Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

**PLAS ANEY, MOLD, FLINTSHIRE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client:</th>
<th>Gower Homes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Authority:</td>
<td>Flintshire County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR:</td>
<td>322705, 363422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning App ref:</td>
<td>Pre-Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author:</td>
<td>Matthews, R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doc Ref:</td>
<td>LP3231C-DBA-v1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Figures

Table of Plates

Table of Tables

Table of Appendices

Crynodeb

Abstract

1. Introduction

2. Planning Background

3. Methodology

4. Site Background

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

6. Proposed Development

7. Conclusions

8. Crynodeb a Chasgliadau

Sources Consulted

Figures

Appendix
# TABLE OF FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Site Location - General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Site Location - Detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HER Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1839 tithe Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1872 1:2,500 County Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1899 1:2,500 County Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1916 Sales Plan for Plas Annie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1933 Tenant Agreement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1960 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1975 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1987 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1992 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lidar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE OF PLATES

Plate 1 - The site looking northwest, from the southeast corner.

Plate 2 - Brick entrance with path to Plas Annie.

Plate 3 - Eastern boundary partially removed and replaced, looking west from the adjacent gardens.

Plate 4 - Southern boundary with stone and concrete wall, looking west.

Plate 5 - Southern boundary looking east along Ruthin Road.

Plate 6 - Brook along inside the site along the southern boundary, looking west.
TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1 - Significance criteria used in this report

Table 2 - Timescales used in this report

TABLE OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - HER Records
Crynodeb

Mae’r safle wedi ei leoli ar dir i’r gogledd o Ffordd Rhuthun, Yr Wyddgrug yng nghyfnod cyn-cynllunio ailddatblygiad arfaethedig. Mae’r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys canlyniadau ymchwil cartograffig, archaeolegol a dogfennol i’r safle a ymgymrair gan L – P: Archaeology ar ran Gower Homes.

Nid yw’r safle yn gorwedd o fewn unrhyw Ardal Gadwraeth. Nid oes unrhyw Gofadeiliau Rhestredig, Adeiladau Rhestredig, Meysydd Brwydr Cofrestredig na Pharciau a Gerddi Cofrestredig o fewn y safle.

Yn ôl mapiau hanesyddol ac ymchwil, roedd y safle yn gorwedd y tu allan i graidd hanesyddol tref Yr Wyddgrug, gan barhau i fod yn gaeau amaethyddol hyd at heddiw. O oddeutu 1873 hyd at o leiaf 1933, roedd yn ffurfio rhan o ystad Plas Aney, gyda’r brif dramwyfa ar y terfyn dwyreiniol.

Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth o weithgarwch o’r cyfnod Cynhanesyddol hyd at y cyfnod Canoloesol ar y safle. Fodd bynnag, fe allai datblygu o fewn y safle efeithio ar unrhyw waddodion archaeolegol claddedig a gweddillion tanddaearol sydd ar ôl. Mae’r unig glawdd hanesyddol sydd ar ôl yn ffurfio terfyn gogleddol y safle.
Abstract

A site located on land to the north of Ruthin Road, Mold is in the pre-planning stage of proposed redevelopment. This report contains results of cartographic, archaeological and documentary research into the site undertaken by L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Gower Homes

The sites does not lie within any Conservation Area. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the site.

Research and historic mapping has shown the site lay outside of the historic core of Mold town, remaining agricultural fields through to present day. From around 1873 until at least 1933 it formed part of the Plas Aney estate with the main driveway at the eastern boarder.

There is no evidence of activity from the Prehistoric period through the Medieval period on the site. However, development within the site may impact any surviving below ground remains and buried archaeological deposits. The only surviving historic hedgerow forms the northern boundary of the site.
1. Introduction

1.1 This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) considers land off Ruthin Road, Mold. The project is in the pre-planning stages of the development and has been researched and prepared by Rachael Matthews of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Gower Homes.

1.2 The site is an irregular polygon covering an area of approximately 4.07ha of undeveloped land. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 322705, 363422.

1.3 The local planning authority is Flintshire County Council (FCC).

1.4 The following terms are used in this report:

- “the study area” - a 1km radius from the centre point of the site (FIGURE 1).
- “the site” - The area defined by the perimeter of the site itself (FIGURE 2).

1.5 The assessment seeks to address the following issues:

- To assess the potential for archaeology.
- To assess the significance of potential archaeology.
- To assess the condition of potential archaeology.
- To assess the impact of the proposed development on the potential archaeology.

1.6 The assessment is based on the results of documentary and cartographic research as well as published and unpublished literature.
2. Planning Background

2.1. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act (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.


2.3. Currently Flintshire County Council abide by the policies laid out in the Flintshire Unitary Development Plan 2000-2015 (adopted September 2011) regarding archaeology and planning, in this case Chapter 9: The Historic Environment, as well as, Supplementary Planning Guidance No. 28, Archaeology (January 2017).

2.4. On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment FCC take impartial advice from the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT).

2.5. The Mold Conservation Areas (54) lies 850m to the east of the site. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Historic Parks and Gardens or World Heritage Sites within the site.

2.6. No previous archaeological works has been undertaken on the site.

2.7. Within a 1km radius of the sites, there are 51 recorded Heritage Assets recorded with the CPAT HER.

2.8. There are six non-intrusive events recorded within the study area, these include desk based assessments and several photographic surveys.

