

Archaeology Wales

Airbus Building 058, Broughton

Level 3 Building Survey



By

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Summary

In May 2021, Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Airbus UK Ltd to undertake a Level 3 archaeological building recording in association with the proposed demolition of Building 058 at Airbus Operations Ltd, Chester Road, CH4 ODT.

Building 058 opened its doors in 1939 as a canteen for the workers of the aircraft production plant and as a Relief Landing Group under Vicker's Armstrong. Throughout its history, the building has functioned as a social venue and a garage. The building interior and exterior evidence multiple alterations responding to new requirements over time.

Three main episodes of repair/alteration are recorded. A 1945 map documents the building as a sub-square structure, suggesting that the garage area post-dated the original 1939 construction. The garage area is first documented in aerial photographs dating to 1948, suggesting the space was built sometime between 1945 and 1948. Architect plans dating to 1948 document extension works of the canteen and garage. Furthermore, the construction of the club extension and associated services during the 1990s gave the building the characteristic appearance that it has today.

All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2019).

Crynodeb

Ym mis Mai 2021, comisiynwyd Archaeology Cymru Cyf gan Airbus UK Cyf i gynnal cofnod adeilad archeolegol Lefel 3 mewn cysylltiad â'r gwaith arfaethedig o ddymchwel Adeilad 058 yn Airbus Operations Cyf, Chester Road, CH4 ODT.

Agorodd adeilad 058 ei ddrysau ym 1939 fel ffreutur ar gyfer y gweithwyr yn y ffatri cynhyrchu awyrennau ac fel Grŵp Glanio Cymorth o dan Vickers-Armstrongs. Drwy gydol ei hanes, mae'r adeilad wedi gweithredu fel lleoliad cymdeithasol a garej. Mae tystiolaeth y tu mewn a'r tu allan i'r adeilad o nifer o newidiadau i ymateb i'r gofynion newydd dros amser.

Cofnodir tri phrif gyfnod o adnewyddu/newid. Mae map o 1945 yn nodi'r adeilad fel strwythur is-sgwâr, sy'n awgrymu bod safle'r garej wedi'i adeiladu ar ôl yr adeilad gwreiddiol ym 1939. Mae safle'r garej yn cael ei nodi gyntaf mewn ffotograffau o'r awyr sy'n dyddio o 1948, sy'n awgrymu bod y safle wedi'i adeiladu ar ryw adeg rhwng 1945 ac 1948. Mae cynlluniau pensaernïol yn dyddio o 1948 yn nodi'r gwaith ar estyniad y ffreutur a'r garej. Yn ogystal, rhoddodd y gwaith o adeiladu estyniad y clwb a'r gwasanaethau cysylltiedig yn ystod yr 1990au ymddangosiad nodweddiadol yr adeilad heddiw iddo.

Gwnaed yr holl waith yn unol â Safonau a Chanllawiau Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr ar gyfer Ymchwiliadau a Chofnodion Archeolegol ar Adeiladau neu Strwythurau sy'n Sefyll (2019).

1. Introduction

- 1.1. In May 2021, Archaeology Wales (henceforth AW) was commissioned by Airbus UK Ltd. to undertake a Level 3 archaeological building recording in association with the proposed demolition of Building 058 at Airbus Operations Ltd, Chester Road, CH4 ODT - NGR: SJ 34583 64204.
- 1.2. Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (henceforth – CPAT-DC) recommended that a Level 3 building recording is undertaken to ensure that the local planning authority has sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment 2017. The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the affected building are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.
- 1.3. Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA, AW Project Manager) prior to the work taking place (Appendix III). This was subsequently approved by CPAT-DC.
- 1.4. The building recording took place on the 17th and 19th of May 2021 and was carried out by Irene Garcia Rovira and Lucy Bagshaw. The project was managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA). All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA's Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2019), and Historic England Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice (2016). AW is a Registered Organisation with ClfA.

2. Site Description

- 2.1. Building 058 is located within an industrial complex which integrates factory buildings, office space, parking areas as well as a runway and a sport pitch associated with Airbus. It can be accessed via Chester Road, immediately north to Broughton.
- 2.2. The site is bounded to the east and west by staff carparks, to the north by a grassy verge and site access road, and to the south by an access road and grassy verge, beyond which is the A5104.

2.3. The underlying geology is defined by the Warwickshire Group – siltstone, sandstone and mudstone – formed during the Carboniferous Period. The superficial deposits consist of Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2021).

2.4. Adjacent to the building is a newly built Occupational Health and Wellbeing Centre that has replaced some of the previous uses of building 58. At the time of preparing this report furniture and equipment were being relocated into this new building.

3. Methodology

3.1. The primary objective of the building recording has been to describe and record, by means of high-resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all of the key internal and external components of the affected building so that a permanent record survives prior to its demolition. This has been completed by means of an Historic England Level 3 building survey.

3.2. The research and investigation into the building and its setting has included an examination of a number of primary and secondary sources, including information provided by Cadw on designated historic and archaeological assets, all relevant archaeological reports on works undertaken on the site and in the area, aerial photographic evidence, historic mapping, place name evidence and all relevant sources held in local, regional, and national archives.

3.3. The Level 3 Archaeological Building Survey has been undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who can understand and interpret the structure and record the important details. The photographic and drawn record represent a comprehensive record, to archive standard, of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally.

3.4. Full access was possible to the building - except for a number of rooms marked accordingly on Figures 18 and 19 during the survey, both externally and internally. Descriptive records were made, and photographs taken, in high-resolution digital format, of the historic structure. Elevations and plans of the building have been illustrated at appropriate scales.

3.5. The work has been completed in accordance with ClfA's Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2019) and to a standard equivalent to Historic England Level 3, laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1. An understanding of the building's history has been assembled using valuable sources of information including, cartographic sources, published and grey literature, aerial photography, archive records and memorabilia.

4.2. Views of the area prior the development of Hawarden Airport are documented in cartographic sources predating 1939. Map of Cheshire XLV.4 (Hawarden; Lower Kinnerton), published 1899, noted that the the development site was, at the time, defined by agricultural fields bounding the village of Broughton to the north. A similar situation is portrayed on maps dating to 1914.

4.3. In preparation for WWII, compulsory purchase orders were issued in the mid 1930's to two farms and their associated land to allow construction of RAF Hawarden to begin (FRO: NT/178). W. Arrol & Sons of Clydeside won the construction contract for the airfield.

4.4. Building 058 at Hawarden Airport, (RAF Bretton/Hawarden) (PRN 85240: NPRN 306518), opened as a canteen for the workers of the aircraft production plant. The facility was built between 1937-1939 and a short runway and factory was completed in 1939. Building 058 first appeared on a map of Hawarden airfield, dated 1945, as a small square shaped structure adjacent to the larger aircraft hangar (Spencer and Hankinson 2012; D/HA/1624). Comparisons with aerial photographs from 1947 (Plate 158) show that the building was at that point rectangular in shape, demonstrating that the garage area was built at some point between 1939 and 1947.

4.5. The map of Flintshire XIV.NE, revised in 1938 and published in 1948, shows the same layout of the site comprising of agricultural fields despite site plans from 1945 depicting the site in operation. It is possible that published maps from during the war deliberately withheld the location of the airfield to ensure the safety of the

site and those who worked there. It does, however, denote the location of a small engineering works and train station at the location of RAF Hawarden. Map SJ36, published 1951, was consulted and found the airfield was not located on the map. However, aerial photographs from 1951 show the airfield in existence as well as building 058 with a corrugated sheeting roof (Plate 159).

4.6. The airfield was constructed to increase the productivity of nearby RAF Sealand for WWII. By 1940 it was fully operational under the command of Sq. Leader Hallings-Potts. Two more runways were added in 1941 to cope with increasing demand for aircraft during WWII (ABCT 2021). The site manufactured Wellington bombers and Mosquito fighter planes as well as Lancaster bombers later into the war. The aircraft factory was constructed on the site because it was deemed far enough away from Germany to avoid an air attack. However, documentation ceased by the British army from a German Luftwaffe airbase in Hamburg in 1941 revealed the location of the airfield and factory on target maps (FRO: D/DM/1493). It was further noted that the German airbase played a pinnacle role in the Blitz attacks on Britain in 1941, and RAF Hawarden was seemingly a target. The airfield was attacked twice in 1940 by German bombers. The second attack penetrated the roof of a hanger and destroyed 26 planes including the employer-funded 'Broughton Wellington'.

4.7. The site became the base of No. 48 Maintenance Unit (MU) which supported aircraft maintenance activities throughout the war (Spencer and Hankinson 2012). No. 48 MU was stationed at the site until 1957. Also present at the site was The Air Transport Auxiliary (ATA) from 1940 onwards (Smith 1979). Primarily their role was to ferry aircraft to locations within Britain, until 1957 when ferry flying operations ceased. Other uses of the site during the war included flight training, particularly No. 7 Operational Training Unit (OTU), which trained fighter pilots including Johnny Johnson, the airman who was credited with downing the most German fighter planes (Spencer and Hankinson 2012). No 41 OTU succeeded No. 7 at the site and became the RAF's main Army co-operation training unit, flying aircraft like the Hawker Hurricane and North American Mustang. OTU's ceased by 1945, at the end of the war. One of the OTU huts on the site was heavily involved in the creation of an early flight simulator, the Hawarden Trainer.

The simulator was implemented into all Spitfire and Hurricane training units henceforth (Spencer and Hankinson 2012).

4.8. Overall, 5540 Vickers' Wellingtons and 235 Avro Lancaster's were built at the site factory during WWII (Hawarden Aerodrome 2021). By the end of the war, the airfield had 7000 mostly female employees on 24hour shift patterns. Between 1945-1948, the airfield was under the control of the Group Maintenance Command and was involved in the dismantling and recycling of aircraft (FRO: NC/547). Construction returned to the site in 1948 through De Haviland, who took over from Vickers-Armstrong's and who built aircraft such as the Dove, Hornet, Mosquito and Vampire as well as the first Comet 4's and BOAC. The RAF left the site completely in 1958 and sold it to De Haviland. De Haviland became part of Hawker Siddeley in the 1960's, during which time the DH 125 Business Jet was built at the site for 40 years. To try and increase revenue, the airfield started to provide passenger services between 1963-70 (FRO: NT/178). In the 7-year period the airfield managed 13,000 passengers in domestic flights to London and the Isle of Man. Since British Aerospace took over the site in 1977, which is now owned by Airbus UK, wings for numerous aircraft such as A380 and A350, have been produced at the site before transportation to Toulouse for final assembly (ABCT 2012).

4.9. The airfield first appears on publicly available cartographic sources from the 1960's onwards, presumably because enough time had elapsed since the war to reveal its location. Building 058 is visible in the 1960 map and the associated sports ground is also visible adjacent to the building to the NE. Aerial photographs from 1959 clearly depict the building with the same shape and form as previous aerial images (Plate 160).

4.10. RAF Hawarden was developed with short-term occupation in mind and the buildings were temporary constructions built with brick and asbestos sheeting roofs (Spencer and Hankinson 2012). Building 058 is one of the remaining original buildings on the site, thus it was not intended for durability. This is somewhat reflected in the extensive repairs and extensions observed during the survey as the use of the building changed over time. As of 2012, the survival of original buildings on the site was deemed 'not high' (Spencer and Hankinson 2012).

- 4.11. Cartographic sources dating to 1990 depict the plan of building 058 with an extension to the NW elevation. Otherwise, the shape and form of the building had not changed from the 1960's map to this map. Aerial photographs from 1999 corroborate the presence of the extension to the NW elevation, meaning that the extension comprising of the ground floor artists changing rooms, backstage area and ladies' toilets must have occurred by 1999 (Plate 161).
- 4.12. At the time of the site visit the building itself was no longer in use. Presumably, it closed permanently during COVID-19 since parts of the building displayed evidence of COVID-19 prevention measures such as Perspex screens at the bar and in the gym reception. Historic photographs viewed on the day of the site visit displayed social events that had been hosted in building 058 over the years. These included events for British Aerospace, which must have taken place from 1977 onwards. Other photographs were older in appearance owing to the black and white composition and style and fashion of the subjects. These appeared to show events which were hosted in building 058 such as fairs, dances, theatre performances, and sports and beauty competitions, including the 'Miss British Aerospace' events (Plates 162-163).
- 4.13. A report, dating to circa 1986 was also consulted. At the time, amenities available in Building 58 included badminton courts (on the upper level), a bar, snooker room, sports pitches, a dance area, stage, lounge, and darts room. Social events took place on Saturdays such as live music events comprising of organists and drummers, bingo sessions, and prize giving events for pool, darts, and snooker. The club was built for the patronage of the workforce and their families, which has now been relocated to the Occupational Health and Wellbeing Centre.
- 4.14. Although sections of the building had been modernised, it still contained ample evidence to this era of the building's history. The main stairwell, sports hall, and function room in-particular displayed signs of historic features, such as a wooden dancefloor, fitted seating areas, stages, and ticket booths. The SE end of the building comprised of a garage unit which reportedly provided vehicle maintenance to lorries and trucks operating on the site. Although Building 058 is not, nor has been, directly involved in the creation of aircraft, it retains features

that are of historic relevance to the cumulative history of the airfield and those who served there.

- 4.15. A quick search of Listed Buildings within the area revealed two buildings on the northern boundary of the Airbus site, Manor Farm (LB 85412), and Manor House (LB 24462). Both are Grade II listed properties dating to the 18th century with 19th and 20th century remodelling (Cadw, 2005). The closest Listed Building to the development site is the Church of St. Mary (LB 80779) roughly 345m SWW of the proposed development site. The Church is Grade II* listed and comprises of an early 19th century construction with coursed yellow-brown stone and a slate roof (Cadw, 2005).
- 4.16. The area comprising of the Airbus site is noted as being a Landmap Historic Landscape area (FLNTHL756: NRW, 2005). The area is classified as an historic landscape because it is the site of RAF Hawarden and manufacturing complex from WWII. The northern area of the site, previously Saltney Marsh, is noted as being paleo-environmentally and archaeologically significant because the area contained buried ancient land surfaces dating from the late prehistoric period.
- 4.17. The development site is within close proximity to the Medieval moated site of Green Lane farm (SAM FL176), roughly 1.3km SWW of the proposed development site. The site is deemed to be nationally important because of its potential to contain well-preserved archaeological material that could enhance our knowledge of medieval settlement activity (Cadw 1987).

5. The building results

- 5.1. Building 058 is a 2-storey sub-rectangular brick structure with extensions protruding from the NW and SW facing elevations. Its Dutch barn profile is characteristic and defines the NW and SE facing elevations. The main gambrel roof is constituted by corrugated asbestos sheets. The extension roofs are also made of asbestos cement mimicking that of the original structure. As it will be revealed during the following text, the structure has undergone multiple events of repair and alteration over time.

NW facing elevation (Plates 1-4; Figures 2, 6, 10-11)

- 5.2. This elevation encompasses two distinct phases of construction. The original construction¹ dating to 1939, and the social club extension dating to 1990s located towards the southern end of the elevation (Figure 2 and 11).
- 5.3. Overall, this elevation is made of brick following the characteristic Flemish Bond pattern. The Dutch Barn elevation contains three large openings known to have already existed in 1939 as suggested by the original drawings (see Figure 6). The windows are equally spaced and measure 2.83m x 2.43m, whilst the central one is 4.23m². They were originally defined by twelve and 21 window lights respectively. However, at present the southernmost and northernmost window hold six glass panels each, and the central window is blocked with a corrugated iron sheet, blocking light into the building interior. A timber ventilation panel is located above the central window. The ventilation panel postdates the original layout of the façade.
- 5.4. The remaining width of the façade is also original, though two extensions protrude from it. The elevation is also made of Flemish Bond brick masonry and has a flat roof. The upper level of this elevation contains three belt courses defining the parapet as well as the windows. A thicker belt is located above the openings defining the ground floor. The central region of this elevation projects forward and contains a large window, already visible in the plans of 1939 (see Figure 6). The window is 3.65m in height and holds three large rectangular glass panels. The original drawings note that the window panels would have been made of small glass panels.
- 5.5. The six remaining bays would have originally been defined by a first-floor window measuring 3m wide each. These windows have been largely modified overtime.
- 5.6. The northernmost window still is visible although it is no longer defined by a twelve-light window. At present the window is defined by a three-light fixed casement window with smaller awning windows above.
- 5.7. The window defining the second bay has been heavily altered, currently being defined by a one-light fixed casement window with an awning window above and

¹ As it will be demonstrated, this region of the building has undergone many episodes of alteration and repair.

by a fire exit leading to a steel staircase. The latter is already defined in plans dating to 1948 (see Figure 9). Views into the remaining first floor windows are constrained by the existing extensions. However, it is possible to discern that they have all been blocked.

5.8. The original drawings highlight that the ground floor would have been defined by six openings 3.84m² each. These openings have all been blocked up with brick walls mimicking the original construction methods of the original building.

5.9. Two UPVC three-light windows are located to the northernmost end of the elevation. The brick work surrounding the windows evidences a number of alterations, the most visible being the shortening of the windows as suggested by the stretcher bond below. Both windows are capped by concrete lintels painted white. The window's full extent is documented in elevation drawings dating to 1939 (see Figure 6), noting that the windows were fifteen-light windows and that one was partly blocked by a lean-to extension present on this elevation to date.

5.10. The extension is around 14m in width and 2.5m in height. It is made of stretcher bond brick masonry and has a shed roof. The structure has four equally distanced UPVC awning windows. This extension is contemporary with the erection of the southernmost extension defined by a gabled roof stretcher bond brick building functioning as the space for the function room. This extension is defined by five projected pillars defining the space for the structural columns sustaining the building, and by two identical UPVC windows with fixed casement and awning window above.

SW facing elevation (Plate 5-7; Figure 3, 5, 12)

5.11. The SW facing elevation is 84m in length, and like all other elevations of this building, it has undergone several episodes of repair and alteration.

5.12. The original structure is still visible and can be identified in the central region of this elevation measuring 40m in length. The original elevation is defined by nine bays originally occupied by two sets of windows (above/below) on the first floor. The elevations are made of Flemish bond brick masonry with three belt courses defining the parapet as well as the upper and lower region of the larger windows, and a thicker one defining the uppermost region of the ground floor.

- 5.13. The uppermost windows are rectangular and c 3.5m in length. They all house sixteen-window panels and are single glazed. These windows are not likely to have been altered/renovated overtime. Another nine sixteen-panel windows were originally located below the abovementioned openings. However, some of the openings have been altered over time.
- 5.14. The northernmost window is currently partly blocked. However, the visible window is almost identical to those evidenced in the 1939 drawings. Contrastingly, all other openings at this level are UPVC windows. Windows that are defining the second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth window are three-light fixed casement windows with awning windows above. The space defining the second and third window has been modified to define a fire exit and an associated steel staircase².
- 5.15. The ground floor region of this elevation has been heavily altered over time. Originally this area would have had five openings (see Figure 5) located between the first and second bay, between the third and fourth, between the fifth and sixth, between the seventh and eighth and within the area defining the southernmost bay of the elevation.
- 5.16. From the first to the third bay the elevation has evidence for multiple episodes of repair. This is noted using different brick, and by the blocking of formerly existing windows and doors. A former door is still evident in the space now occupied by a window. The imprint of a second door and window can be seen with the use of different brick in the episode of concealing the openings. The alterations probably happened as result of the construction of the fire exit and associated staircase.
- 5.17. Furthermore, two small extensions are located within the first and third bay of this elevation. While it is not clear when they were erected, their position suggests that they post-date the 1990s. The northernmost extension is c 4m in width and is made of brick following stretcher bond pattern, with a shed roof. A window is located at the centre of its main elevation, measuring c 1.5m in width and holding as UPVC casement window. This extension appears to form part of

² The fire exit and staircase are depicted on drawings dating to 1948.

a fire exit, as suggested by the existing building plans. The southernmost extension functions as a kitchen. It is c 4m in length, and made of brick following stretcher bond pattern, with a shed roof. A c1.2 m² UPVC casement window with awning window above is located at the centre of its SW facing elevation.

