Heneb: Clwyd-Powys Archaeology

Project PD24-070

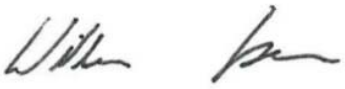
Report 2029

Bryntirion, Pen-y-Craig, Froncysyllte, Llangollen

Building Survey



Archaeoleg Clwyd-Powys
Heneb
Clwyd-Powys Archaeology

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12/06/2024	17/06/2023	18/06/2023
Report Status	Final	
Confidential until	N/A	

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Archaeoleg Clwyd-Powys
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FAME Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers
Registered Organisation CIfA
Heneb is a Registered Organisation
with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2023-4

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Summary

In May 2024 Heneb: Clwyd-Powys Archaeology carried out a building survey in respect of the proposed partial demolition of a store and erection of replacement office and store at Bryntirion, Pen-y-Craig, Froncysyllte, Llangollen.

The building was formerly a small one and half or two storey two room cottage constructed in the mid-19th century. It is unclear whether it was occupied by small holders or industrial workers employed in the nearby lime quarry at Pen-y-Craig.

Crynodeb

Fis Mai 2024, bu Heneb: Archaeoleg Clwyd-Powys yn gwneud arolwg adeilad o ran gwaith arfaethedig i ddymchwel storfa yn rhannol a chodi swyddfa a storfa yn ei lle ym Mryntirion, Pen-y-Craig, Froncysylltau, Llangollen.

Roedd yr adeilad unwaith yn fwthyn bach un llawr a hanner neu ddeulawr â dwy ystafell, a adeiladwyd yng nghanol y 19eg ganrif. Mae'n aneglur ai tyddynwyr ynteu gweithwyr diwydiannol a gyflogwyd yn y chwarel galch gerllaw ym Mhen-y-Craig oedd yn byw ynddo.

1 Introduction

1.1. In May 2024 Heneb: Clwyd-Powys Archaeology carried out a building survey on behalf of Janet Williams in respect of the proposed partial demolition of a store and erection of replacement office and store, (planning reference P/2024/0068). The building is located at Bryntirion, Pen-y-Craig, Froncysyllte, Llangollen, LL20 7RT, NGR SJ 26623 40823 (Fig 1). A detailed plan for the proposed development is shown in Fig 2.



Figure 1: Location of Bryntirion, (circled in red)
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024

Location, geology and topography

1.2. Bryntirion is located on a steep wooded hillside on the southern side of the Dee Valley 0.5km south-west of Froncysyllte. The underlying geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Elwy Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed between 427.4 and 423.6 million years ago during the Silurian period.

