

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Bodelwyddan Park

For Denbighshire County Council



Author: Blair Poole MSc MCIfA

Report Number: 24-1025

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Author(s): Blair Poole MSc MCIfA
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Table of Contents

Crynodeb

Abstract

1 Introduction

2 Planning Background

3 Archaeological & Historic Background

4 Aims & Objectives

5 Methodology

6 Results

7 Trafodaeth a Chasgliad

8 Discussion & Conclusions

9 Archives

Bibliography

Figures

Appendices

Table of Figures

Figure 1- Site location

Figure 2- Site layout

Figure 3- Previous Archaeological Work

Figure 4- 1840 Township map of Bodelwyddan in the Parish of St Asaph

Figure 5- 1871 OS map of Flintshire, Sheet IV

Figure 6- 1898 OS map of Flintshire, Sheet IV

Figure 7- 1910 OS map of Flintshire, Sheet IV

Figure 8- 1945 OS map of Denbighshire, Sheet V-SW

Figure 9- 2024 OS Landranger sheet 116

Figure 10- Path Excavation Location

Figure 11- Feature Overlay, Google Earth 2006

Table of Plates

Plate 1: Lowther College, Bodelwyddan Castle, 1927 (RCAHMW)

Plate 2: Google Earth image of Bodelwyddan Park, 2006

Plate 3: Working shot of excavation area, looking northwest.

Plate 4: West facing section of path stripping, looking towards practice trenches

Plate 5: Ribbed plastic land drain directly below topsoil.

Plate 6: Strip area leading to plantation woodland, looking south, with patches of red clay exposed along western edge of excavated area.

Plate 7: Feature [104] looking north, 0.5m scale.

Plate 8: Profile of feature [104] looking north, 0.5m scale.

Plate 9: Stripping in orchard area, looking north.

Plate 10: Redeposited subsoil overlying artificial grass and tarmac in the orchard

Table of Tables

Table 1 - Time periods used in this report

Table of Appendices

Appendix 1 - Data Management Plan

Appendix 2 - Client Plans

Appendix 3 - Photographic Gazetteer

Crynodeb

Mae Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wedi rhoi caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer uwchraddio'r man agored cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys maes parcio, llwybrau mynediad ag arwyneb, cyfleusterau toiledau a gwaith cysylltiedig ym Mharc Bodelwyddan, Bodelwyddan. Fel amod datblygu gofynnwyd am friff gwyllo archeolegol ar yr holl waith tir yn yr ardal gerllaw ffosydd ymarfer y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, heneb gofrestrdig, a'r parc a'r ardd gofrestrdig yng Nghastell Bodelwyddan.

Cafodd y gwaith cloddio ei fonitro gan Dee Archaeological Services yn unol â Chynllun Prosiect a baratowyd gan Dee Archaeological Services, ac a gymeradwywyd gan Heneb.

Gorwedd y safle mewn tirwedd ehangach sy'n cynnwys gweithgaredd o'r cyfnod Paleolithig isaf ymlaen. I'r dwyrain o ardal y safle mae ffosydd ymarfer sy'n rhan o gasgliad sylweddol o systemau ffosydd prin sydd wedi'u cadw'n dda ar gyfer hyfforddi milwyr yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf.

Mae'r safle hwn hefyd yn gorwedd o fewn y parc ceirw sy'n gysylltiedig â pharc a gardd hanesyddol cofrestrdig Gradd II Castell Bodelwyddan. Dyma enghraifft sydd wedi'i chadw'n dda o dirlunio o'r 18^{fed} a'r 19^{eg} ganrif, gyda gardd Celf a Chrefft diweddarach gan Thomas Hayton Mawson.

Roedd y cloddiadau yn fas o ran eu natur, yn ymestyn uchafswm o 100mm o dan lefel y ddaear, ac yn datgelu dilyniant stratigraffig homogenaidd o haen o dywarchen dros yr isbridd naturiol. Roedd yr unig nodweddion y daethpwyd ar eu traws yn ymwneud â gweithgarwch diwedd yr 20^{fed} ganrif a dechrau'r 21^{ain} ganrif, gan gynnwys draeniau tir ac addasiadau ar gyfer mannau chwarae. Ni ddaethpwyd ar draws unrhyw nodweddion yn gysylltiedig â defnydd yr ardal fel hyfforddiant Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf.

Abstract

Denbighshire County Council has issued planning consent for the upgrading of the public open space, including car park, surfaced access paths, toilet facilities and associated works at Bodelwyddan Park, Bodelwyddan. As a condition of development an archaeological watching brief was requested on all groundworks within the area adjacent to First World War practice trenches, a scheduled monument, and the registered park and garden at Bodelwyddan Castle.

The excavation works were monitored by Dee Archaeological Services in line with a Project Design prepared by Dee Archaeological Services, and approved by Heneb.

The site lies in a wider landscape containing activity from the lower Palaeolithic onwards. To the immediate east of the site area are practice trenches forming part of a significant collection of rare and well-preserved trench systems for training soldiers during the First World War.

This site also lies within the deer park associated with Bodelwyddan Castle's Grade II registered historic park and garden. This is a well-preserved example of 18th and 19th century landscaping, with later Arts & Crafts garden by Thomas Hayton Mawson.

The excavations were shallow in nature, extending a maximum of 100mm below ground level, and revealed a homogenous stratigraphic sequence of a turf layer overlying natural subsoil. The only features encountered related to late 20th and early 21st century activity, including land drains and modifications for play areas. No features associated with the use of the area as First World War training were encountered.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Bodelwyddan Park, by Dee Archaeological Services Ltd (DAS) on behalf of Denbighshire County Council.
- 1.2 Planning consent has been granted for the upgrading of the public open space, including car park, surfaced access paths, toilet facilities and associated works (40/2023/0291/PF). As a condition of this planning consent an archaeological watching brief was requested by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority, Heneb. Both Heneb and Cadw identified that the site lies in proximity to a landscape of First World War battlefield simulator earthworks, which are a scheduled monument, as well as adjacent to the Registered Historic Park and Garden of Bodelwyddan Castle.
- 1.3 The site is located on land at Bodelwyddan Castle, Engine Hill, Bodelwyddan, at NGR 299853,374523 (Figure 1). Site work was carried out between the 13th and 19th of November 2024 by Blair Poole of DAS. The site code allocated by DAS was 24-1025 and has been used to mark all site archive documents. An event number was issued by Heneb, PRN221206.
- 1.4 The work was carried out in accordance with the Project Design, prepared by Dee Archaeological Services and agreed by Heneb prior to works commencing (Poole, 2024). The works were carried out in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2022), CIfA standard for archaeological monitoring and recording (CIfA, 2023a) and universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (CIfA, 2023c).

2 Planning Background

2.1 Planning Framework

2.1.1 The Historic Environment (Wales) Act (Welsh Government, 2016) is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment in Wales 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 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.

2.1.2 When considering a planning application, Denbighshire County Council (DCC) is bound by Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government, 2024) Section 6.1, and Technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment (Welsh Government, 2017).

2.1.3 On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment DCC take impartial advice from the Heneb, the Welsh Archaeological Trust.

2.1.4 Planning application 40/2023/0291/PF has been submitted for the upgrading of the public open space, including car park, surfaced access paths, toilet facilities and associated works. Consultation with both Heneb (as CPAT) and Cadw identified that the works have the potential to impact nationally important heritage assets.

2.1.5 Cadw noted:

This application is located in close proximity to the scheduled monument known as 'First World War Practice Trenches at Bodelwyddan Park' (scheduled monument reference FL186), which is a rare and well-preserved example of a trench system for training soldiers during the First World War. The scheduled area includes most of the practice trenches that are identifiable as earthworks features, together with a command post located in a separate scheduled area to the west. Other earthworks, part of the same defensive arrangements, are visible outside the main scheduled area to the north, west and south.

In 2013, Cadw funded CPAT to review the aerial photographic and earthwork evidence for the trench system with a view to Cadw revising and expanding the scheduled area. The work demonstrated the existence of additional trenches and trench systems in all directions from the current scheduled area, particularly to the

north, east and south with smaller areas identified to the west. It is Cadw's intention to revise the existing scheduled area to take in these additional areas. In the meantime, the evidence of the trench system outside of the scheduled area is, whilst undesignated, deemed to be of national importance, as it is a continuation of that which is already designated.

This application is also located within the grade II registered historic park and garden at Bodelwyddan Castle PGW(C)2(DEN), registered as a well-preserved example of an eighteenth and nineteenth century landscape park, with later Arts & Crafts garden (c.1910) by the well-known garden designer Thomas Hayton Mawson (1861-1933).

2.1.6 Heneb stated:

We note the removal of the new WC from the WWI Battlefield Simulator area along with the reduction in scale and form of the play area proposals and both of these changes are welcomed. The proposals for the new footpaths include some retention of existing grass tracks and elsewhere largely follow other existing mown grass tracks where hard tracks area proposed. There will be some limited excavation to formation levels of no more than 300mm for some hard tracks which cross recorded archaeological features in small, localised areas (see Dwg 065.01.13 Fig. 10 overlay) and there is a potential that the upper levels of some WWI and later features or artefacts may be revealed.

We would therefore recommend that where the excavation of hard tracks cross archaeological features marked on the Dwg No 065.01.13 (Fig. 10 Overlay) takes place an archaeological contractor is engaged to carefully remove all topsoil and subsoils to the formation level of the new track in a controlled way to maximise visibility of any archaeological features present. Any archaeology encountered within the confines of the formation level depth and width of the hard tracks at these specific crossing points will be excavated archaeologically to the formation depth.

2.1.7 In line with the recommendations from Heneb, DCC attached the following condition, as part of planning consent:

Condition 3

The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeological contractor is present during the undertaking of any groundworks in the development area so that an archaeological scheme of monitoring and recording can be conducted. The archaeological works must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording and will be completed in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been approved in advance by the Local Planning Authority. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Planning Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. After 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. The full digital archive must also be submitted and approved for inclusion within the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW or the Archaeology Data Service, ADS.

- 2.1.8 This report seeks to address the requirements for condition 3, and following deposition of the digital archive with both regional HER and the RCAHMW, allow for discharge of condition 3.

2.2 Statutory Designations & Previous Work

- 2.2.1 The site lies within a landscape containing a First World War battlefield simulator, including Practice trenches and command post at Bodelwyddan Park (nprn 266493). The groundworks undertaken as part of this phase of work have been designed to avoid known features, such as the two firing trenches, connected by communication trenches dug in a zig-zag pattern.
- 2.2.2 Previous work has shown that the trenches measure around 1m deep and 1m wide and are surrounded by numerous shell holes indicating that live ammunition training was carried out there (Figure 3). Within the southern zone of work lies an earthwork which is thought to mark the position of a command post.
- 2.2.3 Investigation works by CPAT in 2015 and 2017 (Grant, 2015 & Spencer, 2017) revealed that the complex of First World War activity extended beyond the scheduling and included potential inter war and Second World War activity (Spencer, 2017). These features incorporate the trenches and ancillary earthworks, as well as a potential command or machine gun post, mining practice areas, and weapons pits for grenade or mortar practice.
- 2.2.4 The setting of the park is within the Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden of Bodelwyddan Castle, in an area of former formal parkland that is now grassland, woodland and orchard, and includes entrance gates to the north east of the historic park and garden (Henderson, 2023). The site area lies to the south of the castle (Figure 2), with the field rising from the north to the south with notable undulations.
- 2.2.5 Sir John Hay Williams carried out extensive works on the castle grounds, enclosing areas of arable land and pasture, and modifying the castle structures in the 1820s and 30s (Henderson, 2023).
- 2.2.6 The gardens (PGW(C)2(DEN)) are recorded by Cadw as:
- The park originated in the eighteenth century, but took on its present form in the nineteenth, with the building of the massive boundary walls and lodges in the 1820s and 30s by Sir John Hay Williams. The park is of medium size and surrounds the mansion on the north, south and east sides. It is rectangular in shape, long axis north-east by south-west, on ground which rises to the south, running down*

towards Bodelwyddan village. The park is enclosed within a massive 3m high stone wall (LB: 80736) even higher in places, and is bounded on the north by the A55 road, on the south by the B5381, on the west by a minor road, and on the east by farmland. The house and pleasure grounds lie towards the western boundary of the park, at the top of a gentle slope with views over Rhuddlan Marsh and the Irish Sea beyond.

