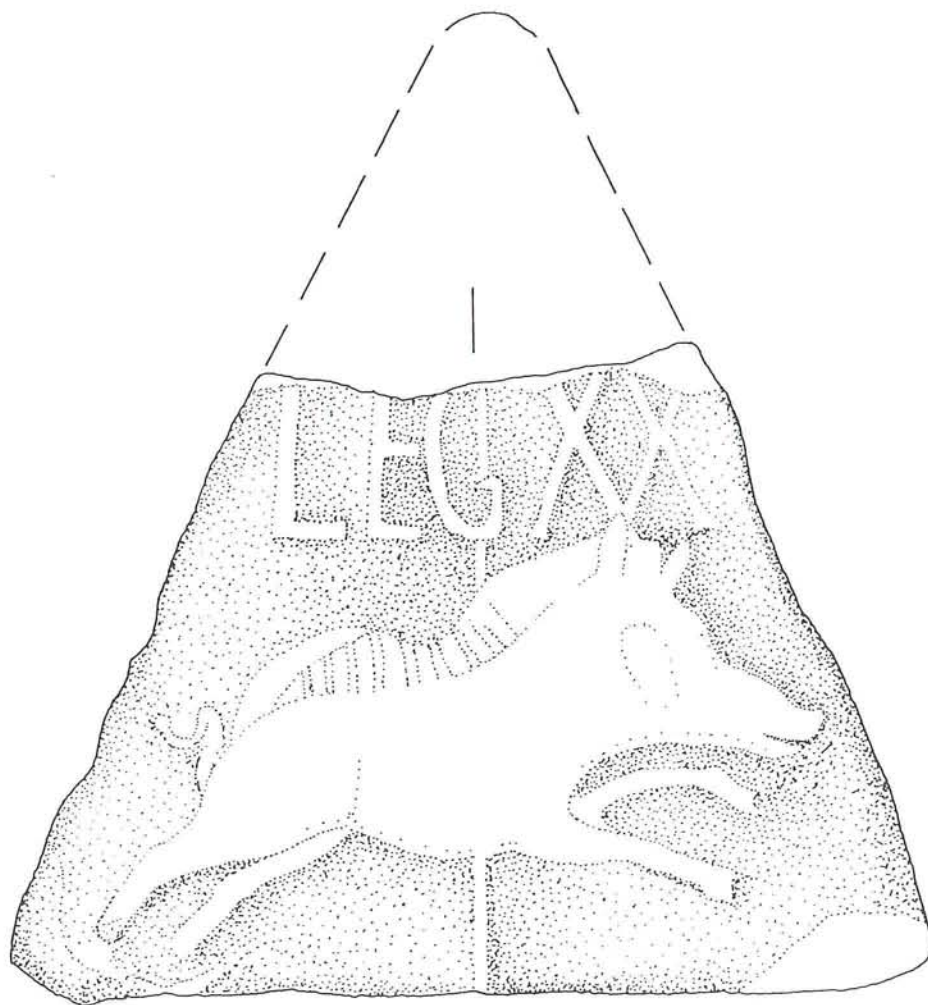


THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Ysgol y Llys, Prestatyn, Denbighshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



CPAT Report No 504

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I Grant
January 2003

Report for Denbighshire County Council

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179

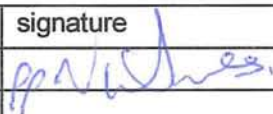


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CPAT Report Record

Report and status

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Internal memo

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

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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 y Llys, Prestatyn, in advance of a planning application to construct a new hall. The proposed development site lies within the area of the scheduled ancient monument known as Prestatyn Roman Fort (SAM FI 94).
- 1.2 The evaluation was the subject of a brief drawn up by Mrs Fiona Gale, Denbighshire County Archaeologist, in response to a requirement for the archaeological evaluation by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments. A number of changes were made to the brief following the appointment of CPAT as archaeological contractors, and the final scheme of works was agreed at a site meeting on 21 November 2002 between Mrs Gale and Mr Arwyn Evans, DCC, and Mr Nigel Jones, CPAT.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 Ysgol y Llys is located on the southern side of Princes Avenue, approximately 1km to the south-south-west of the centre of Prestatyn, Denbighshire (SJ 0621 8183; fig. 1). The school lies on a plateau of glacial deposits at an elevation of between 15m and 20m above Ordnance Datum. The edge of the plateau is marked by a scarp immediately to the south of the evaluation area, where the land falls by 5m.
- 2.2 The soils of the area generally consist of reddish fine loam over clay belonging to the Salop Association (1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map), while the underlying geology consists of rocks belonging to the Westphalian division of the Upper Carboniferous period, generally known as the 'Coal Measures', which are locally covered by a significant amount of glacial drift (1994 British Geological Survey map).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The evaluation area lies in close proximity to the northern end of significant zones of Roman and Iron Age activity, which have been the subject of detailed excavation in the past (Blockley 1989, 3). The most notable evidence of this activity is the Roman bath-house off Melyd Avenue, less than 100m to the south of the evaluation, originally revealed by excavations in the 1930s.
- 3.2 The first excavations in the locality were sited immediately to the south of Claremont and were carried out by Smith and Newstead in 1934-5, and by Newstead alone in 1936-7. The 1934 excavations took the form of several sections through a ditch running along the 15m contour, as well as an investigation of the lower-lying ground to the south; numerous tiles bearing the official stamp of the Twentieth Legion were recovered. The 1935-7 excavations consisted of further trenching and the investigation of three masonry buildings (Blockley 1989, 3). The interim report on the excavations (Newstead 1937) mentions a trial trench excavated for approximately 50m north-west from the 'south-east angle of the Roman ditch' and therefore within the putative enclosure formed by that ditch, although 'no trace of Roman occupation was found' (Newstead 1937, 221).
- 3.3 Further excavations were carried out in the locality by Webster (in 1951) and Tobias (in 1955), but unfortunately neither of these was published and the results are not known. During the 1970s two excavations were carried out nearby: Barret, Kenworthy and Stevenson recorded building rubble 'not later than c. AD 150' in the south-east corner of the Meadows Estate in 1973, while Professor G.D.B Jones recorded 'one outer and two inner ditches . . . fronting a substantial clay rampart' in a small trench near Ffordd Isa in 1976 (Blockley 1989, 3).
- 3.4 The area of the 1930s excavations was re-assessed in a trial excavation by CPAT in 1980. The northern section of the trench (immediately to the south of Claremont) was characterised by fluvio-glacial sediments but, with the exception of the Roman ditch recorded in the 1930s at the north end of the Melyd Avenue site, this area was devoid of Roman material; it was noted however that Roman deposits were better preserved further downslope to the south (Brassil 1989, 11). The excavation also revealed that the Roman ditch ran south-south-east from its eastern end and it is therefore probable

that the enclosure which it defines could be associated with the bath-house, rather than with a putative Roman fort on the plateau to the north.

- 3.5 A detailed examination of the area of the 1930s excavations was carried out by CPAT in 1984-5 (Blockley 1989). This revealed Iron Age occupation, succeeded by extensive Roman occupation dating from AD 70 to the early 4th century, including industrial structures as well as the bath-house already mentioned (Blockley 1989, 13). A research excavation covering a total of 108m² and a subsequent resistivity survey were also carried out by CPAT between 1984 and 1986 in the grounds of Ysgol y Llys, with a view to providing further information regarding the Roman fort postulated by Smith and by Jones in 1934 and 1976 respectively (Weetman 1986; Blockley 1989, 4). The results revealed no evidence for a Roman fort, or any indication of other Roman occupation in that area.
- 3.6 Most recently, trial excavations were undertaken by CPAT in the grounds of Claremont, the results from which produced no evidence for any Roman occupation (Hankinson 2001).

4 EVALUATION (Figs 1-7)

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised a series of trenches to evaluate three areas to the west 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 also illustrated on the accompanying plans and sections. The site archive has been deposited with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, while the finds from the excavation have been passed to Denbighshire Museum Service and may ultimately be returned to Ysgol Y Llys.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3 and Plates 1-3)

- 4.2 Trench 1, a single L-shaped trench aligned approximately west-east and north-south, was excavated by machine through a grassed area adjacent to the school gymnasium. The trench measured 1m wide and totalled 28m in length. In the southern branch of the trench (see Fig. 3 A-B; Plate 1) an upper layer of fairly loose dark brown sandy silt (15), 0.2m thick, and an underlying deposit of firm dark yellowish brown silty clay (16), up to 0.28m thick, were both removed by machine. Context 15 contained fragments of brick and tile, bottle glass and 18th to 20th-century ceramics. The underlying deposit (16) was characterised by inclusions of flecks of white lime tufa and coal throughout the layer. The assemblage of ceramics and bottle glass recovered from the deposit suggest a deposition date of 19th-20th century origin, although this would appear to be a heavily disturbed remnant ploughsoil of 18th century origin, similar to context 02 in Trench 2.
- 4.3 On excavation of the western branch of the trench (see Fig. 03 B-C; Plate 2) the overburden (15) was removed to reveal a deposit of reinforced concrete (18), 0.1m thick, and an underlying levelling layer of sand and asphalt (19), 20mm thick. These deposits represented the remains of a hard-standing area, 14m in width, of 20th-century origin. On removal of these deposits the remains of the ploughsoil (16) was revealed. Amongst the finds recovered from this area were four undated fragmented objects, hand-crafted from buff coloured sandstone. They would appear to be rough-outs, perhaps for whetstones, which were broken before they were completed.
- 4.4 Throughout the extent of Trench 1 the ploughsoil (16) was removed to reveal the underlying natural deposits of reddish brown sandy clay (17) with occasional large rounded stones. The natural deposit was also characterised by occasional irregular patches of olive siltier sandy clay that at first appeared to be possible linear features, but on excavation were found to be of glacial origin. At the westernmost extent of the trench a sondage was excavated in order to establish the nature and depth of the underlying natural deposit (17).
- 4.5 Within the trench, a total of three features were identified cut into the natural subsoil (17). At the southern extent of the trench a narrow linear feature (21), orientated approximately north-east to south-west, was excavated to reveal a shallow gully 0.12m in width and 50mm in depth. The feature extended beyond the limits of excavation and could possibly be a plough scar of post-medieval date. The other two features (25) and (27), also linear in character and orientated north-east to south-west, were both located in the western branch of the trench. On excavation they were found to be identical

hand-excavated cuts for land drains. The drains were 0.3m wide, tapering to 0.2m at the base and 0.3m in depth. Both features had been backfilled with angular pieces of limestone, clearly to facilitate the process of drainage and consequently a fine brown sandy silt had accumulated within the drain (see Fig. 3 B-C; Plate 3). Both drains were sealed beneath the ploughsoil (16) and although no dateable artefacts were recovered the land drains are probably of 17th/18th-century origin.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4 and Plates 4-5)

