Cotswold Archaeology

Bodelwyddan Solar
Conwy and Denbighshire
(Phase 1; Interim report)

Archaeological Evaluation

for:
IGP Solar 21 Limited

CA Project: CR1934

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Andover Cirencester Milton Keynes Suffolk

Bodelwyddan Solar
Conwy and Denbighshire
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Archaeological Evaluation

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In July 2025, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an initial phase of archaeological evaluation on land proposed for Bodelwyddan Solar, Conwy and Denbighshire, North Wales (NGR: 297879 377445, Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken for IGP Solar 21 Limited.

1.2. The evaluation will support the DNS (Development of National Significance) planning application for redevelopment comprising a solar farm, a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated cable route, which will be made to Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC) and Denbighshire County Council (DCC).

1.3. The current evaluation trenching was undertaken following approval of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; CA 2025) by Jemmy Emmett and Mark Walters, Senior Planning Archaeologist for Gwynedd and Planning Archaeologist for Clwyd-Powys respectively, at Heneb Archaeology Trust Ltd. The current fieldwork was also undertaken in line with:

- *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023);
- *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015); and
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.4. The overall proposed development site is approximately 159ha in extent and comprises five Areas (A to E, see Fig. 1 for location), which lie to the north and south of Rhuddlan Road (A547), *c*. 2.5km to the north-west of Bodelwyddan. The proposed BESS site (see Fig. 1 for location) is approximately 6.55 ha in extent and lies to the south of the B3581, immediately to the south of St Asaph Business Park. The current evaluation trenching was undertaken solely within parts of Areas C and E, with further trenching being undertaken throughout the BESS site, all of which were within pasture fields. It is currently anticipated that the remaining Phase 1 evaluation trenches will be excavated following completion of the forthcoming harvest.

1.5. Topographically, the proposed solar farm is sited on generally low-lying land, typically at 4m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), that historically formed part of the coastal

intertidal zone. By contrast the BESS site is located on a north-east facing slope immediately and lies between *c*. 43m aOD in the north-east and *c*. 56m in the south-west.

1.6. The underlying bedrock geology in Areas C and E is mapped as Warwickshire Group mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Carboniferous and Permian periods; and also by Kinnerton Sandstone Formation which formed in the Triassic period (BGS 2025). This is overlain by Tidal Flat Deposits (clay, silt and sand) with Till (Devensian-Diamicton deposits) being present in the southern parts of Area E, both of which formed during the Quaternary period (ibid.). The current trenching within Areas C and E solely revealed an alluvial sequence interpreted as the Tidal Flat Deposits.

1.7. The underlying bedrock geology in the north-eastern part of the BESS area is mapped as Warwickshire Group mudstone, with Clwyd Limestone group throughout its south-western extent(ibid.). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Quaternary Till (Devensian-Diamicton; ibid.). The latter, comprising red-brown clays with occasional small rounded pebbles, was identified in all of the trenches excavated within the BESS site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The site has been subject to Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CA forthcoming) and geophysical survey (AOC 2025). What follows is a brief summary of the results of these assessments.

Prehistoric.

2.1. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (pre-4,000 BC) activity has been recorded in north Wales in areas of high ground and in the proximity of rivers. No finds of this period are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, with the nearest recorded concentration of Mesolithic sites recorded at Rhuddlan, *c*. 3.3km to the east of the site (CA forthcoming).

2.2. Evidence of Neolithic (4,000 BC to 2,200 BC) activity has been recorded in north Wales, however no known sites of this period are located in the vicinity of the current site. In Denbighshire itself, known sites of this period include; Llanrhaeadr-yng-nghinmeirch, Dyserth, Llanferres, and Plas Heaton; and in Conwy activity of this period has been identified at Llannefydd, Maen y Bardd, Capel Garmon, and Penmaenmawr (ibid.).

2.3. A Bronze Age horde, comprising horse trappings and other bronze items, was recovered at the north-west base of the cliff forming Dinorben Hillfort, *c*. 1.4km to the south of the current site. Further evidence of Bronze Age activity within the vicinity of the site, takes the form of toponymical analysis that suggests the presence of cairns or barrows (e.g. Pen y Garnned 1.1km to the south-west of the site, Cae Garmeed *c*. 3.4km to the south-east of the site and Cae'r Garneed 860m to the south-east of the site).

2.4. Several hillforts are recorded in the wider landscape surrounding the site, with the Hillfort of Dinorben being the closest, located *c*. 1.4km to the south of the site (ibid.).

Roman

2.5. It is possible that the Hillfort of Dinorben continued in use during the Roman period, as suggested by finds of Roman coins in the north-western parts of the hillfort. Further Roman period findspots in proximity to Dinorben, comprise a bow brooch, recorded *c.* 900m to the south-west of the current site; a spindle whorl, recorded *c*. 1.4km to the south of the site; a single trumpet brooch recovered from fields to the north-east of Bodelwyddan, *c.* 630m south-east of the site; and a copper alloy pin, recorded *c.* 740m to the west of the site (ibid.).

Medieval and post-medieval

2.6. Evidence of Medieval activity in the vicinity comprises a possible moated enclosure, *c*. 790 to the south of the site and an ornamented stone coffin discovered in Cae Celyn field, 800m to the south-east of the site (ibid.).

2.7. Bodelwyddan Castle, located *c.* 1.3km south-east of the site, is a Grade II Listed Registered Park. The Castle itself was built in 1690 and was originally a symmetrical, double-pile structure with two-storey wings on the south-east front, which remained largely unaltered throughout the 18th-century. The Park surrounds the castle and was enclosed by a monumental stone wall over 3 metres high in places.

2.8. Several farmsteads of post-medieval origin are recorded in the vicinity of the site. These include Glan-y-Gors Farm, Pen-y-Bont Farm and Pen-y-fford Farmstead located immediately to the east, north and south-east of the site respectively (ibid.).

Historic Mapping

Area A

2.9. The 1840 Tithe Map of Abergele Parish shows Area A being occupied by eleven parcels of land, comprising four fragments of larger fields in the north and seven

complete fields in the south. It is bounded to the east, west and south by roads. Three small farms are shown to the south and south-east of the Area A, including Pen-y-ffordd.

2.10. The 1878 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows Area A as comprising two large fields in the west, a large L-shaped section of a field in the east, and four smaller enclosures around Pen-y-ffordd in the south. Most field boundaries within Area A are annotated as drains. No further changes are depicted on subsequent editions of OS mapping.

Area B

2.11. The 1840 Tithe Map of St George's Parish shows Area B comprising a number of irregularly shaped fields which may have been used as meadow and pasture, to the north of Rhuddlan Road and west of a previous iteration of Gors Road. Gower Farm is depicted to the west of Area B.

2.12. The 1878 edition of OS mapping shows Area B occupied by three rectangular shaped fields with the Bodoryn Cut cutting across the northern parts of the area. No further changes are depicted on subsequent editions of OS mapping.

Area C

2.13. The 1840 Tithe Map of Abergele Parish shows Area C comprising a number of small irregularly shaped parcels of land, divided by drainage systems, suggesting a marshy character for Area C at this time.

2.14. The 1878 edition of OS mapping shows Area C following changes to the drainage system in the area, including the creation of the Bodoryn Cut across the north of the area. Significant changes to the field layout and drainage are also apparent in the central part of the area on this map. No significant changes are depicted within Area C on later editions of OS mapping, except for the addition of an additional field boundary in the northern part of the area.

Area D

2.15. The 1840 Tithe Map of Abergele Parish shows Area D occupied by a number of regular and irregular parcels of land to the north of a crossroads. A pathway or road is depicted running through the eastern part of Area D on this map.

2.16. The 1878 edition of OS mapping shows the site divided into two main fields. To the east of Area D a tree-lined driveway to connect Kinmel Estate to Rhuddlnad Road is depicted.

2.17. The 1900 edition of OS mapping shows a new field boundary on a north-south alignment in the western part of Area D. No other changes are depicted within Area D on subsequent editions of OS mapping.

Area E

2.18. The 1840 Tithe Maps of Abergele Parish and Faenol St Asaph Parish show Area E as being occupied by a number of irregular fields, suggestive of pasture and meadow, to the south-west of a crossroads. A road is also depicted running through the western parts Area E.

2.19. The 1878 OS map shows the possible removal of the road in the western part of Area E and the construction of a new driveway from Kinmel to Rhuddlan Road, located immediately to the west of the area. The 1964 edition of OS mapping depicts a small number of changes to the layout of fields in the western parts of Area E. No further changes are depicted on subsequent editions of OS mapping.

BESS Area

2.20. The 1843 Meriadog and Gwigvair (Wigfair), Tithe Map of St Asaph Parish shows the BESS Area as being occupied by nine, generally sub-rectangular, arable fields bordered to the north and south by an unnamed trackway or road.

2.21. The 1880 edition of OS mapping shows only eight fields within the BESS area, with a footpath passing through the central parts of the area. No further changes are depicted on later editions of OS mapping.

2.22. In the late 20th-century, many of these internal field boundaries were removed to create two large sub-rectangular fields, as illustrated on aerial imagery dated to 2006 (CA *forthcoming*).

Geophysical Survey

2.23. The geophysical survey (AOC 2025) identified several anomalies of probable archaeological origin within Areas A to E, as summarised below. Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation, on multiple alignments, was also identified throughout the site.

Area A (Fig 4)

2.24. Two ephemeral curvilinear anomalies and pit-like anomalies were identified in the south-western corner of Area A. A spread of magnetically enhanced recorded in the north-western parts of the area, was interpreted as probable natural material that may be associated with intertidal deposits.

2.25. A number of rectilinear anomalies, which may indicate the presence of such as ditches, were identified in the central-northern and south-eastern parts Area A. However, these anomalies do not appear to coincide with former field boundaries shown on available historic mapping.

Area B

2.26. Two parallel linear anomalies of unclear origin, but potentially representing drainage ditches, were identified in the northern part of Area B.

2.27. In the south-western part of Area B a series of overlapping curvilinear anomalies of probable and possible archaeological origin were identified. To the south-east of these anomalies, weak parallel linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin were also identified.

2.28. An area of enhanced magnetic activity, that would may suggest archaeological activity, was identified in the south-eastern part of Area A. A further linear anomaly of possible archaeological origin was identified in the north-eastern part of Area B.

Area C

2.29. In the southern-western part of Area C a cluster of anomalies of possible and probable archaeological origin in the form of rectilinear, curvilinear and possible discrete features were identified. These anomalies were interpreted as an enclosure ditch which enclosed a number of possible round houses of between 10m and 12m in diameter.

