



**12 Rectory Lane, Llanferres, Mold,
Denbighshire CH7 5SR
(21/2022/0498)**

April 2025 v1.0





æon archaeology

**12 Rectory Lane, Llanferres, Mold,
Denbighshire CH7 5SR**

April 2025 v1.0

Report no. 0519

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

**Aeon Archaeology
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Project Code: A0527.1
Date: 03/04/2025
Client: Simon McGrath
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12 Rectory Lane, Llanferres, Mold, Denbighshire CH7 5SR

April 2025 v1.0

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Simon McGrath i gynnal cam o fonitro a chofnodi archeolegol yn ystod y gwaith tir yn 12 Lon y Rheithor, Llanferres, Yr Wyddgrug, Sir Ddinbych CH7 5SR (SJ 18739 60504).

Ni chafwyd unrhyw olion archeolegol na gwrthrychau yn ystod y gwaith monitro. Priodolir hyn i adeiladu'r estyldy blaenorol, a fu'n gyfrifol am dynnu'r pridd uchaf a'r rhan fwyaf o'r isbridd, gan leihau'n sylweddol unrhyw botensial ar gyfer cadwraeth haenau dyfnach—nad oedd unrhyw un ohonynt i'w gweld yn ystod y gwaith monitro.

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Simon McGrath to carry out a phase of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks at 12 Rectory Lane, Llanferres, Mold, Denbighshire CH7 5SR (**SJ 18739 60504**).

No archaeological remains or artefacts were recovered during the monitoring works. This has been attributed to the prior construction of the conservatory, which had removed both the topsoil and the majority of the subsoil, thereby significantly reducing the potential for the preservation of all but the deepest stratigraphy, of which none was encountered during the monitored works.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Simon McGrath, hereafter ‘the Client’, to carry out a phase of archaeological monitoring and recording (formerly archaeological watching brief) during the groundworks associated with the *demolition of existing conservatory and erection of one and two storey extensions to rear of dwelling, including balcony at first floor level. Alterations to fenestration and roof including front and rear dormer extensions and installation of rooflights. Construction of porch, landscaping and associated works* at 12 Rectory Lane, Llanferres, Mold, Denbighshire CH7 5SR (SJ 18739 60504), hereafter ‘the Site’ (figures 01-03).

Full planning permission (ref: 21/2022/0498) was secured by the Client from Denbighshire County Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, on the 26th July 2022 with the following condition concerning archaeology being applied to the permission:

Condition 3

The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeological contractor is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs.

A copy of the resulting report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, SY21 8RP Email: neil.bayliss@cpat.org.uk Tel:01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the report and resulting archive shall also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record and to the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW.

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

Information retained within the Historic Environment Record indicates that the extension to the rear of the property may encounter unknown archaeology. The enlarged extension is within the Medieval Core of Llanferres and potentially high area of sub surface Medieval remains. These plots typically contain evidence of medieval structures, wells, refuse pits, property ditch boundaries and artefacts of all periods.

Accordingly, we would recommend that an archaeologist is contracted to be present throughout the duration of the groundworks so that an adequate record of any archaeological features revealed by these works can be made. This advice is in accordance with the guidance set out in TAN 24 (May 2017) and Planning Policy Wales (Feb 2021).

The work adhered 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).

