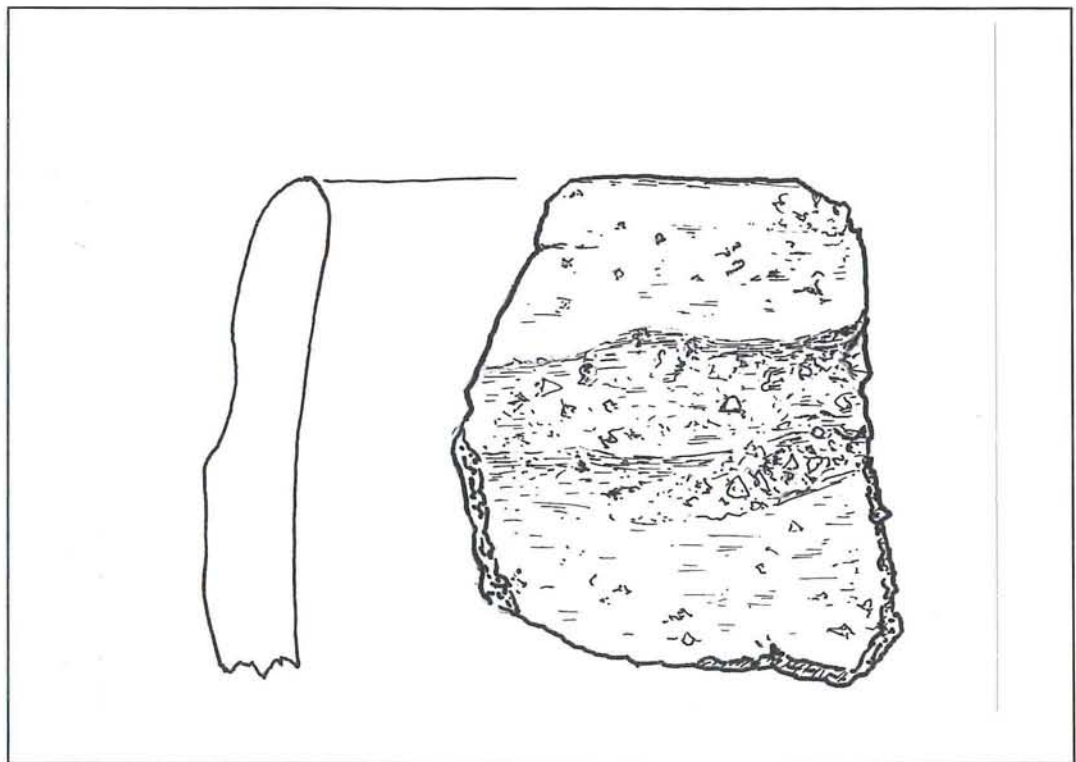


THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Ysgol Brynhyfryd, Ruthin, Denbighshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



CPAT Report No 505

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Ysgol Brynhyfryd, Ruthin, Denbighshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

I Grant
January 2003

Report for Denbighshire County Council

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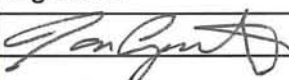
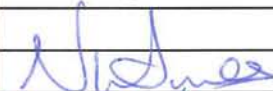
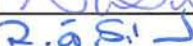
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CPAT Report Record

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December 2002, the Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was invited by Denbighshire County Council (DCC) to provide a specification and quotation for undertaking an archaeological evaluation at Ysgol Brynhyfryd, Ruthin, in advance of a planning application to construct a new building. The school is located close to an area where Roman and medieval activity had been revealed during excavations in 1989. The evaluation was requested by Mrs Fiona Gale, Denbighshire County Archaeologist, who also prepared a brief detailing the necessary works.
- 1.2 The final scheme of works was agreed at a site meeting on 12 December 2002 between Mr A Evans, DCC, and Mr N Jones, CPAT.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 Ysgol Brynhyfryd is located on the easternmost of two north-south glaciated ridges set within the Vale of Clwyd. The western ridge is occupied by the older parts Ruthin, established around the medieval castle, while the eastern ridge is occupied by two schools and modern residential development.
- 2.2 The solid geology consists of weathered Permo-Triassic sandstone, overlain by boulder clay and fluvio-glacial deposits.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The evaluation area lies c. 300m to the north-east of an area of prehistoric, Roman and early medieval activity, which was revealed during rescue excavations in advance of housing development at Brynhyfryd Park in 1989. However, the initial archaeological interest in this area relates to the discovery of a Roman cremation cemetery of Flavian/Trajanic date during building work at the nearby hospital in 1981, which led to the suggestion that a previously unknown Roman fort might be located in this general area (Waddelove 1982).
- 3.2 The main programme of excavation in 1989 was undertaken by CPAT (see Fig. 1), although other areas were also investigated by Mr Waddelove and Professor G D B Jones who produced an interim report on work carried out during late 1988 and early 1989, arguing that the evidence suggested the presence of a later 1st-century fort and civil settlement, or *vicus* (Waddelove *et al* 1989; 1990). The results from CPAT's excavations, however, failed to reveal any features of an explicitly Roman military character, although the Flavian/Trajanic date of some of the recovered pottery strongly suggested military activity in the locality.
- 3.3 Evidence was produced, however, for multi-period occupation, ranging from prehistoric to early medieval in date. Three curving ditches were identified, along with several other features (Fig. 1, A), which produced a number of flint implements ranging in date from the late Mesolithic to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. Several sherds of Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery were also recovered.
- 3.4 The excavations confirmed the presence of Romano-British occupation in the area which may have been part of a scattered civil settlement that developed along a trackway in association with a possible fort further to the north. A small rectangular structure (Fig. 1, B) was identified, together with several cremations, which may be the remains of a mausoleum or *columbaria*. Cremation as a funerary practice belongs for the most part to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD and cemeteries are usually found alongside roads just outside forts or civil settlements. A number of post-holes and pits were also identified, although they did not form an obvious pattern to suggest a building.
- 3.5 The latest phase of activity consisted of a small inhumation cemetery (Fig. 1, C) comprising twelve graves aligned roughly east-west. Six graves had been cut through the fill of Romano-British features, and, although no secure dating was recovered from any of the graves, they were assumed to be early medieval in date.