2.30. Further anomalies, that were interpreted as unmapped field boundaries were identified in the south-eastern and the north-western parts of the area.

2.31. In the south-eastern part of Area C an anomaly of possible archaeological origin, that was interpreted as the line of the former railway, was identified. In the eastern part of Area C, a concentration of dipolar geophysical anomalies were identified, which broadly coincide with the former farmstead of Ty'n-y-Caeau recorded on OS mapping dated 1888-1915.

Area D

2.32. A concentration linear anomalies of possible and probable archaeological origin were identified across the area. These anomalies were interpreted as most likely to represent field systems and trackways. In the central parts of Area D a number discrete anomalies, that may represent infilled cut features such as pits of possible archaeological origin, were identified.

Area E

2.33. A number of anomalies of possible and probable archaeological origin were identified in Area E. In the northern part of Area E a number of linear anomalies seemingly forming an enclosure, were identified; in the south-western part of Area E concentric ring-shape anomalies, that may represent possible round-houses or barrows were identified. A 'D'-shaped anomaly was also recorded in the eastern part of the area.

2.34. A series of curving anomalies, that were interpretated as relating to former paleochannels, were identified across the central and north-eastern parts of the area.

BESS Area.

2.35. No anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin were identified within the BESS Area, however a small number of linear anomalies of unclear origin were identified.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable CCBC and DCC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *Planning Policy Wales* (Edition 12, Welsh Government 2024).

3.2. The results of the first phase of evaluation, will inform CCBC and DCC of the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of the site. The second phase of evaluation, if required, will inform the detailed design scheme and requirements for any subsequent archaeological mitigation measures that may be required.

3.3. A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 5).

3.4. The specific objective of the evaluation is to further investigate anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey (AOC 2025).

3.5. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will make reference to the *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The current evaluation trenching comprised the excavation of 21no. trenches of the proposed 64no. Phase 1 trenches that were detailed in the WSI (CA 2025). Each trench measured 50m in length and 1.8m in width, and typically targeted geophysical anomalies or seemingly blank areas.

4.2. Once excavated, the evaluation trenches targeting anomalies interpreted as paleochannels were inspected by a CA geoarchaeologist.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A with details of results of geoarchaeological survey are presented in Section 6 and Appendix B.

Area C (Fig. 2)

5.2. Trenches 34 to 41 (inclusive) were excavated during these initial phase of works in Area C. All of the excavated trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies identified in the northern parts of Area C. These trenches were typically excavated into the upper alluvial deposits, encountered at depths of between 0.22m and 0.52m below the present ground level (bpgl).

Trench 34

5.3. Trench 34 targeted a seemingly blank part of the site and a ferrous anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey. No evidence of this anomaly was identified during the current works, although it appears to correlate with one of a series of blue-grey possible former watercourses observed within this trench. No evidence for the continuation of this anomaly was identified in Trench 35.

Trench 35

5.4. Trench 35 was located to further targeted the above ferrous anomaly and also a linear anomaly (11b) identified by the preceding geophysical survey, which was interpreted

as a possible former field boundary ditch that is not depicted on historic mapping. No evidence for either of these geophysical anomalies was identified, despite the hand excavation of sondages targeting their locations within the trench.

5.5. Drainage channel 3503 was partially identified cutting the alluvial sequence at the north-western end of the trench. It correlated with an extant, if largely infilled, drainage channel that survived as a negative earthwork, but which had not been identified by the preceding geophysical survey. No artefactual material was recovered from its fill, 3504.

Drainage channel 3503, looking south-west (1m scale)

Trench 36

5.6. This trench targeted a thin, linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as a modern utility cable or field drain. Drainage channel 3604 correlated with this anomaly. It survived as a negative earthwork cutting into the alluvial clays (see Fig. 2).

Trench 37

5.7. Trench 37 targeted a sub-rectangular linear anomaly (10b) identified by the preceding geophysical survey. The eastern arm of this anomaly appeared to correlate with natural blue-grey clay. No further evidence of this anomaly was identified in the trench.

5.8. A number of furrows, most probably resulting from later 19th/early 20th-century steam ploughing, were observed in the trench.

Trenches 38 and 39

5.9. Trenches 38 and 39 targeted an anomaly (11b), that was interpreted as a possible infilled former field boundary ditch that is not depicted on historic mapping, identified by the preceding geophysical survey. No evidence of this anomaly was identified in either trench, although an extant drainage channel was observed close to its projected alignment in, and adjacent to, Trench 39. A curving geophysical anomaly targeted in the north-eastern part of Trench 38 correlated with an extant water channel.

5.10. Possible north-east/south-west aligned gully, 3806, was identified centrally within the trench. It measured 0.52m in width, 0.15m in depth and contained a single fill, 3807, which was sealed by subsoil and from which small fragments of animal bone were retrieved. Immediately to the north of this feature a possible amorphous pit/spread, 3803, and a possible posthole or area of rooting, 3808, were identified. Both features measured approximately 0.15m in depth, with fragments of later post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and clay tobacco pipe being recovered from the fill of pit/spread 3803.

Pit/spread 3803, looking south-east (1m scale)

Trench 40

5.11. Ditches 4006 and 4008 correlated closely to a curving linear anomaly (11b) identified by the preceding geophysical survey that was interpreted as a possible enclosure. Ditch 4006 measured 1.82m in width, 0.2m in depth and contained a single fill, 4007, which was sealed by subsoil and from which a fragment of post-medieval CBM was recovered. Ditch 408 remained unexcavated. Animal bone fragments were recovered from its exposed fill, 4009.

5.12. Possible curving, north-west/south-east aligned, gully 4004 was identified in the central part of the trench. It measured 0.6m in width, 0.13m in depth and contained undated orange-brown silty clay fill 4005, which was sealed by alluvial deposit 4002. Gully 4004 was not identified by the preceding geophysical survey and it remains possible that it is geological in origin.

Trench 41

5.13. This trench targeted a number of linear anomalies (11b) and an area of increased magnetism (11c) identified by the preceding geophysical survey.

5.14. Ditch 4103 correlated closely with geophysical anomaly (11b). It measured 1.53m in width, 0.29m in depth and contained two sterile fills, 4104 and 4105. The latest of these fills, 4104, was sealed by subsoil.

Ditch 4103, looking north-west (1m scale)

5.15. Possible buried soil deposit 4106 was observed at the eastern end of the trench and comprised a desiccated dark grey-brown silty clay, measuring up to 0.07m in thickness. It broadly correlated in location with geophysical anomaly 11c, and appeared to be cut by drainage channel 4107.

5.16. Drainage channel 4107 correlated with the easternmost geophysical anomaly of possible modern origin identified in the north-eastern end of the trench, and contained two sterile fills, 4108 and 4109.

Area E (Fig. 3)

5.17. Trenches 46, 47, 54 to 57 were excavated in Area E during the current phase of works. All of the trenches targeted anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey in the northern-eastern parts of Area E. These trenches were typically excavated into the upper alluvial deposits which were encountered at depths of between 0.35m and 0.65m below the present ground level (bpgl). No archaeological features were identified in Trench 54 which targeted two possible small former watercourses/palaeochannels identified by the preceding geophysical survey.

Trenches 46 and 47

5.18. Trenches 46 and 47 both targeted palaeochannels identified during the preceding geophysical survey. Trench 46 targeted two broadly north/south palaeochannels, with Trench 47 targeting a narrower, meandering, broadly contemporary creek or channel. Geoarchaeological analysis was undertaken on both trenches (see attached geoarchaeology report).

5.19. No direct evidence for the two palaeochannels was identified in Trench 46, rather four much smaller water channels, 4605, 4608, 4610 and 4612 were recorded. They were observed cutting the latest encountered alluvial deposit, 4603, and were sealed by a thin chalk/lime rich soil horizon, 4602, interpreted as evidence for deliberate agricultural improvement, most probably undertaken in the later post-medieval period. All measured between 2m and 5m in width and between 0.4m and 0.6m in depth and contained comparable, sterile, orange-brown (oxidised) silty clay fills. Channels 4608 and 4610 broadly correlated with the eastern and western extent of the eastern paleochannel identified by the preceding geophysical survey, with channel 4605 broadly correlating with the western extent of the western paleochannel identified by the preceding geophysical survey.

5.20. Palaeochannel 4756 was identified in the central part of the trench cutting the latest encountered alluvial deposit, 4703, its fill was sealed by a thin chalk/lime rich soil horizon, 4702, which is comparable to deposit 4602, as identified in Trench 46. It measured 12.7m in width and possibly 2.06m in depth.

Trench 55

5.21. This trench targeted a linear and a curvilinear anomaly (22b) as well as a series of discrete anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey.

5.22. Ditch 5510 was identified towards to the western end of the trench, where it correlated with a linear geophysical anomaly. It was broadly north-east/south-west aligned, measured 0.7m in width, 0.25m in depth and contained two fills, 5411 and 5412, from which small fragments of CBM were recovered. Fill 5411 was cut by a later furrow.

5.23. Ditches 5513 and 5523 correlated with the eastern and western extent of a curvilinear anomaly (22b) identified by the preceding geophysical survey. Ditch 5513 measured 0.5m in width and 0.08m in depth, whilst ditch 5523 measured 1.24m in width and 0.12m in depth. Both contained single sterile undated fills, 5514 and 5524 respectively. Fill 5514 of ditch 5513 was cut by pit, 5515.

Pit 5515, Gully 5521 and Posthole 5519, looking south-west (1m scale)

5.24. Four possible postholes, 5503, 5505, 5507 and 5525, were observed cutting the subsoil in the central and eastern parts of the trench. All contained large stones, possibly representative of post-packing.

Posthole 5505, looking north-west (0.2m scale)

Trench 56

5.25. This trench targeted a curvilinear anomaly (22a) and a possible palaeochannel identified by the preceding geophysical survey. Ditches 5604 and 5608, correlated with the southern and northern extent of the curvilinear geophysical anomaly. Ditch 5604, encountered towards the south-west of the trench, measured 2.3m in width, 0.5m in depth and contained a single sterile fill, 5605. Ditch 5608, found towards the north-east of the trench, remained unexcavated. The fills of these features were sealed by subsoil.

5.26. Posthole 5606 was identified 1.3m north-east of ditch 5604 where it cut the subsoil within the trench. It contained a fragment of wooden post.

5.27. Palaeochannel 5610 correlated closely to the possible palaeochannel identified by the preceding geophysical survey and cut into the latest observed alluvial deposit, 5602, within the trench. It measured 6.75m in width, at least 0.6m in depth and contained two exposed fills, 5611 and 5612, that were analogous with the upper fills of palaeochannel 4768 recorded in Trench 47.