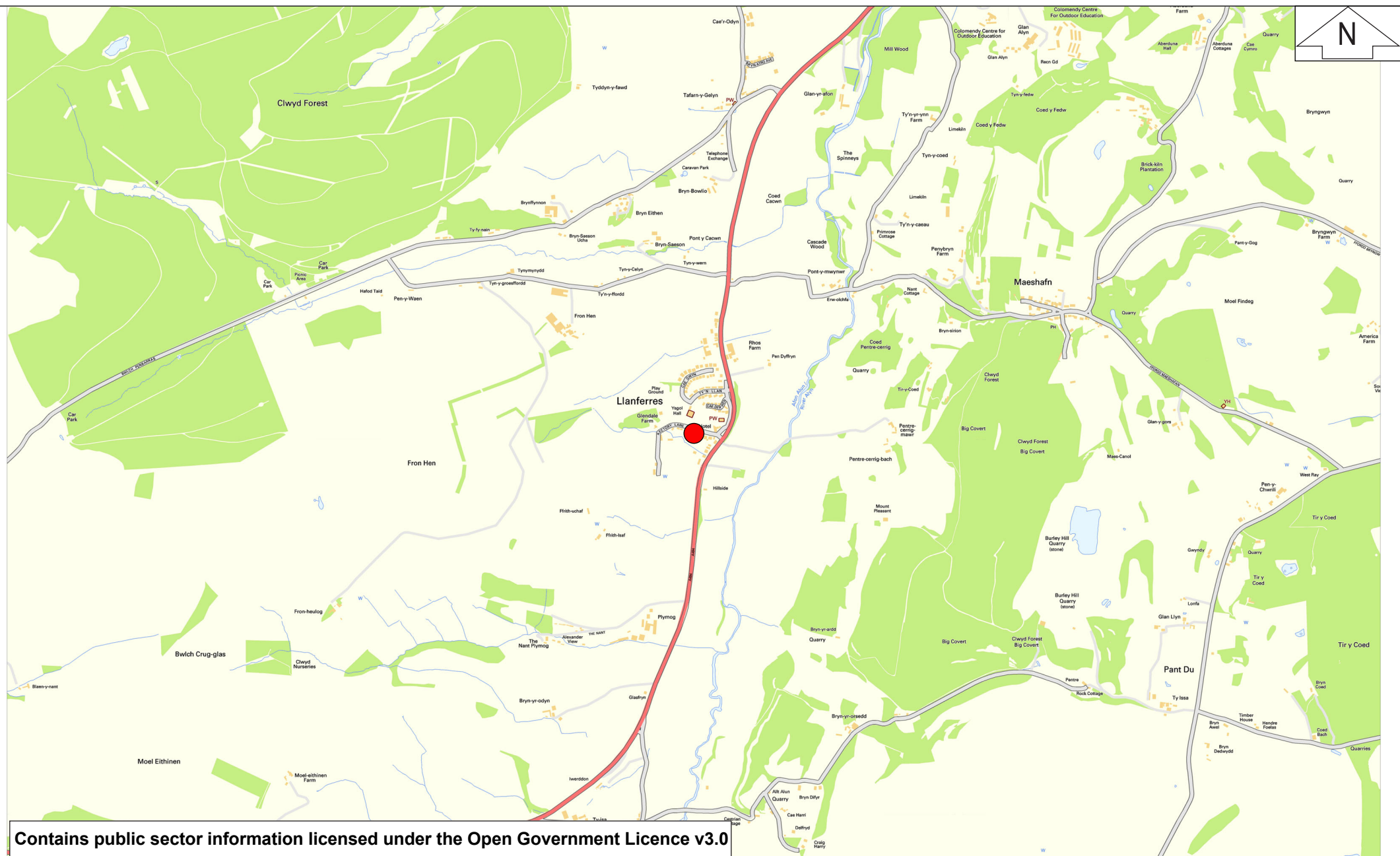