The park is largely undulating grassland dotted with large mature deciduous trees (mainly oaks) and clumps of trees with some larger areas of woodland, especially on the east boundary; much of the nineteenth-century pattern of planting appears to be intact, though there is now more partitioning. To the east and north-east are the fish pond, mill (LB: 1495) and related ponds; smaller ponds lie scattered across the park, possibly old marl pits. The mill, Felin-y-gors, also served as a picturesque object in the park. The ponds and woodland in the north-east corner were originally laid out as pleasure grounds with diverting and management of water for streams. This is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1871) with an ice house adjacent to one of the ponds in Coed-y-gors. A nursery was also situated there; aside from the ponds little remains today. Another ice-house (LB: 1384) is located in the north-west of the park, also depicted on the first edition OS, with a small pool adjacent. In the south-western corner of the park lie two stone-lined ponds which continue as a stream into the pleasure grounds. Nearby, just within the park walls, is a lime kiln.

2.2.7 Geology & Topography

2.2.8 The British Geological Survey GeoIndex (British Geological Survey, 2024) records the solid geology of the site as carboniferous limestone of the Llanarmon, Leete and Loggerheads formations. This is overlain by drift deposits of Devensian till (glacial sediment), mainly comprising clay.

2.2.9 The site lies to the south of Bodelwyddan Castle on a long, undulating, shallow slope between 30m AOD and 90m AOD. The area is rural in character, sitting 700m south of the North Wales Expressway (A55), and to the east of Engine Hill. The ground was formerly parkland but is now largely pasture with a scattering of single trees, with others in small groups.

2.3 Regional Research Agenda

2.3.1 The negative results of the watching brief means the project has not produced any data that could further any of regional research frameworks questions.

3 Archaeological & Historic Background

3.1 This section should be seen as a summary of the development of the site and relevant surrounding area. A previous Heritage Statement contained an account of the development of the site from the 17th century on (Henderson, 2023). This section seeks to expand on that document.

Period	From	To
Palaeolithic	450,000	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800	600 BC
Iron Age	600 BC	43 AD
Roman	43	410 AD
Early Medieval	410	1066 AD
Medieval	1066	1485 AD
Post Medieval	1485	1750 AD
Industrial	1750	1901 AD
Modern	1901	Present

Table 1 - Time periods used in this report

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 North Wales contains some of the earliest evidence of prehistoric activity in Britain. Pontnewydd Cave, located around 3.5km southeast of the site, contains evidence of Neanderthal activity, and being the most northern Neanderthal site in Europe (CPAT, 2004b). Excavated remains from the cave date to the Lower Palaeolithic, around 225,000 BP (Lynch, Aldhouse-Green and Davies, 2000). Other notable cave sites in the area, Ffynnon Beuno and Cae Gwyn in Tremeirchion located 8.5km east of the site, have produced evidence of Upper Palaeolithic stone tools and animal bones, dating from around 36,000–26,000 BC (Burnham, 1995).

3.2.2 Mesolithic activity has been recorded at Rhuddlan, around 4km to the north of the site (Lynch, Aldhouse-Green and Davies, 2000). There is limited evidence for Neolithic in the immediate area (Manley, Greuter and Gale, 1991), however, further afield at Moel y Gaer hillfort a possible house has been identified from this period (Britnell, 1991). Around 9km north-east of the site at Gop Hill, there is potential Neolithic activity. The cairn had been thought to be Bronze Age, however, it has been suggested that it may have Neolithic origins

(Vannan, 2007). A further burial site, the Tyddyn Bleiddyn long cairn, 4km south of the site has also been identified as potentially Neolithic to Bronze Age in date.

3.2.3 The Bronze Age sees the move from stone technology to copper and bronze (Parker-Pearson, 2000). Approximately 8km north-east of the site lies the funerary barrow group at Axton in Trelawnyd (Vannan, 2007).

3.2.4 The Iron Age landscape is dominated by hillforts in the region (Vannan, 2007). The site lies on lower lying coastal terrain, however, a number of hillforts extend into this lowland coastal zone, such as Moel Hiraddug near Rhuddlan and Mynydd y Gaer in Llanefydd (Burnham, 1995).

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Approximately 1 km to the south of the site is the line of the B5381, also known as Roman Road. This follows the line of a Roman road (67a) noted as the Wales north coast road, which would have originally extended from Chester to Caernarvon, via St Asaph (Margary, 1957).

3.3.2 At Rhuddlan and St Asaph evidence of Romano-British agricultural settlement have been found (Vannan, 2007). The area is thought to have been mainly defined by military activity during the Roman period and there may not have been a major change in settlement patterns from the late Iron Age (Vannan, 2007).

3.4 Early Medieval & Medieval

3.4.1 Early medieval settlement activity is often fragile and dispersed in nature. Prior to the 11th century the site was located close to the border between the cantrefs of Rhos and Rhufoniog (Walker, 2008). The area was known as Perfeddwlad, and is thought to have been a disputed territory between the Welsh and the Normans until through to the late 13th century (Walker, 2008).

3.4.2 Bodelwyddan fell within the parish of St Asaph, a settlement thought to have been founded by Kentigern in the 6th century (Vannan, 2007). Kentigern (Cyndeyrn) is recorded as being driven from Strathclyde, and succeeded by Asa who gave his name to the town (Walker, 2008).

3.4.3 Rhuddlan was the site of several battles, notably between the Welsh and Saxons in AD795, and later fell under Saxon control on AD921 (Walker, 2008). The fighting over the area continued and by 1015 Rhuddlan was back in Welsh hands under the control of Llewelyn ab Seisyllt. However, over the following 50 years changed hands between the Welsh and Saxons several times (Vannan, 2007).

- 3.4.4 This coastal region continued to be fought over following the Norman conquest, initially targetted by William I, Rhuddlan continued to change hands regularly until Edward I took control of the area in 1277 (Walker, 2008).
- 3.4.5 Throughout this period the site area is thought to have remained an agricultural rural area. Lead extraction had commenced in the wider area by the 12th century and continued into the 14th century (CPAT, 2004a).

3.5 Post Medieval

- 3.5.1 Large-scale lead extraction can be seen in the 17th century, and between 1680 and 1700 Flintshire and Denbighshire became prominent lead mining areas (Vannan, 2007). The area surrounding the site was used for mineral extraction, initially by the London Lead Company in 1703. There were substantial workings at Bodelwyddan Mine by the late 18th and early 19th century.
- 3.5.2 In 1460 the Humphreys family, a wealthy family from Anglesey, erected a mansion at the site. Thomas Humphrey was the owner of land near Beaumaris Castle, land that Edward IV thought suitable for the Deputy Governor of the castle. As such, Thomas, who at the time was recorded as Thomas ap Wmffre ap Thomas ap Rhys ap Benet ap Ieuan ap Deikws ap Ieuan Ddu ap Trahaiarn, was granted land at Bodelwyddan, where he erected a mansion (Kovach, 2024). Around this time he also adopted the surname of Humphreys.
- 3.5.3 The family held Bodelwyddan for 230 years, and in 1690 sold the mansion to Sir William Williams, who was speaker of the House of Commons (Cadw listing description). The mansion was a two storey, double-pile, house with two advancing wings in the 17th century. The mansion is thought to have been set in an agricultural landscape, with evidence of lynchets, field boundaries and ridge and furrow previously identified (Henderson, 2023).
- 3.5.4 The Williams family invested in the lead mining of the area and with the profits Sir John Williams, the first Baronet, undertook a significant phase of remodelling of the house in 1805 in the Greek Revival style (Cadw). His son, Sir John Hay Williams, undertook further remodelling works between 1830 and 1842 creating the castellated building currently occupying the site. The surrounding area was landscaped around this time to for a model estate (Henderson, 2023). The ornate park and gardens were established as part of these works.
- 3.5.5 The estate underwent further changes under Sir William Grenville Williams in 1876. Following William's death in 1904, his son, Sir William Willoughby Williams, took over the estate. At this time the family fortunes were waning and the estate was sold in 1918.

3.6 Modern

- 3.6.1 During the First World War the Army occupied the estate and established the Kinmel Camp in 1915 as a training camp, at the time it was the largest camp in Wales (Putkowski, 1989). The land set aside for the camp was mainly undeveloped due to the earlier mining activity, and it's location between two parks. Shortly after the camp was constructed a civilian camp was established around it formed by shops to serve the troops stationed there. This area was known as Tintown.
- 3.6.2 The camp was occupied by the Canadian Young Soldiers Battalion, as well as both Welsh and English troops, and Officer Cadet battalions, in order to give battlefield training (Grant, 2015). The eastern part of the site was used for practice trenches to simulate living and fighting conditions, and also to build physical fitness (Grant, 2015). The trenches included zig-zag communications trenches, command posts, fire trenches as well as reserve and support trenches. Craters were artificially constructed to mimic the landscape of the battlefield.
- 3.6.3 Previous work on the site included a geophysical survey (Figure 3), that indicated the practice trenches did not extend into the area impacted by the new path excavations (Grant, 2015). The site area formed the zone between the camp and the practice trenches.
- 3.6.4 After the First World War ended Canadian troops were still being housed at Kinmel Camp prior to demobilisation. Delays in the administration of the repatriation process, compounded with the outbreak of an international influenza epidemic, meant that tensions were heightened in the camp. The young servicemen were eager to return to Canada, and on 4th March 1919 what started as protests grew into disturbances and raiding of the shops in Tintown as well as canteens and stores (Putkowski, 1989). The rioting continued into the 5th March with fighting between camp defenders and soldiers, leading to 28 injured men, five of whom died (Putkowski, 1989). The result saw 51 servicemen court marshalled for mutiny.
- 3.6.5 In 1920 the estate was leased by Florence Lindley, who had previously established a school at Lytham St Annes in Lancashire opposite Lowther Gardens. The school at Lytham St Annes was purchased in 1896 by Florence prior to her marriage, who was then known as Miss Morris. The school was named Lowther College and was set up as a girls school in a drive to deliver the same level of education that boys were being given at the time (NEWA, 2024). On taking the lease at Bodelwyddan the girls were relocated to the site in autumn of 1920, retaining the name Lowther College.
- 3.6.6 The site underwent a significant phase of upgrading with classrooms, music rooms and art studio created, the construction of a swimming pool, one

of the first girls schools to have one, and to the east and north of the castle tennis courts and a golf course were established (Plate 1). The site area appears to have been left as open land at this time.

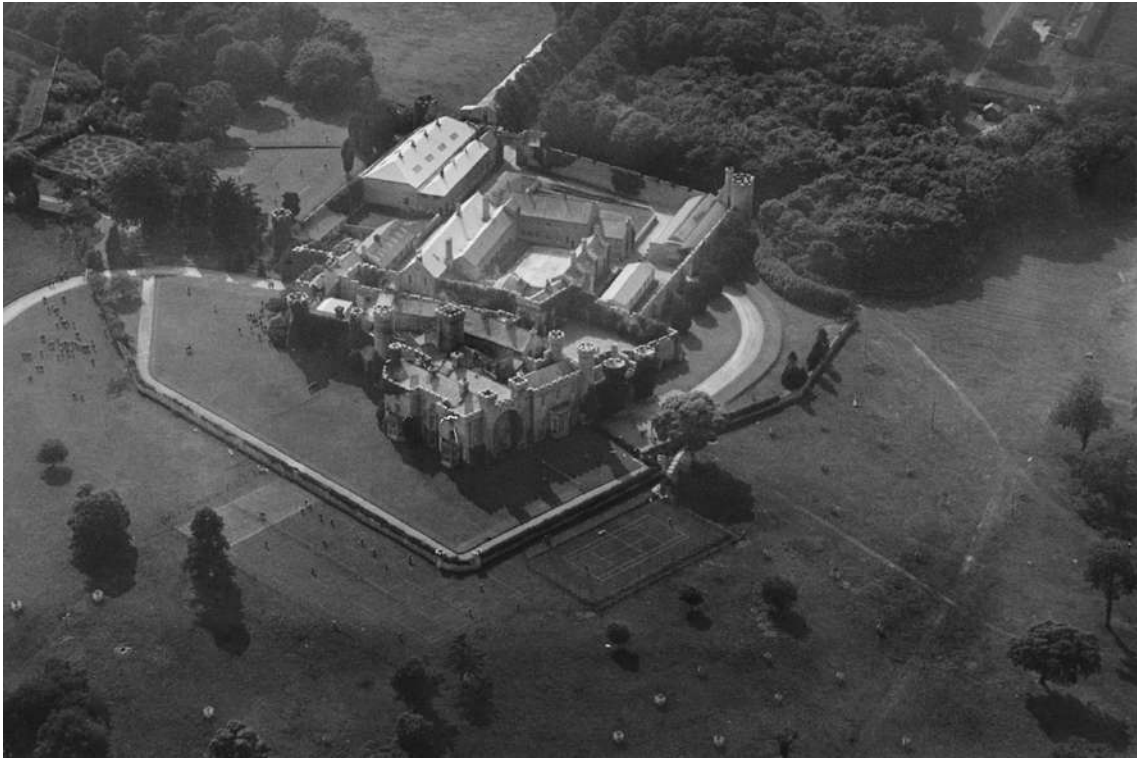


Plate 1: Lowther College, Bodewyddan Castle, 1927 (RCAHMMW)

3.6.7 The Lindley's bought Bodewyddan in 1925 for £26,000. Unfortunately they encountered financial difficulties and the school was sold in 1927 to the Martyrs Memorial Church of England Trust to continue operating a school on the site, with Mrs Lindley as Principal until 1935 (NEWA, 2024). Between 1930 and 1963 further extensions to the castle were added to cope with the growing number of students, and by 1977 boys were also being admitted to the school. Following this change, student numbers dropped and in 1982 the school closed.