DOC REF: LP3231C:DBA-v1.3
2.9. In accordance with government guidelines and best practice, this report has been completed at the early stages of the planning process to accompany a planning application and to inform all parties of any archaeological concerns affecting the development site.
3. Methodology

3.1. This report has been researched and written according to L-P: Archaeology's in-house standards for Desk Based Assessments. In accordance with the guidance set out below, the report analyses the sources listed below to create a model of the archaeological and heritage significance of the study site.

3.2. GUIDANCE

3.2.1. The following guidance was consulted:

- Standards and guidance for historic environment desk based assessments (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2014).

- Historic Environment Good Practice advice in Planning Note 1 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015A).

- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015B).

- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015C).

- Conservation Principles: Policy and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2008).


3.3. SOURCES

3.3.1. The heritage assets were identified from the following sources:

- A search of the Clwyd Powys Historic Environment Record (CPHER) based on a 1km radius around the centre point of the site (FIGURE 3), enquiry number E6470.

- Data from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (BRITISH MUSEUM 2018).
• Examination of historic maps.
• Examination of aerial photographs.
• Examination of the available 1m DTM and DSM LiDAR data (WELSH GOVERNMENT 2019)
• Data on scheduled monuments and listed buildings held by Archwilio (CPAT 2018) and Cadw.

3.3.2. A visit to Flintshire Archives and a site visit was carried out on the 24th of May 2019 by Rachael Matthews.

3.4. SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

3.4.1. A heritage asset is defined as:

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

3.4.2. The significance of the heritage assets is determined using the following criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>World Heritage Sites; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of international importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Scheduled monuments; Grade I and II* Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas or Parks and Gardens containing very important monuments or buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of national importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Grade II Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas or Parks and Gardens containing monuments or buildings that contribute to their historic character; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of regional importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Locally Listed monuments and buildings; designated or undesignated sites, buildings or landscapes of local importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Sites, buildings or landscapes with little or no significant historical interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Archaeological sites where the importance has not yet been ascertained; buildings with hidden potential for historic significance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 - Significance criteria used in this report

3.5. LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

3.5.1. The assessment relies on the accuracy of the data provided by the sources described above. There is always some degree of uncertainty in relation to these sources which include:
• The data from the CPHER can be limited because it is not based on a systematic search of the county but rather, the records are reliant upon chance finds, opportunities for research and public contribution.

• Documentary sources may be biased, inaccurate or difficult to interpret.

• The presence of buried archaeology is not always obvious during walk over surveys.

• Grid coordinates for heritage assets may be rounded to such an extent that the actual location of the asset can be difficult to locate.

• The radial boundaries used in this report have been established in order to maintain the focus and manageability of the data but still be large enough to rigorously consider context and character. It is important to note that any set boundaries on the report should be considered as permeable. Areas do not develop in isolation, and thought must always be given to significant relationships with places and events outside the area selected or defined.
4. Site Background

4.1. GEOLOGY

4.1.1. The British Geological Survey (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2017) shows the site to be located on a bedrock of Etruria Formation which consists of mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate, this is overlain by a till.

4.1.2. The data provided by GeoIndex is low resolution data and should only be considered as a rough guide to the geology of the site.

4.2. LANDSCAPE AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.2.1. The site lies to the southwest of the centre of Mold, to the south of Plas Annie/Aney hall and north of Ruthin Road.

4.2.2. The site is set within a larger field, to the south and east is 20th century housing; to the west is agricultural land and to the north is the modern Plas Aney park estate.

4.2.3. The topography of the area is relatively flat going east at 128mOD, gently sloping to the west at c.134mOD, with a steeper ascent to the north becoming hilly c.150mOD.

4.3. SITE CONDITIONS

4.3.1. A visit was undertaken by Rachael Matthews on the 24th of May 2019. The conditions were dry and overcast.

4.3.2. The site was noted as a large open field laid to pasture, with 30-40cm high grass and scattered meadow flowers, ground visibility was medium to low.

4.3.3. The site lay directly north of Ruthin Road, the southern area was level with the adjacent road, gently sloping from the centre of the field to the northwest corner, this hill became steeper towards the top. This slope appeared to be located within a former plot, as seen on the 1878 map. A raised area was also noted to the southwest, which again corresponded with a former plot on the 1878 map.

4.3.4. The north boundary of the site consisted of hedgerow and trees, this is likely
to be a historic, retaining the same location as the early mapping and left untouched between fields. The western boundary is part hedgerow and part open field which extends further west (PLATE 1). The hedgerow is again likely to be historic.

4.3.1. The east boundary aligns with the former path/road leading to Plas Annie as seen on the 1900 mapping. The walled entrance can be seen to the immediate east of the site (PLATE 2). This boundary is a mix of established trees, hedgerow and modern fence. It is likely that patches of historic hedgerow survives, however, the central area which is adjacent to gardens and allotment has been largely thinned out and replaced with modern planting and fencing (PLATE 3).

4.3.2. The southern boundary was formed of hedgerow and a short 20th century brick and rough concrete wall (PLATE 4). One third of the wall was exposed, with the remainder behind foliage and hedge (PLATE 5). To the immediate north of this boundary was a steep drop to a brook which runs the entirety of this side and flowing into an underground facet, which heads east towards the modern housing estate. By the field entrance the brook was seen as brick lined and at five courses high (PLATE 6), it was unclear if this survived further west as it was overgrown.
Plate 2 - Brick entrance with path to Plas Annie.

Plate 3 - Eastern boundary partially removed and replaced, looking west from the adjacent gardens.
Plate 4 - Southern boundary with stone and concrete wall, looking west.

