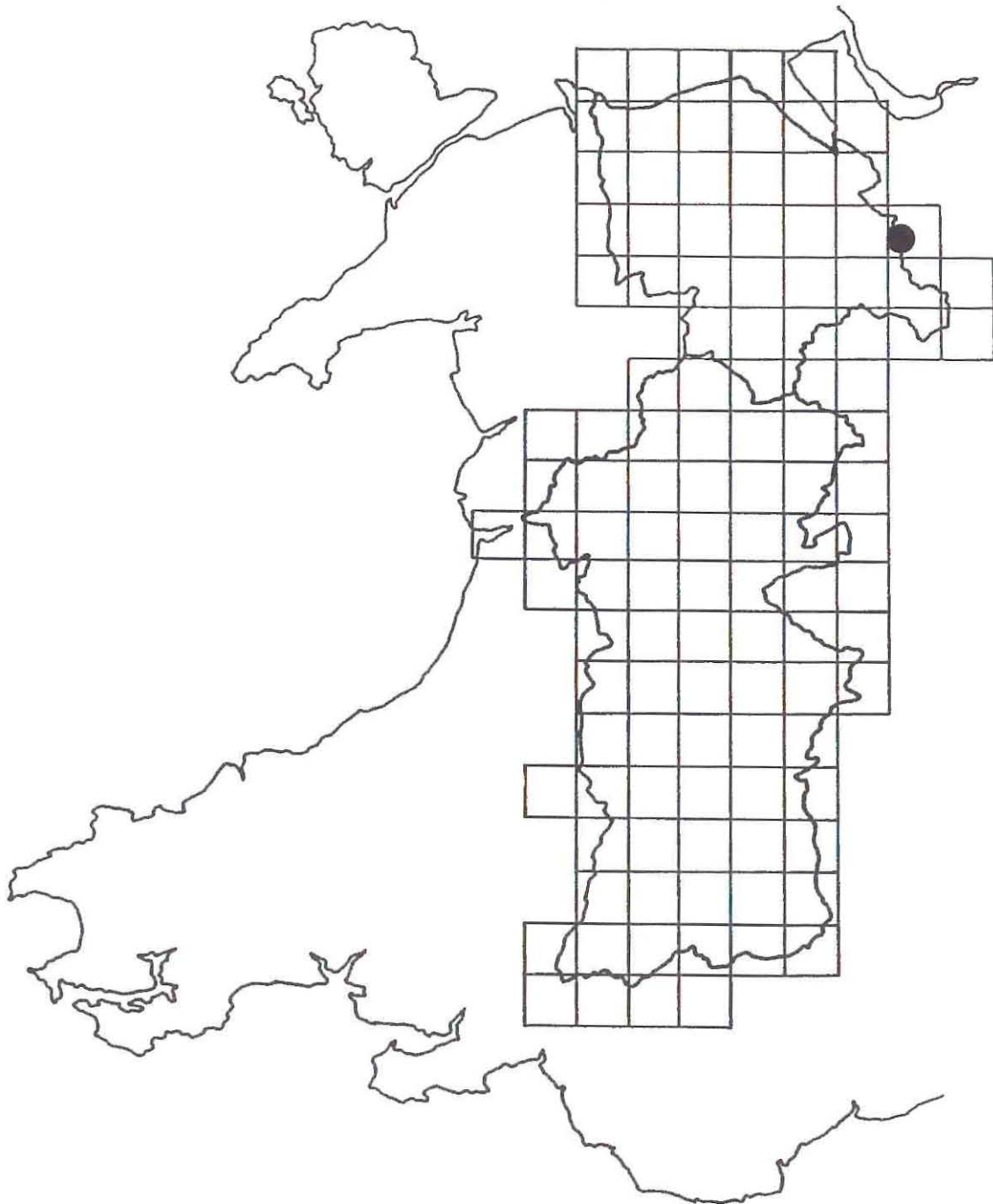


THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

*Green Street, Holt, Clwyd*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



CPAT Report No 115

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*Green Street, Holt, Clwyd*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**by D Thomas**

November 1994

Report prepared for Clutton Brothers, Holt

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## ABSTRACT

In October 1994 CPAT carried out an evaluation on the former site of Whitegates Farm, Green Street, Holt, in advance of a residential development. Desk-top assessment indicates that the site lay on a medieval street frontage, and might therefore produce evidence of the medieval development of Holt.

The excavations produced little evidence of medieval activity, except for a possible boundary ditch which may have originated in the medieval period. The lack of medieval activity could have been a result of 18th to 19th-century topsoil removal.

Remains were also found of the demolished building depicted on early maps, although no dating evidence was recovered to establish the date of its construction.

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

**1.1** The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was commissioned in September 1994 by the Clutton brothers of Commonwood Farm, Holt, to carry out a pre-planning archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed housing development at Whitegates Farm, Green Street, Holt (SJ41005425) (Fig 1). The evaluation was requested by Wrexham Maelor Borough Council acting on the advice of the Clwyd Archaeological Service (Clwyd County Council) in response to planning application ref. 6/22065.

**1.2** A brief for the archaeological evaluation was prepared by the Clwyd Archaeological Service on behalf of Mr M.J. Higgins (Darland House, Chester Road, Rossett), acting as Agent for the Clutton Brothers. The brief recognised the archaeological sensitivity of the site and specified that the evaluation should comprise both desk-top assessment and trial excavation. A written specification for the work was subsequently prepared by CPAT and submitted to the client for approval (see Appendix 1). The specification was accepted and excavations commenced on October 24th 1994, and were completed in 5 days. This report was prepared immediately afterwards.

## **2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND GEOLOGY**

**2.1** The application site is the former site of Whitegates Farm and lies on the north-western outskirts of the present development of Holt, with its eastern boundary formed by Green Street (Fig 1), a street created as part of the medieval planned town (see below, para 3.4.5). To the west is pasture land, to the north the gardens of Holt Hill, and to the south 'Whitegates' house. The site is generally flat, lying at approximately 17m OD, about 0.5m above the level of Green Street. At the time of the evaluation it was open ground with some remains of concrete building bases. Parts of the site have been disturbed by agricultural activities associated with the farm buildings which formerly occupied the site.

**2.2** Holt lies on the Cheshire Plain, 13km south of Chester and 8km north-west of Wrexham with the River Dee curving around its northern and eastern sides. The application site lies on the edge of the flat ground close to where the land drops steeply to the river, the south-eastern bank of which lies approximately 160m to the north-east and c.8m below the level of the site.

**2.3** The solid geology of the area is comprised of pebble beds and Bunter sandstone, exposures of which occur close to the site on the river cliffs. The drift geology is a mixture of glacial till with post-glacial alluvium close to the river, overlain by loamy and sandy soils which have recently supported an extensive market gardening economy.

## **3 DESK TOP ASSESSMENT**

### **3.1 The Prehistoric Era**

3.1.1 The Dee Valley, like many other lowland river valleys, is likely to have acted as a focus of activity throughout prehistoric times. Chance finds have come to light from time to time including three Bronze Age urned cremations, perhaps originally in a barrow, which were found close to the river during the excavation of the Roman works depot (see below). Aerial photography has also been informative: just to the south-west of the town between Wrexham Road and Francis Lane a ring ditch has been revealed, also probably of Bronze Age date; and on the opposite bank of the river a putative Neolithic funerary monument, perhaps with associated features, has been recognised in Churton (Cheshire).

### **3.2 The Roman Period**

3.2.1 A large Roman military works depot producing tiles and pottery lay close to the Dee just to the north-west of the later town. In the early part of this century, excavations uncovered workshops, barrack blocks and domestic quarters, probably for the commandant. These occupied a walled enclosure, and externally were one or perhaps two bath houses. The whole complex covers upwards of 8 hectares. Subsidiary to the legionary fortress at Chester, about 12km to the north, it was known as Bovium and functioned from the late 1st century AD through to the middle of the 3rd century.

3.2.2 Romano-British activity in the form of dispersed farmsteads can be anticipated in the neighbourhood, but as yet no traces of such agricultural settlements have been located either through surface discoveries or from aerial photography. However, a few sherds of Roman pottery were found during an evaluation near the castle in 1993 and a sherd of mortarium came from the current work.

### **3.3 Early Medieval Period**

3.3.1 Until recently, there was nothing to indicate any activity at Holt between the Roman period and the foundation of the medieval town. However, an evaluation in October 1993, just to the north-west of the castle and behind houses fronting on to what is known as The Cross (at SJ 41085385), yielded a single sherd of pottery that has been tentatively attributed to the Middle Saxon era. The attribution and significance of this fragment remain to be established, not least because there is currently little information on whether pottery was made and used locally during this period.

### **3.4 The Medieval Period**

3.4.1 Holt is a planted town, probably constructed late in the 13th



century at the same time as John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey erected the castle, after Edward I's grant to him of the lordship of Bromfield and Yale in 1282.

3.4.2 A borough charter was issued in 1285 according to later sources, and was confirmed by a subsequent grant in 1411. The survey of the lordship of Bromfield and Yale in 1315 reveals a rapidly expanding settlement: there were 204.5 tenements and 159 burgesses. Soulsby has estimated a population in excess of 1000 at this time, but this may be as a result of a misreading of tenants for tenements. Though his claim that Holt was one of the largest communities in Wales is thus open to question it was nevertheless a substantial community.

3.4.3 The River Dee was navigable up to the town allowing water borne trade. Agriculture was undoubtedly of considerable importance, but mining also played a part in the economy of the community for in 1412 the burgesses were granted the right to take coal from the wastes of Brymbo and Coedpoeth.

3.4.4 As with many Welsh towns, Holt went into decline in the late medieval period. During the mid-15th century the population was estimated at less than 300 hundred. Hostility between the English and Welsh inhabitants appears to have played a part in the decline. By 1620, when John Norden surveyed the town there were only 65 freeholders and burgesses.

3.4.5 In its street plan Holt bears a resemblance to the true bastide (planted town) of south-western France, with the river bridge at one end of the developed area and the castle and market place at the other. The triangular market place is still clearly discernible as a focus for all the roads in the town with the shaft of a late medieval market cross surviving. Two major streets, Cross Street and Church Street ran north to south, with a third lane, now lost, apparently lying parallel to and east of Church Street and passing just in front of the church. Church Green between Cross Street and Church Street was an area of common within the town in the 19th century and probably long before, surviving as an open space to today. Beyond Church Green to the north, Cross Street is now known as Green Street. Castle Street fed in from the south, Frog Lane from the west. There are surface indications confirmed by the tithe map that the former was originally rather wider than at present, but it appears from Norden's survey in the early 17th century that Frog Lane was more important as a focus of housing.

3.4.6 Although a grant of murage was given early in the town's development, there is no evidence that this was ever taken up and the castle apart the only defence which is well documented seems to have been the tower guarding the bridge though this has now disappeared. However, a local historian has postulated a course for the defences, utilising existing or former property boundaries and topographic features (Mr N. Moore: pers. comm.). The northern side of the proposed defences runs along the extreme southern edge of the development plot. As yet, however, the construction of defences around Holt has to be proved by excavation.

3.4.7 Burgage plots ran off the main streets, almost without exception on an east/west alignment. The boundaries of some of these remain fossilised in the modern pattern of landholdings within the towns, rather more were visible a century and a half ago at the time of the Tithe survey.



3.4.8 Previous archaeological work within the town has been of limited importance in elucidating the nature of medieval Holt. Watching briefs on the south side of Frog Lane in 1993 and behind Church House on Church Street in 1994 yielded no evidence of medieval activity. An earlier watching brief at Rectory Court off Church Street in 1988 did identify features - a pit or ditch and a property boundary - but these could not be specifically attributed to the medieval period, and only a single possible sherd of medieval pottery came from the topsoil. An evaluation on the Cross Street carpark site in 1992, some 200m to the south of the present evaluation area, revealed little more than a few sandstone slabs tentatively interpreted as the remains of a land drain. A 1993 evaluation near the castle, (and referred to above, para 3.2.2) did yield both features and pottery, but the former were either post-medieval or could not be dated, and the medieval pottery totalled no more than two sherds.

### 3.5 The Post-Medieval Period

3.5.1 It is against the background of a medieval planned town with regular patterns of streets and burgages, and a population of considerable size but of limited visibility archaeologically, that the site of the Green Street development must be assessed.

3.5.2 The modern Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map retains the pattern of buildings relating to Whitegate Farm. Most of these buildings, however, are of relatively recent construction for the earlier Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1873, depicts only a single building, long and narrow in outline, nearly 27m long and 6m wide and perhaps 12m back from the roadline.

3.5.3 The Tithe Map of 1843 shows what is surely the same building. More crudely and almost certainly less accurately depicted, it is similar in form and is referred to in the accompanying Tithe Apportionment as a house and building (i.e. an ancillary building) with an adjacent orchard.

3.5.4 The earliest map of the town dates to around 1790 and is one of a series of manuscript maps of the Trevallyn and Plas Teg estates in Denbighshire and Flintshire. It is drawn at a small scale and there can be little doubt that those buildings that are depicted - and there can be no certainty that the plan is an accurate reflection of the contemporary settlement - are stylistic rather than realistic representations. Nevertheless, one building is shown in approximately the same location as the farm building on the Tithe and Ordnance Survey plans.

3.5.5 Before this, there are no known plans of Holt. Narrow burgage plots are shown on the 19th-century plans running off Green Street as far north as the holding immediately to the south of the development area, and it seems inconceivable that the medieval town did not extend slightly further north to the edge of the valley escarpment, though the 1790 map hints that in relative terms this was the least built up area within the town. John Norden's written survey of Holt (republished by Palmer in 1910) refers to two streets, Pepper Street and Midding Street, which Palmer equates with Green Street. If the association is correct, Norden's survey reveals a reasonable number of burgage plots and a few houses on Green Street in the early 17th century. Unfortunately, it is not possible to tie down the dwellings he describes to specific plots.



## **4. EXCAVATION**

### **4.1 Methodology**

4.1.1 The evaluation brief prepared by the Clwyd Archaeological Service specified a T-shaped trench, but after on-site discussion with Mr Greuter of the Clwyd Archaeological Service this T-shaped trench was modified to an 'L' shaped trench, with the north to south part of the trench aligned parallel to the Green Street frontage, 6m to the west of the road (Fig 1). Both arms of the trench initially measured 15m, but subsequently the east to west arm of the trench was extended to 18m.

4.1.2 The north to south part of the trench was placed to assess the presence, nature and preservation of archaeological remains along the Green Street frontage, such as timber buildings, yard or floor areas or the boundaries of burgage plots. The east to west arm of the trench was located to investigate evidence of activity away from the street frontage, and the remains of the building shown on early maps of the site (see above, paras 3.5.2-4).

4.1.3 Excavations were carried out over a period of 5 days between the 24th and 28th of October 1994 with a staff varying between two and four. Mr Clutton provided a JCB for earthmoving on the first day, when the modern topsoil and overburden were removed, after which work was continued by hand to assess the nature, preservation and date of the surviving archaeological deposits.

4.1.4 Recording was undertaken using standard archaeological methods, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1). Numbers in brackets in the following descriptions refer to context numbers recorded on site.

4.1.5 The excavations were monitored by Mr Greuter of the Clwyd Archaeological Service on October 27th 1994, when it was decided to extend the east to west arm of the trench to 18m.

### **4.2 Results**

4.2.1 Excavations along the Green Street frontage revealed overburden consisting of three distinct layers (Fig 6). Firstly a dark brown modern topsoil (01) was excavated to a depth of c.0.4m, which revealed a red degraded sandstone layer (02), c. 0.3m thick. Below this was a mixed layer of rubble and grey clay with lenses of sand (03) which varied in depth between 0.2 and 0.4m. All three layers contained modern pottery, brick fragments, and coal.

4.2.2 The overburden lay directly on top of the natural clay layer (05) which was a very stiff greyish pink boulder clay with occasional patches of sand and gravel. The natural layer dipped from both the northern end of the trench, where it lay at 16.38m OD and from the southern end where it lay at 16.28m OD to a point c.0.7m from the northern end of the trench where it lay at 15.98 m OD. No features cut through the natural along the street frontage part of the site.



4.2.3 A land drain (06) cut across this part of the site from south-east to north-west. Unfortunately this was ruptured during machining, which led to the trench flooding. After brief observation which revealed no archaeological features, the northernmost 7m of the trench were temporarily abandoned. It was later agreed with Mr Greuter at the monitoring meeting that, in view of the initial observations, no further work was required in the flooded section.

4.2.4 The overburden layers continued into the east to west orientated part of the site (Fig 7), but the lower layers (02 and 03) were truncated by a rubble layer (04) which began c.3m from the eastern end of the trench. This layer contained fragments of brick, sandstone, modern pottery, glass and broken ceramic pipe in a dark brown loamy matrix. A fragment of Roman mortarium was also recovered. The layer continued through to the western end of the trench, and lay directly above the natural, which rose as it came away from the street frontage and was approximately 0.25m below the modern ground surface at the western end of the trench (17.26m OD).

4.2.5 Five features cut across this part of the site. A disused drainage pipe (07) ran across the site from north to south, cutting through the rubble and was removed during machining. A second land drain (08) ran across the site from north-west to south-east, and was cut c.0.2m into the natural clay. The pipe was completely silted up and was removed during hand cleaning.

4.2.6 Two sandstone walls (09 and 12) cut across the trench on north to south alignments, parallel to Green Street. The easternmost wall was of more substantial construction and in the section was 1.5m wide, with four surviving courses. The excavation trench cut through the south side of an entrance in this wall and only the sandstone door jamb extended into the trench. The jamb was 0.6m wide, and extended 0.5m into the trench. Some reused dressed stone and tile, possibly residual Roman or medieval, had been used in its construction. The north side of the entrance was beyond the northern section of the trench.

4.2.7 The easternmost wall (09) was set into a linear feature (10). This was a shallow ditch c.0.3m deep apparently running on the same alignment as the wall (Figs 7 and 8). The ditch contained two dark grey-green fills (11 and 16), both containing fragments of coal, charcoal, animal bone, and mussel shells. Four sherds of pottery were recovered from fill 16. Two sherds were of post-medieval date, but two others could be attributable to the late medieval period (see appendix below). Fill 16 was distinguishable in the south facing section because it was a darker shade of greyish green, and may represent a secondary recutting of the feature. It was not recognisable in the north facing section because it was obscured by the wall. The base of wall 09 lay just above the base of the cut on a layer of stiff grey clay (17). No construction trench was visible associated with the wall, so it appears that 10 was an earlier feature, possibly a boundary ditch.

4.2.8 The westernmost wall (12) extended across the trench, and was again 1.5m wide. Only a single course remained, and there was no foundation cut, the stone lying directly on top of the natural clay. The central part of the wall had been cut through by a modern drain (13). No reused dressed stone was present in the excavated section of this wall.



## 5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The desk-top assessment has demonstrated the potential importance of the development site to the history and development of Holt. The site lies on a medieval street frontage, and towards the west and perhaps the south of the development area is the putative line of the town defences. No trace of these defences were encountered during the evaluation, but the trench was not sited in an ideal location to recover such traces.

5.2 The excavations on the site have revealed no structural evidence of medieval activity. This may be because the site was never occupied in this period, but could also be because any traces have been removed by later activity. The presence of 18th to 19th century material directly above the undisturbed natural suggests that earlier topsoil was removed from the site at this time. In view of the hardness of the clay subsoil it is possible that medieval structures would have been built on top of the subsoil. Any slight traces of activity would therefore have been removed along with the topsoil removed in the 18th to 19th centuries. No material of medieval date was recovered from the overburden layers, although a fragment of Roman pottery was recovered in context 04. This is unsurprising considering the proximity of the Roman military depot, some 300m to the north-west of the site.

5.3 One sherd of medieval pottery and one sherd of late medieval or early post-medieval pottery were found within the feature (10) lying below the wall (09), but in association with two post-medieval sherds. It is possible that this is a boundary ditch originally cut in the medieval period and re-cut in the post-medieval period, but the available evidence is insufficient to confirm this hypothesis. It is possible that the ditch remains undisturbed by the later wall 15m to the north of the trench, beyond the northern end of the building shown on the maps.

5.4 Wall 09 appears to have been set into this boundary ditch. It is difficult to assess the direct association between the ditch and wall because only the door jamb was present within the excavation trench. The ditch may have served as a convenient foundation trench, considering the hardness of the clay subsoil.

5.5 Wall 12 is likely to be part of the same building as wall 09. The walls are in the exact position of the building recorded on early maps of the area, which first show the building in 1843. No reliable dating material was recovered from the excavation to date this building accurately, which according to Mr Clutton first served as a stable and later as a cow shed. The tithe apportionment of 1843 however indicates that part of it may have originally been used as a dwelling (see above, para 3.5.3). The build-up layers (01, 02 and 03) in the street frontage part of the site may have been to create a level yard in front of this building. The rubble layer (04) is likely to have been the material derived from its destruction.

## 6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CPAT wishes to thank Mr Clutton for his assistance throughout the project, and for his provision and operation of the JCB. Valuable advice on the site was also provided by Mr Clutton, and by Mr Nick

Moore of Castle Books, Mr Steve Greuter of the Clwyd Archaeological Service, and Mr Mark Walters of CPAT. My own thanks go to Mr Brian Hart, Ms Pat Frost and Mr Glyn Owen of CPAT for their assistance during the excavations and to Mr Nigel Jones and Ms Wendy Owen of CPAT for their informal comments on the finds, and to Mr R.J. Silvester for his desk-top assessment. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Ruthin and Hawarden Record Offices for facilitating the desk-top research.

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c1790 Estate Map of Holt and surrounding area: Clwyd (Hawarden) Record Office, D/BC additional

1843 Tithe Survey of Holt Parish: Clwyd (Ruthin) Record Office

1873 Ordnance Survey 1:2500



## APPENDIX 1

### LAND AT WHITEGATES, GREEN STREET, HOLT, CLWYD

#### SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION BY CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

##### 1 Introduction

1.1 The proposed residential development (Planning Application ref. 6/22065) on land off Green Street, Holt in Clwyd lies on the north-west side of the town within the planned medieval borough and in an area which may have contained the putative course of the town defences. In addition a Roman military supply depot lay a few hundred metres to the north-west.

1.2 Wrexham Maelor Borough Council have decided on the advice of the Clwyd Archaeology Service in their capacity as archaeological curators for the county that a field evaluation is necessary to assess the implications of the proposed development on the archaeological resource in order that these can be taken into account during the determination of the planning application. Accordingly a brief has been prepared by the Clwyd Archaeology Service which describes the scheme of archaeological works required.

##### 2 Objectives

2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are:

2.1.1 to reveal by means of a combination of desk-based assessment and evaluation trenches, the nature, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the archaeology within the area of the proposed development in so far as these aims are possible;

2.1.2 to record any archaeology revealed in the evaluation trenches;

2.1.3 to prepare a report outlining the results of the field evaluation and incorporating sufficient information on the archaeological resource for the planning authority to assess the implications of the development.

##### 3 Methods

3.1 The first stage of the evaluation will examine all the readily available primary and secondary records relating to this part of planned borough, and examine briefly the wider context of both the Roman military depot and the medieval town.

3.2 The second stage will take the form of a T-shaped trench, both arms being 15m long x 1.5m wide x a maximum 1.2m deep, as specified in the evaluation brief. Subject to the nature of the material involved, the trenches will have significant deposits sampled by manual excavation within the trench. The precise location of the trench will be agreed with the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of work.



3.3 The excavation will be undertaken using standard evaluation procedures:

3.3.1 removal of modern overburden and sterile lower levels by machine. It is anticipated that the client will provide earthmoving machinery in the form of a JCB (or equivalent) fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

3.3.2 evaluation of the archaeological deposits by hand trowelling to establish their importance and integrity, but avoiding any unnecessary disturbance of the deposits. All features encountered will be examined as fully as appropriate within the constraints imposed by time and safety considerations.

3.3.3 all archaeological contexts recorded using the standard numbered context system employed by CPAT. All significant contexts to be planned and/or drawn in section at appropriate scales (as defined in the Evaluation Brief), and photographed in monochrome and colour. All drawn records will be related to control points depicted on modern maps.

3.3.4 all archaeological artefacts and environmental samples recorded and processed in a manner appropriate to the material involved. Those requiring conservation or other specialist treatment will be stored in a stable environment until such times as they can be examined by a specialist. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure Trove, are the property of the landowner. It is anticipated that they will be donated to the appropriate local or regional museum, subject to agreement being reached with the landowner and the museums officer of Clwyd County Council.

3.4 Following the on-site work a report will be prepared according to the principles laid out in the Evaluation Brief.

3.5 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991), and will be deposited in the Sites and Monuments Record for Clwyd maintained by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

#### **4 Resources and Programming**

4.1 The evaluation will be undertaken by a small team of skilled archaeologists under the direct supervision of an experienced field archaeologist, who will also be responsible for the desk-based assessment. Overall supervision will be by R. J. Silvester, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

4.2 All report preparation will be completed by the same field archaeologist who conducted the evaluation.

4.3 It is anticipated that the assessment and evaluation will take no more than ten days in all and that the subsequent report would be prepared immediately thereafter, dependent on the client's instructions and the arrangement of a suitable timetable. The date of commencement, at the time of writing, has yet to be agreed with the client, and may be dependent on elucidating the nature of the services crossing the site. The archaeological curator will be informed of the detailed timetable and staffing levels when agreement has been reached with the client.



4.4 Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.

4.5 CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance.

R.J. Silvester  
14 June 1994

## APPENDIX 2

### ARCHIVE AND FINDS

#### ARCHIVE

##### Plans and section

Location and feature plan of trench created on EDM and GRIDPAD system. Data stored on disk. Section drawings of southern and eastern baulks at 1:20. The archive is stored at the CPAT offices.

##### Photographic Archive

35mm colour transparencies of excavated trench and features.

35mm black and white negatives and contact print of trench and all excavated features.

Catalogue of all black and white photographs.

##### Context Records

Record forms describing all recorded contexts.

#### FINDS

Finds were not retained from the upper two overburden layers (Contexts 1 and 2). Contexts 03 and 04 were removed by machine resulting in a low recovery rate. Finds have been washed and marked and are currently stored at the CPAT offices.

##### Pottery

Context 03: 10 sherds of 18th to 19th-century date.

Context 04: 5 sherds of 18th to 19th-century date.

1 rim sherd of Roman mortaria. Red fabric with quartz trituration grits.

Context 11: 2 sherds post-medieval date.

1 green glazed sherd, 13th to 15th-century.

1 base fragment of late medieval or early post medieval jug.

##### Clay Pipe

Context 03: 3 stem fragments.

3 bowl fragments.

Context 04: 1 stem fragment.

##### Glass

Context 04: 1 fragment.

##### Other

Context 04: 1 fragment of ceramic gaming marble.







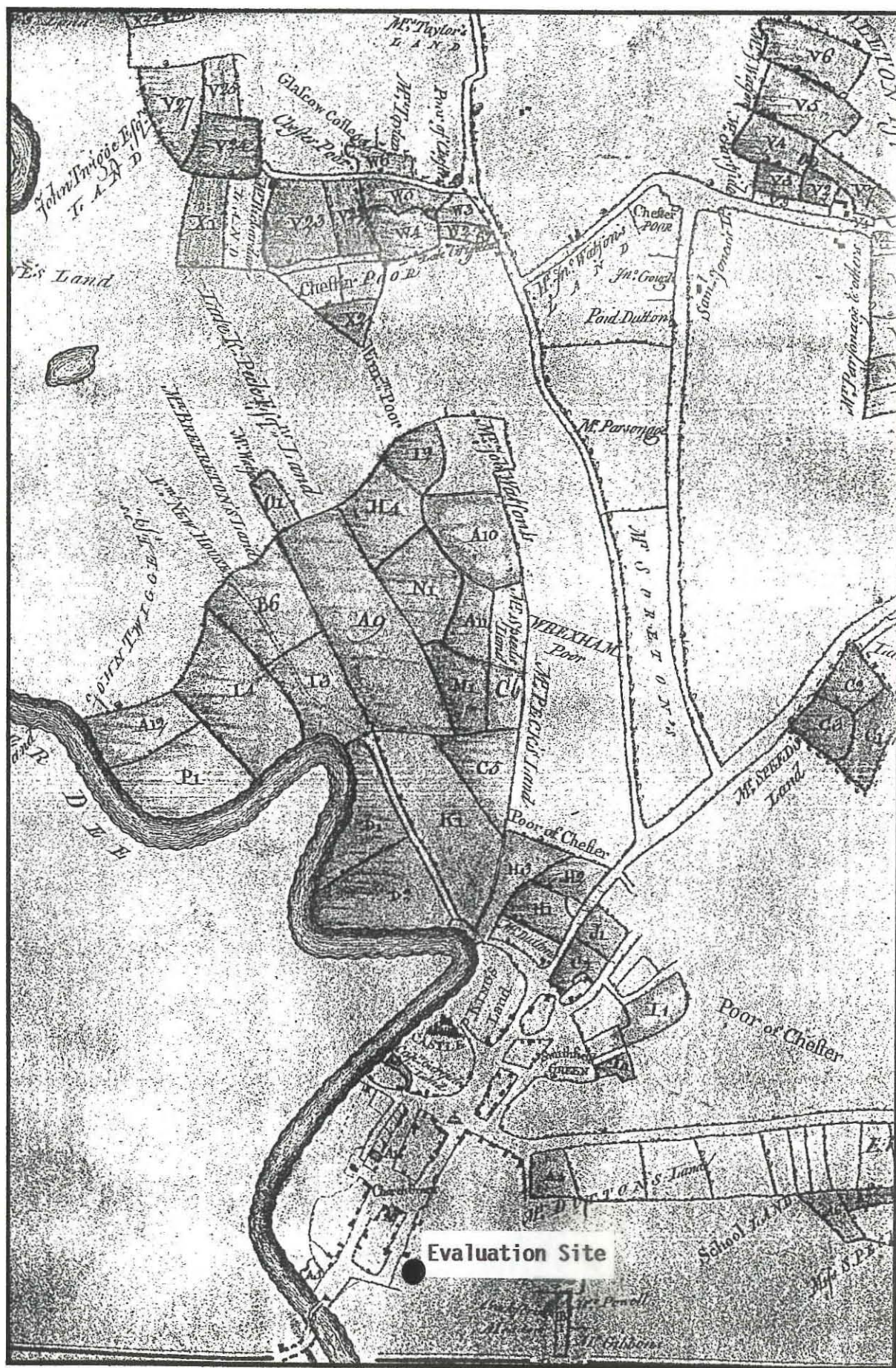


FIG 2: Extract of c.1790 Estate Map of Holt.  
Source: Clwyd Record Office.



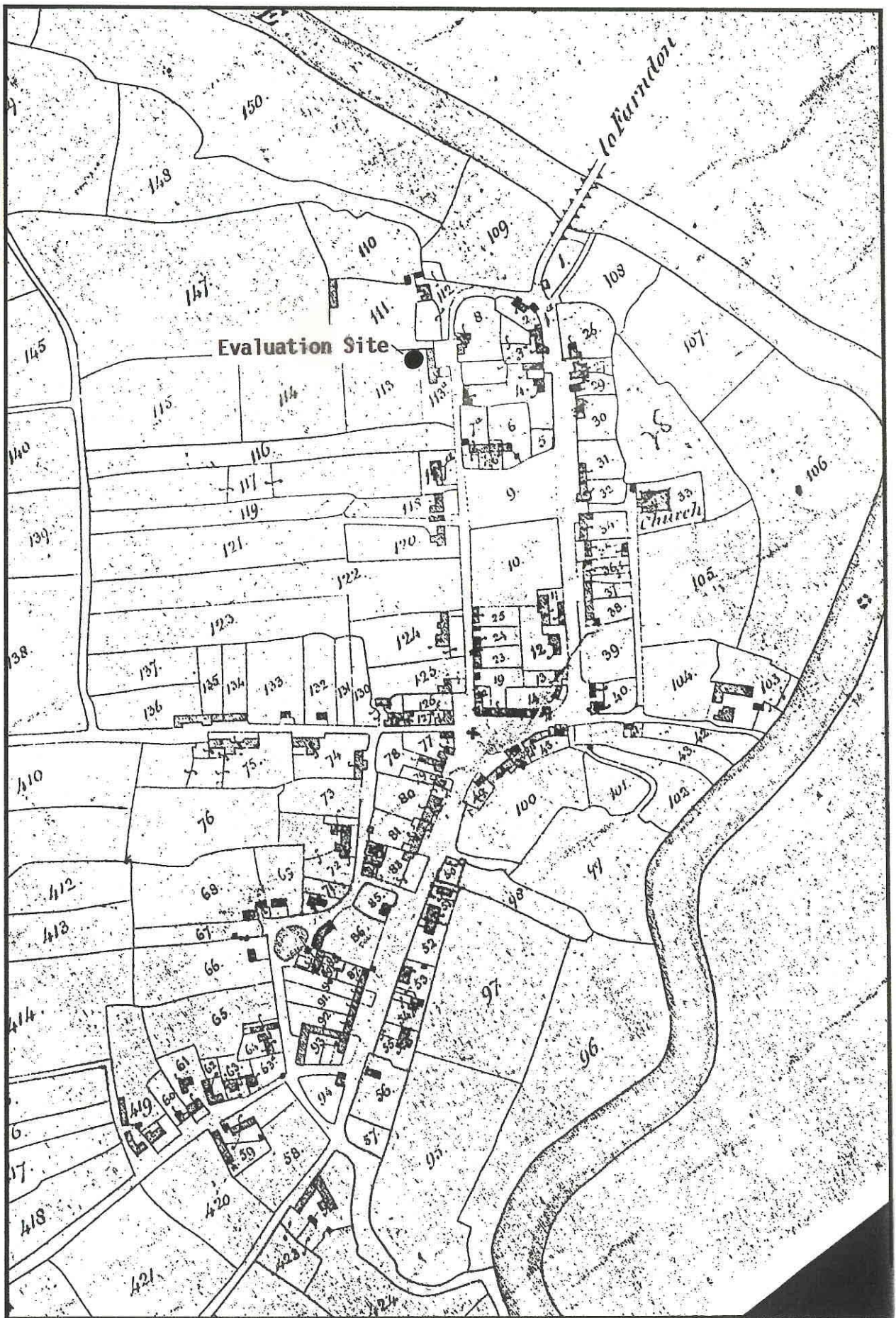


FIG 3: Extract of 1843 Tithe Survey of Holt Parish  
Source Clwyd Record Office.