Trench 57

5.28. Trench 57 targeted part of a sub-rectangular or 'D'-shaped anomaly (26a; its western extent may have been truncated during trenching for the adjacent high-voltage cabling present in this part of the site) identified by the preceding geophysical survey. No ditches correlating with these geophysical anomalies was revealed despite hand and machine excavated sondages (the latter to a depth of 1.2m bpgl) targeting the locations of the anomaly. However, it is noteworthy that at both targeted locations a thin, typically 0.03m thick, humic deposit, 5703, containing frequent coal fragments, below which was evidence for plough scars, was recorded.

BESS Area (Fig. 4)

5.29. All seven proposed evaluation trenches in the BESS area were excavated during the current phase of works (Trenches 58 to 64 inclusive). Geophysical evidence was limited, largely restricted to a linear anomaly targeted by Trench 61. The geophysical survey did not identify a series of, now infilled, field boundaries depicted on cartographic sources from the mid-19th-century to the 1960s. These former boundaries were identified in Trenches 58, 59, 61, 62 and 64 cutting the subsoil (see Fig. 4 for locations). One of these former boundaries, 6205, was excavated in Trench 62, as was a modern pit, 6203.

Trench 61

5.30. Paleochannel 6105 was identified in the central part of the trench, correlating with the targeted geophysical anomaly. It measured 6.4m in width, 0.26m in depth and contained a single fill, 6106, comprising rounded pebbles within a red-brown silty clay matrix. This channel, most probably natural in origin resulting from solifluction, was subsequently cut by a series of smaller water channels, 6107, 6109, 6111 and 6113. No artefacts were recovered from the fills of these features, but fill 6112 of channel 6111 contained abundant charcoal fragments and was subsequently sampled (Sample 5).

Paleochannel 6105 and water channels, 6107, 6109, 6111 and 6113, looking south-west (1m scale)

6. GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

Introduction

6.1. The results of the geoarchaeological evaluation and auger survey are presented separately for each archaeological trench, followed by a brief assessment of the recorded sediment sequences.

6.2. It should be noted that the contact between context were not always noted in the auger head and the transition between context was often gradual creating difficulty to distinguish each unit. No cut of paleochannel (visible only in plan) was clearly defined and correlation between context were occasionally difficult to establish (e.g context 4755, 4766, 4765).

AREA E

6.3. Geoarchaeological evaluation included the excavation of three deep sondages in Trench 46, 47 and 56 to understand the underlying stratigraphy in Area E. This was followed by auger survey in Trench 47 and the archaeological excavation of small paleochannels in Trench 46.

Trench 46

Sondage

6.4. A 2.18m deep sondage was excavated at the north-east end of Trench 46. The geoarchaeological sequence recorded in the sondage, consisted of stratified minerogenic alluvium.

Sondage in Trench 46. Section 4604 looking east (1m scale)

6.5. The lowest deposit, context 4653, was encountered at approximately 2.13m aOD, *c.* 1.85m below ground level (bpgl). It consisted of grey sands interbedded with silt and clay laminae. This layer was sharply overlain by a *c*. 1.1m thick deposit of dark grey silty clay with lenses and thin beds of well-sorted fine sand (context 4652). Context 4652 was recorded at *c.* 3.26m aOD (*c.* 0.72m bpgl). Above this, the sequence gradually transitioned into oxidised silty clays, showing evidence of rooting, recorded as contexts 4651 and 4650. The top of the sequence was recorded at *c.* 3.98m aOD.

Paleochannels

6.6. Four possible paleochannels (4605, 4608, 4610 and 4612) were recorded on roughly north-sought alignment cutting the underlying minerogenic alluvium. Each feature was filled with oxidised alluvial deposits, with no archaeological material observed. The channels varied in width from 1.7m to 5.4m, and in thickness from 0.4m to 0.58m.

It can be suggested that the features may represent short-lived creeks or ephemeral drainage channels.

Trench 47

Sondage

6.7. A *c.* 2.62 m deep sondage was excavated at the north-west end of Trench 47. The lowest context 4708 was recorded at *c.* 2.01m aOD (2.3m bpgl) and consisted of grey gravelly sands which could be an equivalent of context 4653 based on the texture and elevation highs.

6.8. Overlying the sands was a fibrous peat deposit (context 4707), approximately 0.36 m in thickness. The upper surface of this peat was recorded at around 2.37m aOD (2.15 m bpgl). A small sample <3> was taken from the peat (Auger 47.9). The peat can represent marsh environments forming between phases of minerogenic sedimentation within the tidal environment and was sealed by *c.* 1.06m of stratified silty clays. The upper alluvium, context 4703, consisted of *c.* 0.38m of oxidised and bioturbated silty clay.

Paleochannel 4756

6.9. Nine auger holes (Augers 47.1 to 47.8 and 47.10) were drilled across paleochannel 4756. Geophysical survey results suggest that the paleochannel follows a broadly north-east to south-west alignment and exhibits a meandering course

6.10. The paleochannel measured approximately 14m in width, with the auger survey indicating a depth of around 2.16m (2.15m aOD). The initial fill consisted of minerogenic silty clay deposited within a slowly moving water (context 4766). This was then covered by organic silt (context 4752) recorded only in Auger 47.3 and 47.10 (north-west edge of the paleochannel). A small bulk sample <2> was taken from this layer. This was then sealed by minerogenic fills 4722 and 4755 grading towards slightly oxidised fill 4751 and oxidised (uppermost) context 4750. No dating material was encountered within the auger samples. The stratigraphic relationship between the paleochannel and natural layers implies that the paleochannel post-date deposition of the tidal layers.

Sondage in Trench 47. Section 4702, looking north-east (1m scale)

Paleochannel 4756 looking south-east (1m scales).

Trench 56

Sondage

6.11. A *c.* 3.2m deep sondage was excavated at north-eastern end of the trench to evaluate the underlying sequence. The encountered sediments were predominately minerogenic and represent the Holocene tidal/alluvial sequence.

6.12. Sands interbedded with organic silts (context 5656) containing mollusc and bivalve shells were noted at 1.5m (2.65 m bpgl). A small sample <1> was taken from this layer. This was overlain by sandy silt/clays (context 5655) graded into homogenous waterlogged clay of context 5654. Overlying context 5656 were clays interbedded with thin sandy laminae indicative of cyclical deposition and fluctuations in water flow regimes, measuring *c.* 0.5m in thickness. The sequence was capped by grey silty clay (context 5652), which gradually transitioned into oxidised clay toward the top (5651).

Sondage in Trench 56. Section 5601, looking N (1m scale)

BESS

Trench 61

6.13. A possible channel of uncertain nature was identified in Trench 61, located on a gently sloping, north-facing slope. Geophysical survey data mapped this feature as a linear anomaly approximately 50m in length, aligned roughly north-east/south-west. However, evidence from the archaeological evaluation suggests that the feature may extend further to the south.

6.14. The archaeological assessment of the excavated archaeological slot through the feature suggested that this could be a solifluction channel incised into the natural substrate (compact, red clays). The initial fill composed of poorly sorted and randomly oriented small to large, angular to rounded clasts with quite high quantity of sandstone cobbles embedded in reddish clay. The heterogenous nature implies mixed material deposited as mass moved sediments.

6.15. This seems to be then cut by a channel filled with dark grey clay with frequent poorly sorted clasts, implying deposition in slowly moving, vegetated channel interrupted by deposition of clast material (change in deposition regime to faster). This layer contained a high quantity of charcoal, thus a small bulk sample <5> was taken.

6.16. The south-eastern portion of the feature was later filled with firm, light yellowish-brown silty clay lacking visible stratification that could suggest infilling by sediment in a spring or low-energy channel environment.

Preliminary Geoarchaeological Assessment

6.17. The preceding geophysical survey (AOC 2025) identified a number of paleochannels across the site. The subsequent geoarchaeological evaluation and auger survey focused on selected paleochannels within Area E and BESS. This geoarchaeological work enabled the characterisation of the Holocene stratigraphy and the associated paleochannel features that cut through it. The following section provides a brief preliminary assessment of the sediments recorded in each of the assessed areas.

Area E

6.18. The geoarchaeological assessment of the sediments in three stages suggested that the underlying glacial/bedrock deposit are overline by minimum 3.2 m of minerogenic silts and clays, often interbedded with organic silts beds and peat.

6.19. The minerogenic sediments are associated with early to middle Holocene sea-level rise and the subsequent deposition of marine and tidal silts and clays. These deposits reflect a pattern of continuous and cyclical environmental change, occasionally interrupted by phases of peat formation (Campbell and Bowen 1989, 20). While the peat identified at the site remains undated, comparable deposits elsewhere in North Wales, such as those at Clogwynygarreg, have been dated to the Mesolithic period (Grant 2012).

6.20. The auger survey across paleochannel 4764 confirmed its presence and suggested that at least one channel cut the minerogenic silts and clays and peat deposit. The fills predominantly consisted of minerogenic silts and clays indicative of forming in a low energy depositional environment, possibly in slowly moving/stagnant water.

6.21. The lowermost channel fills are followed by the accumulation of organic silt (context 4753). This suggests that the initial phase of channel activity may have been relatively short-lived. The overlying organic alluvium indicates a reduction in water flow energy, allowing vegetation to establish within the channel. A subsequent rise in relative sea level and increased marine influence likely triggered the deposition of the upper minerogenic alluvial fills and may have contributed to the erosion of earlier organic deposits. Although undated, this sequence likely spans from the mid- to late Holocene based on stratigraphic evidence alone.

BESS

6.22. A channel was recorded in Trench 61 which is likely to be a solifluction channel. A solifluction channel refers to a shallow, often irregular erosional feature formed by the slow, downslope movement of water-saturated sediments (eroded bedrock/till mixed with clast derived from up the slope), typically in cold or periglacial environments, in this case possibly at the end of Pleistocene/early Holocene.

6.23. A hiatus in deposition may be indicated by the accumulation of dark grey clay, likely formed during wetter periods as water flowed downslope through the channel. This water may have followed the outline of the earlier channel, which offered a less resistant path compared to the surrounding compact clay. However, the mixed texture of the deposit, along with the presence of clasts and charcoal, suggests reworking characteristic for colluvial deposits infilling erosional gullies or a colluvial fan rather than a slowly flowing spring. This layer was subsequently overlain by homogeneous, compact, minerogenic clays with signs of oxidation and weathering, likely deposited by the movement of water-saturated sediments reoccupying the earlier channel path.

