

Archaeology Wales

The Plassey Caravan Park, Eyton, Wrexham

Archaeological Field Evaluation & Desk Top Study



By
Dr Irene Garcia Rovira

Report No. 1687

Archaeology Wales

The Plassey Caravan Park, Eyton, Wrexham

Archaeological Field Evaluation & Desk Top Study

Prepared For: Bratherton Park Design Consultants

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Date: 12/06/2017

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Date: 12/06/2018

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June 2018

Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Site description	4
3. Aims, Objectives and methodology	5
4. Desktop study	6
5. Evaluation results.....	8
6. The Finds.....	11
7. Discussions and Conclusions	11
8. Bibliography	11

Appendix 1. Figures

Appendix 2. Plates

Appendix 3. HER gazetteer

Appendix 4. Written Scheme of Investigation

Non-technical Summary

Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological field evaluation from the 14th to the 18th of May at the request of Bratherton Park Design Consultants. This programme of works – alongside a desk-top-study - was recommended by CPAT-DC – archaeological advisors for Powys County Council- in response to the proposed development and all associated works at The Plassey Caravan Park, Eyton, Wrexham (NGR 335000, 345200). The associated Planning Application No. is P/2018/0197.

The development area is located on the site of the western and southern ditch of a moated enclosure (HER 100141) and includes part of the internal area of Plassey Moat. The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allowed for two trenches to be excavated in locations where the southern ditch is predicted to be present. Due to the presence of underground services, the number and positioning of the trenches was altered upon CPAT-DC approval. The remains of a ditch, probably associated with the moat, were encountered in Trench 1 and 3. Given the depths of excavation, the position, characteristic and size of the ditch were recorded but not excavated. Furthermore, the presence of ridge and furrow was documented during the trenching evaluation.

All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (ClfA 2014).

Figures

Figure 1. Site Location, with proposed trench location

Figure 2. Trench location taking into consideration underground services

Figure 3. General site plan

Figure 4. Sections

Figure 5. Tithe Plan of the Parish of Bangor in the Counties of Flint and Denbigh 1840

Figure 6. OS 6-inch, Denbighshire XXXV, 1879

Figure 7. OS 6-inch Denbighshire XXXV NE, 1898/9

Figure 8. OS 6-inch Denbighshire XXXV, 1909

Figure 9. HERs within 500m of development area

Figure 10. NPRNs within 500m search area

Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1, pre-excavation, looking E

Plate 2. Trench 1, pre-excavation, looking E

Plate 3. Trench 3, pre-excavation shot, looking S

Plate 4. South facing section of Trench 1

Plate 5. East facing section of Trench 2

Plate 6. [004], looking south

Plate 7. Trench 3, [006] and [008] looking south-east

Plate 8. Trench 3, view of southern edge of [004], looking N

1. Introduction

In May 2018, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Bratherton Park Design Consultants to carry out an archaeological field evaluation at The Plassey Caravan Park, Eyton, Wrexham (NGR SJ 35000 45200). The associated Planning Application No. is P/2018/0197.

The development area is located on the site of Plassey Moat (HER 100141). The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allowed for two trenches to be excavated in locations where the southern ditch is predicted to be present (see Figure 1). Due to the presence of underground services, the number and positioning of the trenches was altered upon CPAT-DC approval (see Figure 2). The remains of a ditch were encountered in Trench 1 and 3. These remains were buried under a thick layer of land infill associated to landscaping activities. Given the depths of excavation, the position and size of the ditch were recorded but not excavated. Furthermore, the presence of ridge and furrow was documented during the trenching evaluation.

The field evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Andy Shobbrook and Jerry Bond, all of Archaeology Wales. The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 14th to the 18th of May 2018.

All work conformed to *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research* (ClfA 2014).

2. Site description

The site is located at The Plassey Caravan Park, Eyton, Wrexham. The area proposed for the new recycling centre is currently a pasture field. The field is bounded by the caravan park drive to the east and south, an indoor swimming pool to the north and by a line of trees to the west and south.

The underlying geology comprises sedimentary bedrock including mudstone, sandstone and conglomerates of the Salop Formation. The superficial geology comprises Devensian Till (BGS 2018).

3. Aims, Objectives and methodology

Desktop study

A desktop study of all readily available primary and secondary sources was carried out in order to provide a historical framework for any surviving archaeological remains. The desktop study included:

- A 500m search around the development area on the regional HER, noting existing designated and non-designated assets and their relationship to the Plassey Moat.
- A historical map regression, including consultation of Tithe maps and all cartographic sources available for the area.
- Consultation of archives held in Denbighshire archives, published books and grey literature.
- DSM and DTM LiDAR 1m within and around the development area.

Field evaluation

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation was to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work aimed to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work included an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aimed to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work met the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014) and the relevant requirements of the CPAT brief.

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work satisfied herself that all constraints to ground works had been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders. The agreed evaluation areas were positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource was understood. It was originally proposed that two trenches, would be machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 1). However, due to the presence of underground cables and three cover, the trenches were moved to the south, and a third trench was cut (see Figure 2).

The evaluation trenches were excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas were subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features was undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains.

Sufficient excavation was undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons were reached and proven, where this was practically and safely achieved. The depth of the excavation conformed to current safety requirements.

4. Desktop study

The greatest source of information about the Plassey moat is found within cartographic sources. The earliest depictions (and most detailed drawing of the moat) showing the location of the Plassey moat are the OS County Series 1.2500 (1872-3), and the OS 6-inch map of Denbighshire XXXV, 1879 (Figure 6). The latter shows the moat as a raised plateau circumscribed by a segmented ditch, with entrance ways to the ENE and WSW. The drawings water filled ditches and a series of trees within the moat area. The Plassey is on this map spelled as the 'Plassau', and the original layout of the Victorian structure to the E is represented on this map. A series of ponds are depicted in the surrounding area, most probably, representing the traces of clay extraction pits (see below).

Prior to the 1872 map, the moat is depicted, though without any detail, on the Tithe Plan of the Parish of Bangor in the Counties of Flint and Denbigh 1840 (Figure 5). The tithe map of 1840 documents the existence of a sub-rectangular earthwork immediately west from The Plassey. Field 189 is documented in the apportionment records as 'House Building Yards and Gardens' used for pasture, owned by Alexander Samuel Duff and occupied by Charles Griffiths. While it has not been possible to corroborate the identity of the former, it may be possible that he was the son of Esq Alexander Samuel Duff, known to have been a member of a large clan – the Duffs – from Edinburgh, who joined the militia in 1798 and was promoted to lieutenant and captain by 1800. Existing documents suggest that he was known for leaving landed property in Denbigh and Shropshire.

The OS 6-inch Denbighshire XXXV 1898/9 documents a large rectangular structure within the area of the moat; a structure still present nowadays. The area is, for the first time spelled as 'The Plassey'. The entirety of the ditches is still documented at this point; however, an access track seems to truncate the eastern ditch (Figure 7).

The OS 6-inch Denbighshire XXXV 1909 depicts two buildings within the moated area (Figure 8). The rectangular structure documented in 1898, and a smaller one to the immediately north of the southern ditch. The majority of the ditch is at this point filled in and only a small fragment of the ditch appears visible on this map. This change is also documented in the '*An Inventory of Ancient monuments of Wales and Monmouthshire*' (RCAHMS 1914), which states that by 1911, the ditches had been filled in. The entry for the Plassey Moat also indicates that Plassey moat is described as a good example of a 16th century moated residence, including a house and its outbuildings entirely rebuilt in Victorian times.

A HER search was also conducted within 500m of the development area (Figure 9). The results indicate that the area was used heavily for the extraction of clay in post-medieval times. This is documented in entries HER105446-8 and HER105453-55, records obtained during the evaluation carried out by CPAT in 1993 at the Plassey Golf Course (Hankinson 1993). This report also documents the presence of ridge and furrow (HER105445) in the area. The remains of ridge and furrow have also been identified in during the evaluation at the Plassey (see evaluation results). A series of marl pits (HER61257-59 and 61314-26) were also identified in the area during the *Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project* (CPAT 761). A number of NPRNs are also recorded within the search area. NPRN37234 represents a group of Victorian model dairy buildings, converted in the late 1980s into craft workshops, a brewery, coffee bar and restaurant. Furthermore, NPRN266463 documents a garden depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Denbighshire XXXV, sheet 8 (1899). Its main elements on that map include includes ponds, contrived antiquity, lawns, orchard, pinery, trevor tower and kennels. Finally, the moat site (NPRN27772) is here defined as a 16th-century moated residence, associated with a house and outbuildings which were rebuilt in the Victorian era. The outbuildings have now been converted to a leisure facility.

An examination of the LiDAR data available for the development area was also carried out to investigate the presence and extent of the remaining earthworks related to the moat. The

data visualised and processed included 1m DTM and DSM. The results obtained highlighted the difficulty of defining any archaeological remains due to tree cover, and to the modifications that this land has experienced over time.

