



Farndon Crossing Holt, Wrexham Clwyd

Archaeological Watching Brief



HER Event No: PRN220217

Ref: 295511.03

November 2024



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2024, all rights reserved.

Unit R6
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

Document Information

Document title	Farndon Crossing, Holt, Wrexham, Clwyd
Document subtitle	Archaeological Watching Brief
Document reference	295511.03
Commissioned by	Severn Trent Water Ltd
Address	Heron House Shelton Shrewsbury SY3 8BJ
Site location	Land south-west of Holt Bridge (AKA Farndon Crossing), Holt, Wrexham
County	Clwyd
National grid reference (NGR)	341088, 354351
Planning authority	Wrexham County Borough Council
HER event number	PRN220217
Museum name	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
WA project codes	295510, 295511
Dates of fieldwork	09 July–02 August 2024
Fieldwork undertaken by	Justin Ayres
Project management by	Liz Govier and John Winfer
Document compiled by	Kate Fitzpatrick and Justin Ayres
Graphics by	Marijane Porter
Document edited by	Patrick Daniel

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	01/11/2024	KF	



Contents

<i>Crynodeb</i>	<i>.ii</i>
<i>Diolchiadau</i>	<i>.ii</i>
<i>Summary</i>	<i>.iii</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>.iii</i>
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 Scope of the report	1
1.3 Location, topography and geology	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	1
2.1 Introduction	1
2.2 Archaeological and historical context	2
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
3.1 Aims	3
3.2 General objectives	3
4 METHODS	4
4.1 Introduction	4
4.2 Fieldwork methods	4
4.3 Finds and environmental strategies	4
4.4 Monitoring	4
5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	4
5.1 General	4
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits	4
6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	5
7 CONCLUSIONS	5
8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION	5
8.1 Museum	5
8.2 Preparation of the archive	5
8.3 Security copy	5
9 COPYRIGHT	5
9.1 Archive and report copyright	5
9.2 Third party data copyright	6
REFERENCES	7
APPENDICES	8
Appendix 1: Trench summaries	8

List of Figures

Cover	Area shot from the south, 1 m scales
Figure 1	Site location and monitored area
Figure 2	Trench 1000 from the east, 1 m scale
Figure 3	Trench 3000 from the south-east, 1 m scales
Figure 4	Trench 4000 from the north-east, 1 m scales



Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Wessex Archaeology gan Severn Trent Water i ymgymryd â briff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod gosod prif bibell ddŵr newydd o dan yr afon Dyfrdwy. Roedd y gwaith a fonitryd yn cynnwys c. 0.20 ha, wedi ei ganoli ar NGR 341088, 354351, ar dir i'r gorllewin o Bont Rhedynfre (Croesfan Farndon), Holt, Wrecsam, Clwyd.

Mae'r ardal a gafodd ei fonitro wedi ei leoli o fewn Ardal Gadwraeth Holt, felly cynghorodd Heneb (ymddiriedolaeth archeolegol Cymru) y dylid cynnal rhaglen o waith archeolegol cyn ac yn ystod y gwaith daear, a sefydlu'r compownd ar ochr Gymreig yr afon Dyfrdwy. Roedd y gwaith archeolegol gofynnol yn cynnwys asesiad desg a briff gwylio.

Ni ddatgelwyd unrhyw olion archeolegol yn ystod y briff gwylio, ni chasglwyd unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau, ac ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw ddyddodion addas ar gyfer samplu amgylcheddol. Yr unig ddyddodion a gofnodwyd oedd haenau o lifwaddod heb ddyddiad; mae'r rhain yn gyson â gosodiad glannau afon y safle ac yn cyfateb i'r cleiau, silt a thywod a fapiwyd yn flaenorol ochr yn ochr â'r Ddyfrdwy gan Arolwg Daearegol Prydain.

Mae nodau ac amcanion y briff gwylio wedi eu bodloni cyn belled ag y bod modd, yn yr ystyr bod absenoldeb olion archeolegol o fewn yr ardal a fonitryd wedi ei bennu, ei gofnodi ac ei adrodd.

Cedwir yr archif ar hyn o bryd yn swyddfeydd Wessex Archaeology yn Sheffield. Bydd yr archif ddogfennol a digidol yn cael eu hadneuo gyda Chomisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru ar ôl cwblhau'r prosiect. Bydd gwybodaeth sydd yn ymwneud â'r prosiect yn cael ei hadneuo gyda'r Cofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol, dan y rhif digwyddiad PRN220217.