Summary

Holocene deposits

6.24. The minerogenic Holocene sequence recorded in the sondages, mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Tidal Flats, appears to have limited archaeological potential, as no archaeological remains were recovered during the assessment. However, the sediments may preserve valuable paleoenvironmental proxies, such as diatoms, molluscs, and ostracods, which could offer insights into past environmental conditions and shifts in marine influence. Such information would contribute directly to addressing key research questions under the themes of `Environmental Context and Landscape Change` set out in the *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* (2017).

6.25. The minerogenic silts and clays have potential to contain organic layers such as peat that are of a high geoarchaeological potential of preserving biological remains (e.g. pollen and plant macrofossils). They could also contain well-preserved archaeological remains such as wooden structures as wetland/costal environments were penetrated by prehistoric societies for their resources.

Paleochannel fills

6.26. The minerogenic fills of the paleochannel have a low paleoenvironmental potential as paleoenvironmental remains may be variably preserved in such clastic sediments

and their source may be difficult to determine. The organic fill (context 4753) may have moderate potential and, if formed *in-situ,* could contain datable material which would be key to understand the chronology of the paleochannel.

Channel in Tench 61

6.27. The colluvial nature of the deposits recorded within the channel limits their archaeological and paleoenvironmental potential as the material is likely to be redeposited form unknown sources.

7. PRELIMINAR DISCUSSION

7.1. The trenching undertaken in Areas C and E solely identified the upper alluvial sequence associated with the former inter-tidal zone. The paucity of artefactual material within the excavated features restricts the ability to place these targeted features within the site's chronology. It is most probable that they are all post-medieval in origin, perhaps dating to either side of the period when there is early 19th-century documentary evidence for the salt marsh beginning to be drained.

7.2. The identified palaeochannels in Trenches 46, 47 and 56 (Area E) were similarly identified cutting the latest identified alluvial deposits. As noted above, the palaeochannels identified in Trenches 46 and 47 were sealed by a chalk/limestone rich soil horizon that is interpreted as an 18th to 19th-century attempt to improve the soil structure.