5. Evaluation results

The development area falls within the Plassey Moat (HER 100141). The location and examination of the remains of this earthwork was therefore central to the trenching evaluation carried out in May 2018. The evaluation design originally located two trenches: Trench 1 was 15m x 1.8m and was orientated E/W, and Trench 2 was 20m x 1.8m and was orientated NNW/SSE (see Figure 1). Due to the presence of underground cables located to the north of the development area, the trenches were shortened and moved slightly south. A third trench orientated E/W was cut to mitigate health and safety constraints. The changes to the design were discussed and approved by CPAT before the commencement of works.

TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was 8m in length and 1.8m in width and was orientated ENE/WSW. Trench 1 was moved to the west upon CPAT-DC's approval to avoid excavation under tree canopies and was excavated to 1m in depth.

The earliest deposit recorded within the confines of Trench 1 was deposit (024) which was formed of a mid-yellow brown clay observed to contain occasional small sub-angular stones. This feature was not excavated due to health and safety concerns regarding maximum safe excavation depth limit within the trench. (024) followed a NW/SE axis and measured c. 1m in width, and 1.5m in length. It is considered likely that this feature represents the remains of a previous agricultural field system probably associated with past ridge furrow cultivation. The remains of a buried topsoil (011) was found to have formed over (024) and was comprised of moderately compacted light grey brown silty clay, first viewed at around 0.92m below existing ground level. (002) overlaid (011). The former was a deposit of firmly compacted dark brown clay, assumed to be the result of up cast material derived from the construction of the nearby modern swimming pool and is the result of modern landscaping. A building stone was found within landscaping deposit (002), measuring 0.8m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.20m in depth. The stone may belong to an earlier building which was present at the site. The topsoil

within Trench 1 (001) was comprised of a friable black brown silty clay. It measured on average 0.21m deep and contained occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was 8m in length and 1.8m in width and was orientated ENE/WSW. An extension measuring 4m in length and 1.8m in width was cut in the WSW end of the trench. The extension was orientated NNW/SSE.

The earliest deposit revealed within the confines of Trench 2 was comprised of a mid-light grey brown silty clay, interpreted as buried topsoil (011). Buried topsoil (011) was first viewed between 0.90m and 0.95m below existing ground level and was found within the trench extension. The extension of the trench also revealed the remains of a cut orientated E/W. While [004] was not excavated due to health and safety constraints, it was noticeable that it cut through (011). Given the location and orientation of [004], it was possible to interpret it as the remains of southern ditch enclosing the moat documented in historic OS maps, among other. The uppermost fill of the ditch – (013) – was defined by moderately compact black silty clay, including frequent fragments of coal and 19th century pottery and glass. Due to the nature of the fill and the collection of finds it is assumed that this deposit is the remains of a Victorian landscaping deposit which would have been deposited into the linear depression that had been created due to the redundant medieval ditch of the moated site. Overlying the previous subsoil and moat ditch was landscaping deposit (002), which within trench 2 measured roughly 0.70m in depth and contained small fragments of glass and metal wire. The topsoil deposit found in trench 2 was formed of black brown silty clay which measured 0.25m across the length of the trench.

TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was 22m in length and 1.8m in width and was orientated NNW/SSE. Trench 3 was moved to the south to avoid existing underground cables.

The natural substrate (003) was first revealed at a depth of 0.9m below existing ground level and was formed of a firmly compacted dark pink brown clay containing very frequent inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. (017) overlaid (003). The former was

composed of mid-yellow brown clay. This deposit measured between 0.18m and 0.20m in depth and was tentatively interpreted as the remains of buried subsoil.

The remains of a ditch, possibly associated to the former moat site, were also revealed within this trench – [004]. Similarly to Trench 2, [004] run in an E/W axis. Cut [004] was visible in plan and in the eastern and western sections of the evaluation trench. [004] cut through (017) understood as buried topsoil and was revealed at 0.8m below ground level. While the ditch was not excavated, it was noted that it measured c. 1.8m in width. Only two deposits were documented within the ditch (as no further excavation was permitted due to health and safety constraints). (013) was defined as a deposit of loose to moderately compact black silty clay. This fill contained 19th century pottery and glass fragments. Deposited over the ditch fill (013) was the remains of a moderately compacted mid-red clay (019) which measured around 0.14m depth. This in turn was overlain by a moderately compact dark brown silty clay (010) which contained a piece of modern ceiling plastic window glass and measured a constant depth of 0.40m. Overlying (019) was the remains of a moderately compacted light grey black silty clay (016) which contained small fragments of coal ash and measured 0.30m deep. The remains of a firmly compacted dark brown clay (002) was the next deposit revealed in sequence and recorded as measuring a maximum depth of 0.8m and being present within all three separate trenches.

The remains of a past agricultural field system was recorded within the mid to southern portion of Trench 3, comprising in total of four individual furrows and four separate associated banks which when viewed in plan were all similarly orientated on a north-west by south east orientation and had been cut into the natural substrate (003) and through subsoil (017). [006], [020], [012] and [022] which measured on average 1m wide by 0.40m deep and contained similar fills of a dark brown silty clay, comprising of fills (007), (021), (014) and (018). A secondary upper fill was only found within furrow cut [012] and was comprised of moderately compacted dark red brown clay (015). The four separate associated banks (028), (008), (005) and (025) also found within the confines of trench 3. These measured between 1.20m and 0.8m wide and were revealed at around 0.8m below existing ground level. The four individual deposits (018), (009), (027), and (026) which were found within each individual bank were viewed as identical fills which were formed of mid-yellow brown clay.

The overlying topsoil found within Trench 3 was formed of a black brown silty clay. (001) measured on average 0.19m in depth and contained occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

6. The Finds

Fragments of glass of pottery dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were observed during the excavation of the trenches. These finds were key to the dating of landscaping activities within the site. Beside being used to provide with relative dating to the events of landscaping, the finds were of little artefactual value and were not kept.

7. Discussions and Conclusions

The development area is located on the site of the western and southern ditch of a moated enclosure (HER 100141) and includes part of the internal area of Plassey Moat. The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allowed for two trenches to be excavated in locations where the southern ditch is predicted to be present. Due to the presence of underground services, the number and positioning of the trenches was altered upon CPAT-DC approval. The remains of a ditch, probably associated with the moat, were encountered in Trench 1 and 3. Given the depths of excavation, the position, characteristic and size of the ditch were recorded but not excavated. Furthermore, the presence of ridge and furrow was documented during the trenching evaluation. During the excavation of the trenches, it was possible to note that the area has been subjected to landscaping. The latter would have consisted of land levelling by means of filling the existing ditches. Development plans note that their depths of excavation will not reach the depths at which the ditch was encountered, and it is therefore possible to note that the remains of the moated site will remain in situ.

8. Bibliography

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www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Maps consulted:

Tithe Plan of the Parish of Bangor in the Counties of Flint and Denbigh 1840

OS 6-inch, Denbighshire XXXV, 1879

OS 6-inch Denbighshire XXXV NE, 1898/9

OS 6-inch Denbighshire XXXV, 1909

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APPENDIX I: **Figures**

NOTES: THIS DRAWING IS THE COPYRIGHT OF
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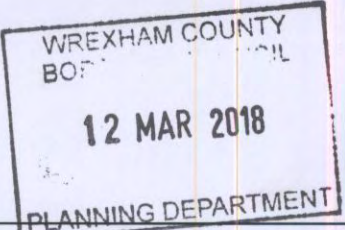
1. THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO BE SCALED
2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE BY THE CONTRACTOR
3. ANY AMBIGUITIES AND/OR OMISSIONS BETWEEN THIS DRAWING AND INFORMATION GIVEN ELSEWHERE MUST BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE ENGINEER FOR CLARIFICATION BEFORE PROCEEDING. THE CONTRACTOR MUST CHECK THE LOCATION OF EXISTING SERVICES AND ASCERTAIN THE EXISTENCE OF ANY PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN SERVICES ON THE SITE BEFORE BEGINNING ANY EXCAVATIONS.
4. BASES ARE TO BE A MINIMUM OF 6m APART FROM SIDE TO SIDE. SEE CRITICAL DIMENSIONS DWG.
5. EACH BASE IS TO BE A MINIMUM OF 3m AWAY FROM ROADSIDE.
6. EACH BASE IS TO BE PROVIDED WITH FLAGGED STRIP. SEE TYPICAL DETAILS DRAWING No. -
7. ACCESS ROADS ARE TYPICALLY 4m OR 5m WIDE. SEE CRITICAL DIMENSIONS DWG.



