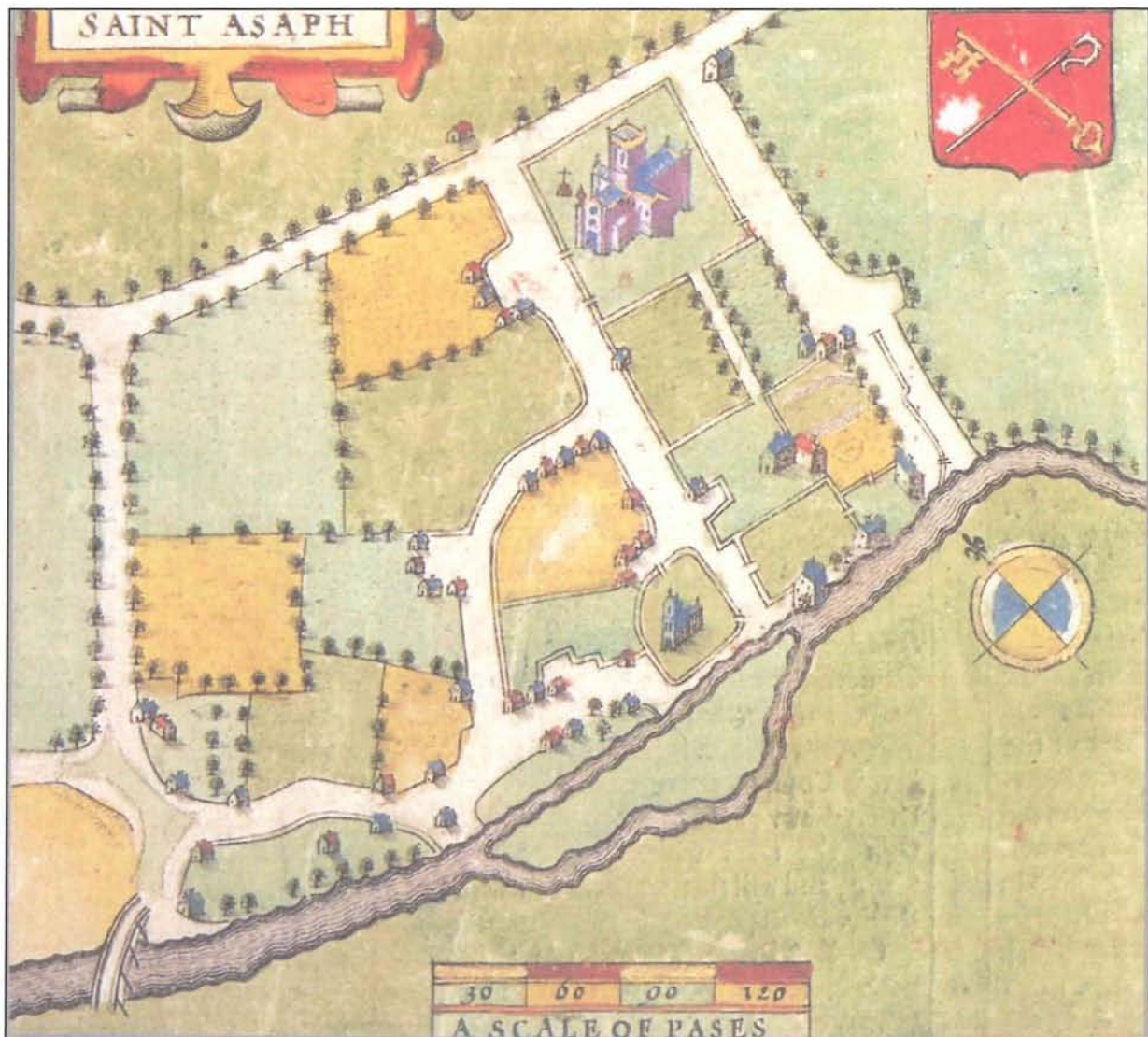


THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

# Deanery Gardens, St Asaph, Denbighshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



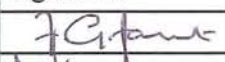
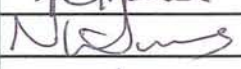

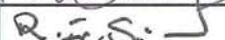
CPAT Report No 742

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**CPAT Report No 742**

# **Deanery Gardens, St Asaph, Denbighshire**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**F Grant and N Jones**  
October 2005

Report for Diocese of St Asaph

**The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust**  
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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was invited by Mr Ian Stockdale of ISP Architects, Wrexham, to undertake on behalf of his clients, the Diocese of St Asaph, an archaeological evaluation in connection with their proposals to erect a new dwelling on land adjacent to the Deanery in St Asaph, Denbighshire. Denbighshire Archaeology Service, in their capacity as archaeological advisors within the local planning authority, had determined that an evaluation should be undertaken to assess the potential impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource within the plot, in accordance with a design brief prepared by them in April 2005.
- 1.2 The site lies within the historic core of the medieval town of St Asaph, just to the south-west of the Cathedral and its graveyard (SJ 03877422). It is presently used as an open orchard area within the gardens of the Deanery which lies immediately to the north-east.
- 1.3 The evaluation was conducted in the last week of September 2005, and this report was prepared in the following week.