7.3. The BESS area is located above the former inter-tidal zone. Despite this more advantageous topography, no archaeological features pre-dating the ditches that correlated with mid 19th-century field boundaries were identified. Evidence for a natural channel, 6105, was identified in Trench 61.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Cliff Bateman, assisted by Noel Boothroyd, Gary Baddeley, Tom Fickling, Aelfric Lyons, Rosheen Postlewhite, Alex Smith and Ashley Strutt. This report was written by Cliff Bateman. The geoarchaeological report was written by Agata Kowalska. The project archive has been compiled by Cliff Bateman and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Monica Fombellida.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
Area C									
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.15	
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish grey silty clay, mottled	50	1.8	0.2	
34	3402	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid greyish orange silty clay	50	1.8	0.15	
34	3403	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid orangish grey silty clay, mottled	50	1.8	0.15	
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.23	
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish grey silty clay, mottled	50	1.8	0.29	
35	3502	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid greyish orange silty clay, mottled with manganese	50	1.8	0.11	
35	3503	layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid orangish grey silty clay, mottled	3.1	1.8	0.11	
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.08	
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish orange silty clay, mottled	50	1.8	0.14	
36	3602	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid orangish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.11	
36	3603	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid greyish orange silty clay, mottled	50	1.8	0.05	
36	3604	Cut		Drainage Channel	NE/SW aligned modern drainage channel	>1.8			
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.12	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish grey silty clay, mottled	50	1.8	0.15	
37	3702	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid orangish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.1	
37	3703	Cut		Modern	NW/SE aligned plough scar	>1	0.45	0.08	
37	3704	Fill	3703	Fill	Mid brownish grey with silty clay, yellow patches	>1	0.45	0.08	
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay, friable	50	1.8	0.15	
38	3801	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay with orange mottling	50	1.8	0.2	
38	3802	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay with orange mottling	50	1.8	>0.05	
38	3803	Cut		Pit	Partially exposed feature, amorphous	2.7	1.27	0.15	
38	3804	Fill	3803	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, compact	2.7	1.27	0.15	
38	3805	Void							
38	3806	Cut		Gully	NE/SW aligned gully	>1	0.52	0.15	
38	3807	Fill	3806	Gully Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>1	0.52	0.15	
38	3808	Cut		Posthole	Circular posthole, with steep sloping sides and flat base	0.33	0.29	0.11	
38	3809	Fill	3808	Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown clay	0.33	0.29	0.11	
38	3810	Cut		Plough Furrow	NE/SW aligned furrow, whit gently sloping sides and rounded base	>1.8	0.8	0.05	
38	3811	Fill	3810	Furrow Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay compacted	>1.8	0.8	0.05	
38	3812	Cut		Modern	NW/SE aligned linear unexcavated	>1.8			
38	3813	Fill	3812	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>1.8			
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.15	
39	3901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish orange silty clay, mottled	50	1.8	0.27	
39	3902	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid orangish grey silty clay, mottled with manganese	50	1.8	>0.13	
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.12	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish grey silty clay, mottled	50	1.8	0.23	
40	4002	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid orangish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.10	
40	4003	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark grey silty clay with orange mottling	50	1.8	0.15	
40	4004	Cut		Gully	NW/SE aligned curving gully, with gently sloping sides and rounded base	>2.1	0.6	0.13	
40	4005	Fill	4004	Gully Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay, occasional burnt clay and charcoal flecks	>2.1	0.6	0.13	
40	4006	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch with moderate sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.82	0.2	
40	4007	Fill	4006	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with orange mottling	>1.8	1.82	0.2	
40	4008	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch, unexcavated	>2	6.9		
40	4009	Fill	4008	Ditch Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with orange mottling	>2	6.9		
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.08	
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish grey silty clay, mottled	50	1.8	0.21	
41	4102	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid orangish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.08	
41	4103	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch with moderate slope and slightly rounded base	>1.85	1.53	0.29	
41	4104	Fill	4103	Other Fill	Mid pinkish brown silty clay, occasional burnt clay and charcoal flecks	>1.85	1.42	0.14	
41	4105	Fill	4103	Other Fill	Light grey silty clay	>1.85	1.53	0.29	
41	4106	Layer		Buried soil	Dark greyish brown silty clay	1.8	2.4	0.7	
41	4107	Cut		Drainage channel	NW/SE aligned of drainage channel with gently sloping sides and flat base	>1.8	2.2	0.18	
41	4108	Fill	4107	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, loose	>1.8	2.2	0.06	
41	4109	Fill	4107	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay, mottled	>1.8	2.2	0.17	
Area E									
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.1	
46	4601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish grey silty clay, mottled	50	1.8	0.12	
46	4602	Layer		Buried soil	Mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	50	1.8	0.15	
46	4603	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid orangish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.3	
46	4604	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark grey clay, with banding	50	1.8	>0.8	
46	4605	Cut		Palaeochannel	NW/SE aligned palaeochannel with steep slope, base not reached	>1.8	2.94	0.56	
46	4606	Fill	4605	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with orange mottling	>1.8	2.94	0.32	
46	4607	Fill	4605	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with orange mottling	>1.8	2.94	0.34	
46	4608	Cut		Palaeochannel	NW/SE aligned palaeochannel with shallow/moderate slope, rounded base and gradual break of slope	>1.8	5.4	0.58	
46	4609	Fill	4608	Fill	Mid brown silty clay with orange mottling	>1.8	5.4	0.58	
46	4610	Cut		Palaeochannel	N/S aligned palaeochannel; moderate concave sides and flat base;	>1.8	2.04	0.41	
46	4611	Fill	4610	Fill	Mid brownish orange; clay silt; friable; no inclusions;	1.8	2.04	0.41	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
46	4612	Cut		Palaeochannel	NW/SE aligned palaeochannel; unexcavated	1.8	1.7		
46	4613	Fill	4612	Fill	Mid grey with orange mottling silty clay, firm, no obvious inclusions	1.8	1.7		
46	4650	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid brown (oxidised) silty clay with common reddish oxides mottling			0.32	
46	4651	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light brown silty clay, with common reddish iron oxides mottling.			0.34	
46	4652	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark grey silty clay			1.14	
46	4653	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark bro, fine sand			0.38	
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.12	
47	4701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with orange mottling	50	1.8	0.12	
47	4702	Layer		Relic soil	Mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent white chalk fleck inclusions	50	1.8	0.36	
47	4703	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light brownish orange clay with frequent light blue grey clay patches	50	1.8	0.38	
47	4704	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light orangey brown clay with frequent manganese fleck inclusions	50	1.8	0.44	
47	4705	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid blue grey clay, iron-rich mid orange/brownish orange clay and mixtures of the two.	0.88	1.8	0.62	
47	4706	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid blueish grey clay	0.38	1.8	0.44	
47	4707	Layer		Peat	Dark brown organic matter including twigs and wood	0.38	0.3	0.36	
47	4708	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid grey sand with sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.07	0.07	0.15	
47	4749	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid grey clay with common reddish iron oxides mottling			0.28	
47	4750	Fill	4756	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with common reddish iron oxides mottling.		11.5	0.88	
47	4751	Fill	4756	Fill	Light greyish brown silty clay, with occasional light reddish iron oxide mottling		8.8	0.4	
47	4752	Fill	4756	Fill	Mid grey silty sand		0.44	0.12	
47	4753	Fill	4756	Fill	Very dark grey silt with visible plant detritus.		2	0.58	
47	4754	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark grey silty clay		2.6	0.2	
47	4755	Fill	4756	Fill	Mid grey silty clay		4.4	0.68	
47	4756	Cut		Paleochannel	E/W aligned paleochannel. with irregular sides and flat base		12.7	2.06	
47	4757	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid grey silty clay with rare reddish to yellowish red iron oxides mottling		6.2	0.82	
47	4758	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid pinkish grey silty clay		2	0.46	
47	4759	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid brown clay with frequent reddish iron oxides mottling and grey depletion lenses		1.4	0.56	
47	4760	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay with very few fragments of plant detritus		2.2	0.3	
47	4761	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid grey clay		2.5	0.28	
47	4762	Layer		Peat	Very dark fibrous peat with fragments of wood.			>0.46	
47	4763	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light greyish brown silty clay, with rare reddish to yellowish red iron oxides mottling.			1.2	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
47	4764	Layer		Natural Substrate	Dark reddish brown clayey sand with occasional rounded to subangular small to medium sized gravel.				
47	4765	Fill	4756	Fill	Dark grey clayey silt		1.2	0.4	
47	4766	Fill	4756	Fill	Mid grey silt clay			0.44	
47	4767	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light greyish brown sandy clay.			0.14	
47	4768	Fill	4756	Fill	Light blue grey silty clay, compact. Located on the NW side of the paleochannel	1.8	4.48	0.14	
55	5500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.09	
55	5501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown with orange mottling	50	1.8	0.16	
55	5502	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Yellowish brown silty clay with orange mottled	50	1.8	0.16	
55	5503	Cut		Posthole	Circular with very steep sides and concave base	0.33	0.33	0.13	
55	5504	Fill	5503	Posthole Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with large stones close to the base of the posthole	0.33	0.33	0.13	
55	5505	Cut		Posthole	Oval with very steep to vertical sides and concave base	0.45	0.4	0.23	
55	5506	Fill	5505	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with large stones	0.45	0.4	0.23	
55	5507	Cut		Posthole	Sub-oval, steep but irregular slope, slightly rounded, irregular base	0.55	0.4	0.18	
55	5508	Fill	5507	PostholeFill	Mid grey silty clay with orange mottling, with frequent rounded cobbles and one small boulder, frequent charcoal flecks	0.55	0.4	0.18	
55	5509	Void							
55	5510	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch, moderate slope, slightly rounded base	>1.8	0.7	0.25	
55	5511	Fill	5510	Ditch Fill	Dark grey silty clay with rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks	>1.8	0.7	0.06	
55	5512	Fill	5510	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown with orange mottling silty clay, frequent rounded pebbles and cobbles and charcoal flecks	>1.8	0.7	0.23	
55	5513	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch with steep sides and rounded base	2.6	0.5	0.08	
55	5514	Fill	5513	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	2.6	0.5	0.08	
55	5515	Cut		Pit	Circular with concave base steep sides	2.1	>0.87	0.51	
55	5516	Fill	5515	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with orange mottling	>0.89	>0.72	0.2	
55	5517	Fill	5515	Pit Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with orange mottling	>0.93	>0.80	0.14	
55	5518	Fill	5515	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	2.1	>0.87	0.23	
55	5519	Cut		Posthole	Sub-oval posthole with very steep sides	0.42	0.25	0.14	
55	5520	Fill	5519	Posthole Fill	Mid grey silty clay, with rounded stones	0.42	0.25	0.14	
55	5521	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch, with steep sides and concave base	>2.6	0.83	0.21	
55	5522	Fill	5521	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with orange mottling	>2.6	0.83	0.21	
55	5523	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned, curvilinear, shallow slope, slightly rounded base	>3	1.24	0.12	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
55	5524	Fill	5523	Ditch Fill	Mid grey silty clay with orange mottling, moderate rounded pebbles and cobbles	>3	1.24	0.12	
55	5525	Cut		Posthole	Posthole with steep sides and concave base	>0.06	0.5	0.44	
55	5526	Fill	5525	Posthole Fill	Mid to dark grey-brown silty clay with a large stone	>0.06	0.5	0.44	
56	5600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay, occasional stone	50	1.9	0.15	
56	5601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with orange mottling	50	1.9	0.1	
56	5602	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light greyish brown silty clay, compact	50	1.9	0.3	
56	5603	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light yellowish grey silty clay with frequent patches of light blue grey and occasional orange mottling,	50	1.9	0.68	
56	5604	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned ditch with convex, symmetrical sides with slightly pointed base	>2.4	2.3	0.5	
56	5605	Fill	5604	Ditch Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent orange mottling, with occasional charcoal fleck	>2.4	2.3	0.5	
56	5606	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with steep-vertical concave sides and rounded base	0.26	0.2	0.15	
56	5607	Fill	5606	Deliberate Backfill	Black silty clay with a burnt wooden post and occasional coal inclusions	0.26	0.2	0.15	
56	5608	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch with concave sides, base not excavated	>2.2	1.85	0.3	
56	5609	Fill	5608	Ditch Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent orange mottling	>2.2	1.85	0.3	
56	5610	Cut		Paleochannel	NW/SE aligned paleochannel with concave sides, base not excavated	>1.9	6.75	0.6	
56	5611	Fill	5610	Fill	Mid grey silty clay with frequent orange mottling	>1.9	6.4	0.3	
56	5612	Fill	5610	Fill	Light blueish grey silty clay	>1.9	6.75	0.15	
56	5650	Layer		Topsoil	Friable, light greyish brown silty clay with common rooting, Clear lower boundary:	50	1.8	0.15	
56	5651	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional reddish iron oxides mottling			0.38	
56	5652	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid grey silty clay with rare reddish iron oxides mottling			0.68	
56	5653	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Light brownish grey clayey sand with frequent reddish iron oxides mottling and pale depletion mottling			0.4	
56	5654	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mid grey silty clay with rare reddish iron oxides mottling.			0.9	
56	5655	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark grey silty sand			0.4	
56	5656	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Dark grey thickly laminated sand			0.5	
57	5700	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	
57	5701	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay mottled	50	1.8	0.15	
57	5702	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Mottled orange-grey fine silty clay	50	1.8	1.15	
57	5703	Cut		Cut	N/S aligned, linear plough scar, irregular in profile, shallow	>2.2	0.25	0.03	
57	5704	Fill	5703	Fill	Dark grey silty clay with orange mottling	>2.2	0.25	0.03	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
57	5705	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Grey silty clay with orange mottling		1.8	0.21	
57	5706	Layer		Alluvial Layer	Grey clay with occasional brown mottling		1.8	0.13	
BESS site									
58	5800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.22	
58	5801	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	
58	5802	Layer		Natural Substrate	Mid reddish brown clays with occasional small rounded pebbles.	50	1.8		
58	5803	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW cutting through the subsoil, unexcavated	>2	0.95		
58	5804	Fill	5803	Cut Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>2	0.95		
59	5900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.24	
59	5901	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.18	
59	5902	Layer		Natural Substrate	Mid reddish brown clays with occasional small rounded pebbles.	50	1.8		
59	5903	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned ditch; unexcavated	>2	1.4		
59	5904	Fill	5903	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>2	1.4		
60	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.23	
60	6001	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.11	
60	6002	Layer		Natural Substrate	Mid reddish brown clays with occasional small rounded pebbles.	50	1.8		
61	6100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.22	
61	6101	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay	50	1.8		
61	6102	Layer		Natural Substrate	Mid reddish brown clays	50	1.8		
61	6103	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned ditch; unexcavated	>1.8	0.84		
61	6104	Fill	6103	Ditch fill		>1.8	0.84		
61	6105	Cut		Paleochannel	N/S aligned paleochannel	>1.8	6.4	0.26	
61	6106	Fill	6105	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay containing frequent small rounded pebbles	>1.8	6.4	0.26	
61	6107	Cut		Natural Feature	NE/SW former watercourse/channel cutting solifluction channel 6105.	>1.8	1.98	0.21	
61	6108	Fill	6107	Fill	Dark black mottled clays with organic content	>1.8	1.98	0.09	
61	6109	Cut		Natural Feature	NE/SW natural watercourse	>2.0	0.64	0.18	
61	6110	Fill	6109	Fill	Mid greyish brown clays containing frequent angular stones.	>2.0	0.64	0.18	
61	6111	Cut		Natural Feature	NE/SW former channel/watercourse with flat base	>2.0	1.8	0.26	
61	6112	Fill	6111	Fill	Mid greyish brown mottled clay with frequent pebbles.	>2.0	1.8	0.26	
61	6113	Cut		Natural Feature	NE/SW natural watercourse channel within 6105. Cuts channel 6111	>2.0	0.87	0.23	
61	6114	Fill	6113	Fill	Yellowish brown silty clay	>2.0	0.87	0.23	
61	6115	Fill	6107	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with pebbles.	>2.0	1.98	0.14	
62	6200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid to light grey-brown fine silty clay	50	1.8	0.26	
62	6201	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow-brown fine silty clay	50	1.8	0.19	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
62	6202	Layer		Natural Substrate	Mid reddish brown clays with occasional small rounded pebbles	50	1.8		
62	6203	Cut		Pit	Rectangular, vertical sides and flat base	1	0.74	0.44	
62	6204	Fill	6203	Pit Fill	Mid reddish brown clayey silt with yellow sand lenses	1	0.74	0.44	
62	6205	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear, moderate slope, irregular base	>1.8	1.95	0.72	
62	6206	Fill	6205	Ditch Fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay	>1.8	0.6	0.4	
62	6207	Fill	6205	Ditch Fill	Mid reddish brown silt	>1.8	1.8	0.25	
62	6208	Fill	6205	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay deliberate backfill	>1.8	1.95	0.46	
63	6300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.26	
63	6301	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow-brown fine silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	
63	6302	Layer		Natural Substrate	Mid red- brown clays with occasional small rounded pebbles.	50	1.8		
63	6303	Cut		Paleochannel	NE/SW aligned paleochannel	>2.4	2.58		
63	6304	Fill	6303	Fill	Light greyish brown silty clay	>2.4	2.58		
64	6400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.24	
64	6401	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.18	
64	6402	Layer		Natural Substrate	Mid reddish brown clays with occasional small rounded pebbles.	50	1.8		
64	6403	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch unexcavated	>2.3	1.58		
64	6404	Fill	6403	Deliberate Backfill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>2.3	1.58		
64	6405	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch unexcavated	>2.0	1.47		
64	6406	Fill	6405	Deliberate Backfill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>2.0	1.47		

APPENDIX B: SEDIMENT DESCRIPTION

Site Code:		CR1934	Auger ID:	47.1
Site Name:		Bodelwyddan Solar Conwy and Denbighshire		
Coordinates	X (Easting):	299247.057	Length (m):	-
	Y (Northing):	376919.170	Width (m):	-
Surface Elevation (m aOD):		Top of hole at 3.18/topsoil at 4.21	Total Depth (m):	1.90

Context No.	Sediment Description (Lithology)	Interpretation (Stratigraphy)	Depth		Samples < >	Finds	Enviro Remains
			m bgl	m aOD			
4700	Friable, medium brownish grey silty clay with common rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	TOPSOIL	0-0.10		-	-	-
4701	Firm, medium brown with frequent mid orange mottling and rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	SUBSOIL	0.10-0.16		-	-	-
4702	Firm, light brownish orange clay with frequent light blue grey clay patches and chalk inclusions. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	LAYER WITH CHALK INCLUSIONS	0.16-0.64		-	-	-
4750	Firm, 10yr 5/2 greyish brown silty CLAY with common reddish iron oxides mottling and occasional fine vertical channels after roots. Diffuse to gradual lower boundary.	OXIDISED UPPER FILL	0.64-1.32		-	-	-
4751	Firm (softer than above), 10yr 6/2 light greyish brown SILT CLAY. Occasional light reddish iron oxide mottling recorded. Gradual lower boundary:	OXIDISED FILL	1.32-1.80		-	-	-
4755	Soft, 10yr 5/1 grey SILT CLAY. Gradual lower boundary:	GREY FILL	1.80-2.30		-	-	-
4766	Soft, 10yr 5/1 grey SILT CLAY. Sharp lower boundary:	BASAL FILL	2.30-2.80		-	-	-
4764	Compact, 5yr 4/2 dark reddish brown CLAYEY SAND to SAND. Sand is well sorted with occasional rounded to subangular small to medium sized gravel.	? GLACIAL TILL	2.80-3.00		-	-	-