Diolchiadau

Hoffai Wessex Archaeology ddiolch i Severn Trent Water am gomisiynu'r briff gwylio archeolegol. Mae Wessex Archaeology hefyd yn ddiolchgar am gyngor yr Uwch Archeolegydd Cynllunio Rhanbarthol yn Heneb, a fu'n monitro'r prosiect ar gyfer Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam, ac i Watertight, Severn Trent Water, am eu cydweithrediad ac eu cymorth ar y safle.



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Severn Trent Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a new water main under the river Dee. The monitored works covered c. 0.20 ha, centred on NGR 341088, 354351, at land west of Holt Bridge (Farndon Crossing), Holt, Wrexham, Clwyd.

The monitored area is located within the Holt Conservation Area therefore Heneb (the Welsh archaeological trust) advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place before and during the groundworks and compound set-up on the Welsh side of the river Dee. The required archaeological works comprised a desk-based assessment and a watching brief.

No archaeological remains were revealed during the watching brief, no finds were collected, and no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered. The only deposits recorded were layers of undated alluvium; these are consistent with the riparian (riverside) setting of the site and tally with the clays, silts and sands previously mapped alongside the Dee by the British Geological Survey.

The aims and objectives of the watching brief have been met as far as possible, in that the absence of archaeological remains within the monitored area has been determined, recorded and reported upon.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. The documentary and digital archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales on completion of the project. Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record, under event number PRN220217.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Severn Trent Water for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Regional Senior Planning Archaeologist at Heneb, who monitored the project for Wrexham County Borough Council, and to Watertight, Severn Trent Water, for their cooperation and help on site.



Farndon Crossing, Holt, Wrexham, Clwyd

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Severn Trent Water, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a new water main under the river Dee. The monitored works covered c. 0.20 ha, centred on NGR 341088, 354351, at land west of Holt Bridge (aka Farndon Crossing), Holt, Wrexham, Clwyd (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 As the monitored area is located within the Holt Conservation Area, Heneb requested a programme of archaeological work take place before and during the groundworks and compound set-up on the Welsh side of the river Dee. The requested works comprised an archaeological desk-based assessment (ADBA: Wessex Archaeology 2024b) and an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2024a). The Heneb Regional Senior Planning Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to the fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken intermittently between 9 July and 2 August 2024.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located approximately 8 km north-east of Wrexham, within an agricultural landscape to the north of the settlement of Holt, to the south of Farndon, and on the western bank of the river Dee.
- 1.3.2 The area is relatively flat, and existing ground levels lie at 8–9 m above Ordnance Datum.
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is recorded as Sandstone of the Chester Formation, with superficial deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel present alongside the course of the Dee (British Geological Survey 2024).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in the ADBA (Wessex Archaeology 2024b), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the development. A summary is presented below, with Clwyd-Powys Historic Environment Record (CPHER) and National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) reference numbers included where applicable.



- 2.1.2 No designated heritage assets are located within the watching brief area itself, although it does lie within the Holt Conservation Area. The conservation area covers most of the settlement, including the medieval core and the main routes into the village.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (to AD 60)

- 2.2.1 No evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity has been recorded within or near the area.
- 2.2.2 The earliest nearby activity comprises three Bronze Age burial urns (CPHER: 101257) revealed during the excavation of Holt Roman site approximately 350 m to the west of the watching brief area. A prehistoric flint blade and flake were identified near the urns; thought to possibly be related to the Bronze Age activity.
- 2.2.3 Aerial photography has revealed an undated but possibly Bronze Age ring ditch approximately 900 m to the south of the area. The results of geophysical survey to the west included a circular anomaly (CPHER: 166728) and part of an oval anomaly (CPHER: 166726) thought to potentially indicate prehistoric settlement activity; although the existence of these features has not been confirmed through further investigation.

Romano-British (AD 60–410)

- 2.2.4 Roman activity is well represented nearby; approximately 260 m to the north-west of the watching brief area is the scheduled Holt Roman site (CPHER: 101249, NMRW: DE013). The site was excavated in the early 20th century and comprises an extensive industrial settlement dated AD 85–135, with later material suggesting that small scale activity continued into the later 4th century. Pottery and coins have been recovered from the site and surrounding area. Several undated clay extraction pits (CPHER: 166721–166723) have been recorded to the south-east of the works.
- 2.2.5 A possible section of Roman road recorded adjacent to the Holt Roman site (road 660 of the scheme of Margary) has been interpreted as connecting to Watling Street, which here linked the major settlements of Chester and Wroxeter (Margary 1967).

