

Archaeology Wales

Nant Hall Road Prestatyn

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Report No. 1067

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Nant Hall Road Prestatyn

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Date: June **2012**

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Marshall Construction (West Yorkshire) Ltd on behalf of Alex Clare Stadium (Prestatyn) Ltd. It draws upon the results gained by a watching brief during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of land at Nant Hall Road, Prestatyn, Denbighshire.

Previous archaeological investigations undertaken in surrounding parts of Prestatyn had recovered nationally important evidence of prehistoric activity, primarily from underlying peat deposits. Important Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains had also been found in the town.

The watching brief was carried out on three areas of the site, the largest of which (Area 3) measured approximately 100m x 150m. Peat deposits were identified at a depth of approximately 1.0m below the contemporary ground surface. In most places these were still visible in the bases of the excavated areas, which were generally 2.0m to 2.3m below the ground surface.

No features or finds of archaeological significance were identified, either within the peat or elsewhere.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

Between October 2011 and April 2012 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief at the site of Prestatyn Shopping Park, Nant Hall Road, Prestatyn, LL30 1PX, NGR SJ06508305 (Fig 1).

The work resulted from a development proposal submitted to Denbighshire County Council on behalf of Alex Clare Stadium (Prestatyn) Ltd. (Planning Application number 43/2010/1222/PF).

A Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) was prepared by Mark Houlston (MifA), Managing Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Marshall Construction WY Ltd. This was subsequently approved by Fiona Gale of Denbighshire County Council prior to work being undertaken on the site. The WSI is included as Appendix 1 of this report.

1.2 Geology and topography

The underlying solid geology of the assessment area is comprised locally of four distinct types of rock. Across the area, from west to east, these are Permian rocks (interbedded sandstone and conglomerate), the Warwickshire group (siltstone and sandstone with subordinate mudstone), Dinantian rocks (Limestone with subordinate Sandstone and Argillaceous rocks) and the Bowland High/Craven group (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone) (Geological Survey Map, 2001).

- 1.2.1 Preparatory investigations associated with the current development suggest that the peat lies between approximately 1.0m and 1.8m below the ground surface (at the time of the watching brief). It is these deposits that hold the most archaeological interest.

The assessment area is located within the centre of Prestatyn. The site lies to the south of the railway line and adjacent to Nant Hall Road and High Street, the main road through Prestatyn. The site lies 900m to the south of the sea front at a relatively low height of approximately 6m above ordnance datum. The majority of Prestatyn is located on low lying ground, though the height above sea level increases to the south, with hills rising steeply to reach a height of 240m above ordnance datum.

1.3 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

The area of Prestatyn and its immediate surroundings have a rich archaeological and historical background.

Evidence of prehistoric activity is provided by the various tumuli and cairns located on the higher ground to the south of Prestatyn. A burial associated with Mesolithic and Neolithic finds was found south-west of the development site, in the High Street, at the bottom of a sequence of peat deposits, while important prehistoric finds have been found in similar deposits located to the east of the development area, at various locations in and around the Parc Bodnant Estate to the north of Nant Hall Road. Of particular importance are the remains of two Mesolithic shell middens that were recorded by CPAT during a trial excavations and environmental sampling undertaken in the early 1990s (Thomas 1992; Frost 1997).

Evidence for Roman activity within the Prestatyn area is also in abundance. The following are extracts from the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments (Wales) Coflein database:

Excavations in 1934-7 and from 1981 revealed elements of a first to second century Roman settlement that possibly extending into the 3rd century. The most prominent feature is a bathhouse of about 11.7m by 4.5m, but evidence of bronze working was also recovered. Prior occupation of the site was represented by traces of a roundhouse and other circular structures, together with an infant burial, dated to about 30BC. A fort at Prestatyn was first proposed in the 1930s, lying to the north of Melyd Avenue near a house called 'Claremont', where a ditch dating to c. AD 70-80 was discovered. Investigation of lower-lying ground to the south produced numerous stamped tiles of Legio XX and led to the identification of three masonry buildings, including a bath-house. However, a trench 50m long into the interior of the putative 'fort' enclosure revealed no traces of Roman occupation. Excavations in the 1950s by the county historical society under G. Webster and then a Mr Tobias seem to have left no records, while in 1973 building rubble considered to be not later than c. AD 150 was found in the south-east corner of the Meadows Estate c. 30 to 40m

south of the bath-house. Webster's view that the Claremont fort was not authentic was reinforced by geophysical survey in the grounds of Ysgol y Llys in the mid-1980s, and by evaluations in 2001, and again in 2003, none of which provided any Roman features or material. Excavations in 1980 re-assessed the area of the 1930s excavations, revealing that rather than being an element of a Roman fort on the plateau to the north, the ditch ran south-south-east, forming part of an enclosure around the Melyd Avenue bath-house and industrial complex which was excavated in 1984/5. The bath-house was built in two stages, the initial one by Legio XX c. AD 120, with the later addition of a cold room and plunge bath, fed by a timber aqueduct. Bronze- and iron-smithing, and enamelling was conducted in adjacent, timber-built workshops, operating from c. AD 90/100 to c. AD 160. The other buildings found in the 1930s unquestionably form part of the same complex, now under a housing estate to the west of the bath-house. The current view is that these may signal a vicus-like settlement associated with a harbour installation designed for the shipment of lead and silver from nearby the mines, though its precise nature is unclear. A second fort c. 250m to the north-west and known as Ffordd Isa was proposed by G. D. B. Jones in 1976, who recorded one outer and two inner ditches, no more than 0.7m deep, fronting a substantial clay rampart. No further evidence has been adduced to confirm this 'fort' and the features visible on the aerial photographs that led to the discovery of the site are unconvincing. As a result of assessments in 2003-4 this site was de-scheduled in 2006.

Evidence of post-Roman activity, comparatively rare across Wales, is also visible in the landscape given the proximity of the northern terminus of Offa's Dyke.

Prestatyn is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. The entry refers to the combined manor of Prestatyn and Meliden which contained 100 acres, a church, and a recorded population of 10, which suggests that the vill housed no more than 60 people. In all probability, the medieval settlement lay in the area of the castle which was already standing before the compilation of the survey (Soulsby, 1983).

The castle, excavated in 1913, consists of a roughly rectangular enclosure defined by traces of walling with an external ditch. There is a projection, possibly a gate, on the north side. A low circular ditched motte, c.20m in diameter and 0.9m high, is located eccentrically within the enclosure. A causeway leads c.60m east-south-east (Wiles, 2002).

It seems likely that a Welsh attack in 1167 succeeded in completely destroying both the town and the castle as there are no further references to it for the remainder of the medieval period (Soulsby, 1983).

The parish of Prestatyn was created on the 1st August 1860, from the townships of Prestatyn and Nant, in the parish of Meliden, and part of the township of Gronant in the parish of Llanasa.

Some expansion may have occurred during the post-medieval period with sites associated with Alkali production developing outside the core area (one such site was located approximately 600m northeast of the development site). However, it was not until the arrival of the railway in the nineteenth century, with the consequent development of the tourist industry that the town expanded to its current size.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

The watching brief was undertaken:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- The main objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

3 Methodology

3.1 Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during three elements of the work undertaken on the site: the excavation of a service yard area (Area 1), the excavation of an area for petrol station storage tanks (Area 2), and the exposure of subs-surface strata following the mechanical mixing of top surface deposits (Area 3). The latter followed a process that included mixing a concrete solution with the existing soil and peat in lateral, below ground, columns to negate the need for inserting piling. The ground surface was then reduced by mechanical excavator thus exposing limited areas of undisturbed peat deposits. Subsequently, a 1.2m thick 'mixed transfer slab' was created above the reduced horizon.