5.18. As noted, the ground floor was originally designed with big openings to the interior. This feature no longer exists, and all the elevation has been bricked up and redesigned over time. Different bricks and masonry are observed along the elevation, suggesting that the walling was not done as a single event but overtime, reacting to the needs of the building users, and to new health and safety requirements. While it has been difficult to date with precision the brick wall standing at the ground floor between the second and fourth bays, cartographic documents suggest that the enclosing of the building (at least in this area) occurred early in time and prior the construction of the social club extension.

5.19. A different brick type was used during the blocking off of the ground floor area within the fourth and sixth bays. A single door, 1.2m in width with a lintel above is located on the fourth bay, whilst a double door and a rectangular UPVC window with awning window above is located on the fifth bay. The sixth bay holds a timber door leading to the contractor safety system office. The seventh and eighth bays are also constructed with the same brick type as the abovementioned bays. Two large rectangular windows with fixed casement and two awning windows above are located in this area. This elevation has clear indications of a repair/alteration below the window as indicated by the change of brick type, redder and close in appearance than that used for the construction of the social club extension. The last bay of the original building has yet again another type of brick which conforms to a stretcher bond masonry wall. A single square window is located at its centre. This is a UPVC window with two awning windows above and a large lintel.

5.20. The garage area includes the tenth to fourteenth bays of this elevation. It remains unclear as to whether this region is contemporary with the 1939 building or whether it postdates it. However, it is already displayed in plans dating to 1948.

5.21. The upper regions of this elevation are identical to those already defined for the region defining the first to ninth bays. The elevations are made of Flemish bond

brick masonry with three belt courses defining the parapet as well as the upper and lower region of the larger windows, and a thicker one defining the uppermost region of the ground floor. The uppermost windows are rectangular and c 3.5m in length. They all house sixteen-window panels and are single glazed. These windows are not likely to have been altered/renovated overtime.

5.22. The geometric character of this elevation is fragmented in the area immediately below; an area which, in all other elevations, is defined by large windows equally spaced and defining each bay. Instead, twelve UPVC windows of various sizes are spread across this region of the building, ranging from 0.5m in width to almost three meters in width. A small 0.5m² window is located adjacent to it. The same situation is replicated south of the main gate. Immediately below this area, a window measuring 1m x 1.2m is located with a brick lintel above and a wooden sill.

5.23. The ground floor is occupied by a number of windows and by clear evidence of alteration. A 0.5m in width UPVC window is located on its northernmost part, capped with bricks on end lintel and a wooden sill. A 3m in width single glazed window is located above, holding six glass panels. A blocked off door and window are located adjacent to the garage gate. These events of alteration are clearly marked by the use of different brick type. Both the former door and window would have been capped by a brick lintel. A smaller window has been cut through the space of the former window. This window is almost 2m in width and holds a UPVC window. The main gate is 6.10m in length and it is located at the centre of the elevation.

SE facing elevation (Plate 8-12 – Figures 4, 13)

5.24. Overall, this elevation is made of brick following the characteristic Flemish Bond pattern. The Dutch Barn elevation raises above the parapet and has a circular opening located on its uppermost region.

5.25. The original elevation is defined by seven bays. The elevations are made of Flemish bond brick masonry with three belt courses defining the parapet as well as the upper and lower region of the larger windows, and a thicker one defining the uppermost region of the ground floor. Two three-light UPVC window with fixed

casement and awning window above define bay one and two of the original elevation. The third bay has been modified with the incorporation of a fire exit and associated staircase. Another fire exist is located at the northernmost point of this elevation. The latter is not a staircase but a ramp. A four-light single glazed window with fixed casement is located below the ramp. Furthermore, a 1m wide UPVC door with a single glass panel is located below the window.

- 5.26. The ground floor windows are large. Two identical windows are located toward the southernmost end of the original elevation. They are 3m² and hold six panels of obscured glass each. It is worth noting that a former window can be identified between the abovementioned, currently bricked up but still displaying its lintel. Moving north, a 2m x 3m window of identical characteristics than those mentioned above is located underneath the fire exit.
- 5.27. This one is adjacent to another pair of 3m² windows identical to those described above. The imprint of a former door is located in between the windows. The lintel (belt course) for the former door is still present on the elevation.
- 5.28. The region belonging to the garage extension to the SW is made of brick following the characteristic Flemish Bond pattern. It also displays three belt courses defining the parapet as well as the upper and lower region of the larger windows, and a thicker one defining the uppermost region of the ground floor.
- 5.29. This area evidence large episodes of repair and alteration. A 1m in width fixed casement window with awning window above, and a fire exit associated to a metal staircase with corrugated metal walls and roof is located adjacent to the abovementioned window.
- 5.30. A 1m wide two-light window is displayed on the ground floor with a concrete sill painted white. A 0.5m wide window is located adjacent to it, also displaying a concrete sill.
- 5.31. Immediately below this area, a lift door and a double timber door with two glass panels is located. Both these features display bricks on end above the lintel.

NE facing elevation (Plate 13-16; Figure 3, 5 and 12)

- 5.32. This elevation is 84m in length and can be divided into three main areas: (1) the original 1939 canteen area, (2) the garage and (3) the social club extension.
- 5.33. The original canteen area has nine bays and it is built using Flemish bond brick masonry. The uppermost windows are rectangular and c 3.5m in length. They all house sixteen-window panels and are single glazed. These windows are not likely to have been altered/renovated overtime. Another nine sixteen-panel windows were originally located below the abovementioned openings.
- 5.34. Identically to that said for the SW facing elevation, the ground floor area has been subjected to vast remodelling initiated by the blocking of the original openings existing between the main structural pillars in 1939.
- 5.35. A wooden ventilation vent is located within the first bay. It is worth noting that this bay would have been occupied by a large window which was blocked up and used to cut a door which was also blocked up prior the survey.
- 5.36. A fifteen-light window is located on the second bay. The window measures 3.45m in width and appears to be inserted on a wall made of brick following a stretcher bond pattern. A large (4.15m) gate is located adjacent to it, within the third bay.
- 5.37. The fourth and fifth bays are made of modern brick and hold two UPVC windows, 2.5m and 2m in width respectively. Three ventilation vents are located above the window of the fourth bay, whilst a large one is located above the fifth bay window.
- 5.38. The sixth and seventh bays are occupied by a door and two windows corresponding to the gym area. The brick masonry, whilst still stretcher bond, is different in character due to the brick finishing. A 2m² UPVC window is located here with fixed casement and awning window above. The brick masonry suggests that this window is located within the space formerly inhabited by a larger window. A large lintel is also echoing the presence of a former larger window. A door to the gym area measuring 1.5m in width is located adjacent to it. Furthermore, another window is located south of the door. This window is a 3m UPVC window

with fixed casement and awning windows above. A large sill and lintel define the uppermost and lowermost regions of this opening.

5.39. The eight and ninth bays are also defined by stretcher bond brick masonry, and hold a window, a door and a large panel with the following writing 'BROUGHTON WINGS SPORTS AND SOCIAL CLUB'. The door is 1m in width and is capped with a concrete lintel. The window is a UPVC window measuring 1m in width, and with a large lintel and sill defining the uppermost and lowermost regions of this opening.

5.40. The projecting area described during the presentation of the NW facing elevation is visible. The elevation is made of Flemish bond brick masonry with three belt courses defining the parapet as well as the upper and lower region of the larger windows, and a thicker one defining the uppermost region of the ground floor. Two extensions are abutting this projected area. The first one corresponds to a toilet block with four equally spaced 1m x 0.5m UPVC windows. The extension has a flat roof, and it is made of brick using a stretcher bond pattern. Finally, the extension functioning to hold the function room is also visible on this elevation. The extension is made of stretched bond brick work and has two equally spaced 1m doors and a UPVC window measuring approximately 1m in width.

5.41. At the opposite end of this elevation, the area of the garage is visible. While the first-floor area is identical to that defined by the canteen area to the south, the ground floor presents unique traits which are worth describing. The brick masonry used between the first and fourth bays is Flemish bond. Two large openings (6.1m each) are located within the first and fourth bay. A 1.55m in width UPVC window is located to the south of the second gate, adjacent to a former door, currently bricked up but still containing a brick lintel above. A blocked window is also visible within the fifth bay of the garage elevation.

Building interior – ground floor (Figures 14, 18, 20)

5.42. The building interior has been subdivided into multiple rooms during its history of development. It is therefore necessary to number each room to be able

to check its position within the building with the aid of the plan (see Figure 16). Notes on phasing are also offered during the description of each space.

Room 1 (Plates 17-20)

- 5.43. This area contains a double staircase leading to the first floor of the building. According to existing plans, this area has always retained its main function and has not been heavily altered. However, original details that may be evidenced in the walls are obscured due to the existing timber cladding covering all walls of the space.
- 5.44. The size and positioning of the windows still is the same as those documented in the plans of 1939. However, while the original plans envisaged the windows to hold panels of glass, at present they hold single glazed windows; a situation known to have existed since at least the 1960s as documented in existing photographs of the buildings encountered during the survey.
- 5.45. The ceiling in this area is not original but a dropped ceiling. In reaching the first floor, the space contains two small square rooms with hatch-like windows that are likely to have functioned in the past as ticket booths. Both spaces are entered via a timber door holding three glass panels each. These are adjacent to two rectangular windows with fixed casement below holding four-glass panels and two awning windows above holding two glass panels each.
- 5.46. A timber double door with six glass panels separates this room from the main first floor space. Vinyl flooring is present throughout Room 1 of the building.

Room 2 (Plates 21-27)

- 5.47. Room 2, alongside Rooms 3-7, define the extension constructed in the 1990s to hold the social club. This space is sub-square with 45 degrees angled S and E walls. The space measures 248.8 m² and has remained a function room until the building was vacated.
- 5.48. The walls of this space are painted white, the floor has blue/green diamond shaped patterns with floral motifs, and a laminated wooden floor delimiting the area of the dancefloor. The ceiling is a dropped ceiling identical to the majority of

the ceilings encountered in the building. Suspended stage lights and a projector are features hanging of the ceiling.

5.49. The stage is located on the NW end of the room. The latter is 6.5m in width and contains two large red velvet stage curtains. The stage is made of varnished wood panels . A sound engineering booth is located adjacent to the stage and a single door is located at each side of it, leading to the changing rooms (Room 3 and 6) as well as the cleaner's cupboard and toilet (Rooms 5 and 7).

5.50. Booth seating is located abutting the wall at each side of the stage, curving into the SW and NE elevations. The seating is made of green upholstery and timber.

5.51. Plate 22 documents the NNE elevation. Two sets of booth seating are located here as well as a timber double door acting as a fire exit, holding to large glass panels. The image also documents the areas where the structural columns – also visible from the outside – are located, as well as a dado and picture rail running across the elevation.

5.52. Plate 23 documents the SE end of the room. This image documents how three structural columns have been used to delimit an area behind and in front of them with wooden panels painted green which can be removed. A large timber double door leading to the bar, and acting as an emergency exit, is also documented on this photograph.

5.53. Plate 24 overlooks the SSW region of the room. Again, booth seating abuts the elevation. Three rectangular windows are located here with red velvet curtains identical to those hanging off the stage. A pool table is located in front of the seating area.

Room 3 (Plates 28-30)

5.54. This room is rectangular and measures 10.4m². The room functions as a changing room although evidence suggest that it was last used for storage. The floor is covered with a grey carpet and the room has a dropped ceiling. The walls are painted white, and a number of shelves hang from them. A rectangular UPVC window is located on the NE facing elevation.

5.55. Plate 29 documents the thin corridor leading to a fire exit located adjacent to Room 3. The floor in this area is overlaid with vinyl and a UPVC window is located on the SE facing elevation.

Room 4 (Plate 31)

5.56. This space functions as a stage. It is 24.5m², and it is approached through a flight of stairs located at each end of the stage.

Room 5 (Plate 32-33)

5.57. This is a small rectangular room measuring 4m² used to store cleaning products. The room has a vinyl floor, beige painted walls and ceiling. The corridor just outside of it is made of similar materials and leads to a fire exit.

Room 6 (Plate 34)

5.58. This room functions as an artist changing room and has a number of features which still echo its function. The room has a vanity mirror and a sink, as well as a chair. The floor is carpeted and both the walls and ceiling painted beige. A UPVC window is located on its SE facing elevation.

Room 7 (Plate 35)

5.59. The toilet is rectangular and measures 2m². It has a cubicle and a small UPVC window. The walls are painted beige, and the floor is covered with vinyl.

Room 8 (Plates 36-45)

5.60. This space last functioned as a bar and measures 58.4m² (excluding the bar area). However, former plans for the building (see Figure 8) document that this space was previously used as a spare room and a lecture room.

5.61. The floor is mostly carpeted, however, close to the bar area, the floor is made of a band of vinyl. The ceiling is dropped, concealing views of the original ceiling.

5.62. Plate 36 documents the double door that leads to the pool room. Each door is half glass half panel with a timber surround inserted into a wall currently covered

by a crown and dado railing with decorative timber panels attached to a wall characterised by its green and white stripy wallpaper and floral pattern above.

5.63. Plate 37 evidences four curtain pole wall mounts. To the NW of the wall, a small bar table projects from the wall and to the SE a booth seating adjoined to a timber shelving unit is located. The latter has a band of stained glass with geometric patterns.

5.64. Plate 38 looks toward the bar area. The latter is defined by timber cladding with square decorative panels below and decorative brackets supporting the decorative cornice above. Plate 39 and 40 also offer views towards the bar area.

5.65. Plate 41 documents the SW facing elevation. Booth seating is located here with a dividing timber panel decorated with stained glass forming geometric patterns. A large rectangular window is located here cutting through the space created between the dado and painting railing.

5.66. Plate 44 displays the entrance to the social club and fire exit. The entrance is made of double door each with four decorative panels, and by two large glass panels above.

Room 9 and 10 (Plates 46-49)

5.67. Rooms 9 and 10 last functioned as the pool room and lounge. Original plans document that this area was also part of the lecture room. The joint space measures 127.3 m².

5.68. This space also has dropped ceilings and carpeted floors, with vinyl flooring located close to the bar area. The walls are beige with dado and painting railings as well as varnished skirting boards running along the extent of the elevations.

5.69. The structural columns are visible either projecting from the walls or standing alone. They are all painted and decorated following the same pattern used for the walls.

5.70. The bar area abuts Rooms 11-13. The bar is mainly defined by timber cladding and shelving with panels of glass decorated with diamond patterns. The bar, alongside rooms 11-13, would have acted as an inspection pit. Any original detail located within the bar area has been obscured by the existing timber cladding.

Room 11 (Plates 50-55)

- 5.71. This room is rectangular and measures 20m². The room has two levels, providing extra space for the beer store. As noted, this area was originally an inspection pit. Some original elements are still visible within this space.
- 5.72. Plate 50 evidences a number of episodes of alteration and repair. According to the 1939 plans and elevation, this area was open and therefore, the brick (currently painted white) masonry corresponds to the moment in which the elevation was blocked off. Initially the elevation would have included a door as suggested by the image. However, the latter was blocked off with cinder blocks.
- 5.73. Plate 51 documents the storage function of the space as well as the brick walls and the division wall with a large double door overlooking the bottle store.
- 5.74. Plate 52 and 53 record the cellar. The latter may have taken the space of the former pit. The floor is made of concrete. A narrow stone staircase with outer string made of solid wooden beams leads to the cellar.

Room 12 (Plates 56-59)

- 5.75. This room is rectangular and measures 11.2m². It was last used for the storage of bottles, however, alongside rooms 11 and 13, they define the area of the former inspection pit. This room is virtually identical in function and finishing to room 11. It is worth noting that one of the cupboards located in a lower position than the floor of the room may have acted as the inspection pit.

Room 13 (Plates 60-63)

- 5.76. This room is rectangular and measures 15.7m². Its NW and SW facing walls are original, although currently painted white. A number of structural columns project from the walls. The room last functioned as an office, however, it would have originally been the back end of the inspection pit area.
- 5.77. The floor is carpeted and the space has office furniture and a safe. The latter has a brass plaque noting Paris 1878 E. Lumby and Sons fireproof safe.

Room 14 (Plates 64-65)

5.78. This room is rectangular and has an area of 51.1m². The room was originally part of the garage; however, it has functioned as a conference room, and it is currently used as a storage for gym equipment.

5.79. The room is carpeted, and the walls are rendered white. Two projecting areas are evidencing the position of structural columns. The room has a dropped ceiling.

5.80. A window and a fire scape are located in the NE facing elevation. These features are of modern date.

Room 15 (Plates 66-67)

5.81. This room would have also been part of the former garage. However, it is at present a corridor associated with the transport department. This space is rectangular and has an area of 37.3m².

5.82. This area holds some historic elements, including the panelled timber ceiling and the structural columns currently panelled and painted white. The NW facing partition wall is made of cinder blocks while the SE facing elevation is a dry partition wall.

5.83. The NE facing wall is made of cinder blocks with a double door acting as an entrance to this space as well as a fire exit.

Room 16 (Plate 68)

5.84. This space is rectangular and has an area of 38m². It currently functions as an office, but it would have represented the eastern end of the garage area.

5.85. The room has dropped ceilings, carpeted floors and holds office furniture within. The structural columns project from the walls which are currently painted white. A UPVC window is located on the NE facing elevation.

Room 17 (Plate 69)

5.86. This room is square and measures 39.5m². It would have been part of the garage area, subsequently used as a kitchen and currently functioning as a health and safety induction area.

5.87. The walls of the room are made of cinder blocks painted white. The floor is made of concrete and the ceiling is dropped like all other subdivided rooms within the former garage area.

Room 18 (Plates 71-74)

5.88. This room is rectangular in plan and has an area of 78.7m². The walls are painted blue, and the floor is carpeted. The ceilings are dropped, and the area is divided into bays, delimiting the extent of each former snooker table.

Room 19 and 20 (Plate 75-76)

5.89. These rooms are sub-square and measure 14.6m² each. These rooms are located in the area of the former garage; however they act as an office and gym reception respectively. Room 19 has a dropped ceiling, white walls, a UPVC window and modern office furniture. Room 20 is virtually identical in make and composition to Room 19.

Room 21 (Plate 77)

5.90. This space is 19.9m² and functions as the gym foyer and reception. All fixings and features are of modern date. The ceilings are dropped, and the floor is carpeted. The reception area has a plastic screen demonstrating that the gym was functioning at least until 2020.

Room 22 (Plate 78-80)

5.91. This space, formerly occupied by the garage, currently functions as a gym space of modern date. The floors are covered with gym mats adjoined. The walls are dry partition walls painted light blue and the ceilings are dropped. The area still contains gym equipment and mirrors.

Room 23 (Plates 81-85)

5.92. A number of subdivisions relating to the gym have been integrated together within Room 23. All these rooms stand in areas formerly occupied by the garage. They include ladies and gents changing rooms, showers, a sauna and a sunbed

area. All walls within this area are dry partition walls with dropped ceilings and concrete floors covered, in some cases, with vinyl.

Room 24 (Plates 123-124)

5.93. This space is rectangular and measures 201m². It is currently used as a storage area, however, it would have been part of the former garage space. This space contains a number of elements of historic origin.

5.94. The SE facing wall is made of cinder blocks, however, the opposite wall is made of brick masonry. They both run in line with the structural columns which can be seen in the form of projected areas within the wall. The brick wall would have originally separated the space of the garage with that of the stores. The ceiling is made of timber panels painted white and the floor is made of concrete. Both elements appear to have a historic origin rather than being modern additions to the building. A dry partition wall subdivides this space into two regions.

5.95. A large garage gate is located on the SW facing elevation. Furthermore, a set of double doors allows to enter the former store area (Room 25), from Room 24.

Room 25 (Plates 90-91)

5.96. This room is rectangular and measures 76.7m². It represents the space of the former store. This space is not currently used.

5.97. Similarly to Room 24, Room 25 has a timber panelled ceiling painted white, concrete floor and walls made of stretcher bond brick masonry painted white. The structural columns are here again observed as wall projections. A dry partition wall is located toward the NE end of this space, probably demarcating a former office. The walls have large metal air vents. A single timber door with glass panel is located on the corner of the NE facing elevation. Furthermore, a set of double doors connects Room 24 and 25.

Room 26 (Plate 92-106)

5.98. This space currently functions as a storage space; however, it was a garage and a repair depot. It is rectangular and measures 795m². A number of subdivisions exist in each corner of the garage (see below).

