CPAT Report No. 1633-1

Pentre Ffwrndan Roman Settlement, Flintshire

Community Excavation and Outreach 2018-19

YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS

CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Summary

A small-scale excavation was conducted by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, on behalf of Cadw, to investigate a possible Roman road at Pentre Ffwrndan, Flintshire, which was identified in a field to the north-west of Chester Road during a pipeline scheme in 2007. The work was undertaken as part of a community-based project and followed the success of a similar project in 2017.

The excavation revealed evidence for a sequence of Roman buildings, with timber partition walls and successive earthen floors. Small quantities of lead casting waste were recovered, suggesting that the building was related to the leadworking industry which is known to have developed alongside the Roman road. The stone surface revealed in 2007 is perhaps likely to be associated with the buildings, rather than a road. The site lies around 200m north-west of an important Roman industrial ribbon settlement which was identified in 2013, and was set out along the coastal road between the legionary fortresses at Chester (*Deva*) and Caernarfon (*Segontium*).

Crynodeb

Bu Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys yn cynnal gwaith cloddio ar raddfa fach, ar ran Cadw, i ymchwilio i ffordd Rufeinig bosibl ym Mhentre Ffwrndan, Sir y Fflint, a nodwyd mewn cae i'r gogledd-orllewin o Ffordd Caer yn ystod cynllun gosod piblinell yn 2007. Gwnaed y gwaith fel rhan o brosiect yn y gymuned a daeth yn sgil llwyddiant prosiect tebyg yn 2017.

Datgelodd y gwaith cloddio dystiolaeth o gyfres o adeiladau Rhufeinig, gyda pharwydydd pren a lloriau pridd olynol. Datgelwyd symiau bach o wastraff bwrw plwm, sy'n awgrymu bod yr adeilad yn gysylltiedig â'r diwydiant gweithio plwm y mae'n hysbys ei fod wedi datblygu ar hyd y ffordd Rufeinig. Efallai ei bod yn debygol bod yr arwyneb cerrig a ddatgelwyd yn 2007 yn gysylltiedig â'r adeiladau, yn hytrach na ffordd. Mae'r safle rhyw 200m i'r gogledd-orllewin o anheddiad hirfain diwydiannol Rhufeinig a nodwyd yn 2013, ac a oedd wedi'i osod ar hyd y ffordd arfordirol rhwng y lleng-geyrydd mawr yng Nghaer (*Deva*) a Chaernarfon (*Segontium*).

1 Introduction

1.1. The Deeside coastal strip in Flintshire includes what is now a well-attested Roman industrial ribbon settlement centred on Pentre Ffwrndan, which was set out along the coastal road between the legionary fortresses at Chester (*Deva*) and Caernarfon (*Segontium*), including the scheduled sites at Pentre Bridge (SAM Fl 131) and Leadbrook Drive (SAM Fl 213).

