

Written Scheme of Investigation for land off

# BRIDGE STREET HOLT

---

For I & V Smith

---

Blair Poole MCIfA Ba MSc

---

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for land off

# BRIDGE STREET HOLT

---

Client: I & V Smith

---

Local Authority: Wrexham County Borough Council

---

NGR: 341 148,354216

---

Planning App: P/2021/0087

---

Author(s): B. Poole

---

Doc Ref: LP3927C-WSI-v1.1

---

Date: May 21

---

Site Code: LP 3927C

---

## L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

A trading name of the L – P : Heritage LLP

33 Lower Bridge Street | Chester | Cheshire | CH1 1RS | +44 [0]1244 313100 | [chester@lparchaeology.com](mailto:chester@lparchaeology.com)

**[www.lparchaeology.com](http://www.lparchaeology.com)**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## *Table of Figures*

1. Introduction
2. Planning Background
3. Aims
4. Site Information
5. Methodology
6. Health and Safety
7. Reporting
8. Archive
9. Project Details & Agreement

## *Figures*

# TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 – Site Location General

Figure 2 – Site Location Detail

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document refers to the proposed development (P/2021/0087) of land at Rose Avon, Bridge Street, Holt, LL13 9JG (FIGURE 1). The proposed development involves a first floor and single storey rear extension.
- 1.2. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been produced in order to satisfy a condition proposed by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT). The site is located at grid reference NGR (SJ) 341148,354216.
- 1.3. The archaeological works will constitute archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with initial topsoiling and foundation trench excavation and any related services for a new sunroom extension at the rear.
- 1.4. The archaeological element of the project will be directed by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology and all site staff will be suitably qualified and experienced. All site staff will undergo full site induction upon arriving for any relevant site visit, and all relevant health and safety procedures will be adhered to at all times.
- 1.5. The work will be carried out in accordance CIfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2020A).

## 2. Planning Background

### 2.1.PLANNING

2.1.1. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016) is the most recent legislation for the management of the Historic Environment in Wales and amends two pieces of UK legislation — the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Act has three main aims:

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

2.1.2. When considering a planning application, Wrexham County Borough Council is bound by Planning Policy Wales (10<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2018), Chapter 6 – Conserving the Historic Environment and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

2.1.3. Currently Wrexham County Borough Council abide by the policies laid out in the Wrexham Local Development Plan 2013-2028 (WREXHAM COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL 2019) regarding archaeology and planning, in this case Policy SP16: Historic and Cultural Environment. The site is proposed to be allocated for housing in the LDP under Policy H1: Housing allocations.

2.1.4. On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment WCBC take impartial advice from the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT).

2.1.5. Planning permission (P/2021/0087) has been granted for the erection of a first floor and single storey rear extension, for which this WSI sets out the archaeological methodology.

2.1.6. The site lies within the conservation area (designated 1975, amended 1999). The site does not contain any scheduled monuments or listed buildings.

2.1.7. As part of the planning decision process CPAT (CPAT) commented on the

application, noting that the site may lie within a former burgage plot on the northeastern edge of the historic core, with some potential for refuse pits, light industry, or a former garden area. This resulted in the following planning conditions:

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

5. The works shall be carried out in strict accordance with the watching brief approved in connection with condition no. ZL03 and a copy of the resulting report should be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR Email: [markwalters@cpat.org.uk](mailto:markwalters@cpat.org.uk) Tel: 01938 553670), within 2 months of completion of the fieldwork.

Reason (s):

1. To comply with Section 91(3) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1990.
2. To comply with section 71ZA (2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
3. To ensure a satisfactory standard of appearance of the development in the interests of the visual amenities of the area in accordance with Policies GDP1 and PS2 of the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan.
4. The site contains archaeological remains which it is essential should be protected from damage in accordance with Policies GDP1 and EC11 of the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan.
5. The site contains archaeological remains which it is essential should be protected from damage in accordance with Policies GDP1 and EC11 of the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan.

### 3. Aims

3.1. The general aims of the evaluation are:

- ◆ To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.
- ◆ To identify and record any structural remains associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century demolished dwellings.
- ◆ To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site.
- ◆ To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site.

## 4. Site Information

### 4.1.GEOLOGY

- 4.1.1. The British Geological Survey shows the site to be located on a bedrock of Chester Formation (sandstone and pebbly gravels) overlain by drift geology of Glaciofluvial Sheet, till, devensian (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2021).
- 4.1.2. The data provided by GeoIndex is low resolution data and should only be considered as a rough guide to the geology of the site.

### 4.2.TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.2.1. The site is situated at approximately 11mOD, within the northern area of the village of Holt, to the west of Bridge Street. Residential properties bound the north and south, with green space to the west.
- 4.2.2. The land drops to the north, towards the river Dee, where the historic Holt-Farndon bridge crosses the river.