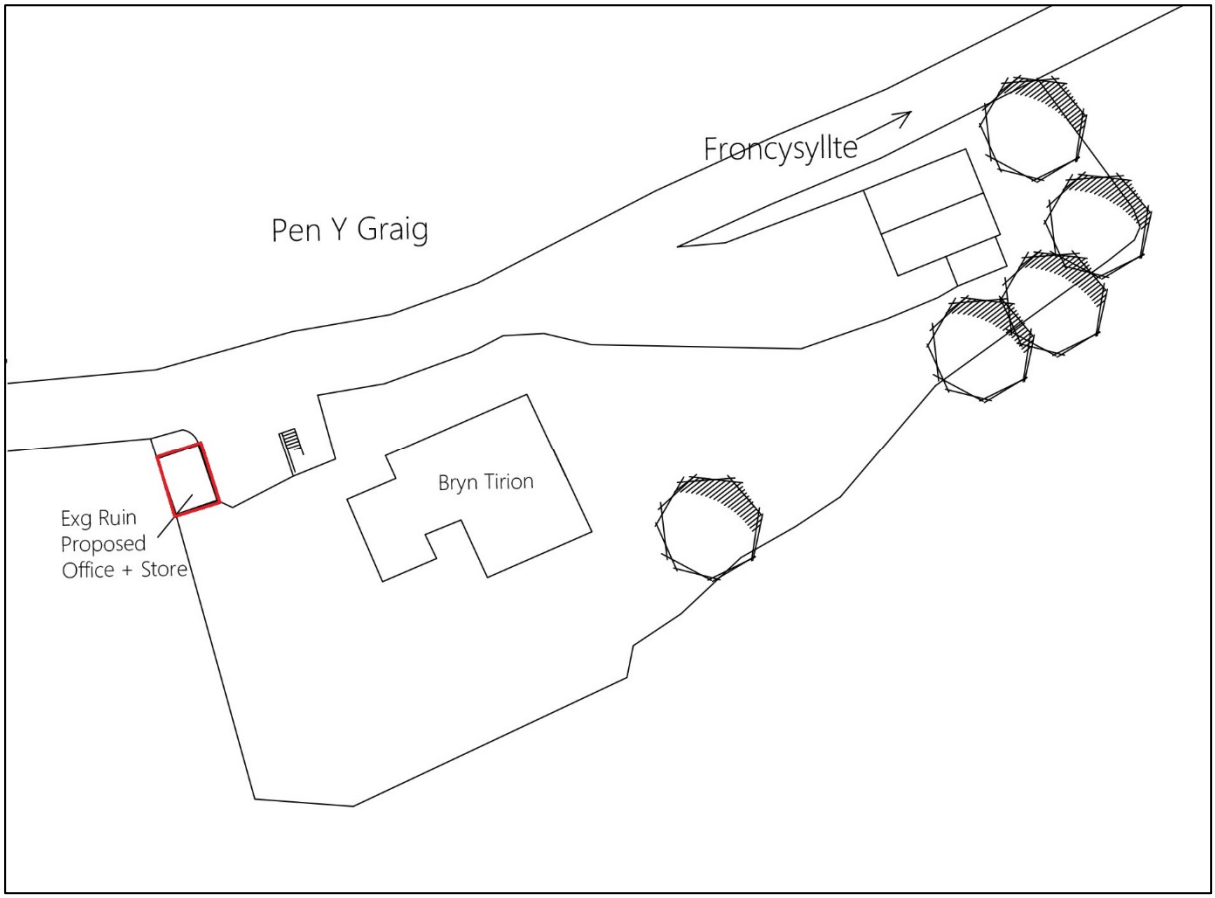


Figure 2: Plan of the proposed development area (outlined in red)

Planning background

1.3. The archaeological planning advisor (APA) has recommended the following programme of archaeological work as a condition of planning permission.

No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England Level 2 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.

1.4. This report presents a results from a historic building survey which addresses the local planning authority's requirements, and therefore provides the report for their formal approval, prior to implementation of the permitted scheme.

2 Historical Background

2.1. The study area is located to the west of Froncysyllte a dispersed settlement that originated in the 19th century as a result of industrial activity including lime quarrying, brick and tile production.

2.2. The 1843 Tithe Map for Llangollen Fawr suggests that, despite the presence of industrial activity in the locality, the study area itself and its immediate environs were still essentially rural at this point (Fig. 3). The building had not yet been constructed at this point, but was located within a small arable plot recorded as Cae Bach, owned by Charlottle Myddelton-Biddulph of Chirk Castle who rented it to Rowland Jones. The form of the surrounding dwellings, located within small enclosed plots or acreages, suggests that the area was a former common, subsequently encroached by crofters and small holders. A similar pattern of occupation is recorded at Ffawyddog in Powys (Logan, 2023)