## 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The earlier history of St Asaph as a settlement is poorly known compared with the history of its major building, the cathedral. There are of course some documentary records for it, but few detailed maps that pre-date the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and very little archaeological research and excavation has been undertaken in recent years. The only recorded archaeological work other than within the confines of the cathedral and its yard was close to the old railway station in 1993 and this failed to identify any useful archaeological evidence.
- 2.2 We are thus forced back on the limited documentation and on map analysis to develop a picture of settlement growth in St Asaph. Fortunately, though maps are sparse, as noted above, St Asaph's status as a cathedral city meant that it was mapped by John Speed at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and his plan which was published in 1611 is of considerable value.
- 2.3 It is evident that the earliest focus of activity at St Asaph was St Kentigern's Church just above the flood plain of the River Elwy, without doubt an early medieval foundation and one where the available evidence strongly flags up the likelihood of a mother church for the area run by a *clas* community. There is even a possibility that the arcing course of Cemig Street defines the line of a larger *clas* enclosure within which the early church lay (Silvester and Evans: forthcoming).
- 2.4 Whether secular settlement emerged around the church in those early centuries before the Norman Conquest it is impossible to confirm, but it is likely that in the Middle Ages the settlement did start to expand. The cathedral appears to have been established on a new site on the edge of the ridge overlooking the earlier church in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. That High Street was already in existence at this time seems unlikely, though Speed's map indicates that it did precede the bridge across the Elwy. Rather the network of regular lanes and roads around the cathedral presumably developed as a result of the cathedral being constructed on the ridge top.
- 2.5 By the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, there were clearly two roads running in parallel down to the river. High Street has maintained its significance but that on the south side of the cathedral has been reduced to an access way. Speed's map also shows only a scatter of houses with rather more on the lower slopes of the valley towards the St Kentigern's church than around the cathedral. This may well reflect the general spread of settlement but as a precise indicator of individual dwellings it cannot be taken at face value, for it is now clear from Speed's recently identified working drawings that such buildings were drawn in at the time but added later.

### 3 THE EVALUATION

- 3.1 The evaluation comprised two trenches located within the orchard area to the rear of the Deanery garden (Fig. 03), the position and size of the trenches being dictated to some degree by the presence of the existing vegetation. The prescribed aim of the evaluation was to identify the nature and possibly the dating of any archaeological features that lay within the development area. Particular emphasis was placed on identifying evidence that might relate to medieval activity within the historic core of the town of St Asaph.
- 3.2 The modern and post-medieval overburden in each trench was removed by machine under close archaeological supervision, with all subsequent cleaning and excavation being carried out by hand. The numbers in brackets in the text that follows refer to the individual contexts (or elements) which were either features or layers within features which were identified during the excavation. A drawn, written and photographic record was maintained throughout the duration of the evaluation and forms part of the site archive in addition to forming the basis of this report (see Appendix 1).

#### **Trench 1** (Fig. 04, Plates 01-04)

- 3.3 Trench 1 measured 26m x 1m and was located towards the northern side of the orchard, running downslope on an approximately north-east to south-west alignment. Across the whole trench a layer of topsoil (01), comprising a dark brownish-black sandy-clay loam, and an underlying deposit (02), a mid greyish-brown clay loam, were removed by machine. The total thickness of this overburden varied between 0.50m and 0.80m, being somewhat deeper in the central and upslope areas, and thinning downslope. The topsoil contained fragments of coal, occasional white marl flecks, rounded pebbles and fragmented slate, and ceramics of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. In addition, a sherd of window glass, probably a residual medieval stained glass fragment, was also identified. There was a distinct concentration in marl flecking towards the south-western end of the trench. The underlying deposit (02), probably an old cultivation soil, contained a higher proportion of white marl flecks, occasional charcoal and coal fragments, rounded and occasionally angular pebbles, and ceramics of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date. Again, residual medieval artefacts were present, including window glass fragments and a single sherd of medieval pottery. A distinct lens of white mortar-rich material with abraded brick or tile fragments was noted at the north-eastern end of the trench 0.65m below the present ground surface.
- 3.4 Removal of this overburden revealed a series of features including linear gullies and possible postholes along the length of the trench. At the north-eastern end, three parallel spreads of mixed brown clay loam and orange clay (21) ran approximately north to south across the trench. Following excavation these were revealed to be three, or possibly four, generally indistinct, shallow, linear features (22), no more than 0.30m wide and with a maximum depth of 80mm. These were interpreted as plough scars of (possibly early) post-medieval date.
- 3.5 Further south-west along the trench, and on a similar alignment to the plough scars, a linear gully (20) was identified. The gully was 0.40m deep, 0.55m wide at the top and 0.30m wide at the base, and continued beyond the limits of the trench to the north and south. The sides were nearly vertical, becoming slightly more concave with depth, and with a relatively level base. Although there was some animal disturbance in this area, an apparently deliberate stepped edge appeared to have been dug along the western side of the gully. The fill (19) of the gully was a very firm, near cemented, greyish-brown clay loam containing occasional charcoal flecks, animal bone and an iron nail.
- 3.6 To the south-west was a second linear gully (14), again running an approximately north-south alignment. This gully was 0.22m deep with a maximum width of 0.55m, and continued north and south beyond the limits of the trench. The profile of this feature showed concave sides with an imperceptible break at the base of slope to a rounded base. The north-eastern side was slightly

steeper than the south-western. The fill (13) of this gully was again a very firm, near cemented, greyish-brown clay loam with occasional charcoal flecks. Two sherds of pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>-century date were recovered from the fill.

- 3.7 A curvilinear feature (12) was identified further to the south-west running approximately east to west across the trench, and continuing beyond the limit of the excavation. Investigation revealed a slightly curving gully which appeared to split into two narrower (0.45m) gullies as it headed downslope to the west. The total width of the single gully was 1.10m with a maximum depth of 0.20m. The very firm, greyish-brown clay loam fill (11) of this gully was distinctively stony, with mixed boulders up to 0.30m in diameter of both limestone and red sandstone. This fill also contained animal teeth and bone, and medieval ceramic, including fragments of a roofing ridge tile.
- 3.8 Immediately to the south-west of gully (12) was a small posthole (16), with a depth of 60mm and a diameter of 0.20m. The posthole appeared circular in plan with sloping sides to a tapered point, and was filled by a bright orange-brown clay (15) with frequent coal fragments.
- 3.9 All the above features appeared to have cut through a patchy layer of brownish-grey clay loam (23), no more than 45mm thick, and containing relatively frequent charcoal flecks and a single sherd of medieval pottery. Although rather patchy and intermittent at the eastern end of the trench where the underlying yellowish-orange clay subsoil was revealed (03), this deposit became somewhat more consistent downslope to the west. This variation in consistency may be partially attributed to the greater influence of ploughing evidenced by (21/22) in the upslope area.

