



---

# Land adjacent Italia Residence, Greenfield Road, Holywell, CH8 7PQ.

**June 2019**  
**V 1.0**



aeon archaeology



Archaeological Watching Brief

Project Code: A0211.1

Report no. 0202

PRN Event. 152300

---



aeon archaeology

---

# Land adjacent Italia Residence, Greenfield Road, Holywell, CH8 7PQ.

## June 2019 V 1.0

Report no. 0202

Archaeological Watching Brief

Aeon Archaeology  
25, Mold Road  
Broughton  
Chester  
CH4 0PQ

Written by: Josh Dean BA ACIfA

Checked by: Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA



Project Code: A0211.1

Date: 17/06/2019

Client: Tony Feliciello

info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk

---



aeon archaeology

---

# Land adjacent Italia Residence, Greenfield Road, Holywell, CH8 7PQ.

## June 2019

### Copyright Declaration:

Aeon Archaeology grants permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although Aeon Archaeology retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

### Disclaimer:

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of Aeon Archaeology. Aeon Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. The entitlement to rely upon this Report rests solely with the person/party which commissioned it and does not extend to any other person/party. Aeon Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by any person/party other than the commissioning person/party.



Project Code: A0211.1  
Date: 17/06/2019  
Client: Tony Feliciello  
[info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk)

---

# Figures

**Figure 01:** Location of proposed development site on land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfields, Holywell, Flintshire, CH8 7PQ . Scale 1:20,000 at A4.

**Figure 02:** Location of proposed development site on land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfields, Holywell, Flintshire, CH8 7PQ .Scale 1:10,000 at A4.

**Figure 03:** Location of Test Pits 1-6 on land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfield road, Holywell. Scale 1:500 at A4.

**Figure 04:** Cheshire XXXa - OS six inch England and Wales 1870 First Edition, showing location of site, watching brief area outlined in red.

**Figure 05:** Flintshire VI. - OS six inch England and Wales 1878 Second Edition, showing location of site, watching brief area outlined in red.

**Figure 06:** Flintshire VI. NW - OS six inch England and Wales 1900 Third Edition, showing location of site, watching brief area outlined in red.

**Figure 07:** Flintshire VI. 6 - OS 25 inch England and Wales 1912, Third Edition, showing location of site, watching brief area outlined in red.

**Figure 08:** Plan showing sketch sections of Test Pits 1 - 3 at land adjacent to Italia residence, Greenfields road, Holywell, Flintshire. Scale 1: 20 @ A4.

**Figure 09:** Plan showing sketch sections of Test Pits 4- 6 at land adjacent to Italia residence, Greenfields road, Holywell, Flintshire. Scale 1: 20 @ A4.

# Plates

**Plate 01:** Pre excavation shot of land adjacent to Italia Residence, Greenfield - from the north - scale 1m

**Plate 02:** Pre excavation shot of land adjacent to Italia Residence, Greenfield - from the southwest - scale 1m

**Plate 03:** Pre excavation shot of land adjacent to Italia Residence, Greenfield - from the northeast - scale 1m

**Plate 04:** Section of test pit 1 - from the northeast - scale 2m

**Plate 05:** Section of test pit 2 - from the southeast - scale 2m

**Plate 06:** Section of test pit 3 - from the northwest - scale 2m

**Plate 07:** Section of test pit 4 - from the southwest - scale 2m

**Plate 08:** Section of test pit 5 - from the northeast - scale 2m

**Plate 09:** Section of test pit 6 - from the northeast - scale 2m



## Contents

1.0	NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....	2
2.0	INTRODUCTION .....	3
3.0	POLICY CONTEXT .....	4
4.0	PROJECT AIMS .....	6
5.0	METHODOLOGY – ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF .....	8
5.1	Watching Brief .....	8
5.2	Data Collection from Site Records .....	8
5.3	Artefact Methodology .....	9
5.4	Environmental Samples Methodology .....	9
5.5	Report and dissemination .....	9
6.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....	10
7.0	QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS .....	11
7.1	The Documentary Archive .....	11
7.2	Environmental Samples .....	11
7.3	Artefacts .....	11
8.0	RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF .....	12
8.1	Overview .....	12
8.2	Test Pit 1 .....	12
8.3	Test Pit 2 .....	12
8.4	Test Pit 3 .....	12
8.5	Test Pit 4 .....	13
8.6	Test Pit 5 .....	13
8.7	Test Pit 6 .....	14
9.0	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	15
10.0	SOURCES .....	16
	APPENDIX I: TABLE OF CONTEXTS USED IN THIS REPORT .....	17
	APPENDIX II: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF .....	18

## 1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Mr Anthony Feliciello, i gynnal briff gwyllo archaeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear a gysylltir â chodi dau o anheddau newydd ar dir gerllaw Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfields, Treffynnon, Sir y Fflint, CH8 7PQ (NGR SJ 19157 77180).*

*Roedd canlyniadau'r briff gwyllo yn ymwneud â chloddio 6 phwll prawf ac roedd dau ohonynt yn cynnig rhywfaint o dystiolaeth ffisegol ar gyfer y rhes flaenorol o adeiladau teras a oedd yn meddiannu'r safle. Canfuwyd bod dwy wal sefydlog wedi goroesi yn y fan a'r lle o fewn pwll prawf 3 a 5 yn y drefn honno, cafwyd rhywfaint o wybodaeth am y maint dyfnder yr ystafelloedd hyn Fodd bynnag; dim ond un croen brics oedd yn y waliau, ac nid oedd ganddynt unrhyw dystiolaeth o barhau ag arwynebau llawr hadeiladu ac ni welwyd unrhyw nodweddion fel lleoedd tân neu'r pentwr simnai oedd wedi goroesi yn ystod y briff gwyllo.*

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Anthony Feliciello, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of no.2 new dwellings on land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfields, Holywell, Flintshire, CH8 7PQ (NGR SJ 19157 77180).

The results of the watching brief concerned the excavation of 6 geological test pits, two of which offered some physical evidence for the previous row of terraced houses that formerly occupied the site. Two standing walls were found to have survived in-situ within test pit 3 and 5 respectively, some information was gained with the depth dimension of these rooms however the walls consisted of only a single brick skin in width, possessed no evidence of persisting formal floor surfaces and no features such as fireplaces or surviving chimney breasts were observed during the watching brief.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Anthony Feliciello, hereafter the client, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of no.2 new dwellings on land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfields, Holywell, Flintshire, CH8 7PQ (NGR SJ 19157 77180).

An outline planning application for the erection of no.2 new dwellings was granted in 2016 (REF:055679) the following condition with regards to archaeology was assigned to the permission:

### Condition 8

*The developer shall ensure that a suitable qualified archaeological contractor is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs, The Local Planning Authority must be informed in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development of the name of the said archaeological contractor. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.*

### Reason

*To secure preservation by record of any archaeological remains which may be revealed during ground excavations for the consented development and in compliance with Policy HE2 of the adopted Flintshire Unitary Development Plan.*

The watching brief was undertaken as Clwyd and Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) Primary reference number (PRN) 152300.

The work will adhere to the guidelines specified in Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).



**Figure 01:** Location of land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfield road, Holywell. Scale 1:20,000 at A4.



