

Archaeological Evaluation Report

LAND AT RHOSROBIN WREXHAM

For Liberty Properties Ltd

Author Matthew Williams MCIfA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

LAND AT RHOSROBIN WREXHAM

Client: Liberty Properties Ltd

Local Authority: Wrexham County Borough Council

NGR: 333280,352800

Author(s): M. Williams

Doc Ref: 1742M-AER-v1.1

Site Code: 1742M

Date: August 15

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

A trading name of the L – P : Partnership Ltd.

The Truman Brewery | 91 Brick Lane | London, E1 6QL | +44 [0]20 7 770 6045 | +44 [0]20 7 691 7245

www.lparchaeology.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Figures

Table of Plates

Table of Tables

Abstract

1. Introduction
2. Site Background
3. Aims
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Finds
7. Environmental Sampling
8. Discussion and conclusions
9. Summary and Conclusions
10. Archive

Sources Consulted

Figures

Appendices

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location General

Figure 2 - Site Location Detail and Trench Plan

Figure 3 - Trench 1 plan and section

Figure 4 - Trench 2 plan and section

Figure 5 - Trench 3 plan and section

Figure 6 - Trench 4 plan and section

Figure 7 - Trench 5 plan and section

TABLE OF PLATES

Plate 1 - General view of Trench 3

Plate 2 - Ditch [406]

Plate 3 - Trench 5 pre-excavation

TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1 - Aims of each trench

Abstract

Five archaeological trial trenches were excavated at land off Tan-y-Bont, Rhosrobin. The trenching was carried out to provide further information to inform a decision for a planning application.

The trenches were located to investigate potential archaeological features identified from a geophysical survey carried out in April 2015. Three linear features are interpreted as prehistoric or Romano-British field boundaries and two ring shaped features are interpreted as ploughed out Bronze Age barrows. No features are thought to date to the Early Medieval period or associated with Wat's Dyke.

Should permission be granted for development on the site, further work would be required to mitigate the impact on the archaeological deposits and gather further evidence for the date and character of the features. Mitigation is likely to involve a combination of archaeological excavation and monitoring during groundworks. The scope of the mitigation would be agreed in a written scheme of investigation and secured as a planning condition.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This evaluation report has been prepared by Matthew Williams of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Places for People. The fieldwork was carried out by Marcus Headifen and Aurea Izquierdo between 22nd to 26th June 2015. This report was written by Matthew Williams of L - P : Archaeology.
- 1.2. The site is located on the north side of Wrexham (FIGURE 1). It is centred on NGR 333280,352800.
- 1.3. The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by L – P : Archaeology (WILLIAMS 2015).

2. Site Background

2.1.GEOLOGY

2.1.1. The bedrock geology is Halesowen formation (mudstone, sandstone and siltstone) and the drift deposits are glaciofluvial sand and gravels (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2014).

2.2.TOPOGRAPHY

2.2.1. The landscape in this area is generally flat or slightly undulating pasture with woods. The site slopes gently down towards the south. The trenches were at an approximate level of 83.50m OD.

2.2.2. Wat's Dyke, an Early Medieval earthwork, runs north south through the eastern part of the site (FIGURE 2).

2.3.SITE CONDITIONS

2.3.1. The land east of the Dyke consists of a large paddock with rough grass. To the west of the Dyke is a large pasture field.

2.4.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

2.4.1. The following information is taken from the desk assessment produced by L – P : Archaeology (WILLIAMS 2014).

2.4.2. There are various scattered features and findspots of Roman date within the vicinity. These are generally rural agricultural features.

2.4.3. The site is bisected by Wat's Dyke, an Early Medieval earthwork constructed by the Anglo-Saxons to define the boundary between Mercia and Wales. The bank survives to a maximum of 1.3m high but is in poor condition. The ditch, on the west side, is not extant. 470m to the north of the site is Bryn Alyn Iron Age hillfort. Both the Dyke and the hillfort are scheduled monuments (NPRN 275772 and NPRN 947754 respectively).

2.4.4. The site is likely to have been farm land from the Medieval period onwards.

3. Aims

3.1. The aims of the evaluation were:

- ◆ To investigate the features identified from the geophysical survey
- ◆ To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains
- ◆ To assess the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site
- ◆ To assess the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site
- ◆ To assess the anticipated impact of the development proposals on any surviving archaeological remains
- ◆ To collect enough information to allow a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised

3.1.1. The specific aims of each trench are given below in TABLE 1.

Trench	Size (m)	Aim
1	6 x 2	Investigate linear feature
2	6 x 2	Investigate linear feature
3	6 x 2	Investigate linear feature
4	9 x 2	Investigate curvilinear feature and internal 'ring'
5	15 x 2	Investigate curvilinear feature

Table 1 - Aims of each trench

4. Methodology

- 4.1. All trenches were opened using a tracked excavator. All archaeological features were hand excavated and recorded in accordance with the WSI (WILLIAMS 2015).
- 4.2. For a detailed description of the archaeological methodology please refer to the WSI .
- 4.3. Trench 1 was moved 17m south along the line of the geophysical anomaly to lessen the impact on the hay crop in the field. This was agreed with Mark Walters of CPAT by email on 8th June 2015.

5. Results

5.1. Results are given below in numerical order of trenches. Deposit numbers are given in parentheses and cut numbers are given in square brackets. The following abbreviations are used: Tr. - Trench; GS – Geophysical Survey; compass directions abbreviated to N,E,S,W.

5.2. The topsoil across the site consisted of mid grey brown sandy loam between 220 and 340mm thick, it was given a context number ending 01 in each trench. The subsoil was a mid brown silt loam between 160 and 300mm thick and was given a context number ending 02. The natural geology was yellow brown sand with frequent pebbles and gravel which varied in compaction from loose to very compact across the site, it was given a context number ending in 03. All the features described below were cut into the natural geology and sealed by the subsoil.

5.3. TRENCH 1 (FIGURE 3)

5.3.1. The linear feature located by the GS was seen in the trench as a flat bottomed ditch [105] measuring 1.60m wide and 0.30m deep (FIGURE 3), the base was at 82.50m OD. It was filled by a compact mid brown sand with frequent cobbles and pebbles (104). There were no finds within the fill and no evidence that the ditch had been open and silted up.