KEY

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- EXISTING HEDGES AND EXISTING TREES (SHOWN INDICATIVELY)
- EXISTING TREES/HEDGES TO BE REMOVED
- PROPOSED TREES
- PROPOSED STRUCTURE/AMENITY PLANTING
- 5m HIGH LAMP COLUMN WITH AURIGA LAMP COLUMN INSTALLED BY ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR.
- LOW LEVEL KLOU BOLLARD LIGHT INSTALLED BY ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR.
- UPLIGHTERS
- CCTV CAMERAS (TBC)
- FIRE POINT - WATER HOSE REEL
- FINISHED ROAD LEVEL (TBC)

P2018/0197



REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
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Bratherton
PARK DESIGN CONSULTANTS
Mollington Grange • Parkgate Road • Mollington
Chester • CH1 6NP
T. 01244 853 000 • F. 01244 853 807
E. parkdesign@bratherton.co.uk W. www.bratherton.co.uk

THE PLASSEY
RECYCLE STATION AND
ENTRANCE ROAD
REALIGNMENT

GENERAL
ARRANGEMENT

DATE • 12/09/17	SCALE • 1:500 @ A1
DRAWN • LD	CHECKED • REV • JOB • 1099/7/13

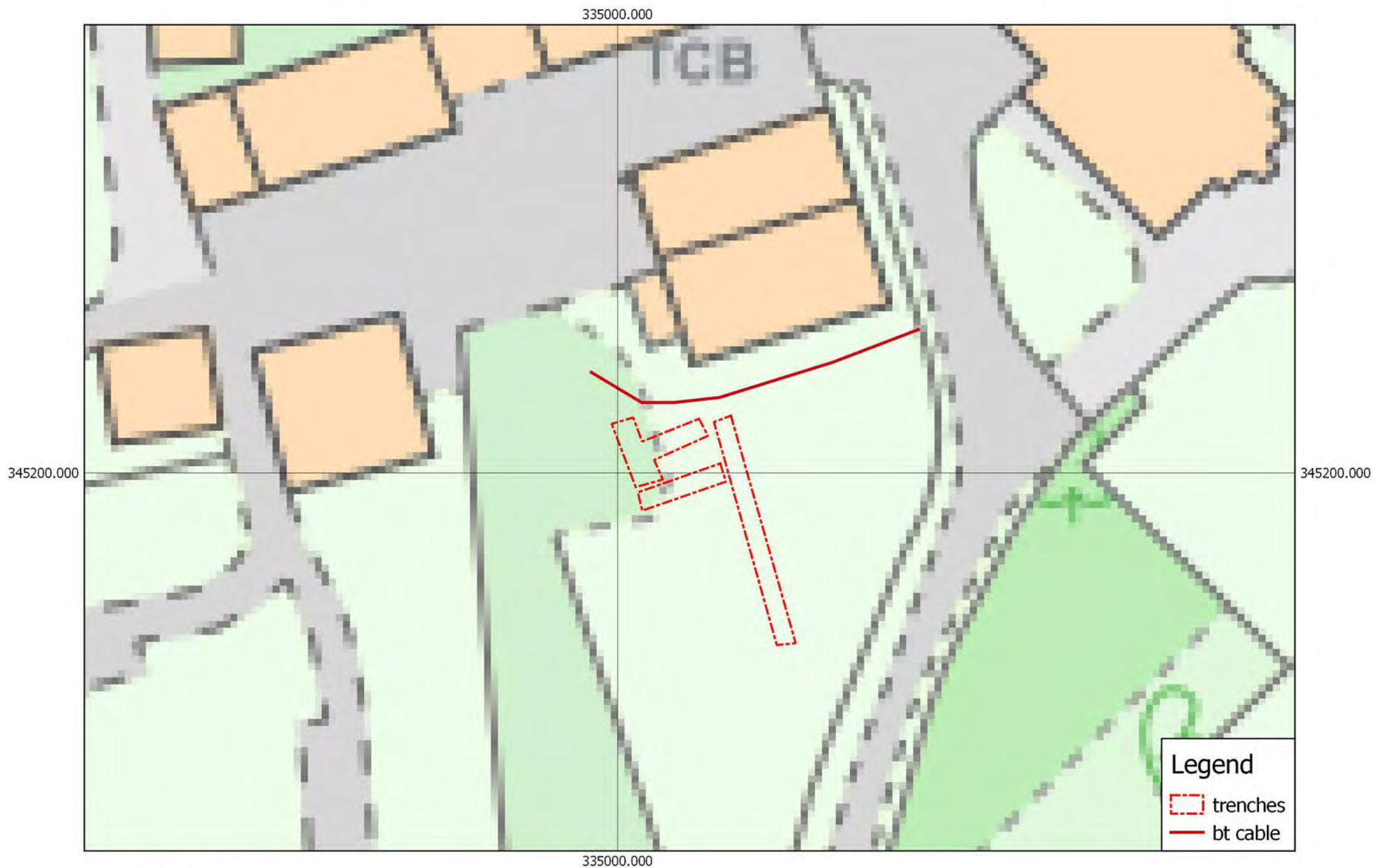


Figure 2. New trench location

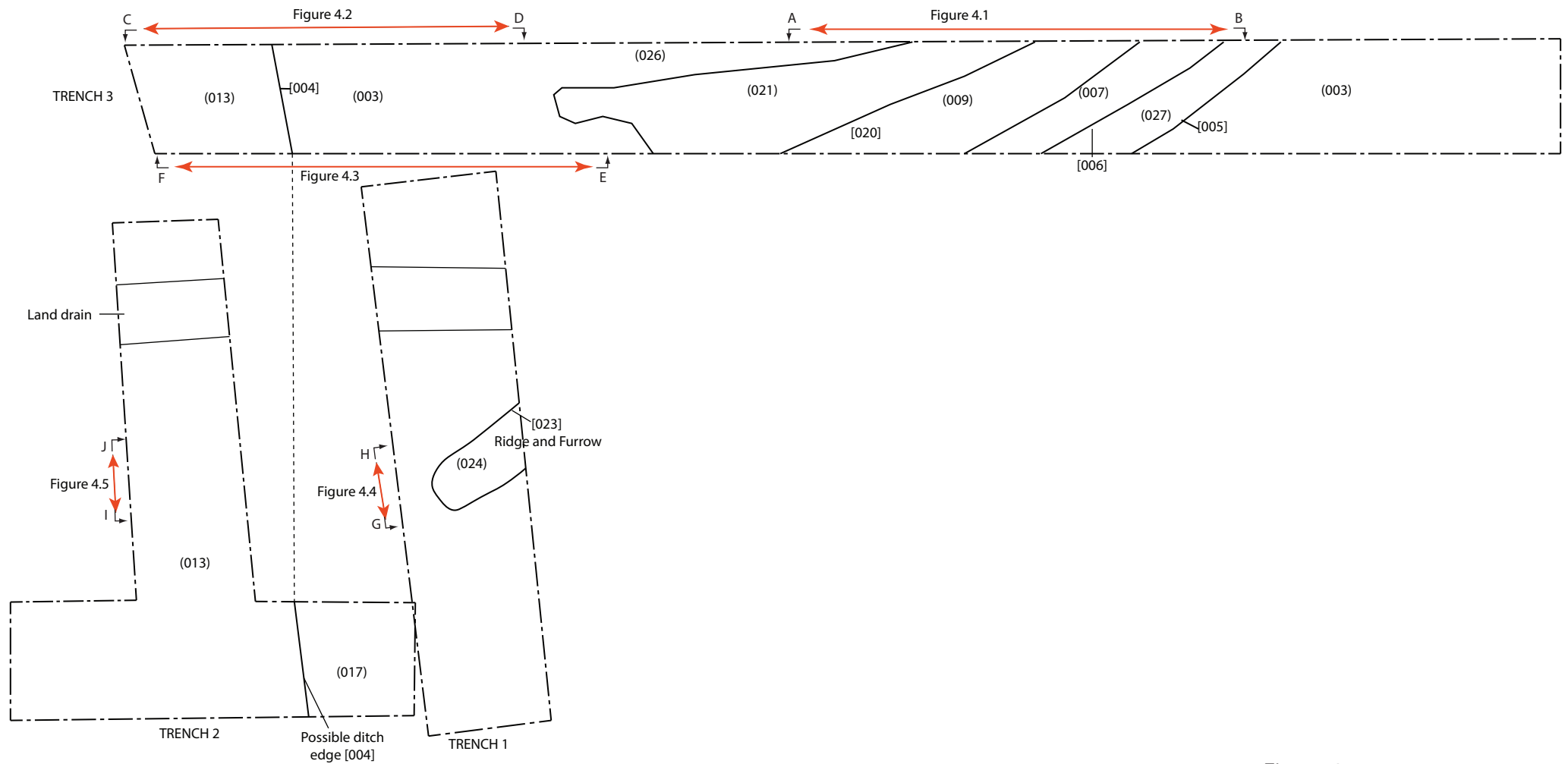


Figure 3.
General plan showing location
of evaluation trenches, features
and section drawing points