4 EVALUATION (Figs 1-5)

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised a series of trenches designed to evaluate three areas to the north-east of the present school buildings (Fig. 2). Machine excavations were undertaken under close archaeological supervision onto the surface of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, as required by the curatorial brief. A drawn, written and photographic record was maintained throughout the archaeological works (see Appendix 2). Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to individual contexts in the site archive, most of which are illustrated on the accompanying plans and sections. The site archive will be deposited with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, maintained by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust at Welshpool, while the finds from the excavation will be passed to the Denbighshire Museum Service.

Trench A (Figs. 3 and 5; Plates 1-3)

- 4.2 Trench A, a single trench aligned approximately north-east to south-west, was excavated by machine through a grassed and tarmac area, 10m north-east of the main school building. The trench measured 1m wide and totalled 11.5m in length. Three modern telecom services were encountered within the trench (see Fig. 3 for exact location), all of which were located in the eastern half of the trench at a depth of approximately 0.25m. In the western end of the trench (see Fig. 3; Plate 1) an overburden of tarmac and gravel sub-base (05), up to 0.2m thick, was removed by machine. Underlying the hardcore, and throughout the extent of the trench, a topsoil layer of dark brown silty sand/clay (01), 0.25m thick, an underlying deposit of loose mid-brown sandy silt (02), up to 0.3m thick, and a very soft light brown silty clay (03), up to 0.1m thick, were also removed by machine. Context 01 contained fragments of 17th and 18th-century clay-pipe stem, fragments of animal bone and 16th to 20th-century ceramics. The underlying deposit (02) was characterised by the inclusion of flecks of white lime tufa and coal. The assemblage of ceramics recovered from this deposit cover a wide period from the 15th to the 19th century, the deposit being a remnant ploughsoil illustrating the continuous use of the arable land within the immediate locality. Below the ploughsoil, the subsequent silty clay deposit (03) was a mixture of fragmented red sandstone, redeposited natural clay and buff-coloured sand. With the exception of a small fragment of abraded prehistoric pottery, the ceramic assemblage from this deposit was exclusively medieval in origin, possibly 13th to 14th-century in date and of regional form c.f. Ewloe, Flintshire and Rhuddlan, Denbighshire.
- 4.3 Throughout the extent of Trench A the deposit 03 was removed to reveal the underlying natural glacial deposit (04). The natural substrate varied in character throughout the trench, although predominantly it consisted of a dark reddish-brown clay, interspersed with irregular patches of clean brown sand. The clay contained a frequent dispersion of angular and rounded pebbles and possibly displayed periglacial characteristics in the form of shattered schist rock and degraded red sandstone, forming polygon patterning.
- 4.4 Within the trench, four features were identified. Two of the features (33 and 26) were cutting a gully/pit (35) that in turn cut the natural (04). An additional feature (22) also cut the natural substrate. This feature was located at a point 3.7m from the eastern extent of the trench, irregularly linear in plan, and orientated approximately north-east to south-west. The feature 22 was excavated to reveal a gully/pit 0.5m in width and 0.25m in depth with an irregular curved base. It was filled with a loose light brown sandy deposit (21) that contained no dateable artefacts. The gully extended beyond the limits of excavation on the south side of the trench and could possibly be associated with a linear feature (12) of similar orientation that was recorded in Trench B. Although no dateable artefacts were recovered it can be assumed that this feature pre-dates the overlying medieval deposit (03).
- 4.5 At a point 3.6m from the western end of the trench, located on the northern perimeter, the partial remains of a small pit (26) were excavated (see Fig. 3 Plate 2). The feature contained a singular deposit of loose, yellowish-red silty sand with small charcoal fleck inclusions and a fairly large sherd of Bronze Age pottery. On further consultation with Mrs Gale, Denbighshire County Archaeologist, the excavated limit of the trench was extended by a further 1m x 2m to the north-west in order to further establish the context and significance of the find. On excavation, it became apparent that a modern test pit had severely truncated the feature on the north-western side of the pit. A second sherd of Bronze Age pottery, similar to the first, was recovered from the feature. The pit was 0.5m wide, well defined with sharp concave sides and a rounded base, the overall depth being 0.4m. The two sherds of Bronze Age pottery have since been analysed by a ceramics specialist, the results of which are presented in section 5 of this report.
- 4.6 Approximately 0.5m south-west of the pit (26) a smaller feature, circular in plan, was excavated revealing a post-hole (33), 0.26m in diameter with sharp concave sides and rounded base to a depth

of 0.36m (see Fig. 3, 5 A-B). The feature contained two fills, the upper fill being a dark brown silty sand (36) with an underlying deposit of very loose buff silty sand (32). The lower context contained a single small abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery of undiagnostic form. It can be postulated that this post-hole is contemporary with pit 26. Both features 26 and 33 were cut into an earlier feature orientated north-east to south-west, the limits of which extended beyond the trench on the south-west side and were found to be truncated by the modern test pit at the north-western extent of the feature. A very fine leached buff sand (34) was removed to reveal a butt-ended gully, approximately 1.2m in width and 3m in length, up to 0.25m in depth (see Fig. 3, 5 C-D; Plate 3). The feature pre-dates the Bronze Age pit (26), though the relationship with similar gullies 22 and 12 are unclear.