- 5.99. Three large gates are located on the SW facing and NE facing elevation, of sufficient size to allow vehicles to enter the space.
- 5.100. The ceiling is made of precast concrete slabs sustained by eight equally spaced steel riveted columns, and steel riveted beams at the centre of the space. All structural walls are made of brick, using Flemish and stretcher bond masonry.
- 5.101. The NW facing elevation is made of Flemish bond brick masonry painted white with a red band in the lower region of the elevation. Seven columns project from this elevation, however, similarly to the NW facing elevation, five of the nine columns are offset from the general structural alignment of the building.
- 5.102. The NW facing elevation has five large windows, four of which measuring 3m² and holding six panels of obscured glass each. A smaller window is also located on this elevation, measuring 2m in width.
- 5.103. Plates 95, 96, 135 and 102 offer views toward the NW facing elevation and its surroundings. The images highlight the storage function that this area has at present. However, the 1948 plans for this area (Figure 9) document the presence of a wash area, two pits and a car lift. Current plans highlight the presence of two vehicle lifts. The imprint of the latter can still be observed (see Plate 96).
- 5.104. The SE facing elevation has a nine-column arrangement, however, here again most columns are offset from the general structural layout. Some of the columns appear to have been reinforced with steel rivetted columns. The wall, alike the NE facing elevation is painted white with a band of red. The elevation has three openings, two of them in the form of window and a door, all leading to Room 25.
- 5.105. Plate 103 documents the SE facing elevation. This elevation has a series of openings leading to Room 25. The northernmost door exceeds 2m in width and is defined by a double door with two glass panels. A rectangular three-light window is also documented on this photograph, also providing views to Room 25.
- 5.106. Plates 93 and 94 document the central area of the garage. The latter is sufficiently wide to allow motorised vehicles to enter the space. An infilled pit is located at the NE end of this space. Furthermore, plate 98 documents a workstation which may have been contemporary with the construction of this space.

Room 27 (Plates 108-110)

- 5.107. This space is around 47m² and it is divided into four main areas: the mechanics toilet, the staff toilet, the office and the visitor toilet. The 1948 plans for this space note that the area would have been used as female drivers' restroom, and male drivers restroom.
- 5.108. All this space and its subdivisions are defined by brick walls with Flemish bond. A metal staircase leads to the entrance characterised as a 1m in width single door made of timber painted blue holding six glass panels. A four light window is located immediately south of the entrance.
- 5.109. Plate 109 documents the character of the interior and demonstrates the use of concrete floors for this space. The toilet block (Plate 110) has been modernised, and it is located at the former's mechanic toilet.

Room 28 (Plate 104-105)

- 5.110. This space is located in the former wash area. The space is square and measures 69.3m². A large gate and a small fire door are located within this space, elements already foreseen in the plans of 1948. Alike all other areas of the garage, the elevations of this space are painted white with a red band and the floor is made of concrete. Three structural columns can be observed in this space.
- 5.111. The NE facing elevation has six small rectangular windows overlooking the garage, whilst the SE facing elevation has five. They are all single glazed and 1m in length by 0.5m in height.

Building interior – first floor (Figure 15, 17, 21)

- 5.112. It has already been noted that Room 1 allow access to the first floor of the building (see Plates 19-20). The latter has a large open plan area (Room 29) exceeding 1113m², and rectangular in plan. Clear views of the open plan area were hindered however by existing screening established during COVID-19.
- 5.113. From this area it is possible to obtain clear views of the upper region of the building; areas related to the Dutch barn elevations. Fourteen sixteen light windows³ are equally spaced in the upper regions of the SW and NE facing

³ Further details have been provided during the description of the building's interior.

elevations, each of them with a double set of curtains. This area of the elevation is painted white, however, the lower regions of this elevation are not structural but made of timber panels painted white. Multiple lockers abut this area of the SW and NE elevation. This division of space postdates 1948, as noted by existing drawings suggesting that the division was originally only marked by thirteen columns at on each side of the hall. The original ceiling and roof truss is obscured by the presence of a dropped ceiling of the same characteristics as most ceilings described during the narrative. The floor of the open area is covered with vinyl and marked to enable different sports to be played.

5.114. A large stage is located on the NW facing elevation. It is 49.7m². Its elevation follows the same outline as the cross section of the Dutch barn, and its surround is made of timber painted white with yellow detail on its lower region. The brick masonry belonging to the NW facing elevation is visible at the back of the stage painted white (Plate 92). The 1948 plan of the first floor (Figure 9) already depict the stage and associated rooms to the SW and NE. It also documents the exit ramp characteristic of the SE facing elevation.

5.115. As already noted, a division of space which postdates 1948 is evidenced on the SW facing elevation. This division of space is achieved by screening the regions in between the structural columns sustaining the roof truss. The space allows the definition of a number of rooms including the bar, bar store, and other storage areas.

Room 30 (Plate 120)

5.116. This space holds a bar area measuring 31.9m². This space is at present used as storage area inhibiting the observation of detail. However, the remains of a bar area, a timber hatch and associated features are still present.

5.117. The floor is concreted, and the walls are painted light blue. While the SW facing elevation is made of brick masonry, all other elevations are dry partition walls and timber panelled walls sustained by structural columns.

Room 31 (Plate 121)

5.118. This space last functioned as the bar store; however it is at present empty. The space is almost square in plan and measures 15m². A large rectangular UPVC window is located on the SW facing elevation. While details of this window have already been provided during the description of the exterior, it is worth noting that the window is a three-light window with awning panels above. The elevation is rendered white, and all other elevations are made of timber panels painted white. The floor is made of concrete.

Room 32 (Plate 122-123)

5.119. Room 32 is attributed to two adjacent narrow spaces functioning as storage and measuring 6 and 9m². The space abutting the main elevation contains a three-light window with awning panels above located on a brick wall painted white. All other wall partitions are made of timber panels painted maroon. The floor is made of timber panels, possibly original features. The adjacent space also evidenced the floorboards. The walls are made of panelled timber painted white.

Room 33 (Plate 124-126)

5.120. Room 33 is attributed to three spaces which jointly acted as offices. Together they have an area of 37.4m². Each area contains a large three-light window with awning panels above located on a brick wall painted white (which the exception of the northwest most which is painted light turquoise). All spaces are carpeted and accessed through 1m wide openings. These spaces have the remnants of office equipment, including a safe which probably dates to the first half of the 20th century.

Room 34 (Plates 127-129)

5.121. This room refers to the bar area, rectangular in plan and measuring 33.5m². From the open hall, the bar area is characterised by timber panelling delimiting it but also defining the bar hatches. The timber is painted white but the details (e.g. frames) are painted dark blue.

5.122. The interior is currently used as storage. The floors are overlaid by vinyl however, due to its preservation, it is possible to observe the timber panels below.

This space holds two identical window openings, characterised as large three-light window with awning panels above located on a brick wall painted light green.

Room 35 (Plate 130)

5.123. Room 35 used to function as an office space. Two large three-light window with awning panels cut through the external elevations. The brick work is painted white. The space is carpeted and currently devoid of any materials which enable to say something more about its use. The plan of 1948 documents this area as storage (Figure 9).

Room 36 (Plate 131)

5.124. Rooms 36-40 are located within a region labelled as 'Junior Staff Mess'. At present it holds space for locker rooms, team meeting rooms and offices.

5.125. This room rectangular and measures 19.84m². Its walls are dry partition walls painted beige, besides the SE facing wall which is made of timber. Multiple lockers are set against all but the SW facing elevation of this space. The floors are carpeted, and the ceiling is dropped.

Room 37 (Plate 134)

5.126. The morphology and finishing of this room are identical to that of Room 36 however the lockers have been removed. The room measures 29.98m².

Room 38 (Plate 135-136)

5.127. The room is 73.84m² and is rectangular in plan. It was last used as an office space. The floor is cover with vinyl, it has a dropped ceiling and dry partition walls painted beige. The structural columns found within this area have been embellished with timber panelling painted white. The room still holds office equipment.

Room 39 (Plate 137)

5.128. This room functioned as a meeting room for the red team and measures 14m². The floor is cover with vinyl, it has a dropped ceiling and dry partition walls

painted light grey. The NE facing elevation has five equally distributed openings with glass panels overlooking the corridor area (Plate 138 and 139).

Room 40 (Plate 140)

5.129. This room functioned as a meeting room and measures 8.6m². The floor is cover with vinyl, it has a dropped ceiling and dry partition walls painted light grey.

Room 41 (Plate 138)

5.130. This room functioned as a meeting room for the green team meeting room and measures 10.9m². The floor is cover with vinyl, it has a dropped ceiling and dry partition walls painted light grey.

Room 42 (Plates 141-144)

5.131. This space is labelled on the plan of 1948 as a kitchen, however it last functioned as a large food hall. The latter is rectangular and measures 221.92². It is accessed by a roller door and the interior is subdivided into two, with a timbered partition wall painted blue and white.

5.132. The floor is covered with vinyl in certain areas and has areas with exposed timber boards. The ceiling is dropped and a large three-light window with awning panels is located on the main elevation.

Room 43 (Plates 145-149)

5.133. This space is labelled on the plan of 1948 as a kitchen and the function appears to have remained the same. The floor plan measures 198m².

5.134. The walls are tiled white, the ceiling is dropped with large industrial metal extractor fans and the floors are vinyl. The walls to the NE end of the room contain a three panelled fixed casing window and a further four single panel awning windows. All windows are UPVC and double glazed. The NE end of the room contains three marked bays that are denoted on building plans as being food preparation areas.

5.135. Plate 146 is looking NE into the room towards two double door entrances, the one in the foreground leads to Room 42 while the double door in the background leads to Room 29.

Room 44 (Plates 97-100)

- 5.136. On the plan drawings of 1948 this area comprises of three rooms and two small rooms. Plate 147 documents the westernmost room in this area that is labelled on the 1948 plans as a manager's office. It measures 11.5m² and contains a three-panelled single glazed awning windows, a fitted sink, vinyl flooring and walls and ceilings painted white with signs of wear.
- 5.137. Plate 148 documents the lift adjacent to an area demarcated on floor plans as toilets. The lift door comprises of corrugated folding and sliding metal doors, the same as those documented on the ground floor of the SE facing elevation. The corridor within Room 44 can partially be viewed in this image and comprises of grey vinyl flooring and walls painted white. A fire escape is visible in the background of the picture which is painted dark blue. The entrance hall measured 22.7m².
- 5.138. On the plan drawings of 1948, the area shown in Plate 149 is referred to as a dry store. This room measures 18.7m² and contains an industry size walk-in refrigerator. The walls and the ceiling are painted white while the flooring comprises of grey vinyl. At the time of the visit, it was not possible to access rooms marked as cold room and holiday club because the doors were locked.
- 5.139. Plate 150 is a close up shot of a clocking in machine that was located in the entrance hall to the kitchen area. Presumably, it was used by staff who worked in the kitchen when it was functioning.

6. Discussions and conclusions

- 6.1. In May 2021, Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned to carry out a Level 3 Building Survey of Building 058 at Hawarden Airport. The results obtained and presented on this report result from the survey itself, and from a desktop study which has included the consultation of published and grey literature, cartographic sources, archival research, aerial photography and existing memorabilia.
- 6.2. Building 058 opened its doors in 1939 as a canteen for the workers of the aircraft production plant and as a Relief Landing Group under Vicker's Armstrong.
- 6.3. The building's appearance is first documented in cartographic sources dating to 1945. At this point the building is depicted as a sub-square structure.

- 6.4. Figure 5 and 6 reproduce the original building plan of 1939. On this plan, the NW and SE facing elevations are composed by nine bays with a projected area acting as the staircase leading to the first floor, an area identified on the building's façade. In following the overall shape of the building taking into consideration the information available, it is possible to discern that the building first phase did not include the garage area (Figure 16). Yet, the 1939 elevations show that the building continues to the SE, however without establishing further details. Plate 158 demonstrates that the building has its characteristic shape by 1947. It is therefore plausible that the garage area was built sometime between 1945 and 1947.
- 6.5. Elements from Phase 1 (1939) are still visible in the fabric of the building. The upper regions of the building (the Dutch Barn) still preserve the fabric and architecture, as well as its fenestration (the uppermost windows - see Figure 3 and 12). A similar situation is found within the building's interior.
- 6.6. In approaching the first floor, the percentage of original features lessens, although the overall geometry of the original building still is observable. Here, a number of windows have either been renovated (particularly those in office space areas) or have been utilised to create fire exits. Externally, the region of the first floor still contains elements belonging to Phase I, however, with several changes to its openings.
- 6.7. The ground floor represents the region of the building that has been most altered through time. Figure 6 notes how a number of openings existed created with the space in between structural columns. These spaces have been, overtime, blocked off. The blocking off has occurred at different moments in time as suggested using different brick and masonry types.
- 6.8. The building's interior has been renovated in multiple occasions, largely through the subdivision of space created to house offices and the gym, and gym associated areas.
- 6.9. Existing plans for the Repair Depot and Canteen Extension of 1948 (Figures 8-9) present a view of the building with its characteristic rectangular plan. The former area of the stores and lockers, the repair depot as well as the reuse of the former pit for the bar cellar are still visible on the fabric and layout of the building. A

similar situation is depicted upstairs. While a large part of the space has been subdivided to create space for bar, storage and offices, the first floor still holds evidence dating to, at least 1948. The stage, kitchen and other large areas still preserve some of the layout evidenced in Figures 8-9.

6.10. Phase 3 of development is clearly evidenced with the construction of the social club extension and associated services. These dominate views of the structure façade, not only with the use of different brick masonry, but also by not respecting the overall aesthetics of the building.

6.11. While it is not possible to date with a degree of precision, it is highlighted that the building's interior and exterior has been subjected to remodelling due to the demands of a social space. The external elevations present an array of event alterations that happen almost organically through time, rather than as a single event.

6.12. No significant constraints were encountered during the site survey. While a small number of spaces could not be surveyed, it is considered that these regions were of low archaeological value.

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1959 – 5903 OS_064 004

1999 – WDA 99139 F38_20A

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RAF Hawarden (plan of 1945) – RAF Museum.

Maps of Flintshire XIV.NE, revised in 1938 and published in 1948.

Map SJ36, published 1951.

OS County Series map of Flintshire 1960 1:7,500

OS County Series map of Flintshire 1990 1:7,500

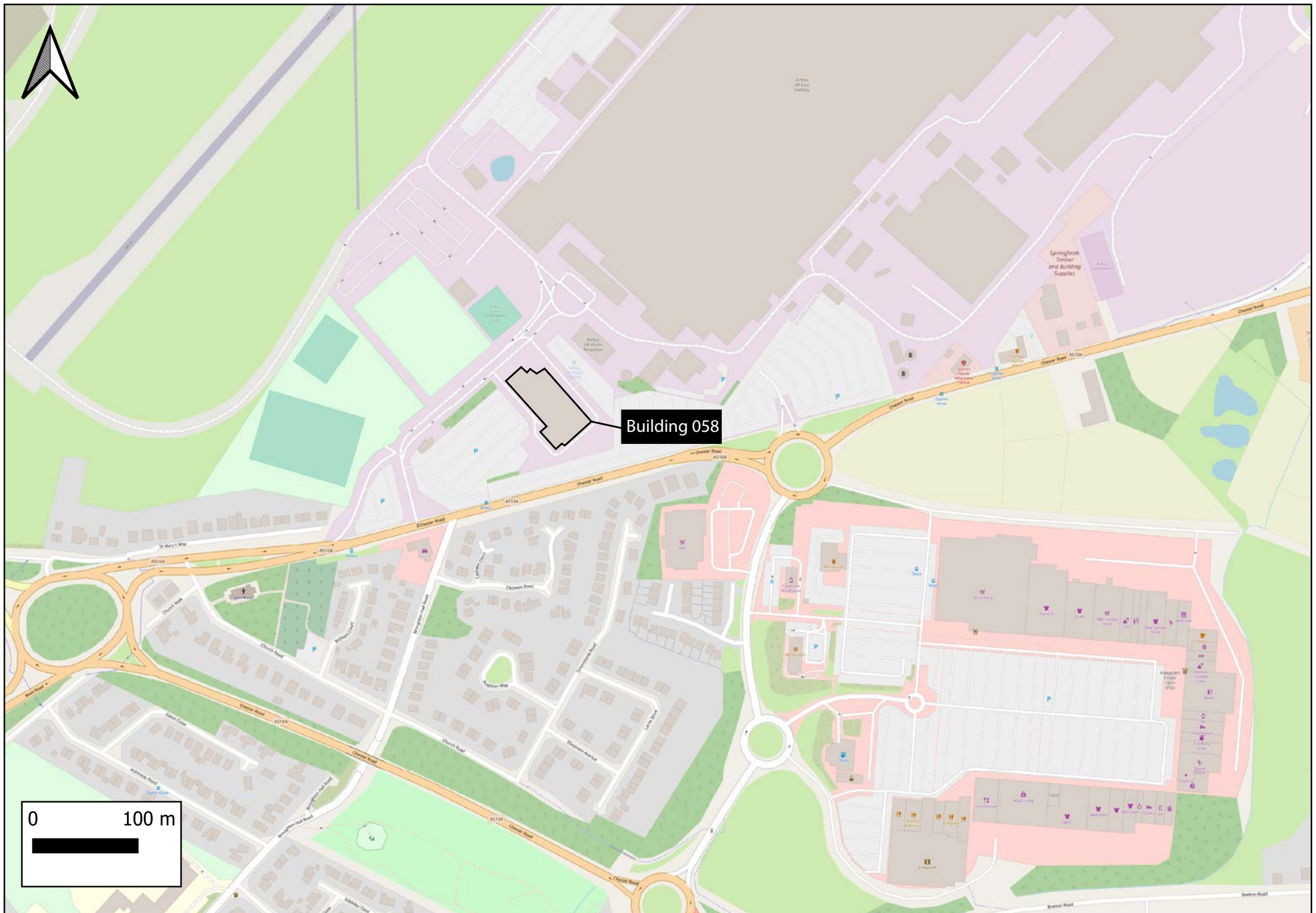


Figure 1. Site location.

