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# Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP

## October 2023 V 1.0



Archaeological Watching Brief

Project Code: A0445.1

Report no. 0431

Event PRN: 213982





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Report no. 0431 / Event PRN: 213982

Archaeological Watching Brief

**Aeon Archaeology  
Obsidian Offices  
Chantry Court  
Chester  
CH1 4QN**

Written by: Josh Dean BA

Checked by: Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA



Project Code: A0445.1

Date: 12/10/2023

Client: Lisa Williams

[info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk)

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# Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP

## October 2023 v1.0

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## 1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Comisiynwyd Aeon Archaeology gan Lisa Willims, i gynnal brîff gwyllo archaeolegol yn ystod y gwaith sylfaenol sy'n gysylltiedig â chreu estyniad deulawr y tu ôl i Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP, (yn canolbwyntio ar NGR SJ 41146). 54047).*

*Yn ystod y gwaith archeolegol, darganfuwyd rhan o ffos syth. Roedd y ffos hon wedi'i thorri'n haen wyneb tir wedi'i chladdu a'i thorri i'r creigwely naturiol islaw. O fewn llenwad y ffos hon, nodwyd darn unigol o serameg o ddiwedd y canol oesoedd, yn dyddio yn ôl pob tebyg i'r 14eg neu'r 15fed ganrif. Mae'n bosibl bod y darn cerameg hwn yn dynodi ffin 'burgage plot' canoloesol, a allai nodi tu ôl i'r llain ganoloesol yn Holm Lea. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig cofio bod y ddamcaniaeth hon yn ddyfaliad addysgiadol, oherwydd roedd yr ardal yn ystod y cloddiad yn eithaf cyfyngedig, ac nid oedd y ffos yn agored yn llwyr.*

*Ymhellach, roedd ardal sylweddol o ran ddeheuol y safle yn dangos arwyddion o aflonyddwch modern difrifol, yn ymestyn bron i'r creigwely. Mae'r aflonyddwch hwn yn debygol o ddeillio o adeiladu estyniad modern a lolfa haul yng nghefn yr eiddo.*

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Lisa Willims, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the *erection of a two-storey extension* to the rear of Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP, (centred on **NGR SJ 41146 54047**).

During the archaeological observation, a segment of a single linear ditch was discovered. This ditch had been cut into a buried surface layer and, the cut for the ditch extended into the natural bedrock beneath it. Within the fill of this ditch, a single shard of late medieval ceramic was identified, probably dating to the 14th or 15th centuries. This ceramic fragment might indicate the boundary of a medieval burgage plot, potentially marking the rear of the medieval plot at Holm Lea. However, it is important to note that this interpretation is speculative because the uncovered area during the excavation was quite limited, nor was the entire feature exposed.

Moreover, a significant portion of the southern section of the site exhibited signs of substantial modern disturbance, extending nearly to the bedrock. This disturbance likely resulted from the construction of a modern extension and conservatory at the rear of the property.





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**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)

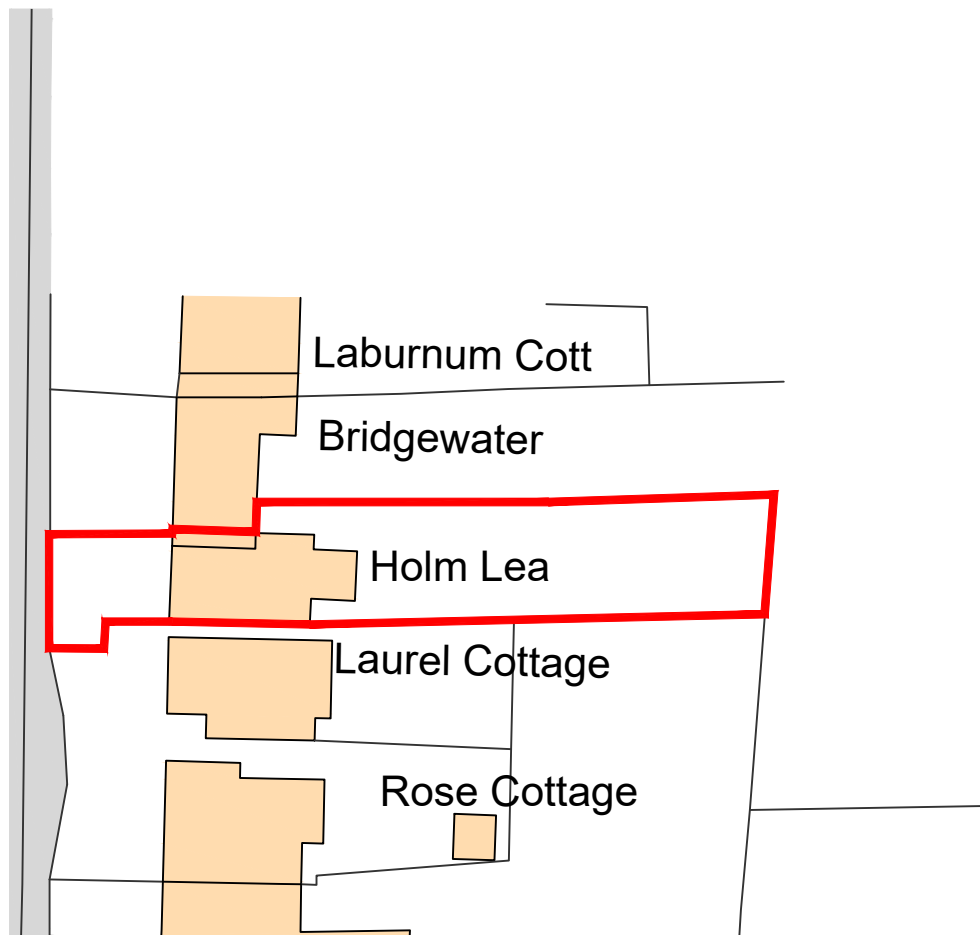


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**Figure 02:** Location of Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41146 54047). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)



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**Figure 03:** Location of Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41146 54047). Scale 1:500 at A4.

