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# Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW

April 2024 v1.0



Level 3 Photographic Survey

Project Code: A0447.1

Report no. 0460

Event PRN: 150454





**æon archaeology**

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Report no. 0460 / Event PRN: 150454

Level 3 Photographic Survey

**Aeon Archaeology  
Obsidian Offices  
Chantry Court  
Chester  
CH1 4QN**

Written by: Josh Dean BA

Checked by: Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA



Project Code: A0477.1  
Date: 06/04/2024  
Client: Kevin Warburton  
[info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk)

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# Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW

## April 2024 v1.0

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

*Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Kevin Warburton, a ‘y Cleient’ o hyn ymlaen, i gynnal cofnod adeiladu hanesyddol lefel 3 o hen Gapel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Sir y Fflint CH8 8NW (yn ganolog ar NGR SJ 16222 76734) cyn ei addasu fel rhan newid defnydd i annedd.*

*Sicrhawyd caniatâd cynllunio llawn (000808/23) gan y Cleient gan Gyngor Sir y Fflint, ‘y Cyngor’ o hyn ymlaen, ar 8 Mawrth 2024 gyda’r amod canlynol yn ymwneud ag archeoleg yn cael ei roi ar y caniatâd:*

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Kevin Warburton, hereafter ‘the Client’, carry out a level 3 historic building record of the redundant Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW (centred on **NGR SJ 16222 76734**) in advance of alteration as part of the change of use into a dwelling.

Full planning permission (000808/23) was secured by the Client from Flintshire County Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, on the 8th March 2024 with the following condition concerning archaeology being applied to the permission:

### *Condition 3*

*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.*

*A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP Tel: 01938 553670). On approval by the Local Planning Authority, project data must be submitted and approved for inclusion in the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust’s Historic Environment Record [CPAT HER]. For any questions regarding this submission process, please contact the HER Team at her@cpat.org.uk. The full digital archive must also be submitted and approved for inclusion within the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW or the Archaeology Data Service, ADS.*

*REASON To allow an adequate analytical record of the listed building before alteration, renovation, and extension, ensure that the buildings origins, use, and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded in compliance with Policy PC2 of the Flintshire Local Development Plan.*

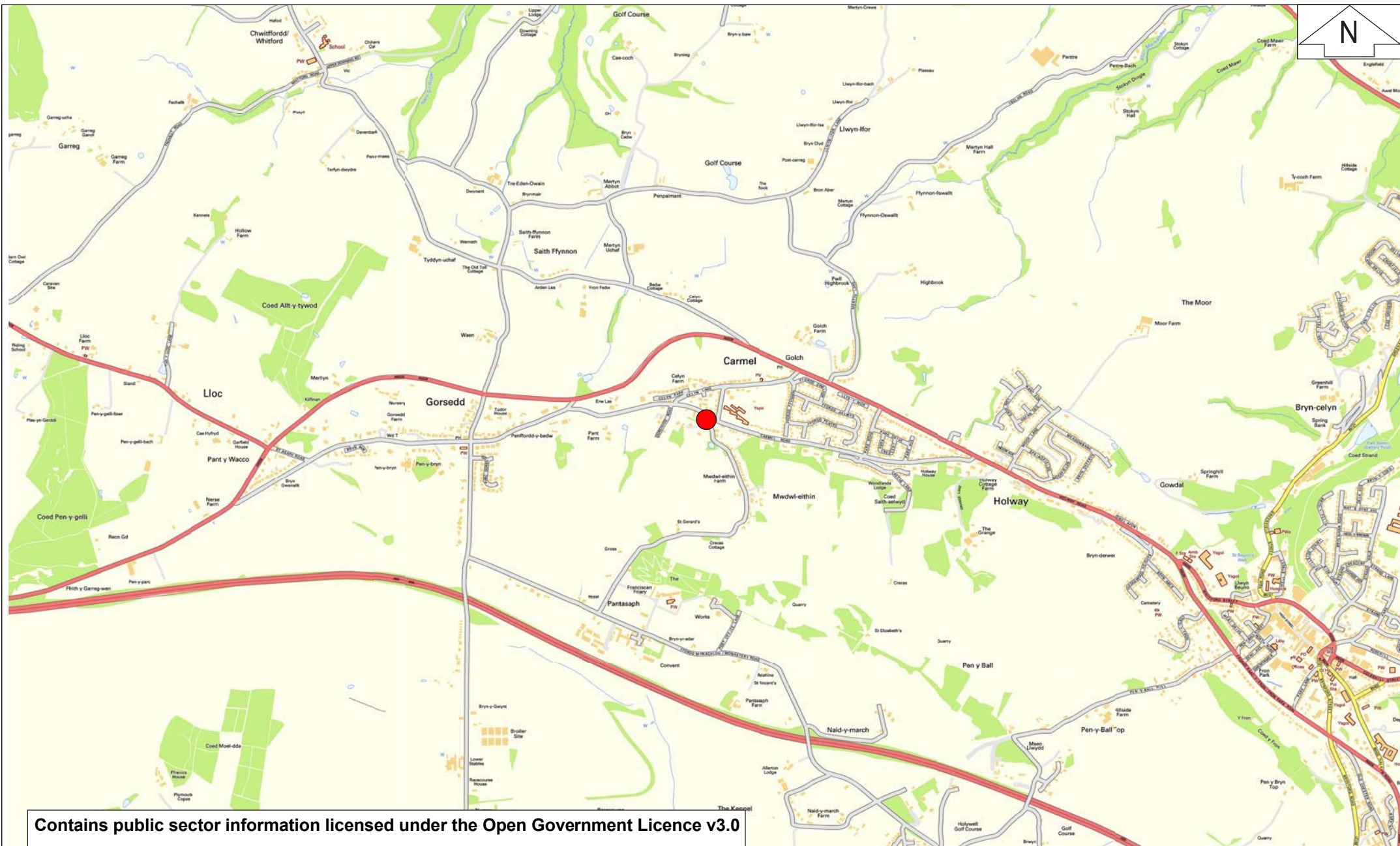
The following consultee comments regarding the development were made by the Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in their role as archaeological advisors to the Council:

*The change of use would involve full conversion of the Carmel Methodist Chapel (NPRN 7994), first built in 1814. The latest building was constructed in 1900 which is not currently recorded within the Historic Environment Record but is Romanesque style and considered to be of local architectural and historical interest. The documents available show an internal layout, which includes pews, pulpit and wall decoration worthy of recording prior to any work commencing.*

This PD details the aims and objectives of the project and the methods by which they will be met in order to meet the spirit and intent of the archaeological condition of permission 000808/23.

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



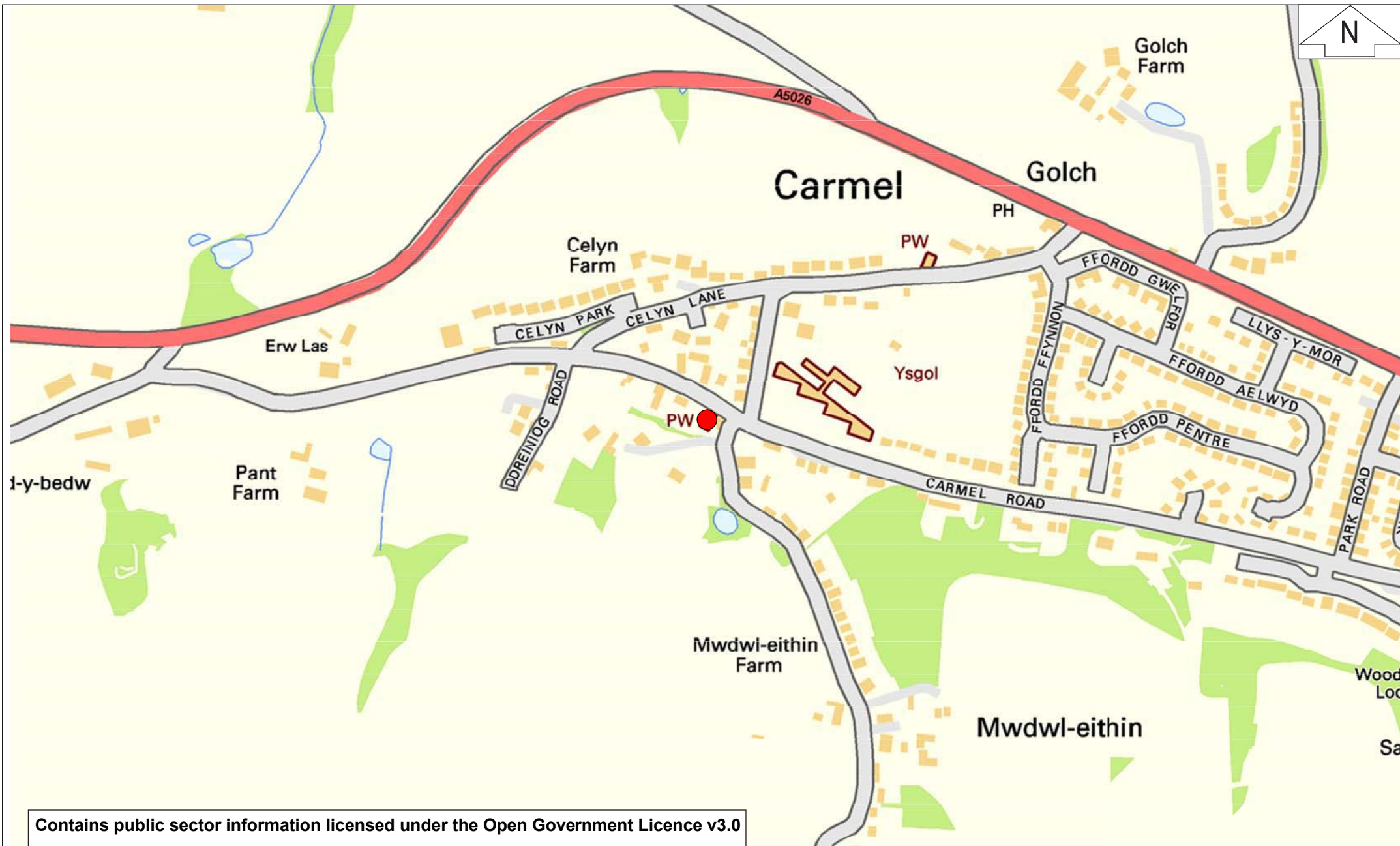


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**Figure 01:** Location of Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW (SJ 16222 76734). Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)



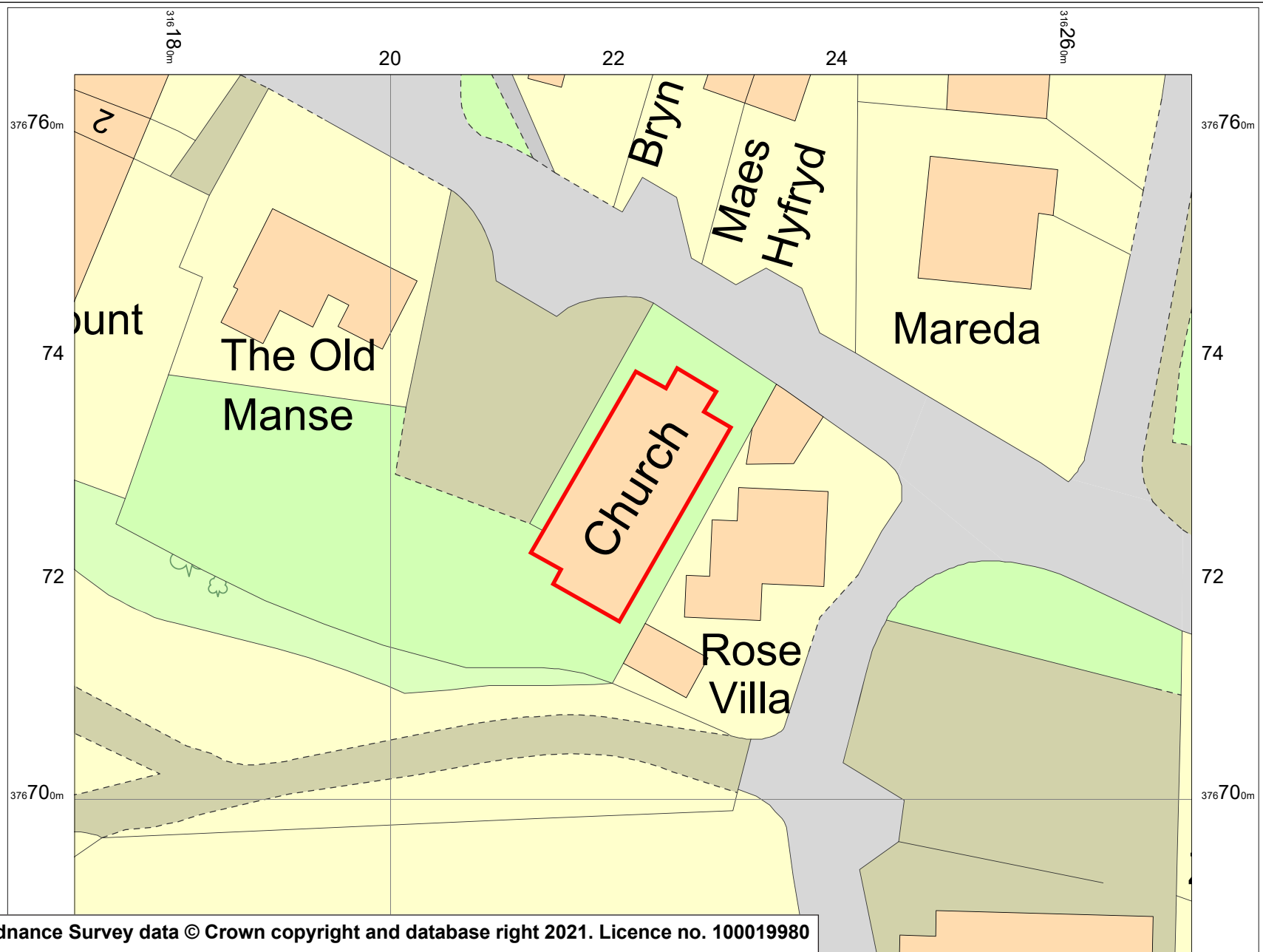
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**Figure 02:** Location of Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW (SJ 16222 76734). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)





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**Figure 03:** Location of Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW (SJ 16222 76734). Scale 1:200 at A4.