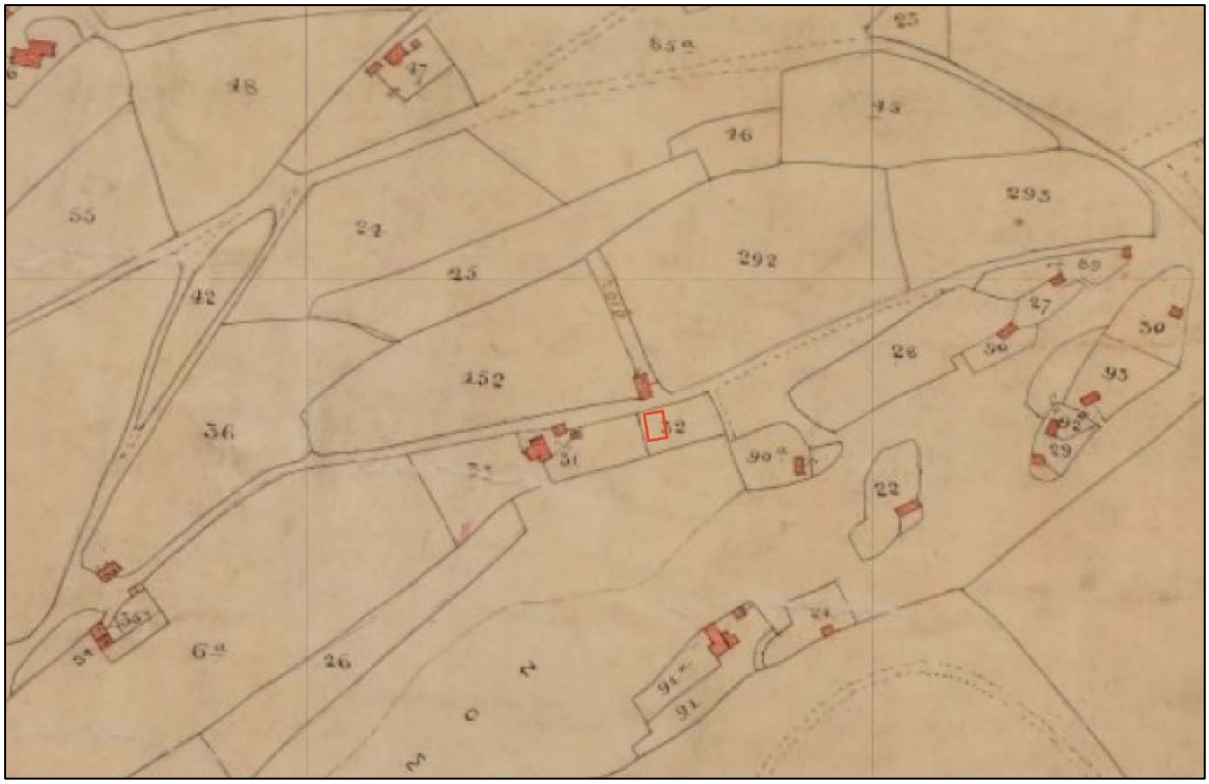


Fig. 3 Extract from the 1843 Tithe Map for Llangollen Fawr with the study area outlined in red. Reproduced with the permission of the Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru – The National Library of Wales.

2.3. The building is first recorded on the 1877 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4). The quarry at Pen-y-Craig is located to the east of the study area.

2.4. The 1963 map suggests that the area had become somewhat depopulated during the 20th century, with many houses recorded on the 1877 map no long recorded (Fig. 5). The lime quarry, which closed in the mid-1950s had expanded westwards by this point, removing several properties within its boundaries.