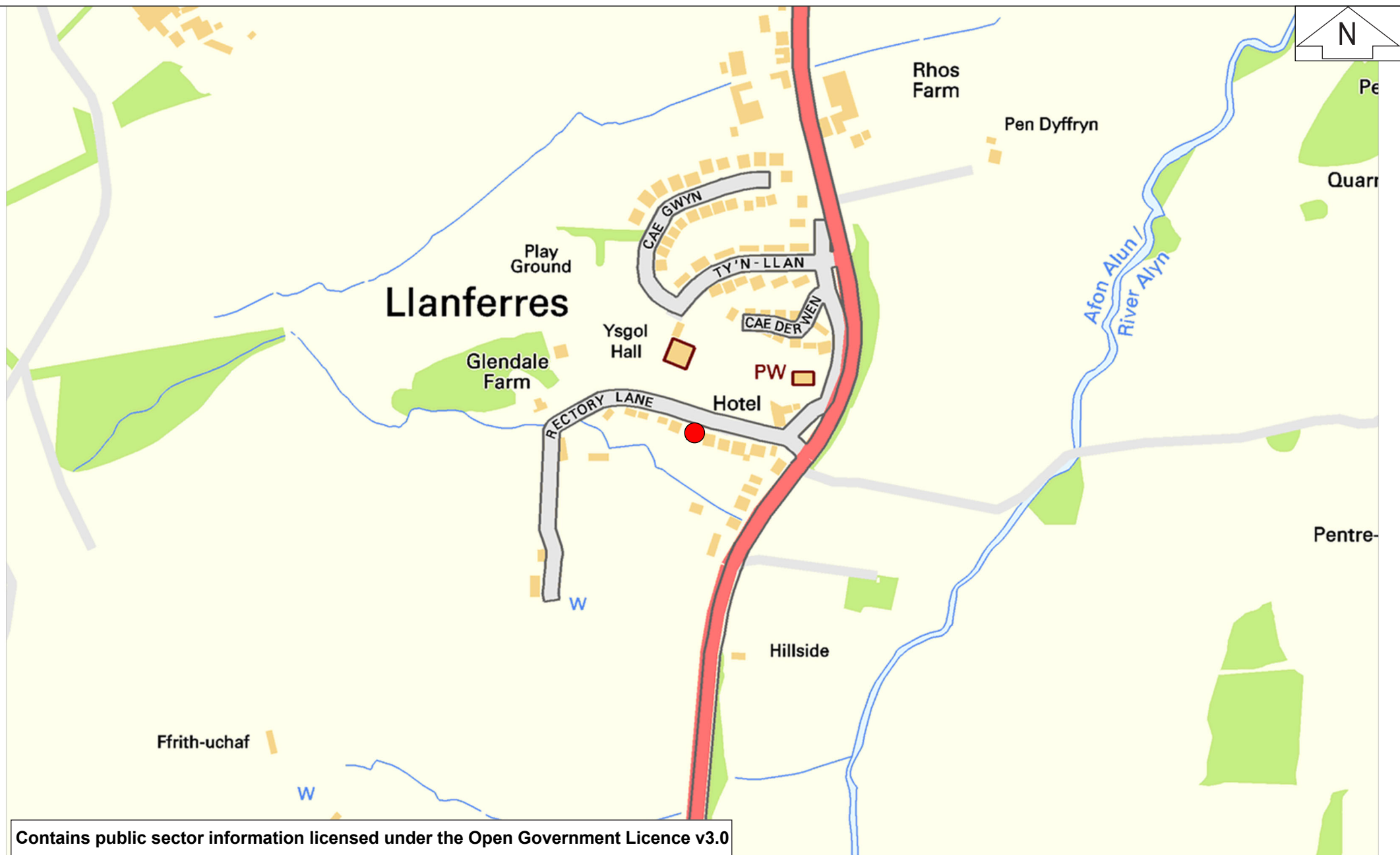