**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,  
 Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
 www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk

## 2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and

significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

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

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

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

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

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

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

### 3.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Location and Area History

The area in which Carmel Chapel is located is known as Carmel, a small village which has formed around the crossroads at this location. The village is sometimes considered part of Holywell's western sprawl which has expanded with residential development over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The chapel is located 2.56km to the northwest of Holywell, 950m to the northeast of Pantasaph, 952m to the west of Gorseddd, and 2.10km southeast of Whitford.

The area has been characterised as an irregular agricultural landscape by CPAT; this includes areas of former strip fields suggesting a medieval date for parts of the field system, with later pre-Parliamentary enclosure (pre 17<sup>th</sup> century). Later the development of the lead mining industry also had a major impact on the landscape, particularly around Carmel. In general, an amalgamation of fields during the 19th century and 20th centuries has resulted in a considerable visual impact on the landscape. The former pattern of strip fields from the medieval period were replaced by larger merged field systems.

The historical trajectory of industrialisation in the region surrounding Carmel, highlights the pivotal role of lead mining and limestone quarrying in propelling economic growth and prosperity (Jones, Walters, and Frost 2004). The clustering of mining operations within proximity to Carmel, evidenced by sites such as the Holywell Common mine shafts (*PRN 77677, 77670, 77671*), Hopewell Mine (*PRN 18106*), Holway District/Golch Hill Mine (*PRN 18103*), and Saithaelwyd Mine (*PRN 18196*), likely served as a prime catalyst for population increase within the area (CPAT, n.d.). With numerous mines extracting valuable resources like lead, zinc, and silver, the region experienced a significant boost in economic activity (Jones, Walters, and Frost 2004), creating job opportunities and fostering local commerce. This surge in prosperity would have played a role in increasing chapel attendance as residents were carried on a tide of Methodist preaching which took root in these new communities (Jenner & Tennant, n.d.). As the population grew and social dynamics evolved, the local chapels, including those in Carmel, became centres for both religious worship and communal support, reflecting the intertwined relationship between industrialisation, economic growth, and religious life in the vicinity (Jenner & Tennant, n.d.).

Another facet of the region is the historic development of transportation infrastructure, including Roman roads, mail coach routes, tramways, and branch lines within the vicinity of Carmel, which facilitated the efficient extraction, distribution, and trade of raw materials and finished goods (Jones, Walters, and Frost 2004, Williams 1997). These networks integrated Carmel and its surrounding villages into broader economic markets, fostering commerce and connectivity crucial for the region's development.

The social and environmental repercussions of industrialisation within the region are also evident in the built heritage of the area, reflected in shifts in land use patterns, agricultural methodologies, and community dynamics. Social tensions, such as disputes over tithe payments, and environmental degradation resulting from intensive mining and quarrying activities, have left enduring impacts on Carmel's landscape and society (CPAT, n.d.).

The *'Tithe Wars'* were a series of rural conflicts in Britain, including Carmel, sparked by tensions over mandatory tithe payments to the Church of England, perceived as unfair by many farmers, especially dissenters (Jenner & Tennant, n.d.). In Carmel, protests, petitions, and occasional violence erupted against tithe collectors, reflecting broader societal grievances over religious freedom and economic disparity. These conflicts led to legislative reforms, like the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, aimed at modernizing tithe collection and alleviating tensions in rural communities like Carmel (Jenner & Tennant, n.d.).

During World War II, Carmel's industrial sites underwent adaptive repurposing for military use, becoming installations for ammunition storage, vehicle maintenance, and training grounds (Jenner & Tennant, n.d.). The swift transformation reflected the region's contribution to the war effort.

### **3.2 General History & Historic Map Regression**

The chapel has an entry on the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) *NPRN 7994*, and is recorded as having been constructed in 1814 in the Romanesque style and being of the gable entry type, with a Sunday school added in 1862 and a new chapel built in 1900. However, the first two iterations of the chapel were located further to the southeast (approx. 75m), upslope on Mwdwl Eithin/Carmel Road. The current site on which the chapel stands represent the rebuilt chapel, which has a date stone of 1899, although according to map evidence (see below), was likely not opened until 1900.

The tithe map of 1849 (Figure 07) shows the location of the original chapel located on the eastern side Mwdwl Eithin (Beacon Hill) or Carmel Hill Road above Carmel Road on apportionment plot 35. The location of the later rebuilt chapel (1899) apportionment plot 81a, is lower down on Carmel Road and further to the west.

Plot 35 (the original site) is described thus in the tithe apportionment:

*Field name: Cottage Chapel; Land Use: Arable, Pasture; Occupier: The Society of Methodists; Landowner; Harrison, Thomas.*

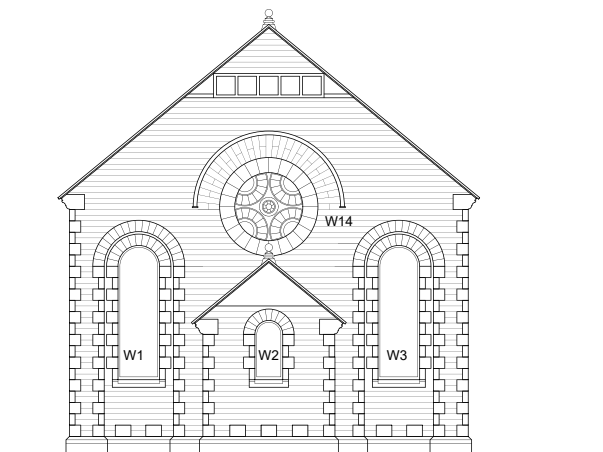
Plot 81a (current site) is described thus in the tithe apportionment:

*Field name: Cottage and Garden; Occupier: On hand; Landowner; Phillips Kendrick.*

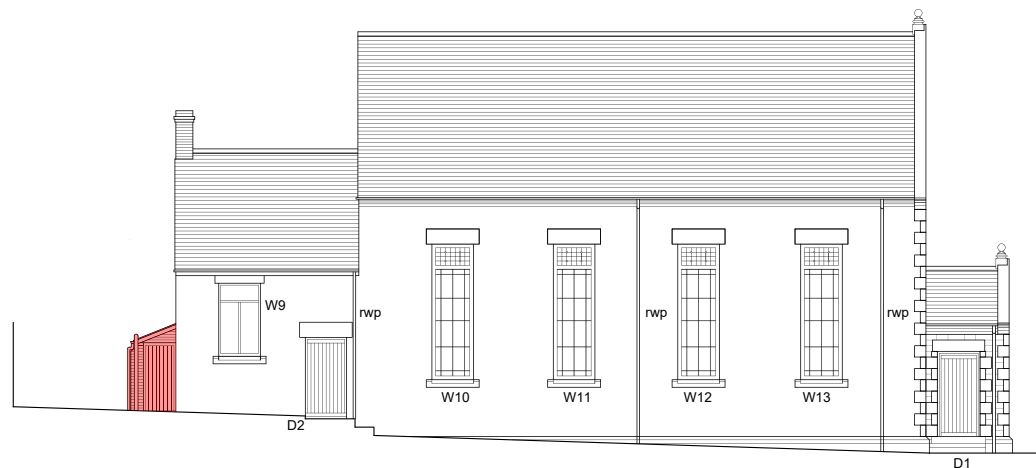
Often the shorthand use of “on hand” can represent a specific form of tenure between a Landowner and tenant, such as a temporary position based on a specific job fulfilment.

The first edition (1st) ordnance survey map (OS) 25 inch, dated 1871 (Figure 08), shows that on the site of the current chapel, there was once situated a north/northeast -south/southwest aligned boundary, demarcating two properties. These represent cottages and gardens as inferred from the tithe (1849). The building to the east, has a western garden with what appears to be a pathway leading to an outhouse. The property to the east fronts onto Carmel Road but is also accessed via an old lane spur, which comes off *Mwdwl Eithin* on a southern trajectory to merge with Carmel Road. This property has a reasonably extensive garden to the