0 5m

Fig 4.1 - Section within Trench 3

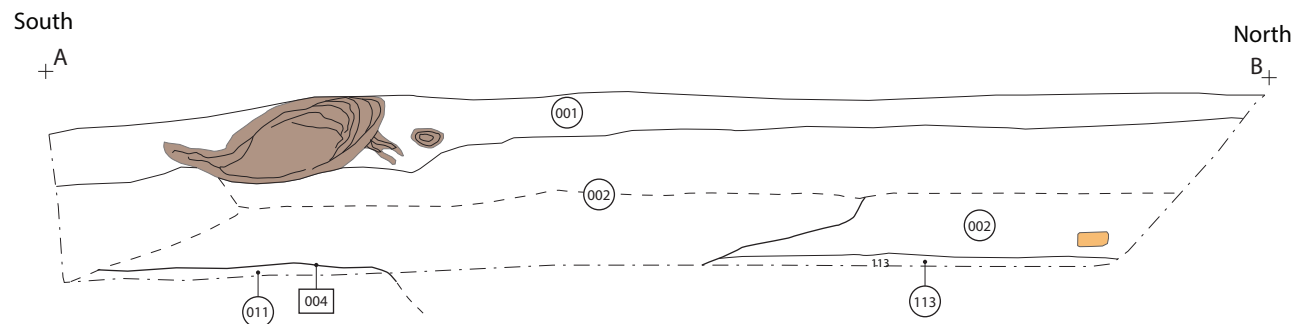


Fig 4.2 - Section of southern end of Ditch within Trench 3

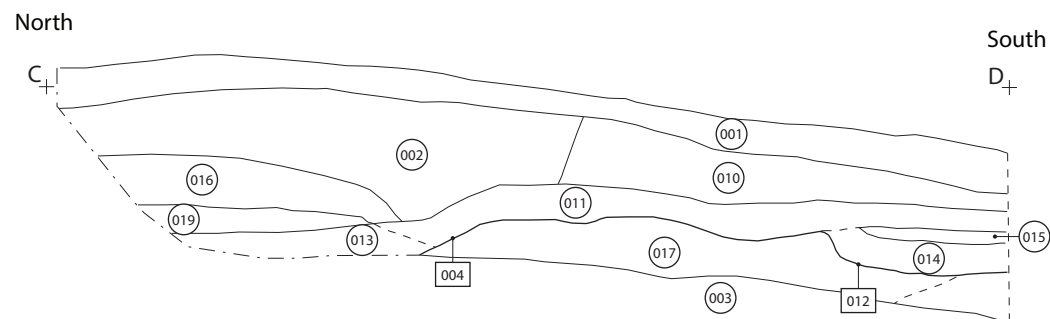


Fig 4.3 - Section of southern end of Ditch within Trench 3

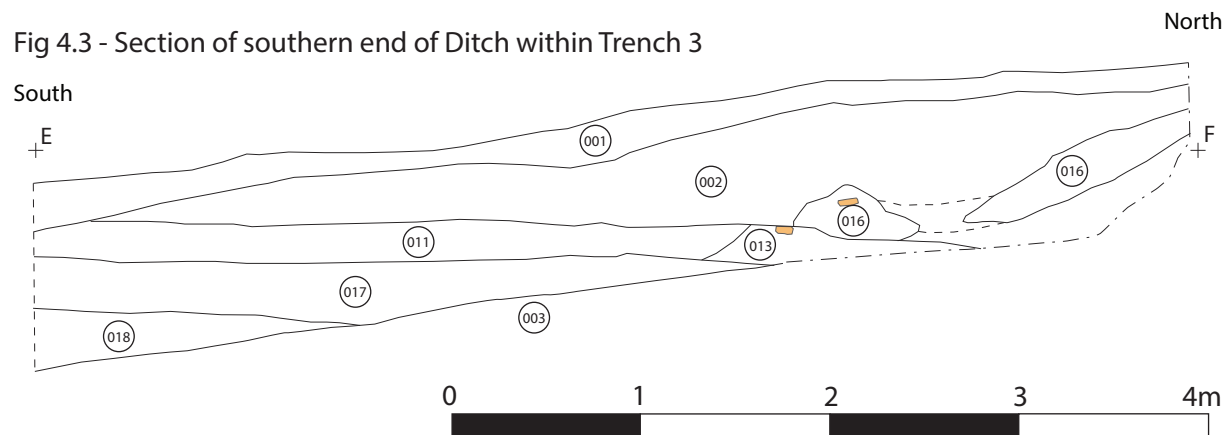


Fig 4.4 - Representative section within Trench 1

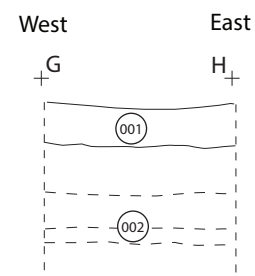
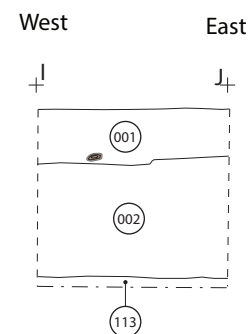


Fig 4.5 - Representative section within Trench 2



Key

Tree stump/roots

CBM

Figure 4.
Sections within Trenches
1, 2 & 3



Figure 5. Tithe plan of the Parish of Bangor in the Counties of Flint and Denbigh 1840.



Figure 6. OS 6-inch, Denbigshire XXXV, 1879 (app. location of trenches marked in red).



Figure 7. OS 6-inch Denbigshire XXXV NE 1898/9.



Figure 8. OS 6-inch Denbigshire XXXV 1909.

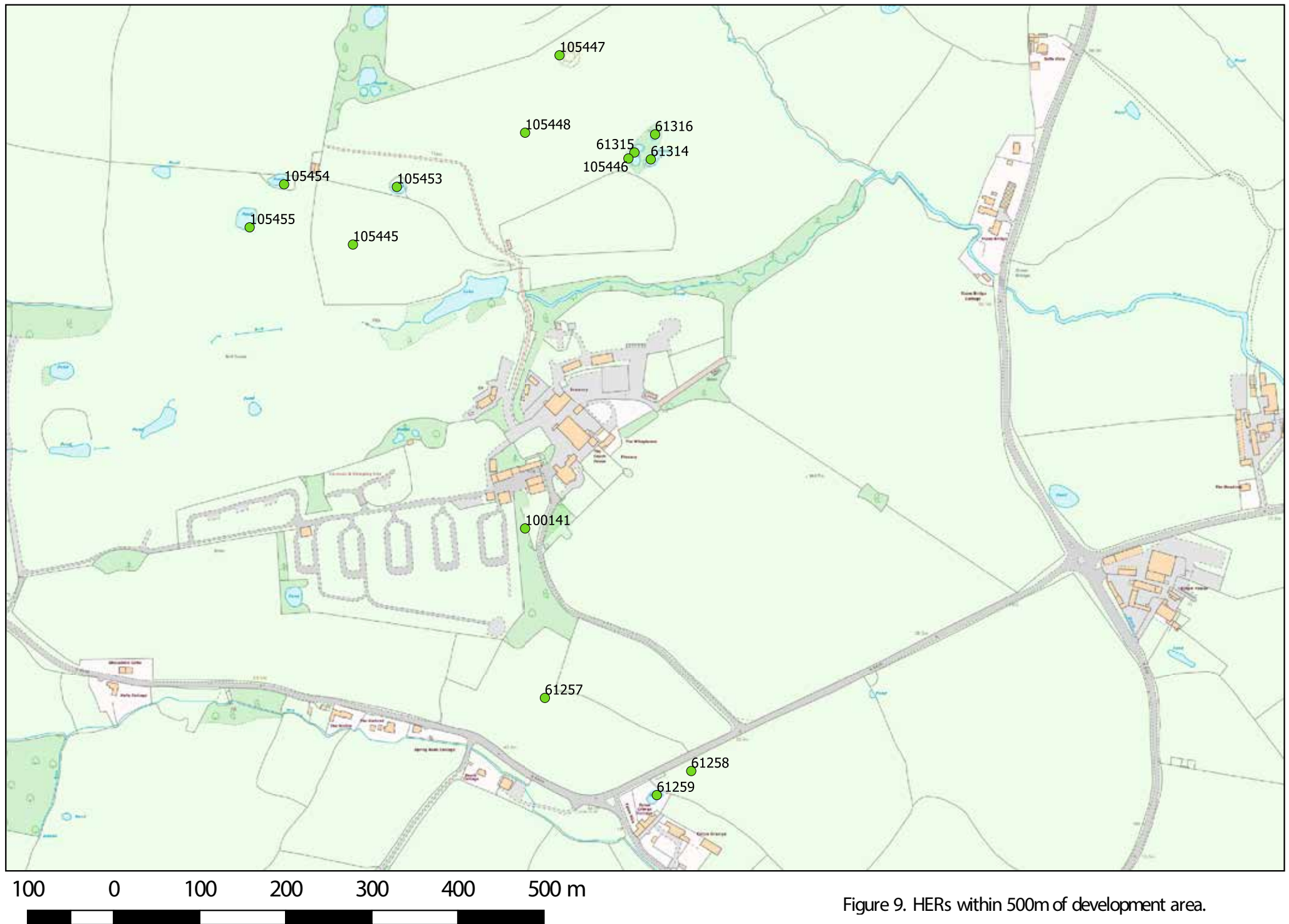


Figure 9. HERs within 500m of development area.



50 0 50 100 150 200 m

Figure 10 NPRNs within search area.

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX II: **Plates**



Plate 1. Trench 1, pre-excavation, looking E.



Plate 2. Trench 2, pre-excavation, looking E.



Plate 3. Trench 3, pre-excavation shot, looking S.



Plate 4. South facing section of Trench 1.



Plate 5. East facing section of Trench 2.



Plate 6. [004], looking south.



Plate 7. Trench 3, [006] and [008] looking south-east.



Plate 8. Trench 3, view of southern edge of [004], looking N.