Figure 01: Location of 12 Rectory Lane, Llanferres, Mold, Denbighshire CH7 5SR (SJ 18739 60504). Scale 1:20,000 at A4.



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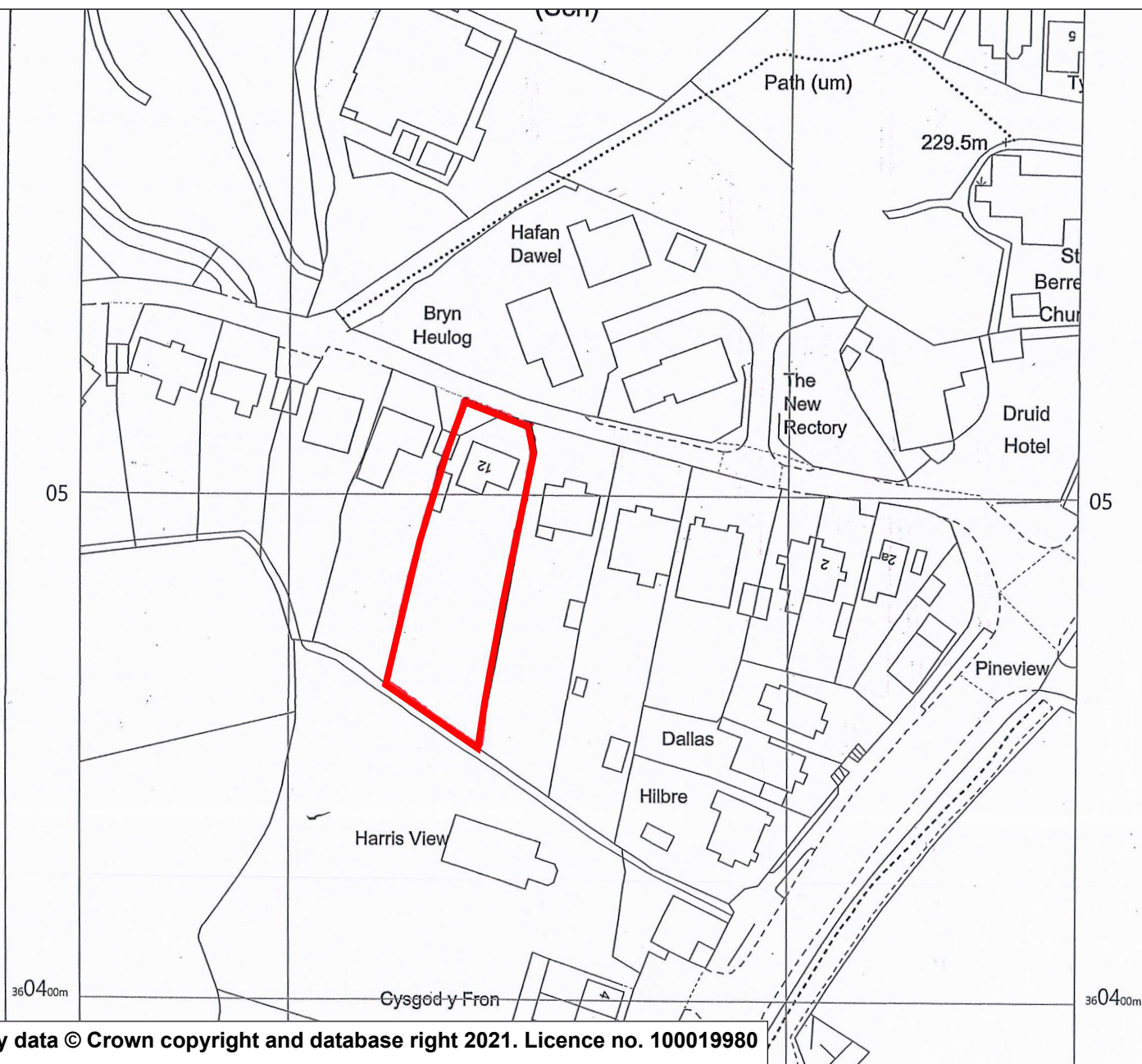


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Figure 02: Location of 12 Rectory Lane, Llanferres, Mold, Denbighshire CH7 5SR (SJ 18739 60504). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

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Figure 03: Location of 12 Rectory Lane, Llanferres, Mold, Denbighshire CH7 5SR (SJ 18739 60504). Scale 1:1,250 at A4.

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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 earliest recorded mention of Llanferres is in the Norwich Taxation of 1254, where it appears as "Lanwertey's," indicating its existence during the mid-13th century.

Central to the village is St Berres' Church, dedicated to a Welsh hermit named St Berres, about whom little is known. The church was first documented in the Lincoln Taxation of 1291. While the current structure has undergone significant changes—including major rebuilding in 1774–1775, additions in 1843, and a restoration in 1892—elements from the medieval period remain. Notably, sepulchral slabs dating back to the late 13th and early 14th centuries have been preserved, indicating the church's longstanding significance in the community.

