

# WREXHAM COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

## Hanmer Conservation Area

This document is available in Welsh

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### **Conservation Area Designation**

1.1 Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires Local Authorities to identify “areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance” for designation as conservation areas.

### **Purpose**

1.2 The purpose of the Conservation Area Assessment and Management Plan is to:

- Provide a clear definition of the area's special architectural or historic interest
- Identify ways in which their unique characteristics can be preserved and enhanced through the Enhancement Plan
- Strengthen the justification for designation
- Create a clear context for future development in accordance with conservation area policies in the development plan
- Provide a vehicle for engagement and awareness raising

### **Hanmer Conservation Area**

1.3 This Assessment and Management Plan aims to promote and support developments that are in keeping with, or enhance, the character of the Hanmer Conservation Area. It is not an attempt to stifle change. The aim is to strike a balance so that the interests of conservation are given their full weight against the needs for change and development. The Hanmer Conservation Area was first designated in 1971 and its boundary amended in April 2000. These revisions included extensions to the north to include Hanmer Garage and to the west to incorporate the Home Farm complex and the outbuilding attached to the school wall. Beech Close and Striga Bank to the east were omitted from the boundary. This document is concerned with the reasons for designation, defining the qualities that make up its special architectural and historic interest, character and appearance. The omission of any reference to a particular building, feature or space should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest.

### **Planning Context**

1.4 This Statement should be read in conjunction with the adopted Wrexham Unitary Development Plan 2005 and the emerging Local Development Plan (due for adoption 2012) as well as national planning policy guidance, in particular Welsh Office Circular 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas.

### **Location**

1.5 Hanmer is located approximately 9 miles south-east of Wrexham, close to the English border, with main access to the village from the A539 Whitchurch to Overton Road. The village is located within the area known as Maelor Saesneg where the landscape is characterised by undulating mainly pastoral lowland farmland with well managed hedgerow trees and small woodlands interrupting the field pattern. The area has also been influenced by historic designed estates of which the Hanmer estate is perhaps the most prominent. The Conservation Area encompasses the majority of the village with the church of St Chad's located at the heart, elevated above the surrounding domestic properties and

facing onto the tranquil and picturesque Hanmer Mere. The surrounding open landscape provides fine views out of the Conservation Area complementing its mere-side position and contributing to the strong sense of place.

### **Geology**

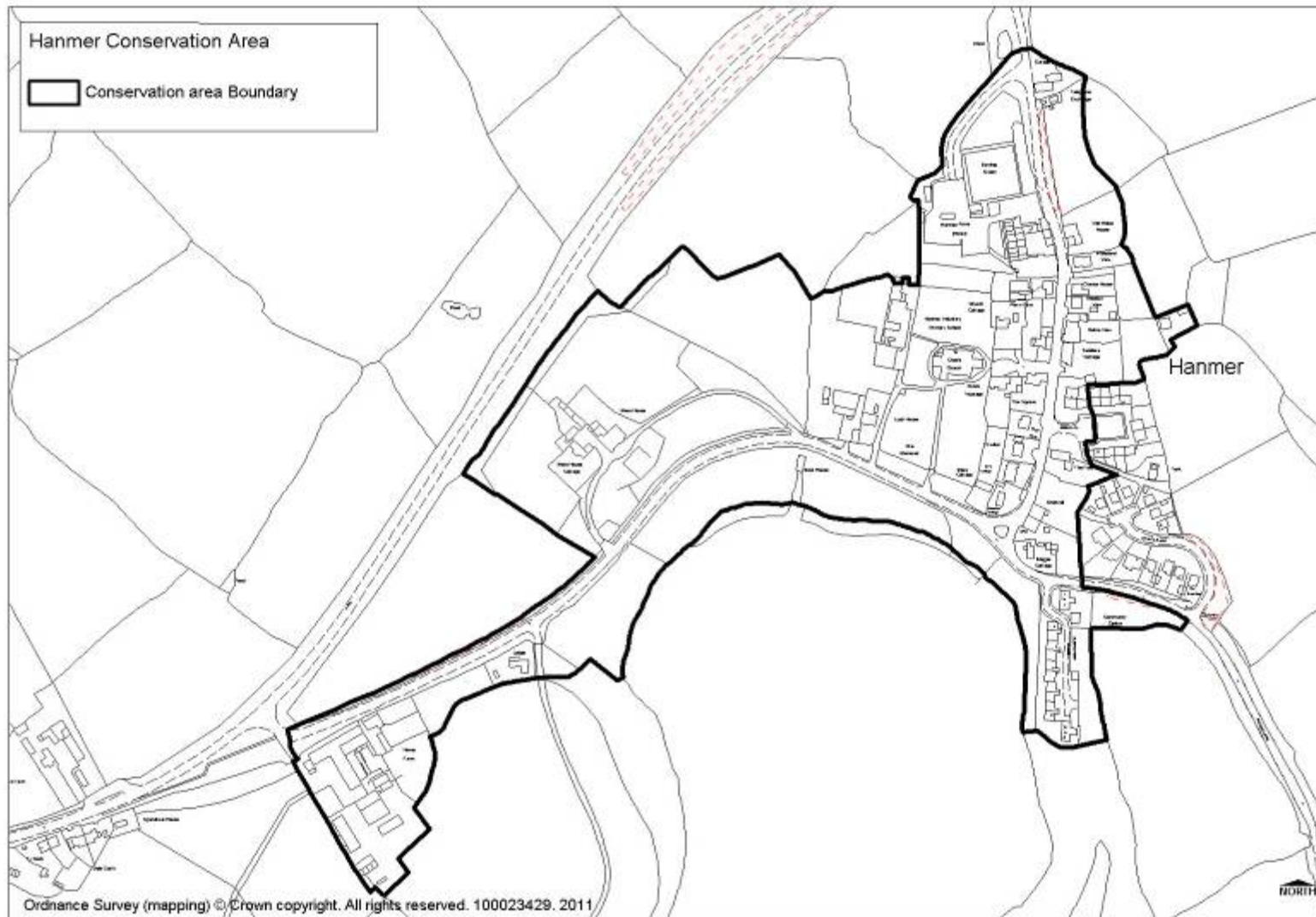
1.6 The geology of the area consists of soils derived from glacial till which were deposited after the last ice age. Below are Triassic sandstones. Hanmer Mere also has glacial origins along with the nearby Fenns Moss at Bettisfield.

### **Archaeology**

1.7 Hanmer has a rare archaeological value with earliest settlement in the area almost certainly dating from Anglo-Saxon times when the village was known as Chad's Hill after the saint from which the church is also dedicated. The Domesday book of 1086 AD records a church within the manor of Beddesfield (Bettisfield). Prehistoric settlement in the area is evidenced by a dug out canoe found to the south of the mere within the Gredington Estate. To the east of the village within vicarage meadow, is a rare circular moated site, probably dating from between 1200 and 1325, when the church was under the control of Haughmond Abbey near Shrewsbury. Such sites generally belonged to manors, so the presence of a moat conferred some status to the Church. The historic core of the settlement is governed by the natural topography and is unlikely to have changed considerably since early settlement and therefore there is potential for further archaeological investigation and interpretation of the villages history and development.

### **Consultation**

1.8 The Community Council, Council members and a range of organisations and groups with an interest in the historic environment and the local area were consulted on this document in October and November 2011. Statutory bodies such as Cadw were also consulted. Public consultation was undertaken during October and November 2011.



**Figure 1 - Hanmer Conservation Area**

## PART I - CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

### Early & Medieval Hanmer

2.1 Settlement in the village can almost certainly be traced back to Anglo-Saxon times when it is believed that Saint Chad, a Bishop of Lichfield, and whose namesake is dedicated to the village Church, visited Hanmer around 670 AD. From this visit it is reputed that the village gained the name Chad-Hill which it retained until the 12<sup>th</sup> Century. Evidence of the village can also be found in the Domesday Book of 1086 which records a Church structure named St Chad's within the manor of Beddesfield known today as Bettisfield.

2.2 During the 12<sup>th</sup> Century the Church was under the control of Haughmond Abbey near Shrewsbury. It was around this time that the original mediaeval Church, predecessor to the current Church, was constructed. The village appears to have been an important ecclesiastical centre within the Maelor Saesneg region at this time with the rare, circular moated-type site located in Vicarage Meadow dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> to early 14<sup>th</sup> Century also having religious connotations. It was during the 12<sup>th</sup> Century that Hanmer began to distinguish itself by its location on the banks of the Anglo-Saxon pool known as 'Hagena's Pool' or Hagenamere.