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX III: HER gazetteer

CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: E6384

Prepared by: {wat_staff}, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Irene Garcia Rovira , Archaeology Wales

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the CPAT HER Enquiry form and in the Welsh Archaeological Trusts Access and Charging Policy. Copyright is reserved on all data supplied from the CPAT HER. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows:- **Copyright CPAT HER partnership, 2018 (and in part Crown, 2018).**

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Search criteria

HERs within 500m of SJ3505645233

PRN 61257 **NAME** Maelor Saesneg pond 240

NGR SJ3502344973 **COMMUNITY** Erbistock

TYPE Post-Medieval, Pond. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2002-05-22 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT61257&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 61258 **NAME** Maelor Saesneg pond 241

NGR SJ3519344888 **COMMUNITY** Erbistock

TYPE Post-Medieval, Pond. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761).

Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2002-05-22 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT61258&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 61259 **NAME** Maelor Saesneg pond 242

NGR SJ3515344860 **COMMUNITY** Erbistock

TYPE Post-Medieval, Pond. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2002-05-22 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT61259&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 61314 **NAME** Maelor Saesneg pond 297

NGR SJ3514645599 **COMMUNITY** Marchwiell

TYPE Post-Medieval, Pond. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. Probably a former marl pit.

DESCRIPTION Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2002-05-22 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Baxter, C L 2005 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Tyddyn Du - NW/O4/5585 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT61314&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 61315 **NAME** Maelor Saesneg pond 298

NGR SJ3512745607 **COMMUNITY** Marchwiel

TYPE Post-Medieval, Pond. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. Probably a former marl pit.

DESCRIPTION Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2002-05-22 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Baxter, C L 2005 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Tyddyn Du - NW/O4/5585 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS****ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT61315&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 61316 **NAME** Maelor Saesneg pond 299

NGR SJ3515145628 **COMMUNITY** Marchwiel

TYPE Post-Medieval, Pond. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project. Probably a former marl pit.

DESCRIPTION Pond recorded by Maelor Saesneg Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (CPAT 761). Probably a former marl pit (CPAT, 2002).

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2002-05-22 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -

SOURCES

Baxter, C L 2005 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Tyddyn Du - NW/O4/5585 CPAT HE1

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT61316&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 105447 **NAME** Plassey clay pit

NGR SJ3504045720 **COMMUNITY** Marchwiel

TYPE Modern, Clay pit. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Sub-circular pit with entrance on NNE. Dry with evidence of stepping internally. Measures 27m diameter and 2.5m deep.

DESCRIPTION Sub-circular pit with entrance on NNE. Dry with evidence of stepping internally. Measures 27m diameter and 2.5m deep. (Hankinson, R 1993f).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1996-03-15 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT317828, CPAT123124, CPAT141996

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1993 Plassey Golf Course Extension, Eyton near Wrexham, Clwyd: field evaluation CPAT report 62
Baxter, C L 2005 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Tyddyn Du - NW/O4/5585
CPAT HE1
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1993 Site visit record - PRN105447
Hankinson, R, Britnell, B & Silvester, R J 2012 Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Industry in East and North-East
Wales: Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT 1144

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS**

CS93-038-0024

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT105447&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 105448 **NAME** Plassey clay pit

NGR SJ3500045630 **COMMUNITY** Marchwiel

TYPE Modern, Clay pit. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Backfilled clay pit shown on OS map of area as waterfilled. Approximate diameter 35m.

DESCRIPTION Backfilled clay pit shown on OS map of area as waterfilled. Approximate diameter 35m.
(Hankinson, R 1993f).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1996-03-15 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT317829, CPAT123124, CPAT141996

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1993 Plassey Golf Course Extension, Eyton near Wrexham, Clwyd: field evaluation CPAT report 62
Baxter, C L 2005 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Tyddyn Du - NW/O4/5585
CPAT HE1

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1993 Site visit record - PRN105448
Hankinson, R, Britnell, B & Silvester, R J 2012 Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Industry in East and North-East Wales: Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT 1144

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS**
-**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT105448&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 105453 **NAME** Plassey clay pit

NGR SJ3485145567 **COMMUNITY** Marchwiel

TYPE Modern, Clay pit. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Sub-circular clay pit now water-filled. Diameter 20m.

DESCRIPTION Sub-circular clay pit now water-filled. Diameter 20m. (Hankinson, R 1993f).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1996-03-15 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT317834, CPAT123124, CPAT141996

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1993 Plassey Golf Course Extension, Eyton near Wrexham, Clwyd: field evaluation CPAT report 62
Baxter, C L 2005 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Tyddyn Du - NW/O4/5585
CPAT HE1

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1993 Site visit record - PRN105453

Hankinson, R, Britnell, B & Silvester, R J 2012 Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Industry in East and North-East Wales: Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT 1144

ARTEFACTS**C14 DATES****PHOTOS**
-**ARCHWILIO URL**

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT105453&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

PRN 105454 **NAME** Plassey clay pit

NGR SJ34724557 **COMMUNITY** Marchwiel

TYPE Modern, Clay pit. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Water-filled clay pit roughly oval in shape. Measures 20m x 12m. (Hankinson, R 1993f).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1996-03-15 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT317835, CPAT123124, CPAT141996

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1993 Plassey Golf Course Extension, Eyton near Wrexham, Clwyd: field evaluation CPAT report 62

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1993 Site visit record - PRN105454

Hankinson, R, Britnell, B & Silvester, R J 2012 Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Industry in East and North-East

Wales: Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT 1144

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT105454&dbname=cpat&tbnname=CORE>

PRN 105455 NAME Plassey clay pit

NGR SJ34684552 **COMMUNITY** Marchwiel

TYPE Modern, Clay pit. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Water-filled clay pit roughly oval in shape. Measures 42m x 20m. (Hankinson, R 1993f).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1996-03-15 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT317836, CPAT123124, CPAT141996

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1993 Plassey Golf Course Extension, Eyton near Wrexham, Clwyd: field evaluation CPAT report 62
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1993 Site visit record - PRN105455

Hankinson, R, Britnell, B & Silvester, R J 2012 Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Industry in East and North-East
Wales: Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT 1144

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT105455&dbname=cpat&tbnname=CORE>

PRN 105446 NAME Plassey clay pits

NGR SJ3512045600 **COMMUNITY** Marchwiel

TYPE Modern, Clay pit. Rank: 1

SUMMARY Four clay pits in corner of redundant field. Two are water-filled and the depth is not known, the other two are dry and are about 2-3m deep. The pits measure up to 26m across.

DESCRIPTION Four clay pits in corner of redundant field. Two are water-filled and the depth is not known, the other two are dry and are about 2-3m deep. The pits measure up to 26m across (Hankinson, R 1993f).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1996-03-15 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT317827, CPAT123124, CPAT141996

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1993 Plassey Golf Course Extension, Eyton near Wrexham, Clwyd: field evaluation CPAT report 62
Baxter, C L 2005 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Tyddyn Du - NW/O4/5585
CPAT HE1

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1993 Site visit record - PRN105446

Hankinson, R, Britnell, B & Silvester, R J 2012 Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Industry in East and North-East

Wales: Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT 1144

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT105446&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 100141 **NAME** Plassey Moat (site of)

NGR SJ35004517 **COMMUNITY** Erbistock

TYPE Medieval, Moated site. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION SITE OF MOATED RESIDENCE HOUSE REBUILT MOAT NOW OBLITERATED.;

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1985-01-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT310646

SOURCES

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1914 Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire - IV County of Denbigh

Manley, J, Greuter, S & Gale, F 1991 The Archaeology of Clwyd

Clwyd Archaeology Service 1981 Site visit record - PRN100141

Ordnance Survey 1975 OS record card SJ 34 NE 5 SJ 34 NE 5

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT100141&dbname=cpat&tname=CORE>

PRN 105445 **NAME** Plassey ridge and furrow

NGR SJ3480045500 **COMMUNITY** Marchwiel

TYPE Post-Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 1
Medieval, Ridge and furrow. Rank: 2

SUMMARY Area of ridge and furrow north and west of Plassey. Commonly aligned N-S although individual fields may differ. Headlands visible in two and possible three places, at or near the northern boundary of the area. Predates mid 19th century clay pits.

DESCRIPTION Area of ridge and furrow north and west of Plassey. Commonly aligned N-S although individual fields may differ. Headlands visible in two and possible three places, at or near the northern boundary of the area. Predates mid 19th century clay pits (Hankinson, R 1993f).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1996-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT317826

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 1993 Plassey Golf Course Extension, Eyton near Wrexham, Clwyd: field evaluation CPAT report 62

Baxter, C L 2005 Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE1). Tyddyn Du - NW/O4/5585
CPAT HE1
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1993 Site visit record - PRN105445

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

PHOTOS

CS93-038-0011 , CS93-038-0012 , CS93-038-0013 , CS93-038-0017 , CS93-038-0018 , CS93-038-0021

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT105445&dbname=cpat&tbyname=CORE>

06.04.18 (12:06) - HTML file produced from CPAT HER, CPAT file number 1279.

Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, 41 Broad Street, Welshpool, SY21 7RR.

tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179, email her@cpat.org.uk, website <http://www.cpat.org.uk> target="_blank">www.cpat.org.uk

Please note that the sites listed above are only the sites of which we are aware at the current time and there may be others that have yet to be discovered.