Despite these references, detailed records of Llanferres during the medieval era are sparse, with few mentions by antiquarians such as Leland or Edward Lhuyd. Even 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps depict minimal development beyond the church and the Druid Inn, suggesting that Llanferres remained a modest settlement throughout the centuries.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The archaeological watching brief was maintained:

1. During the excavation of foundation trenches for the new rear extension.

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.

6.0 METHODOLOGY – ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

6.1 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

The methodology for the archaeological monitoring and recording was prepared with reference to the ClfA'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 was carried out by the DMA at HCPA. To facilitate the curatorial monitoring, the officer was 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 was commissioned for the maintenance of the archaeological monitoring and recording. On arrival on site, the archaeologist(s) reports to the site manager and conformed to the arrangements for notification of entering and leaving site. The archaeologist kept 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 was provided with a Health & Safety Induction by the construction contractor and wore a safety helmet, safety footwear and high visibility jacket/vest at all times.

If deposits and or artefacts were exposed during excavations for the development which required 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).

The archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0527.1**.

6.2 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording report

6.2.1 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.

6.2.2 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.

7.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Type of study

Archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks at 12 Rectory Lane, Llanferres, Mold, Denbighshire CH7 5SR (SJ 18739 60504).

7.2 Types of data

File name	File Contents	Linked File(s)	No of files
A0527.1 12 Rectory Lane, Llanferres AMR report 1.0.PDF	PDF report		1
A0527_1_001 - A0527_1_018.JPG	JPEG site images	A0527.1_Metadata	1
A0527_1_001 - A0527_1_018.TIF	TIF site images	A0527.1_Metadata	1
A0527.1_Metadata.XLSX	Excel file of photographic metadata	A0527_1_001 - A0527_1_018 (JPG and TIF)	1
A0527.1 Watching Brief Day Sheets.PDF	Scanned copies of watching brief day sheets		1

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 7.8) 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 (RCAHMLW, 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 2025
- Aeon Archaeology Quality Assurance Policy 2025
- Aeon Archaeology Conflict of Interest Policy 2025
- Aeon Archaeology Outreach Policy 2025
- Aeon Archaeology Digital Management Plan 2025

8.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

8.1 The Documentary Archive

The following documentary records were created during the archaeological monitoring and recording:

Digital photographs	18
Watching Brief Day Sheets	1

8.2 Environmental Samples

No environmental samples were taken during the archaeological monitoring and recording as no suitable deposits were encountered.

8.3 Artefacts

No artefacts were recovered during the archaeological monitoring and recording.

9.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

9.1 Overview

(see Figure 04-05: Plates 01-9)

The archaeological monitoring and recording was maintained by Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA archaeological contractor at Aeon Archaeology on the 27th March 2025. The weather conditions were bright and clear. These works were in order to facilitate the *erection of a one and two-storey extension* to the rear of 12 Rectory Lane, Llanferres. The excavation of these trenches was conducted with a 4 tonne tracked mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket

Upon arrival by the archaeologist the existing conservatory had already been demolished and removed onto soil level. There was only a thin remnant c0.02m of soft, mid red-brown silt-clay subsoil existing in isolated patches, the topsoil and most of the subsoil having been removed when the original conservatory had been constructed. In places, a light yellow-brown stony silt-clay natural glacial substrata crested to the surface.