3.6.8 Clwyd County Council purchased the property in the 1980s with the main house and yard becoming Bodewyddan Castle Hotel, and other areas functioned as a museum and art gallery as Bodewyddan Castle Trust. The site area was used as community parkland and is still managed by Denbighshire County Council.

3.7 Cartographic

3.7.1 The 1840 tithe map of the township of Bodewyddan in the parish of St Asaph (Figure 4) is the earliest detailed map of the site and shows the castle footprint as Sir John Hay Williams modifications to the site. The site area forms the western end of a larger enclosure (150) which is recorded as parkland on the apportionment, owned and occupied by Sir John Williams Baronet. The

woodland to the south and west (159) are recorded as '*Boddlewyddan mansion pleasure garden and wood*'.

3.7.2 The 1871 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Flintshire (IV) shows the site area as within the deer park (Figure 5) and still part of the wider enclosure seen on the 1841 tithe map. The estate buildings have been extended and a private gasometer can be seen to the north of the castle, with a summer house and monument shown in the wood to the south of the site area.

3.7.3 The 1898 OS map (Figure 6) repeats the layout seen on the 1871 map, with the addition of a small quarry area to the immediate south of the site area and removal of the summer house. By the 1910 OS map (Figure 7) the quarry is no longer recorded.

3.7.4 The 1945 OS map (Figure 8) notes the castle as Lowther College, with no changes seen to the site area. The buildings at Kinmel Camp can be seen to the north and west of the castle. The modern OS map shows the current site layout with the sub division of the larger deer park creating the eastern boundary of the site area (Figure 9).



Plate 2: Google Earth image of Bodelwyddan Park, 2006

3.7.5 The 2006 Google Earth image shows the site area as within the deer park, as an open space with small copse in the centre of the field. The area now known as the orchard can be seen stripped and in use as a play area (Plate 2). The area around the copse in the middle of the field, closest to the practice trenches, can be seen to have additional paths in place allowing better access to the trenches.

4 Aims & Objectives

4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The aims of the archaeological watching brief were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains within the defined area of interest.
- To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains within the defined area of interest.
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains within the defined area of interest.
- To interpret the form, function and significance of the archaeological features present.
- To disseminate the information in a suitable format, dependant upon the results of the investigations.

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The objectives of the project were:

- To ensure the appropriate archaeological approach is maintained during groundworks.
- To undertake the archaeological monitoring in line with the approved scheme.
- To make a detailed record of the archaeological and heritage assets revealed.
- To produce a formal report on the results of the work, which is fully illustrated and made accessible.

5 Methodology

- 5.1 The detailed methodology can be found in the approved WSI (Poole, 2024). A summary of the site methodology can be found below. The site works entailed the machine excavation in the area of the demolished chimney (Figure 2).
- 5.2 The excavation was located and results recorded using GPS equipment and tied into the national grid.
- 5.3 Removal of topsoil and overburden was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 360 degree tracked excavator with a toothless bucket.
- 5.4 The archaeological monitoring of construction groundworks included:
- Archaeological inspection of overburden removal;
 - Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features;
 - Recording of archaeological features in plan/section;
- 5.5 A site survey and drawn record were made of all features revealed during the course of the monitoring. Plans and sections were completed at a scale of 1:20. All levels were recorded as metres above OD using survey grade (cm accurate) total station. All areas of ground disturbance were recorded on a suitable map.
- 5.6 All deposits revealed were cleaned and excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features.
- 5.7 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features exposed or excavated were entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.
- 5.8 A full photographic record was made of the excavation and results with a photographic register maintained. A digital photographic record of the project was maintained. Photography was taken utilising a camera of no less than 12 megapixels in an appropriate format.
- 5.9 All finds recovered were cleaned and recorded in accordance with Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of Archaeological Materials (ClfA, 2020).
- 5.10 All works were carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA, 2022), the standard for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA, 2023b), as well as the Historic England guidance document MoRPHE (Historic England, 2015).
- 5.11 The site code 24-1025 was allocated by DAS and was used on all documentary archives.

5.12 Following completion of the fieldwork and reporting, born-digital data, such as this report, digital photographs, database and GIS data, with appropriate metadata, will be deposited with a CoreTrustSeal Repository, currently the RCAHMW, making the archive publicly accessible. Each report, once approved, is submitted to the regional HER.

6 Results

- 6.1 All works were monitored in line with the approved WSI (Poole, 2024). The excavation for the new paths commenced on the 13th November 2024. All works within the designated area of interest, as defined by the WSI, were complete by the 19th November 2024 (Figure 10). A photographic gazetteer has been compiled to give an overview of the excavations (Appendix 3).
- 6.2 All excavations were supervised by Blair Poole of DAS and a UXO specialist from First Defence. The works comprised the removal of turf to a maximum depth of 100mm below ground level by a tracked excavator with toothless ditching bucket (Plate 3). Where features were encountered these were investigated by hand using appropriate tools.



Plate 3: Working shot of excavation area, looking northwest.

- 6.3 The uppermost context (100) was the grass layer, which extended to a depth of between 20mm and 50mm below ground level across the site, comprising root material and dark brown silt loam matrix (Plate 4). Below (100) was a friable mid brown silt loam (101) that formed the subsoil of the site and could be seen across the full extent of the deer park field and into the southern end of the orchard area. The subsoil was excavated to a maximum depth of 100mm below ground level. The majority of the site only exposed this deposit without excavating it, however where it was excavated a maximum thickness of 50mm was exposed.



Plate 4: West facing section of path stripping, looking towards practice trenches

6.4 Two land drains (Plate 5) were encountered during the excavations, which comprised plastic ridged pipe buried directly below the topsoil (100). These land drains correspond to a linear visible on the 2006 aerial image (Figure 11).



Plate 5: Ribbed plastic land drain directly below topsoil.

6.5 At the top of the slope, where the deer park field meets the plantation woodland patches of red clay (102) were exposed at a depth of 80mm below ground level, directly below the top soil (Plate 6). This is likely a high area of natural material where the landscape crests.



Plate 6: Strip area leading to plantation woodland, looking south, with patches of red clay exposed along western edge of excavated area.

6.6 Located to the east of the copse in the centre of the deer park field a curved feature [104] was identified below the turf (Plate 7).



Plate 7: Feature [104] looking north, 0.5m scale.

6.7 Feature [104] measured 0.6m wide and was investigated by hand to determine its form and function. The feature had a u-shaped profile, 80mm deep, and was filled by a dark brown humic loam (103), with significant root activity (Plate 8). The feature had been cut into the subsoil (101) and produced minimal finds including modern plastic packaging indicating this is a modern feature. It corresponds with a small stripped path seen on the 2006 aerial image and could represent infill material (Figure 11).



Plate 8: Profile of feature [104] looking north, 0.5m scale.

6.8 No other features were encountered in the deer park area.

6.9 Stripping within the orchard area showed the same homogenous stratigraphy, with a turf layer (100) overlying the subsoil (101) (Plate 9).



Plate 9: Stripping in orchard area, looking north.

6.10 However, in the centre of the orchard area modern disturbance was uncovered. Below the turf (100) a layer of artificial grass was encountered, which overlay a tarmac surface (105). This is located in the area that could be seen to have been stripped for use as a play area in the 2006 aerial image (Plate 10).



Plate 10: Redeposited subsoil overlying artificial grass and tarmac in the orchard

- 6.11 Towards the northern extent of the tarmac within the orchard, to aid in levelling the ground a thin layer of redeposited subsoil (106) was identified, which contained modern metal scaffolding fragments and plastic.
- 6.12 No features associated with the World War 1 activity on the site was encountered. This may be due to the minimal depth of excavation for the paths.

7 Trafodaeth a Chasgliad

- 7.1 Mae Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wedi cymeradwyo cais cynllunio ar gyfer uwchraddio'r man agored cyhoeddus ym Mharc Bodelwyddan, gan gynnwys uwchraddio llwybrau torri i lwybrau mynediad ag arwyneb. Ar ôl ymgynghori â Heneb a Cadw, rhoddwyd amod ar ganiatâd cynllunio ar gyfer briff gwyllo archaeolegol ar waith o fewn ardal o ddiddordeb diffiniedig.
- 7.2 Mae'r safle wedi'i leoli mewn parcdir i'r de o Gastell Bodelwyddan, Allt yr Injan, Bodelwyddan, lle'r oedd Heneb a Cadw wedi nodi presenoldeb gwrthgloddiau efelychwyr maes brwydr y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, a Pharc a Gardd Hanesyddol Gofrestredig Castell Bodelwyddan.
- 7.3 Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn manylu ar ganlyniadau'r briff gwyllo archeolegol a gynhaliwyd gan DAS rhwng 13^{eg} a 19^{eg} Tachwedd 2024.
- 7.4 Er nad oes unrhyw weithgarwch cynhanesyddol wedi'i gofnodi ar y safle, mae'r ardal gyfagos wedi cynhyrchu tystiolaeth ar gyfer peth o'r dystiolaeth gynharaf o weithgarwch yng Nghymru, gydag Ogof Pontnewydd yn cynnwys deunydd o tua 225,000 BP. Cynrychiolir y Mesolithig yn Rhuddlan, a phrin yw'r dystiolaeth o weithgarwch Neolithig yn yr ardal gyfagos. Mae gweithgaredd Oes yr Efydd i'w weld yn Nhyddyn Bleiddyn, gyda chyfres o fryngaerau yn dyddio o'r Oes Haearn ar draws y dirwedd.
- 7.5 Cynrychiolir gweithgaredd Rhufeinig yn yr ardal gan linell y B5381, sy'n dilyn llinell ffordd Rufeinig. Mae Llanelwy a Rhuddlan wedi cynhyrchu tystiolaeth o anheddiad amaethyddol Brythonaidd-Rufeinig.
- 7.6 Credir i Lanelwy gael ei sefydlu yn y 6^{ed} ganrif, sy'n arwydd o weithgarwch canoloesol cynnar yn yr ardal gyfagos. Yn ystod y cyfnod canoloesol roedd ardal y safle o fewn tiriogaeth a oedd yn destun dadl o'r enw Perfeddwlad. Er y credir bod yr ardal yn wledig o ran amaethyddiaeth, roedd echdynnu plwm wedi dechrau erbyn y 12^{fed} ganrif. Roedd echdynnu plwm ar raddfa fawr wedi'i sefydlu erbyn yr 17^{eg} ganrif, a rhwng 1680 a 1700 daeth Sir y Fflint a Sir Ddinbych yn ardaloedd mwyngloddio plwm amlwg. Roedd gweithgarwch mwyngloddio sylweddol ym Mwynglawdd Bodelwyddan erbyn diwedd y 18^{fed} ganrif a dechrau'r 19^{eg} ganrif.
- 7.7 Mae gwreiddiau Castell Bodelwyddan yn dyddio o ganol y 15^{fed} ganrif, pan ym 1460 cododd y teulu Humphreys blasty ar y safle. Daliodd y teulu Bodelwyddan hyd 1690, pryd y gwerthasant y plas i Syr William Williams. Gwnaeth Syr John Williams, y Barwnig cyntaf, yr ailfodelu mawr cyntaf ar y tŷ yn 1805 yn null y Diwygiad Groegaidd. Gwnaeth ei fab, Syr John Hay Williams, waith ailfodelu pellach rhwng 1830 a 1842 gan greu'r adeilad castellog sydd ar y safle ar hyn o bryd.