**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCIFA  
 25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ  
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)

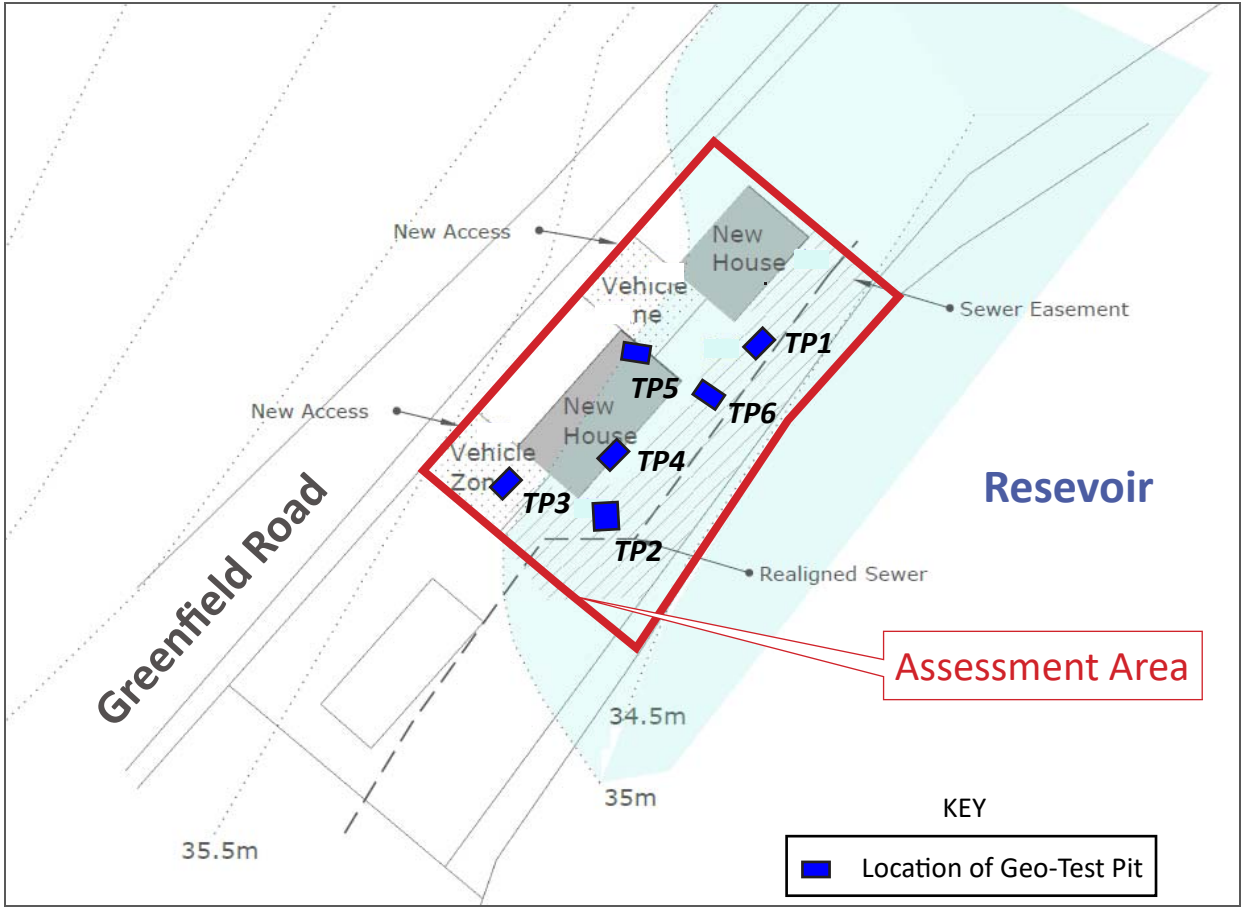




Figure 02: Location of land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfield road, Holywell. Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
 25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ  
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
 www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk



**Figure 03:** Location of Test Pits 1-6 on land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfield road, Holywell.  
Scale 1:500 at A4.



**Aeon Archaeology**  
Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ  
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)

### 3.0 POLICY CONTEXT

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

#### 4.0 PROJECT AIMS

The aim of the watching brief works was to characterise the known, or potential archaeological remains uncovered during groundworks associated with the excavation of 6 geological test pits in advance of the erection of 2 new dwellings on land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfields, Holywell, Flintshire. The broad aims of the archaeological 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 detailed objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to:

- 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.

The management of this project has followed the procedures laid out in the standard professional guidance *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006; rev 2015), and in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014). Five stages are specified:

Phase 1: project planning

Phase 2: fieldwork

Phase 3: assessment of potential for analysis and revised project design

Phase 4: analysis and report preparation

Phase 5: dissemination

The current document reports on the phase 4 analysis and states the means to be used to disseminate the results. In this instance it was not necessary to prepare a revised project design as alluded to in Phase 3; as there was a paucity of evidence recovered in Phase 2 in terms of archaeological features and therefore did not warrant any alteration to the initial project design.

The site is to be set in its landscape context so that its full character and importance can be understood. All the information is to be presented in a report that will be held by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Monument Record

of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for long term archiving so that it can be accessible to the public and future researchers. This phase of work also includes archiving the material and documentary records from the project.

## 5.0 METHODOLOGY – ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

### 5.1 Watching Brief

The ClfA 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 ClfA.*

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the ClfA as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons (ClfA 2014a). 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 ClfA 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.

All excavations were undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. A photographic record was maintained throughout, using a digital SLR camera (Canon 6000D) set to maximum resolution and any subsurface remains were to be recorded photographically, with detailed notations and measured drawings being undertaken if required.

In the event of archaeological discovery features were to be excavated by hand and fully recorded using Aeon Archaeology pro-formas, digital photographs, and plan and section drawings taken at a suitable scale (usually 1:20 for plan drawings and 1:10 for section drawings).

The archive produced is held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0211.1**.

### 5.2 Data Collection from Site Records

A database of the site photographs was produced to enable active long-term curation of the photographs and easy searching. The site records were checked and cross-referenced and photographs were cross-referenced to contexts. These records were used to write the site narrative and the field drawings and survey data were used to produce an outline plan of the site.

All paper field records were scanned to provide a backup digital copy. The photographs were organised and precisely cross-referenced to the digital photographic record so that the Clwyd-Powys

Archaeological Trust (CPAT) Historic Environment Record (HER) can curate them in their active digital storage facility.

### **5.3 Artefact Methodology**

All artefacts were to be collected and processed including those found within spoil tips. They would be bagged and labelled as well any preliminary identification taking place on site. After processing, all artefacts would be cleaned and examined in-house at Aeon Archaeology. If required artefacts would be sent to a relevant specialist for conservation and analysis.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds was kept under review throughout the archaeological watching brief. Any changes in recovery priorities would be made under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the Client and the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) Development Control Archaeologist. There was a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds regardless of their apparent age or condition.

### **5.4 Environmental Samples Methodology**

The sampling strategy and requirement for bulk soil samples was related to the perceived character, interpretational importance and chronological significance of the strata under investigation. This ensured that only significant features would be sampled. The aim of the sampling strategy was to recover carbonised macroscopic plant remains, small artefacts particularly knapping debris and evidence for metalworking.

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 would be obtained from Oxford Archaeology if required.

### **5.5 Report and dissemination**

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project was prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions were labelled, and cross-referenced, and will be lodged within a suitable repository to be agreed with the archaeological curator within six months of the completion of the project.

A draft copy of the report has been sent to the client and upon written approval from them paper and digital copies of the report will be sent to the regional HER, the CPAT Development Control Archaeologist, and will be logged with the RCAHMW. Copies of all notes, plans, and photographs arising from the watching brief will be stored at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0211.1** with the originals being lodged in a suitable repository to be agreed with the archaeological curator.