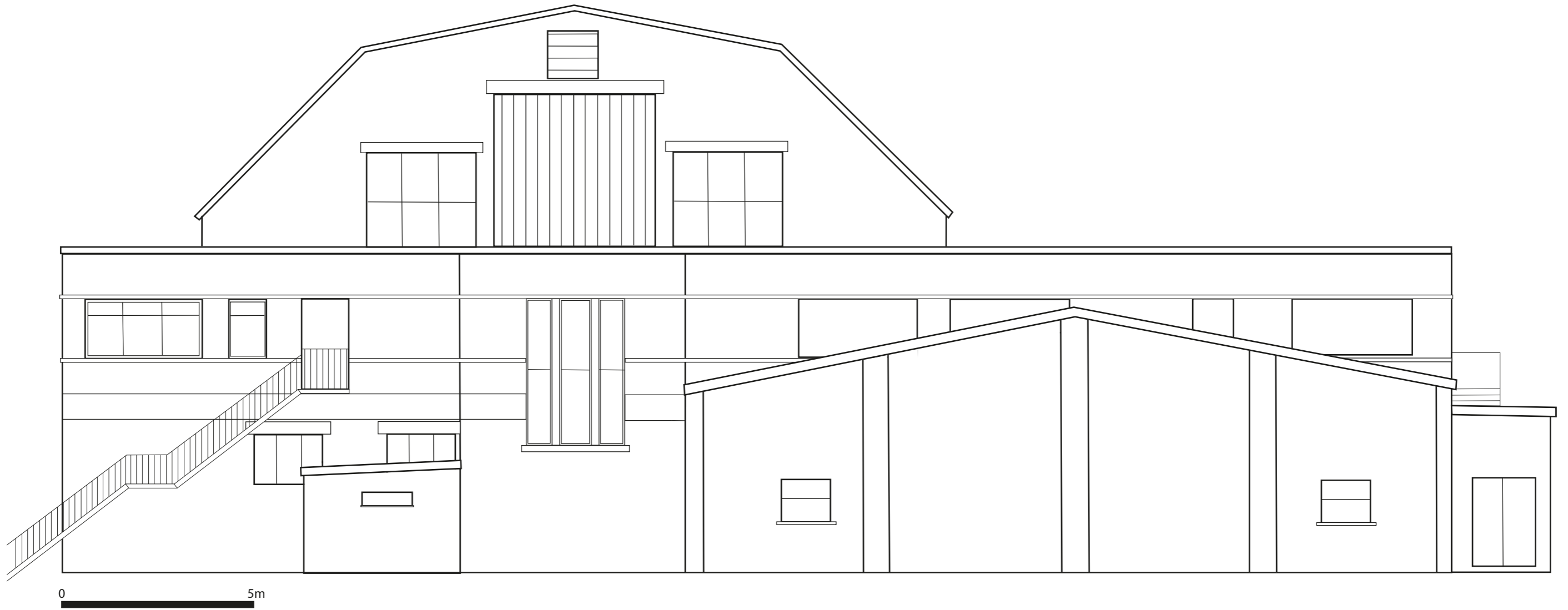
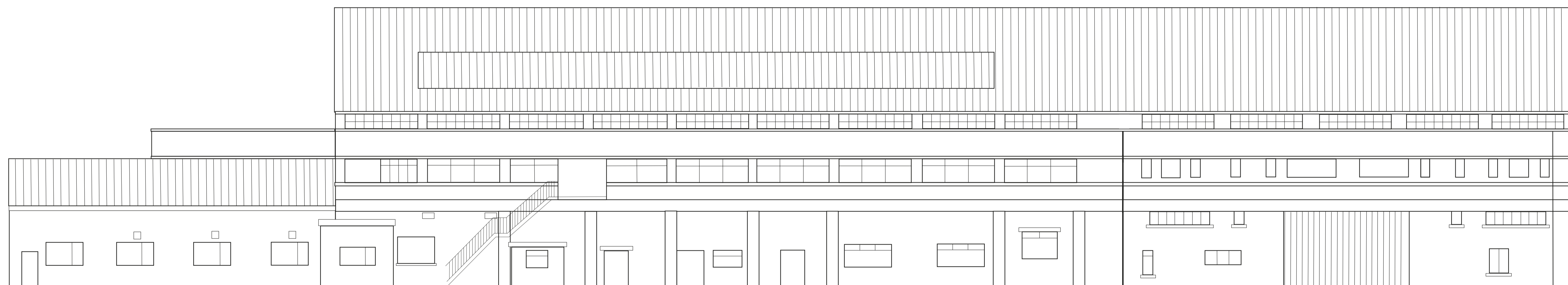
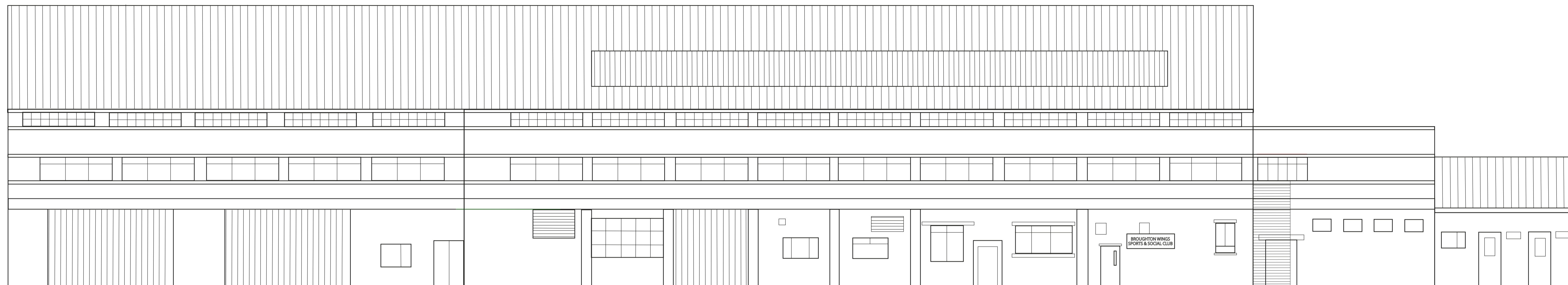
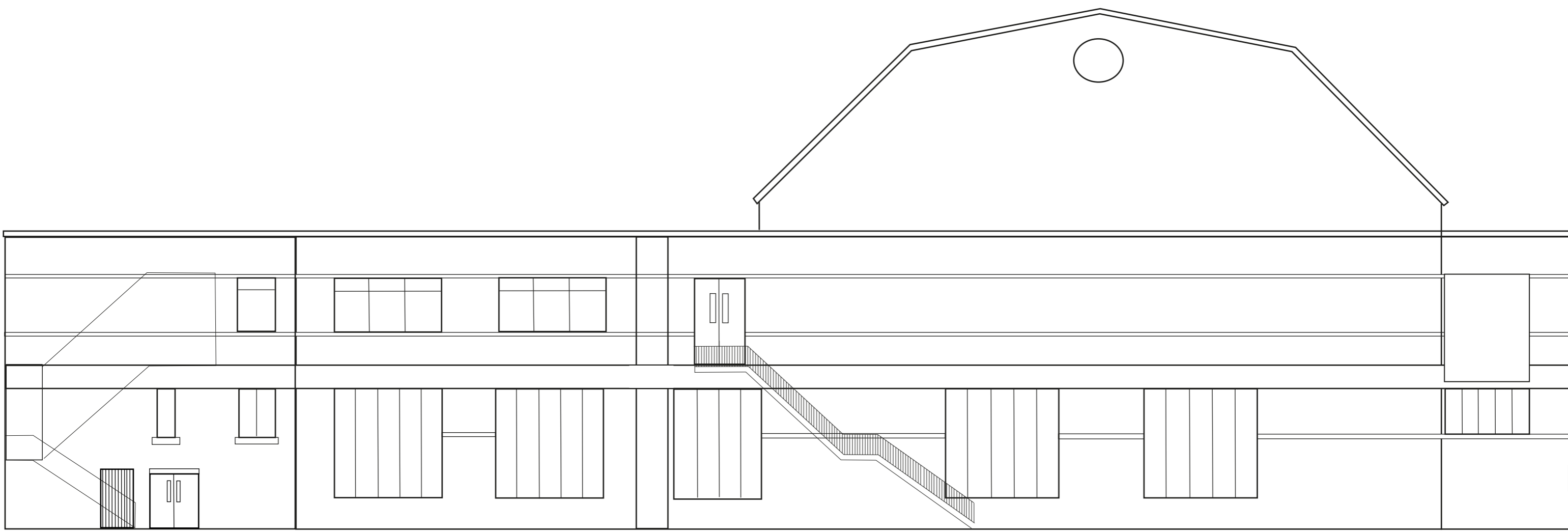


Figure 2. NW facing elevation.



5m

Figure 3. NE and SW facing elevations.



0 5m

Figure 4. SE facing elevation.

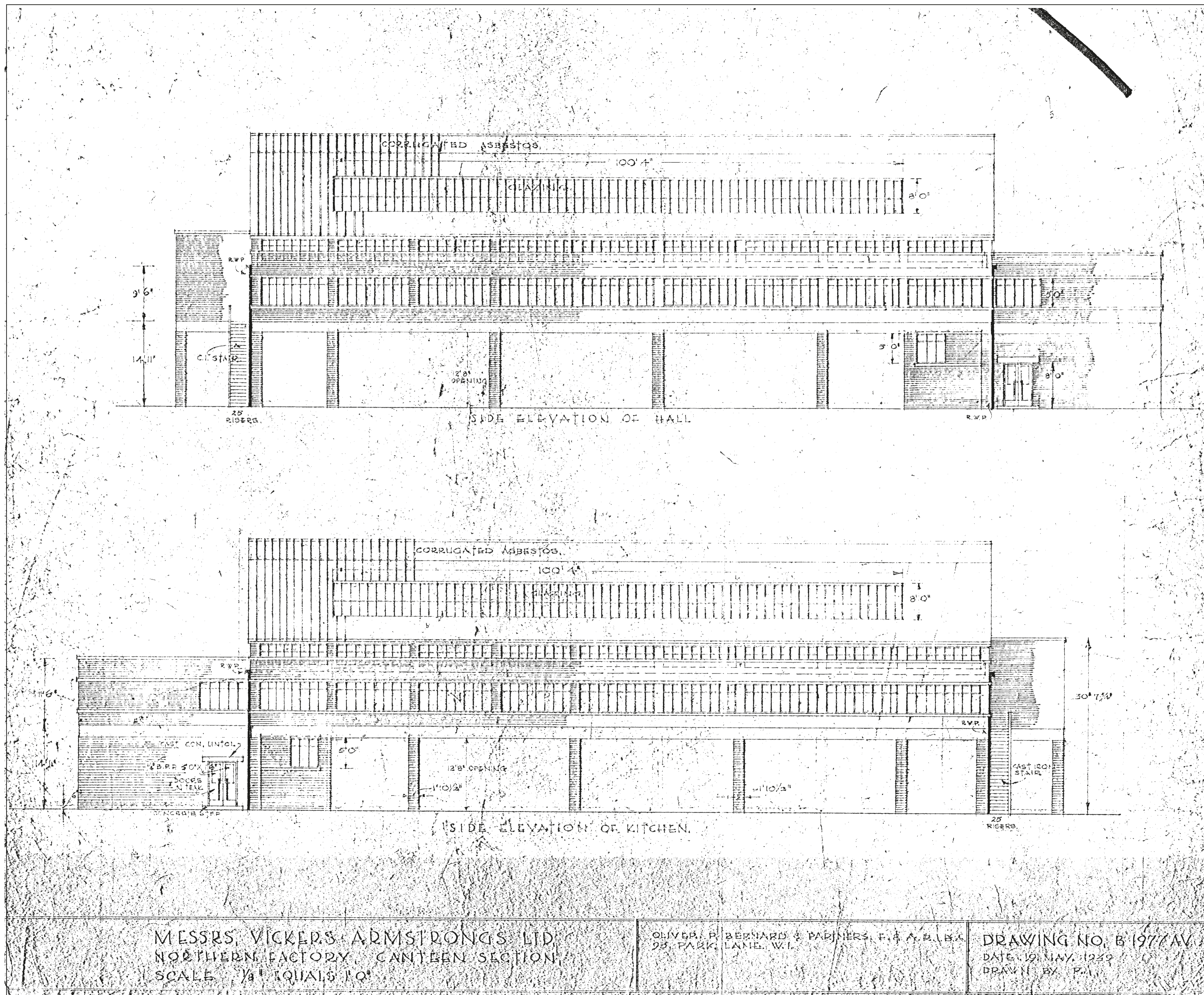
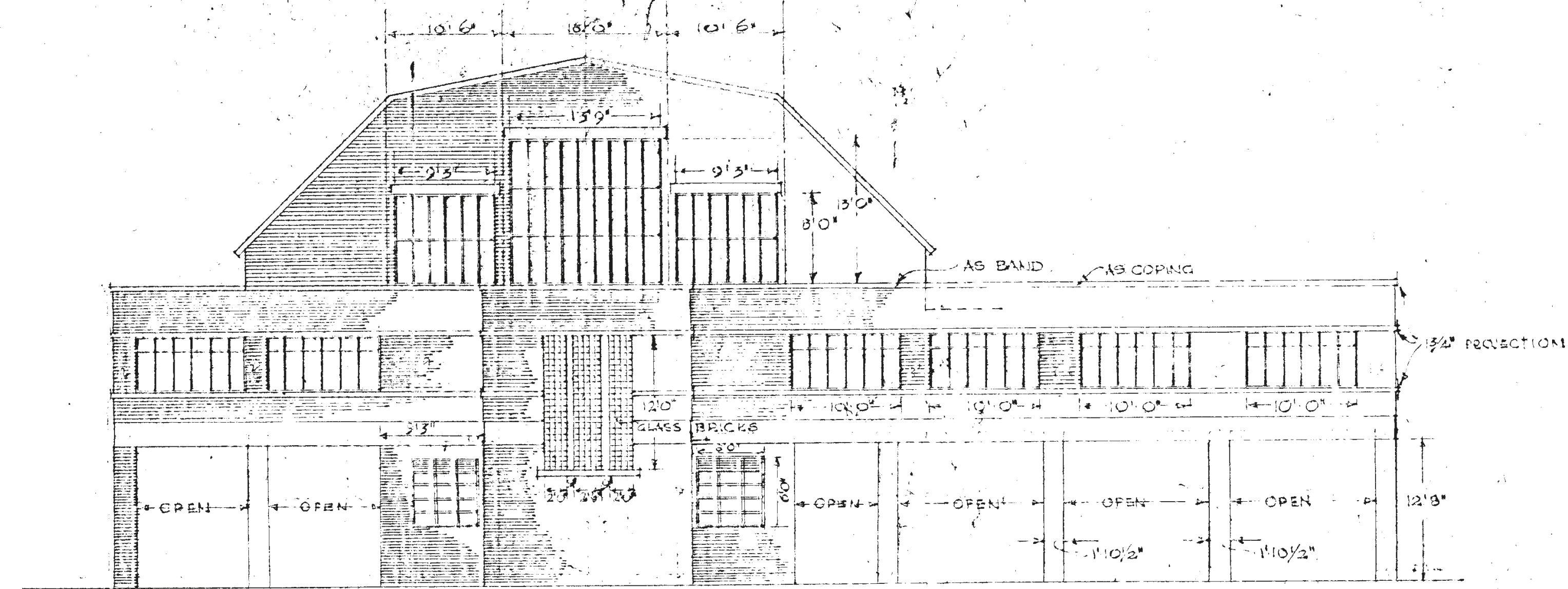
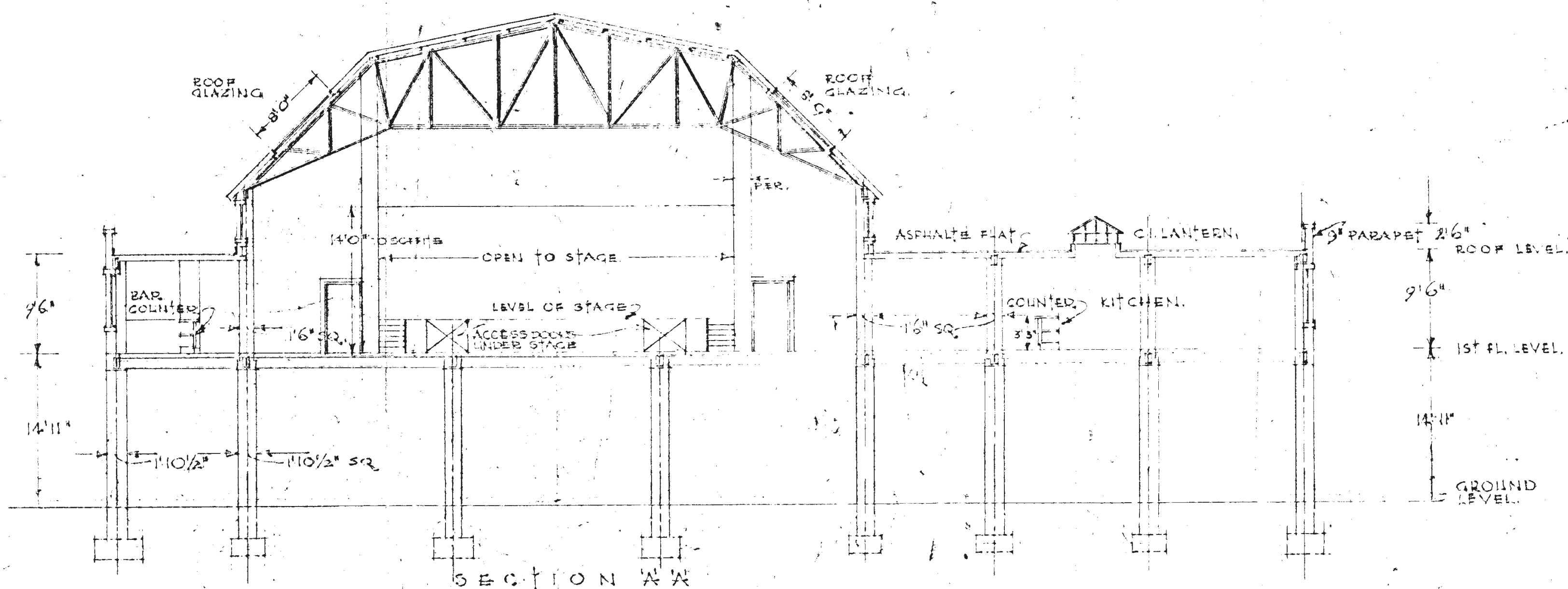


Figure 5. Plan of NE and SW facing elevations - original drawings 1939 (Reproduced with Airbus Permission)



FRONT ELEVATION



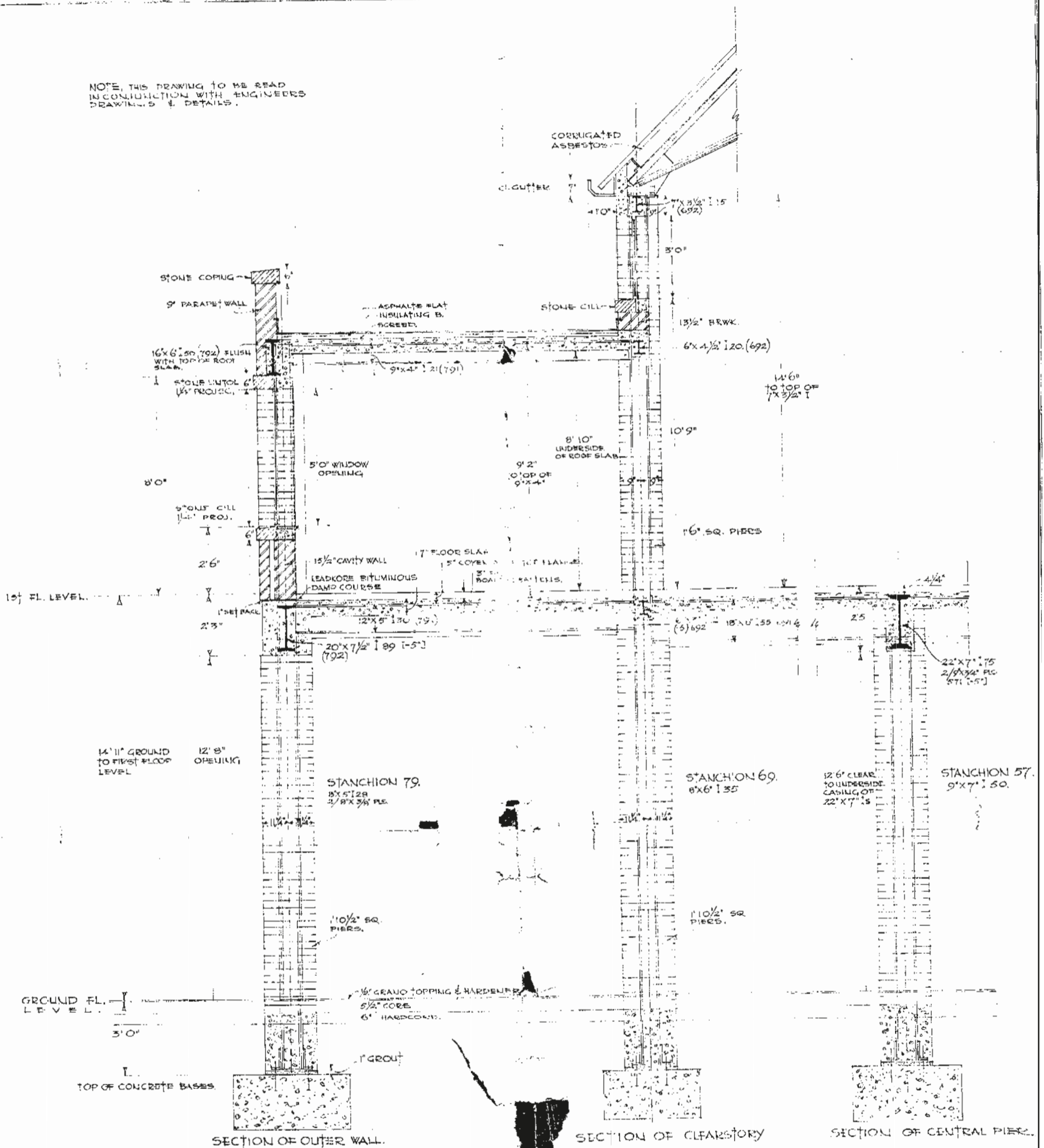
SECTION A-A

MESSRS. VICKERS ARMSTRONGS LTD.
NORTHERN FACTORY CANTEN SECTION.
SCALE: 1/8" EQUALS 1'0"

OLIVER P. BERNARD & PARTNERS, F.R.I.B.A.
93, PARK LANE, W.I.