While the Regional Historic Environment Record contains information on all of the following, we do not hold the definitive data for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Historic Landscapes, and it is recommended that you contact Cadw to ensure you have the most up to date data for these monuments - particularly if you require digital polygons showing the full extents of Registered or Scheduled areas. Similarly, there may also be additional sites in the area in the National Monuments Record of Wales, held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, and again you are advised to contact them directly to obtain such information.

If your enquiry relates to a commercial development, and if you haven't already done so, please contact Mr Mark Walters (markwalters@cpat.org.uk), the Development Control Archaeologist for Clwyd and Powys who will provide further advice regarding best practice in mitigating against damage to any archaeological or historical remains which might exist within the area of the proposed works.

Enquirers are also expected to provide a copy (paper or digital) of any document or published report that makes use of information obtained from the HER for incorporation into the record.

Enquirers are requested to include the following acknowledgement in any document or published report that makes use of information obtained from the HER: - *Information obtained from the Regional Historic Environment Record curated by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.*

CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - EVENT RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: E6384

Prepared by: {wat_staff}, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Irene Garcia Rovira , Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

HERs within 500m of SJ3505645233

PRN 123124 NAME Medieval and Post-Medieval Industry, assessment project 2011-12

NGR SO1048396629 COMMUNITY Tregynon

TYPE Assessment project **YEAR** 2011-12

ORGANISATION person Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Hankinson, Britnell and Silvester

SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION Assessment project carried out for Cadw by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 2011-12. Consisted of desk-based assessment and limited fieldwork of medieval and early post-medieval industrial sites in east and north-east Wales.

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT4508, CPAT4528, CPAT4658, CPAT6269, CPAT6659, CPAT33271, CPAT8245, CPAT57519, CPAT8636, CPAT8713, CPAT17038, CPAT17039, CPAT17040, CPAT17041, CPAT17042, CPAT17043, CPAT17044, CPAT17045, CPAT17046, CPAT17047, CPAT17048, CPAT17049, CPAT104210, CPAT17051, CPAT17052, CPAT17053, CPAT17054, CPAT17055, CPAT17056, CPAT17057, CPAT17058, CPAT17059, CPAT17060, CPAT17061, CPAT17062, CPAT17063, CPAT17064, CPAT17069, CPAT17070, CPAT17071, CPAT17072, CPAT17073, CPAT17074, CPAT17075, CPAT17076, CPAT17077, CPAT17078, CPAT17079, CPAT17802, CPAT102869, CPAT103051, CPAT103098, CPAT103099, CPAT103100, CPAT103215, CPAT103221, CPAT103316, CPAT103366, CPAT103368, CPAT103550, CPAT103552, CPAT103554, CPAT103566, CPAT103641, CPAT103656, CPAT103688, CPAT103689, CPAT103691, CPAT103692, CPAT103695, CPAT103696, CPAT103697, CPAT103698, CPAT103700, CPAT103704, CPAT103705, CPAT103707, CPAT103709, CPAT103711, CPAT103713, CPAT103714, CPAT103717, CPAT103735, CPAT103742, CPAT103757, CPAT103759, CPAT103787, CPAT103797, CPAT103798, CPAT103799, CPAT103827, CPAT103828, CPAT103838, CPAT103844, CPAT103938, CPAT103946, CPAT103983, CPAT103988, CPAT104032, CPAT104123, CPAT104155, CPAT104179, CPAT104181, CPAT104182, CPAT104186, CPAT104189, CPAT104190, CPAT104203, CPAT104207, CPAT104209, CPAT104252, CPAT104314, CPAT104351, CPAT104361, CPAT104385, CPAT104391, CPAT104392, CPAT104393, CPAT104395, CPAT104413, CPAT104416, CPAT104425, CPAT104457, CPAT104458, CPAT104462, CPAT104463, CPAT6445, CPAT37031, CPAT21886, CPAT19540, CPAT72416, CPAT15391, CPAT15392, CPAT37760, CPAT37769, CPAT37780, CPAT37816, CPAT37904, CPAT37914, CPAT39771, CPAT79149, CPAT43208, CPAT71092, CPAT71093, CPAT71260, CPAT71263, CPAT71274, CPAT71278, CPAT71281, CPAT71294, CPAT71526, CPAT71606, CPAT78418, CPAT64547, CPAT64564, CPAT64681, CPAT64682, CPAT64683, CPAT87217, CPAT48161, CPAT68465, CPAT93383, CPAT86319, CPAT58190, CPAT58191, CPAT58192, CPAT58193, CPAT87863, CPAT89526, CPAT89528, CPAT89554, CPAT89682, CPAT89706, CPAT98315, CPAT98316, CPAT98317, CPAT98318, CPAT98361, CPAT98370, CPAT98543, CPAT99079, CPAT99082, CPAT99097, CPAT89114, CPAT89115, CPAT89119, CPAT89267, CPAT60481, CPAT15996, CPAT17080, CPAT23011, CPAT101255, CPAT101272, CPAT102021, CPAT102390, CPAT37853, CPAT71439, CPAT79684, CPAT85916, CPAT56935, CPAT99289, CPAT99300, CPAT8048, CPAT8796, CPAT19164, CPAT19165, CPAT19166, CPAT19167, CPAT19181, CPAT101233, CPAT22212, CPAT26830, CPAT22875, CPAT19570, CPAT19569, CPAT19568, CPAT19571,

CPAT19572, CPAT19576, CPAT19577, CPAT19578, CPAT105446, CPAT105447, CPAT105448, CPAT105450, CPAT105451, CPAT105452, CPAT105453, CPAT105454, CPAT105455, CPAT105456, CPAT105457, CPAT35080, CPAT37032, CPAT19539, CPAT19558, CPAT21954, CPAT70738, CPAT15297, CPAT24193, CPAT24216, CPAT37708, CPAT37712, CPAT37730, CPAT37763, CPAT39728, CPAT39731, CPAT39489, CPAT39495, CPAT39499, CPAT39515, CPAT79110, CPAT79127, CPAT44276, CPAT71056, CPAT71091, CPAT79705, CPAT37176, CPAT61002, CPAT61003, CPAT71608, CPAT71668, CPAT78279, CPAT110293, CPAT64600, CPAT48160, CPAT48605, CPAT67063, CPAT93353, CPAT93518, CPAT58174, CPAT89986, CPAT89992, CPAT97827, CPAT97951, CPAT98307, CPAT98313, CPAT98665, CPAT99035, CPAT99053, CPAT89116, CPAT89117, CPAT774, CPAT17065, CPAT17066, CPAT17067, CPAT17068, CPAT101254, CPAT101664, CPAT101665, CPAT101666, CPAT101667, CPAT101668, CPAT101669, CPAT101670, CPAT101671, CPAT101672, CPAT101673, CPAT101674, CPAT101675, CPAT101676, CPAT101677, CPAT101678, CPAT101679, CPAT102573, CPAT103720, CPAT103755, CPAT104387, CPAT13340, CPAT72000, CPAT37871, CPAT44489, CPAT44490, CPAT44491, CPAT44492, CPAT57689, CPAT58480, CPAT121491, CPAT121492, CPAT121494, CPAT121493, CPAT121499, CPAT121500, CPAT121498, CPAT121495, CPAT121504, CPAT121503, CPAT121505, CPAT121502, CPAT121501, CPAT121496, CPAT121497, CPAT121507, CPAT121506, CPAT121509, CPAT121510, CPAT121508, CPAT121514, CPAT121511, CPAT121513, CPAT121512, CPAT121515, CPAT121516, CPAT121524, CPAT121517, CPAT121518, CPAT121523, CPAT121522, CPAT121521, CPAT121520, CPAT121519, CPAT121525, CPAT121540, CPAT121541, CPAT121542, CPAT121543, CPAT121544, CPAT121545, CPAT121546, CPAT121547, CPAT121548, CPAT121549, CPAT121550, CPAT121551, CPAT121552, CPAT121553, CPAT121554, CPAT121555, CPAT121556, CPAT121557, CPAT121558, CPAT121559, CPAT121560, CPAT121561, CPAT121562, CPAT121563, CPAT121564, CPAT121539, CPAT121530, CPAT121531, CPAT121565, CPAT121566, CPAT121567, CPAT121568, CPAT121569, CPAT121570, CPAT121571, CPAT122213, CPAT121573, CPAT121574, CPAT121527, CPAT121532, CPAT121533, CPAT121538, CPAT121535, CPAT121536, CPAT121537, CPAT121534, CPAT121572, CPAT122206, CPAT122249, CPAT103981, CPAT104346, CPAT122231, CPAT89920, CPAT23483, CPAT8476, CPAT8479, CPAT8430, CPAT122223, CPAT122224, CPAT6115, CPAT17562, CPAT13387, CPAT1782, CPAT16616, CPAT97989, CPAT102769, CPAT18138, CPAT18118, CPAT103795, CPAT19557, CPAT38564, CPAT38565, CPAT5303, CPAT5693, CPAT6201, CPAT6486, CPAT13084, CPAT26809, CPAT38682, CPAT142038, CPAT122219, CPAT122214, CPAT122215, CPAT122216, CPAT122217, CPAT122218, CPAT122241, CPAT101204, CPAT26962, CPAT26964, CPAT26965, CPAT26966, CPAT26974, CPAT26797, CPAT48512, CPAT48748, CPAT141998, CPAT2381, CPAT21707, CPAT21784, CPAT21786, CPAT21880, CPAT23504, CPAT26589, CPAT26598, CPAT26599, CPAT26820, CPAT48806, CPAT54051, CPAT57529, CPAT65420, CPAT65424, CPAT77961, CPAT77962, CPAT77968, CPAT105116, CPAT123303, CPAT101473, CPAT72490, CPAT64049, CPAT141999, CPAT71023, CPAT32520, CPAT32618, CPAT7569, CPAT6999, CPAT31477, CPAT32372, CPAT32476, CPAT7614, CPAT16048, CPAT128660, CPAT120443, CPAT120447, CPAT102388, CPAT1253, CPAT169, CPAT105808, CPAT13341, CPAT119824, CPAT37870, CPAT6250, CPAT49112, CPAT72639, CPAT104414, CPAT101243, CPAT102789, CPAT102790, CPAT102797, CPAT102798, CPAT102866, CPAT119875, CPAT121526, CPAT122207, CPAT122210, CPAT122225, CPAT122226, CPAT122227, CPAT17814, CPAT121528, CPAT125093, CPAT102786, CPAT25063, CPAT101690, CPAT100340, CPAT25917, CPAT37874, CPAT104019, CPAT102395, CPAT104014, CPAT103805, CPAT18319, CPAT43123, CPAT55, CPAT122232, CPAT122233, CPAT122234, CPAT103437, CPAT64697, CPAT37118, CPAT15998, CPAT17014, CPAT17015, CPAT122242, CPAT122243, CPAT122244, CPAT122245, CPAT122246, CPAT122247, CPAT122248, CPAT39909, CPAT80311, CPAT89924, CPAT37755, CPAT34296, CPAT101915, CPAT101916, CPAT37741, CPAT37740, CPAT32379, CPAT15420, CPAT19085, CPAT19086, CPAT35616, CPAT35617, CPAT37840, CPAT78527, CPAT80610, CPAT93330, CPAT102059, CPAT103514, CPAT142043, CPAT121575, CPAT121576, CPAT121577, CPAT121578, CPAT121579, CPAT121580, CPAT121581, CPAT121582, CPAT121583, CPAT121584, CPAT121585, CPAT121586, CPAT121587, CPAT121589, CPAT121590, CPAT122187, CPAT122188, CPAT122189, CPAT122190, CPAT122191, CPAT122192, CPAT122193, CPAT122194, CPAT122195, CPAT122196, CPAT122197, CPAT122198, CPAT122199, CPAT122200, CPAT122201, CPAT122202, CPAT122203, CPAT122204, CPAT122205, CPAT122212, CPAT122220, CPAT122221, CPAT122222, CPAT122228, CPAT122229, CPAT122230, CPAT122236, CPAT122237, CPAT122238, CPAT122239, CPAT17026, CPAT17032, CPAT19590, CPAT105054, CPAT122240, CPAT19087, CPAT122208, CPAT122209, CPAT122211, CPAT77742