- 7.8 Ym 1915, yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, sefydlodd y Fyddin Wersyll Cinmel fel gwersyll hyfforddi. Mae'r ffosydd practis ar hyd ffin ddwyreiniol y safle yn dyddio o'r cyfnod hwn.
- 7.9 Ym 1920 prydleswyd yr ystâd gan Goleg Lowther, ysgol i ferched, a ymgymerodd â chyfnod o uwchraddio'r tiroedd o amgylch y castell gan ffurfio cyrtiau tennis a chwrs golff. Ym 1982 caeodd yr ysgol a phrynodd Cyngor Sir Clwyd yr eiddo. Defnyddiwyd ardal y safle fel parcdir cymunedol ac mae'n dal i gael ei reoli gan Gyngor Sir Ddinbych.
- 7.10 Roedd yr holl waith cloddio sy'n gysylltiedig â'r llwybrau newydd yn cael ei fonitro gan archeolegydd a gweithiwr UXO. Roedd gan y safle ddilyniant stratigraffig homogenaidd, gyda haen o dywarchen 20mm i 50mm o drwch dros yr isbridd naturiol. Cyrhaeddodd y cloddio ddyfnder mwyaf o 100mm o dan lefel y ddaear. Ar ben y llethr yn rhan fwyaf deheuol y llwybrau ymddangosodd clai coch naturiol mewn clytiau o dan yr isbridd.
- 7.11 Roedd yr unig nodweddion a nodwyd yn ystod y gwaith tir yn ymwneud â gweithgarwch diwedd yr 20^{fed} ganrif a dechrau'r 21^{ain} ganrif. Nodwyd dwy ddraen tir plastig yn rhedeg o'r gogledd i'r de yn yr ardal ddeheuol. Darganfuwyd pant bach, wedi'i lenwi â deunydd rhydd yn cynnwys darganfyddiadau plastig, i'r dwyrain o'r goedlan yng nghanol y cae. Gall hyn ymwneud â llwybr cynharach a welwyd ar ddelwedd o'r awyr 2006. Yn ardal y berllan yn y rhan ogleddol, nodwyd y defnydd blaenorol fel maes chwarae gan bresenoldeb tro artiffisial yn gorchuddio wyneb tarmac.
- 7.12 Ni ddatgelwyd unrhyw nodweddion eraill yn ystod y gwaith cloddio. Gall hyn fod oherwydd y dyfnder bychan o gloddio ar gyfer y llwybrau. Gall effaith fas y gwaith, a dyluniad y llwybrau i osgoi nodweddion hysbys, gyfrif am y diffyg nodweddion y deuir ar eu traws.
- 7.13 Ni ddatgelwyd unrhyw nodweddion yn gysylltiedig â gweithgarwch y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf ac mae'n debygol mai'r ffosydd a welir i'r dwyrain o'r llwybrau yw'r rhan fwyaf gorllewinol o ffosydd arfer ar y safle.

8 Discussion & Conclusions

- 8.1 Denbighshire County Council has approved a planning application for the upgrading of the public open space at Bodelwyddan Park, including upgrading mown paths to surfaced access paths. Following consultation with both Heneb and Cadw a condition was applied to planning consent for an archaeological watching brief on works within a defined area of interest.
- 8.2 The site is located at parkland to the south of Bodelwyddan Castle, Engine Hill, Bodelwyddan, where Heneb and Cadw had noted the presence of First World War battlefield simulator earthworks, and the Registered Historic Park and Garden of Bodelwyddan Castle.
- 8.3 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out by DAS between the 13th and 19th of November 2024.
- 8.4 Although no prehistoric activity has been recorded on the site, the surrounding area has produced evidence for some of the earliest evidence of activity in Wales, with Pontnewydd Cave containing material from around 225,000 BP. The Mesolithic is represented at Rhuddlan, and there is limited evidence for Neolithic activity in the immediate area. Bronze Age activity is seen at Tyddyn Bleiddyn, with a series of hillforts dating from the Iron Age across the landscape.
- 8.5 Roman activity in the area is represented by the line of the B5381, which follows the line of a Roman road. Both St Asaph and Rhuddlan have produced evidence of Romano-British agricultural settlement.
- 8.6 St Asaph is thought to have been founded in the 6th century, indicating early medieval activity in the surrounding area. During the medieval period the site area fell within a disputed territory known as Perfeddwlad. Although the area is thought to have been agricultural rural in character, lead extraction had started by the 12th century. Large-scale lead extraction had been established by the 17th century, and between 1680 and 1700 Flintshire and Denbighshire became prominent lead mining areas. There were substantial mining activities at Bodelwyddan Mine by the late 18th and early 19th century.
- 8.7 Bodelwyddan Castle has its origins with the mid 15th century, when in 1460 the Humphreys family erected a mansion at the site. The family held Bodelwyddan until 1690, when they sold the mansion to Sir William Williams. Sir John Williams, the first Baronet, carried out the first major remodelling of the house in 1805 in the Greek Revival style. His son, Sir John Hay Williams, undertook further remodelling works between 1830 and 1842 creating the castellated building currently occupying the site.

- 8.8 In 1915, during the First World War, the Army established Kinmel Camp as a training camp. The practice trenches along the eastern boundary of the site date from this period.
- 8.9 In 1920 the estate was leased by Lowther College, a girls school, who undertook a phase of upgrading of the lands around the castle forming tennis courts and a golf course. In 1982 the school closed and Clwyd County Council purchased the property. The site area was used as community parkland and is still managed by Denbighshire County Council.
- 8.10 All excavation works associated with the new paths were monitored by an archaeologist and UXO operative. The site had a homogenous stratigraphic sequence, with a layer of turf 20mm to 50mm thick overlying the natural subsoil. Excavation reached a maximum depth of 100mm below ground level. At the top of the slope in the southernmost section of the paths a natural red clay appeared in patches below the subsoil.
- 8.11 The only features identified during groundworks related to late 20th and early 21st century activity. Two plastic land drains were identified running north-south in the southern area. A small depression, infilled with loose material containing plastic finds was identified to the east of the copse in the centre of the field. This may relate to an earlier path seen on the 2006 aerial image. Within the orchard area in the northern section the previous use as a playground was identified by the presence of artificial turn overlaying a tarmac surface.
- 8.12 No other features were exposed during the excavations. This may be due to the minimal depth of excavation for the paths. The shallow impact of the works, and the design of the paths to avoid known features, may account for the lack of features encountered.
- 8.13 No features associated with the World War 1 activity were exposed and it is likely the trenches seen to the immediate east of the paths forms the westernmost extent of practice trenching on the site.

9 Archives

9.1 Site Archive

9.1.1 As no finds were recovered the site archive will be deposited digitally.

9.1.2 The site archive consists of:

- 1 x Photographic Register
- 98 x Digital Photographs
- 1 x Context Register
- 7 x Context Sheets

9.2 Digital Archive

9.2.1 A copy of the report will be digitally deposited with the HER and RCAHMW.

9.2.2 The site has a digital only archive: a full archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monument of Wales (RCAHMW), with both report and all digital photographs uploaded to Heddos.

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Figures

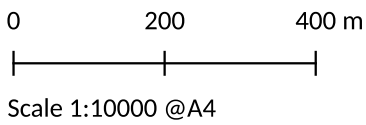
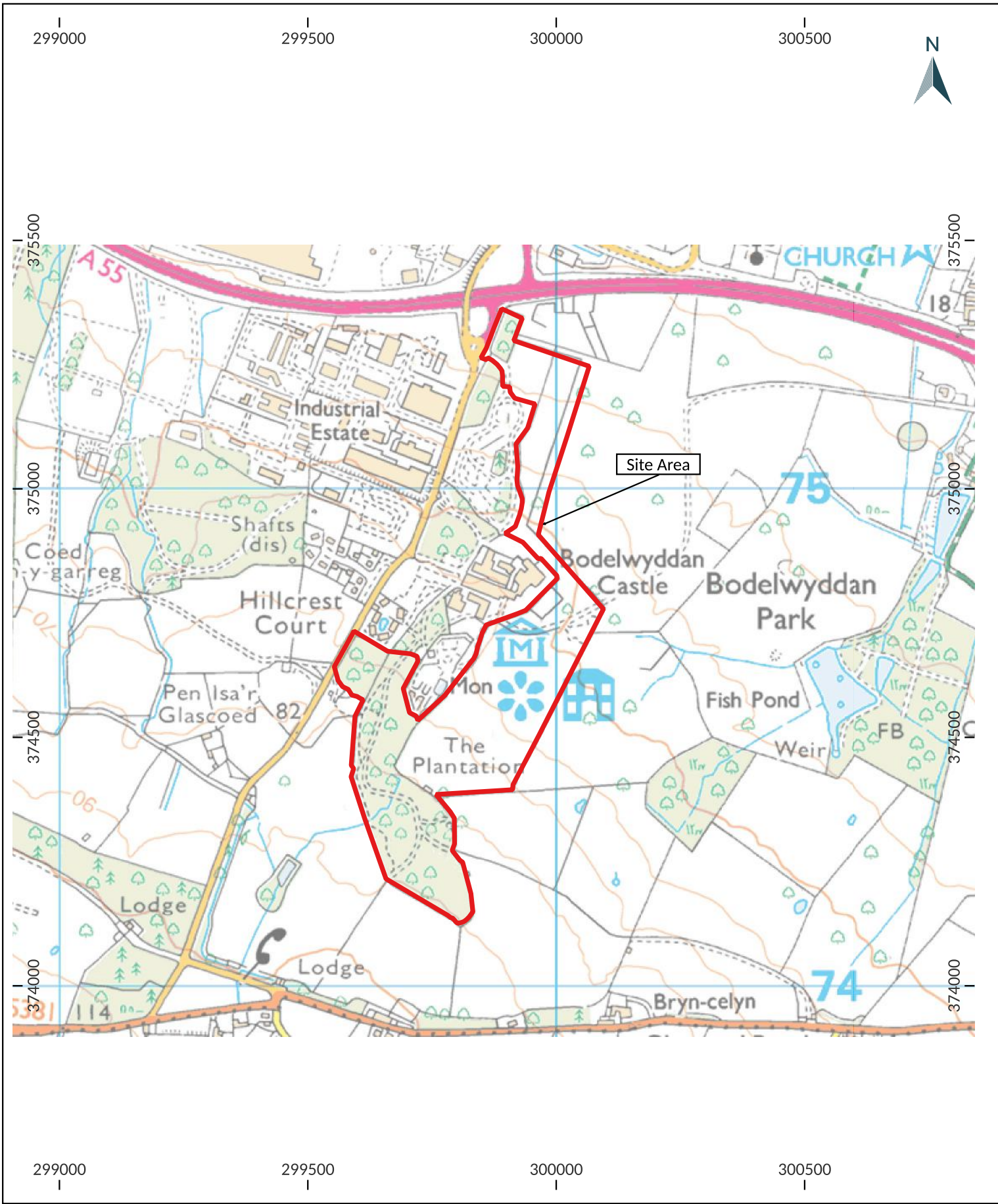
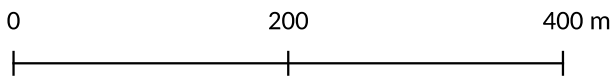
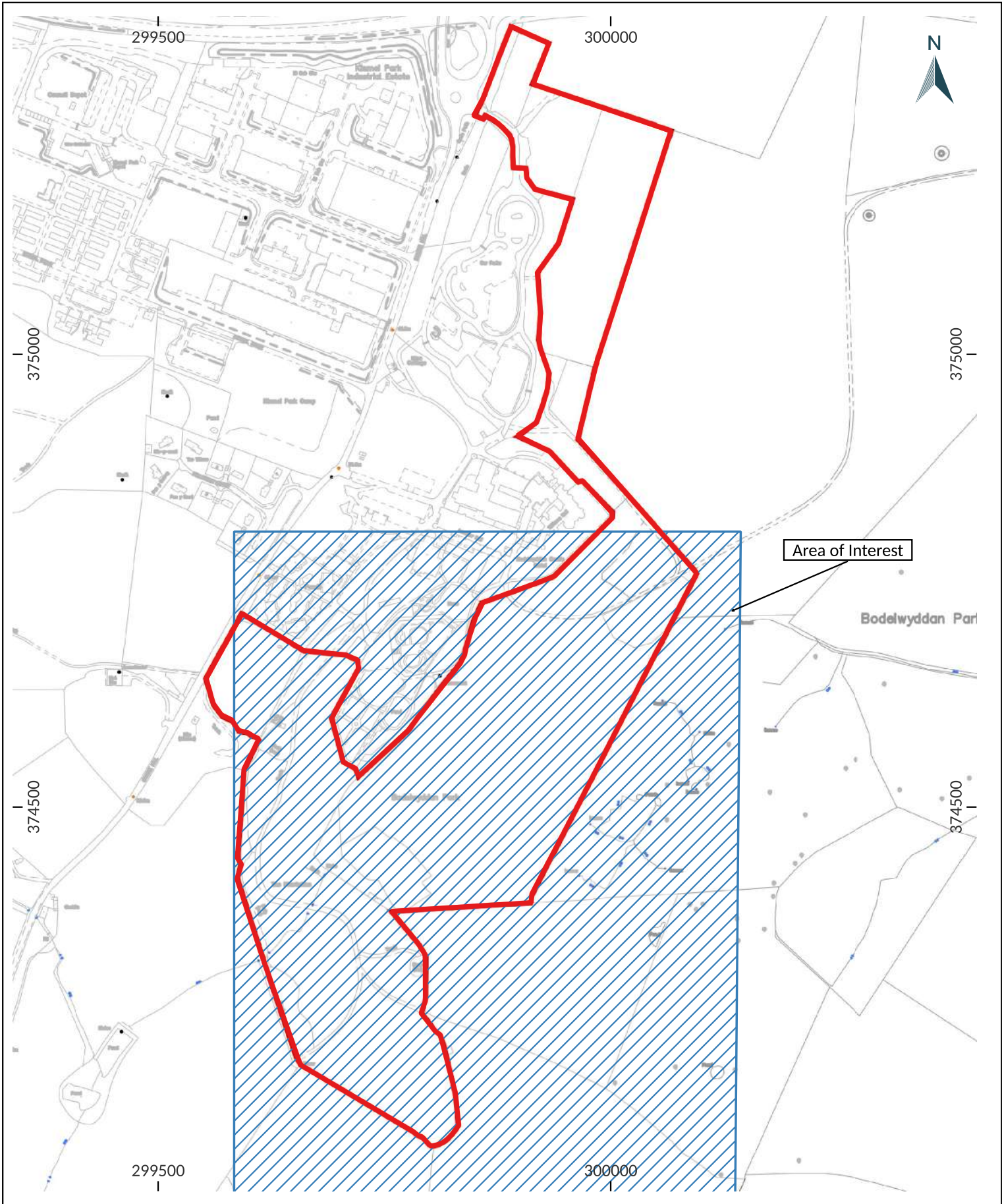