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



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Lisa Williams, hereafter *the Client*, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the *erection of a two-storey extension* to the rear of Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP, hereafter '*the Site*', (centred on **NGR SJ 41146 54047**) (figures 01- 03).

Full planning permission (**ref: 2023/0200**) was secured by the Client from Wrexham County Borough Council, hereafter 'the Council', on the 28th June 2023 with the following conditions concerning archaeology being applied to the permission:

### *Condition 3*

*No part of the development / works shall commence until details of an on-site watching brief, prepared and to be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist, for the duration of the construction works has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological watching brief must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs.*

### *Condition 4*

*The works shall be carried out in strict accordance with the watching brief approved in connection with condition No. 3 and a copy of the resulting report should be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP Email: mark.walters@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670), within 2 months of completion of the fieldwork. On approval the digital archive shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Records Officer at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk) and the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW ([nmr.wales@rcahmw.gov.uk](mailto:nmr.wales@rcahmw.gov.uk)).*

*REASON: The site may contain archaeological remains which should be recorded if they are damaged in accordance with Policies GDP1 and EC11 of the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan.*

The work will adhere to the guidelines specified in *The Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

The Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), in their role as archaeological advisor to the Council, made the following consultee comments as part of the planning application:

*Information retained within the Regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the proposed extension has a larger footprint than the conservatory which is to be demolished. The groundworks for the new extension are within the Medieval Core of Holt and these sites often contain sub-surface archaeology including former extensions, rubbish pits, former plot boundary ditches, garden features and artefacts from other periods. An application at the property directly south in 2008 revealed what is described as 'Complicated Medieval Archaeology'. Accordingly, we would recommend that an archaeologist is contracted to complete an archaeological watching brief throughout the duration of the groundworks, including trenching and levelling, so that an adequate record of any archaeological features revealed by these works can be made.*

### 3.0 POLICY CONTEXT

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

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

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

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:

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

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

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

## 4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The bridge connecting *Holt to Farndon* (mentioned earlier), which may have originally existed on or near this site as early as 1368, is said to have replaced a ferry across the River Dee. The current bridge, (15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century), is said to have once featured some defensive elements, including a tower

with a drawbridge. A quay once existed on the riverside to the west of the bridge, facilitating trade with Chester via the river.

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

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



## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The archaeological watching brief was to be maintained:

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

2.

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

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

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

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

The aims of the watching brief were:

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

The specific objectives of the watching brief were:

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

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

## **6.0 METHODOLOGY – ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

### **6.1 Archaeological Watching Brief**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

references.

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

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

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

The archive produced will be held at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0445.1**.

## **6.2 Watching brief report**

### **6.2.1 Post-excavation Assessment**

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

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

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

## 7.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 7.1 Type of study

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

### 7.2 Types of data

Digital photographs	24 (.JPG and .TIF)
Photographic Metadata	1 (.xlsx)
Watching Brief Day Sheets	2 (.PDF)
Context Sheets	2 (.PDF)

All data generated during this project has been selected for archive.

### 7.3 Format and scale of the data

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

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

### 7.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation

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

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

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

### 7.5 Data quality and standards

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

## **7.6 Managing, storing and curating data.**

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

## **7.7 Metadata standards and data documentation**

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

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

## **7.8 Data preservation strategy and standards**

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

## **7.9 Suitability for sharing**

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

## **7.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data**

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

## **7.11 Governance of access**

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

## **7.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data**

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

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

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

### **7.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users**

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

### **7.15 Responsibilities**

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

### **7.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security**

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

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

## 8.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

### 8.1 The Documentary Archive

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

Digital photographs	24
Watching Brief Day Sheets	2
Context Sheets	2

### 8.2 Environmental Samples

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

### 8.3 Artefacts

#### Summary

The finds assemblage recovered during recent archaeological works at Holm Lea, Holt, Wrexham comprised the following range of artefacts: 3 fragments of medieval ceramic; 11 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 2 fragments of clay tobacco pipe. The finds span approximately a 600-year period between the later medieval period – late 15<sup>th</sup> century – through to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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

The pottery was in good condition overall although fragmented, although a good portion had been subject to water damage – suggesting a long period of exposure to water in well-draining soils. The pottery is in a stable condition and requires no long-term storage requirements. All finds have been returned to Client as per their instruction.

Artefact Category	Medieval Ceramic		Post Medieval Pottery		Clay Tobacco Pipe		Clay Marble	
	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
(101)			6	249			1	5
(102)			3	53	2	9		
(103)	2	16	2	28			1	8
(106)	1	23						
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

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



## Medieval Ceramic

Three fragments, weighing 39 g, of suspected late medieval were recovered from 2 contexts.

### *Context (103)*

This context produced 2 sherds of *Late-medieval orangeware* (LMOW), weighing 16g, representing two vessels (MNV). Late medieval orange wares or as in these examples, *Yellow Glazed Coarsewares* are vessels with coarse fabrics, often red or orange in colour, which were given a coating of white slip internally prior to glazing to produce a bright yellow finish similar to medieval yellow wares, this example likely dates to the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century. These *yellow glazed wares* seem to be somewhat later in date and appear to be the counterparts of the *Brown Glazed Coarsewares* of the later 16th and 17th centuries (Cumberpatch 2002).