## 6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies approximately 150m southwest of a portion of the *Greenfield Valley Mills* Scheduled Ancient Monument (FL160). The following provides a general description of the scheduled monument:

“The monument consists of the remains of a mill, a factory used for processing raw materials. This complex consists of a group of water mills which provided power for a series of industries in the Greenfield Valley; viz: [a.] Brass and copper battery works 1766-1802, rolling mills 1823-1898; [b] Meadow Mills-rolling mill 1787-1860s; (c) Cotton Mill - 1785-1840. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of manufacturing techniques and processes. It retains significant archaeological potential, with a strong probability of the presence of associated archaeological features and deposits. The structure itself may be expected to contain archaeological information concerning chronology and building techniques. The scheduled area comprises the remains described and areas around them within which related evidence may be expected to survive”.

*Reproduced from the Scheduled Ancient Monuments Full report (CADW 2019).*

The historical map evidence indicates the presence of a former terrace of industrial houses at this location in 1871 and on subsequent maps. Two of these former houses appear to the north end to the plot in the form of the current single house with outbuilding.

The development area may contain the foundations of the other former houses in the row together with the former mill race culvert on the east boundary. Information retained within the Regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the development is within the Greenfield Valley industrial heritage area which has a long history associated with metal working:

“A major industrial center developed at Greenfield Valley, with a variety of industries based on local raw materials and water power. Lewis (1833) records that 'on the stream which runs from Holywell into the estuary of the Dee are, extensive works for the manufacture of culinary utensils, and other articles of brass; and various copper-works, at which are manufactured copper plates, or sheets, for the bottom of ships, and for export to China, to be used in the drying of teas, also copper bolts, nails, rudder bands, braces etc., and copper wire'. He also noted four extensive cotton-manufactories belonging to the Holywell Cotton Company, in which about 1,000 people were employed. A copperworks also existed at Bagillt”

*Reproduced from the Dee Estuary Historic Landscape: an initial study (Clwyd & Powys Archaeological Trust, 1998)*



Figure 04. Cheshire XXXa - OS six inch England and Wales 1870 First Edition, showing location of site, watching brief area outlined in red.



Figure 05. Flintshire VI. - OS six inch England and Wales 1878 Second Edition, showing location of site, watching brief area outlined in red.

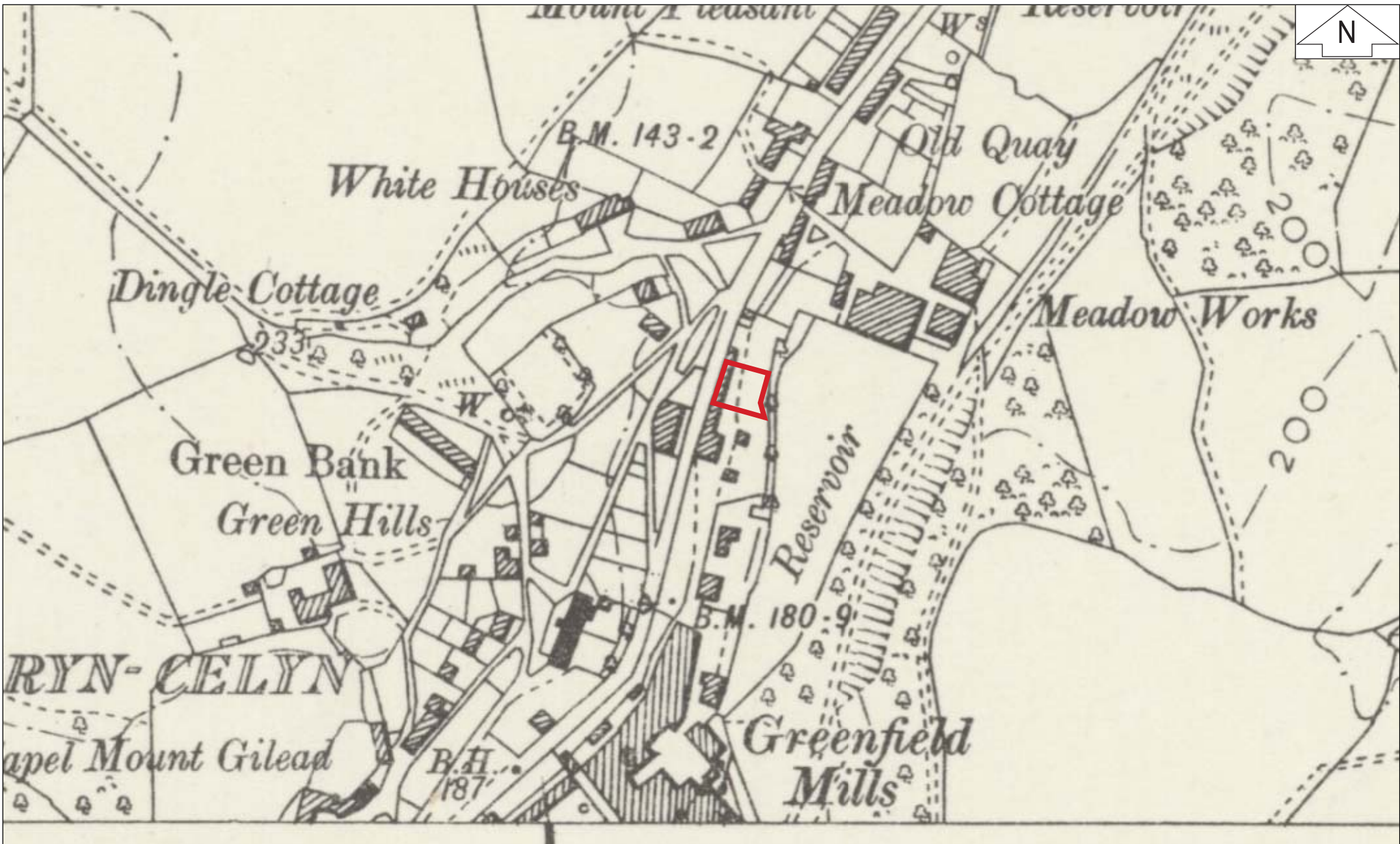


Figure 06. Flintshire VI. NW - OS six inch England and Wales 1900 Third Edition, showing location of site, watching brief area outlined in red.