Trench B (Figs. 4, 5 and Plates 4-6)

- 4.7 Trench B, a single trench aligned approximately north-west to south-east, was excavated by machine through a tarmac area, 6.3m north-east of the main school building. The trench measured 1m wide and totalled 18.2m in length. No modern services were encountered within the trench. Throughout the length of the trench (see Fig. 4; Plate 4) an overburden of tarmac and gravel sub-base (05), up to 0.26m thick, was removed by machine. As in Trench A, underlying the hardcore and throughout the length of the trench, a topsoil layer of dark brown silty sand/clay (06, comparable with 01), 0.2m thick, an underlying deposit of loose dark reddish brown silty sand/clay (07, comparable with 02), up to 0.14m thick, and a very soft light brown silty clay (08, comparable with 03), up to 0.1m thick, were also removed by machine. Context 06 contained fragments of 17th and 18th-century clay-pipe stem and 18th to 20th-century ceramics. The underlying deposit (07) was characterised by the inclusion of flecks of white lime tufa and coal, similar to the ploughsoil (02) in Trench A. No ceramics were recovered from this deposit. Below the ploughsoil, the underlying silty clay deposit (08) was identical to the medieval deposit 03 in Trench A, a mixture of fragmented red sand-stone, redeposited natural clay and buff coloured sand. Unlike context 03, no dateable artefacts were recovered from the deposit. Throughout the length of Trench B deposit 08 was removed to reveal the underlying natural glacial deposit (04).
- 4.8 Within the trench, three features were identified cutting the natural substrate (04). At a point 5.8m from the southern extent of the trench a linear feature (12), orientated approximately north-east to south-west, was excavated to reveal a ditch/gully, 1.4m in width and 0.4m in depth, with concave sides and a shallow concave base (see Fig. 4, 5 G-H; Plate 5). The feature contained three deposits: context 11, a soft brown sandy silt up to 0.25m thick containing a single sherd of 18th-century ceramic; context 23, a compact leached light coloured sand 0.16m thick; and context 28, the primary fill of the ditch, a reddish-brown sandy silt that was slumped on both sides of the feature underlying deposit 11 but not 23. This may suggest a possible recut of the original feature. With the exception of the single sherd of 18th-century ceramic from the deposit 11, no dateable artefacts were recovered from the ditch. It would appear, however, that the upper part of deposit 11 had been truncated by the ploughsoils, possibly explaining the single intrusive sherd of 18th-century pottery. The ditch extended beyond the perimeter of the trench and could possibly be associated with the gully feature 12 of similar orientation and the gully/pit 35, both recorded in Trench B. Therefore it may be postulated that the ditch possibly pre-dates the medieval period and, due to the shallow curving nature of the cut, is of prehistoric origin.
- 4.9 A small post-hole (10) was identified 4.5m north-west of the ditch (12). Upon excavation it was quite evident that the feature had been cut from a higher level, possibly contemporary with the ploughsoil (06). The post-hole was 0.51m in diameter and 0.1m deep, with shallow concave sides and a concave base. The feature contained a single fill of soft dark greyish brown sandy silt (09). A single sherd of 18th to 19th-century pottery was recovered from the deposit.
- 4.10 At the north-western extent of the trench another feature (30), also circular in plan, was identified underlying a deposit of soft reddish brown sandy silt (31) (see Fig. 4, 5 E-F; Plate 6). Upon excavation this was revealed to be post-hole, 0.3m in diameter, 0.36m in depth, with near vertical sides and sloping base. The feature contained a single fill of loose yellowish-red silty sand (36). Although no dateable artefacts were recovered, the feature was sealed by a deposit (31) which appears to be no later than the 13th to 14th century.

Trench C (Figs. 4, 5 and Plates 7-8)

- 4.11 Trench C, a single trench aligned approximately north-west to south-east, was excavated by machine through a tarmac area 19m north-east of the main school building. The trench measured 1m wide and totalled 17.2m in length. A single modern telecom service was encountered within the trench. This was located at the northern extent of the trench and ran diagonally across the limit of excavation, exiting at a point 4.3m along the western side of the trench (see Fig. 4). At a point 4m north of the

southern extent of the trench, another modern pipe duct was recorded traversing the trench east to west at a depth of 0.22m. Throughout the length of the trench (see Fig. 4; Plate 7) an overburden of tarmac and gravel sub-base (13), up to 0.38m thick, was removed by machine. Underlying the hardcore was a deposit of dark greasy brown silty sand/clay (14), 0.14m thick. This deposit was not comparable with the topsoil deposits encountered in the other two trenches. The underlying deposit of loose dark reddish brown silty sand/clay (15), up to 0.2m thick, was comparable with the ploughsoil 02 in Trench A. Below this deposit, surviving in thin patches of only 5mm, was a soft light-brown silty-clay (16), comparable with 03. Context 14 contained fragments of 18th to 19th-century ceramics. The underlying deposit (15) contained fragments of 17th to 18th-century clay-pipe stem and an assemblage of ceramics dating from the medieval period through to the 19th century. The underlying silty-clay deposit (16) was identical to the medieval deposit 03 in Trench A and contained an assemblage of similar dateable ceramics from the medieval period. Throughout the extent of Trench C the deposit 16 was removed to reveal the underlying natural glacial deposit (27, comparable with 04).

- 4.12 Within the trench, two features were identified cutting the natural substrate (27). At a point 2.5m from the southern extent of the trench a post-hole (20) was revealed, 0.45m in diameter and 0.27m deep, with concave sides and an irregular curved base (see Fig 4,5 I-J; Plate 8). The feature contained a single fill of orange/brown sand (19) that included a number of stones concentrated on the southern side of the feature, probably acting as post-packing within the post-hole. No dateable artefacts were recovered although the post-hole was sealed by a deposit of medieval origin.
- 4.13 Located 4m south of the northern extent of the trench was a smaller circular post-hole (18), 0.34m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Upon excavation it was quite evident, as with the post-hole 10 in Trench C, that this feature had also been cut from a higher level. The feature contained a single fill of soft reddish-brown sandy-silt (17). No dateable artefacts were recovered from the feature, though it is probably of post-medieval origin.

5 PREHISTORIC POTTERY by Frances Lynch

- 5.1 Two pieces of coarse pottery, each 70 x 55mm, were found in a pit, Context 25, in Trench A.

Sherd A (Fig. 6)

- 5.2 Rim sherd, 70 x 55mm and 9-11mm thick, with simple rounded upright rim and gently curved profile. The diameter of the pot may have been 250mm. Below the rim, at 25-37mm, is a slight groove or ledge formed by scraping a fingernail around the upper part of the pot. This groove is marked by a dark, rather greasy band, perhaps intentional colouring. Apart from this the pot is undecorated.
- 5.3 The fabric contains a lot of angular stone grit, the individual clasts being of varying size and lithologies. Quartz and hornblende can be recognized, and something that is more granitic. The grits break the surface both inside and out, creating an uneven surface, abrasive to the touch. The pottery is hard and appears well-fired but carbon remains within the core. The outer surface is a pinky-beige, the inner one is redder.

Sherd B

- 5.4 Wall sherd, 70 x 55mm and 11mm thick. The diameter may have been 250mm. One edge shows a horizontal coil join, but apart from this the piece is featureless. The fabric and colour are the same as sherd A and they undoubtedly derive from the same pot.

Parallels

- 5.5 The best parallel for this jar is the one found with a Middle Bronze Age cremation (3180 ± 60BP (CAR -1309) at Pennant Melangell, Montgomeryshire (Gibson in Britnell 1994, 84 and Fig. 4.26). This pot is a darker colour but has a similar hard, heavily gritted fabric and simple rim with a slight groove beneath it. There is no suggestion that the pot from Ysgol Brynhyfryd had contained a burial and it is likely that the same type of simple jar would have been used for a variety of domestic purposes. Excavations in 1988-9 a short distance away in Brynhyfryd Park (Jones 1992, 24) produced some other sherds of broadly similar coarse pottery, but without rims or distinctive features.
- 5.6 This small find, therefore, is an important confirmation of activity on the site in the Middle Bronze, around 1200 cal BC, despite the fact that we cannot know the precise nature of that activity.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The evaluation has produced further evidence for prehistoric activity in the Brynhyfryd area, consisting of a small pit containing sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery together with a small post-hole, also containing prehistoric pottery. It would seem reasonable to assume that other related features may be present within the immediate area which may be impacted upon by the proposed development. In conjunction with the previous discoveries in 1989 there is now evidence for some form of occupation along the ridge top during the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age.
- 6.2 Although the primary focus of the excavation was to evaluate the potential for archaeological deposits relating to the Roman fort suggested by the triple ditches identified in 1989 (Waddelove *et al* 1990), no evidence was revealed for any features which might be of Roman date and no artefacts of that period were recovered. This does not, however, argue against the existence of a fort further to the west and the discoveries in 1988-89 clearly indicate the presence of a fort along the ridge. It would seem likely, however, that the fort does not extend as far as the evaluation area which lies c. 240m to the east of the triple ditches which are presumed to be the western fort defences. Auxiliary forts in Wales vary in size from Brecon Gaer (3.14 ha) to Coed-y-caerau (1.0 ha), with the former measuring a maximum of 250m in length from the exterior of the ditches (Jarrett 1969, 150-1).
- 6.3 The assemblage of medieval ceramics, possibly of regional origin, are of a fine domestic form. A number of sherds show little sign of plough damage and may be suggestive of medieval occupation nearby.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 The writer would like to thank the following for their assistance and co-operation: Nigel Jones and Fiona Johnson, CPAT; Gary Foster and Peter Jones for assisting with the evaluation; Frances Lynch for reporting on the pottery; Edmund Waddelove for his assistance and information; Arwyn Evans, Denbighshire County Council; and Jones Bros Plant Hire.