### *Context (106)*

This context produced 1 sherd of *Iron Rich Sandy Ware* (IRSW), and these can have a broad date range from the 13th-14th centuries. No kiln sites have been discovered in Staffordshire, although kiln evidence has been found at Audlem, Cheshire and at Chilvers Coton nr. Nuneaton, Warwickshire. This ware is common throughout the West Midlands although few examples have been found in North Staffordshire. Examples of pitchers and jugs have been found at Stafford Castle; Eyeswell Manor moated site in Eccleshall and Sandon deserted medieval village. However, it is difficult to be sure with such ubiquitous wares and they may have origins in Cheshire or Staffordshire, and may be more generally date to the thirteenth or fourteenth century (Ford 1995).

## Post-Medieval Pottery

The post-medieval pottery comprised a rather limited range of wares spanning the period from the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The forms comprised mainly of utilitarian storage vessels, such as jars and bottles, along some tableware.

### *Context (101)*

This context produced 3 sherds of *refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration* (REFW SPON), 3 sherds of *Ironstone or White Granite Ware* (GRAN) weighing 249g, representing four vessels (MNV). This form of sponged decoration was common from the 1820s to the 1860s, but most popular in the 1830s (Robacker and Robacker 1978). It refers to closely spaced, dabbed sponging of colour, generally used in conjunction with painted patterns, but in some rare cases with printed patterns. Sponged colours were applied as distinct parts of a pattern or as a background or border for a design (Majewski & O'Brien 1987). Sponge decoration is distinguished from open sponge, which generally covers the entire or large portions of the vessel surface and has larger interstitial openings in the sponge.

Ironstone or White Granite ware is a common 19th century utilitarian pottery and may be considered part of the general category of English "Stone China". It is referred to in archaeological literature as "*Undecorated White Granite Ware*", or as "*Undecorated Ironstone*", after Mason's Patent Ironstone China (which was a specific brand of stone china patented in 1813). Undecorated Stone China is most common after ca. 1840, and most of the granite wares, and ironstone pottery before that date were decorated with transfer printing, painting, enamelling or a combination of these. Decorated Stone China /Ironstone dates to about 1805- 1840 (Miller 1991).

## Context (102)

This context produced 2 sherds of *black glazed earthenware* (BLACK) and a single sherd of *Annular Ware* (N/A), weighing 53g, representing three vessels (MNV).

*Blackware, Lead Glazed Blackware or Dark-glazed Earthenware* are all common names used for a particular ware for which there is a commonly accepted problem. We cannot be sure, or at least with any degree of certainty where such lead glazed blackwares were produced. Investigation of pottery production centres in the British Isles during the last 50-60 years suggest that the designation of this type of pottery as "*Buckley Ware*" is likely incorrect and misleading (as it has increasingly crept into modern parlance concerning these wares). The Buckley potteries were renowned for their production of a wide range of post medieval earthenware and stoneware, including *black-glazed* and red-bodied earthenware. However, several other centres made a similar range of products, and as with Buckley, derived clay from the Coal Measures Clay beds along the Welsh Border, Midlands, East Midlands and further afield in South Wales and Northern England.

However, the most important of these, from a regional point of view are Stoke-on-Trent, Liverpool/South Lancashire, Whitehaven, and Ironbridge Gorge/Bristol. It follows from these arguments that the identification of black-glazed, red-bodied earthenware as "*Buckley Ware*" should be abandoned (Davey & Longworth 2005).

Banded annular ware was part of the 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.

### *Unstratified*

Two fragments of clay pipe stem, were recovered. One fragment retained the spur from the bowl. A further fragment was rounded at one end suggesting re-working of the stem after breakage, perhaps so that the pipe could be continued to be smoked. These fragments date broadly to the 19th century.

## 9.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 9.1 Overview

(see Figure 04: Plates 01-11)

The archaeological watching brief was maintained by Josh Dean BA archaeological contractor at Aeon Archaeology on the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> of October 2023. The weather conditions were changeable being both wet and windy, with periods of overcast cloud, punctuated with occasional bright sunshine. These works were in order to facilitate the *erection of a two-storey extension* to the rear of Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham. The excavation of these trenches was conducted with a 1.5 tonne tracked mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket

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

### 9.2 Description of the site

The area lies to the rear of the property known as Holm Lea, and is accessed via Church Street, the southern end of Bridge Street (which changes halfway along its length). Access to the rear garden was achieved through the rooms of the house, which is currently undergoing renovation. This garden area comprised of a long lawn orientated east to west, and the development area was located on the site of a former red brick conservatory which had been founded on a hard concrete base.

As mentioned by the DMA; “...these sites often contain sub-surface archaeology including former extensions, rubbish pits, former plot boundary ditches, garden features and artefacts from other periods”, and in addition the interest for this site was deemed to be of particular interest due to the identification of “*Complicated Medieval Archaeology*” identified directly to the south.

### 9.3 Trench 1

*Trench 1* was excavated running from east to west, and measured 4.00m in length by 0.60m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.30m. This cut through 0.12m of combined modern paving stone and sandy, friable concrete which had been used to fix down the former patio. Below this was a 0.30m deep deposit of soft, dark black brown, clay-silt (101) secondary backfill material, which had slate, red brick, and 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic fragments (refined earthenware, ironstone ware) as inclusions. This lay above 0.75m of quite firm, mid grey-brown, sand-silt (102) primary backfill material, with occasional fragments of redbrick and 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic (annular ware, lead glazed earthenware, painted blue and white creamware). The deposits were confined to the western end of the trench, appearing to represent modern backfill disturbance, and persisted to a quite significant depth 0.80m below the ground level.

Below this at the western end of the trench, was a >0.35m deposit of very firm, mid red-brown, pulverised sandstone natural (104), (*Chester Formation – Sandstone, Sedimentary bedrock formed between 250 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period*). However, at the eastern end of the trench this was a >0.55m deep deposit of firm, mid orange-brown, silt-clay-sand (103) relict ground surface, with charcoal and coal inclusions.