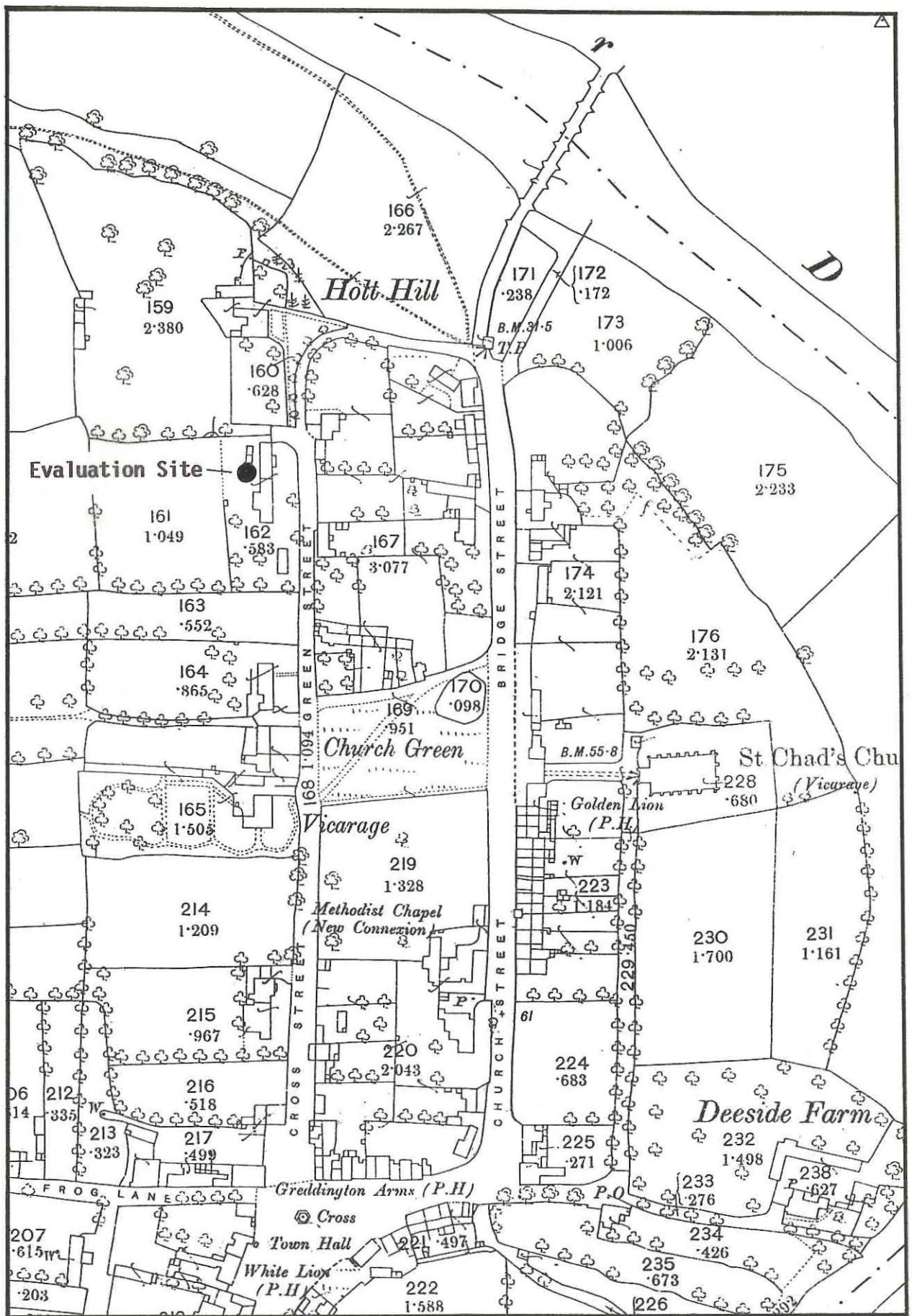


FIG 4: Extract of OS survey, surveyed in 1871, published in 1875.  
Source: Clwyd Record Office.