2.3 The 13<sup>th</sup> Century saw the arrival of Sir Thomas de Macclesfield to the village who had been given lands in area as a reward for serving King Edward I in the invasion of Wales in 1277. Sir Thomas' younger son, John de Hanmer, was the first to take the Hanmer name. Sir David Hanmer, grandson of John, became Chief Justice of the King's Bench and in the 1380's his daughter Margaret married Owain Glyndwr, the last native Prince of Wales, at St Chad's Church. Following the Welsh revolt of 1400 to 1415 John, Philip and Gruffydd Hanmer Margaret's brothers, supported Owain in his battles with Philip and Gruffydd aiding him in securing the French as an ally. The village, despite its location and prominence in the Maelor Saesneg, therefore historically has very strong Welsh Connections.

2.4 Hanmer did not escape the War of the Roses in the mid 15<sup>th</sup> Century and the original Church was badly damaged by fire. The Church was rebuilt around 1490 with stone quarried locally at Ty'n Coed in Threapwood. It is believed that the architect who designed the church fell from the church tower to his death and that the Founder's Tomb, set against the south facing wall of the Church, is in fact his tomb. A Description of the church in Samuel Lewis' book 'A Topographical Dictionary of Wales' published in 1849 describes St Chad's as a "spacious and handsome edifice in the later English style....and numerous shields bearing the arms of Hanmer, ornamentally distributed through every part of the building".

2.5 The rebuilding saw the creation of a substantial and commanding Parish Church of late perpendicular style with an aisled nave and west tower. The 1490 rebuilding retained the simple timber framed chancel however this was replaced in stone in 1720 with funds from Sir Thomas Hanmer. Further works to the chancel were undertaken in 1884 when the original iron gates, reputed to have been made by Robert Davies who also made the gates to Chirk Castle, were removed and placed at the new south entrance to the churchyard. In 1889

the church was again damaged by fire and restoration was undertaken by London architects Bodley and Garner. The restoration works were completed in 1892 and included new arcades and roofs which were closely modelled on what was known of the earlier building. The chancel remained roofless and disused until further restoration works were undertaken by W.D Caroe in 1935-6.

2.6 The Church contains some fine late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> Century monuments and memorials to both the Hanmer and the Kenyon families and also the Lee and Lewis family. The stained glass windows date predominantly to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century with examples of the work of Shrigley and Hunt and C.E Kempe.

### **16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

2.7 Up until the mid 16<sup>th</sup> Century the church and much of the village had been in the control of Haughmond Abbey however the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII allowed Sir Thomas Hanmer to buy the lands and carefully control development within the village. It was also during this century that Bettisfield Park, the historic home of the Hanmer Family was constructed however demolition of part of the Hall in 1945 destroyed much of the remains of the original 16<sup>th</sup> Century house.

2.8 In 1643, during the Civil War, it is reported that Parliamentary Roundheads from Nantwich raided the village, stabling their horses within the Fenns Chapel of the Church. It is also believed that Oliver Cromwell ordered the medieval churchyard cross to be thrown down, being re-erected in its present position almost 100 years later in 1739. The Roundheads did not escape though and in June 1643 Welsh Royalists ambushed and killed a large body of Parliamentarian horses and dragoons close to Hanmer Mere.

2.9 There was also a divide in loyalties in the Hanmer Family during the Civil War with Roger Hanmer of the Gredington House supporting Parliament whilst his nephew, Sir Thomas Hanmer 2<sup>nd</sup> Baronet, of the Bettisfield House, being a lukewarm adherent of Charles I and he subsequently had his houses raided more than once by the Roundheads. Following the Civil War, Sir Thomas returned to Bettisfield Park and in 1651 bought up the manorial rights of the Maelor Saesneg. Sir Thomas was also a very keen gardener and wrote a gardening manual in 1659 that was first published in 1939 under the title 'The Garden Book of Sir Thomas Hanmer'. Sir Thomas was particularly interested in tulips and raised the 'Agate Hanmer' variety, popular in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century.

2.10 The 17<sup>th</sup> Century also saw the creation of Hanmer School which was originally endowed in 1625 under the will of a Roger Billing but a permanent building was not erected in the village until 1676. The 17<sup>th</sup> Century school building was substantially restored in 1850 when the building was lengthened on the southern side. The school house was added to the south in 1871 and the main building was again extended to the west in 1894. More recently the school has been extended to the north west in 2001.

2.11 The Kenyon family, originally from Lancashire, arrived in Hanmer in the early 18<sup>th</sup> Century inheriting the Gredington Estate through the marriage of Lloyd Kenyon to Jane Eddowes, whose grandfather Richard Hilton, vicar of Hanmer, had bought the estate from Sir John Hanmer in the late 17<sup>th</sup> Century. Lloyd Kenyon's second son, Lord Lloyd Kenyon, was the first Baron Kenyon

and Lord Chief Justice in 1788. The original Gredington house dated from the 17<sup>th</sup> Century with significant alteration and extension in both the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries however the house was partly demolished in 1958 with the remaining house completely demolished in 1980. Gredington Park is a grade II registered Historic Garden and forms an important backdrop to views southwards and eastwards out of the Conservation Area and across the Mere.

2.12 Within the village, development was controlled by the Hanmer Estate and the mid 18<sup>th</sup> Century appears to have been a time when estate improvements were undertaken. In particular The Vicarage adjacent to the church, Mere House set back from Overton Road and Hanmer Hall Farm, around 1 mile east of the village all date from this time and retain definite Georgian architectural influences.



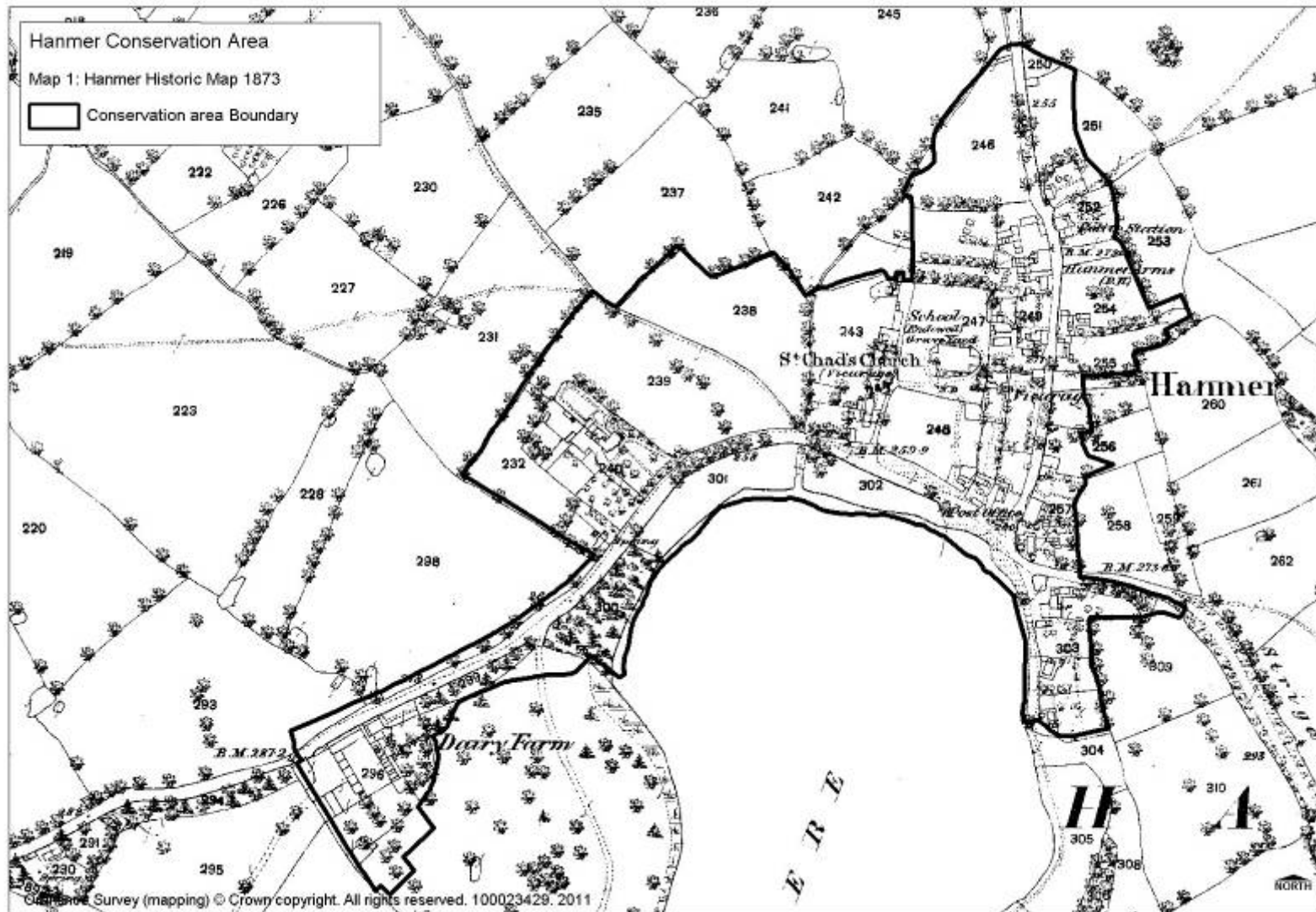


Figure 2 – Hanmer 1873

Hanmer Conservation Area  
 Character Assessment  
 & Management Plan

## **19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

2.13 Growth within the village during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century appears to have been fairly limited. The largest building erected during this time was The Hanmer Arms Public House and Hotel. The building was erected in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century and was originally known as The Lion but changed to its current name in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The Tithe Map of 1839 (available for viewing at the Wrexham Archives) shows another public house within the village that was located to the front of the Vicarage looking eastwards onto the square. This building appears to have been demolished by the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The presence of a hotel within the village is likely to be in response to Hanmer's position on the main Whitchurch to Overton Road and its picturesque mere-side location.

2.14 The Police Station building was also erected in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century and was used as both a station and Court House. The village post office, now located within the Village Stores has been housed in several different buildings within the village. The earliest OS map shows the post office within the same building it is today however by the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century it had relocated to J Roberts Butchers Shop and in 1912 was housed within a small cottage to the north of the Police House which has since been demolished.

2.15 The settlement pattern during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century was less ordered than present with the bulk of the settlement concentrated to the north of the village around The Square and The Hanmer Arms with some properties, including the village store, Magpie Cottage and the former smithy, clustered to the south, close to the junction to Bettisfield and Overton. Modern expansion of the village has been limited to the eastern and southern edges with some infill development along the main street, otherwise the original pattern of development has remained largely unchanged particularly along the main street and the old Whitchurch to Overton Road. The construction of the by-pass road to the west in the later half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century would have significantly reduced traffic flow through the village and eased pressure upon the historic street system. Despite the diversion of through traffic in the village, Hanmer remains popular and retains some essential amenities with a post office and village store, butchers shop, garage and public house and hotel.

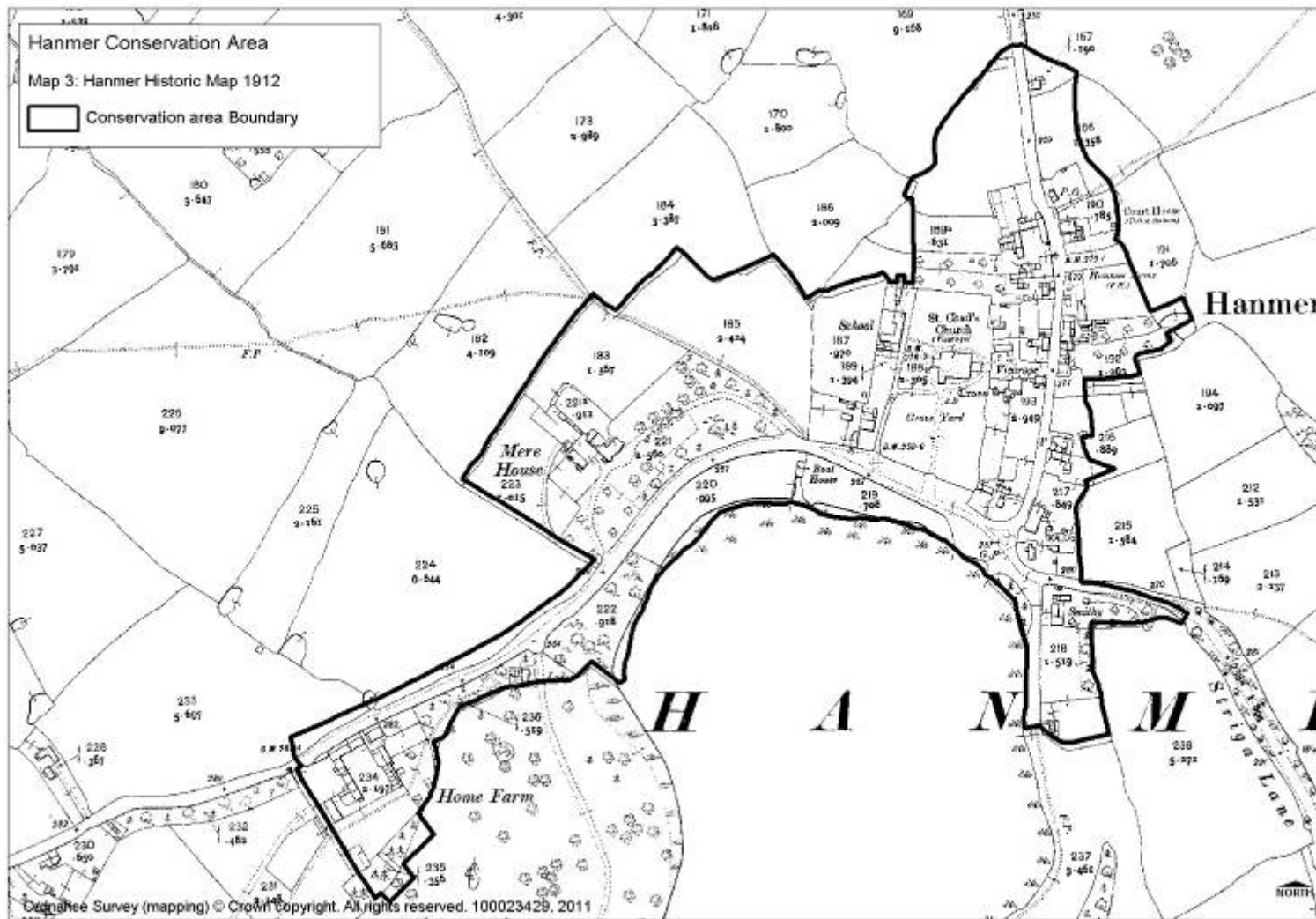


Figure 3 – Hanmer 1912

### 3.0 SUMMARY OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

3.1 The special character of Hanmer Conservation Area derives from the following key features:

#### **Hanmer Mere**

3.2 Hanmer Mere forms part of the 'Shropshire Lake District' of mere's formed in the area during the last ice age. Hanmer Mere laps quietly at the southern boundary of the village and contributes significantly to the picturesque and serene character of the Conservation Area. It is a key feature in creating the distinct sense of place, dominating views out of the settlement and providing an important backdrop to many buildings. The surrounding topography enhances its presence creating a definite sense of enclosure and peacefulness.

#### **The Church of Saint Chad's**

3.3 The church lies at the heart of the Conservation Area commanding attention through its prominent elevated position at the head of Hanmer Mere. The expansive open character of the Churchyard adds further prominence to its setting and importance within the village. The simple square tower of the Church punctuates the skyline with the topography of the village and surrounding area allowing for fine views of the building from each main approach into the village.

#### **Street Pattern**

3.4 There is a strong sense of intimacy to the main road through the village created by the concentration of simple red brick properties of the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries which sit directly adjacent to the roadside. The intimate and orderly layout of the street has a pleasing contrast with the open nature of the surrounding landscape and the scattered rural properties along the former Whitchurch to Overton Road. The strong building line channels views towards the Mere in the south and the undulating hills to the north and east which help reinforce the rural character and agricultural history of the village.

#### **Influence of the Hanmer and Gredington Estates**

3.5 The influence of the former country estates is evident throughout the Conservation Area. The majority of the village was owned by the Hanmer Estate who took control in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. Direct evidence of their control is apparent through the numerous Coats of Arms which adorn several properties. Indirect evidence exists in the naming of the Hanmer Arms Public House and Hotel which was renamed after the local family. The influence of the Gredington Estate is less obvious within the Conservation Area however the former estate gates, railed boundary and small lodge, as well as Home Farm remain on the Overton Road and were historically attached to the estate.

#### **Landmark Buildings**

3.6 The principal landmark structure is the Church of Saint Chad through its elevated and prominent position. The Cottage and Magpie Cottage are also important structures within the Conservation Area with their 17<sup>th</sup> Century timber framing and distinctive black and white colour scheme drawing attention through contrast with the common warm red-brown brick used commonly in the Conservation Area. Also of significance are The Vicarage, Home Farm and The

Hanmer Arms, their positions, larger scale and Georgian architecture contrasting to the simple and more humble cottages typical of the Conservation Area.

### **Vernacular Detailing**

3.7 Development has occurred organically around the misshapen T junction that leads down along the main street to embrace the mere on its northern banks. Simple, domestic architecture, of red-brown handmade brick of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century characterises the Conservation Area; some decorated with pedimented doorways and the Hanmer crest. More distinctive are the black and white timber framed cottages of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century interspersed within the village. Windows are traditionally simple painted timber casements with some of the larger properties retaining original and traditional sliding sash windows. Cambered or segmental brick arches above windows are a common feature. Slate is the prevalent roofing material although traditional thatch is present at Magpie Cottage.

### **Topography**

3.8 The general topography of the Maelor Seasneg region is characterised by low undulating hills. Hanmer village sits upon one of these low hills with the elevated position of the village allowing for fine views of the surrounding countryside and of Hanmer Mere to the south. The raised topography also contributes to the setting of many buildings, in particular St Chad's, Home Farm and The Hanmer Arms where their elevated positions add prominence. When entering the Conservation Area from any direction the gentle descent of the road gives the visitor a definite sense of arrival.

### **Trees**

3.9 The principle mature trees within the Conservation Area line the former Whitchurch to Overton Road enclosing Mere House from view and adding to the tranquil setting of the Mere. Also important are the trees to the east of the Community Centre and those to the rear of the Glendower Place which offer an important backdrop to views out of the Conservation Area. Individual and small groups of trees are also common contributing to the setting of the buildings, softening the building line and reinforcing the rural character of the village. The woodland areas around the southern, eastern and western stretches of the Mere and within Gredington Park are also important offering enclosure to the Mere, enhancing the picturesque character and providing important backdrops to wider views both into and out of the Conservation Area.

### **Boundary treatments**

3.10 Boundary treatments within the Conservation Area are consistently warm red brick or natural mature hedgerows which contribute to the rural character of the area and soften the building line. There is some variation with grey sandstone walling along the southern boundary of the Churchyard. Iron railings surmounted on low red brick walls are also featured.

### **Contribution of Open Spaces**

3.11 The principle open spaces within the village are located around the northern edges of the Mere which allow for far reaching views across to Gredington Park. Equally important is the Churchyard which enhances the setting of the grade II\* listed St Chad's and adds to the open nature of this section of the Conservation

Area. The village is bounded by open fields which allow for views and visual links to the surrounding rural landscape.

## 4.0 CHARACTER IN DETAIL

4.1 The conservation area can be subdivided into two distinct character areas as described below.

### **Hanmer Village Road & Glendower Place**

4.2 This section of the Conservation Area comprises the main road through the eastern section of the village and the later 20<sup>th</sup> Century development of Glendower Place to the south. Along the main street development typically forms a consistent building line with properties situated directly adjacent or close to the narrow roadway which along with the steady incline of the road creates a strong sense of enclosure and intimacy. Warm red/brown brick is the prevalent building material for buildings and boundaries however the distinctive black and white colour scheme of the timber framed Magpie Cottage and The Cottage offers a pleasing contrast within the streetscape.

4.3 Hanmer Garage marks the northern entrance to the Conservation Area, set within a small flat site bounded by undulating farmland to the east. The main two storey building is of painted brick construction and dates from the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The front gable elevation displays a simple symmetrical façade with wide four centred arch at ground floor and a renewed timber casement window at first floor set under a saw toothed dentil course. The building likely provided some form of storage for crops and grains, the wide archway facilitating the entry of wagons into the building.

4.4 Opposite is the gently ascending driveway to The Hanmer Arms Hotel and the Hanmer bowling green. The landscaped, open grounds of the hotel allow for fine views westwards over the surrounding countryside and reinforce the strong rural character of the village.

4.5 Beyond the garage the road begins to climb steadily upwards enclosed by steep grass banks bounded by thick hedgerows and trees before reaching the main village settlement. Here a former outbuilding of The Hanmer Arms, now converted into guest accommodation, sits adjacent to the road enclosing the former cobbled yard from view. The building forms part of a small courtyard of former outbuildings which have strong group value contributing to the setting of the grade II listed Hanmer Arms. The buildings are of warm red brick construction with simple dentilled eaves and traditional slate roofs.

4.6 The Old Police House faces opposite, its sharply angled and decorated gables and central gablet and distinctive black and white half-timbering to the first floor draws attention within the streetscape. The building dates from the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and was used as the Police and court house for the area up until the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century when it was converted into a dwelling. To the front an imposing plank and nailed narrow door sits recessed within a painted stone surround with the inscription 'Police' above the entrance. Renewed PVCu windows under flat-arch brick heads flank the doorway.

4.7 At the brow of the hill and sitting directly adjacent to the roadway is The Hanmer Arms Hotel and Public House, its two ½ storey height making it an imposing feature within the streetscape. The building is of red brick construction laid in a Flemish bond with a traditional slate roof supported on projecting boarded eaves. The main entrance sits to the left of the frontage within a later pedimented doorcase. The centre right window obscures the original entrance position, over which the shadow of a former gabled porch can just be seen disappearing under the timber pub sign. Windows are 16 pane hornless sashes under cambered brick heads. Three brick chimney stacks interrupt the roofline.

4.8 Adjacent is Pen y Bryn, a mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century two storey Flemish bond red brick cottage set back from the road behind a renewed brick wall which extends along the roadway until reaching the rear of the Butchers Shop. Pen y Bryn displays a simple symmetrical façade with renewed timber windows under cambered brick heads, flanking a central entrance with moulded timber doorcase. Two large end chimney stacks enclose the renewed concrete tile roof.

4.9 Woodland View, Quince House and Meadow View bound the main road to the east set behind traditional hedge boundaries. The buildings are of late 20<sup>th</sup> Century date with modern PVCu and stained timber windows and traditional slate roofs. A short gap in the building line between Woodland View and Quince House and Meadow View and Holme View reveals the surrounding countryside which rises up gently to east offering enclosure to the village.

4.10 Continuing the building line to the east are Holme View and Saddlers Cottage, two red brick cottages with slate roofs originating from the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The properties appear to have originally comprised several smaller cottages owned by the Hanmer estate but significant alteration and partial rebuilding has eroded some of the original character. Holme View retains the stone Hanmer Crest within the advanced gable which contributes to the historical integrity of the Conservation Area. Windows are renewed modern stained timber casements set under cambered brick heads on Holme View and segmental brick heads on Saddlers Cottage.

4.11 To the west is The Square, a small open area which historically comprised the original village centre but now leads to the eastern entrance to the Churchyard which is marked by simple iron railings and a kissing gate. Here excellent views of the Church and the Church Tower are framed by the surrounding listed buildings and are further enhanced by the presence of hedgerow boundaries and trees which soften the stark grey sandstone of the Church.

4.12 The entrance to The Square is enclosed by the distinctive buildings of J Roberts Butchers shop to the north and The Cottage to the south. A curved red brick wall encloses J Roberts Butchers from Village Road and continues around the front of the site into The Square. The grade II listed building comprises two sections with the adjoining cottage dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> Century and the gabled shop unit dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The buildings are of red brick construction with a renewed concrete tile roof. Windows to the cottage are renewed within earlier openings. The gabled shop has a simple timber shop front with panelled pilasters and cornice on consoles with wide 6 pane sash windows.



4.13 The Cottage sits opposite, its timber frame and black and white colouring adding distinction and creating interest within the streetscape. The original building dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> Century and is of box frame construction with square panelled framing under a slate roof. The building has been extended to the west in the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the use of red brick complementing the vernacular detailing of the Conservation Area but providing distinction between the original and new elements of the building. Windows were also renewed at this time and the main entrance into the original dwelling blocked up and relocated within the new extension.

4.14 The Vicarage is adjacent, positioned immediately east of the Churchyard and enclosed from The Square by a simple curved hedge boundary which adds to its setting. The building is of 18<sup>th</sup> Century date and was the childhood home of author Lorna Sage, whose critically acclaimed biography, 'Bad Blood', detailed her early life in Hanmer. The building is of two ½ storeys constructed of red brick with a slate roof. Detailing includes a dentil course and coped gables. The façade is symmetrically planned with renewed 20<sup>th</sup> Century windows flanking the central entrance which has a panelled doorcase with cornice supported on consoles. The right elevation facing the Churchyard reveals 16 pane sash windows under earlier and narrow segmental brick heads.

4.15 Church Cottage completes The Square, set back from the main frontage and enclosed behind a simple but attractive red brick wall. The building is likely to date from the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century and formerly comprised two small cottages, the original composition and detailing obscured under modern render and alteration. The building occupies a peaceful position adjacent to the Churchyard with a slightly elevated location giving views of the surrounding Countryside.

4.16 Continuing southwards the road begins a gentle descent towards the northern shore of the Mere. The consistent building line of the main road is upheld by modern developments from the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century which offer townscape value to the Conservation Area. Historically this section of the village was relatively undeveloped with many of the buildings to the west being erected in former paddocks and fields. To the east are numbers 1 and 2 Beech Close, a pair of semi-detached bungalows set at the entrance to the small cul-de-sac estate. The cul-de-sac is named after the large beech tree, a significant feature within the streetscape, which is set elevated above the road within the garden of number 1 and which was planted in May 1935 by the late Sir John Hanmer. The properties are set up above road level behind a traditional grey sandstone wall.