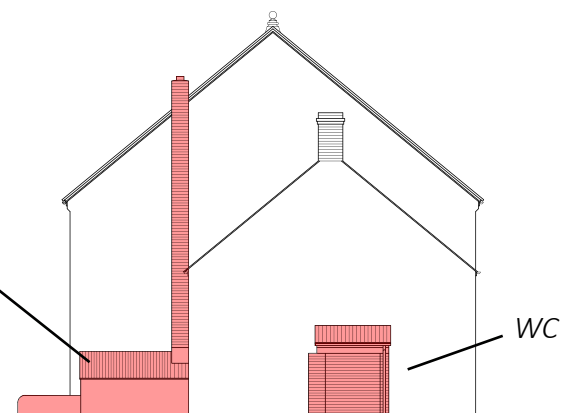
**Principal (northern) elevation**



**Eastern elevation**

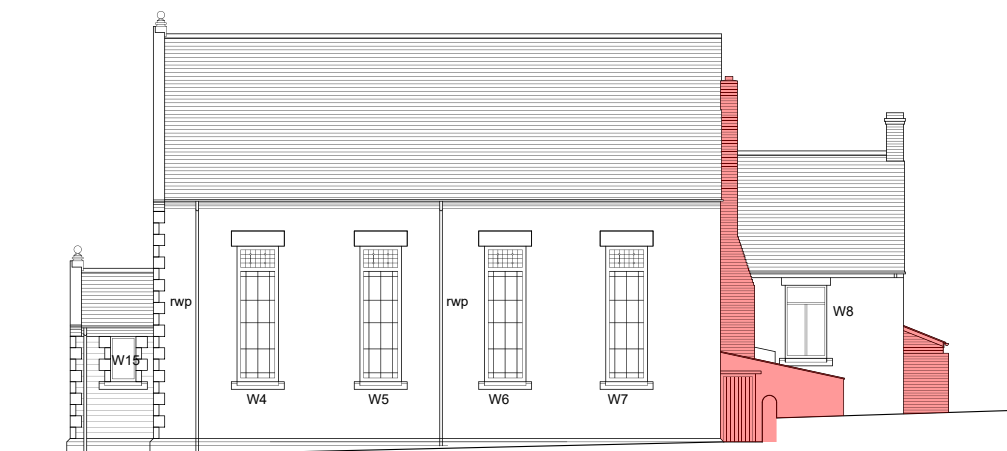


*Boiler Room*



**Southern elevation**

**Western elevation**



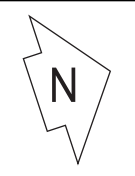
■ - 20th century additions

**Elevation Plans reproduced with kind permission of TFH ARCHITECTURE LIMITED**

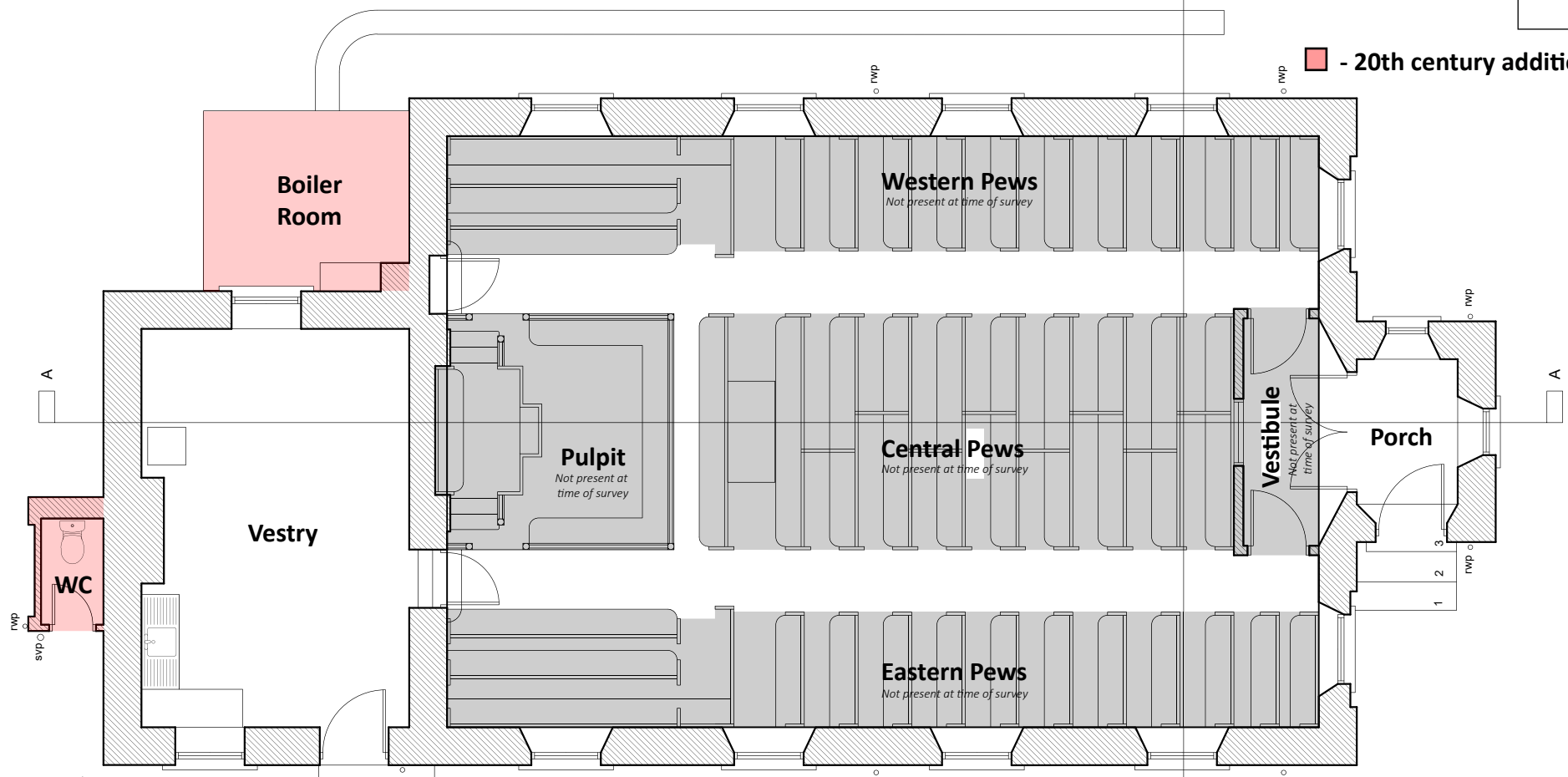


**Figure 04:** Elevation Plans showing existing elevations at Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW. Scale 1:200 @ A4.

**Aeon Archaeology**  
Josh Dean BA  
Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,  
Chester CH1 4QN  
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)



■ - 20th century additions

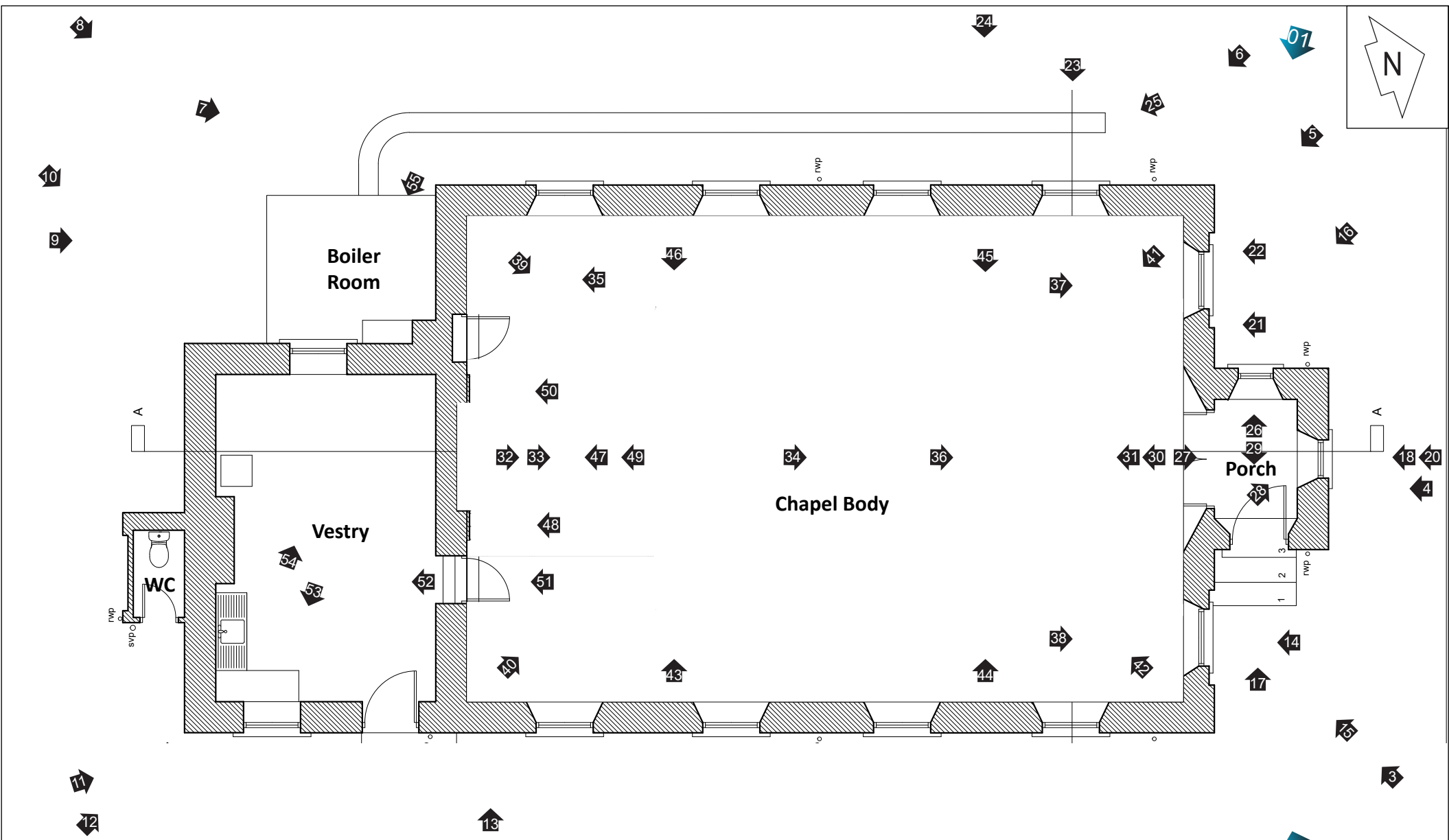


Floor Plan reproduced with kind permission of TFH ARCHITECTURE LIMITED



Figure 05: Floor Plan showing layout of Chapel prior to removal or fittings and fixtures at Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW. Scale 1:100 @ A4.

Aeon Archaeology  
Josh Dean BA  
Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,  
Chester CH1 4QN  
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



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**Figure 06:** Plan showing location of photographic plates taken as part of survey at Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW. Scale 1:100 @ A4.

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 Josh Dean BA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,  
 Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
 www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



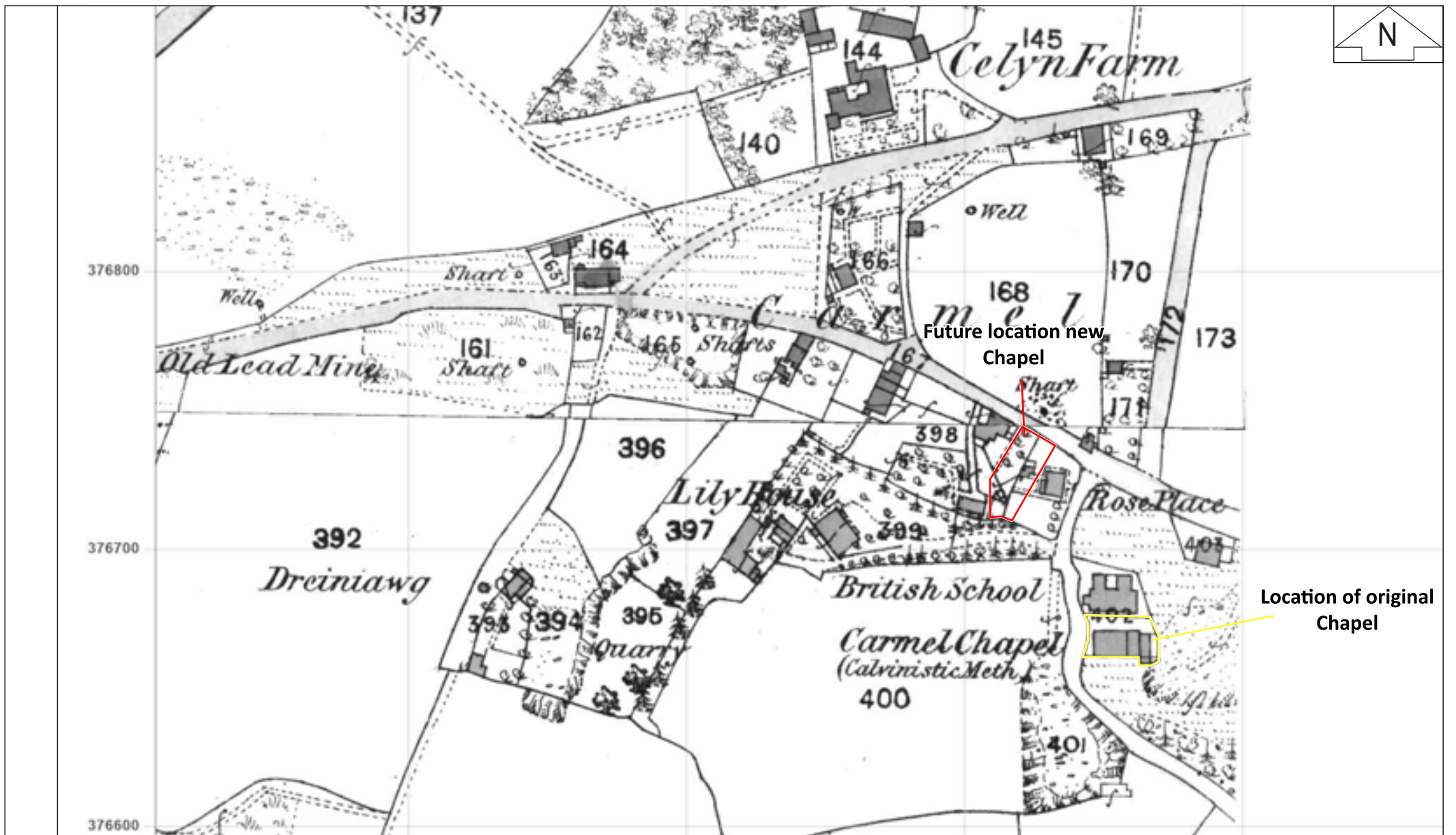


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**Figure 07:** Tithe Map of the parish of Whitford in the County of Flint (1849) - produced by Thomas Jenkins and authored by Issac Taylor, (1835-1845).

Aeon Archaeology  
Josh Dean BA  
Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,  
Chester CH1 4QN  
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)



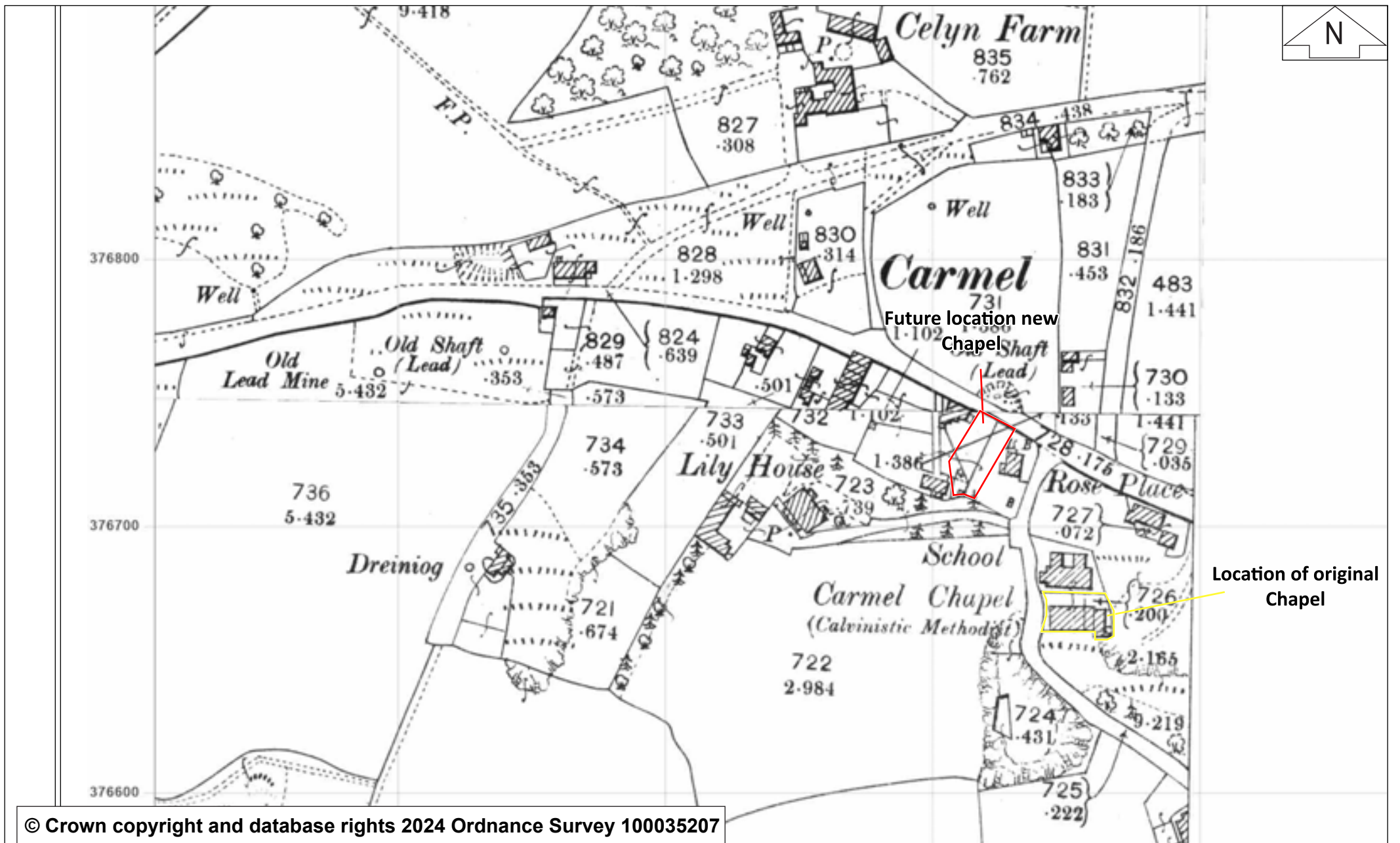
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**Figure 08:** 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1871) county series showing original location of Carmel Chapel, Carmel, Flintshire. Scale 1:1250 @ A4.