The on-site work was undertaken by watching brief archaeologist Rob Blackburn. The overall management of the project was carried out by Chris E Smith (MIfA). All areas were photographed using high resolution digital photography.

All works were undertaken in accordance with the IfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* and current Health and Safety legislation.

3.2 **Finds**

No finds were recovered.

4 **Watching Brief Results**

4.1 **Soils and ground conditions**

Given the period over which the watching brief took place, ground conditions varied depending upon the weather.

4.2 **Description Area 1– Excavation of service yard area**

The area excavated for the service yard measured approximately 20m x 40m and was up to 2.3m deep.

Excavation by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision revealed a mixed deposit of modern overburden/rubble and mid brown clay up to 1.0m in depth. The layer contained frequent modern inclusions and most likely represents levelling deposits produced following the demolition of structures previously located on the site.

Below this was a deposit consisting of patches of peat set within a mixed matrix of heavy, mid brown and grey, clay. It was at least 1.3m deep, extending below the base of the excavated trench.

No features or finds of archaeological significance were identified.

4.3 **Description Area 2 – Excavation for petrol storage tanks**

The area excavated for the petrol storage tanks measured approximately 15m x 45m and was up to 2.2m deep.

Excavation by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision revealed a stratigraphic sequence similar to that observed in the service yard area. A 1.0m deep deposit of mixed clay and modern rubble overburden, with frequent modern inclusions, was found to overlie a deposit of peat and mixed clays that was at least 1.2m thick.

The peat deposit in this area was considerably less sparse than that seen in the service yard area. Occasional patches of mixed clay were interspersed throughout.

No features or finds of archaeological significance were identified.

4.4 **Description Area 3 – Ground reduction above mixed transfer slabs**

The area excavated by ground reduction prior to the creation of the ‘mixed transfer slabs’ was the largest subject to a watching brief. It measured approximately 100m x 150m and was up to 2.0m deep.

The stratigraphic sequence mirrored that already observed in the petrol storage tank area. A 1.0m deep deposit of mixed clay and modern rubble overburden overlay a peat deposit mixed with occasional patches of clay that was at least 1.0m thick.

At the southern edge of the area, a band of natural, grey, sandy, clay could be seen beneath the peat/clay deposit. Similar material was seen at various points over the site and it is assumed to represent a layer that extended below the peat/clay deposit across a much larger area at least as large as the site boundary. This is consistent with data from bore-holes taken before the ground surface was raised, which indicate that the peat/clay deposit was between 1.0m and 1.8m below the ground surface (at the time of the watching brief).

No features or finds of archaeological significance were located within this area.

Representative sample sections were drawn for each of the three watching brief areas detailing depths of overburdens and deposits. These are not presented in this report, however, because they contain little additional information.

5 **Discussion and Interpretation**

5.1 **Reliability of field investigation**

A total of ten peat samples were taken from different areas across the site. These were subjected to a thorough visual examination by the watching brief archaeologist for material of anthropomorphic origin.

No such material was noted. Minor variations were noted in the peat samples as well as in the peat exposed during the watching brief, though this related only to the quantity of wood inclusions. All the wood consisted of small twigs rather than larger pieces, but none bore any signs of human activity.

The processes involved in the creation of the mixed transfer slabs (Area 3) may have masked the presence of ephemeral archaeological features. However, because archaeological evidence was not identified during the watching brief or during the visual examination of the peat samples, this seems unlikely.

5.2 **Overall interpretation**

The watching brief undertaken at Nant Hall Road, Prestatyn, revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance, either within the peat deposits or otherwise.

The stratigraphic sequences observed on site indicate disturbance within the initial 1.0m of deposits, with a deposit of peat, interspersed with some clay, below that. The peat horizon averaged 1.0m to 1.3m deep, where observed, and appeared to overlie deposits of grey, sandy, clay.

