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# Bailey Hill SAM, Mold, Flintshire, CH7 1RA.

June - July 2019  
V 3.0



aeon archaeology



Archaeological Watching Brief & Evaluation  
Project Code: A0198.1  
Report no. 0210

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aeon archaeology

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# **Bailey Hill SAM, Mold Flintshire, CH7 1RA.**

## **June - July 2019**

Report no. 0210 v3.0

Archaeological Watching Brief & Evaluation

Aeon Archaeology  
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Project Code: A0198.1

Date: 04/09/2019

Client: Harrison Design Development

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# Bailey Hill SAM, Mold Flintshire, CH7 1RA.

## June 2019

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*ydym ni gweler heddiw; naill ai gan y werin ganoloesol neu'n ddiweddarach gan y garddwyr Fictoriaidd.*

*Cynhyrchodd y briff gwyllo gyfanswm o 55 sir o grochenwaith ôl-ganoloesol gyda phwysau cyfun o 999g, yn cynrychioli 47 darn unigol o lestri. Mae'r crochenwaith yn rychwantu'r cyfnod o ganol yr 17eg ganrif hyd at ddiwedd y 19eg / dechrau'r 20fed ganrif.*

Planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) has been granted for the restoration of the historic town park, as well as the refurbishment, reconfiguration and two storey extension to the Custodian's cottage to create living accommodation at first level with change of use of ground floor to community space. (centred on **NGR SJ 23513 64341**).

The watching brief was maintained during the excavation of four test pits (01, 02, 03 & 06) which were excavated in order to ascertain the depth of foundations of the Custodian's cottage and the yard wall to the rear of the cottage. The depth of the foundations for the cottage were found to extend between 0.32 -0.76m below the existing ground level and during the excavation of test pit (6) the foundation of the northwest to southeast aligned yard wall was observed extending 0.48m below the concrete yard surface. This wall was situated upon a single sub-rounded large cobble 'foot', which itself had been placed directly upon the sandy natural.

In addition, an archaeological evaluation was taken of test pits (04) & (05) across the castle mound retaining wall located to the rear of the custodian's cottage, and within the footprint of the proposed extension to the cottage, and of the proposed access ramp to the Outer Bailey.

The evaluation of test pit (05), situated across the existing retaining wall to the northwest of the Custodian's cottage, revealed the remains of an earlier, poorly preserved retaining wall, located 1.30m northwest of the existing wall and which similarly aligned northeast-southwest. Several tip-lines were observed indicating that the material deposited between the two walls most likely took place from the northwest, and contained an assortment of Victorian/early 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds, as well as clear glass, brick fragments and metal wire. The wall revealed by test pit (05) was cut into yet an earlier layer of discarded Victorian material. This activity can be seen as part of a larger phase of works associated with renovation works of the Bailey Hill Park in the Victorian era.

Test pit (04) was located further to the northeast and again straddled the existing retaining wall, albeit much reduced in height at this point. Unlike TP5 the test pit did not encounter the earlier retaining wall, although this is almost certainly because its alignment would place it further to the north of the limit of excavation. The test pit was excavated through four distinct soil horizons on to the natural glacial sand substrata, all of which produced post-medieval ceramic sherds (mostly black-ware with a couple of Staffordshire slip-ware sherds). In the base of the test pit an irregular-shaped feature was found cut into the natural sand and which produced sherds of black-ware, however upon investigation this feature proved to almost certainly be a tree-bole which had infilled with material from the soil horizons above.

Beneath the Victorian deposits the natural slope upon which Bailey Hill was initially constructed was revealed by both test pits (04) & (05). With a light, yellow-brown sand appearing to rest against a clay-sand slope. There is a surviving subsoil which overlies the natural contexts, the date of this deposit is unknown but it does predate the Victorian deposits found during the evaluation. There is therefore further potential for archaeological deposits that predate the Victorian era in the vicinity of the areas covered by this evaluation.

During the excavation of the lobe terminal within the area of the outer bailey ward, the topsoil gave way to a light-coloured gravel-sand, which was exposed for only 3.50m and was originally thought to be part of the natural glacial substrata. However, upon fine cleaning the area with trowels a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century black-ware was recovered pressed into its surface. It is therefore unclear whether this horizon was of natural origin and had been truncated to create the now flat bailey area in the 19<sup>th</sup>



century, or whether the stony sand was a redeposited natural horizon used to 'build' the area up in order to create the flat plateau we now see either in the medieval period or later by the Victorian gardeners.

The watching brief produced a total of 55 sherds of post-medieval pottery with a combined weight of 999g, representing 47 individual vessels. The pottery spans the period from the mid-17th century through to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20th century.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) has been granted for the restoration of the historic town park, as well as the refurbishment, reconfiguration and two storey extension to the Custodian's cottage to create living accommodation at first level with change of use of ground floor to community space. (centred on **NGR SJ 23513 64341**).

The proposed development includes application for full planning permission (**ref: 057800**); application for conservation area consent for demolition of part building, outbuilding and walls (**ref: 057801**); and application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for works to improve public access and visitors to the public park (**ref: FL014**). Consequently, full planning permission with conditions was granted on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2018, conservation area consent with conditions was granted on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2018, and SMC was assessed and approved in principle with conditions on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

The SMC assessment applied the following conditions concerning archaeology to the application:

1. the works shall be completed within 5 years from the issuing of final consent;
2. the applicant shall afford access at all reasonable times to any Cadw official or archaeologist nominated by Cadw to monitor progress of the works;
3. the works shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans and documents listed below. No variations from these plans and documents are permitted unless they have been authorised in advance in writing by the Welsh Ministers;

No.	Document / Plan	Ref no.	Date received
1	SMC application form signed by applicant		4.12.2017
2	Document list.		4.12.2017
3	Heritage Impact Note		4.12.2017
4	Conservation plan		4.12.2017
5	Design and Access Statement		4.12.2017
6	Plan. Proposed Layout - entrance	049-03.325	4.12.2017
7	Illustrative sections. Access path to outer bailey	049-03.380	4.12.2017
8	Plan. Proposed inner and outer bailey access	049-03.327	4.12.2017
9	Plan. Masterplan. Planning.	049-03.312	4.12.2017
10	Elevations. Proposed demolition / strip out of cottage	1633-CD-PA06/C	4.12.2017
11	Plan. Existing. Entrance area.	049-03.101	4.12.2017
12	Plan. Custodian's Cottage, proposed	1633-CD-PA01/C	4.12.2017
13	Bird's eye illustration of entrance area	049-03.142	4.12.2017
14	Plan. Proposed layout Inner Bailey	049-03.326	4.12.2017
15	Proposed strip out demolition sections, cottage	1633-CD-PA07/C	4.12.2017
16	Proposed strip out demolition plans, cottage	1633-CD-PA05/C	4.12.2017
17	Proposed sections, cottage	1633-CD-PA03/C	4.12.2017
18	Illustrative sections. Access to inner bailey	1633-CD-PA03/C	4.12.2017

4. no works shall commence until the Welsh Ministers have been informed of and approved in writing an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological contractor who will be carrying out an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation works;

5. no works shall commence until the Welsh Ministers has approved in writing a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by the appointed archaeological contractor. The WSI and all other archaeological works should conform to published standards and guidance;

6. that the programme of archaeological works shall include the evaluation in advance of the following archaeologically sensitive areas affected by groundworks in order to mitigate impacts on potential archaeological deposits:

- The access ramp to the outer bailey.
- The cutting to the rear of the Custodian's cottage.

These evaluations shall cover the full extent of both areas and following the removal of the turf should be excavated by hand to the depth required by the scheme or the topmost significant archaeological layer, whichever is encountered first;

7. the appointed archaeological contractor shall undertake an archaeological watching brief on the remaining elements of the scheme that entail ground disturbance or the removal of structures based on the ground surface including:

- The removal of concrete paths and the re-setting of steps to the motte.
- The removal of the outbuildings to the custodian's cottage and the excavation of any new footings or supports for decking in this area.
- The removal of post-bases from the former tennis court perimeter fence in the outer bailey.
- The re-alignment of beds and paths in the entrance area from the town.
- Any minor cuts associated with landscaping the events area in the inner bailey.

8. any historic or archaeological features not previously identified which are revealed when carrying out the watching brief shall be retained in-situ and reported to the Welsh Ministers within two working days. Works shall be halted in the area/part of the site affected until provision has been made for retention and/or recording of the feature by the appointed archaeologist in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing in advance;

9. a digital copy of the resultant archaeological report shall be submitted to the Welsh Ministers for approval within 8 weeks of the project being completed;

10. that the Welsh Ministers shall be provided with evidence that digital copies of the approved archaeological report (copying in to the depositing e mail is acceptable) have been sent to the regional Historic Environment record at the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and the National Monuments Record at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales;

11. that our representatives shall be invited to attend a site meeting within the first five working days of commencement of archaeological works to review the programme, submitted method statement and arrangements that have been established for archaeological mitigation/building recording; and

12. that upon completion of the project the applicant shall produce a brief completion report including an annotated photographic archive detailing the site before, during and on the completion of works and including final versions of any amended plans and elevations. This shall be sent to the Welsh Ministers in digital format for approval within three months of the works being completed.

For the purposes of this report it is noted that condition 4 was approved in advance by the Client and condition 5 was addressed by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Aeon Archaeology in February 2019 (see appendix II).

This archaeological report seeks to address on conditions 6-12 of the SMC, however the points listed under condition 7 of that document have now been further designated into two distinct phases of work, with the initial phase being covered by this archaeological report and the second in a future report. Furthermore, the specific points listed below make reference to more specific aims which can be found within section 5.0 and 7.0 of this report dealing with the aims of the watching brief and evaluation phases of archaeological work respectively:

**Phase 1 – (This document)**

***Archaeological Watching brief***

- During the excavation of trial pits TP1-TP6 to perimeter of cottage as required for structural investigation purposes;
- Area C: Minor cutting in to key in new embankment as sections KK1, KK2, KK3 and LL2;
- The removal of post-bases from the former tennis court perimeter fence in the outer bailey.

***Archaeological Evaluation***

The access ramp to the outer bailey.

- Trial trench through retaining wall at Point B (TP5-TP5) measuring 1.5m in length by 1.5m in width and targeting the in-situ remains of the motte lower slope.
- Trial trench through retaining wall at Point C (TP4-TP4) measuring 1.5m in length by 1.5m in width and targeting the in-situ remains of the motte lower slope.
- Area 2 – 80m<sup>2</sup> extension area
  - (i) The base of strip foundations to be 1000mm below the finished floor level of the existing outbuilding/rear wall (94.25OD)
  - (ii) 800mm below the level of the existing concrete yard (94.07OD)
  - (iii) between 650 and 950mm below the level of the existing garden area (93.88 to 94.18OD)

**Phase 2 – (to be undertaken – date TBC)**

***Archaeological Watching Brief***

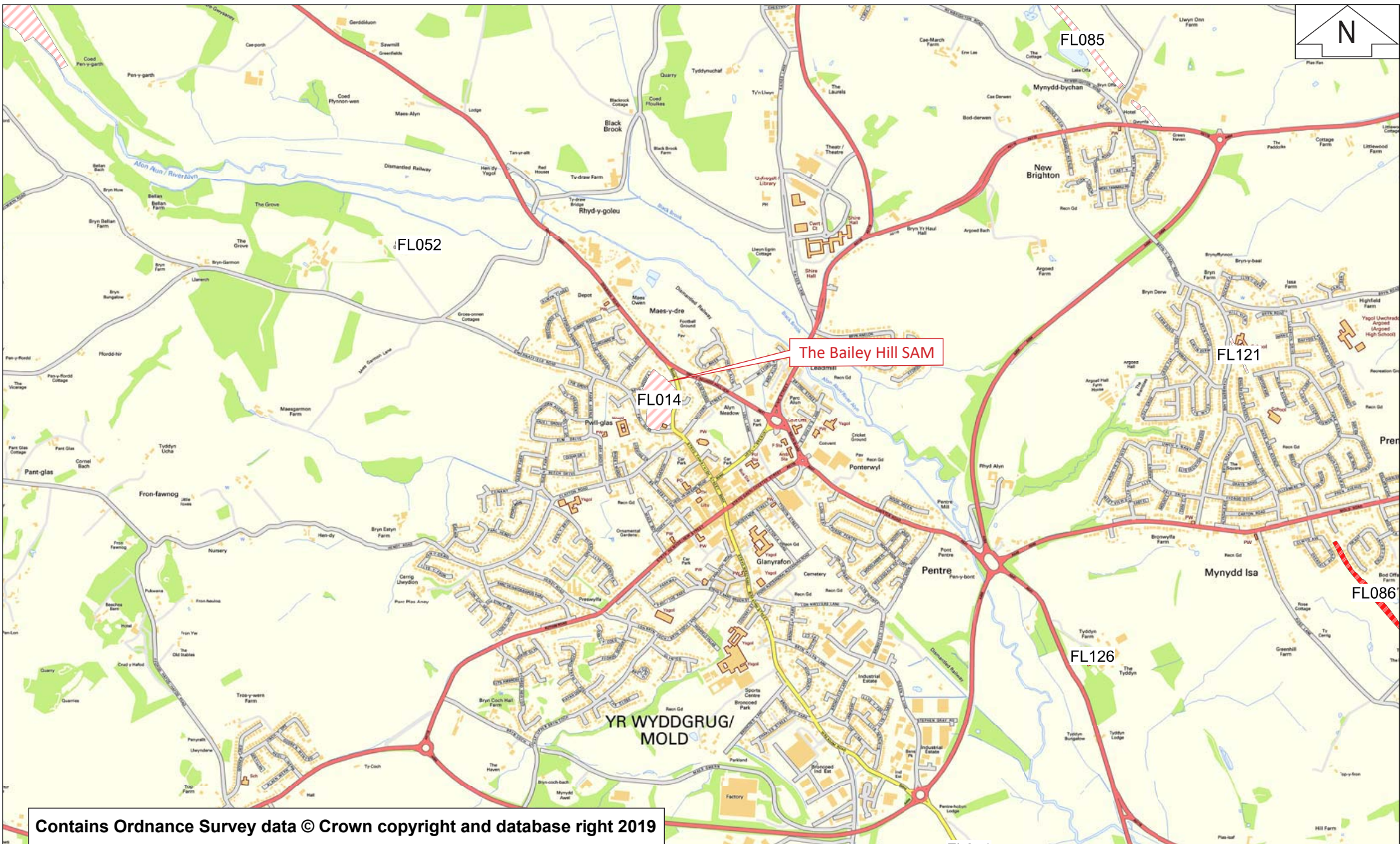
- Area A: removal of concrete paths and re-setting of steps to the motte;
- Area B: removal of the outbuildings to the custodian's cottage and the excavation of any new footings or supports for decking in this area;
- Area D: Re-alignment of beds and paths in the entrance area from the town;
- Area E: Minor cuts associated with landscaping the events area in the inner bailey.

***Archaeological Evaluation***

- Area 1 – 33m<sup>2</sup> to a depth of between 600-900mm. The cutting to the rear of the Custodian's cottage.

The archaeological watching brief and evaluation was undertaken as event Primary Reference Number (PRN) 152161.

The methodology implemented in order to compile this report conformed to the guidelines specified in the *CIFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014) and the *CIFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).



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Figure 01: Location of the The Bailey Hill SAM, Mold. Scale 1:20,000 at A4.