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APPENDIX 1

BRYNHYFRYD SCHOOL, RUTHIN, DENBIGHSHIRE SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been invited by Denbighshire County Council to provide a quotation and specification for undertaking an archaeological evaluation at Brynhyfryd School, Ruthin, in connection with a planning application for the construction of a new extension. A Brief has been prepared by Denbighshire Archaeology Service which details the works required.
- 1.2 The site lies within the area of a postulated Roman fort. Excavations by CPAT in 1989 in the adjacent area of Brynhyfryd Park produced evidence of significant Roman occupation, including a cremation cemetery, as well as a small medieval inhumation cemetery. There is therefore a possibility that related deposits extend into the area in question.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are:
 - 2.1.1 to reveal by means of a field evaluation, the nature, condition, 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 prepare a report outlining the results of the assessment, incorporating sufficient information on the archaeological resource for a reasonable planning decision to be taken regarding the future management of the archaeology.

3 Methods

- 3.1 The field evaluation will consist of 3 excavation trenches, each 1m wide and totalling 49m in length, excavated to a maximum of 1m in depth, or to the surface of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. Security fencing will be provided for the duration of the works, the length and layout of which will need to be determined in advance after consideration of access and health and safety issues.
- 3.2 Prior to excavations commencing the existing tarmac surface will be cut using a disc cutter.
- 3.3 The excavations will be undertaken using a machine excavator with a toothless bucket to remove modern overburden down to the level of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. Areas of tarmac will be cut prior to excavation. Thereafter, all excavation will be conducted by hand unless otherwise agreed with the curator in advance. All archaeological contexts identified will be adequately sampled to define their function, date and relationship to other features, in so far as these aims are possible.
- 3.4 Contexts will be recorded on individual record forms and be drawn and photographed as appropriate. All photography will be in 35mm format black and white print and colour slide. All features will be located as accurately as possible with respect to buildings and boundaries identified on modern Ordnance Survey maps and levels will be related to Ordnance Datum where possible.
- 3.5 All artefacts will be treated in a manner appropriate to their composition and will be processed by trained CPAT staff. Any environmental sampling will be conducted by CPAT following the advice of an appropriate specialist.
- 3.6 On completion of the excavations the trenches within the area of hardstanding will be reinstated with excavated material to a level 150mm below the tarmac surface. The remaining 150mm will be infilled

using compacted MOT class 1 stone following which the area will be cleaned. Any surplus material will be removed from the site. Trenches excavated through grassed areas will be reinstated with excavated material only and no provision has been made for the prior stripping, or relaying of turf.

- 3.7 Following the on-site work an illustrated and bound report will be prepared according to the principles laid out in the Curatorial Brief. This will be in A4 format and contain conventional sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Historic Background; Evaluation; Conclusions and Recommendations and References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds.
- 3.8 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991).

4 Resources and Programming

- 4.1 The evaluation will be undertaken by a small team of skilled archaeologists under the overall supervision of Mr RJ 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 or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist who conducted the evaluation.
- 4.3 It is anticipated that the archaeological excavation will be completed within 5 days, although not necessarily including reinstatement. The report will be completed within 1 week of the completion of on-site works. At present CPAT would not be in a position to commence works until 6 January 2003. A copy of the report will be deposited with the Regional SMR. The curator will be informed of the timetable in order to arrange for monitoring if required.
- 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.

N.W. Jones
22nd November 2002

APPENDIX 2 SITE ARCHIVE

Site archive

36 Context record forms
1 black and white negative film
1 colour slide film
1 colour print film
Photographic catalogue
Context Register
Drawing Register
Levels Record
3 A1 site drawings

Finds Catalogue

context	number	weight (g)	description	dating
1	2	2	clay pipe stem	17-18th century
1	1	82	Buckley coarseware rim	19th century
1	1	4	red earthenware	19th century
1	1	1	glazed refined redware rim	19th century
1	2	4	? Midlands purple fineware	15-16th century
1	4	15	developed whiteware	19-20th century
2	5	13	clay pipe stem	17-18th century
2	3	7	developed whiteware	19-20th century
2	2	7	Mottled ware	17-18th century
2	1	70	highly-fired, dark glaze slipware	17-18th century
2	1	3	bottle glass	19-20th century
2	2	20	Buckley coarseware rim	19th century
2	1	4	Yellow ware	19th century
2	3	12	Buckley fineware	18-19th century
2	1	3	red earthenware	19th century
2	1	2	? Black Basalt ware	18-19th century
2	1	10	dark brown glazed earthenware	18-19th century
2	1	6	? Rhuddlan pale orange sandyware rim/jar	Medieval
2	3	10	? Rhuddlan pale orange sandyware	Medieval
3	1	24	Ewloe glazed whiteware jug handle	Medieval
3	1	2	Ewloe glazed whiteware	Medieval
3	1	5	? Rhuddlan unglazed sandyware	Medieval
3	1	21	? Rhuddlan green glazed sandyware	Medieval
3	1	8	green glazed red sandyware	Medieval
3	1	0.5	coarse fabric	Prehistoric
6	2	5	clay pipe stem	17-18th century
6	1	3	transfer printed whiteware	19-20th century
6	4	58	glazed coal measures redware	19-20th century
6	2	11	slipware	18-19th century
9	1	3	Buckley fineware	18-19th century
11	1	1	brown glazed coal measures redware	18-19th century
14	1	8	brown glazed coal measures redware	18-19th century
15	1	1	clay pipe stem	17-18th century
15	1	22	? Ewloe glazed whiteware cup base	Medieval
15	1	2	black glazed fineware	18-19th century
15	4	84	coal measures redware	18-19th century
15	1	6	gravel tempered ware	18-19th century
15	1	6	orange glazed buff sandyware	17-18th century
16	1	41	? Rhuddlan green glazed sandyware jug rim with rilling decoration	Medieval
16	1	5	? Ewloe grey glazed buffware lid	Medieval
16	1	2	? Rhuddlan unglazed sandyware	Medieval
25	2	116	coarseware ? domestic jar, body & rim	Bronze Age



