

mudstones with subordinate sandstones and limestones (calcretes). The bedrock is overlain by glacial deposits of the Newer Drift, composed of till, gravel and silt. The till consists mainly of reddish brown, clayey to sandy silt, with unsorted clasts predominantly of small cobble size but also including larger cobbles and boulders (British Geological Survey, 1989).

The post-glacial alluvial deposits of the Wye valley in the Letton area are pale buff-brown silts derived mainly from the Silurian rocks of central Wales (British Geological Survey, 1989). These deposits gives rise to typical brown alluvial soils of the Teme Series (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983). To the north-east of, and impinging upon, the churchyard is an extensive area of marshy, or previously marshy, land. This is the site of a former lake impounded by the Staunton Moraine (glacial deposits) to the east. The lacustrine alluvium of the area has given rise to waterlogged gley soils of the Conway Series (British Geological Survey, 1989; Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

Previous Records

A search of the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) revealed the following records for the parish church and the immediate environs:

SMR	1705
Site Name	St John the Baptist, Letton
NGR	SO 3351 4645
Site Type	Church
Period	Medieval
SMR	5692
Site Name	Bull Farm, Letton
NGR	SO 3360 4660
Site Type	Dwelling
Period	Post medieval
SMR	20004
Site Name	Old Rectory, west of church, Letton
NGR	SO 3344 4640
Site Type	Dwelling
Period	Post medieval
SMR	21736
Site Name	Letton Court Gardens
NGR	SO 3360 4630
Site Type	Landscape Park
Period	Post medieval