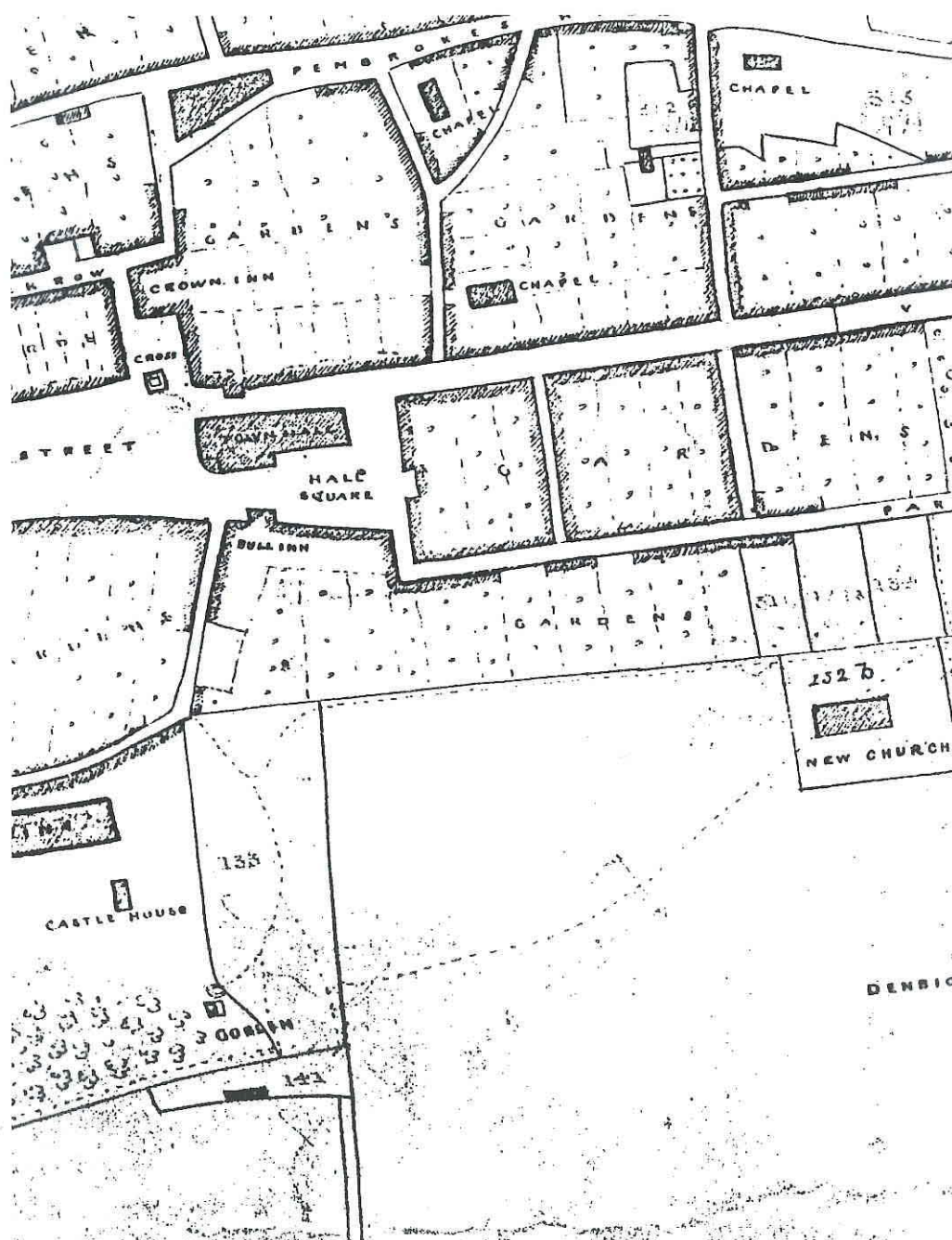


Land adjacent to Howell's School, Denbigh

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



CPAT Report No 445

**Land adjacent to Howell's School,
Denbigh
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

R Hankinson
November 2001

Report for Cliff Walsingham & Co



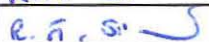
The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL
tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179
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The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2001 the Contracts Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was invited by Cliff Walsingham & Co of Knutsford in Cheshire, acting for Howell's School, Denbigh, to prepare a specification and quotation for undertaking an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the aforementioned school. The evaluation process was in relation to a planning application for consent to erect two new residential properties within the school grounds for the principal and visiting dignitaries.
- 1.2 The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, acting as archaeological advisors to the local authority, had determined that an evaluation was necessary to assess the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, which is locally characterised by the medieval Denbigh castle and earthworks associated with the Civil War siege of the castle and walled town. Accordingly, the evaluation was the subject of a brief drawn up by Mr M Walters of CPAT Curatorial Section (CPAT EVB 428), acting as the archaeological curator. The specification was approved by Mr Walters, and the accompanying quotation was accepted by Cliff Walsingham & Co on behalf of their clients on 17th October 2001.
- 1.3 The brief specified that the evaluation should consist of an initial desk-top study of readily available sources for the development area, followed by a metal detector survey and, finally, an archaeological excavation of two, L-shaped, trenches on the line of the wall footings of each proposed building. The three separate elements of the evaluation were carried out in November 2001 and this report compiled immediately thereafter.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site area lies approximately 0.3km to the east-south-east of the centre of Denbigh (SJ 05436598; Fig 1), between the main buildings of Howell's School and the Countess' Tower, which forms part of the eastern section of the medieval town walls and are appended to Denbigh castle. The town walls are a scheduled ancient monument (SAM De02), but more importantly in the context of this development, the boundary of another scheduled ancient monument known as the Denbigh Civil War siegeworks (SAM De28) lies immediately to the south of the area involved.
- 2.2 Within the site area the ground slopes steeply down from the crag on which the town wall stands, then levels out somewhat before sloping away to the east towards the floor of the Vale of Clwyd.
- 2.3 The solid geology of the area consists of undivided Permian and Triassic sandstones (1994 British Geological Survey map), which have been faulted down against the Carboniferous limestone that forms the ground on which the castle has been constructed. The soils of the site area consist of reddish fine clayey and loamy soils belonging to the Salop Association (1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map).

3 DESK-TOP STUDY

- 3.1 The study involved the examination of the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, and aerial photographic sources relating to the area of the proposed development. The repositories consulted were: The Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust; the National Library of Wales (NLW), Aberystwyth; the National Monument Record (NMR), Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales, Aberystwyth; and Denbighshire County Archives, Ruthin.
- 3.2 Unfortunately, access to some material held by the Denbighshire County Archives has been restricted as a result of building works at the Record Office, and it has not therefore been possible to consult the primary material which is held by this repository. A rapid assessment of the catalogues suggested that only a little early 19th-century cartographic and documentary material which might be relevant to the proposal area is present in the archive.