5.3.2. The GS indicates that this feature runs NW – SE across the field west of the Dyke. It is 65m from and parallel to the ditch in the field east of the Dyke. It appears to be cut by the Dyke and may be an earlier field boundary.

5.4. TRENCH 2 (FIGURE 4)

5.4.1. No clear features were recorded in the trench, however a very diffuse area of slightly looser natural (204) was noted in the centre of the trench along the alignment of the GS anomaly. It measured approximately 1.30m across and 0.20m deep, the base was at 82.65m OD. There were no associated finds. This could be the base of a ditch but it is unlikely this would have been noted if the geophysics had not indicated a possible feature in this area.

5.5.TRENCH 3 (FIGURE 5)

5.5.1. The linear feature located by the GS was seen in the trench as a ditch [305] (PLATE 1). It measured 1.4m wide and 0.50m deep with a concave base and a steep southern edge, the base was at 82.75m OD. The northern edge was not clear during excavation. It was filled by a light orange brown clay sand with occasional pebbles and gravel. As in [105] there was no evidence for silting up and no finds within the fill.

5.6.TRENCH 4 (FIGURE 6)

5.6.1. The feature located by the GS was seen in the trench as a deep ditch [406]. It was 2.60m wide and 0.86m deep with straight, moderately shallow sides and a concave base (PLATE 2), the base was at 82.20m OD. The primary fill (405) was a mid brown clay sand with occasional sub rounded pebbles which filled the lower 120mm of the cut. Above this was a light brown clay sand (404) with frequent grit, pebbles and cobbles; a very small amount of charcoal flecks were noted. The lower fill suggests that the ditch was open and the finer grained material washed in before the sides slumped. There were no finds within the fills. Fill (405) was sampled but no significant organic remains were identified (see section 7).

5.6.2. This feature is similar to that seen in trench 5. Both features appear to be ring ditches, possibly of Bronze Age date.

5.7.TRENCH 5 (FIGURE 7)

5.7.1. The feature located by the GS was seen in the trench as a deep ditch [506] (PLATE 3). It was 3.20m wide and 0.90m deep with straight, moderately shallow sides and a concave base, the base was at 82.40m OD. The primary fill consisted of 0.25m of large cobbles in a mid brown sand matrix (507), which may be the result of larger stones falling into the ditch whilst it was being created. Above this was a mid brown silt sand (505) with occasional small pebbles which was comparable to the basal fill (405) in [406]. The upper fill was compact pale brown sand with frequent pebbles and cobbles which was comparable to (404) in [406]. There were no finds within the fills.

5.7.2. This feature is similar to that seen in trench 5. Both features appear to be ring ditches, possibly of Bronze Age date.

6. Finds

6.1.No finds were retrieved during the work despite additional excavation of the ditch fills and a thorough examination of all excavated material including the topsoil and subsoil.

7. Environmental Sampling

7.1.One sample was taken from fill (405) in trench four. The only deposits that appeared to be suitable for sampling were the fills of the curvilinear ditches in trenches 4 and 5. It was agreed during the site meeting with CPAT on 26th June that the fill (405) from the base of ditch [406] would be sampled as it contained fewer cobbles and pebbles and had retained moisture.

7.2.The sample was assessed by Paleoecology Research Services, Kingston upon Hull. The following text is from their report PRS2015/22.

7.3.METHODS

7.3.1. The lithology of the submitted sediment sample was recorded using a standard pro forma. The sample was then processed for the recovery of plant, invertebrate and vertebrate remains (macrofossils), broadly following the techniques of Kenward et al. (KENWARD ET AL. 1980), producing a residue and a washover.

7.3.2. The deposit did not exhibit preservation of uncharred organic remains by anoxic waterlogging and the washover was dried prior to examination for macrofossils using a low-power microscope (x7 to x45 magnification). The washover fraction was scanned until no new remains were observed and a sense of the abundance of each taxon or component was achieved and this was recorded using a five-point semi-quantitative scale as: 1 – few/rare, up to 3 individuals/items or a trace level component of the whole; 2 – some/present, 4 to 20 items or a minor component; 3 – many/common, 21 to 50 or a significant component; 4 – very many/abundant, 51 to 200 or a major component; and 5 – super-abundant, over 200 items/individuals or a dominant component of the whole.

7.3.3. The residue was primarily mineral in nature and was dried prior to the

recording of its components. The residue was separated into fractions (using 1 mm, 2 mm, 4 mm and 10 mm sieves) to facilitate recording. Residue less than 1 mm was retained unsorted. The residue fractions (including the less than 1 mm fraction) were scanned for magnetic material. No artefactual or organic remains were recovered from the residue fractions.

7.3.4. Plant macrofossil remains were identified by comparison with modern reference material (where possible), and the use of published works (e.g. CAPPERS ET AL. 2006 for plant remains). Remains were identified to the lowest taxon possible or necessary to achieve the aims of the project. Nomenclature for plant taxa follows STACE 1997.

7.3.5. Charcoal identifications were attempted for a small number of larger fragments, all of which were over 4 mm. Pieces were broken to give clean cross-sectional surfaces and the anatomical structures were examined using a low-power binocular microscope (x7 to x45) and higher magnification where necessary (x100 and x150). Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference material where possible, and with reference to published works (principally HATHER 2000 and SCHOCH ET AL. 2004).

7.3.6. A particular consideration during recording was the identification of suitable remains (if present) for possible submission for radiocarbon dating by standard radiometric technique or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS).

7.3.7. A small subsample (of approximately 5 ml) was extracted from the submitted sample for examination for microfossils. These were investigated using the 'squash' technique of DAINTON (1992), originally designed specifically to assess the content of eggs of intestinal parasitic nematodes; however, this method routinely reveals the presence of other microfossils, such as pollen and diatoms, which were the primary focus here. The slide was scanned at x150 magnification and at x600 where necessary.