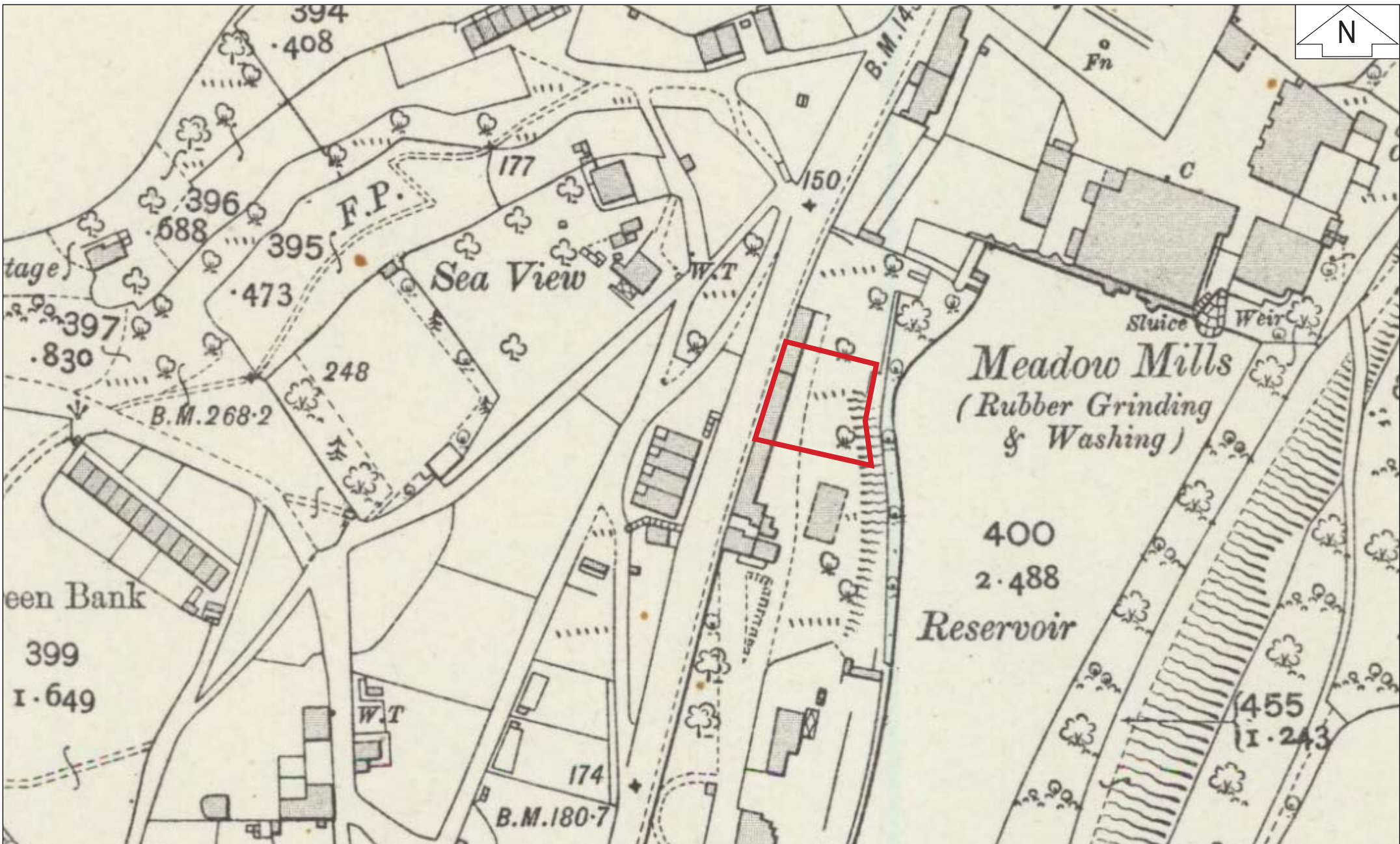


Figure 07. Flintshire VI. 6 - OS 25 inch England and Wales 1912, Third Edition, showing location of site, watching brief area outlined in red.



**Aeon Archaeology**  
Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ  
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)

## **7.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS**

### **7.1 The Documentary Archive**

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

Watching brief day sheets	4
Context Sheets	0
Digital photographs	50

### **7.2 Environmental Samples**

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

### **7.3 Artefacts**

No archaeological artefacts were collected during the watching brief.

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

### **8.1 Overview**

The archaeological watching brief was maintained by Josh Dean BA ACIfA, archaeological contractor at Aeon Archaeology. The site was attended from the 13<sup>th</sup> June 2019 and the weather conditions were overcast with persistent rainy spells to heavy persistent rain.

The watching brief was maintained during the excavation of 6 geological test pits on land adjacent to the Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfields, Holywell, Flintshire. There were two archaeological features encountered during the watching brief; within test pit 3 there was a linear brick-built wall orientated northeast to southwest and within test pit 5 there was another linear brick-built wall orientated northwest to southeast.

### **8.2 Test Pit 1**

This test pit was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 1.70m long by 1.60m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.70m. It cut through 1.06m of soft, light grey, silt-sand (103) topsoil which lay above 0.64m of a fairly soft, dark black brown, silt (102) demolition layer with frequent red brick, mortar and stone tile inclusions. Beneath this was a >0.12m fairly firm, dark orange brown, clay-silt-sand (101) natural. No in-situ archaeological remains were encountered during the excavation of this pit excluding the red bricks (dimensions; 0.25m by 0.12m by 0.07m) these were unfrogged but had no stamps.

### **8.3 Test Pit 2**

This test pit was orientated north to south and measured 2.10m long by 1.60m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.10m. It cut through 1.30m of soft, light grey brown, silt-clay (204) topsoil which lay above 0.45m of a fairly soft, dark black brown, silt (203) demolition layer with frequent red brick, mortar and stone tile inclusions. Below this was 0.20m of a soft, red brown, silt clay (202) which lay above a >0.12m of fairly firm, dark orange brown, clay-silt-sand (201) natural. No in situ archaeological remains were encountered during the excavation of this pit excluding the red bricks (dimensions; 0.25m by 0.12m by 0.07m) these were unfrogged but had no stamps.

### **8.4 Test Pit 3**

This test pit was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 1.70m long by 0.60m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.30m. It cut through 0.10m of soft, dark black brown, clay silt (306) topsoil. This covered a section of walling constructed from red brick bonded by Portland cement mortar; the wall (305) ran from northeast to southwest and was constructed in a running bond, consisting of 15 courses tall (extending to a max depth of 1.30m) and was only a single course of bricks in width. The return wall (304) was perpendicular to wall (303) and tied into the brickwork of that wall, it ran northwest to southeast and also consisted of 15 courses. This wall (304) had been previously truncated suggesting a level of demolition work had taken place. To the southeast of this was a small portion of wall (305) which was orientated northeast to southwest and consisted of 4 courses.

Beneath these walls was a 1.47m deposit of a soft, mid brown-grey, sand demolition (302) with frequent inclusions of mortar and red brick. This deposit was situated within a cut [307] which had steep to almost vertical sides and a concave to flat base, this cut was >1.30m in length and 2.10m deep. This cut into >0.25m of light, orange brown, clay-silt-sand (301) natural.

### ***Discussion***

These walls (303), (304) and (305) were probably associated with the rear of one of the terraced properties, with wall (304) forming the western return wall of the property. However, the presence of the demolition deposit (302) and the insubstantial nature of wall (305) suggest that there was a concerted effort at demolition of the buildings in this area; perhaps with a majority of the upper stories being demolished and used to backfill the basement area. The cut [307] does not appear to be a construction cut and is more reminiscent of a cut made by a mechanical excavator, perhaps as the buildings were levelled some undercutting of the existing walls took place. There appears to be a limited amount of the basement level intact with the surviving walls but there is no evidence of a formal floor surface to this room, there may have been a beaten earth floor however the cut [307] appears to have removed any traces of a basement floor if there was any originally.

### **8.5 Test Pit 4**

This test pit was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 1.70m long by 0.60m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.30m. It cut through 0.22m of soft, dark, black brown, clay-silt (403) topsoil which lay above 1.38m of a fairly soft, mid grey brown, clay silt (402) demolition layer with frequent red brick, mortar and stone tile inclusions. Below this was a >0.20m of fairly firm, dark orange brown, clay-silt-sand (401) natural. No in situ archaeological remains were encountered during the excavation of this pit excluding the red bricks (dimensions; 0.25m by 0.12m by 0.07m) these were unfrogged but had no stamps.