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 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,  
 Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
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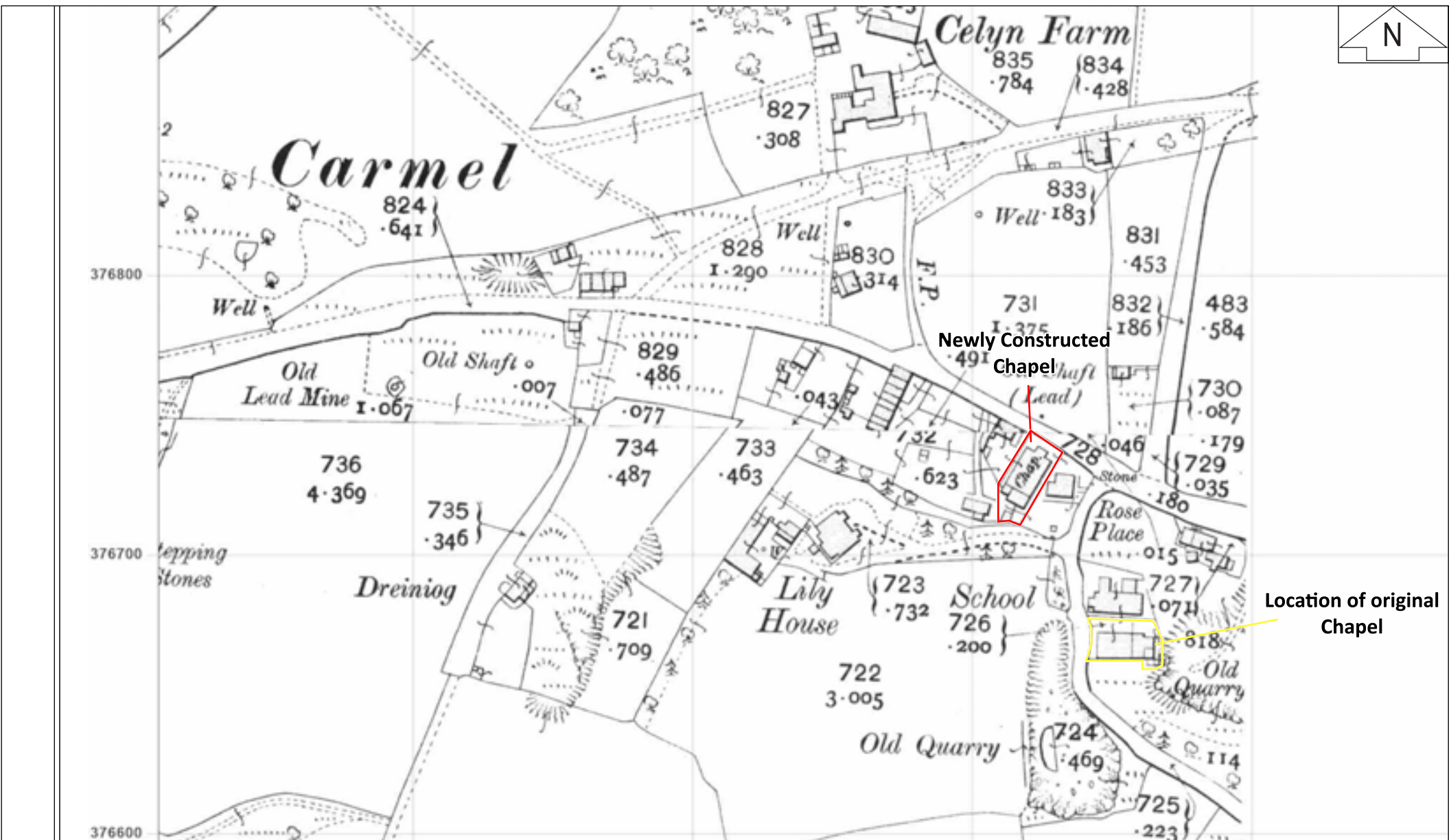




**Figure 09:** 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1899) county series showing original location of Carmel Chapel, Carmel, Flintshire. Scale 1:1250 @ A4.



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 Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
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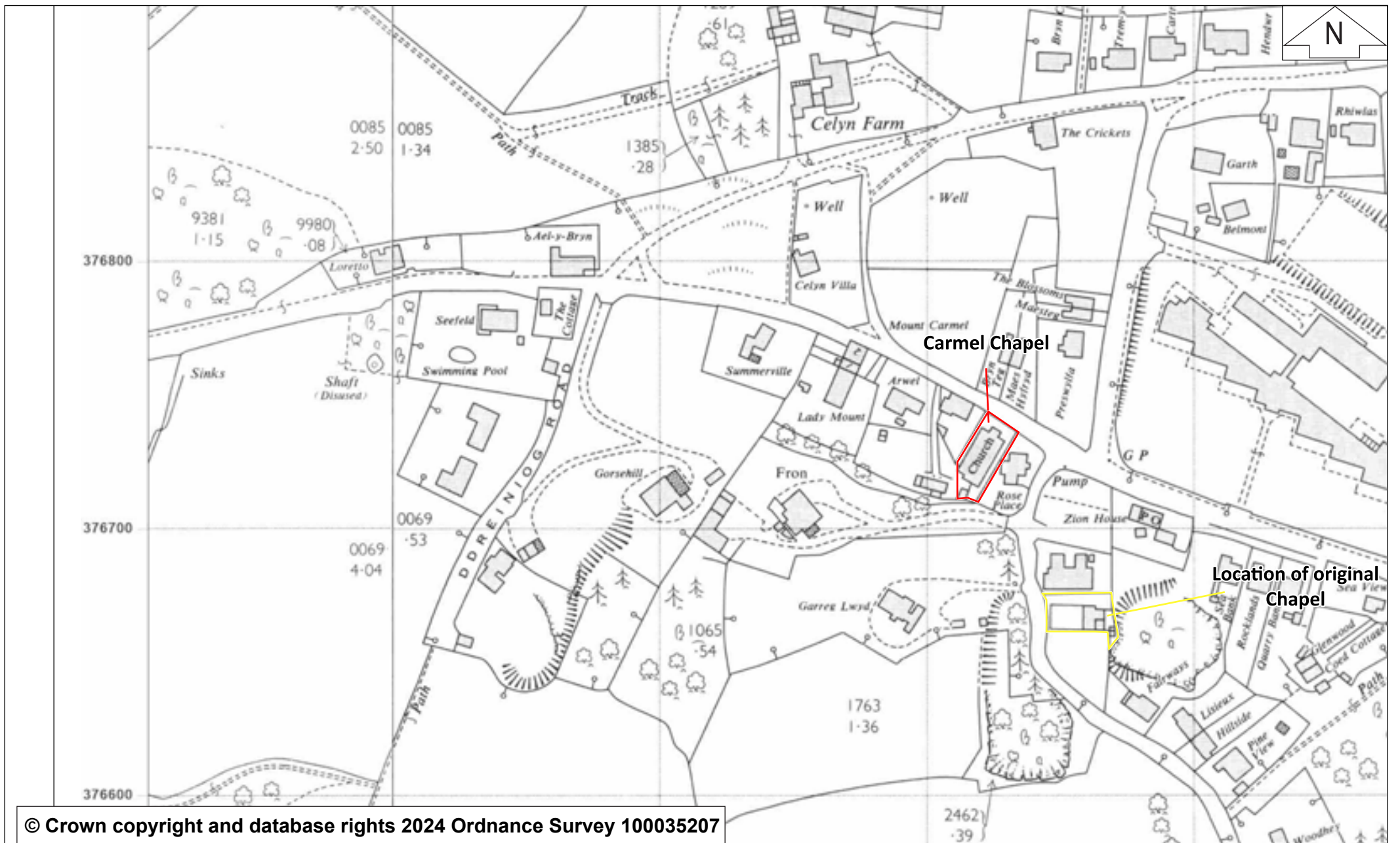


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Figure 10: 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (1912) county series showing new location of Carmel Chapel, Carmel, Flintshire. Scale 1:1250 @ A4.



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**Figure 11:** 4th edition Ordnance Survey map (1964) county series showing new location of Carmel Chapel, Carmel, Flintshire. Scale 1:1250 @ A4.



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 Josh Dean BA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,  
 Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
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east, although this is bisected by another boundary, roughly aligned with the lane, and which may be associated with a third property, located upslope to the north.

The location of Carmel Chapel (Calvinistic Methodist) at this time is located to the east of *Mwdwl Eithin* sitting above the common ground of the village, with suspected limestone quarries to the east and west. To the immediate south is the British School *NPRN 406831*, (*Sunday School*) built in 1862. This represents the original location of the Carmel Chapel in Carmel village.

By the time of the 2nd edition OS Map (1899) 25 inch, (Figure 09), the current site of the chapel, is still defined by the boundary between the two previously mentioned properties. Although there is slightly less detail on this map, which may suggest a beginning to clearance at the site. This absence of a chapel building is somewhat curious as the chapel has a date stone on its principal elevation, which states a date of 1899. However, as is often the case, with most historical OS maps, they were surveyed several years prior to the year of publish. Nevertheless, it is likely that the chapel was finished or nearly finished in 1899 - as the Coflein website states that it was not until 1900 that it was rebuilt. The original site is still occupied by the primary iteration, chapel building with the *British School* to the south.

By the third edition OS map (1964) 25 inch, (Figure 10), the current chapel building on its actual plot, fronting onto Carmel Road to the north, is now shown. The boundary between the two properties has been dismantled and seemingly large parts of the gardens for each property have been given over to create the chapel precinct. The building to the east remains with a much-reduced garden to the east, and a reduced plot with a new building arrangement to the west. The original chapel building is still present on the hillside to the southeast, although it is not marked on this map.

### 3.3 Welsh Chapels

During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, popular revivals of nonconformist Christian religion became popular once more across Wales. The last of these revivals took place in 1904 promoted by preachers such as Joseph Jenkins, who is said to have brought 100,000 new worshippers to the church between 1904-1905. During this period, most of the Welsh population (approximately 75%) attended chapel on a regular basis. Consequently, chapels were built in almost every town, village and hamlet to serve the religious needs of the various denominations known as the Baptists, Calvinists, Unitarians, Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians. These chapels became the religious and cultural focal points of their communities and have made a huge contribution to Welsh culture, particularly in relation to music, literature and the preservation of the Welsh language (Jones 1996, Owen 2012).

In addition, their architectural legacy is of particular importance with regards to Welsh built heritage. These include architectural movements in both the Classic and Gothic revival styles, which took place across the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, with regards to the last great spate of chapel building from 1905; which took place in response to the larger congregations of reinvigorated worshippers, the genre of chapel building became less rigid – and this is regarded as the Sub-Classical style. Architects had become enamoured with a greater freedom of expression and in places were less concerned with historical accuracy, but were inclined toward exploitation of specific motifs and styles. For example, the application of the *Trinity*

*Window* became synonymous with chapels at this time. This is often referred to as a Palladian window, and has its origins in 16<sup>th</sup> century Venetian architecture, but it was reproduced consistently in these post-1905 revival buildings. Furthermore, the use of a large archway, replacing the traditional pediment used on earlier chapels (those of the classical style) became popular. This was once again incorporated from the Italian architectural school but became a constant in Welsh chapel design (and was popular with Calvinists), becoming known as the *Halo Arch* (Jones 1996). With regards to Carmel Chapel the classic style pediment is employed (on the porch), with the strong addition of a large rose (round/ocular) window, but there is a hint of a *halo arch* in the design. This is represented in relief, in yellow sandstone (above the rose window) and reaches towards the apex of the roof pitch. This presents the chapel as a possible transitional building in terms of architectural heritage, both as an adherent to the Classical style, but which also attempts to incorporate elements from the newly encroaching sub-classical style. All the while seeking to achieve easily recognisable forms.