### 4.3.ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY

- 4.3.1. No Prehistoric activity has been recorded within the site, however, the PAS records a single Bronze Age artefact within a 1km radius, a single bronze sword fragment of Ewart park type (BRITISH MUSEUM 2021).
- 4.3.2. To the south of the village a circular feature was identified through aerial photography, thought to be a possible ring ditch (102484), or may be the site of a former 14<sup>th</sup> century windmill.
- 4.3.3. Three Bronze Age urned cremations (101257) have been recorded close to the river, during archaeological excavations at the Roman tile and pottery works. Geophysical surveys undertaken by Holt Local History Society (HLHS) in 2012-2013 identified potential Prehistoric tracks, field systems, a henge, pit alignment and ring ditches to the north of the site near the Roman settlement, as well as, a possible banjo enclosure at Croxton's Field (HOLT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY 2013: 6-7).
- 4.3.4. Approximately 4km to the west of the site lies the modern site of Borrass

Quarry, excavations between 2008 and 2019 revealed the remains of Neolithic to Romano British activity, in the form of prehistoric pits and ovens, Romano-British field systems and an assemblage of Prehistoric and Roman pottery (CLWYD POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST. 2008 and unpublished grey literature).

- 4.3.5. There is no Roman activity recorded within the site, however, the CPHR search locates seven Roman monuments within a 1km radius including Roman coins of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (102997, 120222), 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (120212), and two small hoards (120203, 120202) ranging from 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century. Evidence from field names, such as 'Pavement field' (101268) suggest this may lie on the line of a Roman road (Margary route 660) (MARGARY 1973).
- 4.3.6. The PAS records 51 Roman finds in the area (BRITISH MUSEUM 2021) Thirty-nine of these come from the same spot and consist of coins with several brooches, likely to be a hoard, though this is not specified on PAS and they all have individual id numbers. The remaining 12 items are all Roman coins and a single bow brooch dating between 46 BC and AD 402.
- 4.3.7. The Scheduled Monument (DE013) of Holt's Roman Tile and Pottery works (*Bovium*) lies south of the site. The tile and pottery works functioned to serve the Roman legionary fortress of *Deva* (Chester), located 12.8km to the north of the site, which was home to the 20<sup>th</sup> Legion from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (SYMONS 2015. P.81). The depot produced both roofing tiles and pottery between AD 90-125, ranging from coarse ware vessels such as mortaria, jars and bowls, to fine wares with mica dusted or glazed surfaces (BLOCKLEY 1991).
- 4.3.8. The Medieval settlement of Holt (15676) would have extended along Church Street and Cross Street with associated burgage plots. The name Holt first appears in 1326 meaning 'wood', although Beresford suggests the original name was *Castrum Leonis*. The town is thought to be contemporary with the castle built at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century and first recorded in 1304; it received a charter in 1285 and by 1315 held 204 tenants with 159 burgesses, with one of the largest communities in Wales. By 1411 the earlier charter was granted, with agriculture the dominant economy followed by mining.
- 4.3.9. In 1414 the burgesses were given the right to mine for coal in the nearby

settlements of Brymbo and Coedpoeth, to the west of Wrexham (GREATER & WILLIAMS 1991). Mining continued to thrive into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, by the late 14<sup>th</sup> and into the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century the population of Holt was declining, thought in part to be associated with the hostility between the English and Welsh inhabitants, with an estimated population of less than 300 (CPHER).

- 4.3.10. Excavation in 1993 near the castle found evidence of Medieval and Post Medieval activity (17845), while a watching brief in 1988 off Church Street (124618) found evidence of a former boundary.
- 4.3.11. To the southwest is a Scheduled Monument (DE224) of the remains of Esp Hill fishponds (101267) seen as earthworks and sluices,; with later Post Medieval farm buildings (146547-49).
- 4.3.12. The grade II\* listed Holt Castle (101260) lies south of the site, built between 1282 and 1311 by John de Warenne in the shape of a pentagon, the ruined walls remain at 2.5m high and 2m thick. It was fortified during the Civil War and held by Royalists till it fell in 1643.
- 4.3.13. The Grade I St Chad's Church (101258) dating from the late 13<sup>th</sup> century and yard (16999), later becoming Holt Church (16796) and Grade II listed Holt Cross (101259), lie to the south of the site.
- 4.3.14. There are four Post Medieval artefacts recorded on PAS (BRITISH MUSEUM 2021) within a 1km radius of the site. These are recorded as a silver Elizabeth I sixpence (LVPL1851) and penny (LVPL-97ED89), a 17<sup>th</sup> century Dublin token (LVPL1871) and copper nail (HESH-A95012).