#### **Trench 2 (Fig. 5, Plates 05-07)**

- 3.11 Trench 2 measured 10m x 1m and was located to the south of Trench 1 at a slightly more north-south angle. As in Trench 1, a layer of topsoil (04), comprising a dark brownish-black sandy-clay loam, and an underlying deposit (05), a mid greyish-brown clay loam, extended across the whole trench and were removed by machine. The total thickness of this overburden varied between 0.60m and 0.75m, again thinning slightly downslope. The topsoil was identical to (01) containing fragments of coal, occasional white marl flecks, rounded pebbles and fragmented slate, and ceramics of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. Residual medieval artefacts were again present, including window-glass fragments and a single sherd of medieval pottery. The underlying deposit (05) contained a higher proportion of white marl flecks, occasional charcoal and coal fragments, rounded and occasionally angular pebbles, and finds including a copper alloy button and ceramics of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date.
- 3.12 Removal of the overburden revealed two features located towards the south-western end of the trench. A sub-oval pit (10) measuring 1.45m wide with a depth of 0.30m extended east and west beyond the limits of the trench. This pit had slightly concave sides and a level base. The primary fill (09) was of a maximum thickness of 0.18m and comprised a very firm, mid greenish-brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Within this fill were several sherds of medieval pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup>-century date from several different vessels, a fragment of a copper alloy object and a collection of animal (cow and sheep) bone and teeth. The secondary fill (08) was c.0.20m thick and consisted of a very firm, light greyish-brown clay-silt.
- 3.13 At the south-western end of the trench was a linear gully (18), 0.50m wide and 0.22m deep and aligned east-west, continuing beyond the limits of the excavation. The profile of the feature shows a near vertical edge along the southern side with a slightly more concave edge along the north. The base sloped slightly down towards the west. The single fill (17) comprised a very firm, mid greyish-brown clay loam with occasional charcoal flecks and a relatively high quantity of animal (sheep) bone and teeth.

- 3.14 These two features appeared to cut through a thin, patchy, brownish-grey clay loam deposit (07), comparable with (23) in Trench 1. The intermittent or disturbed nature of this deposit made it difficult to ascertain confirmed relationships with the features within the confines of the evaluation trench. This deposit lay directly over the natural subsoil (06), a yellowish-orange clay.

## 4 THE FINDS

### Medieval pottery

- 4.1 In total 42 sherds of medieval pottery were retrieved from the evaluation which have been catalogued according to the Clwyd-Powys Medieval Pottery Fabric Type Series (Courtney and Jones 1988). A catalogue is provided in Appendix 1. These were from a range of fabric series, but dominated by the red/grey wares (MA) from Cheshire (e.g. Ashton) kiln sites, and the pink/white hard wares (MG) from the Ewloe area. The main forms represented are jugs (or jars). The red/grey jugs tend to be quite large vessels used for storage and serving of liquids, and have been securely dated from deposits at Dyserth and Deganwy castles in North Wales to the mid-late 13<sup>th</sup> century, but continuing through into the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Ewloe vessels also include smaller drinking jugs, and have been dated to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and continuing into the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.2 In addition, three sherds belong to the same roof ridge tile. This appears to be a straight sided tile, with remnants of a yellowish-green glaze on its outer side.

### Post-medieval Pottery

- 4.3 A total of 97 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the evaluation, all of which came from the overburden deposits (01), (02), (04) & (05). A variety of vessel types and fabrics are represented including several from the earlier post-medieval period. These are represented by sherds of Midlands Purple ware, dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, and Cistercian ware (late 15<sup>th</sup> century to early 17<sup>th</sup> century). Later wares include Mottled ware drinking vessels (c.1680-1760), slipwares (17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century), frequent black and un-glazed Coal Measures wares in both fine and coarse forms and probably emanating from the Buckley kilns (17<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century), as well 19<sup>th</sup>-century developed wares, including transfer prints.

### Animal Bone and Other Organic Remains

- 4.4 A range of animal bones were retrieved from the evaluation, derived from both medieval and post-medieval contexts. cursory inspection suggests these are predominantly of sheep, with lesser quantities of cow, and the occasional bird bone. Certain examples show evidence of butchery in the form of cut marks on the long bones. Although the sample is limited in quantity the examples here suggest they derive from kitchen / domestic waste rather than from any industrial activity. In addition to bone, shells from both oyster and cockle were retrieved from both overburden deposits. These indicate the exploitation of shellfish in the diet during the post-medieval period.

### Miscellaneous Finds

- 4.5 The presence of fragments of medieval stained window glass in the overburden deposits highlights the proximity of the Cathedral to the site. Probably these shards derive from dumped waste incorporated in to the cultivation soils, although the possibility that they may have originated from a building other than the Cathedral cannot be discounted entirely.
- 4.6 Other artefacts recovered include several iron nails, a copper alloy button, and an unidentified small copper alloy object. A full catalogue of the miscellaneous finds is presented in Appendix 1.