4.17 The Firs, Gwillun and Dove Cottage form the western boundary to the street. The modern properties are set behind a mixture of hedge and walled boundaries which soften the building line and enhance views southwards of the Mere. Detailing to the buildings is sympathetic to the historic character of the village with slate roofs, chimney stacks and more traditionally proportioned window openings. Dove Cottage also displays characteristic cambered brick heads above the windows.

4.18 Opposite is The Folly, a late 19<sup>th</sup> Century red brick building. Unusually for the village the building sits perpendicular to the road with the gable elevation fronting

the street. To the north elevation the scars of former attached outbuildings and original openings are visible. Windows are renewed mostly within the original openings with segmental brick heads above. The entrance is recessed within an original opening which displays sandstone hinge blocks. These are also evident on the main right side recessed window opening.

4.19 Beyond the road begins to curve gently westwards where the sycamore tree on the grassed island acts as a focal point and the Mere and tree covered Gredington Estate provide a dramatic backdrop. The double gabled side elevation of the grade II listed Chadwell and the Village Stores projects above a thick mature hedge boundary. The large double pile building dates from the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century and was built in two phases with Chadwell, to the left, being slightly earlier in date. The original central entrance to the building is still discernable through a slight variation in the brickwork. The shop front to the right has two half glazed panelled doors with margin lights to the upper sections. Above is a similarly margin glazed overlight. The replacement plain shop windows are framed by panelled pilasters and a cornice. Windows are renewed timber casements mostly within the original openings.

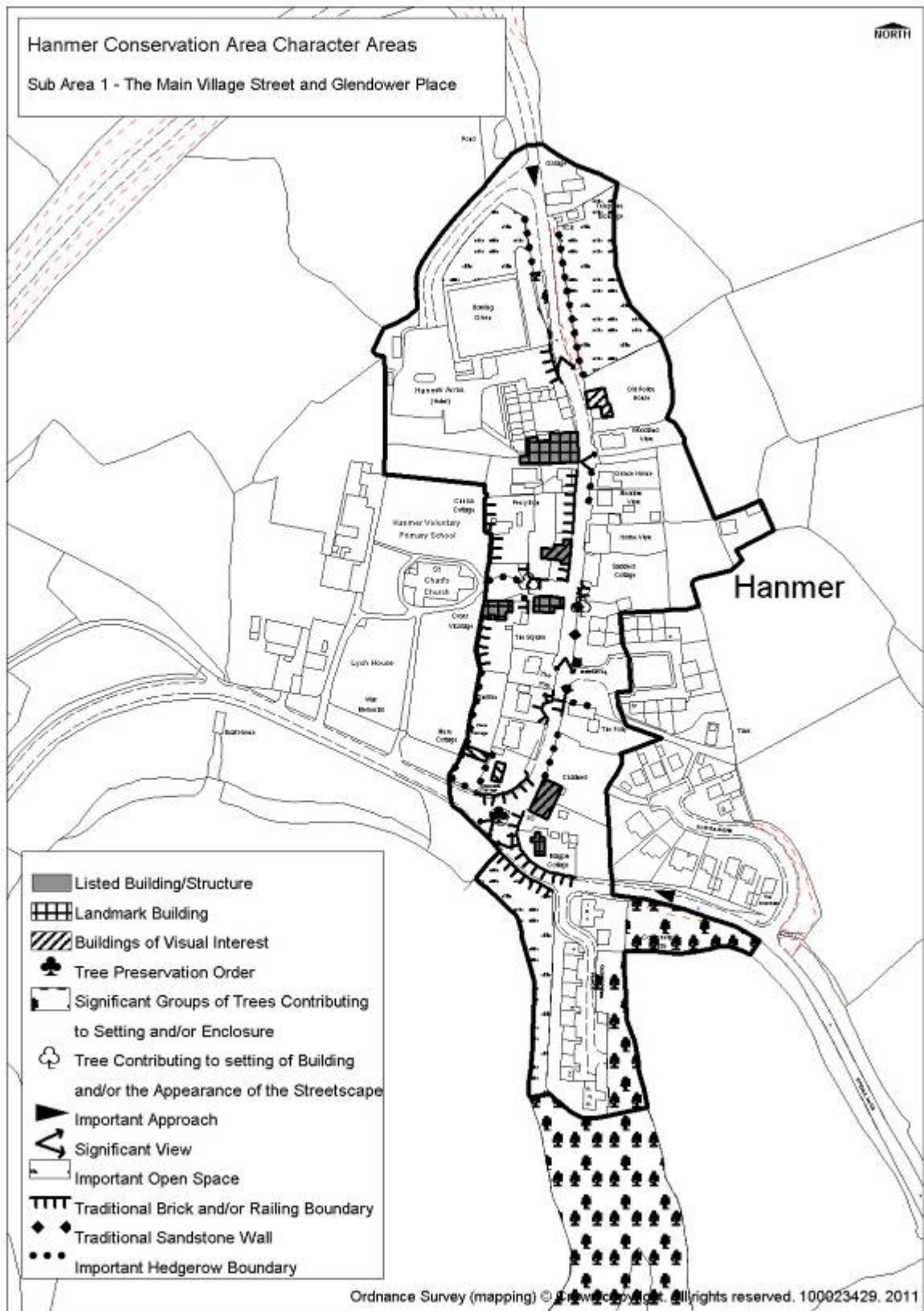
4.20 Mereside Cottage faces opposite. The building dates from the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century and sits on a prominent bend in the road opposite the main road junction set behind a traditional brick wall surmounted by iron railings. The simple brick cottage is a good example of the cottage design prevalent within the Conservation Area with simple renewed casement windows under cambered brick arch heads and a traditional boarded door. A decorative storey band extends around the building with a step in the brick distinguishing between a later 20<sup>th</sup> Century extension.

4.21 Adjacent and overlooking the northern edge of the Mere is Mere Cottage, an attractive painted rendered two storey cottage. The building sits within a large plot bounded to the south and the west by a thick mature hedge boundary which adds to the open, rural character of the former Whitchurch to Overton Road. The building is likely to date from the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century and displays traditional 3-light timber casement windows with painted surrounds. The panelled door sits to the left of the building within a slight reveal emphasised by a rendered surround.

4.22 A red brick wall extends around the junction that leads onto Striga Lane. Set up behind this wall on a prominent corner plot is Magpie Cottage, a fine example of 17<sup>th</sup> Century vernacular architecture for the area retaining the traditional steep thatch roof and box timber framing with white painted brick nogging. The building is framed by two large brick chimney stacks. Windows are traditional timber casements. The setting of the grade II listed building is enhanced by its Mereside location and the building contributes significantly to the picturesque character of the Conservation Area.

4.23 Glendower Place extends southwards from Striga Lane occupying a prominent position set above the eastern edge of the Mere and continuing the linear pattern of development of the main village. The small development comprises a terraced row of bungalows set between two, 2-storey buildings containing four apartments. Historically the village smithy was located to the north

of the development. The buildings are enclosed to the south and east by significant groups of trees which enhance their appearance and contribute to the sense of enclosure around the Mere.



**Figure 3 - Hanmer Character Map Sub Area 1: The Main Village Street & Glendower Place**

### **The Former Whitchurch to Overton Road**

4.24 This section of the Conservation Area is less densely settled and has a more open and rural character than that of the main village street. The Mere is particularly important providing a significant backdrop and contributing to the peaceful character of the Conservation Area. Buildings within this area are set within large open grounds and are typically orientated towards the Mere, taking advantage of the picturesque views. The Church of Saint Chad's provides the main focal point, the elevated position, imposing design and stark grey colour commanding attention within the townscape. Trees are also abundant contributing to the rural character and giving the most southerly section of the Conservation Area a definite sense of enclosure.

4.25 Saint Chad's sits at the summit of a small hill within the centre of the village. From here, the Mere and the surrounding undulating countryside can be best appreciated. The Church is of late perpendicular style with an aisled nave, west tower and a lower, narrower chancel to the east. It is constructed from grey sandstone ashlar with later repairs in red sandstone. The roof is shallow pitched with graded stone tiles. The Church is embattled and decorated with grotesques and gargoyles which add to the imposing appearance. The later 19<sup>th</sup> Century porch to the south displays the crest of the Hanmer family above the decorated entrance door.

4.26 A large open Churchyard surrounds the Church to the north and the south enclosed from the main settlement by a variety of stone, hedge, iron railing, brick and post and rail boundaries. The main entrance to the Churchyard is from the south where square stone piers surmounted with moulded stone lions and decorative iron gates lead onto a well trodden pathway. The gates are set within a low grey sandstone wall, which together add to the setting of the Church. Within the Churchyard there are some fine mature trees which add to the setting of the church, in particular the two large Cedars of Lebanon which frame views of the building from the south.