DRAWING NO. B 1978A.V.
DATE 19 MAY 1939
DRAWN BY R.J.

NOTE, THIS DRAWING TO BE READ
IN CONJUNCTION WITH ENGINEERS
DRAWINGS & DETAILS.

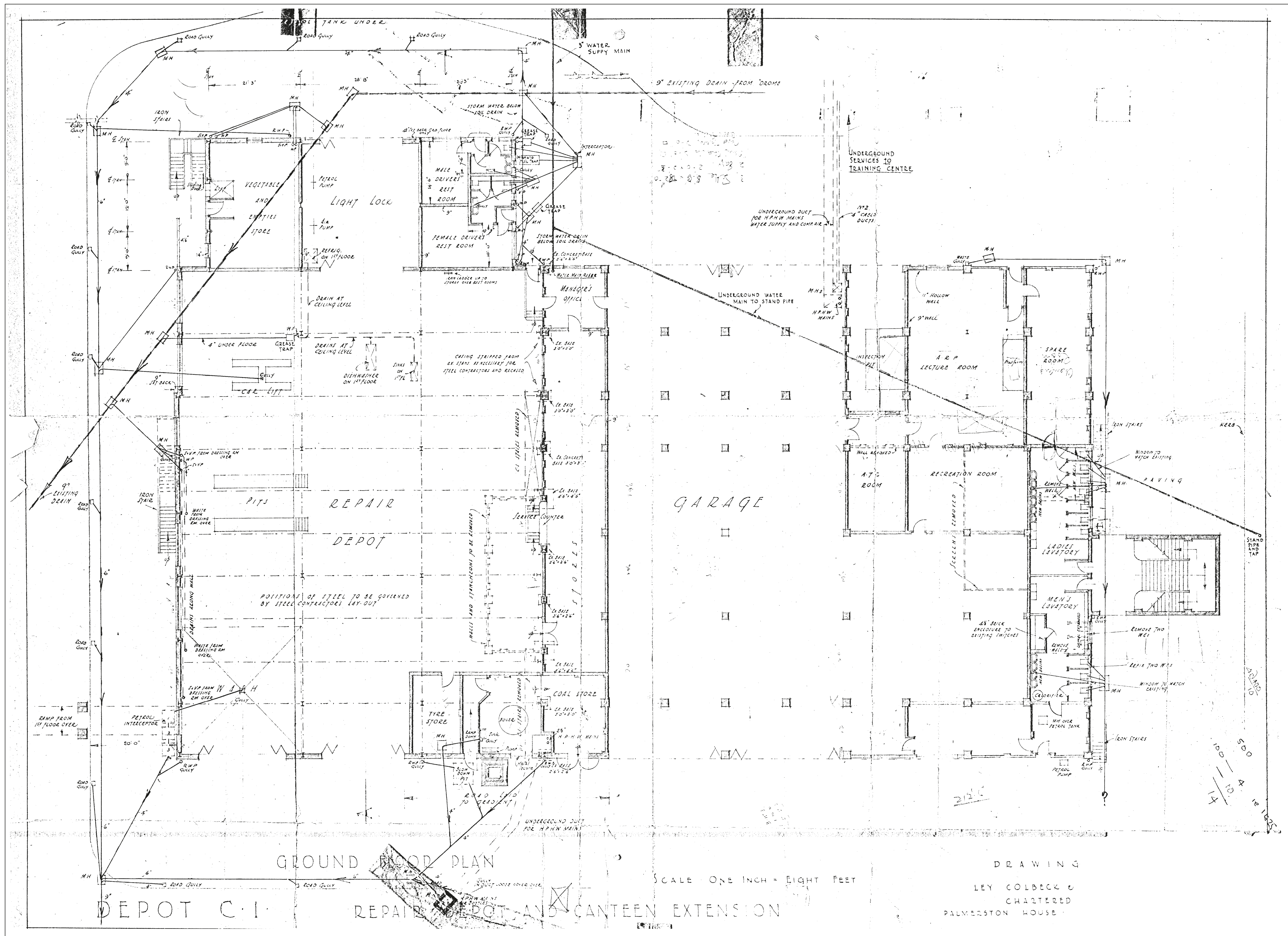


MISSRS. VICKERS ARMSTRONGS, LTD.
NORTHERN FACTORY, CANTEN SECTION.
SCALE - HALF INCH EQUALS ONE FOOT.

OLIVER, H. & PARTNERS,
E. & A. W.
93, PARK LANE, W.1.

DRAWING NO. B2101. AV.
DATE - 30 AUG. 1939
DRAWN BY -

Figure 7. Building cross-section – original drawings 1939 (Reproduced with Airbus permission).



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE - ONE INCH = EIGHT FEET

DEPOT C.I. REPAIR DEPOT AND CANTEEN EXTENSION

DRAWING
LEY COLBECK &
CHARTERED
PALMERSTON HOUSE

Figure 8. Repair depot and canteen extension - drawings 1948 (Reproduced with Airbus permission).

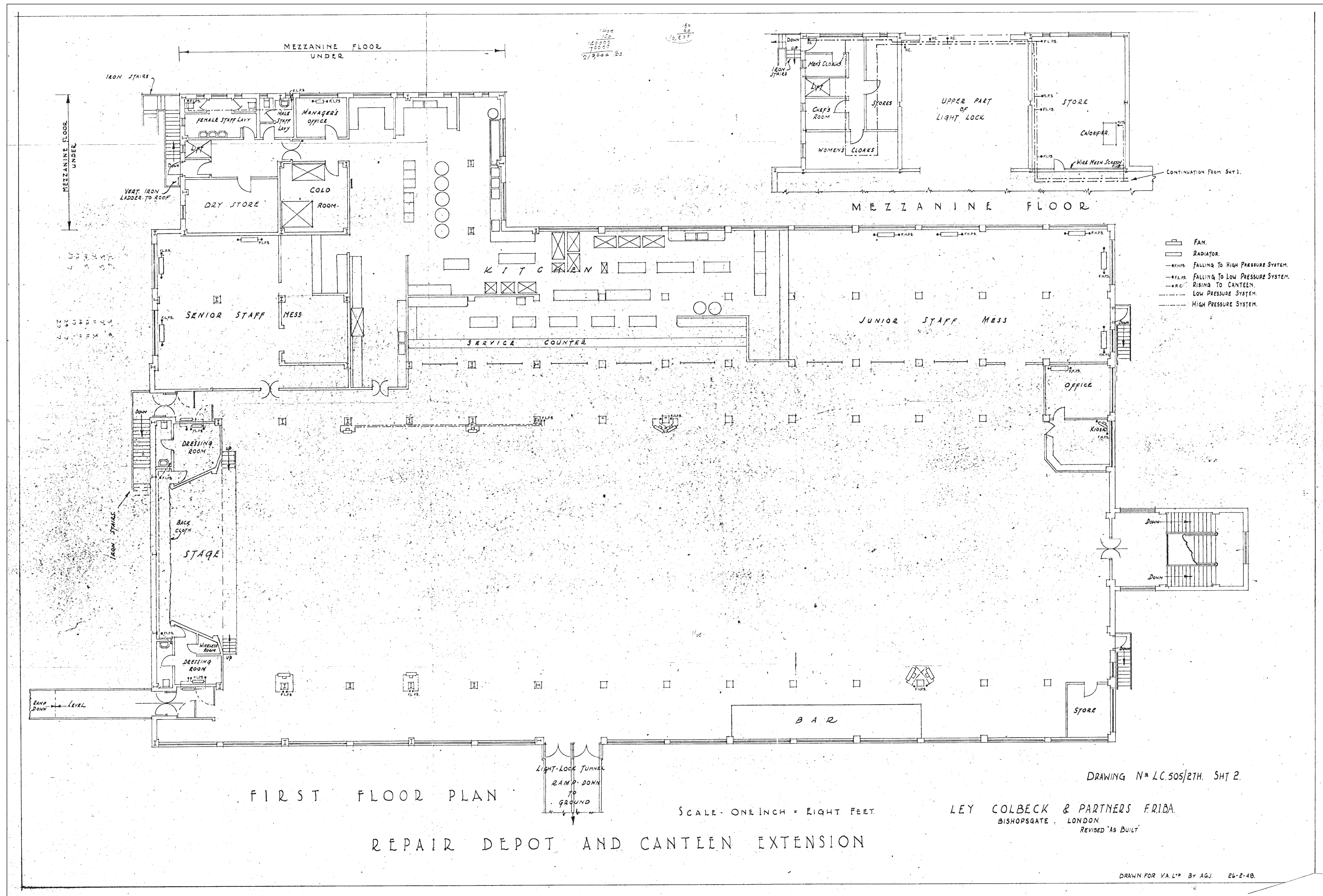
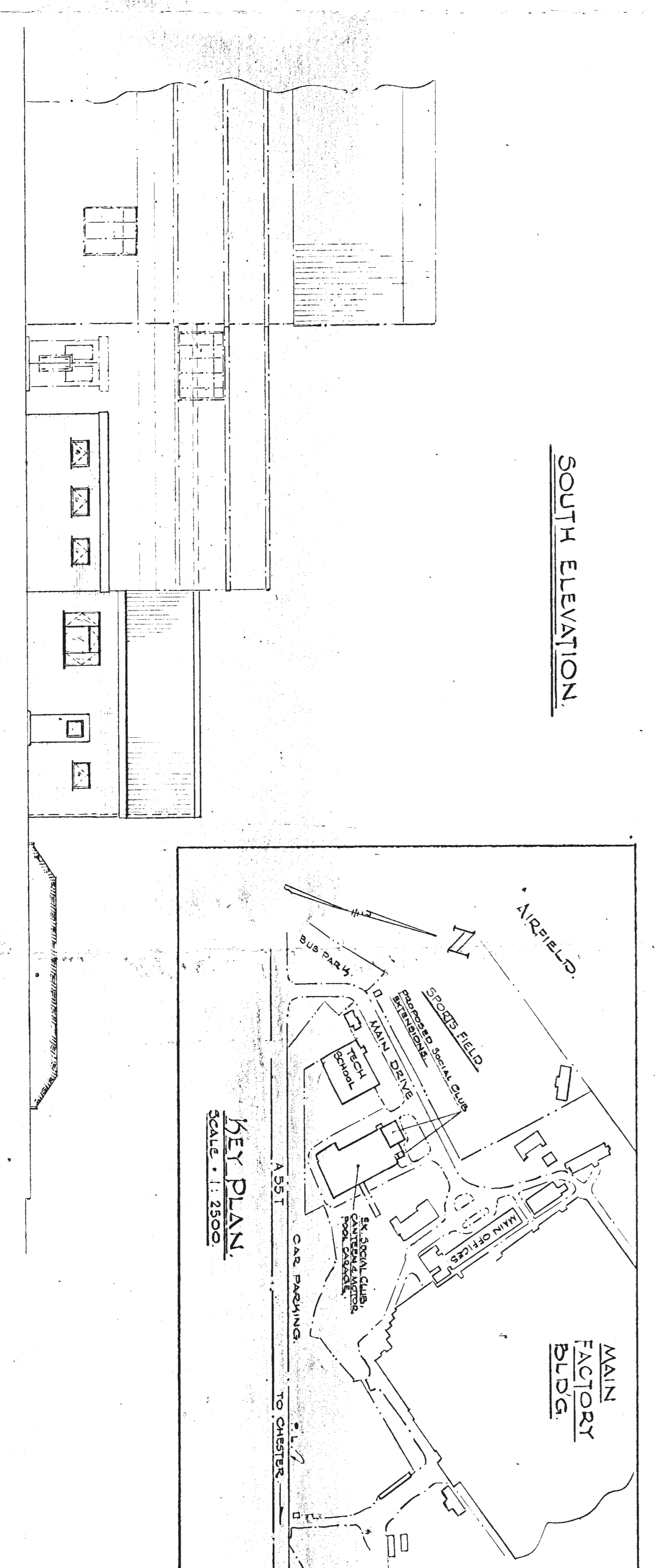
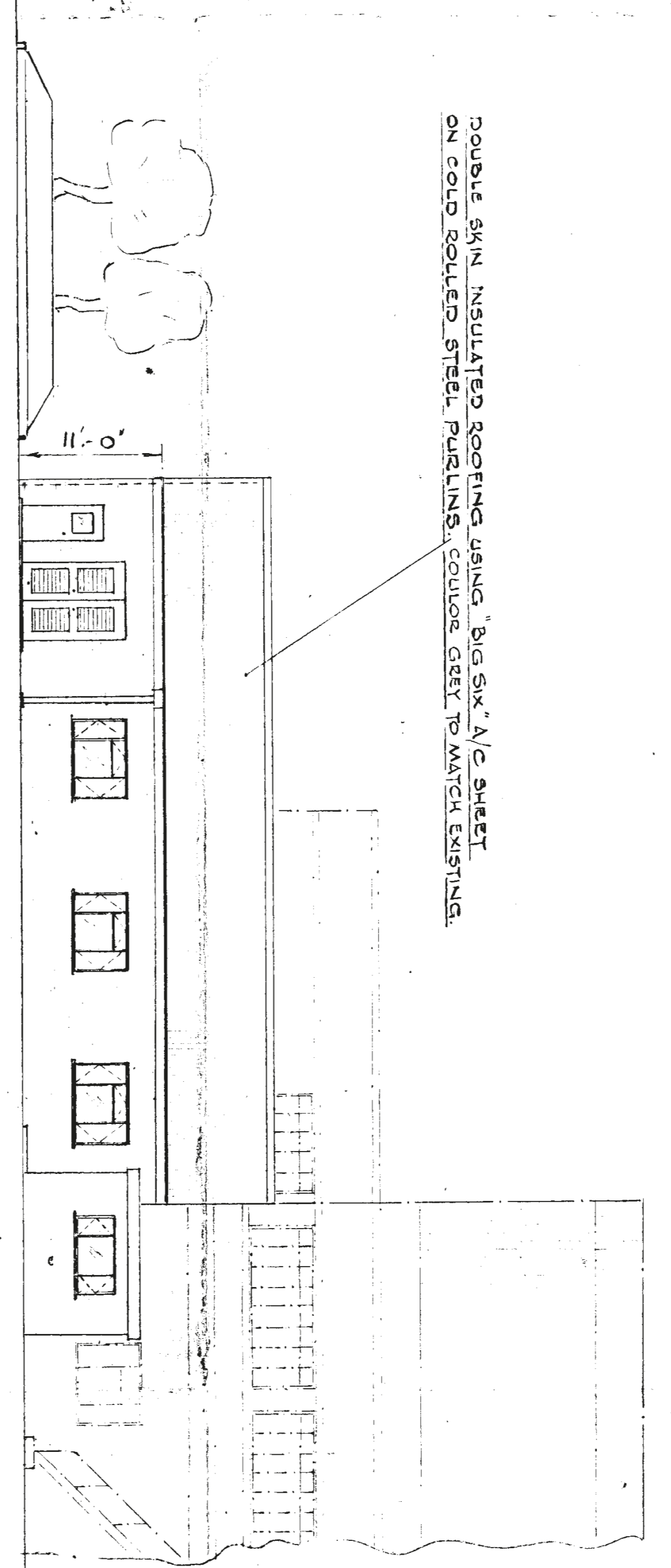
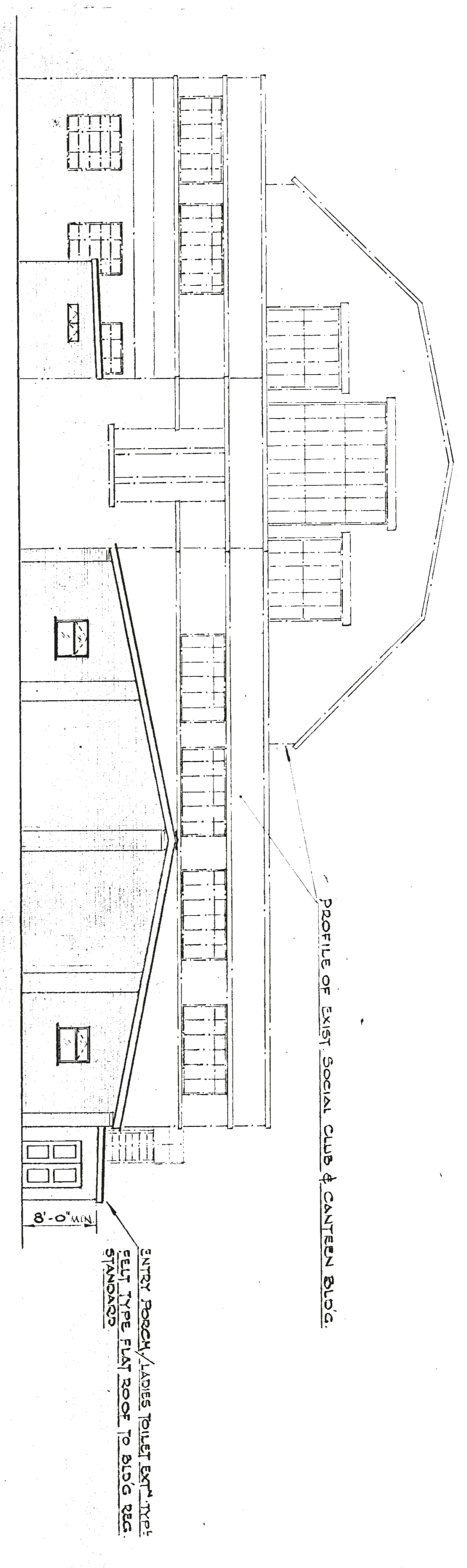
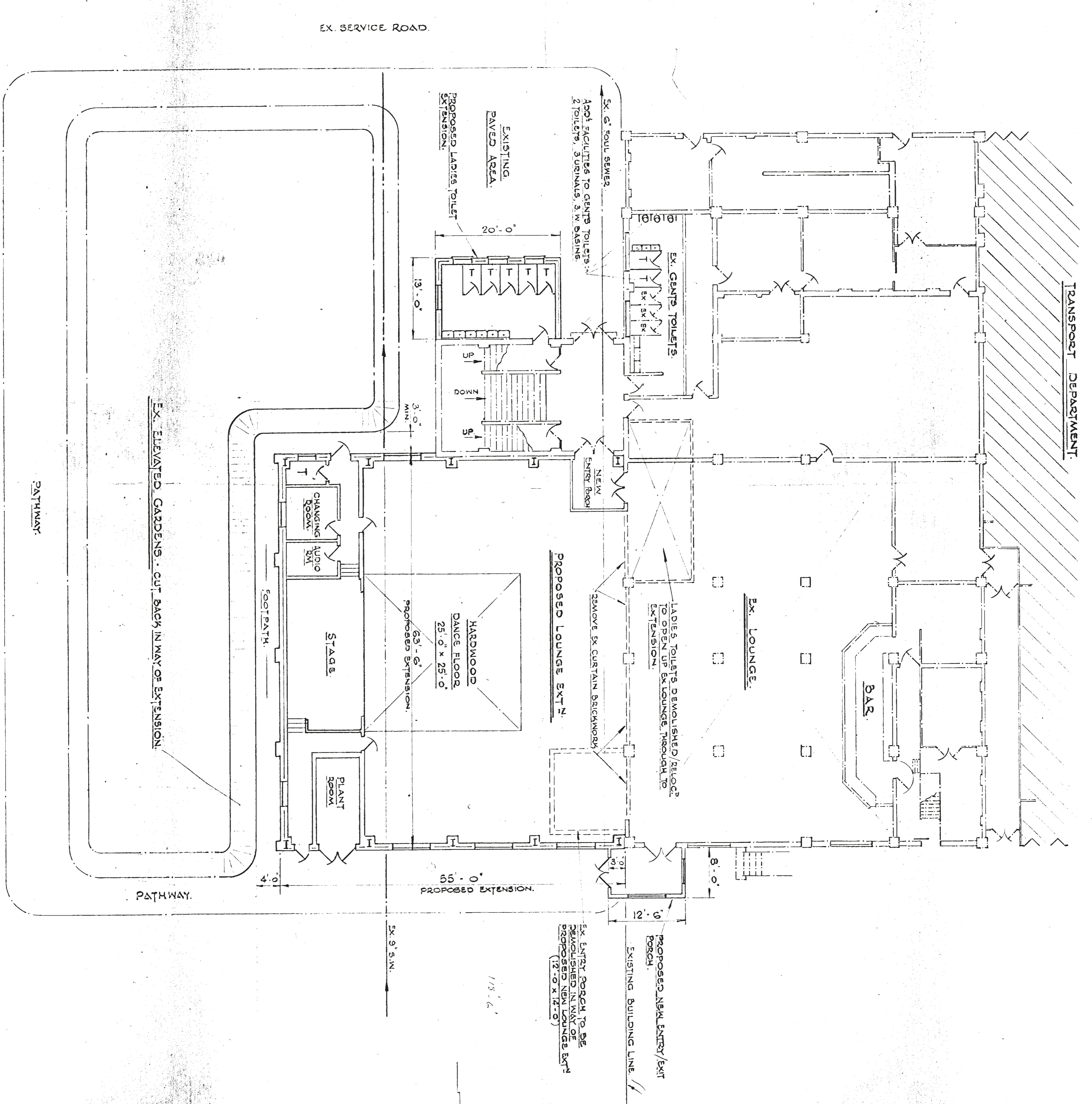


Figure 9. Repair depot and canteen extension - drawing 1948 (Reproduced with Airbus permission).