## 5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that potentially significant buried archaeological remains survive within the plot, consisting of features and artefactual evidence of both structural and domestic nature, relating to medieval activity on the site.
- 5.2 The pit feature (10), and its associated fills (08) and (09), represent a medieval rubbish or cess pit, dated on artefactual evidence to the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Such pits are commonly located to the rear of residences, identifying the presence of a previously unrecorded and unrecognised building in the near vicinity. The ceramic finds within the pit demonstrate the relative high status of the associated building and its occupants, possibly revealing a property that was owned by the Cathedral and its community.
- 5.3 The series of gullies (18), (12), (14) and (20) may be interpreted as drains required to both drain the land of excess water and to assist in the removal of waste from the property. It can be conjectured that gully (12) in Trench A represents a continuation of (18) in Trench B. Although dateable evidence was not retrieved from all the gullies, the similarity of the fills suggests that they may be broadly contemporary. In addition the profiles imply a uniformity in construction, in that the southernmost sides are steeper suggesting they were all spade-dug from this side. Ceramic evidence, where found, implies a 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date, contemporary with the rubbish pit (10). In addition the presence of quantities of animal bone identifies the disposal of further domestic refuse such as kitchen waste. The study of such bone may enable an insight into the diet of the residents and the exploitation of animals in the area at this time. The presence of structural objects, most notably in the fragment of medieval roof ridge tile, but also, perhaps in the fragments of stained window glass, identify further the presence of a medieval building in the vicinity.
- 5.4 Although it was not possible to date the posthole (16), its presence may be related to the medieval archaeology on the site, suggesting further structural features could be identified in the area. Alternatively, it may be related to the early post-medieval agricultural exploitation of the site.
- 5.5 The evidence of cultivation in the area during the post-medieval period, demonstrated by the plough scars (022), identifies the change of the area to an agricultural use, presumably after the medieval buildings had fallen into disuse and been demolished. This concords with the cartographic evidence which shows no buildings on the site in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century.

## 6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The writers would like to thank the following for their assistance during the project: Bob Silvester for assistance with the report; Ian Grant and Sue Stubbs for assisting with the excavation; the staff of the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth and the staff of the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth; and the Dean of St Asaph for his tolerance during the on-site works.

## 7 REFERENCES

Courtney, P., and Jones, N.W., 1988. The Clwyd-Powys Medieval Pottery Fabric Type Series, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 10, 9-32.

**APPENDIX 1  
SITE ARCHIVE**

**Contexts Register**

Context	Trench	Context Type	Comments
01	1	Deposit	Topsoil - 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
02	1	Deposit	Ploughsoil - 16 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> century. Mid greyish-brown
03	1	Deposit	Natural subsoil – yellowish-orange clay
04	2	Deposit	Topsoil - 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
05	2	Deposit	Ploughsoil -16 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> century. Mid greyish-brown
06	2	Deposit	Natural subsoil – yellowish-orange clay
07	2	Deposit	Brownish-grey silty-clay below (05) - medieval
08	2	Fill	Upper fill of [10] – greyish-brown clay loam
09	2	Fill	Lower fill of [10] – greenish-brown clay
10	2	Cut	Sub-oval pit - medieval
11	1	Fill	Fill of [12] – greyish-brown clay loam
12	1	Cut	Linear gully / drain - medieval
13	1	Fill	Fill of [14] – greyish-brown clay loam
14	1	Cut	Linear gully / drain - medieval
15	1	Fill	Fill of [16] – orange-brown clay
16	1	Cut	Posthole
17	2	Fill	Fill of [18] – greyish-brown clay loam
18	2	Cut	Linear gully / drain - ?medieval
19	1	Fill	Fill of [20] – greyish-brown clay loam
20	1	Cut	Linear gully / drain - ?medieval
21	1	Fill	Group fill of [22]– mixed brown clay loam / orange clay
22	1	Cut	Group cut – plough scars – early post-medieval ?16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>
23	1	Deposit	Brownish-grey silty clay below (02) - medieval

**Site archive**

23 context record forms

2 A1 site plans

00 colour slide film

00 black and white negative film

36 Digital images

Photographic catalogue

Context Register

Drawings Register

03 levels record forms

Finds catalogues

## FINDS CATALOGUES

## Medieval pottery catalogue

Context	Form	Fabric	Sherds	Comment
01	Jug / Jar	?MB	1	Buff fabric with grey core, body sherd
02	Jug / Jar	MG	1	Buff-pink fabric with grey core, body sherd
04	Jug / jar	MG	1	Buff fabric body sherd
05	Jug / jar	?MF	1	Orange fabric, remnant yellow-brown glaze, body sherd
09	Jug /Jar	MA	24	Sandy red/grey fabric, body, rim and shoulder sherds, green glaze with vertical pinched strip decoration, handle with slash incised decoration.
09	Jug / jar	MA	3	Sandy red/grey fabric, body sherds, green glazed, possibly from same vessel as above.
09	Jug / Jar	MG	3	Pink/white Ewloe fabric, body sherds
09	Jug / Jar	?MA	1	Buff /Grey sandy fabric, base sherd with thumb impressed decoration
011	Roof tile	MG	3	Roof tile fragments, partial yellow-green glaze
011	Jug / Jar	MG	1	Pinkish-buff fabric, body sherd, brown glaze
013	Jug / Jar	MG	1	Pinkish-buff fabric, body sherd, brown glaze
013	Jug / Jar	MG	1	Whitish fabric, body sherd, yellow-green glaze
023	Jug / Jar	MG	1	Pinkish-white fabric, body sherd, yellow-green glaze with pinched ribbon decoration

## Post medieval pottery catalogue

Context	Sherds	Comment
01	22	Black glazed ware – Coal Measures red
01	1	Mottled ware
01	4	Late Stoneware
01	11	Developed Whiteware
01	1	Industrial Slipware
01	1	Terracotta plant pot
02	1	Midlands Purple
02	2	Slipware
02	1	Mottled ware
02	8	Cistercian ware
04	1	Industrial Slipware
04	1	Pearlware
04	8	Developed Whiteware
04	1	Refined Redware
04	13	Black glazed ware – Coal Measures red
04	1	Black glazed ware – Coal Measures buff
04	1	Slipware
04	2	Terracotta plant pot
05	1	Midlands Purple
05	2	Cistercian ware
05	2	Mottled ware
05	5	Slipware
05	1	Late Stoneware