The overall findings are consistent with the bore-hole data, which indicated that a horizon of peat, mixed with some clay, existed between approximately 1.0m and 1.8m below the level the ground surface (at the time of the watching brief). However, the watching brief showed that the base of the peat was at least 2.3m below the surface in some areas.

The apparent lack of finds and features of archaeological significance indicates that, whilst prehistoric activity is clearly evidenced from other parts of Prestatyn, similar activity is less likely to have taken place within the development area.

5.3 **Acknowledgements**

Thanks are due to Rob Blackburn (AW) for his on-site assistance.

6 Bibliography and references

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APPENDIX I: Written Scheme of Investigation

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**Written Scheme of Investigations
for an Archaeological Watching Brief at
Site of Prestatyn Shopping Park, LL30 1PX**

**Prepared for:
Marshall Construction WY Ltd**

**On behalf of:
Alex Clare Stadium (Prestatyn) Ltd**

Project No: 2017

Date: 15 June 2011

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details the proposal for an archaeological watching brief at the site of the proposed Prestatyn Shopping Park, LL30 1PX. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Marshall Construction WY Ltd, who are acting as agents for Alex Clare Stadium (Prestatyn) Ltd.

1. Introduction

The proposed development is at the site of Prestatyn Shopping Park, Nant Hall Road, Prestatyn, LL30 1PX, Grid Ref: SJ06508305 (Henceforth – the site). The development proposal has been submitted on behalf of Alex Clare Stadium (Prestatyn) Ltd. The local planning authority is Denbighshire County Council (Henceforth - DCC) and the planning application number is 43/2010/1222/PF.

This Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) has been prepared by Mark Houliston (MIfA), Managing Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Marshall Construction WY Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological watching brief at the site.

The purpose of the proposed watching brief is to provide DCC with the information that they have requested from Alex Clare Stadium (Prestatyn) Ltd (Condition 13 of the Notice of Decision referring to application 43/2010/1222/PF), the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES (revised July 2010), Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

The details set out in this WSI follow guidance provided by Fiona Gale, County Archaeologist, Regeneration and Tourism, Environment Directorate (DCC). In accordance with Condition 13 of the Notice of Decision, this WSI will be submitted to the local planning authority for approval before any work is undertaken. On completion of the site works, and any associated post-excavation analysis, a report will be produced and submitted for approval to the local planning authority and to the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT).

All work will conform to Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (IfA 2008), and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Site description

The proposed development lies immediately to the south of the main north Wales railway line, on low lying land located close to the centre of Prestatyn, Denbighshire.

Previous archaeological investigations in the area have revealed discoveries dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods. The most important of these relate to material recovered from within and immediately below peat deposits, which underlie some areas of the modern town.

A burial associated with Mesolithic and Neolithic finds was found south-west of the

development site, in the High Street, at the bottom of a sequence of peat deposits, while important prehistoric finds have been found in similar deposits located to the east of the development area, at various locations in and around the Parc Bodnant Estate, north of Nant Hall Road. Of particular importance are the remains of two Mesolithic shell middens that were recorded by CPAT during a trial excavations and environmental sampling undertaken in the early 1990s (Thomas 1992; Frost 1997)¹.

Preparatory investigations associated with the current development suggest that the peat lies between approximately 1.6m and 0.8m below the existing surface within the site boundary. It is these deposits that hold the most archaeological interest.

Discoveries in and around Prestatyn dating to later periods include the remains of a Roman bathhouse, which is believed to be part of a fort located on the road from Chester to Caernarfon. However, little of this postulated site or any of the associated *extra mural* settlement appears to have survived. An earth mound, visible in fields near Nant Hall, marks the site of an early wooden motte, probably part of the castle built by the Norman Robert de Banastre in about 1157, which was destroyed by the Welsh under Owain Gwynedd in 1167.

The beginning and end of the modern High Street marks the location of two 'faenols', or manor houses, although the town itself would have remained relatively small throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. The historic core was probably focused in the area of the High Street, extending eastwards towards the castle, although as fishing was undoubtedly the main source of income, a secondary area of settlement closer to the sea front is also likely.

