

**THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

# **Nantclwyd House gardens, Ruthin, Denbighshire**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**



**CPAT Report No 567**

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**Nantclwyd House gardens, Ruthin, Denbighshire**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

**By N W Jones**  
August 2003

Report for Nicholas Pearson Associates

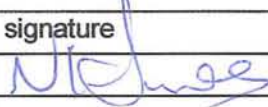
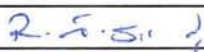

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## CPAT Report Record

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2003 the Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was invited by Nicholas Pearson Associates to prepare a project design and fee proposal for undertaking a programme of archaeological investigation at Nantclwyd House, Ruthin, in connection with proposals to restore the historic gardens. The proposal was duly accepted and the work was undertaken during August 2003.
- 1.2 Nantclwyd House is a substantial late Medieval timber-framed hall-house with later additions and alterations. Excavations within the house, undertaken by CPAT in the 1991, revealed evidence of a possible earlier structure. The gardens have been recorded as Grade II in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Part 1: Parks and Gardens, and extend to roughly 3,400m<sup>2</sup> to the rear of the house. The gardens are surrounded by substantial boundary walls and comprise an inner and outer garden, within which the main visible remains relate to the late Victorian and Edwardian period, along with a 17th- or 18th-century gazebo.
- 1.3 The house and gardens occupy a prominent location close to Ruthin Castle and it is likely that this area has been occupied from at least the 13th century. Consequently, the gardens may contain buried remains relating to occupation or other activities which predates the earliest garden layout.

## 2 LOCATION, AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The town of Ruthin developed on the westernmost of two north to south glaciated ridges set within the Vale of Clwyd. The solid geology consists of weathered Permo-Triassic sandstone, overlain by boulder clay and fluvio-glacial deposits.
- 2.2 Nantclwyd House lies on the west side of Castle Street, 100m north of the entrance to Ruthin Castle. The house occupies a street-frontage position, with the gardens extending to the rear.

## 3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A programme of desk-based research had already been undertaken by Nicholas Pearson Associates, details of which were made available to CPAT. Further limited research was undertaken at the following repositories: the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by CPAT at Welshpool; the National Library of Wales (NLW) in Aberystwyth and the National Monuments Record (NMR), a department of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), also in Aberystwyth.

### History

- 3.2 The early history of Ruthin is not particularly well documented, and the town itself has been subject to little in the way of archaeological excavation. A Roman presence at Ruthin has been clearly demonstrated by a series of investigations at Brynhyfryd Park, to the east of the town centre, which has revealed evidence for civilian settlement during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, along with a small cremation cemetery (Jones 1992). A Roman fort has also been postulated nearby (Waddelove *et al.* 1989; 1990), although this remains generally unsubstantiated. The same area has also produced evidence for prehistoric activity ranging in date from the Late Mesolithic to the Middle Bronze Age (Jones 1992; Grant 2003).
- 3.3 Prior to the Edwardian Conquest in the second half of the 13th century, Ruthin is believed to have been a 'maerdref', the administrative centre of the commote of Dyffryn Clwyd. A Welsh settlement of some size probably developed in the area of Well Street, formerly 'Welsh Street' (Silvester 1995, 95).
- 3.4 Although the area was disputed by the English and Welsh in the mid-13th century, it finally came under the control of Edward I in 1277 and the construction of Ruthin Castle commenced soon after. Despite an abortive Welsh uprising in 1282 the construction of the castle continued under the command of Reginald de Grey, as did the development of a planned town focusing on the existing Welsh settlement. The newly established borough was granted a Charter in 1282 or soon afterwards and St Peter's Church was founded at around the same time. By 1324 there were 70 burgesses

controlling 100 burgages, with a weekly market and thrice-yearly fairs centred on the market place which was established properly in 1295-6. The town was sacked by Glyndwr in 1400 and possibly again in 1402, after which town defences were added with a grant of murage recorded in 1407. The town was quick to recover from Glyndwr's attacks and continued to develop, becoming an important centre for the cloth industry. By the 16th century, however, the development of a rival cloth industry in Shrewsbury led to gradual decline (Silvester 1995, 95-6; Soulsby 1983, 232).