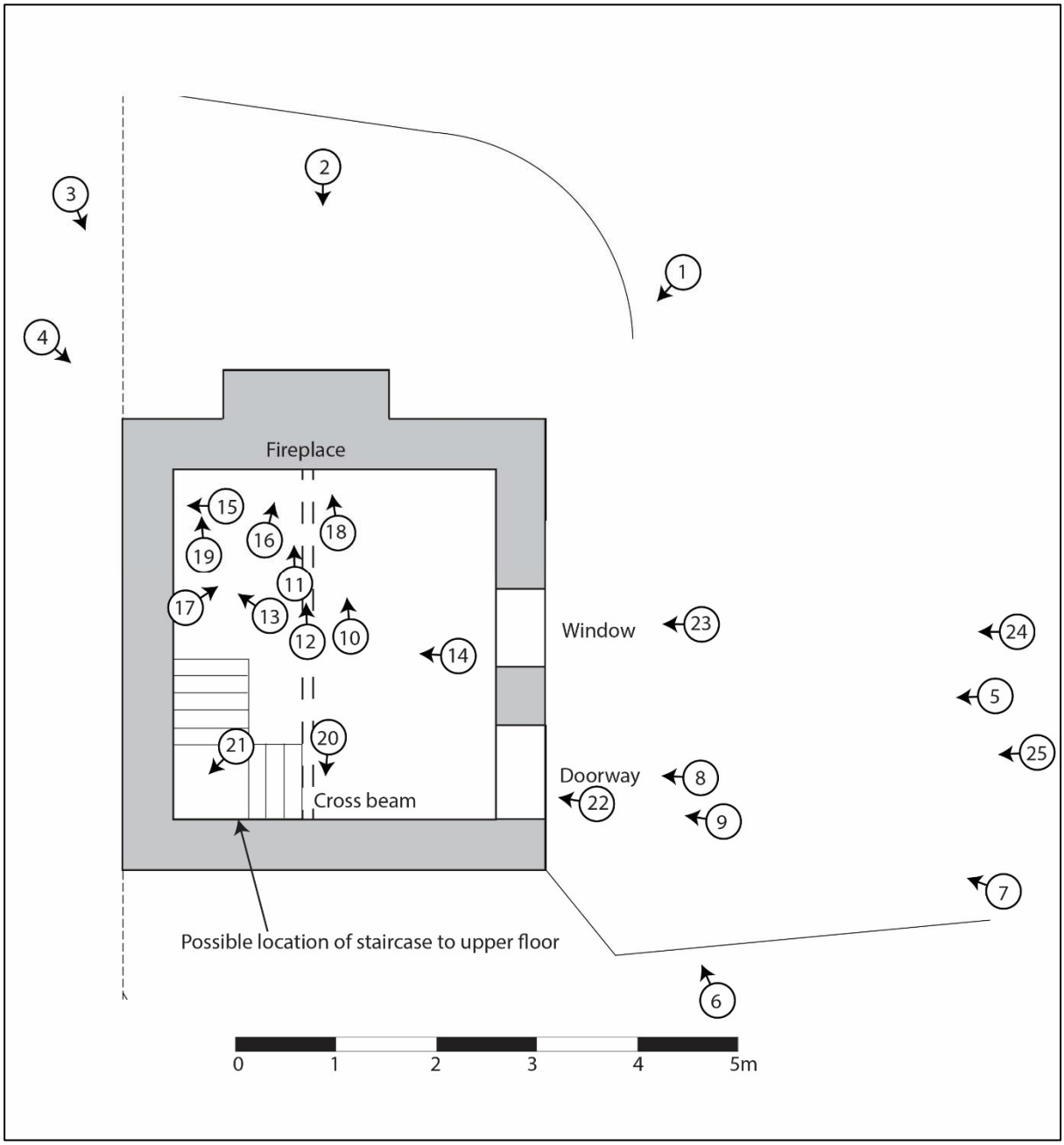
Fig. 4 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Map of 1877 with the study area outlined in red. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland



Fig. 5 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Map of 1963 with the study area outlined in red. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

3 Building Survey

3.1. The building survey was conducted on 31st May 2024 in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) (2020) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.*



Drawing: 1 Plan showing layout and photographic locations.

3.2. The building comprised a rectangular one and a half storey or two storey, two room cottage, measuring 3.5m by 3.2m (Drawing 1). It was oriented from north to south, with the south gable set into the hillslope and an external chimney stack located asymmetrically on the north gable (Fig. 6). It was constructed from random uncoursed grey rubblestone with larger worked stone

pieces stabilising the corners and chimney stack. The east elevation contained a doorway and a ground floor window aperture but much of the upper structure had collapsed (Fig. 7).

3.3. The roof timbers and upper floor timber were no longer present except for a cross beam over the fireplace, which had a brick arch and was infilled with brick, presumably to accommodate a smaller cast iron fireplace which had subsequently been removed (Fig. 8). At the south end of the crossbeam where it met the south wall was part of a timber frame, inferred to form part of a staircase to the upper floor (Fig. 10). The internal wall of the west elevation contained slots for mounting floor joists (Fig. 9) and a small niche in the lower north-west corner. The internal west and south elevation still retained some traces of render on the lower wall sections (Fig. 11).