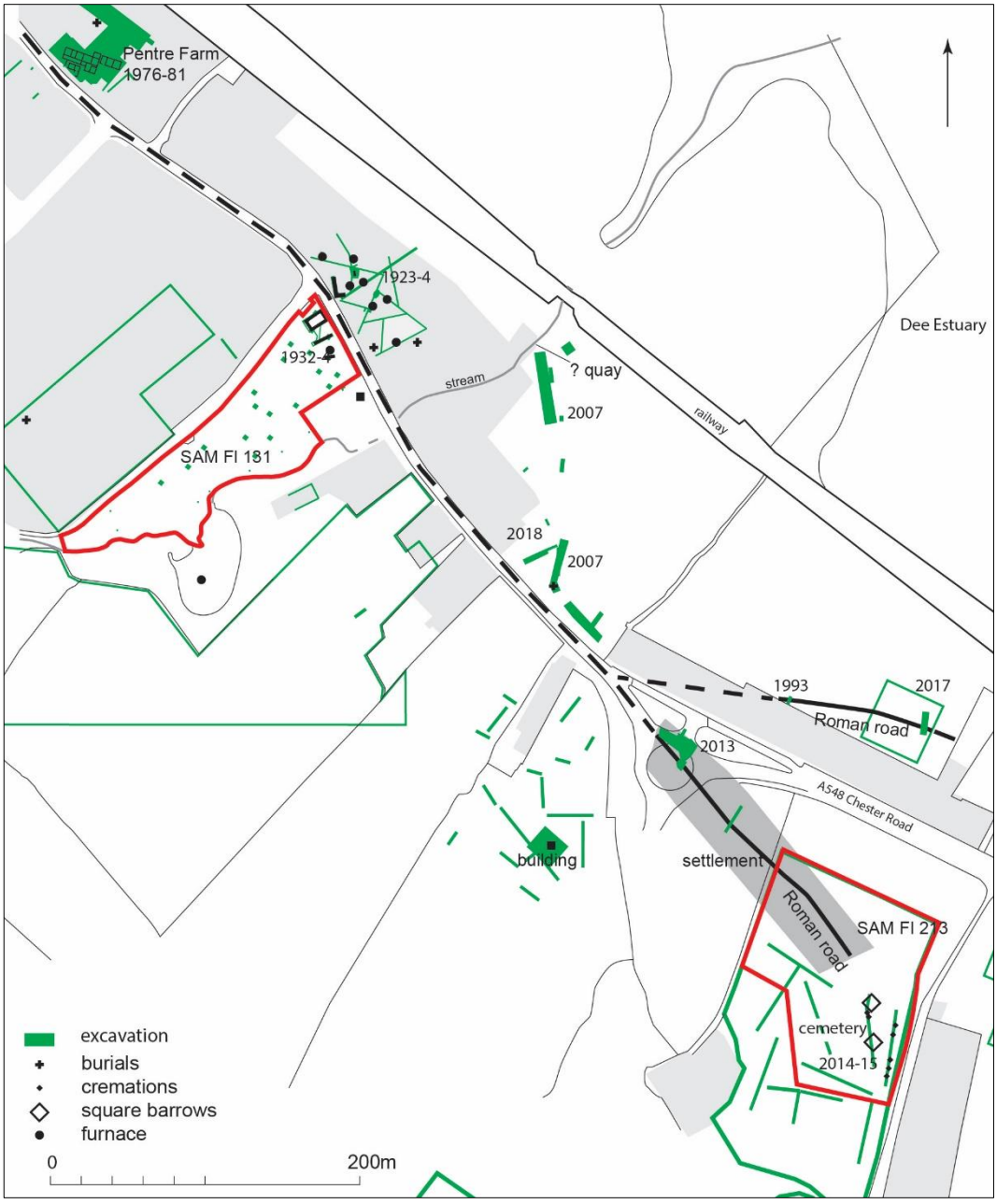

Fig. 1 Known Roman activity around Pentre Ffwrndan, showing the location of the 2017 and 2018 excavations

1.2. In 2016-17 the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) conducted a review of existing data for Roman activity along the Deeside coastal strip, with funding from

Cadw. This confirmed a main focus of activity in the Pentre Ffwrndan area, much of which has come to light as a result of recent developer-funded work.

1.3. It was notable that during Cadw-funded rescue excavations in 2013, which revealed the well-preserved remains of the Roman road and roadside settlement, there was considerable interest from the local community. Following on from this a community-based project was undertaken in 2017-18, again with Cadw funding, which engaged local residents through their direct participation in a programme of investigation (Grant and Sperr 2017). The excavation, which focused on a section of Roman road first identified in 1993, generated considerable public interest and led to a second phase of community engagement in 2018-19 which is the subject of this report.

2 Background

2.1. It has long been assumed that the route of the Roman road (RR67a) linking *Deva* (Chester) with the unlocated fort at *Varis,* which appeared in the Antonine Itinerary on *Iter XI,* has been largely adopted by the present A548 Chester Road.

2.2. In 2013 archaeological investigations on the site of a new housing development to the south of Chester Road identified a well-preserved Roman road extending in a slight curve for around 130m, to either side of which were a series of buildings forming a ribbon settlement associated with the lead industry.

2.3. The projected course of the Roman road extended into an adjacent development plot to the east, which was subsequently investigated by geophysics in 2014. This confirmed the presence of a Roman road within the plot, along with intensive roadside activity, as well as a small roadside cremation cemetery (Wardell Armstrong 2014). Pottery evidence indicates activity here from the late 1st century to the 3rd century AD. The significance of this discovery led to the site subsequently being scheduled (SAM Fl 213).

2.4. While the *Deva* to *Varis* Roman road would have been constructed by and for the military during the early years of Roman occupation it evidently also became a focus for industrial and civilian activity at a later date. There is now a growing body of evidence for a Roman ribbon settlement at Pentre Ffwrndan which was associated with the lead industry. The settlement is known to extend for at least 800m between Pentre Farm and Leadbrook Drive and dates from the late 1st to early 4th centuries.

2.5. Until recently the only substantial excavations in the area were those conducted by CPAT near Pentre Farm between 1976 and 1981 (O'Leary *et al*. 1989) which identified eight phases of building. The complex is thought to represent an official residence associated with lead mining in the district. While it may not be entirely military, the combination of plan-form, size, method of construction, type of bath-house and the presence of stamped military tiles certain suggests a strong military connection.

2.6. In the mid-19th century the remains of buildings, a number of burials and various artefacts were reported in Ship Field, in Pentre Ffwrndan, on the north-east side of Chester Road (Wynne-Ffoulkes 1856). The finds were not well located, although it is perhaps likely that they were related to further discoveries made during excavations in 1923-4, which revealed evidence for two buildings associated with 2nd-century

pottery, as well as at least seven lead-smelting furnaces (Atkinson and Taylor 1924; Petch and Taylor 1925). The presence of smelting furnaces at Pentre Ffwrndan, on either side of Chester Road, had been known since 1840 (Davies 1949, 130).

2.7. Further excavations were undertaken in 1933-4 on the opposite side of Chester Road, recovering the partial plan of another stone building which extended beneath the modern road. Pottery indicated that occupation may date from the late 1st century to the end of the 2nd century AD (Petch 1936).

2.8. What now appears to be the main focus of the Roman settlement was revealed in 2013 during a housing development on the southern side of Chester Road. This identified the Roman road from Chester to Caernarfon, which was flanked by timber-framed buildings associated with industrial activity, laid out in narrow plots typically set at right angles to the road frontage. The discoveries included stone-based washing tanks, small hearths and lead waste and slag, together with fragments of *galena*, the unprocessed lead ore. Other features included a stone-lined well and a timber-lined cistern, both containing waterlogged deposits; these micro-environments resulted in the preservation of artefacts made from leather and wood, as well as the preservation of important palaeoenvironmental evidence (Dodd 2016). The settlement appears to have been in use from the late 1st to the late 3rd centuries AD, with a possibility of some 4th-century or later activity at the upper levels which has been partly damaged by later ploughing. The archaeology was well preserved in general with multiple phases and a large assemblage of artefacts was recovered.

2.9. The industrial settlement at Pentre Ffwrndan was strategically situated close to important lead deposits on Halkyn Mountain and along the shore of the Dee estuary, taking advantage of the waterway to transport the processed lead. Lead from the Flintshire orefields contains a relatively high proportion of silver which would have added considerably to its value, perhaps explaining the possible presence of the high-ranking Roman official at Pentre Farm. Lead and silver would have had a ready market in Chester, and from there would have been traded further afield. Lead ingots of up to 70kg were cast in moulds; such bars marked DECEANGL (an abbreviation of the Iron Age tribal name in the phrase *Deceanglicum plumbum* ('Deceanglian lead') have been found not only in Chester but also as far as the village of Hints in south Staffordshire, over 100 miles away.

2.10. To the north-east of Chester Road a section of a different road, assumed to be of Roman date, was revealed in 1993. This was reinvestigated in 2017 as part of the present Cadw-funded project, the results of which revealed a 3.1m-wide metalled surface with at least one flanking ditch. The road is assumed to lead to the site of a quay along the Dee Estuary the location of which may have been largely lost beneath a railway line.

2.11. Further evidence for Roman activity north-east of Chester Road was uncovered during the construction of a new sewage pipeline in 2007. Archaeological investigations by Earthworks Archaeology were conducted in two phases, an initial evaluation of the pipeline corridor (Fig. 2; trenches 1-5), followed by a targetted strip, map and excavate in areas thought to have archaeological potential (Fig. 2; trenches 6-8). This revealed what was interpreted as a short section of Roman road with a width of around 12m (Dodd 2007; Fig. 3).

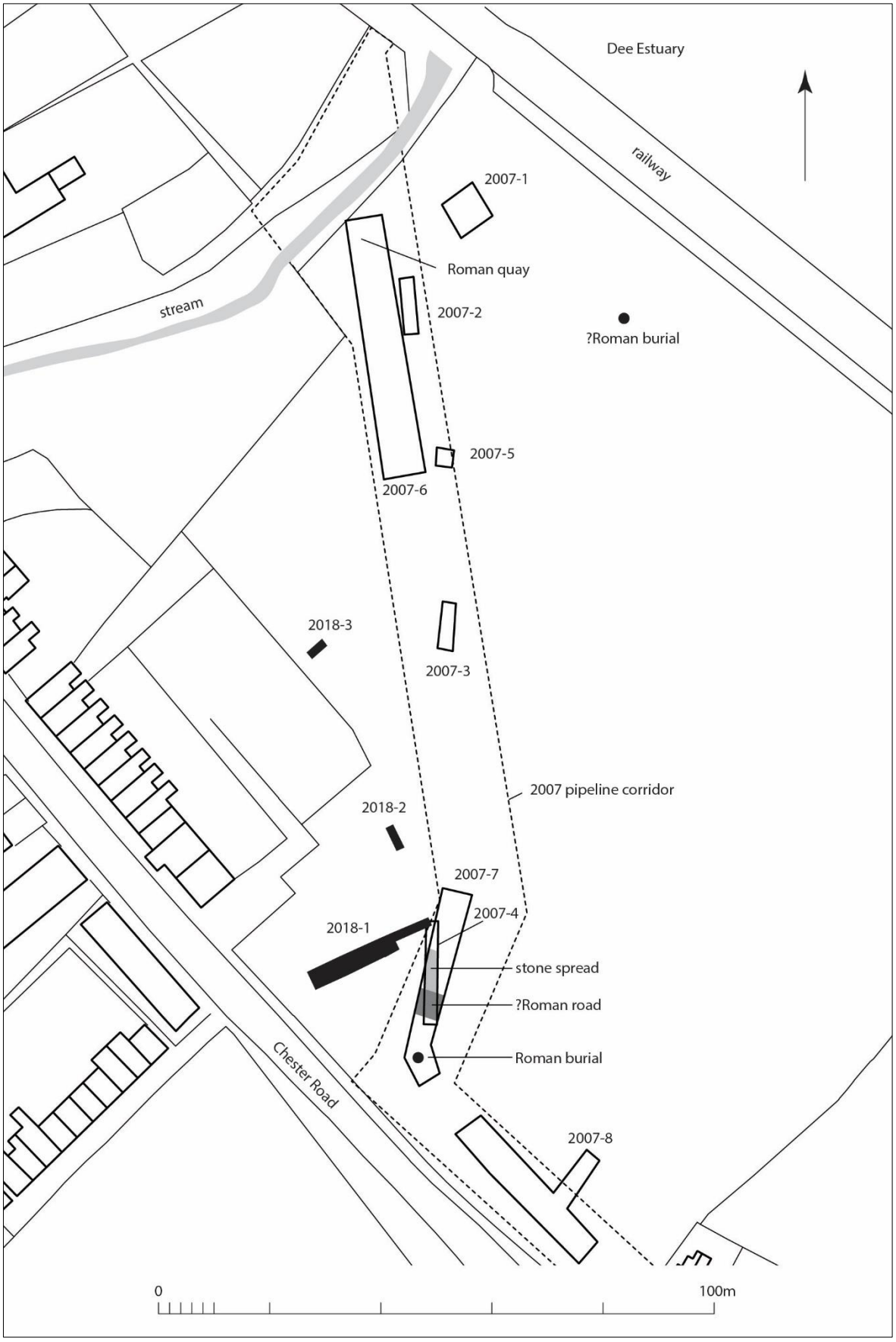

Fig. 2 Location of the 2007 and 2018 excavations

2.12. The 2007 investigations also identified a burial and waterlogged timbers thought to be associated with a Roman quay along what would then have been a tidal inlet (see Fig. 2). A burial had previously been recorded in the same field during clay extraction in the 19th century, its position being marked on Ordnance Survey mapping.

Fig. 3 Part of the Roman metalled surface revealed in 2007 (Photo Earthworks Archaeology)

2.13. The pipeline scheme appears to have affected areas outside the construction corridor depicted in Fig. 2. Some indication of the extent of the area which was stripped of topsoil can be gained by examining aerial photography taken in early 2008 (Fig. 4). This shows that a construction compound occupied the south-west corner of the field, alongside Chester Road, while other areas had clearly been stripped to accommodate soil storage.

2.14. The 2018 excavations were located in the area occupied in 2007 by site compound and the impact of associated works was clearly visible within the trench.