- 3.5 During the Civil War the castle and town were held for the Royalist cause, being besieged in 1644 and again in 1646 when the castle finally surrendered after a six week siege and was subsequently razed (Gaunt 1991, 26, 51, 62-3).

#### **Nantclwyd House**

- 3.6 The present house, a Grade I Listed Building, has developed over a period of more than 500 years. The earliest surviving structure is part of a 15th-century cruck-framed hall-house which occupied the southern part of the present street-frontage. The interior of this section of the house was excavated by CPAT in 1991, revealing fragments of earlier floor layers and a series of postholes, assumed to belong to an earlier building that was founded on earth-fast posts. A rubbish pit was also revealed, containing a quantity of domestic refuse including animal bone and oyster shells, as well as several sherds of Ewloe Ware cooking pot, typical of the 15th or 16th centuries (Brassil *et al.* 1993).
- 3.7 The position of the hall-house, as well as the width of the inner garden to the rear, suggests that the present plot was originally divided into two burgage plots when the town was laid out in the 13th century. These were later combined, probably at the time that the house was extended in the 16th century, with the addition of a front wing, porch and rear range.
- 3.8 The garden, which has been designated Grade II (Cadw/ICOMOS 1995), occupies two areas to the rear of the house, as well as a small courtyard, and is surrounded by high stone walls (Grade II Listed) which probably date from the late 15th century. The inner garden occupies the area to the rear of the house, at the north-west corner of which is a 17th- or early 18th-century gazebo (Grade II Listed). The outer garden is a later addition.
- 3.9 The layout of the garden is shown on a plan of 1780 (NLW 7322), which depicts the inner garden with a perimeter path and divided centrally along each axis by further paths. The outer garden also has a perimeter path with further internal paths creating four roughly equal areas in the northern part of the garden, the central east-west path leading from a gate in the boundary wall. The plan indicates what may be an ornamental feature in the centre where the dividing paths cross. A feature shown in the south-west corner of the garden would appear to be the substantial mound which still survives. Limited excavations during the 1980s investigated this feature, concluding that it might at least in part comprise spoil excavated during the construction of a swimming pool in the courtyard area (Probert pers comm.). The present mound extends further to the east than that depicted in 1780, and although 20th-century dumping might account for part of the mound, the western end would seem to be of 18th-century date if not earlier. It has been suggested that the mound might be associated with the Civil War siege, perhaps forming an artillery position, although a garden viewing platform is a more likely interpretation given the commanding view of the Castle and across the outer garden to the gazebo.
- 3.10 An earlier view of the garden is provided by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in a print of Ruthin Castle, dated 1742. This shows the outer garden surrounded by a substantial boundary wall with a gate along the western side. Inside, the gazebo is clearly visible and a regular layout of paths is suggested, the southern perimeter possibly being lined by an avenue of small trees. The mound at the south-west corner is, however, not visible.

#### **4 TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY (fig. 1)**

- 4.1 A Total Station survey was conducted of the whole area of the gardens using a Wild TC500 EDM in conjunction with Penmap survey software. The survey included paths, boundary walls, all identifiable garden features, the top and bottom of all breaks of slope, trees, and sufficient levels to produce a detailed Digital Terrain Model (DTM). Levels were related to Ordnance Datum.

- 4.2 Post-survey processing employed AutoCADR13 to produce the illustration in this report. A copy of the digital data has been supplied with the report and details of the data content is provided in the Site Archive, Appendix 1.

### **Courtyard**

- 4.3 The courtyard area is largely occupied by an infilled swimming pool surrounded by a paved area. An area immediately adjacent to the foundations for the south parlour was excavated in the 1980s and remains at a level lower than the rest of the courtyard. Two dwarf walls to the east of the passage entrance formerly supported the first-floor balcony, now removed. The only other structural element is the remains of a low curving wall to the west of the passage.

