



Rossett Roman Villa

Project Design for a Community Archaeological Investigation

Ben Swain and Caroline Pudney

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Compiled by:

Ben Swain and Caroline Pudney

DigVentures

Witham Studios #5

Hall Street

Barnard Castle

County Durham

DL12 8JB

hello@digventures.com



Purpose of document

This document has been prepared as a Project Design for community-based research excavations at Rossett Roman Villa, Wrexham. The purpose of this document is to provide an outline of planned fieldwork for the 2026 season of excavations, outlining the aims and objectives of the work, and methodology to be employed.

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Our appreciation also extends to Wrexham Museum and Heneb for their support. Thanks are also due to the landowner, Mr. Howard Willis, for his generous support in providing us with the opportunity to excavate at the site.

Final thanks are due to our community of crowdfunders, our venturers, without whom this project could not happen.

The project is managed for DigVentures by Ben Swain, with Lisa Westcott Wilkins in the role of Project Executive.

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Executive summary

This document has been compiled in support of archaeological investigations at Rossett Roman Villa, to be undertaken by DigVentures in partnership with the University of Chester. This Project Design supports the first season of the crowdfunded community fieldwork investigating a Roman Villa and its environs. The approach to this work, comprising a programme of targeted trenching, is evidenced through the following MoRPHE / PRINCE2 compliant document, outlining key archaeological research questions, roles, procedures, stages and outputs.

The overarching aim of this fieldwork is to provide baseline information to contribute to the future management and research of the site, creating multiple educational and participatory learning experiences for community participants. This will be achieved through a community-based archaeological research project designed in the first instance to understand:

- the extent, layout, typical and atypical features of the Roman Villa and its environs discovered in the 2021 excavations,
- the preservation, chronology and phasing of features and activities associated with the Villa and its economic basis,
- how the Villa estate developed and changed in its local landscape setting over time.

This Project Design provides an outline of methodology and planned intervention to complete:

Targeted excavation Two trenches will be opened to build on the results of the 2021 excavations at Rossett Roman Villa. Trench 1 will target a structure identified near the Pulford Brook, whilst Trench 3 will target the main villa residence. A third contingency trench is located targeting the southernmost extent of a geophysical anomaly indicative of high magnetic susceptibility near the bank of the Pulford Brook.

Public engagement The project is supported by a comprehensive learning, engagement and activity plan. An innovative digital recording system will be used to enable volunteers to record on smartphones or tablets in the field; a dedicated project website, underpinned by a digital and audience building strategy, aiming to increase the engagement and participation numbers outlined in the project brief.



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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The community excavations by DigVentures in partnership with the University of Chester at Rossett Roman Villa are proposed as the first season in a multi-staged research project, encompassing public participatory excavation followed by assessment, analysis and publication. Field investigations are scheduled to take place between the 29th August and 10th September 2026, which forms the first Execution Stage of this project. Results from the evaluation will be fully assessed and reported on, informing how the project will progress with an Updated Project Design (see Section 7, Review Point 4).
- 1.1.2 The overarching aim of this work is to build on the previous archaeological investigations that have taken place at Rossett Roman Villa as part of the 'In the Footsteps of Trebellius Maximus' project, delivered by the University of Chester in partnership with Wrexham Museum in 2021. This new work will further characterise the extent, preservation and chronology of the surviving Romano-British archaeological remains associated with the main Villa residence and wider estate in its local environs. The site is the first structurally attested Villa identified in north Wales and further investigation has the potential to transform our understanding of how rural agricultural economies and the division of land developed in the context of a region heavily influenced by the presence of the Roman military.
- 1.1.3 Both the physical and digital archive will be made accessible for future research, and the project has an embedded public engagement programme focused on community-based participation and excavation.
- 1.1.4 This document will define how DigVentures intends to deliver a project which provides benefits to the local and global community, and all other stakeholders. The project is being managed according to Historic England's MoRPHE project model (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment). This document defines that process, and is divided into two parts: 'Part 1: Description of the Project' provides the project context, including a brief summary of proposed methodology, key sources and activities required to support the delivery of the proposal outcomes. 'Part 2: Resources and Programming' identifies responsibilities of individual project staff members and outlines completion dates for specific tasks.



Part 1: Description of the project

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site description

- 2.1.1 The site is located at NGR SJ 34242 58649, situated in an arable field on land near Stringer's Lane, Burton, Rossett in Wrexham County Borough (Figure 1). The site is bounded to the south by the Pulford Brook and is situated on an area of relatively level land at an approximate elevation of 25m aOD. The bedrock geology consists of sandstone from the Kinnerton formation, formed in the Triassic approximately 252 to 247 million years ago. The superficial deposits are a glacial till formed in the Quaternary period (BGS, 2026).

2.2 History and Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 The following historical background is informed by a search of the Clwyd-Powys Historic Environment Record (HER), supplied by Heneb; the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, under HER enquiry reference number E7218. It is also supported by LiDAR hillshade visualisations at multiple Z-factors have been generated from open access data supplied by DEFRA (Figure 2) and historic mapping from the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1888-1913 six-inch to the mile (Figure 3) and the 1945-1965 1:25000 (Figure 4), supplied by the National Library of Scotland (NLS). The archaeological background is informed by previous works at the site between 2020-2021 by the University of Chester in partnership with Wrexham Museum and PAS Cymru, and has been summarised from Pudney and Greuter (2021; forthcoming).
- 2.2.2 The HER data search was conducted within a 2km radius of the site (Figure 5). The results returned a total of 239 monument records and 19 archaeological events and are available in Appendix B (Tables 8-9). The overwhelming majority of monument records (161) relate to the Post-Medieval period. Thirty-nine records relate to the Medieval period, sixteen are listed as Roman, eight are Prehistoric, five are Modern and the remaining are unknown in origin. Monument types are varied, but broadly break down into categories including sites, earthworks, buildings/structures and findspots.

Prehistoric

- 2.2.3 Records assigned to the Prehistoric period include a significant Middle Bronze Age hoard of gold adornments and bronze tools found at Burton (PRN 118997), a Middle Bronze Age spearhead from Burton (PRN 122126), an early Bronze Age flat axe (PRN 54917) and a dirk fragment from Rossett (PRN 113521). A possible defended double-ditched enclosure at Grange Farm (PRN 1001632) is listed as possibly Iron Age, but could also be associated with a Medieval moat. Together these records provide hints of a prehistoric presence in the area around the site location, primarily evidenced through findspots from metal detecting. The Burton Hoard is particularly interesting and implies access to high status metalwork in the locality.

Roman

- 2.2.4 Sixteen records relate to the Roman period. These are dominated by findspots, primarily metal-detected discoveries of brooches including trumpet-type and bow brooches found at Burton Green and Rossett (PRN 118957, 118978, 119006, 118462, 114285), as well as two



coins (PRN 42982, 118979). Most notably, records relating to Rossett Roman Villa include findspots of Samian ware, mortaria, box-tile, painted plaster, and metalworking slag. The Villa itself, subsequently confirmed through geophysical survey and excavation, is listed as the Rossett Corridor Villa (PRN 221348). A lead ingot stamped with reference to the Governor of Britain, M. Trebellius Maximus (AD 63–69), was found at Cam Yr Alyn (PRN 164363). A Roman steelyard weight (PRN 118973) was also recovered from Rossett. The records relating to the Rossett Roman Villa are discussed more thoroughly in Section 2.4.

Medieval

- 2.2.5 Two records are associated with the Early Medieval period (PRN 54937, 120167) and both are findspots consisting of a rare coin of King Coenwulf (AD 796-821) and a bi-conical copper alloy pin (AD700-900) respectively. The remaining 37 records relate to the later Medieval period and include findspots of coins spanning Edward I to Alexander III of Scotland, annular brooches, a seal matrix, spindle whorls, and a medieval key.
- 2.2.6 Structural and landscape features include a bridge at Golly Farm (PRN 97994), a possible moat at Llyn-y-tro Farm (PRN100349), ridge and furrow earthworks at Burton Green recorded by LiDAR (PRN 128205) and strip field systems at Hafod Farm (PRN 97910). Perhaps one of the most pertinent landscape features in the locality is the Pulford Brook, flowing immediately to the south of the site, which historically formed the border between England and Wales.
- 2.2.7 Ecclesiastical features include a listing for the lost chapel of St Leonard in Glyn at Llay (PRN 17011) and chapel sites at Burton Green (PRN 100361) and the site of a possible chapel discovered during the 2021 excavations at Rossett (PRN 221350). The medieval wayside cross of Croes Howel (PRN 100353), first mentioned in 1479–80 and relocated to a war memorial plinth, is a notable survival. Lower Honkley Farmhouse (PRN 41686) is the only structure listed as a Grade II building under a medieval designation.

Post-Medieval

- 2.2.8 Records dated to the Post-Medieval period are dominated by traditional farm buildings (102 records), the majority being identified through Ordnance Survey second edition mapping as part of the Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017). Beyond these, the post-medieval record includes ten houses (several Grade II listed), ten ponds (some possibly originally marl or clay pits), four farms or farmsteads, a blacksmith's workshop, a brickworks, a barn at Burton Farm, parkland at Burton Tower, a mill site at Millington Wood, and a public house (The Golden Grove Inn, Burton). Metal-detected finds include numerous post-medieval coins spanning Elizabeth I to Charles I, a buckle, and a Nuremberg jetton. Shordley Hall farmstead (PRN 69139), a planned farm of the mid-to-late 18th century with a full range of surviving brick outbuildings, is among the more substantial complexes recorded.

Modern

- 2.2.9 Five records are assigned to the Modern period: three WWII-era air crash sites, a quarry at Bryn y Gaer (PRN 19225), and the Croes Howell War Memorial (PRN 144748). Two of the records (PRN 130387, 130388) reference the same WWII air crash incident involving two Spitfires that collided during formation flying practice.



2.3 LiDAR and cartographic information

- 2.3.1 Hillshade visualisations of LiDAR 1m DTM data supplied by DEFRA was consulted (Figure 2) using multiple Z-factors. This was undertaken to provide a baseline interpretation of landscape features at Z-factor 1 and to highlight any subtle underlying features that may exist at Z-factor 10. Historical mapping from the Ordnance Survey 1888-1913 and 1945-1965 maps (supplied by NLS) were also consulted (Figures 3-4).
- 2.3.2 The LiDAR shows a landscape dominated by post-Medieval and modern agriculture, with the Pulford Brook running central to the pane, approximately east to west. No evidence of Roman occupation can be observed. Field boundaries and plough scars are the most obvious features, with underlying Medieval and Post-Medieval Ridge and Furrow most visible across the higher Z-factor.
- 2.3.3 The historic mapping confirms the nature of the landscape since the 19th century as agricultural. No alterations to the character of the area within the site boundary itself between the two maps are recorded.

2.4 Previous archaeological investigation at the site

- 2.4.1 The 'In the Footsteps of Trebellius Maximus' project represents the only known archaeological investigations at the site. The project was initially driven by the discovery of a lead ingot by metal detecting in 2019 near Cobbler's Lane, Wrexham. The 'Rossett Lead Pig' dates to the reign of the emperor Nero and can be refined to between 63-69 AD by the inscription moulded into the ingot referencing the imperial legate (Governor) of Britannia; Marcus Trebellius Maximus, appointed by Nero in 63 AD (PAS Unique ID: WREX-8D3982). The discovery sparked a joint research project by the University of Chester and Wrexham Museum involving excavations at the site of discovery, near Cobbler's Lane, and geophysical survey of nearby land at Stringer's Lane (Pudney and Grenter, 2021) where fieldwalking and metal detecting had recovered artefacts indicative of a possible Roman building.
- 2.4.2 The excavations at Cobbler's Lane were largely inconclusive in providing an archaeological context for the lead ingot, but the geophysical survey at Stringer's Lane carried out in Autumn 2020 revealed the clear outline of a building interpreted as a winged corridor villa (Pudney and Grenter, forthcoming). This discovery prompted further funding and the project partners undertook a three week excavation at the site of the villa in September 2021 alongside local volunteers and students from the University of Chester. The following summary of that fieldwork is taken from Pudney and Grenter (forthcoming).
- 2.4.3 Three trenches were excavated across the site as part of the September 2021 fieldwork. Trench 1 targeted a geophysical anomaly near the Pulford Brook interpreted as a structure with a high magnetic susceptibility; possibly a bath house for the villa. During excavations at least two phases of limestone walls from a Roman building were exposed, alongside surviving patches of opus signinum flooring. No evidence that the structure was a bath house was recovered, however the excavation area was limited in size and further investigations are required to resolve the layout, phasing and function of this building. Artefacts recovered were limited, but confirmed a Roman origin for the structure.
- 2.4.4 Trench 2 targeted a rectangular magnetic anomaly just to the south of the main villa building. The foundations of a stone walled structure were exposed during excavation. Radiocarbon



dating of burnt timbers recovered from within the structure suggest a possible origin in the 11th-12th centuries AD and ceramics recovered from the rubble backfill imply demolition during the 13th-14th centuries AD. Roman building material was recovered from the rubble, indicating robbing and reuse of a nearby Roman building, in all likelihood the main villa itself. The purpose of the rectangular structure in Trench 2 remains uncertain, but initial interpretations have suggested it could be a Medieval chapel.

- 2.4.5 Trench 3 targeted the eastern side of the main villa building interpreted from the geophysical survey results. Excavation revealed the outlines of walls indicating divisions between rooms within the main range, a corridor and the southeastern corner room of a Romano-British winged corridor villa. The walls alongside patches of opus signinum flooring survived to varying levels of preservation, with some areas suffering from more extensive modern plough damage and robbing during antiquity than others.
- 2.4.6 Some internal structural features suggest the villa may have undergone at least some degree of remodelling, but a firm chronology for the building's development and change remains uncertain. Artefacts recovered indicate an origin at some point in the 2nd century. A small number of 4th century coins were recovered, one of which was from within the backfill of a robber trench, showing that at least this part of the villa was likely extant before that date. Likely evidence of a hypocaust was revealed in the form of a suspected flue or stokehole extending from the east of the main villa building. This, alongside fragments of painted wall plaster, provides the only real evidence recovered for the building's internal features and how it may have looked.
- 2.4.7 The Romano-British landscape of northeast Wales has traditionally been interpreted as one dominated by military and industrial activity, with little evidence for rural farmsteads and Villas. The Roman fort at Chester (Deva) is the main centre of military influence in the region, and lead processing, salt production, quarrying and metalworking appear to be the main industrial functions. Evidence of more rural, agricultural-based economies appear limited to small, localised enclosures, field systems and farmsteads with the occasional roadside settlement. There are currently no other structurally attested Villas in the region, though several have been postulated.
- 2.4.8 The discovery of the Rossett Villa could begin to challenge the narrative that the Romano-British *Villa Rustica* (rural farming estate with a predominantly agricultural economic base) is absent from this region. Confirming its economic base will be a research priority for the upcoming investigations to more effectively challenge traditional interpretations. Implications of this could lead to further insight into the agricultural supply chain in this region, including if local production was genuinely largely absent from the area or if the current evidence-base is simply the result of a lack of modern archaeological research in the area.

2.5 Conclusions

- 2.5.1 The HER data, historic mapping, LiDAR and previous archaeological work at the site all provide complementary narratives of the landscape's historic development. Evidence for Prehistoric activity is largely limited to findspots recorded in the HER, whilst Medieval and Post-Medieval influence is well attested throughout the evidence available as predominantly agricultural.
- 2.5.2 However, the discovery of the Villa estate as part of the 'In the Footsteps of Trebellius Maximus' project was transformative in our understanding of the Roman influence in the



locality, previously only recorded through findspots and possible earthwork features in the HER record. The geophysical surveys and excavations undertaken to date show that further research in this period of the landscape's historic development holds the highest potential for new knowledge gain.

3 BUSINESS CASE

3.1 Project model

- 3.1.1 The project's model will provide benefit within the scope of the Welsh government's priorities for the historic environment of Wales (Cadw, 2018). The main ambitions of the strategy are to direct heritage priorities along five main themes; caring for the historic environment, making skills matter, cherishing and enjoying the historic environment, making the historic environment work for economic wellbeing and delivering ambition through partnership. The Project drivers can therefore be articulated within the above themes. As a consequence of the innovative public participatory and collaborative partnership approach to archaeological research that delivers a positive social impact, there is a significant 'value added' dimension to this project. This encompasses the above themes whilst also offering specific archaeological research value within the scope of the research frameworks and agendas articulated below.