05	7	Black glazed ware – Coal measures red
05	1	Terracotta plant pot

### Miscellaneous finds catalogue

Material	Context	Number	Comment
Animal bone	01	6	Mammal and bird
Animal bone	04	10	Mammal and bird
Animal bone	05	2	Mammal
Animal bone	09	22	Mammal (sheep and cow)
Animal bone	11	7	Mammal teeth and bone
Animal bone	13	1	Mammal bone
Animal bone	17	15	Mammal teeth and bone (sheep)
Animal bone	19	6	Mammal bone
Shell	01	1	Oyster
Shell	01	1	Cockle
Shell	05	3	Oyster
Clay tobacco pipe	01	10	9 stems, 1 bowl
Clay tobacco pipe	04	25	Stems only
Clay tobacco pipe	05	7	6 stems, 1 bowl
Iron	01	2	Nail
Iron	04	3	Nail
Iron	05	1	Nail
Iron	11	1	Nail
Iron	19	1	Nail
Cu alloy	09	1	Object
Cu alloy	05	1	Button
Glass	01	1	Green bottle glass
Glass	01	4	Window glass (incl medieval)
Glass	02	3	Window glass (incl medieval)
Glass	04	2	Green bottle glass
Glass	04	3	Window glass (incl medieval)

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **SPECIFICATION**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been invited to prepare a specification of works for undertaking an archaeological evaluation in connection with proposals to construct a new vicarage on land adjacent to the Deanery, St Asaph, Denbighshire. Denbighshire Archaeology Service, acting as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, have determined that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to assess the potential impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The site lies within the historic core of the town, in close proximity to the Cathedral which dates from the 13th century, although an ecclesiastical settlement may have been present here from the 6th century AD. It is therefore anticipated that significant buried archaeological deposits may survive within in the area and the following specification has been designed to evaluate the depth and significance of these deposits.

#### **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 record any archaeological deposits identified during the field evaluation;
  - 2.1.3 to prepare a report outlining the results of the evaluation, 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 two trenches totalling 36m long and 1.0m in width, the position and configuration of which will be determined in advance with the regional curator. The excavation 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. The evaluation will be entirely non-destructive and designed to determine the depth at which archaeologically sensitive deposits survive, together with their nature condition and significance. The depth of natural deposits will be determined to assess the extent of any stratified deposits which may be encountered.
- 3.2 It has been assumed that the area in question has sufficient access for a JCB or other mechanical excavator. Excavated material will be temporarily stored adjacent to the trench, which will be reinstated with this material upon completion. No provision has been made for stripping or relaying any surfaced areas, or for fencing the trench during the excavation. It has also been assumed that each trench will be mechanically excavated and any changes to this methodology could impact on the timing and therefore cost.
- 3.3 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, with the use of total station surveying.

- 3.4 All artefacts will be related to their contexts from which they were derived and treated in a manner appropriate to their composition and will be processed by trained CPAT staff.
- 3.5 Following the on-site work an illustrated and bound report will be prepared in A4 format, containing conventional sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Archaeological Background; Evaluation; Conclusions and References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds.
- 3.6 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991), to be deposited with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). All artefacts will, subject to the permission of the owner, be deposited with a Regional Museum.

#### **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 (IFA). CPAT is an IFA Registered Organisation.
- 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 evaluation will be completed within 5 days. The report will be completed within 2 weeks of the completion of on-site works. A draft copy of the report will be forwarded to the Curator for approval prior to the production of the final report. Copies of the final report will be provided to the client and the Regional SMR. The Curator will be informed of the timetable in order to arrange for monitoring if required. At present, CPAT would be in a position to undertake the work during May 2005, or subsequently, subject to sufficient advance notice.
- 4.4 The following contingency sums have been allowed in accordance with the curatorial brief. The need for such contingencies, and their potential cost, would be subject to discussions between CPAT, the client and the curator once the fieldwork has been completed. The following figures are therefore only for guidance and the final cost, should any of the services be required, may be more or less than the estimates provided.

Environmental/technological sampling	£200
Curatorial monitoring	£60

- 4.5 Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 4.6 CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance.