### **Inner Garden**

- 4.4 The inner garden is largely occupied by a lawned area, formerly a tennis court, with an overgrown herbaceous border along the northern boundary wall. In the south-east corner is a slightly raised masonry structure with paved capping, surrounding the stump of a lime tree, while the sunken outline of more recent flower beds are visible along the southern side. A path leads from the courtyard in front of the herbaceous border towards the gazebo and then to the gateway into the outer garden and on to the south-west corner where there are the remains of a raised, curving platform, originally approached by a flight of steps which have now largely been lost. The area between the gateway to the outer garden and the gazebo is occupied by a spread of stone rubble. Immature hazel and sycamore trees have established themselves in the east end of the garden, while a yew tree stands on the south side of the gateway to the outer garden.

### **Outer Garden**

- 4.5 The outer garden, which slopes gently to the west, is largely overgrown with a significant number of immature trees, largely hazel and sycamore, populating the area, particularly around the boundary.
- 4.6 The present structure of the garden is largely 20th-century in origin, with a perimeter path broadly following the 18th-century design. The eastern and northern boundaries are edged by garden borders, with concrete edging to the adjacent paths. Both borders contain a number of apple and pear trees. The raised stone base for a 20th-century summerhouse survives at the northern end of the garden, with projecting walls to the north and south, forming the eastern edge of a former central path. The line of this path continues to the south where the box edging still survives in part. Towards the eastern side are the collapsed remains of a greenhouse with an access path from the east.
- 4.7 The southern end of the garden is occupied by a substantial, irregular mound, around 35m east-west by up to 14m north-south and up to 1.2m high. It seems that at one point the mound was at least partly revetted in stone and a rubble spread just south of the entrance from the inner garden may have derived from this source. As discussed above, the mound may be partly composed of 20th-century spoil but is likely to be at least 18th-century in origin and the western part could have been a garden viewing platform.
- 4.8 The perimeter path along the western wall is at a lower level than the rest of the garden, probably due to landscaping in the 1980s. A gateway in the western wall survives with a flight of steps leading down to it. In the south-eastern corner is a raised area retained by a curving stone wall with two steps leading up at the northern end. A gravestone is clearly visible, marking the area of a pet cemetery.
- 4.9 The western half of the garden contains a number of mature fruit trees, while the east side, particularly around the greenhouse, is largely overgrown with a number of mature trees including lime, beech, whitebeam and birch, as well as less mature specimens. Interestingly, however, there are no examples of the ornamental trees such as Wellingtonia, typical of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

## **5 TRIAL EXCAVATION**

- 5.1 A limited programme of trial excavation was undertaken to investigate the location, nature and survival of a number of the garden paths depicted on the 1780 plan. The excavations were undertaken by hand with a full drawn, written and photographic record being maintained, details of which appear in the Site Archive, Appendix 1. Numbers in brackets in the following report refer to individual contexts in the site archive.

**Trench 1 (plates 1-2)**

- 5.2 An L-shaped trench, measuring 4.0 x 2.9m and 0.5m wide, was excavated in the centre of the inner garden, to the rear of the house, with the intention of identifying two paths known to have bisected the garden.
- 5.3 The topsoil (1) was removed to reveal two areas of compacted gravel, one in each arm of the trench, representing the remains of the paths aligned north-south and east-west. The east-west path (2) was up to 2.1m wide and had a slight camber, being 0.1m below the ground surface in the centre and around 0.18m deep on either side. The north-south path (3) was up to 1.4m wide and also had a slight camber, being 0.1m below the ground surface in the centre and around 0.15m deep on either side. A slight scarp is visible on the surface either side of the trench, which coincides with the eastern side of the path.