Fig. 6 Building viewed from the north-east. Photo HENEB PD24-070_001



Fig. 7 Principal elevation of the building viewed from the east. Photo HENEB PD24-070_005



Fig. 8 Fireplace and cross beam viewed from the south. Photo HENEB PD24-070_010



Fig. 9 Floor joist slots in the west elevation viewed from the south. Photo HENEB PD24-070_013



Fig. 10 Remnant of framework possibly for enclosed staircase viewed from the north. Photo HENEB PD24-070_020



Fig. 11 Render on west and south internal walls viewed from the north. Photo HENEB PD24-070_021

4 Conclusions

4.1. The cottage was constructed between 1843 and 1877 at the western extent of a small enclosed plot of land, which would have suited a market garden and perhaps the keeping of poultry or

pigs, but which was far too small to have provided a living. It is likely therefore that the occupant derived their primary employment elsewhere, most probably in the lime quarry at Pen-y-Craig. The living space was very small indeed, but not untypical of worker's cottages or even some farmhouses in this period.

4.2. The construction of the house within a pre-existing plot of land (as recorded by the 1843 Tithe Map, Fig. 3) suggests that it wasn't constructed as a *ty unnos* or as a result of encroachment. Such houses were generally constructed on unoccupied common land, with an area around the building being subsequently enclosed, a pattern which appears to define the earlier properties depicted on the Tithe map. The building itself was constructed using lower quality materials but had been professionally designed and built, quite unlike a *ty unnos*, which even in an improved form, were much cruder in form.

5 Sources

Unpublished sources

Logan, W., 2023. *The Gron, Ffawyddog, Powys 22/21395/FUL.* Unpublished report. CPAT Report No. 1943.

Cartographic sources

1843 Tithe apportionment for Llangollen Fawr, Llangollen Abbott, Bache, Rhysgog and Cysltle (township in the parish of Llangollen), Denbighshire.

1877 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Denbighshire, Sheet 40.1

1963 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 provisional edition Sheet SJ 24 SE

6 Archive Selection Strategy

PD24-070-Bryntirion Pen-y-Craig Froncysyllte, Llangollen (NGR SJ 26623 40823) Building Survey Date **Selection Strategy v2.0**	
Project Management	
Project Manager	Tim Malim
Project Supervisor	Will Logan
Archives Manager	Sophie Edwards
Project Stakeholders	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Neil Bayliss, Development Control Archaeologist for Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
Client / Landowner	Janet Williams
Other	
Collecting Institutions	
Regional HER	Clwyd-Powys
HER Enquiry Number	N/A
HER Event PRN	215604
Digital Archive Repository	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
Documentary Archive Repository	N/A
Finds Archive Repository	N/A
Museum Accession Number	N/A

Digital Project Data			
Project sub-folders	**Data**	**Retained**	**Selected for Archive**
Admin			
H&S - RAMS	Risk Assessment	Y	N
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation	Y	Y (as report appendix 1)
Client Data	Planning documents/other files provided by the client.	Y	N
Correspondence	Correspondence records relevant to the project	Y	N
Drafting	Working site drawings/illustrations	Y	N
Finds data	Finds catalogues/specialist reports etc	N/A	N/A
GIS data	Survey data	N/A	N/A
Metadata	Metadata report for all files submitted as part of the archive.	Y	Y
Photography	70 digital photographs (.tif)	N	Y
Report	HENEB Report 2029 (.docx/.pdf)	Y	Y
Report Illustrations	Illustrations generated for inclusion within the project report	Y	N
Research Data	Research data – always secondary sources and available elsewhere	Y	N
Site data	Scanned site records	N/A	N/A
Temporary	Temporary storage for temporary files – always deleted at project completion	N	N

Appendix 1: Heneb WSI PD24-070

1 Introduction

1.1. Heneb: Clwyd-Powys Archaeology has been instructed by Janet Williams to undertake a building survey in respect of the proposed partial demolition of a store and erection of replacement office and store, (planning reference P/2024/0068). The building is located at Bryntirion, Pen-y-Craig, Froncysyllte, Llangollen, LL20 7RT, NGR SJ 26623 40823.