Site Code:		CR1934	Auger ID:	47.2
Site Name:		Bodelwyddan Solar Conwy and Denbighshire		
Coordinates	X (Easting):	299247.843	Length (m):	-
	Y (Northing):	376918.062	Width (m):	-
Surface Elevation (m aOD):		Top of hole at 3.24/topsoil at 4.23	Total Depth (m):	1.90

Context No.	Sediment Description (Lithology)	Interpretation (Stratigraphy)	Depth		Samples < >	Finds	Enviro Remains
			m bgl	m aOD			
4700	Friable, medium brownish grey silty clay with common rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	TOPSOIL	0-0.10		-	-	-
4701	Firm, medium brown with frequent mid orange mottling and rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	SUBSOIL	0.10-0.18		-	-	-
4702	Firm, light brownish orange clay with frequent light blue grey clay patches and chalk inclusions. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	LAYER WITH CHALK INCLUSIONS	0.18-0.56		-	-	-
4750	Firm, 10yr 5/2 greyish brown silty CLAY with common reddish iron oxides mottling and occasional fine vertical channels after roots. Diffuse to gradual lower boundary.	OXIDISED UPPER FILL	0.56-1.20		-	-	-
4751	Firm (softer than above), 10yr 6/2 light greyish brown SILT CLAY. Occasional light reddish iron oxide mottling recorded. Gradual lower boundary:	OXIDISED FILL	1.20-1.90		-	-	-
4755	Soft, 10yr 5/1 grey SILT CLAY. Gradual lower boundary:	GREY FILL	1.90-2.66		-	-	-
4764	Compact, 5yr 4/2 dark reddish brown CLAYEY SAND to SAND. Sand is well sorted with occasional rounded to subangular small to medium sized gravel.	? GLACIAL TILL	2.66-2.84		-	-	-

Site Code:		CR1934	Auger ID:	47.3
Site Name:		Bodelwyddan Solar Conwy and Denbighshire		
Coordinates	X (Easting):	299246.009	Length (m):	-
	Y (Northing):	376920.300	Width (m):	-
Surface Elevation (m aOD):		Top of hole at 3.24/topsoil at 4.21	Total Depth (m):	1.96

Context No.	Sediment Description (Lithology)	Interpretation (Stratigraphy)	Depth		Samples < >	Finds	Enviro Remains
			m bgl	m aOD			
4700	Friable, medium brownish grey silty clay with common rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	TOPSOIL	0-0.08		-	-	-
4701	Firm, medium brown with frequent mid orange mottling and rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	SUBSOIL	0.08-0.18		-	-	-
4702	Firm, light brownish orange clay with frequent light blue grey clay patches and chalk inclusions. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	LAYER WITH CHALK INCLUSIONS	0.18-0.56		-	-	-
4750	Firm, 10yr 5/2 greyish brown silty CLAY with common reddish iron oxides mottling and occasional fine vertical channels after roots. Diffuse to gradual lower boundary.	OXIDISED UPPER FILL	0.56-1.44		-	-	-
4751	Firm (softer than above), 10yr 6/2 light greyish brown SILT CLAY. Occasional light reddish iron oxide mottling recorded. Gradual lower boundary:	OXIDISED FILL	1.44-1.82		-	-	-
4752	Soft, 10yr 5/1 grey SILTY SAND. Sharp lower boundary:	GREY FILL	1.82-2.04		-	-	-
4753	Soft, 10yr 3/1 very dark grey SILT with visible plant detritus. Lower boundary not recorded.	ORGANIC FILL	2.04-2.50		2	-	-
4754	Firm, 10yr 4/1 dark grey SILT CLAY. Sharp lower boundary:	DARK GREY ALLUVIUM	2.50-2.76				
4764	Compact, 5yr 4/2 dark reddish brown CLAYEY SAND to SAND. Sand is well sorted with occasional rounded to subangular small to medium sized gravel.	? GLACIAL TILL	2.76-2.94		-	-	-

Site Code:		CR1934	Auger ID:	47.4
Site Name:		Bodelwyddan Solar Conwy and Denbighshire		
Coordinates	X (Easting):	299244.716	Length (m):	-
	Y (Northing):	376921.667	Width (m):	-
Surface Elevation (m aOD):		Top of hole at 3.31/topsoil at 4.20	Total Depth (m):	1.96

Context No.	Sediment Description (Lithology)	Interpretation (Stratigraphy)	Depth		Samples < >	Finds	Enviro Remains
			m bgl	m aOD			
4700	Friable, medium brownish grey silty clay with common rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	TOPSOIL	0-0.08		-	-	-
4701	Firm, medium brown with frequent mid orange mottling and rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	SUBSOIL	0.08-0.16		-	-	-
4702	Firm, light brownish orange clay with frequent light blue grey clay patches and chalk inclusions. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	LAYER WITH CHALK INCLUSIONS	0.16-0.36		-	-	-
4750	Firm, 10yr 5/2 greyish brown silty CLAY with common reddish iron oxides mottling and occasional fine vertical channels after roots. Lower boundary not recorded.	OXIDISED UPPER FILL	0.36-1.18		-	-	-
4760	Firm, 10yr 5/2 greyish brown silty CLAY with very few fragments of plant detritus. Sharp lower boundary.	ALLUVIUM	1.18-1.44		-	-	-
4763	Firm, 10yr 6/2 light greyish brown silty CLAY, softer with depth. Rare reddish to yellowish red iron oxides mottling. Clear lower boundary.	ALLUVIUM	1.44-2.64		-	-	-
4754	Firm, 10yr 4/1 dark grey SILT CLAY. Sharp lower boundary:	DARK GREY ALLUVIUM	2.64-2.80				
4764	Compact, 5yr 4/2 dark reddish brown CLAYEY SAND to SAND. Sand is well sorted with occasional rounded to subangular small to medium sized gravel.	? GLACIAL TILL	2.80-2.84		-	-	-

Site Code:		CR1934	Auger ID:	47.5
Site Name:		Bodelwyddan Solar Conwy and Denbighshire		
Coordinates	X (Easting):	299243.429	Length (m):	-
	Y (Northing):	376923.107	Width (m):	-
Surface Elevation (m aOD):		Top of hole at 3.47/topsoil at 4.17	Total Depth (m):	1.50

Context No.	Sediment Description (Lithology)	Interpretation (Stratigraphy)	Depth		Samples < >	Finds	Enviro Remains
			m bgl	m aOD			
4700	Friable, medium brownish grey silty clay with common rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	TOPSOIL	0-0.08		-	-	-
4701	Firm, medium brown with frequent mid orange mottling and rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	SUBSOIL	0.08-0.16		-	-	-
4702	Firm, light brownish orange clay with frequent light blue grey clay patches and chalk inclusions. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	LAYER WITH CHALK INCLUSIONS	0.16-0.30		-	-	-
4750	Firm, 10yr 5/2 greyish brown silty CLAY with common reddish iron oxides mottling and occasional fine vertical channels after roots. Lower boundary not recorded.	OXIDISED UPPER FILL	0.30-0.50		-	-	-
4759	Firm to compact, 7.5yr 4/3 brown CLAY. Frequent reddish iron oxides mottling and grey depletion lenses. Common, fine vertical channels after roots. Lower boundary not recorded.	OXIDISED ALLUVIUM	0.50-1.04				
4760	Firm, 10yr 5/2 greyish brown silty CLAY with very few fragments of plant detritus. Lower boundary not recorded.	ALLUVIUM	1.04-1.30		-	-	-
4761	Firm, 10yr 6/1 grey CLAY. Sharp lower boundary.	ALLUVIUM	1.30-1.58		-	-	-
4762	Soft, 7.5yr 2/1 very dark fibrous PEAT with fragments of wood. Not bottomed.	PEAT	1.58-2.06		4	-	-

Site Code:		CR1934	Auger ID:	47.6
Site Name:		Bodelwyddan Solar Conwy and Denbighshire		
Coordinates	X (Easting):	299248.729	Length (m):	-
	Y (Northing):	376917.122	Width (m):	-
Surface Elevation (m aOD):		Top of hole at 3.30/topsoil at 4.23	Total Depth (m):	1.24

Context No.	Sediment Description (Lithology)	Interpretation (Stratigraphy)	Depth		Samples < >	Finds	Enviro Remains
			m bgl	m aOD			
4700	Friable, medium brownish grey silty clay with common rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	TOPSOIL	0-0.10		-	-	-
4701	Firm, medium brown with frequent mid orange mottling and rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	SUBSOIL	0.10-0.20		-	-	-
4702	Firm, light brownish orange clay with frequent light blue grey clay patches and chalk inclusions. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	LAYER WITH CHALK INCLUSIONS	0.16-0.56		-	-	-
4750	Firm, 10yr 5/2 greyish brown silty CLAY with common reddish iron oxides mottling and occasional fine vertical channels after roots. Lower boundary not recorded.	OXIDISED UPPER FILL	0.56-1.16		-	-	-
4751	Firm (softer than above), 10yr 6/2 light greyish brown SILT CLAY. Occasional light reddish iron oxide mottling recorded. Gradual lower boundary.	OXIDISED FILL	1.16-1.86		-	-	-
4755	Soft, 10yr 5/1 grey SILT CLAY. Lower boundary not recorded.	GREY FILL	1.86-2.16		-	-	-
4757	Firm. 10yr 4/1 grey silty CLAY with rare reddish to yellowish red iron oxides mottling and nodules. Sharp lower boundary:	ALLUVIUM	2.16-2.30		-	-	-
4764	Compact, 5yr 4/2 dark reddish brown CLAYEY SAND to SAND. Sand is well sorted with occasional rounded to subangular small to medium sized gravel.	? GLACIAL TILL	2.30-2.40		-	-	-

Site Code:		CR1934	Auger ID:	47.7
Site Name:		Bodelwyddan Solar Conwy and Denbighshire		
Coordinates	X (Easting):	299250.545	Length (m):	-
	Y (Northing):	376915.134	Width (m):	-
Surface Elevation (m aOD):		Top of hole at 3.35/topsoil at 4.23	Total Depth (m):	1.48