N.W. Jones  
15 April 2005

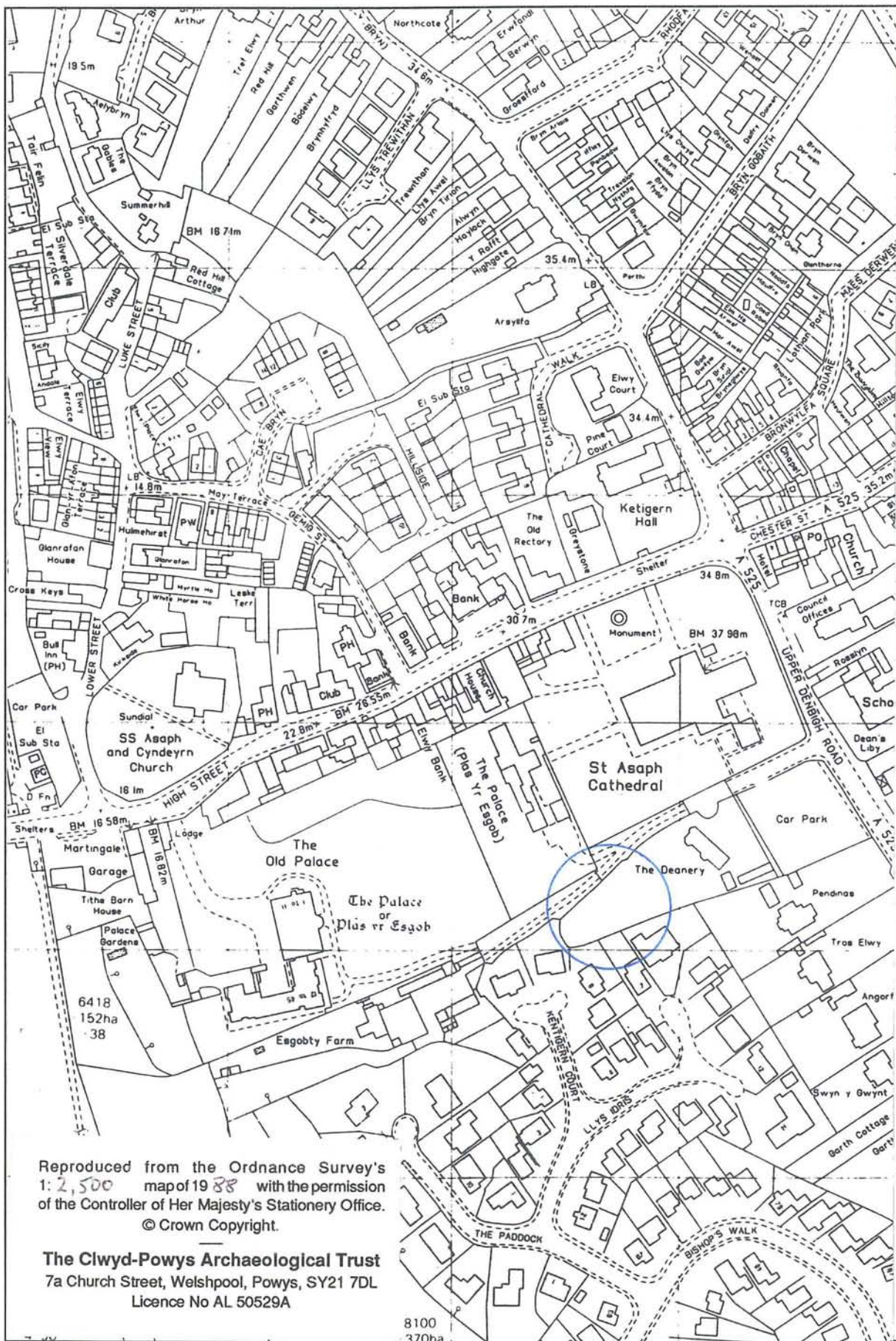


Fig. 1 Site location

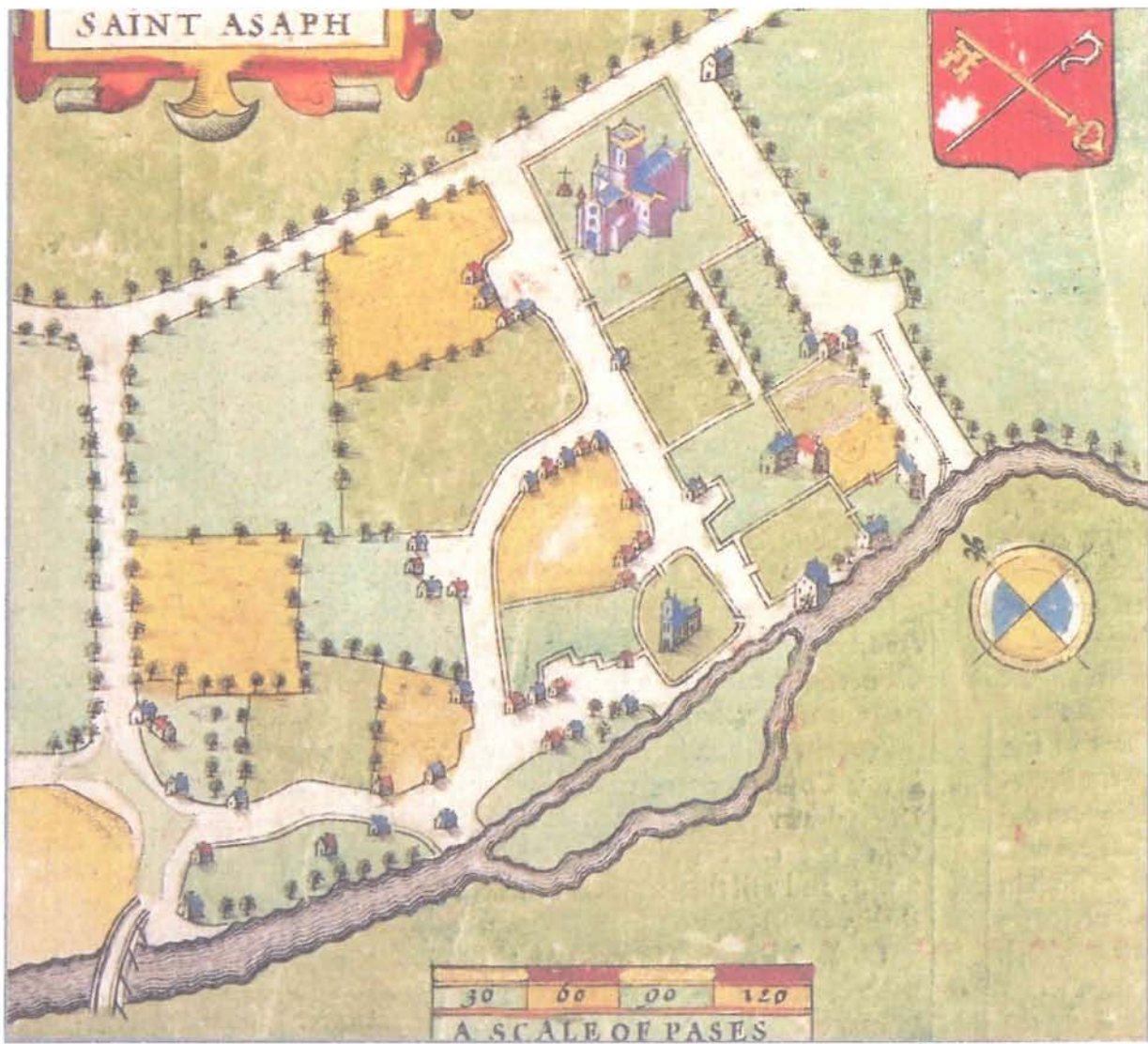


Fig. 2 Map of St Asaph by John Speed, 1611



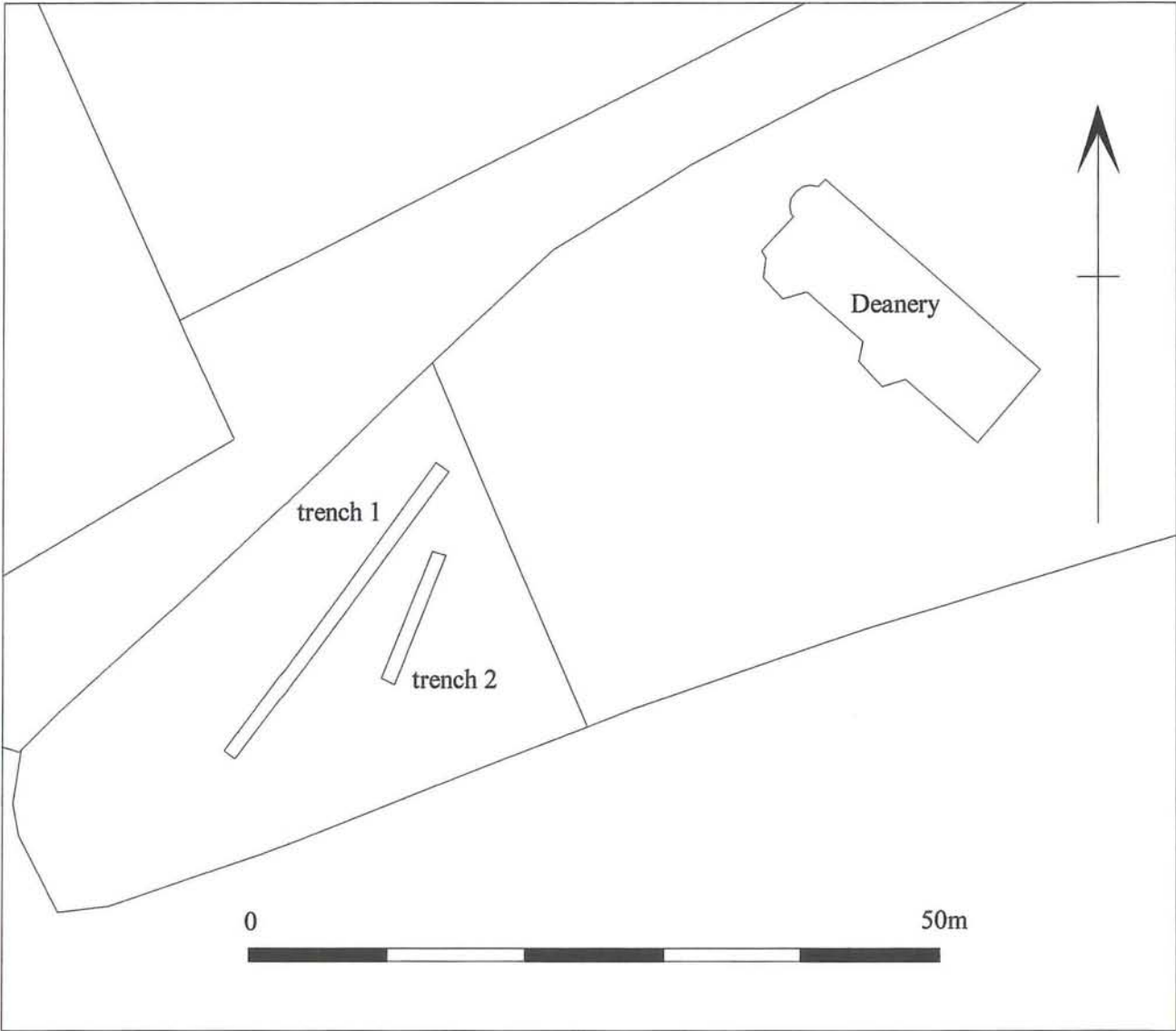


Fig. 3 Trench location