- 3.3 The proposal area lies immediately below and to the east of the hill on which Denbigh castle stands. The castle was built shortly after 1283 by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, as an integral part of the town defences which it immediately post-dates (SMR PRNs 101959, 101960). The part of the town defences which overlooks the proposal consists of the Countess' Tower and the Goblin Tower with a stretch of the wall between. The foundations of the Goblin Tower were built at the base of the crag, perhaps slightly later than the remainder of the town wall (Turner 1971, 215), which was constructed on the crag itself (see Plate 5), presumably to enable the tower to protect a well, known as 'The Bloody Well', within its walls. It has been argued that, prior to the construction of the castle, the top of the hill was the site of a stronghold of a local prince, Dafydd ap Gruffydd, a *llys* (or court) which was the centre of the cantref of Rhufoniog. There are 13th-century references, too, to a *maerdref* (an associated bond settlement or township linked to the court) at Dinbych (Silvester 1995, 25).
- 3.4 It is apparent that from at least the beginning of the 14th century the town had extended well beyond its defences, as, of the 235 burgages recorded in 1305, only 52 were within the walls. The 1334 Survey of the Honour of Denbigh refers to 'a borough within the walls' and 'a market town without'. By the early 17th century it appears that there was a trend towards the abandonment of the walled town, with little housing depicted there on Speed's map of 1611, though outside the walls the town apparently extended for three-quarters of a mile to the north (SMR PRN 105955). Examination of the local topography demonstrates that the proposal area is not in a favourable location to accommodate this medieval expansion as it is effectively cut off from the interior of the walled town by the precipitous crag on which the walls stand. A lease of 1620 (NLW Duchy of Cornwall D4) relating to the 'Castle Park' or 'Little Park', gives the lessee the right to plough and convert to tillage any part of the park during the first five years, after which no further ploughing can be carried out and the park is to be impaled and dry-walled; the exact location of this park is uncertain.
- 3.5 The onset of the Civil War in the mid-17th century gave Denbigh a greater strategic importance. Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Myddleton and Sir William Brereton attacked north Wales towards the end of 1643, and having broken through at Holt bridge on November 9th, rapidly occupied Wrexham and took possession of the castles at Flint and Hawarden. Later reverses led to the retreat of the Parliamentary forces from north Wales, but the vulnerability of the castle had been well demonstrated and so it was repaired, probably later in 1643 or 1644, by the Governor, Colonel William Salesbury (Tucker 1956, 13-15). Included in the repair and strengthening works undertaken appears to be the construction of crescent-shaped bank (PRN 102598: SAM De28) around the Goblin Tower (see Figs 2 and 4), and possibly the nearby mound (PRN 102591); this is also within the scheduled area, which adjoins the area of the proposed development on its south side. These earthworks would probably have been constructed to reinforce the defences of the Goblin Tower, whose well apparently provided the only reliable water supply within the walled town.
- 3.6 Tucker (1956, 17-19) relates how King Charles stayed for four days at Denbigh in September 1645, following the defeat of the Royalist forces at Rowton Moor; Salesbury apparently vowed to the King that he would hold Denbigh until he received the King's order to surrender. Soon after the King left Denbigh, Sir William Vaughan ordered a muster of Royalist troops, totalling 1,700 horse and 400 foot, on Denbigh Green. On hearing of this Sir William Brereton despatched an opposing force to confront them under the command of Major-General Thomas Mytton. The Parliamentary force reached Denbigh on November 1st and after engagements in the streets and surrounding fields during the day 'utterly routed' the Royalist forces. A letter written by Colonel Salesbury later in the day confirms that Major-General Mytton had occupied the town, though he still held the walled section.
- 3.7 Following this initial engagement it appears that the Parliamentary forces did not remain in Denbigh in force and various small engagements occurred nearby in the period up to April 1646. Major-General Mytton wrote to Colonel Salesbury on April 7th, offering to act as an intermediary if he wished to surrender, to which Colonel Salesbury replied on the 8th; "Worthy Sir, I acknowledge myself much obliged to you The Parliament (if I may so call it) I have noe ways offended, unless (as before) in being loyall to my King, in observing his commands, as well by commission under his hand and seale, as also by word from his own mouthe, for the keeping of this place, his Majestie's own house; which (without regard to my own life, lands or posterity) with God's assistance, I will endeavour to make good for him to my last gaspe. Soe I rest your poore kinsman and ould play-fellow to serve you.' (Tucker 1956, 20-22). It is evident from this letter that Colonel Salesbury was determined to hold the castle at all costs, and instructive that the leaders of the opposing forces were obviously well acquainted. The direct quotations from letters which are given in this and the following paragraphs were originally published in Richard Newcombe's *An Account of the Castle and Town of Denbigh*, dated 1829 (Tucker 1956, 15n).

- 3.8 By the 17th of April 1646, when a formal summons for his surrender was sent to Colonel Salesbury, the Parliamentary forces were in position around Denbigh, using Whitchurch as their headquarters (Tucker 1956, 22-23). Following the refusal of Colonel Salesbury to surrender, batteries were set up to direct cannon-fire against the Goblin Tower and weaker sections of the castle walls; extracts from a dispatch concerning the siege that was written in May, and published in London on 5th June 1646 as 'An exact relation of the whole proceedings of gallant Col. Mytton in North Wales, assured under the hand of several Commanders of note etc.' Phillips (1874, II, 307) records that: 'there are mounts raised round about it, and approaches for the battering of a tower called the Goblin's Tower; hoping thereby to deprive them of the benefit of a well in that tower; which, can we attain, we may then soon expect the castle through want of water - they having but one well more, which is usually (as it is reported) dry in June or July every summer'. The upper masonry of the Goblin Tower is recorded as being scarred from the bombardment (Tucker 1992, 95). Apparently the defenders only possessed one large gun with which to reply (Tucker 1956, 24).
- 3.9 A study of ballistics in the 17th century (Hall 1952) provides useful information on the normal artillery practices which would have been adopted in siege warfare; the initial attack would apparently have been made from trenches just outside accurate musket range (180m - 270m), from where light cannon and mortars would have been used in harassing the defenders of a garrison; the main work of demolishing masonry would generally have been carried out by the heaviest cannon at the shortest possible range, perhaps in the order of 100m to 150m (Hall 1952, 53-4). The main purpose of the attacking fire towards the Goblin Tower was to bring about its destruction in order to deprive the garrison of water. It is not likely that the attack from this side would have had any other motive as the defenders would have a significant advantage in being able to overlook an attacking force, which would be approximately 30m below in vertical height. In view of the strength of the defensive position (see Plates 5 and 6), it is therefore improbable that the attacking force would have contemplated moving into the area overlooked directly by the town walls, within which the proposed development lies. The closest advance to the defences that they would have considered was probably c.100m - 150m from the base of the Goblin Tower.
- 3.10 The siege continued into the summer with command of the local Parliamentary forces passing to Colonel John Carter. Despite further pleas to surrender and an exceptionally hot summer which caused a shortage of water, Colonel Salesbury refused to submit until told to do so by King Charles. Further attacking forces had been released by the surrender of other castles in north Wales, which increased the pressure on the defenders, until finally, in September of 1646, a messenger, Eubull Thelwall, broke through the cordon surrounding the castle with a letter to the King asking for his advice. The King replied on 13th September, thanking Colonel Salesbury for his 'loyall constancie' and sending a Royal Warrant of Discharge (dated 14th September) authorising him to surrender the castle and disband all the forces under his command (Tucker 1956, 22-30). A section of the second clause in the warrant, relating to the method by which the defenders were to leave the castle, sheds some light on how they were armed when it states that '... the governor ... and all officers and soldiers ... shall march out of the town and castle of Denbigh, with their horses, and arms proportionable to their present or past commands, flying colours, drums beating, matches light at both ends, bullet in the mouth; every soldier to have twelve charges of powder, match and bullet proportionable, ... to any place within ten miles ... where in regard the King hath no army in the field, or garrison unbesieged to march to; the common soldiers shall lay down their arms (swords excepted); which arms, so laid down, shall be delivered up to such as General Mytton has appointed to receive them.' (Tucker 1956, 22-30).
- 3.11 There is then a considerable gap in the sources relating to the proposal area; we are aware of some early 19th-century sources which may be relevant in the County Record office in Ruthin, but it has not been possible to access these. With the Tithe map and apportionment for Denbigh of 1840 (Fig 5), we are on firmer ground. This map describes the western part of the area (Field 133) as pasture, whereas the eastern part of the area falls within an area described as 'Denbigh Parks'; if there is some relationship between this and the park named as 'Castle Park' or 'Little Park' referred to above (para 3.4), then there could perhaps have been a limited phase of ploughing in this area in the early 17th century. A building called 'Goblin' is depicted which might be Goblin cottage; this hypothesis is somewhat uncertain as the town walls are not marked on the map.
- 3.12 In 1858-9 Howell's School itself was built by the architect Herbert Williams (SMR PRN 201222). An inscription on the entrance to the school reads: 'This school for the board, clothing and education of orphan girls was erected in the year 1859 by The Drapers Company of the city of London, out of funds bequeathed to them by Thomas Howell, one of their members, who died at Seville in Spain anno domini MDXL'. The school is first depicted on the First edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map

(Denbigh 13.4; Fig 4) of 1875, and this map also shows the town walls, the crescent-shaped bank and circular mound adjacent to the Goblin Tower which are presumed to be Civil War earthworks (mentioned in para 3.5), and a series of buildings nearby which make up Goblin Farm. The division between the pasture field depicted on the Tithe map and the park, which has now become part of the grounds for the school, is also apparent on this map.

- 3.13 The Second edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1900 (Denbighshire 13NE; Fig 3) depicts essentially the same main features. It does not depict the presumed Civil War earthworks as a consequence of its smaller scale, but notes that the nearest building to the Goblin Tower is called 'Goblin Cottage'. The pasture field depicted on the Tithe map appears to have become part of the grounds of the school following the surveying of the First edition map.
- 3.14 The structures depicted on the Third edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1912 (Denbighshire 13.4; Fig 2) are essentially those found on the earlier Ordnance Survey maps, including the presumed Civil War earthworks. Howells School shows little change from 1875 to 1912, though a new building was apparently constructed to the south-west of the main school building between 1900 and 1912. The other buildings which are present in the grounds of Howell's School are later in date than 1912; according to a tablet on it, one of the extensions to the original building was constructed in 1929, but most of the rest of the structures appear to be post-Second World War in date.

4 METAL DETECTOR SURVEY (Fig 6; Plate 7)

- 4.1 This element of the evaluation was carried out by members of the Wrexham Metal Detector Club under CPAT's supervision. It consisted of the initial marking out of regular transects, approximately 1.5m wide, across the two areas which form the proposal; these were then traversed with detectors on their indiscriminated setting. Some restriction on the area which could be examined was caused by the steepness of the ground which borders the boundary fence of Howell's School on the western side of the development area; a strip of approximately 5m in width could not be examined for this reason, but this falls outside the area of the proposed new buildings.
- 4.2 Any positive metal detector responses were excavated by hand and the resulting artefact was first assessed so that any obviously modern finds could be discarded. Any artefacts which were determined to be of interest were first numbered, then their depth below ground level was noted prior to the recording of their position by Total Station surveying to provide an accurate location. The locations of the various artefacts are depicted on Fig 6.
- 4.3 It has been noted above that the survey was divided into two areas; these correspond to the location of Trenches A and B, which relate to the proposed visiting dignitaries house and Principal's house, respectively. The western (Trench A) area was later found to have been partially covered by a dumped deposit containing many modern finds, which appeared to represent the demolition of a dwelling; this deposit had caused some difficulties with the metal detecting as it contained a large number of iron and other metal objects which were obviously relatively recent in date and it appears to have masked readings from the underlying deposits. It is also significant that the majority of the finds from this area were from the upper 0.05m of the soil profile. In the light of this problem, members of the Wrexham Metal Detector Club were asked to revisit the site once both trenches had been machined, in order that the soil excavated from each trench could be checked for any artefacts which had not been revealed by the initial survey. Artefacts recovered by this procedure from Trenches A and B have been recorded as unstratified finds, and some are of probable Civil War date. It is notable that the material excavated from Trench B produced few metal detector finds in relation to Trench A, which suggests that the initial survey of the area surrounding Trench B had revealed a relatively large proportion of the material which was present in that area.
- 4.4 The metal artefacts which have been recovered by the survey were gently cleaned in order that their nature could be determined. They have been examined and analysed by Mr M. Walters of CPAT Curatorial Section, who has particular knowledge artefacts belonging to the Civil War period. The results of the analysis are presented in the site archive (Appendix 2).

5 EVALUATION (Figs 7-10)

- 5.1 Two, L-shaped, trenches A and B, were excavated on the footprints of the proposed visiting dignitaries house and Principal's house, respectively. Each trench measured between 1.8m and 2.0m in width.
- 5.2 Trench A (13.3m x 11.1m, overall; Figs 7 and 9; Plates 1 and 2)
- 5.2.1 Excavation consisted initially of the removal by machine of a layer of red-brown clay (1), up to 1.0m thick, containing mixed modern detritus, suggestive of a building demolition deposit. This revealed a layer of very dark grey loam (2), up to 0.25m thick, which appeared to represent the former topsoil prior to the dumping of layer 1 and it, too, was removed by machine; layer 2 only formed the ground surface at the east end of the eastern arm of the trench. Removal of layer 2 revealed a layer of stone (3), up to 0.55m thick, which was present throughout the northern arm of the trench, but petered out to the east; this layer could be related to quarrying, or perhaps frost shattering, of the limestone outcrop upslope to the west. As it thinned to the east, layer 3 was gradually replaced by an underlying layer of brown loam (4), up to 0.4m thick, which might represent a former ploughsoil and was similar to the soil between the stones in layer 3. Layers 3 and 4 were removed by machine down to the surface of the presumed natural subsoil deposits, the upper part of which consisted of a wedge of pale brown loam (5), up to 0.4m thick, which petered out to the east and whose upper surface had an appreciable slope in the same direction; this might represent a natural erosion deposit originating from the weathering of the limestone outcrop to the west. The natural subsoil beneath layer 5 consisted of mixed brown-grey gravelly silt, pale brown clay, and reddish clay (6).
- 5.2.2 A single feature was present towards the east end of the eastern arm of the trench. This consisted of a vertically-sided pit or gully (7), 1.5m wide by up to 1.2m deep and at least 2.5m long, which cut layers 2, 4, and 6 and ended coincidentally with the south side of the trench. The pit/gully was filled with highly voided limestone rubble (8) containing 18th to 19th-century pottery, although in view of stratigraphic position of the feature the pottery was not significant in determining its dating.
- 5.3 Trench B (13.8m x 11.3m, overall; Figs 8 and 10; Plates 3 and 4)
- 5.3.1 Excavation consisted initially of the removal by machine of a layer of grey-brown loam (9), up to 0.4m thick, which forms the topsoil. This revealed a layer of variable pale grey-brown and red-brown loam (10), up to 0.25m thick, though more commonly 0.1m in thickness. Layer 10 probably represents a thin ploughsoil and was removed by machine; its variations were found to represent corresponding changes in the underlying natural subsoil (11), which consisted of a patch of pale brown clay loam overlying red sand, red sandstone and orange sand.
- 5.3.2 Three features of relatively modern date were revealed in the north-western arm of the trench, consisting of a linear drainage gully (14), 0.25m wide, containing a sectional ceramic (unglazed) pipe in its fill (15), a pit (12), 1.2m wide and over 0.9m long, dug for the stay wire of a telegraph pole, and a modern rubbish pit (16), 1.4m wide and over 2.5m long, with roofing felt in its fill (17).

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 There is no evidence from the sources that we have consulted to suggest that any structures have existed in the past within the proposal area. It is likely to have been used primarily as pasture or parkland from at least the medieval period. This was corroborated by the results of the excavation undertaken as part of the evaluation.
- 6.2 The Goblin Tower, which lies near the proposed development, was evidently a major feature in the attack on the castle by Parliamentary forces in the Civil War siege of Denbigh, and a small number of finds which could be attributed to the siege were revealed by the use of metal detectors in the development area; these finds probably represent stray shot from firearms as almost all show evidence of being fired or having impacted a solid object. It seems unlikely that the Parliamentary forces would have ventured into such a dangerous position (see Plates 5 and 6), which is overlooked by the town walls, when their main object in this part of the attack, namely the demolition of the Goblin Tower to deprive the defenders of the castle of their main water supply, could have been carried out from a safer location. No features related to the adjacent scheduled siegeworks were revealed by the evaluation.

- 6.3 The proximity of the proposed development may have a small impact on the setting of the nearby scheduled ancient monuments, consisting of the siegeworks (SAM De28) and town walls (SAM De2), but this should be relatively slight when it is considered that the existing school buildings will probably be more readily apparent within the view both to and from the town walls. The trees which are present in the vicinity ought partially to mask the proposed development.
- 6.4 Within Trench A of the evaluation it appears that the probable demolition deposit (1) is most likely to be associated with the destruction of buildings associated with Goblin Farm, which could have taken place immediately prior to the construction of the present sixth form dormitory for Howell's School. The remainder of the layers appear to represent a normal soil profile, interrupted by two phases of deposition associated with erosion, and perhaps quarrying, of the nearby limestone outcrop. Trench B provided a typical soil profile, though perhaps suggesting only a limited period of cultivation. In view of the condition in a lease of 1620 which limited ploughing in one of the Denbigh parks to a period of five years, this evidence may suggest that the condition was applied to some of the other parks in the town.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 The writer would like to thank the following people for their assistance during the project:
Mr Glyn Owen, Mr Nigel Jones and Mr Mark Walters of CPAT, the staff of the CPAT Sites and Monuments Record, Messrs Charles Cater, Roy Griffiths and Cliff Massey of the Wrexham Metal Detector Club, the staff of the Denbighshire County Archives, Ruthin, the staff of The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, and the staff of the National Monument Record, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, Aberystwyth.

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Documentary Sources

1620 National Library of Wales Lease - Duchy of Cornwall D4.

1840 Tithe apportionment

Cartographic Sources

1840 Tithe map of Denbigh parish (Fig 5)

1875 first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (Denbighshire 13.4) (Fig 4)

1900 second edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map (Denbighshire 13NE) (Fig 3)

1912 third edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (Denbighshire 13.4) (Fig 2)

1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map (Sheet 2 - Wales) and Legend (1:250,000 scale)

1994 British Geological Survey map of Wales (Solid edition at 1:250,000 scale)

Aerial Photographic Sources

RAF 3G/TUD/UK/34 Nos 5591, 5592 taken 16/1/1946 at 1:10,000

RAF 3G/TUD/UK/204 Nos 5187, 5238, 5289 taken 12/5/1946 at 1:10,000

RAF/58/1461 (F21) Nos 72-75 taken 3/6/1954 at 1:10,000 (area in shadow)

APPENDIX 1

HOWELL'S SCHOOL, DENBIGH SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The proposed development involves the construction of two new properties on land adjacent Howell's School, Park Street, Denbigh (Denbighshire CC Planning Application 01/2001/0650-0650-0653/PF). The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, acting as archaeological advisors to the local authority, have determined that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to assess the potential impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource. Accordingly, a Brief has been prepared (EVB 428 dated 23/08/01) which details the works required.
- 1.2 Information held within the Regional Sites and Monuments Record indicates that the development plot may impact upon buried remains relating to the historic settlement of Denbigh and the Civil War siege.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the assessment are:
 - 2.1.1 to reveal by means of a combination of desk based study, metal detector survey and 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 record any archaeological features identified during the field evaluation;
 - 2.1.3 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 Stage one of the assessment will involve the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, photographic and oral sources. Repositories consulted will include the following: County SMR, CPAT, Welshpool; the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth; the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; Denbighshire County Archives, Ruthin.
- 3.2 Stage two will consist of a systematic metal detector survey undertaken using two discriminator enabled detection units to locate and recover all artefacts revealed during two sweeps of the area, one with a setting for all metals and the other set to identify bronze, lead, silver and gold. The finds will be individually numbered and accurately located using total station survey. All artefacts will be temporarily stored in a manner appropriate to their composition. The post-survey treatment of artefacts will be determined following discussions between CPAT, the client and the curator. A contingency sum has been allowed for conservation although this should only be regarded as a guide figure which may be either higher or lower, depending on the nature of the artefacts and the results of the discussions.
- 3.3 Stage three will take the form of a field evaluation consisting of two trial trenches, the size and location of which are described in the brief. The programme of works will be agreed with the client, and the position of the trenches approved by the curator, in advance of site work commencing. Any alterations to this scheme will only be undertaken following full consultation with the curator and developer.
- 3.4 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.

- 3.5 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 and colour 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.
- 3.6 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. A draft report will be forwarded to the curator and client prior to the production of the final report.
- 3.7 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. The metal detector survey will be undertaken by members of a local society recognised by the National Council of Metal Detecting Societies. All ceramics will be reported on by in-house specialists. Metallic artefacts will be reported on by an appropriate specialist.
- 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 stage one of the evaluation will be completed within 3 days, stage two in 2 days and stage three within 5 days. The completion of the report will depend on the need for any specialist reports and/or conservation. A copy of the report will be deposited with the Regional SMR. CPAT will not be in a position to undertake the evaluation until late October 2001. 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
12th September 2001

APPENDIX 2

PROJECT ARCHIVE

Metal Detector Survey (see Fig 6 for artefact locations)

Find No	Depth below ground surface	Description, weight (g)
D1	0.1m	Iron nail, (33g)
D2	0.15m	Domed iron object, (78g)
D3	0.05m	Lead filled brass tube with external ornamentation, (158g)
D4	0.05m	Possible metal cap for a walking stick, bearing the legend "The Sanderwood Steel Lined" with the relief of a ?jockey on the base, (12g)
D5	0.05m	Part of an iron horseshoe, (238g)
D6	0.05m	1914 George V penny, (9g)
D7	0.05m	Circular piece of flat lead sheet, (16g)
D8	0.1m	Piece of punched and folded lead sheeting (perhaps from the castle), (345g)
D9	0.05m	Lead pipe offcut (sawn), (20g)
D10	0.05m	Twisted and silvered copper wire ?bangle, (25g)
D11	0.05m	1870 Victorian penny, (9g)
D12	0.1m	Unidentified iron rod, (1.3kg)
D13	0.1m	Internally threaded brass sleeve, (9g)
D14	0.1m	1918 George V half penny, (5g)
D15	0.05m	School Librarian badge (broken), (6g)
D16	0.25m	1885 Victorian half penny, (5g)
D17	0.1m	Three modern coins (1 x 10p, 2 x 2p), (25g)
D18	0.3m	Piece of melted lead, (92g)
D19	0.15m	Single bar shot (41g)
D20	0.05m	Window blind roller guide, (12g)
D21	0.25m	Brass lid with internal machined thread and central hole, (32g)

Site archive

17 Context record forms
 1 black and white negative film
 1 colour slide film
 1 colour print film
 Photographic catalogue
 4 A1 site drawings

Finds

Unstratified Trench A (Metal detector finds)

1 musket ball (34g)
 1 pistol ball (7g)
 1 piece of impacted bar shot (13g)
 1 piece of melted lead (42g)
 1 piece of cut lead (28g)
 1 jew's harp (broken) (17g)

Unstratified Trench B (Metal detector finds)

1 piece of impacted lead (perhaps shrapnel from a larger piece of shot) (2g)
 1 piece of cut lead (possibly with a hammer mark) (11g)

Context 1 (Trench A)

Neck of a glass jar, (48g)
Part of a metal bucket handle, (72g)
Large Coal Measures red ware bowl with yellow and brown slip, 1 sherd (52g)
Buckley coarse ware, 2 sherds (15g)
Tile or brick (Coal Measures fabric), 1 fragment (26g)
Developed white ware (19th-20th century), 1 sherd (4g)
Grey stoneware (18th-20th century), 1 sherd (2g)

Context 2 (Trench A)

Moulded glass bottle, 1 sherd (15g)
Green bottle glass, 1 sherd (1g)
Stoneware jar (stamped VP) (19th-20th century), 1 sherd (35g)
White stoneware plate (19th century), 5 sherds (21g)
Neck of grey stoneware jar (18th-20th century), 1 sherd (9g)
Buckley coarseware, 1 sherd (8g)
?Ironstone ware with applied decoration, 1 sherd (1g)

Context 8 (Trench A)

Large Buckley coarse ware bowl, 9 sherds (256g)
Creamware (1750s - early 19th century), 5 sherds (9g)

Context 9 (Trench B)

Coal measures red ware, 1 sherd (20g)