**Trench 2 (fig. 2; plates 3-4)**

- 5.4 An L-shaped trench, measuring 6.9 x 0.5m north-south and 3.5 x 1.5m east-west, was excavated in the centre of the outer garden, with the intention of identifying two paths known to have bisected the garden.
- 5.5 The topsoil (16) was removed to reveal a series of path surfaces and edging of different periods. The earliest feature consisted of a line of small edge-set, hand-made bricks (22), running east-west and forming the northern edge of a garden path. Although discontinuous, the edging appeared to curve to the north, indicating the junction between an east-east path and a north-south path. The path itself was composed of compacted soil, ash and cinders (24) which merged with another path surface (25) comprising compacted soil, small stone, ash and shell fragments. It was not possible within the trench to determine the western edge of the north-south path due to root disturbance.
- 5.6 The brick-edged paths had been replaced by a surface of small limestone chippings (20) which overlay the earlier path and the brick edging. Possibly contemporary with this surface was a collapsed dwarf wall (19), aligned east-west and composed of angular limestone with a cement capping. The wall had collapsed to the south and appeared to have been constructed on a stone foundation (18) set within what may have been a foundation trench (17). The later path surface (20) was itself overlain by a line of loose stones (21), including a fragment from a malting kiln floor tile, which was aligned north-south, continuing the line of the adjacent box edging which formed the eastern side of the north-south path.

**Trench 3 (plate 5)**

- 5.7 A small trench, measuring 2.8 x 0.5m wide, was excavated close to the boundary wall on the south side of the outer garden, with the intention of identifying the perimeter path.
- 5.8 The topsoil (5) was removed to reveal a well-preserved area of compacted gravel, representing the remains of the perimeter path. The path (6) was up to 1.75m wide and had a slight camber, being 0.08m below the ground surface in the centre and around 0.2m deep on either side. The southern edge of the path was around 1.1m inside the boundary wall.

**Trench 4 (plate 6)**

- 5.9 A small trench, measuring 2.8 x 0.5m wide, was excavated close to the boundary wall near the south-west corner of the outer garden, with the intention of identifying the perimeter path.
- 5.10 The topsoil (8) was removed to reveal a well-preserved area of compacted gravel, representing the remains of the perimeter path. The path (9) was up to 2.2m wide and had a slight camber, being 0.08m below the ground surface in the centre and around 0.2m deep on either side. The southern edge of the path was around 0.8m inside the boundary wall.

**Trench 5**

- 5.11 A trench, measuring 7.3 x 0.5m wide, was excavated on the eastern side of the outer garden in an attempt to confirm the location of the central east-west path identified in Trench 2.

- 5.12 The topsoil (11) was removed to reveal two areas of rubble deposit. At the northern end of the trench a spread of rubble (13) composed of brick, stone and mortar fragments extended beyond the limits of excavation to the north. The nature of the deposit suggests that it may derive from the infilling of a garden path in the 1980s (Pru Probert, pers comm.). The second spread of rubble was less distinct (12), comprising small brick and mortar fragments extending over an area only 0.75m in width. The remainder of the trench consisted of well-cultivated garden soil. Given the alignment of the two rubble deposits, it seems likely that context 12 represents a continuation of the path identified in Trench 2, while context 13 seems to indicate a later replacement further to the north.