7.4. RESULTS

7.4.1. The results of the investigations of the sample are presented below. Archaeological information, provided by the excavator, is given [in square brackets]. A brief summary of the processing method and an estimate of the

remaining volume of unprocessed sediment follows (in round brackets) after the sample number (created by PRS for internal record keeping purposes).

- 7.4.2. Context 405 [single fill of Ditch [406] currently interpreted as the ring ditch of a Bronze Age barrow]
- 7.4.3. Sample 1/T (25 kg/20 litres sieved to 300 microns with washover and microfossil 'squash'; approximately 5 ml of unprocessed sediment remain)
- 7.4.4. Just moist, light/mid brown to mid grey-brown (mottled on a mm-scale), unconsolidated, stony (stones 2 to over 60 mm were common), slightly clay, silty sand (to sandy silt in places).
- 7.4.5. The very small washover (~50 ml; dry weight 46.3 g) was mostly sand (abundance score 5), with abundant (score 4) small pieces of coal (to 17 mm but almost all less than 6 mm). Charcoal was common (score 3) but predominantly less than 4 mm, with only occasional (score 2) larger fragments, as were fragments of modern rootlet. Minor components comprised a little (score 2) vesicular, 'cinder-like' material (these could perhaps have been extremely poorly preserved remnants of charred grains but, if so, no surfaces remained and they may simply be small pieces of actual cinder), very occasional uncharred 'seed' fragments and a single uncharred dock (*Rumex* sp.) achene and earthworm egg capsule. Species identification was attempted for four of the charcoal fragments over 4 mm – all were poorly preserved and crumbled when examined but two could be partially identified as of a diffuse-porous species; closer identification was not possible and the two other fragments remained wholly indeterminate. No roundwood charcoal was present.
- 7.4.6. The large residue (dry weight 16211.2 g) was largely composed of stones (to 90 mm; score 5 – mostly rounded pebbles with occasional (score 2) slightly more angular stones but still with rounded edges), with some sand (score 3; the less than 1 mm fraction weighed 4229.7 g, approximately 26% of the total residue weight). The greater than 1 mm fraction of the residue was distributed as follows: over 10 mm – 6812.0 g (42% of total); 4-10 mm – 2714.1 g (17%); 2-4 mm – 1322.5 g (8%); 1-2 mm – 1132.9 g (7%). No artefactual or

organic remains were present in the residue; both the less than 1 mm and 1-2 mm fractions contained trace level (score 1) magnetic components (1.5 g and 0.7 g, respectively) but these were composed entirely of ?heat-affected sand/small stones.

7.4.7. The 'squash' subsample was entirely inorganic and no microfossils were present.

7.5.DISCUSSION AND STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

7.5.1. Some of the biological remains recovered from the sample of the single fill of Ditch [406] were clearly modern intrusions or contaminants; the former represented by a little rootlet and an earthworm egg capsule and the latter by occasional indeterminate 'seed' fragments and a single achene of dock. Organic macrofossil remains which were perhaps of 'ancient' origin were restricted to traces of charcoal, largely indeterminate but including two fragments of a diffuse-porous species, of no interpretative value and no microfossils were present.

7.5.2. No artefactual remains were recovered from the sample; minor magnetic components within the two finest fractions of the residue were entirely composed of ?heat-affected sand and small stones with no hammerscale or other metalworking debris present. There is, perhaps, some support for the current presumed Bronze Age date of this feature from this absence – or for a pre-Iron Age date at least.

7.5.3. Although only a little was recovered, there was sufficient charcoal for radiocarbon dating (via AMS) to be attempted but none could be recommended for this purpose. Identification to species and/or determination of the number of years of wood growth represented could not be achieved. Therefore, the 'old wood' problem of radiocarbon dating the charcoal, whereby any date returned could be far earlier than the charring event but by an unknown number of years (the carbon content of the wood being fixed at the time of its growth), would apply. Furthermore, the validity of attempting to date the deposit itself from so little material would be highly questionable; particularly given the evidence (albeit limited) for possible disturbance by

bioturbation (i.e. a little rootlet and a single earthworm egg capsule) and the presence of a few modern contaminants ('seed' fragments including a dock achene).

7.6.RECOMMENDATIONS

7.6.1. The dearth of 'ancient' organic remains precludes any further study.

7.7.RETENTION AND DISPOSAL

7.7.1. Unless required for purposes other than the study of biological remains, all of the current material may be discarded.

7.8.ARCHIVE

7.8.1. All material is currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 4, National Industrial Estate, Bontoft Avenue, Kingston upon Hull), pending return to the excavator or permission to discard, along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

8. Discussion and conclusions

8.1.1. Five trenches were excavated to investigate anomalies at a site in Rhosrobin Wrexham. The features had been identified as potential ditches in a geophysical survey (GS).

8.2. THE LINEAR DITCHES

8.2.1. The ditch in the west [105] of the site appears to be about 70m long in the GS, and runs from the west site boundary to the ditch of the Dyke. There is no suggestion that it continues east of the Dyke, however there is a parallel ditch, 65m NE, on the east of the Dyke. The west ditch was investigated in Trench 1 and found to be a 1.60m wide, 0.30m deep and flat bottomed. The east ditch was investigated in Trench 2, no clear evidence was seen although there was an area of looser natural geology, 1.60m wide with a flat base, that followed the line of the anomaly (204). Neither anomaly was recorded in the GS on both sides of the Dyke, so one cannot state that the Dyke truncates these features; however the Dyke does divide the parallel anomalies and can therefore be seen to truncate the group.

8.2.2. Another linear feature on a slightly different alignment was recorded running east from (204). It was investigated in Trench 3 and recorded as a rounded ditch 1.40m across and 0.50m deep [305]. It was impossible to see in the GS if it continued on the west side of (204) due to a gas pipe. Ditch [305] is not on the same alignment as the two other anomalies, nor does it respect the alignment of the Dyke. It also has a different form to [105] and therefore may represent a different phase of activity.