Some expansion may have occurred during the post-medieval period with sites associated with Alkali production developing outside the core area (one such site was located approximately 600m northeast of the development site). However, it was not until the arrival of the railway in the nineteenth century, with the consequent development of the tourist industry, that the town expanded to its current size.

3 The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area. It does not include any associated service connections or other works located outside the site except those detailed in the application.

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A watching brief (Stage 1).
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 2)

4 Method Statement for the Watching Brief (Stage 1)

¹ Thomas, D 1992, 'Nant Hall Road, Prestatyn'
Frost, P 1997, 'Prestatyn to Llanasa Sewage Pumping Main: archaeological assessment'

General

The watching brief work will comply with the IfA Standards and Guidance on Watching Briefs (October 2008). It will be undertaken during all sub-surface groundworks with the exception of CPA piling and soil mixing works.

The watching brief is intended to ensure that any buried remains located within the development site are fully investigated and recorded if revealed as a consequence of site works.

As defined by the IfA (2008) 'the Watching Brief will provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard'.

If such a find is made, representatives of DCC, CPAT and Alex Clare Stadium (Prestatyn) Ltd will be informed and a site meeting organised as appropriate. If, as a result of the meeting, DCC recommend that further work is undertaken, for example the excavation of specific areas or features, AW will prepare a Specification for the work and an estimate of all associated costs.

Detailed (see attached marked up drawing 2010-113/810)

The ground work on the site will be undertaken in 6 main methods:

1. General site clearance, taking up and crushing of existing hard surfacing.
2. CFA piling and soil mixed columns.
3. Drainage and service ducts (all within soil mixed materials)
4. Excavation for Tesco Service Yard.
5. Excavation for Storage Tanks to Petrol Filling Station.
6. Mass mixing of top surface of external works areas to create a 1.2m thick soil mixed transfer slab

Items 1, 2, & 3 will not require a watching brief.

Item 4 should expose the top of the peat bed and where appropriate, so will require a watching brief. Where exposed, the peat bed will already have been partially disturbed by soil mixing.

Item 5 will excavate through some, if not all, of the peat bed and where appropriate will require a watching brief. The excavated peat will have been partially disturbed by soil mixing and/or CFA piling.

Item 6 may expose limited areas of the surface of the peat bed as indicated on the attached drawing. Where appropriate these areas will require a watching brief, the exposed peat will have been disturbed by soil mixing.

The watching brief archaeologist will have the authority to stop the machine work in specific areas for short periods of time to investigate potential archaeological remains. He/she will record the remains in accordance with accepted professional standards (see 'recording' below). Where disturbed peat is exposed, surfaces will be inspected and archaeological features recorded. Limited excavation of features will be undertaken. Samples will be taken where appropriate.

A monitoring visit will be arranged 'if the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard' (see 'monitoring' below).

Recording

Recording will be carried out using Archaeology Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Written, drawn and photographic records (b&w, 35mm colour slides and digital) of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 8 mega pixels or above.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

Monitoring

DCC will be contacted approximately two weeks prior to the commencement of ground works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

DCC will be provided with notice of the start date, a projected timetable and a copy of the Health and Safety Risk Assessment no less than 5 working days prior to the commencement of the work.

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DCC.

Representatives of DCC (or, if appropriate CPAT) will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No areas of specific interest will be back-filled, until DCC has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. DCC will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

Artifacts

Archaeological artifacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artifacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with the museum.

All artefacts recovered during the project will be retained and be related to the contexts from which they were derived. All typologically distinct and closely datable finds will be recorded three-dimensionally.

The evaluation will carefully consider any artefactual or economic information and provide an assessment of the viability, for further study, of such information. It will be particularly important to provide an indication of the relative significance of such material for any subsequent decision-making process regarding mitigation strategies.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (Phil Parkes of Cardiff Conservation Services).