- 4.6 Trench 2, a single L-shaped trench aligned approximately north-south and west-east, was excavated by machine through a grassed area adjacent to a tarmac playground. The trench measured 1m wide and totalled 25m in length. Throughout the trench (see Fig. 4; Plate 4) an upper layer of fairly loose dark greyish/brown sandy silt (01), 0.12m thick, and an underlying deposit of soft/loose dark yellowish brown silty clay (02), up to 0.2m thick, were both removed by machine. Context 01 contained fragments of 17th and 18th-century clay pipe stem, bottle glass and 18th to 20th-century ceramics. The underlying deposit (02) was characterised by the inclusion of flecks of white lime tufa, coal, fragments of animal bone and cockle shell throughout the layer. Although no dateable ceramics were recovered from the deposit, which appeared to have been heavily truncated due to landscaping probably associated with the construction of the adjacent building in the 1920s, it would appear to be a remnant ploughsoil of 18th-century origin, similar to context 16 in Trench 1.
- 4.7 Throughout the extent of Trench 2 the ploughsoil (02) was removed to reveal the underlying natural deposits of reddish brown sandy clay (03) with inclusions of occasional rounded pebbles and flecks of black manganese. As in Trench 1, the natural deposit was again characterised by occasional irregular patches of olive siltier sandy clay that, on excavation, were found to be of glacial origin.
- 4.8 Two features were identified cut into the natural subsoil (03). At the eastern extent of the trench a linear feature (05), orientated approximately north-west to south-east, was excavated to reveal a hand-dug cut for a land drain. The drain was 0.2m wide, tapering to 0.12m at the base, and 0.44m deep with a flat base (see Fig. 04 B-C; Plate 5). A round-sectioned ceramic drain pipe, manufactured from local red clay, was set into the base of the cut, each section of pipe measuring 0.33m in length and 80mm in section. The drain had been backfilled with a soft dark brown silty/clay that contained inclusions of white lime tufa and coal fragments (07). A second section of the drain was identified in the northern branch of the trench, along with a further land drain (13) (see Fig. 4 A-B). Both land drains had been cut from a level below the existing ploughsoil and are likely be late 17th or 18th-century in date.

Trenches 3-6 (Figs 5-6; Plates 6-13)

- 4.9 A series of four trenches were excavated by machine through a tarmac area adjacent to the main school building. The trenches measured 1m wide, with Trench 3 running north-south, 28m in length and three trenches running east-west, Trenches 5 and 6 each measuring 14m in length and Trench 4 10.5m (see Fig. 5). The following layers were all removed by machine (see Fig. 6 C-D; Plate 6): up to 0.2m of tarmac and sand and gravel sub-base (28); a brick surface (35), 0.3m thick; a dark/greyish brown silty clay (39), 0.25m thick; and an underlying deposit of brown silty clay (29), up to 0.2m thick. The brick surface (35) was constructed from a mixture of hand-made and machine-made bricks with occasional stones laid on a matrix of reddish/brown sandy clay (36). The underlying deposit (39) was characterised by flecks of white lime tufa and charcoal and on excavation emitted a strong anaerobic odour. An assemblage of ceramics and bottle glass of 19th and 20th-century date were recovered from this deposit. The nature of this deposit possibly suggests the previous existence of a shallow pond or backfilled pit in the general area west of the school buildings. The subsequent brick surface (35) appears to have formed a temporary yard. Layer (29) was characterised by flecks of white lime tufa and coal throughout the layer, drawing similar comparisons with the ploughsoils (16) and (02) in Trench 1 and Trench 2 respectively. The ceramics recovered from the deposit are of 18th to early 19th-century date, with the exception of one sherd of unglazed medieval pottery in a white fabric, possibly from Ewloe, Flintshire.
- 4.10 Throughout the extent of all the trenches, layer (29) was removed by machine to reveal the underlying natural deposits of reddish brown sandy clay (30) with inclusions of occasional rounded pebbles and flecks of black manganese. As in Trench 1 and 2, the natural deposit was again characterised by occasional irregular patches of olive siltier sandy clay that, on excavation, were found to be of glacial origin (see Plate 11).
- 4.11 Within Trench 3, a total of five linear features and one pit were identified, cut into the natural subsoil (03). Although the extents of all the features extended beyond the limits of the excavation, further

evidence for the features was also recorded within the bounds of Trenches 4, 5 and 6. At the northern end of Trench 3 two linear features were recorded. A linear feature (50) (see Plate 12), orientated approximately north-west to south-east, was similar in character to the land drains recovered in Trench 2. This was truncated at the south-eastern limit by a 20th-century ceramic drain (51), 1.14m wide, orientated north-east to south-west, which continued in a north-easterly direction across the eastern extent of Trench 6 (see Plate 13).

- 4.12 To the south of drain (51), further water and electricity mains services were encountered running east to west across the middle of Trench 3, as well as another land drain (46). As with the previously excavated drains, the cut was 0.25m wide, tapering to 0.12m at the base, and 0.5m deep with a flat base that contained a round-sectioned ceramic drain, each section of pipe measuring 0.33m in length and 80mm in diameter. As with the land drains identified in Trenches 1 and 2 this drain had been cut from a level below the existing ploughsoil and must therefore be of late 17th or 18th-century date.
- 4.13 Towards the southern end of Trench 3, at the point where Trench 4 crossed from east to west, a pit (41) was identified (see Fig. 6 C-D), the upper fill of which consisted of a fairly loose buff mortary silt (40) containing a significant quantity of late 19th/20th-century ceramics. The lower fill (54) contained quantities of fragmented roofing slates. Within the eastern branch of Trench 4, once a clay capping deposit (53) had been removed, another large pit (38) was identified (see Plate 7). This was filled by a fairly firm dark grey silty clay (37), up to 0.3m thick, containing large quantities of rounded cobbled stones, scrap metal, bottle glass and ceramics of 19th and 20th-century date. Both pits had been cut into the fill of a large ditch (34) orientated east to west, extending beyond the limits of Trench 4.
- 4.14 Two exploratory sections were excavated across the ditch (see Fig. 6; Plates 8-9), which was 2.0m in width and 0.65m deep. A distinct characteristic of the ditch was a stepped ledge that had been cut on the south side, the northern side being a more gradual concave slope breaking onto a fairly flat base. The upper fill (33) consisted of a firm dark greyish brown clay/silt up to 0.1m thick, which produced a single sherd of highly-fired dark glazed post-medieval pottery. The lower fill (47) was a firm brown silty clay, up to 0.4m thick, with fine silts in the base containing small shells. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this layer and consequently it is difficult to date the origins of the ditch.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the archaeological potential of the area in relation to an application to Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments for Scheduled Monument Consent, in advance of a planning application to construct a new school hall. Although the area is scheduled as the site of a Roman fort, the evaluation produced no evidence to support this, with no features of potential Roman date being identified and no Roman artefacts recovered. Although a large ditch was identified in Trenches 3-4, it coincides exactly with the position of a field boundary depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1898 (Fig. 7) and while this could have adopted an earlier feature there is no reason to suppose a Roman origin for the ditch. It would seem from this negative evidence, and that of earlier excavations within the area, that this may not in fact be the site of a Roman fort, even though the lack of any Roman archaeology in this area is surprising given its proximity to the known settlement around Melyd Avenue.
- 5.2 The evaluation identified a number of land drains of late 17th or 18th-century date, orientated north-west to south-east and equally spaced, approximately 5m apart. These would suggest that at this time the area was entirely under agricultural use and remained so until the early 20th century, as indicated by the Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (Fig. 7). It is interesting to note that this map also shows a nearby brickworks which might suggest that the large pits (38 and 41) identified in Trenches 3-4 could be related to clay extraction. Whatever their function, the later pit appears to have been deliberately capped with clay and the area levelled for the construction of a brick surfaced yard, probably in connection with the construction of the school in the early 20th century.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The writer would like to thank the following for their assistance and co-operation: Nigel Jones and Fiona Johnson, CPAT; Les Bognar and Peter Jones for assisting with the evaluation; Arwyn Evans, Denbighshire County Council; Anne Jones, Ysgol y Llys; and Mr Mainardis, Roger Hughes Plant Hire.

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APPENDIX 1

YSGOL Y LLYS, PRESTATYN, 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 Ysgol y Llys, Prestatyn in support of an application for Scheduled Monument Consent. A Brief has been prepared by Denbighshire Archaeology Service, on behalf of Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, which details the works required.
- 1.2 The site lies within the area of Prestatyn Roman Site, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM F94). Excavations in the adjacent area of Melyd Avenue have produced evidence of significant late Iron Age and Roman occupation, including a Roman bath house. There is therefore a possibility that related deposits extend into the area in question.
- 1.3 Subsequent to the preparation of the curatorial brief, CPAT was asked to provide a revised quotation to undertake the evaluation of two addition areas.

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 a series of excavation trenches in three areas, each 1m wide and totalling up to 210m 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.
- 3.2 Prior to excavations commencing the existing tarmac surface in Area A will be cut using a disc cutter. Areas B and C are turf covered.
- 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. 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 in Area A 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. The trenches in Areas B and C will be reinstated with excavated material with no provision for returfing.
- 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 10 days, not including machining and reinstatement. The report will be completed within 1 week of the completion of on-site works. A provisional start date of 2 December has been arranged. 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
6th November 2002

APPENDIX 2

PROJECT ARCHIVE

Site archive

54 Context record forms
 2 black and white negative films
 2 colour slide films
 2 colour print films
 Photographic catalogue
 Context Register
 Drawing Register
 Levels Record
 4 A1 site drawings
 3 A2 site drawings

Finds Catalogue

context	number	weight (g)	description	dating
1	2	6	clay pipe stem	17-18th century
1	3	29	red earthenware	18-19th century
1	2	185	bottle glass	19-20th century
1	5	21	transfer printed whiteware	19-20th century
1	8	34	developed whiteware	19-20th century
1	1	11	stoneware	19-20th century
2	1	15	flint chunk	
15	4	1350	stone object - ? rough-outs	
15	1	34	coal measures redware	18-19th century
15	14	880	brick and tile	18-20th century
15	8	34	developed whiteware	19-20th century
15	1	110	stoneware jar base	19-20th century
15	3	48	bottle glass	19-20th century
15	4	238	brick and tile	19-20th century
15	2	13	bottle glass	19th century
15	1	19	bottle stopper	20th century
16	4	42	stoneware	19-20th century
16	2	14	bottle glass	19-20th century
16	1	9	glazed tile	19-20th century
16	1	13	red earthenware	19th century
16	1	10	glass marble	20th century
17	1		flint flake	
29	1	20	coal measures redware	18-19th century
29	1	10	? Ewloe unglazed whiteware jug/jar	medieval
33	13	14	highly-fired, dark glaze jug/jar	post medieval
37	2	4	clay pipe stem	17-18th century
37	10	506	bottle glass	19-20th century
37	14	290	transfer printed whiteware	19-20th century
37	3	58	stoneware	19-20th century
37	3	70	press-moulded whiteware	19-20th century
37	1	270	Buckley coarseware	19th century
37	5	92	glazed red earthenware	19th century
37	1	130	?stoneware press-moulded plate	19th century
39	3	104	stoneware jar	19-20th century
39	11	78	developed whiteware	19-20th century
39	5	48	transfer printed whiteware	19-20th century
39	2	15	bottle glass	19-20th century
39	1	96	slipware pancheon rim	19-20th century
40	11	40	bone china	19-20th century



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

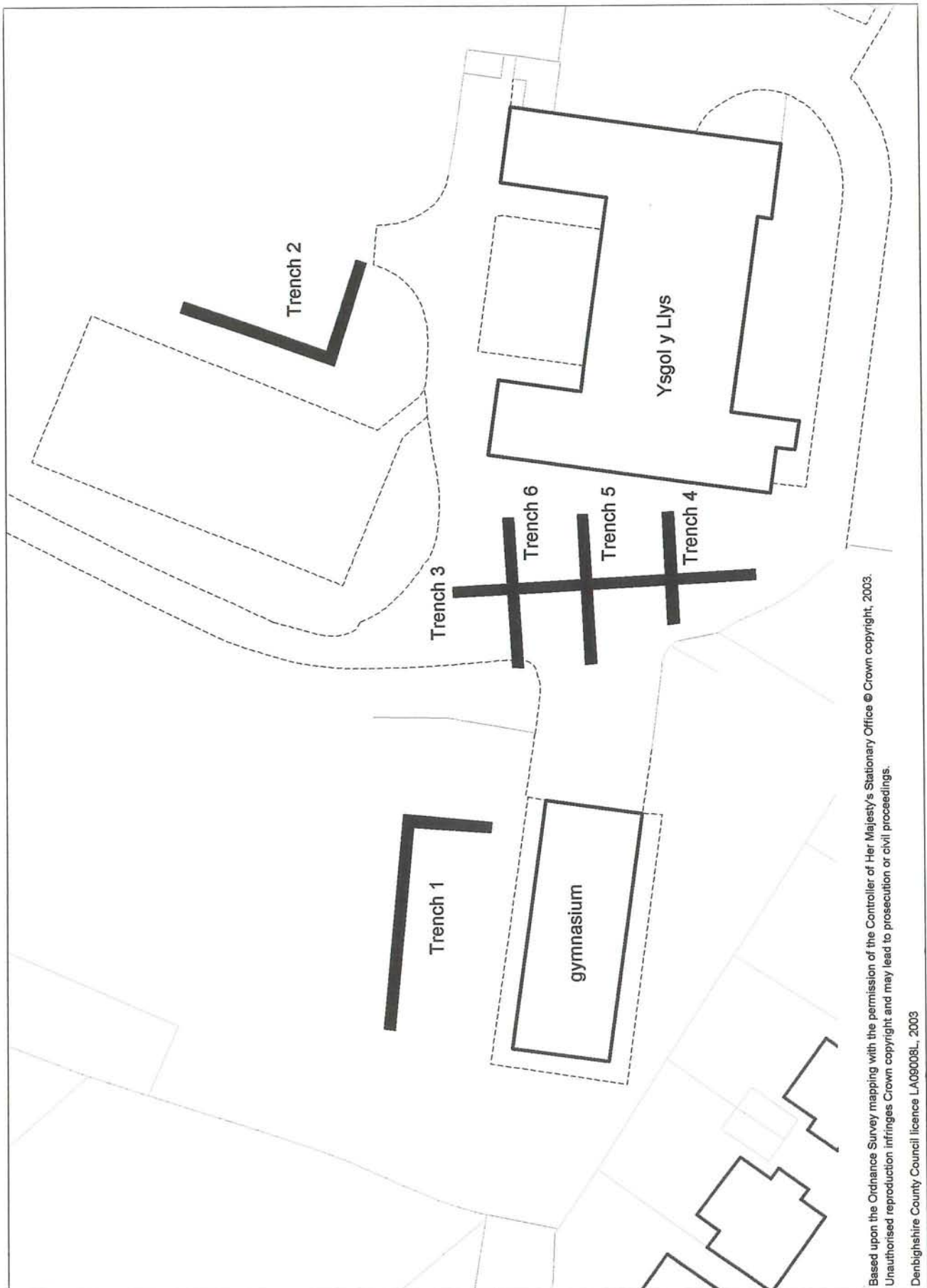


Fig. 2 Trench location, scale 1:500

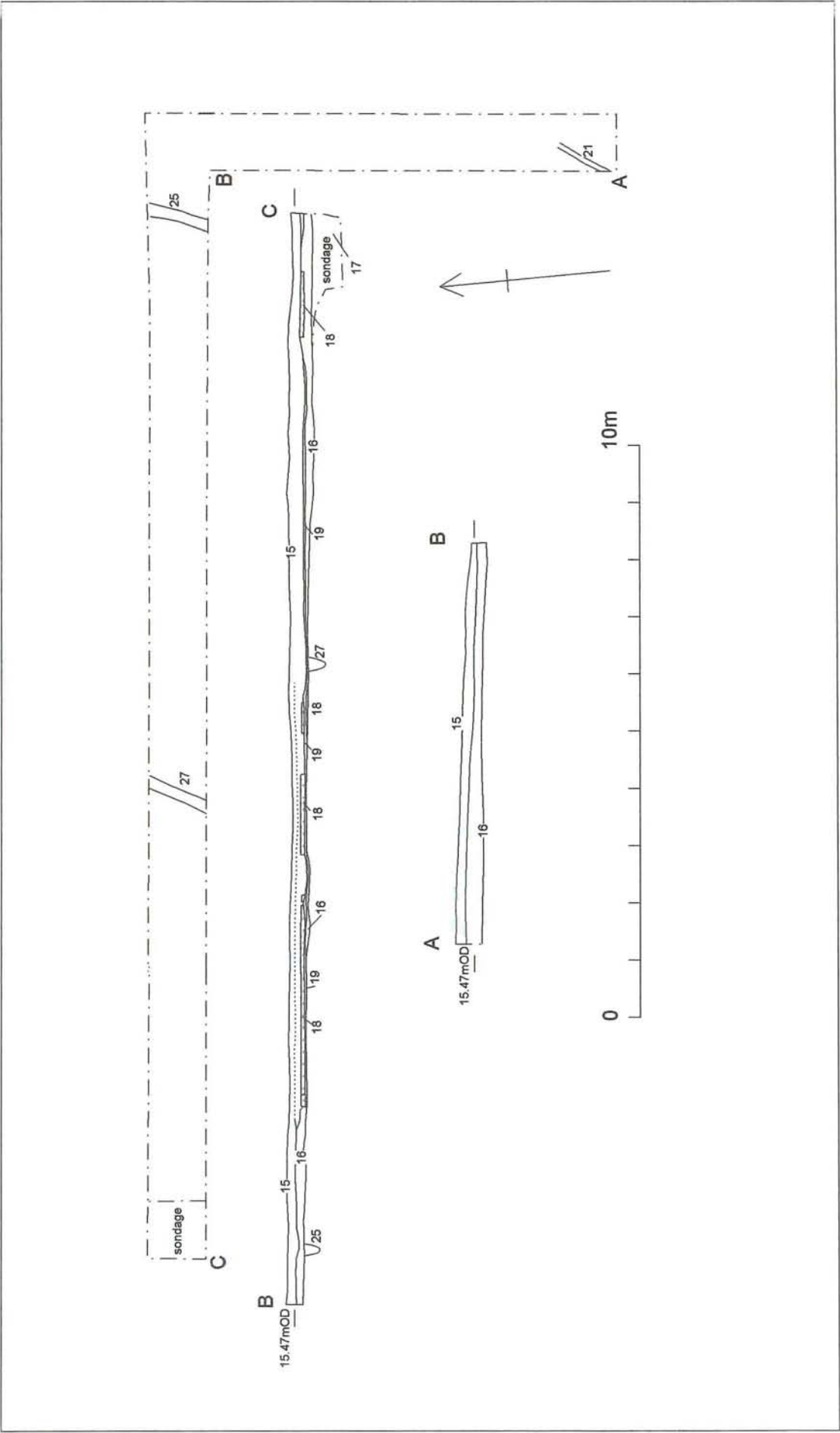


Fig. 3 Trench 1 plan and sections, scale 1:100

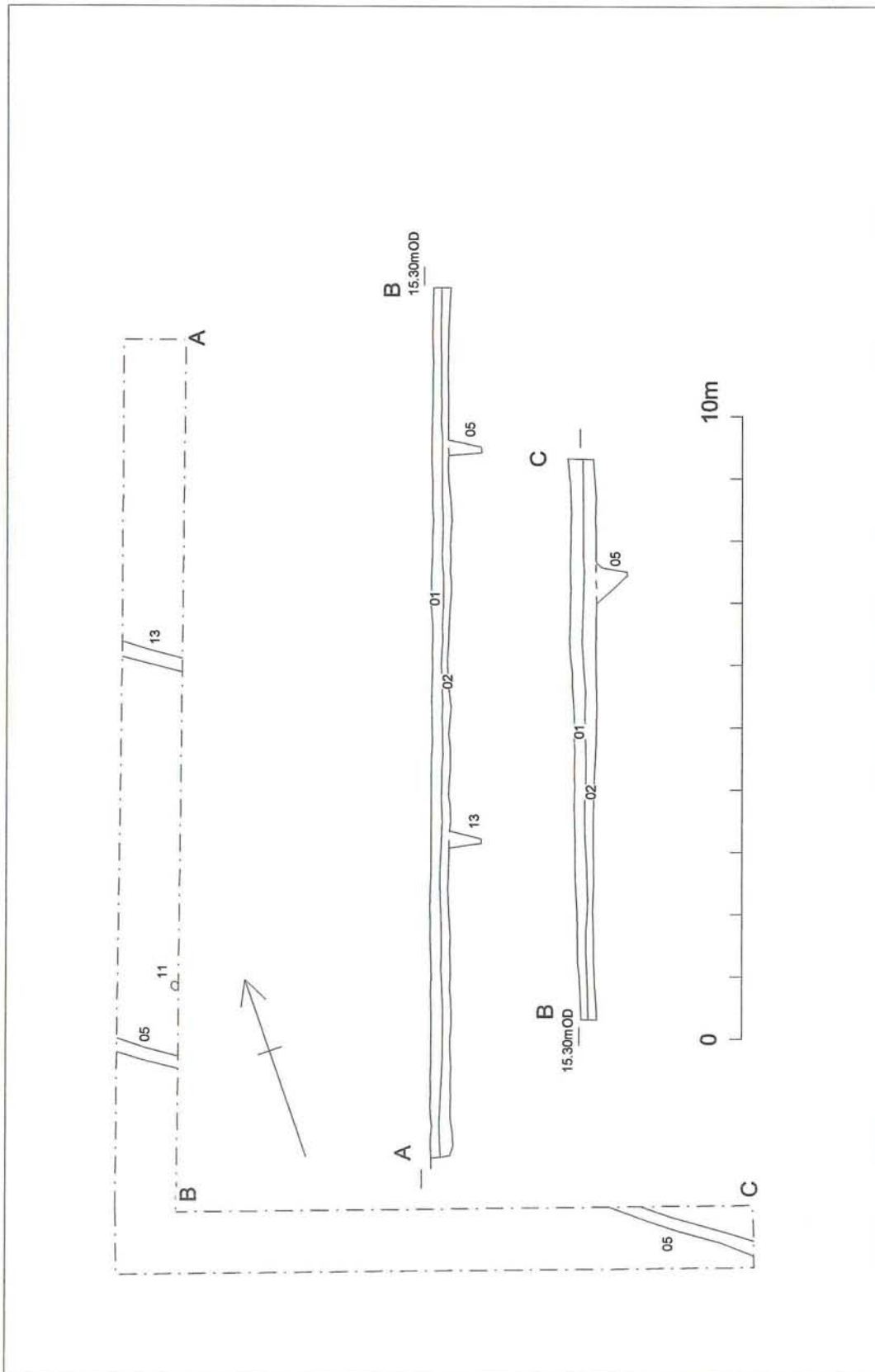


Fig. 4 Trench 2 plan and sections, scale 1:100

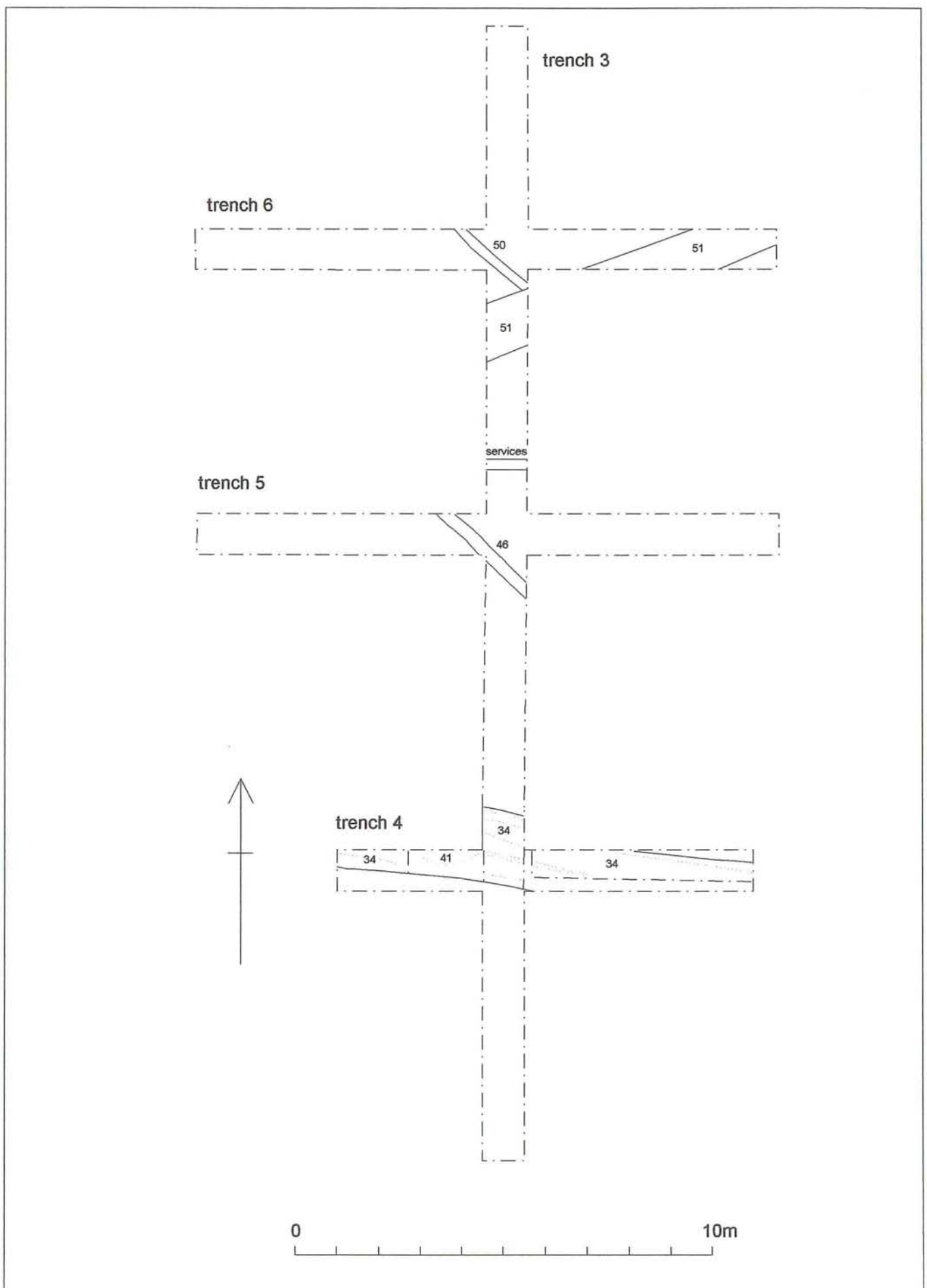


Fig. 5 Trenches 3-6

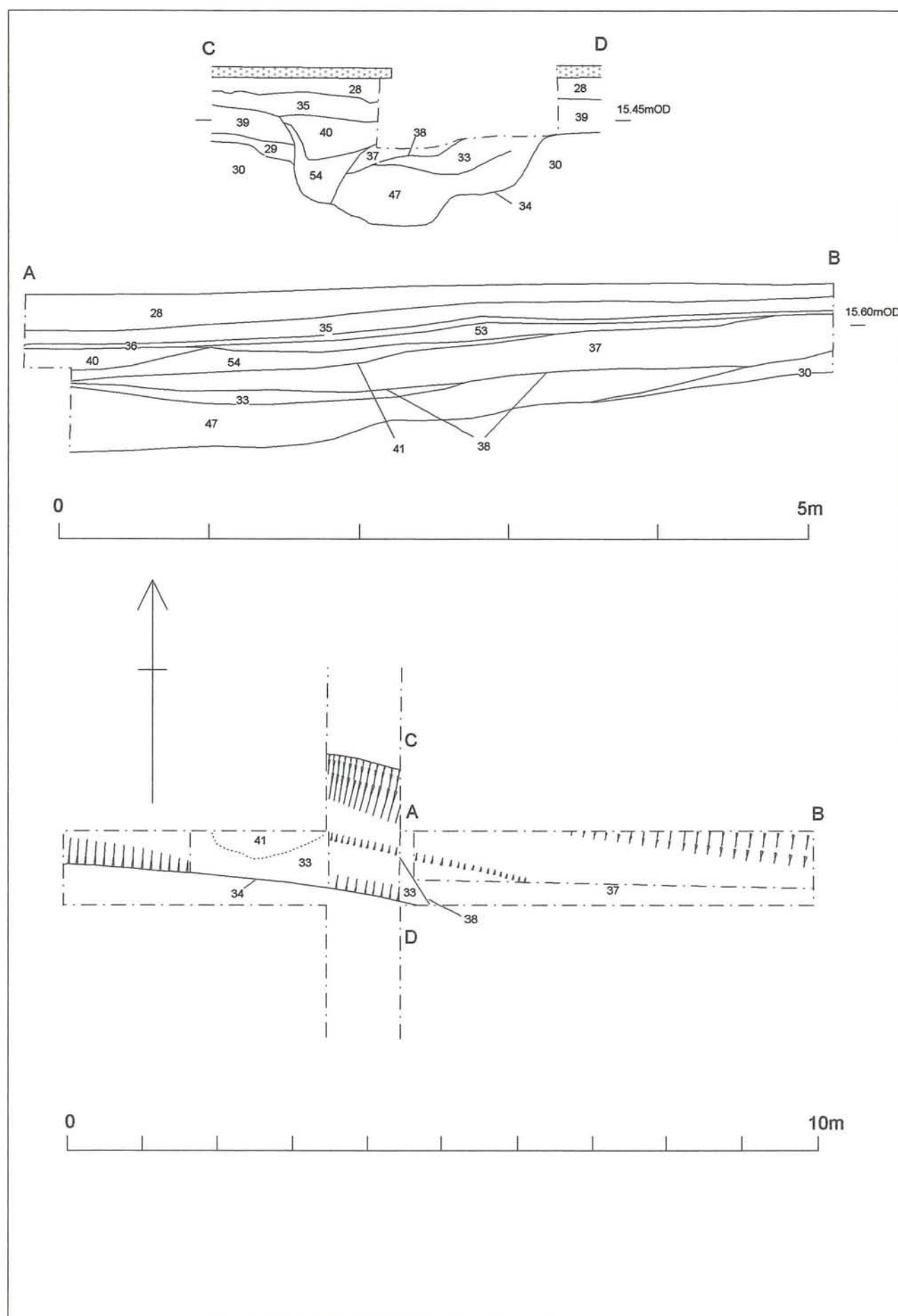


Fig. 6 Ditch 34 plan and sections