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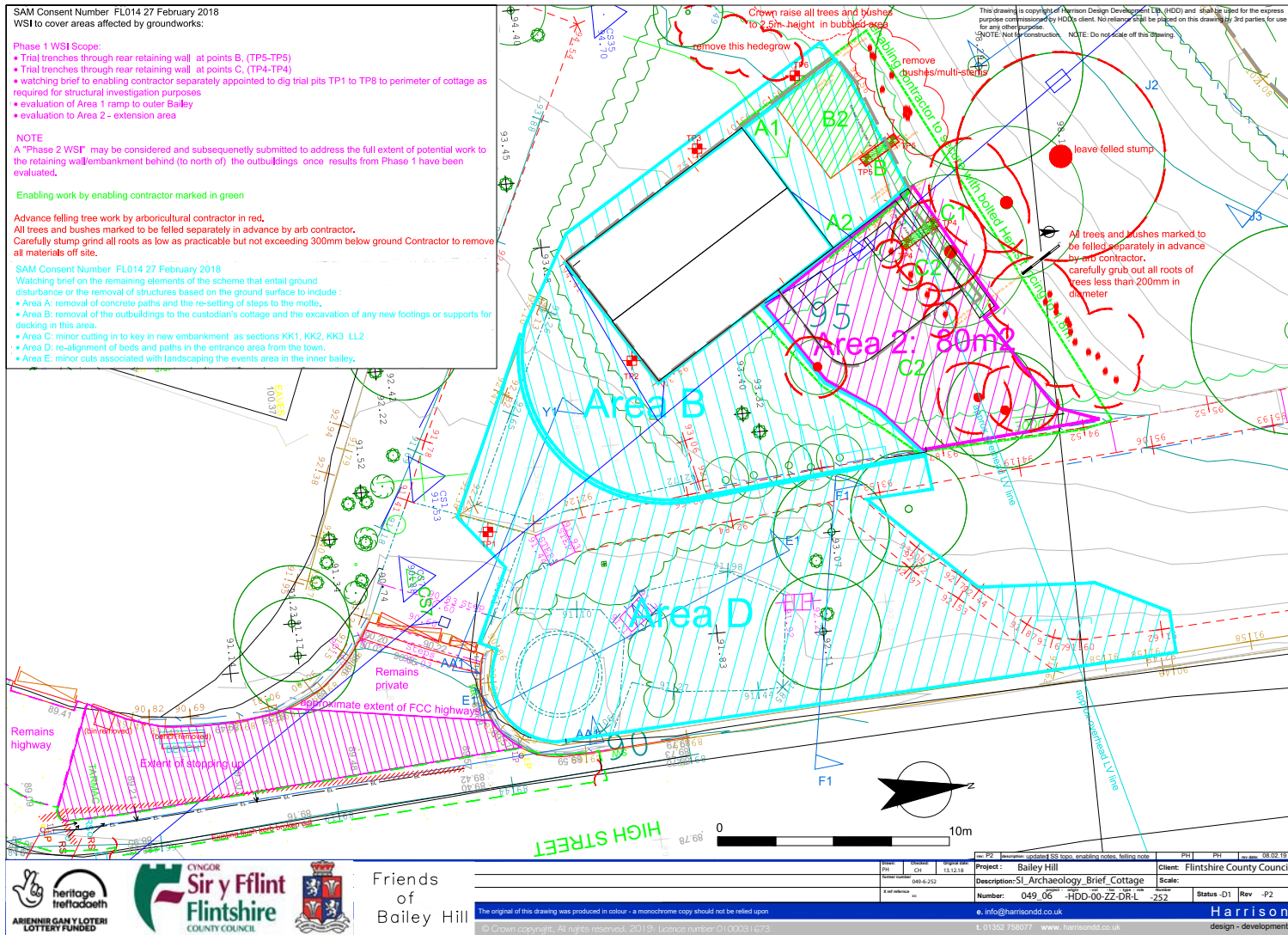


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Figure 02: Location of the The Bailey Hill SAM, Mold. Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



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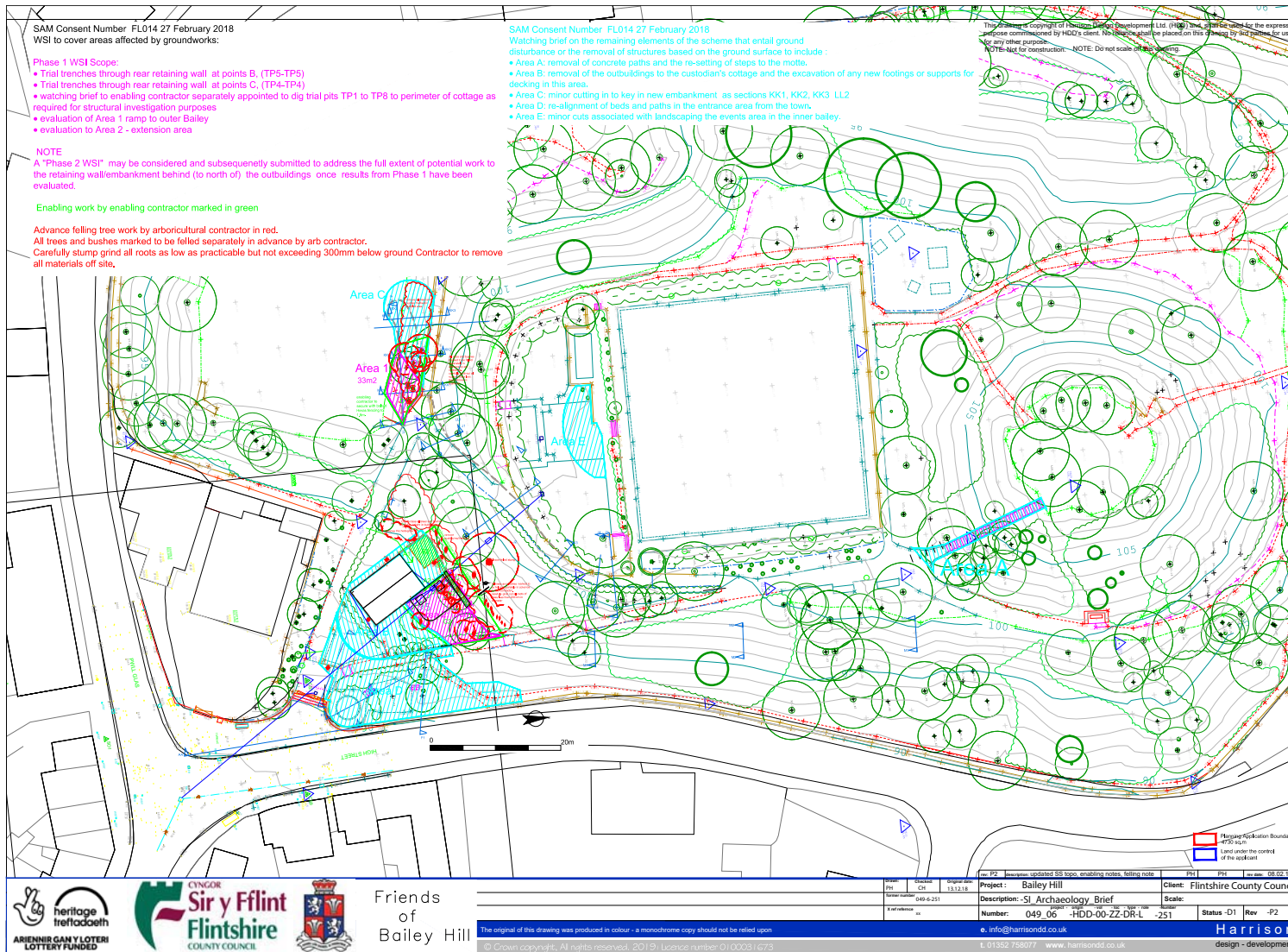
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Figure 03: Location of the proposed archaeological works at the Custodian's Cottage at The Bailey Hill SAM, Mold. Scale 1:400 at A4.

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Figure 04: Location of the proposed archaeological works within the Outer Bailey at The Bailey Hill SAM, Mold. Scale 1:1,000 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 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

#### 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Cadw SAM entry for Bailey Hill describes the monument as ‘an extensive motte and bailey castle, its massive earthworks scarped from a prominent and steep-sided glacial esker at the northern edge of the medieval borough of Mold. It now lies within a 19th-century municipal park, and this has resulted in considerable alterations to the earthworks, although their overall form is easily discerned.

The monument comprises a very large motte with two baileys in line along the ridge to the S and a probable third to the N. The motte rises up to 12m above the inner bailey to a summit approximately 20m in diameter, now ringed by an intermittent low bank which may conceal the remains of walling. Rubble footings exposed in erosion scars below the summit may relate to the park. There are now no signs of a ditch, other than a short length around the north-west base of the motte. Modern concrete steps have been cut into the E face of the mound from the now rectangular inner bailey, most of the interior of which has been dug out or levelled into a bowling green with a pavilion formerly occupying a raised terrace to the S. Beyond this a substantial ditch, disfigured by recent paths and concrete revetments separated this from a second bailey on lower ground at the point of the ridge. This is now rectangular in plan but has clearly been levelled and modified to support former tennis courts. A smaller triangular platform of land at the point of the ridge to the N of the motte now supports a 20th-century Gorsedd circle but is likely to represent the modified remains of a third bailey.

Whilst no substantial walling is visible today Bailey Hill is likely to have been a masonry castle and is mentioned in documents until the later 13th century. A series of large corbels and heads set into the garden wall of Tan y Coed to the SW of the scheduled area may come from the castle or an earlier phase of the parish church. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive and domestic structures and is likely to retain evidence of associated material culture. Mold or Gwyddgrug was an important castle and the administrative centre of a Marcher Lordship, the impressive and complex earthworks reflecting this status. First mentioned in 1146, it probably dates to the early years of the Norman conquest, subsequent documentary references indicating several episodes of destruction and rebuilding. In spite of later landscaping, large areas of the site retain considerable buried archaeological potential, the historic record raising the possibility of multiple periods of timber and possibly masonry construction. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive’ (Cadw F014).

## 5.0 WATCHING BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

The archaeological watching brief was maintained (figures 3 and 4):

1. During the excavation of trial pits TP1-TP6 to perimeter of cottage as required for structural investigation purposes;
2. Area A: removal of concrete paths and re-setting of steps to the motte;
3. Area B: removal of the outbuildings to the custodian's cottage and the excavation of any new footings or supports for decking in this area;
4. Area C: Minor cutting in to key in new embankment as sections KK1, KK2, KK3 and LL2;
5. Area D: Re-alignment of beds and paths in the entrance area from the town;
6. Area E: Minor cuts associated with landscaping the events area in the inner bailey.

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 2014). 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.

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):

- 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 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 METHOD STATEMENT – ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

The methodology for the watching brief was prepared with reference to the CIFA's document *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014) and was to be kept under constant review during the project, in order to see how far it continued to meet the terms of the aims and objectives, and in order to adopt any new questions which may have arisen.

Curatorial monitoring of the archaeological work on behalf of the Council was carried out by the Regional Inspector at Cadw. To facilitate the curatorial monitoring, the officer was to 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 was commissioned for the maintenance of the watching brief. On arrival on site, the archaeologist(s) reported 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.

In accordance with condition 8 of the SMC any historic or archaeological features not previously identified which could have been revealed when carrying out the watching brief shall be retained in-situ and reported to the Welsh Ministers within two working days. Works shall be halted in the area/part of the site affected until provision has been made for retention and/or recording of the feature by the appointed archaeologist in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing in advance.

Within the constraints of the terms of the watching brief work, the archaeologist was to not cause unreasonable disruption to the maintenance of the work schedules of other contractors on site. In the event of any archaeological discoveries, the treatment of which (either arising from the volume/quantity of material and/or the complexity/importance of the material) was beyond the resources deployed, the Client was to be notified and a site meeting/telephone consultation arranged with the Cadw Regional Inspector. The aim of the meeting would have been to confirm that an archaeological find had been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself were not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard and identify measures which would have been 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 could be investigated and recorded under the terms of the watching brief were to 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 have been necessary to excavate the complete stratigraphic sequence to geologically lain deposits but the inter-relationships between archaeological deposits, features and structures were to be investigated sufficient to address the aims and objectives of the project and the complete stratigraphic sequence to geologically lain deposits would have been investigated where practicable.

The method of recording was to follow the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and the stratigraphy was to be recorded in written descriptions even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. The archaeologist was to 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 were to be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

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



## 7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AIMS

Before evaluation commenced an agreed programme of excavation timing, siting, duration, surface reinstatement and health and safety protection measures was agreed with the Client and the Cadw Regional Inspector (Will Davies and Ashley Batten). The above named were also to be invited to attend a site meeting within the first five working days of commencement of archaeological works to review the programme, submitted method statement and arrangements that were established for archaeological mitigation.

The number, size, orientation and distribution of the evaluation areas were to be agreed in advance so as to best target areas that may contain the archaeological features within the development footprint.

The broad aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains on the site, the integrity of which may be threatened by development at the site.
- To establish the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion to sub-surface deposits and, where the data allows, assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits of archaeological significance.
- To enable the client to establish a schedule for archaeological risks.
- To allow the Cadw Regional Inspector to make an informed decision on the need for and scope of further evaluative and/or mitigatory archaeological works at the site.

The detailed objectives of the archaeological evaluation are:

- Insofar as possible within methodological constraints, to explain any temporal, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and any relationships between these and the archaeological and historic elements of the wider landscape.
- Where the data allows, identify the research implications of the site with reference to the regional research agenda and recent work in Mold.

The archaeological evaluation was intended to target the following areas (figures 3 and 4), however following the initial phase of works, these goals have since been designated into two distinct phases of work outlined in section 1.0 of this document:

1. The access ramp to the outer bailey.

- Area 1 – 33m<sup>2</sup> to a depth of between 600-900mm.

2. The cutting to the rear of the Custodian's cottage.

- Trial trench through retaining wall at Point B (TP5-TP5) measuring 1.5m in length by 1.5m in width and targeting the in-situ remains of the motte lower slope.
- Trial trench through retaining wall at Point C (TP4-TP4) measuring 1.5m in length by 1.5m in width and targeting the in-situ remains of the motte lower slope.
- Area 2 – 80m<sup>2</sup> extension area

- (i) The base of strip foundations to be 1000mm below the finished floor level of the existing outbuilding/rear wall (94.25OD)
- (ii) 800mm below the level of the existing concrete yard (94.07OD)
- (iii) between 650 and 950mm below the level of the existing garden area (93.88 to 94.18OD)

## 8.0 METHOD STATEMENT – ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

If archaeological deposits were identified they were to be manually cleaned, excavated and recorded to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features.

Contingency provision was made for the following:

- Additional excavation of up to 100% of any given feature should the excavated sample prove to be insufficient to provide information on the character and date of the feature.
- Expansion of evaluation trench limits, to clarify the extent of features equivalent to an additional 20% of the core trench area.

The archaeological works were surveyed with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey datum point and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The trenches, deposits, features and structures within them were then accurately located on a site plan prepared at most appropriate and largest scale.

A written record of the trench content and all identified features were completed via Aeon Archaeology pro-formas.

Any subsurface remains will to be recorded photographically, with detailed notations, measured drawings, and a measured survey. The photographic record was to be maintained using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72dpi) 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. Photographic identification boards will also be used.

All evaluation areas were initially opened with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to remove the upper layers of topsoil, after which excavation was by hand.

To prevent any potential health and safety risk to the public and staff the excavation areas require cordoning with orange mesh fencing secured with road pins or heras fencing where appropriate.

All excavations, where required, were backfilled with the material excavated and upon departure Aeon Archaeology will leave the site in a safe and tidy condition. Aeon Archaeology has not been requested to re-lay turf/lawn surface nor reinstate hard standing surfaces as found.

## 9.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

### 9.1 The Documentary Archive

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

Watching brief day sheets:	22
Context Sheets:	56
Digital photographs:	172
Drawings:	14 on 7 sheets

### 9.2 Environmental Samples

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

### 9.3 Artefacts

#### **The Ceramic, Glass and Coin Finds from an Archaeological Watching Brief and Archaeological Evaluation at Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire: A Summary Report**

##### *Summary*

This report summarises the pottery, ceramic building materials, and glass recovered from the phases of archaeological watching brief and evaluation undertaken at Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire. The finds were recovered from a number of test pits and stratigraphic contexts.

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 North West and West Midlands regions. Codes shown thus: (F1) relate to the individual finds record number contained within the site finds register.

##### *1. The Post-Medieval Pottery*

The watching brief produced a total of 55 sherds of post-medieval pottery with a combined weight of 999g, representing 47 individual vessels. The pottery spans the period from the mid-17th century through to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20th century. The pottery was in good condition overall although fragmented with most sherds representing a single vessel. The pottery is in stable condition and requires no long-term storage requirements.

##### *Wares and Forms*

##### *Blackware*

Six sherds of blackware (BLACK) weighing 71g were recovered from context (403), three sherds weighing 46g from context (405), eight sherds weighing 127g from context (407), one sherd weighing 21g from context (701), one sherd weighing 21g from context (703) and one sherd weighing 15g from context (704). In total there were 20 sherds weighing 291g representing 19 MNV. The sherds (F4-F9; F59; F71; F73; F81-84; F88-96) are most likely examples from the kilns at Buckley, the glossy, metallic black lead glaze visible on these examples was introduced in the mid-to-late 18th century, furthermore a red slip is visible under the lead glaze, which can allude to larger vessels (Philpott 1985a).

#### *Pancheon ware*

A single sherd of black glazed pancheon ware (PANCHEON) weighing 84g was recovered from context (511) and three sherds weighing 242g from context (703). In total there were 4 sherds weighing 326g representing 4 MNV. This name is used on many pottery forms, which includes pancheons used in the dairy industry but these also had a domestic use and were found in the patty and in order to prove bread (Brears 1971).

#### *Willow Pattern*

Eight sherds of Willow Pattern (WILLOW) blue and white ware weighing 123g was recovered from context (403), Four sherds weighing 98g from context (511), A single sherd weighing 17g from context (703) and a single sherd weighing 23g from context (704). The manufacture's name was printed in blue on the underside of a single sherd (F42), but too little was present to attempt to identify the maker. The vessel probably dates to the second half of the 19th century. In total there were 14 sherds weighing 261g representing 12 MNV.

#### *Staffordshire Slipware*

A single sherd of Staffordshire Slipware (STAFF) weighing 33g was recovered from context (403), Two sherds weighing 34g from context (402) and a single sherd weighing 18g from context (407). In total there were 4 sherds weighing 85g representing 3 MNV. This ware was being produced in Staffordshire by the mid-1670s and was made at a number of other potting centres as well in the eighteenth century (Williams 2003). The dish could have been manufactured elsewhere other than Staffordshire (including Buckley, Flintshire).

#### *Metropolitan Ware*

A single sherd of Metropolitan Slipware (METRO) weighing 49g was recovered from context (103). Most likely from a site in Harlow, Essex, where the industry was in operation from the 13th to 18th centuries but it is the wares of the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century that are best known, in particular Metropolitan slipware. This highly decorated ware is found on excavations as far away as North America (Davey & Walker 2009).

#### *Annular Ware*

A single sherd of Banded Annular Ware (ANNULBA) weighing 27 was recovered from context (511). Banded annular ware was part of a Factory-made Slipware group of refined earthenware ceramics decorated with applied slip decoration. These were produced in great quantity during the last quarter of the eighteenth century through the nineteenth century in England and the United States. After 1840 annular wares became available only in the blue banded variety and its use continued into the 20th century which is the variety we find in this assemblage (Sussman 1997).