Plate 5 - Southern boundary looking east along Ruthin Road.
4.3.1. No previous internal field boundaries were identified and no features of archaeological potential could be identified in the site, during the walkover.
5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1. Archaeological and built heritage assets described in the following sections are referenced in brackets using Clwyd-Powys Historic Environment Record (CPHER) number e.g. (15940).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>FROM</th>
<th>TO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREHISTORIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALAEOBOTHIC</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>12,000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESOLITHIC</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>4,000 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEOLITHIC</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,400 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRONZE AGE</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>800 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRON AGE</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>43 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMAN</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>410 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARLY MEDIEVAL</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>1066 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIEVAL</td>
<td>1066</td>
<td>1485 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST MEDIEVAL</td>
<td>1485</td>
<td>PRESENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 - Timescales used in this report

5.2. The following analysis is from a 1km diameter search of the CPHER around the study site, Enquiry number E6470.

5.3. PREHISTORIC

5.3.1. To the north of site a Late Neolithic perforated stone mace head has been recorded (PRN100059). Part of an uncommon form known as the Maesmor group, which are suggested to be a symbol of power and status. They are generally flaked and polished flint, however, the Mold example is made from quartzite (BRITNEL 1991, P59).

5.3.2. Bronze Age artefacts within the study area also include the Mold Palstave (PRN87823), Mold Arrowhead made of chert (PRN100083), a standing stone (PRN98735) and to the south a 10m diameter round barrow (PRN105000). Approximately 1.2km to the north of site lies the Scheduled Prehistoric monument of Rhual-Isaf Round Barrow (FL052), recorded as earth round barrow thought to date to the Bronze Age. It is 90ft in diameter and 5ft high.
and considered to have potential for containing human remains.

5.3.3. The National Museum Archaeology Collection records a single replica late Bronze Age artefact of the Mold Cape (Accession number 31.69/3), within the site. However, this accession refers to the actual Mold cape which is located to the east of Mold, in a barrow on Chester Road and there is no other data provided on the website about the ‘replica’. No other information could be obtained on this entry, with a likelihood it has been mis-located at entry level.

5.3.4. The original Mold gold Cape discovered in 1833 dates to the early Bronze Age, found on the body of a young male with a gold cape, signifying the possible presence of an elite group or individual and could represent trade and power within the local area (LYNCH 1991, P.74).

5.3.5. Within the wider area other prehistoric finds include a Bronze Age barrow at Llong with cremation burials and a necklace made of jet beads c.2000 BC. A hoard of 6 Bronze axes and moulds from 1000 BC, found on Hafod Mountain (PRITCHARD 2012, P13-15).

5.3.6. The potential for Prehistoric archaeological remains is low within the site boundary but should any be identified it would be of medium significance.

5.4. ROMAN

5.4.1. The Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS), records a single Roman find less than 700m to the northeast of the site: a fragment of a cast copper alloy trumpet brooch (LVPL-E2A6F3, PRN120365), it is thought to date between AD 75-175.

5.4.2. During the Roman period the main focus of Roman activity was focused at the lead mines of Halkyn to the northwest of Mold and Minera near Wrexham, as well as a military settlement and smelting centre at Flint (PRITCHARD 2012, P18). Various road networks connect the areas of activity and 450m to the south of the site aerial photography has revealed crop marks thought to relate to the remains of Gwernymynydd Roman road.

5.4.3. The site has low potential for Roman archaeology but if any were exposed it would be of a medium significance.
5.5. EARLY MEDIEVAL & MEDIEVAL

5.5.1. To the north of Plas Annie/Aney near Rhual is the site of what is called the 'Alleluia Victory', which occurred c. AD 420. Descriptions from Bede tell of a battle between the Christians led by St Garmon of France against the Pagans. Located on a hill in Rhual overlooking the valley of Mold, the Christians supposedly shouted 'Alleluia' repeatedly, the sound scaring the pagans who retreated and drowning in the swollen River Alyn. The site is denoted with a small obelisk erected in 1736 (TWEDDELL 1890, P28).

5.5.2. Mold is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (MORRIS 1978) but likely fell within the Maelor Cymraeg Hundred; the site itself was likely located within waste lands around the manor of Bistre (PRITCHARD 2012, P38). The name Mold is thought to be derived from Norman-French meaning 'the high hill' with the Welsh Yr Wyddgrug meaning 'the tomb/burial mound'. The Welsh name is thought to be associated with a probable cairn or tumulus near Bailey Hill in the town centre, known as Gwyddgrug in the late 13th century. By the 14th century a castle was built on the site evolving from Mont-hault to Mohault and Mold (OWEN 1998, P62).

5.5.3. The site lay within administrative area original known as Ystrad Alun, under Norman reign it became the Manor and Lordship of Moldsdale and the ancient parish of Mold from the 12th century onwards. The site likely lay within the township of Birchenald or Hendre Biffa, the former derives from the Welsh word brecanor, brycan meaning 'blanket or canopy of trees', added later was the English 'hill' which became Cymricised; the latter is Welsh meaning 'winter dwelling located in a valley' (PRITCHARD 2012, P24).

5.5.4. There are two Medieval Scheduled Monuments within a 2km radius of the site. The Bailey Hill (FL014), located 1200m to the northeast of site, holds the remains of a 12th century motte and bailey castle, with surviving earthworks originally situated on the northern edge of the Medieval borough of Mold, presently within a 19th century municipal park. The castle fell in c.1138 by Owain Gwynedd (WALKER 1990, P46). A further Motte and ditch known as Tyddyn Castle Mound (FL126) is located 2500m to the east of the site, an
exact date is unknown, however, it is considered an important example of Medieval defensives practices.