Fig. 4 Aerial view of Pentre Ffwrndan from the east, showing the location of the 2018 excavation (A), the possible Roman quay (B) and the Pentre Farm Roman complex (C). Photo CPAT 08-c-0195

3 Community Excavation

3.1. The 2018-19 community excavation was conducted between 1st and 9th October 2018 and focused on a possible section of Roman Road identified in 2007 during works on a new sewage pipeline (Dodd 2007). The investigations involved the excavation of three trenches, the locations of which are shown in Fig. 2.

3.2. The excavations were conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014) and comprised three trenches, each excavated initially by machine onto the surface of the first recognisable archaeological horizon.

Fig. 5 The differential survival of three phases of Roman building in Trench 1.
Photo CPAT 4564-0067

Trench 1

3.3. Trench 1 measured 16.50m by 3.20m, aligned north-east to south-west, and was positioned adjacent to the 2007 investigations in order to investigate the possible Roman road (SJ 2568 7201). The removal by machine of up to 0.8m of overburden revealed *in situ* Roman deposits across the entire trench. A plan and section of the trench are provided in Fig. 20, at the rear of this report.

3.4. Within the north-eastern half of the trench the overburden included a layer of modern aggregate (4) which had formed the base for a works compound associated with the 2007 pipeline. The overlying deposits (1, 2 and 3) contained significant quantities of Roman artefacts, particularly context 2, which is thought to be material derived from soil stripping and subsequent reinstatement in 2007. The presence of Roman artefacts suggests that these operations may have disturbed significant *in situ* deposits within the area affected by the scheme. The aggregate layer sealed a deposit of dark grey silty clay (5), 0.18m thick, which contained some Roman finds, including a fragment of imbrex, as well as post-medieval ceramics. Several fragments of

flagstone were also present in the overburden, which may have been derived from later phases of Roman building.

3.5. It became clear at an early stage that the visible remains were associated with multi-phased Roman activity comprising a sequence of buildings occupying the same plot. It was also evident that the groundworks in 2007 had impacted on the archaeology within the area, resulting in the differential survival of deposits such that different phases of archaeology were immediately revealed beneath the overburden which were difficult to interpret within the confines of the trench. The base of a large, modern pit (7) extended beneath the base of the overburden, disturbing *in situ* Roman deposits. The phasing presented in Fig. 6 is only tentative, owing to the extent of modern disturbance and limited nature of the investigations.

3.6. The natural subsoil was not attained during the excavation, demonstrating the survival of over 0.3m of Roman stratigraphy.

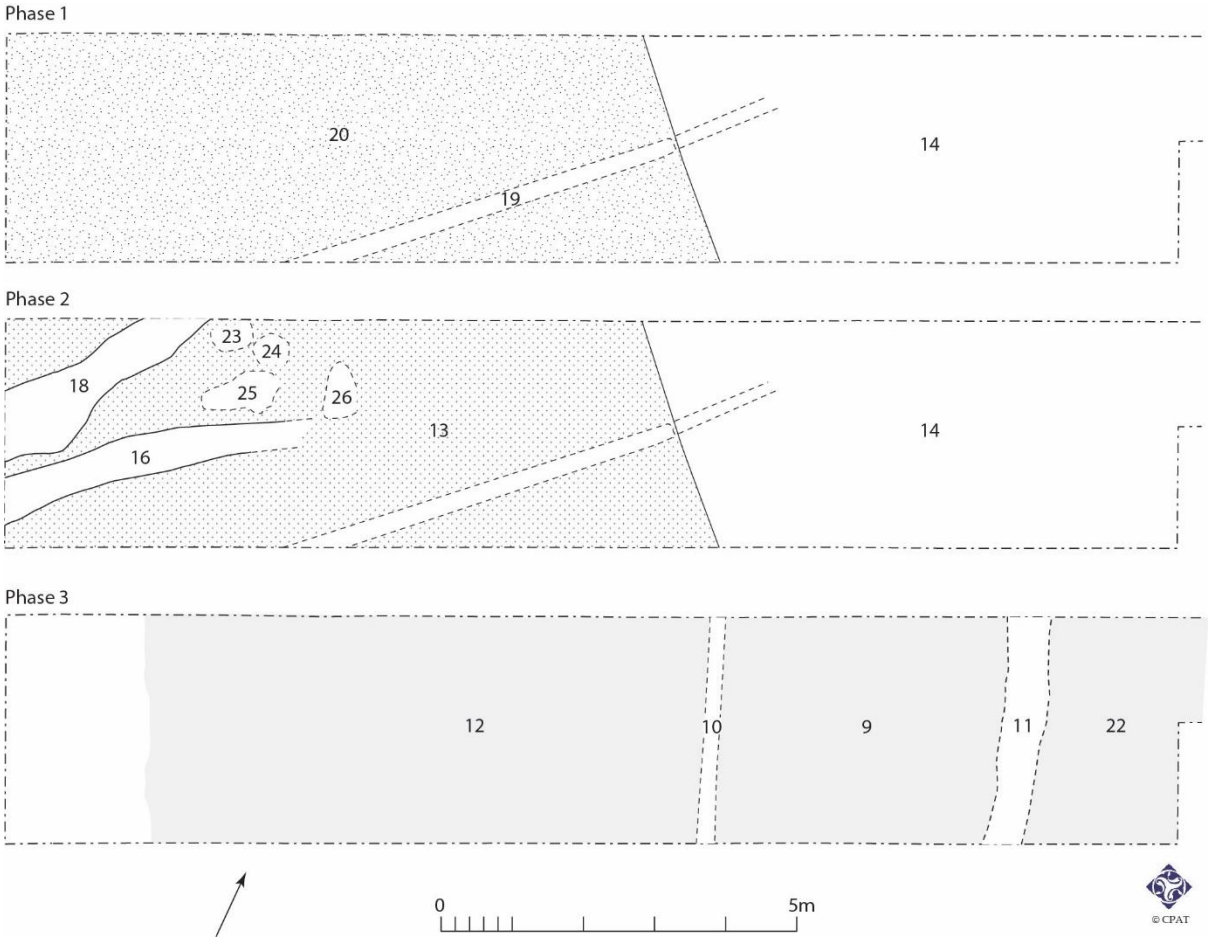

Fig. 6 Potential phasing of buildings in trench 1

Phase 1

3.7. The earliest phase of Roman activity is represented by a deposit gravel and pebbles (20) seen only intermittently, where later deposits had been disturbed by modern activity, as well as in a small sondage near the centre of the trench. The deposit was not excavated, but is thought to be a floor layer within the earliest identified phase of building. The north-eastern edge was well defined, suggesting that it may have