Context No.	Sediment Description (Lithology)	Interpretation (Stratigraphy)	Depth		Samples < >	Finds	Enviro Remains
			m bgl	m aOD			
4700	Friable, medium brownish grey silty clay with common rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	TOPSOIL	0-0.10		-	-	-
4701	Firm, medium brown with frequent mid orange mottling and rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	SUBSOIL	0.10-0.20		-	-	-
4702	Firm, light brownish orange clay with frequent light blue grey clay patches and chalk inclusions. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	LAYER WITH CHALK INCLUSIONS	0.16-0.50		-	-	-
4750	Firm, 10yr 5/2 greyish brown silty CLAY with common reddish iron oxides mottling and occasional fine vertical channels after roots. Lower boundary not recorded.	OXIDISED UPPER FILL	0.50-1.42		-	-	-
4767	Soft, 10yr 6/2 light greyish brown sandy CLAY. Lower contact not recorded.	SANDY ALLUVIUM	1.42-1.58				
4757	Firm. 10yr 4/1 grey silty CLAY with rare reddish to yellowish red iron oxides mottling and nodules. Sharp lower boundary:	ALLUVIUM	1.58-2.30		-	-	-
4764	Compact, 5yr 4/2 dark reddish brown CLAYEY SAND to SAND. Sand is well sorted with occasional rounded to subangular small to medium sized gravel.	? GLACIAL TILL	2.30-2.50		-	-	-

Site Code:		CR1934	Auger ID:	47.8
Site Name:		Bodelwyddan Solar Conwy and Denbighshire		
Coordinates	X (Easting):	299251.963	Length (m):	-
	Y (Northing):	376913.775	Width (m):	-
Surface Elevation (m aOD):		Top of hole at 3.49/topsoil at 4.26	Total Depth (m):	1.70

Context No.	Sediment Description (Lithology)	Interpretation (Stratigraphy)	Depth		Samples < >	Finds	Enviro Remains
			m bgl	m aOD			
4700	Friable, medium brownish grey silty clay with common rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	TOPSOIL	0-0.10		-	-	-
4701	Firm, medium brown with frequent mid orange mottling and rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	SUBSOIL	0.10-0.18		-	-	-
4749	Firm, 7.5yr 6/1 grey CLAY with common reddish iron oxides mottling and fine channels after roots. Gradual lower boundary.	OXIDISED UPPER ALLUVIUM	0.18-1.06		-	-	-
4757	Firm. 10yr 4/1 grey silty CLAY with rare reddish to yellowish red iron oxides mottling and nodules. Sharp lower boundary:	ALLUVIUM	1.06-1.80		-	-	-
4758	Firm, 7.5yr 6/2 pinkish grey silty CLAY. Sharp lower boundary.	ALLUVIUM	1.80-2.38				
4764	Compact, 5yr 4/2 dark reddish brown CLAYEY SAND to SAND. Sand is well sorted with occasional rounded to subangular small to medium sized gravel.	? GLACIAL TILL	2.38-2.44		-	-	-

Site Code:		CR1934	Auger ID:	47.10
Site Name:		Bodelwyddan Solar Conwy and Denbighshire		
Coordinates	X (Easting):	299246.479	Length (m):	-
	Y (Northing):	376919.744	Width (m):	-
Surface Elevation (m aOD):		Top of hole at 3.26/topsoil at 4.21	Total Depth (m):	1.98

Context No.	Sediment Description (Lithology)	Interpretation (Stratigraphy)	Depth		Samples < >	Finds	Enviro Remains
			m bgl	m aOD			
4700	Friable, medium brownish grey silty clay with common rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	TOPSOIL	0-0.10		-	-	-
4701	Firm, medium brown with frequent mid orange mottling and rooting. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	SUBSOIL	0.10-0.16		-	-	-
4702	Firm, light brownish orange clay with frequent light blue grey clay patches and chalk inclusions. Clear lower boundary: *record in trench section	LAYER WITH CHALK INCLUSIONS	0.16-0.54		-	-	-
4750	Firm, 10yr 5/2 greyish brown silty CLAY with common reddish iron oxides mottling and occasional fine vertical channels after roots. Diffuse to gradual lower boundary.	OXIDISED UPPER FILL	0.54-1.54		-	-	-
4751	Firm (softer than above), 10yr 6/2 light greyish brown SILT CLAY. Occasional light reddish iron oxide mottling recorded. Gradual lower boundary:	OXIDISED FILL	1.54-1.06		-	-	-
4752	Soft, 10yr 5/1 grey SILTY SAND. Sharp lower boundary:	GREY FILL	1.80-2.34		-	-	-
4753	Soft, 10yr 3/1 very dark grey SILT with visible plant detritus. Lower boundary not recorded.	ORGANIC FILL	2.34-2.44				
	Lost	VOID	2.44-2.60				
4765	Soft, 10yr 4/1 dark grey CLAYEY SILT. Sharp lower boundary:	DARK GREY ALLUVIUM	2.60-2.78		-	-	-

Site Code:		CR1934	Auger ID:	47.10
Site Name:		Bodelwyddan Solar Conwy and Denbighshire		
Coordinates	X (Easting):	299246.479	Length (m):	-
	Y (Northing):	376919.744	Width (m):	-
Surface Elevation (m aOD):		Top of hole at 3.26/topsoil at 4.21	Total Depth (m):	1.98

Context No.	Sediment Description (Lithology)	Interpretation (Stratigraphy)	Depth		Samples < >	Finds	Enviro Remains
			m bgl	m aOD			
4764	Compact, 5yr 4/2 dark reddish brown CLAYEY SAND to SAND. Sand is well sorted with occasional rounded to subangular small to medium sized gravel.	? GLACIAL TILL	2.78-3.00		-	-	-