8.2.3. No artefacts were recovered from any of the ditch fills and therefore dating is difficult. The ditches do not respect the alignment of the Dyke, the Medieval ridge and furrow or the modern field boundaries, and therefore appear to pre-date the Early Medieval period. The site is within the Roman hinterland of Chester and various rural and agricultural sites dating to this period are known within the wider vicinity. Two circular structures and a rectilinear field system were recorded at the MBNA Chester Business Park (LAKESIDE FORTHCOMING), 6.5km to the north; a field system was recorded at Saighton Camp 11km

northeast (Cheshire Historic Environment Record 7418/1) and a farmstead including structures and an enclosure is recorded 950m south west of the site (Powys Historic Environment Record 13092). Despite the lack of artefactual dating evidence it is likely that these ditches represent two phases of Romano-British or earlier agricultural boundaries.

8.3.THE CURVILINEAR DITCHES

- 8.3.1. Two curvilinear anomalies were recorded in the GS in the north of the site. These appear to be ring shaped but the eastern side of both could not be surveyed or investigated due to a wooded field boundary. The initial interpretation of these, based on their appearance in the GS, was ditches surrounding ploughed out Bronze Age barrows.
- 8.3.2. Excavation revealed the two anomalies to be fairly deep ditches. Both had similar profiles with straight sides and a curved base, and were similar dimensions - [406] was 2.60m wide and 0.86m deep and [506] was 3.20m wide and 0.90m deep. The fills were also similar and consisted of a lower silty sand caused by initial silting up, overlain by a coarser silt deposit with pebbles and cobbles caused by long term collapse and levelling from ploughing.
- 8.3.3. No finds were recovered from either ditch. The similarity of the features suggests that they are related and it was decided to sample the lower silty fill of ditch [406] as the best representative deposit. Only a small amount of charcoal was recovered; this could have washed in and is unlikely to be associated with the feature and was therefore not subject to C14 dating.
- 8.3.4. The form of the features and ditch profiles suggests that they are a pair of Bronze Age ring ditches. Although there is little evidence for Bronze Age activity in the immediate vicinity, there are various ritual and funerary features in this part of the country which are comparable to the features on site.
- 8.3.5. There is an extensive Bronze Age cemetery 30km to the south at Four Crosses comprising at least twenty ring ditches (JONES 2002). Pairs of 'kerb cairn' round barrows are recorded at Siglen Las (CPAT PRN 6204) 35km to the west and Trelystan (CPAT PRN) 32km to the south; other paired barrows are recorded at Axtyn (CPAT PRN 102467) and Berthen (CPAT PRN 102330) 30km

northeast and northwest respectively. There are also various Bronze Age barrows and mounds recorded within 5km of site. These include Hillbury barrow (CPAT PRN 101240) and Fairy Oak barrow (CPAT PRN 101239) in central Wrexham; Bryn Alyn round barrow (CPAT PRN 100378) about 1.5km north of the site, and Gateway Hall Farm mound (CPAT PRN 102940) 2km to the south. These generally comprise a mound, often ploughed out or damaged, with a surrounding ditch. The exception is the Fairy Oak barrow which, when excavated in 1882, showed no sign of a ditch. The features vary greatly in size, the Fairy Oak barrow is 55m across, whereas the Site 2 barrow at Four Crosses is 13m across. The ditches generally measure between 2 and 3.5m wide although this depends on preservation.

- 8.3.6. Human remains and other artefacts were recovered from the centre of most of the barrows mentioned above. The centre of the barrow features at Rhosrobin could not be investigated due to the field boundary. Trench 4 did extend towards the centre of the ring ditch but no further features were seen.
- 8.3.7. No finds were recovered during the work and environmental sampling of the primary fill of ring ditch [406] did not produce any significant results. However, the form of the features suggests that these are Bronze Age ring ditches. They are, however, in poor condition, having been within agricultural land since at least the Medieval period. The fact that the current field boundary crosses the barrows suggests that they were ploughed out some time ago (the long straight field boundary suggests it may be an inclosure field of the early 19th century but the ridge and furrow detected by the GS suggests it could be Medieval).
- 8.3.8. The evaluation has demonstrated the presence of Bronze Age funerary monuments and prehistoric or Romano-British field boundaries within the site. The alignment and form of the features does not suggest that they are associated with Wat's Dyke. The field boundaries are probably of late Iron Age or Romano-British origin although further work would be required to date them. They are considered of local significance and any further information would be a useful addition to the emerging picture of the late prehistoric and Roman agricultural landscape. The ring ditches are considered of local to

regional significance as they are in poor condition but may retain some evidence for burial within the central area. They are also a useful addition to the growing number of Bronze Age funerary monuments known in the area.

8.4.FURTHER WORK

- 8.4.1. Impact on the archaeological features and deposits could be mitigated by a programme of archaeological monitoring and excavation. The extent of the mitigation would depend on the development proposals. It is likely that the area of the ring ditches would fully excavated.
- 8.4.2. The scope of the mitigation would be agreed in a written scheme of investigation with the client and CPAT (archaeological planning advisor to Wrexham County Borough Council). The work could be secured by condition following a detailed planning application.

9. Archive

9.1.The paper archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x Drawing Register
- ◆ 5 x Drawing Film
- ◆ 1 x Photographic Register
- ◆ 12 x Black and white photographs and negatives
- ◆ 1 x Context Register
- ◆ 27 x Context sheets

9.2.No finds were recovered.

9.3.It is recommended that the environmental sample residues are discarded.

9.4.The archive is to be deposited with Wrexham Museums.

SOURCES CONSULTED

BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 2014. 'British Geological Survey GeoIndex'. Available at: www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex.

CAPPERS, R.J.T., BEKKER, R. & JANS, J.E.A., 2006. *Digitale Zadenatlas van Nederland*. Barkhuis Publishing and Groningen University Library.

DAINTON, M., 1992. 'A quick, semi-quantitative method for recording nematode gut parasite eggs from archaeological deposits'. *Circaea, the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology*, **9**, pp.58–63.

HATHER, J., 2000. *The identification of the Northern European Woods: a guide for archaeologists and conservators*. Archetype Publications.

JONES, N., 2002. *Land off Domgay Road, Four Crosses, Powys. Archaeological Evaluation*. Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

KENWARD, H.K., HALL, A.R. & JONES, A.K.G., 1980. 'A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits'. *Science and Archaeology*, **22**, pp.3–15.