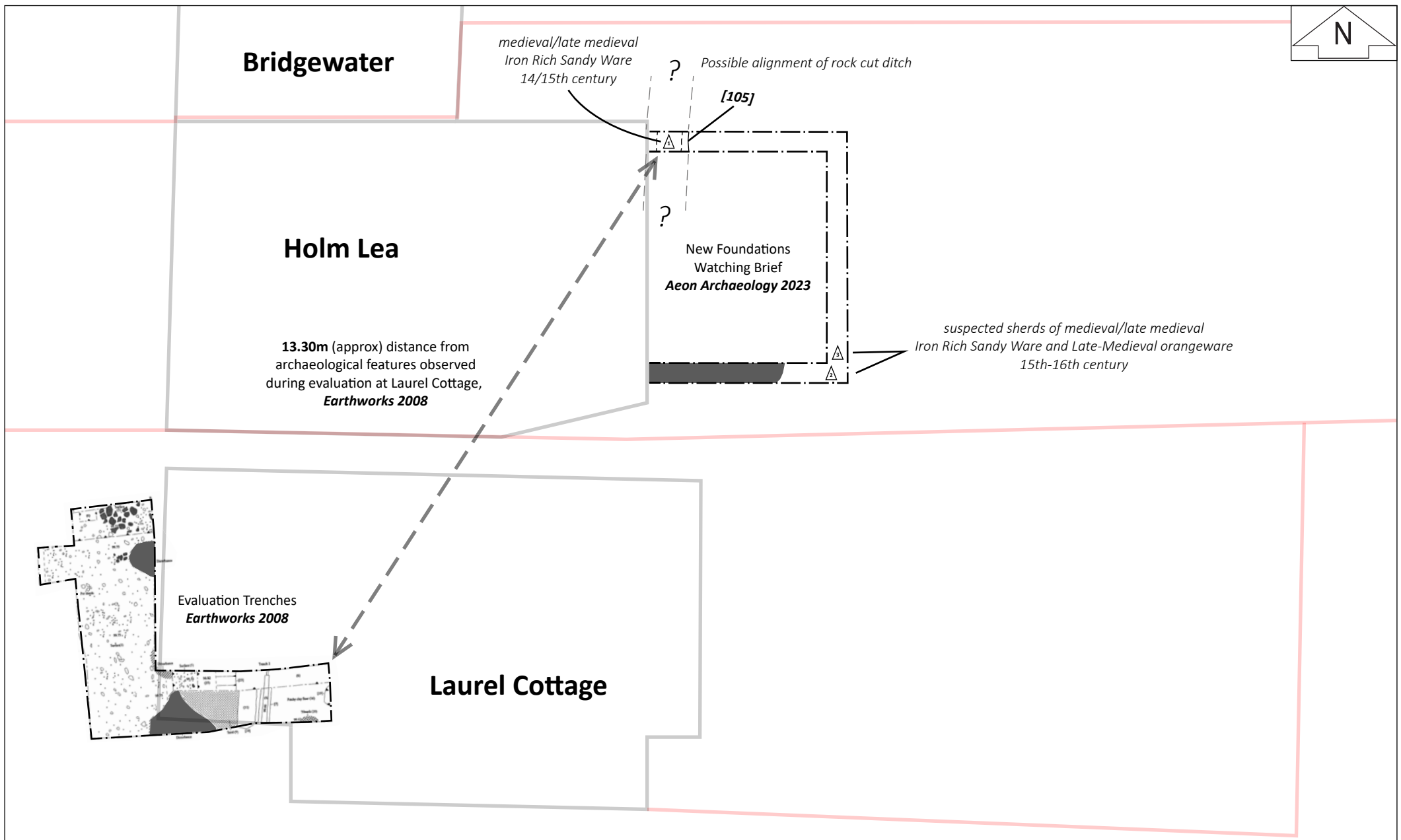
### 9.3 Trench 2

*Trench 2* was excavated running from north to south, and measured 5.00m in length by 0.60m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.85m. This cut through 0.12m of combined modern paving stone and sandy, friable concrete which associated with the former patio. Below this was a 0.30m deep deposit of soft, dark grey-black, clay-silt, topsoil (107) which had slate, red brick, and more modern ceramic fragments (19-20<sup>th</sup> century) as inclusions. This lay above >0.55m mid orange-brown, silt-clay-sand (103), with charcoal and coal inclusions and two sherds of red sandy/iron rich ceramic of suspected to be examples of late medieval (transitional wares) in date (*14-16<sup>th</sup> century*).