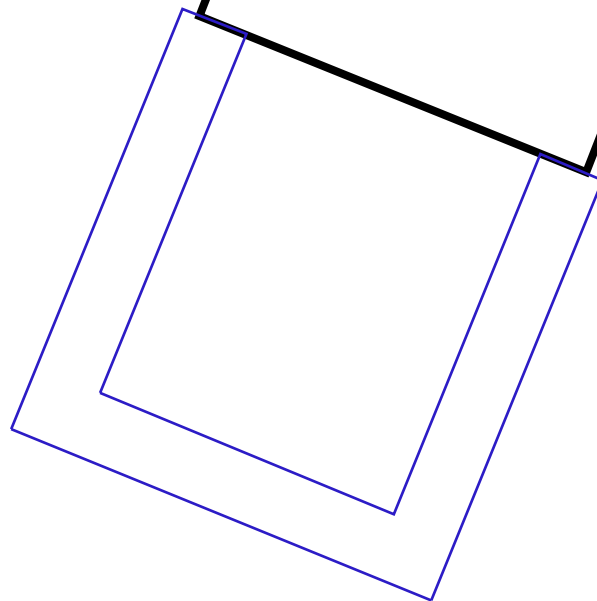
The excavation of a C-shaped foundation trench for the new extension against the rear elevation of no. 12 Rectory Lane was monitored by the attending archaeologist. The foundation trench measured 6m in length by 6m in width, with the trench itself being 0.9m in width and 0.9m in depth below the revealed subsoil and natural substrata horizon.

The trench cut through the remnants of the subsoil horizon as well as a 0.3m deep loose light yellow-brown stony silt-clay natural substrata which overlaid a >0.5m deep loose mid brown-grey stony silt-clay natural substrata.

No archaeology was observed and no finds recovered.



12





12

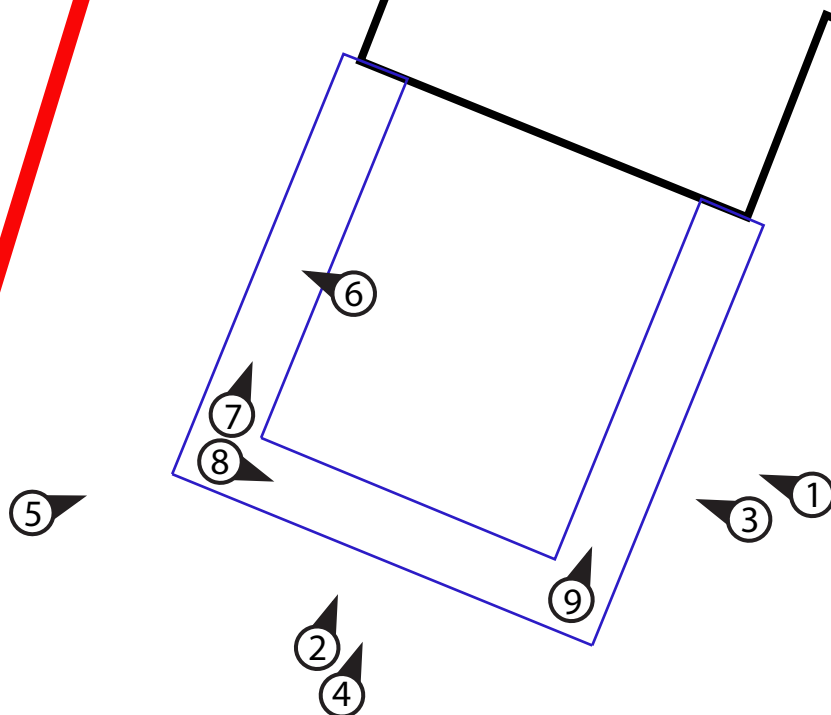




Plate 01: Pre-excitation photograph, from the east. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 02: Pre-excitation photograph, from the south. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 03: Post-excavation photograph, from the east. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 04: Post-excavation photograph, from the south. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 05: Post-excavation photograph, from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 06: East facing trench section, from the east. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 07: Westernmost N-S trench, from the south. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 08: E-W trench, from the west. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 09: Easternmost N-S trench, from the south. Scale 1.0m.

10.0 CONCLUSION

Although Llanferres is of recognised historical interest, with origins traceable to at least the mid-13th century and a medieval church at its core, the archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken at No. 12 Rectory Lane revealed no features of archaeological significance, nor were any artefacts recovered. The absence of archaeological remains is attributed to the prior construction of the conservatory, which had removed both the topsoil and the majority of the subsoil, thereby significantly reducing the potential for the preservation of all but the deepest stratigraphy, of which none was encountered during the monitored works.

11.0 SOURCES

Maps.

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