3.2 Archaeological research frameworks, professional ethics and initiatives

- 3.2.1 The key research agenda relating to Rossett Roman Villa is found within 'The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales.' The chapter for Romano-British Wales was refreshed in 2017 and is currently undergoing an update, with the Rossett Roman Villa featuring as part of this update. It is from this document that the main research themes and questions relevant to this project can be found. The five main themes identified as areas for research are: settlement patterns, the interaction between Roman occupiers and the indigenes, the archaeology of the campaigning years, funerary and ritual, and finally technology and industry.
- 3.2.2 The Rossett Roman Villa community archaeological project has the potential to provide a significant contribution towards a number of the priority research areas identified within these themes, particularly with regards to settlement patterns. Investigation into social structure and settlement hierarchy as well as the agricultural economic base of settlements has been identified as key areas for future research.
- 3.2.3 Whilst the research framework is a sound platform from which the project team can design, review and interpret the results of the site, it should be noted that the Roman chapters were last reviewed in 2017 and have not been updated since then. Whilst they provide a substantial and comprehensive assessment of the archaeological resource, they cannot be considered current.
- 3.2.4 In addition to the research context for the project, it is important to note that public benefit is enshrined within professional frameworks provided by ClfA and seen as a key part of an archaeological project. This includes enabling public engagement within archaeology projects, and encourages consideration of wider public benefit through engagement, participation and/or dissemination of the results both during and after the project (ClfA



Universal Standard for Archaeological Excavation 2023). This project is therefore delivered in line with ClfA Standards and guidance, as well as the [ClfA toolkit for public engagement](#).

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project model

- 4.1.1 The overarching aim of the project is to characterise the extent, preservation and chronology of the surviving Romano-British archaeological remains associated with the main *domus* building and wider villa estate in its local environs. This will be achieved through a programme of non-intrusive investigations and intrusive excavation, obtaining baseline data that will facilitate its future management. This project model is framed as key research aims with associated questions/objectives that provide a framework for the methods, stages, products and tasks set out in Part 2 of this Project Design.

4.2 Aim 1– To identify the physical extent of archaeological remains at the Site through a programme of high resolution, non-invasive remote sensing

- 4.2.1 This aim will be achieved primarily through geophysical survey to understand the full extent of the Villa estate. Expansion of the existing survey into new areas and targeted resurveying of previous results with higher resolution techniques will form the main focus of this work. This will provide further contextual information for the layout of the estate, how different elements may have functioned and how they related to each other as well as the landscape at a localised level. Specifically, this aim is designed to address the following research questions:

- Q1. Can the location, layout and extent of sub-surface archaeological features established through further geophysical survey, and can existing magnetometry results be refined through higher resolution techniques such as Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)?
- Q2. Can any relationships be established between these features that may provide a context for interpreting how the villa estate functioned?
- Q3. Can any phasing be established from the results of the survey data that show how the villa estate may have developed and changed over time?

4.3 Aim 2 – To define and establish the character, condition and chronology of surviving archaeological remains at the Site with a programme of trenching

- 4.3.1 This aim will entail archaeological excavation at the site consisting of a number of open area and evaluation-style trenches. This will support the wider interpretation of the villa building and its estate, how it functioned and developed in the local landscape setting by addressing these specific questions:

- Q4. Can we further contextualise the results of the non-invasive geophysical, metal-detecting and fieldwalking surveys, as well as excavations carried out in 2021?
- Q5. Can we determine a dateable chronological phasing between these features and provide an interpretation of the nature and condition of any surviving remains?
- Q6. Can the location, layout and extent of sub-surface archaeological features, including the full footprint and internal layout of the main villa residence, be established by excavation?



- Q7. What are the typical and atypical features of the main villa residence that influenced its form and physical appearance and how might these have developed and changed over time?
- Q8. What can excavation tell us about the activities that took place on the wider villa estate that inform its economic basis and how this may have changed over time?

4.4 Aim 3 – Understand the palaeoenvironmental conditions at the site

4.4.1 This aim will be achieved with an assessment of the samples recovered during investigations carried out as part of Aim 2, using appropriate palaeoenvironmental and archaeological techniques to establish preservation and significance and address the following questions:

- Q9: What is the current state of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material across the site and can we increase our understanding of the villa estate's impact upon the local environment during its occupation?
- Q10: How well do deposits and artefacts survive, and how deeply are they buried? Can we understand the extent to which modern agricultural ploughing may be eroding the preservation of below ground archaeological remains?
- Q11: Can the palaeoenvironmental data recovered from sampling in the trenches inform us about Romano-British farming regimes and specialised food processing or industrial activities that may have taken place at the site, informing the economic basis and development of the villa estate?

4.5 Aim 4 – Characterise the results of the programme of trenching, refining the chronology and placing the site in its wider landscape context

4.5.1 In the light of the evidence base collated for Aims 1 and 2, this aim will address the following questions:

- Q12. Can we inform the local landscape setting and its character, including how any evidence recovered for a Romano-British villa estate and associated features influenced its development and design?
- Q13. Can the chronology and phasing of the Site be linked to that of the previous excavations, building a picture of how and when the character of the local landscape changed over time?

4.6 Aim 5 - Making recommendations, analysis and publication

4.6.1 This aim will require all data from Aims 1-3 to be collated and assessed in light of any further information recovered from a desk-based assessment of previous archival material. An Updated Project Design will then be produced with management recommendations to research, conserve or enhance the heritage significance of the Site.

- Q14: What can an integrated synthesis of the results of this and previous work tell us about the site and its setting?
- Q15: Considering the evidence recovered from this and previous work, can we articulate a link between the multi-phased use of the Site and its different areas?
- Q16: Formulate recommendations for further archaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis at the Site based on Aims 1-3 and implement a programme to publish and disseminate the results or continue fieldwork into additional seasons.



4.7 Aim 6 – Creating opportunities for people and communities

- 4.7.1 This aim is integral to the success of the project and sits with equal importance alongside our research aims. The excavation will involve participation from volunteers, who will be trained and mentored in the techniques of archaeological excavation. Our site team will deliver an in-person programme at a ratio of 1:8 throughout the dig, with online social media updates to engage and inform the public about the archaeological discoveries. In summary, the project will offer a range of opportunities for community members and visitors to the area to get involved and learn more about the archaeology of Rossett Roman Villa.

4.8 Fieldwork proposals

- 4.8.1 The previous geophysical survey and archaeological excavations during 2021 provided a comprehensive baseline of results to build further research upon. However, questions remain surrounding the internal layout of the main Villa residence, its structural phasing and chronology as well as the development of key features within the wider Villa estate and its economic basis in the landscape. Further geophysical survey and archaeological excavation is proposed to directly address these questions as part of a crowdfunded community excavation. Targeted excavation is planned of the western half of the main Villa residence and an ancillary structure near the Pulford Brook, a possible bathhouse (Figure 1).

- **Trench 1:** 8x8m trench targeting the northern continuation of a Roman structure encountered during the 2021 excavation season to understand its dating, character, layout and extent.
- **Trench 3:** 20x20m trench targeting the western half of the main Villa residence, expanding on the 2021 fieldwork to understand the full layout of the building and characterise its structural elements and understand phasing.
- **Trench 4 (Contingency):** 8x5m trench targeting the southern continuation of a Roman structure encountered during the 2021 excavation season, and to characterise geophysical anomalies indicative of high-temperature burning. This trench will only be opened if it will assist in achieving the aims of Trench 1.

- 4.8.2 Fieldwork will be delivered as a participatory research project, involving members of the community from the local area and further afield who will be trained in archaeological skills. The project will be widely disseminated both during the investigations and throughout post excavation work and long-term preservation of the archive. Details about the site can be found on the project website: <https://digventures.com/projects/rossett-villa/>



5 INTERFACES

- 5.1.1 This project will interface with a series of other projects, stakeholders, and initiatives, summarised in the table below:

Interfaces	Description
<i>Core Project Team</i>	The core project team and specialist staff have consulted widely during the project planning and will continue to build on this as the project develops, forging strong links with local, national and international professionals and institutions actively engaged in a broad range of multi-period sites. The community project is being delivered by DigVentures in partnership with the University of Chester, with Wrexham museum and Heneb as supporting partners. A wider project team of archaeological period and material-type specialists has been formed to help deliver technical expertise and research excellence.
<i>Local Stakeholders</i>	The project will showcase the archaeology from Rossett Roman Villa and offer skills-based learning opportunities focused on teaching digital heritage skills to engage as broad a group as possible in the local heritage. The project will offer free enjoyable learning opportunities, both online and across multiple accessible locations, to help address the strong social and educational needs of the surrounding communities. The project has been crowdfunded by DigVentures' global community, bringing together local stakeholders and the wider archaeological community.

Table 1. Project interfaces

6 COMMUNICATIONS

6.1 Project team and management responsibilities

- 6.1.1 The Project will be entirely funded through crowdfunding. Project Assurance will be allocated to the Project Executive (Lisa Westcott Wilkins, DigVentures) who will monitor compliance against the deliverables detailed in this document. Ben Swain (DigVentures) will manage the project and oversee the archaeological fieldwork and post excavation reporting in partnership with Caroline Pudney and Stephen Greuter (University of Chester). They will be closely supported by a team of project staff from DigVentures, Heneb and PAS Cymru who will oversee the day-to-day archaeological activities on site and during post-ex. There will be a minimum of five core DigVentures archaeological staff on site throughout the fieldwork, and all will be retained throughout the post-excavation phase of the project. All core staff are employed in line with ClfA guidelines and are practicing field archaeologists of good standing at PCIfA level or above.

6.2 Project management and communications

- 6.2.1 All DigVentures' projects are undertaken under the direction of the Projects Director (Brendon Wilkins) who has overall responsibility for the successful completion of all aspects of the project. The Rossett Roman Villa community archaeology project will be managed on behalf



of the Projects Director by Ben Swain (Project Manager). All work is monitored and checked whilst in progress on a regular basis, and the Project Manager checks all reports, which also undergo independent quality assurance checks, before being issued.

6.2.2 The DigVentures senior management team are full members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCI(A)). DigVentures is a ClfA Registered Organisation (No. 102), and fully endorses the ClfA Code of Conduct and supporting Standards and Guidance documents. All DigVentures staff are employed in line with the Institute's Codes and will usually be members of the Institute.

6.2.3 The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the project runs to schedule, keeping track of key resources and progress. The Project Team will have a project meeting at each milestone to ensure that all major tasks are briefed/debriefed as necessary. Provision will be made for the project in a web-based project programming and management package used by DigVentures, enabling project staff to generate and record notes, tasks, milestones and other project-related communication.

6.3 Outreach and engagement

6.3.1 **Public participation.** As a crowdfunded and crowdsourced archaeological project, every aspect of the project is cognisant of a wider outreach agenda. Public participants will take part on site (through participation in the dig and in the on-site finds tent), and online (through interactive online events, live updates on the Dig Timeline, social media content including, and access to digital archaeological record).

6.3.2 The project has been developed as a partnership with DigVentures and the University of Chester, with Wrexham Museum and Heneb as supporting partners. Engagement with the local community is a priority for the project and a number of mechanisms have been put in place to give people local to the Rossett and Wrexham area the opportunity to get involved with the excavation. These will include:

- Daily on-site volunteer excavation places for up to 12 local participants and students
- Two public open afternoons on Saturday 5th and Wednesday 9th September.
- Site visits for local school children
- Media visits to enhance the reach of the project locally and regionally

6.3.3 **Evaluation.** Impact is measured with DigVentures' standard audience evaluation of all project participants (field and digital) to establish baseline data and assist with future management strategies and promotion.

6.4 Dissemination and reporting

6.4.1 Rapid dissemination of the results to, and involvement of, stakeholders of the project is vital throughout. This will take place through multiple channels, addressing a multitude of established and new audiences. Dissemination outlined below will all be undertaken during 2026-2027, and will include, but not be limited to:

- dedicated project page with daily news updates and all major social media channels (Facebook, Bluesky and Instagram) amplified through third-party coverage by the networked blogging community



- dedicated digital archive of the excavation data, submitted to HER on completion of project
- wide circulation of the project assessment and the final report, including submission to the regional HER and relevant bodies
- site publication in an appropriate local/national journal commensurate with the final results
- wide circulation of the Assessments, Updated Project Design, and final report
- deposition of all relevant reports with the appropriate historic environment record.

6.4.2 In addition to the evaluation of the project, several products will underpin the longer-term impact of the excavation. Our technical report will provide detailed analysis of the archaeological site and finds, with specialist reporting, scientific analysis and interpretation linking directly to the evidence presented online (such as 3D models, context descriptions and finds profiles). The digital archive, including both the project page and digital records will be maintained for five years beyond the close of the excavation, and a stable and comprehensive archive will be prepared and deposited with the appropriate body.

- **Technical report** – the archaeological excavations will be fully written up in line with the standards of ClfA, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Our archaeological reports are prepared in line with ClfA Standards and guidance and present an illustrated and detailed analysis of the archaeology recorded. Reports are made available on the project website, deposited with the regional HER and attached to the OASIS record of the site.
- **Research archive** – the project will result in the co-production of a digital research archive, maintained for 5 years post-project. Our digital recording system will house all site archive information. In addition to the online archive, a stable and comprehensive archive will also be prepared and deposited with the appropriate bodies.
- **Evaluation data** – included within the technical reporting, our ongoing evaluation of participants and visitors will provide the data for feedback around of what was delivered, who took part and how they benefitted. The report will present qualitative and quantitative data collected from dig participants and public visitors to the site, linked to our Theory of Change.

6.5 Project archive

6.5.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with DigVentures guidelines for Archive Preparation, following [ARCHES: the Standard and Guide to Best Practice in Archaeological Archiving in Europe](#) (2020) and the 'Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives' (ClfA, 2014). All reports produced by the project will be openly and freely disseminated through the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Heneb) HER and DigVentures website. Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures, although a third party in-perpetuity licence will automatically be given for reproduction of the works by the originator, subject to agreement in writing with DigVentures.

6.5.2 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and prepared in line with ADS guides to good practice. On acceptance of the digital archive by ADS, the resulting Digital Object Identifier (DOI) will be provided to the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Heneb) HER. The physical archive will be deposited with Wrexham Museum in accordance with their archive submission requirements.



7 PROJECT REVIEW

- 7.1.1 The project will be continually reviewed by the Project Executive and Project Manager, with a formal review undertaken at the end of each Stage. As the project progresses, several repeats of stages 2 and 3 may occur before the project progresses to stage 4 and eventual closure.

Stage	Description	Review Point	Completion Date
Initiation	Consideration of Project Proposal	RV1 – Assemble Project Team and liaise with stakeholders	Completed – October 2025
Stage 1	Project Start-up, finalising Project Design and definition of scope	RV2 – Sign-off on MoRPHE Project Design, and liaison with stakeholders and landowners	Completed – July 2026
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork	RV3 – assemble site archive and distribute pertinent data to specialists	Proposed – September 2026
Stage 3	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	RV4 – critically review findings, making recommendations for further work	Proposed - Winter 2026/27
Stage 4	Analysis & reporting	RV5 – final report sign-off, and prepare archive for accession	Proposed – Spring/Summer 2027
Closure			Proposed – late 2027

Table 2. Project review stages

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1.1 DigVentures will undertake the works in accordance with Health and Safety requirements and a Health and Safety Plan. This document will take account of any design information pertaining to above and below ground hazards. DigVentures will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with its company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974*, and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1997).



Part Two: Resources and Programming

9 PROJECT TEAM STRUCTURE

9.1 Team and responsibilities

- 9.1.1 The Project Team is outlined below in Table 3. CVs for the project and wider specialist team are available on request.