butted against a wall for which no evidence was apparent at the level to which the excavation extended. It may have been associated with a probable beam slot (19), 0.20m wide, which was visible in the surface of the floor, at right angles to the north-eastern edge, and may have formed a contemporary partition. Beyond this was a layer of silty sand and clay (14), the surface of which contained some evidence for a possible continuation of the line of partition 19, perhaps suggesting the position of another partition, although this was not conclusive.

Phase 2

3.8. Floor 20 was sealed beneath a layer of pinkish clay (13), up to 0.18m thick, which extended across the south-eastern half of the trench, respecting the north-eastern edge of layer 20. The composition of the clay in layer 13 was notably different from other deposits and may have been imported to level the area for the next phase of building and is also likely to have formed a floor. Although there was no clear evidence for a structure associated with this phase of activity the surface of layer 13 contained concentrations of stone and charcoal suggestive of perhaps four discrete features (23, 24, 25 and 26), which could represent small hearths or postholes (see Figs 7-8). Although these were not investigated further they may provide tentative evidence for small-scale industrial activity during this phase.

Fig. 7 The central section of Trench 1, showing Phase 2 floor 13 to the left and Phase 3 floor 12, at a higher level, to the right. Note areas of charcoal and stone (22-26) in lower left. Photo CPAT 4564-0077

3.9. The floor was also cut by two gullies, both containing Roman pottery. Gully 16 was up to 0.56m wide and 0.38m deep, and contained small fragments of metallurgical debris, while gully 18 was around 1.00m wide and 0.27m deep, and produced several iron nails and a fragment of box flue tile.

Fig. 8 The south-western end of Trench 1. Phase 2 floor 13, including possible hearths and postholes, is to the left; Phase 3 floor 12 is to the right, at a higher level with gully 16 visible in the foreground, extending beneath the ranging rod. Photo CPAT 4564-0078

Phase 3

3.10. Two probable wall lines (10 and 11) were identified which were roughly parallel, 4.00m apart, but at a slightly different alignment from divisions in the earlier phases. Both were heavily truncated, but are likely to have been low stone foundations or sleeper walls for timber partitions, and largely survived only as lines of shattered stones. The floors for three rooms were formed by similar deposits of silty clay (9, 12 and 22) containing varying quantities of sandstone rubble. The south-western room may have extended for around 6.75m, the central room, between walls 10 and 11, was around 4.00m wide, while the north-eastern room extended for over 2m, beyond the limits of excavation. The floors contained Roman ceramics and fragments of lead casting waste and unprocessed galena, while a lead weight, known as a *libra* (see Fig. 15), was found on the surface of floor 9, along with a Roman horseshoe.

Fig. 9 The north-eastern end of Trench 1 showing Phase 3, floor 12, in the foreground and floor 9 at a higher level beyond. Phase 1, floor 20, is visible at the lower level, beyond the ranging rod. Photo CPAT 4564-0079

Phase 4

3.11. The final phase of activity comprised a layer of demolition rubble (8), around 0.1m thick, containing sandstone rubble, flagstones, and Roman ceramics. The deposit extended across almost the entire area of the trench, sealing the Phase 3 building, but was absent at the south-western end of the trench, possibly having been truncated by post-medieval agriculture or groundworks in 2007.

Trenches 2 and 3

3.12. Two small trenches were excavated to the north of Trench 1 in order to prospect for evidence of further Roman activity.

3.13. Trench 2 was located 16m north of Trench 1 (SJ 2569 7203) and measured 4.00m by 1.50m, orientated north-west to south-east (Figs 10 and 12). The removal of 0.40m of topsoil (201) and ploughsoil (202) revealed a modern demolition layer (103), up to 0.40m thick, which sealed a 0.15m-thick deposit of dark grey brown silty clay (204). Beneath this was a gritty layer (209), possibly the natural subsoil, the surface of which contained small fragments of probable Roman ceramics.

3.14. A possible posthole (205) and a possible pit (207) were identified cutting into layer 209, but not investigated further.

3.15. Trench 3 was located to the rear of garden plots (SJ 2567 7206) and measured 3.70m by 1.50m, orientated north-east to south-west (Figs 11-12). The removal of 0.18m of

topsoil (301) revealed a layer of clinker (302), 0.17m thick, which sealed a 0.16m-thick deposit of brown silty clay (303), overlying a more compacted layer of similar material (308), up to 0.14m thick. At the lowest level of excavation a gritty layer (307) was identified which was similar to that in Trench 2 and was cut by a modern posthole with brick packing, as well as a pit (305), which was not investigated further.

