



**Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt,
Wrexham LL13 9JP
(2024/0168)**

November 2024 v1.0



Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

Project Code: A0494.1

Report no. 0495

Event PRN: 150428



æon archaeology

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Aeon Archaeology

Obsidian Offices

Chantry Court

Chester

CH1 4QN

Written by: Josh Dean BA ACIfA

Checked by: Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA



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Client: Blueprint Architectural Services

info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk



Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (2024/0168)

November 2024 v1.0

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Cafodd Aeon Archaeology gomisiwn gan Blueprint Architectural Services ar ran Glenys Davies i gynnal briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod y gwaith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â chodi estyniad dwy-lawr i gefn Bridgewater, Stryd yr Eglwys, Holt, Wrecsam LL13 9JP (wedi'i ganoli ar NGR SJ 41144 54054).

Yn ystod yr arsylwi archeolegol yn Bridgewater, nodwyd pwll yn Trench B, wedi'i dorri i mewn i'r garreg dywod naturiol. Roedd y nodwedd hon yn cynnwys dau ddarn o grochenwaith trosiannol canoloesol i ôl-ganoloesol, yn dyddio o'r 13eg i'r 16eg ganrif, sy'n awgrymu gweithgarwch domestig neu ddefnydd cyfleustar yn yr ardal yn ystod y cyfnod hwn. Er mai dim ond rhan gyfyngedig o'r safle a gloddiwyd, mae'r nodwedd hon yn cyd-fynd â chorpws ehangach o dystiolaeth o'r safleoedd cyfagos yn Holm Lea a Laurel Cottage, sydd gyda'i gilydd yn awgrymu dilyniant o archeoleg ganoloesol gymhleth yn yr ardal leol.

At hynny, sylwyd ar darfu modern sylweddol ar draws rhannau o'r safle, gyda rhai ardaloedd wedi'u tarfu bron i lefel y garreg naturiol. Mae'n debygol bod y tarfu hwn yn ganlyniad i lenwi gardd hanesyddol, gan effeithio ar gadwraeth yr haenau archeolegol, yn enwedig ger estyniadau modern yr eiddo.

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by *Blueprint Architectural Services* on behalf of *Glenys Davies*, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the *erection of a two-storey extension* to the rear of Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (centred on **NGR SJ 41144 54054**).

During the archaeological observation at Bridgewater, a pit was identified in Trench B, cutting into the natural sandstone bedrock. This feature contained two sherds of medieval to post-medieval transitional pottery, dating from the 13th to 16th centuries, potentially indicating domestic or utilitarian activity in the area during this period. Although only a limited portion of the site was excavated, this feature aligns with a broader body of evidence from nearby Holm Lea and Laurel Cottage, which together suggest a sequence of complex medieval archaeology within the locale.

Furthermore, significant modern disturbance was observed across parts of the site, with some areas disturbed almost to the level of the natural bedrock. This disturbance is likely the result of historic infilling of gardens, possibly impacting the preservation of archaeological layers, particularly near the modern extensions to properties.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology has been commissioned by *Blueprint Architectural Services* on behalf of *Glenys Davies*, hereafter ‘the Client’, to carry out a phase of archaeological monitoring and recording (formerly archaeological watching brief) during the groundworks associated with a new *two storey rear extension and alterations to front elevation* at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (centred on **NGR SJ 41144 54054**), hereafter ‘the Site’ (figures 01-03).

Full planning permission (**ref: 2024/0168**) was secured by the Client from Wrexham County Borough Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, on the 23rd July 2024 with the following conditions concerning archaeology being applied to the permission:

Condition 5

No works, including ground works, in association with the development hereby permitted, shall take place until an on-site archaeological watching brief is in place having first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The watching brief must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs and shall be in place for the duration of the ground works.

Condition 6

The works shall be carried out in strict accordance with the watching brief approved in connection with condition No. 5, and a copy of the resulting report should be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd Powys Archaeological (41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR Email: markwalters@CPA.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670), prior to first use of the works hereby approved.

REASONS: The site may contain archaeological remains which should be recorded if they are damaged in accordance with Policies DMI and SP15 of the Wrexham Local Development Plan.

The Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at Clwyd Powys Archaeology (CPA) made the following consultee comments regarding the proposed development in their role as archaeological advisors to the Council:

Information held within the Regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the proposed extension is within the medieval core and in close proximity to the known medieval archaeology to the rear of the neighbouring property on what appears to be a Burgess Plot. Sites in these areas often contain previously unknown sub-surface archaeology including former extensions, rubbish pits, former plot boundary ditches, garden features and artefacts from the medieval and other periods. In this case we recommend that any groundworks for the proposed extension are completed with a qualified archaeologist present due to the potential for sub-surface archaeology.

The work will adhere to the guidelines specified in *The Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023) and *The Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).



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Figure 01: Location of Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41144 54054). Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

Aeon Archaeology
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN
 Tel: 07866925393
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



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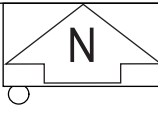


Figure 02: Location of Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41144 54054). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

Aeon Archaeology
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN
 Tel: 07866925393
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



CHURCH STREET



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Figure 03: Location of Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41144 54054). Scale 1:500 at A4.

Aeon Archaeology
Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,
Chester CH1 4QN
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk

3.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment 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 new 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.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that: -

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses” (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the Town and Country Planning 1995.

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

Various principles and policies related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The town of Holt, is a historic town on the banks of the River Dee in Wales. It is located on the border of England which is accessed via the *Scheduled Monument* of *Holt Bridge* which was likely constructed in its present iteration sometime in the 15th/16th century. The town holds a diverse and compelling history (Holt Local History Society, 2013). This historical summary presents some of the key aspects of Holt and its past, from its suspected Prehistoric origins, Roman associations, Medieval castle and borough through to its eventual decline.

Suspected Bronze Age features are located to the northwest of Holt, and although unconfirmed these do hint at a prehistoric landscape with the finds and features found at Borrass Quarry being only a short distance to the west. Roman structures, have also been discovered along the riverbanks, with Holt being the site of a Roman works depot that produced tiles and pottery, primarily for nearby Chester (Belford, 2021).

The town's name, Holt, can be traced back to "*Holte*" in 1326, with variations like "*le Holt*" in 1347 (Belford, 2021). The name, rooted in Old English, means 'wood.' Another name, "*Lyons*", possibly brought from France, was associated with Holt. The town's history is intertwined with the construction of a castle by *John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey*, in the late 13th century (Swallow, 2022). The castle, which is strategically situated on the Dee River, played a central role in the town's development.

By 1315, Holt had a thriving community, with over 200 burgages and 152 burgesses, making it one of Wales' most populous towns (CPAT 2013). Its population was predominantly English, hailing from regions like Cheshire and the south and east of England. The town's economy flourished with trade, farming, and coal mining, as evidenced by the grant of coal rights in 1412. A weekly market and an annual fair added to its economic significance (Belford 2021, CPAT 2013).

Holt, unfortunately experienced a decline, especially during the mid-15th century. It struggled to compete with neighbouring Wrexham, just 8 kilometres away to the southwest. Hostilities between English and Welsh residents might also have contributed to this decline (CPAT 2013). By the 1530s, Holt's once-vibrant weekly market began to diminish, and by 1620, the town had only 65 freeholders and burgesses (CPAT 2013, Holt Local History Society, 2013).

Notable historical structures in Holt include: *St. Chad's Church*, with origins in the late 13th century, and *Holt Hill, Smithfield House, Holt Hall, and Walnut Cottage*, which are buildings which date back to the 17th and 18th centuries. Holt's layout reflected a well-structured design, with a triangular market place at one end and the river bridge, the castle, and another market place at the other (Swallow, 2022).

Holt's archaeological significance is underscored by recent excavations, uncovering valuable remnants like road metalling, boundary ditches, clay floors, and hearths from medieval and post-medieval periods (Belford, 2021). The archaeological survey conducted by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT, 2013) has contributed significantly to understanding Holt's historical landscape.

The bridge connecting *Holt to Farndon* (mentioned earlier), which may have originally existed on or near this site as early as 1368, is said to have replaced a ferry across the River Dee. The current bridge, (15th/16th century), is said to have once featured some defensive elements, including a tower with a drawbridge. A quay once existed on the riverside to the west of the bridge, facilitating trade with Chester via the river.