### **8.6 Test Pit 5**

This test pit was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 1.70m long by 0.60m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.30m. It cut through 0.25m of soft, dark black brown, clay silt (504) topsoil. Below this was a 1.95m deposit of a soft, mid brown-grey, sand demolition (502) with frequent inclusions of mortar and red brick. Below this was a >0.15m deposit of light, orange brown, clay-silt-sand (501) natural. The northwest end of the trench had a wall (503) orientated northwest to southeast and which was built from unfrogged red brick bonded by Portland cement mortar; the dimensions of the bricks were 0.27m by 0.12m by 0.07m. This wall consisted of 25 courses in a running bond construction; attached to the southeast face was a remnant of plaster which had been painted light blue.

### ***Discussion***

The wall (503) appeared to be a return wall associated with one of the previous terraced houses. The greater number of courses of the wall here could allude to the true depth of the cellars, when compared to those truncated walls in test pit 3, or that the ground was sloping away to the northeast and so required a greater number of courses. Irrespective of the nature of the depth of



these walls there was once again no evidence of a formal floor surface within the cellar of test pit 5 and the wall appeared to have been built directly on top of the clay-silt-sand (501) natural.

### **8.7 Test Pit 6**

This test pit was orientated northeast to southwest and measured 1.70m long by 0.60m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.40m. It cut through 0.25m of soft, dark, black brown, clay-silt (604) topsoil which lay above 1.25m of a fairly soft, mid grey brown, clay silt (603) demolition layer with frequent red brick, mortar and stone tile inclusions. Below this was a 0.30m deposit of soft, dark black, clay-silt (602) which lay above >0.60m of fairly firm, dark orange brown, clay-silt-sand (601) natural. No in situ archaeological remains were encountered during the excavation of this pit excluding the red bricks (dimensions; 0.25m by 0.12m by 0.07m) these were unfrogged but had no stamps.



**Plate 01:** Pre excavation shot of land adjacent to Italia Residence, Greenfield - from the north - scale 1m



**Plate 02:** Pre excavation shot of land adjacent to Italia Residence, Greenfield - from the southwest - scale 1m



**Plate 03:** Pre excavation shot of land adjacent to Italia Residence, Greenfield - from the northeast - scale 1m



**Plate 04:** Section of test pit 1 - from the northeast - scale 2m



**Plate 05:** Section of test pit 2 - from the southeast - scale 2m



**Plate 06:** Section of test pit 3 - from the northwest - scale 2m



**Plate 07:** Section of test pit 4 - from the southwest - scale 2m





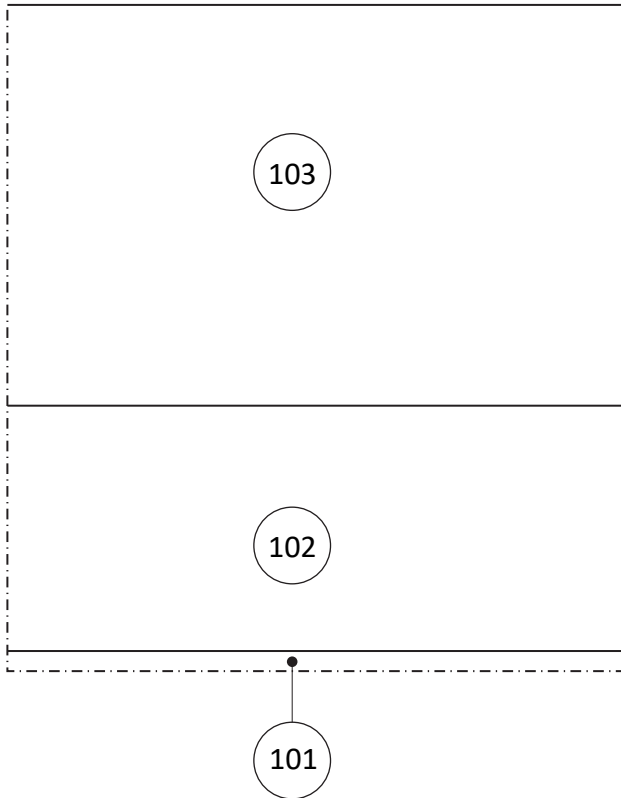
**Plate 08:** Section of test pit 5 - from the northeast - scale 2m



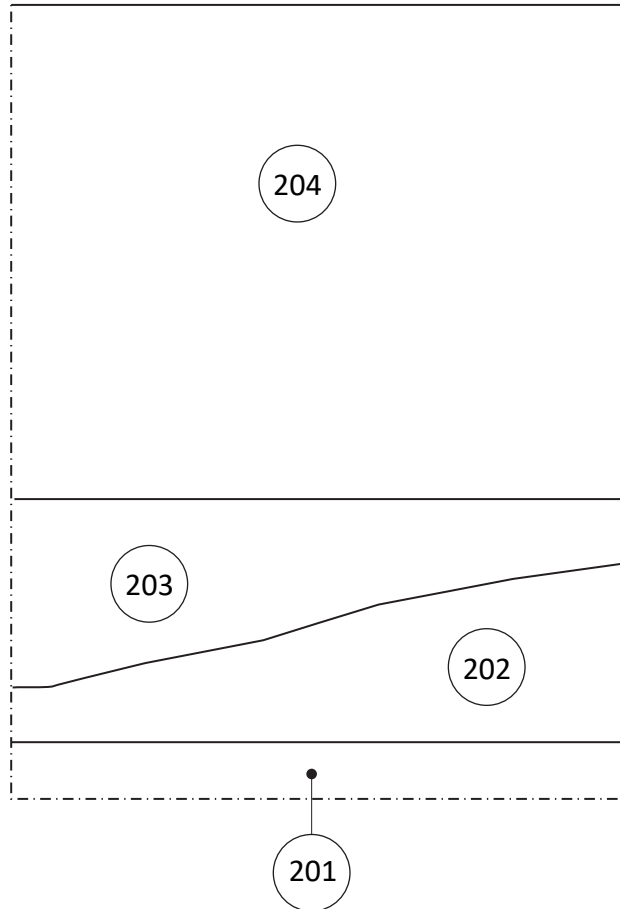
**Plate 09:** Section of test pit 6 - from the northeast - scale 2m