#### *Bone China*

Three sherds of decorated bone china (CHINABONE) weighing 52g were recovered from context (704). The modern product was developed by the Staffordshire potter Josiah Spode in the early 1790s. Spode included kaolin, so his formula, sometimes called "Staffordshire bone-porcelain", was effectively hard-paste porcelain, but stronger, and versions were adopted by all the major English factories by around 1815 (Honey 1977).

#### *Modern White Ware*

Two sherds of undecorated White ware (WHITEWARE) weighing 67g were recovered from context (403) and a single sherd weighing 23g from context (510). In total there were 3 sherds weighing 100g representing 3 MNV.

#### *Transfer Printed ware*

A single sherd of blue and white transfer printed ware (TRANSFER) weighing 15g was recovered from context (403). A single sherd of green and white transfer printed ware (TRANSFERGR) weighing 27g was recovered from context (103). In total there were 2 sherds weighing 42g

representing 3 MNV. Most early uses of transfer prints were on expensive porcelain wares, in contrast to the 19th century, when it was much more commonly used on earthenware's. Initially, all pieces were overlaze printed (Godden 1992).

#### *Stoneware Jars*

Two sherds of Fulham Stoneware (STONEFUL) weighing 79g were recovered from context (509), as well as a complete white stoneware jar bearing the embossed mark of "HARTLEY'S" this weighed 505g and was also recovered from context (509). In total there were 2 sherds and a complete jar from this context weighing 588g representing 2 MNV. Fulham stoneware has a clay body is medium gray in color; it appears darker and somewhat grainier than German stoneware, storage jugs and bottles, tankards, and mugs are most common. It was produced in Fulham, Southwark, and Bristol post 1690. The lack of an excise mark on any of these sherds means that it is likely that if they were bottles, they did not contain a beverage but did instead contained blacking or else were produced following the abolishment of duty on stoneware bottles during August of 1934 (Askey 1998). Also in this assemblage was a Hartley's Jar; there was no date on the jar but it roughly dates to post 1871 (Aultman et.al 2013).

#### *Brown Betty – Teapot*

A brown betty Teapot lid weighing 82g were recovered from context (509). A brown betty teapot spout weighing 51g was recovered from context (511). In total there were 2 fragments of teapot from this context weighing 133g representing 2 MNV. The original teapots came from a red clay that was discovered in the Stoke-on-Trent area of Britain, in 1695. These early pots were tall and shaped more like coffee pots. In the nineteenth century the pots began to take on the more rounded shape of the modern Brown Betty. The Rockingham Glaze was brushed on the pot and allowed to run down the sides, creating a streaky finish as it was fired.

## *2. The Glassware*

*NB. The majority of the information presented here is taken from the Society for Historical Archaeology website (Bailey 2019) please see the 13.0 Sources section for a full reference.*

The glassware found during the archaeological work at Bailey Hill, Mold took a variety of forms including; chemists' bottles, ink wells, beverage bottles, cod bottles and jars. Glass containers are engineered along very specific design principles. Container size, orifice diameter, neck length, and other attributes as well as the ratios between such morphological characteristics are determined largely by such basic principles as frequency of access, amount of contents removed with each access, and the type of content (bulk solid, liquid, semi-liquid, etc.). The following section will list the type of glass vessel recovered; the context in which it was found and provide a small description of the manufacturing process and/or use of such glassware (Bailey 2019).

#### *Beer Bottles*

Three clear glazed, round shouldered beer bottles were recovered from context (403) as well as 2 fragments of clear glass and 1 fragment of green glass which were most likely from beer bottles. A single green glazed, round shouldered beer bottle with the Cheshire Brewing Company embossed label was recovered from context (510). 2 fragments of brown and clear glass and a single fragment of green glass were recovered from context (703). Furthermore, a clear glazed round-shouldered beer bottle with Wrexham embossed label was recovered from context (704).

(Taken from Bailey 2019)

Essentially all beer/ale bottles are round (cylindrical) in cross section; square, rectangular, or other body shapes are almost unknown. Beer and ale, being carbonated (known as "pressure ware" in the bottle making industry), pretty much had to be contained in cylindrical heavy glass bottles since such a shape is inherently stronger than other shapes - all other things being equal, e.g., bottle size, glass thickness and quality (Tooley 1953, Glass Industry 1959).

#### *Mineral/ Soda water bottles*

Two small, clear glazed, round shouldered mineral water bottles were recovered from context (509) bearing the embossed name and details of; *Alf Mather, Glanranfon Waters, Mold, Cannington Shaw & Co Ltd. Makers, St. Helens*, the noted bottler and wholesaler of Mold. Also, from the same context was another green glazed round-shoulder bottle bearing the embossed label; *Llandudno Carlton Bottling Co Ltd*, with a stopper which bore the mark of; *H. King Co Ltd. Liverpool*. A single clear glass bottle with label; *Alf Mather, Wholesale bottler Mold* was also recovered from context (506).

(Taken from Bailey 2019)

As with beer/ale bottles, the (usually) carbonated nature of soda and mineral waters narrowed the possible bottle variety in several ways. Most importantly, the bottles had to be made of relatively heavy/thick glass in order to withstand the gaseous pressures of the product itself (Glass Industry 1959).

#### *Codd Bottles*

Three clear Codd bottle fragments were recovered from context (510) and two clear glass Codd bottles were recover from context (704).

(Taken from Bailey 2019)

The Codd's ball stopper soda water (rarely beer) bottle style was by far the most successful of an assortment of internal ball type stoppers for soda bottles devised during the second half of the 19th century. It was first patented in 1870 in England.

#### *Medicinal/Chemist*

A single square shouldered chemists' bottle was recovered from Context (509).

(Taken from Bailey 2019)

Probably the largest and most diverse group of bottles produced through the 19th through mid 20th centuries. Mid-19th century medicine bottles seem to possess a general shape (rectangular with indented panels) which was used for tens of thousands of different medicinal products from the mid-19th century Most medicinal bottles also had a narrow neck and mouth (aka bore or throat) since this configuration was most useful for pouring out the typically liquid contents. A narrow neck and bore also likely limited evaporation through or around the cork also (Fike 1987).

#### *Inkwells*

A single square inkwell bottle was recovered from context (704).

(Taken from Bailey 2019)

This was probably *an English burst-off finish rectangular inkwell* - These are a commonly encountered ink bottle type which are sometimes referred to as "boat ink" bottles. There are many variations of this largely English-made style though they are usually rectangular (sometimes square) in shape, typically have a crudely burst-off straight finish (sometimes with cursory grinding to smooth out the sharpness of the rim. They also sometimes have distinctive grooves on two opposite sides of the body to set a pen upon (Covill 1971; empirical observations).

#### *Jars*

Three clear glass jars with screw tops were recovered from within the wall (506).

(Taken from Bailey 2019)

Such Sealing jars are a class of utilitarian bottle that were often produced by somewhat different methods and/or timelines compared to most other utilitarian bottles of a given era. For example, jars were almost certainly the first glass containers to be commonly made by machines (semi-automatic) beginning in the early to mid-1890s (Roller 1983, Creswick 1987).

## **10.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

### **10.1 Overview**

The watching brief concerned the monitoring of four test pits (01, 02, 03 & 06) which were excavated in order to ascertain the depth to which the foundations of the Custodian's cottage and the yard wall to the rear of the cottage extended. The depth of the foundations for the building were found to extend between 0.32 -0.76m (95.75mOD – 92.83m OD) below the existing ground level or 1.18m below the line of the white render covering the cottage wall. During the excavation of test pit (6) the foundation of the northwest to southeast aligned yard wall was observed extending c0.48m below the concrete yard surface; consisting of a further four courses of rubble stone wall (bonded by lime mortar) which were situated upon a single sub-rounded large cobble 'foot', which itself had been placed directly upon the sand natural.

### **10.2 Test Pit 01**

Test pit (01) was a rectangular pit that was orientated northwest to southeast. In order to excavate the pit, it was necessary to deconstruct an area of rubble stone wall that comprised the south-eastern portion of a large flower bed to the southeast of the Custodian's cottage. The portion of wall which was removed measured 0.60m in height, by 0.55m in width by 0.32m in depth and was located 1.30m from its western corner. The pit cut through a 0.60 soft, dark black-brown, silt clay (103) garden soil which lay above 0.43m of reasonably firm, mid grey-brown, silt-sand (102) with occasional (0-10%) sub-rounded cobble inclusions. Beneath this was >0.10m of soft, mid orange-brown, silt sand natural (101). Further to the southeast and abutting the wall was an expanse of poured concrete walkway which forms part of the entrance to the Bailey Hill Park. This pit was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.93m (90.84mOD) No archaeological remains were uncovered within the test pit.

### **10.3 Test Pit 02**

Test pit (02) was a roughly square shaped pit orientated northwest to southeast. It was located on the south-eastern side of the Custodian's cottage and measured 0.50m in length and width, and extended to a maximum depth of 1.0m (92.47mOD). It cut through 0.26m of fairly soft, dark black-brown, sand-silt (203) with heavy root activity. Beneath this was 0.34m of a fairly firm, light grey-brown silt-sand (202) with abundant fragments of frogged red brick, mortar and small sub-angular pebble inclusions. This overlay a >0.40m of soft, mid orange-brown sand, with occasional charcoal flecks. No archaeological remains were uncovered within the test pit.

### **10.4 Test Pit 03**

Test pit (03) was a roughly square shaped pit orientated northeast to southwest. It was located on the south-western side of the Custodian's cottage and measured 0.50m in length and width, and extended to a maximum depth of 1.10m (95.03mOD). It cut through 0.10m of fairly soft, dark black-brown, sand-silt (303) with heavy root activity and though a concrete slab measuring 0.12m in thickness. Beneath this was 0.48m of a soft, mid grey-brown silt-sand (302) with frequent sub-angular pebble inclusions. This overlay a >0.22m of soft, mid orange-brown sand (301), with occasional charcoal flecks. No archaeological remains were uncovered within the test pit.

### **10.5 Test Pit 06**

Test pit (06) was a rectangular pit that was orientated northwest to southeast. As with test pit (01) in order to properly excavate the pit it was necessary to deconstruct a rubble stone wall (605) that represented the north-western boundary of a small concrete yard (608) to the rear of the Custodian's cottage. The upstanding wall acted both as the boundary and as a retaining wall for a large amount of discarded material to the west of the wall. The extent of the removed wall measured 0.65m in height by 1.70m in width by 0.87m in depth (93.74mOD); the wall was removed to a height that was level



with the cast concrete slab which formed the yard surface. The pit cut through a 0.47 deep fairly soft, dark black-brown, sand-silt (303) with heavy root activity which lay above 0.48m of reasonably friable, light grey-brown, silt-sand (602) with frequent (20 -25%) sub-rounded boulder and abundant red brick fragment inclusions. Beneath this was >0.12m of soft, mid orange-brown, silt sand natural (101).

The foundation of the wall (605) extended 0.48m below the concrete yard surface (608) and consisted of a further four courses of rubble stone wall bonded by lime mortar. At the eastern end the wall foundation extended in depth to include a single cobble (609), beneath which was >0.12m of soft, mid orange-brown, silt sand natural (101). The wall appeared to have been cut through a relict ground surface (601) which was 0.12m deep and consisted of a soft, mid grey-brown sand-silt with occasional small sub rounded and sub angular cobble inclusions.

## 11.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 11.1 Overview

The evaluation of test pit (05), which was situated across the existing retaining wall (506) – to the northwest of the Custodian's cottage, revealed the remains of an earlier dilapidated retaining wall a further 1.30m northwest of the existing wall and which was aligned northeast-southwest. Several tip-lines were also observed having been deposited between the two walls, containing an assortment of Victorian/early 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds, as well as clear glass, brick fragments and metal wire.

The archaeological evaluation of the ramp area, which was to provide access to the outer bailey ward, was excavated on to a dark grey-brown, sand-silt associated with an earlier garden soil along the length of the hand-excavated incline. During the excavation of the lobe of the proposed pathway, located on the flat part of the bailey, a light coloured stony-sand was encountered at the base of the excavation. This was originally thought to be the natural glacial substrata, however upon cleaning a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century blackware was recovered pressed into its surface. It is therefore unclear whether this horizon was of natural origin and had been truncated to create the now flat bailey area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, or whether the stony sand was a redeposited natural horizon used to 'build' the area up in order to create the flat plateau we now see.

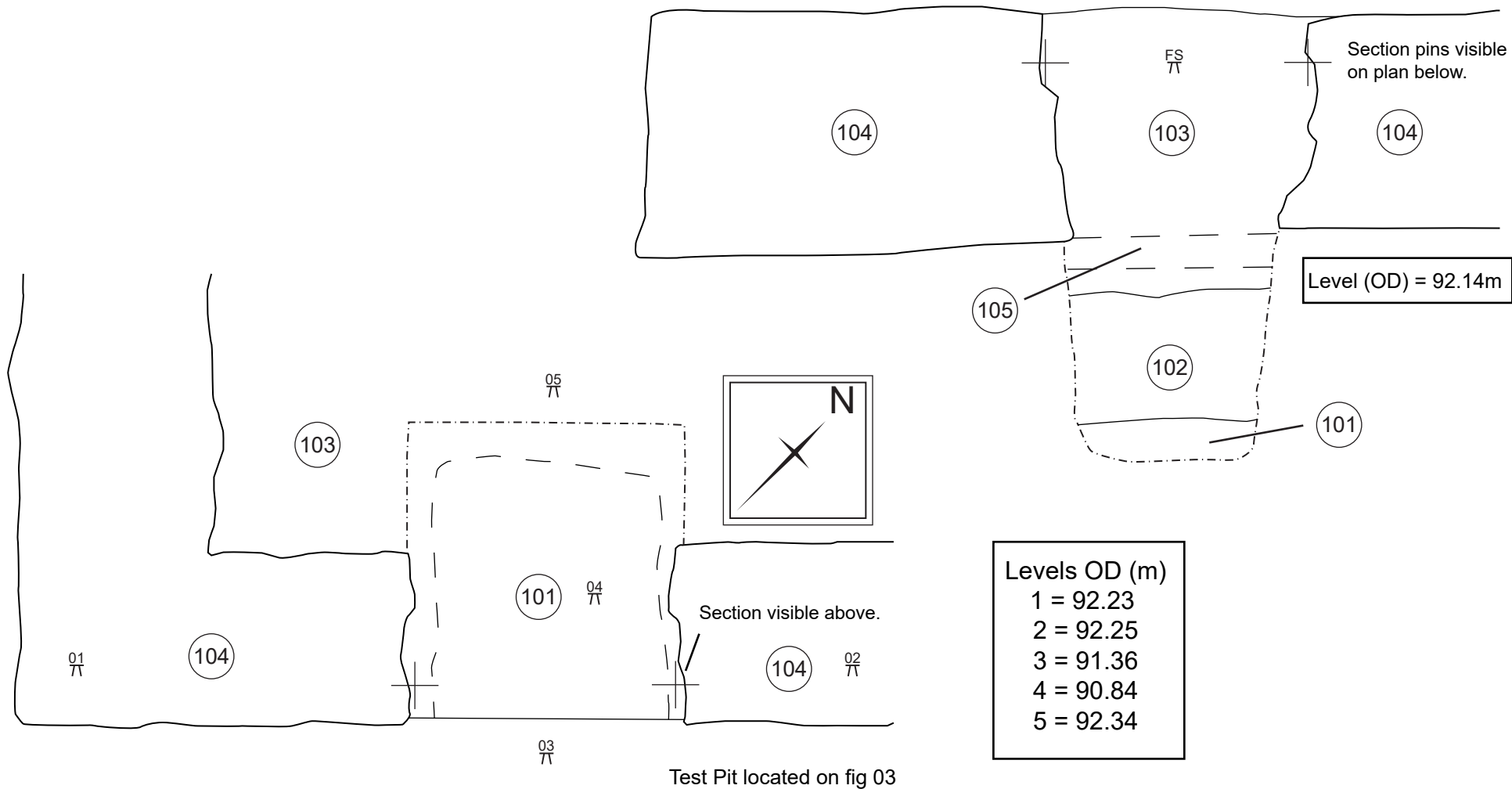
### 11.2 Test Pit 04

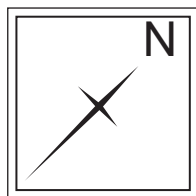
Test pit (04) was a rectangular shaped pit which was orientated northwest to southeast. It was located on the north-eastern end of a retaining wall (409) to the north of the Custodian's cottage and measured 1.50m in length and width, and extended to a maximum depth of 1.77m (93.44mOD). It cut through 0.50m of soft, dark black-grey silt-clay topsoil (403) with heavy root activity and occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions and post-medieval ceramic fragments. This lay above 0.49m of a soft, mid brown-grey sand-silt (402) subsoil with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-angular pebble inclusions and post-medieval ceramic fragments. This lay above a possible former surface (404) and the retaining wall (409). The former surface (404) was 0.20m deep and consisted of a soft mid grey-sand-silt with frequent small gravel inclusions.

Deposit (404) lay above 0.12m of soft, dark black-grey sand-silt alluvial layer (405) with heavy root activity and occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions and post-medieval ceramic fragments; this layer appeared to disperse into section before the wall (409), however this may be due in part to an imperceptible foundation cut. Beneath this was the dark, red-brown sand-silt fill (407) of a large amorphous root bole. This root bole had cut [406] into >1.50m deep light, yellow-brown sand (401) natural with frequent root activity. This sand layer lay above >0.80m deep deposit of firm/friable dark, orange-brown sand-clay (408) which formed part of the natural slope of the castle mound.