Digital Survey archive**Penmap survey data**

denbigh.pts
denbigh.dxf

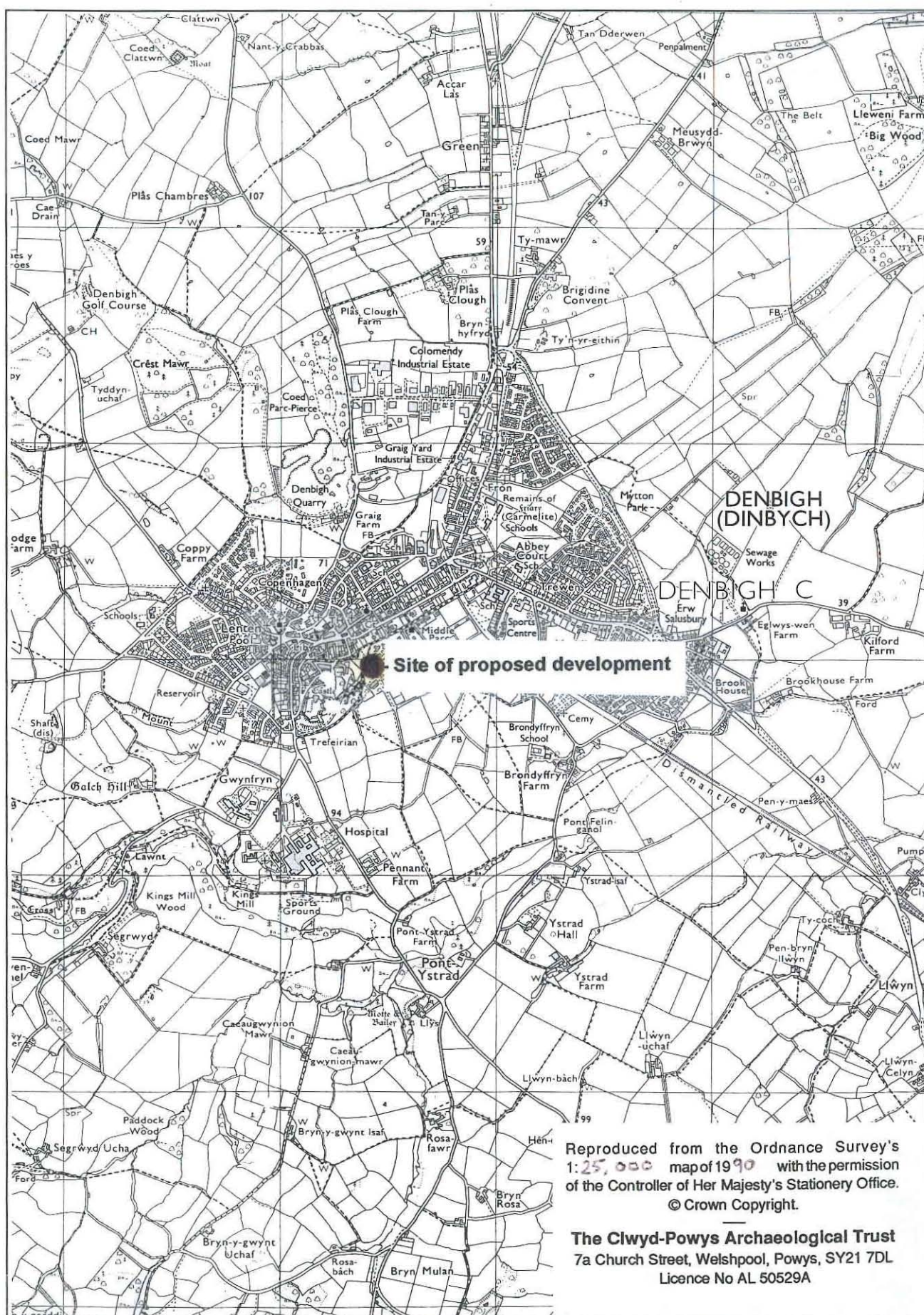


Fig. 1 Location of proposed development (Scale 1:25,000)

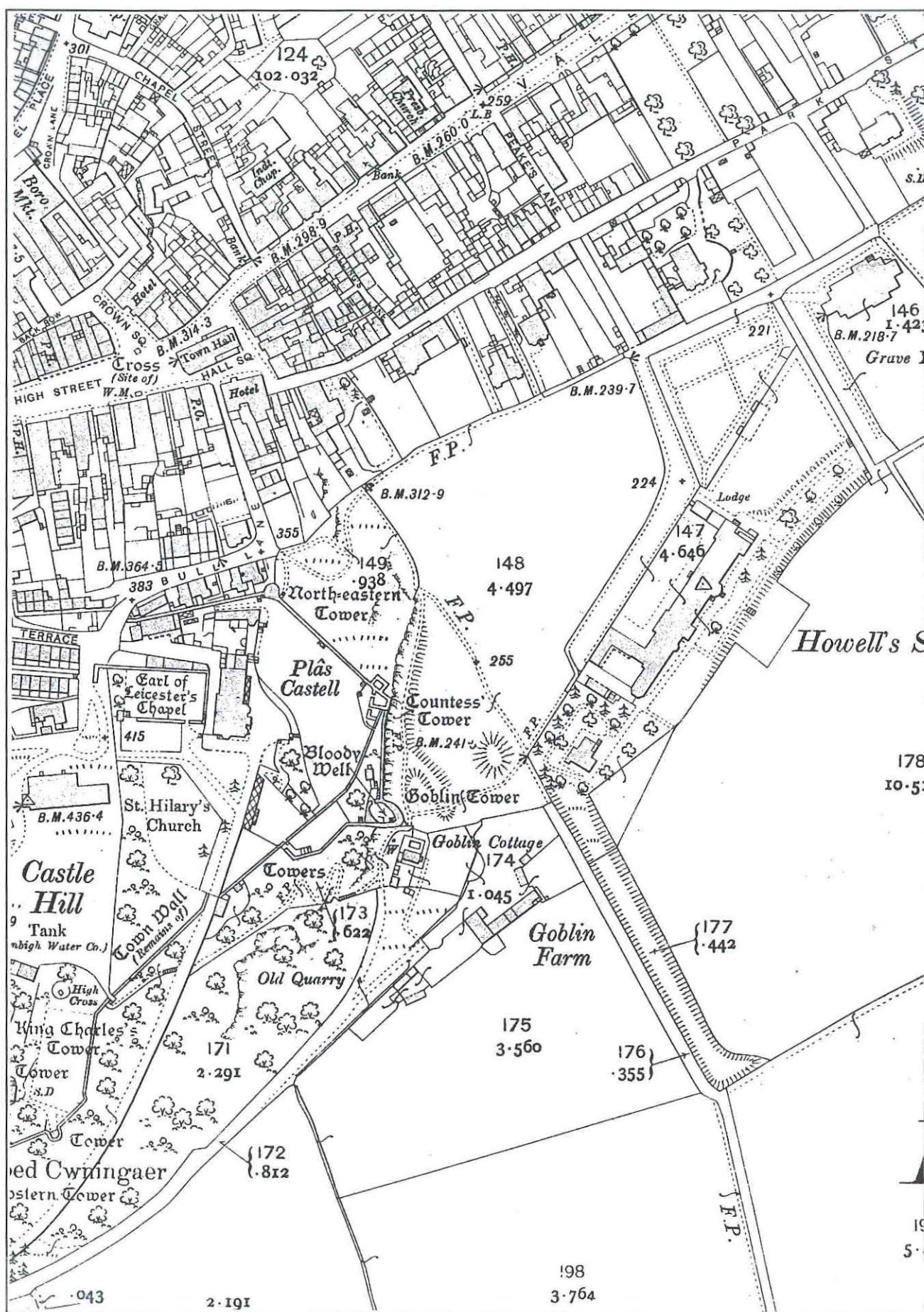


Fig. 2 Third edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (Denbighshire 13.4) of 1912