### **3.4 Preserving Welsh Nonconformist Chapels**

Welsh chapel architecture, particularly Nonconformist chapels, holds a significant place in the cultural and historical landscape of Wales. Efforts by organizations like the *Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales* have been instrumental in documenting and preserving these chapels, with images of every surviving chapel in Wales available for public access (Jones, 1998). Preservation initiatives led by local authorities and historical societies have also played a crucial role in safeguarding chapel buildings through surveys and archival efforts (Owen, 2012).

These initiatives highlight the broader context of chapel architecture within Welsh society, emphasizing its cultural and architectural significance (Owen 2012). Publications and studies have explored various aspects, including denominational histories and the visual culture of Nonconformity in Wales (Jones, 1996). The selection of chapels for inclusion in these efforts is guided by factors such as architectural importance, grading by preservation bodies like Cadw, and the desire to represent a diverse range of denominations, localities, and architectural styles (Jones, 1996). Overall, these endeavours underscore the importance of Welsh chapel architecture as a vital component of the nation's heritage, deserving of recognition, preservation, and scholarly inquiry.

In addition to scholarly publications, various local initiatives have also contributed significantly to the understanding and preservation of Welsh chapel architecture. Local authorities, planning departments, and historical societies have undertaken surveys, compiled records, and organized exhibitions to raise awareness about the importance of chapel buildings (RCAHMW 2014). These efforts have resulted in valuable archival collections, including photographs, drawings, and documentation, which provide insights into the historical, social, and architectural significance of chapels across Wales.

Furthermore, the inclusion of chapels from both English and Welsh-speaking communities reflects a broader effort to recognize and celebrate the diverse heritage of Wales (Jones, 1996). This inclusive approach acknowledges the unique contributions of Nonconformist chapels to Welsh culture, language, and identity. By documenting and studying these chapels, scholars and preservationists aim to ensure that this rich heritage is not only preserved for

future generations but also appreciated and understood within its historical and cultural context. Overall, the exploration of Welsh chapel architecture highlights the interconnectedness of religion, society, and built heritage, illustrating the enduring legacy of Nonconformity in shaping the cultural landscape of Wales.



## 4.0 METHOD STATEMENT

### 4.1 Level 3 Building Record

The requirements are for an archaeological building record to be taken of Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire in advance of alteration as part of the change of use into a dwelling, however should observations or desk-based research suggest the potential for significant features to be encountered during the demolition works, the archaeological contractor should make arrangements to undertake any appropriate supplementary recording work during the development. The CPAT Development Control Archaeologist has requested that the building record be roughly commensurate with the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) **Level 3**.

Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. If documentary sources are used, they are likely to be those most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories, and other published sources. The record will not normally discuss the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance at any length.

The detailed photographic record will consist of English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) elements:

- written account: 1-3, 6-9, 11-13, 22
- drawings: 2
- photographs: 1-9

#### 4.1.1 Written Account

The written account will include:

- The building's precise location as a National Grid Reference and address form;
- A note of any statutory designation and non-statutory designation;
- The date of the record, name(s) of the recorder(s) and archive location;
- A summary of the building's form, function, date, and sequence of development.
- An introduction, setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints which limited the achievement of objectives.
- Acknowledgements to all those who made significant contributions.

- A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist.
- An account of the building's overall form and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- An account of the past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations.
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
- Full bibliographic and other references.

#### **4.1.2 Photographs**

The photographic record will include:

- A general view or views of the building;
- The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building and give an impression of its size and shape;
- The overall appearance of the rooms to be altered.
- Any internal or external detail.
- Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
- Any dates or other inscriptions.
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history.
- Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs present in the building and illustrating its development or that of its site.

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

#### **4.1.3 Drawings**

The drawn record will include:

- A measured site plan showing the location and orientation of photographs. This will label all room spaces and indicate any architectural features of note.
- Measured elevation drawings of all external elevations.

### **4.2 Processing data, illustration, report**

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

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

- An updated Data Management Plan (DMP) and an archive content list with updated archive Selection Strategy will be included

#### **4.3 Dissemination and Archiving**

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material, and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged with the RCAHMW within six months of the completion of the project.

A draft copy of the report will be produced within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and will include an updated Data Management Plan (DMP) and an archive content list with updated archive Selection Strategy. A copy of the report will be sent to the Client and the DMA at CPAT for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. Digital copies of the report and archive will be sent to the regional HER and the DMA at CPAT, with the original paper and digital archive being deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for long term archiving. Furthermore, a summary of the project will be sent to *Archaeology in Wales* for publication.

The project report and archive will adhere to the Welsh Trusts' and Cadw's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018 updated 2022) including the translation of a non-technical summary into the medium of Welsh.

## 5.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 5.1 Type of study

A level 3 photographic building survey of Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW (centred on **NGR SJ 16222 76734**) in advance of alteration as part of the change of use into a dwelling.

### 5.2 Types of data

File name	File Contents	Linked File(s)	Number of files
A0477.1 Carmel Chapel, Carmel, Level 3 HBR 1.0.PDF	PDF report		1
A0477.1_001 - A0477_1_114.JPG	JPEG site images	A0477.1_Metadata	114
A0477.1_001 - A0477_1_114.TIF	TIF site images	A0477.1_Metadata	114
A0477.1_Metadata.XLSX	Excel file of photographic metadata	A0477.1_001 - A0477.1_114 (JPEG and TIF)	1
Digital Proformae (Descriptions, .TXT)	1 x text documents		1

*All data generated during this project has been selected or archive*

### 5.3 Format and scale of the data

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

Written descriptions taken in digital *.txt* format and sent via email to ensure a digital backup copy at time of record.

Annotated plans scanned as *.PDF* files.

- 146 digital photographs (TIF file)
- 1 photographic metadata file (.accdb file)
- 1 annotated floor plan (scanned as a PDF file)
- External and internal building descriptions (.txt file)

### 5.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014. Rev 2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

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

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

## **5.5 Data quality and standards**

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

## **5.6 Managing, storing and curating data.**

All digital data was organised into Aeon Archaeology proforma project file systems and backed up to The Cloud using *Acronis Cyber Protect* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

## **5.7 Metadata standards and data documentation**

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

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

## **5.8 Data preservation strategy and standards**

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), (via HEDDOS); and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to Acronis Cyber Protect.

## **5.9 Suitability for sharing**

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

### **5.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data**

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

### **5.11 Governance of access**

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

### **5.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data**

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

### **5.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions**

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

### **5.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users**

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

### **5.15 Responsibilities**

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

### **5.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security**

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

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

## 6.0 LEVEL 3 PHOTOGRAPHIC BUILDING SURVEY

### *A0477.1 Chapel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel.*

*(Figures 1-11: Plates 1-55:A-C)*

#### 6.1 External Descriptions

##### *General Description*

This is a tall, rectangular building orientated *north-northeast* to *south-southwest* (however for sake of ease, these directions have been simplified to north to south for the remainder of this report). The building lies to the south of Carmel Road and is bounded by a low, roughly dressed stone wall. The building has a dual pitched roof with the principal gable elevation facing north. The roof is of blue slate with slate ridge tiles. Running along the sides of the building are black PVC gutters with black PVC downpipes. At the apex of the roof at the north end is a large masonry orb – presumed representative of the Holy Father (in Christian belief).

##### *Northern (Principal) Elevation*

As previously mentioned, the northern elevation of the building is bounded to Carmel Road by a low stone wall topped with black painted, iron railings. At the east end of the wall, there is an entrance gateway entrance to the chapel precinct, which is flanked by two roughly dressed, ashlar stone pillars, near the base of these pillars, the masonry flare outwards with a chamfered base moulding. The gateway pillars are surmounted by an ornamental, orb and crown decoration, which has been carved from stone. There is another pillar at the far west end of the wall, which is identical to those present in the east. The gate itself is of cast iron and has scrolled detailing, with three-pronged railhead finials. Sitting atop the wall, located to the west of the gate is a fence, which replicates this design of scroll detailing with pointed rail head finials.

To the south of these railings, and to the north of the building property, is a small area of grass where there is a dressed sandstone base, which may once have served as the anchor for the chapel board. To the west, within this area of grass, is a cultivated *Chinese Aborvitae* Cypress tree.

The elevation is comprised of coursed, roughly dressed ashlar masonry. However, the quoins, window surrounds, and the base-moulding stones are all of finely dressed/tooled stone. At the apex of the elevation, just below the roof pitch, there are five dressed sandstone panels, these contain circular motifs depicting corded rope, acanthus leaves, and flowers. Below this, there is a halo arch (*in sub-classical style* – see *San Andrea, Mantua*) arch which has been formed in dressed yellow sandstone. This serves to frame a large round/rose window which has been formed from yellow sandstone inlaid with blue green glass, which is surrounded by a finely dressed border of concentric circles comprised of tooled masonry. The window design itself is formed of a smaller central circular window pain, which is surrounded by four further





**Plate 01:** Context shot of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the west - no scale



**Plate 02:** Context shot of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the east - no scale



**Plate 03:** Oblique shot showing eastern and principal elevations of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the northeast - no scale





**Plate 04:** Shot showing Principal elevation of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - 2.00m scale



**Plate 05:** Oblique shot showing western and principal elevations of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the northwest - 2.00m scale

partially visible concentric window panes, which appear to show (quarter) of four circles, projecting from intercardinal points of the compass.

To the left, and right of the window, at the far end of the elevation are dressed corbel tables with scrolled stone kneelers, which overhang to form support for the coping stones on the the eaves of the building, and act as a decorative flourish atop of dressed sandstone quoins at the facade's corners. Centralised at the base of the elevation is the entrance porch way, to the north, this edifice presents as imitating the overall shape of the chapel, but at a smaller scale, creating an impressive "doubling effect". It has the same large, decorative masonry orb finials, and tooled sandstone kneelers at seen at the apex of the main chapel. Centralised below the apex, within the pediment, in carved yellow sandstone is the date: "1899" and the name "CARMEL". Below this, there is a single window, which is surrounded by well tooled masonry and a tooled windowsill. The window itself is a short, round-headed variety, of a grid pattern design, with circular motifs, and imitation round-headed patterns near the top of the pane. The colours range from blue at the top, then to green and yellow at the base, with narrow red window panes serving as borders for the design. Furthermore, near the top of the window a painted design of floral images has been added in red and yellow paint.

Flanking this entrance porch way to the left and right are two, very large, round-headed, gable end windows, which are identical in design to one another. Each window is slightly recessed from the main elevation within a round-headed niche, which is itself bounded by tooled ashlar style masonry. The windows themselves are also of the round-headed design and are once again surrounded by tooled, masonry and windowsills. The window design is reasonably ornate, consisting of two borders of red and blue glass and a central motif of a four petaled flower with a circular motif near the top of the window. Furthermore, at the top of the window within the circular motif, furthermore near the top floral images have been painted in red and yellow paint.

Located at the base of the elevation are 7 sandstone plaques, 2 to the left of the porch, 3 on the northern wall of the porch, and 2 to the right of the porch. Of these, only one is now legible; the easternmost plaque on the wall to the right of the porch reads: *GOSODWYD GAN MR EDWARD WILLIAMS BABELL*" translating as "*Placed by Mr Edward Williams (of) Babell.*"

To the east of the entrance porchway is the main access doorway to the chapel proper. This consists of a heavy wooden panelled door painted grey, which has a large dressed yellow sandstone lintel and is accessed via three broad steps. To the west of the main entrance porch way the western elevation of the porch has a single window which reflects the design seen on the northern elevation.

### ***Western Elevation***

This elevation is of roughly coursed rubble masonry bonded by lime cement. At the far end of the elevation are dressed/tooled masonry quoins. The masonry is of lesser quality when compared with that on the principal elevation (as is often the case with sub-classical, vernacular chapels in the region). At the top of the elevation at eaves height, there are dressed sandstone, coping stones and at the base is a dressed sandstone plinth course, which flares the base of the elevation out slightly. The elevation is dominated by four identical white painted wooden windows. Each of these has; eight main glass pains in the bottom part of the window





**Plate 06:** Shot showing western elevation of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the northwest - 2.00m scale



**Plate 07:** Shot showing western elevation (oblique) of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the southwest - 2.00m scale





**Plate 08:** Oblique shot showing western and southern elevations of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the southwest - 2.00m scale



**Plate 09:** Shot showing southern elevation (left) of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the south - 2.00m scale

which are surrounded by a further 16 smaller glass panes. Above these is a single window which has stained glass and exhibits a diamond pattern motif and forms an opening light.

At the far southern end of the elevation, there is a stone rubble and red brick construction, which forms in addition to the main chapel and houses the boiler, this has an asbestos sheet roof. Furthermore, to the south is the large stone-built vestry.

### ***Southern elevation***

The southern elevation of the chapel is largely obscured by the configuration of the vestry, the boiler room, and the large red brick chimney stack, which emanates from the boiler room.

The chapel proper is constructed from roughly dressed masonry bonded by lime mortar. To the left-hand side at ground level is the mono pitched roof of the boiler house, comprising of asbestos sheeting, which slopes from north to south. To the right of this and emanating from the roof of the boiler room is a very tall red brick chimney stack which projects upward beyond the top of the chapel elevation.