LAKESIDE, M., Forthcoming. *Excavations at Chester Business Park, MBNA Lakeside*.

SCHOCH, W.H. ET AL., 2004. 'Wood anatomy of central European Species.'. Available at: www.woodanatomy.ch [Accessed January 8, 2015].

STACE, C., 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

WILLIAMS, M., 2014. *Land at Rhosrobin, Wrexham*. L - P : Archaeology.

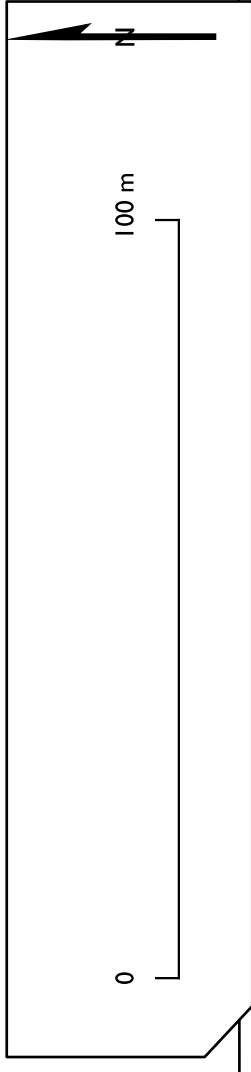
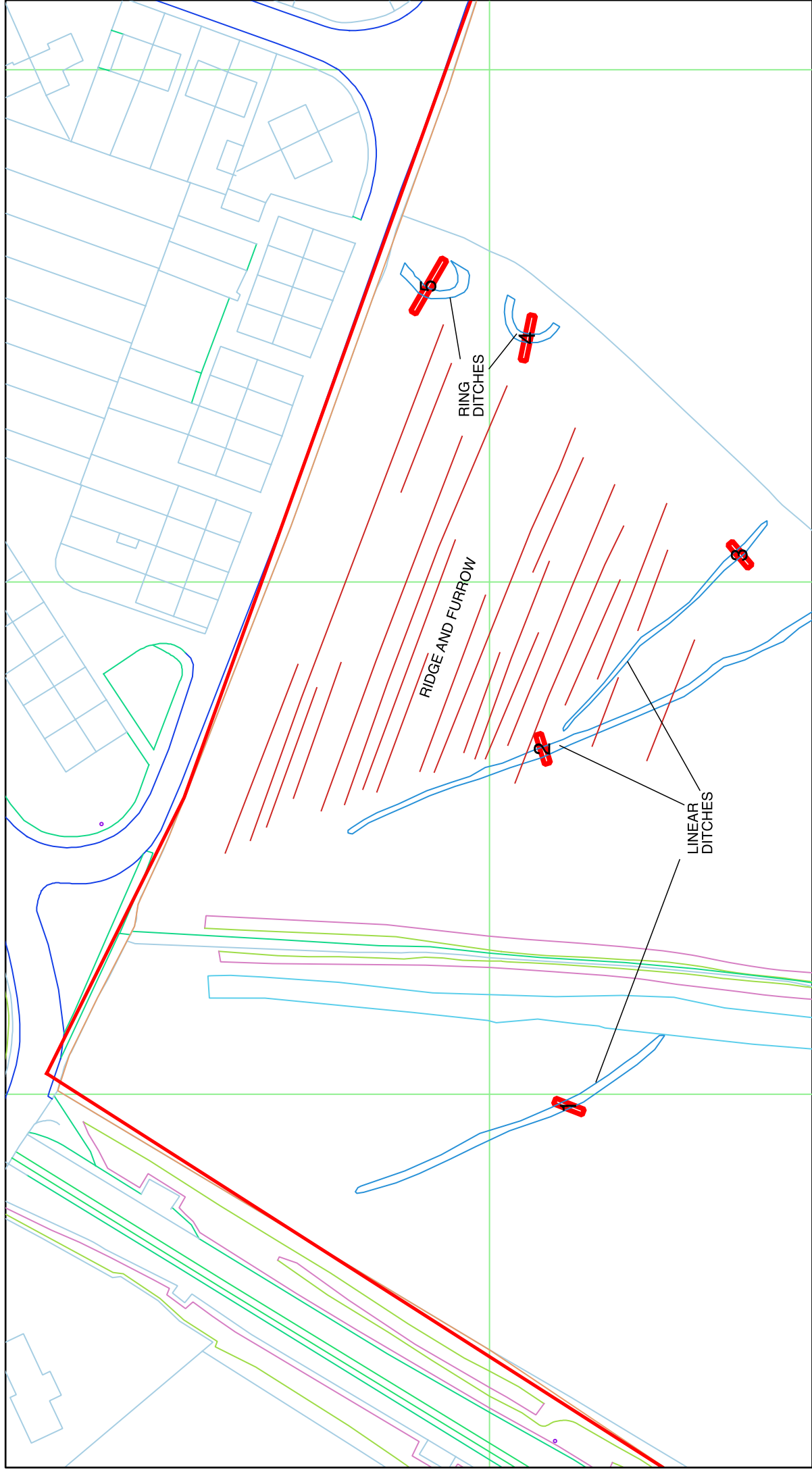
WILLIAMS, M., 2015. *Specification for Archaeological Evaluation. Land at Rhosrobin, Wrexham*. L - P : Archaeology.