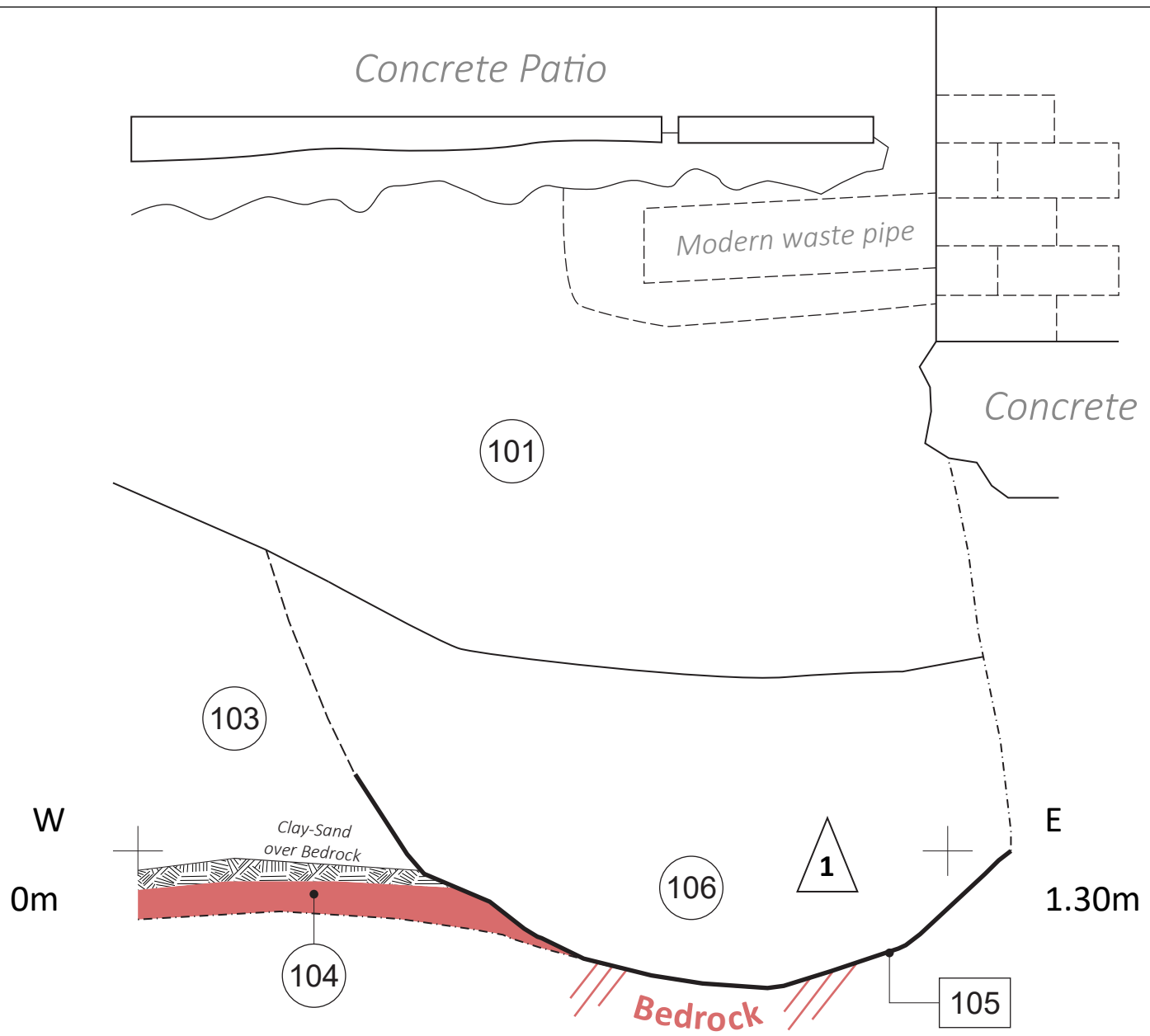
### 9.3 Trench 3

*Trench 3* was excavated running from east to west, and measured 4.00m in length by 0.60m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.30m. This removed 4 courses of bricks (belonging to the former patio) and these had been built on a 0.40m deep footing of very hard concrete. The area around the footing and the bricks had been backfilled with, 0.15-0.30m (variable) deposit of soft, dark black brown, clay-silt (102), *which had similar characteristics to the secondary backfill material observed in trench 1*, with slate, red brick, and more 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic fragments (refined earthenware, ironstone ware) inclusions.

This lay above >0.55m mid orange-brown, silt-clay-sand (103), which was likely a buried ground surface (on average observed 0.50m-0.60m below the ground level *BGL*), with charcoal and coal inclusions. At the eastern end of the trench nearest the modern extension of Holm Lea there was a linear ditch [105] which was found to be both cut into the mid orange-brown, silt-clay-sand by 0.33m, but also into the sandstone bedrock by a further 0.15m. Therefore, the linear ditch [105] was 0.47m in depth and was cut into (103) and the natural bedrock (104). It appeared to be aligned north to south by was only partially visible with the southern, western, and northern extents of the feature disappearing beyond the limit of excavation LOE. The eastern side of the cut [105] was the only visible side, and this was gradual becoming steeper nearer the top. The base of the feature had been cut into the bedrock (104) and was concave although it was not level and slanted from west to east. The ditch had only a single fill (106) which was a 0.47m deep, soft/friable, mid red-brown (with brown and yellow mottling), sand-silt, with sub rounded/angular pebble inclusions and abundant charcoal (10-15%), this also produced a single sherd of sandy orangeware ceramic, with a small element of white slip covering a clear glaze (*likely late medieval in date: 14-15<sup>th</sup> century*)



**Figure 04:** Location of previous archaeological evaluation by Earthworks (2008) in relation to watching brief undertaken by Aeon (2023), at Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41146 54047). Scale 1:100 at A4.