Name	Initials	Project Role	Key Responsibility
Lisa Westcott Wilkins (DigVentures)	LWW	Co-CEO (Project Executive)	Overall project responsibility, budget responsibility and project assurance
Brendon Wilkins (DigVentures)	BW	Co-CEO (DigVentures' Projects Director)	Overall responsibility for the direction of DigVentures' projects
Ben Swain (DigVentures)	BS	Project Manager and co-site director	Overall management of the project, planning and design, fieldwork strategy and delivery, volunteer management/training programme, logistics, post excavation management, specialist and project stakeholder liaison and management.
Caroline Pudney (University of Chester)	CP	Academic lead and co-site director	Archaeological co-direction (on-site and post excavation reporting), liaison with project team, partners and stakeholders. Post excavation and project legacy, outreach and engagement.
Steve Greuter (University of Chester)	SG	Co-site director and regional specialist - fieldwork	Archaeological co-direction (on-site and post excavation reporting), and volunteer management/training
Chris Matthews (Heneb)	CM	Project Specialist - fieldwork	On-site fieldwork, fieldwork strategy advice and volunteer management/training
Nat Jackson (DigVentures)	NJ	Project Specialist - fieldwork	On-site fieldwork, fieldwork strategy advice



Name	Initials	Project Role	Key Responsibility
			and volunteer management/training
Harriet Tatton (DigVentures)	HT	Project specialist - Education Officer	On-site fieldwork, responsible for DigCamps and DigClubs
Darcey Spenner (DigVentures)	DS	Community Archaeologist	On-site fieldwork and volunteer training
Freddy Wannop (DigVentures)	FW	Community Archaeologist	On-site fieldwork and volunteer training (including Finds Tent)

Table 3. Team and responsibilities

- 9.1.2 In addition to the core team, it is expected that throughout the project between 24 and 32 adult participants will be present on-site engaging with excavation each day. DigVentures will also host a series of family-friendly DigCamp and DigClub sessions, where families and young people will be able to join the dig and help to unearth part of the site.

9.2 Programme

- 9.2.1 The public dig will run from Saturday 29th August to Thursday 10th September, with a day off on Friday 4th September. Each day on site will see adult participants from DigVentures' crowdfunded community, as well as a number of places made available for local community participants and University of Chester students, taking part in the excavations. Aside from this core dig programme, a number of other activities and events will also be taking place. These include:
- The second week of the excavation will include on site finds processing
 - Both weekends will include sessions for kids digging experiences (DigCamp on Saturday, DigClub on Sundays)
 - A public open afternoon will take place on Saturday 5th and Wednesday 9th September.
 - DigVentures' crowdfunders tour will take place on Sunday 6th September.

10 METHODOLOGY

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 The methods reflect the Project Stages set out in Section 7 above. Detailed method statements relating the specific techniques or approaches detailed below to their constituent research questions can be found in Appendix A at the end of this document.

10.2 Stage 1 – Project Start-Up and Design

- 10.2.1 A Project Design and Method Statement has been compiled and put through internal review. A RAMS has also been produced taking into account the hazards known on site and those perceived to be a potential issue during the excavations.



10.3 Stage 2 – Archaeological fieldwork

10.3.1 Stage 2 (scheduled for 29th August to 10th September 2026) will comprise the first fieldwork season required to meet Aims 1 and 2 (Q1-8, see Section 4.3 above) and will entail a programme of targeted trenching. Specific archaeological interventions are outlined in Appendix A below.

10.4 Stage 3 – Assessment report & updated project design

10.4.1 This Stage will address Aims 3-5 (Q9-16, see Sections 4.4 to 4.6 above), culminating in Review Point 4.

10.5 Stage 4 – Further work, analysis and publication

10.5.1 Addressing Aim 5 (Q14-16, see section 4.6), this is the main reporting and recommendation Stage of the project, culminating in Review Point 5 and focusing on the following research questions;

10.6 Methodological linkages

10.6.1 It is anticipated that the 2026 work will be undertaken in three stages (see Table 2). These are expanded in the table below showing linkages with the project aims and questions that will be met at each stage, the products that will be produced and the tasks undertaken.

Stage	Description	Project Aims/ Questions	Products	Task & ID Number
Stage 1	Project start-up and design	Aim 1-2 Q1-8	Finalised project design and risk log Digital communication plan Educational plan	1.1. Consult with wider project team and stakeholders to define milestones and delivery timetable.
Stage 2	Archaeological Fieldwork	Aim 1-2 Q1-8	Field Archive Survey Archive 3D Survey Archive	2.1. Site Preparation 2.2. Fieldwork (excavation) 2.3 RV3-4 assemble site archive and distribute to specialists
Stage 3	Assessment Report & Updated Project Design	Aim 3-5 Q9-16	Stratigraphic & Assessment Report	3.1. Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental assessments 3.2 Integrated assessment report 3.3. RV4 – recommendations for further work
Stage 4	Analysis and Publication	Aim 5 Q14-16	Final report Publication Completed and accessioned archive	4.1. Specialist analysis 4.2. Finalise report and publication 4.3. Prepare data and archive for deposition 4.4. RV5 – final sign-off 4.5. Closure

Table 4. Project stages, products and tasks



11 OWNERSHIP

- 11.1.1 The Copyright on all reports submitted will reside with DigVentures and the University of Chester, although a third party in-perpetuity licence will automatically be given for reproduction of all products, subject to agreement with DigVentures and the University of Chester. The original copyright holders will retain copyright in pre-existing data.

12 RISK LOG

Risk number	1	2	3	4
Description	Inclement weather - prolonged periods of rain	Exceptional weather (drying exposed archaeology)	Absence of core team member	Absence of specialist team member
Probability	Medium	Medium-low	Low	Low
Impact	Delay programme of work	Slow progress	Delay programme of work	Delay programme of work
Countermeasures	Provision of site hut, and planned indoor archiving tasks with flexible programme	Provision of water bowser + spray	Reallocate responsibilities or appointment of alternative	Reallocate responsibilities or appointment of alternative
Estimated time/cost	3 Days	None	Minimal if done by adjustment	Minimal if done by adjustment
Owner	BW/BS	BW/BS	BW/BS	BW/BS
Risk number	5	6		
Description	Equipment theft/breakages	Serious site injury		
Probability	Medium	Low		
Impact	Delay programme of work	Delay programme of work		
Countermeasures	Removal of finds material and digital equipment from site	Detailed H&S Risk Assessment + daily safety briefing		
Estimated time/cost	3 days	3 days		
Owner	BW/BS	BW/BS		

Table 5. Risk Log



13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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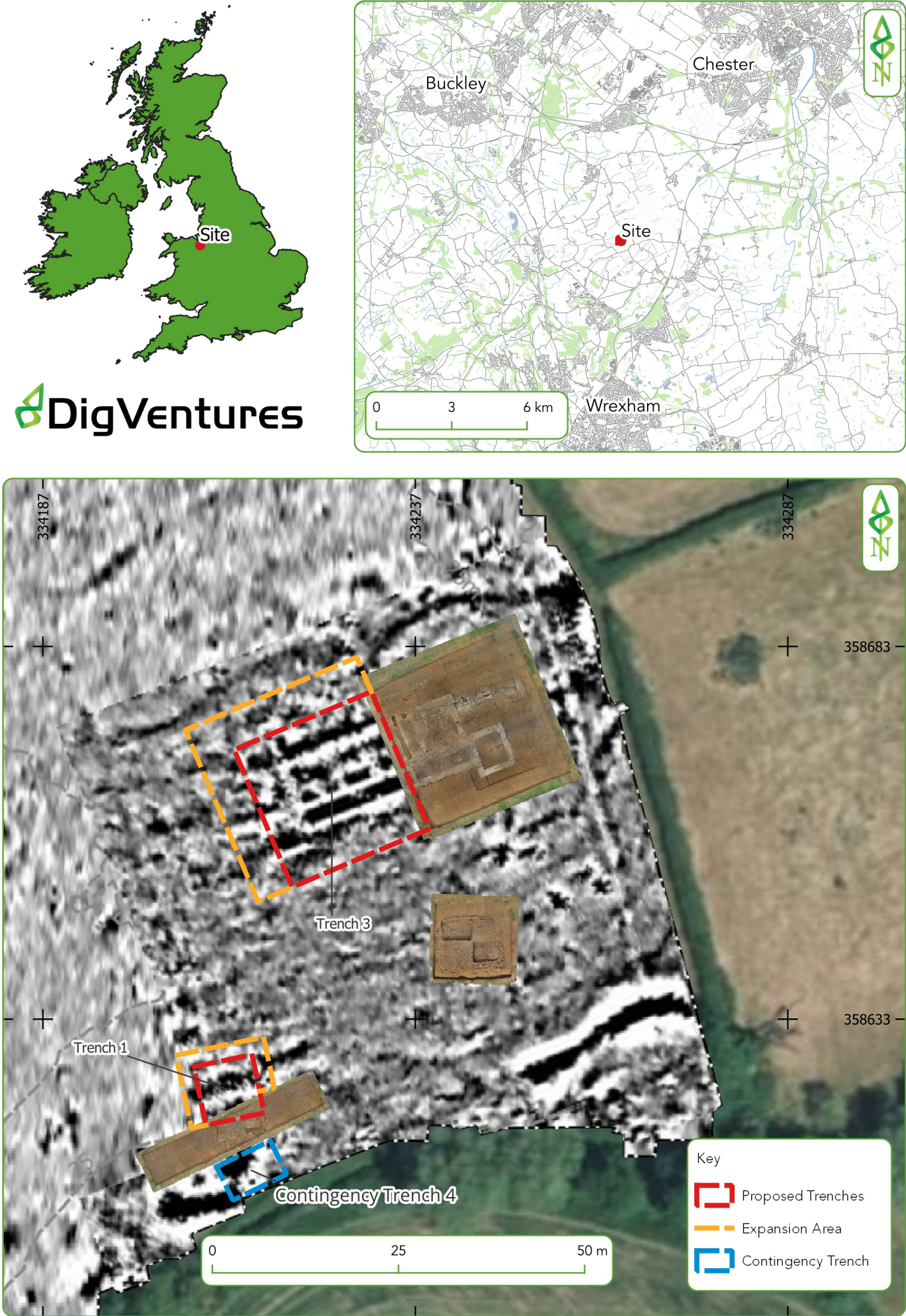


Figure 1. Site location

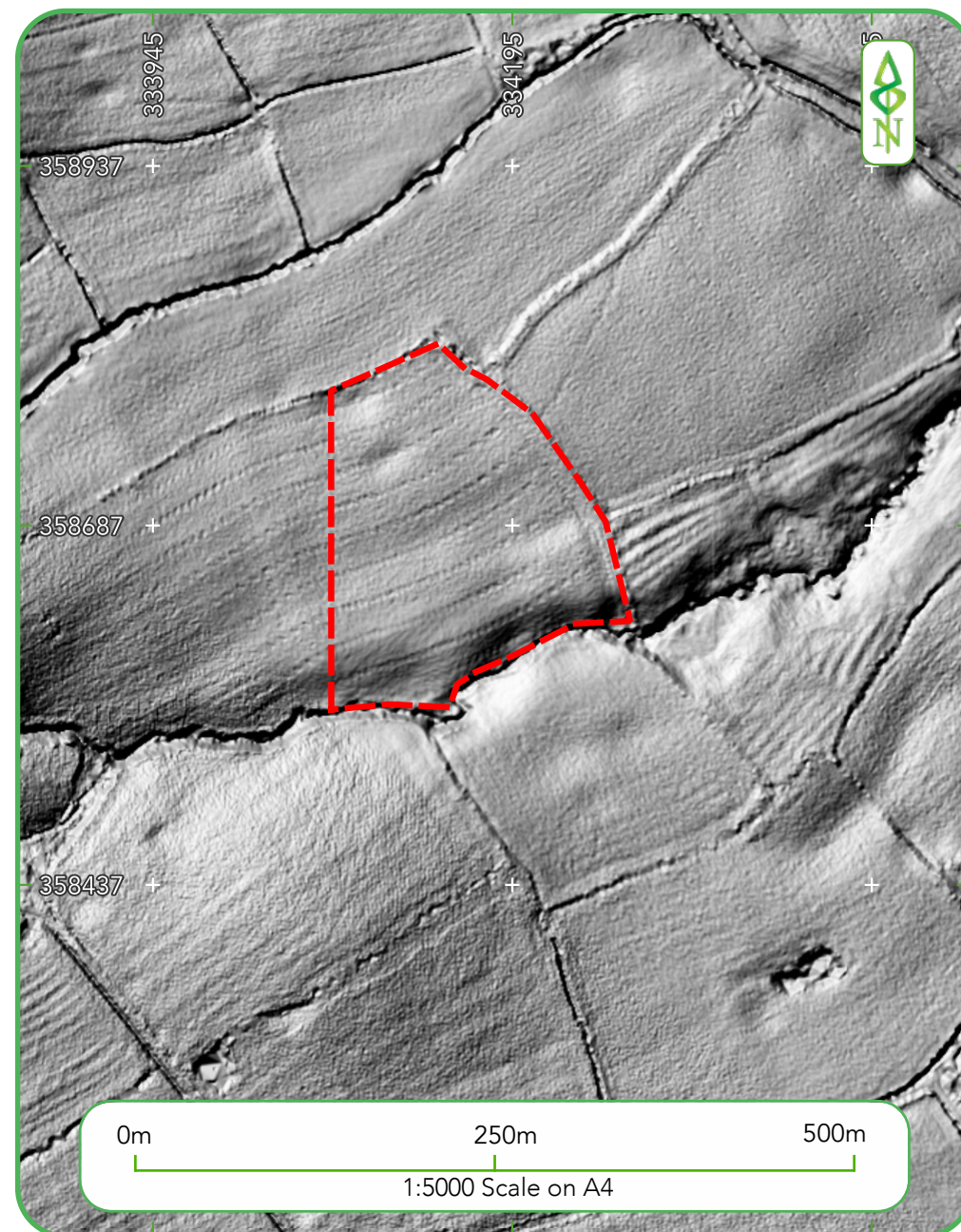
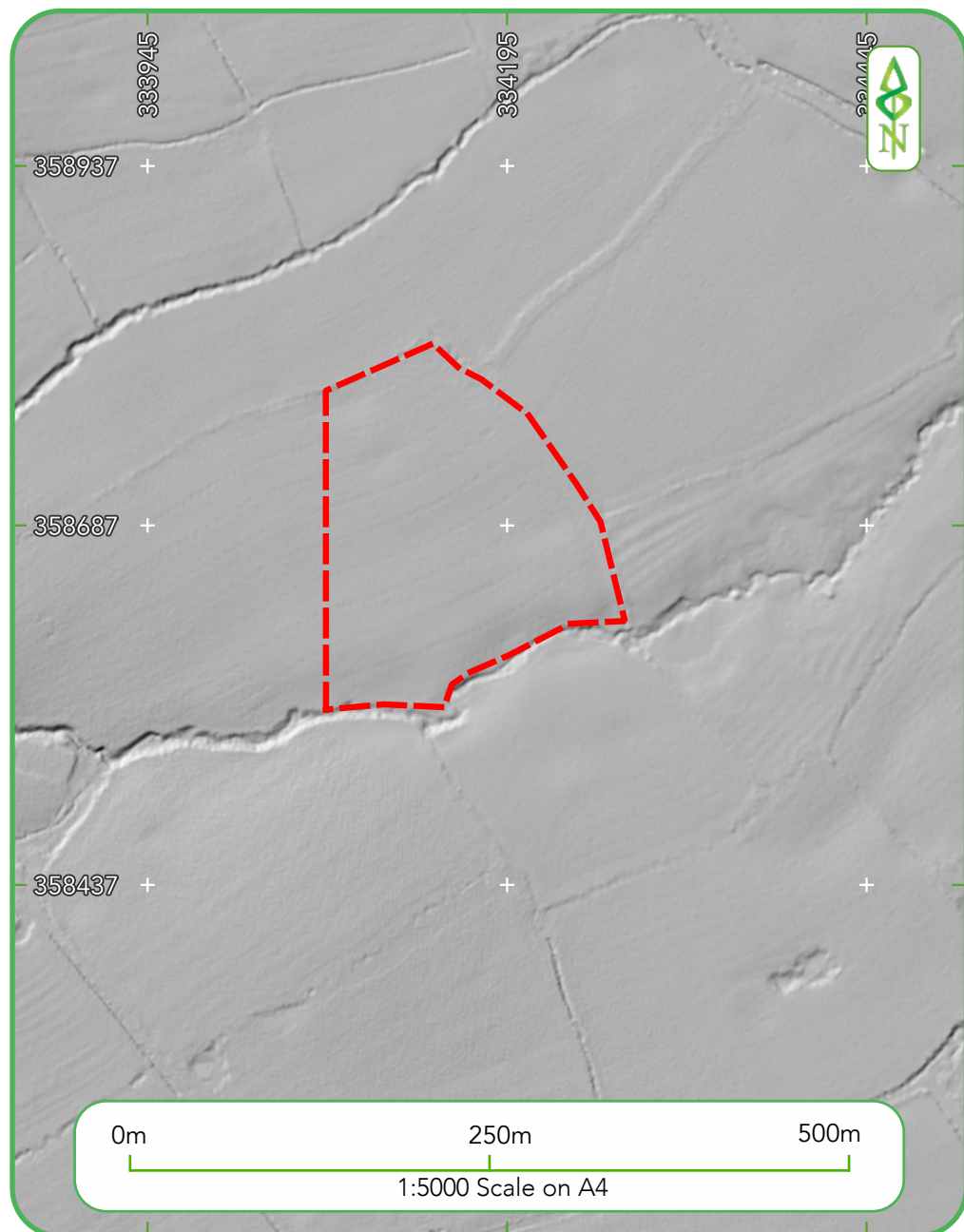


Figure 2. Site location showing LiDAR 1m DTM hillshade with Z-factor 1 (left) and Z-factor 10 (right). LiDAR data supplied by DEFRA.