A catalogue by context of all artefactual material found, quantified by number, weight, or both, and containing sketches of significant artefacts will be compiled.

Pottery will be analysed to the standards outlined in "Guidelines for the Preparation of Pottery Archives" as prepared by the Study Group for Roman Pottery in consultation with the IFA. All other material will be analysed following the advice given in the Institute of Field Archaeologists: Guidelines for Finds Work.

The requirements for the conservation of artefacts will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. AW will ensure that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Environmental, palaeoenvironmental and technological samples

Samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. These will be retained for processing. The level of post-excavation processing will be dependent on the results of the field evaluation and following discussion with an environmental specialist and DCC

Any features containing deposits of environmental, palaeoenvironmental or technological significance will be sampled. If required, the project manager will arrange, through a suitably qualified expert, the assessment of the environmental and/or palaeoenvironmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. The assessment of potential should consider the guidelines set out in the English Heritage publication 'Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology' March 2002.

The requirements for the conservation of samples will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Human remains

Human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation will be permitted and DCC and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. After discussion, it may be appropriate to take bone samples for C14 dating. If removal is essential it can only take place under the appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations.

5 Method statement for the production of an illustrated Watching Brief Report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 2)

Report preparation

The watching brief report will contain the following:

- A fully representative description of the information gained from the watching brief above, even if this is largely negative.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- At least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all excavated areas.
- Suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A summary report on the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and an assessment of its potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified

- individuals or specialists.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.
- An impact assessment, with mitigation proposals, of the proposed development on the archaeological resource can be considered and presented for consideration. This could include the mapped archaeological potential of the site in relation to the proposed development.

Copies of the report will be sent to representatives of Alex Clare Stadium (Prestatyn) Ltd, DCC, CPAT and for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a national journal (eg Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate local museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'Management of Archaeological Projects Two, Appendix 3' (English Heritage 1991).

Arrangements will be made with the local museum before work starts. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

6 Resources and timetable

Standards

The field evaluation will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

AW is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation and all work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IFA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Chris Smith (a CV is available upon request).

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken.