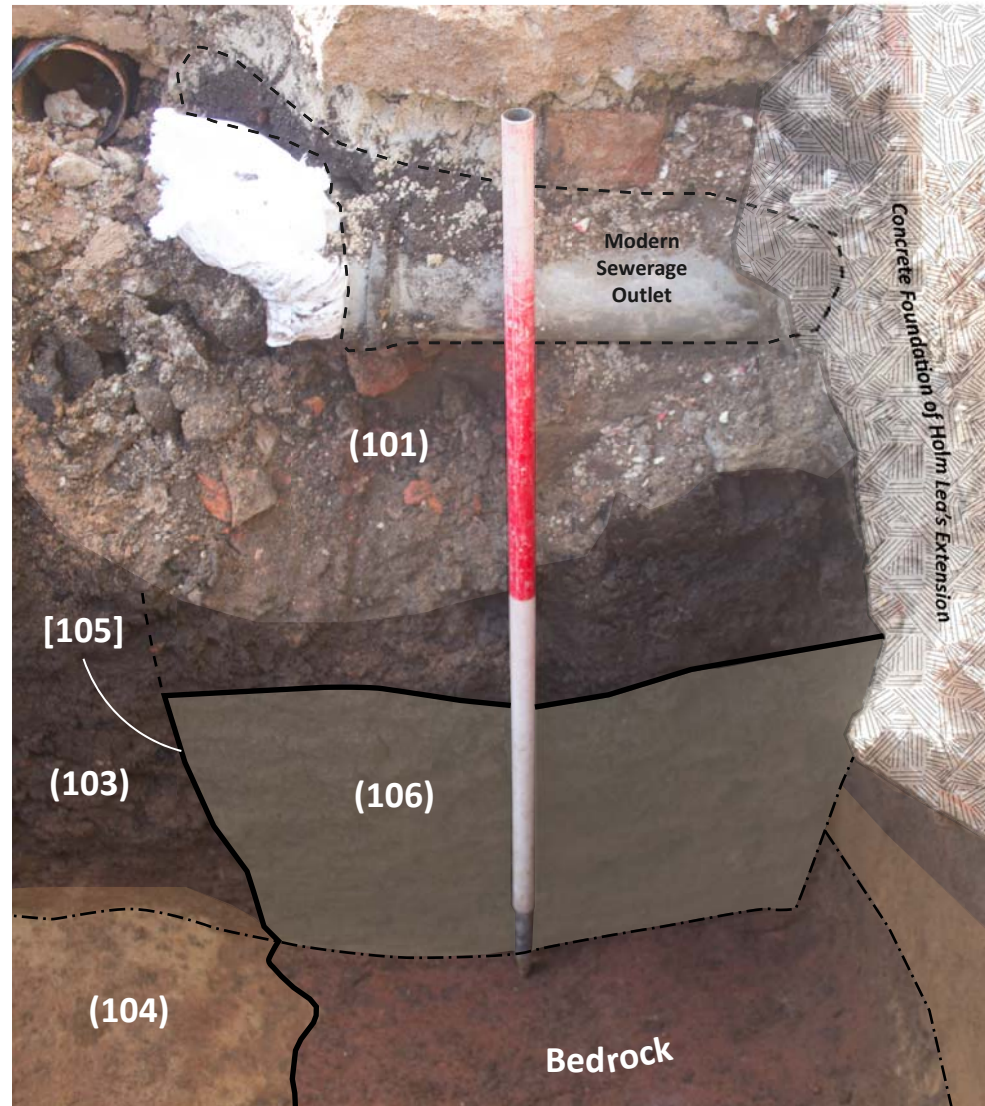


**Figure 05:** North facing section of suspected burgage plot [105], at Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41146 54047). Scale 1:10 at A4.



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





**Figure 06:** Figure showing illustration of rock cut ditch (burgage plot), [105] overlay onto photograph taken, at Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41146 54047). 1.00m scale at A4.



**Plate 01:** Pre excavation shot of site, Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the north - 1.00m scale





**Plate 02:** Pre excavation shot of site, Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the northeast - 1.00m scale



**Plate 03:** Post excavation shot trench 1, Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the east - 2.00m scale





**Plate 04:** Generic section shot trench 1, Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the north - 2.00m scale



**Plate 05:** Post excavation shot trench 2, Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the east - 1.00m scale





**Plate 06:** Generic section shot trench 2, Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the north - 1.00m scale



**Plate 07:** Post excavation shot trench 3, Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the east - 1.00m scale





**Plate 08:** Generic section shot trench 3, Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the south - 1.00m scale



**Plate 09:** Linear Ditch [105] in trench 3, Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the east - 0.50m scale





**Plate 10:** Section of ditch [105] in trench 3, Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the east - 0.50m scale



**Plate 11:** Closer section of ditch [105] in trench 3, Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - from the east - 0.50m scale





**Plate 12:** Iron Rich Sandy Ware which came from the fill (106) of the suspected burgrave plot [105] - Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham - 0.05m scale

## 10.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned to conduct an archaeological watching brief in conjunction with the groundworks associated with the construction of, an *erection of a two-storey extension* to the rear of *Holm Lea, Church Street, Holt*. This project was initiated following the receipt of full planning permission (ref: 2023/0200) from Wrexham County Borough Council, which included specific conditions related to archaeological assessment and monitoring.

The site's historical significance is underscored by its location within the northern extent of Holt's medieval historic core, which encompassed what was believed to be a series of former medieval burgage plots. Historical records, predating the emergence of the place-name, attest to the presence of both a borough and a castle, firmly establishing Holt's historical importance in the region at this time.

The comments provided by the DMA at CPAT highlighted the potential for discovering various archaeological features within the site: *“these sites often contain sub-surface archaeology including former extensions, rubbish pits, former plot boundary ditches, garden features and artefacts from other periods.”* Past archaeological watching briefs in some of Holt's rear garden plots (particularly the property bordering immediately to the south) have consistently revealed medieval and post-medieval pit features and traces of outbuildings, further affirming the site's archaeological potential.

During the archaeological watching brief, a single linear ditch [105] was revealed to have been cut into a relict ground surface (103) and into the natural bedrock. The fill (106) of this ditch produced a single sherd of late medieval sandy orangeware ceramic, which likely dates to the 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> centuries. There is an enticement to call this feature a tentative burgage plot boundary, which may have demarcated the rear of the medieval plot at Holm Lea, but this must remain conjectural as the area uncovered during the works was very minimal, and the feature was not revealed in its entirety.

However, the infill of the ditch may be given a relative date of late 14<sup>th</sup>/early 15<sup>th</sup> century due to the ceramic sherd, but this might represent only the ‘closing down’ phase of the feature. It may be understood that the ditch was created at an even earlier date, perhaps in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century, or even dating from the very origins of the *bastide* of Holt, (*Bastide* is a Norman medieval word for a ‘planted’ or planned town). At Holt this *bastide* is thought to have been contemporaneous with the foundation of the town's castle, constructed by *John de Warenne*, Earl of Surrey, in the last decades of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Providing more evidence to an ever-growing corpus of archaeological work which suggests widespread medieval activity in this area of Holt.