The vestry is of a smaller dimension to the chapel, and when appreciated from the south is offset to the right-hand side of the chapel elevation. It has a dual pitched roof of blue slate with a red brick chimney stack at its apex at the southern end. The western elevation of the vestry has a large three pane window, set with in white painted wooden frames. The southern elevation of the vestry is featureless aside from a small red brick, stone rubble, and wooden addition which is a modern WC.

### ***The Eastern elevation***

This elevation is largely identical to the western elevation. It consists of roughly coursed rubble masonry bonded by lime cement. At the far (north) end of the elevation are dressed/tooled masonry quoins. The masonry is of lesser quality when compared with that on the principal elevation. At the top of the elevation at eaves height, there are dressed sandstone, coping stones and at the base is a dressed sandstone plinth course, which flares the base of the elevation out slightly. The elevation is dominated by four identical white painted wooden windows. Each of these has eight main glass panes in the bottom part of the window which are surrounded by a further 16 smaller glass panes. Above these is a single window which has stained glass and exhibits a diamond pattern motif and forms an opening light.

At the far southern end of the elevation, there is a partially dressed stone rubble building, forming the large stone-built vestry. The masonry here suggests that this part of the building was always part of the original design (given the chapel was rebuilt and it is a later example, it is likely the congregation was successful and warranted a dedicated vestry). There is a large three pane window, set within white painted wooden frames and with dressed sandstone sill and lintel, and to the right of this there is a heavy grey painted wooden door which permits access to the vestry.

## **6.2 Internal Descriptions**

The main chapel body is a rectangular room, orientated, north/northwest to south/southeast (simplified to north-south) and which measures 13.80m (44ft 5") by 9.34m (30ft 5").





**Plate 10:** Shot showing southern elevation (oblique) of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the southwest - 2.00m scale





**Plate 11:** Shot showing eastern elevation (oblique) of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 12:** Oblique shot showing southern and eastern elevations of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the southeast - no scale





**Plate 13:** Shot showing eastern elevation (oblique) of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the southeast - 2.00m scale



**Plate 14:** Shot of northern (left) gable window of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - no scale





**Plate 15:** Shot of rose/round window of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the northeast - no scale



**Plate 16:** Shot of rose/round window of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the northwest - no scale





**Plate 17:** Shot of porch entry doorway of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the east - no scale



**Plate 18:** Shot of porch window of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - no scale





**Plate 19:** Shot of porch window of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the east- 2.00m



**Plate 20:** Date and name stone in pediment of entrance to Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north- no scale





**Plate 21:** Commemorative stone reads "Gosodwyd Gan Richard Williams Babel" on lower portion (right side) of northern elevation of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - no scale



**Plate 22:** Commemorative stone (illegible) on lower portion (right side) of northern elevation of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - no scale





**Plate 23:** Example western window of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the west - no scale



**Plate 24:** Example (two) western window (s) of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the west - no scale





**Plate 25:** Wall cill of western elevation of Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the southwest - no scale

Furthermore, the ceiling is tall and flat, which is a typical design feature intended to improve the acoustics for preachers. Unfortunately, the interior of the chapel has been largely stripped of its fixtures and fittings and as such no pulpit, pews, pitch pine boards or vestibule remain. The removal of these fixtures and fittings took place before the custodianship of the current owner (pers. comm). However, the client was kind enough to share some photos taken whilst the chapel was still fitted out (Plates A-C). These confirm that the pulpit conforms to sub-classical design elements, cited on a ranged dais with the “big seat” or “*cadair mawr*” below where the chapel elders would be seated. Unlike with the majority of the glasswork, iron work and embroidery which was usually outsourced (often bought direct from a catalogue) the majority of woodworking found within chapels was the preserve of the local carpenter. This meant that pitch pine boarding for floors and walls, pews and all ornamental work associated with the pulpit was usually associated with local craftspeople, in the archaeologist’s experience graffiti from these people can often be found on certain pews or behind wall boards.

Once again, the testament to local carpenters is preserved in the ceiling; this is comprised of dark stained, timber boarding which forms a segmented, geometric design, which takes advantage of the angles at the corners of the ceiling. As with many other chapels of this era the centre of the ceiling is dominated by a very large plaster ceiling rose (almost certainly imported and assembled on site). This consists of a decorative flower/acanthus leaf design, painted in green, yellow and pink, and this is situated within three concentric circles, around which eight further smaller circular ceiling rose designs act as satellites around this larger central motif, these also depicting flowers and leaves in yellow, pink and green.

Located at the corners of the ceiling are four triangular panels which apparently are fixed to a rope and pulley mechanism and can be opened to allow ventilation of the space, these depict stylised acorns, which have been cut in silhouette and painted in browns and golds. A large, concave/partially domed, plaster-formed, cornice leads from the ceiling to the elevations.

### ***The Northern elevation***

The northern elevation of the chapel has a decorative, white plaster cornice at the top. This is horizontal, apart from when it meets the tops of the round-headed windows, where it then forms a curve which mimics the curve of the window. There are two round-headed windows located to the left and right of the elevation, these are large and extend from shoulder height to the eaves of the elevation.

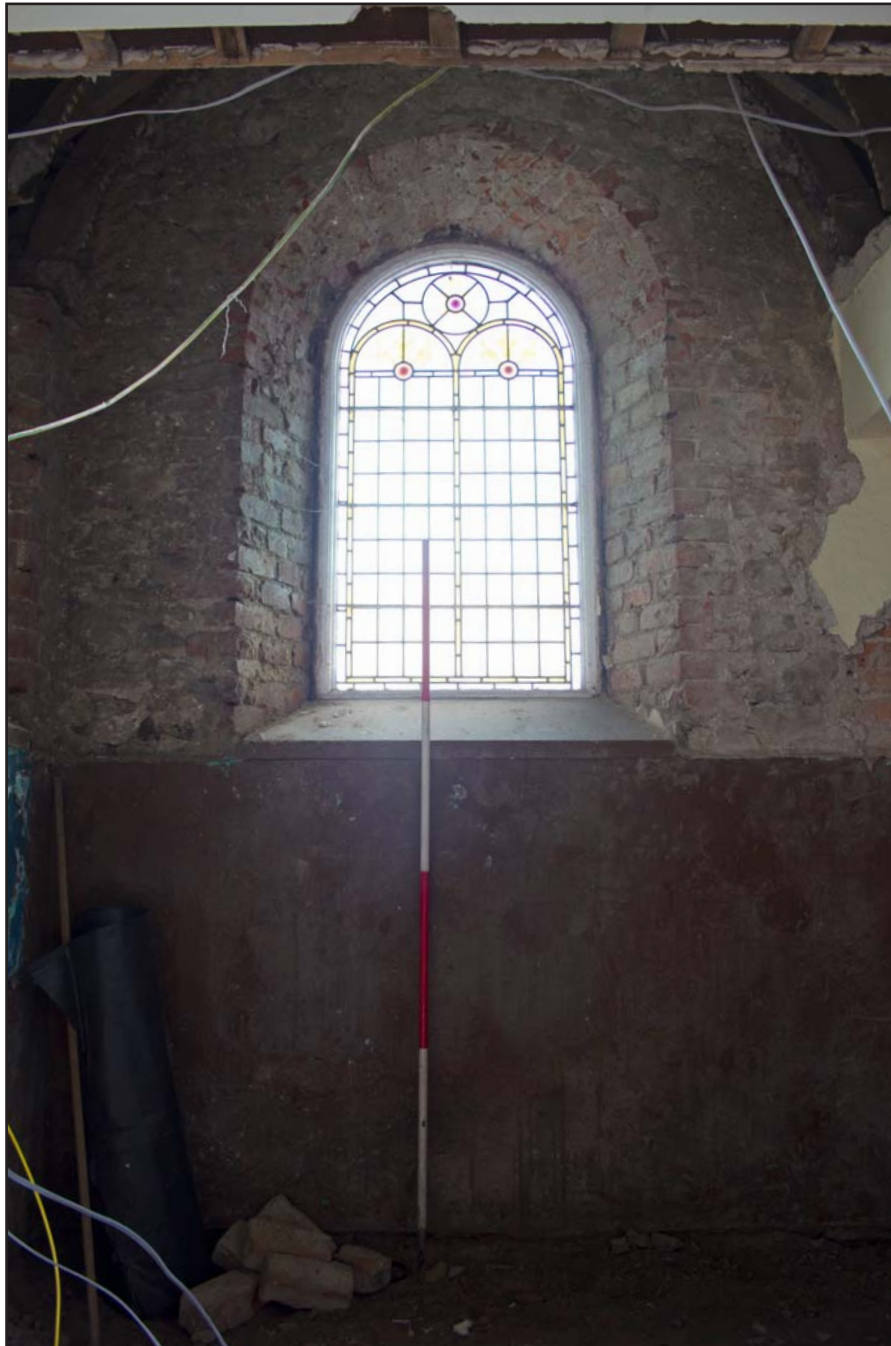
The round-head windows are identical to one another in design: they are comprised of stained glass, which forms a grid pattern, consisting of many panes near the centre of the window. There is a diamond design, which houses a four petaled flower, at the top of the window there is a circular design with a yellow painted acanthus leaf within a circular motif. The colours used in the window are predominantly green in the centre, but are bounded around the outside with a blue border, a yellow border, and a red border.

The central area between these two windows was once presumably encased by a wooden vestibule, which acted as the entry point to the chapel. This has since been removed, revealing two flared, red-brick, cheeks angled towards the porch. The porch itself has two windows, one to the north and one to the west. These are identical and exhibit stained glass in a grid design





**Plate 26:** Western window of porch, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the east - 2.00m



**Plate 27:** Northern window of porch, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the south - no scale



**Plate 28:** Northern window of porch, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the southeast - no scale





**Plate 29:** Eastern door entry of porch, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the west - 2.00m





**Plate 30:** General shot of Chapel body, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - 2.00m



**Plate 31:** General shot of Chapel body ceiling, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - no scale



**Plate 32:** General shot of Chapel body, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the south - 2.00m





**Plate 33:** General shot of Chapel body ceiling, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the south - no scale





**Plate 34:** Ornate ceiling Rose, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - no scale



**Plate 35:** Triangular ventilation plate (example), internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - no scale



**Plate 36:** Porch and demolished vestibule, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the south - 2.00m





**Plate 37:** Gable round-headed window (left), internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the south - 2.00m





**Plate 38:** Gable round-headed window (right), internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the south - 2.00m



**Plate 39:** General shot of Chapel body, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the southwest - 2.00m



**Plate 40:** General shot of Chapel body, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the southeast - 2.00m





**Plate A:** Client photo showing view on to pulpit from rear or chapel - from the northeast - no scale



**Plate B:** Client photo showing view from rear of chapel to vestry door - from the northwest - no scale





**Plate C:** Client photo showing pitch pine pulpit - from the northwest - no scale

with round-headed tops, comprising of green, yellow and blue. On the east side of the porch is a large plank and batten door which has been painted brown and has cross braces in its three panels.

### ***The Eastern elevation***

The eastern elevation is comprised of plaster in its upper portion, and black painted brick in its lower portion. This may not be black paint, and maybe some kind of damp proofing agent akin to tar. This evinces part of how the building was constructed with a stone outer wall, and an internal brick skin (waterproofed) and the subsequently covered in pitch pine boarding. The elevation is currently, largely unadorned and is dominated by four identical, recessed windows there is a red painted detail around the aperture of these windows. These windows have eight large central panes which are surrounded by 16 smaller glass panes. At the top of each window there is a stained-glass panel consisting of a diamond motif which is in green and then bordered by red. Aside from these details the elevation is featureless.

### ***The Southern elevation***

The southern elevation was once where the pulpit was located. This is evidenced by the decorative surround (mimic classical arch with doric columns) which is set higher up on the wall near the centre of the wall. The wall in its upper portion is of white plaster and the lower part (as with the eastern and western elevations) is of revealed black painted brick.

The ornate surround consists of two dressed stone pillars with plaster detailing. This detailing has been painted pink and is reminiscent of foliage. These pillars are then surmounted by three ornamental acanthus leaves and a rose, also in plaster, and these have been painted green and pink respectively. The space between the two pillars has been joined by a mock classical arch in masonry with more pink plaster detailing, and a green painted pediment near the top of the arch. Beneath the arch is an excerpt from Pslam 100, line 4, from the *Beibl William Morgan* (William Morgan Welsh Bible): “*Ewch I mewn I’w Bryth Ef Â Diolch*”, which translates into English as: “Enter His Gates and Give Thanks”.

To the right of the former pulpit area there is a wooden cupboard now without door. And to the left there is a doorway opening which permits access to the vestry via a set of alighting steps. This is a panelled door with a distinctive vertical and diagonal plank design within the panels themselves.

### ***The Western elevation***

The western elevation is mostly identical to the eastern elevation; comprised of plaster in its upper portion, and black painted brick in its lower portion. The elevation is unadorned and is dominated by four identical, recessed windows there is a red painted detail around the aperture of these windows. These windows have eight large central panes which are surrounded by 16 smaller glass panes. At the top of each window there is a stained-glass panel consisting of a diamond motif which is in green and then bordered by red. Aside from these details the elevation is featureless.





**Plate 41:** General shot of Chapel body, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the northwest - 2.00m



**Plate 42:** General shot of Chapel body, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the northeast - 2.00m



**Plate 43:** Western wall of Chapel (left), internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the east - 2.00m





**Plate 44:** Western wall of Chapel (right), internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the east - 2.00m



**Plate 45:** Eastern wall of Chapel (left), internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the west - 2.00m



**Plate 46:** Eastern wall of Chapel (right), internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the west - 2.00m





**Plate 47:** Southern wall of Chapel (pulpit), internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - 2.00m



**Plate 48:** Decorative timber and plaster pillar (left), internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - 2.00m



**Plate 49:** Central arch with extract from psalm 100 (BWM), internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - 2.00m



**Plate 50:** Decorative timber and plaster pillar (left), internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - 2.00m



### ***The Vestry***

Vestry is a rectangular space orientated east to west, and which measures 6.30m (20ft 6”) by 4.24m (13ft 8”). The ceiling has been plastered and painted white. All the elevations have been plastered and painted white in the upper portion, with a fake ashlar masonry design, and have a red painted dado rail beneath, which is red and white painted timber panelling.

The southern elevation has a projecting chimney breast, forming an alcove to the left and right. To the left was presumably was once the kitchen area. The western elevation is dominated by a large recessed window opening consisting of three glass panes set within white painted wooden frames. Apart from this the elevation is featureless.

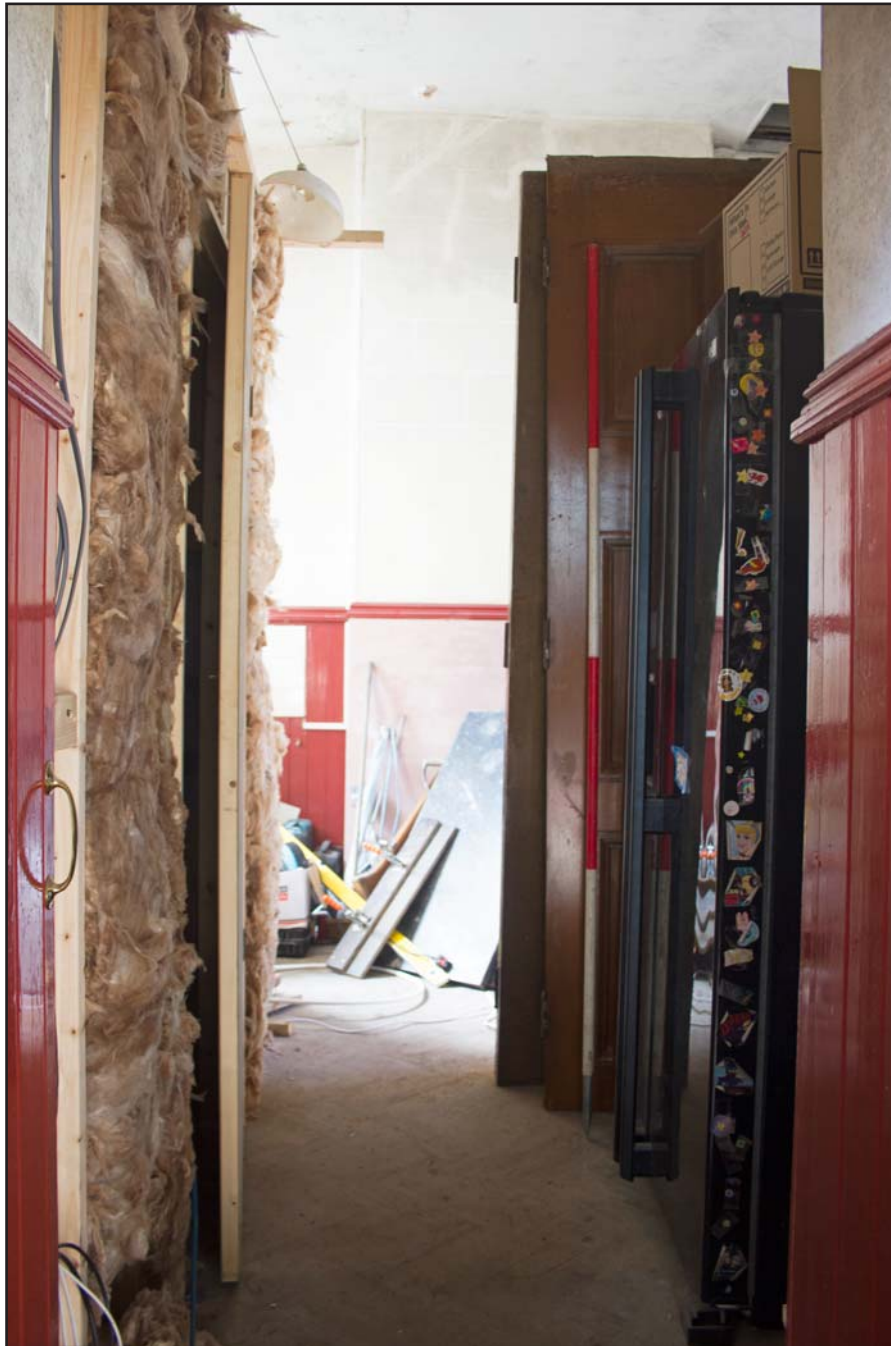
The northern elevation has a single doorway opening to the right of centre, which permits access to the chapel body. The eastern elevation has a large window located to the right of centre, consisting of three glass panes set within white painted wooden frames. On the left-hand side, and now housed within a separate utility area is a large heavy wooden door which permits access to the eastern exterior of the building. The floor is of parquet blocks. The room is currently used to house building materials for the renovation project.

### ***Boiler room***

The ceiling is of timber and asbestos sheeting. All the elevations are constructed from stone rubble bonded by lime mortar but are now clad in plywood, and in the northern elevation there is a flue for a former boiler. The floor is of poured concrete. Within the western elevation, there is a doorway opening, permitting access to the exterior of the chapel.



**Plate 51:** The Vestry door, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - 2.00m scale



**Plate 52:** The Vestry, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the north - no scale



**Plate 53:** The Vestry, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the northwest - no scale





**Plate 54:** The Vestry, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the east - no scale



**Plate 55:** The Boiler Room, internal shot, at Capel Carmel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire - from the west - 2.00m scale

## 7.0 CONCLUSION

The level 3 photographic building survey of Carmel Chapel, undertaken by Aeon Archaeology, serves as a crucial endeavor in ensuring the preservation and understanding of this historic structure as it undergoes a transition into a dwelling. The decision to conduct a level 3 historic building record aligns with the stringent conditions set forth by Flintshire County Council, emphasizing the significance of comprehensively documenting the chapel's architectural, historical, and cultural attributes before any alterations are made.

Carmel Chapel, with its origins dating back to 1814 and subsequent reconstruction in 1900, holds regional importance within the local community and wider historical context. It is an example of a hybrid between *Classical/Sub-Classical-style* architecture, representing a notable contribution to the area's religious, architectural and social histories.

The necessity for this documentary survey is underscored by the need to fulfill the requirements laid out in planning permission **000808/23**, which mandates the completion of a thorough building recording and analysis process. By adhering to the standards set by organizations like the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2024)*, the survey has now produced a comprehensive report that not only documents the physical characteristics of the chapel but also delves into its origins, use, and development over time.

Moreover, the consultation with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust highlights the collaborative effort involved in ensuring the proper documentation and preservation of Carmel Chapel's heritage. The acknowledgment of the chapel's local architectural and historical significance underscores its importance as a cultural asset deserving of careful study and protection.

In conclusion, the documentary survey of Carmel Chapel represents a proactive step towards safeguarding its rich heritage for future generations. By meticulously recording and analyzing its features, this survey contributes to a broader understanding of Welsh chapel architecture and its role in shaping the cultural landscape of Flintshire. Through these efforts, Carmel Chapel's legacy is not only preserved but also celebrated, ensuring that its historical significance endures.

## 8.0 SOURCES

### *Maps.*

Flintshire Sheet II, II.SE, II.11

County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1878, 1:2,500 scale.

County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1900, 1:2,500 scale.

County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1912, 1:2,500 scale.

Ordnance Survey Open Data maps SJ NW18, NE18, SE18 and SW18.

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**Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel,  
Flintshire CH8 8NW  
(000808/23)**

**Project Design for Level 3 Photographic  
Survey**

**March 2024 v1.0**



Project Code: A0477.1  
Planning Ref: 000808/23  
Event PRN: TBC

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# **Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW (000808/23)**

## **March 2024 v1.0**

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### **Aeon Archaeology**

Obsidian Offices,  
Chantry Court,  
Chester  
CH1 4QN

Project Code: A0477.1

Date: 13/03/2024

Client: Kevin Warburton

[info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk)



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## 1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Aeon Archaeology has been asked by Kevin Warburton, hereafter ‘the Client’, to provide a Project Design (PD) for carrying out a level 3 historic building record of the redundant Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW (centred on **NGR SJ 16222 76734**) in advance of alteration as part of the change of use into a dwelling.

Full planning permission (**000808/23**) was secured by the Client from Flintshire County Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, on the 8<sup>th</sup> March 2024 with the following condition concerning archaeology being applied to the permission:

### *Condition 3*

*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.*

*A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP Tel: 01938 553670). On approval by the Local Planning Authority, project data must be submitted and approved for inclusion in the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust's Historic Environment Record [CPAT HER]. For any questions regarding this submission process, please contact the HER Team at her@cpat.org.uk. The full digital archive must also be submitted and approved for inclusion within the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW or the Archaeology Data Service, ADS.*

*REASON To allow an adequate analytical record of the listed building before alteration, renovation, and extension, ensure that the buildings origins, use, and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded in compliance with Policy PC2 of the Flintshire Local Development Plan.*

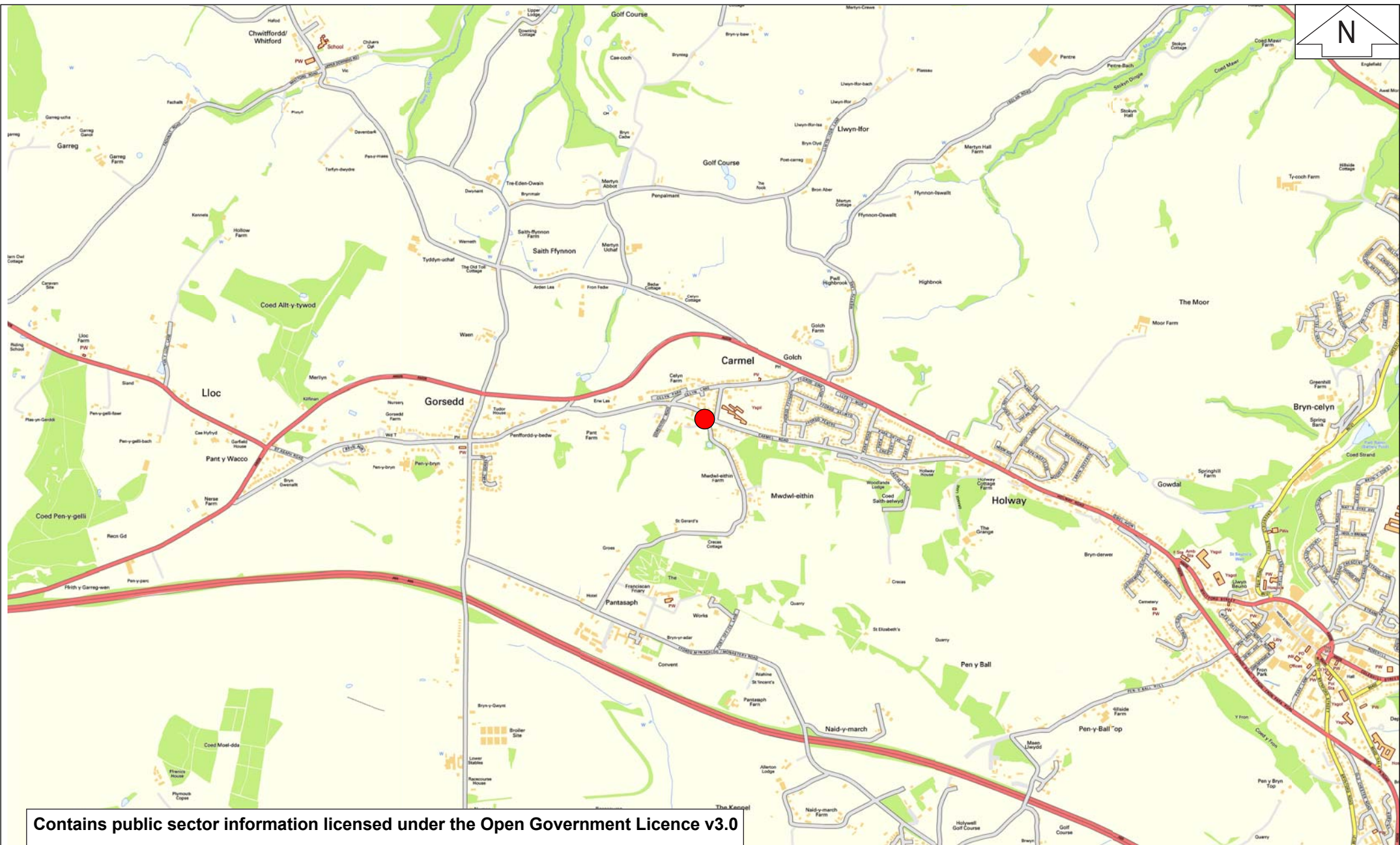
The following consultee comments regarding the development were made by the Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in their role as archaeological advisors to the Council:

*The change of use would involve full conversion of the Carmel Methodist Chapel (NPRN 7994), first built in 1814. The latest building was constructed in 1900 which is not currently recorded within the Historic Environment Record but is Romanesque style and considered to be of local architectural and historical interest. The documents available show an internal layout, which includes pews, pulpit and wall decoration worthy of recording prior to any work commencing.*

This PD details the aims and objectives of the project and the methods by which they will be met in order to meet the spirit and intent of the archaeological condition of permission 000808/23.

This design and all subsequent mitigation will conform to the guidelines specified in Historic England’s ‘*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*’ (2016) & *Standard*

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



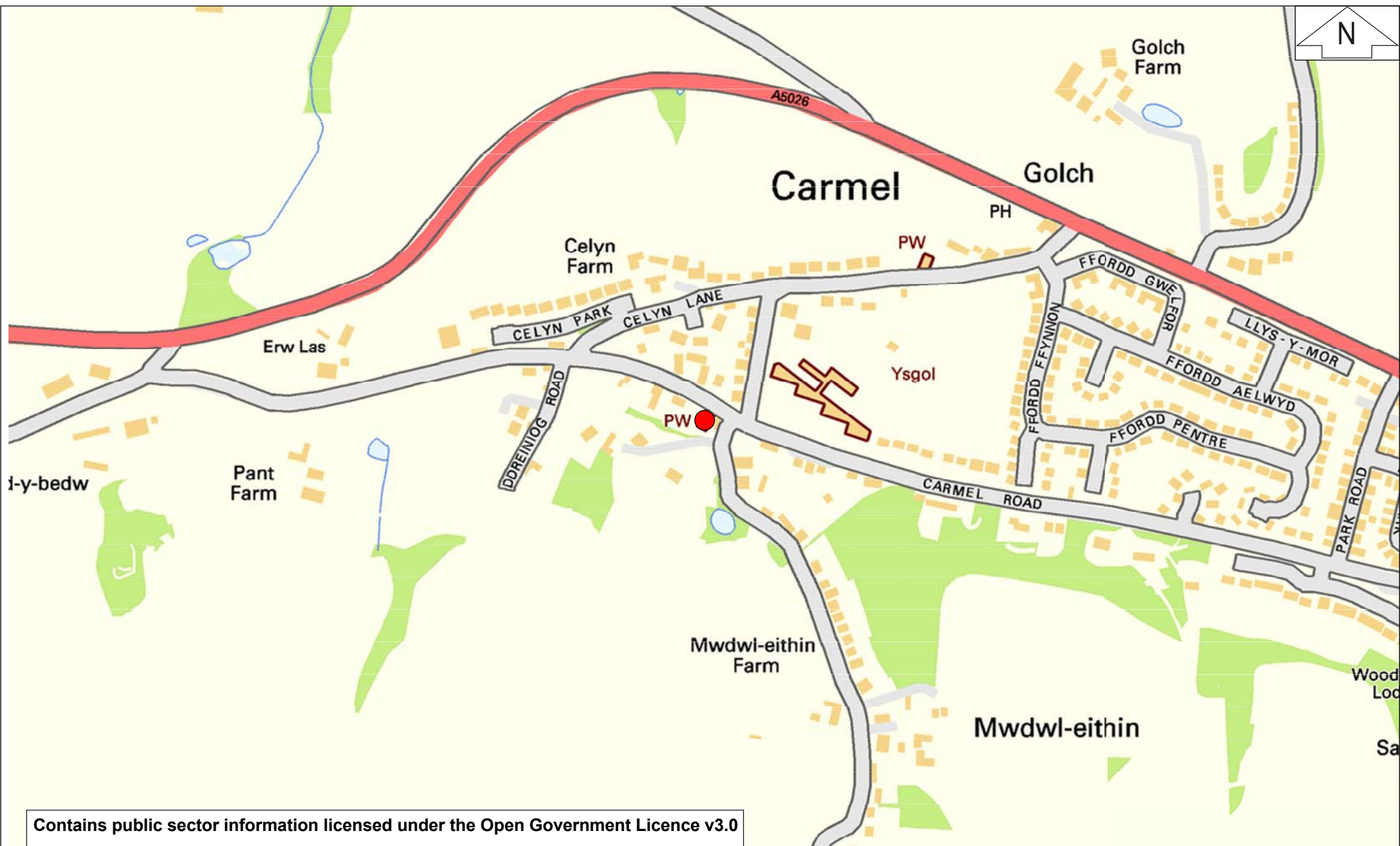
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**Figure 01:** Location of Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW (SJ 16222 76734). Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)





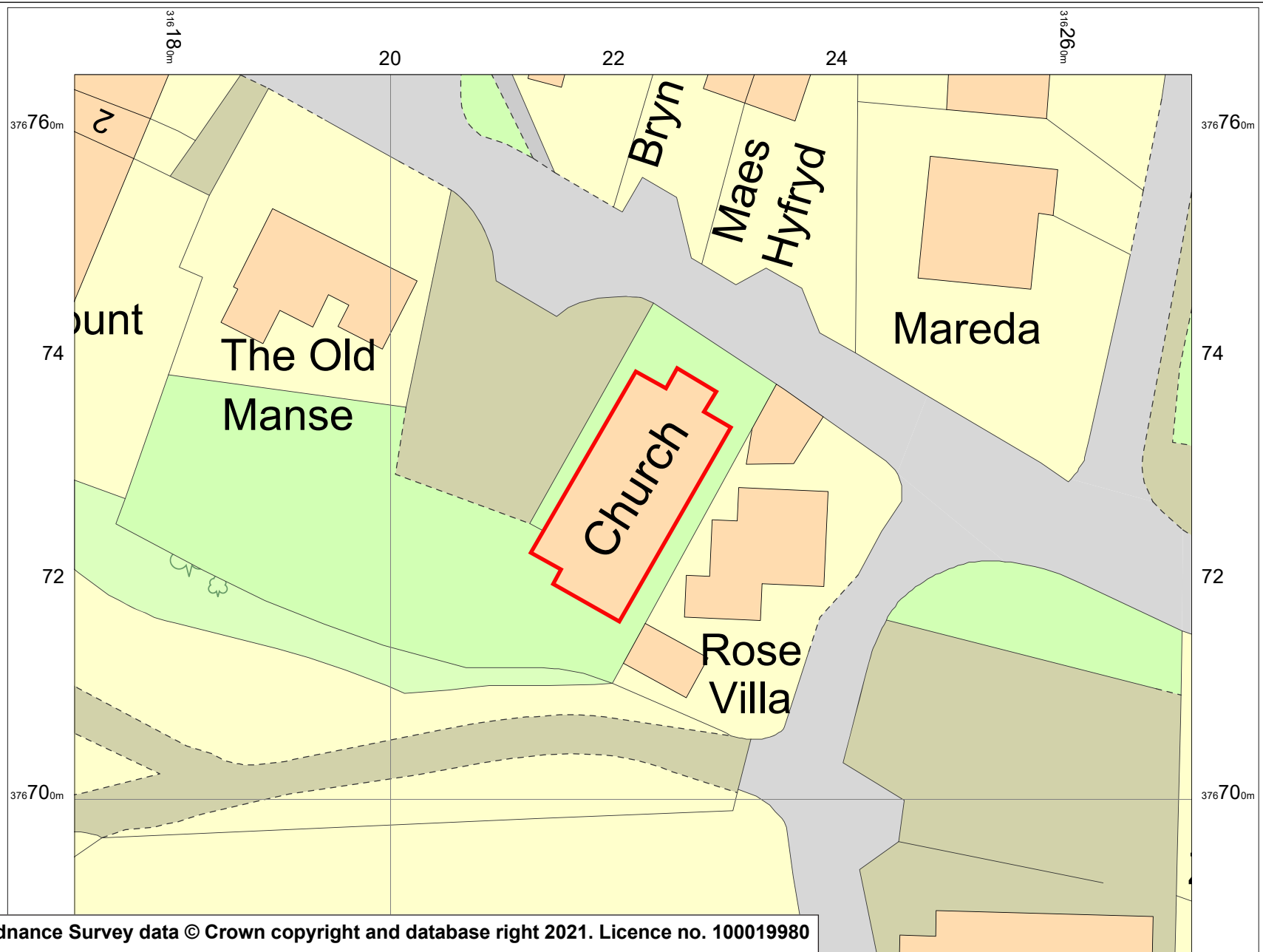
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**Figure 02:** Location of Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW (SJ 16222 76734). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)





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**Figure 03:** Location of Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW (SJ 16222 76734). Scale 1:200 at A4.

**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,  
 Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
 www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk

## 2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

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

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

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

## 3.0 REQUIREMENTS

### 3.1 Building Record

The requirements are for an archaeological building record of the redundant chapel prior to alteration, however should observations or desk-based research suggest the potential for significant features to be encountered during the alteration works, the archaeological contractor should make arrangements to undertake any appropriate supplementary recording work during the development. The DMA at CPAT has requested that the building record be roughly commensurate with the English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2016) **Level 3**.

Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. If documentary sources are used they are likely to be those most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories, and other published sources. The record will not normally discuss the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance at any length.

The detailed photographic record will consist of English Heritage '*Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*' (2006) elements:

- written account: 1-3, 6-9, 11-13, 22
- drawings: 2
- photographs: 1-9



## **4.0 METHOD STATEMENT**

### **4.1 Level 3 Record**

#### **4.1.1 Written Account**

The written account will include:

- The building's precise location as a National Grid Reference and address form;
- A note of any statutory designation and non-statutory designation;
- The date of the record, name(s) of the recorder(s) and archive location;
- A summary of the building's form, function, date, and sequence of development.
- An introduction, setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints which limited the achievement of objectives.
- Acknowledgements to all those who made significant contributions.
- A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist.
- An account of the building's overall form and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
- An account of the past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations.
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
- Full bibliographic and other references.

#### **4.1.2 Photographs**

The photographic record will include:

- A general view or views of the building;
- The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building and give an impression of its size and shape;
- The overall appearance of the rooms to be altered.
- Any internal or external detail.
- Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
- Any dates or other inscriptions.
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history.
- Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs present in the building and illustrating its development or that of its site.

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

#### **4.1.3 Drawings**

The drawn record will include:

- A measured site plan showing the location and orientation of photographs. This will label all room spaces and indicate any architectural features of note.
- Measured elevation drawings of all external elevations.

## 4.2 Processing data, illustration, report and archiving

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

- A copy of the design brief and agreed specification
- A site location plan
- A plan illustrating the location and direction of photographs
- Basic background and relevant historical, descriptive or analytical detail
- A full bibliography of sources consulted
- Illustrations, including plans and photographs, will be incorporated within the report.
- An updated Data Management Plan (DMP) and an archive content list with updated archive Selection Strategy will be included.

## 5.0 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged with the RCAHMW within six months of the completion of the project.

A draft copy of the report will be produced within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and will include an updated Data Management Plan (DMP) and an archive content list with updated archive Selection Strategy. A copy of the report will be sent to the Client and the DMA at CPAT for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. Digital copies of the report and archive will be sent to the regional HER and the DMA at CPAT, with the original paper and digital archive being deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for long term archiving. Furthermore, a summary of the project will be sent to *Archaeology in Wales* for publication.

The project report and archive will adhere to the Welsh Trusts' and Cadw's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018 updated 2022) including the translation of a non-technical summary into the medium of Welsh.

## **6.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **6.1 Type of study**

A level 3 historic building record of the redundant Carmel Chapel, Carmel Road, Carmel, Flintshire CH8 8NW (centred on NGR SJ 16222 76734).

### **6.2 Types of data**

Photographs, photograph register, scaled drawings.

### **6.3 Format and scale of the data**

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

All written registers, pro-formas, and scaled drawings scanned as *.PDF* files.

### **6.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation**

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014. Rev 2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

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

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

### **6.5 Data quality and standards**

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

### **6.6 Managing, storing and curating data.**

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proformae project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Acronis Cyber Protect* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

## **6.7 Metadata standards and data documentation**

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

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

## **6.8 Data preservation strategy and standards**

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

## **6.9 Suitability for sharing**

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

## **6.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data**

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

## **6.11 Governance of access**

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

## **6.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data**

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

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

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



#### **6.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users**

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

#### **6.15 Responsibilities**

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

#### **6.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security**

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2022

## **7.0 PERSONNEL**

The work will be managed and undertaken by Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA, Archaeological Contractor and Consultant at Aeon Archaeology. Full details of personnel involved, with *curricula vitae*, can be supplied upon request.

## **8.0 MONITORING AND TIMING**

Monitoring visits can be arranged during the course of the project with the Client and with the DMA at CPAT.

## **9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

Aeon Archaeology has a Health and Safety Policy Statement which can be supplied upon request. Furthermore, site-specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements are compiled and distributed to every member of staff involved with the project.

## **10.0 INSURANCE**

### *Liability Insurance – Export and General*

- Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £2m in any one occurrence
- Legal Defence Costs (Health and Safety at Work Act): £100,000

The current period expires 07/09/24

### *Professional Indemnity Insurance – Export and General*

- Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 07/09/24

## **11.0 GENERAL**

All project staff will adhere to the *Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*.

The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2020)* prepared by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

A Method Statement and Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork and circulated to all staff concerned.