#### *Discussion*

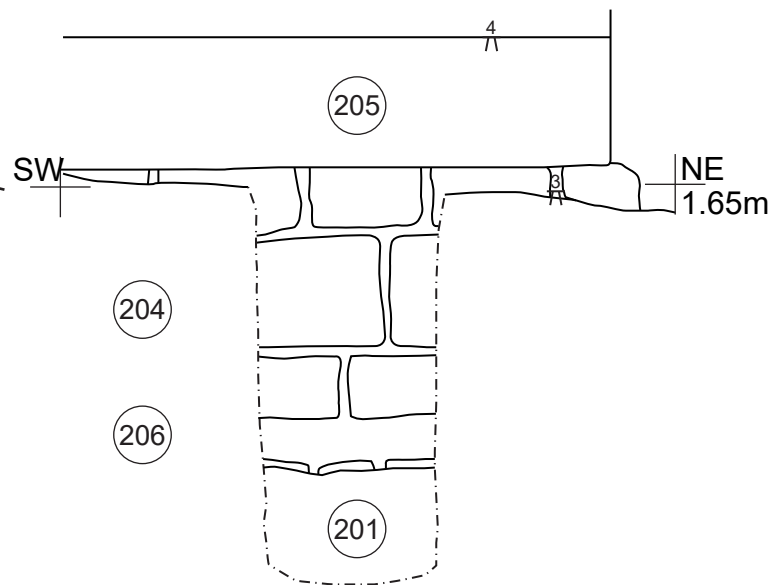
Test pit (04) was located to the northeast of the Custodian's cottage garden and straddled the existing retaining wall, albeit much reduced in height at this point. The test pit was excavated through four distinct soil horizons on to the natural glacial sand substrata, all of which produced post-medieval ceramic sherds (mostly black-ware with a couple of Staffordshire slip-ware sherds). In the base of the test pit an irregular-shaped feature was found cut into the natural sand and which produced sherds of black-ware, however upon investigation this feature proved to almost certainly be a tree-bole which had infilled with material from the soil horizons above.



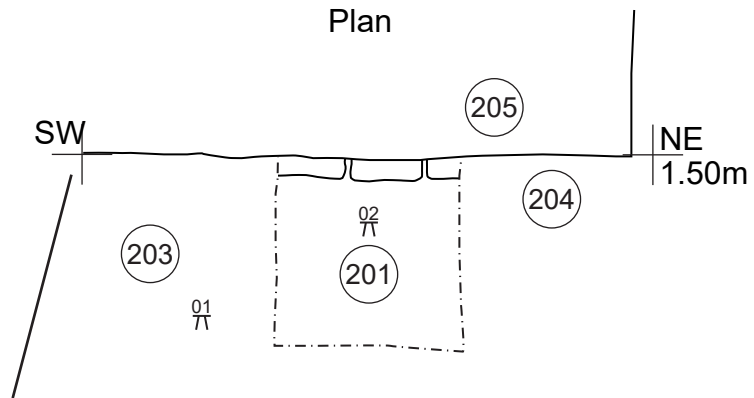


### Section

Section pins visible on plan below.



### Plan



Levels OD (m)	
1	= 93.43 m
2	= 92.47m
3	= 93.43m
4	= 93.98m

Section visible to upper right.

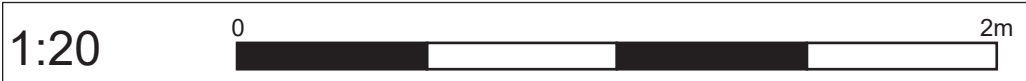
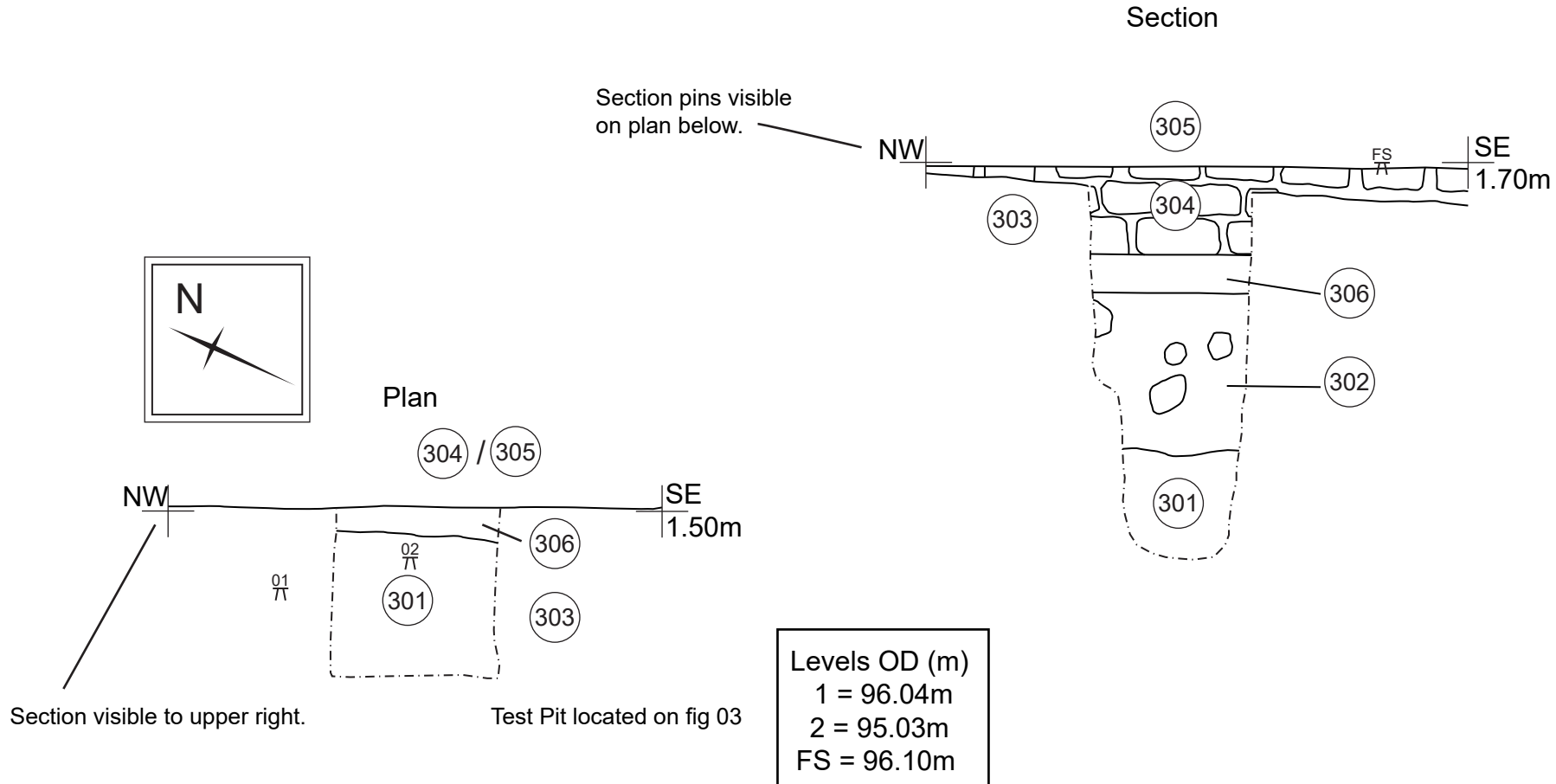
Test Pit located on fig 03

1:20



**Figure 06:** Plan and section drawings of Test Pit (2) at Bailey Hill, Mold. Scale 1:20 @ A4.

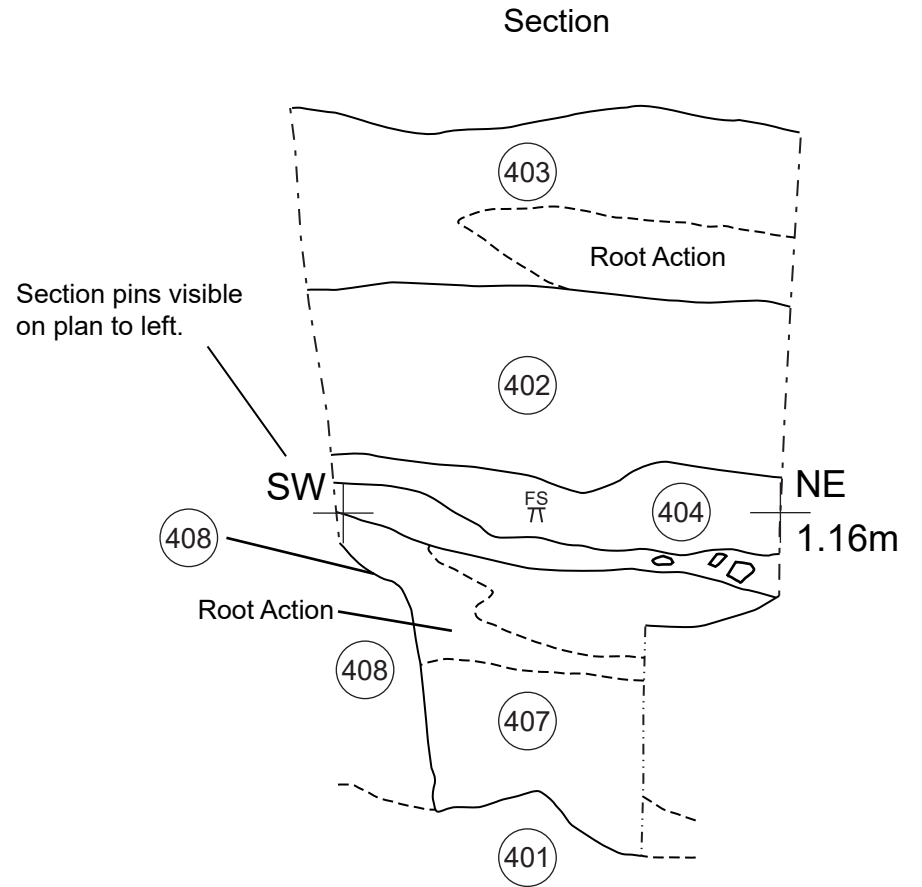
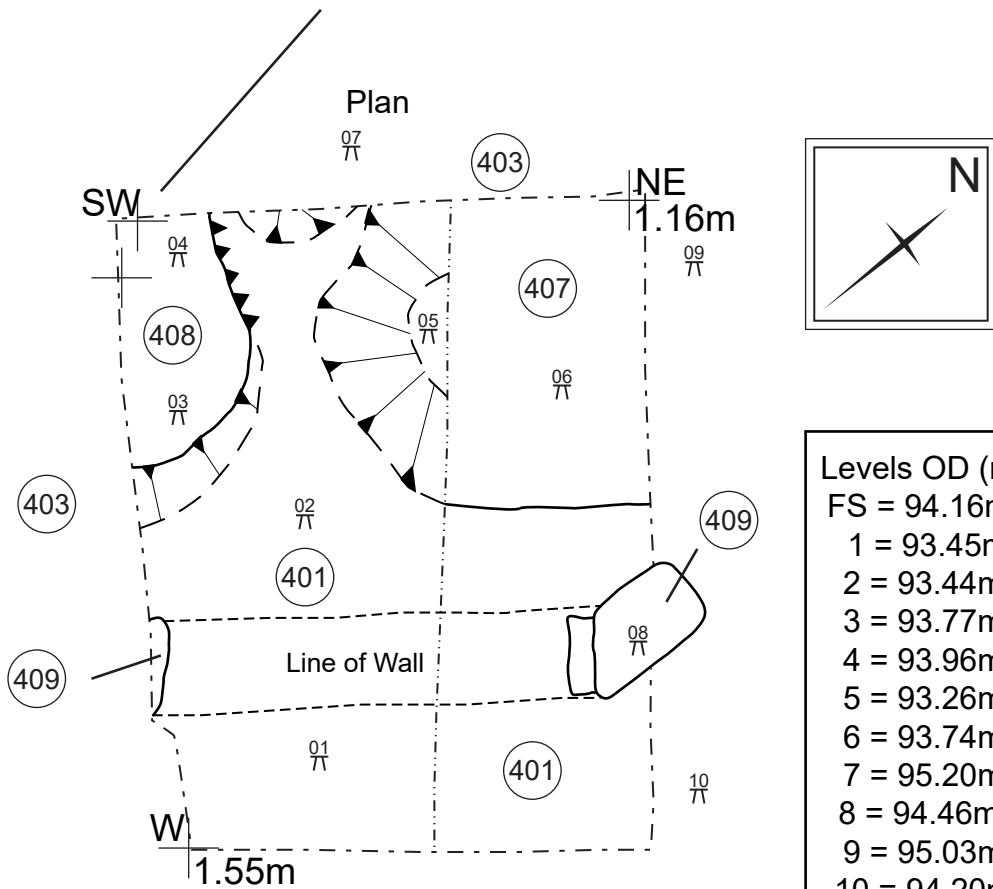
**Aeon Archaeology**  
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**Figure 07: Plan and section drawings of Test Pit (3) at Bailey Hill, Mold. Scale 1:20 @ A4.**

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Southeast facing section visible to right.



Northeast facing section visible on figure (09).