In relation to the *“Complicated Medieval Archaeology”* uncovered by Earthworks in 2008 at Laurel Cottage to the south, the site at Holm Lea appears to have endured a high degree of disturbance at its southern margins (Trench 1), likely associated with the erection of the modern extension and conservatory. The evaluation trenches excavated in 2008 are located some 13.30m (approx.) to the southwest of the ditch discovered by Aeon, and are sufficiently far away to be considered unassociated with the archaeology at Holm Lea. There was no suggestion of former floor levels, hearths or other structural features encountered. The mid orange-brown, silt-clay-sand (103), is thought to be a vertically truncated, former exterior ground surface, characterised as being well mixed and containing fragments of coal and charcoal, and elements of ceramic from the 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Following the DMA's recommendations, archaeological monitoring was conducted at the site throughout the ground reduction work, associated with the construction of new foundations. Ceramic sherd finds confirmed the presence of a suspected medieval feature and underline the site (and the area) in terms of their intrinsic archaeological value.

In conclusion, the phase of archaeological watching brief at Holm Lea on Church Street, aligns with the prescribed standards for archaeological monitoring as specified by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. This assessment has not only met the conditions set forth by the planning permission, but has also added to the corpus of evidence already compiled through past archaeological investigations in the area. Therefore, it is considered that these works have now met the spirit and intent of the archaeological condition of permission **2021/0087**, and it is the recommendation of this report that the condition associated with archaeology, might now be considered as fulfilled and that suitable mitigation has been carried out.

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**Holmlea, Church Street, Holt,  
Wrexham LL13 9JP  
(2023/0200)**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Watching Brief**

**September 2023 v2.0**



Project Code: A0445.1  
Planning Ref: 2023/0200  
Event PRN: Tbc

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# Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (2023/0200)

## September 2023 v2.0

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**Aeon Archaeology**  
Obsidian Offices,  
Chantry Court,  
Chester  
CH1 4QN

Project Code: A0445.1  
Date: 28/09/2023  
Client: Lisa Williams  
info@aeonarchaeology.co.uk





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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology has been commissioned by Lisa Williams, 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 a two storey extension* to the rear of Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP hereafter ‘the Site’, (centred on **NGR SJ 41146 54047**) (figures 01-03).

Full planning permission (**ref: 2023/0200**) was secured by the Client from Wrexham County Borough Council, hereafter ‘the Council’, on the 28<sup>th</sup> June 2023 with the following conditions concerning archaeology being applied to the permission:

### *Condition 3*

*No part of the development / works shall commence until details of an on-site watching brief, prepared and to be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist, for the duration of the construction works has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological watching brief must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs.*

### *Condition 4*

*The works shall be carried out in strict accordance with the watching brief approved in connection with condition No. 3 and a copy of the resulting report should be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP Email: [mark.walters@cpat.org.uk](mailto:mark.walters@cpat.org.uk) Tel: 01938 553670), within 2 months of completion of the fieldwork. On approval the digital archive shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Records Officer at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust ([gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk](mailto:gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk)) and the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW ([nmr.wales@rcahmw.gov.uk](mailto:nmr.wales@rcahmw.gov.uk)).*

*REASON: The site may contain archaeological remains which should be recorded if they are damaged in accordance with Policies GDP1 and EC11 of the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan.*

This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the aims and objectives of the project and the methods by which they will be met in order to meet the spirit and intent of the archaeological conditions of permission 2023/0200.

The work will adhere to the guidelines specified in *The Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

The Development Management Archaeologist (DMA) at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), in their role as archaeological advisor to the Council, made the following consultee comments as part of the planning application:

*Information retained within the Regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the proposed extension has a larger footprint than the conservatory which is to be demolished. The groundworks for the new extension are within the Medieval Core of Holt and these sites often contain sub-surface archaeology including former extensions, rubbish pits, former plot boundary ditches, garden features and artefacts from other periods. An application at the property directly south in 2008 revealed what is described as ‘Complicated Medieval Archaeology’. Accordingly, we would recommend that an archaeologist is contracted to complete an archaeological watching brief throughout the duration of*

*the groundworks, including trenching and levelling, so that an adequate record of any archaeological features revealed by these works can be made.*

It is a requirement that this WSI is approved in writing by the DMA at CPAT and the Planning Officer prior to commencement of works on Site.



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**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCIFA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)