FIGURES

[illegible]

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Trench locations



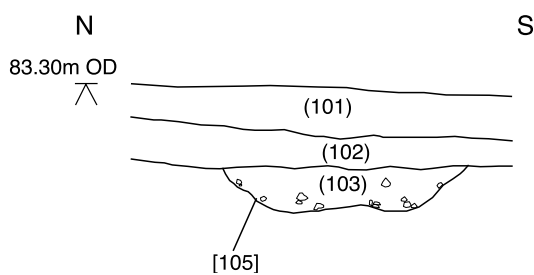
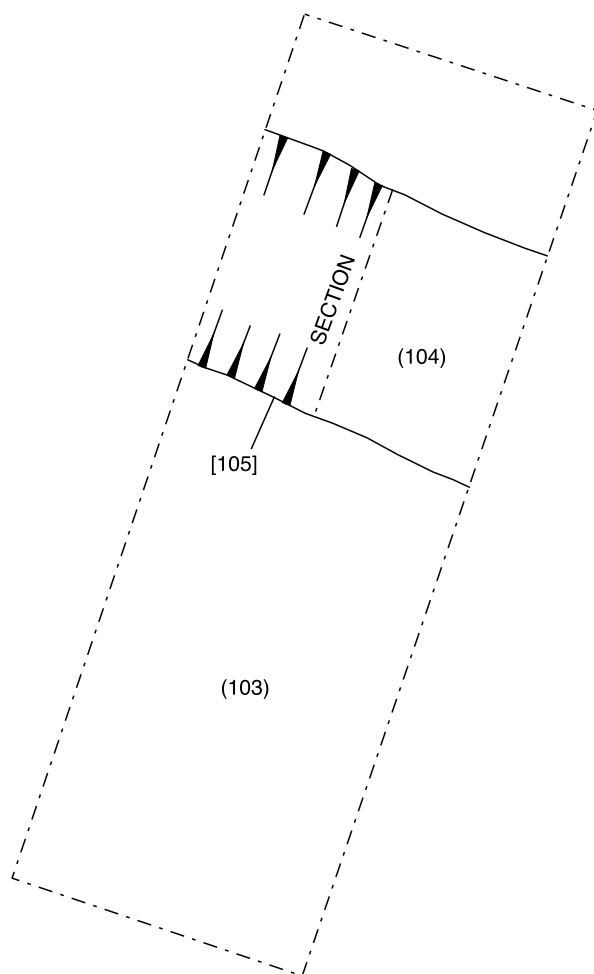
PROJECT // 1742C - Rhosrobin, Wrexham

DESCRIPTION // Trench locations over geophysics results

DOC REF: LP1742M-AER-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // Trench I



0 2.5 m

PROJECT // 1742C - Rhosrobin, Wrexham

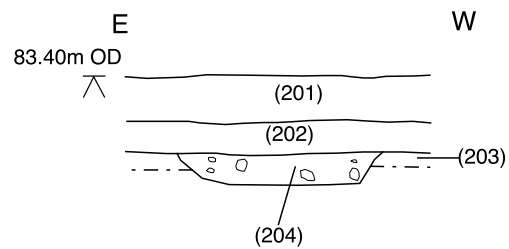
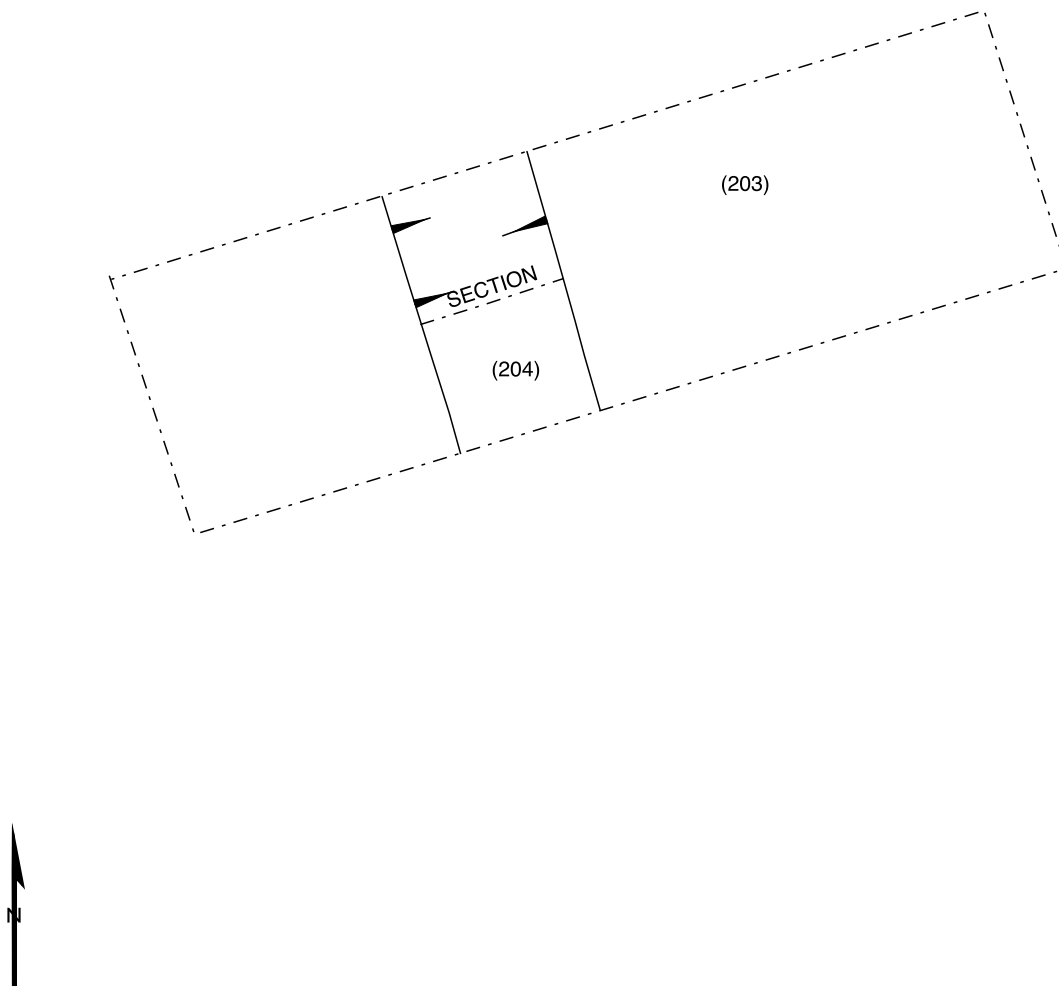
DESCRIPTION // Trench I plan and section

Scale 1:50@A4

DOC REF: LPI742M-AER-v1.0

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // Trench 2



0 2.5 m

PROJECT // 1742C - Rhosrobin, Wrexham

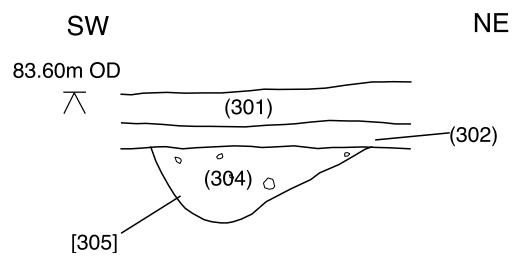
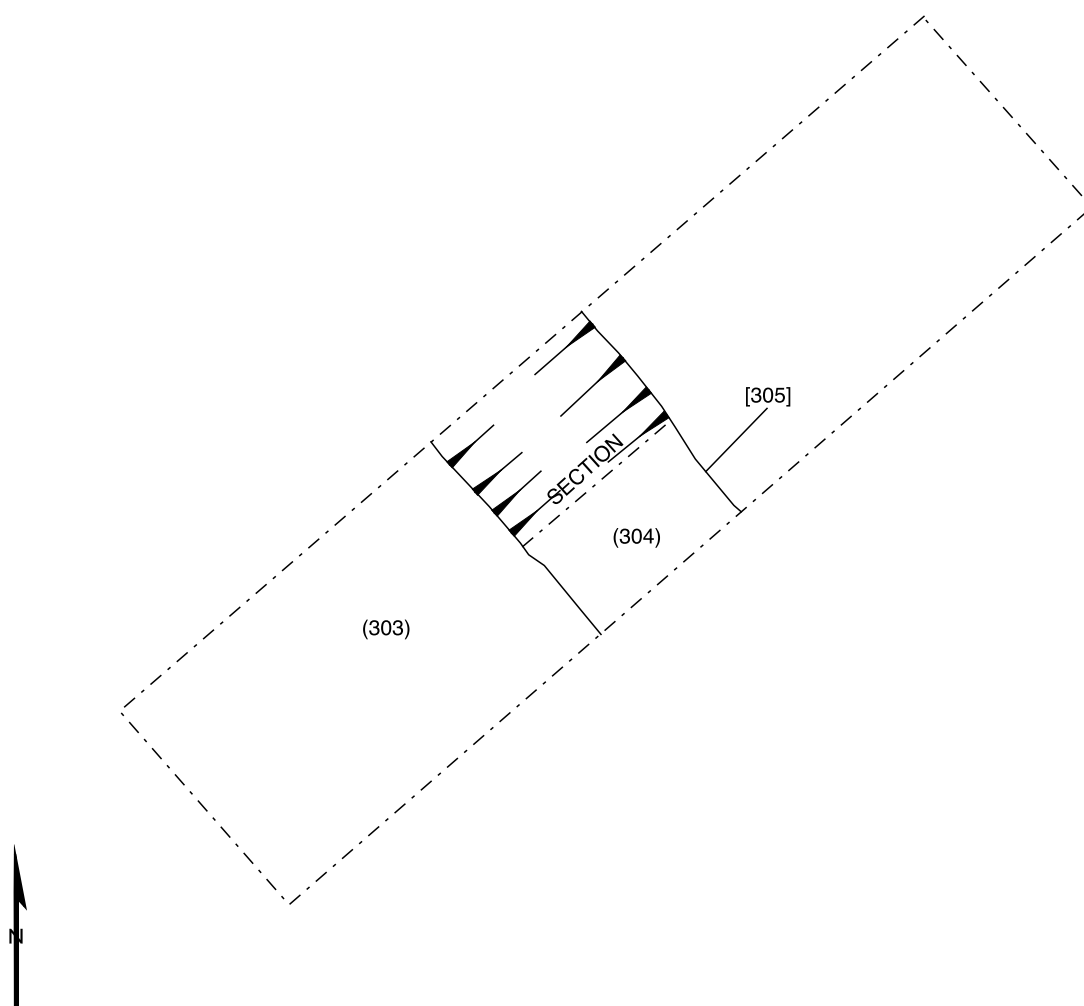
DESCRIPTION // Trench 2 plan and section

Scale 1:50@A4

DOC REF: LPI742M-AER-v1.0

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // Trench 3



0 2.5 m

PROJECT // 1742C - Rhosrobin, Wrexham

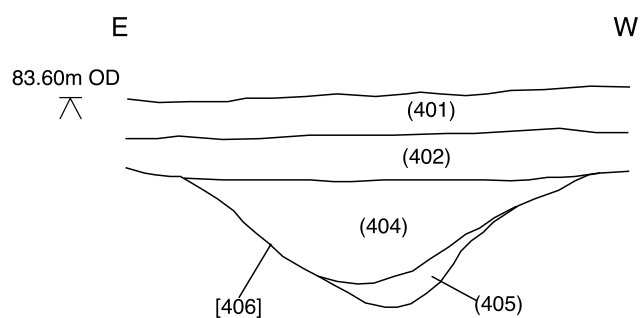
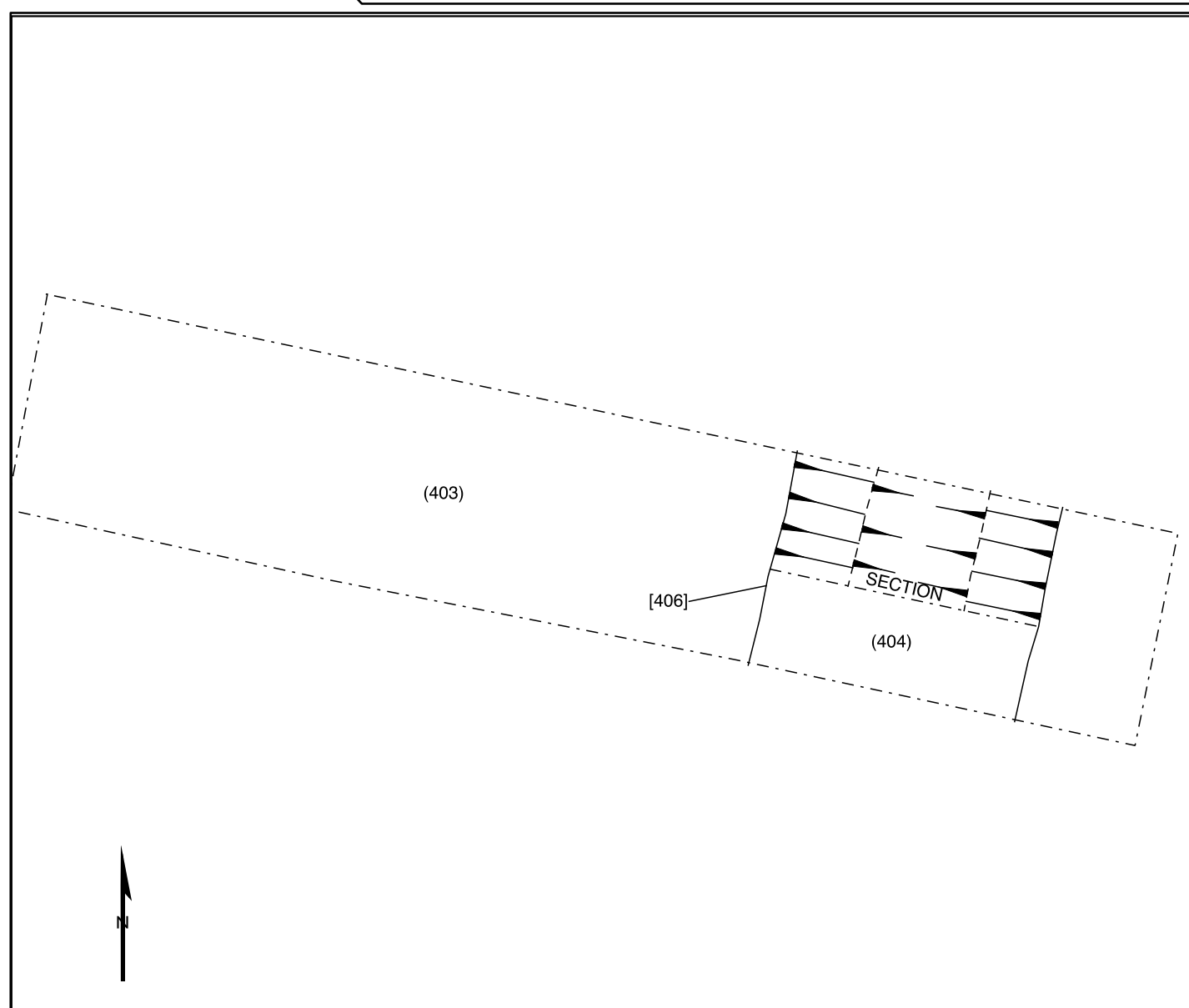
DESCRIPTION // Trench 3 plan and section

Scale 1:50@A4

DOC REF: LPI742M-AER-v1.0

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 6 // Trench 4



0 2.5 m

PROJECT // 1742C - Rhosrobin, Wrexham

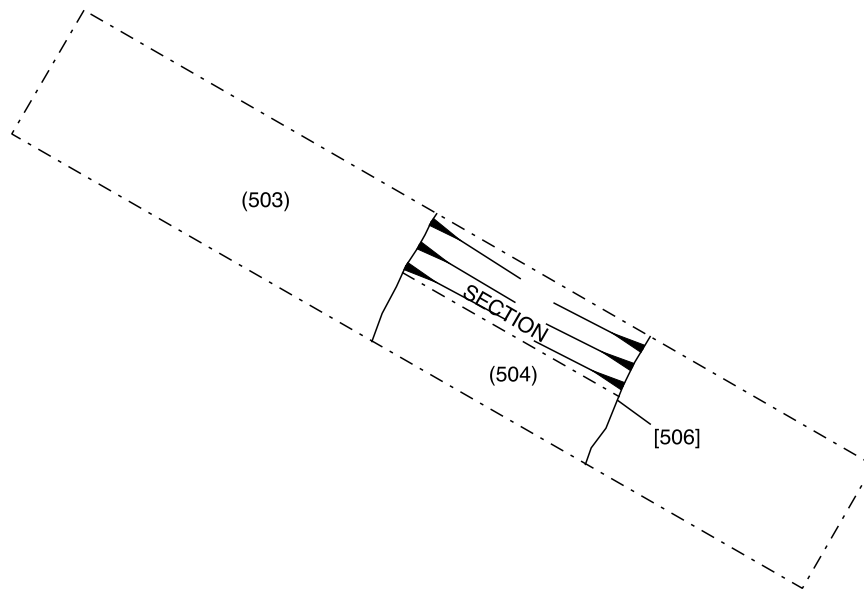
DESCRIPTION // Trench 4 plan and section

Scale 1:50@A4

DOC REF: LPI742M-AER-v1.0

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // Trench 5

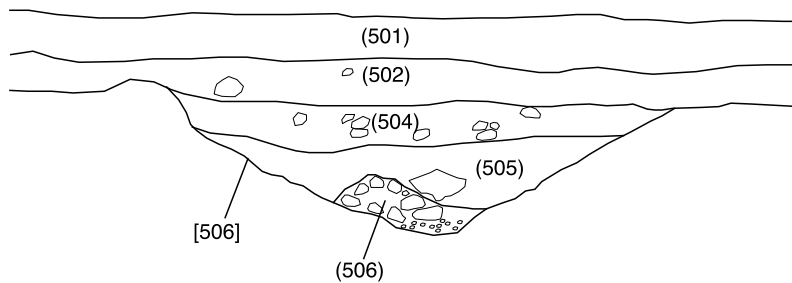


0 2 m
Scale 1:100@A4

SE

NW

83.85m OD
^



0 2 m
Scale 1:50@A4

PROJECT // 1742C - Rhosrobin, Wrexham

DESCRIPTION // Trench 5 plan and section

DOC REF: LPI742M-AER-v1.0

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

PLATES



Plate 1 - General view of trench 3 pre-excitation looking north. Trenches 4 and 5 in background



Plate 2 - Ditch [406] looking north



Plate 3 - Trench 5 pre-excitation. [506] is visible behind the scales as a darker stripe