1	NEW DGS.
2	ISSUE DATE APPROVAL
3	DATE APPROVAL
4	DATE APPROVAL
5	DATE APPROVAL
6	DATE APPROVAL
7	DATE APPROVAL
8	DATE APPROVAL
9	DATE APPROVAL
10	DATE APPROVAL
11	DATE APPROVAL
12	DATE APPROVAL
13	DATE APPROVAL
14	DATE APPROVAL
15	DATE APPROVAL

TITLE: PROPOSED SOCIAL CLUB EXTENSION AND ADDITIONAL TOILETS FOR CLUB FACILITIES.
 DRAWN BY: SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
 ISSUED: 1/8/81
 DATE: 1/8/81
 Dwg No. F.P. 353
 BRITISH AIRBORNE AIRFIELD GROUP
 MATFIELD-CHESTER DIVISION
 FACTORY PLANNING DEPT.

Figure 10. Proposed social club extension and additional toilets - 1976 drawings

- 1939
- Alterations predating 1990s
- 1990s
- Alterations postating 1990s

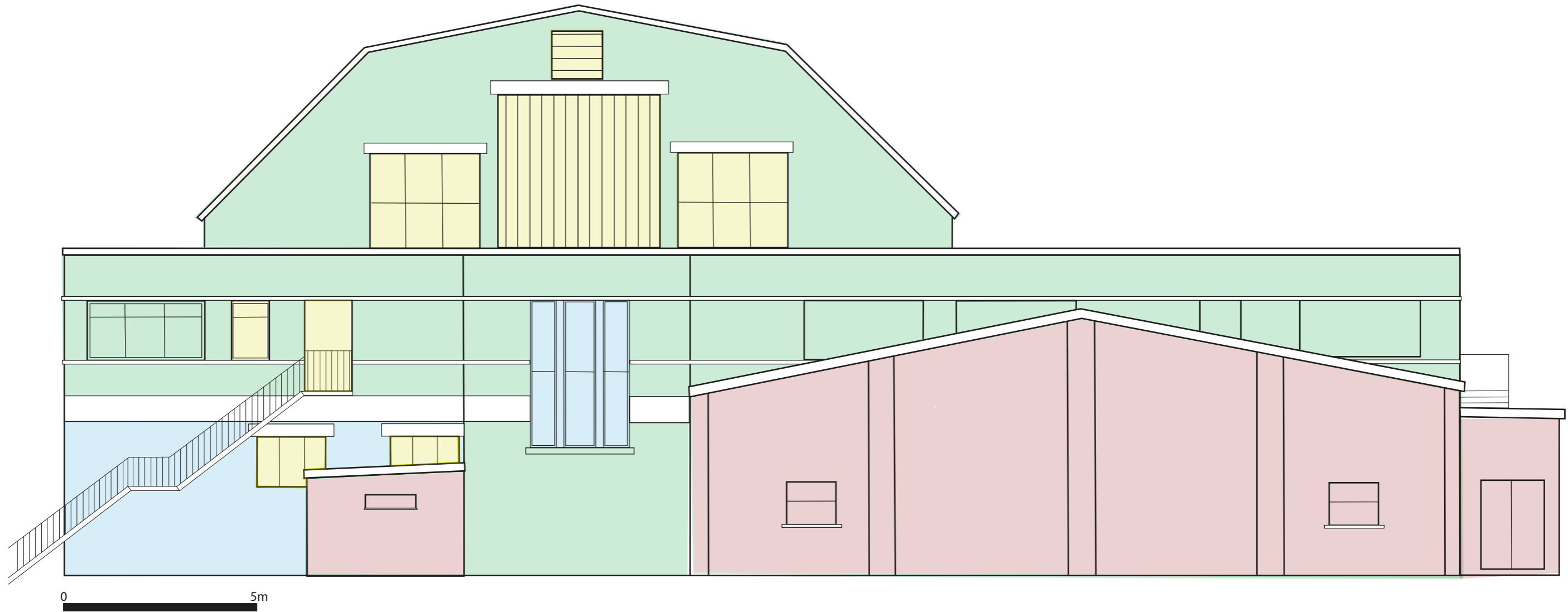


Figure 11. NW elevation - phasing plan

- 1939
- 1948
- 1990s
- Alterations postdating 1940s

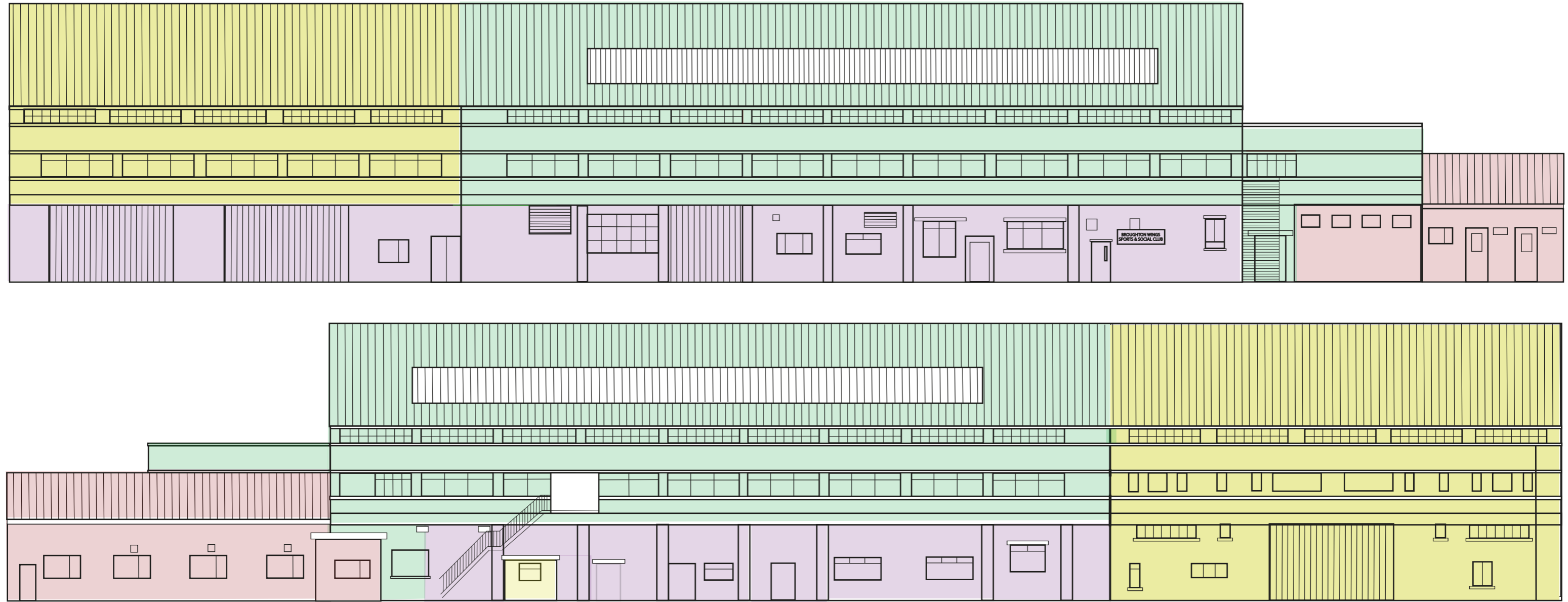
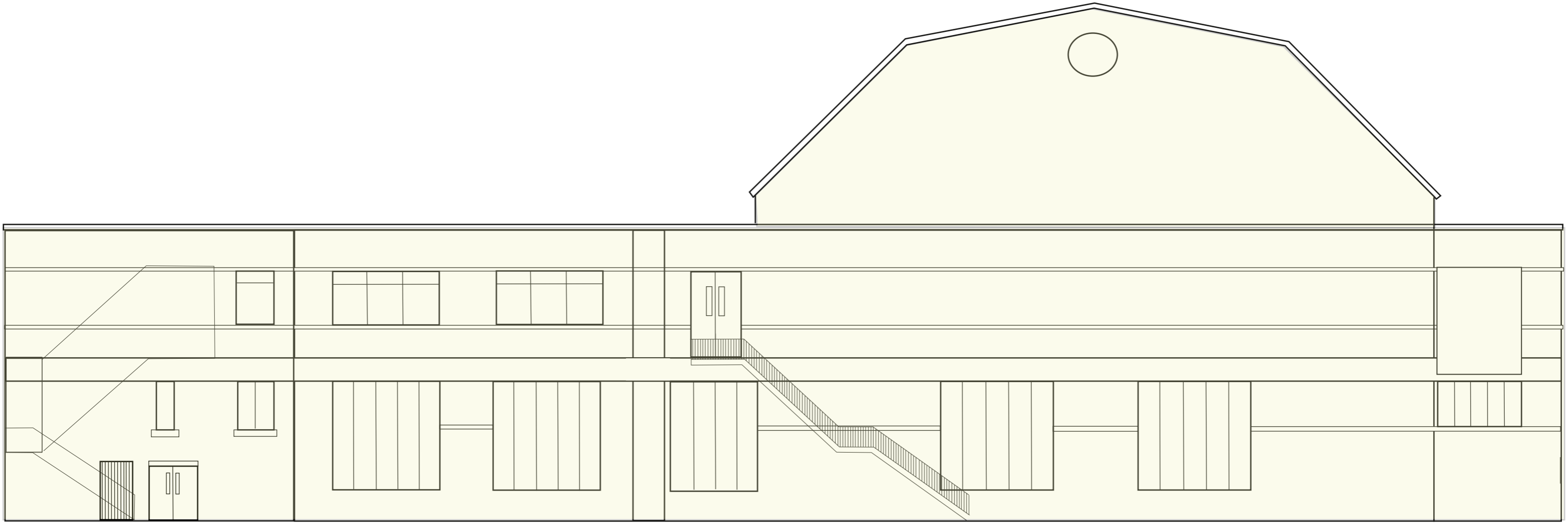


Figure 12. NE and SW elevation - phasing plan.

1948 with posterior alteration



0 5m

Figure 13. SE facing elevation - phasing plan.



Figure 14. Ground floor plan.



Figure 15. First floor plan.

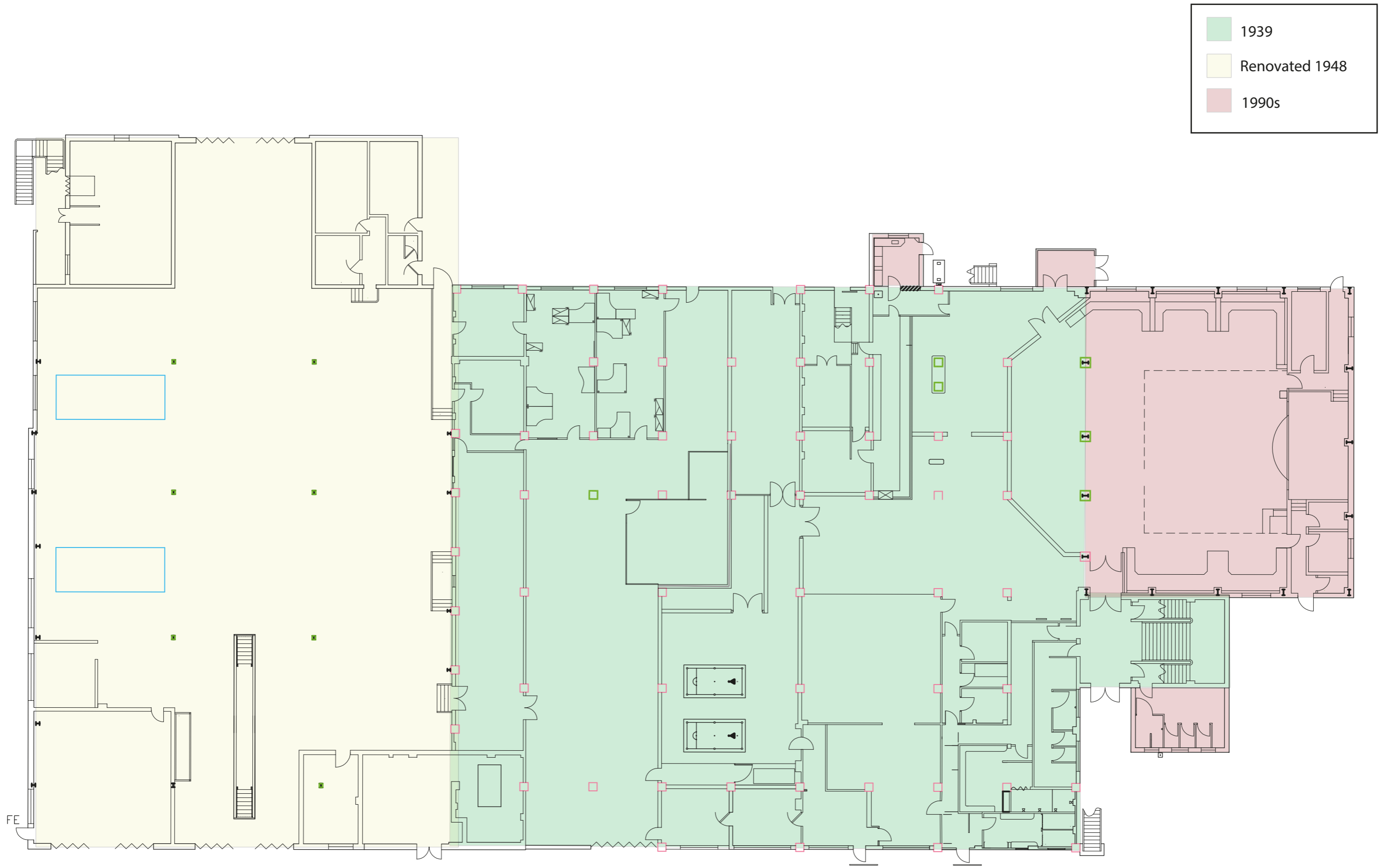


Figure 16. Phasing plan - ground floor.

1939 with modern subdivisions
1948 renovation

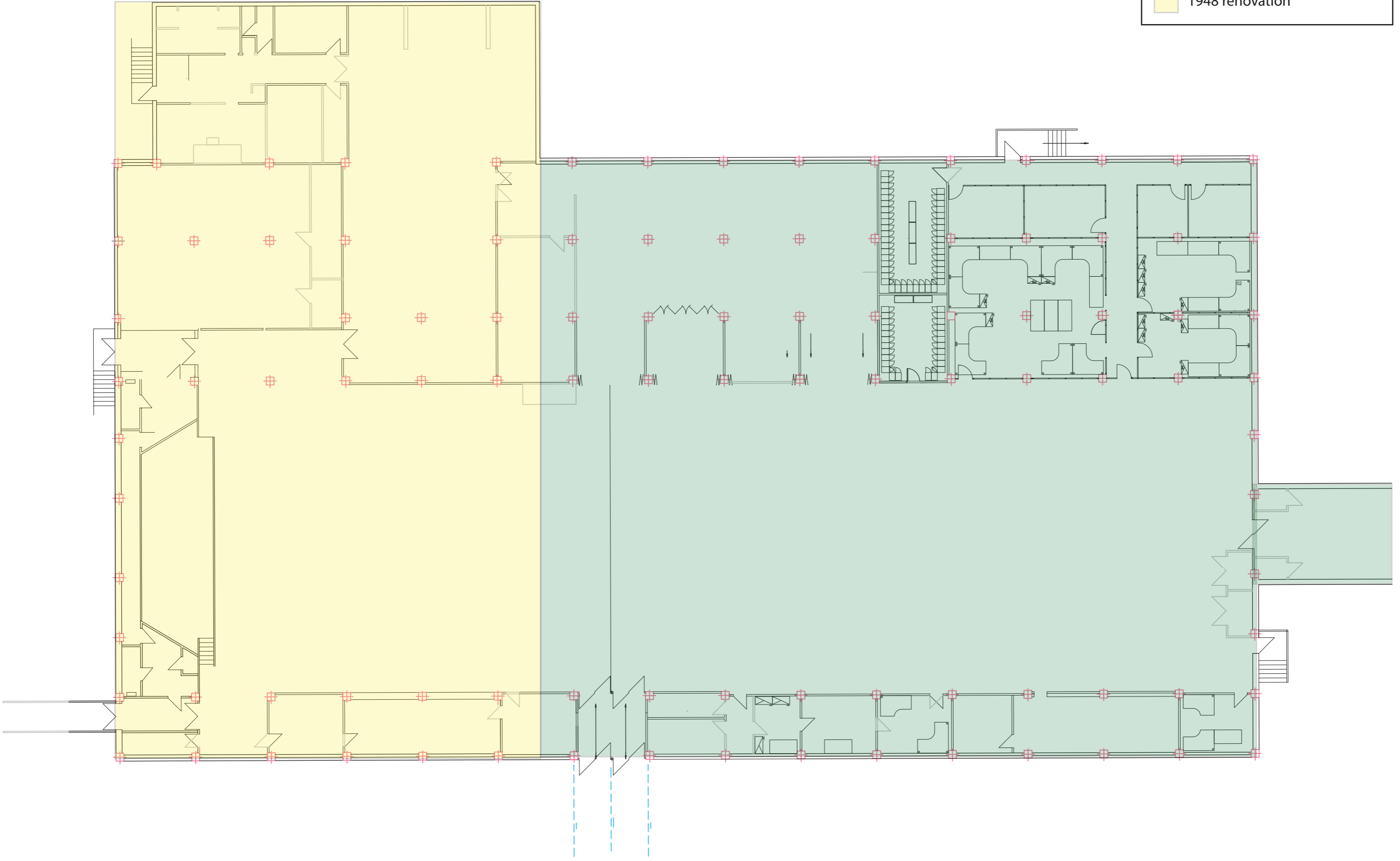


Figure 17. Phasing plan - first floor.



Figure 18. Numbered areas, ground floor.



Figure 19. Numbered rooms, first floor.



Figure 20. Direction of shot – ground floor plan



Figure 21. Direction of shot – first floor plan



Plate 1. View of the NW facing elevation looking SE



Plate 2. Oblique S facing shot of the NE facing elevation



Plate 3. Repair details, NW facing elevation.



Plate 4. Repair details, NW facing elevation.



Plate 5. View of the SW facing elevation, looking NE



Plate 6. Alteration details, SW facing elevation.



Plate 7. Projecting area from garage.



Plate 8. View of the SE facing elevation looking W



Plate 9. SE facing elevation, fire scape.



Plate 10. SE facing elevation, oblique view.



Plate 11. SE facing elevation, former door.



Plate 12. SE facing elevation, ramp.



Plate 13. Oblique S facing shot of the NE facing elevation



Plate 14. Alterations. NE facing elevation



Plate 15. Alterations. NE facing elevation



Plate 16. Alterations. NE facing elevation



Plate 17. View of main stairwell looking NW



Plate 18. View of the main stairwell looking SEE



Plate 19. View of the upstairs landing looking S



Plate 20. View of the upstairs landing looking E



Plate 21. View of dancefloor and stage in function room looking NW.