SOURCES

Hankinson, R 2012 Medieval and Post-Medieval Industry: Scheduling Recommendations CPAT report 1145
 Hankinson, R, Britnell, B & Silvester, R J 2012 Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Industry in East and North-East Wales: Scheduling Enhancement Programme CPAT 1144

C14

PHOTOS

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT123124&dbname=cpat&tname=EVENT>

PRN 141996 NAME Medieval and Post-Medieval Industry, desk based assessment 2011-12

NGR SO1048396629 COMMUNITY Tregynon

TYPE DESK BASED ASSESSMENT YEAR 2011-12

ORGANISATION person Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Hankinson, Britnell and Silvester

SUMMARY In 2011-12, as part of a Cadw-funded scheduling enhancement project, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust carried out a desk-based assessment of medieval and early post-medieval industrial sites in east and north-east Wales in order to enhance the Historic Environment Record and to identify sites of sufficient value to merit their proposal for designation as Scheduled Monuments. Over 600 previously recorded and new sites were identified.

DESCRIPTION Desk-based assessment of medieval and early post-medieval industrial sites in east and north-east Wales.

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT121546, CPAT4508, CPAT4528, CPAT4658, CPAT6269, CPAT6659, CPAT33271, CPAT8245, CPAT57519, CPAT8636, CPAT8713, CPAT17038, CPAT17039, CPAT17040, CPAT17041, CPAT17042, CPAT17043, CPAT17044, CPAT17045, CPAT17046, CPAT17047, CPAT17048, CPAT17049, CPAT104210, CPAT17051, CPAT17052, CPAT17053, CPAT17054, CPAT17055, CPAT17056, CPAT17057, CPAT17058, CPAT17059, CPAT17060, CPAT17061, CPAT17062, CPAT17063, CPAT17064, CPAT17069, CPAT17070, CPAT17071, CPAT17072, CPAT17073, CPAT17074, CPAT17075, CPAT17076, CPAT17077, CPAT17078, CPAT17079, CPAT17802, CPAT102869, CPAT103051, CPAT103098, CPAT103099, CPAT103100, CPAT103215, CPAT103221, CPAT103316, CPAT103366, CPAT103368, CPAT103550, CPAT103552, CPAT103554, CPAT103566, CPAT103641, CPAT103656, CPAT103688, CPAT103689, CPAT103691, CPAT103692, CPAT103695, CPAT103696, CPAT103697, CPAT103698, CPAT103700, CPAT103704, CPAT103705, CPAT103707, CPAT103709, CPAT103711, CPAT103713, CPAT103714, CPAT103717, CPAT103735, CPAT103742, CPAT103757, 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CPAT18319, CPAT43123, CPAT55, CPAT122232, CPAT122233, CPAT122234, CPAT103437, CPAT64697, CPAT37118, CPAT15998, CPAT17014, CPAT17015, CPAT122242, CPAT122243, CPAT122244, CPAT122245, CPAT122246, CPAT122247, CPAT122248, CPAT39909, CPAT80311, CPAT89924, CPAT37755, CPAT34296, CPAT101915, CPAT101916, CPAT37741, CPAT37740, CPAT32379, CPAT15420, CPAT19085, CPAT19086, CPAT35616, CPAT35617, CPAT37840, CPAT78527, CPAT80610, CPAT93330, CPAT102059, CPAT103514, CPAT142043, CPAT121575, CPAT121576, CPAT121577, CPAT121578, CPAT121579, CPAT121580, CPAT121581, CPAT121582, CPAT121583, CPAT121584, CPAT121585, CPAT121586, CPAT121587, CPAT121589, CPAT121590, CPAT122187, CPAT122188, CPAT122189, CPAT122190, CPAT122191, CPAT122192, CPAT122193, CPAT122194, CPAT122195, CPAT122196, CPAT122197, CPAT122198, CPAT122199, CPAT122200, CPAT122201, CPAT122202, CPAT122203, CPAT122204, CPAT122205, CPAT122212, CPAT122220, CPAT122221, CPAT122222, CPAT122228, CPAT122229, CPAT122230, CPAT122236, CPAT122237, CPAT122238, CPAT122239, CPAT17026, CPAT17032, CPAT19590, CPAT105054, CPAT122240, CPAT19087, CPAT122208, CPAT122209, CPAT122211, CPAT77742

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PHOTOS

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ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.archwilio.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?prn=CPAT141996&dbname=cpat&tname=EVENT>

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Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, 41 Broad Street, Welshpool, SY21 7RR.

tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179, email her@cpat.org.uk, website www.cpat.org.uk

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX CPAT, 2014.

Please note that the sites listed above are only the sites of which we are aware at the current time and there may be others that have yet to be discovered or recorded.

While the Regional Historic Environment Record contains information on all of the following, we do not hold the definitive data set for Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Historic Landscapes, and it is recommended that you contact Cadw to ensure you have the most up to date data for these monuments - particularly if you require digital polygons showing the full extents of Registered or Scheduled areas. Similarly, there may also be additional sites in the area in the National Monuments Record of Wales, held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, and again you are advised to contact them directly to obtain such information.

If your enquiry relates to a commercial development, and if you haven't already done so, please contact Mr Mark Walters (markwalters@cpat.org.uk), the Development Control Archaeologist for Clwyd and Powys who will provide further advice regarding best practice in mitigating against damage to any archaeological or historical remains which might exist within the area of the proposed works.

Enquirers are also expected to provide a copy (paper or digital) of any document or published report that makes use of information obtained from the HER for incorporation into the record.

