

Archaeological Evaluation Report

HILLOCK LANE GRESFORD

For Norris Jones Developments

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L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

HILLOCK LANE GRESFORD

Client: Norris Jones Developments

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Crynodeb

Gwnaed Gwerthusiad Archaeolegol ar dir oddi ar Hillock Lane, Gresford yn Wrecsam. Roedd y gwaith yn cynnwys cloddio 23 ffos, wedi'u lleoli dros anomaleddau a adnabuwyd o arolwg geoffisegol a ymgwymerwyd ar y safle. Nod y gwerthusiad oedd adnabod a disgrifio unrhyw olion tanddaearol posibl yn gysylltiedig â'r anomaleddau hyn. Cynhaliwyd y gwaith maes rhwng mis Tachwedd a mis Rhagfyr 2020 gan L - P : Archaeology ar ran Norris Jones Developments.

Nid yw'r safle wedi'i leoli o fewn unrhyw Ardal Gadwraeth, ac nid yw'n cynnwys Henebion Cofrestredig nac Adeiladau Rhestredig.

Amlygodd rhan flaenorol o'r gwaith ar ffurf arolwg geoffisegol, sawl anomaledd a allai fod yn nodweddion llinellol a chromliniol Cynhanesyddol a Rhufeinig o fewn y safle. O ganlyniad, gofynnwyd am ail ran i'r gwaith, i bennu natur y gweithgarwch, ar ffurf Gwerthusiad Archaeolegol yn cynnwys ffosydd wedi'u targedu i ymchwilio i'r anomaleddau hyn.

Datgelodd y Gwerthusiad Archaeolegol sawl twll a nodwedd linellol, yn bennaf gyda llenwadau sengl ac nid oedd yr un yn cynnwys unrhyw ddeunydd y gellid ei ddyddio. Roedd cydberthynas rhwng rhai o'r rhain â'r anomaleddau geoffisegol, fodd bynnag, roedd nifer o'r nodweddion a welir yn y data yn ddaearogol yn eu natur yn sgil y ddaear newidiol, i'w gweld fel bandiau o dywod, clai a cherrig mân.

Ffos 14 wnaeth gynhyrchu'r dystiolaeth fwyaf sylweddol ar gyfer gweithgarwch Cynhanesyddol, gyda chyfres o dyllau pyst wedi'u llenwi â cherrig a charreg sylfaen linellol, yn awgrymu posibilrwydd strwythur yn yr ardal hon. Adferwyd breuan gyfrwy, crafwr fflint a chornfaen gweithiedig hefyd o ardal y tyllau pyst.

Credir y bydd rhagor o waith yn ofynnol yn yr ardal hon o'r tyllau pyst a adnabuwyd yn Ffos 14 fel lliniaru, ar ffurf amod o'r caniatâd cynllunio.

Abstract

An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out on land off Hillock Lane, Gresford in Wrexham. This comprised the excavation of 23 trenches, located over anomalies identified from a geophysical survey undertaken on the site. The evaluation was undertaken to identify and characterise any potential below ground remains associated with these anomalies. The fieldwork was carried out between November and December 2020 by L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Norris Jones Developments.

The site does not lie within any Conservation Area, contains no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings.

An earlier phase of work in the form of a geophysical survey, highlighted multiple anomalies which had the potential to be Prehistoric and Roman linear and curvilinear features within the site. As such a second phase of works were requested, to determine the nature of the activity, in the form of an Archaeological Evaluation comprising targeted trenches to investigate these anomalies.

The Archaeological Evaluation exposed multiple pits and linear features, mostly with single fills and none containing any dateable material. A few of these correlated with the geophysical anomalies, however, many of the features seen in the data were geological in nature from the changeable natural, seen as bands of sands, clays and gravels.

Trench 14 produced the most substantial evidence for Prehistoric activity, with a series of three stone packed postholes and a possible stone foundation linear, suggesting the possibilities of a structure in this area. A saddle quern, flint scraper and worked chert were also recovered from the area of the post holes.

It is thought that further work will be required in the area of the postholes identified in Trench 14 as mitigation, in the form of a condition of planning consent.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report details the results of an Archaeological Evaluation carried out on the site off Hillock Lane, Gresford, on behalf of Norris Jones Developments. This formed part of a phased approach, as part of a pre-planning application.
- 1.2. The fieldwork was managed by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology and carried out by Chris Matthews, Matthew Thomas and Cal Davenport of L – P : Archaeology between 23rd November and 4th December 2020. This report was written by Rachael Matthews of L - P : Archaeology.
- 1.3. The site is located at land off Hillock Lane, Gresford, LL12 8YL. (FIGURE 1). The National Grid Reference is SJ 36050, 54489.
- 1.4. A series of 23 trenches were excavated across the site at pre-defined locations as agreed in the written scheme of investigation (FIGURE 2).
- 1.5. The site code allocated by L – P : Archaeology is LP3760C.
- 1.6. All works were carried out in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation (TUTT 2020) and in conjunction with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIFA 2020A)

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

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

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

2.1.2. When considering a planning application, Wrexham County Borough Council is bound by Welsh Government Planning Policy (10TH EDITION, 2018) Section 6 and Tan 24: the Historic Environment (MAY 2017) from Planning Policy Wales.

2.1.3. Currently Wrexham County Borough Council (WCBC) abide by the policies laid out in the Wrexham Unitary Development Plan 1996-2011 regarding archaeology and planning, in this case Policy EC11.

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

2.1.5. The works form part of a phased approach, as recommended by Mark Walters of CPAT. A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in January 2020 by TigerGeo (ROSEVEARE 2020), which identified potential areas of archaeological interest. An Archaeological Evaluation was instructed to investigate these anomalies, prior to the determination of a planning application.

2.1.6. The event number assigned to this project by CPAT Historic Environment Records is: Event PRN 166827.

2.1.7. The site is not within any Conservation Areas. There are no Scheduled

Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Historic Parks and Gardens or World Heritage Sites within the site.

2.2.GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex for the site records the superficial deposits of Devensian sands and gravels, over a bedrock of Kinnerton Sandstone Formation - sandstone (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2019).

2.2.2. The Archaeological Evaluation confirmed the presence of sands and gravels on the site at approximately 0.4m to 0.7m below ground level, which varied across the site.

2.3.TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.1. The site is located within agricultural fields to the south of Hillock Lane, which lies to the immediate southeast of Gresford.

2.3.2. The site is bounded by Hillock Lane to the north and agricultural fields to the east, south and west. The site and internal boundaries are constructed of wire fences and hedgerows.

2.3.3. The site is an irregular polygon in shape covering 14.7ha of undulating land, the height varies between 71.3m in the south and south west, rising to 76.5m OD in the northeast corner.

2.4.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

2.4.1. The aim of this section is not to give an entire history of Gresford but to highlight the heritage assets and periods of time with potential archaeological remains specific to the site. A WSI was submitted by Icen Projects Ltd. in March 2020 (TUTT 2020), this section represents a summary of that research.

2.4.2. The site lies within an area of known Prehistoric activity, the Neolithic Hollyfield axe was recovered 800m to the northwest and excavations from Borrass Quarry 1km to the south of the site has uncovered evidence of mid Neolithic settlement activity, extending into the early Bronze Age period (GRANT I 2013). Features have included linears, ditches, pits and oven, with fragments of Prehistoric ceramic including grooved ware and Irish sea ware, as

well as, environmental evidence of hazelnuts and charred grains.

- 2.4.3. The HER records Roman finds of a coin hoard 500m to the south east and 2nd century human remains 800m to the south. It is thought Gresford High street may be the line of the Roman road between Chester and Ffridd.
- 2.4.4. The site is thought to have been in agricultural lands outside of the Medieval centre of Gresford, recorded in The Domesday Book of 1086, it also lies c.600m to the north of the known Medieval settlement of Marford and Hoseley. Medieval coins and a silver pommel have also been recorded within the surrounding area.
- 2.4.5. Historic mapping shows the site has remained a system of agricultural fields from 1844 (FIGURE 3, FIGURE 4) to present day, many of the internal field boundaries were removed before the early 1900s; however, no other change is identified.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1.The general aims of the Archaeological Evaluation were to determine:

- ◆ The nature and level of natural geology
- ◆ The earliest deposits identified
- ◆ The latest deposits identified
- ◆ The character of archaeological deposits encountered
- ◆ The extent of modern disturbance

3.2.The specific aims of the Archaeological Evaluation were:

- ◆ Are any of the geophysical anomalies natural/geological in origin?
- ◆ Do pre-Neolithic remains survive on site?
- ◆ What is the form and likely function of any linear features?
- ◆ What is the form and likely function of any curving linear features?
- ◆ Do occupation horizons/spreads survive on site? If so, what is their nature?
- ◆ Do structural features survive on site? If so, what is their nature?
- ◆ Are any of the potential circular enclosures round barrows?
- ◆ Are discrete cut features such as pits present? If so, what is their nature?
- ◆ Are Roman features or deposits present? If so, what is their nature?
- ◆ Are Medieval features or deposits present? If so, what is their nature?
- ◆ Are Post Medieval features or deposits present? If so, what is their nature?

4. Methodology

- 4.1. All works were carried out in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation (TUTT 2020), the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2019) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIFA 2020A).
- 4.2. Archaeological features encountered were appropriately excavated and recorded, with site code LP3760C allocated by L – P : Archaeology. This site code was used on all documentary archive.
- 4.3. A small assemblage of finds were retained and assessed in accordance with the Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIFA 2020B)
- 4.4. Gaining the consent of the landowner (APPENDIX 2), the finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive to the appropriate museum, expected to be Wrexham Museum.
- 4.5. The project archive will be prepared in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIFA 2020C) and in consultation with Wrexham Museum.

5. Results

5.1. The results of the Evaluation are given below, trench by trench. Not all context numbers referred to in the text are illustrated, but all are in the archive. Deposit and masonry numbers are given in (parentheses) and cut numbers are given in [square brackets].

5.2. The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of 23 trenches, each was 1.8m wide and varied from 10m to 25m in length (FIGURE 2) targeting features identified from the geophysical survey (APPENDIX 1).

TRENCH 1

5.3. Trench 1 was located in the centre of the northern part of the site, 1.8m wide and 10m in length, in a slight northwest to southeast alignment. It was dug to a total depth of 1.1m, natural was encountered at 0.7m below ground level (bgl) (FIGURE 5).

5.4. The topsoil was a dark brown sandy loam (101) 0.25m thick, below this was a buff brown sandy silt (102) 0.45m thick; this sat above a grey brown natural sands and gravels (103).



Plate 1- Trench 1: pit [106], north facing section 0.2m scale.

5.5. In the north of the trench a pit feature [106] was identified cut into the natural

(103). Sub-circular in plan, 0.56m in width and 0.42m in depth, with steep slightly curved edges and flattish base (PLATE 1). The pit had two fills, the lower was a compact pink brown sandy clay (108) 0.08m thick and 0.4m wide, above this was a grey brown sand (107) 0.56m wide and 0.34m thick. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.6. In the southwest part of the trench a second pit type feature was identified recorded with a cut [104] and fill (105), however, upon further investigation this was determined to be the remains of a tree bole (PLATE 2).



Plate 2- Trench 1: tree bole [104] and east facing trench section, 1m scale.

TRENCH 2

5.7. Trench 2 was to the immediate east of Trench 1, 10m in length and 1.8m wide. It fell over the public right of way, so was moved approximately 5m to the east for safety; the trench still overlay the geophysical anomaly and joined to Trench 3 to become a T-shaped trench. It was dug to a total depth of 0.5m, natural was encountered at 0.48m (bgl) (FIGURE 6).

5.8. The trench had a dark brown sandy topsoil (201) 0.2-0.25m thick, which overlay a mid orangey-brown sandy stoney subsoil (202) c.0.25m thick. Below this was the natural reddish orange sand and gravels (203) (PLATE 3).

5.9. No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.



Plate 3- Trench 2: trench overview facing west, 1m scale.

TRENCH 3

- 5.10. Trench 3 was located to the east Trench 2, 15m in length, 1.8m wide and north to south aligned. Trench 2 was moved and joined the west side of the trench. It was dug to a total depth of 0.8m, natural was encountered at 0.45m (bgl) (FIGURE 6).
- 5.11. The top (301), subsoil (302) and natural (303) were the same as in Trench 2.
- 5.12. In the north of the trench was a possible linear/elongated pit feature, cut [304] into the natural, 2m in length, 0.38m thick and between 0.43m-0.76m in width, extending into the south section (PLATE 4). It had a single fill of reddish brown clay sand (305) with small inclusions of pebbles and sub rounded stones.
- 5.13. In the central area extending from the west section was a probable ditch terminus [306] was identified cut into the natural (303). It continued 2m into the trench, 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep. It had a single orange brown sandy fill with small sub rounded stone inclusions (307) (PLATE 5).



Plate 4: Trench 3- overview of elongated pit/linear [304], 1m scale facing east.



Plate 5- Trench 3: possible ditch terminus [306], 1m scale facing northwest.

TRENCH 4

5.14. Trench 4 was located in the northeast corner of the site. It was 15m in length, 1.8m wide and northeast to southwest aligned. It was dug to a total depth of 1.08m, natural was encountered at 0.55m (bgl) (FIGURE 7).

5.15.A brown loamy topsoil (401) 0.25m thick, overlay an orange brown silty sand subsoil (402) 0.3m-0.4m thick. Below this was the natural buff brown silty sands (403).

5.16.A fragment of Post Medieval pottery and ceramic building material (CBM), likely brick, were recovered from the subsoil (402), these are thought to be residual.

5.17.In the eastern side of the trench a linear feature [404] 1.4m long, 1.2m wide and 0.55m deep, was seen cut into the natural (403) and sealed by (402). Seen in a northwest to southeast alignment, a tipping of gravel (405) was seen against the western edge 0.22m wide and 0.25m thick; overlaid by a grey sandy gravel fill (406) with inclusion of lignite, 0.93m wide and 0.55m thick.

5.18.This feature was interpreted as a possible ditch terminus, it remained undatable with no finds were recovered.



Plate 6- Trench 4: linear feature [404], facing south, 1m scale.

TRENCH 5

5.19.Trench 5 was located 7m to the south of Trench 4, it was 10m in length and 1.8m wide. It was north to south aligned and dug to a total depth of 0.88m, natural was encountered at 0.65m (bgl) (FIGURE 8).

5.20.The trench had a stratigraphy of dark brown sandy loam topsoil (501) 0.18-0.3m

thick, above a subsoil of buff stoney sands (502) c.0.4m, below which was a greyish-brown natural sand (503) (PLATE 7).

5.21. Four fragments of brick were recovered from the topsoil (501), these are residual and likely distributed during ploughing.

5.22. No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.



Plate 7- Trench 5: east facing section of trench, 1m scale.

TRENCH 6

5.23. Trench 6 was located 14m to the south of Trench 5, 10m long and 1.8m wide in a northeast to southwest alignment. It was dug to a total depth of 0.62m, natural was encountered at 0.6m (bgl) (FIGURE 9).

5.24. The general stratigraphy matched that of Trench 5, topsoil (601) 0.3m thick, above a subsoil (602) 0.3m thick, below which has the natural sands and gravels (603).

5.25. Cut into (602) in the southwest part of the trench, was a shallow linear [604] at least 2m long, 0.2m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a single fill of buff brown silty sand (605) with small stone inclusions (PLATE 8).

5.26. At the southwest end of the trench a sub-circular pit feature [606] was identified cut into the natural. It was 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep with a single fill of buff brown sands and gravels (607) (PLATE 9).

5.27.No finds were recovered from this trench.



Plate 8- Trench 6: overview of west end of the trench with linear [604] and pit [606]. Facing west, 1m scale



Plate 9- Trench 6: northeast facing section of pit [606], 0.2m scale.

TRENCH 7

5.28.Trench 7 was located to the very northeast of the site, 15m long and 1.8m wide, northwest to southeast aligned. It was dug to a total depth of 0.7m, natural was encountered at 0.52m (bgl) (FIGURE 10).

5.29. It had a topsoil of dark brown sandy loam (701) 0.3m thick, a subsoil of buff brown sandy silt (702) 0.22m thick and a natural of yellow brown silty sand (703) (PLATE 10).



Plate 10- Trench 7: west facing section, 1m scale.

5.30. Two fragments of 18th/19th century red glazed earthen ware ceramics were recovered from the topsoil (701), as well as, a fragment of Post Medieval CBM. A small fragment of animal bone was retrieved from the subsoils (702), this was heavily worn with any signs of butchery lost.

5.31. A pit feature was cut into the natural at the northern part of the trench. The pit was sub-oval in plan [704] 0.5m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a single fill of grey brown silty sand (705) with small stone inclusions (PLATE 11).



Plate 11- Trench 7: south facing section of posthole [704]
0.5m scale

TRENCH 8

5.32. Trench 8 was located in the northwestern part of the site, 10m in length, 1.8m wide and north-northeast to south-southwest aligned. It was dug to a total depth of 0.96m, natural was encountered at 0.5m (bgl) (FIGURE 11).

5.33. It had the same stratigraphy as Trench 7, topsoil (801) 0.24m thick, subsoil (802) 0.24m thick and a natural silty sand (803).



Plate 12: Trench 8- large pit [804], facing northeast, 1m scale.

5.34. In the centre of the trench against the north facing section was a large pit feature was encountered cut into the natural. The cut [804] was 1.1m wide and 0.42m deep, sloped sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of reddish brown clay sand (805) (PLATE 12).

5.35. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

TRENCH 9

5.36. Trench 9 was located 10m to the southeast of Trench 8, in a parallel alignment. It was 10m long and 1.8m wide, it was dug to a total depth of 0.9m, natural was encountered at 0.68m (bgl) (FIGURE 8).

5.37. Trench had the same stratigraphy as Trenches 7 and 8, with a topsoil (901) 0.25-0.3m thick, a subsoil (902) 0.3-0.4m thick with lignite lenses and natural sands and gravels (903) (PLATE 13).

5.38. No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.



Plate 13- Trench 9: north facing section of trench, 1m scale.

TRENCH 10

5.39. Trench 10 was located to the east of Trench 9, 10m long and 1.8m wide, in a northwest to southwest alignment. It was dug to a total depth of 0.7m, natural was encountered at 0.45m (bgl) (FIGURE 8).

5.40. Trench 10 had a same stratigraphy seen over the site: topsoil (1001) 0.3m thick, subsoil (1002) 0.15m thick and a sandy natural (1003).

5.41. No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.



Plate 14- Trench 10: southwest facing section of trench, 1m scale

TRENCH 11

5.42. Trench 11 was located 16.5m to the northeast of Trench 10 and ran parallel to it. It was 10m in length and 1.8m wide, dug to a total depth of 0.75m, natural was encountered at c.0.48m (bgl) (FIGURE 12).

5.43. Trench 11 also had the same topsoil (1101) c.0.28m thick, subsoil (1102) 0.2m thick and a sandy gravel natural (1103) with lenses of grey pink sandy clay.

5.44. In the centre of the trench a sub-circular feature was identified [1104] 0.55m by 0.5m in plan and 0.2m in depth, with a single fill (1105). This was interpreted as a possible tree bole (PLATE 15).

5.45. No finds were recovered from this trench.



Plate 15- Trench 11: southeast facing section of probable tree bole [1104], 0.2m scale.

TRENCH 12

5.46. Trench 12 was a 22m long 1.8m wide trench, located towards the centre of the eastern half of the site. It was dug to a total depth of 0.99m, natural was encountered at 0.75m (bgl) (FIGURE 12).



Plate 16- Trench 12: southwest facing section of trench, 1m scale.

5.47. Trench 12 had the same stratigraphy of dark brown sandy silt topsoil (1201) 0.26m thick, above a subsoil of buff orange sands (1202) up to c.0.5m thick, below

which was a greyish-pink natural sand and gravels (1203). The natural appeared to sloping downwards in a northeast direction.

5.48.No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.

TRENCH 13

5.49.Trench 13 was located in the centre of the site, at 15m in length and 1.8m wide. It was north to south aligned and dug to a total depth of 0.8m, natural was encountered at 0.5.m (bgl) (FIGURE 13).

5.50. It had the same dark brown topsoil (1301) 0.25m thick, buff brown silty sand subsoil (1302) 0.3m thick as seen over the rest of the site, with a grey brown silty sand natural (1303).

5.51.In the south of the trench a pit feature was seen cut into the natural sands. The cut [1304] extended into the south and west sections and was seen at a minimum width of 0.85m and depth of 0.46m. The northwestern edge was slightly stepped, with a curved sides and base. It had two fills, the lower was a grey brown compact sandy clay (1306) 0.26m thick, with the upper of yellow grey compact silty sand (1305) varying between 0.1m-0.3m thick (PLATE 17).

5.52.No finds were recovered from this feature.



Plate 17- Trench 13: west facing section of trench and pit [1304], 1m scale.

TRENCH 14

5.53. Trench 14 was located in the centre of the eastern side, 25m in length and 1.8m wide, in an east to west alignment. This trench overlay the public right of way, so for safety it was moved 5.7m to the east. It was dug to a total depth of 0.8m, natural was encountered at 0.75m (bgl) (FIGURE 14).

5.54. The topsoil consisted of a dark brown sandy loam (1401) 0.3m thick, overlying a brown silty sand subsoil with sub rounded stone inclusions (1402) 0.45m thick. The natural consisted of a mix of yellow brown sands and gravel (1414).

5.55. At the western end of the trench a saddle quern, worked on both sides was recovered sitting upon the natural and sealed by (1402).

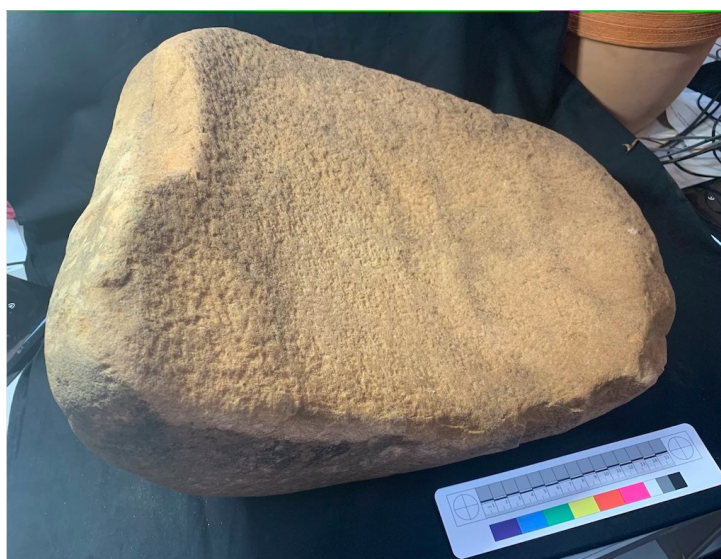


Plate 18- Saddle quern

5.56. An alignment of three stone packed post holes was identified running on a northwest to southeast direction and appeared to be connected to a linear of stones [1410] running at a 90° angle off to the northeast (PLATE 19).

5.57. The western post hole consisted of an oval cut [1403] 0.32m by 0.60m, and 0.17m deep, with a stone packing that consisted of three angular packing stones overlaying a larger flat stone, likely a post pad [1404]. The post hole was then filled with a grey compacted sand (1405) (PLATE 20).



Plate 19- Trench 14: overview of postholes and linear, facing east, 1m scale.



Plate 20- Trench 14: Post hole [1403] facing east 1m scale

5.58. The middle post hole similar to [1403] consisted of an oval cut [1406], 0.57m by 0.65m and 0.18m deep. It was filled of packing stones forming a crescent shape [1407] and filled with a compacted grey sand (1408) (PLATE 21).

5.59. A small fragment of struck chert and an unusual stone, which had linear markings and a fragment cut from it were recovered from from the grey sand fill (1408) of the probable post hole [1406].



Plate 21- Trench 14: West facing section of posthole [1406], 0.2m scale.

5.60. The eastern post hole had an oval cut [1411] 0.67m wide and extending into the south section. It had highly structured stone packing with post slot [1412] and a reddish brown compact sandy fill (1413) a minimum of 0.32m deep (PLATE 22).

5.61. Part of a small worked flint scraper was recovered from the subsoils (1402) near to probable post hole [1411]. There was evidence of retouching and it is thought to be Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.



Plate 22- Trench 14: overview of post hole [1411], facing south, 0.2m scale.

5.62. Adjoining the western post hole [1411] was the shallow 0.1m deep cut of a stone

linear [1410], c0.5m wide and 1.6m long extending into the north section. It comprised of sub angular stones roughly laid but heavily truncated [1409], possibly forming a foundation for a wall or boundary (PLATE 23).



Plate 23- Trench 14: overview of linear [1410] and posthole [1411]. Facing south, 1m scale.

5.63. The combination of three post holes and the remnant stone linear indicate a possible structure with adjacent Prehistoric finds suggesting Prehistoric origins.

5.64. The location of the saddle quern recovered from the western end of the trench was in a similar alignment to the post holes and may be an associated structural feature, such as a repurposed post pad.

TRENCH 15

5.65. Trench 15 was located to the very south of the main field, 25m long and 1.8m wide, in an east to west alignment. It was dug to a total depth of 0.7m, natural was encountered at 0.65m (bgl) (FIGURE 15).

5.66. The topsoil was a grey brown sandy loam (1501) c0.3m thick, above a buff brown subsoil (1302) 0.35m thick; the natural (1503) was a buff brown sandy gravels.

5.67. In the west end of the trench a linear feature [1504] was identified cut into the natural (PLATE 24). It was 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep with curved sides and base, it had a single yellow-brown silty sand fill (1505) with small stone inclusions and

remnant bioturbation.

5.68. A single piece of light green Post Medieval glass was recovered from the yellow-brown sandy fill (1505) of linear [1504], suggesting a modern feature.



Plate 24- Trench 15: linear [1504], facing west, 1m scale.

TRENCH 16

5.69. Trench 16 was located in the southeast corner of the main field, 10m long and 1.8m wide in a northwest to southeast alignment. It was dug to a total depth of 0.85m, natural was encountered between 0.5m-0.6m (bgl) (FIGURE 16).

5.70. The stratigraphy was the same as Trench 15, topsoil (1601) 0.3m thick, subsoil (1602) 0.2-0.3m thick and natural buff brown sands (1603).

5.71. Two fragments of 18th/19th century Post Medieval black glazed red earthenware and a fragment of animal bone were recovered from the topsoil (1601).

5.72. Cut into the subsoil (1602) was the terminus of a linear feature [1604] 1.2m long, 0.72m wide and 0.53m deep. It had steeply sloping side with a curved irregular base (PLATE 25). The feature contained a single fill of pink buff clay sand (1605).



Plate 25- Trench 16: overview of linear [1604] facing northwest, 1m scale.

TRENCH 17

5.73. Trench 17 was located in the southern field in the southwest corner of the site, 15m long and 1.8m wide in a north to south alignment. It was dug to a total depth of 0.82m, natural was encountered at c.0.55m (bgl) (FIGURE 12).



Plate 26- Trench 17: east facing section of trench, 1m scale.

5.74. A dark brown sandy loam topsoil (1701) 0.25-0.3m thick, lay above a silty sand subsoil (1702) c.0.3m thick, below which was a buff brown natural sand and

gravels (1703) (PLATE 26).

5.75. A small fragment of Post Medieval slipware was recovered from the topsoils (1701) in this trench.

5.76. No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.

TRENCH 18

5.77. Trench 18 was located to the east of Trench 17, 10m long, 1.8m wide and in a northwest to southeast alignment. It was dug to a total depth of 0.76m, natural was encountered at 0.55m (bgl) (FIGURE 17).

5.78. Trench 18 had the same stratigraphy as Trench 17, topsoil (1801) 0.25m thick, subsoil (1802) 0.3m thick and increasing in depth towards the western end, as the natural pink grey clay sands (1803) dropped towards this end (PLATE 27). A linear was thought to be located in this trench but upon investigation it was found to be a geological band of gravels.

5.79. No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.



Plate 27- Trench 18: south facing section of trench, with investigated geological band, 1m scale

TRENCH 19

5.80. Trench 19 was located in the southern field, to the south of the site. It was 25m in length and 1.8m wide in a northeast to southwest alignment. It was dug

to a total depth of 1.8m, natural was not encountered (FIGURE 17).

5.81. This trench was located at the bottom of a large basin/kettle hole; during excavation it became evident the trench had been backfilled in the 1990s with modern building debris. The loose nature of the deposits made it unsafe for the archaeologists to enter.



Plate 28- Trench 19: southeast facing section of trench.

5.82. Trench 19 had a mid brown loam topsoil (1901) with inclusions of roots and stones c0.35m thick, above an orange brown silty sand (1902) 0.05m-0.15m thick. This sealed a deposits of modern building debris (1903) c.0.3m thick, which overlay a red brown sandy silt deposit (1904), a minimum of 0.6m thick. This was interpreted as backfill and contained two fragments of 19th/20th century ceramics and a fragment of CBM (PLATE 28).

5.83. No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.

TRENCH 20

5.84. Trench 20 was located to the south of and parallel to, Trench 19, adjacent to the southern boundary of the site. It was 20m in length and 1.8m wide. It was dug to a total depth of 1.3m, the natural was not encountered (FIGURE 17).

5.85. The same as Trench 19, this trench was located at the bottom of a large basin/kettle hole and was backfilled in the 1990s. The loose nature of the deposits made it unsafe

for the archaeologists to enter.

5.86. The stratigraphy was similar to Trench 19, but without rubble deposit. A mid brown loam topsoil (2001) with inclusions of roots and stones 0.3m thick, above a brown sandy clay (2002) 0.3m-0.35m thick. This sealed a red brown sandy silt deposit (2003), a minimum of 0.65m thick (PLATE 29). This was interpreted as backfill and contained a fragment of 16th/17th century Midlands Purple type ware.

5.87. No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.



Plate 29- Trench 20: southeast facing section.

TRENCH 21

5.88. Trench 21 was located in the southern field, in the southeast of the site. It was 10m in length and 1.8m wide, in a northwest to southeast alignment. This trench also lay over the public right of way so was moved approximately 3m to the northeast for safety. It was dug to a total depth of 0.9m, natural was encountered at c0.65m (bgl) (FIGURE 18).

5.89. A topsoil of grey brown sandy loam (2101) 0.3m thick, overlay a subsoil of buff brown loose silty sand (2102) c.0.35m thick, below this was the loose grey yellow sands (2103). Three fragments of CBM were recovered from the topsoil (2101) in this trench (PLATE 30).

5.90. No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.



Plate 30- Trench 21: east facing section.

TRENCH 22

5.91. Trench 22 was located to the east of Trench 21, it was 20m in length and 1.8m wide in a northeast to southwest alignment. It was dug to a total depth of 0.77m, natural was encountered between 0.55m-0.72m (bgl) (FIGURE 18).



Plate 31- Trench 22: north facing section, 1m scale

5.92. The stratigraphy was the same as in Trench 21, topsoil (2201) 0.25m thick, subsoil (2202) between 0.2-0.4m thick with lenses of lignite and natural sands (2203) (PLATE 31).

5.93.No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.

TRENCH 23

5.94.Trench 23 was located 6.3m to the northeast of Trench 22 in the same alignment, 10m long and 1.8m wide. It was dug to a total depth of 1.0m, natural was encountered at 0.85m (bgl) (FIGURE 18).

5.95.The topsoil was a grey loamy stoney sand (2301) c.0.3m thick, overlaying buff brown clay sands (2302) 0.3-0.5m thick, which sealed the natural silty sands (2303) (PLATE 32).

5.96.No archaeological features were encountered in this trench.



Plate 32- Trench 23: west facing section, 1m scale.

6. Finds

6.1. A small assemblage of artefacts were recovered from the Archaeological Evaluation at Hillock Lane. The assemblage is too small to warrant any detailed statistical analysis and likely represents residual Post Medieval pottery dispersed by Post Medieval ploughing and agricultural activity.

POTTERY (BY RACHAEL MATTHEWS)

6.1.1. A total of 10 fragments of pottery weighing a total of 213g were recovered from across Trenches 4, 5, 7, 16, 17, 19 and 20. The pottery consisted of small assemblages of material which do not lend themselves to detailed statistical analysis. The primary function of the pottery is in providing a chronological framework to the structural narrative. As such the wares and suggested dating of the pottery are summarised by context below:

6.1.2. The subsoil (402) of Trench 4 produced a single small body fragment of Post Medieval unglazed red earthenware weighing 2g, 18th/19th century in date.

6.1.3. Trench 7 produced 2 body sherds weighing 78g, of adjoining 18th/19th century Black-glazed red earthenware from topsoil (701).

6.1.4. Trench 16 produced 2 body sherds weighing 91g, of adjoining 18th/19th century Black-glazed red earthenware from topsoils (1601).

6.1.5. The topsoil (1701) of Trench 17 produced a single body sherd weighing 12g, of Post Medieval slipware, 18th/19th century in date.

6.1.6. Two body fragments of Post Medieval pottery were recovered from the 20th century backfill (1904) in Trench 19 weighing 20g. A single sherd of Pearl glazed earthenware with blue and white transfer printed decoration forming part of a “willow” pattern design dating c.1790+. The other sherd was a fragment of Black-glazed red earthenware of 18th/19th century date.

6.1.7. Trench 20 produced a rim sherd of Midland Purple type ware of 16th/17th century date, weighing 10g from the modern backfill (2003).

6.2.CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

- 6.2.1. A total of 11 fragments of CBM weighing 195g was recovered from trenches 4, 5, 7, 19 and 21. These were all Post Medieval brick of indeterminate size.
- 6.2.2. Trench 4 subsoils (402) produced 8 fragments of Post Medieval bricks weighing 170g.
- 6.2.3. Trenches 5 and 7 produced 5 fragments weighing 89g and 14g respectively of indeterminate brick from topsoils (501) and (701).
- 6.2.4. Trench 19 produced 1 fragment of Post Medieval brick weighing 8g from the a deposit of modern backfill (1904), which formed part of an infilled kettle hole.
- 6.2.5. Trench 21 produced a single fragment of indeterminate Brick weighing 3g from the topsoils (2101).

6.3.FLINT

- 6.3.1. A single flint scrapper weighing 7g, was recovered from the subsoil (1402) of Trench 14. The tool was incomplete (broken in antiquity) and was manufactured from a flake with retouch along one edge. It is of broadly Neolithic/Bronze Age date.
- 6.3.2. A single small struck fragment of chert weighing 1g was recovered from the fill (1408) of a post hole in Trench 14.

6.4.WORKED STONE

- 6.4.1. A large saddle quern weighing 41kg, was recovered from the subsoils (1402) of Trench 14 (PLATE 33). There was evidence of wear on both sides, with the under side potentially purposely levelled and re-used as a post pad.
- 6.4.2. A worked piece of stone weighing 316g was recovered from the fill (1408) of a post hole in Trench 14. This stone was a utilised glacial cobble with an apparently deliberate right angle cut in to one edge.

6.5.GLASS

- 6.5.1. A single fragment of Post Medieval vessel glass weighing 3g, was recovered

from context (1505) in Trench 15, interpreted as a modern linear. The fragment was a curved pale green vessel glass, likely from a bottle.

6.6.ANIMAL BONE

6.6.1. Two small fragments of animal bone weighing 6g were recovered from the subsoil (702) of Trenches 7 and topsoil (1601) of Trench 16.

6.6.2. No further work is recommended on any of the finds assemblage.

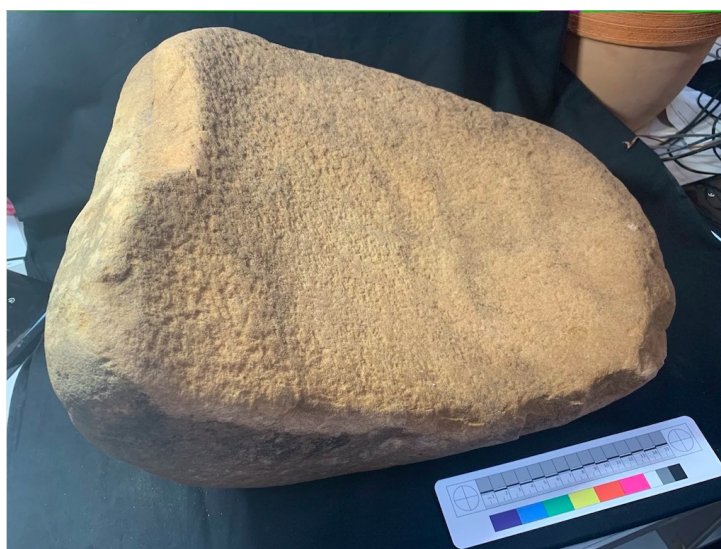


Plate 33: Saddle Quern from Trench 14, subsoil (1402).

7. Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1. An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out at land off Hillock Lane, Gresford in November and December 2020 by L – P : Archaeology, on behalf of Norris Jones Developments. The works were carried to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (TUTT 2020) and in consultation with Mark Walters (CPAT) acting on behalf of Wrexham County Borough Council.
- 7.2. The site had previously undergone a geophysical survey by TigerGeo, and resulting data determined the location of 23 targetted trenches, which had been agreed upon with CPAT and Mark Walters.
- 7.3. The natural sands and gravels were encountered in all trenches at a depth between 0.45m and 0.85m below ground level, with the exception of trenches 19 and 20.
- 7.4. Trenches 2, 5, 9-12 and 17-23 held no archaeological features.
- 7.5. Trench 1, 7, 8 and 13 contained singular sub-circular pits, none of which produced any finds and as such were not dateable. The large pit in trench 8 lies over an anomaly identified in the geophysics.
- 7.6. Trench 3 contained an elongated pit or small linear, as well as, a probable ditch terminus, these may be the anomaly noted on the geophysical survey, unfortunately they produced no finds so remain undated.
- 7.7. A further ditch terminus was also identified in Trench 4 and Trench 16, none of these produced any finds, however, the feature in Trench 16 overlies an anomaly noted in the geophysical survey. Post Medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 4 and topsoil in Trench 16.
- 7.8. Trench 6 contained a shallow linear and sub-circular pit, neither of which produced any finds.
- 7.9. Trench 14 produced likely Prehistoric activity, with evidence of three aligned postholes with stone packing and a possible associated stone footing or linear, extending at a 90° angle cut into the natural. It has been considered that these may form part of a larger structure extending out of the trench. A stone saddle quern and Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scrapper were recovered from the interface between the

subsoils and natural, in the same alignment as the postholes, with the quern possibly reused to form a post pad. A fragment of struck chert and an unusual worked stone were recovered from within one of the postholes.

7.10. Trench 15 contained a linear feature in the western extent, this contained a Post Medieval fragment of glass and is likely to be part of cultivation activity or pre-1840s field boundary.

7.11. Most of the features identified across the site did not contain any dateable evidence and could be Prehistoric to Pre-1840s in date. The landscape of the site is very undulating, with sloped areas extending to dips and large kettle holes, with areas of notable hill wash and changing geologies. It is likely these geological changes are the cause of the geophysical anomalies seen in the data, several of these were investigated within the trenches to confirm their geological nature.

7.12. Following on site discussions with the planning archaeologist (CPAT) it is thought that the discovery of a possible Prehistoric structure may necessitate the need for further investigative works. An archaeological strip map and record of targetted area (FIGURE 19) of the site may be required as a condition of planning consent. This area would target significant archaeological features identified in this report and the full scope would be defined within a Written Scheme of Investigation to be approved by CPAT.

8. Trafodaeth a Chasgliadau

- 8.1. Gwnaed Gwerthusiad Archaeolegol ar dir oddi ar Hillock Lane, Gresford ym mis Tachwedd a mis Rhagfyr 2020 gan L - P : Archaeology, ar ran Norris Jones Developments. Cynhaliwyd y gwaith yn unol â Chynllun Ymchwilio Ysgrifenedig (TUTT 2020) cymeradwy ac mewn ymgynghoriad â Mark Walters (CPAT) yn gweithredu ar ran Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam.
- 8.2. Cynhaliwyd arolwg geoffisegol ar y safle yn flaenorol gan TigerGeo, ac yn sgil data'r arolwg pennwyd lleoliad 23 ffos wedi'u targedu, a gytunwyd gyda CPAT a Mark Walters.
- 8.3. Daethpwyd ar draws tywod a cherrig mân naturiol ym mhob ffos ar ddyfnder o rhwng 0.45m a 0.85m o'r ddaear, ac eithrio ffosydd 19 a 20.
- 8.4. Ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i nodweddion archaeolegol yn ffosydd 2, 5, 9-12 a 17-23.
- 8.5. Roedd ffosydd 1, 7, 8 a 13 yn cynnwys pyllau is-gylchog unigol, ond ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau ynddynt ac o ganlyniad nid oedd modd eu dyddio. Mae'r pwll mawr yn ffos 8 yn gorwedd dros anomaledd a adnabuwyd yn y geoffiseg.
- 8.6. Roedd ffos 3 yn cynnwys pwll hirgul neu nodwedd linellol fach, yn ogystal â phen ffos posib, efallai mai'r rhain yw'r anomaledd a nodwyd ar yr arolwg geoffisegol. Yn anffodus ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau ynddynt, felly maent yn parhau heb eu dyddio.
- 8.7. Adnabuwyd pen ffos arall yn Ffos 4 a Ffos 16, ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau yn y rhain, fodd bynnag, mae'r nodwedd yn Ffos 16 yn gorwedd dros anomaledd a nodwyd yn yr arolwg geoffisegol. Adferwyd crochenwaith Ôl-ganoloesol o'r isbridd yn Ffos 4 a'r uwchbridd yn Ffos 16.
- 8.8. Roedd Ffos 6 yn cynnwys pwll is-gylchog a nodwedd linellol fas, na ddatgelodd unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau.
- 8.9. Cynhyrchodd Ffos 14 weithgarwch Cynhanesyddol posib gyda thystiolaeth o dri twll post wedi'u halinio gyda cherrig llenwi a sylfaen neu nodwedd garreg gysylltiedig, yn estyn ar ongl o 90° wedi'i thorri i'r ddaear. Ystyriwyd y gallai'r rhain fod yn rhan

o strwythur mwy yn ymestyn allan o'r ffos. Adferwyd breuan gyfrwy garreg a chrafwr fflint o Oes Newydd y Cerrig/Oes Efydd o'r rhyngwyneb rhwng yr isbriddoedd a'r ddaear, yn yr un aliniad â'r tyllau pyst, gyda'r freuan wedi cael ei hailddefnyddio, o bosib, i ffurfio sylfaen postyn. Adferwyd darn o gornfaen wedi'i daro a charreg weithiedig anghyffredin o du mewn i un o'r tyllau pyst.

8.10. Roedd ffos 15 yn cynnwys nodwedd linellol yn yr ardal orllewinol, a oedd yn cynnwys darn Ôl-ganoloesol o wydr ac mae'n debygol o fod yn rhan o weithgarwch amaethu neu derfyn cae cyn y 1840au.

8.11. Nid oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r nodweddion a adnabuwyd ar draws y safle yn cynnwys tystiolaeth y gellid ei dyddio a gallent ddyddio i'r cyfnod Cynhanesyddol neu'r cyfnod cyn y 1840au. Mae tirwedd y safle yn hynod fryniog, gydag ardaloedd esgynnol yn estyn i bantiau a phyllau tegell mawr, gydag ardaloedd o olchwaddod gallt nodedig a daeareg newidiol. Mae'n debygol bod y newidiadau daearegol hyn yn ganlyniad yr anomaleddau geoffisegol a welir yn y data, yr ymchwiliwyd i sawl un ohonynt o fewn y ffosydd i gadarnhau eu natur daearegol.

8.12. Yn dilyn trafodaethau ar y safle â'r archaeolegydd cynllunio (CPAT), credir bod canfyddiad strwythur Cynhanesyddol posibl yn golygu y bydd angen rhagor o waith ymchwiliol. Gall map sribed archaeolegol a chofnod o'r ardal a dargedwyd (FFIGWR 19) o'r safle fod yn ofynnol fel amod o'r caniatâd cynllunio. Byddai'r ardal hon yn targedu nodweddion archaeolegol arwyddocaol a adnabuwyd yn yr arddodiad hwn a byddai'r cwmpas llawn yn cael ei ddiffinio o fewn Cynllun Ymchwilio Ysgrifenedig i'w gymeradwyo gan CPAT.

9. Archive

9.1.The paper archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x Drawing Register
- ◆ 21 x Drawing Film
- ◆ 6 x Photographic Register
- ◆ 150 x Colour Digital photographs
- ◆ 3 x Context Register
- ◆ 23 x Trench Recording Sheets

9.2.The finds archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x box of artefacts as described in Section 6.

9.3.The archive is to be deposited with Wrexham Museum.

SOURCES CONSULTED

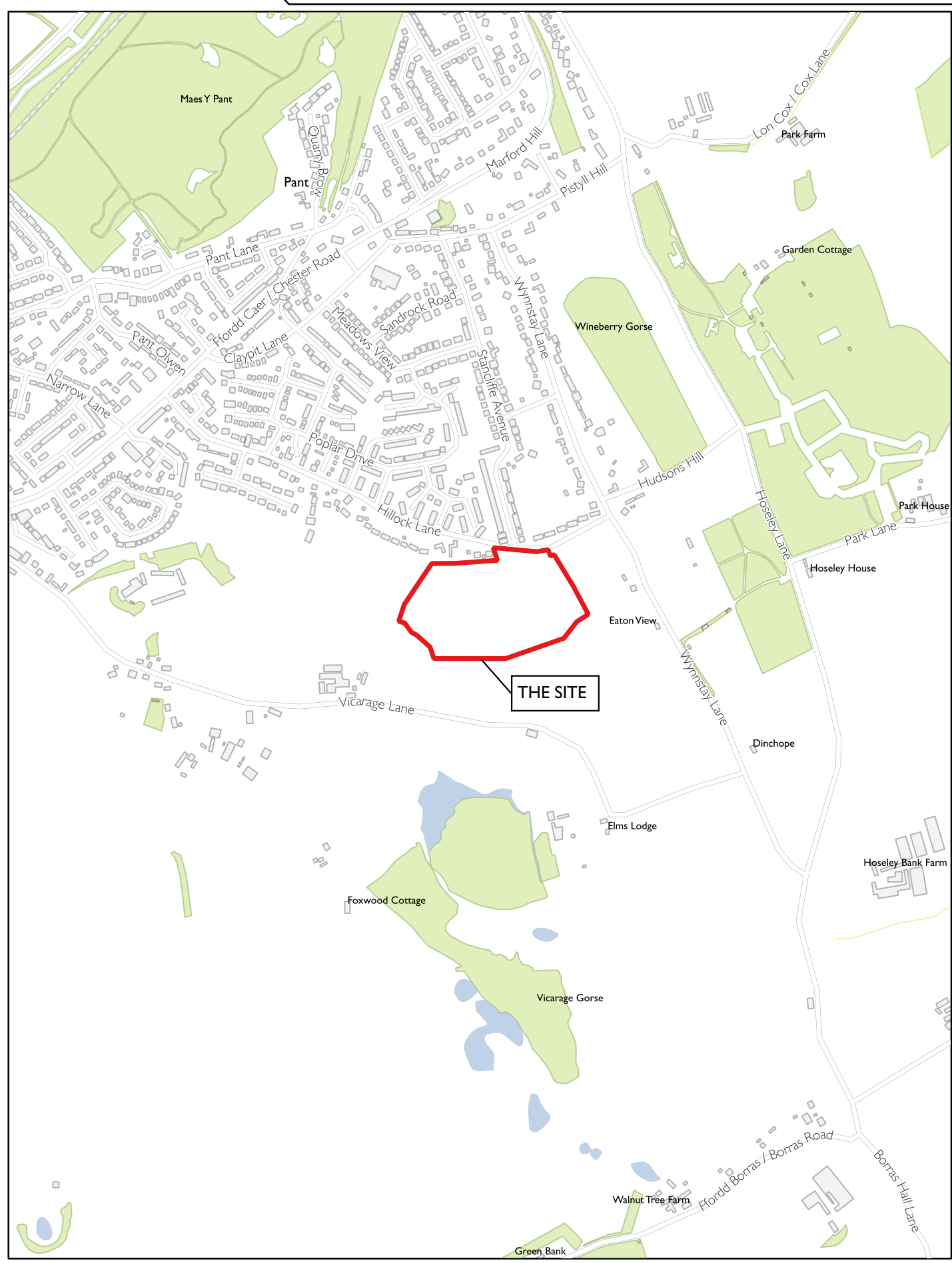
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FIGURES

APPENDIX

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



0 100 m



PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

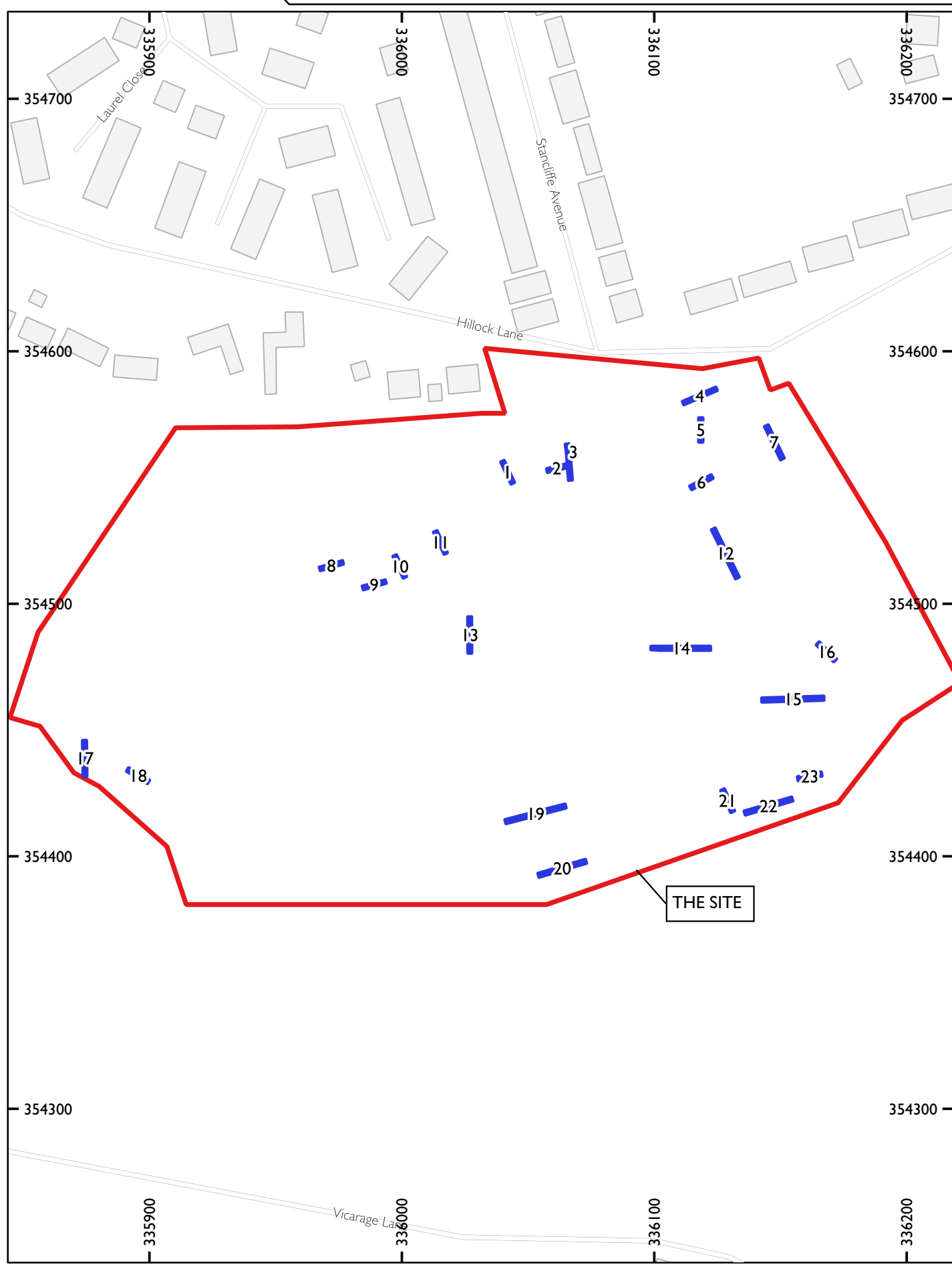
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2020 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location with Trenches



PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

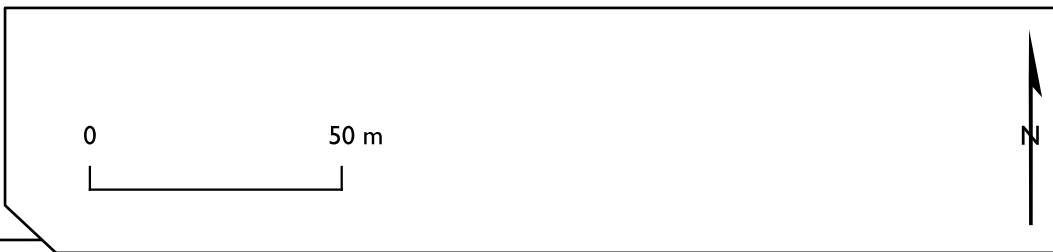
DESCRIPTION // Site Location - Detail with Trenches

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DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // 1844 Tithe Map



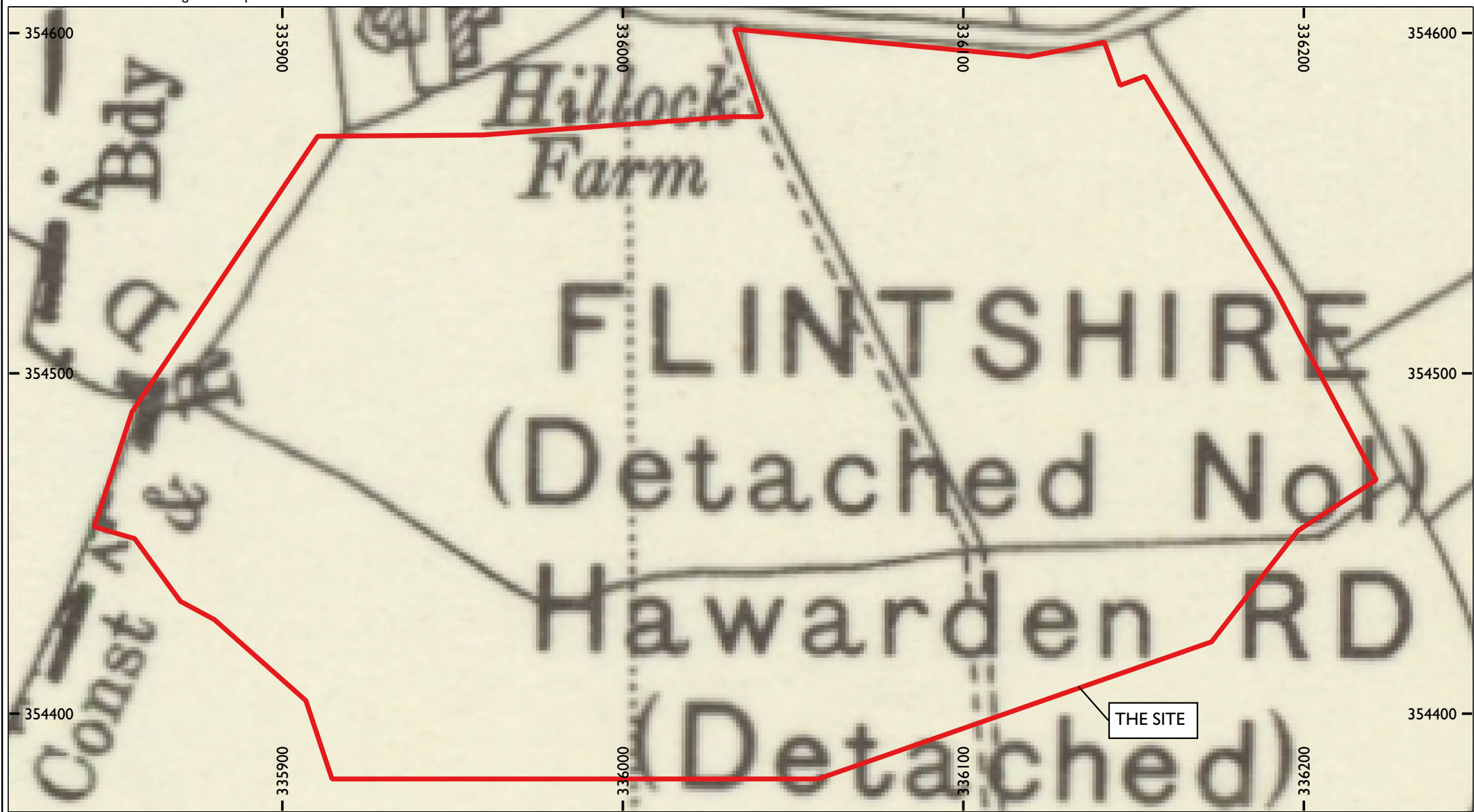
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // 1844 Merford and Hoseley Tithe Map

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v2

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // 1954 OS Denbighshire Map



0 50 m



PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

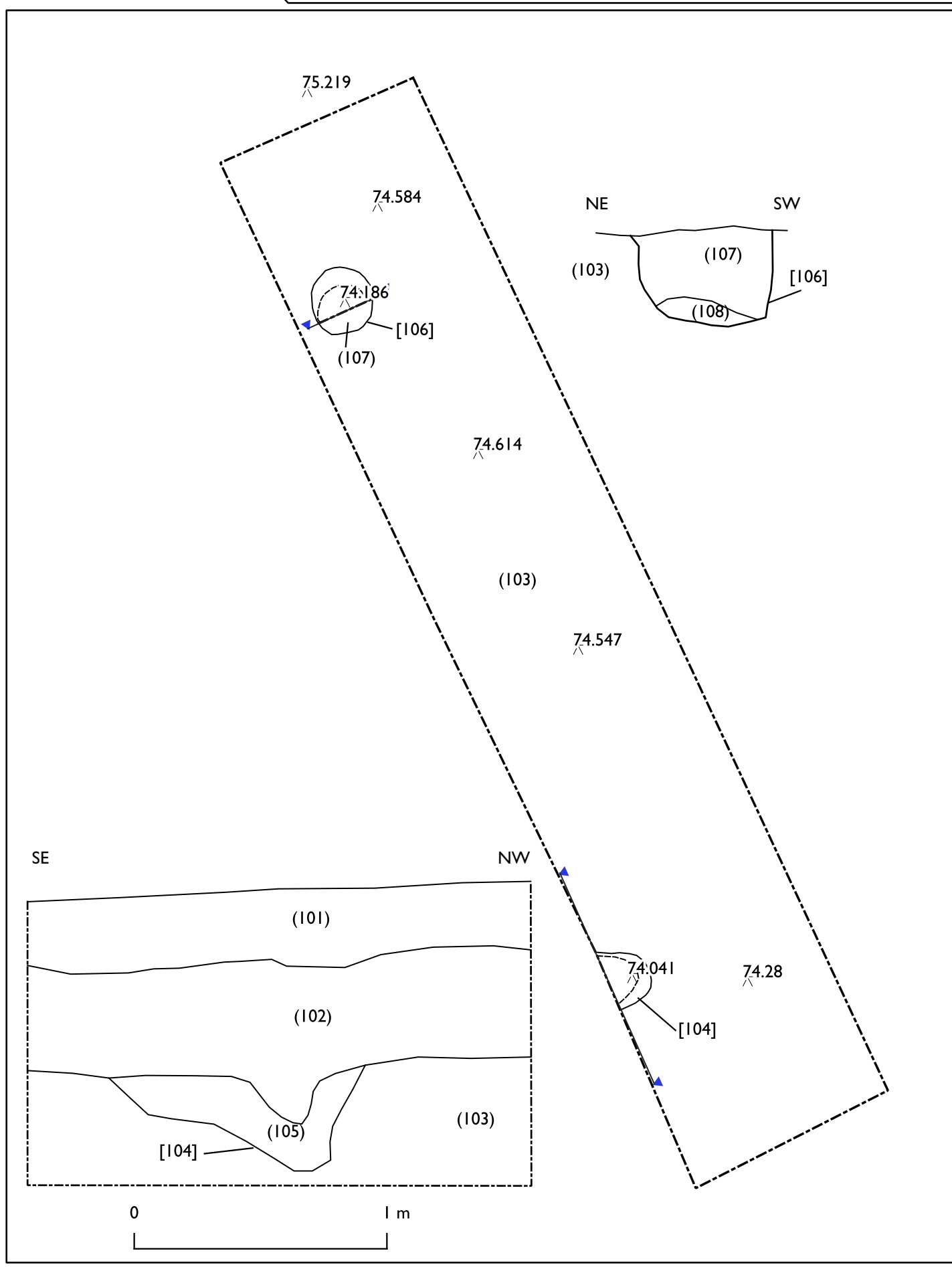
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FIGURE 5 // Trench I



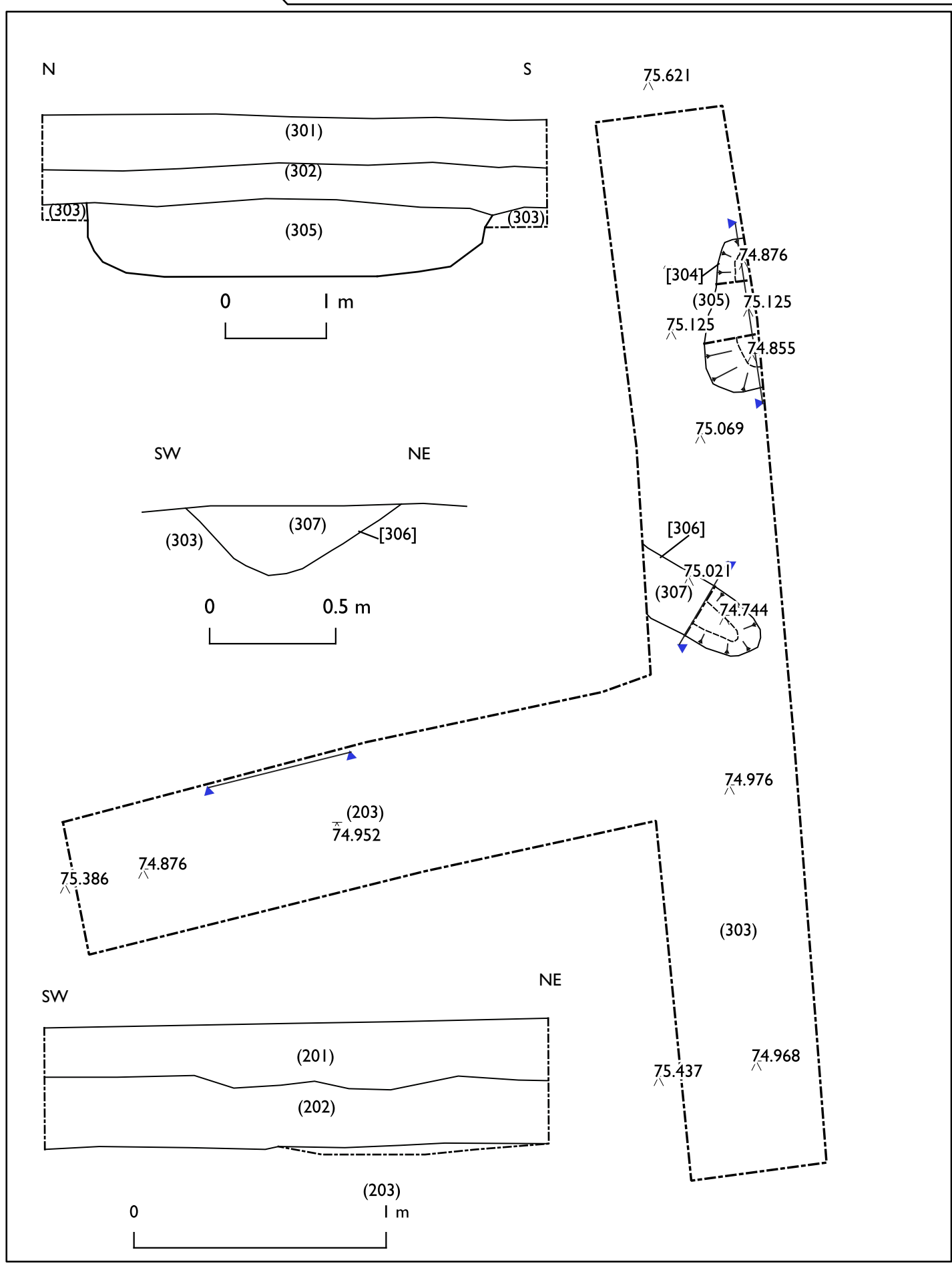
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Plan and Sections of Trench I

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

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FIGURE 6 // Trench 2 & 3



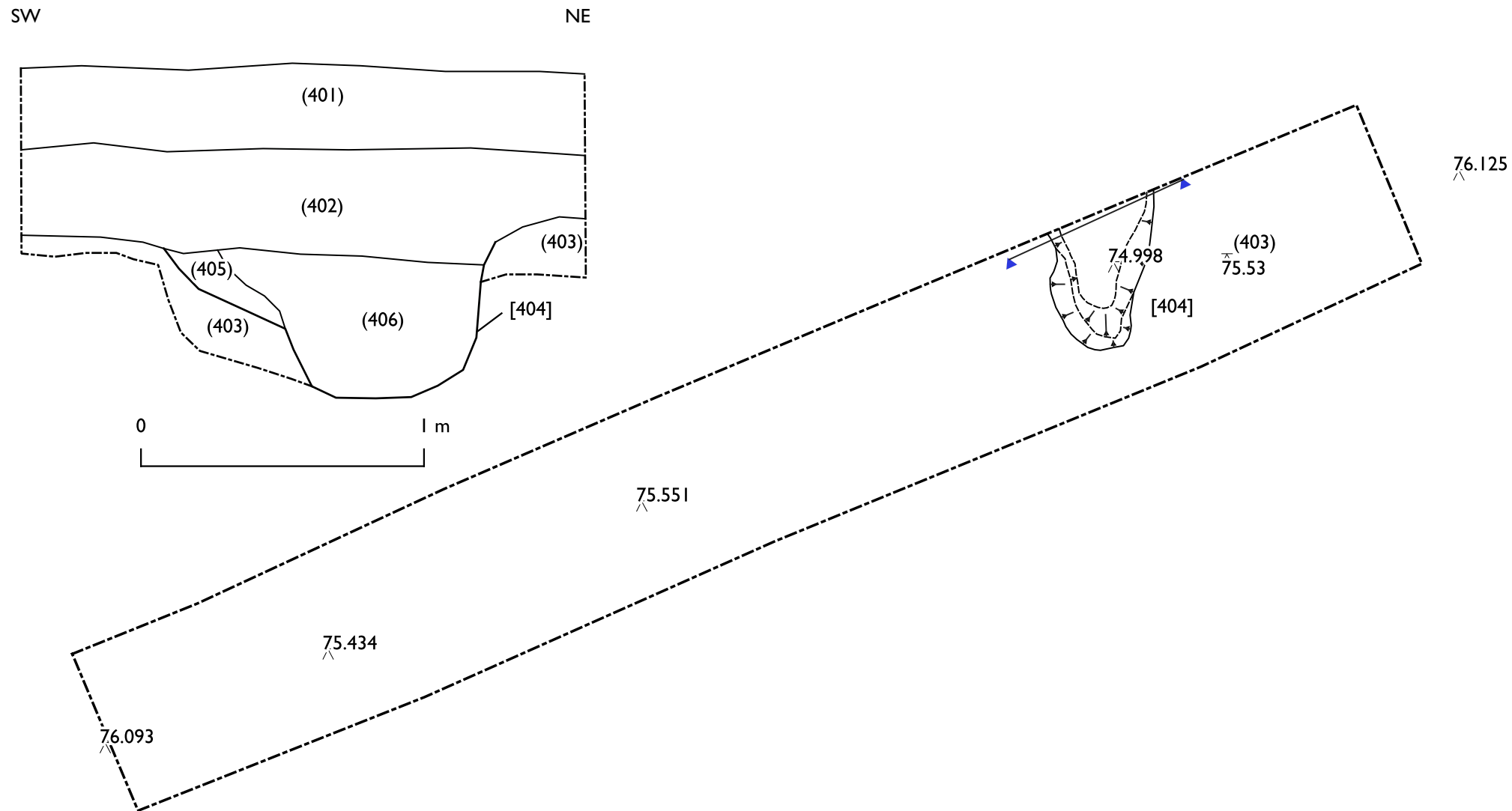
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Plan and Sections of Trench 2 & 3

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // Trench 4



0 1 m



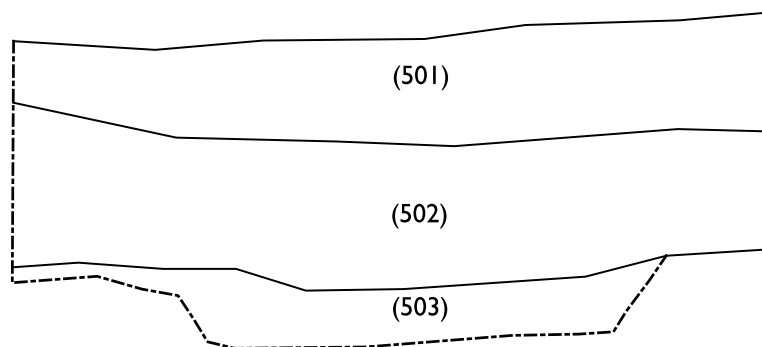
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Plan and Section of Trench 4

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

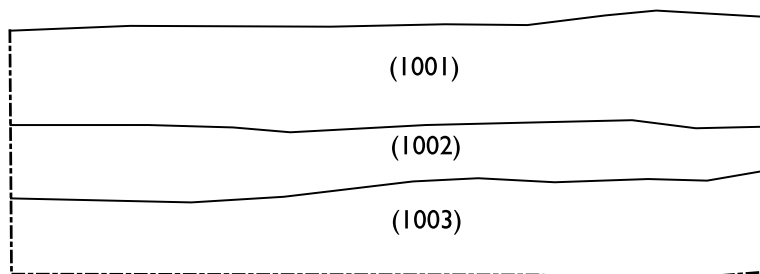
S East facing section Trench 5 N



NE Northwest facing section Trench 9 SW



NW Southwest facing section Trench 10 SE



0 1 m



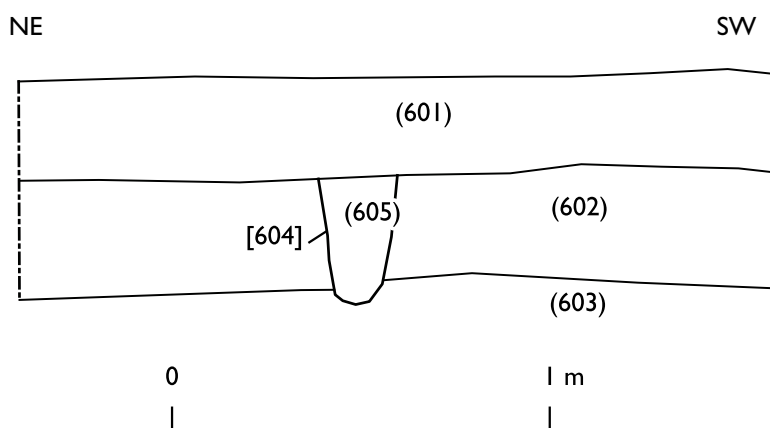
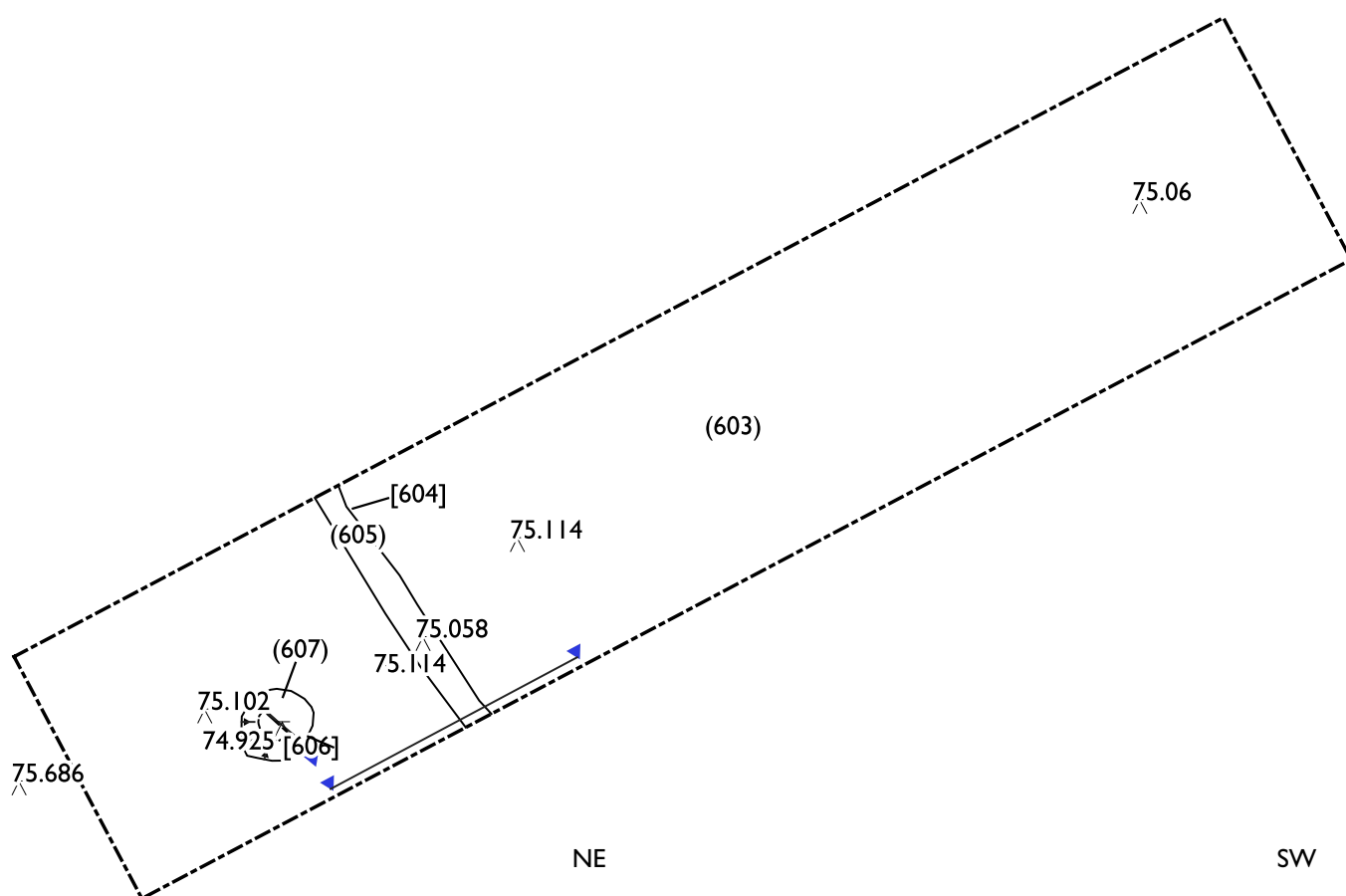
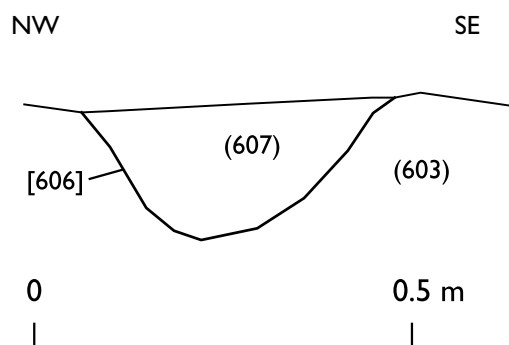
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Sections of Trenches 5, 9 & 10

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 9 // Trench 6



0 1 m



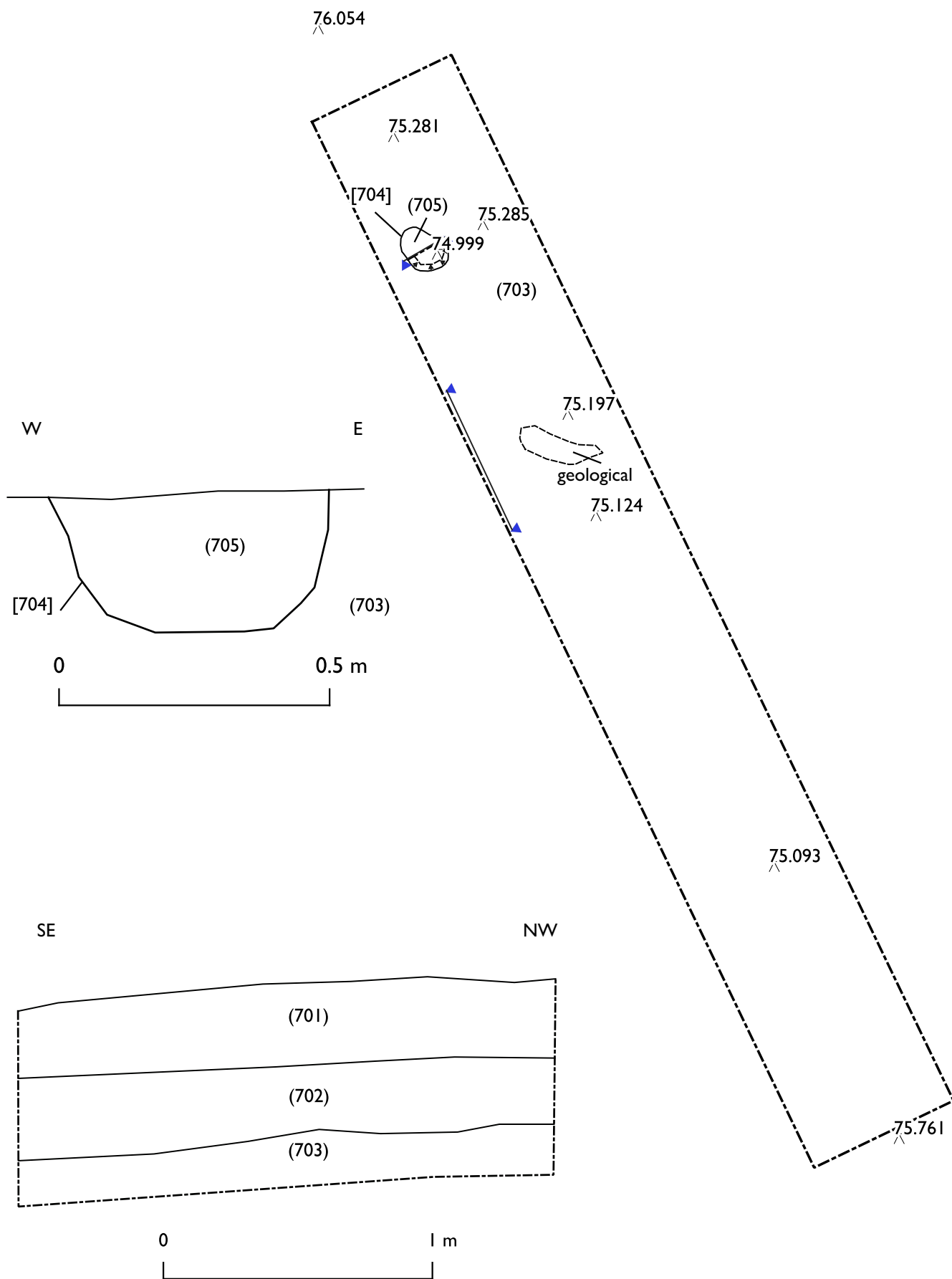
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Plan and Section of Trench 6

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 10 // Trench 7



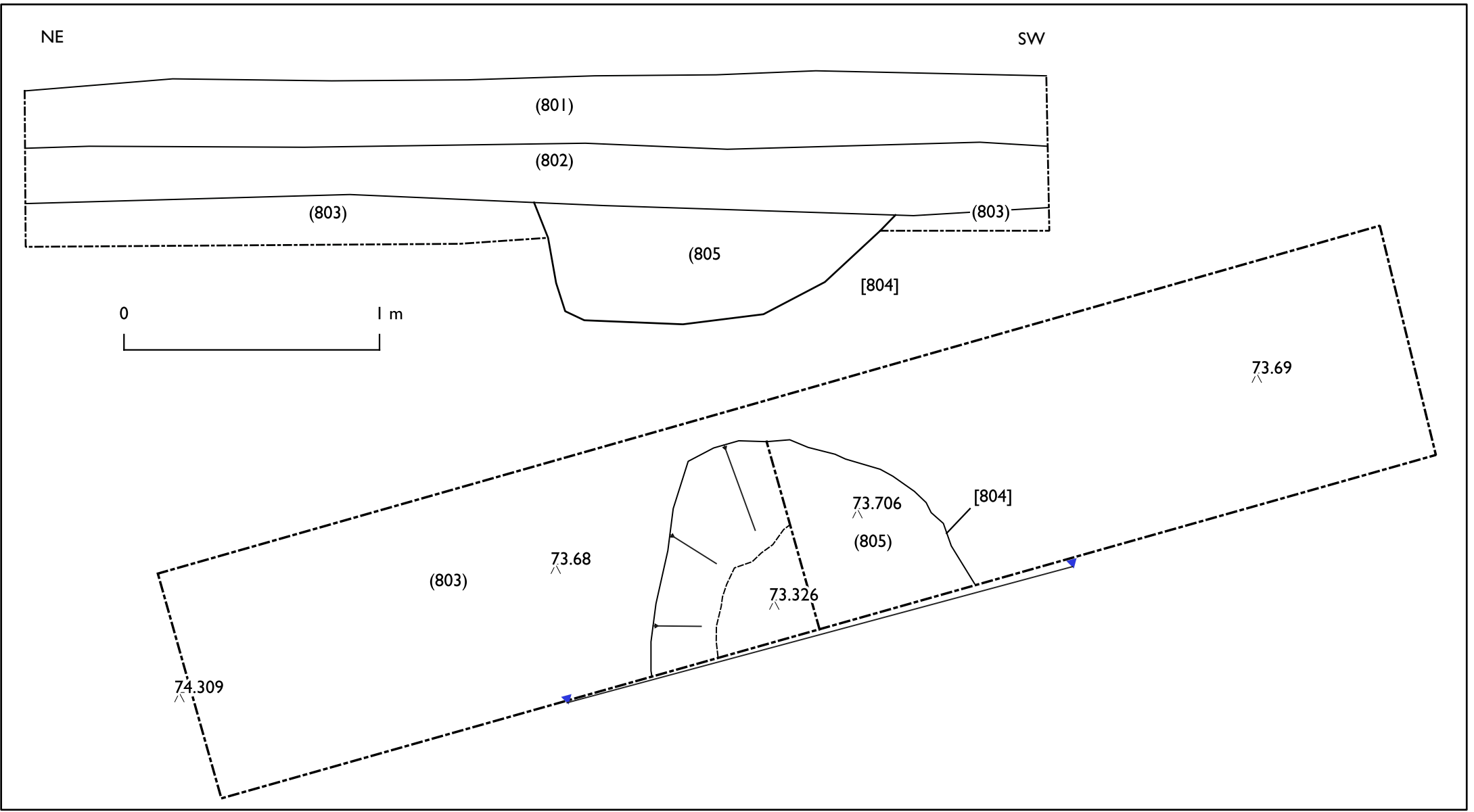
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Plan and Sections of Trench 7

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 11 // Trench 8



PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Plan and Section of Trench 8

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

NW

South facing section Trench 11

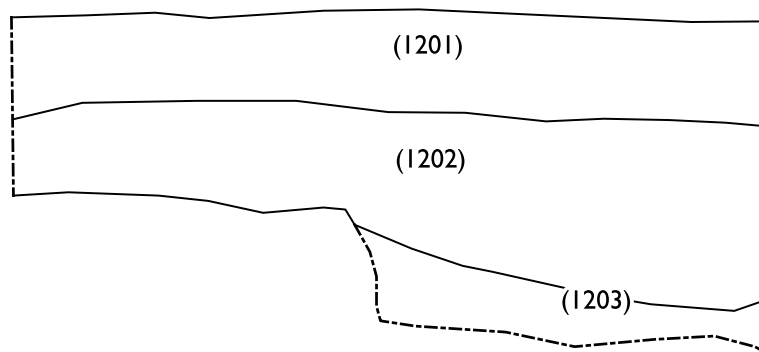
SE



NW

Southwest facing section Trench 12

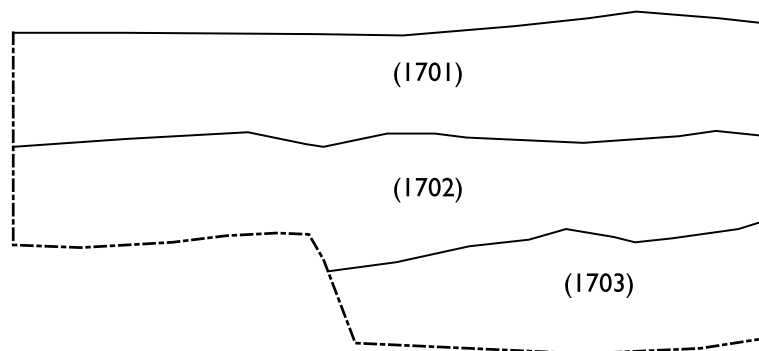
SE



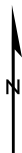
S

East facing section Trench 17

N



0 1 m



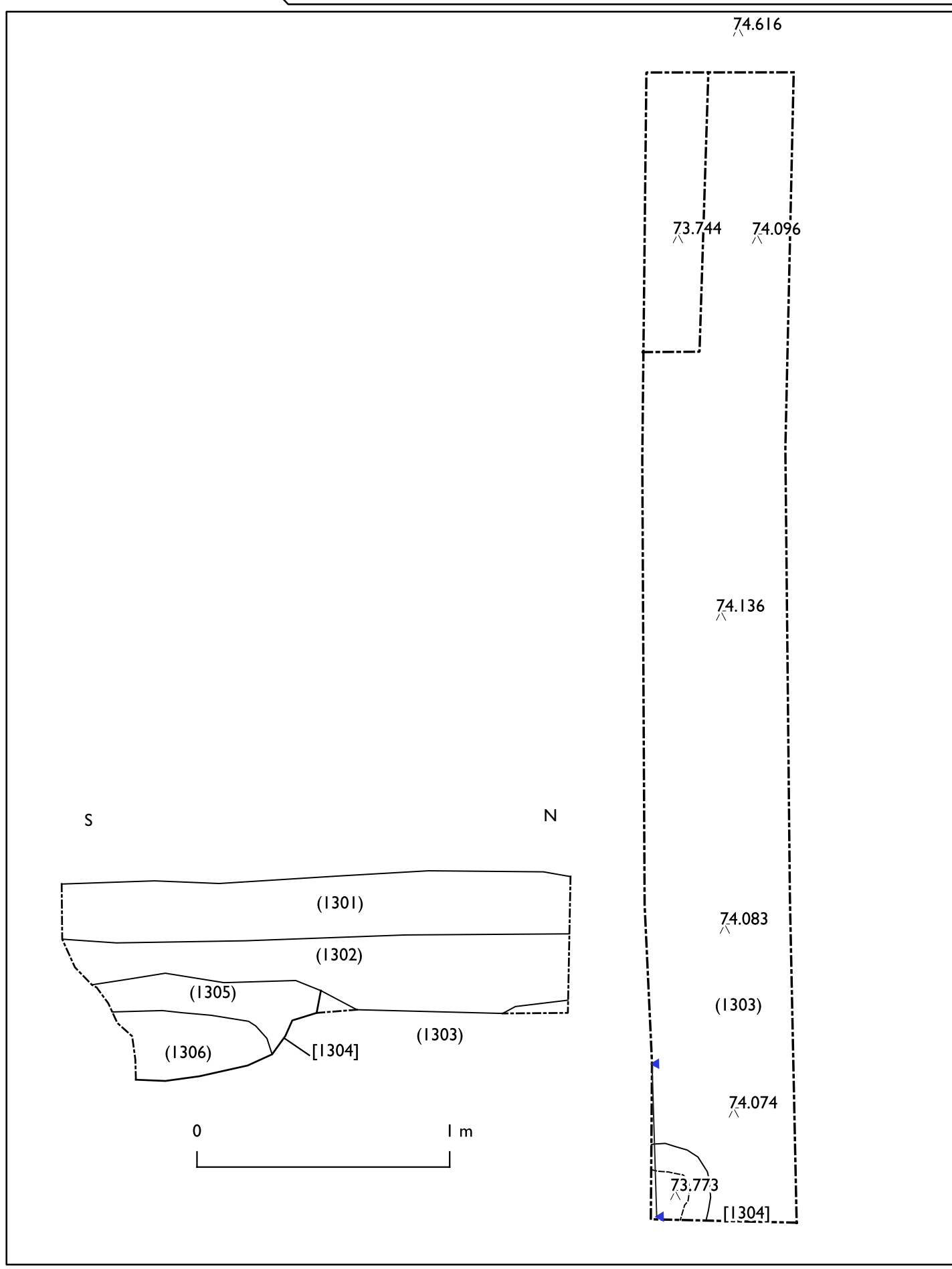
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Sections of Trenches 11, 12 & 17

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 13 // Trench 13



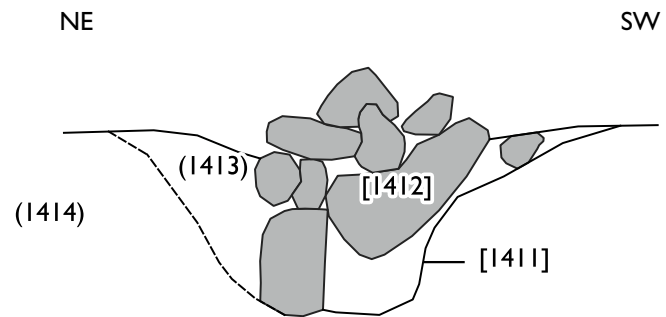
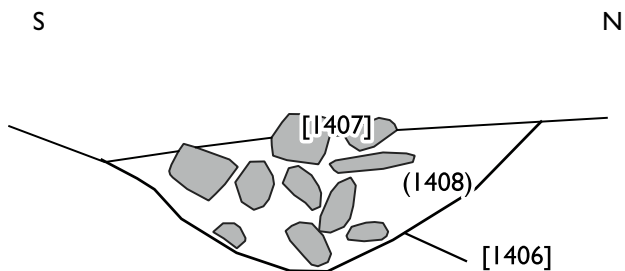
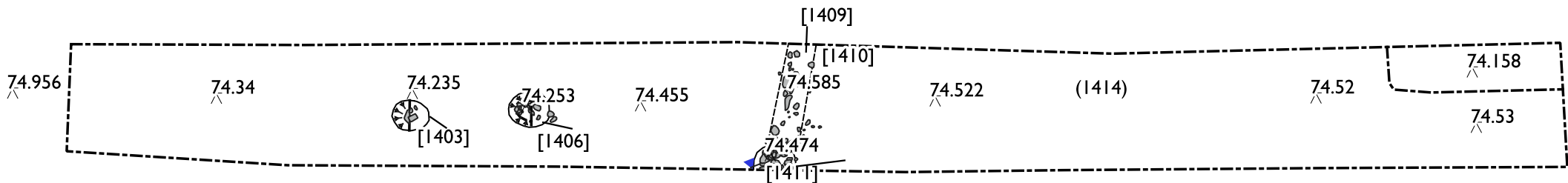
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Plan and Section of Trench 13

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 14 // Trench 14



0 1 m

0 1 m



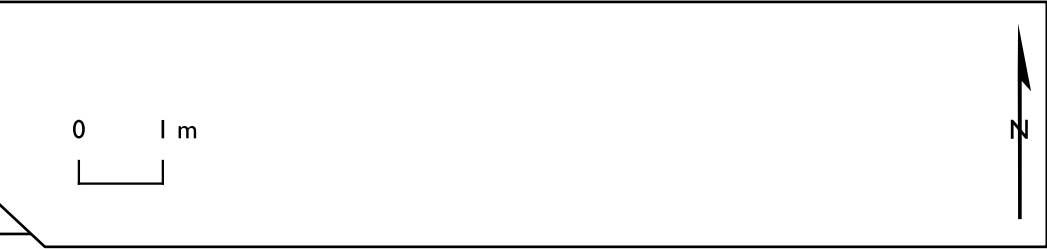
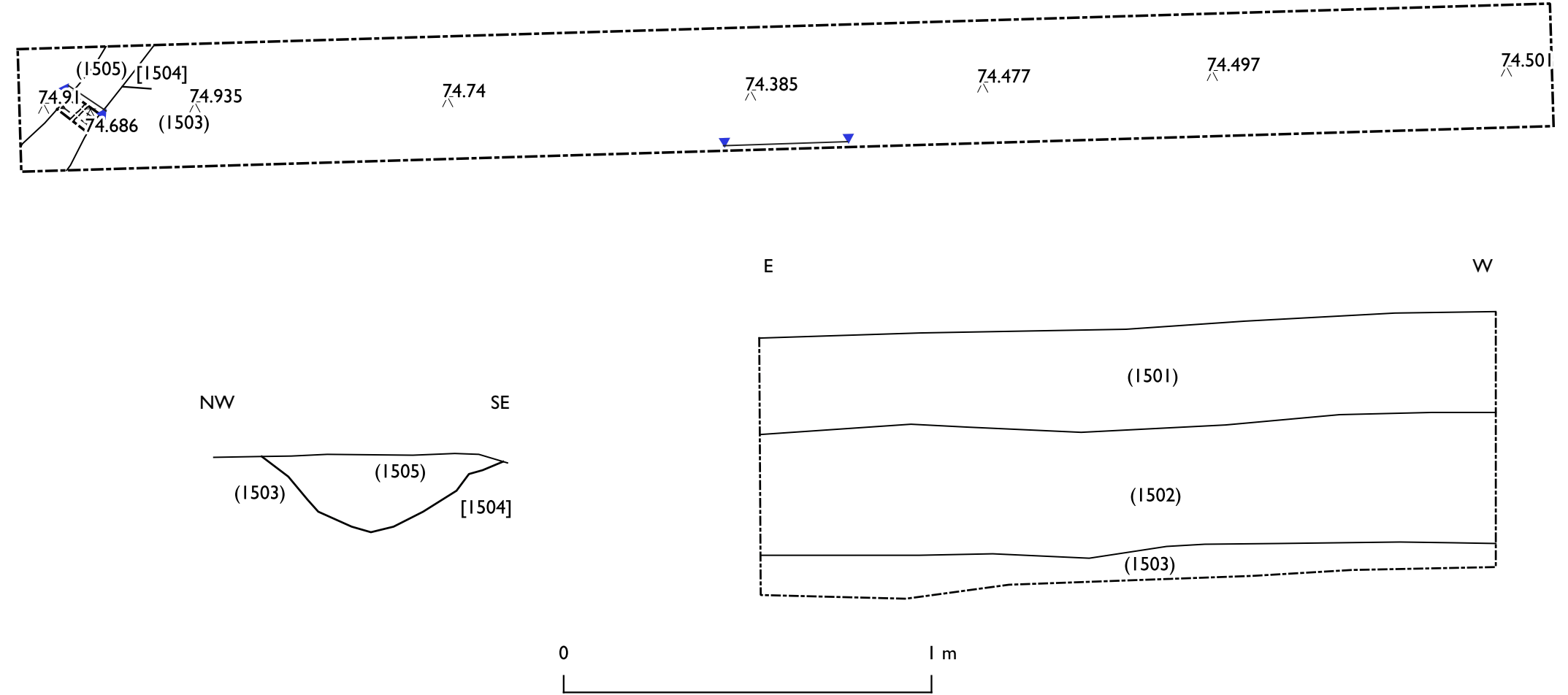
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Plan and Sections of Trench 14

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 15 // Trench 15



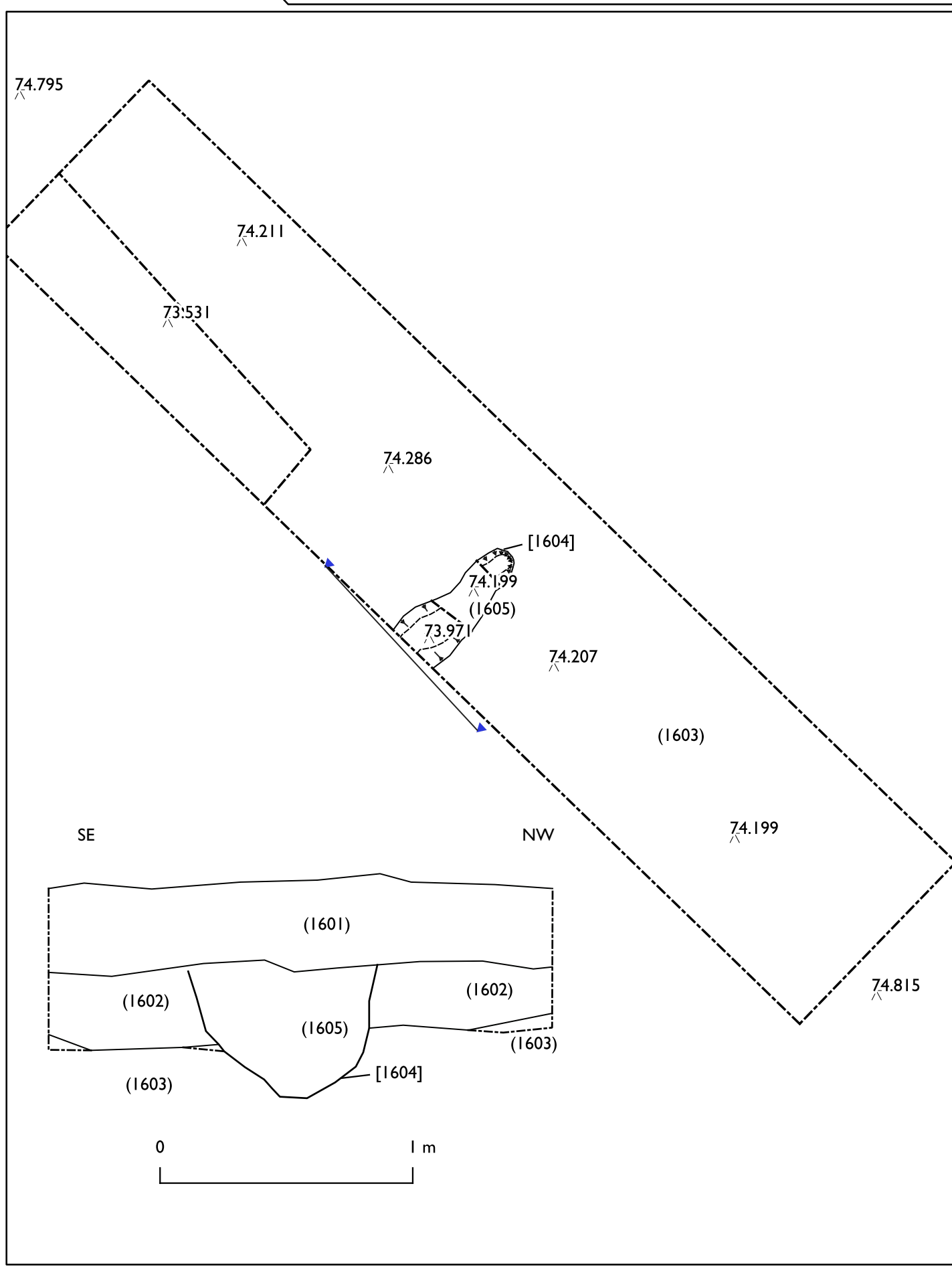
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Plan and Sections of Trench 15

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 16 // Trench 16



PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Plan and Section of Trench 16

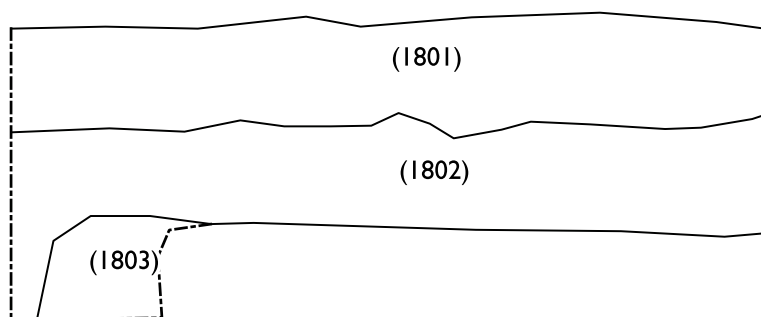
DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

NW

Southwest facing section Trench 18

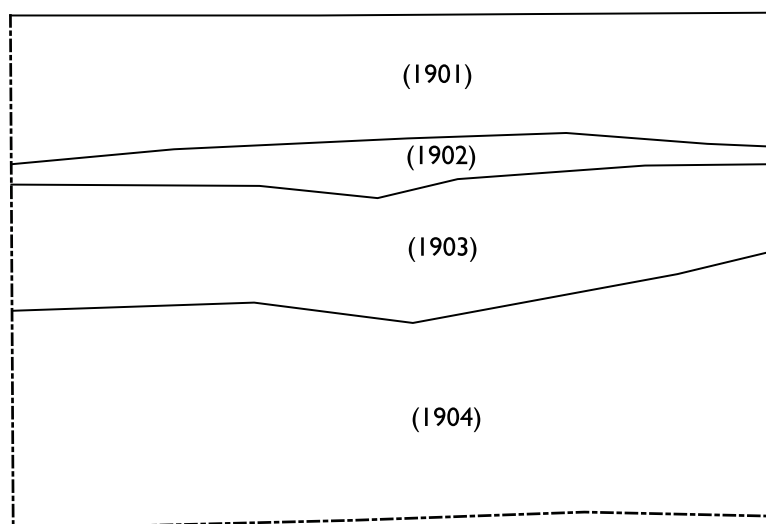
SE



SW

Southeast facing section Trench 19

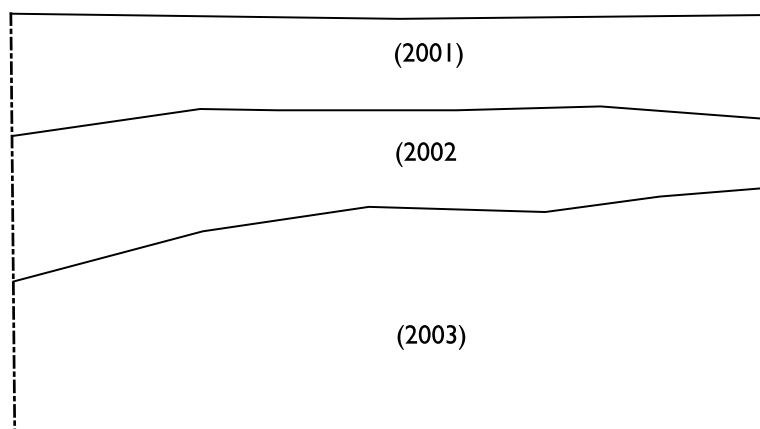
NE



SW

Southeast facing section Trench 20

NE



0 1 m



PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Sections of Trenches 18, 19 & 20

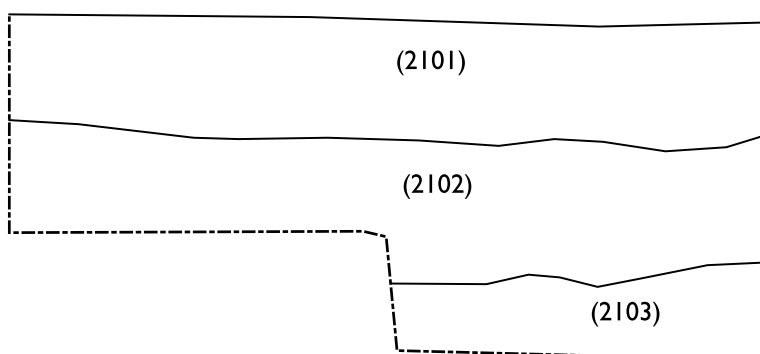
DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

NW

Southwest facing section Trench 21

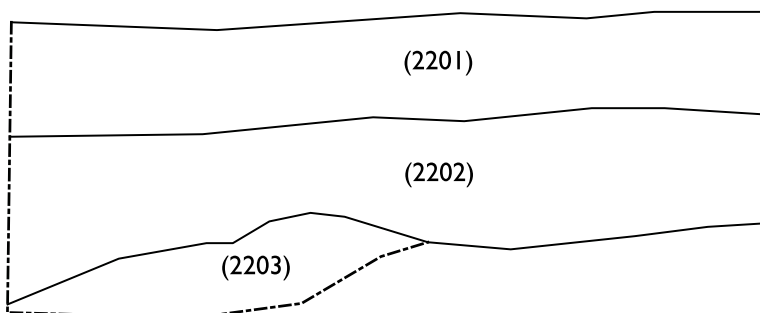
SE



NE

Northwest facing section Trench 22

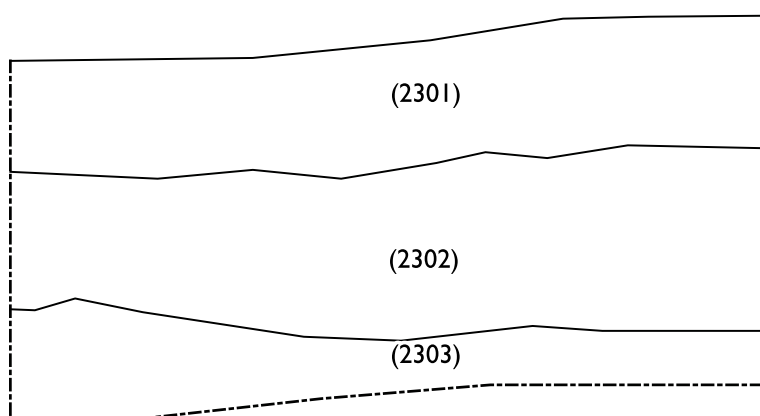
SW



E

North facing section Trench 23

W



0 1 m



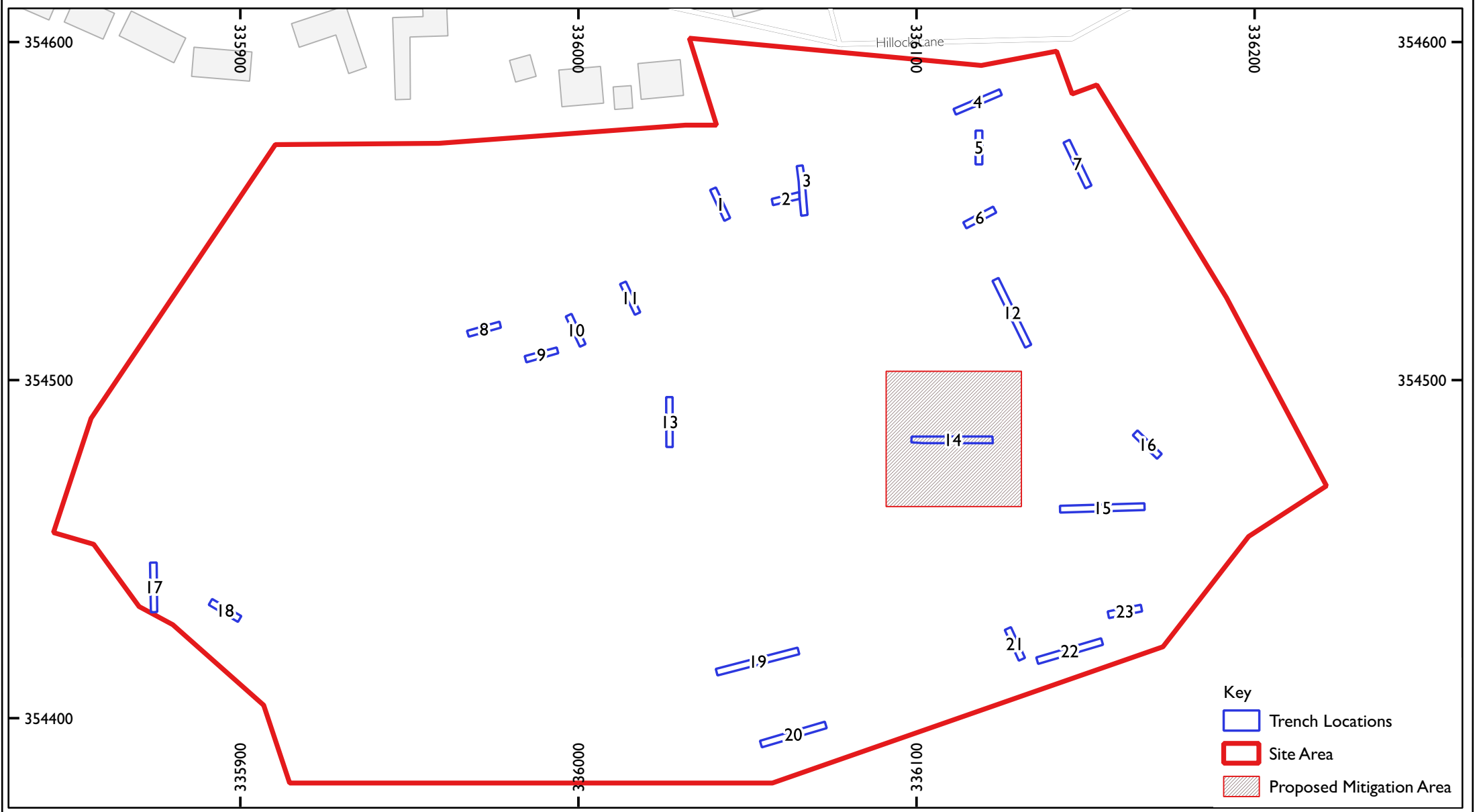
PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Sections of Trenches 21, 22 & 23

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 19 // Proposed Mitigation Area



PROJECT // 3760C - Hillock Lane, Gresford

DESCRIPTION // Proposed Mitigation Area

DOC REF: LP3760C-AER-v1

GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES TESTED

APPENDIX I

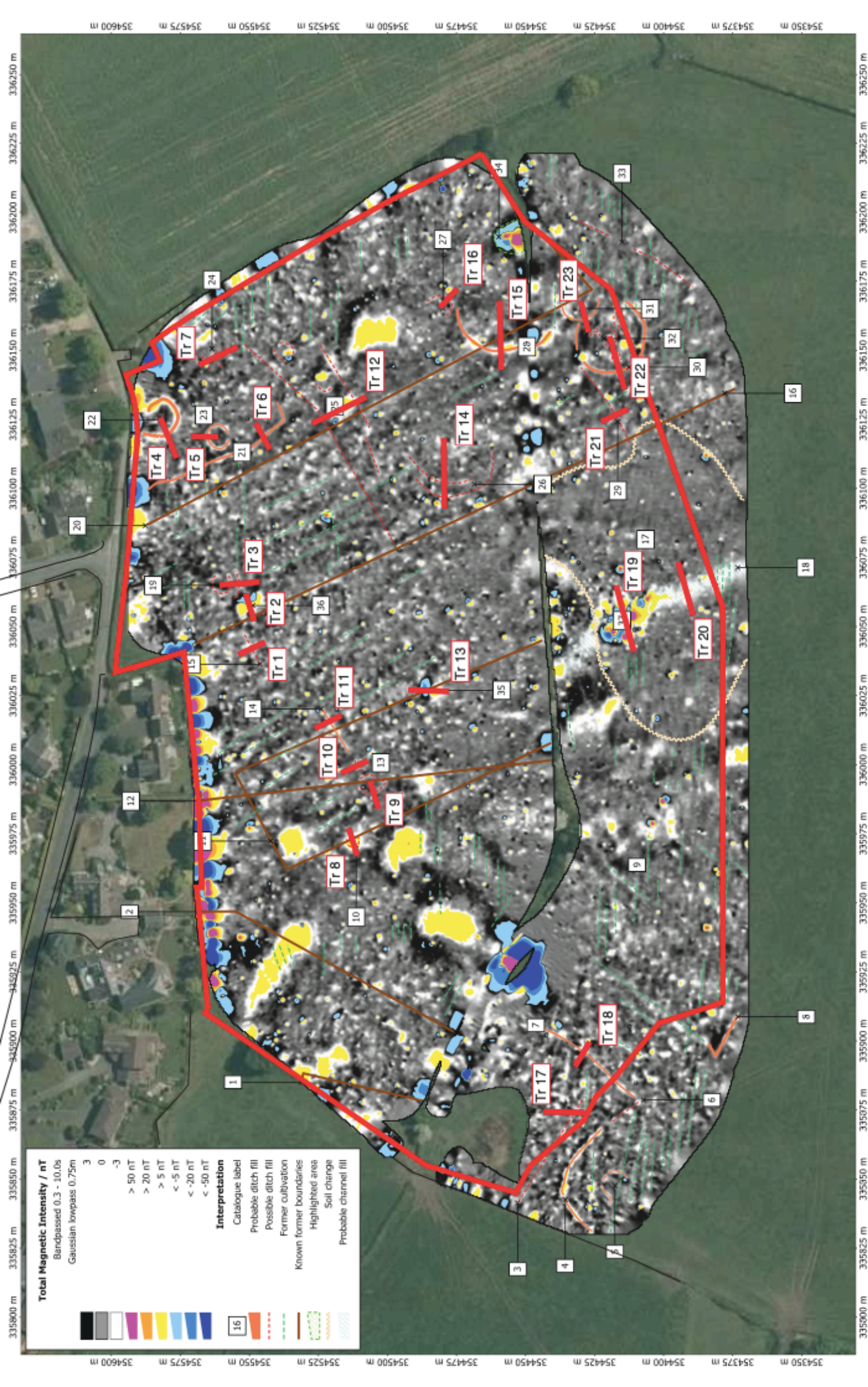


Figure 2 Trench locations overlain on geophysical survey results

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

APPENDIX II



Transfer of Ownership

Accepting Museum:

Wrexham Museum Service

Address:

Regent Street,

Wrexham, LL11 1RB

Site Name:

Hillock Lane, Gresford

Site Code: LP3760C

National Grid:

SJ 36050, 54489

ACCESSION NO:

The Depositor/ Excavating Unit: L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

33 Lower Bridge Street, Chester, CH1 1RS

Landowner:

Address:

List of Object(s):

Prehistoric saddle quern, worked flint and shert, worked stone, Roman and Post Medieval pottery, glass

I, the above named, am the legal owner of the object(s) listed and hereby confirm my donation of all archaeological discoveries (objects, materials, or remains of archaeological interest) recovered from the site, as an absolute and perpetual gift. I wish all the material selected for inclusion in the Archive to be unconditionally transferred to the above named Museum.

I understand the archive will be used for any purpose the Museum considers appropriate.

I assign as beneficial owner to the museum named above, the entire copyright in the Material Archive throughout the World for the full period or copyright, including all renewals and extensions, and together with all accrued causes of action.

I am free to assign the copyright and am the sole, absolute, unencumbered legal and beneficial owner of the copyright; and no part of The Material Archive will infringe the copyright or any other rights of any third party. Data Protection Act 1988: These details will be kept on file as part of the finds record.

Print:

Signed:

Date:
