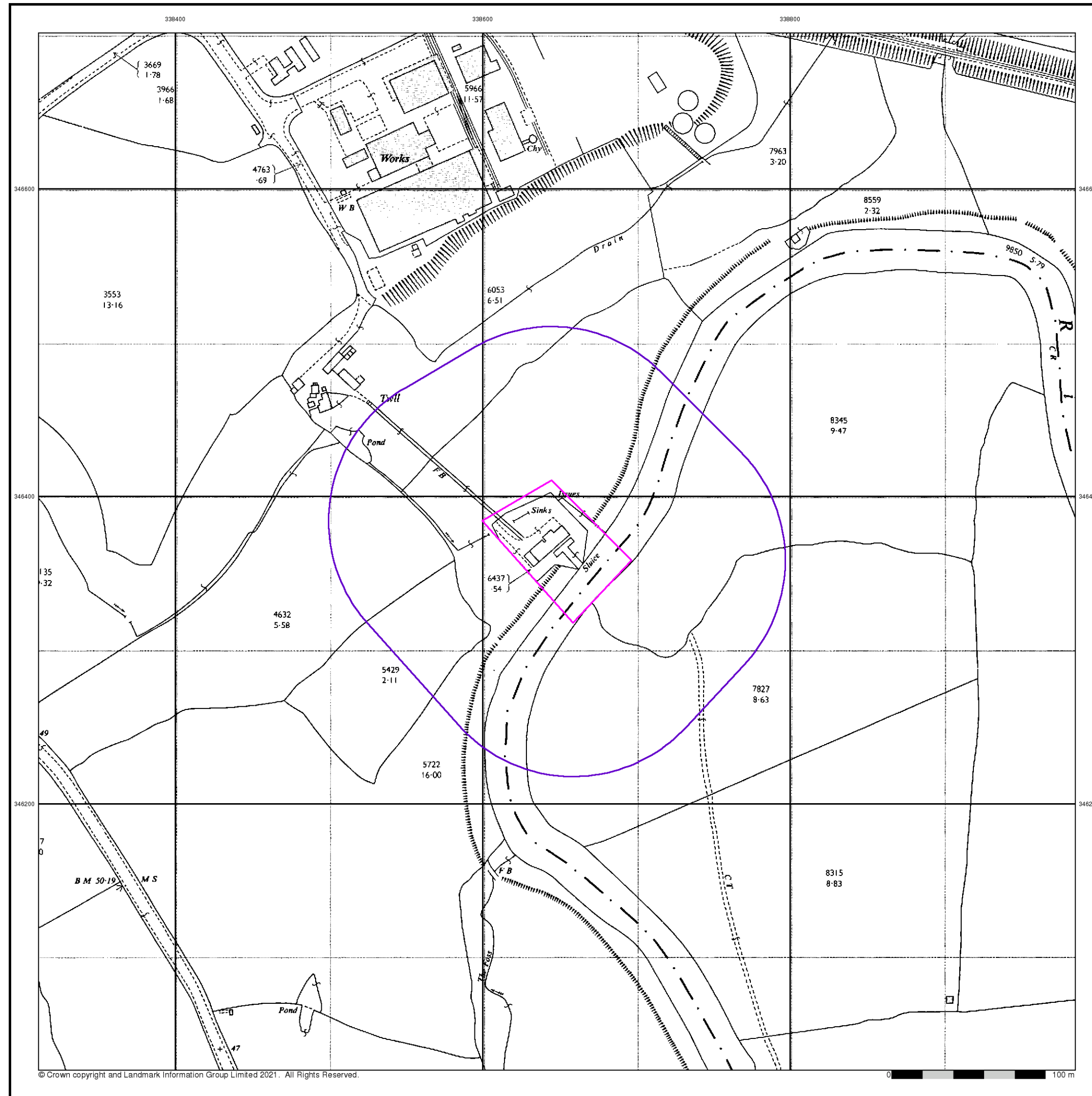




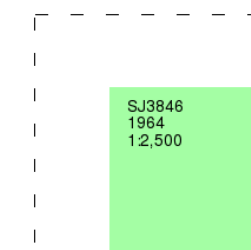
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964

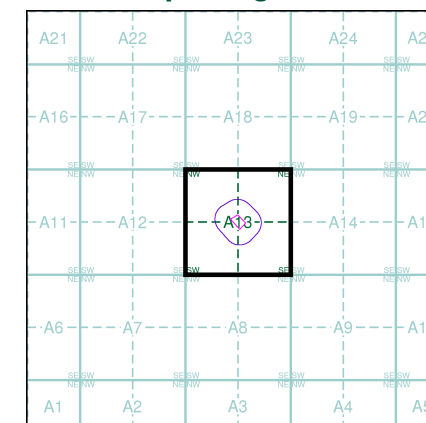
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

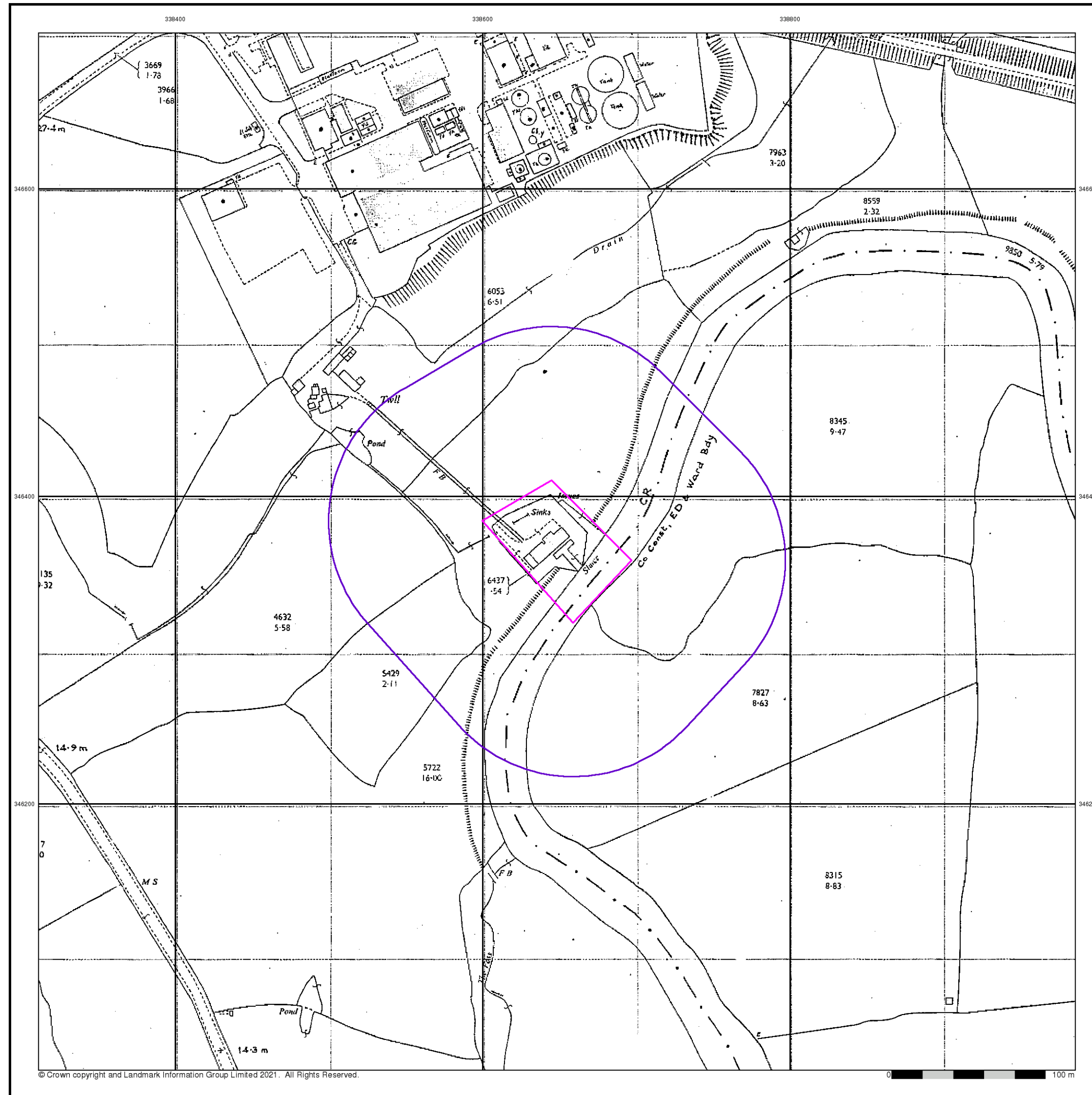
Order Number: 281204992_1_1
Customer Ref: M0398
National Grid Reference: 338650, 346370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.44
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Sesswick - Sesswick Intake, Sesswick, WREXHAM, LL13 0UE



Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



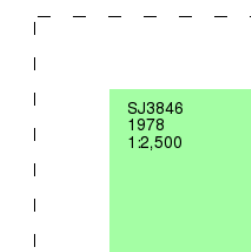
Additional SIMs

Published 1978

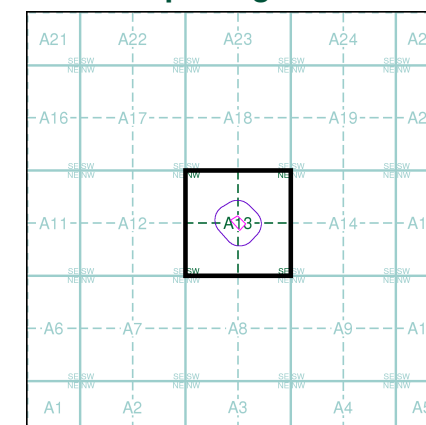
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

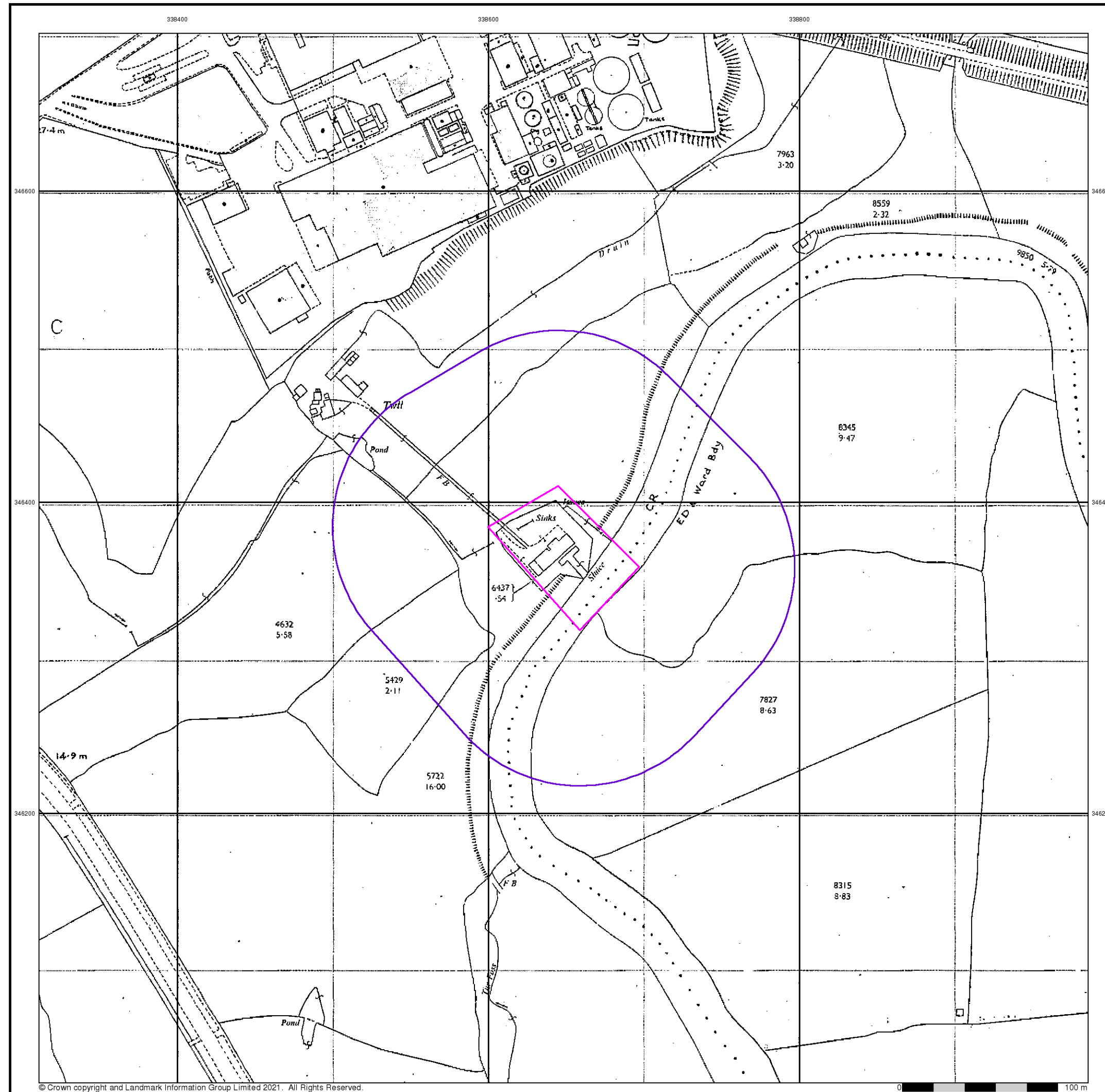
Order Number: 281204992_1_1
Customer Ref: M0398
National Grid Reference: 338650, 346370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.44
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Sesswick - Sesswick Intake, Sesswick, WREXHAM, LL13 0UE



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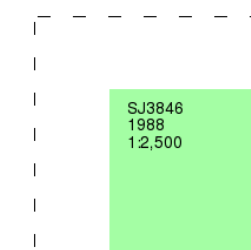
Additional SIMs