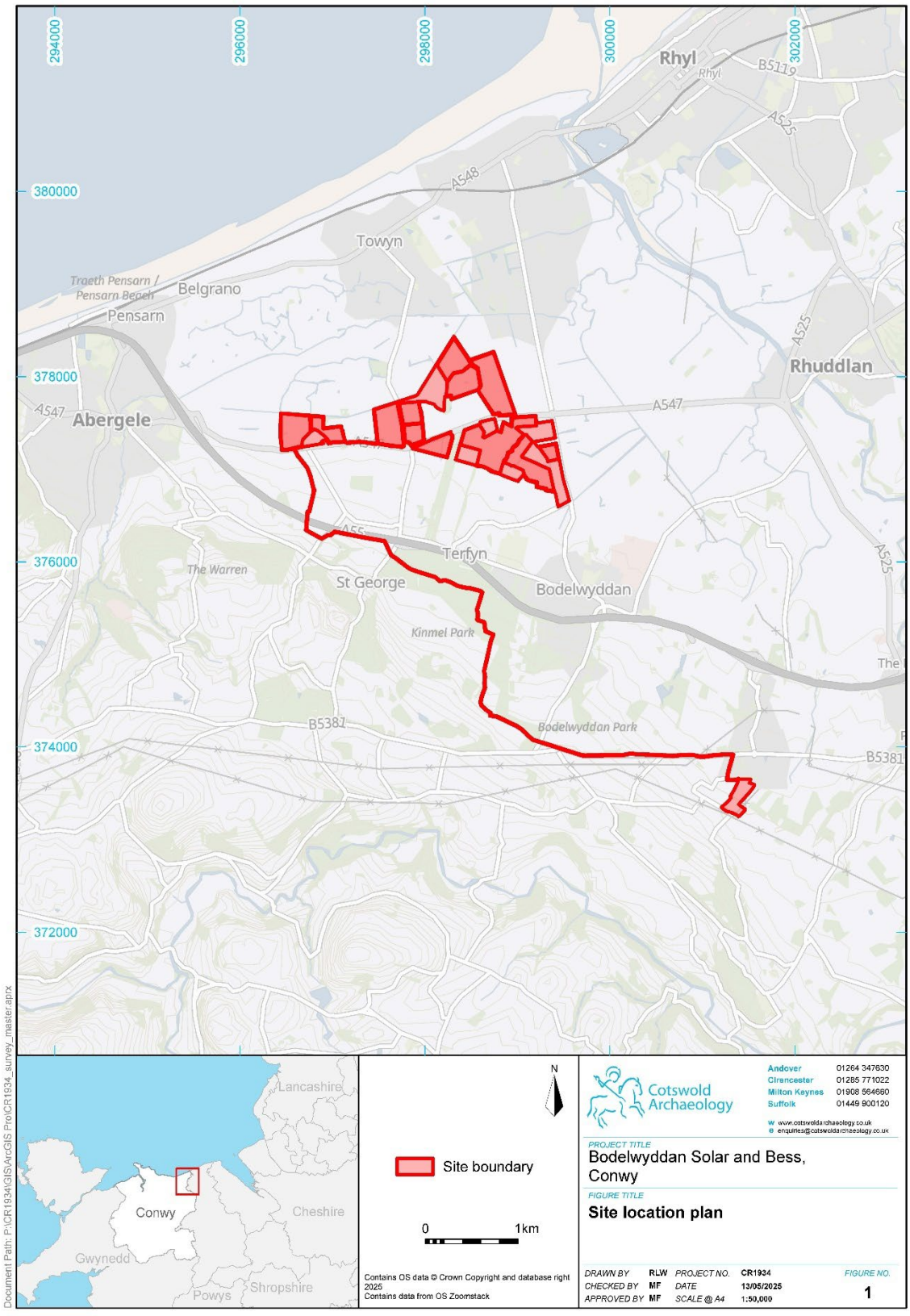

Fig. 1 Site location plan

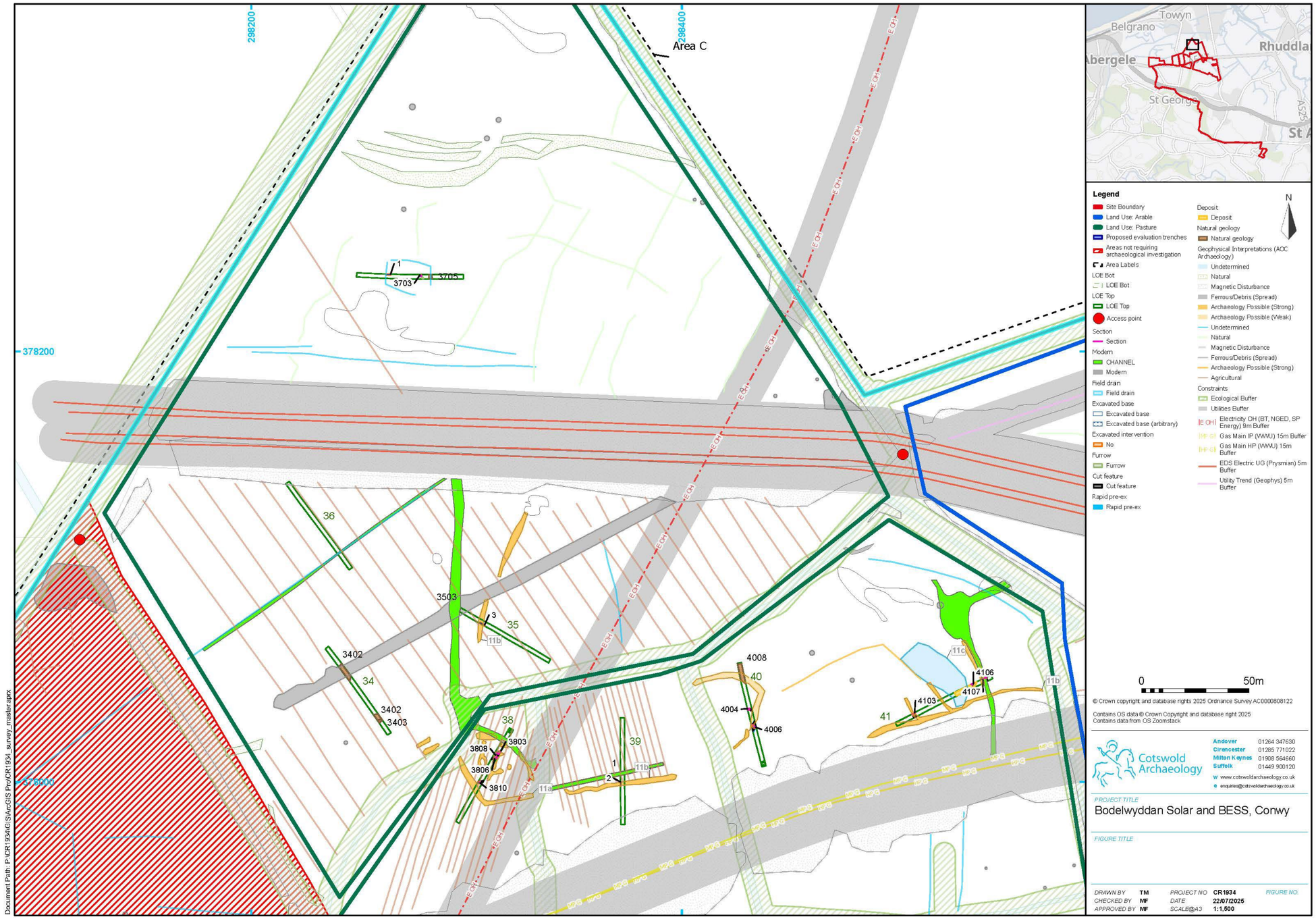

Fig. 2: Area C, excavated trenches

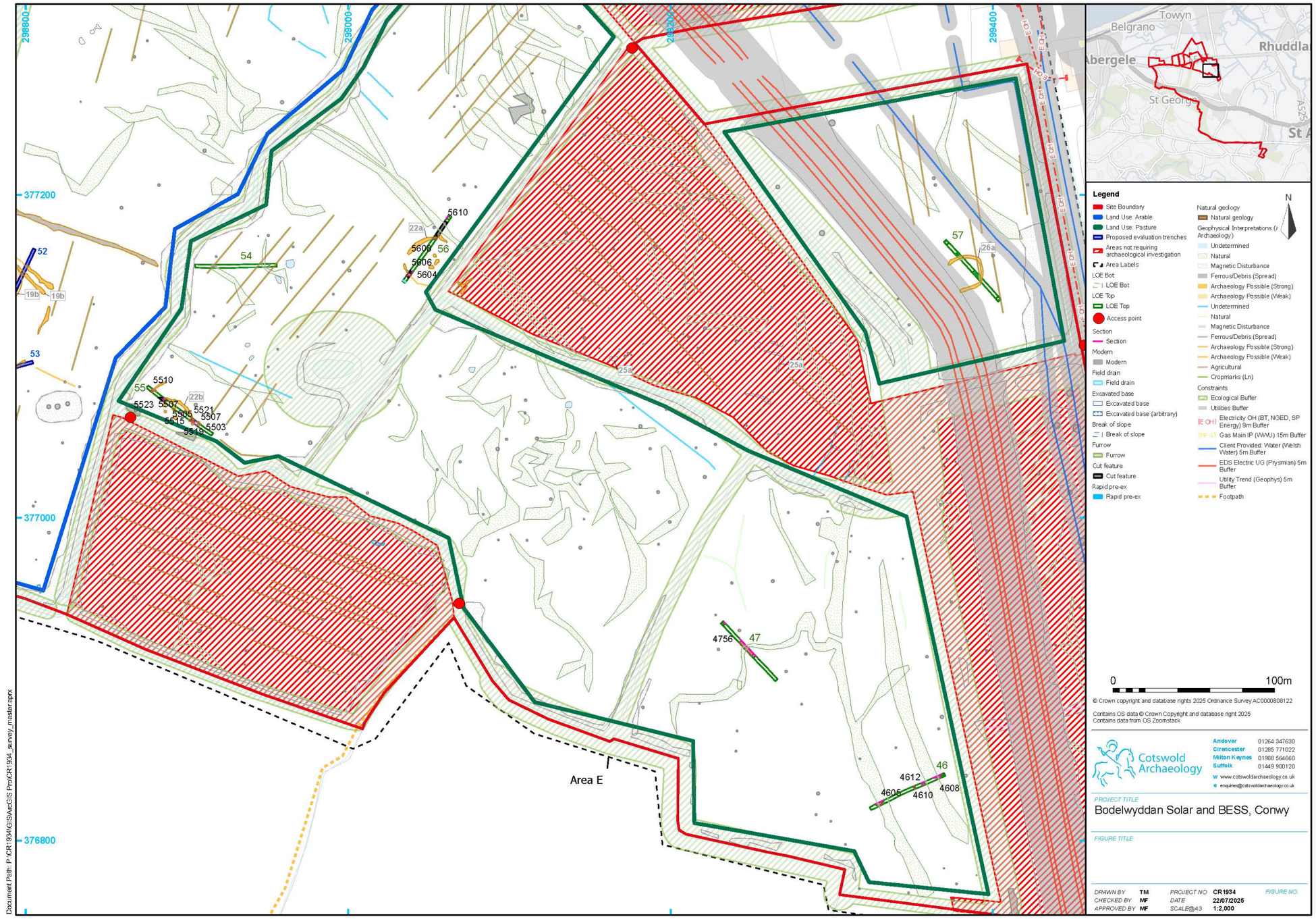

Fig. 3: Area E, excavated trench

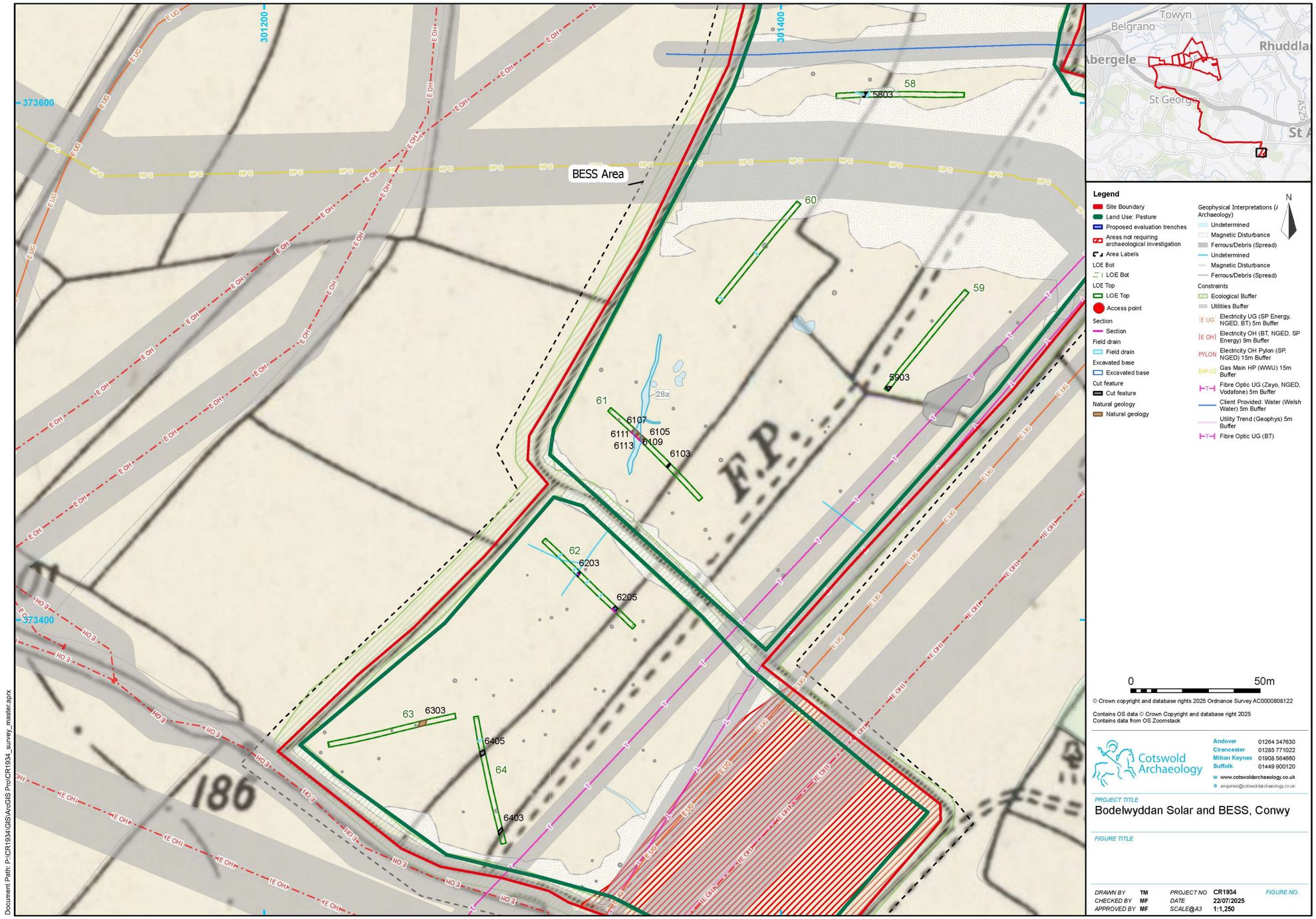

Fig. 4: BESS Area, excavated trenches

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