Fig. 10 Trench 2, viewed from the south. Photo CPAT 4564-0056

Fig. 11 Trench 3, viewed from the north. Photo CPAT 4564-0063

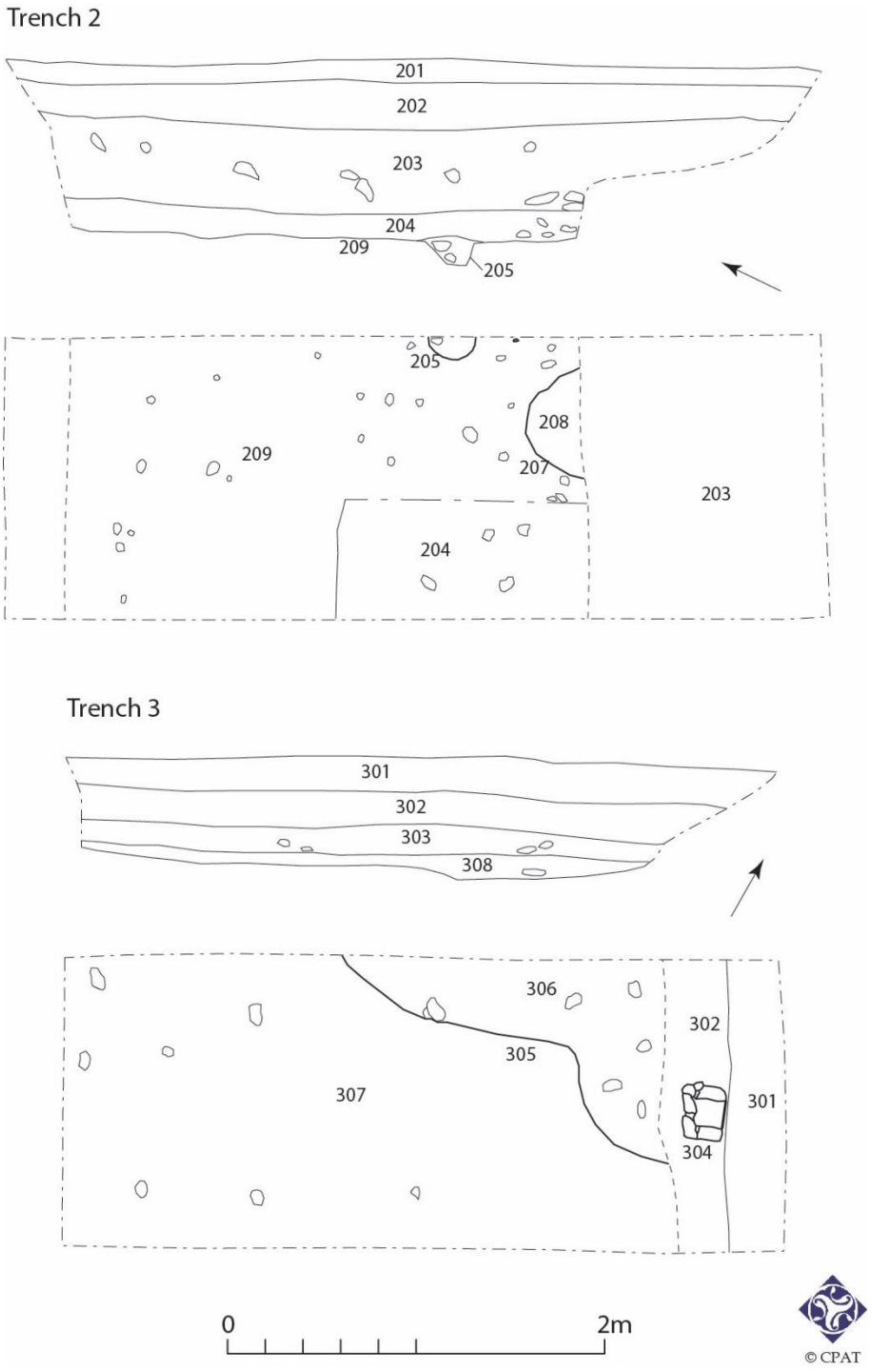

Fig. 12 Plan and section of Trenches 2 and 3

4 Finds Summary

4.1. All of the artefacts were recovered from Trench 1 and have been processed and stored in a manner appropriate to their composition.

Pottery

4.2. Roman pottery accounted for the majority of the finds, and this has been subject to basic sorting and quantification and awaits specialist identification and reporting. The majority of sherds were in redware fabric, accounting for 40% of the assemblage, while black-burnished ware (BB1) accounted for 25%. There was also a significant quantity of decorated samian (Fig. 13) and a small quantity of mortaria sherds in both red and white fabrics (Fig. 14).

Table 1: Summary of the Roman pottery by fabric

Fabric	**Sherd count**		**Sherd weight**	
	No.	**%**	**Weight (g)**	**%**
Samian	39	*15*	338	*7*
Amphora	29	*11*	2309	*47*
Mortaria	7	*3*	297	*6*
Black-burnished ware	68	*26*	676	*14*
Grey wares	14	*5*	273	*5*
Red wares	105	*40*	1053	*21*
White wares	1	*0*	12	*0*
	263	***100***	**4958**	***100***

Table 2: Summary of the Roman pottery by context

Context	**Phasing**	**Sherd count**		**Sherd weight**	
		No.	**%**	**Weight (g)**	**%**
2/3	Modern	48	*19*	630	*13*
5	Post-medieval	34	*13*	1115	*23*
8	Demolition rubble	79	*30*	1168	*24*
9	Phase 3 floor	38	*15*	1092	*22*
12	Phase 3 floor	20	*8*	566	*11*
13	Phase 2 floor	8	*3*	109	*2*
15	?Phase 2 gully	12	*5*	102	*2*
17	?Phase 2 gully	17	*7*	168	*3*
Totals		**263**	***100***	**4958**	***100***

4.3. A significant percentage of the pottery was residual within the overburden (contexts 2 and 3), while 30% of the sherds were recovered from demolition layer 8 and a further 23% from the surface of floors and 9 and 12.

Fig. 13 Examples of decorated samian recovered from floors 8 and 9. Note attempted repair on sherd, top right

Fig. 14 Examples of mortaria

Ceramic Building Materials

4.4. The excavations produced few fragments of building materials, although these did include a fragment of imbrex (roofing tile) and part of a box flue tile, a type normally associated with hypocausts, providing under-floor heating in higher status buildings.

Table 3: Summary of ceramic building materials

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Comment
5	1	176	Imbrex
5	4	346	
8	3	122	
12	5	262	
15	1	21	
17	1	75	Box Flue
Totals	**15**	**1002**	

Metalwork

4.5. Only a small number of objects were recovered, which are summarised in Table 4, of which the most interesting are a Roman horseshoe and a lead weight (Fig. 15). The latter corresponds almost exactly to the standard Roman weight known as a *libra*, which is the equivalent of 328.9g.

Table 4: Summary of metalwork

Context	Material	No.	Weight (g)	Description
9	Iron	1	370	Horseshoe now in 2 pieces
9	Lead	1	332	Lead weight with Cu alloy ring
9	Iron	1	15	Nail
12	Cu alloy	1	4	nail or stud
17	Iron	3	12	Nails

Fig. 15 Roman *libra* weight

Metalworking debris

4.6. A small quantity of metalworking debris was recovered, including two lumps of unprocessed lead ore (galena), several pieces of lead casting waste and some metalworking residues, indicating the presence of lead working within the immediate area.

Table 5: Summary of metalworking debris

Material	Context	No.	Weight (g)	Comment
Lead	9	1	116	galena lump
	9	1	5	casting waste
	12	1	52	galena lump
	12	2	36	casting waste
	12	9	55	casting waste
	17	2	33	casting waste
Metalurgical debris	2/3	1	7	
	8	7	90	
	9	1	31	
	17	5	70	
	17	6	488	

Animal bone

4.7. The excavations produced only 15 fragments of animal bone.

Table 6: Summary of animal bone

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Comment
2/3	5	41	
2/3	1	13	teeth
5	1	1	calcined
8	1	1	calcined
9	1	1	calcined
9	1	17	tooth
13	5	5	calcined
Totals	**15**	**79**	

Fig. 16 CPAT staff working with volunteers from the local community during the 2018 excavations. Photo CPAT 4564-0019

5 Outreach

5.1. The project provided an opportunity for members of the local community, together with students from Chester University, to gain direct experience of archaeological excavation, working alongside CPAT staff who delivered appropriate training as required. In addition to the excavation, volunteers also participated in a metal

detector and geophysical surveys, although neither produced anything of significance and so have not been reported on further, as well as processing Roman artefacts recovered from the excavations. Overall, the project received and excellent public response and during the six days on site the working time contributed by volunteers and students totalled 45 days.

Fig. 17 Volunteers from the local community during the 2018 excavations. Photo CPAT 4564-0023

5.2. The project included an open day and separate schools day during the excavations, a summary of which is provided in Appendix 1. These events engaged with local residents, school children, the Marches Young Archaeologists Club and regional heritage societies through their direct participation of Roman themed activities, displays, finds washing and field investigation. In addition, there were living history displays with re-enactors demonstrating period food preparation and metal working, reproducing castings of Roman artefacts found elsewhere in the region. The public were also given the opportunity to try some period crafts, including weaving and grinding grain to produce flour.

5.3. A total of 140 school children took part in the school days, with the participation of three schools: St Mary's Catholic Primary School, Flint; Ysgol Rhos Helyg, Halkyn Mountain, Flint; and ACE Academy, Ellesmere Port. The days were well-received with finds-handling sessions and a chance to make replica samian vessels in clay, together with interaction with the living history displays. The opportunity to dig on the spoil heap, sieving and retrieving finds, also proved a popular activity. Owing to adverse weather conditions it was not always possible to undertake the school days on site and the activities were then brought to the school campus by CPAT staff and re-enactors.

Fig. 18 Visitors and local volunteers at the 2018 Open Day. Photo CPAT 4564-0032

Fig. 19 The Open Day included displays of Roman metalworking and cookery. Photo CPAT 4564-0040

Press coverage and social media

5.4. BBC Online News featured an article by Community Archaeologist Penny Foreman, which outlined the aims and objectives of the project. In addition, the North Wales Daily Post, and North Wales Newspapers printed press releases of the event and sent

photographers and reporters to film footage and interviews for online videos, featuring CPAT Senior Archaeologist Ian Grant. The event was also advertised and shared on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

6 Conclusions

6.1. The 2018 excavations have provided further evidence for the survival of significant Roman archaeology within one of the few remaining greenfield plots along Chester Road, Pentre Ffwrndan, which is generally assumed to follow the line of the road between Chester (Deva) and Caernarfon (Segontium).

6.2. Previous investigations, in 2007, revealed a stone surface, which was thought at the time to represent part of a Roman road, although the results from the recent excavations have demonstrated that this is perhaps more likely to be a yard or floor associated with a sequence of Roman buildings. Although the excavations were relatively small-scale a succession of floor layers were identified, together with evidence for timber walls and partitions, as well as drainage gullies, which suggest at least three main phases of building on the same plot, the later phase adopting a slightly different alignment to the previous two.

6.3. It is significant that the 2007 evaluation also identified a number of features assumed to be associated with occupation, which were revealed beneath the stone surface and may relate to the same building sequence. In addition, waterlogged structural timbers were also found further to the north, close to a stream, raising the possibility that a small quay existed here in the Roman period.

6.4. While the presence of box flue tile suggests an element of domestic activity, the recovery of small quantities of lead casting waste and metallurgical debris, as well as the identification of possible hearths, is indicative of leadworking and provides further evidence for this small-scale industry at Pentre Ffwrndan.

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9 Archive deposition Statement

9.1. The project archive has been prepared according to the CPAT Archive Policy and in line with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance* (2014). The digital archive only will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and the paper/drawn/digital archive with the National Monuments Record (RCAHMW). The artefacts will be deposited with Flintshire Museum Services in due course.