5.5.5. 755m to the north of the site a Medieval plaster seal impression has been recorded (132059) by the RCAHMW, identified as the image of a wolf, with a further plaster seal of Elymasu Luvel dating to the 13th century (PRN19406). PAS also records two early Medieval objects circa 500m to the north of the site: silver sovereign (LVPL-7D2F34) of Edward the Confessor 1042-1066 and the fragment of a cast copper alloy plaque or book mount (LVPL-918135, PRN120347).

5.5.6. St Mary’s Church in the centre of Mold was commissioned by Thomas Stanley and Margret Beaufort in the late 15th century, built in a similar perpendicular style to the church in Gresford. It is thought to be on the same location as an earlier Medieval church (AMIN 2014, P80).

5.5.7. There is low/medium potential for archaeological features attesting to the Medieval period within the site. Should any archaeological features be exposed they would be of low significance.

5.6. POST MEDIEVAL & MODERN

5.6.1. By 1800 the 11th century manor of Bistre had lost its dominance, with the lords of Mold retaining the right to the minerals in the ground. The lordship had belonged to the Langley family from c.1680 till 1809 when is was bought by Sir Thomas Mostyn. Several of the lots may refer to the site, Lot 71 let to Rev Edward Parry, who had turned the land to meadow with the hope of turning the surrounding land to water meadows. Lot 73 and 74 are a group of holdings in the tenancy of Mr Parry, Mr Wynne and Rev Parry, with the latter lot described as Alders wet land, drained in 1791 to improve the land. (PRITCHARD 2012, P151-2).

5.6.2. Small scale coal mining had been carried out in Flintshire since the 15th century and expanding in the 18th century to accommodate the lead, pottery and copper smelting industries. For Mold the mines were the catalyst for the expansion of the town, however, this was short lived and by the mid 19th century the coalfields of Flintshire were in decline (GRENTER & WILLIAMS 1991,
5.6.3. A conveyance lease from 1834 notes a farmer Edward Lloyd of Fagnallt leases two parcels of land called Caeau Berth Y Bee. Berth Y Bee was a cottage later known as Perth Y Bi which lies to the east of Plas Annie, which the lands are likely associated with. At this time Plas Annie was not constructed, however an insurance policy dated 1869 taken out by Edwards Thompson and Robert Peters for a messuage called Bodamlwg suggests that a structure had been built by this time. A mortgage document of 1884 notes that Bodamlwg was the original name for Plas Annie which lay in lands called Caeau Berth Y Bee.

5.6.4. An 1845 conveyance document record the northern two fields of the site was owned by Mrs Parry, likely the same Mrs Parry listed as owning the plots on the 1839 tithe map.

5.6.5. In 1873 the site was being sold by a Joshua Pritchard to Edward Thompson (D/KK/1444), the fields are named Cae Celyn, Cae’r Odyn and Cae Pwll. From the 1869 insurance documents Thompson and Peters owned the fields to the north which housed Plas Aney and it is likely that this is the first time the site becomes connected to the house.

5.6.6. In 1916 the site was sold at auction as part of the Plan Annie estate (D/KK/1569 Flintshire Records office) (Figure 7). It is noted as previously owned by the late Mr T.E Peters, most likely a descendant from Robert Peters, and described as “residential and agricultural property... [containing] 36 ¾ acres of fine pasture land”. The house is noted as stone built with a long frontage to main road and a long carriage drive planted with trees on both sides the whole way along. “Valuable’ minerals are particularly noted under several fields including the site, field 1699, which are leased to Mr Straker of Mold Colliers for 30 years starting 1909.

5.6.7. A further document dated 1933 (Figure 8) described an agreement between Alfred George Boulton the owner of the site and lands surrounding Plas Annie and a new tenant Sydney Ellis Peters (likely associated with the aforementioned Peters), to keep the land as meadow or pasture ad to maintain all the hedges.
5.6.8. Within a 1km radius the RCAHMW records eight sites, Plas Aney Gardens (NPRN 265850) to the immediate north of the site, a 19th century walled garden associated with a house. To the southwest Gwernymynydd school church (NPRN 420507), built in 1840 as a joint school and church, replaced in the 1950s with the present building. To the southeast the former gatehouse to the Governor residence (NPRN 23453) built in 1870 and the 19th century Mold prison workshop, recreation building and St. David’s old college (NPRN 23454).

5.6.9. There are multiple listed heritage assets within 1km radius of the site, domestic buildings include the 19th century walled garden of Plas Annie Gardens (PRN1001833), Cae’r Odyyyn Farm (PRN98723), a field named Cae’r Street (PRN98383), Pen-yr-Allt buildings (PRN98726), 55-57 New Street (PRN124554), 59-61 New Street (PRN124553), Upper Bryn Coch (PRN132732). Transport related assets are Ty-Coch milestone (PRN103198), the site of a former bridge Erw Pont Fain (PRN98384), Pen-y-Fford Chain turnpike toll gate (PRN98408) and Bryn Coch trackway (PRN98419).

5.6.10. Industrial assets are identified as Penbeddw hall mine (PRN18278) and Victor mine (PRN18282), with Gwernymynyydd lower day level (PRN98732) to the south; the former sites of Hendy Road Malt Kiln (PRN103255) and Glanyrafon Malt Kiln (PRN103253) both to the east.