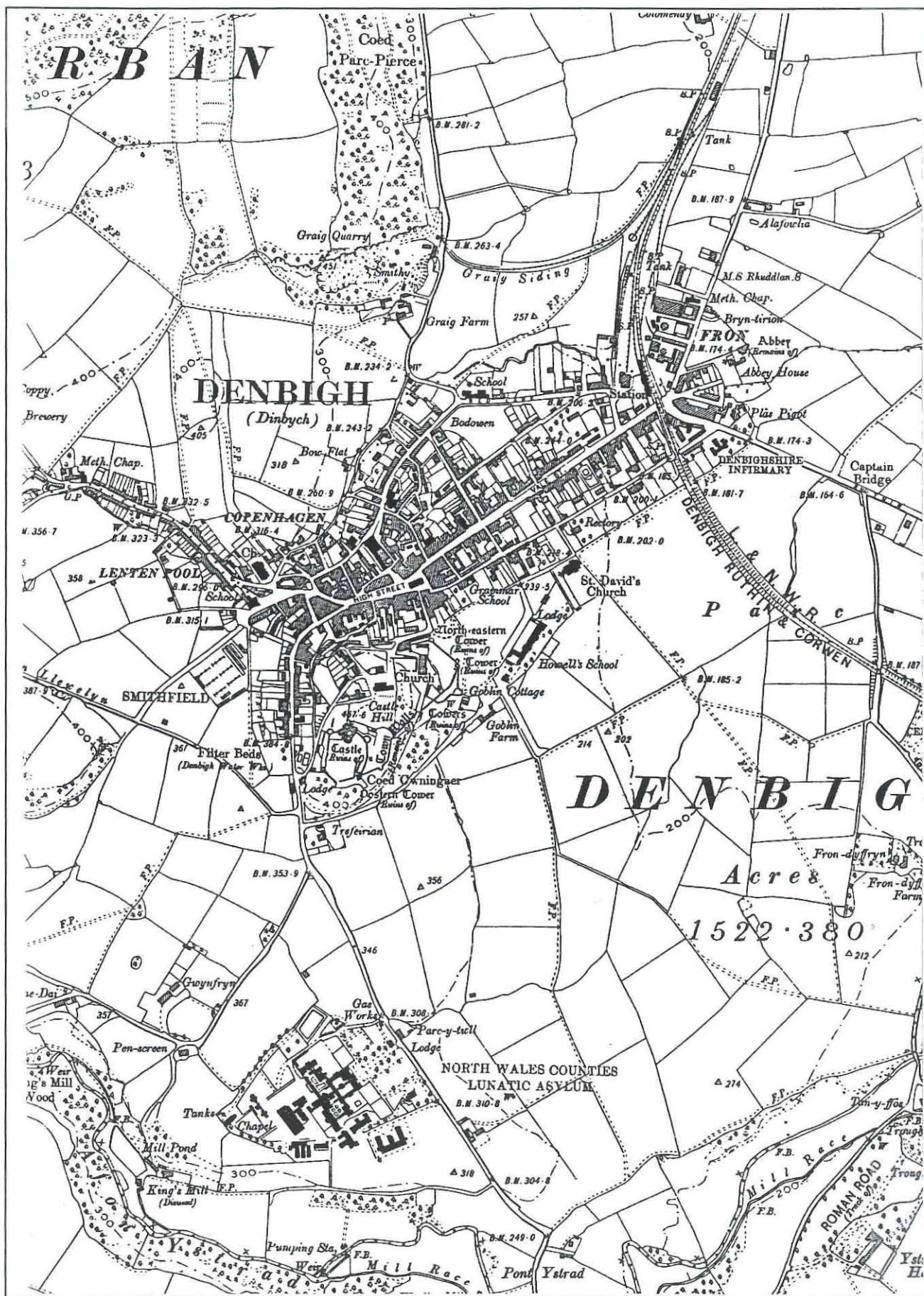


Fig. 3 Second edition Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map (Denbighshire 13NE) of 1900



Fig. 4 First edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (Denbighshire 13.4) of 1875

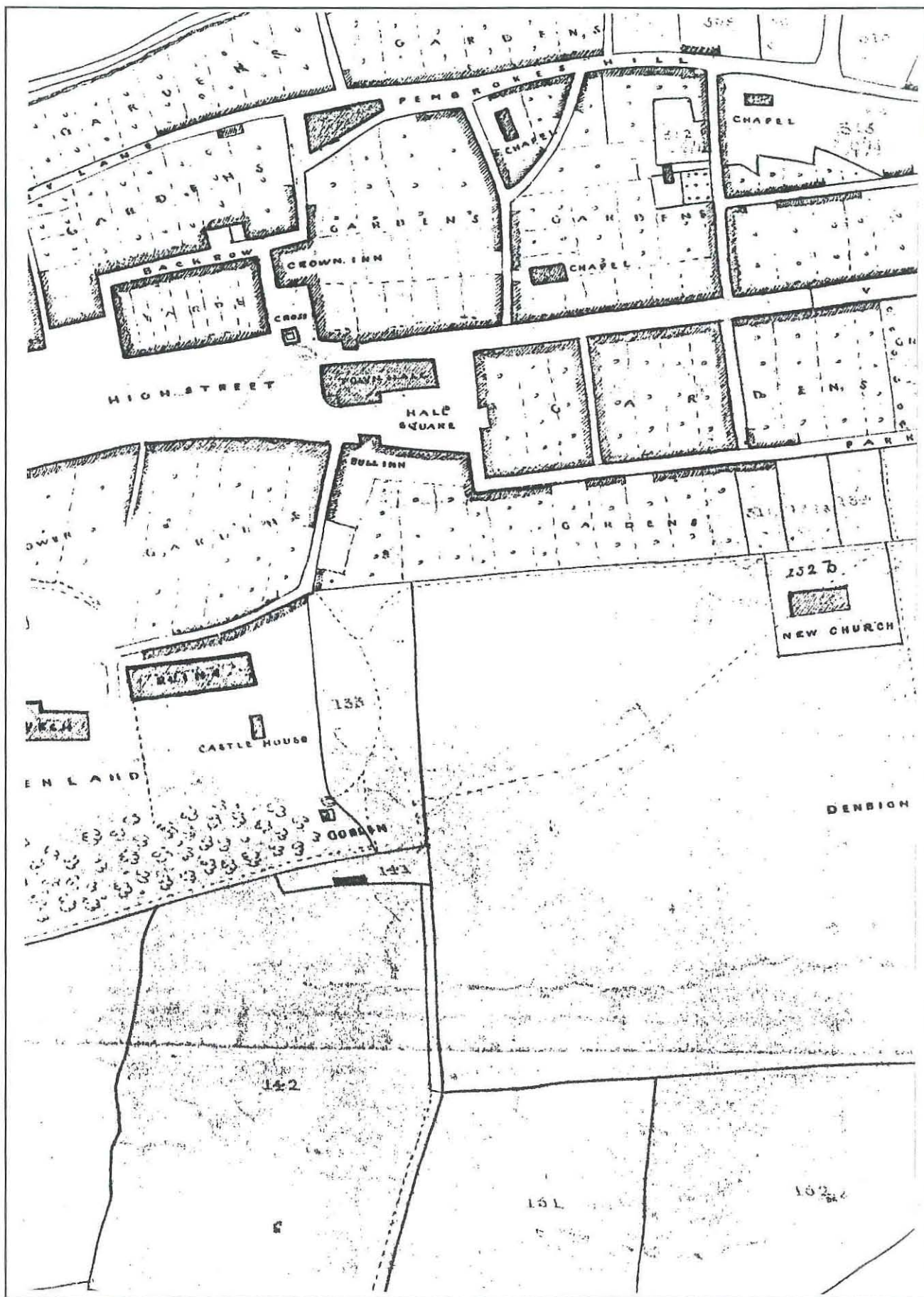


Fig. 5 Denbigh Tithe map of 1840

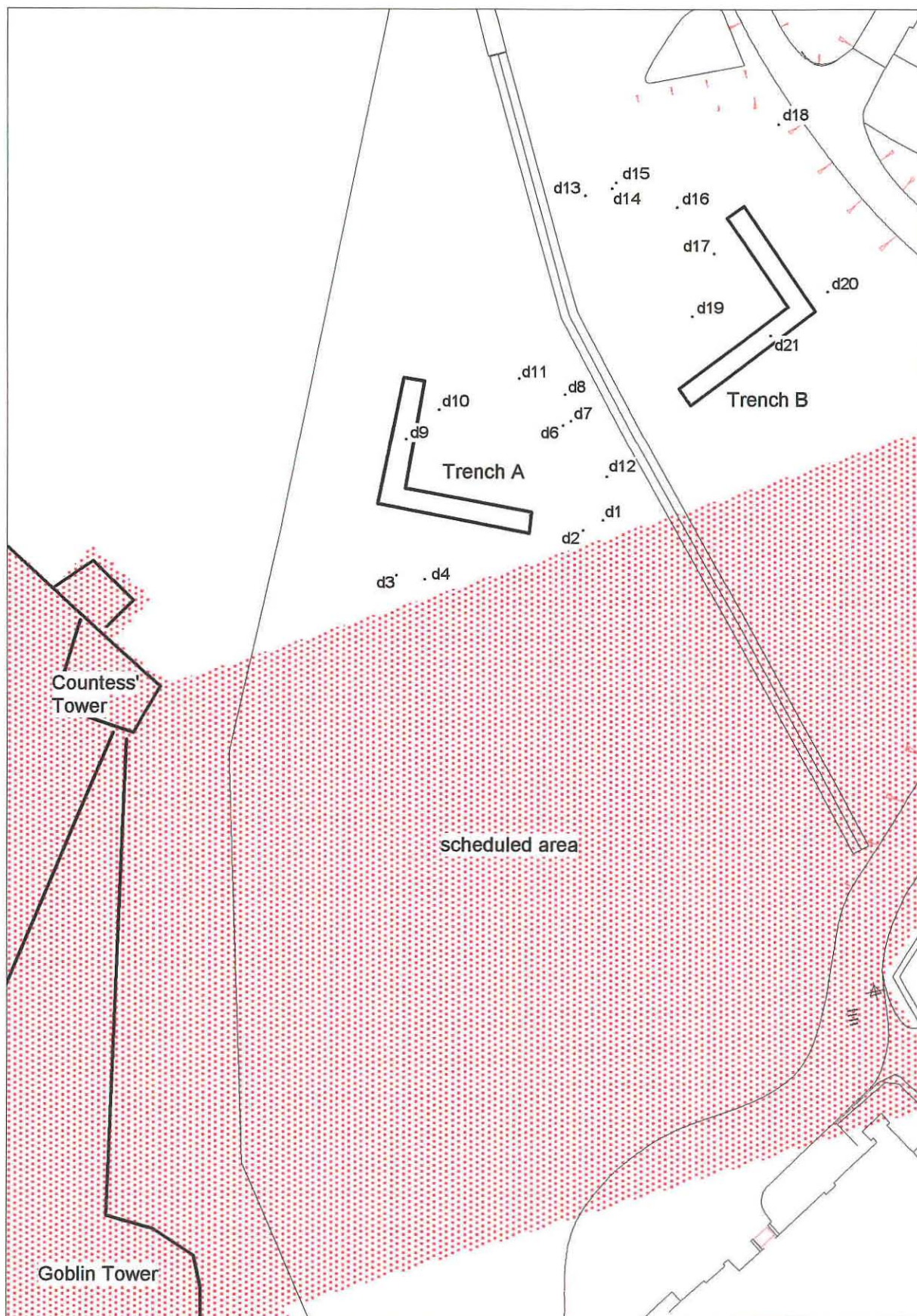


Fig. 6 Trench and find location, scale 1:500

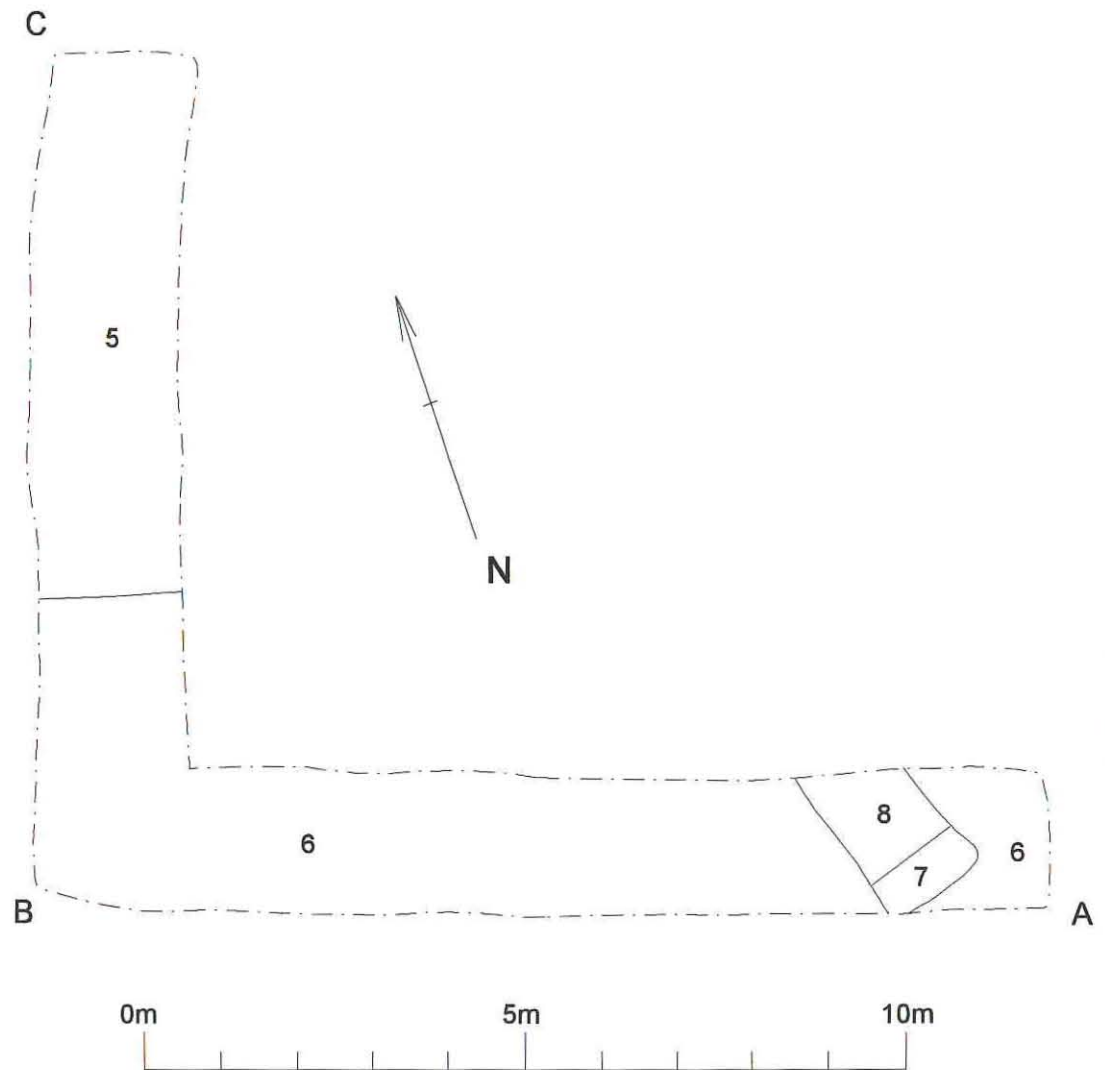


Fig. 7 Trench A plan Scale 1:100

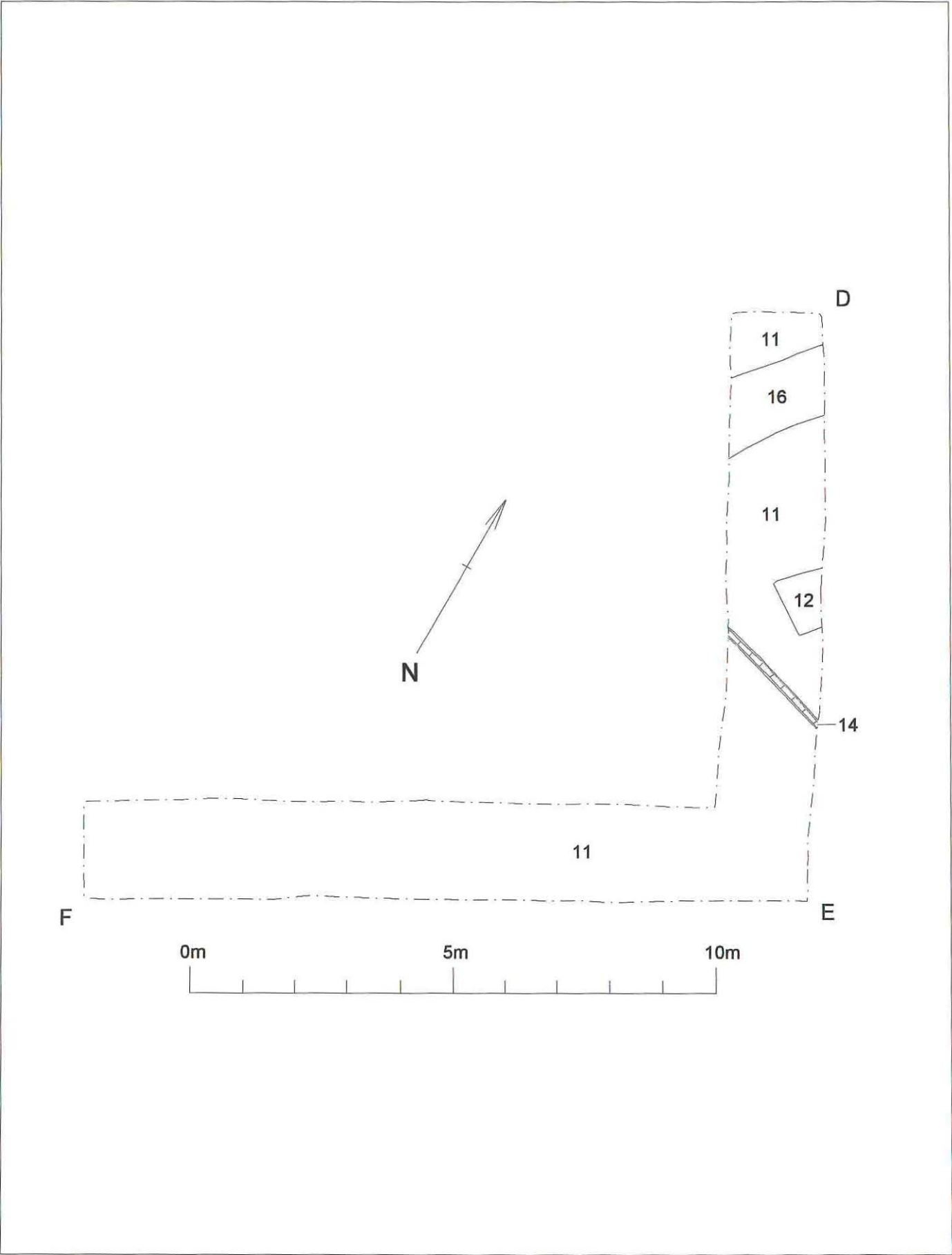


Fig. 8 Trench B plan Scale 1:100

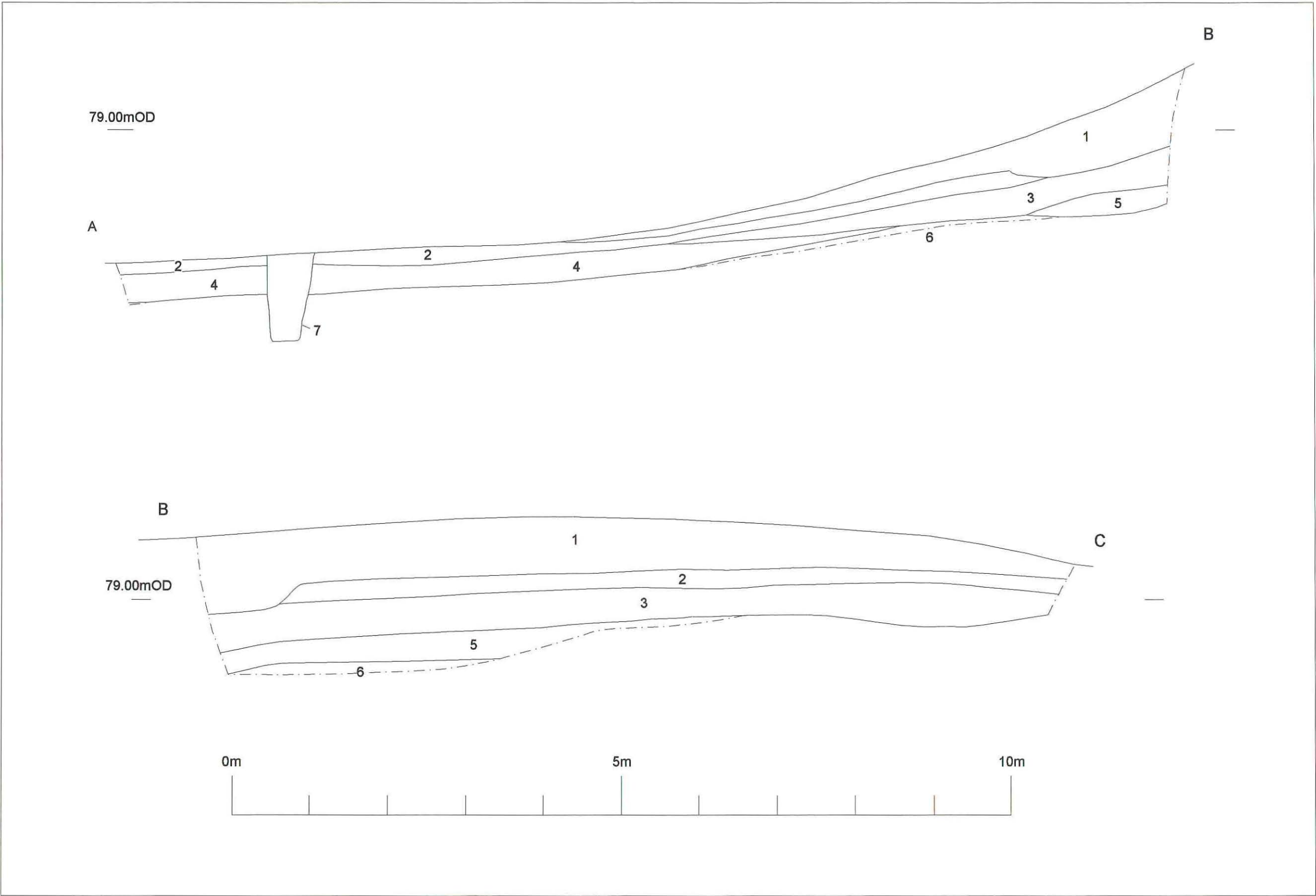


Fig. 9 Trench A sections Scale 1:50

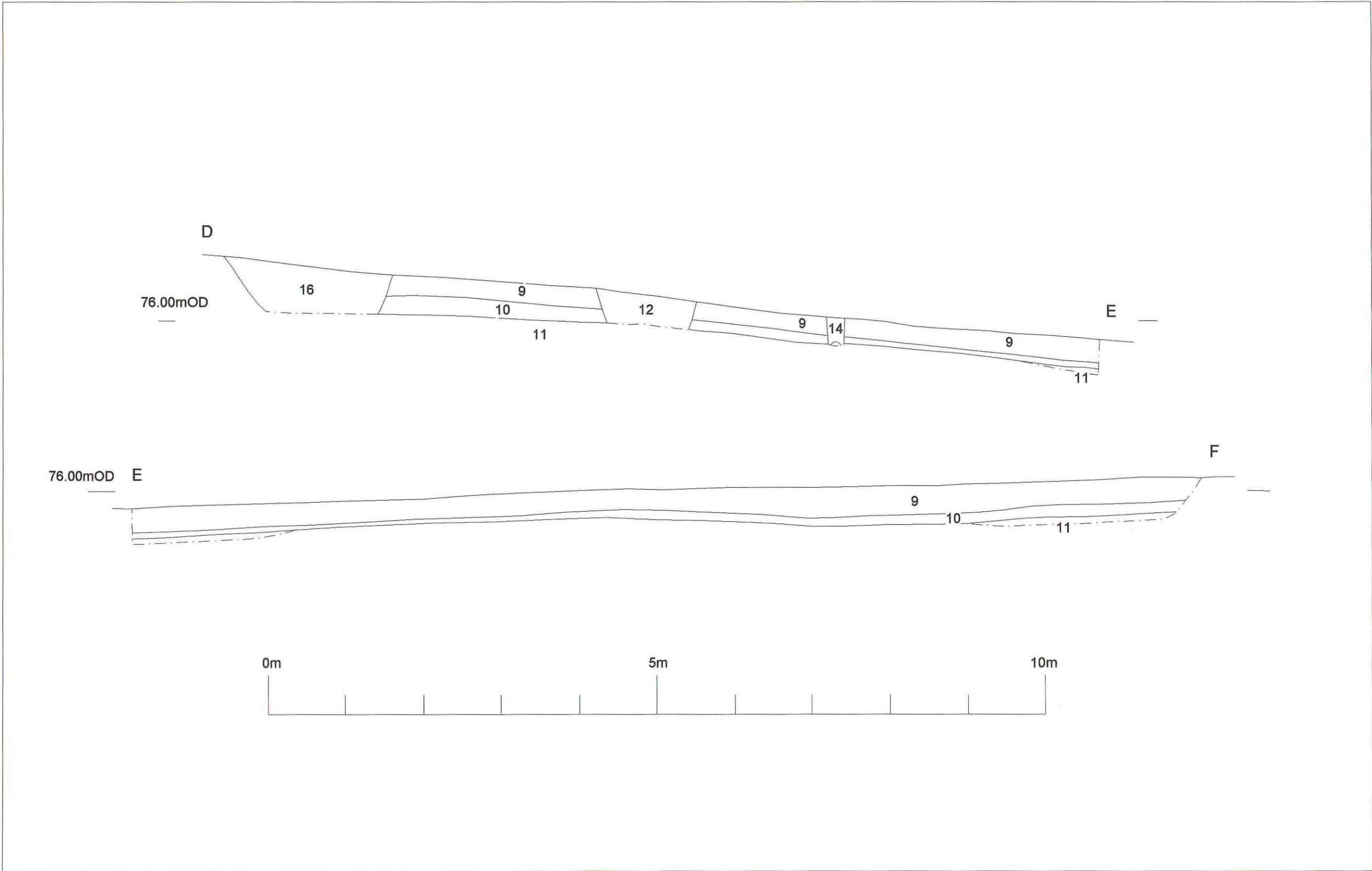


Fig. 10 Trench B sections Scale 1:50



Plate 1 Northern arm of Trench A, from south-south-west. Photo CPAT 1120.04



Plate 2 Eastern arm of Trench A, from east-south-east. Photo CPAT 1120.08



Plate 3 North-western arm of Trench B, from south-east. Photo CPAT 1120.10



Plate 4 South-western arm of Trench B, from north-east. Photo CPAT 1120.09



Plate 5 Town walls and Goblin Tower from proposed development. Photo CPAT 1120.17



Plate 6 Trench A, showing location of proposed house for visiting dignitaries, from the town walls near the Countess' Tower. Photo CPAT 1120.12



Plate 7 Metal detector survey adjacent to Trench B. Photo CPAT 1120.07