Location, geology and topography

1.2. Bryntirion is located on a wooded steep hillside on the southern side of the Dee Valley 0.5km south-west of Froncysyllte. The underlying geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Elwy Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed between 427.4 and 423.6 million years ago during the Silurian period.

Planning background

1.3. The archaeological planning advisor (APA) has recommended the following programme of archaeological work as a condition of planning permission.

No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England Level 2 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.

1.4. This report presents a design for archaeological investigation which addresses the local planning authority's requirements, and therefore provides the written scheme of investigation for their formal approval, prior to implementation of the scheme.

Historic background

1.5. Historic mapping of the area from the late 19th century records the outbuilding within a dispersed settlement, located in close proximity to Pen y Craig limestone quarry. The associated house at the site is not recorded. It is likely that the building, was a worker's hut or possibly an office associated with the 19th century quarry.

2 Methodology

2.1. The objectives of the survey are:

- To produce a descriptive and photographic record of the exterior and interior of the building.
- To examine the building in order to produce an analysis of its development and use.

- To produce plans and other drawings if required to record historical details and other features of interest.
- To prepare a report outlining the results of the survey.
- To prepare a final publication of the results in an appropriate regional or national journal, depending on the nature and significance of any archaeology.

2.2. The archaeological works will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2020).

Building Survey

2.3. The survey of the building will take the form of a Level 2 building survey as defined by Historic England *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2016). This level of survey is intended to create a descriptive record of the building, and will include:

- Description and photographic record of the exterior and the interior
- Past and present use and relationship with setting
- Identification and recording of original fixtures and fittings
- Conclusions regarding the development and use of the building

2.4. The drawn record will be created using annotated accurately measured plans supplied by the architect. The end result will include:

- ground plan, elevations, and cross-sections as appropriate

Photography

2.5. The photographic survey will be conducted using digital photography with a minimum resolution of 12 mega pixels to include:

- Views of elevations
- Views of external appearance
- Views of all internal rooms
- Internal and external structural detail
- Fixtures, fittings, related contents.

2.6. It is anticipated that the fieldwork will be carried out during May 2024. The LPA's APA will be informed when the work is about to commence and an arrangement will be made for site monitoring following the completion of the groundworks.

2.7. Following the on-site work an illustrated report will be prepared containing conventional sections to include:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Site location
- Archaeological Background
- Aims & objectives
- Methodology
- Survey results
- Conclusions
- References
- Appropriate appendices on archives and finds

3

3.1. The report summary will be provided in English and Welsh, in accordance with the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) V1* (July 2018).

Site archive

3.2. The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England 2015, the CIfA (2020b) Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives and The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales (NPAAW, 2017).

3.3. The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (NMR), RCAHMW, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. A digital copy of the report (and any digital photographs or other data required) will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record.

4 Digital Data Management Plan (DDMP) (Version 3: October 2023)

4.1. Heneb is committed to managing digital records generated though our work to the highest standards. The Digital Data Management Plan (DDMP) has been designed in accordance with current guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), Historic England's *Archaeological Digital Archiving Protocol* (ADAPt) (2016), The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives* (2015) and the Archaeology Data Services (ADS) *Guidelines for Depositors* (2021). Heneb also employs the FAIR Principles, to ensure that all relevant data is Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable.

Data Collection

4.2. All digital project data will be stored within a standard folder template, utilizing digital proformas where required and following a strict file naming policy. All digital files selected for archive will be pre-fixed with the unique project code. An example of the folder structure and common data formats is provided below.

	Project Folder		
	Folder name	**Contents**	**Files**
	Admin		
	H&S - RAMS	Risk assessments	DOCX, PDF
	WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation	DOCX, PDF
	Client data	Planning documents, plans, background	JPG, PDF
	Correspondence	Emails and letters	PDF, Outlook.msg
	Drafting	Working drawings	AI

	Finance	Quote, purchase order, costings	DOCX, PDF, XLSX
	Finds data	Catalogues, specialist reports etc	DOCX, PDF, XLSX
	GIS data	Project generated GIS including HER data, Mapping data Geophysical Survey data etc	MAP, SHP, XLSX, PRJ, DXF, TAB, SHX, QPJ, DAT, DBF, ID, DXF, DWG, BMP, JPG, ASC, QGS, XML, PMW, XCP
	Metadata	Project specific metadata	XLS
	Photography	Original and reduced images	NEFF, JPG, TIFF
	Report	Project report	DOCX, PDF
	Report Illustrations	Illustrations selected for the final report	JPG, PDF
	Research data	Background research	DOCX, PDF, JPG
	Site data	Site registers, recording forms, plans etc	DOCX, PDF, XLSX
	Temporary files	Storage for temporary files to be deleted prior to archiving	N/A

4.3. Where projects require specialist archaeological techniques, additional datasets may be generated. These will be incorporated into the folder structure as required and re-named accordingly.

Data Storage

4.4. Throughout the course of the project, data will be stored securely on Heneb IT infrastructure.

Data Selection

4.5. Heneb works across the regions of both England and Wales in which the following guidance may apply, depending on the project location.

- CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2020b).
- CIfA *Toolkit for selecting archaeological archives.*
- CIfA *Toolkit for managing digital data.*
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The (MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015).
- *National Standard and Guidance for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (2017).
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives* (2015)

- Guidance *for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version:2*
- Historic England's *Archaeological Digital Archiving Protocol* (ADAPt) (2016)
- Archaeology Data Services (ADS) *Guidelines for Depositors* (2021).
- *FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship* (2016)

4.6. While some projects will generate a standard set of data, most project archives are unique and the creation of data is fluid, requiring periodic management and review throughout the course of the project to meet the specific requirements of individual stakeholders.

4.7. Data generated by a relatively small-scale project is likely to comprise; the final report (.pdf/.docx), digital photographs (.tif), site records including proformas/drawings (.pdf), metadata (.xls).

4.8. Larger projects may include additional data sets, such as site survey data, GIS polygons, specialist reports etc, and where required, additional digital sub-folders will be generated.

4.9. All project data, including digital, documentary, artefactual or environmental will be recorded in the final project selection strategy, a copy of which will be included in all project reports. Data that has been selected for retention, and/or deposition with a suitable repository beyond Heneb is recorded therein.

4.10. Correspondence records, financial records, research data and temporary files will automatically be de-selected from the final archivable dataset, as these do not form part of the overall archaeological record and may contain sensitive data.

Metadata

4.11. All digital data generated by the project and selected for archive will be accompanied with appropriate metadata, where required.

Preservation

4.12. Digital data selected for preservation within Wales will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

4.13. A digital PDF report, along with relevant photographs will also be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER).

4.14. Associated physical archive material will be summarised within the final grey literature report/selection strategy to ensure that the physical archive is also traceable once disseminated.

Accessibility

4.15. Data will use standard software and formats where possible to maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future.

4.16. Data submitted for long term preservation will be discoverable to interested parties though the RCAHMW and HER websites and may also be promoted by Heneb via the website or social media.

Responsibilities

4.17. The Project Manager will be responsible for the implementation of the DDMP throughout the course of the project.

4.18. The Project Manager, Project Supervisor and Head of Technology, Information and Planning will be responsible for data accumulated during the project, including its appropriate management, storage and backup.

4.19. Data will be checked routinely by the Project Manager as a means of quality assurance.

4.20. The Information and Archives Officer will be responsible for the compilation of all project specific metadata and final deposition of the digital project data and wider archive.

4.21. Following deposition with the relevant digital repository, data management will become the responsibility of the receiving organization.

4.22. A copy of relevant files generated by the project may be retained and stored securely by Heneb for future reference should it be required.

Ethics and Legal Compliance

4.23. Heneb has security protocols and policies in place relating to the ethical use of data which comply National Law and Industry Guidelines. Our Privacy Policy can be viewed here.

4.24. All data, including any sensitive data is stored securely to protect against its loss, misuse and alteration.

4.25. Heneb will take steps to ensure that any businesses we share data with will have security protocols and policies in place to manage and record data privacy and preferences correctly and that data is stored correctly.

4.26. Copyright for all data belongs to Heneb. Formal permissions from external specialists and contractors will be secured upon their engagement, where appropriate.

5 Resources and programming

5.1. The building survey will be undertaken by a skilled archaeologist under the overall supervision of Tim Malim, a senior member of Heneb's staff who is also a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Heneb is also a CIfA Registered Organisation and as such agrees to abide by their *Code of Conduct* (2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (2014).

5.2. All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the site work. Copies of the report will be deposited with the client and the regional Historic Environment Record within one month of the completion of on-site works, subject to possible delays should specialist investigation of artefacts, samples etc be necessary. If appropriate, a short report will be published in *Archaeology in Wales*.

5.3. The client should be aware that in the event that significant archaeological remains are revealed there may be a requirement for more detailed excavation and specialist services. Any further work over and above the original building survey and report would be the subject of a separate WSI and costing.

6 Appendix 1 Selection Strategy

PD24-070 - Bryntirion, Pen-y-Craig, Froncysyllte, Llangollen

(SJ 26623 40823)

Historic Building Recording

3/05/24

Selection Strategy v1.0

Project Management	
Project Manager	Tim Malim
Project Supervisor	Will Logan
Archives Manager	Sophie Watson
Project Stakeholders	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Neil Bayliss
Client / Landowner	Janet Williams
Other	
Collecting Institutions	
Regional Historic Environment Record	Clwyd-Powys
Digital Archive Repository	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
Documentary Archive Repository	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
Finds Archive Repository	N/A
Other	N/A
Project Data	

Digital Project Data - Management

Digital data generated by the project will be managed in accordance with the Heneb Digital Data Management Plan (Version 3), which is outlined in full under section 3 of the WSI.

In summary, digital data will be subject to regular review and management to ensure the final dataset is of suitable quality and appropriately referenced and structured, resulting in a findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable archive which has been prepared in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance* (2020b).

All digital files will be stored on Heneb infrastructure within a standard folder hierarchy and following a strict file naming policy. All digital files selected for archive will be data tagged with the unique project code. An example of the folder structure and specific files selected for archive will be recorded in the final selection strategy for the project and included within every Heneb report.

Digital project data selected for archive will be accompanied by relevant project metadata and prepared according to the RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives (Version 1). Digital data will be transferred via OneDrive upon the completion of the project as agreed with Helen Rowe (Senior Archivist - RCAHMW).

A copy of the digital report and a set of digital (.jpg) images will be submitted to the Historic Environment Record via HEDDOS in accordance with the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 2 (2022).

Project Specific Digital Data

Digital data expected for a Level 2 building survey includes the following;

Photographs (.jpg / .tif)

Photographic Catalogue (.xls) *Microsoft Excel*

Photographic location plan (.ai / .pdf) – (*Adobe Illustrator CS6*)

Grey Literature Report (.docx / .pdf) *Microsoft Word*

Project metadata file (.xls) *Microsoft Excel*

Digital data expected for archaeological monitoring and recording/evaluation/excavation includes the following;

Photographs (.jpg / .tif)

Photographic Catalogue (.xls) *Microsoft Excel*

Grey Literature Report (.docx / .pdf) *Microsoft Word*

De-Selected Digital Data

All digital data generated by the project will be recorded in the final selection strategy and selected/de-selected data will be recorded therein.

Unsuitable or surplus data, such as blurred images or duplicate files, will be deleted from the final dataset.

Sensitive digital data is stored within dedicated project folders named Client Data, Correspondence and Finance and these will be automatically de-selected due to the nature of the data within. Project data will be retained on the Heneb servers for a period of 6 years, at which point it will be reviewed and managed as required in accordance with relevant organisational policies.

Physical Project Data (Materials)

Materials are not expected from this project.

Will Logan

Senior Archaeologist

23/05/2024

Sources

https://coflein.gov.uk/en/site/408153/ accessed May 2024

1879 Ordnance Survey 6" Map Denbighshire Sheet 40


PD24-070_001.jpg


PD24-070_002.jpg


PD24-070_003.jpg


PD24-070_004.jpg


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Contact Sheet