#### **Finds**

- 5.13 A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the excavations, a catalogue of which is presented in Appendix 1.
- 5.14 The majority of the finds consisted of pottery fragments, generally of 17th or 18th-century date, and largely fired from coal measures clays typical of the Buckley potteries, near Mold, Flintshire. Other fabrics included 17th- or 18th-century mottled wares, tin-glazed earthenwares and stonewares. As well as pottery, finds included clay pipes, clay marbles, oyster shell, glazed ridge tiles and a fragment of perforated floor tile from a drying or malting kiln.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 6.1 Nantclwyd House occupies a significant location within the medieval town, lying on the west side of Castle Street close to the castle entrance. This area of the town is likely to have been one of the first to have been occupied within the newly planned late 13th-century borough. Evidence from excavations within the south parlour of the house suggests that the plot was occupied by a timber building founded on earth-fast posts prior to the construction of the 15th-century cruck-framed hall-house which forms the earliest surviving part of the building. The layout of the cruck-framed building, and the unusual width of the present garden to the rear, suggest that originally the plot is likely to have been divided into two burgage plots, each with its own streetfrontage property and yard area behind.
- 6.2 These burgage plots are now occupied by the present house and the inner garden and there is a strong possibility that buried remains survive within this area which relate to the earliest phase of occupation on the site, possibly from the late 13th century, extending into the 15th and 16th centuries. Evidence from excavations elsewhere has demonstrated that medieval burgage plots typically consisted of an area to the rear of the house occupied by ancillary structures, yard surfaces and numerous rubbish pits. These rubbish pits contain domestic refuse which can provide significant information about the status, diet and trade of the townsfolk.
- 6.3 The recent trial excavations have revealed the nature and location of the dividing paths within the inner garden and it is possible that further buried garden remains survive within the area, although centuries of cultivation and replanning are likely to have had a serious effect on their survival.
- 6.4 The outer garden would appear to be a later addition and is unlikely to have been occupied or much utilised until it was taken within the holdings of Nantclwyd House. As with the inner garden, the recent excavations have revealed something of the nature and position of the garden paths. The remains of 20th-century structures are also evident in the form of the summerhouse base and greenhouse. The nature of the mound at the southern end of the area has yet to be adequately explained. There appears to have been a mound here at least by 1780 and possibly much earlier. Although it has been suggested as a Civil War artillery position it is more likely that it was constructed as a garden viewing platform to take advantage of the views towards the castle and across the garden to the gazebo.
- 6.5 As part of the restoration project it may be appropriate to consider further excavation to provide additional information about the garden and its earlier history. Further investigation of the mound in the south-west corner of the outer garden could finally determine its date and function, while excavations within the inner garden are likely to provide significant information relating not only to the history of the garden but also the occupation of the 13th and 14th-century burgage plots. Despite the small scale of the recent investigations, significant details have already been revealed and the small assemblage of artefacts has provided a limited insight into the lives of the occupant of Nantclwyd

House. Any further excavation can only add to this information and would provide important background information for the redevelopment of the property itself.

## 7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 I would like to thank the following for their assistance and co-operation: Wendy Owen and Bob Silvester, CPAT; Kevin Mathias, Pru Probert and Fiona Gale, Denbighshire County Council; the staff of the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

## 8 SOURCES

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### 8.1 Cartographic sources (printed)

First edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map

### 9.2 Cartographic sources (manuscript)

1742 print of Ruthin Castle, Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, Denbighshire Record Office print 395

1780 plan of Nantclwyd House NLW 7322

# APPENDIX 1

## SITE ARCHIVE

26 Context records  
 1 A4 site plan  
 1 Black and white 35mm film  
 1 Colour slide film  
 1 Colour print film  
 Photographic catalogue

Total Station Survey: Penmap version 4.34  
 Nantclwd.pts  
 Nantclwd.dxf

AutoCAD R13  
 Nantclwd.dwg

### Finds catalogue

#### Context 1

Number	Weight (g)	Type	Date
1	2	clay pipe stem	17th-18th century
1	6	?flowerpot	
1	1	Mottled ware	17th-18th century
1	20	Coal measures redware	?17th century
1	3	Stoneware handle	

#### Context 5

2	27	Coal measures redwares	17th-18th century
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#### Context 8

1	2	Tin glazed earthenware	
2	29	?flowerpot	
1	33	Coal measures buffware	17th-18th century
2	13	Coal measures redware	17th-18th century

#### Context 11

2	10	Clay pipe bowls	17th-18th century
1	37	Oyster shell	
1	5	Clay marble	
1	13	?flowerpot	
1	12	Coal measures redware	17th-18th century

#### Context 16

7	130	Coal measures redware	17th-18th century
1	7	Mottledware	17th-18th century
1	2	Stoneware	
1	5	Tin glazed earthenware	
3	4	Clay pipe stems	
2	21	?flowerpot	

#### Context 20

1	4	Developed whiteware	19th-20th century
1	3	Transfer printed ware	19th century
1	22	?flowerpot	

## Context 21

1	1830	Drying/malting kiln floor tile	19th century
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## Context25

3	22	Tyg cup	17th century
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## Context 26

1	18	Grey stoneware	19th century
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## **APPENDIX 2: SPECIFICATION**