Figure 1: Site Location General
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Report ref: 24-1025-WBR-v1



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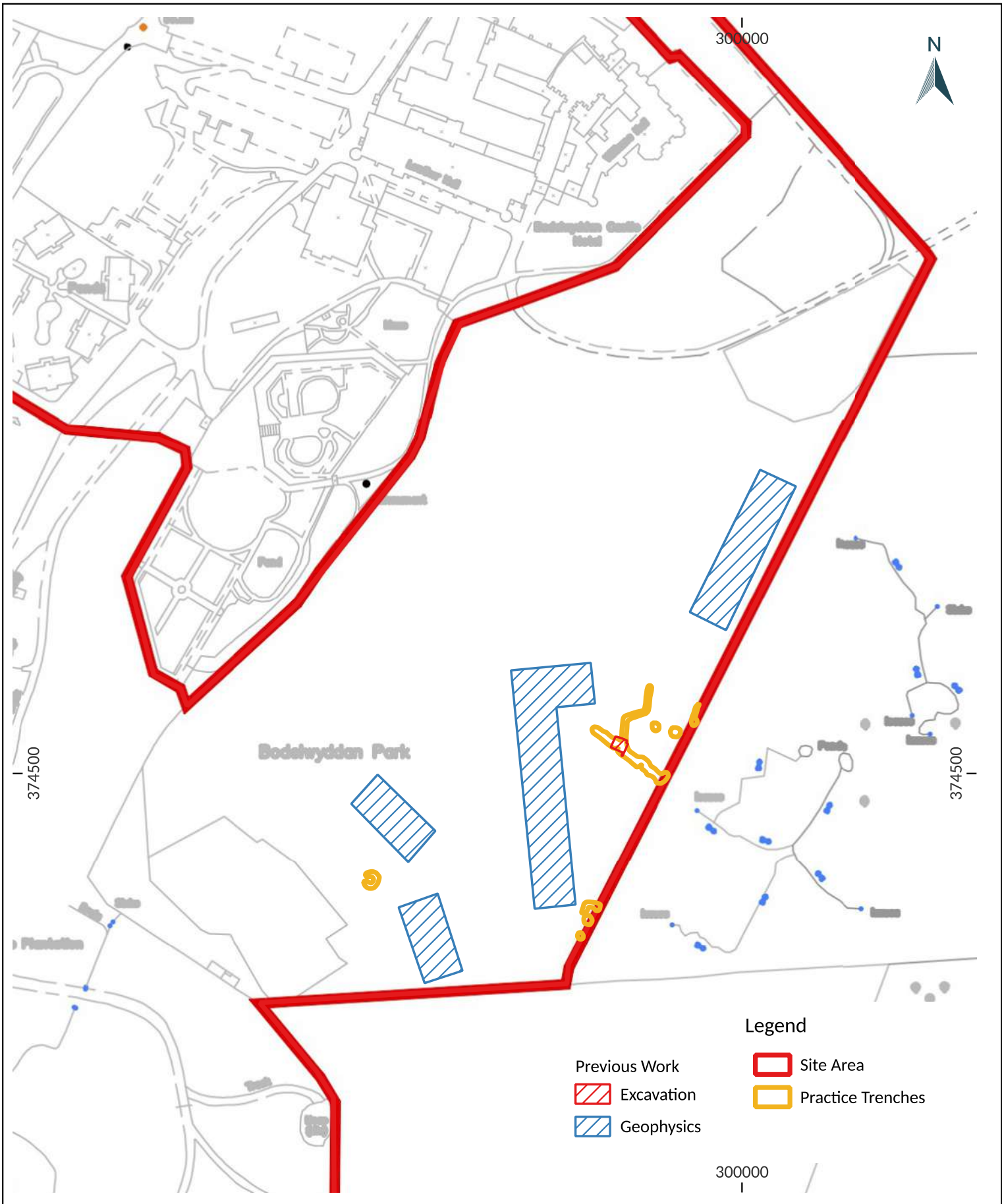


Figure 2: Site Location Detail

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Report ref: 24-1025-WBR-v1

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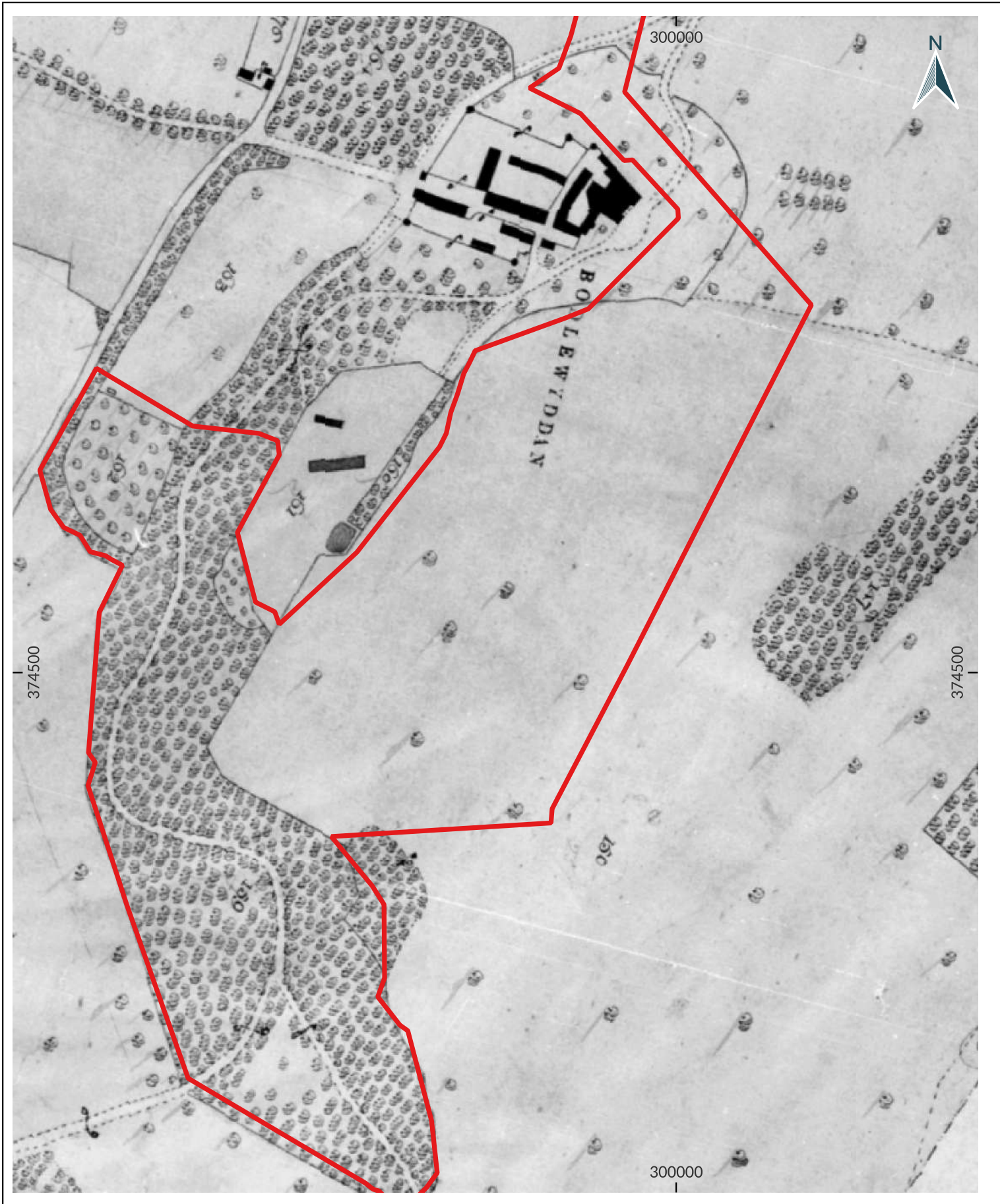


Figure 3: Previous Works

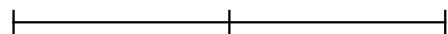
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Report ref: 24-1025-WBR-v1

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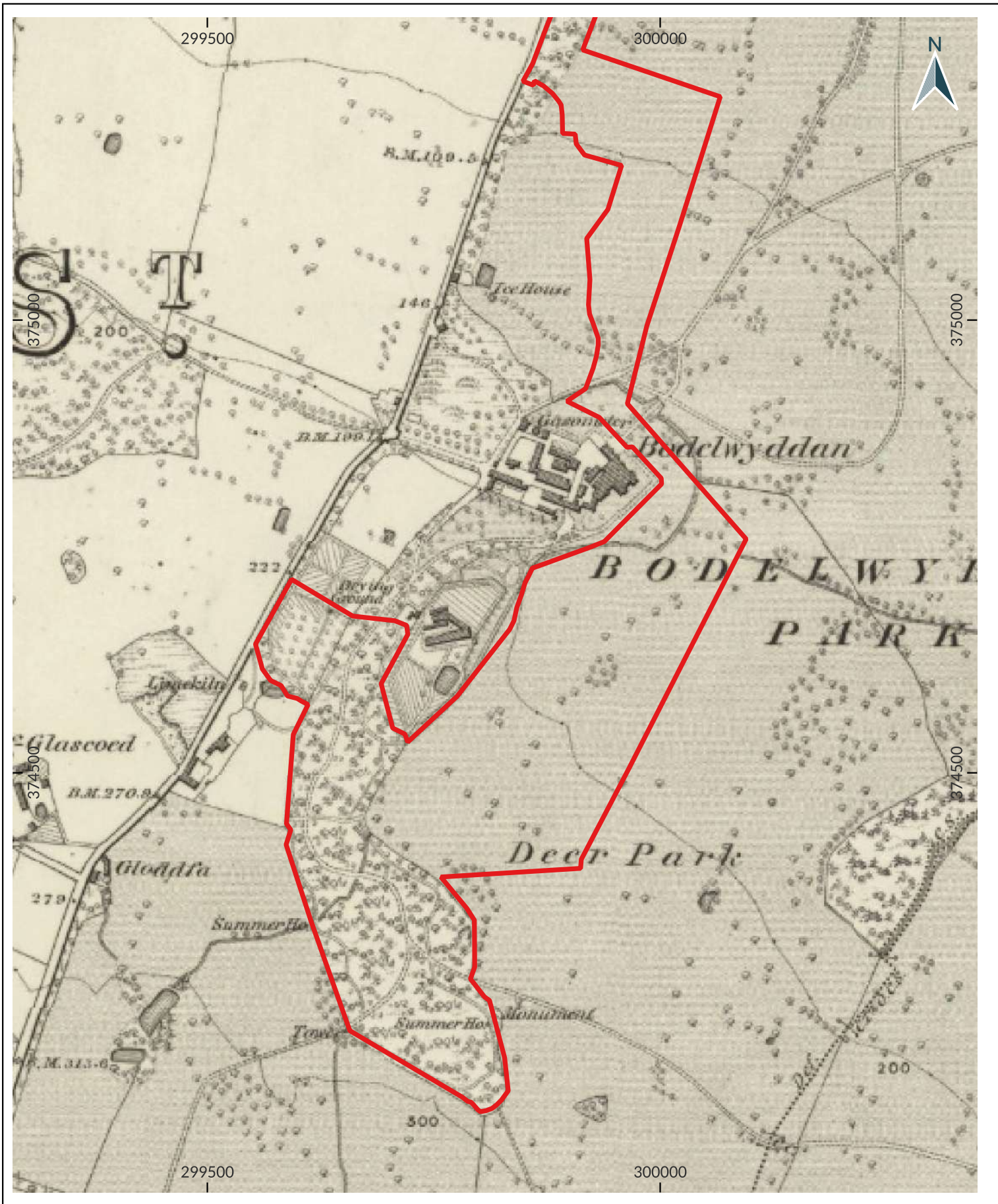


Figure 4: 1840 Township map of Bodelwyddan

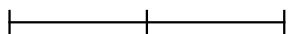
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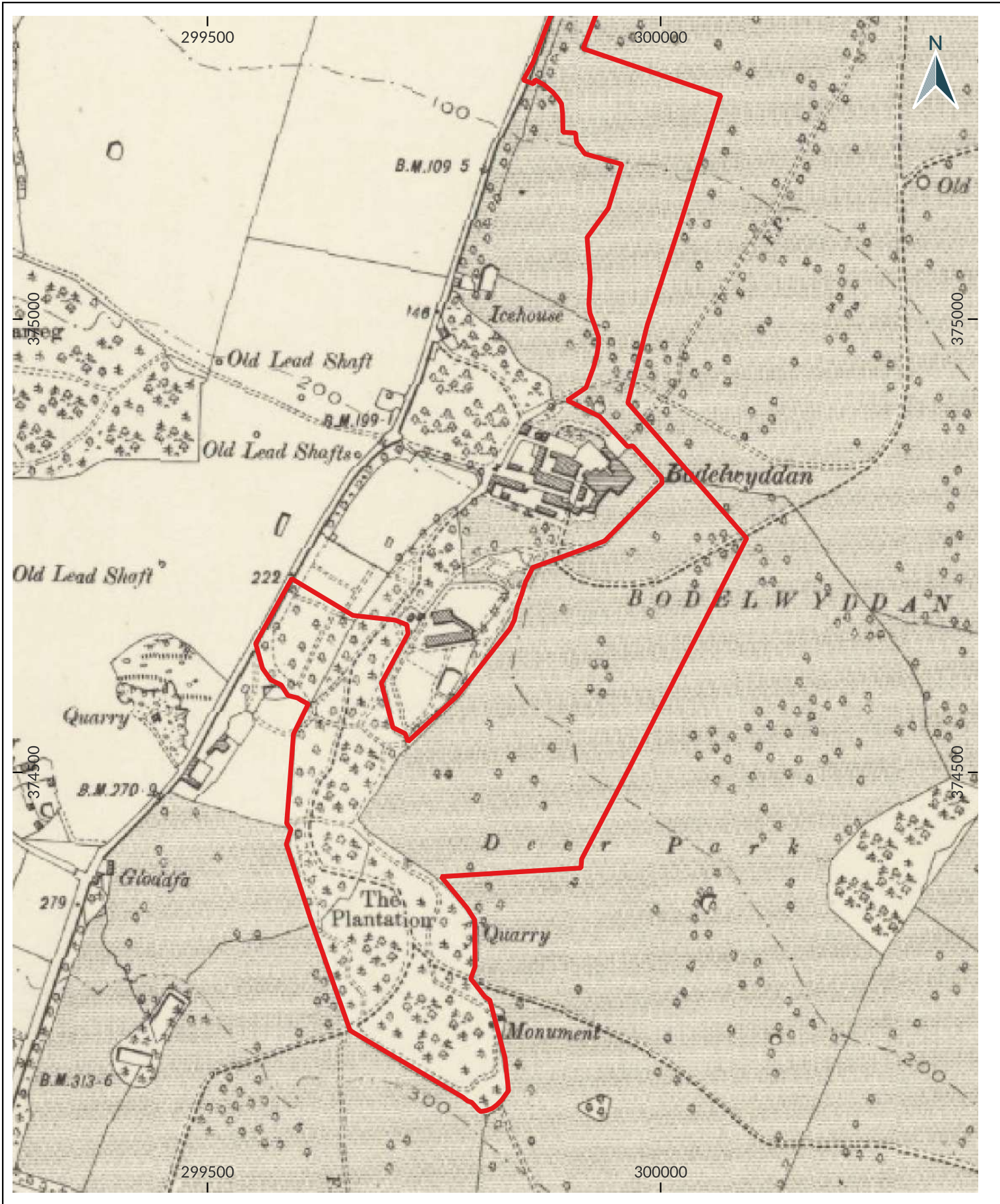
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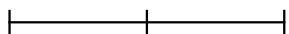
Figure 5: 1871 OS map of Flintshire, Sheet IV

Project: 24-1025 - Bodelwyddan Park

Report ref: 24-1025-WBR-v1



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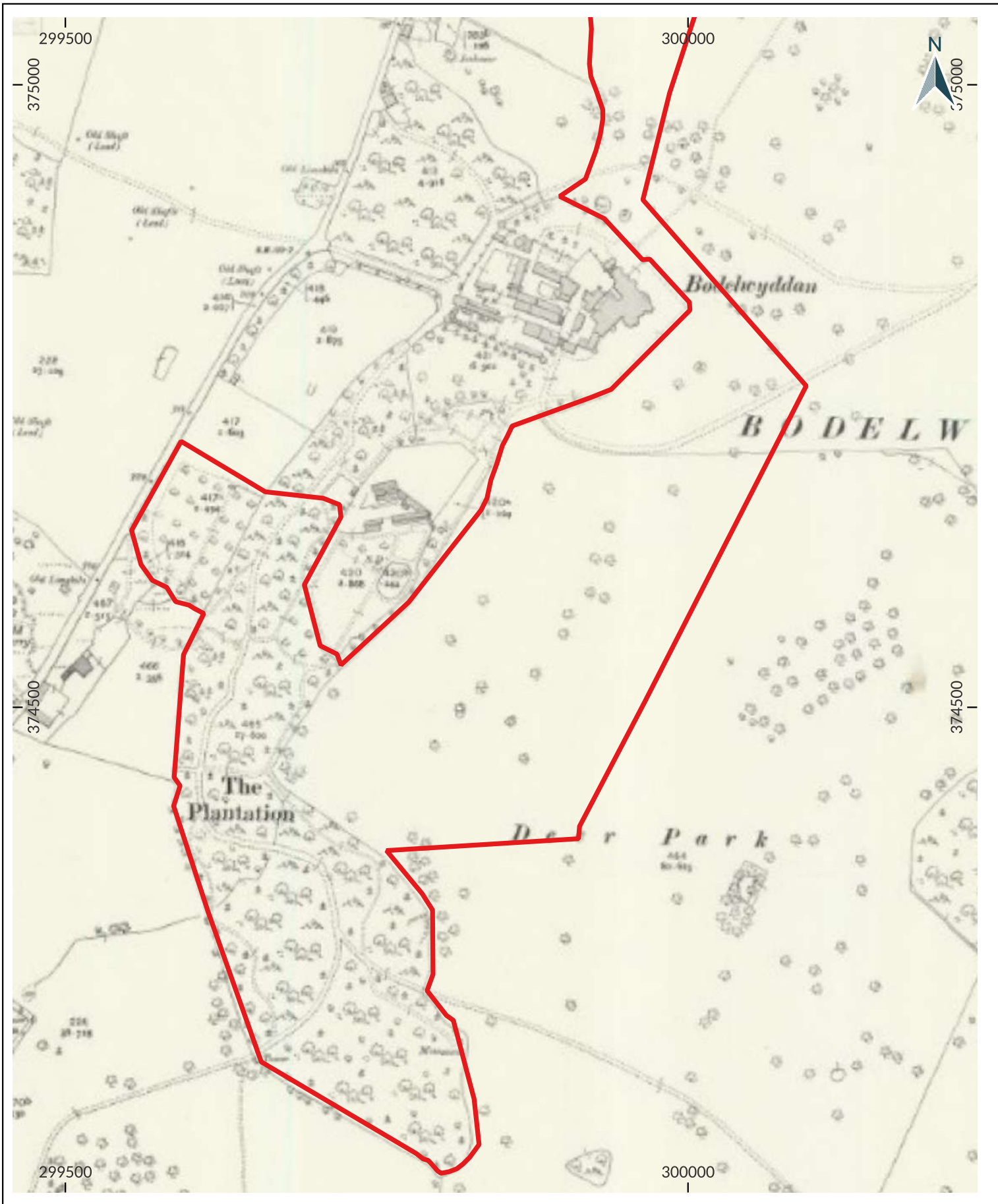


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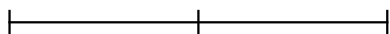
Figure 6: 1898 OS map of Flintshire, Sheet IV

Project: 24-1025 - Bodelwyddan Park

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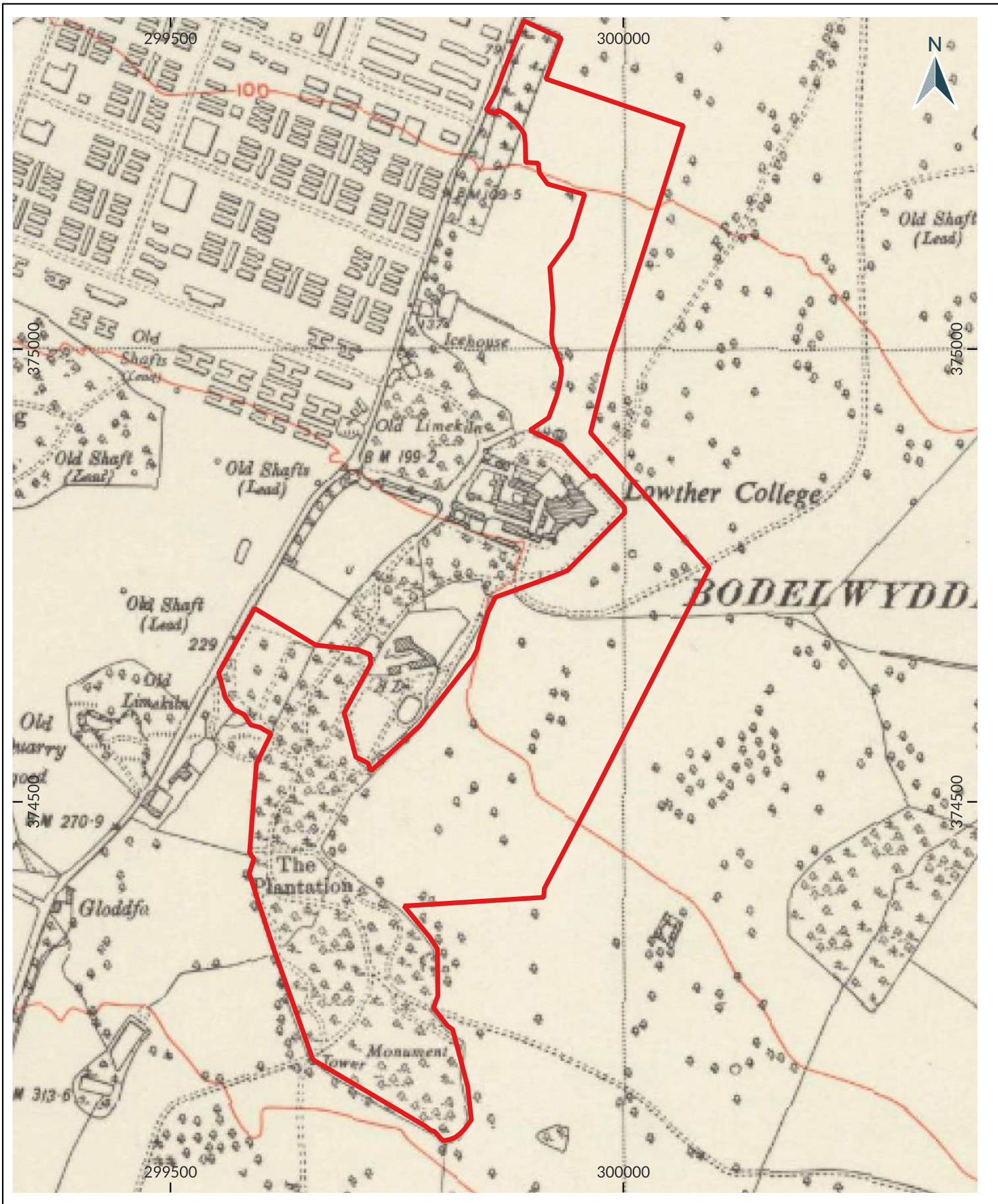