Fig. 7 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" map of 1898.



Plate 1. Trench (1, southern branch), north facing, post machining. Photo CPAT 1273.07



Plate 2. Trench (1, western branch), east facing, post machining. Photo CPAT 1273.10



Plate 3. North facing section through Post-Medieval land drain (25), Trench 1. Photo CPAT 1274.20



Plate 4. Trench (2, eastern branch), west facing, post machining. Photo CPAT 1273.02



Plate 5. North facing section through Post-Medieval land drain (05), Trench 2. Photo CPAT 1273.16



Plate 6. Trench (3, northern branch), south facing, post machining. Photo CPAT 1274.25



Plate 7 Trench (4), west facing, post machining. Photo CPAT 1273.30



Plate 8. Trench (4, eastern branch), illustrating west facing sections through linear ditch (34).
Photo CPAT 1274.11



Plate 9. West facing section through linear ditch feature (34), Trench (3,4). Photo CPAT 1273.32



Plate 10. Trench (5, western branch), east facing, post machining. Photo CPAT 1274.07



Plate 11. Trench (5, eastern branch), west facing, post machining. A section through a natural glacial feature is visible in the background. Photo CPAT 1274.12



Plate 12. Trench (6, western branch), east facing, post machining. Post-Medieval land drain (50) in the foreground. Photo CPAT 1274.17



Plate 13. Trench (6, eastern branch), west facing, post machining. 20th century services cut (51) is visible in the background. Photo CPAT 1274.23