5.6.11. Grade II Listed buildings within the search area are Hen-Dy (PRN41224) to the northwest and Preswylfa (PRN31965) to the east. To the south is the former county gaol (PRN98664) built in 1870, becoming St David’s College by 1914 and later turning in a domestic dwelling. Associated features include the prison gatehouse (PRN31983), a 20th century workshop (PRN31984) and the prison wall (PRN31985).

5.6.12. 20th century features include Preswylfa migratory gang prisoner of war camp (PRN141805), prisoner of war camp (PRN141799), a war memorial for the Boer War (PRN144684), a first world war memorial (PRN145154), Mold field of remembrance (PRN144986. There is an unknown mound recorded to the south of the site (PRN98392) known as Bryn Rhug, however no
investigative work has been carried out.

5.6.13. The potential for Post Medieval buried archaeological remains in the form of agricultural features such as pits and field boundaries is high, but any remains would be of low significance.

5.7. HISTORIC MAPPING

5.7.1. The 1839 Tithe Map (Figure 4) for township of Brynirillt in Mold shows the site over five plots of land between a road to the north and south. All are open fields, Plas Aney to the north has not been built with the land owned by Sir Hugh Davies and occupied by John Joules called Cae Uchaf and Cae Isaf.

Plot 2281, 2282, 2284 Owned and occupied by Mary Parry, called upper Field, field by Berth y Bi and another called upper Field.

Plot 2285 Owned by Phillip Davies Cooke Esq and Occupied by Mary Parry, called Erw Isaf

Plot 2286 Owned and occupied by Samuel Davis, called croft.

5.7.1. The 1872 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 5) of the site shows over four fields, with the southernmost field shown on the Tithe map (2286) incorporated into plot 52. To the north is a small round leading past Plas Annie and south is the main Ruthin Road; a small brook is noted on the map aligned within the road flowing east. A public footpath leads from Ruthin road, along the western boundary to midway and then head north through the largest of the fields to Plas Annie. Several of the boundaries are tree lined with one or two trees within the fields. To the north is the house and gardens of Plas Annie, to the west and south are fields and to the east is a mix of fields, a few scattered large houses (Bryn Coch, Preswylfa), with reservoirs and gravel pits to the southeast. It is likely that the brook within the site connects to these reservoirs.

5.7.2. 1899 1:2,500 OS map (Figure 6) shows the site is now one open plot, with lines of trees delineating the now absent field boundaries, as well as sporadic trees within the plot. One of these are in the location of the only surviving tree within the plot (2019) which is likely to date to this time, i.e pre-1899. The road at the northern border now terminates at Plas Annie and no longer
continues across the site. A new driveway has been constructed from Ruthin Road to the house, along the eastern boundary (the brick entrance of which still survives) and the public footpath has been moved to the east, off of the site. To the southeast of site the reservoirs have been titled Mold Water Works company.

5.7.3. No change is noted on the 1912 1:2,500 mapping.

5.7.4. The 1960 1:2,500 OS map (Figure 9) shows little change, with most of the internal trees no longer depicted and a single field boundary reinstated dividing the north and south of the plot. This new boundary does not align with any earlier historic boundaries. Plas Annie has now been renamed Plas Aney. To the east the beginning of a large housing estate has been constructed, reaching the eastern boundary of the site by 1975 (Figure 10).

5.7.5. No further change is seen to the site until 1987 (Figure 11) when once again the internal field boundary was moved, to create two larger fields. As with the 1960 boundary, this new boundary does not align with any earlier historic boundaries. The mapping also shows that the original driveway to Plas Aney (now a nursing home) has been converted into smaller plots associated with the new housing estate to the east. The site visit undertaken in 2019, showed these to be gardens an allotments.

5.7.6. The 1992 OS map (Figure 12) show the last internal boundary has gone, no other changes have been identified.

5.8. AERIAL DATA

5.8.1. 1m DTM LiDAR Data (Figure 13) was examined (WELSH GOVERNMENT 2019), it provided little additional information on the site, however, a field boundary as seen on the 1839 tithe and 1878 OS mapping can be seen as depression running in a northeast- southwest alignment over the northern half of the site.

5.8.2. A search of aerial photographs, as available from GoogleEarth, BritainFromAbove (1947-present), Cambridge Air Photos and Peoples Collection Wales was undertaken. No images were identified during the search and those on google earth showed no change to the site from its current use.
6. Proposed Development

6.1. PREVIOUS IMPACTS

6.1.1. No previous archaeological investigations are known to have occurred within the site.

6.1.2. Preliminary Geotechnical investigations have been undertaken, revealing glacial till, sands and gravels.

6.1.3. Historic mapping shows from 1839 onwards the site has been fields. By 1873 it was purchased and associated with Plas Annie, which lasted until at least 1933. At this time an agreement between owner and tenant specify its use as meadow or pasture.

6.2. PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT

6.2.1. The site is currently in the pre-application stage of a planning development by Gower Homes, for a development into a residential area.
7. Conclusions

7.1. The site is located on land off Ruthin Road, Mold, Wrexham. It forms part of a pre-planning application for Gower Homes, who propose the development of a new residential area. The site is currently (2019) agricultural land to the southwest of Mold Town and north of Ruthin Road.