Medieval (AD 60–1540)

- 2.2.6 Following the defeat of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (the last independent Prince of Wales) in 1282, the now scheduled Holt Castle (NMRW: 1592) was built between 1282 and 1311.
- 2.2.7 St Chad's Church (CPHER: 165283, 101258), located in the centre of the village, is thought to have been contemporary with the castle before 15th-century remodelling and a tower addition. It was further restored during the 19th century.
- 2.2.8 Holt Bridge, a grade I listed building and scheduled monument (NMRW: DE024/1742), was probably built in the 15th or 16th century, although records relating to a trial of 1368 mention a bridge on or near the site. On the north side of Holt Bridge, a medieval quay has been recorded (CPHER: 105284), although no evidence remains.
- 2.2.9 Located within the centre of the village there is a late medieval grade II listed Market Cross (NMRW: 1542).
- 2.2.10 Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded within and around the watching brief area (CPHER: 128230), indicating that the area occupied farmland during this period.

Post-medieval and modern (1540–present)

- 2.2.11 Holt saw a decline during the late medieval period; by the post-medieval period there were only 65 freeholders and burgesses in the settlement.



- 2.2.12 Holt Castle played an important role during the Civil War, alternating in possession by each side. The castle was finally surrendered by the Royalists in January 1647 and immediately demolished.
- 2.2.13 The 1843 Holt tithe map shows the watching brief area located within agricultural land; the accompanying apportionment indicates that the fields were owned by Thomas Jones and were farmed by Thomas Rowland.
- 2.2.14 The second edition 1899 Ordnance Survey (OS) map demonstrates that the field boundaries remained unchanged, however two footpaths branching from where Green Street meets Bridge Street are depicted. One extends to the west-north-west and the other extends north-north-west and follows the route of the river downstream to the north-west. A well is also shown along the north-west boundary of the south-eastern plot close to Holt Hill farm.
- 2.2.15 No changes to the site are shown on the 1911 25-inch OS map, however the remains of the Holt Roman Site are shown in detail. Recent satellite imagery indicates that various field boundaries in the immediate vicinity of the area have been removed.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024a), were to:
- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
 - provide an opportunity, if needed, to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the allocated resources are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
 - guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024a), were to:
- record all archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts that are exposed within the specified works area;
 - record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
 - place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
 - make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.



4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024a) and in general compliance with ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2023a–b). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 As stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024a), the attending archaeologist monitored all intrusive groundworks within the specified area. The monitored ground works comprised the excavation of a rectilinear trench (trenches 1000–4000) approximately 35 m long. No intrusive works were undertaken within the proposed temporary compound area (Fig. 1).

4.2.2 Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. Spoil from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

Recording

4.2.3 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2024a).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The Heneb Regional Senior Planning Archaeologist monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 General

5.1.1 No archaeological deposits or features were revealed during the course of the watching brief.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The geological substrate was not reached during the monitored works, although a mostly consistent soil sequence was observed across the area (Figs 2–4).

5.2.2 The earliest deposit revealed comprised a yellowish grey silty clay alluvium (4004) encountered at 0.9–1.1 m below ground level (bgl). This was recorded only in the north-west of trench 4000. It was covered by two further alluvial deposits that were recorded in all remaining trenches: a yellowish brown sandy silt (0.5–1.2 m bgl) capped by a brownish red silty sand (0.2–0.4 m thick). No dating evidence was recovered from the alluvium.

5.2.3 The area was covered by a dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (0.3–0.4 m thick).



6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No finds were recovered from the site, and no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 No archaeological remains were revealed during the watching brief, no finds were collected, and no encountered deposits were suitable for environmental sampling.
- 7.1.2 The deposit sequence recorded during the watching brief is consistent with the riparian (riverside) setting of the site, and tallies with the alluvial clays, silts and sands recorded alongside the Dee by the British Geological Survey (British Geological Survey 2024).
- 7.1.3 The aims and objectives of the watching brief have been met as far as possible; in that the absence of archaeological remains within the monitored area has been determined, recorded and reported upon.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. The documentary and digital archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) on completion of the project.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

- 8.2.1 Physical and digital records will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by RCAHMW and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014; NPAAW 2017; SMA 1995).