Holt's history also includes now lost structures like the town hall, that was present since at least 1545, and a '*Welsh*' court-house within the castle precinct. The town's agricultural legacy is evidenced by the presence of open strips, which persisted into the 19th century west and southwest of the town.

In summary, Holt's history encompasses Roman heritage, medieval development, economic prosperity, and eventual decline. Its architectural heritage and archaeological significance offer a window into the past of this historic Anglo-Welsh community.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The archaeological watching brief was to be maintained:

1. During the groundworks associated with the *erection of a two-storey extension* to the rear of Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP, (centred on **NGR SJ 41146 54047**).

2.

The CIfA maintains a standard for archaeological watching brief which states that:

An archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant by-laws of CIfA. An archaeological watching brief is defined by the CIfA as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons’ (CIfA 2020). The watching brief will take place within a specified area within the Site where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.

The CIfA further identifies the purpose of a watching brief ‘as allowing, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works’ (ibid). It is also important to note that a watching brief provides an opportunity, if needed, for a signal to be made to all interested parties, before the destruction of the archaeological materials, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

A watching brief is, therefore, not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The aims of the watching brief were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the opportunity to gain information about and record the presence/absence, nature and date of archaeological remains on the Site affected by excavations and groundworks, the presence and nature of which could not be established with sufficient confidence in advance of works which may disturb them.
- To provide the facility to signal to the relevant authorities, before irreversible impact to remains that an archaeological and/or historic find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are inadequate to support their treatment to an adequate and satisfactory standard.

The specific objectives of the watching brief were:

- To observe and recover any artefacts of archaeological significance.
- To record the location, dimensions and nature of any deposits, features, structures or artefacts of archaeological significance.

- To recover samples of any deposits considered to have potential for analysis for palaeoenvironmental data should the opportunity arise.

6.0 METHODOLOGY – ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

6.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

The methodology for the watching brief has been prepared with reference to the Cifa's document *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (2020)* and will be kept under constant review during the project, in order to see how far it is meeting the terms of the aims and objectives, and in order to adopt any new questions which may arise.

Curatorial monitoring of the archaeological work on behalf of the Council will be carried out by the DMA at CPAT. To facilitate the curatorial monitoring, the officer shall be provided with a minimum of two weeks' notice of the start of the archaeological work.

A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist(s) from Aeon Archaeology will be commissioned for the maintenance of the watching brief. On arrival on site, the archaeologist(s) will report to the site manager and conform to the arrangements for notification of entering and leaving site. The archaeologist(s) will keep a record of the date, time and duration of all attendances at site, the names and numbers of archaeologists deployed and any actions taken. The archaeologist will be provided with a Health & Safety Induction by the construction contractor and wear a safety helmet, safety footwear and high visibility jacket/vest at all times.

If deposits and or artefacts are exposed during excavations for the development which require recording and recovery, it may be necessary to delay works whilst the proper investigation and recording takes place. Watching brief recording can often be undertaken without delay to groundworks, depending upon the specific circumstances and flexibility of all the staff on site.

Within the constraints of the terms of the watching brief work, the archaeologist will not cause unreasonable disruption to the maintenance of the work schedules of other contractors on site. In the event of archaeological discoveries, the treatment of which (either arising from the volume/quantity of material and/or the complexity/importance of the material) is beyond the resources deployed the Client will be notified and a site meeting/telephone consultation arranged with the DMA at CPAT. The aim of the meeting will be to confirm that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard and identify measures which would be sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard prior to destruction of the material in question.

Any archaeological deposits, features and structures identified which can be investigated and recorded under the terms of the watching brief will be excavated manually in a controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to address the aims and objectives of the project – subject to the limitations on site access. It may not be necessary to excavate the complete stratigraphic sequence to geologically lain deposits but the inter-relationships between archaeological deposits, features and structures will be investigated sufficient to address the aims and objectives of the project and the complete stratigraphic sequence to geologically lain deposits will be investigated where practicable.

The method of recording will follow the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and the stratigraphy will be recorded in written descriptions even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. The archaeologist will record archaeological deposits using proformae recording forms and locate them on a large-scale site plan related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum

references.

The groundworks excavations shall be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

The drawn record will comprise plans at scale 1:20 and sections at scale 1:10; propriety electronic hardware and software to prepare site drawings may be used as appropriate.

The photographic record will be maintained throughout using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72 dpi) and all archaeological features will be recorded photographically with photographs taken in RAW format and later converted to TIFF format for long-term storage and JPEG format for presentation and inclusion in the archive. The standards for the digital archive will adhere to those set out in '*Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives*' (RCAHMW, 2015).

The archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0494.1**.

6.2 Watching brief report

6.2.1 Post-excavation Assessment

A report on the results of the watching brief, in accordance with the recommendations in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006; 2015), and in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020) will be required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will be completed within a maximum of two months of completion of work on site and may include examination and quantification leading to the identification of function, form, date, method of manufacture, material/fabric type, source, parallels, attributes and condition of artefacts; of the exploitation of wild or domesticated resources; the reconstruction of environments; and the nature of human populations.

Full analysis of the results of the project, including: dating and interpretation of excavated features; pottery and other finds analysis; analysis of industrial residues by an appropriate specialist or specialists; analysis of samples for environmental data (including pollen, plant macrofossils and beetles) by an appropriate specialist or specialists; radiocarbon dating; discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context, including relating the excavated features and palaeoenvironmental data to evidence from nearby sites, and discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context may be required.

The scope of post-excavation assessment will subject to a specification for approval by the DMA at CPAT, upon the conclusion of the fieldwork project and preliminary report.

6.2 Archive & Dissemination

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material, and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged with the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) (*EPRN 150428*) within, six months of the completion of the project.

A draft copy of the report will be produced within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and will include an updated Data Management Plan (DMP) and an archive content list with updated archive Selection Strategy. A copy of the report will be sent to the Client and the DCA at HGAPS for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. Digital copies of the report and archive will be sent to the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record and the RCAHMW.

The project report and archive will adhere to CIfA's Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014 updated 2020).

7.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Type of study

An archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the *erection of a two-storey extension* to the rear of Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (centred on **NGR SJ 41144 54054**).

7.2 Types of data

File name	File Contents	Linked File(s)
A0494.1 Ynys Gorad Goch, Menai Straits AMR report 1.0.PDF	PDF report	
A0494_1_001 - A0494_1_028.JPG	JPEG site images	A0494.1_Metadata
A0494_1_001 - A0494_1_028.TIF	TIF site images	A0494.1_Metadata
A0494.1_Metadata.XLSX	Excel file of photographic metadata	A0494_1_001 - A0494_1_028 (JPG and TIF)
A0494.1 Watching Brief Day Sheets.PDF	Scanned copies of watching brief day sheets	

All data generated during this project has been selected for archive

7.3 Format and scale of the data

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

All written registers, pro-formas, and scaled drawings scanned as *.PDF* files.

7.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014. Rev 2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.

3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate

7.5 Data quality and standards

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation shall be controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the WSI. This will include the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

7.6 Managing, storing and curating data.

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proforma project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Acronis Cyber Protect* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

7.7 Metadata standards and data documentation

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) or Access (.accdb) of all photographic plates.

Paper metadata created from Aeon Archaeology proformas for contexts, artefacts, environmental samples, watching brief day sheets, trench sheets, and basic record sheets and then scanned to create digital .PDF copies.

7.8 Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER); submission of digital (.PDF) reports and the original and digital scanned archive to the RCAHMW; and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to The Cloud.

7.9 Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 6.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

7.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the RCAHMW website. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology (info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk).

7.11 Governance of access

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (RCAHMW, HER) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

7.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

7.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

7.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

7.15 Responsibilities

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

7.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2022

8.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

8.1 The Documentary Archive

The following documentary records were created during the archaeological watching brief:

Digital photographs	28
Watching Brief Day Sheets	2

8.2 Environmental Samples

No environmental samples were taken during the archaeological watching brief as no suitable deposits were encountered.

8.3 Artefacts

Summary

The finds assemblage recovered during recent archaeological works at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham was very small, consisting of 2 fragments of medieval ceramic; spanning the later medieval period and transitioning into the post medieval period 13th – 16th century.