1:20

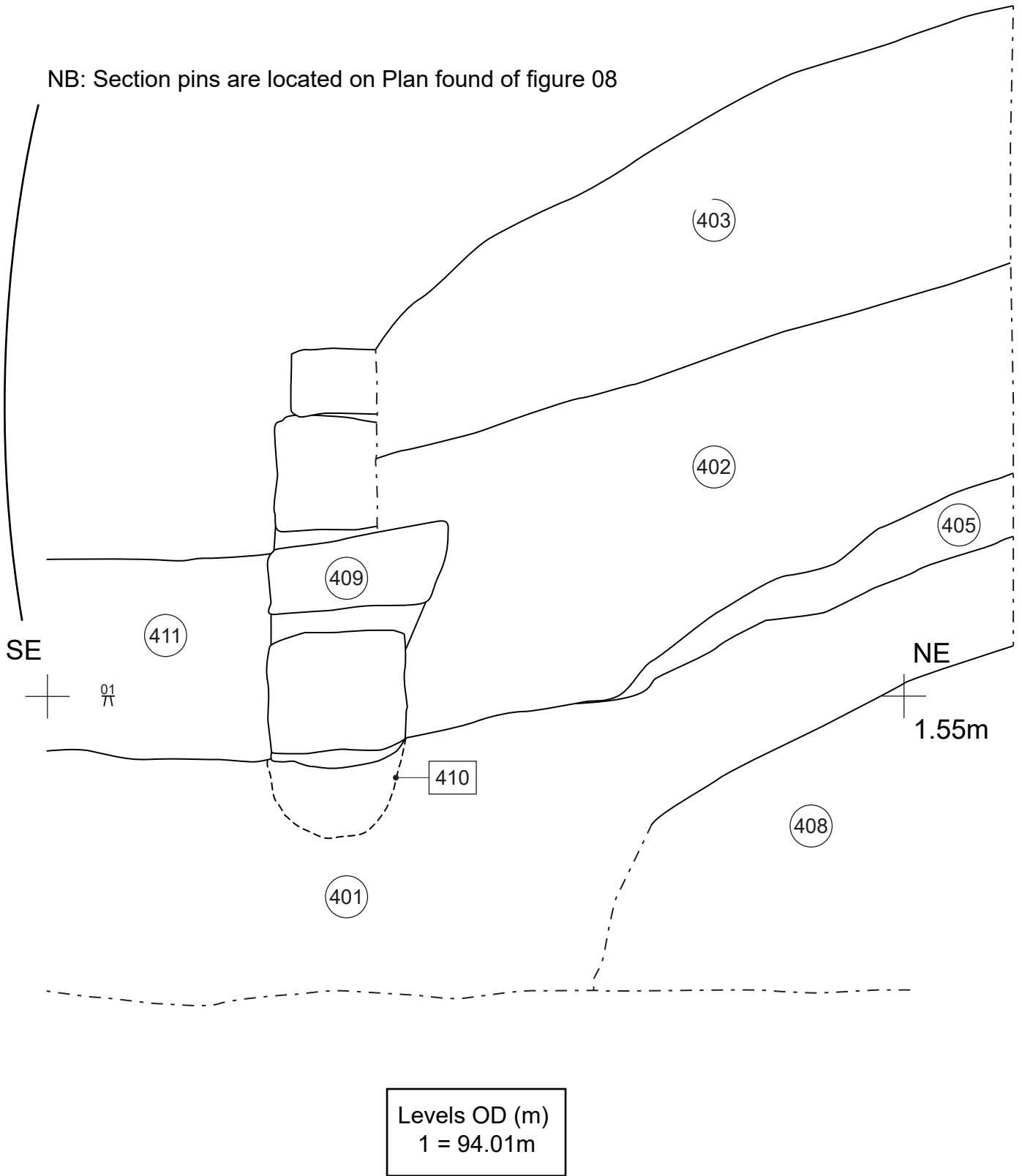


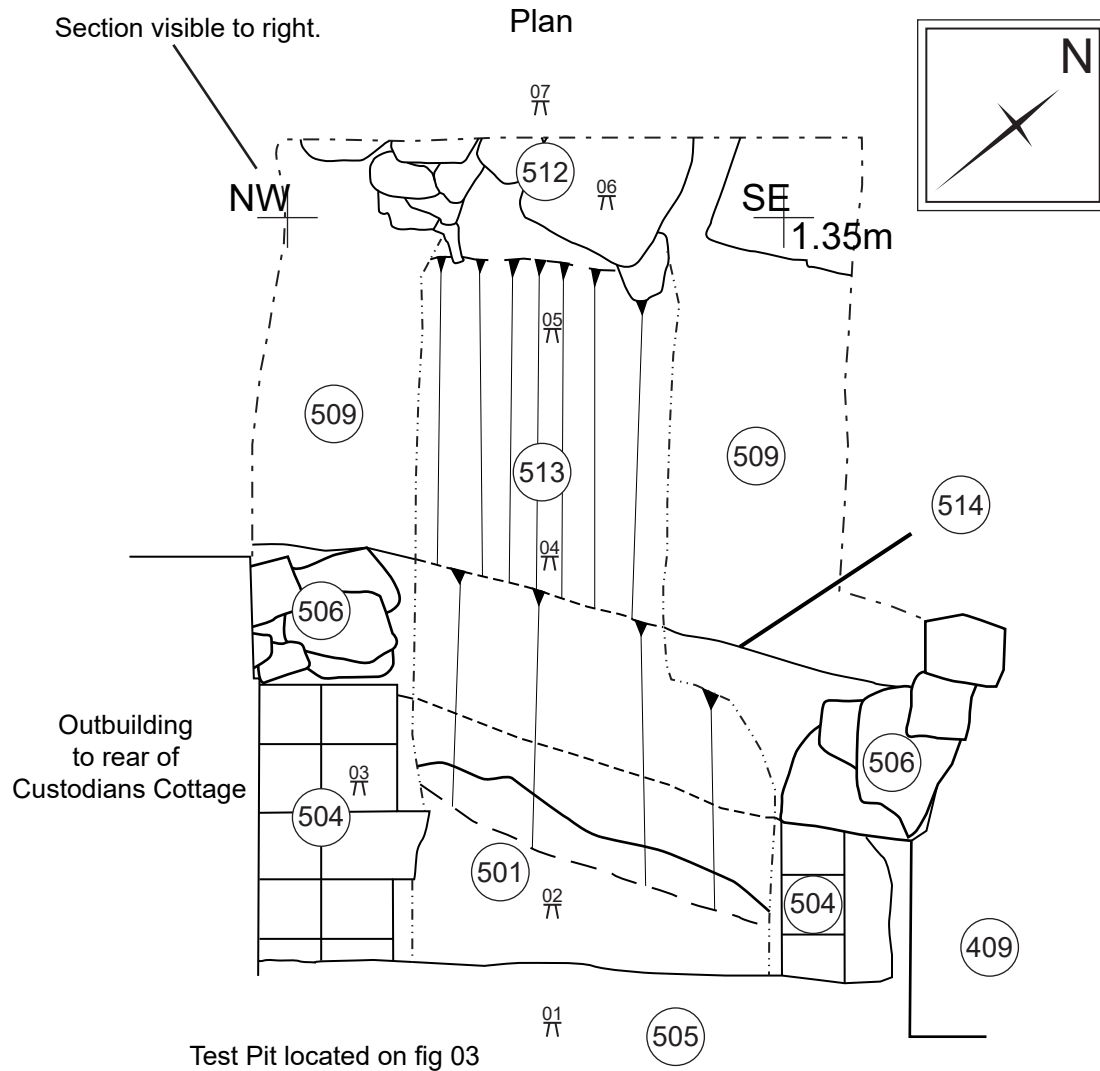
**Figure 08:** Plan and section drawings of Test Pit (4) at Bailey Hill, Mold. Scale 1:20 @ A4.



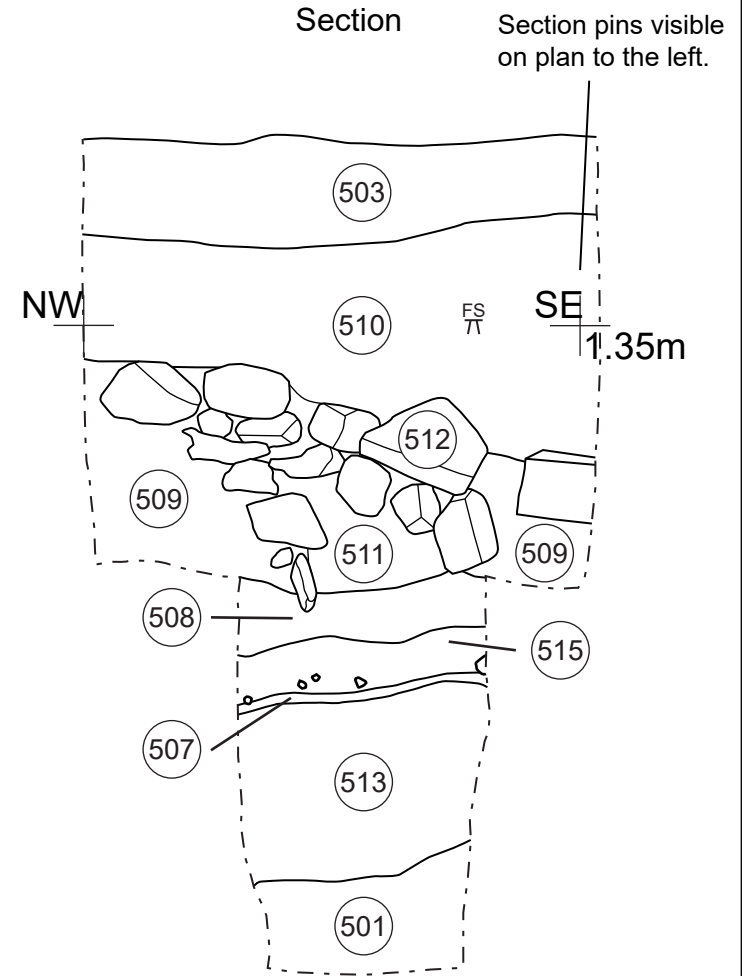
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NB: Section pins are located on Plan found of figure 08





Levels OD (m)	
FS	= 98.71m
1	= 93.08m
2	= 93.30m
3	= 93.34m
4	= 93.78m
5	= 94.19m
6	= 94.99m
7	= 95.72m



1:20

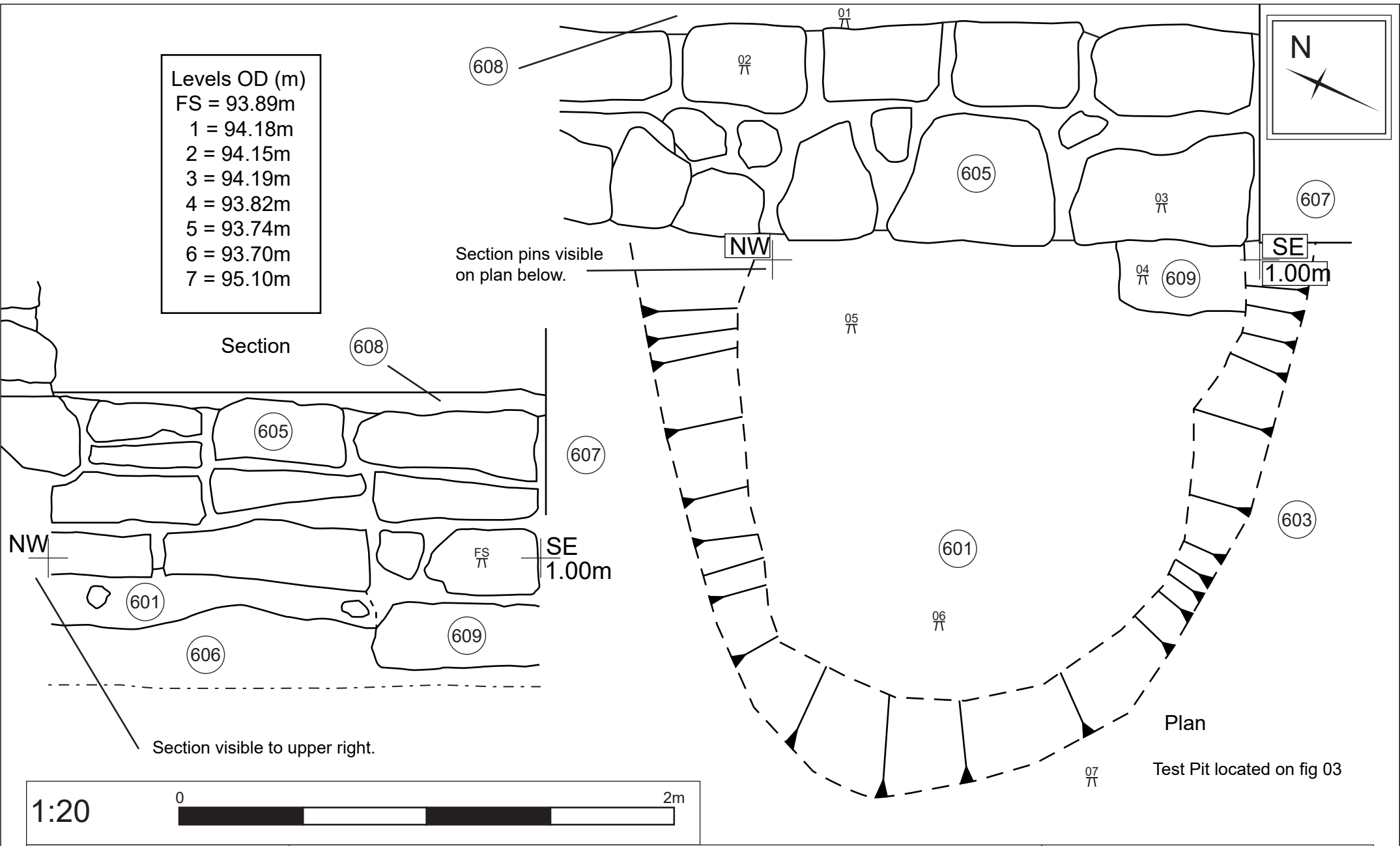


**Figure 10:** Plan and section drawings of Test Pit (5) at Bailey Hill, Mold. Scale 1:20 @ A4.

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Levels OD (m)	
FS	= 93.89m
1	= 94.18m
2	= 94.15m
3	= 94.19m
4	= 93.82m
5	= 93.74m
6	= 93.70m
7	= 95.10m



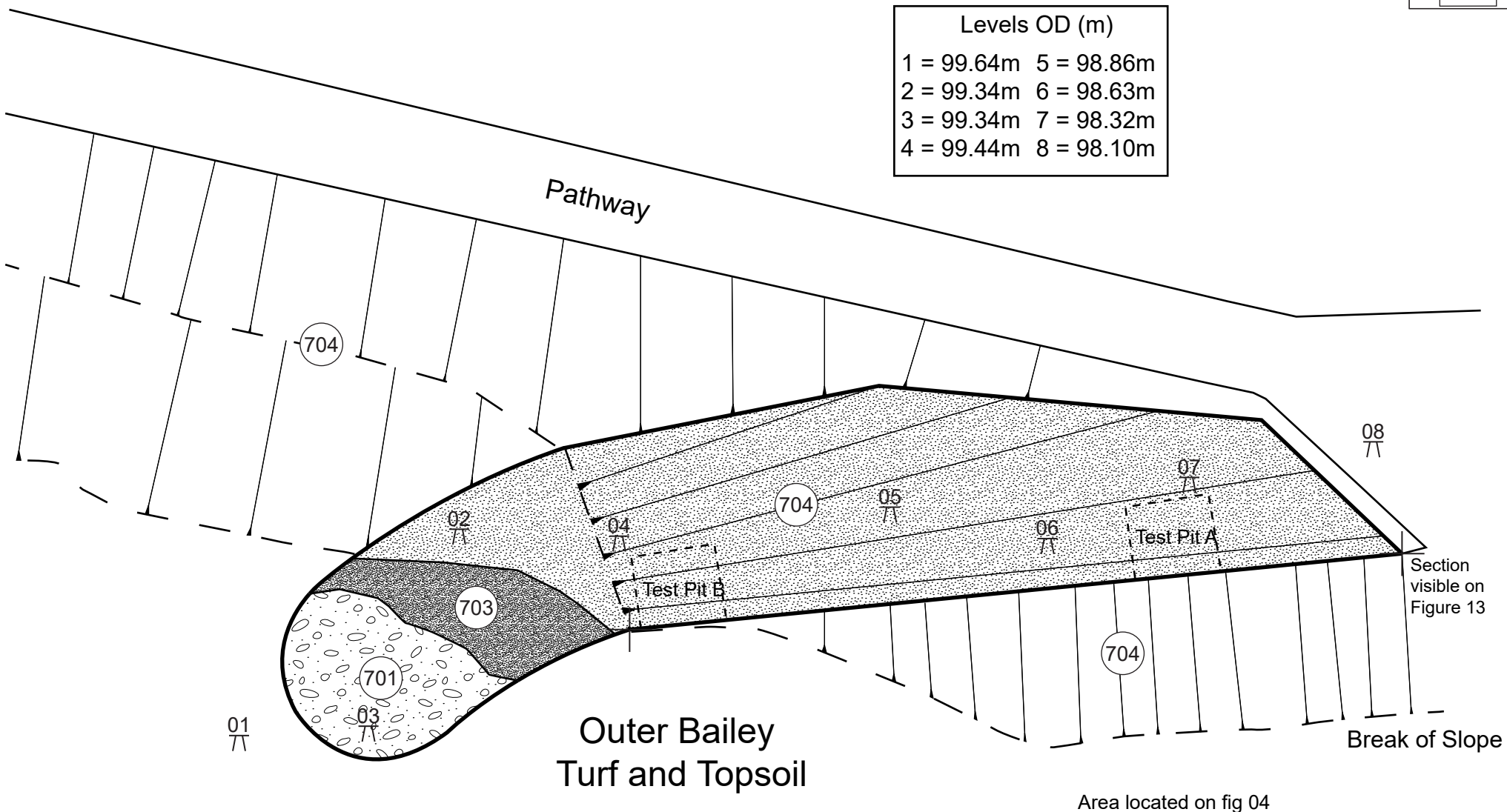
**Figure 11: Plan and section drawings of Test Pit (6) at Bailey Hill, Mold. Scale 1:20 @ A4.**



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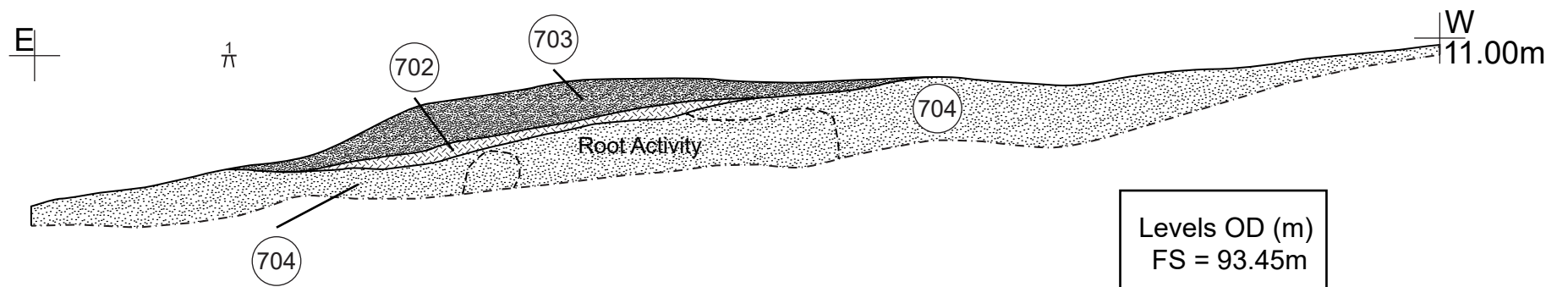


Levels OD (m)	
1 = 99.64m	5 = 98.86m
2 = 99.34m	6 = 98.63m
3 = 99.34m	7 = 98.32m
4 = 99.44m	8 = 98.10m



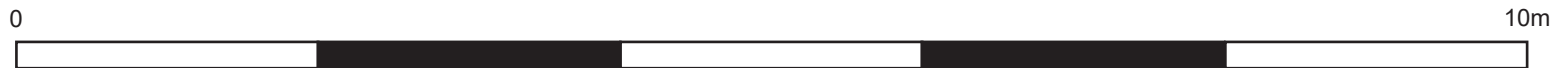
**Figure 12:** Plan of area subject to evaluation during excavation of formation levels for the new access ramp for the Outer Bailey, Bailey Hill, Mold. Scale 1:70 @ A4.

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Section located on fig 12

1:50



**Figure 13:** Section of outer bailey area subject to evaluation during excavation of formation levels for the new access ramp for the Outer Bailey, Bailey Hill, Mold. Scale 1:70 @ A4.