4.27 The setting of the Church is further enhanced by the presence of several listed monuments which also contribute to the historical integrity of the Churchyard. Of particular interest is the grade II\* listed medieval cross which sits on an octagonal freestone plinth. The lantern is badly weathered with figures of St Chad, a mitred Bishop, the crucifixion and the virgin and child adorning each face. There are several grade II listed gravestones and tombs dating from the 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries positioned to the east and south east of the Church which are also of interest.

4.28 Set into the southern Churchyard wall and flanked by two ornamental trees is the Grade II\* listed Hanmer war memorial. The structure was designed by the noted architect Giles Gilbert Scott and erected in 1919. The red sandstone memorial is similar in style to the medieval Churchyard cross with octagonal base and shaft. The prominent position and elegant design contributes to the setting and importance of the Church.

4.29 A narrow track-way bounded by thick hedgerows and the rich red brick boundary wall of Lych House runs northwards between the Churchyard and Lych House leading to Hanmer Voluntary Aided School. The Grade II listed building retains one of the best preserved 19<sup>th</sup> Century school rooms in the district. The school originates from the 17<sup>th</sup> Century but substantial restorations in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century have altered the early character and appearance. The original school building is single storey in height and constructed from hand-moulded brick under a slate roof. The former two storey school house is attached at the southern end. The original school range has renewed 19<sup>th</sup> Century windows with painted stone surrounds, mullions and transoms. The school occupies a peaceful location set back from the main road along an attractive track-way. The close proximity to the Church enhances the setting of the school, reinforcing the strong historical connections between the two buildings.

4.30 Lych House forms part of small farm complex on the western edge of the village. An attractive red brick wall with half-round terracotta copings encloses the property from the main road before curving alongside the track to the school. The main building is a late 19<sup>th</sup> Century two-storey red brick property. The frontage is symmetrically planned with renewed PVCu windows surrounding a painted pedimented doorcase and recessed half timber door. Two brick end chimney stacks enclose the slate roof. Surrounding the main dwelling are 3 small brick outbuildings of traditional linear form with the outbuildings to the west and north appearing to be contemporary with the house.

4.31 A high red brick wall extends southwards from the main dwelling joining the third outbuilding which sits perpendicular to the road. This outbuilding is earlier in origin likely dating from the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The gabled frontage reveals a narrow arched opening at ground floor with door at first floor level. To the right side elevation a former segmental arched opening is visible having been partly blocked up at a later date with the left elevation retaining an original doorway amongst later openings. The forward position, interesting design and relationship of the outbuilding within the small complex adds interest to the street scene.

4.32 The former boat house is situated to the left of the road set within the open northern shore of the Mere and bounded from the road by a thick hedgerow, its similar form and scale to that of the nearby outbuilding at Lych House giving continuity to the streetscape. The building belongs to the Hanmer family and bears the family crest within the northern roadside gable reinforcing the strong historical connections with the family throughout the village. In the southern mere-side gable there is a large arched opening that provided access for boats.

4.33 Continuing out of the village the road begins to wind gently up a shallow incline. Mature trees line either side of the road providing a strong sense of enclosure and creating a colourful and varied backdrop to views southwards out of the Conservation Area in the summer months. Mere House and Mere House Cottage are situated to the right of the road, obscured from view by a variety of large mature trees and a thick hedgerow boundary. The driveway to Mere House is set between two later brick piers adorned with the Hanmer family crest. Mere House is a Grade II listed Georgian villa dating from the later 18<sup>th</sup> Century and is believed to form part of improvements carried out by the Hanmer Estate during this period.

The Tithe map of 1839 shows the building to be occupied by the Reverend John Hanmer, who also owned Hanmer School. The original building is a two-storey painted brick property in a neo-classical style set under a slate hipped roof with flanking red brick chimney stacks. To the left is a later two storey canted bay extension dating from 1819. Windows to the front elevation are renewed two and four pane sashes however some original 12 pane sashes remain on the side and rear elevations. The central entrance sits within a canted bay and modern open pedimented porch. In the winter months the white façade of the building is revealed drawing attention within the streetscape.

4.34 Adjacent is Mere House Cottage. The red brick property was historically associated with Mere House likely providing stabling and storage for coaches and displays a similar hipped slate roof. The building was altered and extended for residential purposes in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and is now separated from Mere House by a hedge boundary.

4.35 To the left of the road a break in the trees reveals wrought iron railings, decorative gates and gate piers enclosing the former north east entrance to Gredington Park. The Grade II listed structures are a fine example of 18<sup>th</sup> century architectural ironwork and their baroque style suggests that they were intended to stand at the entrance to the forecourt of the former house and moved to their current location at a later date. Their position and elaborate detailing make them a prominent and interesting feature of the Conservation Area which has historical value with the adjacent former lodge house.

4.36 Mereside Lodge is set down within a small dip and set back from the road behind a thick hedgerow. Mature trees to the north east and south west of the lodge obscure much of the building from wider views. The building dates from the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century and coincides with other alterations within the park at this time which included the making of the Japanese garden. The building is rendered under a traditional slate roof with wide timber bargeboards and pointed timber finials with renewed multi-light timber casement windows.

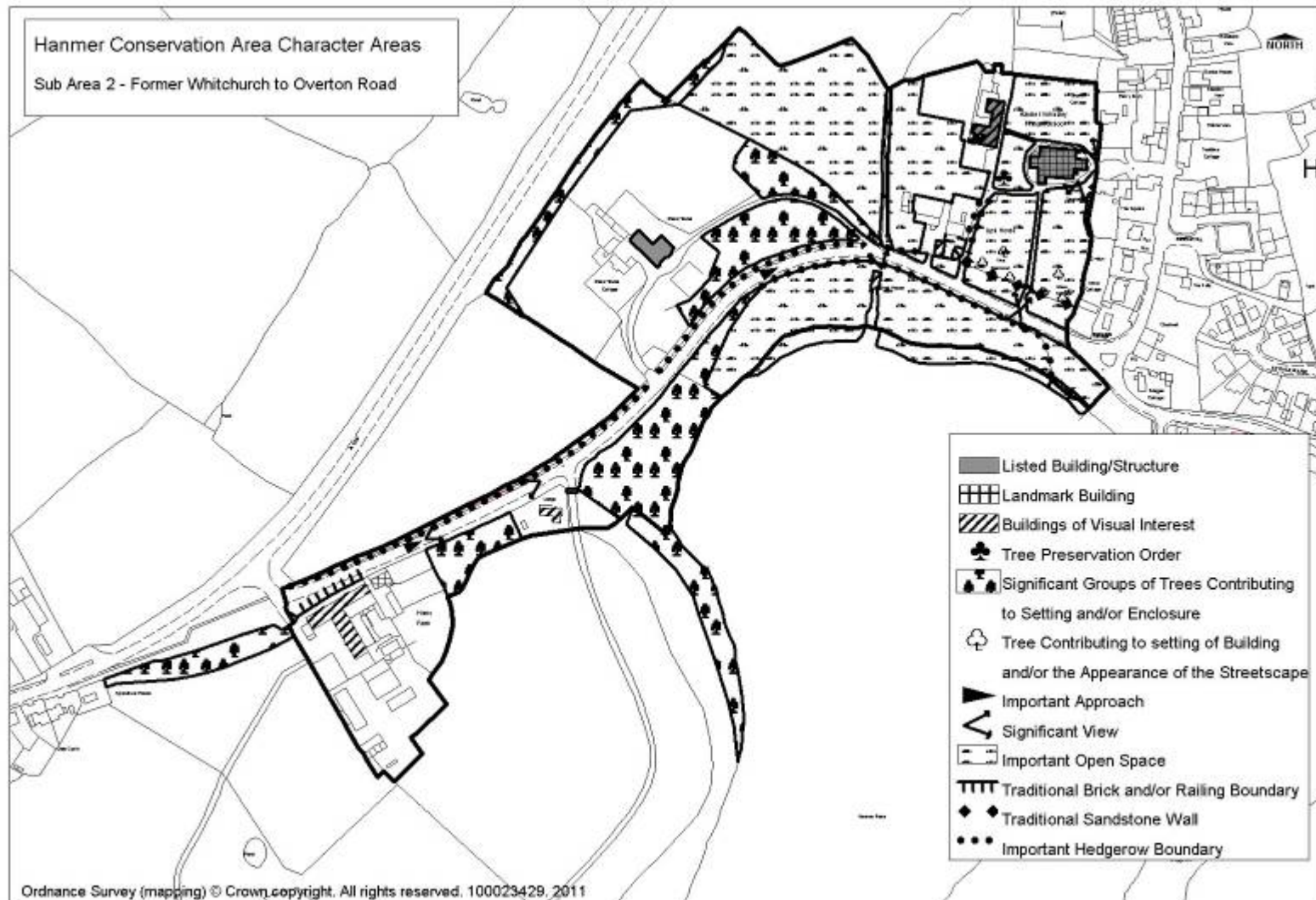
4.37 Beyond the lodge the trees within Gredington Park remain an important feature, lining the road and upholding the sense of enclosure. Looking back towards the main settlement the Church tower is prominent rising above the treescape.