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight, and maximum number of vessels (MNV), according to ware names commonly in use by archaeological ceramic specialists across the region. Codes shown thus: (STRSB) relate to the identification system used for medieval and post-medieval ceramics used by The Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA).

The pottery was in good condition although fragmented, although a good portion had been subject to water damage – suggesting a long period of exposure to water in well-draining soils. The pottery is in a stable condition and requires no long-term storage requirements.

Artefact Category	Medieval Ceramic	
	No.	Wt.
(102)	2	47
Total	2	47

Table 1: Quantification of all finds by category and context (weight in g)

Medieval Ceramic

Two fragments, weighing 47 g, of suspected late medieval were recovered from 1 contexts

Context (102)

This context produced 2 sherds of *Iron Rich Sandy Ware* (IRSW), and these can have a broad date range from the 13th-16th centuries. No kiln sites have been discovered in Staffordshire, although kiln evidence has been found at Audlem, Cheshire and at Chilvers Coton nr. Nuneaton, Warwickshire. This ware is common throughout the West Midlands although few examples have been found in North Staffordshire. Examples of pitchers and jugs have been found at Stafford Castle; Eyeswell Manor

moated site in Eccleshall and Sandon deserted medieval village. However, it is difficult to be sure with such ubiquitous wares and they may have origins in Cheshire or Staffordshire, and may be more generally date to the thirteenth or fourteenth century (Ford 1995).

In detail

The larger ceramic sherd *a*) or (*finds no. 1*) represents the base of a solid jug or pitcher. While it is challenging to determine the exact form from a base sherd alone, the size and angle of the body suggest it could belong to either a rounded or shouldered type jug. The vessel's fabric is notably soft with an iron-rich, sandy composition. The inclusions are well-sorted and include occasional mica and quartz, and the fabric has a light red-orange hue. Overfiring, however, has resulted in a grey-blue core, indicative of the kiln conditions – possibly inferring a reduced firing in a clamp kiln. The unglazed portion of the exterior has a purplish-red tint, while the glaze, which is thick and uniformly applied, presents as a dark green - a colour likely affected by overfiring as well. Although it bears similarities to pottery fabric found at Audlem in Cheshire, associating it strictly with that ware would unduly limit its date range, especially given the diversity of ceramics retrieved nearby, which suggests a different origin. The piece is glazed on both the interior and exterior surfaces, supporting its identification as a utilitarian domestic ware, robust enough for functional use in a kitchen environment. A broad date range of the 13th to 15th century can be assigned to this sherd based on its fabric and form.

The smaller sherd *b*) or (*finds no. 2*), is a finer sherd, and is a body fragment from a more delicate vessel, likely a cup or mug. In historical ceramic terminology, the word "*cup*" has often been used broadly to describe small drinking vessels, which may include diminutive bowls sometimes referred to as "*drinking bowls*." A more rigorous definition might describe this piece as part of a *squat drinking vessel*. This vessel's body is crafted from a similar fabric to that of the larger sherd, comprising a soft, iron-rich sandy clay with well-sorted inclusions of mica and quartz. The fabric displays a light red-orange to buff tone. The unglazed sections retain this natural light red-orange colouration, while the glaze - applied thinly and somewhat irregularly - has a distinct olive-green tone. Notably, there are applied spots of iron oxide glaze which have transformed to a dark blue-grey after firing, a likely consequence of reduction in the kiln atmosphere. The vessel is glazed on both the interior and exterior, though the glaze coverage is patchy. Given its decorative treatment and the fineness of its profile, this sherd likely served as tableware. Its stylistic attributes and the glaze application suggest it may postdate the thicker base sherd, possibly placing it in the transitional period of the late 14th to 16th century.

9.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

9.1 Overview

(see Figure 04-05: Plates 01-13)

The archaeological watching brief was maintained by Josh Dean BA archaeological contractor at Aeon Archaeology on the 28th-29th of October 2024. The weather conditions were characterised by periods of overcast cloud, punctuated with occasional sunshine. These works were in order to facilitate the *erection of a two-storey extension* to the rear of Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham. The excavation of these trenches was conducted with a 1.5 tonne tracked mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket

As alluded to by the DMA at CPAT the plot lies within the northern extent of the medieval historic core at Holt and within a long linear plot identified as a possible former medieval burgage plot. Rear plots in Holt have frequently revealed medieval and post medieval features and traces of outbuildings in previous watching briefs.

9.2 Description of the site

The area lies to the rear of the property known as Bridgewater, and is accessed via Church Street, the southern end of Bridge Street (which changes halfway along its length). Access to the rear garden was through the house which had been opened up and reenforced with two RSJs for the duration of the works, the house is currently undergoing a full renovation. This garden area comprised of a long lawn orientated east to west, and the development area was located on the site of a former paved patio.

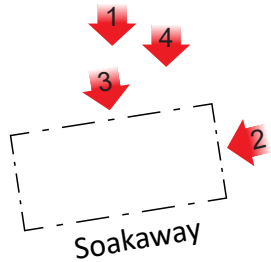
As mentioned by the DMA; “...information held within the *Regional Historic Environment Record* indicates that the proposed extension is within the medieval core and in close proximity to the known medieval archaeology to the rear of the neighbouring property on what appears to be a *Burgess Plot*. Sites in these areas often contain previously unknown sub-surface archaeology including former extensions, rubbish pits, former plot boundary ditches, garden features and artefacts from the medieval and other periods.” and in addition the interest for this site was deemed to be of particular interest due to the identification of “*Complicated Medieval Archaeology*” identified directly to the south.

9.3 Topsoil Strip


The initial topsoil layer was carefully stripped to reveal a deposit of dark black-brown, clay-silt measuring 0.28m in thickness. This layer contained a significant quantity of 19th - 20th century domestic refuse, characterised by abundant ceramic and glass fragments. Notably, among the glass artefacts were mineral water bottles of Hamilton and cod types, beer bottles, and pharmaceutical phials. These finds provide insight into the relatively recent historic occupation and activity within the site, namely mass infill of the back garden with either refuse or imported soil.

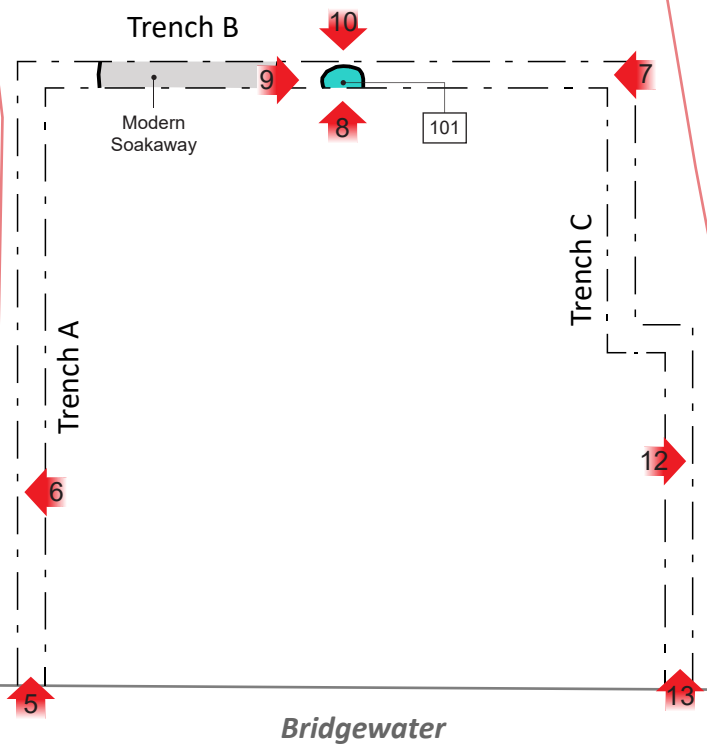
9.4 Soakaway

A soakaway was also excavated on site (4.20m approx. to west of foundations), measuring approximately 1.20m in length, 0.80m in width, and with a maximum depth of 1.00m. The excavation of this soakaway revealed a stratified sequence of deposits. Initially, it cut through the dark black-brown, clay-silt topsoil, measuring 0.28m in depth, with abundant inclusions of 19th - 20th century ceramic and glass fragments, as previously described. Below this topsoil, the soakaway encountered a layer of subsoil, 0.32m in thickness, characterised as a soft, mid-brown-grey, silt-clay. This subsoil



KEY

 13th/14th century activity



Suspected Medieval Burgage Plot at Holm Lea

Holm Lea



Figure 04: Plan showing location of trenches, photographic plates and archaeological features at Church Street, Holt, Wrexham. 1:100 @ A4.

Aeon Archaeology
Josh Dean BA
Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,
Chester CH1 4QN
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



Plate 01: Pre excavation shot of area, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the west - 1.00m



Plate 02: Plan shot of new soakaway, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the north - 1.00m



Plate 03: Section shot of new soakaway, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the west - 1.00m



Plate 04: Working shot post topsoil strip, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the west - no scale



Plate 05: Plan shot - Trench A, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the east - 1.00m



Plate 06: Section shot - Trench A, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the north - 1.00m



Plate 07: Plan shot - Trench B, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the north - 1.00m



Plate 08: Medieval pit [101] - Trench B, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the east - 0.50m

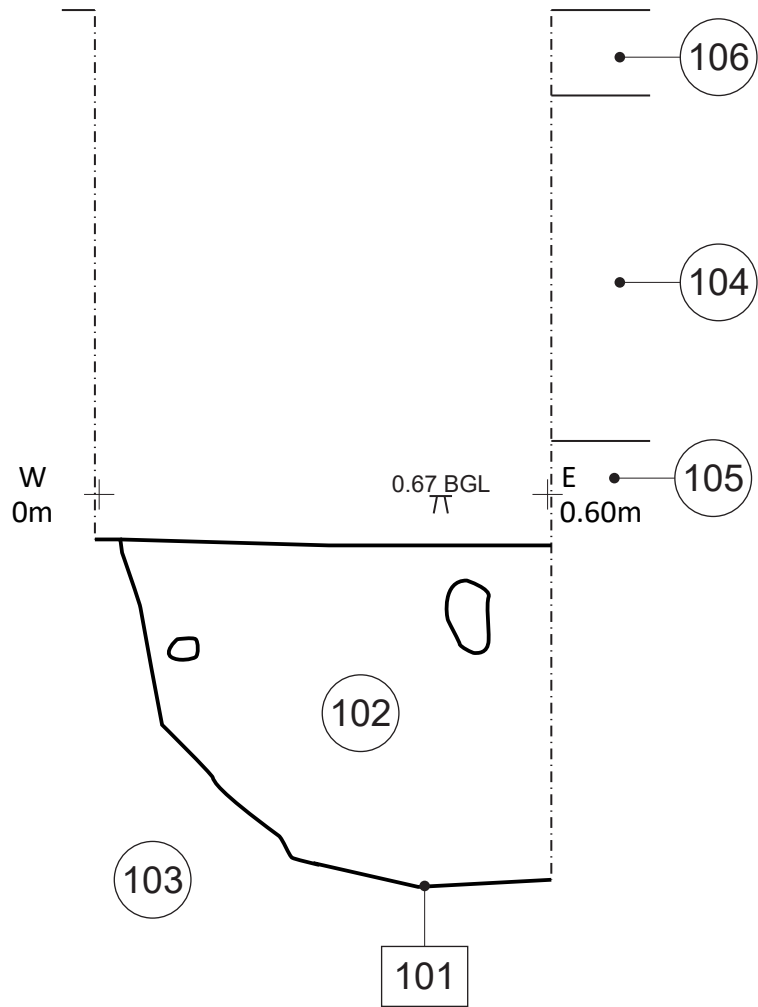


Plate 09: South facing section of Medieval pit [101] - Trench B, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the south - 0.50m

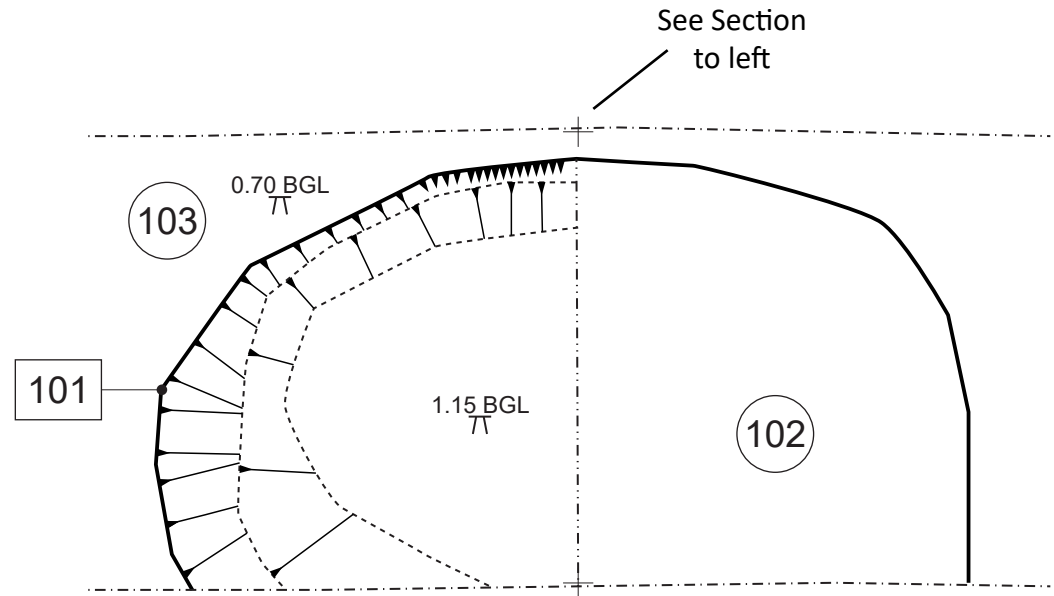


Plate 10: East facing section of Medieval pit [101] - Trench B, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the east - 1.00m

Section of pit [101]



Plan of pit [101]



1:10



Figure 05: Section and Plan of late medieval pit within Trench B at Church Street, Holt, Wrexham. 1:10 @ A4.

Aeon Archaeology
 Josh Dean BA
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,
 Chester CH1 4QN
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
 www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk

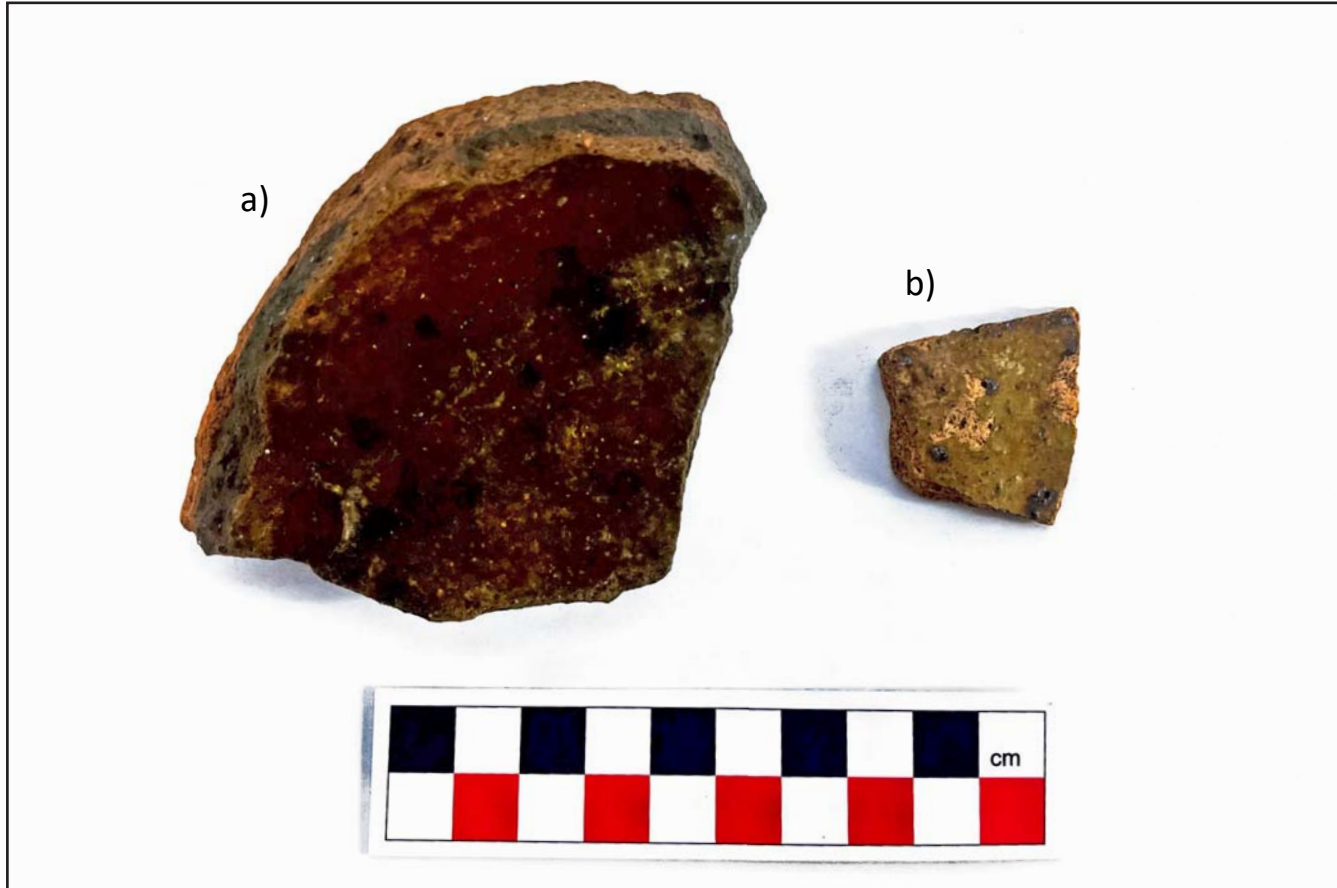


Plate 11: Two sherds of Iron Rich Sandy Ware (red/grey ware), a) reduced ware a base of a large vessel with red/olive glaze, b) is a finer ware with small dots of grey/blue over a olive green glaze - both of which came from the fill (102) - scale 5cm



Plate 12: Plan shot - Trench C, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the east - 1.00m



Plate 13: Section shot - Trench C, at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the south - 1.00m

contained occasional flecks of charcoal, along with a variety of ceramic inclusions including sherds of lead-glazed brown and black ware, blue feathered pearlware, and fragments of honey-glazed stoneware bottles (17th-19th). These artefacts suggest an earlier phase of historic occupation on the site, likely dating from the late 18th to early 20th century. Underneath this subsoil layer, there was a 0.25m thick deposit that appeared to represent an earlier buried soil horizon, composed of light grey-brown, clay-sand-silt. This deposit contained infrequent flecks of charcoal and occasional fragments of lead-glazed black ware (16th-18th century), suggesting that it may once have been an exposed ground surface which subsequently became buried under later deposits. At the base of the stratigraphic sequence, a natural sandstone layer was encountered, measuring 0.12m in thickness. This friable red sandstone, pebbly in texture, was identified as part of the *Chester Formation – a sedimentary bedrock layer from the Triassic period, estimated to have formed approximately 250 to 247.1 million years ago* (BGS 2024).

9.5 Foundation Trenches

Three foundation trenches were excavated on the site, designated as Trenches A, B, and C. Each of these trenches exhibited a consistent stratigraphic profile. The uppermost layer within each trench consisted of a subsoil deposit, 0.32m in thickness, composed of soft, mid-brown-grey, silt-clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. This subsoil contained a range of ceramic inclusions, including fragments of lead-glazed brown and black ware, blue feathered pearlware, and sherds of blue and white transfer printed ware. Beneath the subsoil in each trench was a layer of light grey-brown, clay-sand-silt, measuring 0.28m in depth. This layer, as previously mentioned, may represent a buried subsoil or former ground surface. It contained occasional flecks of charcoal along with sparse inclusions of lead-glazed black ware (16th – 18th century). The presence of this layer across all three trenches suggests that it may once have served as an older, preserved ground surface prior to being covered by later deposits. At the base of each trench, a layer of red sandstone bedrock was encountered, with a minimum thickness of 0.12m. This pebbly, friable sandstone, identified as part of the Chester Formation, forms the natural geological substrate underlying the archaeological deposits. The presence of this Triassic sedimentary formation provided a clear stratigraphic boundary within each trench.

While the stratigraphic sequence was consistent across all three foundation trenches, Trench B exhibited a unique modern disturbance. In the centre of Trench B was a modern soakaway, cutting into the subsoil layer, which had been filled with concrete slabs and building refuse. This feature appears to represent recent construction activity, possibly related to modern site management or redevelopment. In addition, two modern clay pipes were found to be routed into the soakaway, across the interior of the foundation trenches within the subsoil layer.

9.6 Late Medieval (transitional Post Medieval) Pit

In addition to the modern disturbance, Trench B contained a notable earlier feature: a subrounded pit, designated as [101]. This pit was positioned to the north of the modern soakaway and had been cut into the natural sandstone bedrock. It displayed sharply defined, almost vertical sides, with a base that varied from flat to slightly concave. The pit was aligned north to south and measured approximately 1.05m in length, more than 0.57m in width, and reached a depth of 0.42m. Within the pit was a single fill layer composed of mid red-brown, sand-silt, with inclusions of coal and charcoal flecks, sub-rounded small pebbles, and two sherds of ceramic identified as medieval or transitional in date. These ceramics, likely dating from the 14th to 16th centuries, suggest that pit [101] may correspond to a phase of activity from the late medieval (possibly transitional) into the early post-medieval period, contrasting with the later historical artefacts encountered in the upper layers of the site.

10.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned to conduct a phase of archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) in conjunction with the groundworks associated with the development at Bridgewater, Holt. This project was initiated following the receipt of full planning permission from Wrexham County Borough Council (ref: 2024/0168), which included specific conditions relating to archaeological assessment and monitoring.

The site's historical importance is highlighted by its location within Holt's medieval core, an area characterised by planned plots associated with the Norman settlement, established in conjunction with a castle by John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, in the late 13th century. This settlement plan, as well as the historical presence of burgage plots, has been previously supported by findings at Holm Lea, where evidence suggested activity from the late medieval period onward.

Guidance provided by the DMA at CPAT emphasised the potential for sub-surface archaeology at this site, including features such as former structures, boundary ditches, and pits. Recent investigations in nearby plots, particularly those at *Laurel Cottage* by *Earthworks Archaeology in 2008*, have similarly identified medieval and post-medieval features, further affirming the archaeological potential of the area.

During the archaeological watching brief at Bridgewater, a rock-cut pit [101] was identified, measuring approximately 0.45m deep. This feature yielded two ceramic sherds dated to the 14th - 16th century, indicative of widespread late medieval activity in the area. While this feature does not align directly with findings at Holm Lea, it highlights consistent, broader medieval activity approximately 0.60m below ground level across Holt's planned urban landscape.

Given the limited extent of exposed areas, interpretations about this pit feature remain cautious. The artefacts may suggest late medieval domestic or boundary activities within the urban structure, corresponding with broader findings from sites like *Holm Lea* and supporting the idea of a well-utilised town layout from the medieval period.

Following the DMA's recommendations, archaeological monitoring was conducted throughout the groundworks, verifying the medieval stratigraphy and adding valuable evidence to Holt's documented urban development. In conclusion, this phase of archaeological monitoring aligns with prescribed standards from the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (2023), fulfilling the conditions set forth by the planning permission.

It is therefore recommended that the archaeological condition associated with the planning permission be considered fulfilled, as the monitoring and recording works have contributed significant insights to the corpus of medieval archaeology in Holt, meeting the spirit and intent of the council's requirements.

11.0 SOURCES

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æon archaeology

**Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt,
Wrexham LL13 9JP
(2024/0168)**

**Project Design for Archaeological
Monitoring and Recording**

July 2024 v1.0



Project Code: A0494.1
Planning Ref: 2024/0168
Event PRN: TBC



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Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (2024/0168)

July 2024 v1.0

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Aeon Archaeology

Obsidian Offices,
Chantry Court,
Chester
CH1 4QN

Project Code: A0494.1

Date: 30/07/2024

Client: Blueprint Architectural Services
info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology has been commissioned by Blueprint Architectural Services on behalf of Glenys Davies, hereafter ‘the Client’, to provide a project design (PD) for carrying out a phase of archaeological monitoring and recording (formerly archaeological watching brief) during the groundworks associated with a new *two storey rear extension and alterations to front elevation* at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (centred on **NGR SJ 41144 54054**), hereafter ‘the Site’ (figures 01-03).

Full planning permission (**ref: 2024/0168**) was secured by the Client from Wrexham County Borough Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, on the 23rd July 2024 with the following conditions concerning archaeology being applied to the permission:

Condition 5

No works, including ground works, in association with the development hereby permitted, shall take place until an on-site archaeological watching brief is in place having first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The watching brief must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs and shall be in place for the duration of the ground works.

Condition 6

The works shall be carried out in strict accordance with the watching brief approved in connection with condition No. 5, and a copy of the resulting report should be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd Powys Archaeological (41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR Email: markwalters@CPA.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670), prior to first use of the works hereby approved.

REASONS: The site may contain archaeological remains which should be recorded if they are damaged in accordance with Policies DM1 and SP15 of the Wrexham Local Development Plan.

This PD details the aims and objectives of the project and the methods by which they will be met in order to meet the spirit and intent of the archaeological conditions of permission 2024/0168.

The Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at Clwyd Powys Archaeology (CPA) made the following consultee comments regarding the proposed development in their role as archaeological advisors to the Council:

Information held within the Regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the proposed extension is within the medieval core and in close proximity to the known medieval archaeology to the rear of the neighbouring property on what appears to be a Burgess Plot. Sites in these areas often contain previously unknown sub-surface archaeology including former extensions, rubbish pits, former plot boundary ditches, garden features and artefacts from the medieval and other periods. In this case we recommend that any groundworks for the proposed extension are completed with a qualified archaeologist present due to the potential for sub-surface archaeology.

The work will adhere to the guidelines specified in *The Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023) and *The Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023).



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Figure 01: Location of Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41144 54054). Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

Aeon Archaeology
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN
 Tel: 07866925393
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



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Figure 02: Location of Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41144 54054). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

Aeon Archaeology
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN
 Tel: 07866925393
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



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Figure 03: Location of Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41144 54054). Scale 1:500 at A4.

Aeon Archaeology
Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA
Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court,
Chester CH1 4QN
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585
www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk

2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

At an international level there are two principal agreements concerning the protection of the cultural heritage and archaeological resource – the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, commonly known as the Valetta Convention. The latter was agreed by the Member States of the Council of Europe in 1992, and also became law in 1992. It has been ratified by the UK, and responsibility for its implementation rests with Department for Culture Media and Sport.

The management and protection of the historic environment in Wales is set out within the following legislation:

- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (As amended)
- The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995 (As amended)

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment 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 new 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.

With respect to the cultural heritage of the built environment the Planning (Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings) Act 1990 applies. The Act sets out the legislative framework within which works and development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas must be considered. This states that:-

“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses” (s66(1))

Other known sites of cultural heritage/archaeological significance can be entered onto county-based Historic Environment Records under the Town and Country Planning 1995.

Planning Policy Wales sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 covers the historic environment and emphasises that the positive management of change in the historic environment is based on a full understanding of the nature and significance of historic assets and the recognition of the benefits that they can deliver in a vibrant culture and economy.

Various principles and policies related to cultural heritage and archaeology are set out in the Planning Policy Wales which guide local planning authorities with respect to the wider historic environment.

The following paragraphs from Planning Policy Wales are particularly relevant and are quoted in full:

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset.

Planning Policy Wales is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TAN). Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment contains detailed guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan, preparation and decision making on planning and listed building consent applications. TAN 24 replaces the following Welsh Office Circulars:

- 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
- 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
- 1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This location adjacent to the River Dee has always been an attractive one. A substantial Roman works depot, producing tiles and pottery primarily for Chester just to the northwest of the later town, operated from the 1st to the 3rd century AD. Furthermore, Bronze Age burials and a burial mound's surrounding ditch of similar age have been documented in close proximity to the river.

The name Holt is first recorded in 1326 as *Holte*, later as *le Holt* in 1347, and in the 1560s as *yr holt*. The Old English place-name element "holt" denotes 'wood'. The town also bears the name Lyons, identified as *Castrum Leonis* in 1316, and the castle of Lyons, later referred to as the castle of *le Holt* in 1347. Lyons alias Holt persisted until 1638. Authorities on place-names suggest that the Lyons name might have been imported from France, either as a place-name or a family name.

Holt, likely established contemporaneously with the castle of John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, constructed in the late 13th century after being granted the lordship of Bromfield and Yale in 1282, is a planned town. Both the borough and the castle are mentioned in records dated 1285 and 1311, respectively, predating the emergence of the place-name. However, it is evident that the site was chosen primarily for strategic reasons, with the town's foundation secondary to the castle.

Administratively, Holt was part of Gresford parish, with its church initially serving as a chapel to the mother church at Gresford. In a survey conducted in 1315, there were 152 burgesses and just over 200 burgages, making it one of the largest communities in Wales. The population was predominantly English, hailing mainly from Cheshire but also from the south and east of England. A borough charter was reportedly issued in 1285, confirmed by a subsequent grant in 1411.

Trade and farming were of significant importance to medieval Holt's inhabitants. Mining also played a role in the economy, as evidenced by the 1412 grant allowing burgesses to extract coal from the wastes of Brymbo and Coedpoeth. The river facilitated water-borne trade. However, decline set in during the later medieval period. Despite being the market centre at the *caput* (or center of the lordship), Wrexham, a mere eight kilometres away, thrived. By the mid-15th century, Holt's population was estimated to be less than three hundred. Hostility between English and Welsh inhabitants likely contributed to this decline. In the 1530s, Leland noted the apparent hiatus in the weekly market. In 1620, only 65 freeholders and burgesses remained in the town, though there may have been some improvement during the century (*CPA. Historic Settlement Survey – Wrexham County Borough*).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING - ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

The archaeological monitoring and recording shall be maintained:

1. During all intrusive groundworks.

The CifA maintains a standard which states that archaeological monitoring and recording:

Will record and report on the archaeological resource within a specified area, using methods that are described in a project design that is fit for purpose. The programme of work undertaken will be carried out by suitably competent persons in accordance with that project design and the CifA Code of conduct and give due regard to the guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording. All archaeological monitoring and recording will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive (2023).

Archaeological monitoring and recording is defined by the CifA as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons’ (CifA 2023). The archaeological monitoring and recording will take place within a specified area within the Site where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.

The CifA further identifies the purpose of archaeological monitoring and recording ‘as allowing, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works’ (ibid).

It is also important to note that archaeological monitoring and recording provides an opportunity, if needed, for a signal to be made to all interested parties, before the destruction of the archaeological materials, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the archaeological monitoring and recording itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

Archaeological monitoring and recording is, therefore, not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The aims of the archaeological monitoring and recording are:

- To allow, within the resources available, the opportunity to gain information about and record the presence/absence, nature and date of archaeological remains on the Site affected by excavations and groundworks, the presence and nature of which could not be established with sufficient confidence in advance of works which may disturb them.
- To provide the facility to signal to the relevant authorities, before irreversible impact to remains that an archaeological and/or historic find has been made for which the resources allocated to the archaeological monitoring and recording itself are inadequate to support their treatment to an adequate and satisfactory standard.

The specific objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording are:

- To observe and recover any artefacts of archaeological significance.
- To record the location, dimensions and nature of any deposits, features, structures or artefacts of archaeological significance.

- To recover samples of any deposits considered to have potential for analysis for palaeoenvironmental data should the opportunity arise.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

The methodology for the archaeological monitoring and recording has been prepared with reference to the CIfA's document *The Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (2023) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2020) and will be kept under constant review during the project, in order to see how far it is meeting the terms of the aims and objectives, and in order to adopt any new questions which may arise.

Curatorial monitoring of the archaeological work on behalf of the Council will be carried out by the DMA at CPA. To facilitate the curatorial monitoring, the officer shall be provided with a minimum of two weeks' notice of the start of the archaeological work.

A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist(s) from Aeon Archaeology will be commissioned for the maintenance of the archaeological monitoring and recording. On arrival on site, the archaeologist(s) will report to the site manager and conform to the arrangements for notification of entering and leaving site. The archaeologist(s) will keep a record of the date, time and duration of all attendances at site, the names and numbers of archaeologists deployed and any actions taken. The archaeologist will be provided with a Health & Safety Induction by the construction contractor and wear a safety helmet, safety footwear and high visibility jacket/vest at all times.

If deposits and or artefacts are exposed during excavations for the development which require recording and recovery, it may be necessary to delay works whilst the proper investigation and recording takes place. Archaeological monitoring and recording can often be undertaken without delay to groundworks, depending upon the specific circumstances and flexibility of all the staff on site.

Within the constraints of the terms of the archaeological monitoring and recording work, the archaeologist will not cause unreasonable disruption to the maintenance of the work schedules of other contractors on site. In the event of archaeological discoveries the treatment of which (either arising from the volume/quantity of material and/or the complexity/importance of the material) is beyond the resources deployed the Client will be notified and a site meeting/telephone consultation arranged with the DMA at CPA. The aim of the meeting will be to confirm that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the archaeological monitoring and recording itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard and identify measures which would be sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard prior to destruction of the material in question.

Any archaeological deposits, features and structures identified which can be investigated and recorded under the terms of the archaeological monitoring and recording will be excavated manually in a controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to address the aims and objectives of the project – subject to the limitations on site access.

It may not be necessary to excavate the complete stratigraphic sequence to geologically lain deposits but the inter-relationships between archaeological deposits, features and structures will be investigated sufficient to address the aims and objectives of the project and the complete stratigraphic sequence to geologically lain deposits will be investigated where practicable.

The method of recording will follow the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and the stratigraphy will be recorded in written descriptions even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. The archaeologist will record archaeological deposits using proformae recording forms and locate them on a large-scale site plan related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum references.

The groundworks excavations shall be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

The drawn record will comprise plans at scale 1:20 and sections at scale 1:10; propriety electronic hardware and software to prepare site drawings may be used as appropriate.

The photographic record will be maintained throughout using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72 dpi) and all archaeological features will be recorded photographically with photographs taken in RAW format and later converted to TIFF format for long-term storage and JPEG format for presentation and inclusion in the archive. The standards for the digital archive will adhere to those set out in 'Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives' (RCAHMW, 2015).

5.2 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording report

5.2.1 Post-excavation Assessment

A report on the results of the archaeological monitoring and recording, in accordance with the recommendations in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006; 2015), and in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (2023) and *The Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2020) will be required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will be completed within a maximum of two months of completion of work on site and may include examination and quantification leading to the identification of function, form, date, method of manufacture, material/fabric type, source, parallels, attributes and condition of artefacts; of the exploitation of wild or domesticated resources; the reconstruction of environments; and the nature of human populations.

Full analysis of the results of the project, including: dating and interpretation of excavated features; pottery and other finds analysis; analysis of industrial residues by an appropriate specialist or specialists; analysis of samples for environmental data (including pollen, plant macrofossils and beetles) by an appropriate specialist or specialists; radiocarbon dating; discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context, including relating the excavated features and palaeoenvironmental data to evidence from nearby sites, and discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context may be required.

The scope of post-excavation assessment will subject to a specification for approval by the DMA at CPA, upon the conclusion of the fieldwork project and preliminary report.

5.2.2 Post-excavation Report

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced that will include:

- A non-technical summary.
- A table of contents.
- An introduction with acknowledgements, including a list of all those involved in the project and the location and description of the site.
- A statement of the project aims.
- An account of the project methodology undertaken, with an assessment of the same to include a statement on preservation bias and the means of data collection and sampling strategies.
- A factual summary of the history, development and use of the site.
- A statement setting out the nature, quantity and condition of the material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) including commentary on any bias observed due to collection and sampling strategies and commentary on long-term storage requirements.
- A statement setting out the nature and quantity of the documentary archive (notes, photographs, drawings, digital data).
- A general site plan indicating the position and size of the areas subject to archaeological monitoring and recording and the locations of archaeological deposits identified and recorded during the works.
- Plans and sections at appropriate scales, augmented with appropriate photographs. All plans and sections will be related to the Ordnance Survey datum levels and to the National Grid.
- Other maps, plans, drawings, stratigraphic matrices and photographs as appropriate.
- Summary assessment reports on the artefact, bio-archaeological, dating and other assessments/analyses.
- A discussion of the location, extent, date, nature, condition, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits and finds identified during the project.
- A discussion of any research implications arising from the archaeological work.
- Notes on consultations with conservators and the nominated archive repository related to the immediate and long-term conservation and storage requirements for the data held in the site archive and recommendations of retention/discard of artefacts and ecofacts.
- A bibliography of sources consulted.
- Appendices to the report will include artefact catalogues, reports on assessments/analyses and an index to the project archive and a statement on its location/proposed repository.
- In addition the post-excavation report will summarise and draw together the findings of all of the phases of work.
- An updated Data Management Plan (DMP), an archive Selection Strategy, and an archive content list will be included.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included. Photographs of relevant sites and of the study area where appropriate will be included.

A draft copy of the report will be sent to the DMA at CPA and to the Client for comment and approval prior to production of the final report.

6.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Type of study

Archaeological monitoring and recording at Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (centred on NGR SJ 41144 54054).

6.2 Types of data

Photographs, photograph register, scaled drawings.

6.3 Format and scale of the data

Photographs taken in *RAW* format and later converted to *TIF* format for long term archiving and *JPEG* format for use in the digital report, converted using *Adobe Photoshop*. All photographs renamed using *AF5* freeware with the prefix (*project code_frame number*) and a photographic metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*).

All written registers, pro-formas, and scaled drawings scanned as *.PDF* files.

6.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

Digital data will be collected / generated in line with recommendations made in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014. Rev 2020). Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 are relevant:

3.3.1 Project specifications, research designs or similar documents should include a project specific Selection Strategy and a Data Management Plan.

3.3.3 Project designs or schedules of works etc should outline the methodology used in recording all information, in order to demonstrate that all aspects of archive creation will ensure consistency; for instance in terminologies and the application of codes in digital data sets, highlighting relevant data standards where appropriate

6.5 Data quality and standards

Consistency and quality of data collection / generation shall be controlled and documented through the use of standardised procedure as outlined in the PD. This will include the use of standardised data capture file formats, digital proformas, data entry validation, peer review, and use of controlled vocabularies.

6.6 Managing, storing and curating data.

All digital data will be organised into Aeon Archaeology proformae project file systems and backed up to the cloud using *Acronis Cyber Protect* with additional copies made to external physical hard drive.

6.7 Metadata standards and data documentation

Digital metadata created using Microsoft Excel (*.xlsx*) or Access (*.accdb*) of all photographic plates.

Paper metadata created from Aeon Archaeology proformas for contexts, artefacts, environmental samples, archaeological monitoring and recording day sheets, trench sheets, and basic record sheets and then scanned to create digital .PDF copies.

6.8 Data preservation strategy and standards

Long term data storage will be through the submission of digital (.PDF) reports to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), the RCAHMW and retention of copies of all digital files at Aeon Archaeology on physical external hard drive and uploaded to Acronis Cyber Protect.

6.9 Suitability for sharing

All digital data will be placed within the public realm (through the channels in 5.8) except for where project confidentiality restricts the sharing of data. All data sets will be selected / discriminated by the Senior Archaeologist at Aeon Archaeology and written permission will be sought from all project specific Clients prior to the sharing of data.

6.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data

Potential users of the generated digital data (outside of the organisation) will be able to source the data and identify whether it could be suitable for their research purposes through access granted via the RCAHMW website. Requests can also be made for data through the regional HER's and directly to Aeon Archaeology (info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk).

6.11 Governance of access

The decision to supply research data to potential new users will be via the associated website request (RCAHMW, HER) or via the Senior Archaeologist when made directly to Aeon Archaeology.

6.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data

Aeon Archaeology's requirement is for timely data sharing, with the understanding that a limited, defined period of exclusive use of data for primary research is reasonable according to the nature and value of the data, and that this restriction on sharing should be based on simple, clear principles. This time period is expected to be six months from completion of the project however Aeon Archaeology reserves the right to extend this period without notice if primary data research dictates.

6.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions

Restriction to data sharing may be due to participant confidentiality or consent agreements. Strategies to limit restrictions will include data being anonymised or aggregated; gaining participant consent for data sharing; and gaining copyright permissions. For prospective studies, consent procedures will include provision for data sharing to maximise the value of the data for wider research use, while providing adequate safeguards for participants.

6.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users

External users of the data will be bound by data sharing agreements provided by the relevant organisation or directly through Aeon Archaeology.

6.15 Responsibilities

Responsibility for study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be through the Senior Archaeologist (Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA) at Aeon Archaeology when concerning data generation and early/mid-term storage. Upon deposition with digital depositories the study-wide data management, metadata creation, data security and quality assurance of data will be the responsibility of the specific organisations' themselves.

6.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

- Aeon Archaeology Archive Deposition Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2022
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2022

7.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS DESIGNS (FAWDs)

The discovery of substantial archaeological remains and/or features during the archaeological monitoring and recording may result in the requirement for an extended programme of archaeological mitigation. This may require the submission of revised quotes to the client as well as a new specification which will be required to be approved by the DMA at CPA prior to implementation.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples (a minimum of 10.0 litres and maximum of 30.0 litres) for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains. Other bulk samples, for example from middens, may be taken for small animal bones and small artefacts.

Bulk environmental samples will also be taken from any fills, deposits or structures which yield archaeological artefacts, charcoal flecks/ fragments, bone, or any other historic remains.

Advice and guidance regarding environmental samples and their suitability for radiocarbon dating, as well as the analysis of macrofossils (charcoal and wood), pollen, animal bones and molluscs will be obtained from Oxford Archaeology.

For guidance purposes the following volume criteria represent the minimum feature sampling requirements:

- 50% of each discrete feature (e.g. pits and postholes)
- 25% of the exposed areas of each linear feature and all terminals/intersections
- 50% of structural features (e.g. beamslots, ring-ditches)
- 50%-100% of domestic/industrial working features (e.g. hearths and ovens)

9.0 HUMAN REMAINS

Any finds of human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the DMA at CPA informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

10.0 ARTEFACTS

All artefacts and ecofacts will be retrieved for identification and recording and will be treated in accordance with CIfA 2020 Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

All artefacts are the property of the landowner but it is recommended that finds are deposited with the rest of the project archive within an appropriate museum. Furthermore, the client agrees to granting access to all artefacts recovered by Aeon Archaeology for analysis, study and publication as necessary. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). Aeon Archaeology staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds will be kept under review throughout the archaeological works. Any changes in recovery priorities will be under guidance from an appropriate specialist and

agreed with the DMA at CPA. There will be a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds regardless of their apparent age or condition.

All finds will be collected and processed including those found within spoil tips. Their location and height will be plotted; finds numbers attributed, bagged and labelled as well any preliminary identification taking place on site. Where specialist advice is required provision will be made to do so at the earliest possible convenience.

After processing, artefacts which are suitable will be cleaned and conserved in-house. Artefacts requiring specialist cleaning and conservation will be sent to the relevant specialist. All artefacts will then be sent to a specialist for analysis, the results of which will then be assessed to ascertain the potential of the finds assemblage to meet the research aims of the project. The value of the finds will also be assessed in terms of the wider educational and academic contributions.

Depending upon the material of the remains the following experts will be consulted regarding the conservation of waterlogged material:

- Organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)
- Non-organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)

Depending upon the material of the remains the following experts will be consulted regarding the conservation and analysis of artefacts:

- Bone: Nora Bermingham
- Glass: Hilary Cool, Barbican Research Associates.
- Metal artefacts: Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff.
- Slag, burnt clay, hammerscale: Dr. Tim Young, Geoarch, Cardiff.
- Stone artefacts: George Smith, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Bangor.
- Wood artefacts: Jane Foley, Foley Conservation, Builth Wells.
- Leather: Quita Mould, Barbican Research Associates.
- Environmental Material: Dr Mike Allen, Allen Environmental Archaeology.
- Numismatics: Peter Guest, Barbican Research Associates.
- Ceramics: Leigh Dodd

If well preserved materials are found it may be necessary to employ additional staff. Furthermore, it may be necessary to suspend work within a specific region of the site, or across the whole site, while conservation and excavation/recording takes place. Aeon Archaeology accepts no responsibility for any costs incurred from delays as a result of unexpected archaeological finds.

11.0 UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES: TREASURE TROVE

Treasure Trove law has been amended by the Treasure Act 1996. The following are Treasure under the Act:

- *Objects other than coins* any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.
- *Coins* all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.
- *Associated objects* any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.
- *Objects that would have been treasure trove* any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver, they have to be buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced.

The following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.
- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.
- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown.

The British Museum will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

12.0 ARCHIVING

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled, and cross-referenced, and lodged with the National Monument Record, RCAHMW within six months of the completion of the project.

A draft copy of the report will be produced within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and will include an updated Data Management Plan (DMP), an archive Selection Strategy, and an archive content list. A copy of the report will be sent to the Client and the DMA at CPA for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. Digital copies of the report and archive will be sent to the regional HER and the DMA at CPA, with the original paper archive being deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for long term archiving. Furthermore, a summary of the project will be sent to *Archaeology in Wales* for publication.

The project report and archive will adhere to the Welsh Trusts' and Cadw's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018) including the translation of a non-technical summary into the medium of Welsh.

13.0 PERSONNEL

The work will be managed by Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA, Archaeological Contractor and Consultant at Aeon Archaeology.

14.0 MONITORING AND LIAISON

Regular liaison and site monitoring meetings will take place during all stages of work. The DMA at CPA will be informed of the start date and of discreet subsequent stages.

15.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Aeon Archaeology has a Health and Safety Policy Statement which can be supplied upon request. Furthermore, site-specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements are compiled and distributed to every member of staff involved with the project prior to the commencement of works.

16.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance

Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence

Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £2m in any one occurrence

Legal Defence Costs (Health and Safety at Work Act): £100,000

The current period expires 07/09/24

Professional Indemnity Insurance

Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 07/09/24

APPENDIX I - ARTEFACT SELECTION STRATEGY

Aeon Archaeology Artefact Selection Strategy	
Project:	Bridgewater, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP
Location:	SJ 41144 54054
Client:	Glenys Davies
Curator:	DMA at CPA
Receiving Institution:	Wrexham Borough County Museum and Archives
Landowner:	Glenys Davies

Stone		
Period	Retain	Dispose
<i>Prehistoric</i>	Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy for specific knapping debitage, encompassing all collections, whether stratified or not, that enhance our understanding of prehistory or lithic technology.	Unstratified artefacts
<i>Roman</i>	Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy for stratified assemblages.	Selected elements of common unstratified material.
<i>Early medieval</i>	All stratified and unstratified.	None
<i>Medieval</i>	Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy for stratified assemblages.	Selected elements of common unstratified material.
<i>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	Only rare or unusual examples.	Majority.
<i>Modern</i>	Only rare or unusual examples.	Majority.
Ceramic		
<i>Prehistoric</i>	All stratified and unstratified.	None.
<i>Roman</i>	Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy for stratified assemblages.	Selected elements of common unstratified material.

<i>Early medieval</i>	All stratified and unstratified.	None
<i>Medieval</i>	Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy for stratified assemblages.	Selected elements of common unstratified material.
<i>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	Only rare or unusual examples.	Majority.
<i>Modern</i>	Only rare or unusual examples.	Majority.
Construction Building Material (CBM)		
<i>Prehistoric</i>	Not usually retained. Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy.	Majority.
<i>Roman</i>	Not usually retained. Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy.	Majority.
<i>Early medieval</i>	Not usually retained. Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy.	Majority.
<i>Medieval</i>	Not usually retained. Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy.	Majority.
<i>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	Usually not retained.	Majority.
<i>Modern</i>	Usually not retained.	Majority.
Metal		
<i>Prehistoric</i>	All.	None.
<i>Roman</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	Only rare or unusual examples.	Majority.
<i>Modern</i>	Not normally retained.	All.
Glass		
<i>Prehistoric</i>	All.	None.
<i>Roman</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	Only rare or unusual examples.	Majority.
<i>Modern</i>	Not normally retained.	All.

Bone, antler and ivory		
<i>Prehistoric</i>	All.	None.
<i>Roman</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	Only rare or unusual examples.	Majority.
<i>Modern</i>	Not normally retained.	All.
Wood		
<i>Prehistoric</i>	All.	None.
<i>Roman</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	Only rare or unusual examples.	Majority.
<i>Modern</i>	Not normally retained.	All.