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**Plate 01:** Pre excavation shot of Test Pit 1, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m



**Plate 02:** Section shot of Test Pit 1, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m



**Plate 03:** Pre excavation shot of Test Pit 2, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - scale 1m



**Plate 04:** Section shot of Test Pit 2, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m



**Plate 05:** Pre excavation shot of Test Pit 3, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m





**Plate 06:** Section shot of Test Pit 3, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the south - scale 1m



**Plate 07:** Pre excavation shot of Test Pit 4, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m



**Plate 08:** Removal of render from wall (406) in vicinity of Test Pit 4, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m



**Plate 09:** Southeast facing section of Test Pit 4, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m



**Plate 10:** Close up of dilapidated wall (412) within Test Pit 4, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 0.50m



**Plate 11:** Northeast facing section of Test Pit 4, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - scale 1m



**Plate 12:** Southwest facing section of Test Pit 4 directly beneath wall (406) , Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southwest - scale 0.50m



**Plate 13:** Plan shot of Test Pit 4, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northwest - scale 1m





**Plate 14:** Pre excavation shot of Test Pit 5, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m



**Plate 15:** Southeast facing section of Test Pit 5, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m



**Plate 16:** Northwest facing section of Test Pit 5, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northwest - scale 1m



**Plate 17:** Pre excavation shot of Test Pit 6, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - scale 1m



**Plate 18:** Removal of wall (605) in Test Pit 6, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - scale 1m



**Plate 19:** Northeast facing section of Test Pit 6, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - scale 1m



**Plate 20:** Northwest facing section of Test Pit 6, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northwest - scale 0.50m



**Plate 21:** Plan shot of Test Pit 6, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - scale 0.50m





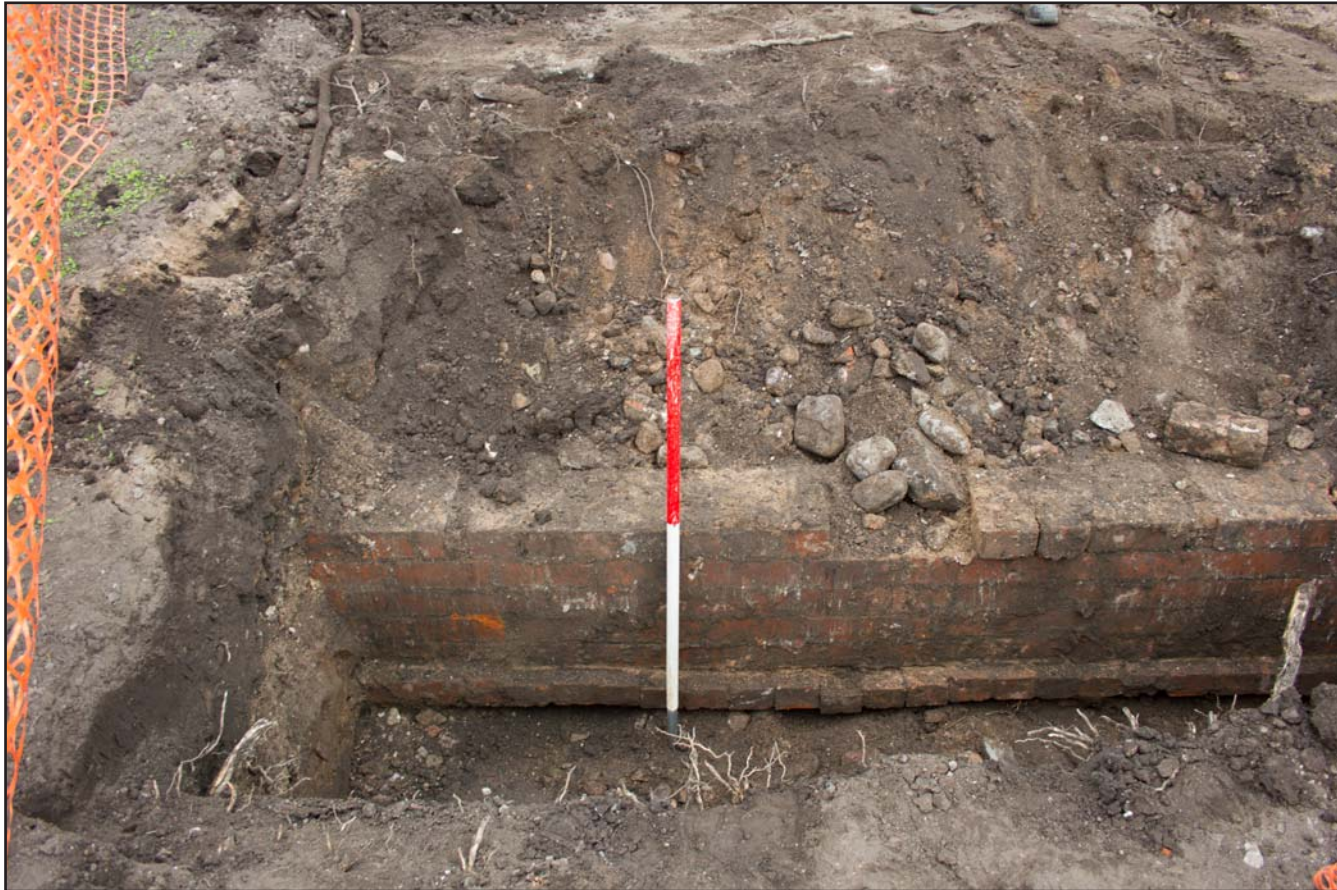
**Plate 22:** Pre excavation shot of Evaluation Area (2), Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m



**Plate 23:** Post excavation shot of Evaluation Area (2), Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m



**Plate 24:** Generic section shot of Evaluation Area (2), Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - scale 1m



**Plate 25:** Plate showing southeast facing elevation of brick built structure located in flower bed to northwest of Test Pit 1, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - scale 1m



**Plate 26:** Test Pit 4 closed down and backfilled following archaeological work, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - no scale



**Plate 27:** Test Pit 5 closed down and backfilled following archaeological work, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - no scale



**Plate 28:** Evaluation Area (2) closed down and backfilled following archaeological work, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the southeast - no scale



**Plate 29:** Pre excavation shot of evaluation area containing concrete ramp previously providing access to Outer Bailey ward, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the west - scale 1m





**Plate 30:** Pre excavation shot of evaluation area containing concrete ramp previously providing access to Outer Bailey ward, Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the east - scale 1m



**Plate 31:** Post excavation shot of the lower portion (western) of the Outer Bailey access ramp excavation - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the west - scale 1m



**Plate 32:** Post excavation of the central portion of the Outer Bailey access ramp excavation - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the east - scale 1m



**Plate 33:** Post excavation of the upper portion (eastern) of the Outer Bailey access ramp excavation - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the east - scale 1m



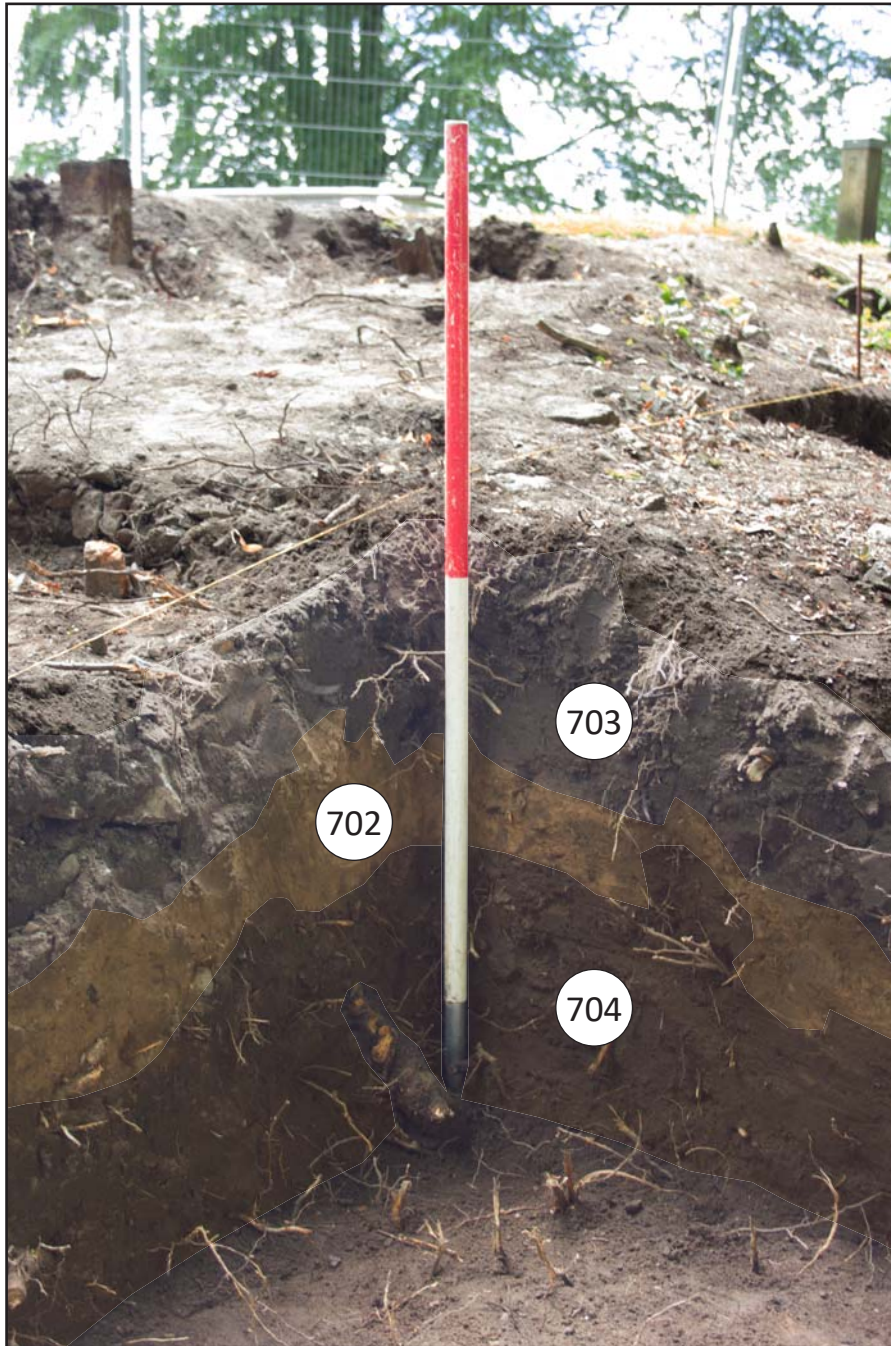
**Plate 34:** Sondage A located on lower slope of the Outer Bailey access ramp - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the east - scale 1m



**Plate 35:** Sondage B located on lower slope of the Outer Bailey access ramp - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the north - scale 1m



**Plate 36(a):** Generic section shot of Outer Bailey access ramp excavation - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - scale 1m

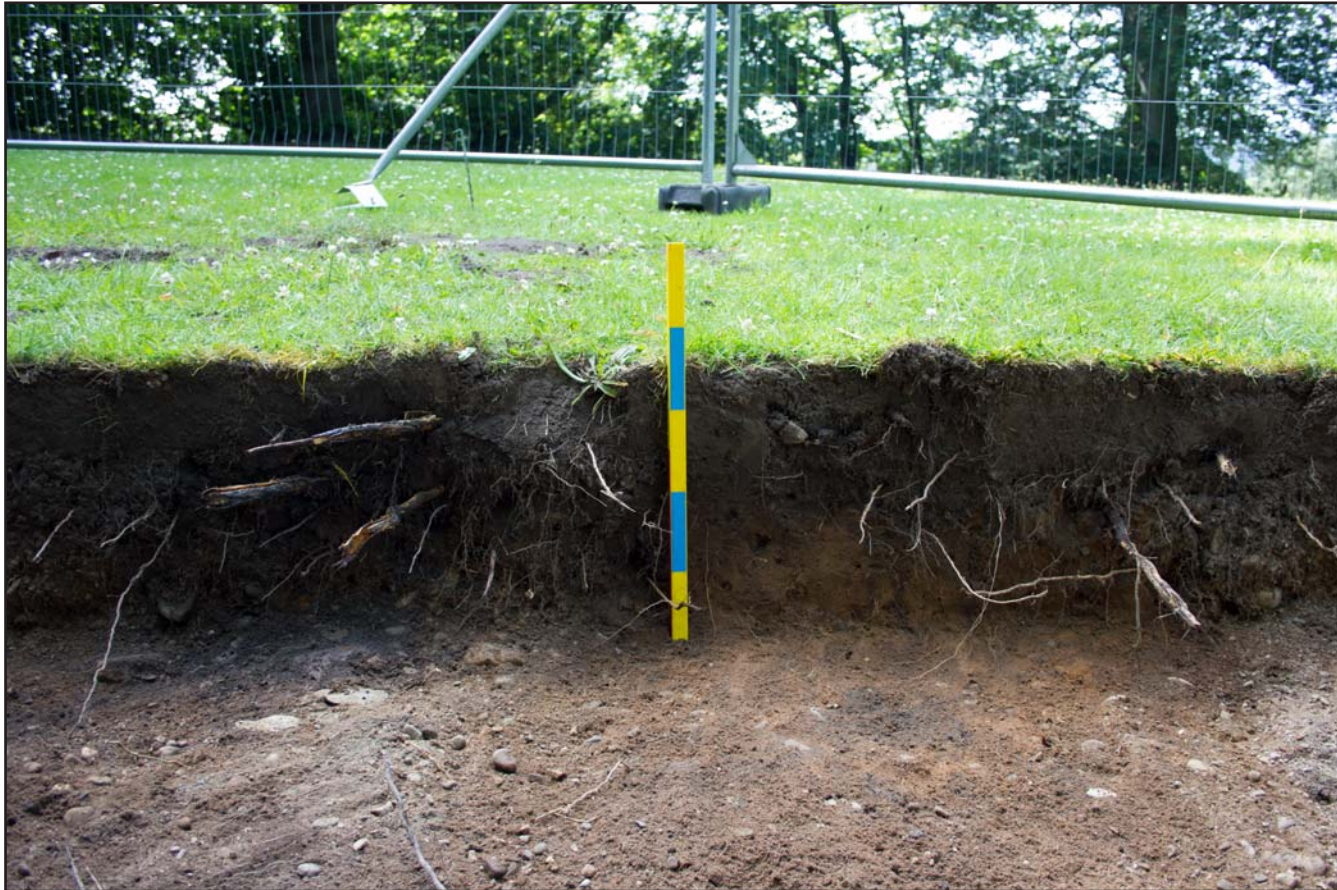


**Plate 36(b):** Illustrated generic section shot of Outer Bailey access ramp excavation highlighting deposits - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - scale 1m





**Plate 37:** Post excavation of the lobe portion (eastern) of the Outer Bailey access ramp excavation - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the east - scale 1m



**Plate 38:** Generic section shot lobe area (eastern part) Outer Bailey access ramp excavation - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the northeast - scale 1m



**Plate 39:** Terram placement and closing down shot of lobe area (eastern part) Outer Bailey access ramp excavation - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the west - scale 1m



**Plate 40:** Terram placement and closing down shot on ramp incline of Outer Bailey access ramp excavation - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the west - scale 1m



**Plate 41:** Terram placement and closing down shot on slope (western part) of Outer Bailey access ramp excavation - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the west - scale 1m



**Plate 42:** Reinstated soil and turf on the Outer Bailey access ramp - Bailey Hill, Mold, Flintshire - from the west - scale 1m

### 11.3 Test Pit 05

Test pit (05) was a rectangular shaped pit which was orientated northwest to southeast. It was located on the north-western end of retaining wall (506) to the northwest of the Custodian's cottage and measured 2.40m in length by 1.5m in width and extended to a maximum depth of 1.70m (93.30mOD). It cut through 0.35m of firm dark, grey-brown silt-sand (503) topsoil with heavy root activity and occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions and post-medieval ceramic fragments. This lay above 0.60m of a soft, mid brown-grey sand-silt (510) tertiary backfill deposit, with occasional red brick, mortar and post-medieval ceramic inclusions. This backfill lay above 0.52m of a friable, mid grey clay-silt (509) secondary backfill deposit, with occasional red brick, mortar and post-medieval ceramic inclusions. A tip line for this deposit was visible in the southwest section, with its incline suggesting an origin from the northwest.

The partial remains of a linear wall (512) sat beneath this layer and was aligned east-west, measuring >1.50m in length by >0.35m in width. The height of the wall was difficult to ascertain as this deposit represented a collapse phase, with the original surviving wall likely being obscured by the limit of excavation and located further to the northwest. The wall was of stone rubble construction with no mortar present, and comprised large sub angular cobbles (80/90%), a small sub angular boulder (10%) and a small angular (dressed) boulder. Below the collapsed wall was 0.32m of soft, mid red-brown silt-sand (511) collapsed wall core, with occasional small sub-angular cobble inclusions.

The collapsed wall core (511) abutted the northeast-southwest aligned yard wall (506). This wall was seemingly multiphase, initially constructed from stone rubble and bonded by a stony lime mortar, this portion of the wall comprised of small sub angular and sub rounded cobbles and occasional small sub rounded boulders. The second phase consisted of a three courses of red brick bonded by cement sat upon the stone rubble wall and the third phase involved the application of render which was decorated in the same manner as the Custodian's cottage with a series of incised lines which emulate the appearance of ashlar masonry blocks; this application may relate to the same period as the addition of the second storey of the cottage.

Wall (506) was situated within a linear foundation cut [514] which was >1.65m in length by 0.53m in width and 0.30m in depth and respected the alignment of the wall. The foundation cut [514] cut through contexts (508) primary backfill, (507) a slumping event, and (515) subsoil and the incursion was particularly visible on the north-western side of the wall with relation to these deposits. The context (508) was a 0.22m deep deposit of quite soft, dark black-grey sand silt (508) representing a primary backfilling event consisting of discarded material, with abundant metal, slate and post medieval pottery fragments. Beneath this was 0.22m of a reasonably firm, mid, brown-grey silt-sand (507) with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions and red brick fragments within its soil matrix. This formed a wedge of material against the base of the wall and constituted a slumping event of the north-western edge of the foundation cut [514] after it was cut. This material was subsequently re-cut in order to receive the wall (506). The context (515) was a >0.11m deep layer of reasonably firm, mid orange-brown sand-clay subsoil with occasional large sub-rounded pebble inclusions. This material was only partially cut by [514] and most likely represented the presence of a very thin surviving subsoil beneath the more modern deposits.

