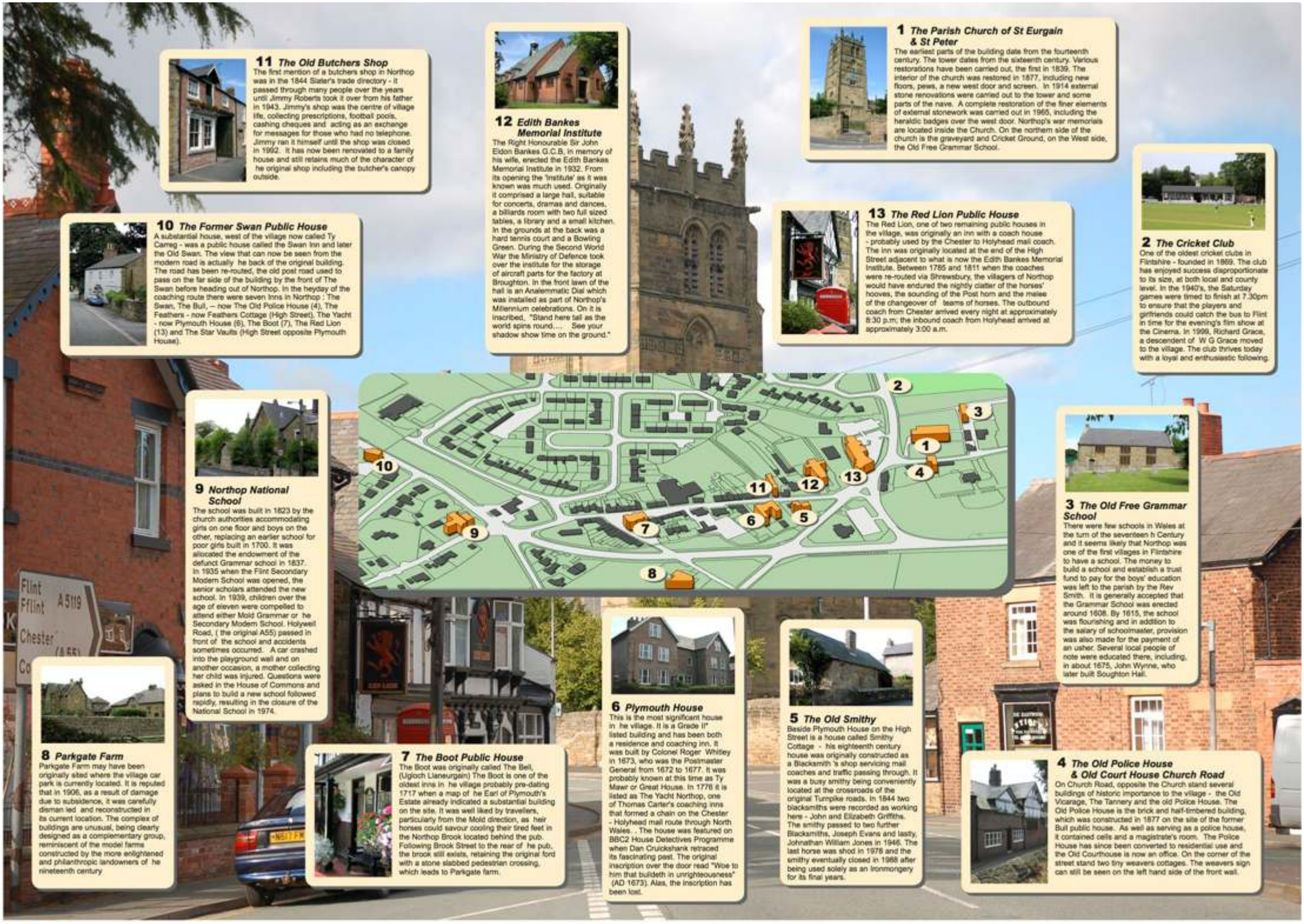

1 The Parish Church of St Eurgain & St Peter

The earliest parts of the building date from the fourteenth century. The tower dates from the sixteenth century. Various restorations have been carried out, the first in 1839. The interior of the church was restored in 1877, including new floors, pews, a new west door and screen. In 1914 external stone renovations were carried out to the tower and some parts of the nave. A complete restoration of the finer elements of external stonework was carried out in 1965, including the heraldic badges over the west door. Northop's war memorials are located inside the Church. On the northern side of the church is the graveyard and Cricket Ground, on the West side, the Old Free Grammar School.

2 The Cricket Club

One of the oldest cricket clubs in Flintshire - founded in 1869. The club has enjoyed success disproportionate to its size, at both local and county level. In the 1940's, the Saturday games were timed to finish at 7.30pm to ensure that the players and girlfriends could catch the bus to Flint in time for the evening's film show at the Cinema. In 1999, Richard Grace, a descendent of W G Grace moved to the village. The club thrives today with a loyal and enthusiastic following.

3 The Old Free Grammar School

There were few schools in Wales at the turn of the seventeen h Century and it seems likely that Northop was one of the first villages in Flintshire to have a school. The money to build a school and establish a trust fund to pay for the boys' education was left to the parish by the Rev Smith. It is generally accepted that the Grammar School was erected around 1608. By 1615, the school was flourishing and in addition to the salary of schoolmaster, provision was also made for the payment of an usher. Several local people of note were educated there, including, in about 1675, John Wynne, who later built Soughton Hall.

4 The Old Police House & Old Court House Church Road

On Church Road, opposite the Church stand several buildings of historic importance to the village - the Old Vicarage, The Tannery and the old Police House. The Old Police House is the brick and half-timbered building, which was constructed in 1877 on the site of the former Bull public house. As well as serving as a police house, it contained cells and a magistrate's room. The Police House has since been converted to residential use and the Old Courthouse is now an office. On the corner of the street stand two tiny weavers cottages. The weavers sign can still be seen on the left hand side of the front wall.

5 The Old Smithy

Beside Plymouth House on the High Street is a house called Smithy Cottage - his eighteenth century house was originally constructed as a Blacksmith 's shop servicing mail coaches and traffic passing through. It was a busy smithy being conveniently located at the crossroads of the original Turnpike roads. In 1844 two blacksmiths were recorded as working here - John and Elizabeth Griffiths. The smithy passed to two further Blacksmiths, Joseph Evans and lasty, Johnathan William Jones in 1946. The last horse was shod in 1978 and the smithy eventually closed in 1988 after being used solely as an Ironmongery for its final years.

6 Plymouth House

This is the most significant house in he village. It is a Grade II* listed building and has been both a residence and coaching inn. It was built by Colonel Roger Whitley in 1673, who was the Postmaster General from 1672 to 1677. It was probably known at this time as Ty Mawr or Great House. In 1778 it is listed as The Yacht Northop, one of Thomas Carter's coaching inns that formed a chain on the Chester - Holyhead mail route through North Wales. . The house was featured on BBC2 House Detectives Programme when Dan Cruickshank retraced its fascinating past. The original inscription over the door read "Woe to him that buildeth in unrighteousness" (AD 1673). Alas, the inscription has been lost.

7 The Boot Public House

The Boot was originally called The Bell, (Ugloch Llaneurgain) The Boot is one of the oldest inns in he village probably pre-dating 1717 when a map of he Earl of Plymouth's Estate already indicated a substantial building on the site. It was well liked by travellers, particularly from the Mold direction, as heir horses could savour cooling their tired feet in the Northop Brook located behind the pub. Following Brook Street to the rear of he pub, the brook still exists, retaining the original ford with a stone slabbed pedestrian crossing, which leads to Parkgate farm.

8 Parkgate Farm

Parkgate Farm may have been originally sited where the village car park is currently located. It is reputed that in 1906, as a result of damage due to subsidence, it was carefully disman led and reconstructed in its current location. The complex of buildings are unusual, being clearly designed as a complementary group, reminiscent of the model farms constructed by the more enlightened and philanthropic landowners of he nineteenth century

9 Northop National School

The school was built in 1823 by the church authorities accommodating girls on one floor and boys on the other, replacing an earlier school for poor girls built in 1700. It was allocated the endowment of the defunct Grammar school in 1837. In 1935 when the Flint Secondary Modern School was opened, the senior scholars attended the new school. In 1939, children over the age of eleven were compelled to attend either Mold Grammar or he Secondary Modern School. Holywell Road, (the original A55) passed in front of the school and accidents sometimes occurred. A car crashed into the playground wall and on another occasion, a mother collecting her child was injured. Questions were asked in the House of Commons and plans to build a new school followed rapidly, resulting in the closure of the National School in 1974.

10 The Former Swan Public House

A substantial house, west of the village now called Ty Carreg - was a public house called the Swan Inn and later the Old Swan. The view that can now be seen from the modern road is actually he back of the original building. The road has been re-routed, the old post road used to pass on the far side of the building by the front of The Swan before heading out of Northop. In the heyday of the coaching route there were seven Inns in Northop : The Swan, The Bull, – now The Old Police House (4), The Feathers - now Feathers Cottage (High Street), The Yacht - now Plymouth House (6), The Boot (7), The Red Lion (13) and The Star Vaults (High Street opposite Plymouth House).

11 The Old Butchers Shop

The first mention of a butchers shop in Northop was in the 1844 Slater's trade directory - it passed through many people over the years until Jimmy Roberts took it over from his father in 1943. Jimmy's shop was the centre of village life, collecting prescriptions, football pools, cashing cheques and acting as an exchange for messages for those who had no telephone. Jimmy ran it himself until the shop was closed in 1992. It has now been renovated to a family house and still retains much of the character of he original shop including the butcher's canopy outside.

12 Edith Bankes Memorial Institute

The Right Honourable Sir John Eldon Bankes G.C.B, in memory of his wife, erected the Edith Bankes Memorial Institute in 1932. From its opening the 'Institute' as it was known was much used. Originally it comprised a large hall, suitable for concerts, dramas and dances, a billiards room with two full sized tables, a library and a small kitchen. In the grounds at the back was a hard tennis court and a Bowling Green. During the Second World War the Ministry of Defence took over the institute for the storage of aircraft parts for the factory at Broughton. In the front lawn of the hall is an Analemmatic Dial which was installed as part of Northop's Millennium celebrations. On it is inscribed, "Stand here tall as the world spins round.... See your shadow show time on the ground."

13 The Red Lion Public House

The Red Lion, one of two remaining public houses in the village, was originally an inn with a coach house - probably used by the Chester to Holyhead mail coach. The inn was originally located at the end of the High Street adjacent to what is now the Edith Bankes Memorial Institute. Between 1785 and 1811 when the coaches were re-routed via Shrewsbury, the villagers of Northop would have endured the nightly clatter of the horses' hooves, the sounding of the Post horn and the melee of the changeover of teams of horses. The outbound coach from Chester arrived every night at approximately 8:30 p.m; the inbound coach from Holyhead arrived at approximately 3:00 a.m.