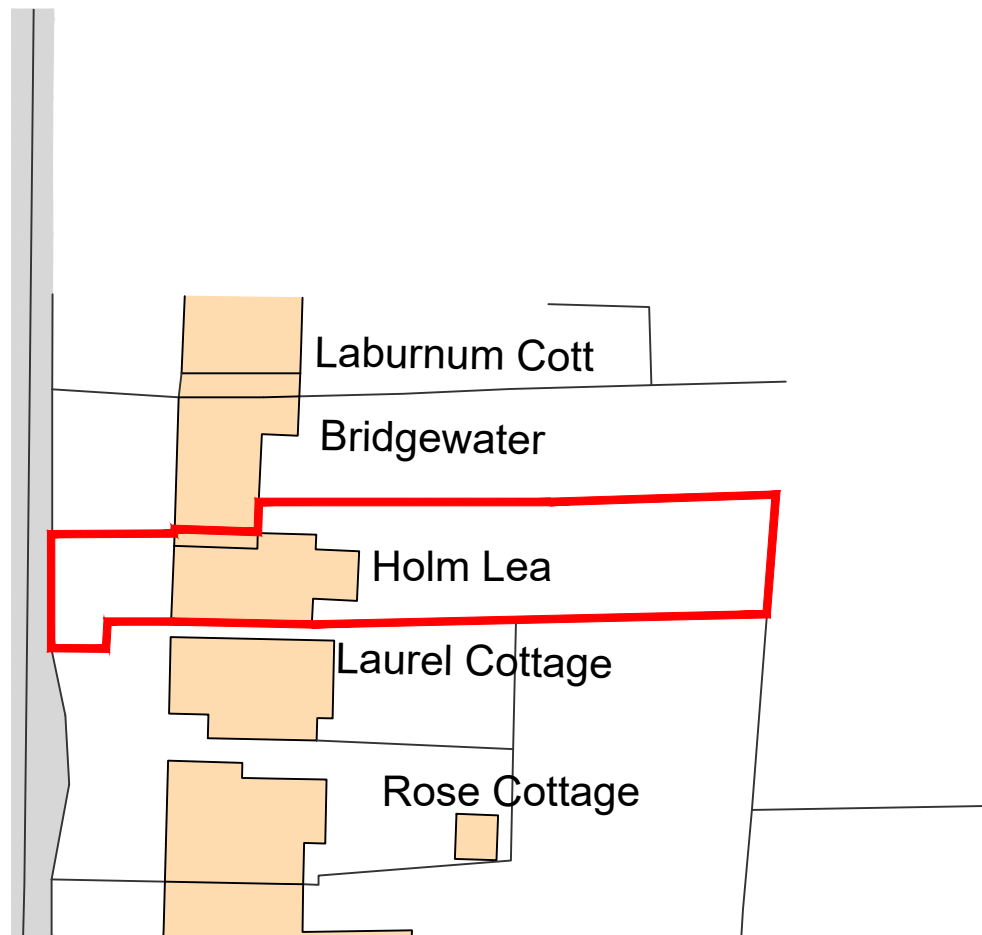


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**Figure 02:** Location of Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41146 54047). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.

**Aeon Archaeology**  
 Richard Cooke BA MA MCifA  
 Obsidian Offices, Chantry Court, Chester CH1 4QN  
 Tel: 07866925393  
[www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.aeonarchaeology.co.uk)



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**Figure 03:** Location of Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (SJ 41146 54047). Scale 1:500 at A4.

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

## 2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

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

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

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

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The new Act has three main aims:

- to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments;
- to improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and
- to introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 6.1.5 concerns planning applications:



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

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

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

### 3.0 WATCHING BRIEF - ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS

The archaeological watching brief shall be maintained:

1. During all intrusive groundworks

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

*An archaeological watching brief will record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant by-laws of CIfA.*

An archaeological watching brief is defined by the CIfA as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons’ (CIfA 2020). The watching brief will take place within a specified area within the Site where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.

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

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

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

The aims of the watching brief 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.

## 4.0 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **4.2 Watching brief report**

### **4.2.1 Post-excavation Assessment**

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

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

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

#### 4.2.2 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 DMA at CPAT and to the client for comment and approval prior to production of the final report.

## **5.0 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **5.1 Type of study**

An archaeological watching brief to the rear of Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP (centred on NGR SJ 41146 54047).

### **5.2 Types of data**

Photographs, photograph register, scaled drawings.

### **5.3 Format and scale of the data**

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

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

### **5.4 Methodologies for data collection / generation**

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

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

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

### **5.5 Data quality and standards**

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

### **5.6 Managing, storing and curating data.**

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

### **5.7 Metadata standards and data documentation**

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

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

### **5.8 Data preservation strategy and standards**

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

### **5.9 Suitability for sharing**

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

### **5.10 Discovery by potential users of the research data**

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

### **5.11 Governance of access**

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

### **5.12 The study team's exclusive use of the data**

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

### **5.13 Restrictions or delays to sharing, with planned actions to limit such restrictions**

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

### **5.14 Regulation of responsibilities of users**

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



### **5.15 Responsibilities**

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

### **5.16 Organisational policies on data sharing and data security**

The following Aeon Archaeology policies are relevant:

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

## **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 DMA at CPAT 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 DMA at CPAT 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**

See appendix I. 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 DMA at CPAT. 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 DMA at CPAT for comment prior to finalisation of the report and dissemination. A digital copy of the final report will be sent to the regional HER, the CPAT Development Control Archaeologist and to the National Monument Record of the Royal Commission

on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) along with the original paper/digital archive.

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)* (2022 v2.0) 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 DMA at CPAT 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

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

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

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

The current period expires 07/09/24

Professional Indemnity Insurance

Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 07/09/24



## APPENDIX I

<b>Aeon Archaeology Artefact Selection Strategy</b>	
Project:	Holmlea, Church Street, Holt, Wrexham LL13 9JP
Location:	SJ 41146 54047
Client:	Lisa Williams
Curator:	CPAT
Receiving Institution:	Wrexham Museum Service
Landowner:	Lisa Williams

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

<b>Construction Material (CBM)</b>	<b>Building</b>	
<i>Prehistoric</i>	Not usually retained. Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy.	Majority.
<i>Roman</i>	Not usually retained. Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy.	Majority.
<i>Early medieval</i>	Not usually retained. Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy.	Majority.
<i>Medieval</i>	Not usually retained. Consultation with both a museum curator and an expert will be undertaken to devise a selection strategy.	Majority.
<i>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	Usually not retained.	Majority.
<i>Modern</i>	Usually not retained.	Majority.
<b>Metal</b>		
<i>Prehistoric</i>	All.	None.
<i>Roman</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	Only rare or unusual examples.	Majority.
<i>Modern</i>	Not normally retained.	All.
<b>Glass</b>		
<i>Prehistoric</i>	All.	None.
<i>Roman</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	Only rare or unusual examples.	Majority.
<i>Modern</i>	Not normally retained.	All.
<b>Bone, antler and ivory</b>		
<i>Prehistoric</i>	All.	None.
<i>Roman</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Medieval</i>	All.	None.
<i>Early Post Medieval or Later Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	Only rare or unusual examples.	Majority.
<i>Modern</i>	Not normally retained.	All.

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