To the southeast of wall (506) a cast concrete yard surface (505) abutted up against the wall's elevation, this concrete covered an earlier quarry tile surface of red and black quarry tiles (504) which were laid down in a chequerboard pattern but were un-mortared and represent an earlier/first phase of the yard surface. These tiles were placed upon 0.58m of soft/friable, dark, grey brown sand (502) which was an earlier relict ground surface or subsoil with very occasional post-medieval ceramic fragment inclusions. Deposit (502) was probably reduced and levelled in order to receive the tiles. Beneath this layer was a >0.25m soft, light yellow-brown sand (501) natural with evidence of root action and some charcoal flecks. This layer appeared to cover a second natural horizon which consisted of a >0.42m deep soft/friable, light, grey-brown clay-sand (513).

## Discussion

TP5 (located within the yard of the cottage) revealed the remains of an earlier retaining wall c1.3m north of the existing wall, and aligned roughly northeast-southwest. This wall was in a poor state of preservation but was constructed from medium and small sized angular and sub-angular cobbles of dry-bond construction. The stratigraphy showed that upon the construction of the existing retaining wall several tip-lines were deposited between the two walls, containing an assortment of Victorian/early 20th century ceramic sherds, as well as clear glass, brick fragments and metal wire. Moreover, the earlier retaining wall was constructed upon an alluvial deposit that overlay a buried soil level, c0.6m in depth, which produced post-medieval black-ware sherds and which in turn lay above the natural glacial substrata. This would indicate that the earlier retaining wall was also of post-medieval origin and had been superseded by the existing retaining wall in the late 19th/early 20th century.

Deposits (509) and (510), the secondary and tertiary backfilling events respectively, had been used to fill the void between the two walls (512) and (506), the earlier boundary wall and yard wall respectively. With regards to the tip lines visible in section this backfilling was conducted from the north-western bank; with material being thrown in from here creating an incline of material within the void between the two walls sloping downwards from southeast to northwest before being levelled out against wall (512). Therefore, it appears likely that the collapsed wall core (511) predates the collapse of the wall (512) and that both of these deposits were covered over by backfilling events. Furthermore wall (506) was cut [514] into an earlier layer of discarded Victorian material (508). All of the yard work - levelling of material (502), the quarry tile surface (504) and concrete slab (505) to the southeast of the wall took place after its construction.

The grey-brown clay-sand (513) represents the probable exposed, natural slope of the castle mound with a light, yellow-brown sand natural (501) filling up against the slope. It is possible that the mid orange-brown sand-clay (515) could represent the survival of a thin accumulated subsoil which overlies the natural contexts but no physical relationship was established and this must remain conjecture given the evidence observed.

### 11.4 Area 2

Area 2 measured 3.50m in width by 6.05m in length by 0.60m depth, at its maximum depth. The area was located to the northern side of the Custodian's cottage to ascertain whether any archaeological remains persisted in an area of the proposed extension. The area was excavated through a 0.10m deep deposit of mid red-brown clay-silt topsoil (403) with frequent root activity and post-medieval pottery fragments and modern detritus including plastic and mortar fragments. This lay above a 0.05 m deep tarmac layer which persisted to the northwest of the area. This lay above a dark, brown-grey sand-silt (411) which contained post-medieval pottery, glass and plastic fragments. This varied in depth between 0.28 m in the northeast 0.60 m in the southwest and lay above the natural sand (401); the area was crossed by a modern water pipe running north to south and was heavily disturbed by root activity and root boles. No archaeological features were observed.

### 11.5 Access Ramp to outer bailey ward

Prior to the archaeological evaluation an existing concrete access ramp with tubular steel railing was removed under watching brief conditions by the principal contractor *G H James Cyf Civil Engineering and Construction*; this involved the use of a pneumatic drill, a 0.50 tonne tacked excavator and a 0.25 tonne tracked dumper. Following the removal of this structure the excavation area was to extend for 14.00m in length by 3.50m in width (maximum) and to a depth of 1.20m (maximum at base of test pit B); this extended from the existing Bailey Hill Park pathway in the southeast to the break of slope with the outer bailey ward to the northwest, before turning westward for approximately 3.75m into the bailey ward concluding in a lobe shaped terminal. The area of the excavation taken in by the incline



was located in an area of previously planted perennial border which was heavy with the root boles of plants. The area of the lobe excavation encompassed an expanse of turf and topsoil located on the flat/level area within the outer bailey ward. The incline required for the access ramp and the lobe shaped terminal were both excavated by hand and the levels incrementally reduced according to the principals of accepted stratigraphic excavation practices.

The excavation for the incline cut through 0.50m of soft, light grey-brown sand-silt topsoil (703) with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, with very occasional fragments of plastic and post medieval pottery. This lay above 0.15m of very soft, light grey-orange sand (702) with evidence of some root activity, this layer was partially visible in plan along the southern section and was most likely associated with the construction of the previous concrete ramp. Beneath this deposit was >0.55m of firm, dark grey-brown silt-sand (704) with infrequent small sub-rounded and sub-angular pebble inclusions as well as very heavy root disturbance, particularly near the central area of the excavation. The test pits A & B are included within the depths described above and as such exposed 0.20m of the root filled context (704).

Within the excavated lobe area beyond the break of slope, westward into the outer bailey ward the excavation cut through a >0.37m of soft, light grey-brown sand-silt (703) turf and topsoil with occasional small sub-rounded pebble inclusions, with very occasional fragments of plastic and post medieval pottery. This topsoil (703) persisted immediately to the west of the break of slope for 1.00m. Within the last 3.20m of the lobe terminal end, beneath 0.20m of topsoil (703) was a 0.17m deep soft, mid orange-brown sand-gravel (701). This context produced a single sherd of black glazed earthenware.

#### *Discussion*

The archaeological evaluation of the ramp area observed that a >0.55m deep dark grey-brown, sand-silt (704) with evidence of heavy root action prevailed across this area, suggesting that a garden border was established along the length of the slope through which the incline for the access ramp was excavated. However, during the excavation of the terminal lobe of the proposed pathway, which was located on the flat part of the bailey, the topsoil (703) gave way to a light-coloured gravel-sand (704) within the final 3.50m. This was originally thought to be part of the natural glacial substrata, however upon cleaning a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century black-ware was recovered pressed into its surface. It is therefore unclear whether this horizon was of natural origin and had been truncated to create the now flat bailey area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, or whether the stony sand was a redeposited natural horizon used to 'build' the area up in order to create the flat plateau we now see either in the medieval period or later by the Victorian gardeners.

## 12.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Both the archaeological watching brief and the archaeological evaluation conducted at Bailey Hill Park have presented a unique opportunity to examine the potential of surviving below ground archaeological deposits, associated with the construction of the Custodian's cottage and the associated built infrastructure of its rear outbuilding and retaining walls. The archaeological works also afforded some insight into the potential phasing of those structures. Furthermore, the evaluation conducted on the access ramp incline has helped to inform on the nature of the stratigraphy within the outer bailey ward and has also provided a partial indication as to the potential for surviving archaeology in that area.

The watching brief was maintained during the excavation of four test pits (01, 02, 03 & 06) which were excavated in order to ascertain the depth of foundations of the Custodian's cottage and the yard wall to the rear of the cottage. The depth of the foundations for the cottage were found to extend between 0.32 -0.76m below the existing ground level and during the excavation of test pit (6) the foundation of the northwest to southeast aligned yard wall was observed extending 0.48m below the concrete yard surface. This wall was situated upon a single sub-rounded large cobble 'foot', which itself had been placed directly upon the sandy natural.

The evaluation of test pit (05), situated across the existing retaining wall to the northwest of the Custodian's cottage, revealed the remains of an earlier, poorly preserved retaining wall, located 1.30m northwest of the existing wall and which similarly aligned northeast-southwest. Several tip-lines were observed indicating that the material deposited between the two walls most likely took place from the northwest, and contained an assortment of Victorian/early 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic sherds, as well as clear glass, brick fragments and metal wire. The wall revealed by test pit (05) was cut into yet an earlier layer of discarded Victorian material. This activity can be seen as part of a larger phase of works associated with renovation works of the Bailey Hill Park in the Victorian era.

Test pit (04) was located further to the northeast and again straddled the existing retaining wall, albeit much reduced in height at this point. Unlike TP5 the test pit did not encounter the earlier retaining wall, although this is almost certainly because its alignment would place it further to the north of the limit of excavation. The test pit was excavated through four distinct soil horizons on to the natural glacial sand substrata, all of which produced post-medieval ceramic sherds (mostly black-ware with a couple of Staffordshire slip-ware sherds). In the base of the test pit an irregular-shaped feature was found cut into the natural sand and which produced sherds of black-ware, however upon investigation this feature proved to almost certainly be a tree-bole which had infilled with material from the soil horizons above.

Beneath the Victorian deposits the natural slope upon which Bailey Hill was initially constructed was revealed by both test pits (04) & (05). With a light, yellow-brown sand appearing to rest against a clay-sand slope. It is possible that there may be the hint of surviving subsoil which overlies the natural contexts, potentially offering evidence of an earlier surviving medieval landscape elsewhere, further upslope at Bailey Hill. However, no physical relationship was established between the suspected earlier subsoil and the natural soils, nor were there any finds to support this theory, therefore this remains conjecture given the evidence observed.

During the excavation of the lobe terminal within the area of the outer bailey ward, the topsoil gave way to a light-coloured gravel-sand, which was exposed for only 3.50m and was originally thought to be part of the natural glacial substrata. However, upon fine cleaning the area with trowels a sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century black-ware was recovered pressed into its surface. It is therefore unclear whether this horizon was of natural origin and had been truncated to create the now flat bailey area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, or whether the stony sand was a redeposited natural horizon used to 'build' the area up in order to create the flat plateau we now see either in the medieval period or later by the Victorian gardeners.

This phase of the works at the Bailey Hill Public Open Space, Denbigh Road, Mold can be said to have been carried out with specific attention paid to the archaeological methodology stipulated both in this document and the WSI. Therefore, the results of the archaeological works conducted at Bailey hill which have been presented here, can be said to satisfy the aims and objectives of the primary phase outlined within this document and that those parts associated with the Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) can be regarded as fulfilled.

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## APPENDIX I – DETAILS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

Context Number	Description
101	Natural Sand
102	Subsoil
103	Topsoil
104	Wall for Flower Bed
105	Concrete Walkway
201	Natural Sand
202	Demolition Layer
203	Topsoil
204	Sandstone foundation
205	Southeast wall of Cottage
206	Mid grey-brown subsoil
301	Topsoil
302	Mid grey-brown subsoil
303	Natural Sand
304	Sandstone footing
305	Southwest wall of Cottage
306	Concrete Slab
401	Natural Sand
402	Subsoil
403	Topsoil
404	Stony grey sand-silt
405	Dark black-grey sand silt
406	Cut of tree bole
407	Fill of tree bole
408	Natural sand-clay
409	NE -SW retaining wall
410	Cut for 409
411	Dark brown-grey sand-silt
501	Natural Sand
502	Subsoil
503	Topsoil
504	Black/Red quarry tiles
505	Concrete
506	NE – SW Yard wall
507	Slumping event within [514]
508	Primary Victorian Backfill
509	Secondary Victorian Backfill
510	Tertiary Victorian Backfill
511	Collapsed Wall Core
512	Collapsed retaining wall
513	Natural sand-clay
514	Cut of Wall 506
515	Orange-brown sand-clay (Subsoil)
601	Subsoil
602	Demolition/Ash
603	Topsoil

604	VOID
605	East – West Yard wall
606	Sand Natural
607	NE – SW wall of Cottage
608	Concrete Yard surface
609	Single cobble foot
701	Gravel-Sand
702	Building sand
703	Topsoil
704	Relict Planted Border

**APPENDIX II – ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**





aeon archaeology

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**The Bailey Hill Scheduled Ancient Monument (FL014), B5444, Mold, Flintshire CH7 1BL.**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief.**

**February 2019 v3.0**

Event PRN: 152161

Project Code: A0198.1

Planning Ref: 057800

Conservation Area Ref: 057801

Client: Harrison Design Development

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Harrison Design Development on behalf of Mold Town Council (hereafter the Client) have been granted planning permission for the restoration of the historic town park, as well as the refurbishment, reconfiguration and two storey extension to the Custodian's cottage to create living accommodation at first level with change of use of ground floor to community space at Bailey Hill Public Open Space Denbigh Road, Mold (centred on **NGR SJ 23513 64341**) (figures 1 and 2).

The proposed development includes application for full planning permission (**ref: 057800**); application for conservation area consent for demolition of part building, outbuilding and walls (**ref: 057801**); and application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for works to improve public access and visitors to the public park (**ref: FL014**). Consequently, full planning permission with conditions was granted on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2018, conservation area consent with conditions was granted on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2018, and SMC was assessed and approved in principle with conditions on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

The SMC assessment applied the following conditions concerning archaeology to the application:

1. the works shall be completed within 5 years from the issuing of final consent;
2. the applicant shall afford access at all reasonable times to any Cadw official or archaeologist nominated by Cadw to monitor progress of the works;
3. the works shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans and documents listed below. No variations from these plans and documents are permitted unless they have been authorised in advance in writing by the Welsh Ministers;

No.	Document / Plan	Ref no.	Date received
1	SMC application form signed by applicant		4.12.2017
2	Document list.		4.12.2017
3	Heritage Impact Note		4.12.2017
4	Conservation plan		4.12.2017
5	Design and Access Statement		4.12.2017
6	Plan. Proposed Layout - entrance	049-03.325	4.12.2017
7	Illustrative sections. Access path to outer bailey	049-03.380	4.12.2017
8	Plan. Proposed inner and outer bailey access	049-03.327	4.12.2017
9	Plan. Masterplan. Planning.	049-03.312	4.12.2017
10	Elevations. Proposed demolition / strip out of cottage	1633-CD-PA06/C	4.12.2017
11	Plan. Existing. Entrance area.	049-03.101	4.12.2017
12	Plan. Custodian's Cottage, proposed	1633-CD-PA01/C	4.12.2017
13	Bird's eye illustration of entrance area	049-03.142	4.12.2017
14	Plan. Proposed layout Inner Bailey	049-03.326	4.12.2017
15	Proposed strip out demolition sections, cottage	1633-CD-PA07/C	4.12.2017
16	Proposed strip out demolition plans, cottage	1633-CD-PA05/C	4.12.2017
17	Proposed sections, cottage	1633-CD-PA03/C	4.12.2017
18	Illustrative sections. Access to inner bailey	1633-CD-PA03/C	4.12.2017

4. no works shall commence until the Welsh Ministers have been informed of and approved in writing an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological contractor who will be carrying out an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation works;

5. no works shall commence until the Welsh Ministers has approved in writing a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by the appointed archaeological contractor. The WSI and all other archaeological works should conform to published standards and guidance;

6. that the programme of archaeological works shall include the evaluation in advance of the following archaeologically sensitive areas affected by groundworks in order to mitigate impacts on potential archaeological deposits:

- The access ramp to the outer bailey.
- The cutting to the rear of the Custodian's cottage.

These evaluations shall cover the full extent of both areas and following the removal of the turf should be excavated by hand to the depth required by the scheme or the topmost significant archaeological layer, whichever is encountered first;

7. the appointed archaeological contractor shall undertake an archaeological watching brief on the remaining elements of the scheme that entail ground disturbance or the removal of structures based on the ground surface including:

- The removal of concrete paths and the re-setting of steps to the motte.
- The removal of the outbuildings to the custodian's cottage and the excavation of any new footings or supports for decking in this area.
- The removal of post-bases from the former tennis court perimeter fence in the outer bailey.
- The re-alignment of beds and paths in the entrance area from the town.
- Any minor cuts associated with landscaping the events area in the inner bailey.

8. any historic or archaeological features not previously identified which are revealed when carrying out the watching brief shall be retained in-situ and reported to the Welsh Ministers within two working days. Works shall be halted in the area/part of the site affected until provision has been made for retention and/or recording of the feature by the appointed archaeologist in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing in advance;

9. a digital copy of the resultant archaeological report shall be submitted to the Welsh Ministers for approval within 8 weeks of the project being completed;

10. that the Welsh Ministers shall be provided with evidence that digital copies of the approved archaeological report (copying in to the depositing e mail is acceptable) have been sent to the regional Historic Environment record at the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and the National Monuments Record at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales;

11. that our representatives shall be invited to attend a site meeting within the first five working days of commencement of archaeological works to review the programme, submitted method statement and arrangements that have been established for archaeological mitigation/building recording; and

12. that upon completion of the project the applicant shall produce a brief completion report including an annotated photographic archive detailing the site before, during and on the completion of works and including final versions of any amended plans and elevations. This shall be sent to the Welsh Ministers in digital format for approval within three months of the works being completed.

This written scheme of investigation (WSI) addresses condition 5 of the SMC and provides the aims, objectives and methodology for addressing conditions 6-12.

The WSI is for a phased approach of archaeological evaluation and watching brief for the work at the custodian's cottage and access ramp to the outer bailey. The discoveries and information gained during the works will help inform whether further archaeological mitigation is required at the site and if so an additional WSI will be produced to outline the aims, objectives and methodology of the work.

The archaeological watching brief and evaluation will be undertaken as event Primary Reference Number (PRN) 152161.

The current design conforms to the guidelines specified in the *CIFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014) and the *CIFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).



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Figure 01: Location of the The Bailey Hill SAM, Mold. Scale 1:20,000 at A4.