4.38 Home Farm is located at the south western corner of the Conservation Area. This impressive brick Georgian farmhouse faces Hanmer Village to the east with its classical symmetrical design and slightly elevated position adding prominence. The farmhouse dates from the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> Century and formed part of the Gredington Estate with the name indicating that this was the farm that served the main house. Windows are renewed with a cruciform pattern under segmental brick heads with a central pedimented doorway under a simple gabled canopy porch. A later parapet has been added above the first floor windows which along with the flanking corbelled chimney stacks enhances the symmetrical proportions of the building.

4.39 To the rear of the farmhouse a traditional two storey brick outbuilding runs parallel to the road enclosed by a traditional brick wall and iron railing boundary

which is interrupted by a segmental arched opening with timber boarded door and large brick piers. The oldest part of the range sits closest to the farmhouse and has attractive alternating cross and diamond patterned ventilation openings. The outbuilding occupies a prominent position at the southern entrance to the Conservation Area and has group value with the main farmhouse which collectively contribute to the rural character of the village.





**Figure 5 - Hanmer Character Map Sub Area 2: Former Whitchurch to Overton Road**

## 5.0 SUMMARY OF NEGATIVE FEATURES

5.1 A number of factors have been identified as causing detriment to the visual quality and character of the area. These include:

### **Loss of Architectural Detail through Unsympathetic Alterations and Use of Inappropriate Materials**

5.2 Replacing original and traditional windows and doors with modern and inappropriately detailed alternatives such as uPVC and factory produced stained timber units and the replacement of natural slate roofs with concrete tiles has eroded some of the special character of the Hanmer Conservation Area.

### **New Development**

5.3 The modern housing cul-de-sac housing developments of Beech Close and Striga Bank to the east and south of the Conservation Area are very suburban in character and do not reflect the traditional historic street pattern of the village.

### **Overhead wiring**

5.4 Overhead wiring is particularly prevalent along the main street and has a significantly negative effect upon the appearance of the area, interrupting views out of the Conservation Area.

<b>6.0 ENHANCEMENT PLAN</b>	
<b>6.1 GENERAL PROPOSALS FOR PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT</b>	
Reinstatement of lost features and preservation of traditional and original detailing	Traditional architectural details, local materials and vernacular features are important in creating the special character of the Conservation Area and should be retained, repaired or reinstated where lost.
Archaeology	Archaeological mitigation may be required in response to development proposals within the Conservation Area. Early consultation with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in relation to any proposed new dwelling or extension is encouraged to prevent delay at the application submission stage.
Highway Improvements	Highway works should be designed in accordance with guidelines as set out in Section 7.0 of this document.
Trees	Trees contribute greatly to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and those which are considered to make a significant contribution have been identified on Figures 3 and 4 of this document. The unnecessary removal or works that may be considered detrimental will be resisted. Where removal is essential then an appropriate replanting scheme will be encouraged to mitigate any detrimental affects on the character of the Conservation Area
New Development and Alterations	It is possible to successfully incorporate new development into a historic settlement but it is essential that the development respects the scale, design, proportions and materials of surrounding architecture to strengthen the cohesion of the street. It is crucial that an imaginative and high- quality design is employed to reinforce the cohesion of the street and give continuity to the scale, rhythm and rich detailing of the architecture of the existing streetscape. Planning applications for alterations and new development may be refused if they fail to preserve or enhance the special character of the Conservation Area. Detailed design guidance is provided within Section 7.0 of this document.
<b>6.2 ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES</b>	
The following have been identified as opportunities for the enhancement of the Conservation Area. The undertaking of these works is dependent upon the availability of funding or grant assistance:	
<b>ENHANCEMENT PROPOSALS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE BODY</b>
Overhead Wiring – Extensive overhead wiring at the centre of the village, has a significant detrimental impact upon the appearance of the area and would be better relocated	Utilities Companies – Manweb, BT

underground.	
Interpretation – the introduction of heritage interpretation boards in public areas would help reinforce the special character of the Conservation Area.	Wrexham County Borough Council

## 7.0 DESIGN GUIDANCE

7.1 The character of the individual buildings, which together form the Conservation Area, derives from a number of factors. The following design guidance seeks enhance that character

### **Proportion**

7.2 Older building styles followed traditional systems of proportion. In most of the buildings within the Conservation Area, the relationship between windows, doors, floor heights and the relationship of solid to void in the design of elevations is crucial. Traditional proportions should be emulated in new development.

### **Roofs**

7.3 The roof line is nearly always a dominant feature of a building and retention of the original shape, pitch, verge and eaves detail and ornamentation is essential. Heights and shapes of roofs are important; flat roofs are alien to local tradition and are generally unacceptable. Chimney-stacks are important features of the roof-scape and should be retained even if no longer required. Where roofing materials are to be replaced they should match the colour, size and texture of the original. Roofs should be roofed or re-roofed in traditional materials on a like for like basis where historically appropriate. If ventilation of the void is required, this should be achieved by inconspicuous means; under eaves ventilation are acceptable, but visible roof vents are not.

### **External Walls**

7.4 Any alteration or repair to external walls must respect the existing building materials and match them in texture, quality and colour. Every effort should be made to retain or re-use facing brickwork, stonework and timber framing, which must not be rendered, pebble-dashed or painted. Re-pointing should be carried out with a mortar to match the existing in colour, type and texture and historically would have consisted of lime and sand. Modern hard cement mortar and renders prevent the evaporation of moisture which can accumulate within the wall causing damp internally. When appropriate, hard cement renders should be replaced with a lime alternative.

### **Rainwater Goods**

7.5 Rainwater goods should be repaired if original or reinstated in original materials. Plastic guttering is not appropriate on Listed Buildings and buildings in Conservation Areas. It is not historically correct, and it does not enhance a building's character. Cast iron guttering can last for a lifetime, if properly installed and maintained.

### **Windows**

7.6 Windows are important features of a building which should be correctly proportioned, well related to each other and adjoining buildings and should respect existing openings. Any repair or replacement should always match the original. This includes not only structural elements of

the window but also the historic glass and original window furniture. Particularly important is the method of opening, the recessed depth within the reveal and the sections of glazing bars. Replacement of timber or iron windows in a PVCu alternative, no matter what the pattern, is unacceptable and almost always distorts the original proportions and design intentions. All windows should have a traditional painted finish rather than a modern stained alternative.

### **Doors**

7.7 Original door-cases, doors and door furniture should be retained wherever possible. Replacements must match the original in proportion, style and materials and should have a traditional painted finish. Porches should be designed within the overall context and architectural style of the building and in reference to any appropriate nearby styles. They should not dominate the front elevation.

### **Boundary Treatment**

7.8 The removal or alteration of boundary walls will be resisted. Repair should be carried out using identical materials and in the same style or bond and missing copings replaced to match the existing. The use of a hard cement mortar to re-point joints is unacceptable and will increase the rate of deterioration of sandstone in particular.

### **Surfaces**

7.9 The overuse of insensitive and impermeable macadam and concrete finishes should be avoided. The opportunity should be taken to lay traditional materials, where colour, texture and pattern are in sympathy with the character of the area and sensitive to adjacent buildings.

### **Highway Works**

7.10 Redundant or unnecessary street furniture such as signs or poles should be removed to reduce the effects of street clutter. Any new items such as sign- posts, etc must be carefully integrated within the streetscape and respect adjacent buildings and the area as a whole. The number and size of road signs must be kept to a minimum and only illuminated where essential. Backing plates should be recessive in colour such as grey or black. Luminous yellow must be avoided. Where road lines are essential they must be of a restricted width.

### **Micro Energy Generation**

7.11 Whilst the use of micro energy generation systems is to be encouraged, they will not be accepted where equipment is fixed to building frontages or main or visible elevations where they would have a negative visual impact upon the Conservation Area or where the fabric or setting of a Listed Building is detrimentally affected.

## 8.0 CONSERVATION AREA CONTROLS

### Special Controls

8.1 In order to protect the special environment, stricter controls exist within the Conservation Area. These are not intended as a hindrance to change, but as positive management to safeguard the character of the area as a whole. These include:

- Additional powers of control to dwelling houses for extensions, roof extensions and alterations, cladding, garages and satellite dish location.
- Most works involving total demolition require Conservation Area Consent. Consent for demolition will not normally be granted until it is known what form redevelopment will take.
- Work to trees requires six weeks notice to be given to the Council.