Figure 3. Site location showing historical mapping from the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1888-1913 six-inch to the mile edition (Map supplied by NLS).

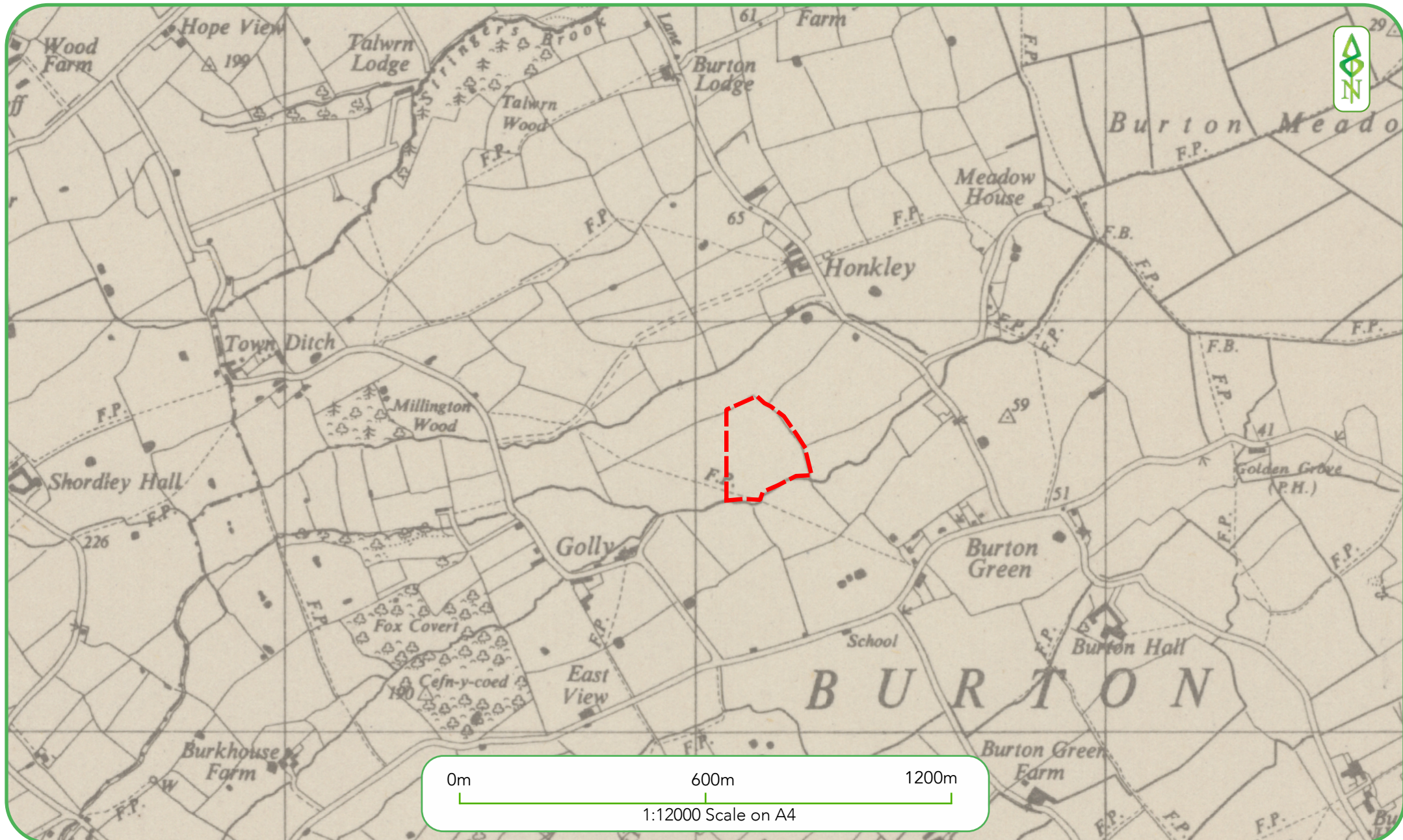


Figure 4. Site location showing historical mapping from the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1945-1965 1:25000 edition (Map supplied by NLS).



Figure 5. 2km search radius of HER records around site location (HER data supplied by Heneb).

Appendices

Appendix A Site Specific Method Statements

The methods for the proposed project will involve a combination of geophysical survey, archaeological excavation, sampling, palaeoenvironmental sampling and assessment. The methods are linked directly to the project aims and objectives and detailed below.

Key Questions and Objectives	Remote Sensing	Archaeological Excavation	Finds and Environmental Assessment	Synthesis and Data integration
Q.1	✓			
Q.2	✓			
Q.3	✓			
Q.4		✓		
Q.5		✓		
Q.6		✓		
Q.7		✓		
Q.8		✓		
Q.9			✓	
Q.10			✓	
Q.11			✓	
Q.12				✓
Q.13				✓
Q.14				✓
Q.15				✓
Q.16				✓

Table 6. Linking methods with objectives

Topographic and spatial survey

Topographic and spatial survey work will be carried out using a EMLID RS3 GPS survey system. The EMLID RS3 GPS survey system is used in conjunction with a tablet with mobile data and QFIELD software, enabling real-time updates to the site GIS project. The method is highly efficient and accurate (+/- 2cm) when good signal is available. The survey data is exported from the RS3 as a compressed GIS folder containing all collected data that can be integrated into the project GIS. All survey and excavation data will be stored within a GIS environment, which will remain the principle conduit for all spatial data throughout the project.

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey will comprise:

- **Magnetometry survey** will be undertaken using a Bartington gradiometer Grad601-2, which utilises two high-stability fluxgate magnetic gradient sensors. The standard resolution survey will utilise a 1m traverse interval with a sample reading every 0.25m. The survey will be conducted in a zig-zag patterning across a series of grids, which will be set out across the site and recorded using a EMLID RS3 GPS with an accuracy of <0.02m. The grids will be demarcated with temporary bamboo canes which will be recorded with the GPS and removed upon completion of the survey.

Data will be downloaded and processed using Snuffler software, where the survey grids will be minimally processed (de-spike, high pass filter, interpolation) to provide greyscale plots of the site. The plots will be combined with the GPS points in a project GIS and georeferenced, before illustrations are created as point, line and polygon data which will be presented as figures within the report.

Archaeological excavation

Two trenches will be excavated targeting the main Villa residence (Trench 3) and structural remains encountered near the Pulford Brook during previous fieldwork (Trench 1). A third contingency trench (Trench 4) is also proposed to investigate geophysical anomalies indicative of high temperature burning, if Trench 1 cannot fully characterise the structure in this location.

Trench	Dimensions	Target	Description
1	8x8m	Roman structure near Pulford Brook	8x8m trench targeting the northern continuation of a Roman structure encountered during the 2021 excavation season to understand its dating, character, layout and extent.
3	20x20m	Western half of the main Villa residence (Domus)	20x20m trench targeting the western half of the main Villa residence, expanding on the 2021 fieldwork to understand the full layout of the building and characterise its structural elements and understand phasing.

Trench	Dimensions	Target	Description
4	8x5m	Roman structure near Pulford Brook	8x5m trench targeting the southern continuation of a Roman structure encountered during the 2021 excavation season, and to characterise geophysical anomalies indicative of high-temperature burning. This trench will only be opened if it will assist in achieving the aims of Trench 1.

Table 7. Trench target, location and description

Interventions

All trenches will be cleaned by hand, planned and photographed prior to any further excavation. A representative section, not less than 1m in width, of the entire deposit sequence encountered will be recorded. If complex stratigraphy and/ or significant remains (e.g. structural remains, artefact scatters, remains clearly of a funerary nature etc.) are encountered, these may only be excavated to the minimum requirement in order to satisfy the project objective, to avoid compromising the integrity of remains that may be either (a) preserved in situ, or (b) excavated in detail during any next phase of research excavation. Interventions will focus on feature intersections in order to establish relative chronologies, and 'clean' sections to maximise retrieval of stratigraphically secure dating evidence and environmental samples.

Full written, drawn and photographic records will be made of each trench and test pit, even where no archaeological remains are identified. A plan at an appropriate scale (1:50 or 1:100) will be prepared, showing the areas investigated and their relation to more permanent topographical features, and the location of contexts observed and recorded in the course of the investigation. Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20, or 1:10 for complex features). Drawings will be made in pencil (6H) on permanent drafting film and archived in a suitable depository.

Each trench or test pit will be recorded using the digital recording system used by DigVentures, DiggIt. Digital photography will be used for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general site working. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.

Backfilling and reinstatement

Where turf is removed it will be stacked away from the trench edge, maintaining their integrity by ensuring that the turves are placed in a correct position (turf side up) and are watered frequently and monitored daily. Topsoil and subsoil will be removed and retained separately for reinstatement. Trenches will be backfilled immediately following excavation with subsoil followed by topsoil. The site will be visibly similar in appearance to its condition pre-excavation; there shall be no visible mounds of excavated soil around the site and turf shall be replaced and watered in.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling



All deposits with good palaeoenvironmental potential will be sampled; bulk samples will be taken from the section as appropriate, under advice from the project specialist. Context specific samples will be taken by the most appropriate means (kubiena tins, contiguous columns, incremental block, bulk etc.) for multi-disciplinary analysis. All aspects of the collection, selection, processing, assessment and reporting on the environmental archaeology component of the evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in '*Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*' (Historic England 2011) and with reference to the Association for Environmental Archaeology's '*Working Paper No. 2, Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations*' (1995).

Bulk sampling strategy

Bulk samples will usually be 20 litres in size, depending on the likely density of macrofossils. Ten litre samples will only be used for the recovery of plant macrofossils from waterlogged contexts. Samples will be stored in ten litre plastic bags or buckets with lids and handles. A waterproof label will be fixed to the bucket and will record site code, context number and sample number and number of buckets in comprising the sample. A duplicate label will be retained inside the bucket. Samples will be protected from temperatures below 5° and above 25° Celsius and will be prevented from either wetting or drying out.

- Bulk samples selected for processing will be wet-sieved/floated and washed (by the excavation team at a suitable area close to the temporary headquarters) over a mesh size of 250 microns for the recovery of palaeobotanical and other organic remains, and re-floated to maximise recovery;
- Non-organic residues shall be washed through a nest of sieves of 10mm, 5mm, 2mm, 1mm and 250 micron mesh to maximise finds recovery;
- Both organic and non-organic residues shall be dried under controlled conditions;
- The dried inorganic fractions will be sorted for small finds or any non-buoyant palaeoenvironmental remains, and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris such as hammer scale;
- The dried organic fractions will be sorted under a light microscope to identify the range of species or other material on a presence/absence basis, the degree of preservation of the bio-archaeological material and the rough proportions of different categories of material present;
- In the event that waterlogged deposits are identified and sampled, further processing will be undertaken as appropriate and agreed, including paraffin flotation to recover insect remains. Any such remains will be scanned to identify and assess their potential;
- Selection of other types of sample for processing and the methods to be used for processing and assessment will be undertaken on the advice of the relevant specialist and will be agreed with the Consultant before implementation.

Contexts that are well stratified and potentially datable are all of value, so a systematic approach to selecting samples for processing and assessment will be taken. These will be divided into three categories:

- Category A (always sampled): contexts where the composition of the sediments is likely to inform us of the use of a particular structure or feature or if the deposits are waterlogged. These will include: *in situ* occupation deposits and fills/layers associated with particular

activities; hearths; destruction deposits; basal pit/slot trench fills; waterlogged deposits, cesspits or latrines.

- Category B (always sampled, though discretion can be exercised by the trench supervisor): deposits identified as containing material that could yield information regarding their origin or the process that produced them. These will include: dumps, middens, upper pit fills with evidence for charred material, shell, bone and industrial waste.
- Category C: deposits containing material which is not necessarily related to the function of the feature to which they are related, but which can characterise deposits from different areas of the site. These will include: secondary and tertiary fills, postholes, levelling deposits, spreads etc.

Category A deposits should always be sampled, Category B deposits always sampled however, the supervisor's discretion may allow for a strategy such as 'scatter sampling' enabling exploration of variation within a deposit and Category C deposits sampled on a random basis (such as 1 in 5). These samples can help to characterise the background noise of a site, so as to highlight spatial or temporal trends and provide material that can be directly compared with those from Category A and B. All samples will be taken in large white 10 litre tubs, with labels placed inside with the deposit and attached to the bucket. All samples will be processed off site in a dedicated floatation and wet sieving area.

Photogrammetry survey

Photogrammetry survey of the trenches and features within the trenches will be undertaken on site using DigVentures' site camera or our UAV DJI Mini-2 toy drone (Operator ID: GBR-OP-JL2B8RNZ8C4N). The drone will be used only for aerial imagery shots of the trenches to gain context for the features, capturing vertical images from up to 50m in altitude.

For the ground-based photogrammetry images will be captured to deliver optimum results requiring little or no rectification. All images will be taken with a 16-megapixel digital camera with a variety of standard and other lenses, downloaded directly on to the hard disk of the laptop. We will utilise Agisoft Metashape 3D Modelling software to detect the feature points of the structure, and match these in different images to create a point cloud. The camera positions will be calculated automatically by the software and a dense reconstruction or geometric model will be built to create a DSM. The resulting DSM can be manipulated for viewing from any angle using a variety of artificial light and shading techniques to highlight certain features, or overlaid or draped with the original photographs for true colour representation.

We will process the aerial imagery to produce point cloud, mesh, and textured 3D models and DEMs as GeoTIFFS files. The DEMs will then be geo-referenced to the National Grid via GPS positioned ground control points or by aircraft derived GPS coordinates.

Zooarchaeology

If large deposits of bone or marine shell are encountered advice of the project Zooarchaeologist will be sought as regards further sampling. If large deposits of bone or marine shell are encountered the project Zooarchaeologist advice will be sought as regards further sampling. If articulated groups of bones are encountered (as found in previous excavations. they will be surveyed, recorded in situ, (including digital photography and planning), and then excavated to retain the group's integrity. Bones from each articulated limb



will be bagged separately. If inhumations or cremation burials are encountered and excavated the surrounding soil will be sampled to retrieve any loose teeth or bone fragments.

All hand collected animal bones and bones from processed samples will be assessed, following Historic England's Environmental Archaeology guidelines (2011). If warranted by the size of the recovered assemblage, it will be assessed using two different quantification methods to determine the most suitable for full analysis, taking into account methods used in comparative assemblages. The assessment will not distinguish between certain taxonomic groups; full speciation will be carried out as part of the analysis, using a vertebrate comparative collection. In addition to quantification of domestic species and occurrence of wild species, the assessment will consider the number of articulated bone groups, and the prevalence of aging, sexing and osteometric data available for full analysis, following standard published conventions. The assessment report will comment on the potential of the assemblage, particularly in the context of the excavation's research questions and current understanding of comparative assemblages. It will also provide recommendations for any necessary future analysis.

Human osteoarchaeology

In the event of the discovery of human remains (inhumations, cremations and disarticulated fragments) they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, until Natural England have been informed. If a decision is taken to remove them, they will be fully recorded and excavated in compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence. A copy of the Ministry of Justice licence will be supplied to Natural England for logging onto the agri-environment agreement documents. The excavation of human remains will be carried out in accordance with the procedures detailed in the document *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993, ClfA Technical Paper 13). Significant assemblages of human remains will be subject to an assessment of DNA preservation to establish potential familial relationships.

Inhumations will be scanned with a metal detector prior to excavation, and the position of possible metallic grave goods will be noted. Wherever possible, each burial will be excavated within a single working day, particularly with regard to visible grave goods. To minimise unauthorised disturbance of human remains, partially exposed remains will be covered overnight, though in such a way as to not draw undue attention, using loose excavated spoil.