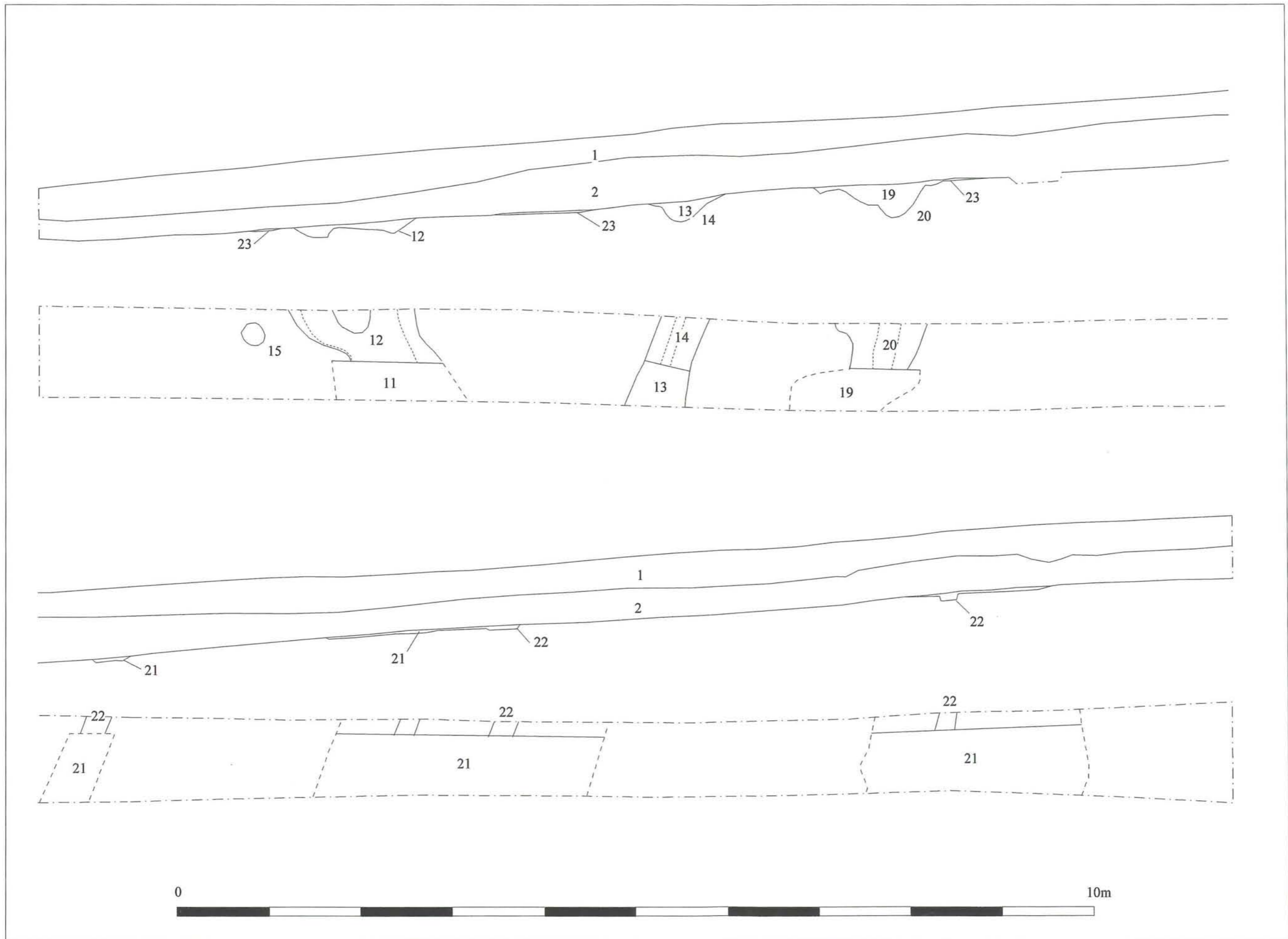


Fig. 4 Trench 1 plan and section

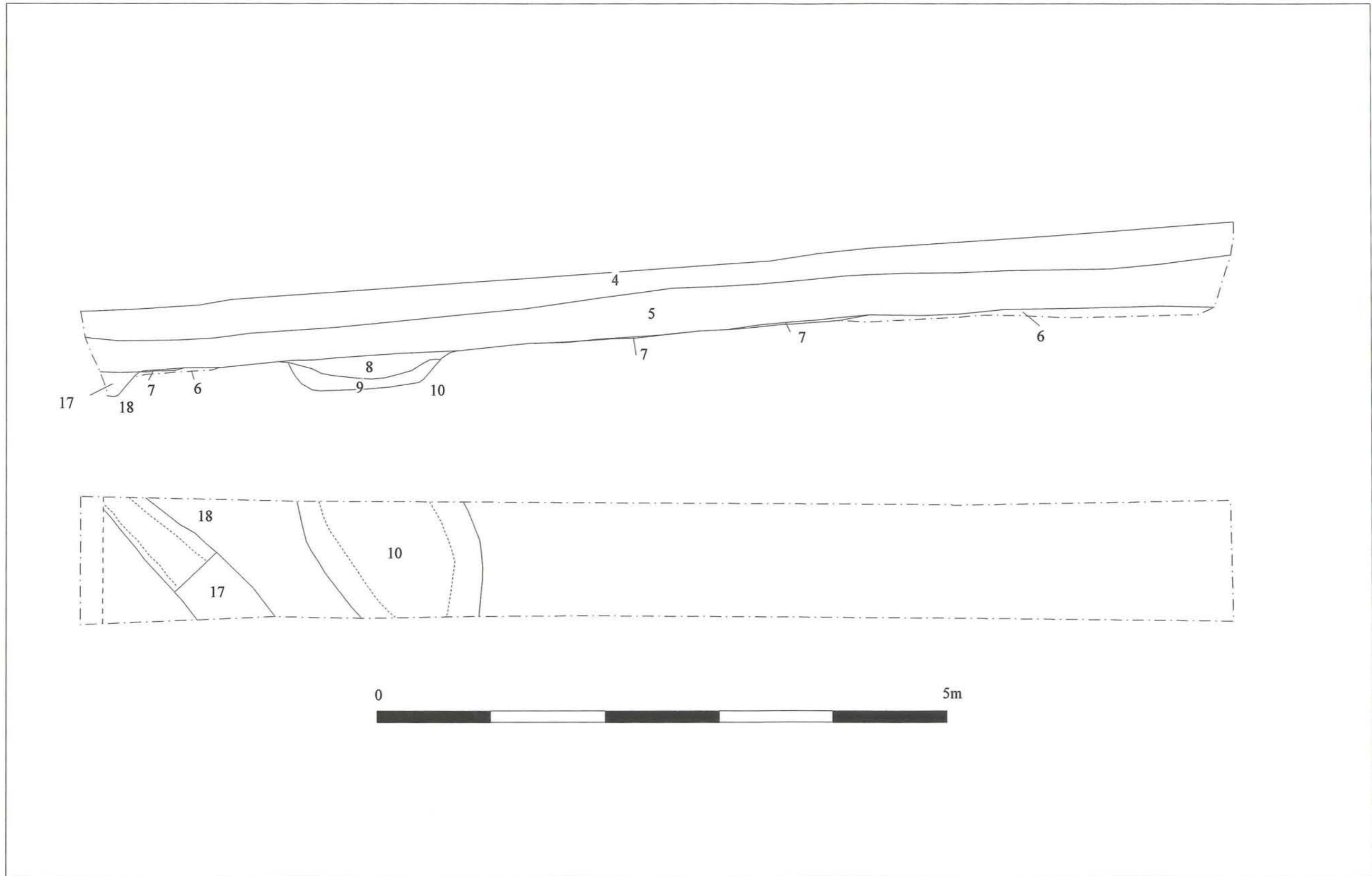


Fig. 5 Trench 2 plan and section



Plate 1 Trench 1 general view from north-east



Plate 2 Trench 1 feature 20 from south-east



Plate 3 Trench 1 feature 14 from south



Plate 4 Trench 1 feature 12 from SE



Plate 5 Trench 2 general view from south-west



Plate 6 Trench 2 feature 10 from south-east



Plate 7 Trench 2 feature 18 from south-east