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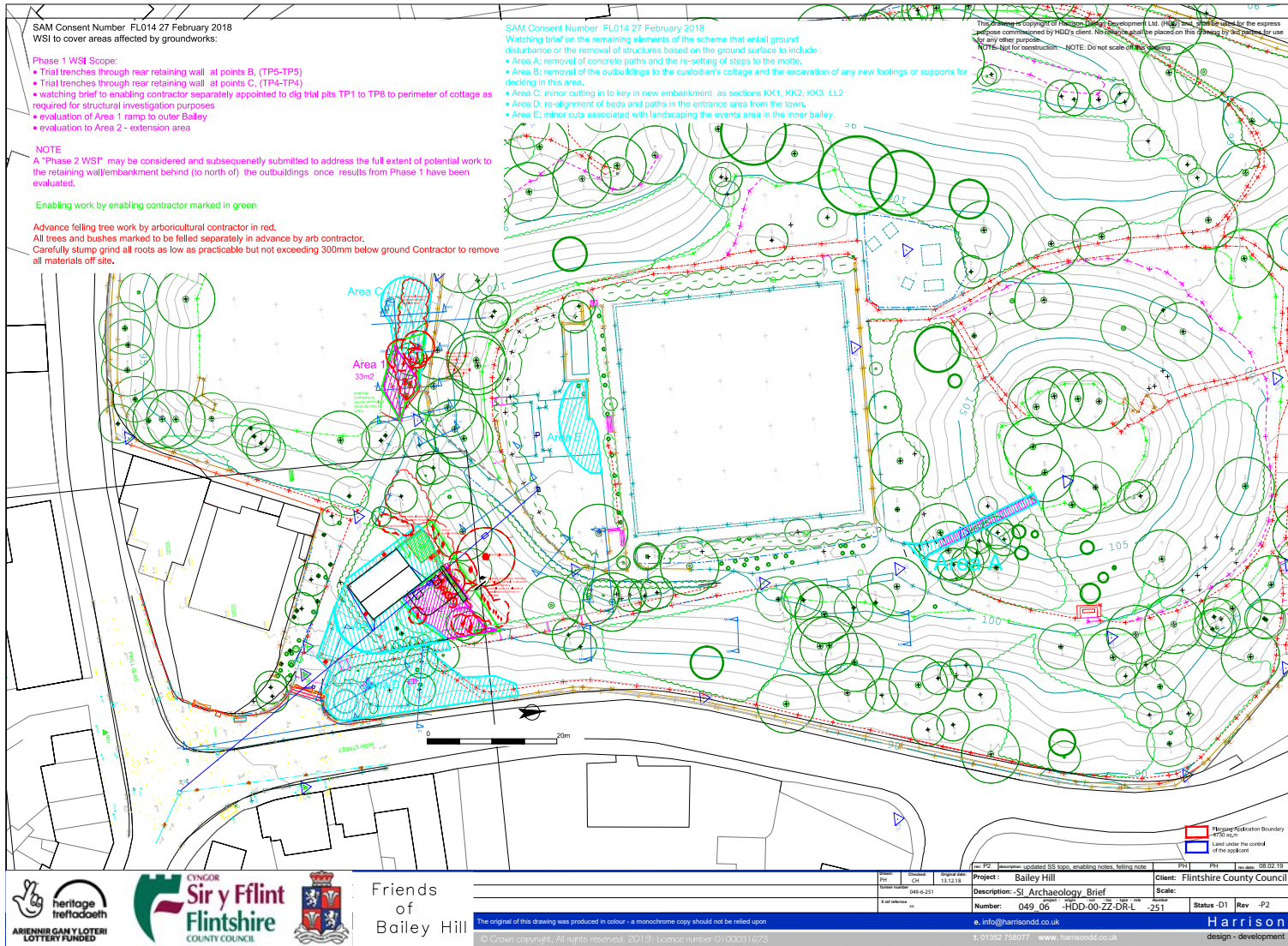


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Figure 02: Location of the The Bailey Hill SAM, Mold. Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



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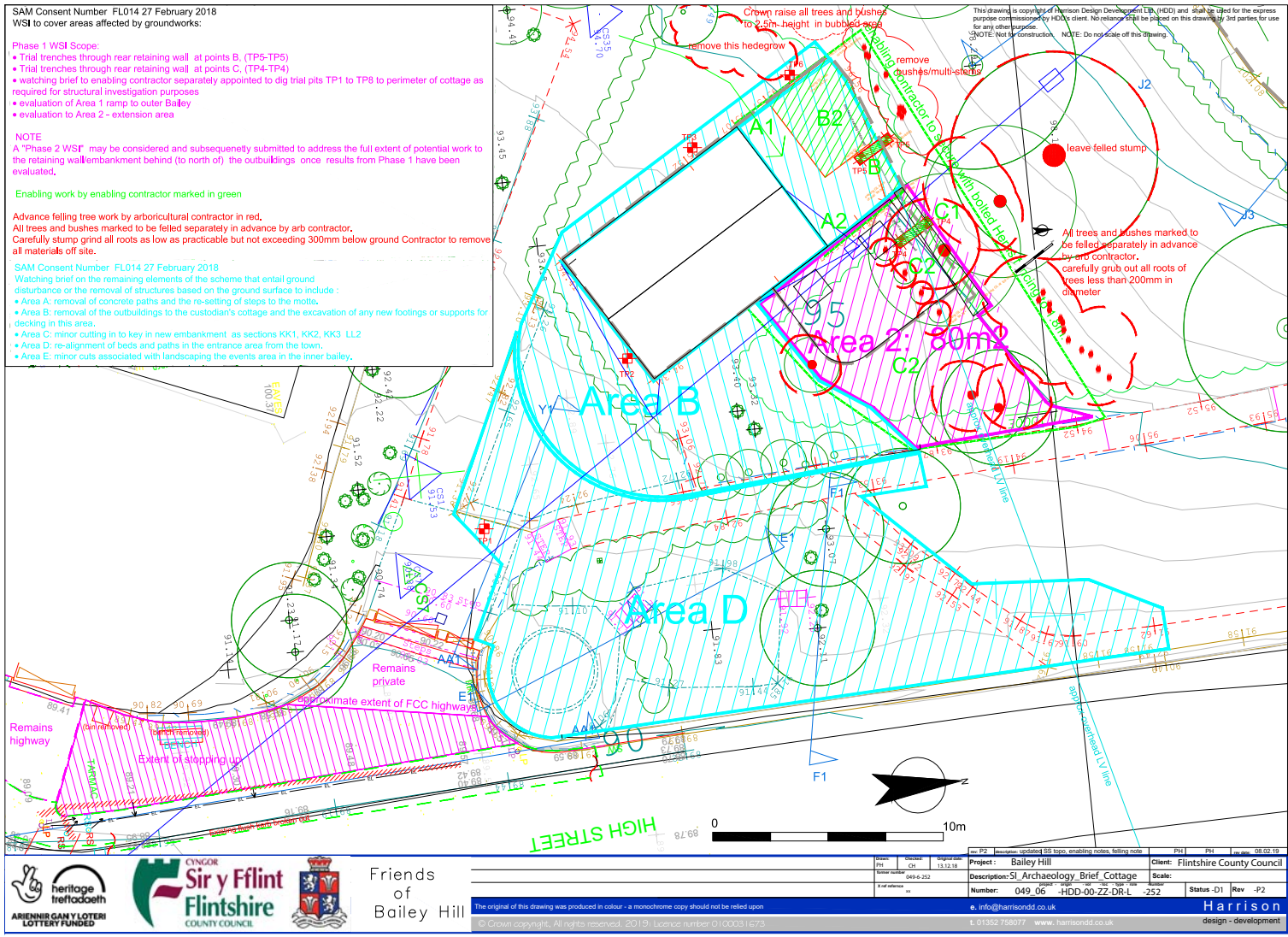
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Figure 04: Location of the proposed archaeological works within the Outer Bailey at The Bailey Hill SAM, Mold. Scale 1:1,000 at A4.

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Figure 03: Location of the proposed archaeological works at the Custodian's Cottage at The Bailey Hill SAM, Mold. Scale 1:400 at A4.



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## 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 County 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

The Cadw SAM entry for Bailey Hill describes the monument as ‘an extensive motte and bailey castle, its massive earthworks scarped from a prominent and steep-sided glacial esker at the northern edge of the medieval borough of Mold. It now lies within a 19th-century municipal park, and this has resulted in considerable alterations to the earthworks, although their overall form is easily discerned.

The monument comprises a very large motte with two baileys in line along the ridge to the S and a probable third to the N. The motte rises up to 12m above the inner bailey to a summit approximately 20m in diameter, now ringed by an intermittent low bank which may conceal the remains of walling. Rubble footings exposed in erosion scars below the summit may relate to the park. There are now no signs of a ditch, other than a short length around the north-west base of the motte. Modern concrete steps have been cut into the E face of the mound from the now rectangular inner bailey, most of the interior of which has been dug out or levelled into a bowling green with a pavilion formerly occupying a raised terrace to the S. Beyond this a substantial ditch, disfigured by recent paths and concrete revetments separated this from a second bailey on lower ground at the point of the ridge. This is now rectangular in plan but has clearly been levelled and modified to support former tennis courts. A smaller triangular platform of land at the point of the ridge to the N of the motte now supports a 20th-century Gorsedd circle but is likely to represent the modified remains of a third bailey.

Whilst no substantial walling is visible today Bailey Hill is likely to have been a masonry castle and is mentioned in documents until the later 13th century. A series of large corbels and heads set into the garden wall of Tan y Coed to the SW of the scheduled area may come from the castle or an earlier phase of the parish church. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive and domestic structures and is likely to retain evidence of associated material culture. Mold or Gwyddgrug was an important castle and the administrative centre of a Marcher Lordship, the impressive and complex earthworks reflecting this status. First mentioned in 1146, it probably dates to the early years of the Norman conquest, subsequent documentary references indicating several episodes of destruction and rebuilding. In spite of later landscaping, large areas of the site retain considerable buried archaeological potential, the historic record raising the possibility of multiple periods of timber and possibly masonry construction. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and an area around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive’ (Cadw F014).

#### 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AIMS

Before evaluation commences an agreed programme of excavation timing, siting, duration, surface reinstatement and health and safety protection measures will be agreed with the Client and the Cadw Regional Inspector (Will Davies). The above named shall also be invited to attend a site meeting within the first five working days of commencement of archaeological works to review the programme, submitted method statement and arrangements that have been established for archaeological mitigation.

The number, size, orientation and distribution of the evaluation areas will be agreed in advance so as to best target areas that may contain the archaeological features within the development footprint.

The broad aims of the archaeological evaluation are:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains on the site, the integrity of which may be threatened by development at the site.
- To establish the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion to sub-surface deposits and, where the data allows, assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits of archaeological significance.
- To enable the client to establish a schedule for archaeological risks.
- To allow the Cadw Regional Inspector to make an informed decision on the need for and scope of further evaluative and/or mitigatory archaeological works at the site.

The detailed objectives of the archaeological evaluation are:

- Insofar as possible within methodological constraints, to explain any temporal, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and any relationships between these and the archaeological and historic elements of the wider landscape.
- Where the data allows, identify the research implications of the site with reference to the regional research agenda and recent work in Mold.

The archaeological evaluation will target the following areas (figures 3 and 4):

1. The access ramp to the outer bailey.

- Area 1 – 33m<sup>2</sup> to a depth of between 600-900mm.

2. The cutting to the rear of the Custodian's cottage.

- Trial trench through retaining wall at Point B (TP5-TP5) measuring 1.5m in length by 1.5m in width and targeting the in-situ remains of the motte lower slope.
- Trial trench through retaining wall at Point C (TP4-TP4) measuring 1.5m in length by 1.5m in width and targeting the in-situ remains of the motte lower slope.
- Area 2 – 80m<sup>2</sup> extension area
  - (i) The base of strip foundations to be 1000mm below the finished floor level of the existing outbuilding/rear wall (94.25OD)
  - (ii) 800mm below the level of the existing concrete yard (94.07OD)
  - (iii) between 650 and 950mm below the level of the existing garden area (93.88 to 94.18OD)



## 5.0 METHOD STATEMENT – ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

If archaeological deposits are identified they will be manually cleaned, excavated and recorded to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features.

Contingency provision will be made for the following:

- Additional excavation of up to 100% of any given feature should the excavated sample prove to be insufficient to provide information on the character and date of the feature.
- Expansion of evaluation trench limits, to clarify the extent of features equivalent to an additional 20% of the core trench area.

The archaeological works will be surveyed with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey datum point and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The trenches, deposits, features and structures within them will be accurately located on a site plan prepared at most appropriate and largest scale.

A written record of the trench content and all identified features will be completed via Aeon Archaeology pro-formas.

Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations, measured drawings, and a measured survey. The photographic record will be maintained using a digital SLR camera (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution (72dpi) 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. Photographic identification boards will also be used.

All evaluation areas will be opened with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

Evaluation areas and spoil heaps will be routinely investigated through the use of a metal detector and any finds/artefacts collected and processed as outlined in section 8.0.

To prevent any potential health and safety risk to the public and staff the excavation areas will require cordoning with orange mesh fencing secured with road pins or heras fencing if appropriate.

All excavations, where required, will be backfilled with the material excavated and upon departure Aeon Archaeology will leave the site in a safe and tidy condition. Aeon Archaeology has not been requested to re-lay turf/lawn surface nor reinstate hard standing surfaces as found.

## 6.0 WATCHING BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

The archaeological watching brief shall be maintained (figures 3 and 4):

1. During the excavation of trial pits TP1-TP8 to perimeter of cottage as required for structural investigation purposes;
2. Area A: removal of concrete paths and re-setting of steps to the motte;
3. Area B: removal of the outbuildings to the custodian's cottage and the excavation of any new footings or supports for decking in this area;
4. Area C: Minor cutting in to key in new embankment as sections KK1, KK2, KK3 and LL2;
5. Area D: Re-alignment of beds and paths in the entrance area from the town;
6. Area E: Minor cuts associated with landscaping the events area in the inner bailey.

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 2014). 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.

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 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 watching brief itself are inadequate to support their treatment to an adequate and satisfactory standard.

The specific objectives of the watching brief 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.

## 7.0 METHOD STATEMENT – ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

The methodology for the watching brief has been prepared with reference to the Cifa's document *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014) 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 Regional Inspector at Cadw. 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.

In accordance with condition 8 of the SMC any historic or archaeological features not previously identified which are revealed when carrying out the watching brief shall be retained in-situ and reported to the Welsh Ministers within two working days. Works shall be halted in the area/part of the site affected until provision has been made for retention and/or recording of the feature by the appointed archaeologist in accordance with details submitted to and approved in writing in advance.

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 Cadw Regional Inspector. 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.

## **8.0 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 watching brief 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 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

Provision will also be made for all archaeological work on site, including the post-excavation analysis, conservation of artefacts, any supplementary scientific analysis and for the subsequent publication of results in an appropriate journal.

In accordance with condition 12 of the SMC upon completion of the project the applicant shall produce a brief completion report including an annotated photographic archive detailing the site before, during and on the completion of works and including final versions of any amended plans and elevations. This shall be sent to the Welsh Ministers in digital format for approval within three months of the works being completed.

### ***8.1 Archive***

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, cross referenced, and lodged with the RCAHMW within six months of the completion of the project.

Upon completion of the project and in accordance with condition 9 of the SMC a digital copy of the resultant archaeological report shall be submitted to the Welsh Ministers for approval within 8 weeks

of the project being completed. Copies of the report will be sent to the regional HER and Cadw Regional Inspector. Archiving with the regional HER will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (2018). In addition a digital version of the report and associated archive will be sent to the RCAHMW and will adhere to the RCAHMW guidelines for digital archives version 1 (2015).

In accordance with condition 10 of the SMC the Welsh Ministers shall be provided with evidence that digital copies of the approved archaeological report (copying in to the depositing e mail is acceptable) have been sent to the regional Historic Environment record at the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and the National Monuments Record at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

## **9.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS**

The identification of significant archaeological features during the evaluation and watching brief stages may necessitate further archaeological works. This will require the submission of new cost estimates to the Client and may be subject to a separate WSI, to be agreed by the Cadw Regional Inspector prior to implementation.

This design does not include a methodology for the conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the evaluation, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples associated with any deposits. The need for these will be identified in the post-fieldwork programme (if required), and a new design will be issued for approval by the Cadw Regional Inspector if required.

## **10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

If necessary, 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 liner 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)

## **11.0 HUMAN REMAINS**

Any finds of human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner, the Cadw Regional Inspector 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.

## 12.0 SMALL FINDS

The vast majority of finds recovered from archaeological excavations comprise pottery fragments, bone, environmental and charcoal samples, and non-valuable metal items such as nails. Often many of these finds become unstable (i.e. they begin to disintegrate) when removed from the ground. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is recommended that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to Aeon Archaeology for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for 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 fieldwork phase. Any changes in recovery priorities will be under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the Cadw Regional Inspector. There will be a presumption against the disposal of all archaeological finds.

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 finds 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.

### 12.1 *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.

### **13.0 STAFF & TIMETABLE**

#### ***13.1 Staff***

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

#### ***13.2 Timetable***

The evaluation work can currently be undertaken from February 2019, although the client is encouraged to give as much notice as possible to Aeon Archaeology as project commitments are currently high.

### **14.0 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.

### **15.0 INSURANCE**

Liability Insurance – Insignia Underwriting Policy 347002

- 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): £250,000

The current period expires 07/09/19

Professional Indemnity Insurance – Insignia Underwriting Policy 347002

- Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 07/09/19

### **16.0 GENERAL**

All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The project will follow the requirements set down in the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation prepared by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists.

A Method Statement and Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork and circulated to all staff concerned.