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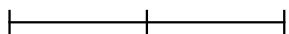
Figure 7: 1910 OS map of Flintshire, Sheet IV

Project: 24-1025 - Bodelwyddan Park

Report ref: 24-1025-WBR-v1



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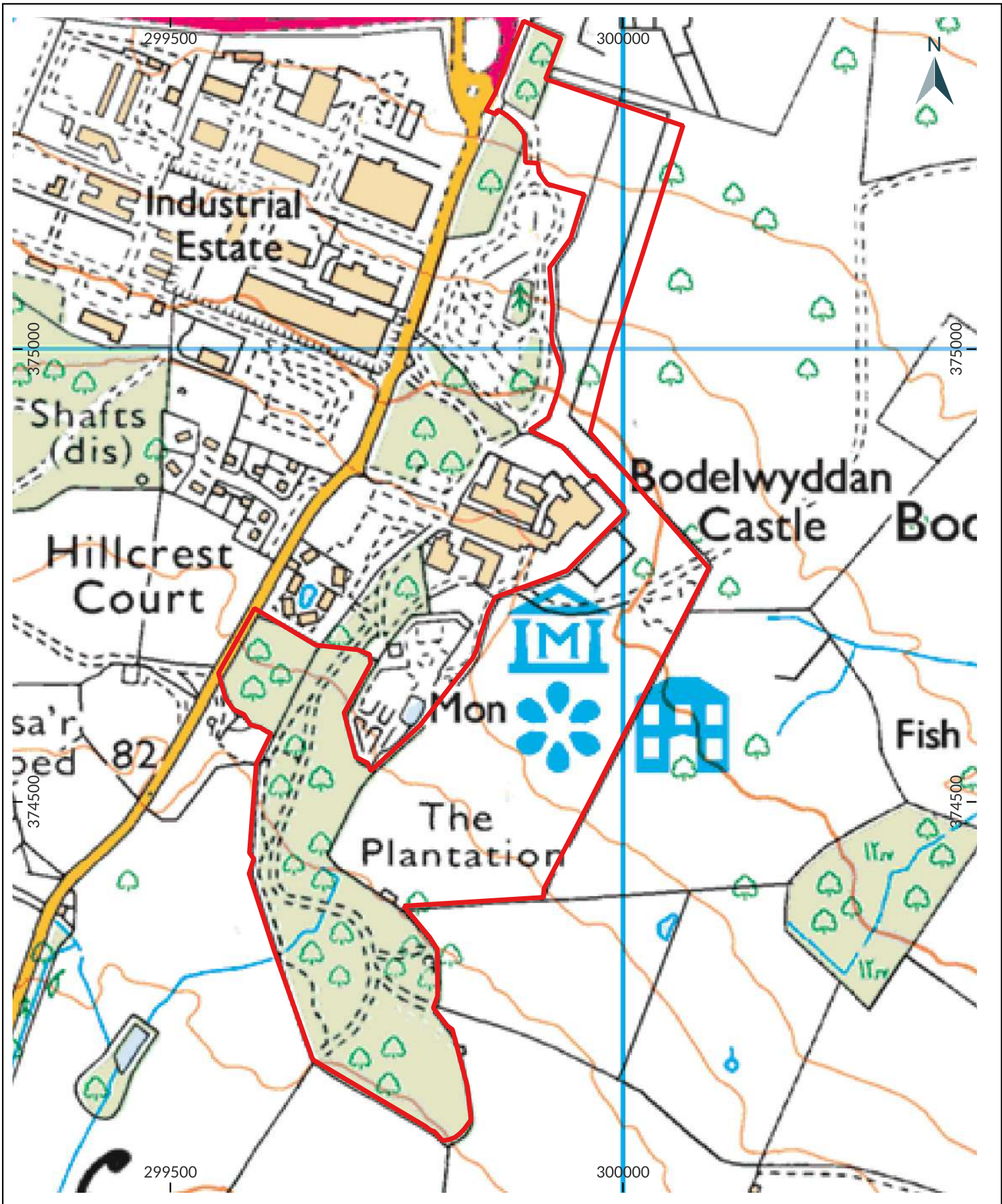


Figure 8: 1945 OS map of Denbighshire, Sheet V-SW

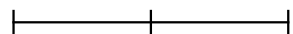
Project: 24-1025 - Bodelwyddan Park

Report ref: 24-1025-WBR-v1

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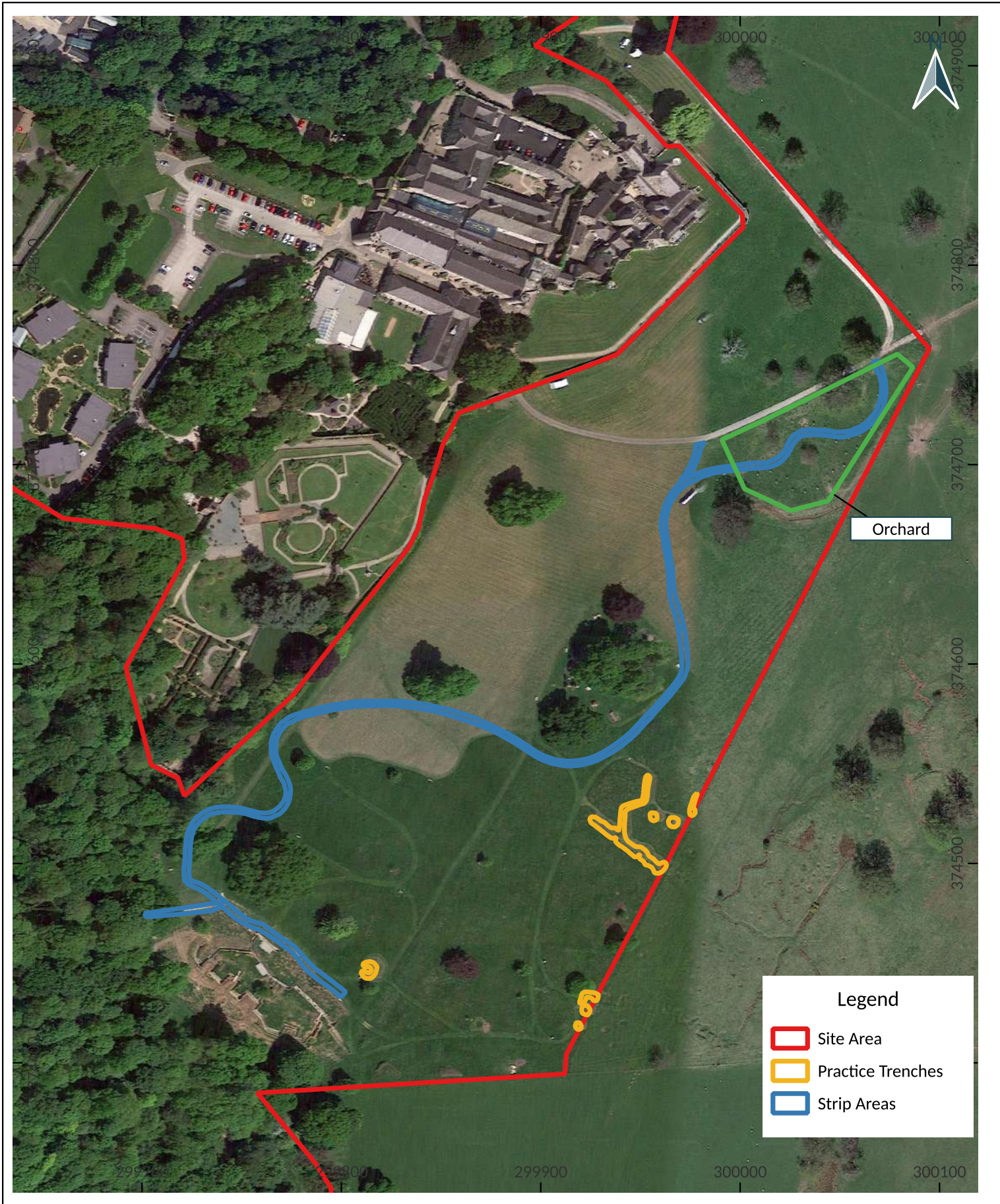


Figure 9: 2024 OS Landranger Sheet 116

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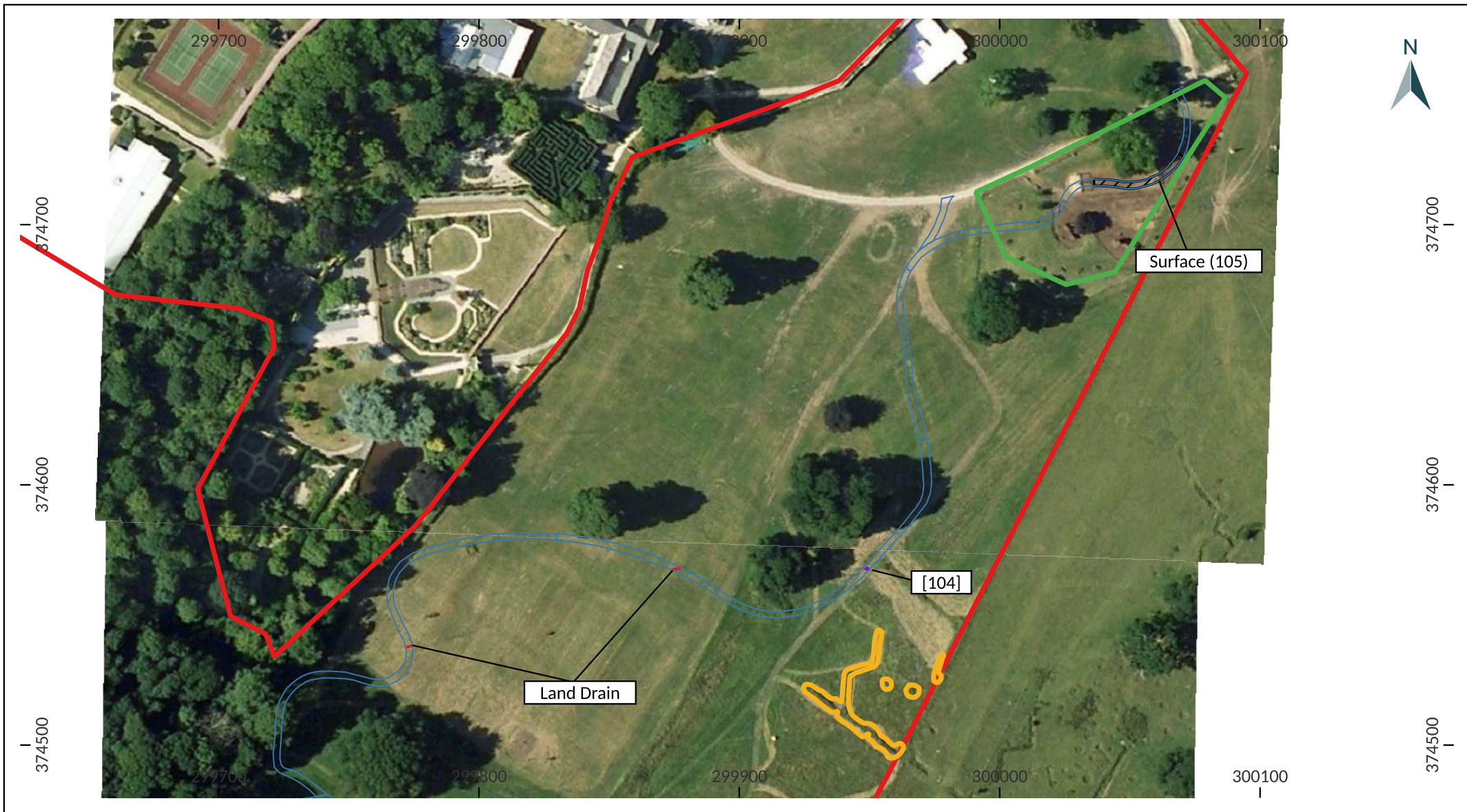
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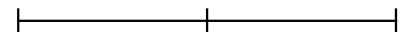


Figure 10: Path Excavation Location
Project: 24-1025 - Bodelwyddan Park
Report ref: 24-1025-WBR-v1

*Google Earth 10.69.0.1 (2023) Bodelwyddan, Wales. 53°15'34N 3°30'08W. Altitude 1175m
 **Bluesky, Infoterra Ltd & COWI 2024



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Figure 11: Feature overlay, Google Earth 2006

Project: 24-1025 - Bodelwyddan Park

Report ref: 24-1025-WBR-v1

*Google Earth 10.69.0.1 (2023) Bodelwyddan, Wales, 53°15'34N 3°30'08W, Altitude 1175m

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Data Management Plan

Version	Author	Date	Summary
1.0	B. Poole	09/02/24	Draft

Project Description:	An archaeological watching brief at Bodelwyddan Park was undertaken in November 2024.		
Project code:	24-1025	PRN:	PRN221206
Digital Repository	RCAHMW	ADS Id:	TBC
Physical Repository	None	Accession Number:	N/A
Project Manger:	B. Poole	Data Manger:	TBC
Archive Manager:	Rachael Matthews		
Related Polices:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (2020) • ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020) • Selection Toolkit for Archaeological Archives, ClfA, 2018 • Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERS), Welsh Archaeological Trusts (2018) • ADS Guides to Good Practice, ADS (2023) • ADS Guidelines For Depositors v.4.0 (2020) • ADAPt project 6896, (Historic England) Digital Preservation Policy (2016) • DAS Digital Data and Preservation Policy (pending) • DAS Archival Selection, Retention and Disposal Policy (pending) • Museum Deposition Guidelines 		

1. Data Collection

1.1. The archaeological work consisted of the archaeological monitoring of new paths. The key archaeological techniques undertaken were excavation, recording and reporting.