Enquirers are requested to include the following acknowledgement in any document or published report that makes use of information obtained from the HER: - *Information obtained from the Regional Historic Environment Record curated by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.*

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX IV: Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation

For an

Archaeological Evaluation and Desk Top Study

at

The Plassey Caravan Park, Eyton, Wrexham

Prepared for:

Bratherton Park Design Consultants

Planning Application Number: P/2018/0197

AW Project No: 2613

May 2018



Contents	Page
<i>Summary</i>	3
1. Introduction and planning background	3
2. Site Description	4
3. Archaeological background	4
4. Objectives	4
4.1. Site Specific Research Aims.....	4
5. Timetable of works	5
5.1. Fieldwork.....	5
5.2. Desk Top Study	5
5.3. Report delivery	5
6. Fieldwork	5
6.1. Detail	5
6.2. Recording	6
6.3. Finds	6
6.4. Environmental sampling strategy.....	7
6.5. Human remains	7
6.6. Specialist advisers.....	7
7. Method Statement for a Desk Top Study	8
8. Monitoring	10
9. Post-fieldwork programme	10
9.1. Archive assessment.....	10
9.2. Reports and archive deposition.....	11
10. Staff	12
Additional Considerations	12
11. Health and Safety	12
11.1. Risk assessment	12
11.2. Other guidelines.....	13
12. Community Engagement and Outreach	13
13. Insurance	13
14. Quality Control	13
14.1. Professional standards	13
14.2. Project tracking.....	13
15. Arbitration	14
16. References	14

Figure 1. Trench Location

Summary

A recommendation for an Archaeological Evaluation and Desk Top Study (DTS) has been made by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Development Control (henceforth CPAT-DC), archaeological advisors for Powys County Council, regarding the proposed development and all associated works at The Plassey Caravan Park, Eyton, Wrexham (NGR 335000, 345200). The associated Planning Application No. is P/2017/1062.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation and DTS to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Bratherton Park Design Consultants.

A brief for the work has been prepared by CPAT-DC and includes information about the high archaeological sensitivity of the area. The development area is located on the site of the western and southern ditch of a moated enclosure and includes part of the internal area of Plassey Moat.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allows for two trenches to be excavated, one measuring 1.8m x 15m and the other 1.8m x 20m.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation and DTS to be undertaken regarding the proposed development and all associated works at The Plassey Caravan Park, Eyton, Wrexham (NGR 335000, 345200). The associated Planning Application No. is P/2017/1062. See figure 1.

The methodology set out in this WSI is prepared in line with the brief prepared by CPAT-DC and has been agreed with CPAT-DC in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Powys County Council. CPAT-DC- has recommended that an intrusive archaeological evaluation of the development area is undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

This WSI has been prepared by Rowena Hart MCIfA of Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Bratherton Park Design Consultants.

The purpose of the proposed programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation is to provide the local planning authority with the information that they have requested from the client in response to their planning application, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, November 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

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

The site is located at The Plassey Caravan Park, Eyton, Wrexham. The area proposed for the new recycling centre is currently a pasture field. The field is bounded by the caravan park drive to the east and south, an indoor swimming pool to the north and by a line of trees to the west and south.

The underlying geology comprises sedimentary bedrock including mudstone, sandstone and conglomerates of the Salop Formation. The superficial geology comprises Devensian Till. (BGS 2018).

3. Archaeological background

The brief produced by CPAT-DC highlights the development as existing within an area of high archaeological sensitivity. Of particular note is the Plassey Moat (PRN 100141) where the former western and southern ditches are thought to be located in the development area.

A watching brief was undertaken by CPAT in 1993 during landscaping works for the golf course to the north of the proposed development area. The watching brief recorded ridge and furrow and clay extraction pits (Hankinson 1993).

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the intrusive trial trench evaluation with DTS will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation will be to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work will include an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The intrusive trial trench evaluation will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with the ability to answer broader

research questions. A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced (2011-2014; 2016) and currently in the process of review. This framework emphasises the need to develop new understandings on the prehistory of Wales, with particular mention to settlement and chronological refinement.

This intrusive trial evaluation and DTS will identify themes from the research framework and address them where possible.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application associated with the proposed development. The work is proposed to start on 15th of May 2018. Archaeology Wales will update CPAT-DC with the exact date.

5.2. Desk Top Study

The Desk Top Study will begin as soon as the WSI has been approved be undertaken to coincide with the reporting phase of the evaluation.

5.3. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to Bratherton Park Design Consultants , and to CPAT-DC within three month of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER (see section 8.2 for details).

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014) and the relevant requirements of the CPAT brief.

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation areas will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

It is proposed that two trenches, will be machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 1). One trench will measure 1.8m x 15m and the other 1.8m x 20m.

The evaluation trenches will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas will be subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, to

elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum small discrete features will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length to 20% of total- with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required.

Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring will be discussed with Roger Parry and Partners and CPAT-DC.

Where potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation then CPAT-DC and Roger Parry and Partners Planning will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. CPAT-DC may subsequently request that further archaeological work is undertaken in order to fully evaluate areas of significant archaeological activity. Such work may require the provision of additional time and resources to complete the archaeological investigation.

6.2. Recording

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

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

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological* (2014) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act* 1996 will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

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

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)

Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Method Statement for a Desk Top Study

The study will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Swansea, including listed building records, within a 1km radius of the assessment area boundary.
2. Collation and consideration of the impact on Designated archaeological sites (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks & Gardens, registered historic landscapes, Conservation Areas) within a 5km radius of the assessment area boundary.
3. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
4. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the Central Register of Air Photography for Wales, in Cardiff.
5. All sources indexed in the County Archive, and as appropriate, site files held by the RCAHMSW.
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence

9. Internet sourced satellite imagery and Lidar imagery as available.
10. Assessment of records held at the Portable Antiquities Scheme.
11. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

c) The history of the site, based on the areas of research outlined above.

7.1.1. The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a location plan
2. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
3. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: the client, CPAT-DC, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with the National Monuments Records, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017). The digital archive will be deposited with the NMR.

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.

8. Monitoring

CPAT-DC will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to CPAT-DC for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

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

9. Post-fieldwork programme

9.1. Archive assessment

9.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) 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). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

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.

9.1.2. Analysis

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

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the field evaluation, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

9.2. Reports and archive deposition

9.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the intrusive trial trench evaluation, 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 Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Mark Walters mark.walters@CPAT-DC.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-DC.org.uk), Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

Archaeology Wales will obtain copies of the HER Deposition Guidance and HER Depositor Licence from the HER Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@CPAT-DC.org.uk) before any reports or archives are submitted to the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.

9.2.2. Additional reports

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.

9.2.3. Summary reports for publication

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.

9.2.4. Notification of important remains

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.

9.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

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.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to CPAT-DC.

9.2.6. Finds deposition

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

10. Staff

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Trainee Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Andrew Shobbrook and a site assistant from Archaeology Wales. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of CPAT-DC and the client.

Additional Considerations

11. Health and Safety

11.1. Risk assessment

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.

11.2. Other guidelines

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).

12. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

13. Insurance

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.

14. Quality Control

14.1. Professional standards

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 watching briefs* 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.

14.2. Project tracking

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

15. Arbitration

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.

16. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Edwards, N., Davies, T., Henier K. 2016. Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Early Medieval.

English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

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

Hankinson, R, 1993, Plassey Golf Course Extension, Eyton, near Wrexham, Clwyd FIELD EVALUATION. CPAT report No.62

McKinley, J., Roberts C., 1993, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, Technical Paper 13.

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

NOTES: THIS DRAWING IS THE COPYRIGHT OF
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1. THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO BE SCALED
2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE BY THE CONTRACTOR
3. ANY AMBIGUITIES AND/OR OMISSIONS BETWEEN THIS DRAWING AND INFORMATION GIVEN ELSEWHERE MUST BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE ENGINEER FOR CLARIFICATION BEFORE PROCEEDING. THE CONTRACTOR MUST CHECK THE LOCATION OF EXISTING SERVICES AND ASCERTAIN THE EXISTENCE OF ANY PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN SERVICES ON THE SITE BEFORE BEGINNING ANY EXCAVATIONS.
4. BASES ARE TO BE A MINIMUM OF 6m APART FROM SIDE TO SIDE. SEE CRITICAL DIMENSIONS DWG.
5. EACH BASE IS TO BE A MINIMUM OF 3m AWAY FROM ROADSIDE.
6. EACH BASE IS TO BE PROVIDED WITH FLAGGED STRIP. SEE TYPICAL DETAILS DRAWING No. -
7. ACCESS ROADS ARE TYPICALLY 4m OR 5m WIDE. SEE CRITICAL DIMENSIONS DWG.



KEY

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- EXISTING HEDGES AND EXISTING TREES (SHOWN INDICATIVELY)
- EXISTING TREES/HEDGES TO BE REMOVED
- PROPOSED TREES
- PROPOSED STRUCTURE/AMENITY PLANTING
- 5m HIGH LAMP COLUMN WITH AURIGA LAMP COLUMN INSTALLED BY ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR.
- LOW LEVEL KLOU BOLLARD LIGHT INSTALLED BY ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR.
- UPLIGHTERS
- CCTV CAMERAS (TBC)
- FIRE POINT - WATER HOSE REEL
- FINISHED ROAD LEVEL (TBC)

P2018/0197

WREXHAM COUNTY
BOROUGH
12 MAR 2018
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
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Bratherton

PARK DESIGN CONSULTANTS

Mollington Grange • Parkgate Road • Mollington
Chester • CH1 6NP

T. 01244 853 000 • F. 01244 853 807
E. parkdesign@bratherton.co.uk W. www.bratherton.co.uk

THE PLASSEY
RECYCLE STATION AND
ENTRANCE ROAD
REALIGNMENT

GENERAL
ARRANGEMENT

DATE • 12/09/17	SCALE • 1:500 @ A1
DRAWN • LD	CHECKED • REV •
	JOB • 1099/7/13

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