Archive summary

CPAT Event PRN: 140275

85 digital photographs, CPAT film no 4564
22 Context record forms
1 Context register forms
1 Finds Register form
1 Drawings Register form
2 Levels Register forms
1 A3 plans
2 A4 plans

Digital plans (AI and JPG)

2201_2007-18_location
2201_2007-18_plan
2201_2018_location
2201_2018_phases
2201_2018_T1
2201_2018_T2andT3

Appendix 1 – Public Participation

The following table provides a summary of public participation and outreach during the 2018 Pentre Ffwrndan community excavation.

Event	Date	Numbers	Notes
Public open day	7.10.18	115	**Participants:** • Local residents • Cyclists following adjacent cycle path • Marches branch of Young Archaeologists Club **Visitor opportunities:** • Tour the site plus hands on finds handling and find washing opportunities • A chance to observe and take part in remote sensing (geophysics and metal detecting) • Roman food – guess the smells, take home recipe cards, taste/smell garum fish sauce • Living history display by re-enactors of Roman metal working and ancient crafts, including the opportunity visitors to try weaving and grinding grain. • Childrens activities including colouring sheets and making small Roman pots out of clay in the style of samian ware as found on site
Schools Day	4.10.18	18	CPAT were approached by a teacher from UCE Academy, Ellesmere Port – a secondary school in special measures which, although sited across the border, had several Welsh children and was covering Welsh history. A short morning session included finds handling, excavations with the spoil from the excavation, and a tour of the site by Ian Grant, CPAT's Senior Archaeologist. The children were highly engaged and filmed short videos questioning staff and volunteers, and talking about their favourite artefact story.
Schools Day	8.10.18	135	Year 3 pupils from St Mary's Catholic Primary, Flint (34 plus staff) Pupils from across KS2 at Ysgol Rhos Helyg, Halkyn Mountain, Flint (90 plus staff) The day had been planned as a repeat of the previous schools day, although the weather conditions necessitated a change to the programme, so that the event for the second group (from Ysgol Rhos Helyg) took place at their school.

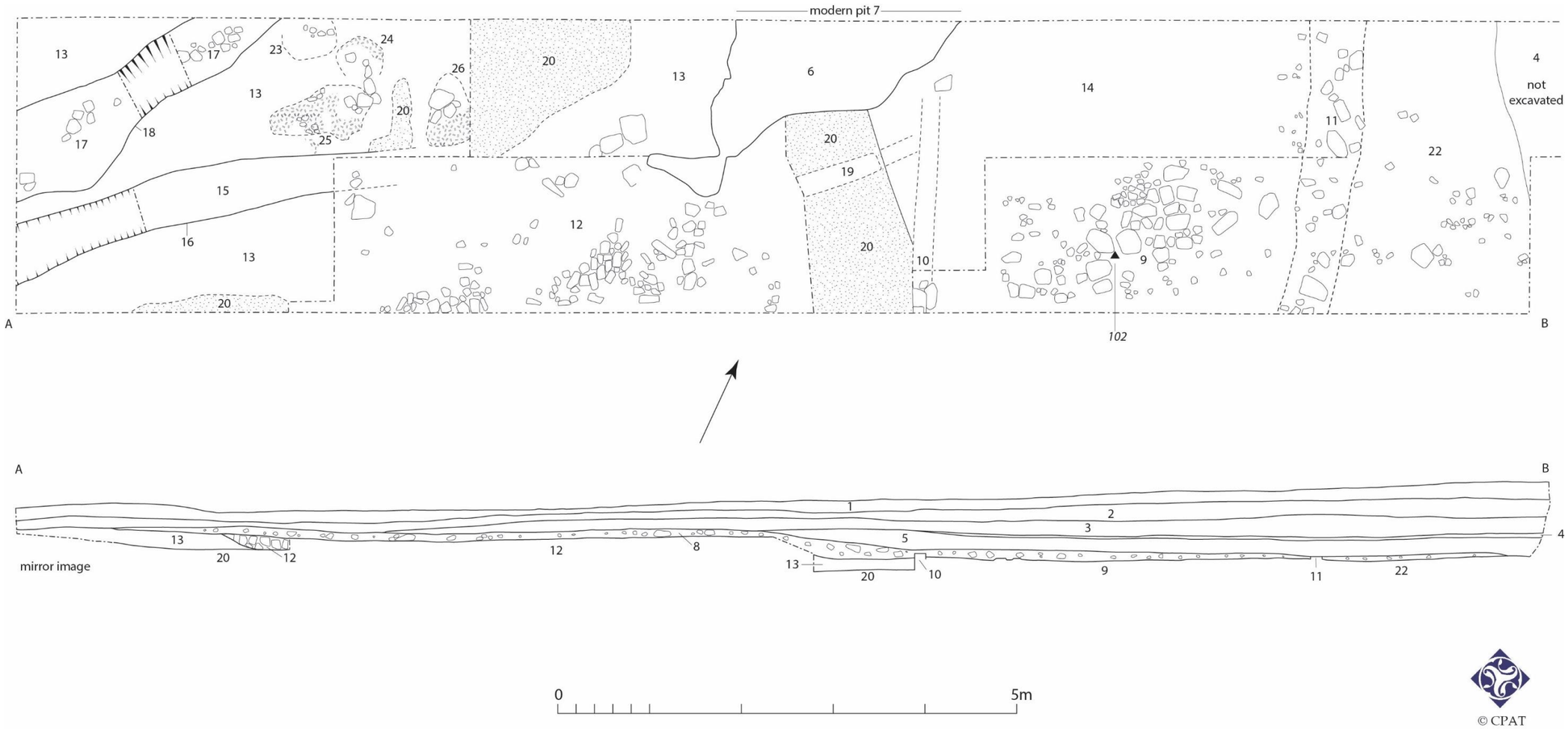

Fig. 20 Plan and section of 2018 Trench 1