Documentary records

- 8.2.2 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital) and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 8.2.3 Born digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format, photographs, survey data and reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others that are not directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

8.3 Security copy

- 8.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project, a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes,



including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the HER in accordance with the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022), under event number PRN220217, where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



REFERENCES

- British Geological Survey 2024 *BGS Geology Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> (accessed 18/10/2024).
- Brown, D. H. 2011. *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [ClfA] 2014 (revised October 2020). *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading: ClfA.
- ClfA 2023a. *Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*. Reading: ClfA.
- ClfA 2023b. *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*. Reading: ClfA.
- Margary, I. D. 1967. *Roman Roads in Britain* (2nd edition). London: John Baker.
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales [NPAAW] 2017. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* <http://www.welshmuseumsfederation.org/en/news-archive/resources-landing/Collections/national-standard-and-guidance-for-collecting-and-depositing-archaeological-archives-in-wales-2017.html#:~:text=The%20National%20Standard%20and%20Guidance,for%20present%20and%20future%20generations>. (accessed 18/10/2024).
- SMA 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.
- Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022. *Guidance for the submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* https://ggat.org.uk/cms/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Guidance-for-the-Submission-of-Data-to-Welsh-HERs-V2_reducedEN.pdf. (accessed 18/10/2024).
- Wessex Archaeology 2024a. Farndon Crossing, Holt, Wrexham, Clwyd. *Written Scheme of Investigation for a Desk-based Assessment and Archaeological Watching Brief*. Salisbury: unpublished report ref. 295510.1.
- Wessex Archaeology 2024b. Farndon Crossing, Holt, Wrexham, Clwyd. *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Sheffield: unpublished report ref. 295510.2



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench summaries

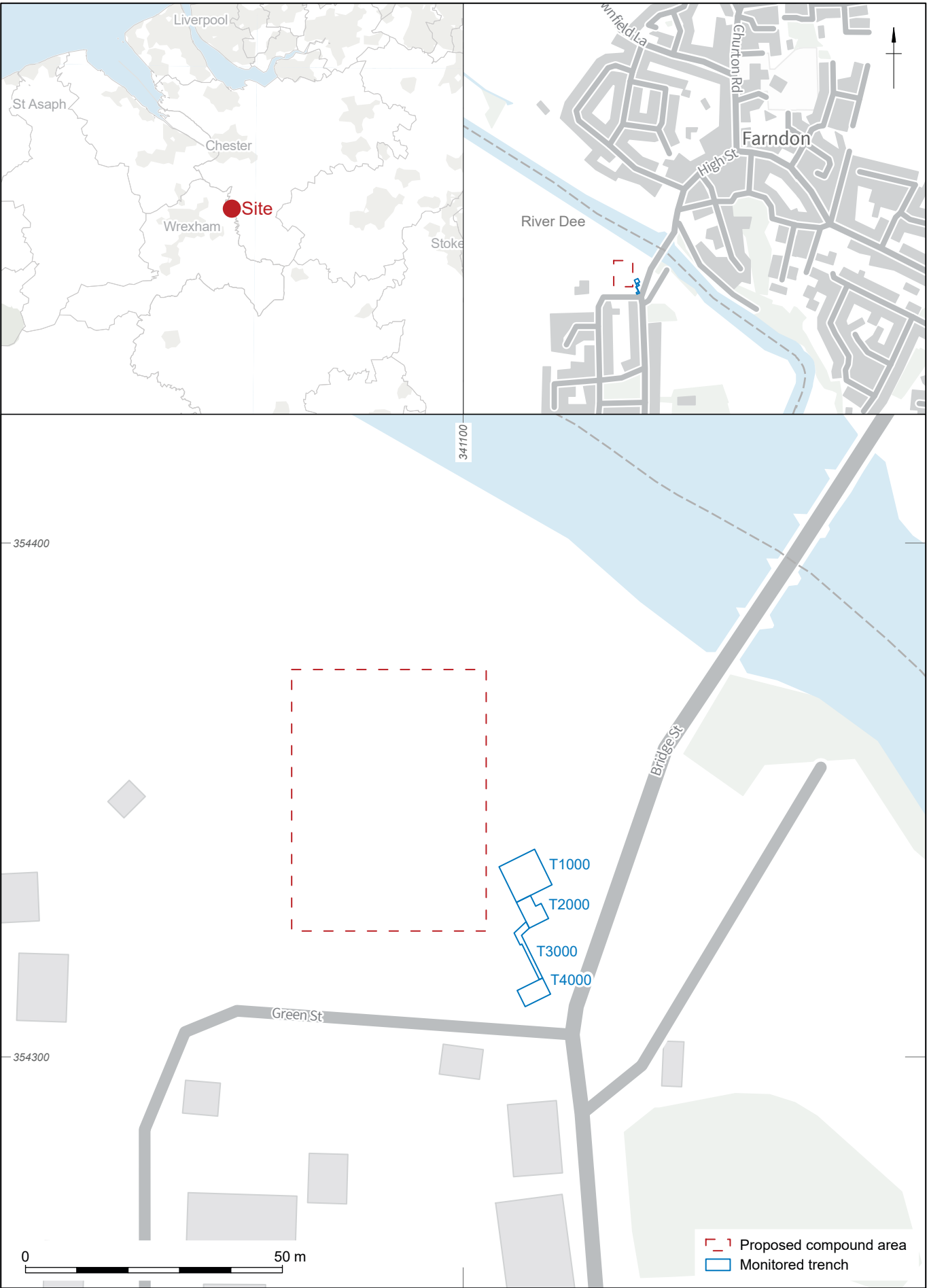
Trench No 1000		Length 7.70 m	Width 7.70 m	Depth 1.13 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Top soil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Fine rooting, s / c very common 30% angular fine / medium sand, I / c none. Same as 2001, 3001, 4001	0.00–0.30
1002		Alluvium	Mid brownish red silty sand. S / c abundant 50% angular fine / medium sand, I / c none. Same as 2002, 3002, 4002	0.30–0.50
1003		Alluvium	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt. S / c abundant 50% angular fine / medium sand, I / c none. Same as 2003, 3003, 4003	0.50–1.13