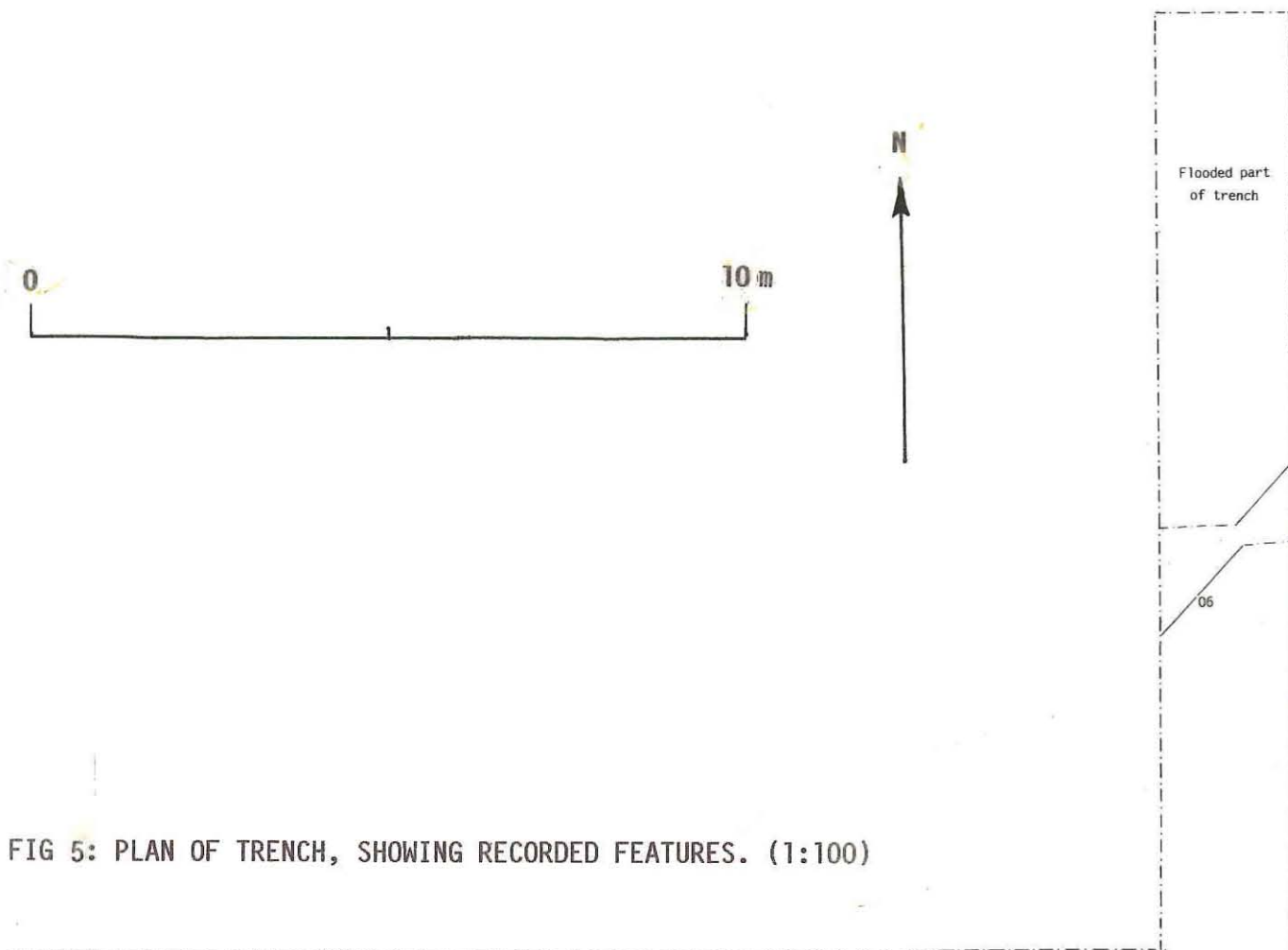


FIG 5: PLAN OF TRENCH, SHOWING RECORDED FEATURES. (1:100)

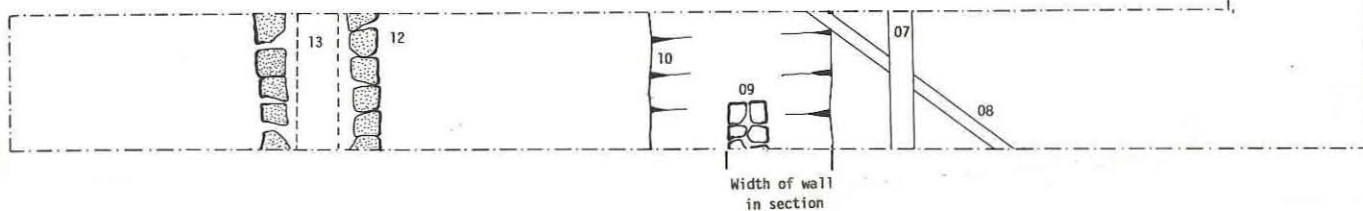


FIG 6: WEST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH. (1:100)

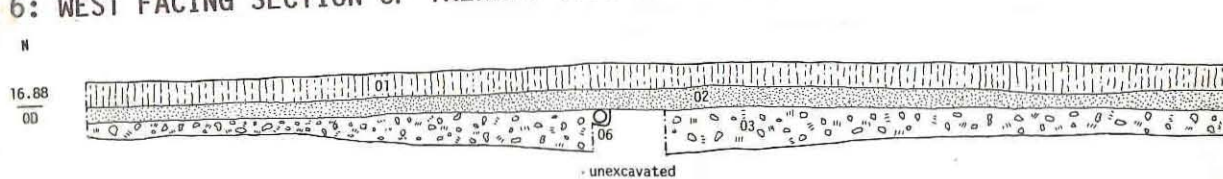


FIG 7: NORTH FACING SECTION OF TRENCH. (1:100)

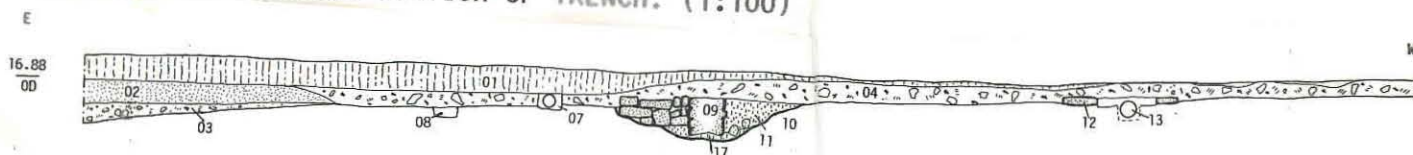


FIG 8: SOUTH FACING SECTION OF DITCH 10. (1:100)