Published 1988

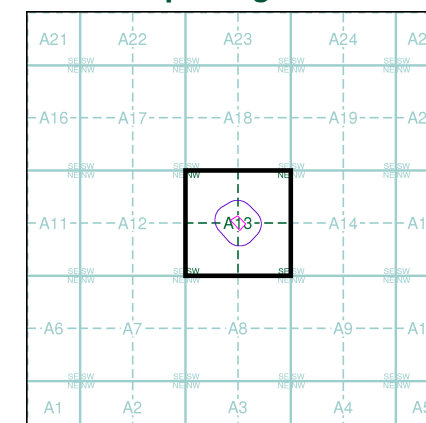
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

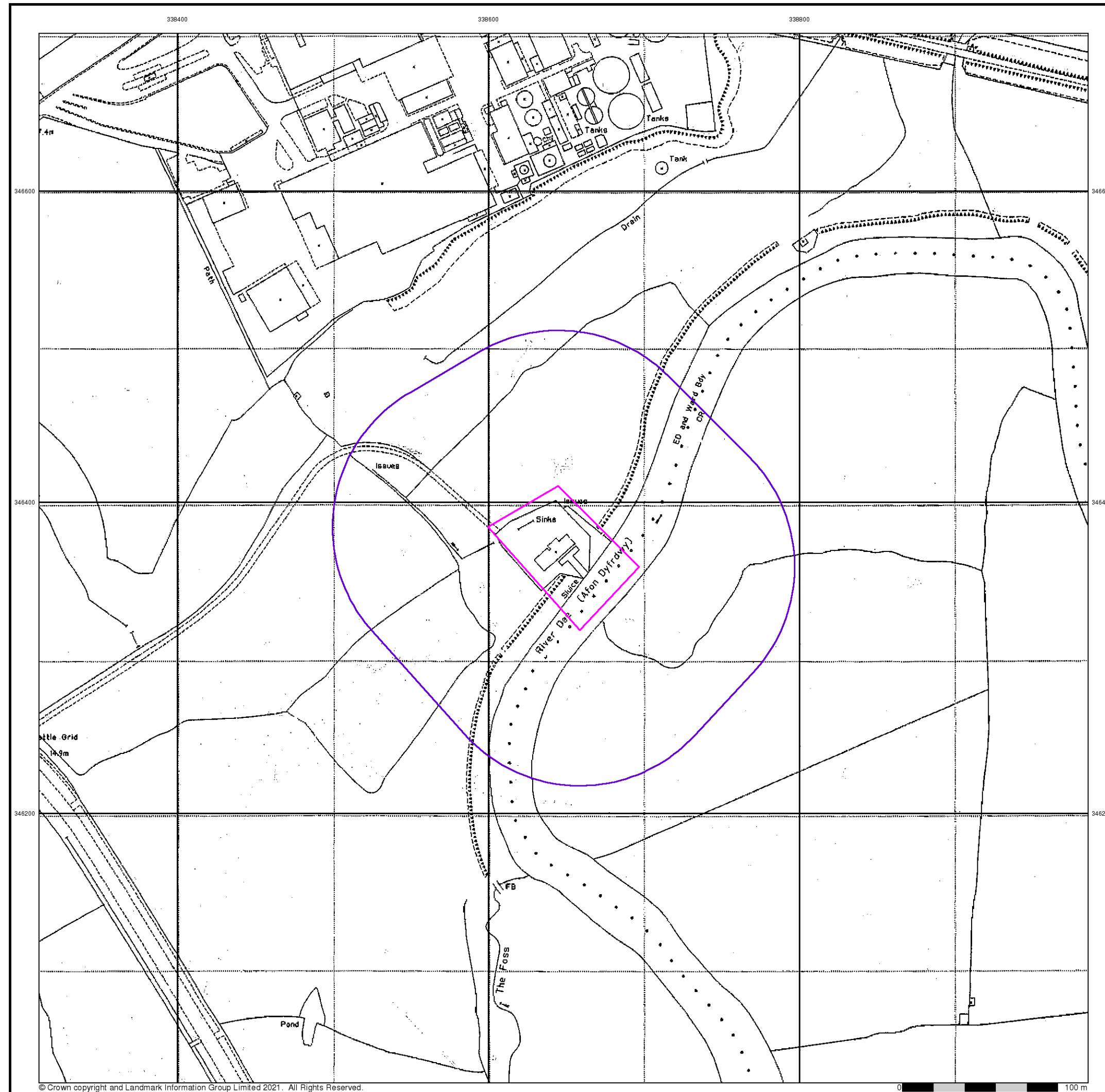
Order Number: 281204992_1_1
Customer Ref: M0398
National Grid Reference: 338650, 346370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.44
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Sesswick - Sesswick Intake, Sesswick, WREXHAM, LL13 0UE



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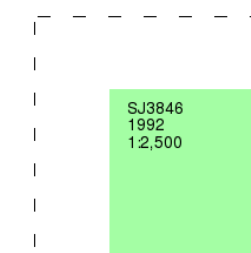
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1992

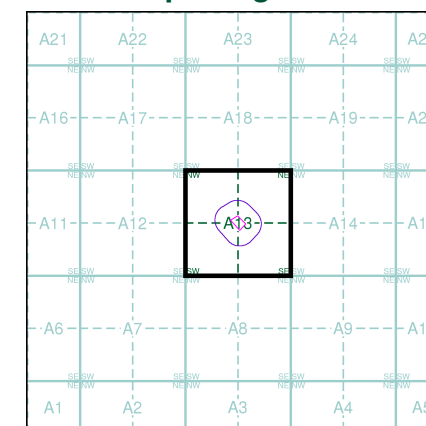
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

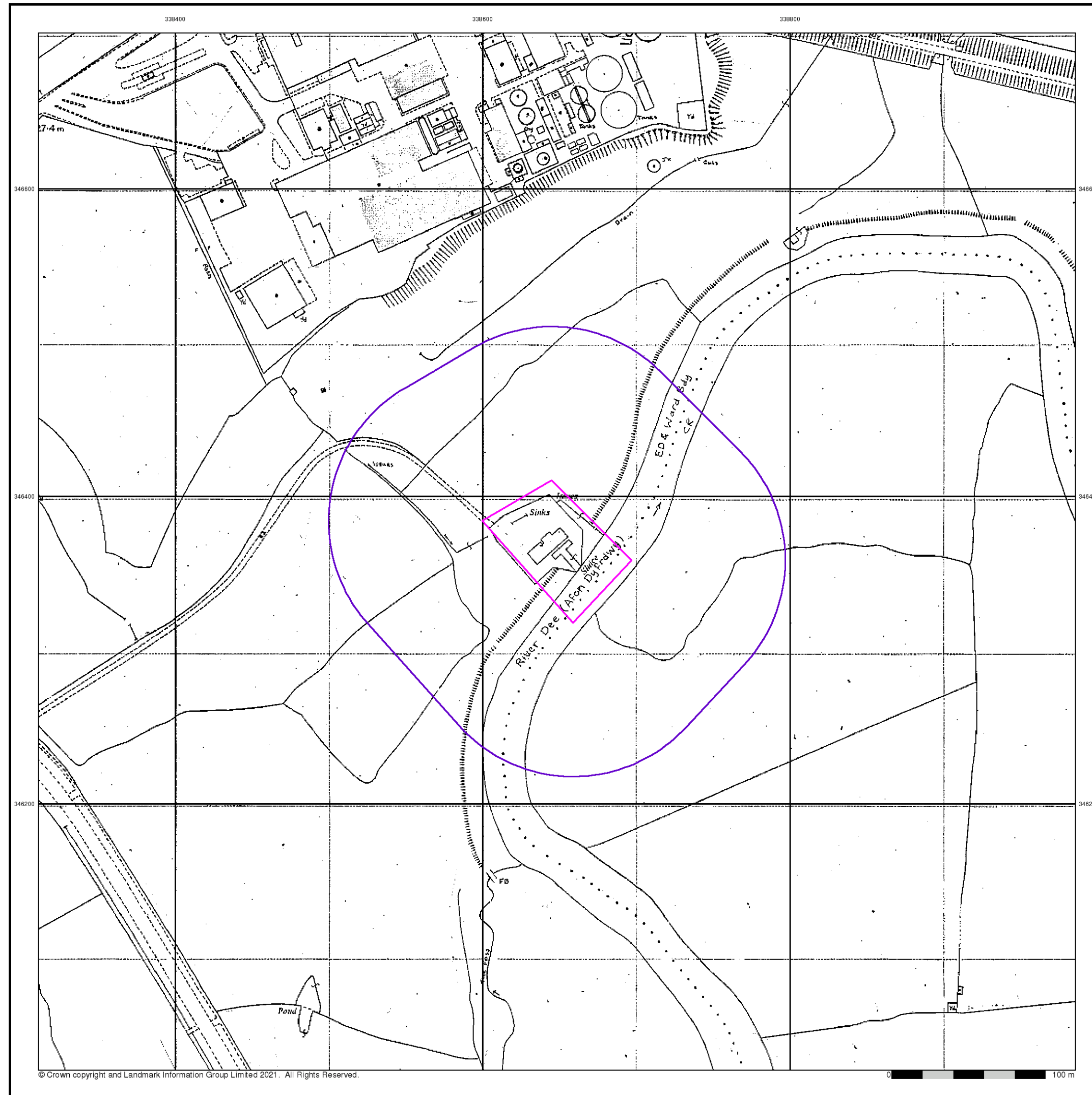
Order Number: 281204992_1_1
Customer Ref: M0398
National Grid Reference: 338650, 346370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.44
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Sesswick - Sesswick Intake, Sesswick, WREXHAM, LL13 0UE



Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
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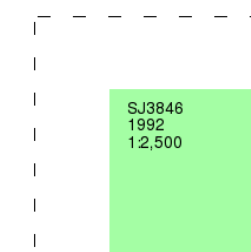
Additional SIMs

Published 1992

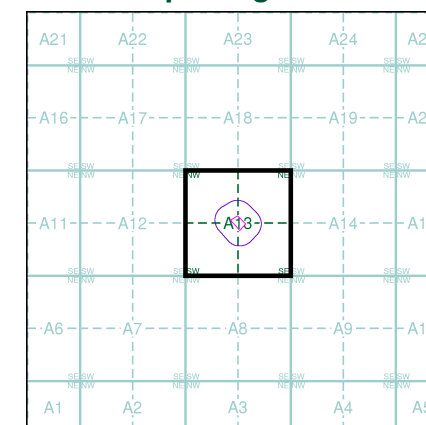
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

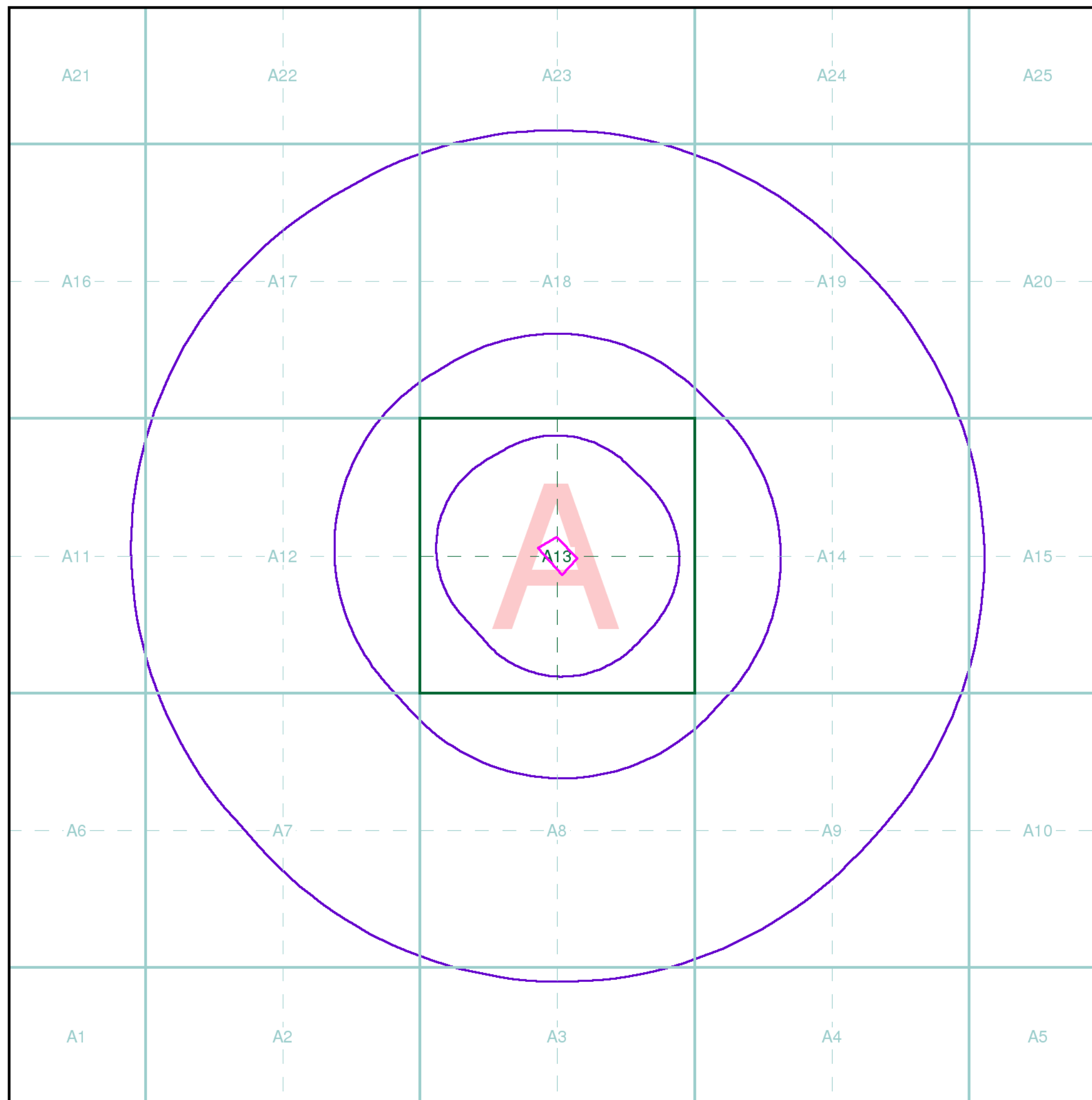
Order Number: 281204992_1_1
Customer Ref: M0398
National Grid Reference: 338650, 346370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.44
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Sesswick - Sesswick Intake, Sesswick, WREXHAM, LL13 0UE



Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



Index Map

For ease of identification, your site and buffer have been split into Slices, Segments and Quadrants. These are illustrated on the Index Map opposite and explained further below.

Slice

Each slice represents a 1:10,000 plot area (2.7km x 2.7km) for your site and buffer. A large site and buffer may be made up of several slices (represented by a red outline), that are referenced by letters of the alphabet, starting from the bottom left corner of the slice "grid". This grid does not relate to National Grid lines but is designed to give best fit over the site and buffer.

Segment

A segment represents a 1:2,500 plot area. Segments that have plot files associated with them are shown in dark green, others in light blue. These are numbered from the bottom left hand corner within each slice.

Quadrant

A quadrant is a quarter of a segment. These are labelled A NW, NE, SW, SE and are referenced in the datasheet to allow features to be quickly located on plots. Therefore a feature that has a quadrant reference of A7NW will be in Slice A, Segment 7 and the NW Quadrant.

A selection of organisations who provide data within this report:



Envirocheck reports are compiled from 136 different sources of data.

Client Details

Mr N Waterhouse, Earth Environmental & Geotechnical
Ltd, The Wilton Centre, Redcar, TS10 4RF

Order Details

Order Number:	281204992_1_1
Customer Ref:	M0398
National Grid Reference:	338650, 346370
Site Area (Ha):	0.44
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Sesswick - Sesswick Intake, Sesswick, WREXHAM, LL13 0UE

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<http://www.landmarkinfo.co.uk/Terms/Show/515>

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APPENDIX 2

UXB RISK MAP

UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP



SITE LOCATION

Map Centre: 338665,346398



LEGEND

- High:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 50 bombs per 1000acre or higher.
- Moderate:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 15 to 49 bombs per 1000acre.
- Low:** Areas indicated as having 15 bombs per 1000acre or less.

- military**
- industry**
- UXO find**
- transport**
- dock**
- Luftwaffe targets**
- utilities**
- Bombing decoy**
- other**

How to use your Unexploded Bomb (UXB) risk map?

The map indicates the potential for Unexploded Bombs (UXB) to be present as a result of World War Two (WWII) bombing.

You can incorporate the map into your preliminary risk assessment* for potential Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) for a site. Using this map, you can make an informed decision as to whether more in-depth detailed risk assessment* is necessary.

What do I do if my site is in a moderate or high risk area?

Generally, we recommend that a detailed UXO desk study and risk assessment is undertaken for sites in a moderate or high UXB risk area.

Similarly, if your site is near to a designated Luftwaffe target or bombing decoy then additional detailed research is recommended.

More often than not, this further detailed research will conclude that the potential for a significant UXO hazard to be present on your site is actually low.

Never plan site work or undertake a risk assessment using these maps alone. More detail is required, particularly where there may be a source of UXO from other military operations which are not reflected on these maps.

If my site is in a low risk area, do I need to do anything?

If both the map and other research confirms that there is a low potential for UXO to be present on your site then, subject to your own comfort and risk tolerance, works can proceed with no special precautions.

A low risk really means that there is no greater probability of encountering UXO than anywhere else in the UK.

If you are unsure whether other sources of UXO may be present, you can ask for one of our **pre-desk study assessments (PDSA)**

If I have any questions, who do I contact?

tel: **+44 (0) 1993 886682**

email: **uxo@zetica.com**

web: **www.zeticauxo.com**

The information in this UXB risk map is derived from a number of sources and should be used in conjunction with the accompanying notes on our website: (<https://zeticauxo.com/downloads-and-resources/risk-maps/>)

Zetica cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the information or data used and cannot accept any liability for any use of the maps. These maps can be used as part of a technical report or similar publication, subject to acknowledgment. The copyright remains with Zetica Ltd.

It is important to note that this map is not a UXO risk assessment and should not be reported as such when reproduced.

*Preliminary and detailed UXO risk assessments are advocated as good practice by industry guidance such as CIRIA C681 'Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), a guide for the construction industry'.

APPENDIX 3

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS (HER)

CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: E6661

Prepared by: G. Duckers, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Nathan Waterhouse, Earth Environmental & Geotechnical (North East)

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the CPAT HER Enquiry form and in the Welsh Archaeological Trusts Access and Charging Policy. Copyright is reserved on all data supplied from the CPAT HER. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows:- **CPAT HER Charitable Trust data copyright and database right and in part Crown, 2021).**

If you wish to use information derived from material held by the CPAT HER for publication in printed or multimedia form or to compile resources for commercial use, prior permission must be obtained in writing.

Search criteria

HER data within 1km search radius centered on X:338661 Y:346360

PRN 100137 **NAME** Bangor Cross Fragment

NGR SJ388454 **COMMUNITY** Sesswick

TYPE MEDIEVAL, CROSS. Rank: 1

SUMMARY The broken fragment of the cross shaft has been moved back to Bangor and is inside the church where it lies beside the pulpit together with other 'portable' antiquities. It is fragmentary with a shaft that is octagonal in cross-section, one arm broken off completely and the other largely, though enough survives to show it to was octagonal. The top of the cross is of carinated cylindrical form with a flat top as though designed to have something placed on it. The surviving length is 0.72m, the width across the arms 0.49m and the diameter 0.27m. It is not a churchyard cross (RS 03/2010).

DESCRIPTION IN 1849 IN A BULWARK OF THE DEE S OF BANGOR VILLAGE WHAT WAS TAKEN TO BE THE BASE AND FRAGMENT OF OCTAGONAL SHAFT OF A CROSS WAS FOUND. IT WAS MOVED TO MARCHWIEL CHURCH AND MAY BE CAR 128B. The broken fragment of the cross shaft has been moved back to Bangor and is inside the church where it lies beside the pulpit together with other 'portable' antiquities. It is fragmentary with a shaft that is octagonal in cross-section, one arm broken off completely and the other largely, though enough survives to show it to was octagonal. The top of the cross is of carinated cylindrical form with a flat top as though designed to have something placed on it. The surviving length is 0.72m, the width across the arms 0.49m and the diameter 0.27m. It is not a churchyard cross (RS 03/2010).