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APPENDIX II: Figures

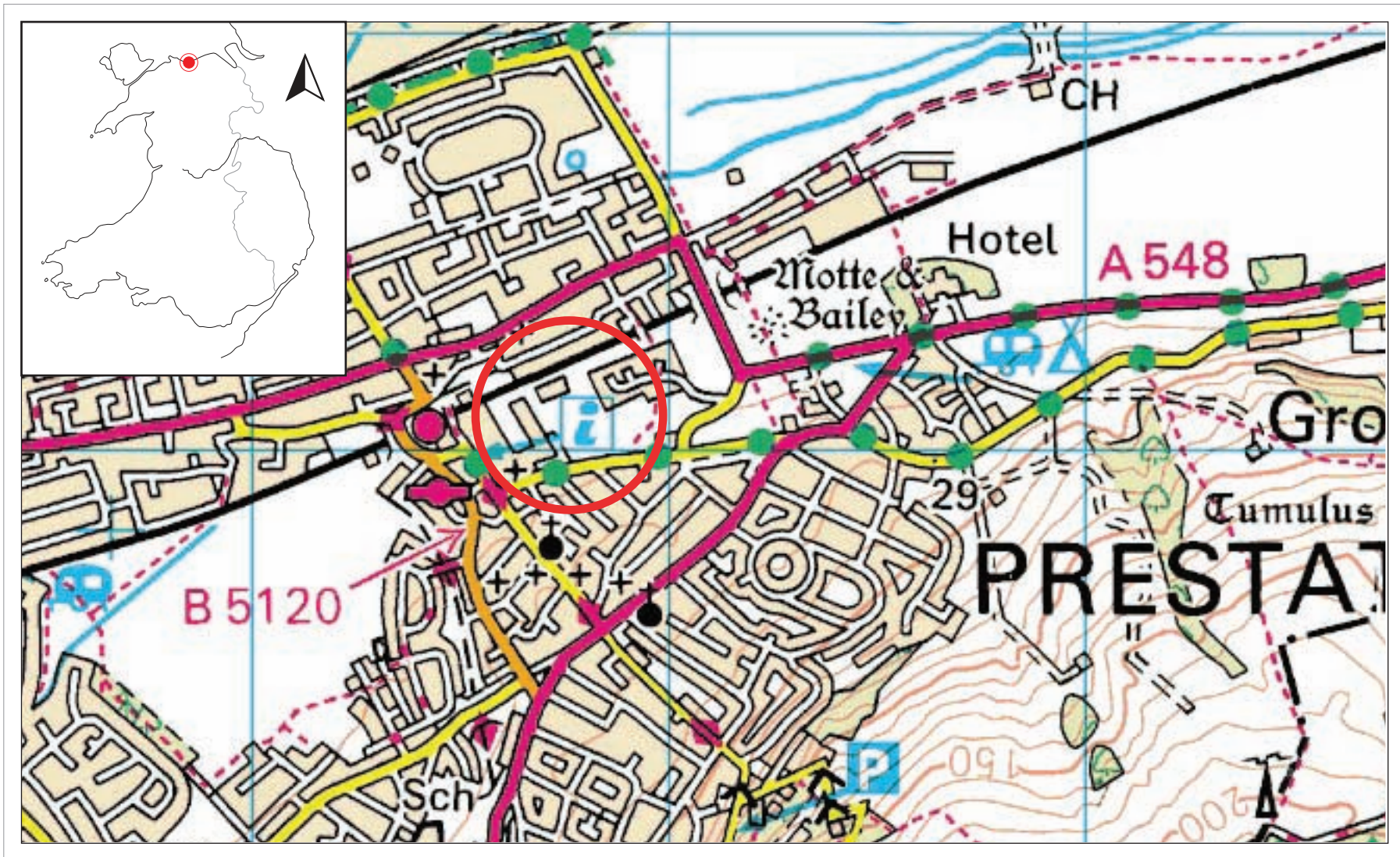


Fig 01: Map showing location of assessment area

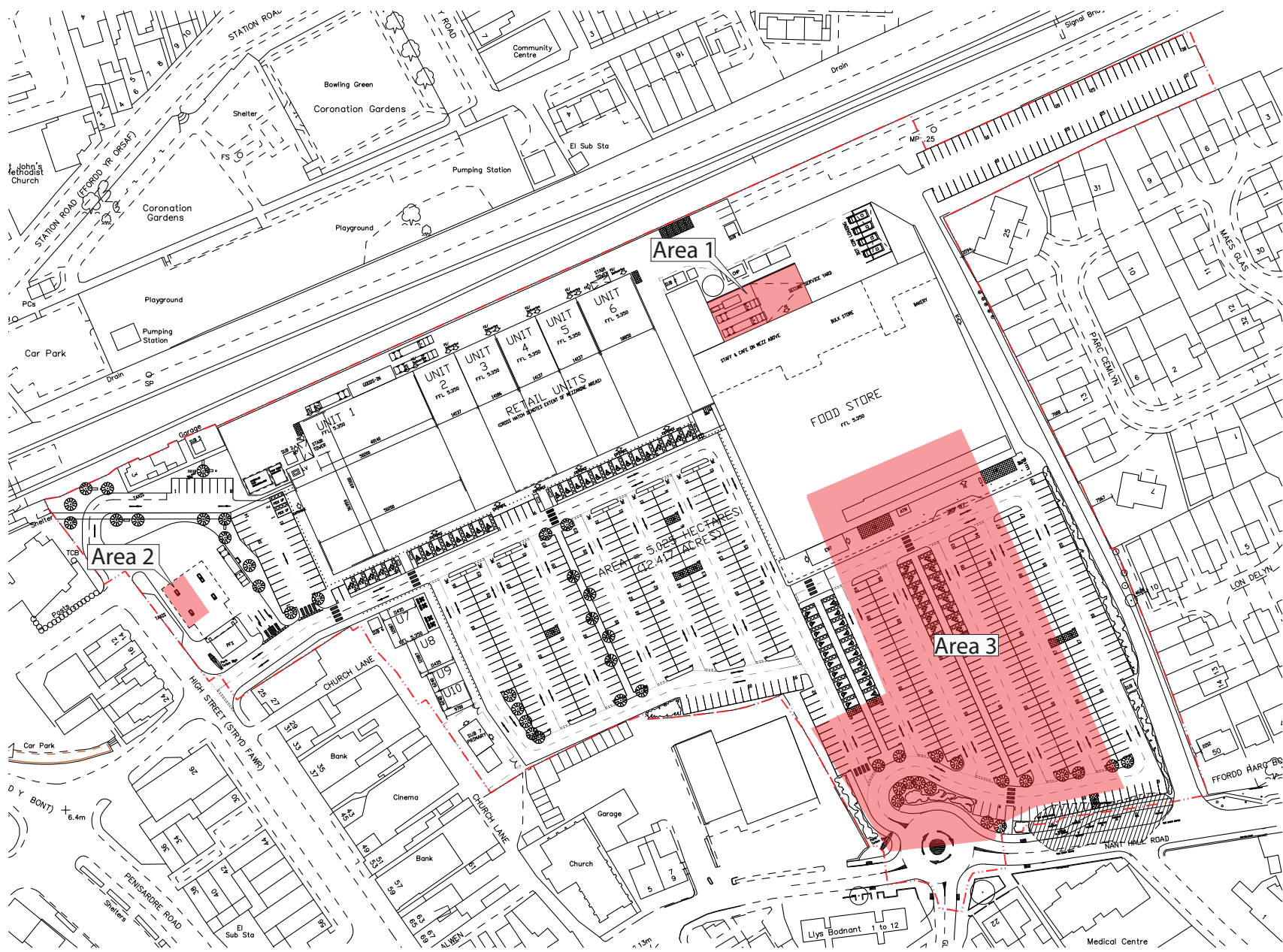
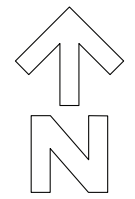


Figure 2: Detailed plan showing locations of three areas subject to watching brief



For Planning



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PROJECT
 PRESTATYN SHOPPING PARK

TITLE
 SITE LOCATION PLAN
 BOUNDARIES COLOURED

SCALE **DATE**
 1:1250 13/09/10

DRAWN BY **REVIEWED**
 PMD APH

DRAWING NO **REVISION**
 2010-113/101 B

DWG PATH
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APPENDIX III: Plates



Plate 1:View of maximum depth within Area 1. Scale 1x2m



Plate 2:View along base of Area 1, Scale 1x2m



Plate 3: View of section edge within Area 1 showing intermittent peat deposits
Scale 1x2m



Plate 4: Post excavation view of Area 2, Note more consistent peat deposits
within sections



Plate 5: General view across Area 3, Scales 2x1m



Plate 6: General view of Area 3 under excavation



Plate 7:View of Area 3 under excavation



Plate 8:View of Area 3 under excavation



Plate 9: View of sample section within Area 3 showing disturbed overburden above peat layer. Scale 1x1m



Plate 10: View of sample section within Area 3 showing disturbed rubble overburden above deeper peat deposit. Scale 1x1m



Plate 11:View of soil mixing within Area 3.

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APPENDIX IV: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Nant Hall Rd, Prestatyn

Site Name:	Prestatyn
Site Code:	NHP/11/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SJ06508305
Site Type:	Urban Brown Field
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	Sept 2011-Apr 2012
Categories Present:	None
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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