Excavation of inhumations will be undertaken using a trowel, plasterer's leaf, plastic spoon and paintbrush as appropriate depending on the condition of the bones. When lifted the bones will be bagged by skeletal area (skull, axial, upper and lower limbs) with separate bags for the left and right side. A standard series of samples will be taken from each inhumation burial to ensure full recovery of any remaining osseous tissues or small artefacts. Once human remains are removed from inhumation graves, any soil residue remaining at the base of the grave will be retrieved for bulk processing.

Inhumations and cremations will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 and photographed prior to lifting. They will be recorded on Skeleton Record Sheets that form an integral part of the site *pro forma* recording system. The recording will include condition, completeness, articulation, orientation and posture.



Fragile objects found within graves will be lifted with appropriate care and handling to minimise breakage. This may include subsequent controlled excavation under laboratory conditions. A trained conservator will be employed on the site if necessary. All cremation burials and cremation-related contexts will be excavated and sampled in quadrants to ascertain the distribution of any archaeological components within the fills, with division into spit also if appropriate. Cremation-related features other than burials may be subject to more detailed sub-divisions, the appropriate strategy being developed by a specialist as the size and nature of the remains becomes clear.

Undisturbed and slightly disturbed, but largely intact, urn cremation burials will be lifted *en masse* for excavation under laboratory conditions. The urns will be wrapped in crepe bandages and securely boxed for transportation. Where a vessel has been crushed, thereby disrupting any original internal deposition of the cremated remains, it will be lifted *en masse* after separate recovery of displaced sherds. All cremation-related contexts will be subject to whole-earth recovery from the point at which any cremated bone or other pyre debris is observed. If deposits of placed human bone are encountered in features, these may be excavated in spits if appropriate. The soils from these features will be bulk sampled.

Finds

All finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2023), excepting where statements made below supersede them. All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits undoubtedly of modern date. In these circumstances, sufficient artefacts will only be retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit.

All artefacts from the excavation will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified. Any stratified ironwork will be X-rayed and stored in a stable condition along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by appropriately qualified conservation specialists. Suitable material, primarily the pottery and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.

Conservation

If Artefacts will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.

After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed materials, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker, 1990). The conservation assessment report will include statements on condition, stability and potential for further investigation (with conservation costs) for all material groups.



The conservation report will be included in the updated project design prepared for the analysis stage of the project.

Scientific dating

Radiocarbon dating will be appropriate for clarifying and linking aspects of archaeological and environmental chronologies, and a strategy for this will be agreed following discussion with the University of Chester and the relevant specialists following assessment.

Synthesis and data integration

Radiocarbon results from the project will be integrated and synthesised with future investigations, and other relevant work within the region and further afield. This will include a literature review of other pertinent sites.

Appendix B HER Data Tables

Table 8. HER Monument Records.

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
150154	FINDSPOT	Ball's Hall Farm, silver bodkin fragment	A post-medieval silver bodkin fragment found at a depth of 5 inches by a metal detector in an arable field. The bodkin is part of a plain silver dress pin of bodkin type form and compares well to other 16th-18th-century examples. Treasure Case 21.34. (Gwilt, 2021)	POST MEDIEVAL
26226	HOUSE	Ball's Hall, Burton Road	Grade II listed house	POST MEDIEVAL
145705	FARM BUILDING	Ball's Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145706	FARM BUILDING	Ball's Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145707	FARM BUILDING	Ball's Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145708	FARM BUILDING	Ball's Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145709	FARM BUILDING	Ball's Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145710	FARM BUILDING	Ball's Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145711	FARM BUILDING	Ball's Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
145712	FARM BUILDING	Ball's Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145713	FARM BUILDING	Ball's Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145724	FARM BUILDING	Bank Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145725	FARM BUILDING	Bank Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145726	FARM BUILDING	Bank Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145727	FARM BUILDING	Bank Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145728	FARM BUILDING	Bank Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145729	FARM BUILDING	Bank Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145730	FARM BUILDING	Bank Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145731	FARM BUILDING	Bank Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
145732	FARM BUILDING	Bank Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
19225	QUARRY	Bryn y Gaer quarry	Modern quarry (Silvester, R J & Brassil, K S 1991, 13).	MODERN

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
101531	FINDSPOT	Burkhouse Farm Stone Shaft	THE RCAHM 1914 NOTED A DECORATED STONE SHAFT 0.43M HIGH 0.27M IN DIAM IN THE GARDEN OF BURKHUSE FARM. IT HAD BEEN HOLLOWED OUT TO FORM A VESSEL.NO TRACE IN 1981 OWNER HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF IT.	MEDIEVAL
146019	FARM BUILDING	Burkhouse Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146020	FARM BUILDING	Burkhouse Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146021	FARM BUILDING	Burkhouse Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
101696	BOUNDARY DITCH;LINEAR EARTHWORK	Burton - Shordley Township ditch	Length of ditch about 90m long and about 2.5m wide is all that survives in 1911 of ditch that separated the townships of Burton and Shordley. Mentioned by Norden in 1620.; The adjacent house is called 'Town Ditch' on the OS 1:25,000 map of 2000. (CPAT Short Dykes, 2002) Situated on ground sloping gently to the ENE, towards the River Dee. Approximately 2km ENE of the village of Hope. John Norden's 1620 survey of the lordship of Bromfield mentions the "fossa oppidalis, Anglice the toune ditch" in Burton, but he did not describe it in his perambulation of the boundaries. It separated the townships of Burton and Shordley. Recorded by RCAHMW in 1914. An adjacent house is called 'Town Ditch' on the OS 1:25,000 map of 2000. Ditch claimed to be 90m long and between 2m and 2.7m wide when visited by RCAHMW. (CPAT Short Dykes Project, 2002)	EARLY MEDIEVAL;POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
44326	BARN	Burton Farm, barn	A photographic survey was carried out on this barn in 2001 prior to conversion to a dwelling (DC, 2001).	POST MEDIEVAL
100361	CHAPEL	Burton Green Chapel (site of)	NOTED AS BEING SITE OF CHAPEL ON 1844 TITHE MAP AND NEARBY CAR 325.THEREIS A FIELD CALLED CHAPEL CROFT HOWEVER THERE ARE NO TRACES OF ANTIQUITY IN EITHER.; The site of a chapel noted on the Tithe map of 1844, but no evidence of a structure was found when the site was visited by CAS in 1981. The field name Chapel Croft (100359) in the Tithe survey is considered to relate to this chapel (PRN 100361) (Silvester et al 2011).	MEDIEVAL
118957	FINDSPOT	Burton Green, bow brooch	The head fragment of an enamelled brooch, of Wirral/Wroxeter type, found using a metal detector (CPAT, 2011).	ROMAN
118978	FINDSPOT	Burton Green, bow brooch	A copper-alloy trumpet-type bow brooch found with the aid of a metal detector. NGR calculated from Lat/Long provided by finder (CPAT, 2011).	ROMAN
119006	FINDSPOT	Burton Green, bow brooch	The head of a broken copper-alloy trumpet-type bow brooch found with the aid of a metal detector. NGR calculated from Lat/Long provided by finder (CPAT, 2011).	ROMAN
119007	FINDSPOT	Burton Green, find	A silver penny of Henry VI (with annulets either side of the neck). Possibly minted at Calais. Found using a metal detector. NGR calculated from Lat/Long from finder (CPAT, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
119005	FINDSPOT	Burton Green, mount	A circular copper-alloy mount with a single fixing stud on the back. Decorated with a swirling pattern of green and red. Found using a metal detector. NGR calculated from Lat/Long from finder (CPAT, 2011).	IRON AGE;ROMAN
128205	RIDGE AND FURROW	Burton Green, ridge and furrow I	Area of R&F captured from LiDAR (Silvester, R, 2013).	MEDIEVAL
128206	RIDGE AND FURROW	Burton Green, ridge and furrow II	Area of R&F captured from LiDAR (Silvester, R, 2013).	MEDIEVAL
102859	HOUSE	Burton Hall	2 STOREY U SHAPED HOUSE BUILT IN 1632 WITH ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.; (CAS 4/12/93)	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
142026	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Burton Hall, earthworks	The feature extends from SJ35185823 west of the road to SJ35325839 to north-east at a footpath, taking the form of a long mound, but ploughed down in the field east of the road to look like an amorphous irregular ridge. West of the road it has a rounded end, but overlain by a linear bank along its south side. There is another bank apparently coming off it under the road at about 60 degrees at SJ35255821. The linears are presumably later use of the feature (Dr Tom Welsh, July 2016).	UNKNOWN
146022	FARM BUILDING	Burton Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146023	FARM BUILDING	Burton Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146024	FARM BUILDING	Burton Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146025	FARM BUILDING	Burton Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146026	FARM BUILDING	Burton Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146027	FARM BUILDING	Burton Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146028	FARM BUILDING	Burton Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146029	FARM BUILDING	Burton Hall, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
118997	FINDSPOT	Burton Hoard	Middle Bronze Age hoard of gold adornments and bronze tools with a pot (PAS database, 2011). In August 2007 a further gold bead and a piece of gold wire were found a few metres away from the findspot of the hoard (British Museum, 2009).	BRONZE AGE
146030	FARM BUILDING	Burton Lodge, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146031	FARM BUILDING	Burton Lodge, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146032	FARM BUILDING	Burton Lodge, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
123358	PARK	Burton Tower parkland	Area of parkland, depicted on OS 1st and 2nd editions, surrounding Burton Tower, a 19th century country house. Parkland includes stands of trees, a small lake and what appear to be more formal gardens immediately south east of the house.	POST MEDIEVAL
123359	MARL PIT;POND	Burton Tower pond	Pond shown on 1st edition OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.	POST MEDIEVAL
123361	MARL PIT;POND	Burton Tower pond	Pond shown on 1st edition OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.	POST MEDIEVAL
118977	FINDSPOT	Burton, bow brooch	A decorated dolphin-type bow brooch found with the aid of a metal detector. NGR calculated from Lat/Long provided by finder (CPAT, 2011).	ROMAN

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
120418	COIN	Burton, Coin	One silver Elizabeth I Half groat found while metal detecting. It dates to 1584-1586. Fifth issue, MM Escallop, (Turner, E. 2011).	POST MEDIEVAL
118420	FINDSPOT	Burton, find	A long-cross penny of Edward I struck on a mis-shapen, oval flan. Found with the use of a metal detector (see also PRN118421) (CPAT, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
118979	FINDSPOT	Burton, find	A silver denarius found with the aid of a metal detector. NGR calculated from Lat/Long provided by finder (CPAT, 2011).	ROMAN
118970	FINDSPOT	Burton, halfgroat of Edward III	A halfgroat of Edward III. London Mint, Pre-Treaty Period, 1351-8. Found with the use of a metal detector (CPAT, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
84365	FINDSPOT	Burton, Roman site	A probable Roman site of indeterminate nature identified by finds reported to Wrexham Museum by a member of the Wrexham Heritage Society (metal detecting club). Karina Kucharski of the museum was shown sherds of Samian, mortaria and boxtile, painted plaster, brick, 2 brooches, metalworking slag, oyster shell and charcoal in quantity and in good condition. A stream crosses the field and timber, stone and tile can apparently be seen in the bank; stone has also been ploughed up from the field in the past (Kuckarski, K, pers. comm., 2006). This site was subject to geophysical survey (event PRN 217593 and subsequent excavation PRN 221347) which led to the discovery of the Rossett Corridor Villa (PRN 221348). (Pudney, Greuter and Matthews, 2020; Greuter and Pudney, 2021)	ROMAN

122126	FINDSPOT	Burton, spearhead	A near complete cast bronze (copper alloy) side looped and socketed spear (spearhead) of Middle Bronze Age date (1500 - 1150 BC). The spearhead is irregular in plan and profile with an incomplete and abraded sub-oval / leaf-shaped blade. The hollow socket is near complete with a small area of relatively modern damage (cracking) at the base. Two single cast 'string' side loops are present, one on either edge. The tip of the spearhead is complete however the side blades have been much abraded in the soil, losing most of their shape and also their cutting edges. However, the overall style of the blade can be best described as being leaf-shaped. The surviving width of the blade (at the base) is 29.1mm. The centre of the blade is divided by a tapering (tip to base) lozenge shaped midrib. This midrib is present at the tip and expands into the socket of the spear and is best described as being conical in shape. The mouth of the socket is near complete it has a diameter of 14.2mm and a thickness of 2.4mm. The base of the socket is cracked probably through abrasion. The central raised line of the mid-rib does not extend into the socket as a decorative feature. Positioned approximately 1/3 of the length of the socket parallel with the blade are two oval shaped 'string' loops. The loop has a maximum length of 15.7mm, width 2.9mm, and thickness of 1.5mm. The internal diameter of the loop measures 5.1mm x 1.9mm. The cross section is lentoid. The external edge does seem to have been deliberately flattened. These loops would have originally been used to help attach and secure the spearhead to the wooden shaft. They also may have been used as suspension loops for some form of tassel or decoration. There are no visible areas of cast or incised decoration on the spearhead. The casting seams on either edge of the spear have trimmed and hammered flat. The spearhead is a mid-brown green colour with an even but much corroded patina. The patina has been abraded in several areas and there are several areas with an unstable surface. Some of these unstable surfaces have been caused by corrosion, which has caused the metal to laminate slightly. The socket has been gently probed and loose soil removed to prevent internal corrosion - a solid mass is present at the base of the socket which is likely to be compacted soil rather	BRONZE AGE
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			than the remains of a wooden haft. It is doubtful that this mass is very deep. Similar looped spearheads have been classified by Margaret Ehrenberg as Class IV dated to the Middle Bronze Age specifically the second phase of Acton Park (2), Taunton (Cemmaes) or Pennard metalworking traditions. These phases correspond with Needham's Period 5 (c. 1500 - 1150 BC). Two similar examples of the overall style of spearhead are illustrated in Savory: Guide Catalogue to the Bronze Age Collections ref: 230, Llanbeblig, Caern. and 337:2 Nantcwnlle, Cards. The later example was discovered in an excavation of a burial mound in association with a Pygmy Cup. The metal of this example has been analysed and found to be of Cemmaes metal dated to the period 1400-1200 BC. The spearhead measures 171.8mm length, 29.1mm width across the blade, has a maximum diameter across base of socket 17.4mm. The socket is conical and has a depth of 84.4mm. The spearhead weighs 81.53 grams (Reavill. P)	
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PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
132722	HOUSE	Burton, Stringers Lane, Moss House	House subject of photographic survey in 2013. (Andy Evans, 2015)	POST MEDIEVAL
26227	PUBLIC HOUSE	Burton, The Golden Grove Inn	A former public house. Appears to be small timber framed building with many (possibly falsely half timbered) extensions. Allegedly a former listed building (Clwyd Archaeology Service), although this is not corroborated elsewhere. According to RCAHMW this is a 17th-century timber framed cottage, with modern alterations and additions. 2-storey, including dormers, with single-storey additions. Internally there are bevelled beams and some exposed timber framing (DE/DOM/SJ35NW, from an unknown source J. Archer, RCAHMW, 25.11.2004) Claimed to be a 13th century inn by its website, the inn now appears to be closed. Historic building assessment and survey in 2015 (prior to proposed demolition) provided a record of the existing building and showed how little survives of the Phase 1 building, which has been seriously compromised by successive alterations and large extensions mainly in the 20th century. Little of historic or architectural merit now survives,	POST MEDIEVAL
41684	HOUSE	Burton, The Stone House	Grade II listed house	POST MEDIEVAL
101532	CROSS;NON ANTIQUITY	Cae Groes Fieldname	POSSIBLE SITE OF CROSS BUT MOST LIKELY THE FIELD IS NAMED AFTER THE ADJACENT CROSS-ROADS.;	MEDIEVAL;UNKNOWN
102962	CROSS	Cae Groes Fieldname	FIELDNAME MEANING FIELD OF THE CROSS.NO CROSS KNOWN HOWEVER NOTE IDENTICAL FIELDNAME CAR 4187 TO SOUTH PROBABLY RELATES TO CROSS ROADS.;	MEDIEVAL
101533	ROAD	Cae Pen Y Stryt Fieldname	FIELD NAME SUGGESTING ROAD.THE RCAHM BELIEVES THAT A FOOTPATH ACROSS IT MAY POINT TO THE ORIGINAL ROAD REFERRED TO.;	MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
164363	FINDSPOT	Cam Yr Alyn, lead ingot	The ingot is stamped and although the Latin inscription has not been deciphered in full, it is believed to refer to M. Trebellius Maximus, Governor of Britain AD 63-69. The lead had been processed to remove the silver content before the ingot was cast. Currently being analysed by Steve Greuter, Wrexham Museum Service and Ian Grant, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (N. Jones, Personal Communication, January 14, 2020).	ROMAN
146163	FARM BUILDING	Cefny Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146165	FARM BUILDING	Cefny Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
100359	CHAPEL	Chapel Croft Fieldname	NO CHAPEL IS KNOWN OF IN THIS FIELD CALLED CHAPEL CROFT ON 1844 TITHE MAP. NEARBY ON THE SAME TITHE MAP IS SAID TO BE THE CHAPEL SITE CAR 327 WHERE NOTHING OF ANTIQUITY SURVIVES.;	MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
100353	CROSS	Croes Howel Cross	REMAINS OF A WAYSIDE CROSS MENTIONED IN 1479-80. CONSISTS OF A SQ SOCKET STONE 0.8M SQ 0.4M HIGH WITH BROACHED CORNERS AND REMS OF RECT SHAFT 0.3M BY 0.2M 0.4M HIGH.THE REMAINS HAVE BEEN MOVED FROM ORIG SITE.;The RCAHMW noted that this was the base of a cross together with part of the shaft. It was moved at the beginning of the 20th century from a spot in the same wood called Croes Howel Hill, which was next to the north side of the public road, to the edge of the wood adjacent to the lawn of Croes Howel house. It was mentioned obliquely by Norden early in the 17th century and by Lhuyd at the end of the century. Full dimensions were given by the Ordnance Survey investigator in 1959 when the original socket stone had been let into the south side of the base of the war memorial. By 1975 they had again been moved because of road widening to a given NGR of SJ 3474 5679 (RS 03/2010).The remains of a cross, comprising a base and shaft, set into the S side of the plinth of the WW1 memorial cross. The base is near square, measuring 0.89m N/S by 0.83m E/W and up to 0.20m high. The corners of the base are chamfered - initially steeply and then more gradually - to produce an upper surface which is octagonal in plan, with traces of later wear on its N and S sides. Centrally set within the base is the stub of the rectangular cross shaft, measuring 0.32m E/W by 0.23m N/S and 0.37m high, also rather worn and eroded, with part of its E side missing where it has cracked off. The join appears to have been cemented in the past, but the fragment is no longer evident in the vicinity. Both stones are of light brownish sandstone, the inscription on the war memorial stating ' ..and the ruined cross recently replaced...', suggesting its original position was that of the war memorial. (RH 19/03/2010; Silvester and Hankinson, 2010)	MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
26105	FARM BUILDING	Croes Howel, farm buildings	1735-1758, red brick farm buildings on 3 sides of yard. North wing dated 1735, South wing dated 1754, centre dated 1758. Pointed-arch windows and ventilation slits. The main entrance is to the southernmost gable, accessed via 9 stone steps and a wooden porch with rustic sides. An old wall to the North is said to be Medieval. 18th-century well head (RCAHMW, 2016).	POST MEDIEVAL
144748	WAR MEMORIAL	Croes Howell, Croes Howell, war memorial	First World War (1914-1918), Cross STONE CROSS ON SQUARE-SET PEDIMENT WHICH BEARS INSCRIPTION IN CARVED LETTERING. THREE-STEPPED BASE. SWORD IN RELIEF ON SHAFT OF CROSS Inscription: THIS CROSS IS ERECTED AND THE/ RUINED CROSS REVERENTLY REPLACED/ BY MARY L SYKES OF CROES-HOWELL/ IN EVER-LIVING MEMORY OF OUR MEN/ WHO DIED FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT/ 1914-1918/ "WHO SO TAKES THIS WORLDS LIFE UPON HIM/ AND HIS OWN LAYS DOWN,/ HE, DYING SO, LIVES."/ IN UNION WITH THY DIVINE SACRIFICE/ ACCEPT OURS O LORD. (IWM, 2018) Photos taken by Richard Hankinson of PRN144748 (Croes Howel Cross) where the 'ruined' wayside cross can be seen embedded in the plinth on the S side of the War Memorial. (Carey, 2026)	MODERN
146350	FARM BUILDING	Croes-Howell, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146351	FARM BUILDING	Croes-Howell, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146352	FARM BUILDING	Croes-Howell, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
146353	FARM BUILDING	Croes-Howell, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
104413	BRICKWORKS	Golly Brickworks	SITE OF BRICKWORKS NOW USED AS A REFUSE DUMP. N0785;	POST MEDIEVAL
97994	BRIDGE	Golly Farm bridge	4 sandstone foundation pillars of a former bridge (6m wide). The brook the bridge crossed is around 2m wide, and the span of the bridge is thought to have originally been timber. The stone suggests a possible medieval date. (Clwyd County Council 1985 - Flintshire SMR)	MEDIEVAL
146726	FARM BUILDING	Golly Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146727	FARM BUILDING	Golly Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146728	FARM BUILDING	Golly Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146729	FARM BUILDING	Golly Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146730	FARM BUILDING	Golly Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
1001632	DEFENDED ENCLOSURE;MOAT	Grange Farm, defended enclosure	Double-ditched, semi-defended circular enclosure located approx 200m south of Grange Farm on the slopes above a tributary of Stringer's Brook. The enclosure measures approx 120m by 70m. The site was discovered during aerial reconnaissance and has not yet been visited on the ground. It is possible that the site may also be associated with a moat, given the frequency of moats in Flintshire and Montgomeryshire. Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMS on 21st Jan 2009. L. Osborne, 1st April 2011. (Coflein)	IRON AGE;MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
123362	MARL PIT;POND	Greenfields pond I	Pond shown on 1st edition OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.	POST MEDIEVAL
123363	MARL PIT;POND	Greenfields pond II	Pond shown on 1st edition OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.	POST MEDIEVAL
146762	FARM BUILDING	Guests Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146763	FARM BUILDING	Guests Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146764	FARM BUILDING	Guests Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146765	FARM BUILDING	Guests Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146766	FARM BUILDING	Guests Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146767	FARM BUILDING	Guests Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146768	FARM BUILDING	Guests Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146769	FARM BUILDING	Guests Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146770	FARM BUILDING	Guests Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
97910	STRIP FIELD SYSTEM	Hafod Farm fields	The site is level with only a slight sign of undulation that doesn't appear to form any pattern. Site has been heavily ploughed. (Clwyd County Council 1980 - Flintshire SMR)	MEDIEVAL
223525	FINDSPOT	Higher Kinnerton, finds	A mostly complete silver annular brooch dating to the medieval period (c.AD 1200-1400), found during metal detecting. Treasure report pending; 25.66. (Beeton, 2025)	MEDIEVAL
146995	FARM BUILDING	Honkley Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146996	FARM BUILDING	Honkley Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
146997	FARM BUILDING	Honkley Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
178561	FARM	Hope View farm		POST MEDIEVAL
179790	FARM BUILDING	Hope View farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
179791	FARM BUILDING	Hope View farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
42982	FINDSPOT	Hope, Coin	The findspot of a very corroded Roman coin, probably an 'VRBS ROMA' Nummus (AE3/4) of Constantine I (the Great) (PAS Database, 2011).	ROMAN
42980	FINDSPOT	Hope, Strap Fitting	The findspot of a late medieval or early post-medieval copper alloy strap or belt fitting with evidence of having had a silvered finish. It has a loop at one end and three holes presumably to attach it to the strap or belt (PAS Database, 2011).	MEDIEVAL;POST MEDIEVAL
41682	HOUSE	Ivy Cottage (formerly known as Ravensbourne Cottages)	Grade II listed house	POST MEDIEVAL
102931	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Llay Smithy and Cottage	EARLY 18TH CENTURY SMITH AND ADJOINING 2 STOREY COTTAGE.DISUSED SHIPPON TO S.; (CAS 4/12/93)	POST MEDIEVAL



PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
54789	FINDSPOT	Llay, Bow Brooch	This is a copper alloy Roman bow brooch from the 1st or 2nd century CE. From inspecting the head, it is clear that this brooch held an axis bar (fragments remain in situ) and that there was probably a lug, holding the chord at the top of the brooch, (PAS Database, 2011).	ROMAN
119767	FINDSPOT	Llay, find	A seal matrix discovered with the use of a metal detector. NGR calculated from Lat/Long provided by finder (CPAT, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
120167	FINDSPOT	Llay, Pin	Incomplete cast and incised copper alloy bi-conical (globular) faceted pin with faceted medial band of probable middle Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date (700-900 AD). The pin measures 22.3mm length, 12mm wide and 12.5mm thick. It weighs 8.06 grams, (PAS Database, 2011).	EARLY MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
17011	CHAPEL;CHURCH	Llay, St Leonard in Glyn Church (postulated)	EXACT SITING UNKNOWN. PERHAPS AT PONT-Y-CAPEL (PRN 100381). FREE CHAPEL (DOMESDAY BOOK). POSSIBLY FOUNDED LATE 12TH/EARLY 13THC. STILL STANDING IN 15THC. TRACES STILL VISIBLE IN 1699. (PRATT 1984). Thomas believed the site was indicated by 'Pont y Capel' in the township of Llai (see PRN 100381), which has a more precise NGR which has now been given to this PRN. He also quotes an extract of a list of the possessions of Richard, Earl of Arundel made in 1397, which refers to 'capellis Sancti Leonardi de Glyn'. There is apparently no record of this chapel in 1540, when it would have been expected if the site had still been extant. (Thomas, 1913c, 243-4) In addition to those in the immediate vicinity of Pont y Capel there are some further suggestive field names in Llai township. These include: Chapel Houses at SJ 33615682, Cae Croes (though sited at a crossroads) at SJ 33655702, and Owen's Grave (or Bedd Owen) at SJ 32755695. Any of these areas might be the site of a church or chapel. The bridge and adjacent farmstead are called 'Pont y Capel' in the Tithe survey. There are also chapel fieldnames at SJ 33605423 and SJ 33705452. No physical trace of the chapel was seen at Pont y Capel. The other areas, suggested above, were also visited but nothing further could be added. (CPAT site visit 25/09/03) (CPAT, Early Ecclesiastical Settlement project, Silvester, 2004) Discussion of the 'lost chapel' by the Caer Alyn project, in 2005. Rehearses the documentary evidence. Trenching was undertaken around SJ 33398 54198, the site of a Yew Tree identified as a possible location - no structural evidence was recorded. (Cox, Rogers and Owen, 2006)	MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
147254	FARM BUILDING	Llyn-tro Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147255	FARM BUILDING	Llyn-tro Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147256	FARM BUILDING	Llyn-tro Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147257	FARM BUILDING	Llyn-tro Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147258	FARM BUILDING	Llyn-tro Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147259	FARM BUILDING	Llyn-tro Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147260	FARM BUILDING	Llyn-tro Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
100349	DRAINAGE DITCH;MOAT	Llyn-y-tro, possible moat	THE RCAHM NOTED 2 SIDES OF A DRY MOAT AROUND THE COMPARATIVELY MODERN HOUSE OF LLYN-TRO. THE OS NOTED THAT THE DITCH ON S AND W SIDES WAS 4M WIDE, 1M DEEP AND APPARENTLY A DRAIN FROM A POND DITCH FILLED IN.; Spurgeon notes this as the site of a reputed moat, now filled in (Manley, J, Greuter, S & Gale, F, 1991, 172).	MEDIEVAL;MODERN
123364	MARL PIT;POND	Llyntro Farm pond	Pond shown on 1st edition OS maps. This is one of many ponds in this area, and may have originally been a clay or marl pit for building material or fertiliser.	POST MEDIEVAL
41686	HOUSE	Lower Honkley Farmhouse	Grade II listed house	MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
147338	FARM BUILDING	Lower Rackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147339	FARM BUILDING	Lower Rackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147340	FARM BUILDING	Lower Rackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147341	FARM BUILDING	Lower Rackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147342	FARM BUILDING	Lower Rackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147343	FARM BUILDING	Lower Rackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147422	FARM BUILDING	Meadow Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
147423	FARM BUILDING	Meadow Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
130391	AIR CRASH SITE	MILES MASTER I N7415	The aircraft crashed when control was lost, cause unknown, and it spun into the ground at Burton Meadows on 20/10/1939. (Pratt and Grant 2002, 222)	MODERN
97991	MILL	Millington wood mill site	Site recorded in former Flintshire SMR. As yet undescribed.	POST MEDIEVAL
126443	FARMSTEAD	Moorside Farm, farmstead	Farmstead noted on early Ordnance Survey mapping during Glastir private woodland project, comprising 4 ranges of buildings. None of the buildings are depicted on modern digital mapping so the buildings are presumed to be ruinous or destroyed.	POST MEDIEVAL
147467	FARM BUILDING	Moss House, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
147468	FARM BUILDING	Moss House, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
41685	ESTATE BUILDING	Mount Alyn Lodge (including gate piers at drive entrance)	Grade II listed estate lodge	POST MEDIEVAL
178379	FARM	New Hall Farm		POST MEDIEVAL
179634	FARM BUILDING	New Hall Farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
179635	FARM BUILDING	New Hall Farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
179636	FARM BUILDING	New Hall Farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
179637	FARM BUILDING	New Hall Farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
179638	FARM BUILDING	New Hall Farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
179639	FARM BUILDING	New Hall Farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
179640	FARM BUILDING	New Hall Farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
179641	FARM BUILDING	New Hall Farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
179642	FARM BUILDING	New Hall Farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
179643	FARM BUILDING	New Hall Farm, farm building		POST MEDIEVAL
100360	HOUSE	Old House Croft fieldname	CALLED OLD HOUSE CROFT ON 1844 TITHE MAP BUT THERE ARE NO TRACES OF ANTIQUITY THERE.; No visible traces of a habitation site in the vicinity of the given NGR. (CPAT Deserted Rural Settlements Wrexham, 2001)	MEDIEVAL
148149	FARM BUILDING	Rackery Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
148150	FARM BUILDING	Rackery Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
148151	FARM BUILDING	Rackery Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
148152	FARM BUILDING	Rackery Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
148153	FARM BUILDING	Rackery Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
148154	FARM BUILDING	Rackery Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
148155	FARM BUILDING	Rackery Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
148156	FARM BUILDING	Rackery Farm, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
118462	FINDSPOT	Rossett, bow brooch	Trumpet-type bow brooch fragment. Broken about half-way down the length with the pin, foot and catchplate missing. Attachment for the pin also missing (CPAT, 2011).	ROMAN

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
122131	FINDSPOT	Rossett, buckle	Cast copper alloy double looped buckle of probable post medieval date (1550-1650). The buckle frame is sub-oval with a slight central bar to which a pin and chape would have been attached. Both of these elements are missing; however a large area of iron staining is present suggesting that these were made of iron rather than copper alloy. On the inner edge of the frame are two recessed pin rests / notches. The frame of the buckle is decorated on its outer edge with a two cast vertical lines positioned either side of the axis bar and shallow C shaped scrolls. There are also series of diagonal file marks present on the rear of the buckle frame. The frame has also been tinned, and this applied surface is poorly preserved (mostly decayed). Where abrasion has removed the surface an act corrosion product is beneath. The buckle is a purplish green colour which covers most surfaces. Movement in the ploughsoil has resulted in the buckle becoming asymmetrical, and slightly bowed in profile. Similar examples to this buckle can be seen in Ross Whitehead's book 'Buckles 1250 - 1800', page 60-61, loosely dated by Whitehead to the period 1500-1650 (Reavill.P)	POST MEDIEVAL
114283	COIN	Rossett, Coin	This is a hammered cut halfpenny, probably of John (1199-1216), (PAS Database, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
114286	COIN	Rossett, Coin	This is a silver hammered penny of Charles I (1625-1649). Based on the reverse pattern, this coin is from the Tower mint, (PAS Database, 2011).	POST MEDIEVAL
114289	COIN	Rossett, Coin	This is a hammered silver threepence of Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Dated 1566, this coin is from the third and fourth issues 1561-77 and on the smaller flan, (PAS Database, 2011).	POST MEDIEVAL
118443	COIN	Rossett, Coin	One silver Elizabeth I Sixpence found at a depth of 12cm while metal detecting, (Turner, E. 2011).	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
54389	COIN	Rossett, Coin	This hammered silver coin from the reign of Edward III is a groat. It is probably from the fourth period coinage, (1351-77) and as the legend makes reference to France, it is most likely from the pre-treaty period to 1361, (PAS Database, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
54788	COIN	Rossett, Coin	This is a silver post medieval hammered coin, probably a half groat of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), (PAS Database, 2011).	POST MEDIEVAL
54792	COIN	Rossett, Coin	The findspot of a damaged silver long cross half penny from the reign of Edward I (1272-1307), (PAS Database, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
54937	COIN	Rossett, Coin	The findspot of a very rare find for Wales, a hammered silver penny of King Coenwulf of Mercia (796 - 821). In this example, the obverse has the King's name and title around central M (Mercia), (PAS Database, 2011).	EARLY MEDIEVAL
54957	COIN	Rossett, Coin	The findspot of a Scottish hammered silver penny of Alexander III (1249-1286). This example is from the first coinage with a voided long cross on the reverse, (PAS Database, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
54958	COIN	Rossett, Coin	The findspot of a hammered silver long cross penny of Edward I (1272-1307) from the new coinage period beginning in 1279, or possibly Edward II (1307-27), (PAS Database, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
64146	HOUSE	Rossett, Croes Howell, Croes Howell Cottage	Cottage recorded on OS Surveyors' Drawing of 1819 and other 19th century maps (Hankinson, R, 2002, pp3-4).	POST MEDIEVAL
120128	FINDSPOT	Rossett, Debitage	Waste flint flake. Tertiary flake in mottled green/grey flint, (PAS Database, 2011).	BRONZE AGE;NEOLITHIC
113521	FINDSPOT	Rossett, Dirk	A fragment of a middle Bronze Age copper alloy dirk or sword, circa 1200BC, (PAS Database, 2011).	BRONZE AGE
114285	FINDSPOT	Rossett, find	This is a Roman-British trumpet brooch from the 1st or perhaps 2nd century CE. This is a finely worked and preserved example with a very pleasing dark brown patina, (PAS Database, 2011).	ROMAN

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
114348	FINDSPOT	Rossett, find	This is a fragment of a ceramic box-flue/hypercaust tile of Roman origin. The piece is broken, irregular and abraded with no clear straight edge, (PAS Database, 2011).	ROMAN
114349	FINDSPOT	Rossett, find	A pottery sherd of Roman Severn Valley ware. The sherd has an abundance of fine black/brown rock, consistent with fabric type 12. See http://www.worcestershireceramics.org/#fabrics/show/63 , (PAS Database, 2011).	ROMAN
118440	COIN	Rossett, find	One silver Elizabeth I groat dating to the 1580's found at a depth of 10cm while metal detecting, (Turner, E. 2011).	POST MEDIEVAL
128866	FINDSPOT	Rossett, find	A complete silver annular brooch discovered by metal detector in 2022. The brooch is of medieval design with niello decoration, probably of the 12th-14th century. Treasure Case 22.44.	MEDIEVAL
54923	COIN	Rossett, find	The findspot of a hammered silver penny of Edward I (new coinage 1279-1307). The coin is complete but with some chips and cracks to the rim. Given the overall style of the coin and the EDWAR legend, it is possibly a type 10ab. It also appears to be double struck on the reverse, (PAS Database, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
88769	FINDSPOT	Rossett, Finger Ring	Lead or lead alloy finger ring of uncertain date. The hoop is of circular section and has an internal diameter of 17mm and has a thickness of 3.1 - 3.5mm, (PAS Database, 2011).	UNKNOWN
54917	FINDSPOT	Rossett, Flat Axe	The findspot of a very fine early Bronze Age (1800-1100 CE) flat axe in copper alloy, (PAS Database, 2011).	BRONZE AGE
114284	FINDSPOT	Rossett, Jetton	This is a post medieval anonymous Nuremberg Rose Orb jetton, probably from the first half of the 16th century, (PAS Database, 2011).	MEDIEVAL;POST MEDIEVAL



PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
120127	FINDSPOT	Rossett, Jetton	A German jetton struck in Nuremburg probably by Hans Krauwinckel. It bears the Lion of St. Mark and an orb, (PAS Database, 2011).	POST MEDIEVAL
118989	FINDSPOT	Rossett, key	Key with a bow pierced by 4 holes, the bit is missing. Found with the use of a metal detector (CPAT, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
64147	FARM	Rossett, Llyntro Farm	House and outbuildings depicted on OS Surveyors' Drawing of 1819 and other 19th century maps, orchards also visible (Hankinson, R, 2002, pp3-4).	POST MEDIEVAL
88770	FINDSPOT	Rossett, Loomweight	A fairly rounded stone with an off-centre, hourglass-shaped perforation. The hole has a diameter of approximately 13mm, (PAS Database, 2011).	NEOLITHIC;POST MEDIEVAL
122129	FINDSPOT	Rossett, object	A cast copper alloy fitting of unknown function and of probable later Prehistoric date (Late Bronze Age - Early Roman 1000 BC - AD 150). The shape of the fitting suggests that it fitted to another object for either a decorative or functional purpose. It is possibly it may have fitted to a piece of horse harness - or possibly the rim of a sheet metal vessel. The object is complete being broadly a sub-square shape in plan with sides that taper and flare regularly along their lengths creating irregular arcs. In profile the section is U shaped with the two external edges being squeezed together . The fitting is thickest around its external edge - where it swells slightly at the corners. A single recessed hole (diameter 3.3mm) is present on both sides of the sheet and this aligns perfectly. Around this hole - on both faces a series of horizontal cast ribs extend forming a band across the middle of the fitting. The artefact is a mid green colour with a well formed thick patina that has been abraded in places. Where abrasion occurs a light green coloured powdery corrosion is present. A direct parallel has not been found - it is most likely to date from the very late Iron Age or Early Roman period (100 BC - 150 AD) (Reavill.P).	PREHISTORIC

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
141462	FINDSPOT	Rossett, penny of Count John II	A silver continental sterling penny of Count John II de Montcornet of Herstal (1312-24), Mayhew 236. Ref: Mayhew 1982.obverse: +MONETAhARSTALIEN; lion face, facing.Reverse: IOh/DEL/OVA/NIO; long cross dividing legends, three pellets in each quarter.This is the first coin of its type to be recorded on the PAS database, a parallel is known from the Bootham School (York) hoard. Found in the same field as the BA Burton hoard (PAS database)	MEDIEVAL
64148	FARM	Rossett, Rackery Farm	House and outbuildings depicted on OS Surveyors' Drawing of 1819 and other 19th century maps, orchards and pond also visible (Hankinson, R, 2002, pp3-4).	POST MEDIEVAL
122137	FINDSPOT	Rossett, Scottish penny of William I	Silver cut half penny - Scottish - Late William I (and posthumous issue) Short Cross - Phase B c. 1205 - c.1230. Joint Moneyers: Hue and Walter (Edinburgh and Perth Moneyers working Jointly. Minted in Edinburgh. Obverse = Head left with sceptre (crown of pellets). Reverse = Voided short cross with star in each angle. (Reavill.P).	MEDIEVAL
122136	FINDSPOT	Rossett, sixpence of Elizabeth I	Silver sixpence of Elizabeth I, struck 1585 Intial Mark: Escallop. Minted, London Tower. Obverse = crowned bust facing left, rose behind head. Reverse = Square shield over long cross fourchee - date 1585 above shield. Die axis = 8.	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
122133	FINDSPOT	Rossett, spindle whorl	A heavily eroded cast lead or lead alloy bi-convex spindle whorl of Roman to Post Medieval date (1 - 1650 AD). The spindle whorl is broadly circular in plan and bi-convex in cross section. The central hole is circular and has been cast / set centrally (diameter of the hole measures 9.3mm). An irregular triangular hole is present in the side wall of the central hole. A cast slight rim around the central hole is present and a relatively thick ridge on the external circumference. The upper and lower faces have been cast with similar decoration but this is too abraded to identify - it seems to consist of a series of faceted panels - possibly decorated with single pellets. The spindle whorl is a white or light grey colour with an uneven abraded and broken patina. The whorl has also been abraded and rolled in the plough soil and the edges have been damaged. Spindle whorls are used for a long period of time and as such are very difficult to date precisely without other evidence (such as pottery). This example is most likely to date from the later medieval or post medieval period (1150-1600) (Reavill.P).	MEDIEVAL
122134	FINDSPOT	Rossett, spindle whorl I	A cast lead or lead alloy bi-convex spindle whorl of Roman to Post Medieval date (1 - 1650 AD). The spindle whorl is broadly circular in plan and bi-convex in cross section. The central hole is circular and has been cast / set centrally (diameter of the hole measures 10.1mm). An irregular triangular hole is present in the side wall of the central hole. A cast slight rim around the central hole is present and a relatively thick ridge on the external circumference. The upper and lower faces have been cast with similar decoration consisting of irregular curving radiating spoke-like ribs that create a limited number of U shaped panels. The circumferential ridge is decorated with a series of U shaped depressions. The spindle whorl is a mid-white or light grey colour with an even abraded and broken patina. The whorl has also been abraded and rolled in the plough soil and the edges have been damaged. Spindle whorls are used for a long period of time and as such are very difficult to date precisely without other evidence (such as pottery). This example is most likely to date from the later medieval or post medieval period (1150-1600) (Reavill.P).	MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
122135	FINDSPOT	Rossett, spindle whorl II	A cast lead or lead alloy spindle whorl of Roman to Post Medieval date (1 - 1650 AD). The spindle whorl is broadly circular in plan and bi-convex in cross section. The central hole is circular and has been cast / set centrally (diameter of the hole measures 8.8mm). Both the upper and lower faces have been cast with similar decoration consisting of regular curving radiating spoke-like ribs extending from the central hole. The spindle whorl is a mid-white or light grey colour with an even abraded and broken patina. An irregular triangular hole is present in the side wall of the central hole. The whorl has also been abraded and rolled in the plough soil and the edges have been damaged. Spindle whorls are used for a long period of time and as such are very difficult to date precisely without other evidence (such as pottery). This example is most likely to date from the later medieval or post medieval period (1150-1600) (Reavill.P).	MEDIEVAL
120129	FINDSPOT	Rossett, Spindlewhorl	Medieval lead spindle whorl. Truncated bi conical in section. Diameter of central hole: 10mm, (PAS Database, 2011).	MEDIEVAL
118973	FINDSPOT	Rossett, steelyard weight	Roman steelyard weight. Found with the use of a metal detector (CPAT, 2011).	ROMAN