With all proposals for development and the display of advertisements in a Conservation Area, greater care is necessary to ensure that schemes enhance and preserve the area's special character. Design and choice of materials are of particular importance in this respect.

### Listed Buildings

8.2 A Listed Building is a building that is considered to be of special architectural or historic interest' and as such requires special protection. Once listed, a building is protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Listing protects the building both externally and internally irrespective of the reason for listing as well as any object or structure fixed to the building (whether or not mentioned in the listing description). The listing also extends to any object or structure within the 'curtilage' of the building, which has existed since before 1<sup>st</sup> July 1948. This is to ensure that the special character of both the building and its setting are protected.

8.3 Where works are proposed to a Listed Building, it is always advisable to check with the Council's Planning Department whether Listed Building Consent is required. In any works proposed, special regard must be given to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting and special features of interest.

8.4 In considering any works to a Listed Building the principle objective must be to retain all original features and fabric of the building wherever possible. Listed Building Consent is required for the demolition of a listed building or for alteration, which would affect the building's character, integrity or special interest. This could include changing windows and doors, changing roofing materials, painting brickwork, moving or removing internal walls or plasterwork, fireplaces, floorboards or staircases. Like for like repairs may not need consent but it is always advisable to check prior to undertaking any works as the carrying out of works without the

necessary consent is a criminal offence with significant penalties for those involved following a successful prosecution.

### **Commercial Buildings**

8.5 Properties in commercial use do not have Permitted Development Rights under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. Therefore the only works that may be carried out without Planning Permission are works of repair and maintenance and internal alterations, provided the building is not a Listed Building.



## 9.0 SOURCES OF FUNDING

9.1 A fundamental principle of all grant schemes is that grant cannot be offered after the work has been started. All grants are discretionary and rates may vary. Early consultation with possible providers is essential.

### **Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments**

9.2 Cadw is the historic environment division of the Welsh Assembly Government. One element of their of its activities is to offer grants to owners for the repair or restoration of historic buildings. The key grant schemes summarise as:

- ***Historic Buildings Grant***

For the repair and restoration of historic fabric of building's of 'outstanding' architectural or historic interest. Grants are normally paid in instalments or on completion of the work.

9.3 Conditions of the grant may require a specialist to undertake and oversee the works and allow a degree of public access to the property once works are completed. The owner must also ensure that the property is kept in good condition and take out and maintain adequate insurance cover for the property.

- ***Conservation Areas Grant***

For works to the external structure or appearance of historic buildings, which significantly enhance a Conservation Area. Grants are again paid by instalments or on completion of the work.

9.4 Similar to the Historic Building Grant, conditions may require a specialist to undertake and oversee the works. The owner must also ensure that the property is kept in good condition and take out and maintain adequate insurance cover for the property.

## APPENDIX 1

<b>Listed Building</b>	<b>Grade</b>
Church of St Chad	II*
Hanmer VA Primary School	II
Sundial in Hanmer Churchyard	II
Hanmer Churchyard Cross	II*
Gravestone of Edward Lloyd	II
Tomb of Henry Parry	II
Nickson family Tomb	II
Hanmer Vicarage	II
The Cottage	II
Cottage and Butchers Shop	II
Hanmer Arms Hotel	II
Hanmer War Memorial	II*
Chadwell and Hanmer Village Stores	II
Magpie Cottage	II
Mere House	II
Gates, gatepiers & railings at NE entrance to Gredington	II

**APPENDIX 2**

<b>Main Legislation</b>	<b>National Policy Guidance</b>	<b>Local Policy</b>
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Planning Policy Wales	Wrexham Unitary Development Plan (LDP in preparation)
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Welsh Office Circular 61/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas	Local Planning Guidance Note 4: Conservation Areas
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Welsh Office Circular 1/98: Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales	Local Planning Guidance Note 30 - Design
	Technical Advice Note 12: Design	Local Planning Guidance Note 12 - Shopfronts
	Welsh Office Circular 60/96: Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology	

## APPENDIX 3

<b>Ashlar</b>	Cut stone worked to even faced, used on the front of a building
<b>Battlement</b>	Defensive parapet composed of merlins (soild) and crenels (enbrasures) through which archers could shoot, also known as crenellation and used decoratively
<b>Bargeboards</b>	A timber piece fitted to the outer edge of a gable, sometimes carved for decorative effect
<b>Box Frame</b>	Timber framed construction in which vertical and horizontal wall members support the roof
<b>Camber</b>	A slight rise or upward curve in place of a horizontal line or plane
<b>Canopy</b>	Projection or hood
<b>Canted Bay</b>	A projecting semi-octagonal window
<b>Casement</b>	A window where the opening lights are hung on hinges
<b>Chancel</b>	Part of the east end of the church set apart for use of the officiating clergy
<b>Coping</b>	The top course of a wall, parapet or chimney
<b>Corbel</b>	Projecting piece of timber, stone or brick supporting an overhanging structure, such as an arch or balcony
<b>Cornice</b>	Moulded ledge, projecting along the top of a building. Also a decorative moulding in the angle between a wall and ceiling
<b>Dentil</b>	Small cubic projections under the roof line
<b>Eaves</b>	The lower, overhanging section of a pitched roof
<b>Edwardian</b>	Dating from or typical to the period 1901 to 1918
<b>Embattled</b>	With battlements
<b>English Bond</b>	Method of brick laying consisting of roughly 2 to 3 courses of stretchers followed by a course of headers
<b>Façade</b>	The front of a building
<b>Fanlights</b>	A glazed opening over the door
<b>Finial</b>	A decorative piece to finish off a building element, commonly used on railings and roofs
<b>Flemish Bond</b>	Method of brick laying consisting of alternating headers and stretchers along each course with the headers centred on the stretchers above and below
<b>Gable</b>	Area of wall, often triangular, at the end of a pitched roof
<b>Georgian</b>	Dating from or typical of the period 1714 to 1820
<b>Gothic</b>	Period of medieval architecture characterised by the use of the pointed arch
<b>Lintel</b>	Horizontal beam used as a finishing piece over a door or window
<b>Mediaeval</b>	Dating from or typical of the Middle Ages (1042-1485)
<b>Mullion</b>	A vertical bar dividing a window
<b>Nave</b>	The main body of a church
<b>Nogging</b>	Brick infilled between the spaces of a timber frame
<b>Ogee</b>	Double curve, bending first one way and then the other
<b>Quoin</b>	Dressed stone which are bonded to the corners of buildings

<b>Parapet</b>	Feature used to conceal a roof
<b>Pediment</b>	A formalised gable derived from that of a classical temple, commonly used over doors and windows
<b>Render</b>	The plastering of a surface with plaster, stucco or another finish
<b>Sill</b>	Structural member consisting of a continuous horizontal timber forming the lowest member of a framework or supporting structure
<b>Sash</b>	A window which moves on vertical grooves, either with one frame fixed (single hung) or both moving (double hung)
<b>Segmental</b>	A type of arch where bricks rise incrementally to form shallow curve
<b>String/storey course</b>	Horizontal stone course or moulding projecting from the surface of the wall
<b>Terracotta</b>	Moulded and fired clay ornament or cladding, usually unglazed
<b>Transom</b>	A horizontal bar dividing a window
<b>Vernacular</b>	Based on local and traditional construction methods, materials and decorative styles
<b>Victorian</b>	Dating from or typical of the period 1837-1901

### **Reference Material**

Edward Hubbard 1986 - The Buildings of Wales Clwyd (Denbighshire and Flintshire).

Cadw Listing Descriptions

Bill Barlow 2008 - A Brief History of Saint Chad's Church, Hanmer

Sir John Hanmer 1872 – Memorial of the Parish of Hanmer

Royal Commission on the Ancient Historic Monuments of Wales. National Monuments Record of Wales.

English Heritage 2005 - Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals

English Heritage 2005 - Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas

The Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 - Wrexham Maelor Historic Settlements

Hanmer Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1839

Cadw 2011 – Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in wales

Grahame Davies 2007 – Real Wrexham

### **Useful Contacts**

The Institute of Historic Building Conservation - [www.ihbc.org.uk](http://www.ihbc.org.uk)

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments – [www.cadw.wales.gov.uk](http://www.cadw.wales.gov.uk)

The Royal Institute of British Architects – [www.riba.org.uk](http://www.riba.org.uk)

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings – [www.spab.org.uk](http://www.spab.org.uk)

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors – [www.rics.org.uk](http://www.rics.org.uk)

The Georgian Group – [www.georgiangroup.org.uk](http://www.georgiangroup.org.uk)

The Victorian Society – [www.victorian-society.org.uk](http://www.victorian-society.org.uk)

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust – [www.cpat.org.uk](http://www.cpat.org.uk)

Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) – [www.rtpi.org.uk](http://www.rtpi.org.uk)

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments for Wales – [www.cbhc.gov.uk](http://www.cbhc.gov.uk)

