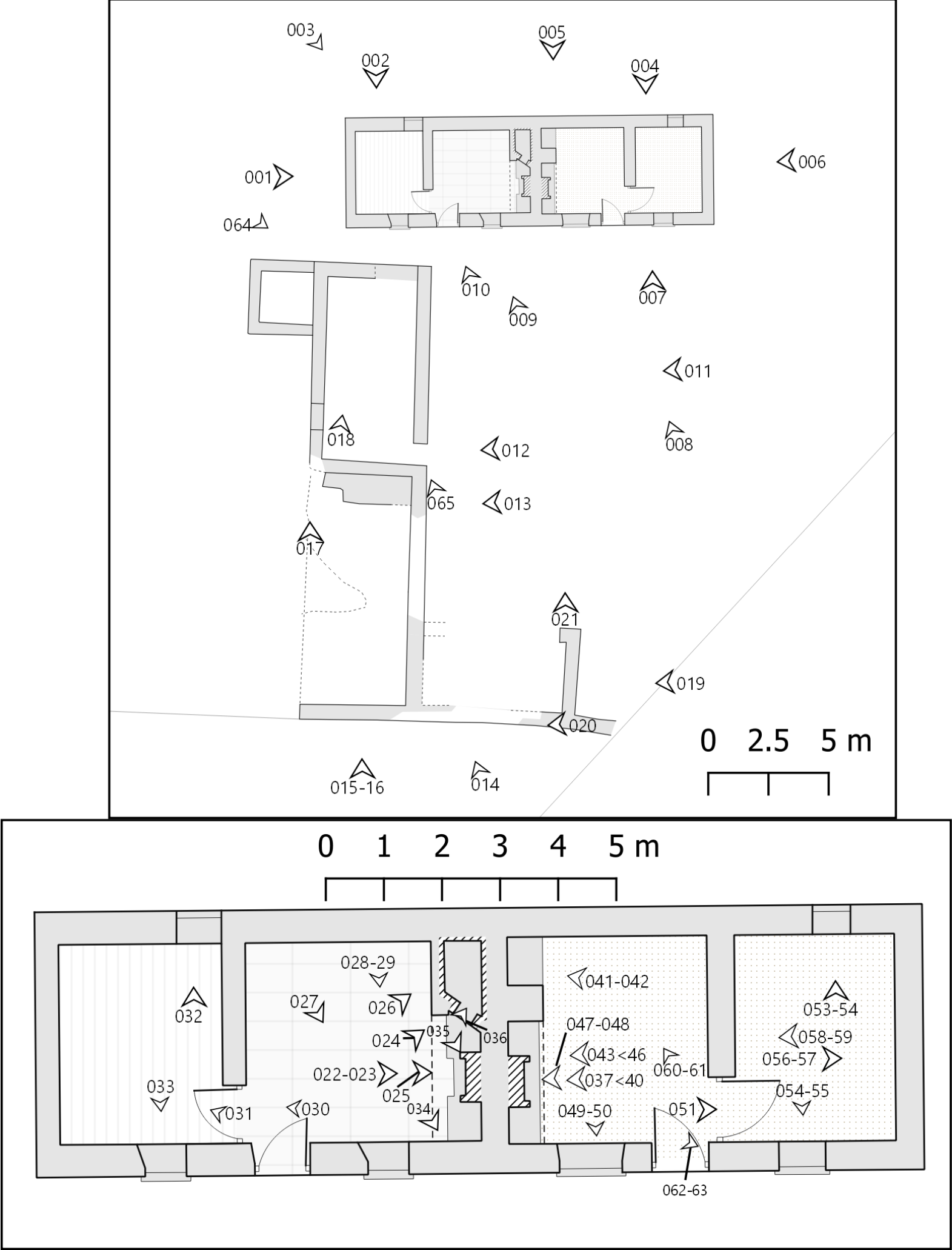


Figure 20: Photo location plan

9 Photographic contact sheets