## 5. Methodology

- 5.1. All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2019). Accordingly work will be carried out in accordance with Cifa Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIFA 2020A).
- 5.2. The monitored works include all ground disturbance works associated with foundations, landscaping, services and infrastructure within the site boundary.
- 5.3. Should archaeological features of significance be encountered appropriate time must be set aside for excavation of these features to allow for preservation by record.
- 5.4. Works will be undertaken using appropriately sized plant. All groundworks will be monitored by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 5.5. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits exposed will be examined and recorded both in plan and section.
- 5.6. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools.
- 5.7. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. The objective will be to define remains rather than totally remove them, unless they fall within the disturbance area of the groundworks. Features will be fully investigated where possible, as a minimum the following will be undertaken:
- ◇ 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
  - ◇ All terminals and intersections of linear features.
  - ◇ 50% structural features (beam slots, ring ditches) - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) only require exposure, cleaning and preservation for excavation in more appropriate circumstances.
  - ◇ 50-100% domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens) - unless large and structural, in which case see above.

5.7.2. Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation *in situ*, a site meeting will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

## 5.8. FINDS

5.8.1. All artefactual and ecofactual material will be collected and retained prior to assessment, and, where appropriate, further analysis and will be treated in accordance with the (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2020) Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to the local authority.

5.8.2. All recovered finds will undergo a basic in house assessment for date and to assess the potential requirement for further specialist assessment or analysis. The following specialists will be contacted should this be deemed necessary, following consultation with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority. All ceramic material will be recorded by sherd count and weight within ware and where appropriate form groups by context.

- ◇ Roman to Post Medieval ceramics – Dan Garner
- ◇ Glass – Hugh Wilmott
- ◇ Faunal – Tom Swannick
- ◇ Clay tobacco pipe – Dan Garner

5.8.3. Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve information to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

5.8.4. The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive.

5.8.5. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of Wrexham County Borough Museum. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self-sealing plastic bags marked with the same details.

- 5.8.6. All finds which constitute Treasure under the Treasure Act for England and Wales (1996) will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.
- 5.8.7. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate government regulations. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and Post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (MCKINLEY & ROBERTS 1993) and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains as set out by the CIfA.
- 5.8.8. Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation “Conservation Guideline No. 2” (UNITED KINGDOM INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION 1983). Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections” (MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION 1992) and the current CIfA guidelines (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2020) will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, ‘First Aid for Finds’ (LEIGH 1998). Any necessary conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

## 5.9. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 5.9.1. Environmental sampling during the watching brief will only be undertaken should suitable deposits be identified, with potential organic survival. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, they will be taken and processed in line with English Heritage guidelines and our internal policy (ALLEN 2008). Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:
- ◇ Bulk samples of 30-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and

hammer scale from the residues.

- ◇ Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◇ Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◇ Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone.
- ◇ Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.
- ◇ Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis.

#### 5.9.2. Monolith samples for soil micromorphology:

- ◇ All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analyses by an environmental specialist.
- ◇ Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of the Local Authority Archaeological Advisor. Residues will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

### 5.10.SCIENTIFIC DATING

5.10.1. Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- ◇ C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
- ◇ Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

### 5.11.RECORDING SYSTEM

5.11.1. The site code LP3927C has been allocated by L – P : Archaeology. This code will be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and

recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.

5.11.2. The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE 1994). Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram will be employed. This matrix will be fully checked during the course of the watching brief. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide (SPENCE 1994).

5.11.3. A site location plan (at an appropriate scale, usually OS 1:25,000) will be prepared showing investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality.

5.11.4. This will be supplemented by a detailed plan (at an appropriate scale, usually OS 1:200 or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area.

5.11.5. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.

5.11.6. Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

5.11.7. Upon completion of each significant feature at least one sample section will be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if it has not been fully excavated). The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.

5.11.8. An adequate photographic record will be made of any significant archaeological remains, including photographs of sections. This will include high quality digital images illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate the general nature of the archaeological

works. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

## 6. Health and Safety

- 6.1. This section represents pertinent supplementary information. A full risk assessment will be prepared separately and will be available on request.
- 6.2. All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Safety helmets/boots and high visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- 6.3. No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. Where the installation of temporary support work and other attendance are required, these will be provided as necessary.
- 6.4. The site shall have at least one qualified first aider present at any time and all accidents and injuries shall be reported accordingly to HSE and RIDDOR guidelines. All relevant procedures are held within the full risk assessment.
- 6.5. All staff and visitors shall undergo a full site induction and will be shown the Risk Assessment. Staff shall sign and date their copies of the risk assessment and visitors shall be required to sign a declaration stating that they shall abide by the site safety guidelines. Copies of these documents are available on request.

## 7. Reporting

7.1. The report will comprise a written description of the sources consulted, significant features identified during research and can be used to inform the client of any potential archaeological issues on the site in question. The report will also aid the curatorial service in their determination of any further work that may be required on the site. The report will be submitted within six months of the completion of site work.

7.2. The report will include:

- ◆ A non-technical summary (abstract) in English and Welsh in accordance with the *Welsh Language Standards (No.1) Regulations 2015*.
- ◆ Introductory statements and site background.
- ◆ Reason for the project.
- ◆ The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- ◆ Historic and archaeological research.
- ◆ A description of the nature, extent, date and condition of all features and archaeological deposits recorded during works.
- ◆ Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary.
- ◆ A finds report and catalogue including appropriate specialist reports. All ceramic material will be recorded by sherd count and weight within ware and where appropriate form groups within context groups.
- ◆ A discussion and summary of the results.
- ◆ An index of the contents and location of the archive.
- ◆ Sources consulted.