Plate 22. View of the function room facing NNE



Plate 23. View towards the back of the function room looking SEE



Plate 24. View towards the pool table and seating area in the function room looking SSW



Plate 25. Oblique detailed view of the upright wall lights in the function room



Plate 26. View of the function room from the entrance from the bar area looking N



Plate 27. Oblique shot of the room behind the stage



Plate 28. View of the artist changing rooms looking SSW



Plate 29. View of the corridor leading to an emergency exit behind the stage looking SSW



Plate 30. View of wooden stairs leading to the stage from the left, looking NNE



Plate 31. View of the function room from the stage looking SE



Plate 32. View of corridor to the right of the stage looking NNE



Plate 33. View of store cupboard to the right of the stage looking NW



Plate 34. View of the artist changing rooms to the right of the stage looking N



Plate 35. View of the toilet to the right of the stage looking NW



Plate 36. Wooden door and decorative wall panelling in the bar area looking NNE



Plate 37. View of NE facing wall in the bar area looking SW



Plate 38. View of the corner of the bar area and counter top looking E



Plate 39. View of the bar from the bar area looking S



Plate 40. View of the bar facing towards a kitchenette to the SW of the bar area, looking SW

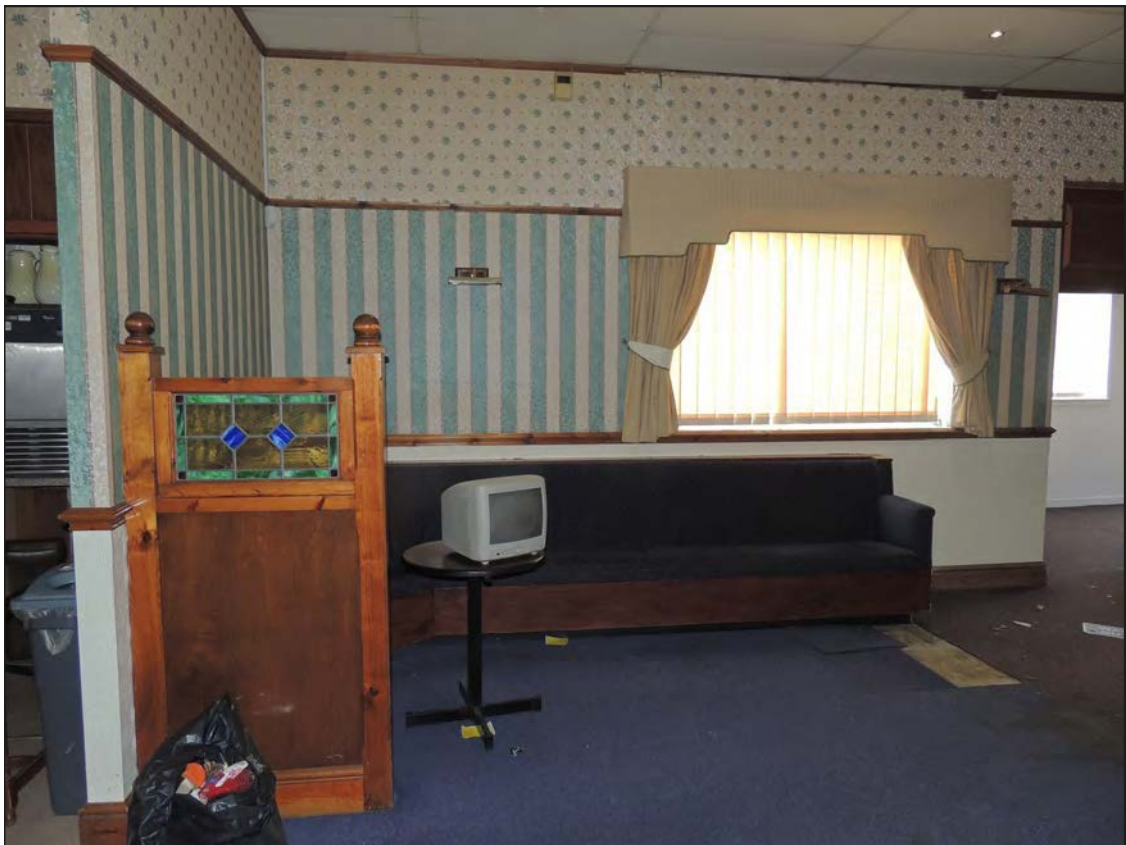


Plate 41. View of seating area within the bar area looking SW



Plate 42. View of the doorway between the bar area and function room looking NW



Plate 43. View of blue upholstered seating area in the bar area looking N



Plate 44. View of glass decanters atop a wooden island table in the bar area looking NW



Plate 45. View of the entrance to Broughton Social Club looking NW



Plate 46. View from the lounge facing the pool room looking NW



Plate 47. View of the bar in the lounge and pool room looking SE



Plate 48. View of the pool room with pool cue fixed to the wall, looking NW



Plate 49. Detailed view of glass lightshade on the ceiling of the lounge and pool room



Plate 50. View of the outer wall of the upper level of the beer store looking SW



Plate 51. View of upper levels of the beer store leading into the bottle store through double doors, looking N



Plate 52. View of cellar beneath the bar looking NNE



Plate 53. View of the cellar beneath the bar looking SSW



Plate 54. View from cellar towards blue wooden sliding door in the beer store looking SW



Plate 55. View of the lower levels of the beer store and bottle store looking NNE



Plate 56. View of upper level of the bottle store looking NNE



Plate 57. View of upper level of the bottle store looking N



Plate 58. View of upper level of bottle store looking E



Plate 59. View of the upper level of the beer store looking S



Plate 60. View of the safe inside the office behind the ground floor bar looking SEE



Plate 61. Detailed view of the safe inside the office behind the ground floor bar



Plate 62. View of ground floor office behind the bar looking S



Plate 63. View of ground floor office behind the bar looking N

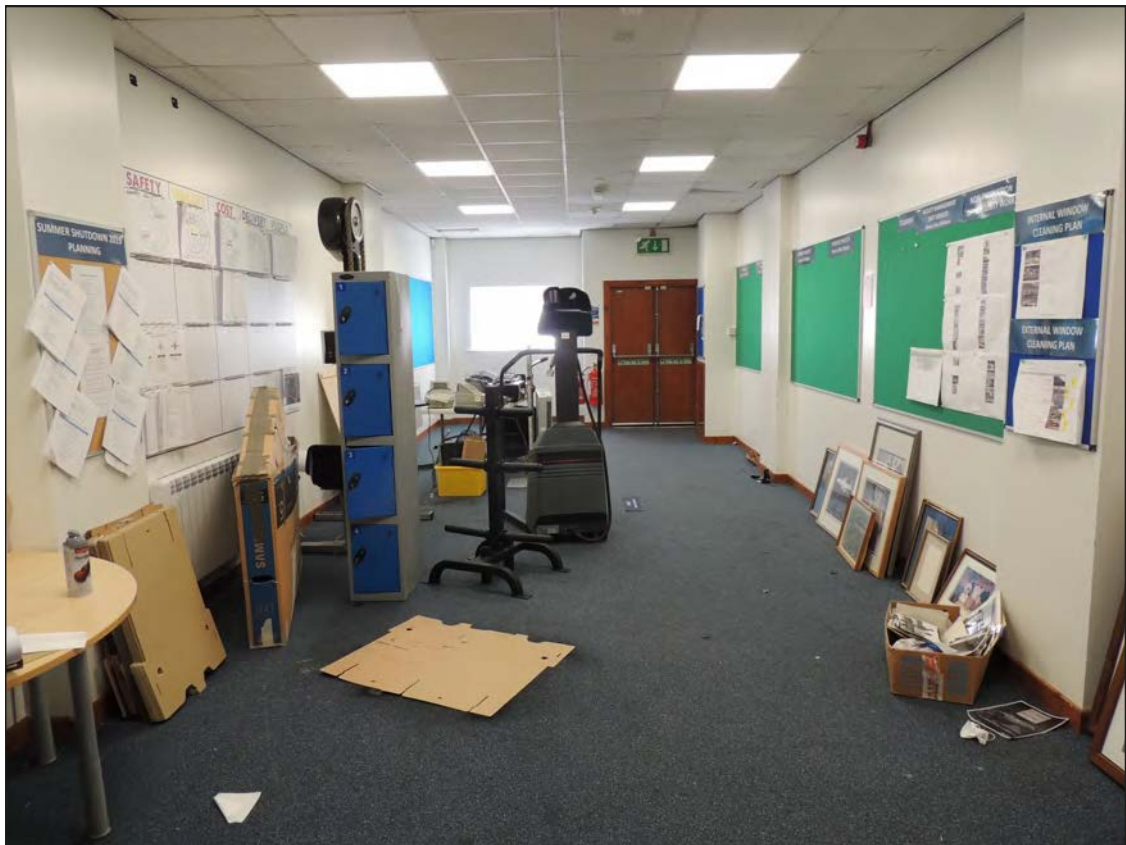


Plate 64. View of the conference area looking SW



Plate 65 View of the conference room looking NE



Plate 66. View of the entrance to the transport area looking NE



Plate 67. View of the entrance to the transport area looking SW



Plate 68. View of the kitchen mess that is used as an induction room looking N



Plate 69. View of the health and safety office in the transport area looking SW



Plate 70. View of transport area converted into offices, looking SSE



Plate 71. View of the upholstered seating in the snooker table room looking NW



Plate 72. View of the snooker room with exit leading to the entrance foyer to the gym, looking N



Plate 73. View of the back of the snooker room looking NW



Plate 74. View of the store room of the snooker room with a scoreboard to the left, looking SSW



Plate 75. View of the recreation manager's office looking SSE



Plate 76. View of the reception in the gym extension facing towards the entranceway to the recreation managers office, looking SE

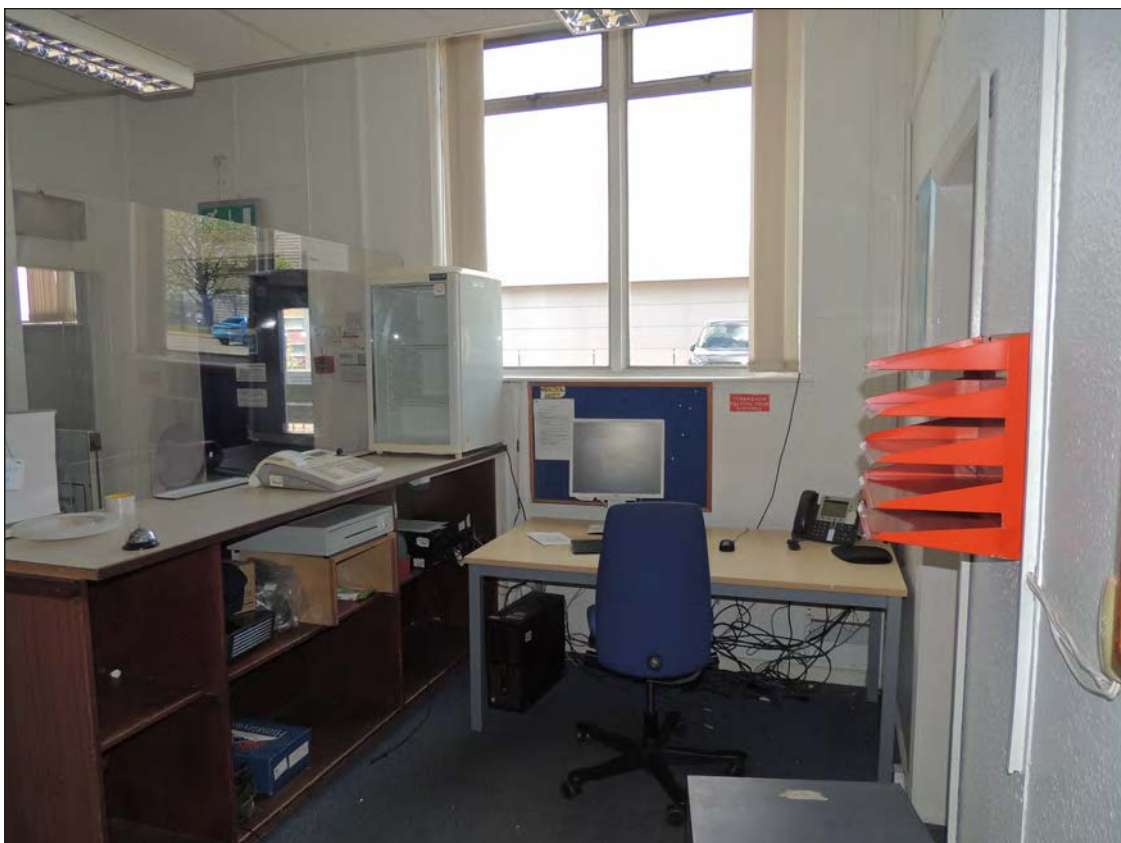


Plate 77. View of the entrance foyer to the gym extension looking N



Plate 78. View of the first room of the gym extension looking SW



Plate 79. View of the second room of the gym extension looking S.



Plate 80. View of the second room in the gym extension facing SW



Plate 81. View of the ladies changing rooms facing NW



Plate 82. View of the corridor between the ladies and mens changing, stores and sauna, looking SW



Plate 83. View of the gentlemen shower facing NNW



Plate 84. View of the mens changing room facing NE



Plate 85. View of the store room in the gym extension looking N



Plate 86. View of the sauna looking NW



Plate 87. View of the entrance to the transport area through the garage doors, looking S

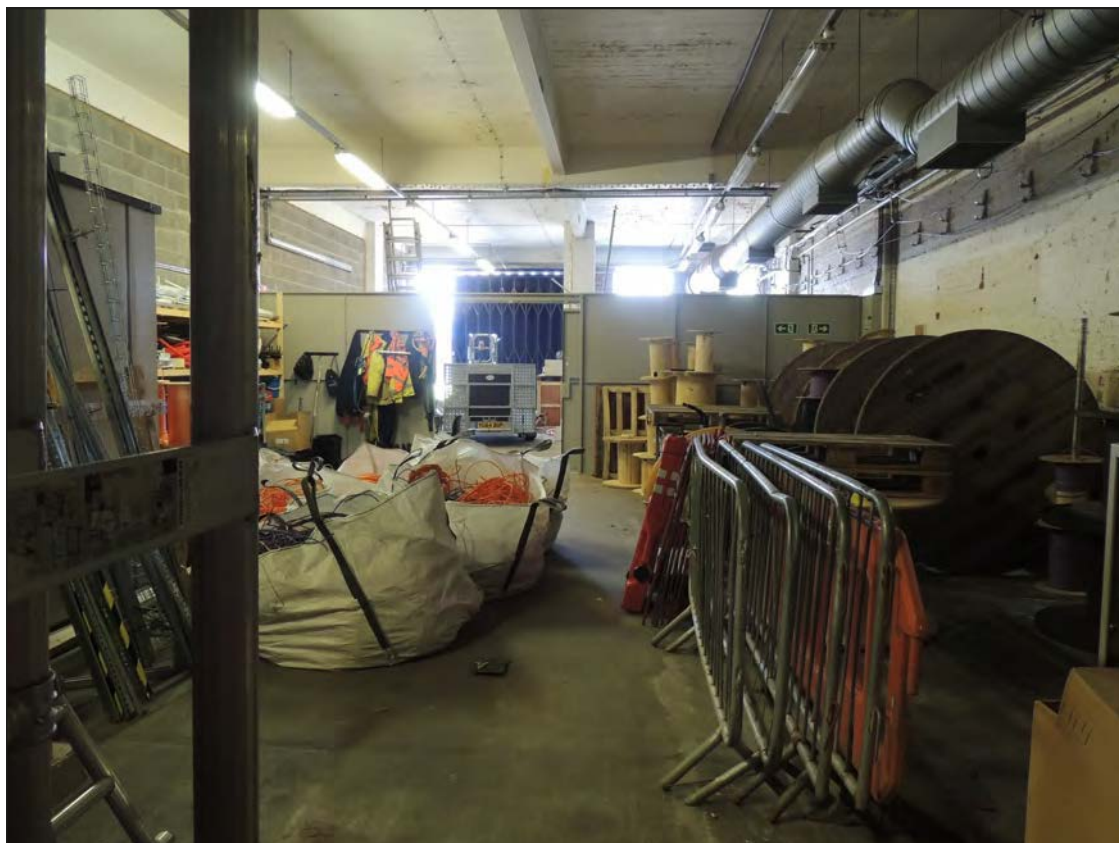


Plate 88. View towards the garage entrance to the transport area looking NNE



Plate 89. View of blue wooden double doors leading to the garage area from the transport area, looking SEE



Plate 90. View of the long room between the garage and transport areas looking NNE



Plate 91. View of the long room between the transport and garage areas, looking SW



Plate 92. View of the garage area looking S



Plate 93. View of the garage with concrete infilled vehicle pit on the floor looking SSE



Plate 94. View of the garage looking NNE



Plate 95. View of the garage area where vehicles were once serviced, looking SE



Plate 96. View of the floor ramp used to service vehicles, looking SE



Plate 97. View of the concrete ceiling in the garage, looking upwards to the E



Plate 98. View of a workstation that may be original to the building, looking NEE



Plate 99. View of the garage depicting a storage area looking NW



Plate 100. View of the garage showing demarcated storage areas, looking SE



Plate 101. View of the garage looking NW



Plate 102. View of the garage looking SE



Plate 103. View of the garage looking NW



Plate 104. View of an area in the E corner of the garage looking E

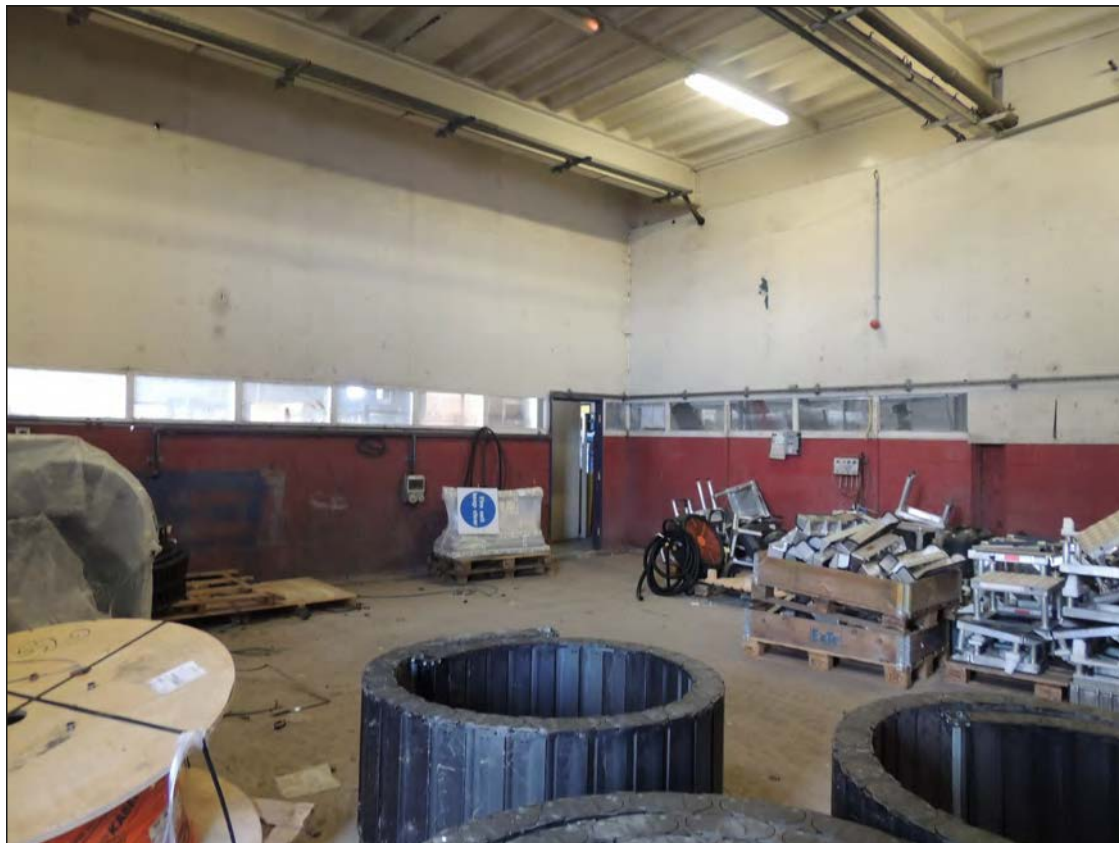


Plate 105. View of a room in the E corner of the garage, looking W



Plate 106. View of a office in the garage looking NNE



Plate 107. View of a blocked doorway in the garage looking NW



Plate 108. View of the staff area in the garage looking SW



Plate 109. View of the corridor of the staff area in the garage looking SW



Plate 110. View of the mechanics toilets in the garage looking SW.