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
101695	HOUSE	Rossett, Townsditch, "The Manor House"	House built or enlarged in 1695, this appears on a slab above the fireplace. (CAS, 1981)A 3-storey stone-built house with a slate roof. Brick end stacks, and a 2-storey extension to the left. String course above the ground floor openings, with a moulded string course above the first floor windows. Casement windows throughout, and a deeply recessed entrance doorway. Dated 1695 on a slab above the fireplace.Source: DE/DOM/SJ35NW, from a photograph onlyJ. Archer, RCAHMLW, 25.11.2004 (Coflein, 2004)Subject to a photographic survey in 2025 in advance of a proposed extension. The building is described as redundant.The house is a substantial brick-built building, of 2 1/2 storeys with a 1 1/2 storey extension. Hand hewn beam in ground floor sitting room. Partial renovations evident, including replacement of fenestration. (Cooke, 2025)	POST MEDIEVAL
122132	FINDSPOT	Rossett, weight	Cast lead or lead alloy line weight or spindle whorl of Roman to Post Medieval date (1 - 1650 AD). The weight is sub-circular in plan and D shaped in cross section. The central hole is broadly circular and has been cast / set slightly off centre. The diameter of the hole measures 7.2mm. The artefact is a mid-light grey cream colour with an even broken patina. It has also been abraded and rolled in the plough soil and the edges have been damaged. These weights are used for a long period of time and have multiple functions including spindle whorls (Reavill.P).	POST MEDIEVAL
69140	HOUSE	Shordley Hall Cottage	Cottage to the south of Shordley Hall.	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
69139	FARMSTEAD	Shordley Hall farmstead	Farmstead containing traditional farm buildings and large house. Large planned farm dating from the mid to late 18th century with a large farmhouse, Shordley Hall [PRN 69218]. The buildings, including the house, are all constructed of brick with local slate roofs, with the farm buildings painted white. The farm buildings are arranged around a courtyard and include a cart shed [PRN 69212], pigsty [PRN 69213], cow house [PRN 69215], barn [PRN 69216] and stable [PRN 69217]. The latter three all have ventilations slits or holes, at times decorative, diamond- or bow-shaped. The whole impression from the farm buildings is that when they were built, the farm was large-scale and wealthy. Today, as well as dairy and arable farming, there are stud and livery stables at Shordley Hall and several of the 18th century buildings are re-used as stables. There are also several large modern cover buildings around the outside of the courtyard buildings, and these are used for fodder storage and calving, rather than the older buildings. The large cow house on the north-western side of the courtyard is used as a milking parlour. In general, the farm buildings are in very good condition and the farmyard is clean and tidy and obviously well maintained with very little farm rubbish lying around. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69141	POND	Shordley Hall pond I	Pond beside western field boundary. Many fields in this area of Wrexham Maelor contain these ponds. Though their use and origin is uncertain, it is possible that they may have been clay pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval or post medieval buildings. Not accessible or visible (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
69142	POND	Shordley Hall pond II	Two ponds beside northern field boundary. Many fields in this area of Wrexham Maelor contain these ponds. Though their use and origin is uncertain, it is possible that they may have been clay pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval or post medieval buildings. Both ponds contain water and are surrounded by large trees. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69143	POND	Shordley Hall pond III	Pond close to southern field boundary. Many fields in this area of Wrexham Maelor contain these ponds. Though their use and origin is uncertain, it is possible that they may have been clay pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval or post medieval buildings. Pond no longer contains water, but exists as a large grass covered earthwork (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69144	POND	Shordley Hall pond IV	Pond close to northern field boundary. Many fields in this area of Wrexham Maelor contain these ponds. Though their use and origin is uncertain, it is possible that they may have been clay pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval or post medieval buildings. Not accessible or visible (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69145	POND	Shordley Hall pond V	Pond in field beside Shordley Hall. Many fields in this area of Wrexham Maelor contain these ponds. Though their use and origin is uncertain, it is possible that they may have been clay pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval or post medieval buildings. Pond still contains water (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
69146	POND	Shordley Hall pond VI	Pond in south-west corner of field. Many fields in this area of Wrexham Maelor contain these ponds. Though their use and origin is uncertain, it is possible that they may have been clay pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval or post medieval buildings. Pond does still contain some water but site is extremely overgrown and seems to have been used for tipping (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69147	POND	Shordley Hall pond VII	Pond close to southern field boundary. Many fields in this area of Wrexham Maelor contain these ponds. Though their use and origin is uncertain, it is possible that they may have been clay pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval or post medieval buildings. Not accessible or visible (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69148	POND	Shordley Hall pond VIII	Pond close to northern field boundary. Many fields in this area of Wrexham Maelor contain these ponds. Though their use and origin is uncertain, it is possible that they may have been clay pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval or post medieval buildings. Pond contains no water but exists as an earthwork (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
69216	BARN	Shordley Hall, barn	The site is a large field that has been divided into 4 separate strips.(Clwyd County Council 1980 - Flintshire SMR)Two-storey white-painted brick building with local slate roof forming part of the north-east side of the courtyard farmyard. The lower floor has two rooms towards the northern end of the building, each with a door and a window. At first floor level at this end of the building, there are two openings - a glazed window and a loading door. Towards the southern end of the building there is a larger, slightly arched doorway, which has been partially bricked in and a window inserted. There are diamond, bow-shaped and slit ventilator hole patterns built into the side and southern end walls at both floors, but particularly the first, which may indicate this was used as a granary. The lower floor was probably a storage barn. A large covered archway joins this building to a stable [PRN 69217]. Beneath this arch on the southern end wall is a taking-in door at first floor level with an arm above that would have held a pulley for drawing the sacks of grain, eg, up to the door. On the front (south-west side) of the building at first floor level is a small wooden dovecote with three holes for birds. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69212	CART SHED	Shordley Hall, cart shed	4-bay white-painted brick cart shed with cast iron piers and local slate roof. Building now used as stable with modern walls inserted internally to create stalls. Only two piers can still be seen. Adjoining the rear (south) of the building are four pigsties [PRN 69213]. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
69215	COW HOUSE	Shordley Hall, cow house	Long rectangular two-storey white-painted brick building with local slate roof forming north-west side of courtyard farmyard. This building joins the barn [PRN 69216] at right angles. The building has several windows on the ground and first floor, those on the ground floor glazed and those on the first floor with timber shutters. There are large doors on the ground floor hung on runners. On the south side of the building towards the north-east end is a long porch, probably not contemporary with the rest of the building. Along the length of the building on both sides at first floor level are several diamond and 'bow'-shaped ventilation hole patterns. The building is now used as a milking parlour, and was probably built to serve this function. The first floor, now little used, would have originally been used for storage of fodder. At the rear (north) of the building, an aisle has been added built of brick and with a corrugated iron roof, it is uncertain whether this extension would have originally been roofed in slate. Like the main building, parts of the roof covering have been replaced with clear corrugated plastic to let in more light. The extension aisle has several cattle stalls and a drainage channel for dung along its length. This extension continues around the south-western end of the building forming a single-storey stable with loose boxes. There is then an additional extension with a hipped slate roof also used as a stable with a small yard outside. This building has a small room at the rear used as a harness room. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69214	FARM BUILDING	Shordley Hall, feed room	Small white-painted brick building with local slate roof attached to northern end of pigsty [PRN 69213]. There is a door in the south-east wall and a relatively large window in the north-east wall. The presence of a chimney indicates this was probably a room for preparing food for the pigs. Inside the room is a low doorway into another room that has an external door in the north-east wall. This small room also has a large window and close to the eaves, two small point-headed holes of uncertain function. They are possibly holes for pigeons or doves with internal nesting boxes, but there is	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
			no evidence of such a structure on the inside of the building. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	
69208	GATE PIER	Shordley Hall, gate piers	Pair of square white-painted brick gate piers topped with ball finials at entrance into farmyard. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69218	FARMHOUSE	Shordley Hall, house	Large two-and-a-half storey red brick farm house based on a T-shape plan. Local slate hipped roof. Tall windows with double-hung sashes, rubbed brick voussoir window heads and stone sills. Two large chimney stacks with five pots, one with the chimney breast standing proud from a wall at the front of the house. Some extensions have been added, historically and more recently. Roof lights have been added at the front and rear of the house. Iron guttering and downpipes remain in places, others have been replaced. Slate roofed portico at rear of building, supported by two cast iron piers identical to those of the cart shed [PRN 69212]. There are two cast iron water pumps are situated close to the house at the rear. One just inside the portico is more likely to be original than another that sits outside a modern porch. It was not clear whether either are connected to a water supply. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
69213	PIGSTY	Shordley Hall, pigsty	Brick quadrupal pigsty to rear of cart shed [PRN 69212] with brick-walled yards and local slate roof. The two western-most sties have their original doors but the yards have been removed. The two eastern-most have yards but no doors. Only these latter two were clearly visible at the time of the farm visit and the yards contained several items of farm rubbish. Adjoining the north end of the pigsty is a small building [PRN 69214] likely to have been used to prepare food for the pigs. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69209	BARN	Shordley Hall, pole barn	Large hay barn supported largely by telegraph poles approximately 4m high. Corrugated iron covering roof and end walls, and also some internal partitions. Used as storage and tractor shed. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69219	RIDGE AND FURROW	Shordley Hall, ridge and furrow	One field with very slight ridge and furrow to north of Shordley Hall farm. Any possible continuation of the ridge and furrow into neighbouring fields has disappeared, presumably ploughed out. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69211	STABLE	Shordley Hall, stable I	Small white-painted brick built building with local slate roof. Front wall stands at 2.2m with the roof at the rear sweeping down to rear wall at 1.6m. A door at the rear of the building in the north gable leads into a longitudinal passage with openings into the stalls of the building. This suggests a feeding passage for either a stable or cow house. It is uncertain which as the internal stalls and front doors have been replaced with no indication of the original plan remaining. The building is now used as a stable with two loose boxes. The stalls are now open to the roof with no evidence of there ever being a loft over. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
69217	STABLE	Shordley Hall, stable II	Two-storey white painted brick building with hipped local slate roof situated in the south-east corner of the courtyard farmyard. Joined to barn/granary [PRN 69216] via a large covered arch. The lower floor has two stable doors on the northern wall facing into the courtyard and one bricked-up door on the north-east range. Beside each of these doors is a round-arched window, the lower square section with twenty small panes of glass and the semi-circular top section with shaped panes radiating from the centre bottom. There is another of these windows around the corner at the western end of the building. The general feeling from this lower floor is that this building is of higher status than the others in the farmyard, and was possibly used to house the finer hackney horses, rather than working horses. The upper floor has a taking in door and several ventilation slits, suggesting that it was used as a hay loft. The end of the building beneath the large arch has a round-arched window on the ground floor and a taking-in door at first floor. The rear of the building is unpainted brick with no openings at ground floor level and five ventilation slits at the upper level. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69210	WELL	Shordley Hall, well	Square brick-lined well lying just outside farmyard at the western corner. Covered with a metal grid. (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
97955	FORD	Stringer's Brook ford	Depicted on 1871 6" OS map as "Ford". Site not visited. (Clwyd County Council 1980 - Flintshire SMR)	POST MEDIEVAL
130387	AIR CRASH SITE	SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE I K9821	The aircraft, from 57 OTU at Borras, crashed on 20/7/1941 while engaged in formation flying practice. It collided with Spitfire K9895 and came to ground in Burton Meadows. (Pratt and Grant 2002, 179)	MODERN
130388	AIR CRASH SITE	SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE I K9895	The aircraft, from 57 OTU at Borras, crashed on 20/7/1941 while engaged in formation flying practice. It collided with Spitfire K9821 and came to ground in Burton Meadows. (Pratt and Grant 2002, 179)	MODERN
97971	STRIP FIELD SYSTEM	Talwern Cottage field	Site not visited (Clwyd County Council 1980 - Flintshire SMR)	MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
97992	MOUND	Talwryn Green mound	Mound - possible spoil removed from lane alongside or Possible motte? (Clwyd County Council 1985 - Flintshire SMR)	UNKNOWN
97993	TRACKWAY	Talwryn Lodge Farm track	Site recorded in former Flintshire SMR. As yet undescribed.	MEDIEVAL
102963	PALACE	The Palace Fieldname	FIELDNAME ON TITHE SCHEDULE REFERRING TO SITE OF PALACE.IN THIS CASE MORE LIKELY TO MEAN A PIECE OF LAND SURROUNDED BY PALES OR A STOCKADED ENCLOSURE. NOTHING OF ANTIQUITY VISIBLE.;	MEDIEVAL
100348	MOAT	Town Ditch Farm Moat	HOMESTEAD MOAT WITH LEVEL INTERIOR WITH NO TRACES OF A BUILDING AND NO CAUSEWAYS ACROSS THE DITCH.NOW COMPLETELY FILLED IN.;	MEDIEVAL
69149	POND	Town Ditch pond I	Pond in field beside Town Ditch. Many fields in this area of Wrexham Maelor contain these ponds. Though their use and origin is uncertain, it is possible that they may have been clay pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval or post medieval buildings. Not accessible or visible (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
69150	POND	Town Ditch pond II	Pond on field boundary beside Town Ditch. Many fields in this area of Wrexham Maelor contain these ponds. Though their use and origin is uncertain, it is possible that they may have been clay pits, perhaps providing building material for local medieval or post medieval buildings. Not accessible or visible (CPAT Tir Gofal farm visit 23/08/01).	POST MEDIEVAL
100350	FINDSPOT	Town Ditch Quernstone	UPPER QUERNSTONE OF BEE-HIVE TYPE WITH DOUBLE GROOVE DECORATION.FOUND IN FLOWER BED IN FRONT GARDEN OF 'TOWNDITCH' WHERE IT IS STILL PRESERVED.FAIRLY LATE EXAMPLE.	IRON AGE
148489	FARM BUILDING	Town Ditch, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
148490	FARM BUILDING	Town Ditch, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
221348	VILLA	Wrexham, Rossett, Stringer's Lane, Corridor Villa	Excavations by the University of Chester and Wrexham Museum revealed part of a Romano-British winged corridor villa. The site had been discovered in 2020 following a number of indicative finds through metal detecting (see PRN 84365) and by a geophysical survey (Event PRN 217593) funded by the Roman Research Trust. The geophysical survey appeared to show a winged corridor with projecting wings, together with ancillary structures, a trackway, and an associated field system. An initial and exploratory season of excavations took place in the summer of 2021 directed on behalf of the University of Chester and Wrexham Museum. Excavations within Trench 3 located over the eastern half of the putative villa revealed traces of the corridor and the eastern wing, together with rooms to the N of the corridor. The villa itself was stone built utilising a variety of different stone types, there being no evidence yet regarding any timber phases. Rooms to the north of the corridor appear to have been heated with a hypocaust flue extending away from the east wall of the building. Preservation was variable with some walls present as mortar spreads over a clay foundation, whilst others are better preserved. The pottery assemblage to date suggests occupation from the early second century AD, whilst a single coin dating to 307AD was recovered from a robber trench dug for an internal wall. This suggests that the building was still being modified in the 4th century AD. (Grenter and Pudney, 2021)	ROMAN

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
221350	BUILDING;CHAP EL	Wrexham, Rossett, Stringer's Lane, medieval building	Excavations by the University of Chester and Wrexham Museum revealed part of a Romano-British winged corridor villa. An initial and exploratory season of excavations took place in the summer of 2021 directed on behalf of the University of Chester and Wrexham Museum. Excavations within Trench 2 on top of the square structure measuring 7m by 6.2m (with an east west orientation noted on the geophysics) to the south of the Trench 3 structure revealed a rather crude medieval building aligned with a sunken floor. The building had been constructed of recycled villa material and there was some evidence also of lime rendering on the internal walls. The field is known as 'chapel croft' on the 1844 Tithe Map, but it is uncertain whether the name relates to this particular structure. (Greuter and Pudney, 2021)	MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
221349	BATH HOUSE;BUILDING	Wrexham, Rossett, Stringer's Lane, possible bath house	Excavations by the University of Chester and Wrexham Museum revealed part of a Romano-British winged corridor villa. The site had been discovered in 2020 following a number of indicative finds through metal detecting (see PRN 84365) and by a geophysical survey (Event PRN 217593) funded by the Roman Research Trust. The geophysical survey appeared to show a winged corridor with projecting wings, together with ancillary structures, a trackway, and an associated field system. An initial and exploratory season of excavations took place in the summer of 2021 directed on behalf of the University of Chester and Wrexham Museum. Trench 1 located to the southwest of Trench 3 revealed the southern end of a substantial stone building seemingly at right angles to the villa's main axis. This building still had in situ opus signinum flooring, as well as evidence of internal modification. Nothing seen so far would support a particular functional interpretation, although the building's proximity to the stream, together with areas of burning revealed by the geophysical survey, are likely significant in this case. These features may be indicative of a bathhouse. (Greuter and Pudney, 2021)	ROMAN
148848	FARM BUILDING	Yr Ackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
148849	FARM BUILDING	Yr Ackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
148850	FARM BUILDING	Yr Ackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
148851	FARM BUILDING	Yr Ackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary	Period
148852	FARM BUILDING	Yr Ackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL
148853	FARM BUILDING	Yr Ackery, traditional farm building	Potential Traditional Farm Building noted on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25 inch map as part of Glastir Traditional Farm Buildings project. (McCullough, Watson and Martin, 2017)	POST MEDIEVAL

Table 9. HER Events Records.

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary
59027	PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY	Burton Farm, barn, photographic survey 1999	A photographic survey was carried out on this barn in 2001 prior to conversion to a dwelling (DC, 2001).
64131	ASSESSMENT PROJECT	Ballswood Quarry extension, assessment 2002	A desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of land proposed for a quarry extension at Cae Mawr, Llay. An examination was made of all readily available primary and secondary records relating to the extension area, including documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources. The SMR had no information on archaeological sites within the extension area, although a small number were recorded close to its perimeter. Five new sites were revealed by other elements of the desk-based study, and along with the other new sites discovered by the field survey (PRN 64132), and known sites in the vicinity of the proposal area, they were classified according to their perceived significance. The potential impacts of the proposals upon the archaeology were assessed and the appropriate mitigation measures outlined, including a watching brief during the stripping of topsoil and modern overburden (Hankinson, R, 2002).
112375	ASSESSMENT PROJECT	Roman Settlements: The Scheduling Enhancement Programme, assessment project 2008	Assessment project carried out by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust in 2008

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary
115476	EXCAVATION	Caer Alyn, excavation 2004	Excavation carried out by Archaeological Research Services in 2004
123124	ASSESSMENT PROJECT	Medieval and Post-Medieval Industry, assessment project 2011-12	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.
123175	ASSESSMENT PROJECT	Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Monastic and Ecclesiastical Sites in East and North-East Wales. Scheduling Enhancement Programme, 2010-11	Scoping study carried out by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 2010. A Scheduling Enhancement Project looking at the medieval and early post-medieval monastic and ecclesiastical sites in the Clwyd-Powys region. Desk based assessment (PRN123707) was followed by targeted site visits. Using the results of this work, recommendations were made to Cadw for new designations and revision of existing ones (Silvester, R J et al 2011).
123707	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Monastic and Ecclesiastical Sites in East and North-East Wales, desk-based assessment 2010-11	Desk based assessment forming part of a Scheduling Enhancement Project looking at the medieval and early post-medieval monastic and ecclesiastical sites in the Clwyd-Powys region. (Silvester, R J et al 2011)

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary
124764	BUILDING SURVEY	Burton, Llyndir Lane, Golden Grove Inn, building survey/historic building assessment 2015	Historic building assessment/level 2 building survey of Golden Grove Inn undertaken by Castlering Archaeology in 2015 in relation to proposals for demolition and redevelopment of the site. An important aim of the work was to establish if the building were of sufficient merit be retained as part of our historic heritage rather than removed from the local landscape and to fully assess the cultural heritage resource here. Castlering Archaeology report concludes that: The assessment has provided a record of the existing building and shown how little survives of the Phase 1 building, which has been seriously compromised by successive alterations and large extensions mainly in the 20th century. The Inn finally fell out of use in 2013 and is now in an extremely poor state of repair. Since 2013, there have been several forays of vandalism; roof slates and the water tanks have been removed, together with copper and wiring etc. Any re-use of the present buildings would be untenable. Based on available evidence and the site investigations, little of historic or architectural merit survives, and the author therefore presents no objections to the application for demolition. (Frost, P 2015)
129538	PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY	Burton, Stringers Lane, Moss House	Photographic survey undertaken in 2013 ahead of development. (Andy Evans, 2014)
132130	PROJECT	Military Aircraft Crash Sites. Scheduling Enhancement Programme 2013-14	A thematic study of military aircraft crash sites in east and north-east Wales carried out by CPAT and funded through grant-aid from Cadw as part of a pan-Wales project. The work comprised an initial desk-top study (PRN132131), followed by field visits to sites (PRN132132) (Hankinson & Spencer, 2014).

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary
132131	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Military Aircraft Crash Sites. Scheduling Enhancement Programme, desk based assessment 2013-14	Desk based assessment, part of a Scheduling Enhancement Programme looking at aircraft crash sites in east and north-east Wales. Work commenced in August 2013 with a desk-top assessment. Based on a pan-Wales database of crash sites both on land and at sea, identified (largely from secondary sources) by Deanna Groom at RCAHMW and enhanced by Nina Steele of GAT. Information was then added to the dataset from the NMR, and cross-checked against the HER to ensure completeness. The final phase of the desk-top work involved the examination of primary and secondary sources (Hankinson & Spencer, 2014).
141996	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT	Medieval and Post-Medieval Industry, desk based assessment 2011-12	Desk-based assessment of medieval and early post-medieval industrial sites in east and north-east Wales.
150318	PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY	Wrexham, Burton, Land at Lower Rackery Farm, photographic survey, 2023	
214641	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	Wrexham, Rossett, geophysical survey, 2022	Between October and November 2022, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust undertook geophysical investigations at the site of Rossett Roman Villa on behalf of the University of Chester. The investigations identified a potential prehistoric enclosure in the same field as the villa, as well as the continuation of field systems likely originating in the Roman and Medieval periods (CPAT, 2022 - report pending submission to the HER)
217591	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	Wrexham, Rossett, Cobbler's Lane, geophysical survey, 2020	
217592	EXCAVATION	Wrexham, Rossett, Cobbler's Lane, excavation, 2020	
217593	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	Wrexham, Rossett, Stringer's Lane, geophysical survey, 2020	
221321	PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY	Rossett, Townsditch, "The Manor House", photographic survey, 2025	

PRN Number	Record Type	Name	Summary
221347	EXCAVATION	Wrexham, Rossett, Stringer's Lane, excavation, 2021	Three trenches were opened; trench 1 was targeted to examine an area of potential structures immediately to the N of the Pulford Brook, Trench 2 a square anomaly immediately to the S of the putative villa building and Trench 3, the eastern side of the villa building itself. (Greuter and Pudney, 2021)