**TEST PIT 1.**



**TEST PIT 2.**



**TEST PIT 3.**

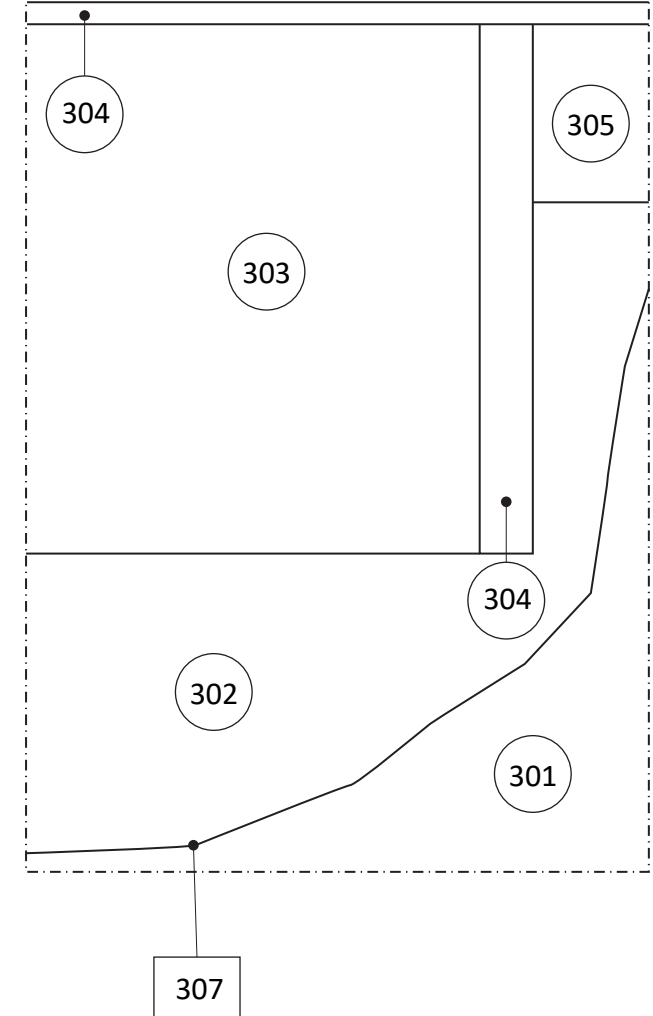
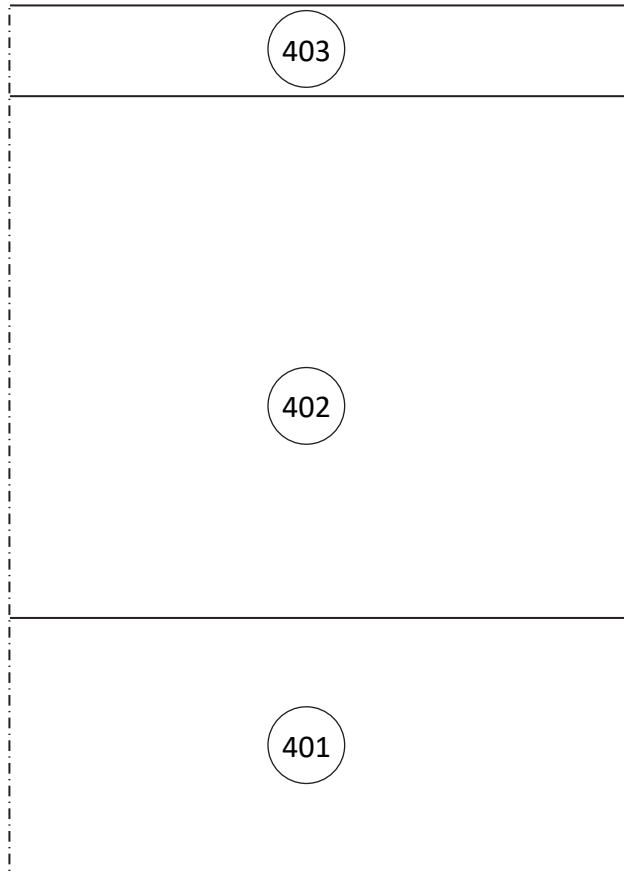


Figure 08: Plan showing sketch sections of Test Pits 1 - 3 at land adjacent to Italia residence, Greenfields road, Holywell, Flintshire. Scale 1: 20 @ A4.

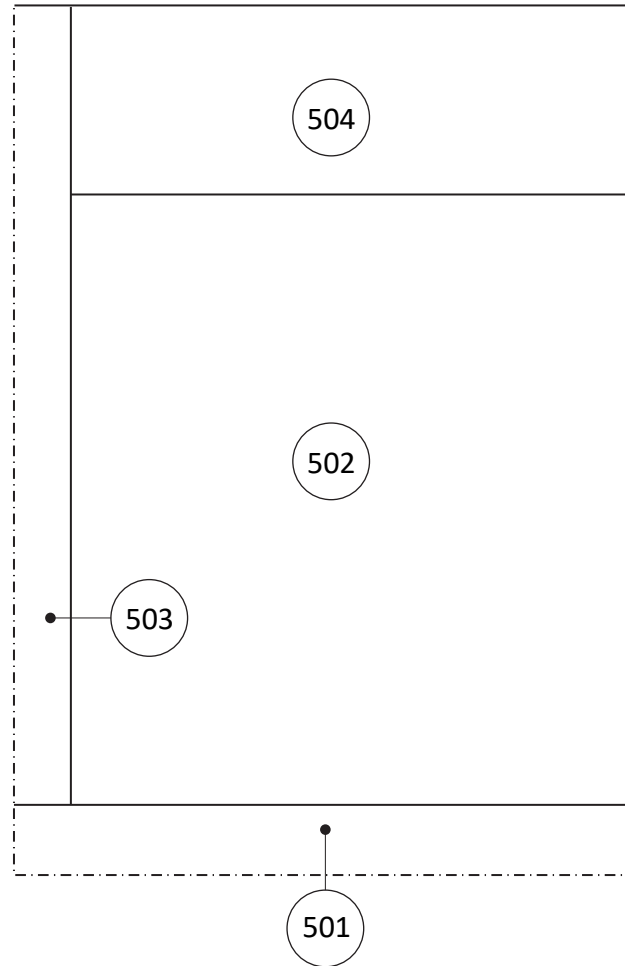
**Aeon Archaeology**  
Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ  
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)



**TEST PIT 4.**



**TEST PIT 5.**



**TEST PIT 6.**

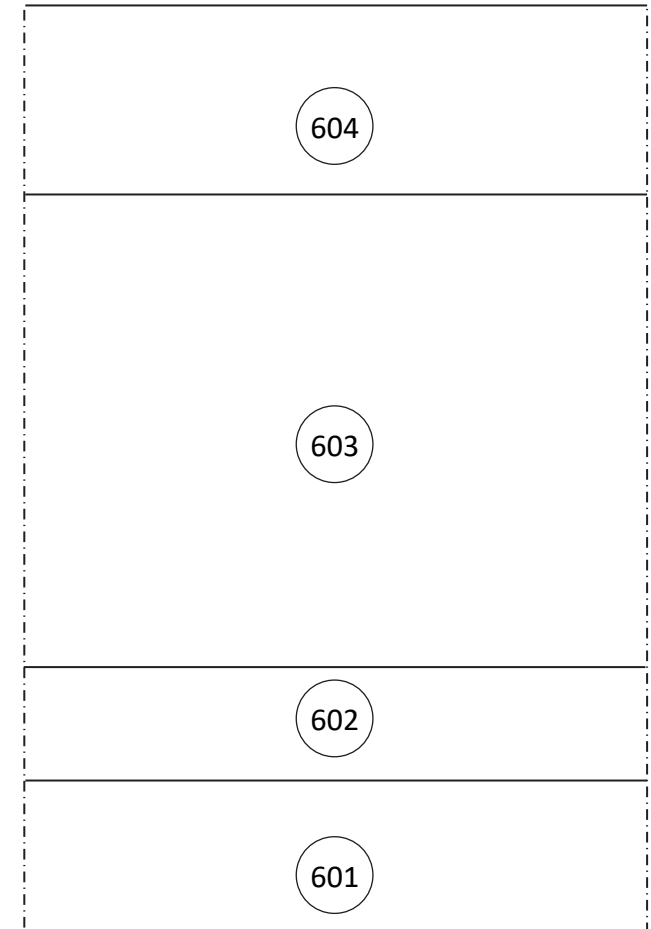


Figure 09: Plan showing sketch sections of Test Pits 4- 6 at land adjacent to Italia residence, Greenfields road, Holywell, Flintshire. Scale 1: 20 @ A4.