CONDITION Condition: Moved Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1981-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT310633, CPAT310634, CPAT121741

SOURCES

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1914 Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire - IV County of Denbigh

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1912 Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouth II - County of Flintshire

Luxmore, I H M 1849 AN OLD CROSS AT BANGOR ISCOED Archaeologia Cambrensis 4

Pennant, T 1779 TOURS IN WALES

Clwyd Archaeology Service 1981 Site visit record - PRN100137

Ordnance Survey 1960 OS record card SJ 34 NE 1 SJ 34 NE 1

Anon 1874 title unknown - Bangor Cross Fragment

Silvester, R J & Hankinson, R 2010 Medieval Crosses and Crossheads CPAT report 1036

Jackson, A F M 1989 The Bangor Cross Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES**PHOTOS**

3053-0031

ARCHWILIO URL<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT100137>

PRN 61005 **NAME** Bangor Is-coed floodbank**NGR** SJ3897745846 **COMMUNITY** Bangor Is-y-coed**TYPE** MODERN, FLOOD BANK. Rank: 1**SUMMARY****DESCRIPTION** Floodbank shown on modern 1:25,000 map. (CPAT project 761)**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2002-09-26 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - -**SOURCES****ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

-

ARCHWILIO URL<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT61005>

PRN 105262 **NAME** Bangor Is-coed ridge and furrow**NGR** SJ3948345825 **COMMUNITY** Bangor Is-y-coed**TYPE** MEDIEVAL, RIDGE AND FURROW. Rank: 1**SUMMARY****DESCRIPTION** Noted during field visit. (CPAT project 761)**CONDITION** Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2002-09-26 00:00:00**STATUS** None recorded**CROSS REFERENCES** - -**SOURCES****ARTEFACTS****C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

04-C-0018, 04-C-0019, 04-001-0018, 04-001-0019

ARCHWILIO URL

PRN 16314 NAME Bangor Is-y-Coed**NGR** SJ3891645486 **COMMUNITY** Bangor Is-y-coed**TYPE** MULTIPERIOD, SETTLEMENT. Rank: 1**SUMMARY**

DESCRIPTION 1 Location 1.1 Bangor-is-y-coed is situated beside the A525 where it crosses the River Dee en route from Wrexham to Whitchurch (Shropshire). It is 7km south-east of the former. 1.2 The settlement has developed on the east side of the River Dee. Whilst not on the lowest part of the flood plain, it is nevertheless so close to the river as to require the construction of a flood embankment around the northern side of the village. Eastwards, the ground rises gently away from the river. 2 History 2.1 Bangor is usually translated as 'wattle fence', a reference to the enclosure created around an early monastic site. The 'coed' element presumably refers to the proximity of a wood, but the name Bangor Isycoed is first encountered in Lhwyd's notes of 1699. The alternative form of Bangor Monachorum - 'Bangor of the monks' - appears in a document of 1677. 2.2 This is the earliest settlement to be known by name in Wrexham Maelor. The Venerable Bede in his Ecclesiastical History calls it Bancornburg and Bancor in 731. Later, in 1270, it was termed Bankerbur', and first appeared in its present form in 1291. 2.3 In the early 7th century, Bangor was reputedly the largest monastery in western Britain, ruled by Abbot Dinoot, and perhaps founded by Deiniol who died in either 572 or 584 and also founded the monastic settlement at Bangor in Gwynedd. Bede claimed hundreds of monks here, other sources specify 2400, though neither figure seems credible. Bede also recorded that 1200 were put to death by Aethelfrith of Northumbria after the battle of Chester in c.616. 2.4 Bede further reported that the Bangor monastic community was divided into seven sections each with more than 300 monks ruled by its own abbot. However, the presence of so many monks at Bangor seems unlikely and it has been suggested that if this figure is to be taken at face value, it should be seen to include monks in outlying communities that were subject to Bangor. 2.5 It has been argued that after a period of desertion, a new church serving the area was erected on the site by the 8th century, and that this became the centre of a large parish spanning the Dee valley. 2.6 Edward Lhwyd noted 26 houses in the village at the end of the 17th century and by the mid-19th century it consisted of houses spread along High Street and beside the Whitchurch Road, with a few close to the church on the Overton Road. 3 Buildings and Archaeology 3.1 The church of St Dunawd (PRN 102683) incorporates 14th and 15th-century work in its fabric, including windows and such internal features as the roofs. Further additions were made in the early 18th century, with restoration in 1868 and 1877. Most of the interior fittings are post-medieval but there is a late medieval font and a 14th-century sepulchral slab. 3.2 Bangor bridge (PRN 100139; SAM Flint 17) with its five arches was formerly dated to 1658, but that date is now thought to refer to its repair, the original structure being late 15th or early 16th century. It is also Grade I listed. 3.3 There do not appear to be any particularly old houses in the village, other than the timber-framed White House (PRN 105355) in High Street, which is considered to be of late 17th-century date and has a Grade II listing. 4.1 The precise location of the early monastery (PRN 100149) is unknown, although there has been considerable speculation in the past and it has been assumed that the present parish church is on the site of its monastic predecessor. The ruins of the monastery were mentioned by William of Malmesbury, and Leland in the earlier 16th century claimed the survival of the names of two of its gates, Porthwgan to the north and Port Clays (Porth Klais) to the south. Comments by Rice Rees in 1836 that traces of extensive ranges of monastic buildings were still observable at Bangor should be taken with a pinch of salt. Pratt has emphasised that the river terrace on which the monastery sat may have been eroded by subsequent river action, thus rendering the physical remains irrecoverable, and in succinct form he has summed up the monastery at Bangor as a 'considerable Christian seminary (size debatable), laid out (exact site unknown) on the flood plain of the Dee (extent disputable), occupying a (then) secluded valley floor hemmed in by high ground, typical of the siting of early Welsh monasteries'. 4.2 There is no evidence of a circular churchyard at Bangor but Pratt argues that changes in the course of the river and the construction of the river bridge, together perhaps with the re-alignment of the roads leading to it, have truncated the original outline. Excavations in 1986 behind the hall south of the churchyard recovered bones, and Pratt reports the discovery of a skull (PAR 105261) at Millstone Cottage on the Whitchurch Road at about the same time. 4.3 A lower quernstone, now in the church, was recovered during grave-digging (PRN 100138), and Lewis claimed that Roman pavements were occasionally discovered during the digging of graves in the churchyard. 4.4 Suggestions that the street pattern may have been modified in the late medieval period or soon after were outlined above. In addition an 18th-century estate map points to changes in the alignment of the Overton Road - unfortunately only a small fragment of the village is depicted and it is not possible to map the alterations with any accuracy, though the curving boundary running north beside Orchard Villa could be relevant in this context. It can also be noted here that the straight B5426 approaching Bangor from the west was constructed as late as 1819 to link the village with the coal mining district around Ruabon. 4.5 The remnants of Bangor's medieval fields are depicted on the tithe map: sub-divided fields are shown running off the road to Worthenbury, south-west of Willow Court, and to the south of the village where the A525 now passes over the Overton Road. Arable open fields are documented in the 15th century, while Althrey Meadow to the south-west of the village was a common meadow. Ridge and furrow survives just to the south of the sewage farm off the road to Worthenbury (PRN 105262). Dorothy Sylvester records common meadows in Bangor (Sylvester & Hankinson, 2013). 1) History of development In the early 7th century AD, Bangor was claimed to be the largest monastery in western Britain, ruled by Abbot Dinoot. Founded, it is said, by Deiniol who died in either 572 or 584, he was responsible too for founding the other Bangor on the northern coastline of Gwynedd. The Venerable Bede in his great Ecclesiastical History wrote that there were hundreds of monks here, other sources specifying 2400. Bede also recorded that 1200 were put to death by Aethelfrith of Northumbria's forces after the battle of Chester in c.616. Bede further reported that the Bangor monastic community was divided into seven sections, each with more than 300 monks ruled by its own abbot. The presence of so many monks at Bangor seems hardly credible, and it has been suggested that if this figure is to be seen as at all realistic, it must have included monks in outlying communities that were subject to Bangor. The term bangor is normally translated as a 'wattle fence', a reference to the enclosure erected around an early monastic site. The 'coed' element presumably refers to the proximity of a wood, but