7.3. The resulting digital report will be submitted to the applicant, Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. On approval the final report will be submitted in high

resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

7.4. Copyright of all material within the programme shall remain with L – P : Archaeology, however the client and the local planning authority will be given a license to use such material for educational, public and research purposes.

## 8. Archive

- 8.1. The site code LP3927C will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation. Where the relevant museum service issues accession numbers, this will be used to mark all indexes, containers, storage items and relevant documentation.
- 8.2. Copies of the HER Deposition Guidance and HER Depositor Licence will be obtained from the HER Officer before any reports or archives are submitted to the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.
- 8.3. The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015), the CIfA's Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIFA 2020B) and The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 (NPAAW 2017).
- 8.4. 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 2016). A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in guidance with the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (THE WELSH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS 2018).
- 8.5. Any artefacts recovered during the recording process will be deposited with the nearest regional or county Museum and the museum will be contacted in advance for their archiving and deposition guidelines. The artefacts will be deposited along with a copy of the site report including a detailed list of all artefacts recovered. Where no regional deposition location exists the L - P : Archaeology will retain the artefactual archive until such time as the archive can be transferred to an approved deposition location. In the latter case the archive must be available for public and specialist access.
- 8.6. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will

properly be curated by the recipient museum and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections” (MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION 1992), and the SMA’s draft “Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections” (SOCIETY OF MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGISTS 1993) will be followed in all circumstances.

## **9. Project Details & Agreement**

### **9.1.MONITORING**

- 9.1.1. The project will be monitored by CPAT to whom not less than two weeks written notice must be given of the commencement of work to enable monitoring visits to be arranged.

### **9.2.HUMAN REMAINS**

- 9.2.1. Any human remains that are discovered will initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. If removal is necessary, this will comply with the relevant legislation, any Home Office and local environmental health regulations and the appropriate CADW advice.

### **9.3. STAFFING**

- 9.3.1. The project will be directed by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology. All site work will be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist, All staff will be CSCS card holders.

### **9.4.AGREEMENT**

- 9.4.1. This recommended format attempts to define best practice but cannot fully anticipate all contingencies. Material changes are only to be made with the prior written approval of Mark Walters (CPAT).

## BIBLIOGRAPHIC

ALLEN, M., 2008. *Intelligent Environmental Sampling Policy*. L - P: Archaeology and Allen Environmental Archaeology.

BLOCKLEY, K., 1991. The Romano-British Period. In *The Archaeology of Clwyd*. Clwyd County Council.

BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 2021. 'British Geological Survey GeoIndex'. Available at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex>.

BRITISH MUSEUM, 2021. 'Portable Antiquities Scheme'. [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk). Available at: [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk).

CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 2020. 'Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials'. Available at: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS%26GFinds\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS%26GFinds_2.pdf).

CIfA, 2019. 'Code of Conduct'. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf>.

CIfA, 2020a. 'Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief'. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifASGWatchingbrief.pdf>.

CIfA, 2020b. 'Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives'.

CLWYD POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST., 'Borras Dig'.

GREENTER, S. & WILLIAMS, L., 1991. Clwyd in the Industrial Revolutions. In *The Archaeology of Clwyd*. Clwyd County Council.

HISTORIC ENGLAND, 2015. 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide'. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>.

HOLT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 2013. *Holt's Hidden History*. Wrexham: CIP Publishing Data.

LEIGH, D., 1998. *First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists* D. Watkinson & V. Neal, eds. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section. Available at: <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=37hvQgAACAAJ>.

MARGARY, I.D., 1973. *Roman Roads in Britain*. London: John Baker.

McKINLEY, J.I. & ROBERTS, C.A., 1993. *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Institute of Field Archaeologists, University of Birmingham. Available at: <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=FLYVPQAACAAJ>.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION, 1992. 'Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections' C. Paine, ed.

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

RCAHMW, 2016. 'Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales'. Available at: <http://map.coflein.gov.uk/>.

SOCIETY OF MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: Guidelines for Use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. Society of Museum Archaeologists. Available at: <http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=5tYeAAAACAAJ>.

SPENCE, C. ED., 1994. *Archaeological Site Manual*. London: Museum of London Archaeological Service. Available at: <http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/056B4AFD-AB5F-45AF-9097-5A53FFDC1F94/0/MoLASManual94.pdf>.

SYMONS, S., 2015. *Roman Wales*. Stroud: Amberley Publishing.

THE WELSH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUSTS, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*. The Welsh Archaeological Trusts.

UNITED KINGDOM INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION, 1983. 'Conservation Guidelines No. 2: Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites'.