**Aeon Archaeology**  
Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ  
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)

## 9.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of 2 new dwellings on land adjacent to the Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfields, Holywell, Flintshire revealed that only the very heavily truncated remains of the basement levels within the terraced housing that originally fronted onto Greenfield road survive below ground level.

Within test pit 3 the insubstantial nature of the 15 course, red-brick wall (305) suggests that there was a concerted effort to demolish the terraced row in this area; with the upper stories having been demolished and used as a backfill material within the basement cavity. Furthermore, a very defined cut [307] may represent an effort to excavate the cellars prior to the backfilling process in order to dispose of a greater quantity of building material. Test pit 5 had a greater number of courses (25) surviving within the wall (503) perhaps alluding to the true depth of the cellars (1.90m deep) but the wall appeared to have been built directly onto the natural ground with no footing. No formal floor surfaces were observed in the cellars nor were there any distinct structural features akin to chimney breasts/stacks, fireplaces or coal chutes. This suggests that the overall survivability of the below ground archaeological deposits in this area are heavily truncated and therefore of only limited use in helping to further understand the possible chronology and/or building techniques associated with the Greenfield Valley industrial heritage area.

Although difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty, due to the limited size of the test pits excavated here, it does seem that the area of demolished material from the upper stories of the previous terraced row are not limited to the cellars of the buildings and actually extend to the south and east. This suggests that this material may have been spread and used to fill a natural depression between the rear of the properties and the western bank of the reservoir.

Given the overall depth of demolition deposits found here, the only feasible way of constructing on the site would be a raft foundation which would itself cause only a limited intervention into the below ground archaeological deposits. It is therefore the recommendation of this report that no further archaeological evaluation or mitigation be undertaken and that the condition now be discharged.

## 10.0 SOURCES

British Geological Survey website. [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk).

British Ordnance survey maps; SJ07NE, SJ07NW, SJ07SE and SJ07SW.

English Heritage, (2006, rev 2015). Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).

CADW, (2019) available

at <http://cadwpublicapi.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=en&id=3433> Accessed 17/06/19

National Library Scotland (2019), Map images, Historic maps; Flintshire 6 inch and 25 inch

**APPENDIX I: TABLE OF CONTEXTS USED IN THIS REPORT**

<b>Test Pit</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	101	Natural Clay-Silt-Sand
1	102	Demolition layer
1	103	Topsoil
2	201	Natural Clay-Silt-Sand
2	202	Red-Brown, Silt Clay
2	203	Demolition layer
2	204	Topsoil
3	301	Natural Clay-Silt-Sand
3	302	Demolition layer
3	303	15 course red brick wall
3	304	Return wall
3	305	Heavily truncated wall
3	306	Topsoil
3	307	Demolition cut
4	401	Natural Clay-Silt-Sand
4	402	Demolition layer
4	403	Topsoil
5	501	Natural Clay-Silt-Sand
5	502	Demolition layer
5	503	Red Brick Wall
5	504	Topsoil
6	601	Natural Clay-Silt-Sand
6	602	Dark Black, Clay-Silt
6	603	Demolition layer
6	604	Topsoil

**APPENDIX II: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**





**aeon archaeology**

---

**Land adjacent to Italia Residence,  
New Quay, Greenfields Road,  
Holywell, Flintshire CH8 7PQ.**

**June 2018  
V 1.0**



Project Code: A0211.1  
Planning Ref: REF:055679

---



aeon archaeology

---

# Land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfields Road, Holywell, Flintshire CH8 7PQ.

## June 2019

### Copyright Declaration:

Aeon Archaeology grants permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although Aeon Archaeology retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

### Disclaimer:

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of Aeon Archaeology. Aeon Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. The entitlement to rely upon this Report rests solely with the person/party which commissioned it and does not extend to any other person/party. Aeon Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by any person/party other than the commissioning person/party.



Project Code: A0211.1  
Date: 06/06/2019  
Client: Mr Anthony Feliciello  
info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk

1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	2
2.0 POLICY CONTEXT .....	3
3.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....	5
4.0 WATCHING BRIEF - ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS.....	6
5.0 METHODOLOGY .....	8
5.1 Archaeological Watching Brief.....	8
5.2 Watching brief report.....	9
5.2.1 Post-excavation Assessment .....	9
5.2.2 Post-excavation Report.....	10
6.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS DESIGNS (FAWDs) .....	11
7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES.....	11
8.0 HUMAN REMAINS .....	11
9.0 ARTEFACTS .....	11
10.0 UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES: TREASURE TROVE .....	13
11.0 ARCHIVING .....	13
12.0 PERSONNEL .....	14
13.0 MONITORING AND LIAISON.....	14
14.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY .....	14
15.0 INSURANCE .....	14

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology has been commissioned by Mr Anthony Feliciello, hereafter the Client, to provide a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for carrying out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the erection of no.2 new dwellings on land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfields, Holywell, Flintshire, CH8 7PQ (**NGR SJ 19157 77180**).

An outline planning application for the erection of no.2 new dwellings was granted in 2016 (**REF:055679**) the following condition with regards to archaeology was assigned to the permission:

### Condition 8

*The developer shall ensure that a suitable qualified archaeological contractor is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs, The Local Planning Authority must be informed in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development of the name of the said archaeological contractor. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.*

### Reason

*To secure preservation by record of any archaeological remains which may be revealed during ground excavations for the consented development and in compliance with Policy HE2 of the adopted Flintshire Unitary Development Plan.*

The work will adhere to the guidelines specified in Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).



**Figure 01:** Location of land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfield road, Holywell. Scale 1:20,000 at A4.



**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCIFA  
 25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ  
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)



Figure 02: Location of land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfield road, Holywell. Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
 25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ  
 Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
 www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk

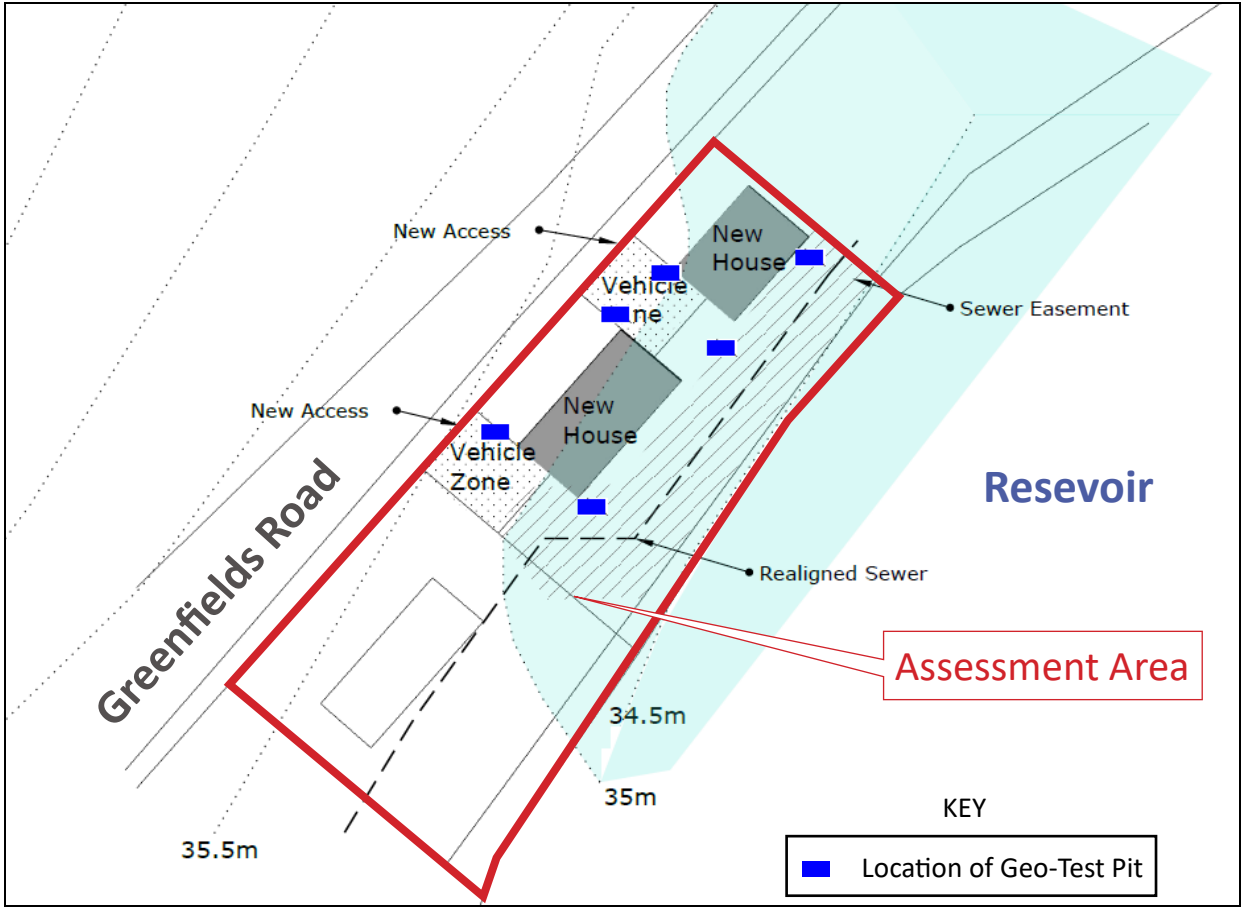


Figure 03: Location of land adjacent to Italia Residence, New Quay, Greenfield road, Holywell. Scale 1:1,250 at A4.



**Aeon Archaeology**  
Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
25 Mold Road, Broughton, Chester CH4 0PQ  
Tel: 07866925393 / 01244 531585  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)

## 2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

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 ARCHEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The historical map evidence indicates the presence of a former terrace of industrial houses at this location in 1871 and on subsequent maps. Two of these former houses appear to the north end to the plot in the form of the current single house with outbuilding.

The development area may contain the foundations of the other former houses in the row together with the former mill race culvert on the east boundary. Information retained within the Regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the development is within the Greenfield Valley industrial heritage area which has a long history associated with metal working:

“A major industrial center developed at Greenfield Valley, with a variety of industries based on local raw materials and water power. Lewis (1833) records that 'on the stream which runs from Holywell into the estuary of the Dee are, extensive works for the manufacture of culinary utensils, and other articles of brass; and various copper-works, at which are manufactured copper plates, or sheets, for the bottom of ships, and for export to China, to be used in the drying of teas, also copper bolts, nails, rudder bands, braces etc., and copper wire'. He also noted four extensive cotton-manufactories belonging to the Holywell Cotton Company, in which about 1,000 people were employed. A copperworks also existed at Bagillt”

Reproduced from the Dee Estuary Historic Landscape: an initial study (*Clwyd & Powys Archaeological Trust, 1998*)

#### 4.0 WATCHING BRIEF - ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

The archaeological watching brief shall be maintained:

1. During the excavation of six (6) geo-test pits (see Figure 3)
2. The results of recommendation 1 will determine whether there will be a further watching brief during future excavation works

The ClfA 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 ClfA.*

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the ClfA as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons (ClfA 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 ClfA 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.

## 5.0 METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 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 CPAT Development Control Archaeologist (Mr Mark Walters). To facilitate the curatorial monitoring, the officer shall be provided with a minimum of two weeks' notice of the start of the archaeological work.

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

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

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

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

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

The method of recording will follow the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation and the stratigraphy will be recorded in written descriptions even where no archaeological deposits have

been identified. The archaeologist will record archaeological deposits using proformae recording forms and locate them on a large-scale site plan related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum references.

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

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

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

The archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0211.1**.

## **5.2 Watching brief report**

### **5.2.1 Post-excavation Assessment**

A report on the results of the watching brief, in accordance with the recommendations in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006; 2015), and in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) will be required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork. The report will be completed within a maximum of two months of completion of work on site and may include examination and quantification leading to the identification of function, form, date, method of manufacture, material/fabric type, source, parallels, attributes and condition of artefacts; of the exploitation of wild or domesticated resources; the reconstruction of environments; and the nature of human populations.

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

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

### 5.2.2 Post-excavation Report

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

- A non-technical summary.
- A table of contents.
- An introduction with acknowledgements, including a list of all those involved in the project and the location and description of the site.
- A statement of the project aims.
- An account of the project methodology undertaken, with an assessment of the same to include a statement on preservation bias and the means of data collection and sampling strategies.
- A factual summary of the history, development and use of the site.
- A statement setting out the nature, quantity and condition of the material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) including commentary on any bias observed due to collection and sampling strategies and commentary on long-term storage requirements.
- A statement setting out the nature and quantity of the documentary archive (notes, photographs, drawings, digital data).
- A general site plan indicating the position and size of the areas subject to 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 of sources consulted.
- Appendices to the report will include artefact catalogues, reports on assessments/analyses and an index to the project archive and a statement on its location/proposed repository.
- In addition, the post-excavation report will summarise and draw together the findings of all of the phases of work.

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

A draft copy of the report will be sent to the CPAT Archaeologist and to the client for comment and approval prior to production of the final report.

## **6.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS DESIGNS (FAWDs)**

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

## **7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

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

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

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

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

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

## **8.0 HUMAN REMAINS**

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

## **9.0 ARTEFACTS**

All artefacts and ecofacts will be retrieved for identification and recording and will be treated in accordance with ClfA 2008 Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

All artefacts are the property of the landowner but it is recommended that finds are deposited with the rest of the project archive within an appropriate museum. Furthermore, the client agrees to granting access to all artefacts recovered by Aeon Archaeology for analysis, study and publication as necessary. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue



1999). Aeon Archaeology staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds will be kept under review throughout the archaeological works. Any changes in recovery priorities will be under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the CPAT Archaeologist. There will be a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds regardless of their apparent age or condition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 10.0 UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES: TREASURE TROVE

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

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

The following types of finds are not treasure:

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

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

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

## 11.0 ARCHIVING

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

A draft copy of the report will be produced within six months of the completion of the fieldwork and sent to the Client and the CPAT Archaeologist for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. Bound copies of the report and an archive CD will be sent to the regional HER, the CPAT archaeologist and to National Monument Record, of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) for long term archiving. Furthermore, a summary of the project will be sent to *Archaeology in Wales* for publication. Copies of all digital files (inc. photos, report as PDF and Word, spreadsheets, databases, survey data etc) to be presented to each of above on optical disc (ie DVD).

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

## **12.0 PERSONNEL**

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

## **13.0 MONITORING AND LIAISON**

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

## **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