the name Bangor Is-coed is first encountered in Edward Lhuyd's notes of 1699. The alternative form of Bangor Monachorum - 'Bangor of the monks' is only a little earlier, appearing in a document of 1607. This is the earliest settlement to be known by name in Wrexham Maelor. Bede termed it both Bancornaburg and Bancor in 731. Later, in 1270, it was termed Bankerbur, and it first appeared in its present form in 1277/8. The burh element, now lost from the modern name but appearing regularly in the Middle Ages (as in Bonkerbury in c.1278) is usually interpreted as a 'defended enclosure or 'stronghold, but alternative meanings are possible and it has been suggested recently that it could refer to an enclosure erected for the protection of the inhabitants of a small settlement that grew up around the monastery. It seems unlikely that the issue will ever be resolved with any certainty. Equally unsubstantiated is the proposition that after a period of desertion following the massacre of the monks by the Northumbrian forces, a new church serving the area was erected on the site in or even before the 8th century, and that this became the centre of a large parish spanning the Dee valley. Indeed, the history and development of Bangor throughout the Middle Ages is obscure; virtually nothing seems to be known about it. Bangor emerges only at the end of the 17th century when Edward Lhuyd noted 26 houses in the village, and by the mid-19th century it consisted of houses spread along what is now the High Street and beside the Whitchurch Road, with a few close to the church on the Overton Road. 2) The heritage to 1750 The church of St Dunawd (102683) incorporates 14th and 15th-century work in the fabric of the west wall of the nave, and the chancel, including windows and such internal features as the roofs. Further additions were made in the early 18th century when the tower was completely rebuilt, and the aisles in the 19th century, with the porch being added in 1877. Most of the interior fittings are post-medieval but there is a late medieval font, fragmentary stained glass a 14th-century sepulchral slab (the only in-situ survivor of several known to have been found in the churchyard), and some of the beams from the medieval rood screen. The churchyard is rectangular a detailed measured survey of all the grave markers was completed some years ago. Bangor bridge (100139) with its five arches was formerly dated to 1658, but that date is now thought to refer to its repair, the original structure being of late 15th or early 16th-century origin. There do not appear to be any particularly old houses in the village, other than the timber framed White House (105355) on High Street, which is considered to be of late 17th-century date. The precise location of the early monastery (100149) is unknown, although there has been considerable speculation in the past and this will no doubt continue. It has been assumed, though without any substantive evidence, that the present parish church is on the site of its monastic predecessor. The ruins of the monastery were mentioned by William of Malmesbury, and John Leland in the first half of the 16th century claimed the survival of the names of two of its gates, Porthwgan to the north and Port Clays (Porth Klais) to the south. Rice Rees comments in 1836 that traces of extensive ranges of monastic buildings were still observable at Bangor should, however, be taken with a pinch of salt. Derek Pratt has emphasised that the river terrace on which the monastery sat may have been eroded by subsequent river action, thus rendering the physical remains wholly irrecoverable. In succinct form he has summed up the monastery at Bangor as a 'considerable Christian seminary (size debatable), laid out (exact site unknown) on the flood plain of the Dee (extent disputable), occupying a (then) secluded valley floor hemmed in by high ground, typical of the siting of early Welsh monasteries'. No one is likely to do better! There is no evidence of a circular churchyard at Bangor but Pratt argues that changes in the course of the river and the construction of the river bridge, together perhaps with the realignment of the roads leading to it, might perhaps have truncated the original outline. Excavations in 1986 behind the hall south of the churchyard recovered bones, and Pratt reported the discovery of a skull (105261) at Millstone Cottage on the Whitchurch Road at about the same time. Suggestions that the street pattern may have been modified in the late medieval period or soon after were outlined in the previous paragraph. In addition an 18th-century estate map points to changes in the alignment of the Overton Road - unfortunately only a small fragment of the village is depicted and it is not possible to map the alterations with any accuracy, though the curving boundary running north beside Orchard Villa could be relevant in this context. It can also be noted here that the straight B5426 approaching Bangor across the flood plain from the west was constructed as late as 1819 to link the village with the coal-mining district around Ruabon. The remnants of Bangor's medieval fields are depicted on the tithe map: sub-divided fields are shown running off the road to Worthenbury, south-west of Willow Court, and to the south of the village where the A525 now passes over the Overton Road. Arable open fields are documented in the 15th century, while Althrey Meadow to the south-west of the village was a common meadow. Ridge and furrow survives just to the south of the sewage farm off the road to Worthenbury (105262). (Silvester, Martin & Watson, 2013)

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1995-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT340459, CPAT129654, CPAT129655, CPAT130753, CPAT130754

SOURCES

Rhys Williams, S 1997 West Cheshire from the Air
 Silvester, R J and Hankinson, R 2013 Farms and Farming SEP CPAT Report 1199
 Silvester, R J, Martin, C H R & Watson, S 2013 Historic Settlements in Wrexham County Borough CPAT report 1186
 Clifford, R H 1987 William Remembers Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society
 Hickinbotham, J & Powell, D 1987 Censuses of 1851 and 1881 Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society
 Various 1992 Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society
 Various 1989 Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society
 Clifford, R H 1989 William Remembers Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society
 RHC (Clifford, Ray) 1992 They Made Their Own Coracles Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society 3
 Pratt, Derrick 1992 A Description of Bangor Parish, 1699 Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society
 RHC (Clifford, Ray) 1992 William Remembers Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society 3
 Anon nd Reflections of Bangor on Dee, Adlewyrchion Bangor is y Coed
 Brown, R 2015 The circulating schools of Griffith Jones in the old county of Denbighshire Denbighshire Historical Society Transactions 63

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

CS04-015-0013, 84-009-0001A, 84-009-0002A, 84-009-0004A, 84-009-0005A, 84-009-0006A, 84-018-0013, 84-018-0014, 84-018-0015, 84-023-0035A, 84-023-0036A

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT16314>

PRN 100139 **NAME** Bangor Is-y-Coed Bridge

NGR SJ3878245439 **COMMUNITY** Sesswick

TYPE MEDIEVAL, BRIDGE. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Bridge across the river Dee built of red sandstone with four buttresses each side with refuges above. Of late 15th or early 16th century date, repaired in 1658 by Inigo Jones. In a state of deterioration, though still in use. Parapet damaged by a tractor in 1996 and repairs carried out. Has undergone much restoration work in the 90s (Cadw 1998).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1987-01-31 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 1645 I, scheduled monument FL017

CROSS REFERENCES Same as 1645 1CPAT310636, CPAT310637, CPAT310638, CPAT310639, CPAT310640, CPAT310641, CPAT310642, CPAT310643, CPAT310644, CPAT319567, CPAT325741, CPAT325742, CPAT325743, CPAT150653

SOURCES

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1912 Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouth II - County of Flintshire

Lee, M H 1876 Isycoed in Maelor Saesneg Archaeologia Cambrensis 6

Burnham, H 1995 A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales: Clwyd and Powys

Jervoise, E 1936 The Ancient Bridges of Wales and Western England

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Clwyd Archaeology Service 1980 Site visit record - PRN100139

Cadw 1986 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - FL017(FLT) FL017(FLT)

Cadw 1997 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - FL017(FLT) FL017(FLT)

Cadw 1998 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - FL017(FLT) FL017(FLT)

Cadw 1997 Scheduling map - FL017(FLT) FL017(FLT)

Ordnance Survey 1975 OS record card SJ 34 NE 3 SJ 34 NE 3

Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Guest, D 1987 Bangor on Dee old bridge Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society

Anon nd Reflections of Bangor on Dee, Adlewyrchion Bangor is y Coed

Cadw 1989 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - FL017(FLT) FL017(FLT)

Cadw 1991 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - FL017(FLT) FL017(FLT)

Cadw 1996 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - FL017(FLT) FL017(FLT)

Cadw 2006 Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - FL017(FLT) FL017(FLT)

The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

Cadw 2019 Scheduled Monument consent letter

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

88-MB-0287, 84-009-0001A, 84-009-0002A, 84-009-0004A, 84-009-0005A, 84-009-0006A, 84-018-0014, 84-018-0015, 84-023-0036A, 85-014-0024, 85-014-0025, 88-MB-0288, 88-MB-0307, 88-MB-0308, 93-006-0021, 005013-61, 2000-CS-0321, 2004-5012-01, 2004-CS-0000, 04-C-0021, 04-C-0022, 04-C-0023, 04-C-0024, 04-C-0025, 04-C-0026, 04-C-0027, 04-001-0022, 04-001-0023, 04-001-0024, 04-001-0025, 04-001-0026, CS92-028-0002, CS91-005-0005, CS91-005-0006, CS91-005-0007, CS91-005-0008, CS91-005-0009, CS91-005-0010, CS91-005-0011

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT100139>

PRN 102683 **NAME** Bangor Is-y-Coed Church (St Dunawd)

NGR SJ3887545404 **COMMUNITY** Bangor Is-y-coed

TYPE MEDIEVAL, CHURCH. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION RED SANDSTONE CHURCH WITH CHANCEL NAVE AND AISLES DECORATED LIKE 18TH CENTURY W TOWER THE CHANCEL IN C 1300 DEDICATED TO ST DUNAWD. EXCAVATION OF BONES IN 1986 BEHIND VILLAGE HALL SUGGESTS CONTRACTION OF GRAVEYARD. (CAS 4/12/93) (SMR,1996)

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1986-02-28 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 1644 II*

CROSS REFERENCES part of 16706, Same as 1644_1CPAT313524, CPAT313525, CPAT339320

SOURCES

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1912 Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouth II - County of Flintshire
Hubbard, E 1986 The Buildings of Wales: Clwyd
Smith, P 1990 The RCAHM Wales in my Time 1949-89 Transactions of the Ancient Monument Society 34

Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
Clwyd Archaeology Service 1980 Site visit record - PRN102683
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1986 Site visit record - PRN102683
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1999 Site visit record - PRN102683
Cadw 2016 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales
Jackson, A F M 1987 Bangor Monachorum Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society
The Handley Partnership 2014ff HAABase built heritage assessment system: Buildings at Risk database

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

88-MB-0287, 0463-0020, 0463-0021, 0463-0022, 0463-0023, 0463-0024, 0463-0025, 0463-0026, 0463-0027, 0463-0028, CS92-028-0001, CS96-013-0029, CS96-013-0030, CS96-013-0031, CS04-015-0008, CS04-015-0009, CS04-015-0010, CS04-015-0011, CS04-015-0012, CS04-015-0015, CS04-015-0016, 4903-BANGOR ON D_0005, 4903-BANGOR ON D_0006, 4903-BANGOR ON D_0007, 4903-BANGOR ON D_0008, 4903-BANGOR ON D_0009

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT102683>

PRN 132393 **NAME** Bangor Is-y-Coed Church (St Dunawd), coffin lid I

NGR SJ3887545404 **COMMUNITY** Bangor Is-y-coed

TYPE MEDIEVAL, INCISED STONE. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A coffin lid illustrated by Thomas Pennant in his Tour in Wales (1784). Stone with head above a shield carrying a lion rampant and in a border, in Lombardic capitals, '+ HIC : IACE/T : WILLIAM +/- LE FRENS ;', sword lying diagonally behind with pommel in top dexter corner. Now lost (Pratt, Derrick, 1992).

CONDITION Condition: DESTROYED Description: Related event: Date of entry: 2015-09-18 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 16706

SOURCES

Pratt, Derrick 1992 Just Carelessness Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society 3

ARTEFACTS

1 stone gravestone Lost

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT132393>

PRN 132394 NAME Bangor Is-y-Coed Church (St Dunawd), coffin lid II

NGR SJ3887545404 **COMMUNITY** Bangor Is-y-coed

TYPE MEDIEVAL, INCISED STONE. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A coffin lid illustrated by Thomas Pennant in his Tour in Wales (1784). Stone with head and shoulders in coffin above shield carrying lion rampant and in Lombardic border, '+ HIC : IACE/T : ITHIEL +/ KADWGON'. Now lost (Pratt, Derrick, 1992).

CONDITION Condition: DESTROYED Description: Related event: Date of entry: 2015-09-18 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 16706

SOURCES

Pratt, Derrick 1992 Just Carelessness Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society 3

ARTEFACTS

1 stone gravestone Lost

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

-

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT132394>

PRN 132395 NAME Bangor Is-y-Coed Church (St Dunawd), coffin lid III

NGR SJ3887545404 **COMMUNITY** Bangor Is-y-coed

TYPE MEDIEVAL, CROSS INCISED STONE. Rank: 1

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION A coffin lid illustrated by Thomas Pennant in his Tour in Wales (1784). 'An ancient cross', more correctly an expanded arm cross within a circle, with below, a griffin passant and lion passant. Now lost (Pratt, Derrick, 1992).

CONDITION Condition: DESTROYED Description: Related event: Date of entry: 2015-09-18 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 16706

SOURCES

Pratt, Derrick 1992 Just Carelessness Magazine of the Bangor-on-Dee Local History Society 3

ARTEFACTS

1 stone gravestone Lost

C14 DATES

PHOTOS