WREXHAM COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL, 2019. *Wrexham Local Development Plan 2013-2028*. Wrexham. Available at: <file:///Users/r.matthews/Downloads/KSD05%20Composite%20version%20Deposit%20Plan%20Focussed%20Changes%20and%20Minor%20Editing%20changes%20APRIL%202019.pdf>.

Historic Environment Act (Wales). 2016

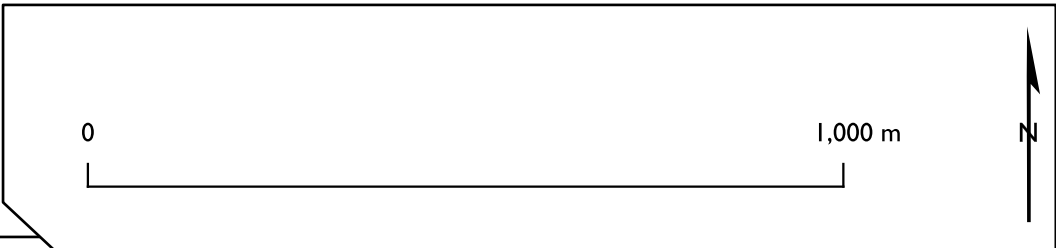
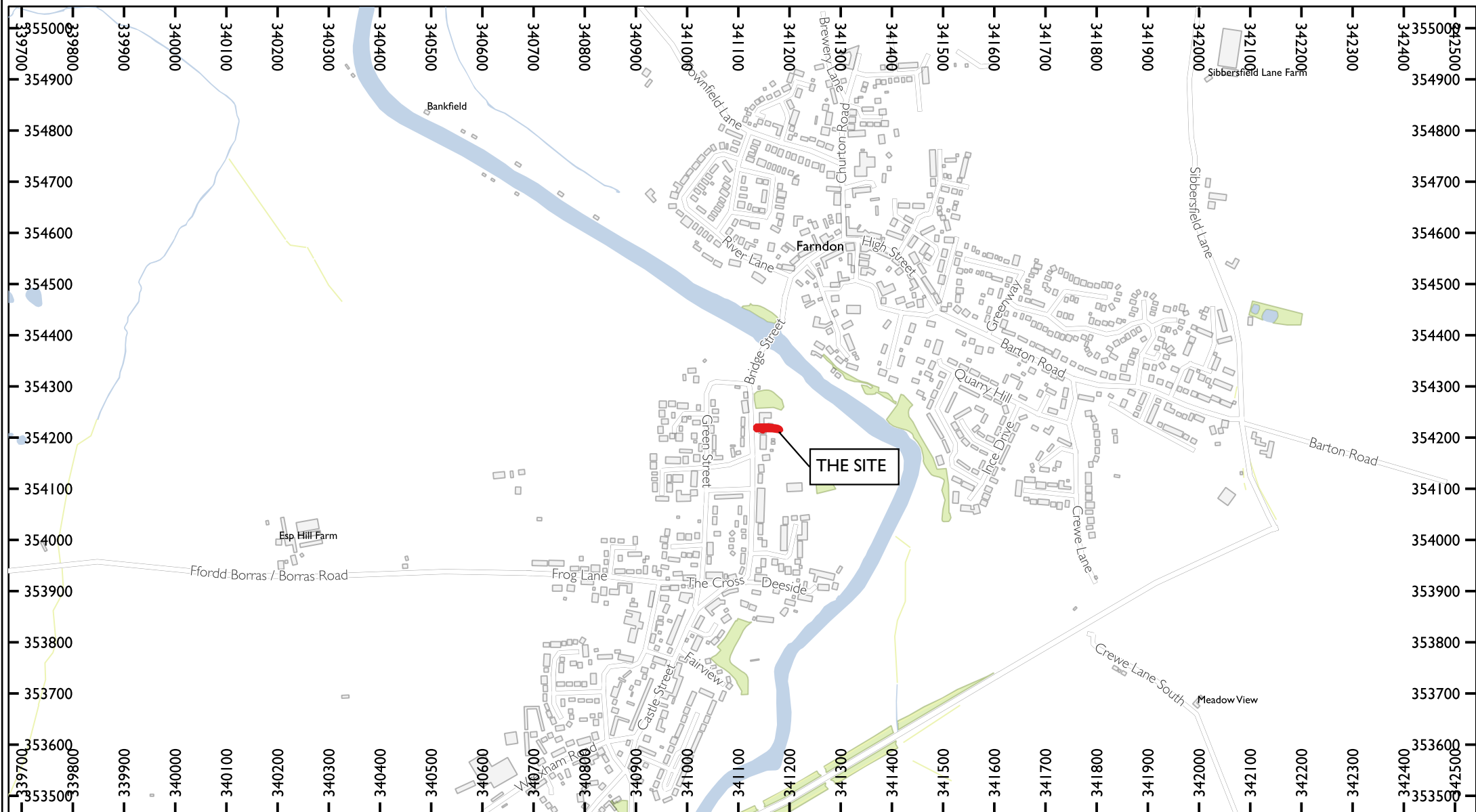
Planning Policy Wales 10<sup>th</sup> Edition. 2018

Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment. 2017

---

# FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



PROJECT // 3927C - Bridge Street, Holt

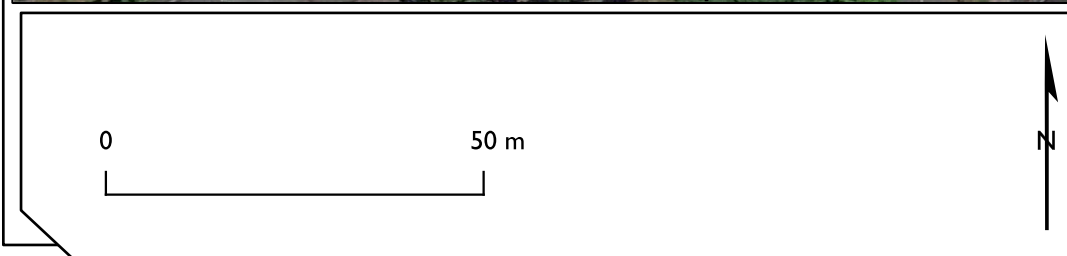
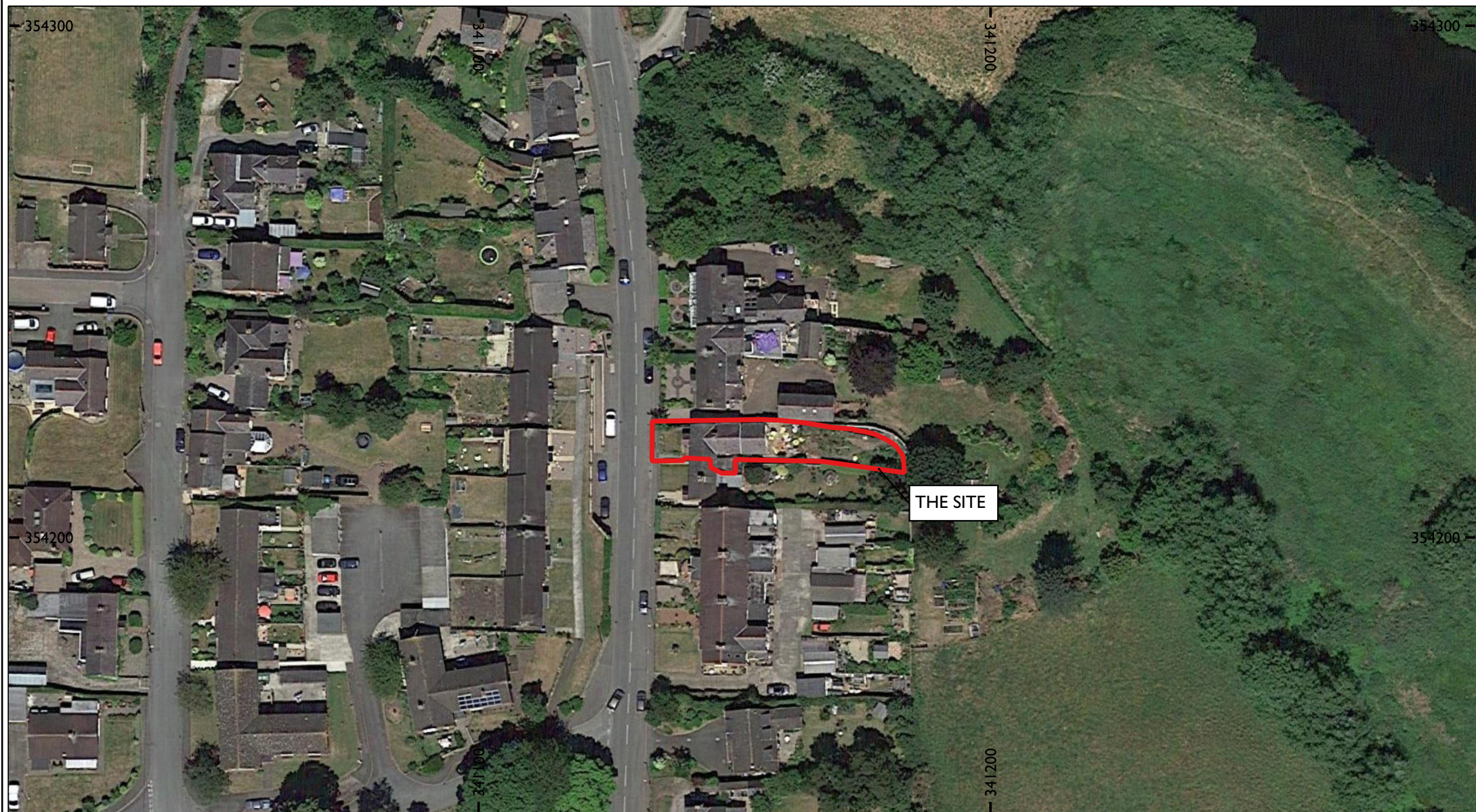
DESCRIPTION // Site Location - General