### **NANTCLWYD HOUSE GARDEN, RUTHIN SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT BY THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been approached by Simon Bonvoisin, Nicholas Pearson Associates, to provide a costed proposal for a programme of archaeological assessment in connection with the proposed restoration of the historic garden at Nantclwyd House, Ruthin, Denbighshire.
- 1.2 Nantclwyd House is a substantial late Medieval timber-framed hall house with later additions and alterations. Excavations within the house, undertaken by CPAT in the late 1980s, revealed evidence of a possible earlier structure. The gardens have been registered as Grade II in the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Part 1: Parks and Gardens, and extend to roughly 3,400m<sup>2</sup> to the rear of the house. The gardens are surrounded by substantial boundary walls and comprise an inner and outer garden, within which the main visible remains relate to the late Victorian and Edwardian period, along with a 17th- or 18th-century gazebo.
- 1.3 The house and gardens occupy a prominent location close to Ruthin Castle and it is likely that this area has been occupied from at least the 12th century so that the gardens may contain buried remains relating to occupation which predates the earliest garden layout.

#### **2 Objectives**

- 2.1 The objectives of the assessment are:
  - 2.1.1 to review and augment existing documentary research;
  - 2.1.2 to undertake an archaeological survey of the gardens;
  - 2.1.3 to undertake limited trial excavations;
  - 2.1.4 to prepare a report on the assessment

#### **3 Methods**

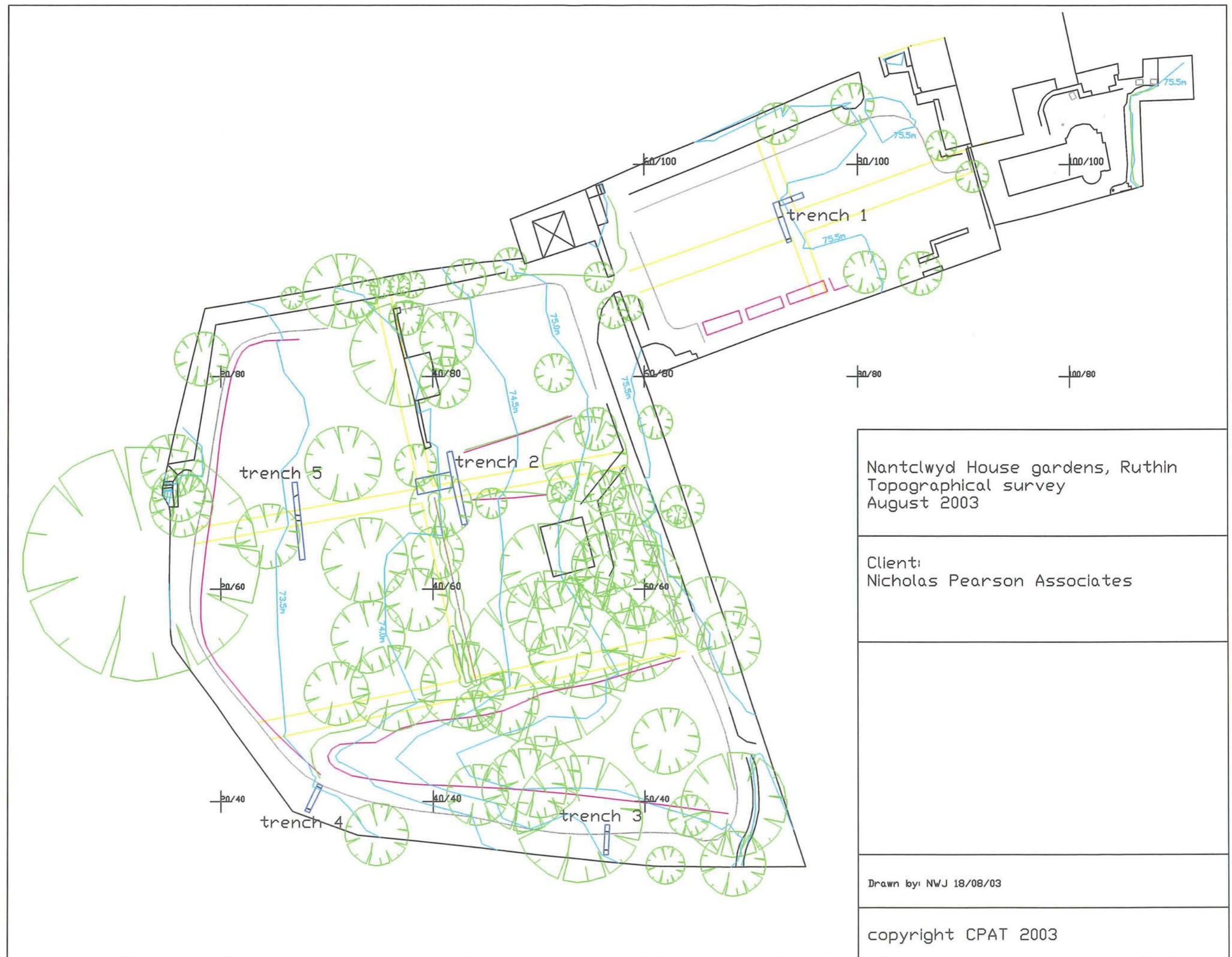
- 3.1 Existing documentary research focuses mainly on the existing house and gardens and it would be desirable to augment this data with information relating to the wider area to place the site in context and assess the potential for archaeological remains in general. A limited programme of additional research is therefore proposed as part of the overall assessment.
- 3.2 A Total Station survey will be conducted of the whole area of the gardens using a Wild TC500 EDM in conjunction with Penmap survey software. The survey will include paths, boundary walls, all identifiable garden features, the top and bottom of all breaks of slope, and sufficient levels to produce a detailed Digital Terrain Model (DTM). Levels will relate to Ordnance Datum. The data will be converted into an AutoCAD format and coded using a standard set of layers, a list of which will be provided with the archive.
- 3.3 Post-survey processing will use AutoCAD to position the survey data against the Ordnance Survey National Grid, achieved as a best fit against plotted boundaries. The survey will be plotted to an appropriate scale against the Ordnance Survey digital data provided by Denbighshire County Council.
- 3.4 A limited programme of test pitting will be undertaken to test the depth and survival of garden archaeology. The number and position of the test pits will be determined following discussions with the client, but will not exceed an area of 10m<sup>2</sup> in total and is likely to involve a series of 1.0 x 1.0m hand-excavated test pits, which will be backfilled on completion.

- 3.5 The excavations will be undertaken by hand to evaluate potential garden archaeology but not necessarily to determine the depth of natural deposits. Contexts will be recorded on individual record forms and be drawn and photographed as appropriate. All artefacts will be related to the context from which they were derived and will be treated in a manner appropriate to their composition. All photography will be in 35mm format black and white and colour slide. The position of each trench will be surveyed as part of the overall total station survey.
- 3.6 Following the on-site work an illustrated and bound report will be prepared. This will be in A4 format and contain sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Historic Background; Documentary Research; Total Station Survey; Trial Excavation; Conclusions and Recommendations and References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds.
- 3.7 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991).
- 3.8 Based on the results from the assessment, and should the restoration programme proceed, it may be considered necessary to undertake a second stage of archaeological evaluation designed to investigate specific features, or evaluate areas of potential disturbance. An archaeological watching brief may also be required to record any archaeological remains which may be revealed during the restoration works. The need for any further works will be assessed at a later date, following consultation with the client and the County Archaeologist, in order to produce a costed proposal.

#### **4 Resources and Programming**

- 4.1 The evaluation will be undertaken by a team of two 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 total station survey will be completed within 2 days and the trial excavation within 3 days. The report will be completed by the end of August 2003.
- 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  
11th June 2003



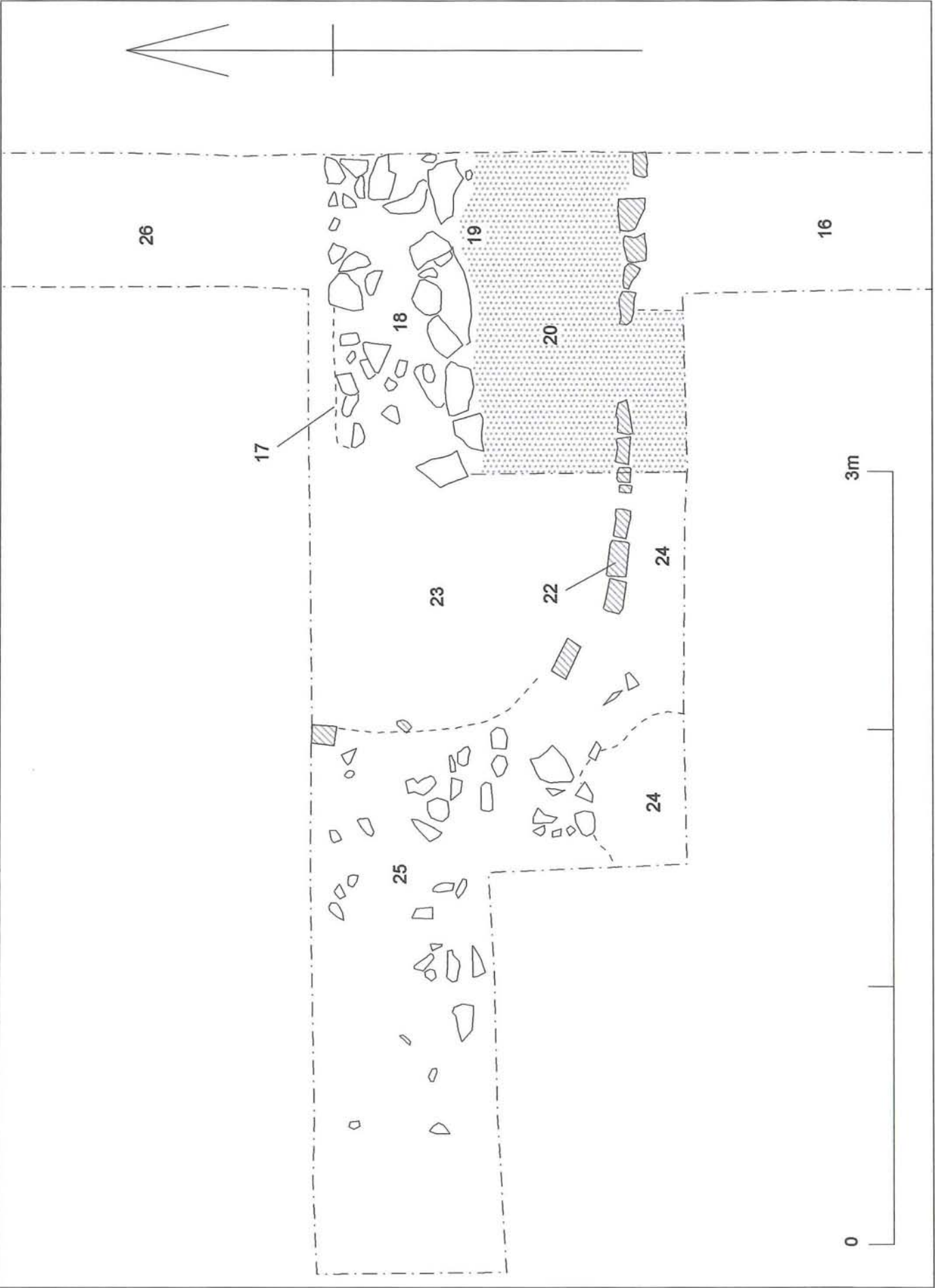


Fig. 2 Trench 2, scale 1:20



Plate 1 Trench 1 from the north showing east-west path. Photo CPAT 1479.2



Plate 2 Trench 1 from the west showing north-south path. Photo CPAT 1479.1



Plate 1 Trench 1 from the north showing east-west path. Photo CPAT 1479.2



Plate 2 Trench 1 from the west showing north-south path. Photo CPAT 1479.1



Plate 3 Trench 2 from the east showing brick edging (22) and collapsed wall (19). Photo CPAT 1479.18



Plate 4 Trench 2 from the south showing brick edging (22) and collapsed wall (19). Photo CPAT 1479.20



Plate 5 Trench 3 from the south showing perimeter path. Photo CPAT 1479.5



Plate 6 Trench 4 from the north-east showing perimeter path. Photo CPAT 1479.12