Plate 111. View of the entrance to the sports hall looking N



Plate 112. View of possible original windows behind wooden panels looking NW

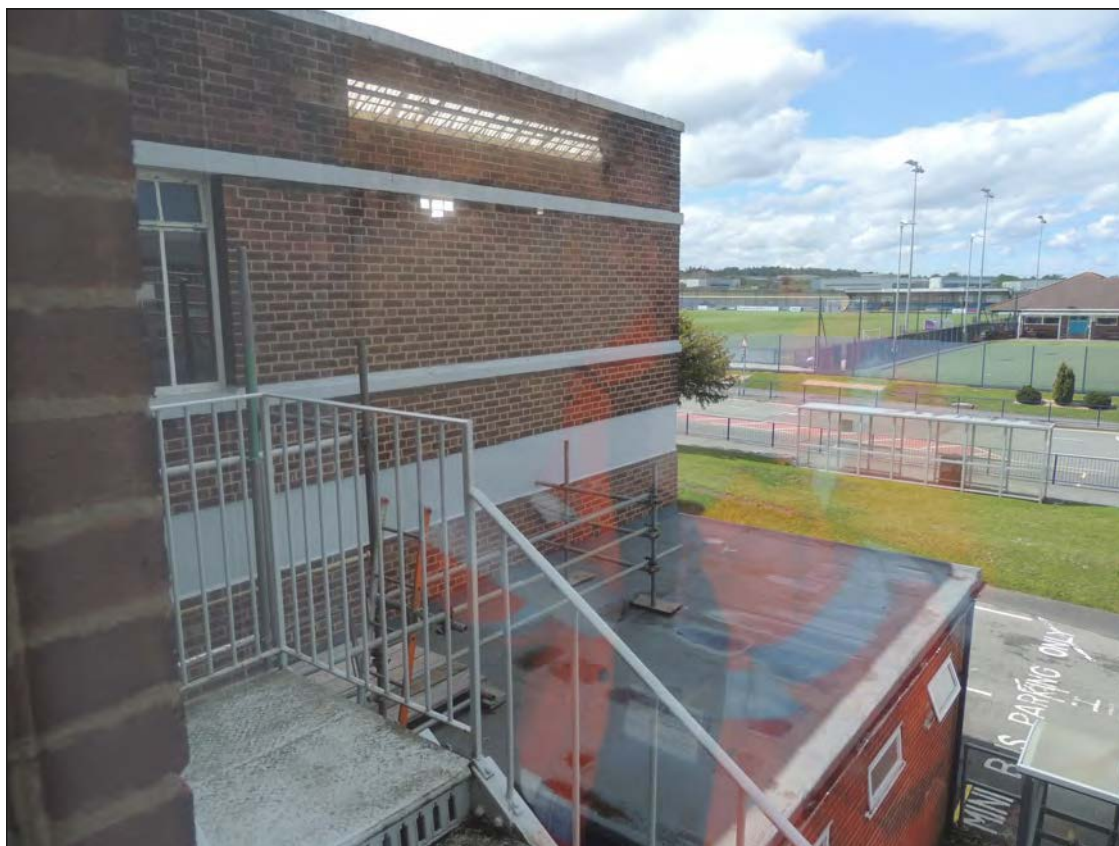


Plate 113. View out of upper floor window towards NE extension looking W



Plate 114. View of the sports hall looking SE



Plate 115. View of the sports hall looking NW



Plate 116. View of the sports hall looking NW



Plate 117. View of the stage in the sports hall looking S



Plate 118. View of an access ramp leading to a SE entrance from the carpark, looking SE



Plate 119. View of entrance to the sports hall from the SE end, looking NE



Plate 120. View of bar to the SE end of the sports hall, looking NE



Plate 121. View of a upper bar storeroom looking NE



Plate 122. View of small room off the sports hall looking SE



Plate 123. View of small storeroom off the sports hall looking SE



Plate 124. View of room off the sports hall looking E



Plate 125. View of the sports hall looking NW



Plate 126. View of safe looking SE



Plate 127. View of original windows in the sports hall



Plate 128. View of blocked hatches in the sports hall bar looking N



Plate 129. View of the bar area in the sports hall looking NW



Plate 130. View of small room off the sports hall looking N



Plate 131. View of the female locker room looking SW



Plate 132. View of food hall that has been sub-divided into office space, looking NE



Plate 133. View of corridor looking SE



Plate 134. View of male locker room looking NE



Plate 135. View of offices looking SSE



Plate 136. View of offices looking W



Plate 137. View of red meeting room looking SE



Plate 138. View of green meeting room looking N



Plate 139. View of make-shift cupboard in office area looking NW



Plates 140. View of office looking NE



Plate 141. View of food hall area converted into offices looking NW



Plate 142. View of food hall looking NE



Plate 143. View of food hall looking SW



Plate 144. Oblique view of the roof structure above the food hall



Plate 145. View of the kitchen looking SW



Plate 146. View of the kitchen looking NE



Plate 147. View of room off the kitchen looking S



Plate 148. View of the lift looking SE



Plate 149. View of fridges in the cold room looking N



Plate 150. Close up view of a clocking-in machine in the kitchen area looking NE



Plate 151. View of corridor to offices in the W corner of the sports hall, looking SW



Plate 152. View into the ground floor kitchen looking SW



Plate 153. View of ground floor kitchen looking S



Plate 154. View of ground floor kitchen looking SWW



Plate 155. View of door into ground floor kitchen looking NNE



Plate 156. View of the ground floor bar looking NNE



Plate 157. View of the ground floor bar looking SSW



Plate 158. Fragment of aerial photograph 1947 - Hawarden Airfield.



Plate 159. Fragment of 1951 5107 RAF540 491 3189.



Plate 160. Fragment of 1959 5903 OS 064 004.



Plate 161. Fragment of 1999 WDA 99139 F38 20A



Plate 162. Memorabilia associated with Building 058.



Plate 163. Memorabilia associated with Building 058.



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Written Scheme of Investigation

For an Archaeological Building Recording

Level 3

at

Airbus Operations Ltd, Chester Road, Broughton

Prepared For: Airbus



May 2021

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Summary

This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological building recording to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Airbus.

The archaeological building recording will consist of a Level 3 standard according to Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings' guidelines. It will be undertaken in association with the proposed demolition of building 058 Airbus Operations Ltd, Chester Road, CH4 ODT NGR: SJ 3458364204. The proposed development is in the pre-application consultation stage and the associated application number is 055938.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (ClfA) Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2020 update), Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2020 update).

1. Introduction and Planning Background

1.1. This WSI details the methodology for a programme of archaeological building recording, Level 3 to be undertaken in association with the proposed demolition of building 058 Airbus Operations Ltd, Chester Road, CH4 ODT NGR: SJ 3458364204. The proposed development is in the pre-application consultation stage and the associated application number is 055938.

1.2. The purpose of the Level 3 archaeological building recording is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment 2017. The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the affected building are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

- 1.3. This WSI has been prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira MClfA of Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Airbus (henceforth - the client).
- 1.4. The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust - Planning Services (henceforth - CPAT-PS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.
- 1.5. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

2. Site Description

- 2.1. Building 058 is located within an industrial complex which integrates factory buildings, office space, parking areas as well as a runway and a sport pitch associated with Airbus. It can be accessed via Chester Road, immediately north to Broughton.
- 2.2. The underlying geology is defined by the Warwickshire Group - siltstone, sandstone and mudstone - formed during the Carboniferous Period. The superficial deposits consist of Till-Diamicton formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2021).

3. Historical Background

- 3.1. In a letter dating to 12.9.2016, CPAT-PS highlights that the building was part of an original WWII aircraft factory site. Two PRNs are associated with the building: PRN 85553 corresponding to the staff canteen, and PRN 8554 associated with the works transport park.
- 3.2. While the building is known to have been modernised through time, it is still preserving some of its original attributes.

4. Objectives

- 4.1. This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the Level 3 archaeological building recording will meet the standard required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard And Guidance For

Archaeological Building Investigation And Recording (2020) and According To Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide To Good Recording Practice (2016).

- 4.2. The primary objective of the building recording will be to describe and record, by means of high-resolution digital photography and measured drawings, all of the key internal and external components of the affected building(s) so that a permanent record survives prior to demolition or renovation. This will be completed by means of an Historic England's Level 3 building survey.
- 4.3. Level 3 is an analytical record and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development, and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail.
- 4.4. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.
- 4.5. Other recent structures existing on the site will be recorded by means of digital photography.
- 4.6. The work will result in a report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken.

5. Timetable of Works

Fieldwork

5.1. The programme of Level 3 archaeological building recording will be undertaken on the week commencing 17.5.21. Archaeology Wales will update CPAT-PS with the exact date.

Report Delivery

5.2. The report will be submitted to the client and to CPAT-PS within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional her.

6. Details of Work

Building Investigation

6.1. The Level 3 archaeological building recording will be undertaken by a suitably experienced building recording archaeologist who will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details. This level of survey is intended to create an analytical record of the building, and will include:

6.1.1. Description and photographic record of the exterior and the interior

6.1.2. Detailed account of type, construction, form, function

6.1.3. Phasing

6.1.4. Past and present use and relationship with setting

6.1.5. Identification of original timbers

6.1.6. Conclusions regarding the building's development and use The following will be considered:

6.1.7. site layout and organisation

6.1.8. function

6.1.9. materials, method of construction

6.1.10. fenestration

6.1.11. internal arrangements

6.1.12. original fixtures and fittings

6.1.13. subsequent fixtures and fittings

6.1.14. evidence of use and status

6.1.15. date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

6.2. The photographic and drawn record will be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally. The drawn record will be created using either conventional measured survey or total station surveying as appropriate. The end result will include:

6.2.1. Accurate, measured ground plan, elevations and cross-sections as appropriate

6.2.2. Phase plans showing the development of the structure.

6.2.3. The photographic Record will include:

6.2.4. Views of all elevations

6.2.5. Views of external appearance of building group/setting

6.2.6. Views of all internal rooms

6.2.7. Internal and external structural detail

6.2.8. Fixtures, fittings, machinery, related contents

6.3. The work will be completed in accordance with ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2020) and to a standard equivalent to Historic England's Level 3 (Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice' 2016).

6.4. All photographs will be taken in a high-resolution digital format. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

6.5. Wherever possible, existing plans and elevations will be used to supplement the report and further measured plans and elevations may also be provided to illustrate features not more readily obtained by photography. Plans will be used to highlight photographic locations within the final report.

7. Monitoring

- 7.1. CPAT-PS will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological survey works, and subsequently once the work is underway.
- 7.2. Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to CPAT-PS for approval on behalf of planning authority.
- 7.3. Representatives of CPAT-PS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building recording.

8. Archive and Reporting Programme

Site Archive

- 8.1. An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with The management of research projects in the historic environment (MORPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.
- 8.2. The site archive - including any artefacts and records - will be subjected to selection to establish those elements that will be retained for long term curation. The selection strategy will be agreed with all stakeholders and will be detailed in the Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan. The Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan will be prepared in accordance with: Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention And Disposal Guidelines For Wales (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2019) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA, 2020).
- 8.3. The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the national monuments record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA guidelines (Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives', 2014) and National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales (2017).

Analysis

8.4. Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

8.4.1. Non-technical summary in English and Welsh

8.4.2. Location and NGR including a location plan showing the building/s assessed by the building recording, with all structures and features investigated

8.4.3. Statutory designations

8.4.4. Date of record, recorder, and archive deposition

8.4.5. Introduction

8.4.6. Site location

8.4.7. Topography and Geology

8.4.8. Methodology

8.4.9. Summary of the form, function, date and development of the building

8.4.10. Desk-based study, including copies of historic maps and photographs where permitted

8.4.11. Description of the building

8.4.12. Past and present usage

8.4.13. Evidence for former existence of demolished structures, removed fittings etc

- 8.4.14. Written description and interpretation of all structural features identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features.
- 8.4.15. Conclusion(s) and Recommendations as appropriate of all the structural remains investigated.
- 8.4.16. A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the building by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional her as appropriate.
- 8.4.17. References
- 8.4.18. Plans and Elevation Drawings
- 8.4.19. Appendices as appropriate including maps, drawings and photographs taken.

9. Reports and Archive Deposition

Report to Client

- 9.1. Copies of all reports associated with the building survey, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client, the local planning authority and the CPAT-PS (Mark Walters mark.walters@cpat.org.uk) On approval the final report should be submitted in high resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk), Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, SY21 8RP for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.
- 9.2. The Archaeological Contractor will obtain copies of the HER Deposition Guidance and HER Depositor Licence from the HER Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk) before any reports or archives are submitted to the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.
- 9.3. The project will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records

(2018).

Additional Reports

9.4. After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

9.5. Summary Reports for Publication

9.6. Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

Notification of Important Remains

9.7. Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

Archive Deposition

9.8. The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. NMR Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd- Powys Archaeological Trust.

9.9. Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

9.10. Any artefacts recovered during the recording process will be deposited with the nearest regional or county Museum and the museum will be contacted in advance for their archiving and deposition guidelines. The artefacts should be deposited along with a copy of the site report including a detailed list of all artefacts recovered. Where no regional deposition location exists, the archaeological contractor will retain the artefactual archive until such time as the archive can be transferred to an approved deposition location. In the latter case the archive must be

available for public and specialist access.

- 9.11. The project will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2018). The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England 2006, the ClfA's Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA, 2014c) and The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 (NPAAW, 2017).

10. Staff

- 10.1. The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Archaeology Wales staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of CPAT-PS and the client.

11. Additional Considerations

Health and Safety

Risk Assessment

- 11.1. Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal health and safety risk assessment in accordance with The Management of Health And Safety Regulations 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

Other Guidelines

- 11.2. AW will adhere to best practice with regard to health and safety in archaeology as set out in the Fame (Federation of Archaeological Managers And Employers) Health And Safety Manual Health And Safety In Field Archaeology (2002).

Covid-19 Specific Considerations

- 11.3. If an AW Staff member believes they are at an increased risk from the virus they are to contact management.
- 11.4. If anyone is showing symptoms of Covid-19 they are to go home immediately and notify the appropriate people.
- 11.5. Staff will drive to site in a private vehicle alone or with someone from their household only. If sites require multiple staff members to attend, they will travel separately and will try to avoid the use of public transport (walking, cycling etc)
- 11.6. Staff will stay at least 2m away from any person, who does not live within their own household, AT ALL TIMES. This includes on site, within office space, in the canteen and all other parts of the compound.
- 11.7. Staff will wash hands regularly and thoroughly, especially on arriving to site, leaving site and before eating.
- 11.8. The staff members should take their own food and drink to site.
- 11.9. Once returning home, appropriate care should be taken to ensure that contamination does not spread (change clothes, shower etc)
- 11.10. Staff will avoid touching surfaces if possible. If they have to touch a surface, such as a door handle or toilet seat, staff must either wear gloves or wash their hands/ relevant body part with sterilising hand wash immediately afterwards. DO NOT touch your face after touching any surface. Staff should also disinfect surfaces before and after touching. Staff must bring their own sterilising handwash, wipes and gloves and dispose of them safely after use.
- 11.11. All staff will read, sign and adhere to the separate AW Covid - 19 risk assessment AND Site Operating Procedures for full details and work in accordance with them.
- 11.12. If any AW staff, contractor or any other persons on site are not abiding by these rules, the staff member will remove themselves from the risk and contact the Project Manager immediately.

12. Insurance

12.1. AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

Professional Standards

13.1. AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute For Archaeologists. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute For Archaeologists' Code of conduct, code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology and the standard and guidance for archaeological building investigation and recording currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the chartered institute for archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these codes and standards during their employment.

14. Project Tracking

14.1. The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14.2. Arbitration

14.3. Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme For The Institute For Archaeologists applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 (updated 2020). Standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and Guidance For The

Archaeological Investigation And Recording Of Standing Buildings Or Structures. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.

English Heritage, 2006. Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).

Historic England, 2016. Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017. The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2019. Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention And Disposal Guidelines For Wales

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)

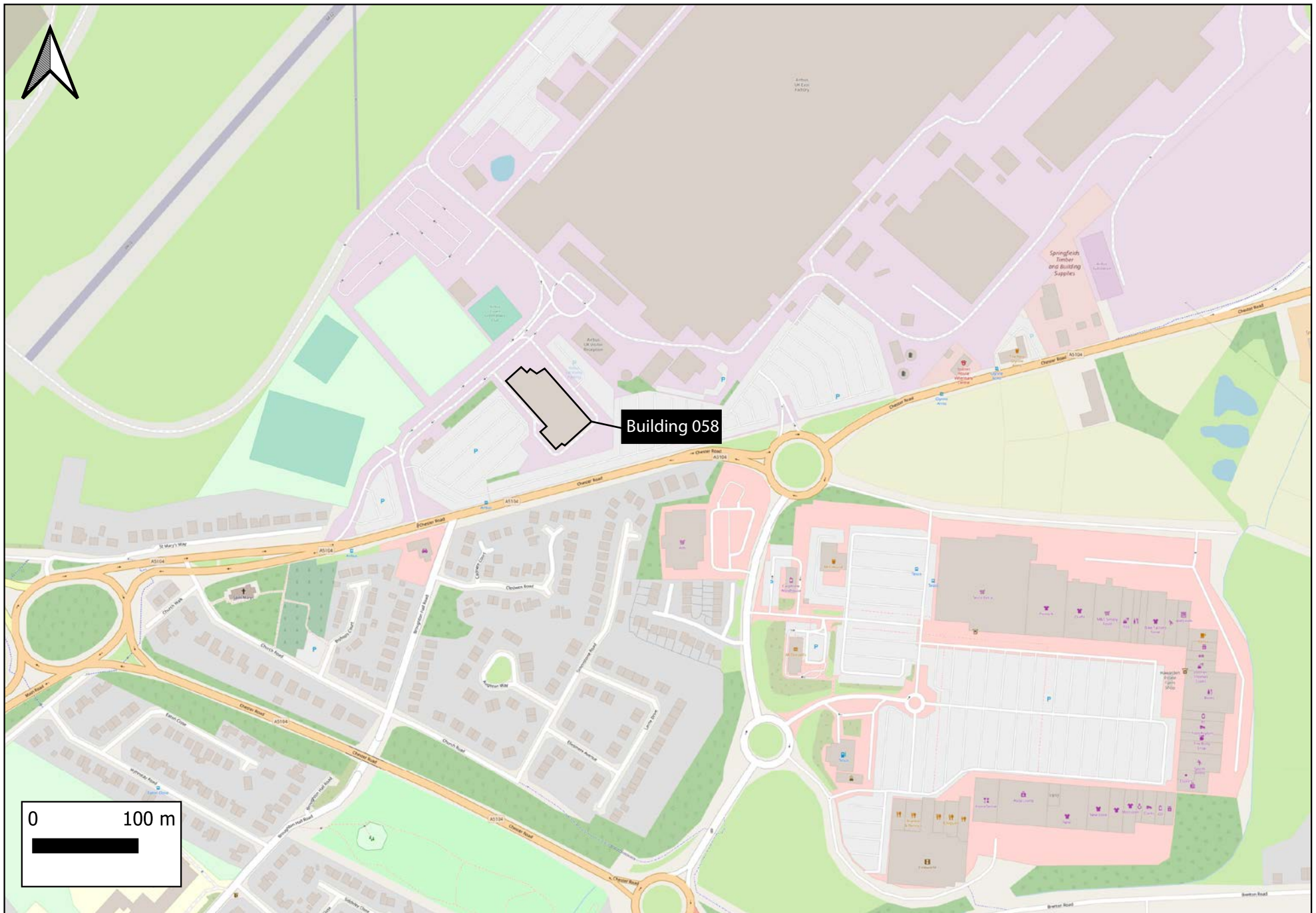


Figure 1. Site location.

Archaeology Wales

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