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Fig. 1 Site location showing previous excavations, scale 1:5,000

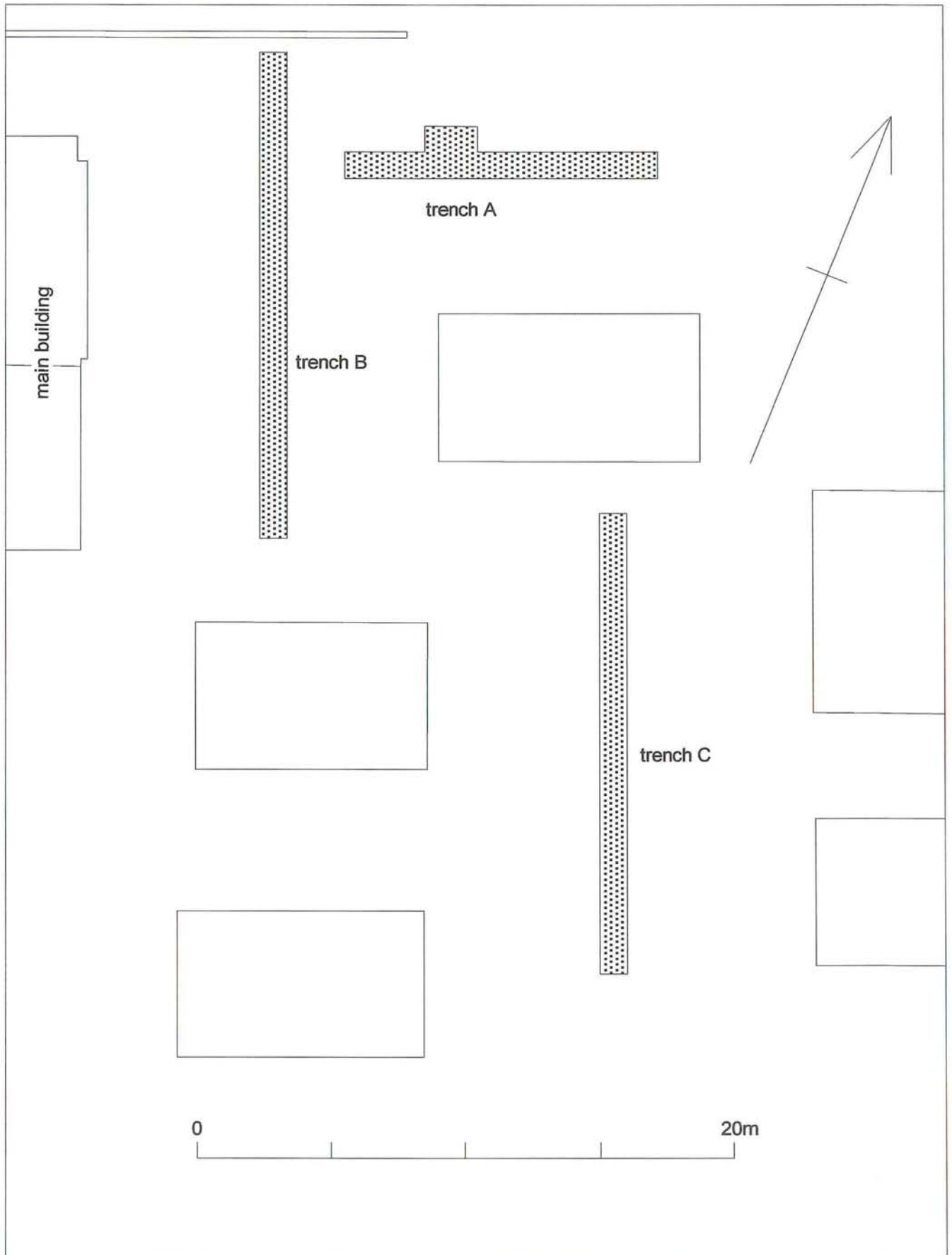


Fig. 2 Location of trenches, scale 1:200

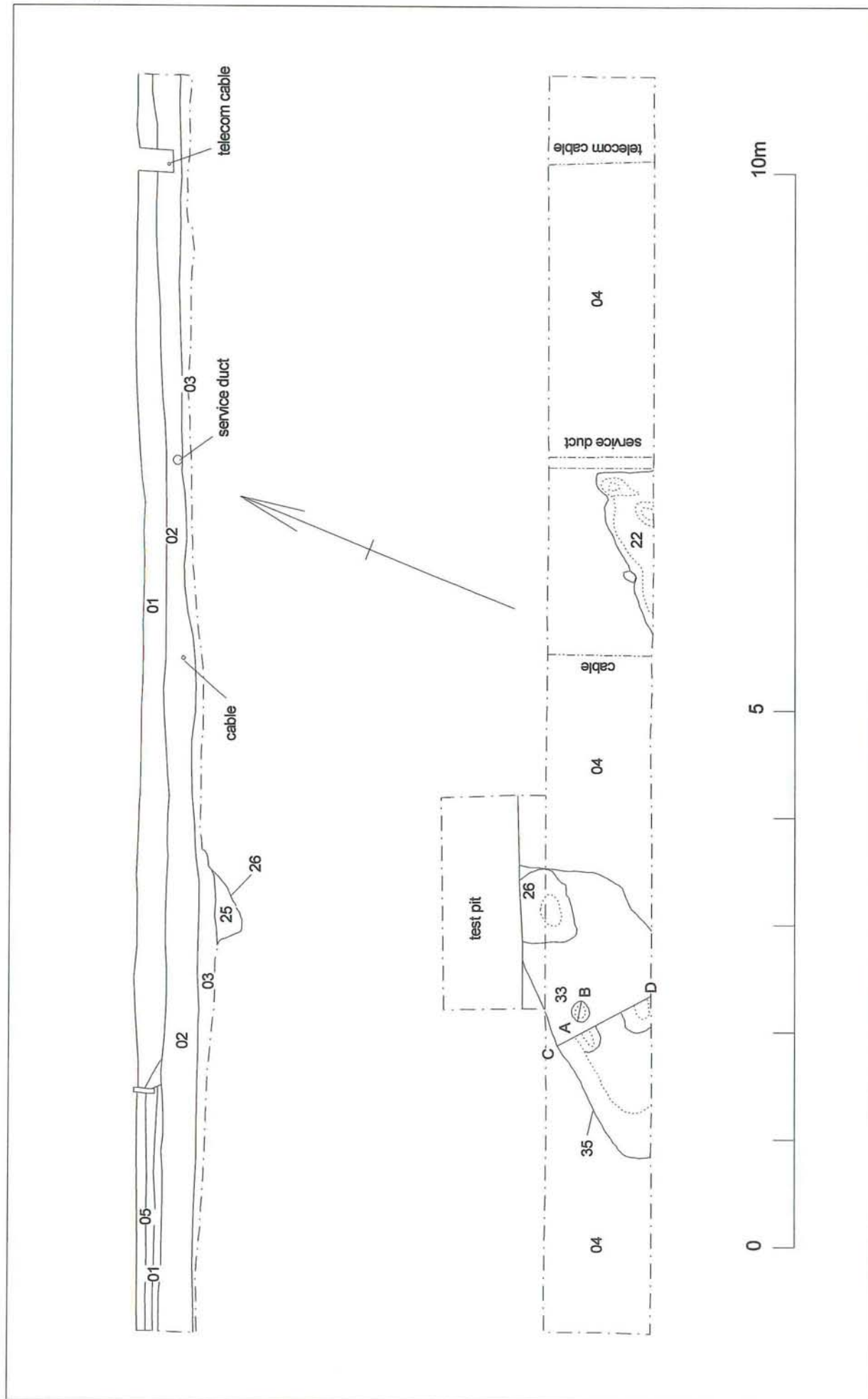


Fig. 3 Trench A plan and section, scale 1:50

Fig. 4 Trenches B and C, plan and section, scale 1:50

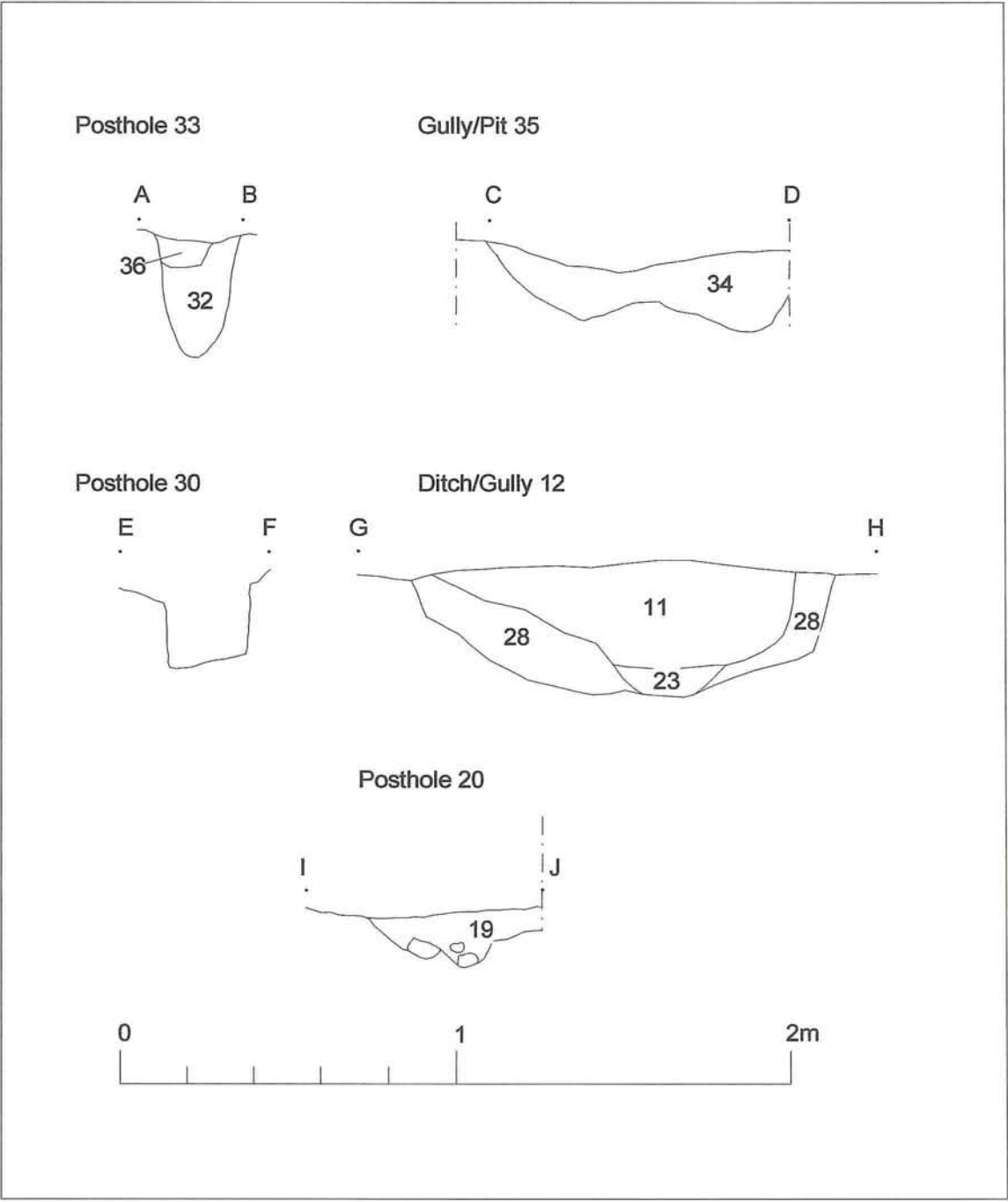


Fig. 5 Sections of individual features