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2021 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3927C-WSI-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



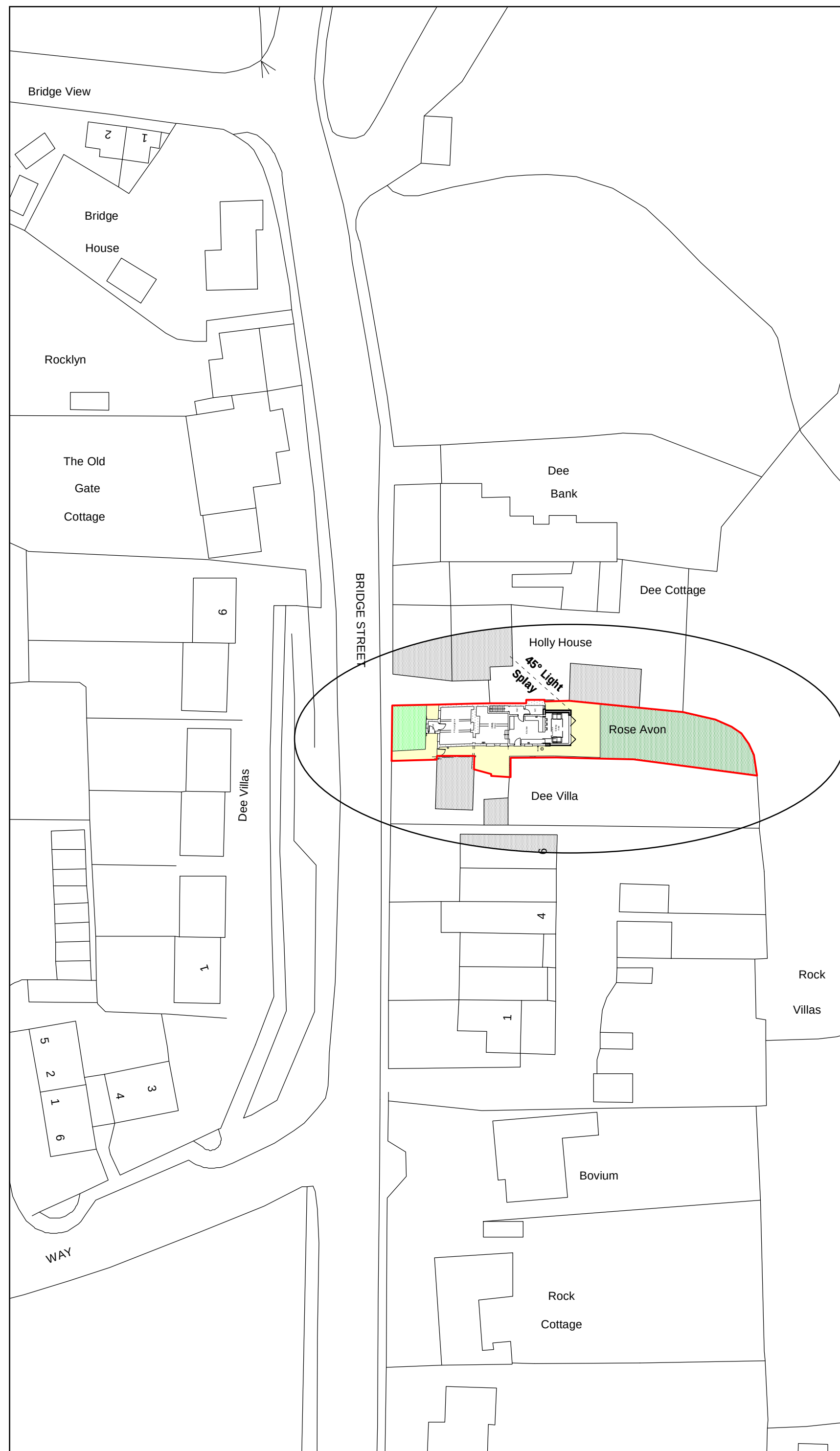
PROJECT // 3927C - Bridge Street, Holt

DESCRIPTION // Site Location - Detail

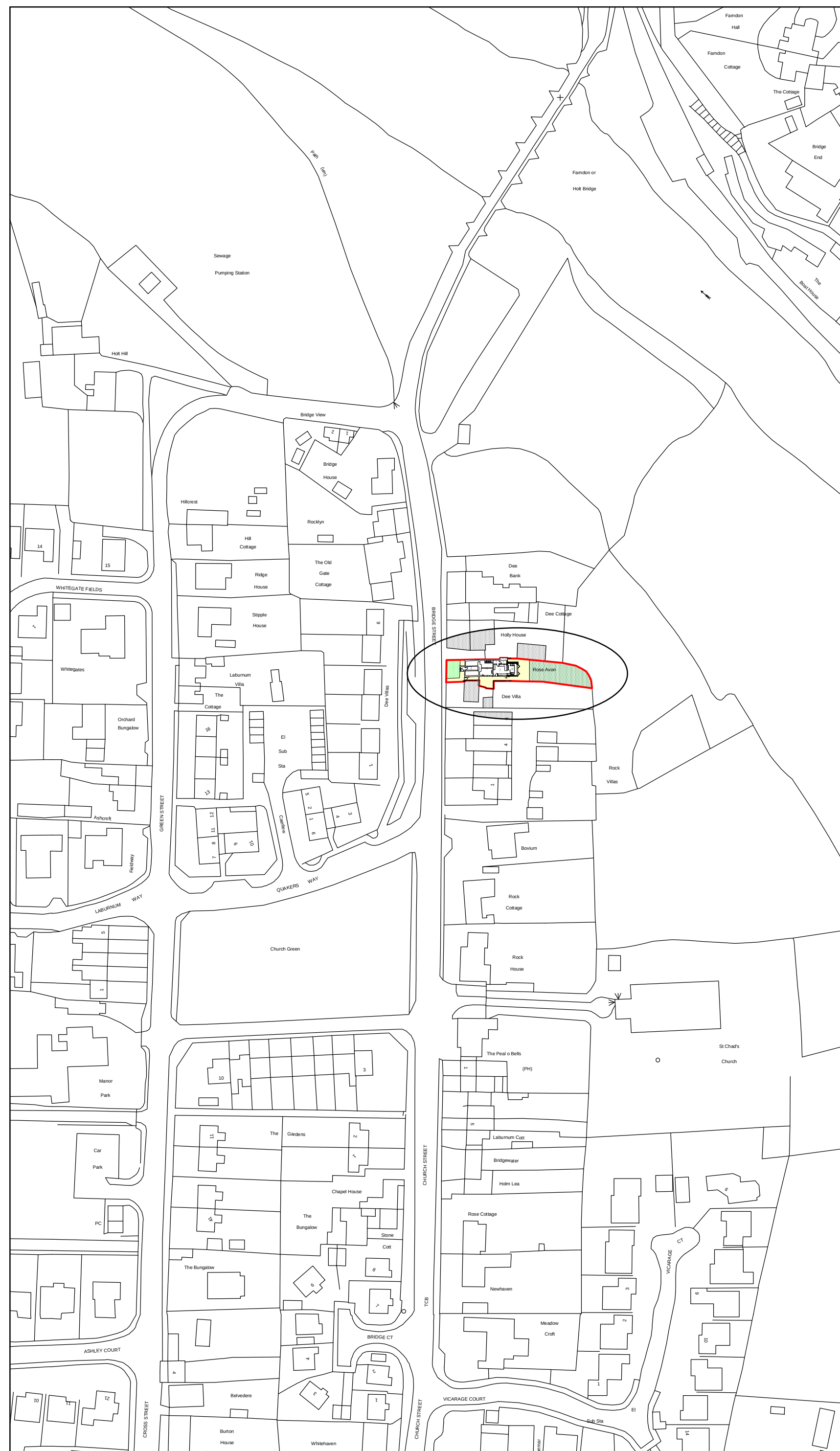
Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2021 Ordnance Survey 100041041

DOC REF: LP3927C-WSI-v1

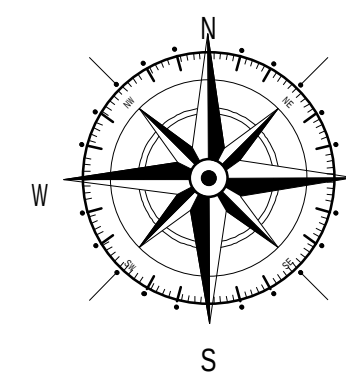
L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY



# Site Plan 1:500



# Location Plan 1:1250



**Key**

 Surrounding Buildings

 Application Site

|          |              |                          |            |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|
|          |              |                          |            |
|          |              |                          |            |
|          |              |                          |            |
|          |              |                          |            |
| <b>A</b> | <b>03/21</b> | <b>Light Splay added</b> | <b>SIH</b> |
| Rev      | Date         | Detail                   | Initial    |

Project:  
Proposed Alterations to,  
Rose Avon,  
Bridge Street, Holt,  
LL13 9JG.

|                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Title:                         | Scale: (A2)    |
| Planning: Site & Location Plan | 1:500 & 1:1250 |

|                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Drawn By:<br>J Felgate | Date:<br>Jan 2021 |
|------------------------|-------------------|

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Drawing No:<br>SC093/004 | Sheet:<br>1 of 1 |
|--------------------------|------------------|

**blueprint**  
architectural services



Office 3K4,  
Redwither Business Tower,  
Wrexham. LL13 9XT  
Tel: 01978 356500  
[www.blueprintarchitectural.com](http://www.blueprintarchitectural.com)  
© copyright all rights reserved