7.2. POTENTIALLY IMPACTED ASSETS.

7.2.1. The potential for significant Prehistoric remains to be found within the site boundary is low.

7.2.2. The potential for Roman archaeological remains to be found within the site boundary is low.

7.2.3. The site is outside the historic Medieval core of Mold, as such, was likely used for farming or agriculture. The potential for any Medieval archaeology is low.

7.2.4. From the 1839 mapping onwards the site has been shown as agricultural fields, associated with Plas Aney between 1873 and post 1933; remaining fields today (2019). The potential for any archaeology associated with this period is high in the form of former field boundaries and agricultural activities. The land was leased to the Mold collieries during the early 1900s and as such there may be a possibility of mining evidence; its significance is low.

7.2.5. The north boundary is the only surviving historic hedgerow identified on the 1839 Tithe map, however, a small section on the southern boundary may also date to this period. The eastern boundary was planted with trees which lined the carriage way to Plan Aney between 1872 and 1899. All internal historic field boundaries have been removed over time.

7.2.6. Development within site is not likely to encounter Prehistoric to Medieval features. However, it is likely to encounter below ground archaeological remains associated with Post Medieval activity of the site, such as agricultural activities and possible mining evidence.
8. Crynodeb a Chasgliadau

8.1. Mae'r safle wedi ei leoli ar dir oddi ar Ffordd Rhuthun, Yr Wyddgrug, Wrecsam. Mae’n ffurfio rhan o gais cyn-cynllunio ar gyfer Gower Homes, sy’n bwriadu datblygu ardal breswyl newydd. Mae’r safle ar hyn o bryd (2019) yn dir amaethyddol i’r de-orllewin o dref Yr Wyddgrug ac i’r gogledd o Ffordd Rhuthun.

8.2. ASEDAU A ALLAI GAEL EU HEFFEITHIO

8.2.1. Mae’r posibilrwydd o ddod o hyd i weddillion Cynhanesyddol o bwys o fewn y safle yn isel.

8.2.2. Mae’r posibilrwydd o ddod o hyd i weddillion archaeolegol Rhufeinig o fewn y safle yn isel.

8.2.3. Mae’r safle y tu allan i graidd Canoloesol Yr Wyddgrug, fel y cyfryw, ac mae’n debyg y cai ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer sfermio neu amaethyddiaeth. Mae’r posibilrwydd o unrhyw archaeol Ganoloesol yn isel.

8.2.4. O fapiau 1839 ymlaen, dangoswyd y safle fel caeau amaethyddol a oedd yn gysylltiedig â Phlas Aney rhwng 1873 ac ar ôl 1933; gan barhau i fod yn gaeau hyd heddiw (2019). Mae’r posibilrwydd o unrhyw archaeolog csylltiedig â’r cyfnod hwn yn uchel ar ffurf cyn-ffiniau caeau a gweithgareddau amaethyddol. Lesiwyd y tir i lofeyydd Yr Wyddgrug yn ystod y 1900au cynnar ac yn hynny o beth mae’n bosib fod yna dystiolaeth o fwyngloddio; mae ei arwyddocâd yn isel.

8.2.5. Y terfyn gogleddol yw’r unig glawedd hanesyddol sydd ar ôl a nodwyd ar fap degwm 1839, fodd bynnag, mae’n bosibl fod rhan fechan o’r terfyn deheuol yn dyddio i’r cyfnod hwn hefyd. Planwyd y terfyn dwyreiniol gyda choed a leiniai’r dramwyfa i Blas Aney rhwng 1872 ac 1899. Mae’r ffiniau caeau hanesyddol mewnol i gyd wedi cael eu dileu dros amser.

8.2.6. Nid yw datblygu o fewn y safle yn debyglod o ddod ar draws nodweddion Cynhanesyddol i Ganoloesol. Fodd bynnag, mae’n debyg y deur ar draws gweddillion archaeologol tanddaearol sy’n gysylltiedig â gweithgaredd Ól-Ganoloesol ar y safle, megis gweithgareddau amaethyddol a thystiolaeth o fwyngloddio posibl.
BIBLIOGRAPHIC


**Chartered Institute for Archaeologists**, 2014. 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk based assessments'.


WELSH GOVERNMENT, 2019. 'Lle a geoportal for Wales'. Lle. Available at: https://lle.gov.wales/GridProducts.

WELSH GOVERNMENT, 2018. 'Planning Policy Wales, 10th edition'.
FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail

PROJECT // 3231C - Plas Aney, Mold

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO Licence no. 100053067

DOC REF: LP3231C-DBA.v1

L:ARCHÆOLOGY
For Sale by Auction by

FRANK LLOYD & SONS

at the Black Lion Hotel, Mold,
on Wednesday 24th May, 1916,
at 3 o'clock.

NOTE - This Plan is based upon the Ordnance Survey of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.
FIGURE 10 // 1975 1:2,500 OS

PROJECT // 3231C - Plas Aney, Mold
DESCRIPTION // 1975 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey
Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO. Licence no. 100053067

DOC REF: LP3231C-DBA-v1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRN</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Rowid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100098</td>
<td>Bistre socketed axe</td>
<td>Bronze socketed and looped axe 4 inches long with blade 1.5 inches wide with ribs on both sides. Found somewhere in Bistre in 19th century. Now in the Powysland Museum.</td>
<td>FINDSPOT</td>
<td>17336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98419</td>
<td>Bryn Coch trackway</td>
<td>A 6m wide flat strip running from the NW corner of the field towards the W. (Clwyd County Council 1979 - Flintshire SMR)</td>
<td>TRACKWAY</td>
<td>67005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98392</td>
<td>Bryn Rhug, Tre-heirdd</td>
<td>No archaeological remains observed. Large mounds rises in E of field. (Clwyd County Council - Field Visit 1979)</td>
<td>MOUND</td>
<td>66978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98723</td>
<td>Cae'r Odyn, Fron Farm</td>
<td>Field named 'Caer Odyn' on 1839 Tithe Schedule. Name is suggestive of a limekiln, but no remains were visible. (Clwyd County Council 1979 - Flintshire SMR)</td>
<td>KILN</td>
<td>67305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98383</td>
<td>Cae'r Street, Alleluia monument</td>
<td>Field Name. Undulating field. No obvious reason for field name. No archaeological remains observed. (Clwyd County Council - Field Visit 1979)</td>
<td>ROAD</td>
<td>66969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98384</td>
<td>Erw Pont Fain</td>
<td>No sign of bridge. Site occupied by intensive housing development. (Clwyd County Council - Field Visit 1979)</td>
<td>BRIDGE</td>
<td>66970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98735</td>
<td>Fron Heulog stone</td>
<td>Stone shown on 1870 6&quot; OS map. Site not visited. (Clwyd County Council 1979 - Flintshire SMR)</td>
<td>STANDING STONE</td>
<td>67317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103253</td>
<td>Glanyrafon Malt Kiln</td>
<td>1870 OS MAP AND 1839 TITHE MAP SHOW A MALT KILN ON THIS SITE. N0185</td>
<td>MALT KILN</td>
<td>20088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17886</td>
<td>Gwernymynydd (Roman Road I)</td>
<td>Cropmark of possible Roman road from SJ22776285 for 260m. On APs (Burnham, B C 1993, 271).</td>
<td>ROAD</td>
<td>10203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98732</td>
<td>Gwernymynydd lower, day level</td>
<td>Level. Site not visited. (Clwyd County Council 1979 - Flintshire SMR) Described by Quant in 1975 &quot;whole vein drained by day level, stone arched entrance extends NW as a low bank&quot;.</td>
<td>LEVEL</td>
<td>67314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41224</td>
<td>HEN-DY, HENDY ROAD (S SIDE), WENDY</td>
<td>Grade II listed house</td>
<td>HOUSE</td>
<td>44921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100059</td>
<td>Hendre Biffa Macehead</td>
<td>PERFORATED STONE MACEHEAD 0.08M BY 0.05M QUARTZITE OVOID B MAESMORE TYPE FOUND IN 1883 DURING PLOUGHING NOW IN NAT MUS CARDIFF ACCN NO 47.349.</td>
<td>FINDSPOT</td>
<td>17308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103255</td>
<td>Hendy Road Malt Kiln</td>
<td>MALT KILN SITE HAS BEEN BUILT OVER AND DESTROYED. N0185</td>
<td>MALT KILN</td>
<td>20090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130410</td>
<td>MILES MASTER I T8635</td>
<td>The aircraft dived into the ground at Mold on 14/2/1942. (Pratt and Grant 2005, 143)</td>
<td>AIR CRASH SITE</td>
<td>125580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100083</td>
<td>Mold Arrowhead</td>
<td>ARROWHEAD UNFINISHED MADE OF CHERT ALLEGEDLY FOUND A QUARTER OF A MILE SSW OF ST MARYS CHURCH NEAR A ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVENT WHICH DOES NOT EXIST NOW ITS SITE IS NOT KNOWN.</td>
<td>FINDSPOT</td>
<td>17323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105000</td>
<td>Mold barrow</td>
<td>MOUND SOME 10M ACROSS AND 1M HIGH LYING IN FLAT PASTURE FIELD. PROBABLY A BARROW. Exact location of barrow not now know. Centred on km sq for Mold.</td>
<td>ROUND BARROW</td>
<td>26477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87822</td>
<td>Mold Palstave</td>
<td>Site recorded in former Flintshire SMR. As yet undescribed.</td>
<td>FINDSPOT</td>
<td>65721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31983</td>
<td>Mold Prison, Gatehouse</td>
<td>Grade II listed gatehouse. The former gatehouse and Governor's residence was built in 1870 by Martin and Chamberlain of Birmingham. (Cadw Listed Buildings)</td>
<td>GATEHOUSE</td>
<td>15840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31985</td>
<td>Mold Prison, wall</td>
<td>Grade II listed wall</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>15842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31984</td>
<td>Mold Prison, workshop</td>
<td>Grade II listed prison workshop</td>
<td>PRISON</td>
<td>15841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miles Master I T8635**

The aircraft dived into the ground at Mold on 14/2/1942. (Pratt and Grant 2005, 143)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRN</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19406</td>
<td>Mold seal</td>
<td>Seal of Elymasu Luvel of 13th century date (?). Found at Mold. NMW 92.180H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141805</td>
<td>Mold, &quot;Priswylfa&quot;, Migratory Gang prisoner of war camp</td>
<td>The site of a camp for a Migratory Gang of 20 prisoners of war from Handforth Camp (Cheshire) in 1919. The building is a listed mid-19th century country house and was a quarter of a mile outside the town in 1914. Prisoners presumably worked in the farmland then surrounding it. Now in use as offices for the local health board. (Spencer, J, 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124554</td>
<td>Mold, 55 - 57 New Street</td>
<td>COTTAGE 119428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124553</td>
<td>Mold, 59 - 61 New Street</td>
<td>COTTAGE 119427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144684</td>
<td>Mold, C E Thelwell, war memorial</td>
<td>Boer War; Second (1899-1902), Board / Plaque / Tablet WALL-MOUNTED BRASS PLAQUE WAR MEMORIAL 148027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144709</td>
<td>Mold, Capt P A I Lloyd, war memorial</td>
<td>First World War (1914-1918), Board / Plaque / Tablet. Inscription in raised letters. Emblems to left and right of plaque; raised patterned border WAR MEMORIAL 148052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119895</td>
<td>Mold, coalpit</td>
<td>Coal pit documented sometime between 1650 and 1737 (Gruffydd, Ken Lloyd, 2010). See also PRNs 103247, 103250 and 103251 (Spencer, J, 2011). COAL PIT 115759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98664</td>
<td>Mold, County Gaol/St David’s College/ The Haven</td>
<td>Building depicted on 1870 6” OS map as Flint County Gaol. By 1914, it was labelled as St David’s College and it is now in use as a domestic dwelling. (Clwyd County Council 1979 - Flintshire SMR) GAOL 67246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144756</td>
<td>Mold, Deeside Clywed Branch Burma Star Association, war memorial</td>
<td>Second World War (1939-1945), Board / Plaque / Tablet BRASS PLAQUE MOUNTED ON WOOD. WAR MEMORIAL 148099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144793</td>
<td>Mold, Flintshire County Council Employees, war memorial</td>
<td>First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Board / Plaque / Tablet. Bronze plaque on a wooden board with Flintshire county council coat of arms WAR MEMORIAL 148136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31965</td>
<td>Mold, Hendy Road, 'Preswylfa'</td>
<td>Grade II listed house HOUSE 15824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141799</td>
<td>Mold, internment camp</td>
<td>Internment Camp Near Mold. Building formerly used as Jesuit College and Convent. PRISONER OF WAR CAMP 142392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144986</td>
<td>Mold, Mold Field Of Remembrance, war memorial</td>
<td>Park / Sports field FIELD OF REMEMBRANCE WITH SMALL STONE WITH INSCRIPTION WAR MEMORIAL 148329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144988</td>
<td>Mold, Mold South African War, war memorial</td>
<td>Boer War; Second (1899-1902), Avenue / Tree or grove WAR MEMORIAL 148331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144985</td>
<td>Mold, Mold, war memorial</td>
<td>First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945), Cyprus Emergency (1955-1959), Cenotaph WAR MEMORIAL 148328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120347</td>
<td>Mold, Mount</td>
<td>An incomplete cast copper-alloy plaque or book mount of probable early to mid early medieval date. It is sub-rectangular in plan and in section, (PAS Database, 2011). FINDSPOT 115537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145045</td>
<td>Mold, Pte W Griffiths, war memorial</td>
<td>First World War (1914-1918), Board / Plaque / Tablet. Tablet with pointed top and lettering in black. WAR MEMORIAL 148388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145154</td>
<td>Mold, St Marys Church - WW1, war memorial</td>
<td>First World War (1914-1918), Church Fabric / Fitting: Reredos or screen. Reredos in the Lady Chapel of Christ crucified with angels. WAR MEMORIAL 148497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date and Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145160</td>
<td>Mold, St Marys WW1 Tablets, war memorial</td>
<td>First World War (1914-1918), Board / Plaque / Tablet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120365</td>
<td>Mold, Trumpet Brooch</td>
<td>Cast copper alloy trumpet brooch dating to the Roman period, (43-410AD). The object has a large trumpet-like oval head, (PAS Database, 2011).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132732</td>
<td>Mold, Upper Bryn Coch, Greystones</td>
<td>House subject of photographic survey in 2013. (Andy Evans, 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145212</td>
<td>Mold, Welsh Book Of Remembrance - Flintshire Copy, war memorial</td>
<td>Second World War (1939-1945), Second World War - civilians, Roll of honour or book of remembrance. Book of Remembrance which is a replica of the Welsh Book of Remembrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98408</td>
<td>Pen-y-Fford Chain turnpike road toll gate</td>
<td>Depicted on 1870 6&quot; OS map. No remains of either cottage or turnpike. (Clwyd County Council 1979 - Flintshire SMR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98726</td>
<td>Pen-yr-Allt buildings</td>
<td>Building shown on 1837 Tithe Map. Site not visited. (Clwyd County Council 1979 - Flintshire SMR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18278</td>
<td>Penbedw Hall Mine</td>
<td>Lead (1887-8) Mine not located: NGR for km sq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001833</td>
<td>Plas Annie garden</td>
<td>The walled garden is situated approximately 60 yards North West of the house; approached through the South East wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98422</td>
<td>Preswylfa dagger</td>
<td>Iron dagger of Medieval type (?) found by Philip Haycock (aged 11 years) with a metal detector circa 1ft deep within a site of pasture and semi-woodland, currently being impinged by a residential development. (Clwyd County Council - Field Visit 1984)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18280</td>
<td>Summer Hill</td>
<td>Lead (1863-69) Mine not located: NGR for km sq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103198</td>
<td>Ty-coch milestone</td>
<td>3 SIDED MILESTONE 0.4M HIGH WITH INSCRIPTION MOLD 1 MILE ON SW FACE AND RUTHIN 9 MILES ON SE FACE. N0185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18282</td>
<td>Victor</td>
<td>Lead/Silver/Zinc (1878-1887) Mine not located: NGR for km sq.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>