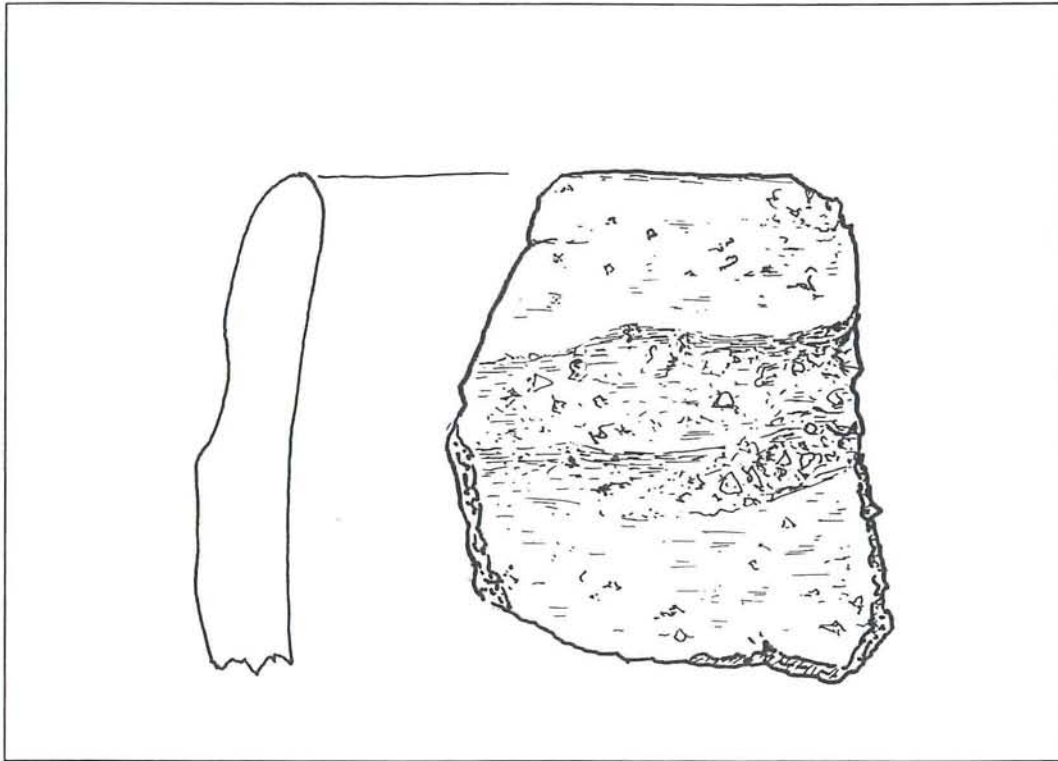


Fig. 6 Middle Bronze Age pottery, sherd A, scale 1:1



Plate 1. Trench A, east facing, post machining. Photo CPAT 1283.10



Plate 2. South facing section through Bronze Age pit (26), Trench A. Photo CPAT 1283.26



Plate 3. South-west facing section through Prehistoric gully (35), Trench A. Bronze Age post-hole (33) and pit (26) in the background. Photo CPAT 1283.35



Plate 4. Trench B, north- west facing, post machining. Photo CPAT 1283.01



Plate 5. East facing section through linear ditch (12), Trench B. Photo CPAT 1283.17



Plate 6. South facing post-hole (30), post excavation, Trench B. Photo CPAT 1283.36



Plate 7. Trench C, north-west facing, post machining. Photo CPAT 1283.06



Plate 8. South-east facing section through post-hole (20), Trench C. (Photo board cut no. incorrect)
Photo CPAT 1283.12