1.1.1. Given the nature of the work the following data types were created and stored.

1.1.2. Images

Type	Format	Volume
Digital SLR Images	.jpg / .tiff/ .raw	98 files 1.1GB

1.1.3. Written and drawn

Type	Format	Volume
Text/documents - Reports	.pdf	2 files 26MB
Text/documents - site fieldwork sheets and drawings)	.pdf	9 files 56MB
Spreadsheets	.xlsx / .pdf	2, avg size 300KB

1.1.1. Survey

Type	Format	Volume
Shapefiles	.shp	6 files, including associated layers 112MB

- 1.2. The standard method of data collection was applied throughout the project to all born data and digitised records, these adhered to the project Written Scheme of investigation (WSI), Best Practice, Standards and Guidelines, as well as, DAS Archaeology's in-house styles and policies.
- 1.3. External contractors and specialists are required to confirm to these standards and methods.
- 1.4. All born digital data and digitised records are kept within a specific project folder on Dee Archaeological Services (DAS) secure drive. These folders are organised using an in-house style, named with an identifier, descriptor and version.
- 1.5. To ensure quality assurance, all equipment and site data is regularly checked and reviewed by the appropriate project staff during the life of the project; with project folders maintained and back up by DAS in-house team.

2. Documentation and Metadata

- 2.1. The data collected includes standard formats, which abide by the project brief Museum Deposition Guidelines or Digital Repository Guidelines, and conform to the FAIR data principles: findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable.
- 2.2. Data will retain, as far as possible, the original metadata ascribed during creation. All metadata that is incorporated in the creation of the file, particularly date of creation, will be retained.

3. Ethics and legal compliance

- 3.1. DAS has policies regarding the ethical use of its data which comply with National law and Industry Guidelines. All data shared and preserved by DAS adheres to GDPR as specified in DAS GDPR Policy (2023).
- 3.2. DAS and any external contractors will not use Generative AI to collect or produce data, as per DAS Policies.
- 3.3. Copyright for all data collected or created the project team belongs to DAS.

- 3.4. The copyright from data collected and created from external specialists/contractors, as engaged by DAS, belong to DAS and will be specified in relevant contacts.
- 3.5. Data used under licence from external data providers, such as OS or HER, will only be used in terms of the licence and will not be included in the site archive unless permitted by the terms of the licence.

4. Data Security: Storage and Backup

- 4.1. DAS uses internal file servers and a cloud storage service provider, this is managed by an in-house team, with regular offline physical backups.
- 4.2. The server is accessible by staff on and off site through a secure log-in.
- 4.3. The physical site archive is the responsibility of the project manager, who will on completion of the work, upload the relevant information to the project folder.

5. Selection and Preservation

- 5.1. All data relating to the archaeological understanding of the site is kept within the working project archive.
- 5.2. It is understood that not all data accumulated needs to be retained and deposited with the Archaeological Archives. Prior to deposition a selection strategy and DMP will be reviewed and agreed with the appropriate stakeholders, with all relevant data then deposited.
- 5.3. A digital estimation is included in section 8, using the ADS costing calculator. This will be updated throughout the duration of the project.
- 5.4. Any de-selected data which is considered to have intrinsic value, may be kept by DAS within a secure company server. Any material selected for deletion will comply with the standards laid out within LDAS in-house standards.
- 5.5. The long term preservation plan for the dataset is for safe storage with DAS until it is securely deposited with Archaeological Data Service (ADS) and OASIS, or another appropriate digital repository.
- 5.6. The relevant Museum will be contacted at the project initiation stage, with confirmation of depositing with a trusted digital repository. ADS will be notified of the intended repository and updated at an appropriate time.
- 5.7. Exact costs of the deposition of digital data are not possible to produce prior to commencement of works. All archaeological projects have the potential to produce a wide range and size of data sets, depending on the scale of the archaeological resource found, the techniques required to record and other environmental factors during works.
- 5.8. Taking into consideration our understanding of the site and the type of archaeological works being undertaken, this project is considered unlikely to produce data in excess of what can be submitted through ADS-Easy. These costs have been estimated and included into the project budget.

6. Data Sharing

- 6.1.Data will be uploaded to RCAHMW, a core seal Trust approved repository (unless otherwise stated), within 12 months of project completion.
- 6.2.The ADS will disseminate the digital archive online under a Creative Commons licence and the dataset will be assigned a unique identifier (DOI).
- 6.3.There are no known restrictions on data sharing.

7. Responsibilities

- 7.1.Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager.
- 7.2.Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.
- 7.3.Once data is incorporated into the DAS server, it's storage and backup is managed by an in-house team.
- 7.4.Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Archives manager who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.

Appendix 2 - Client Plans

Proposed Site Plan- Car Park and Parkland- (excluding Woodland and Walled Orchard)



Key:

Surfacing

- Surfaced Dress Bitumen Macadam Paths and surfces (2-3m wide)
- Agricultural Track (Rolled Stone)
- Grass Paths

Vegetation

- Existing Trees
- Existing Hedgerows
- New Tree Planting (Closely Spaced- Standards and Feathered trees)
- New Standard Tree Planting
- Proposed Mixed Species Native Hedgerows
- Meadows (working with existing sward and biodiversity)
- Wildflower Meadows (Introduction of Native Wildflower Mixes)
- Amenity Grass. Regularly Cut

Features

- Benches and Seating
- Picnic Benches
- Signage/ Information/ interpretation (indicative locations)

Fencing, Gates and Bollards

- Timber Post and Wire Fencing
- Steel Estate Type Railing
- Deer Proof Fencing

Detail Areas

- See Detailed Areas
- New Car Park, Play Area and Toilet Building

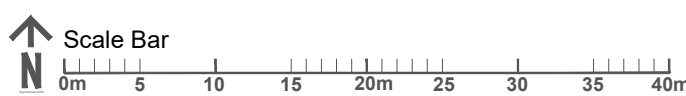
Rev F: Path amendments & tree removal	26/01/2024
Rev E: WC's and WW easements	29/11/2023
Rev D: Planning amendment	14/11/2023
Rev C: Planning Issue	16/03/2023
Rev B: WC's Relocated/ General Amends	29.09.2022
Rev A: WC's Relocated	10.11.2021

Project:
Bodelwyddan Castle Park

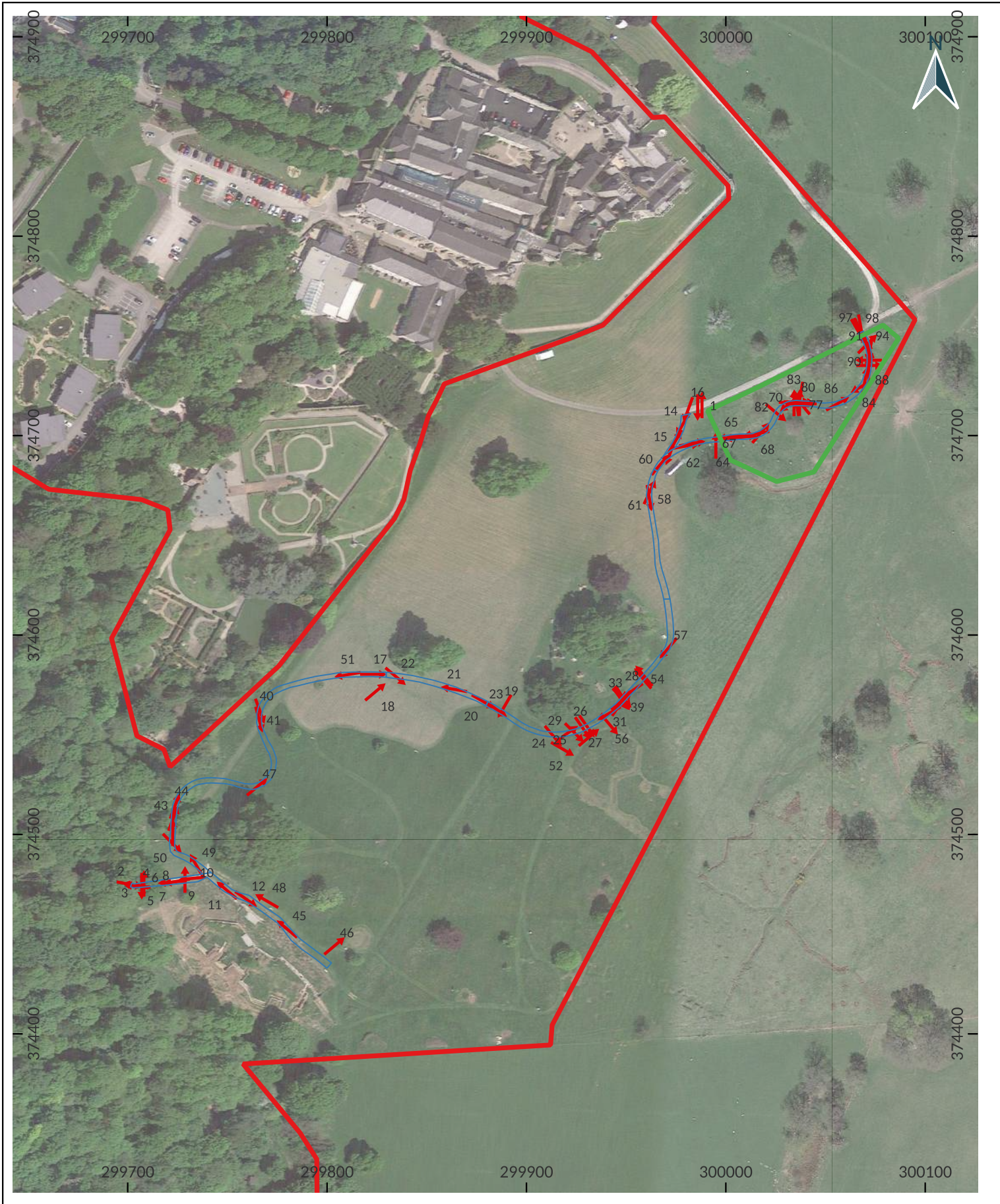
Drawing Title:
Proposal Plan (Portrait)

Scale: A3: 1/2500 A1: 1/1250	Date: 22/10/2021
Status: Planning	Drawn: ES Checked: TS
Drawing Number: 065.01.06	Revision: F

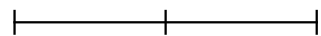
above zero Landscape Design
Landscape Planning
Landscape Management
Public Realm & Green Space
Tel: 01829 759389 email: info@abovezero.co.uk web: www.abovezero.co.uk



Appendix 3 - Photographic Gazetteer



0 50 100 m



Scale 1:2500 @A4

Appendix 3: Photo Gazetteer

Project: 24-1025 - Bodelwyddan Park

Report ref: 24-1025-WBR-v1.0



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