Trench No 2000		Length 5.60 m	Width 4.20 m	Depth 1.20 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Fine rooting. S / c very common 30% angular fine / medium sand. Same as 1001, 3001, 4001	0.00–0.30
2002		Alluvium	Mid brownish red silty sand. S / c abundant 50% angular fine / medium sand, I / c none. incomplete silted land drain in northern area. Same as 1002, 3002, 4002	0.30–0.50
2003		Alluvium	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt. S / c abundant 50% angular fine / medium sand, I / c none. Same as 1003, 3003, 4003	0.50–1.20

Trench No 3000		Length 11.60 m	Width 1.30 m	Depth 1.20 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Fine rooting, s / c very common 30% angular fine medium / sand. Modern pottery sherds & glass fragments not retained. Same as 1001, 2001, 4001	0.00–0.30
3002		Alluvium	Mid brownish red silty sand. S / c abundant 50% angular fine medium / sand. Same as 1002, 2002, 4001	0.30–0.50
3003		Alluvium	Alluvium Mid yellowish brown sandy silt. S / c abundant angular fine / medium sand. Same as 1003, 2003, 4001	0.50–1.2



Trench No 4000		Length 5.50 m	Width 3.50 m	Depth 1.10 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4001		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Fine rooting, s / c very common 30% angular fine medium / sand. Modern pottery sherds & glass fragments not retained. Same as 1001, 2001, 3001.	0.00–0.40
4002		Alluvium	Mid brownish red silty sand. S / c abundant 50% angular fine medium / sand. Same as 1002, 2002, 3001.	0.40–0.80
4003		Alluvium	Alluvium Mid yellowish brown sandy silt. S / c abundant 50% angular fine / medium sand. Same as 1003, 2003, 3001.	0.80–1.10
4004		Alluvium	Mid yellowish grey silty clay. S / c abundant 50% angular fine sand. Only evident in north section & northwest of western section.	0.90–1.10



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024.
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 29/10/2024 Created by: MKP Revision: 0 Scale: 1:1,000 at A4

Figure 1: Site location and monitored area





Figure 2: Trench 1000 from the east, 1 m scale



Figure 3: Trench 3000 from the south-east, 1 m scales



Figure 4: Trench 4000 from the north-east, 1 m scales



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk