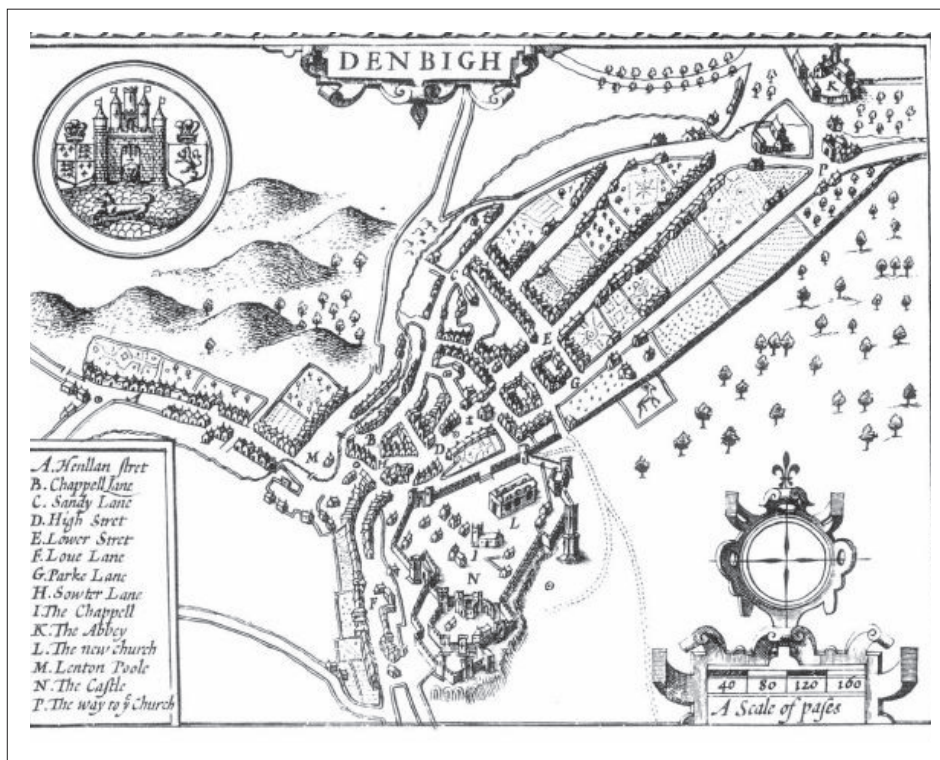




CAMBRIAN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECTS

# Denbigh Flood Risk Management Scheme

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Watching Brief



By  
Chris E Smith BA (Hons) MA MIFA

Report No. 597

Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd  
Old Chapel Farm, Llanidloes  
Powys SY18 6JR  
Telephone: 01686 413857  
E-mail: info@cambarch.co.uk





CAMBRIAN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECTS

# Denbigh Flood Risk Management Scheme

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment & Watching Brief

Prepared For: Vic Mohun

On Behalf of: Martin Wright Associates

Edited by:

Signed:

Position:

Date:

Authorised by:

Signed:

Position:

Date:

By

Chris E Smith BA (Hons) MA MIFA

Report No: **597**

Date: **January 2010**

Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd  
Old Chapel Farm, Llanidloes  
Powys SY18 6JR  
Telephone: 01686 413857  
E-mail: info@cambarch.co.uk



# CONTENTS

1	Introduction .....	3
1.1	Location and scope of work .....	3
1.2	Geology and topography .....	3
1.3	Archaeological and historical background .....	3
2	Aims and Objectives .....	6
2.1	Desk Based Assessment .....	6
2.2	Watching brief .....	6
3	Desk Based Assessment Methodology .....	7
4	Watching Brief Methodology .....	7
4.2	Finds.....	7
5	Desk Based Assessment Results.....	7
5.1	HER Data.....	7
5.2	Map Regression Analysis.....	9
5.3	Map Regression Summary.....	10
5.4	Aerial Photographs.....	10
5.5	Aerial Photograph Summary.....	10
5.6	Portable Antiquities Scheme.....	10
6	Desk Based Assessment Conclusions.....	10
7	Watching Brief Results .....	11
8	Finds.....	12
9	Discussion and Interpretation.....	12
9.1	Reliability of field investigation .....	12
9.2	Overall interpretation .....	12
9.3	Significance .....	12
10	Acknowledgements.....	13
11	Bibliography and Sources.....	13

Appendix I  
Appendix II  
Appendix III  
Appendix IV

Figures  
Plates  
Gazetteers  
Archive Cover Sheet

## List of Figures

Figure 1	General location plan
Figure 2	Map showing location of assessment areas and site distribution
Figure 3	Map showing location of assessment areas and HER sites
Figure 4	John Speeds 1610 Map of Denbigh
Figure 5	1840 1 <sup>st</sup> Series OS Map of Denbigh
Figure 6	1875 1:2500 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map of Assessment areas
Figure 7	1900 1:10560 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map of Assessment area 2
Figure 8	1900 1:10560 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map of Assessment area 6
Figure 9	1912 1:2500 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map of Assessment areas
Figure 10	Trench location plan of area six
Figure 11	Trench location plan of area two

## List of Plates

Plate 1	View of trial trench 2 within area six
Plate 2	View of trial trench 1 within area six
Plate 3	View of trench TT05 within area two
Plate 4	View of trench TT06 within area two
Plate 5	View of trench TT08 within area two
Plate 6	Close up of slag surface within trench TT08
Plate 7	View of trench TT09 within area two
Plate 8	Close up of slag surface within TT09
Plate 9	View of extended trench TT09 within area two
Plate 10	View of slag surface within extended trench TT09
Plate 11	View of trench TT10
Plate 12	View of trench TT11
Plate 13	View of trench TT12

### Copyright Notice:

Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Martin Wright Associates, Chester to use and reproduce the material contained within.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. AL 52163A0001) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

# Non Technical Summary

*This report results from work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd (CAP) for Martin Wright Associates on two separate areas within the town of Denbigh, Denbighshire, as part of a flood risk management scheme.*

*The work involved a desk based assessment of the two areas and a watching brief during groundworks. The first area, Area six, is located close to the site of a medieval Carmelite Friary whilst the second area, Area two, is located between Denbigh Castle and the Church of St. Mary in an area of suspected medieval urban activity.*

*The work within Area six consisted of several trial trenches excavated in order to locate a modern culvert. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed. Groundworks within Area two revealed no significant archaeological features, although a slag surface of post-medieval date was uncovered within three trenches near St. Mary's Church. No artefacts were found or retained.*

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 The site is centred around two separate areas within the town of Denbigh, Denbighshire. The first is located in the northeast of the town, close to the site of a medieval Carmelite Friary, at NGR SJ 05978 66494 (Fig 1). The second area is located in the southwest of the town between Denbigh Castle and the church of St. Mary at NGR SJ 05003 66104 (Fig 1).
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk based assessment and watching brief was proposed by M. J. Walters of the curatorial section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT). A brief for the works was supplied by M. J. Walters of CPAT against which a specification for the works was drawn up by Mark Houlston (CAP).

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The solid geology underlying the Denbigh area is made up of the Tournaisian and Viséan carboniferous Limestone series (British Geological Survey 2001).
- 1.2.2 Both of the assessment areas are set within the urban environment of the town of Denbigh. The town lies partly on flat ground and partly on raised ground to the east and west respectively. The Afon Clwyd flows to the east with the eastern part of the town built on its flat flood plain.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The town was recorded by Emmanuel Bowen (1720). "The County of DENBIGH is 116 Miles in Circumference, contains about 410000 Acres. Tis divided into 12 Hundreds in which are contained 4 Market Towns & only one Borough Town [viz. Denbigh], 57 Parishes & about 6398 Houses. The Air is good but sharp, & ye soil Hilly, intermixed with fruitful valleys, that of Clwyd is the Chief, well inhabited by Gentry. The Western parts are healthy but improved with ye Ashes of Turf. Here is plenty of Rye or Corn, Goats & Sheep, & good quantity of Lead Oar in several parts of this County".
- 1.3.2 The following is an extract from Samuel Lewis's Topographical dictionary of Wales (1833): "A borough, market town, and parish, having exclusive jurisdiction, in the Union of St. Asaph, locally

in the hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh (of which it is the ancient shire town); 218 miles (NW) from London, on the road from Ruthin to St. Asaph, containing 3786 inhabitants. .... The town is picturesquely situated in the centre of the rich and beautiful Vale of Clwyd, partly at the base, and partly at the acivity, of a steep, isolated, rocky eminence, the summit of which is crowned by the venerable remains of the castle. .... The environs abound with beautiful and richly varied scenery; the air is remarkably salubrious; the land in the vicinity is rich and in a high state of cultivation; and in the immediate neighbourhood are numerous splendid seats and elegant villas, inhabited by opulent families, whom the advantages of its situation have induced to select Denbigh for their residence”.

- 1.3.3 Planned settlement at Denbigh dates from the reign of Edward I when a castle and walled borough were established by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. There are suggestions of earlier occupation, however, and the hilltop site on which the new town was built is traditionally regarded as the location of the stronghold of Dafydd ap Gruffudd (Soulsby 1983).
- 1.3.4 Henry de Lacy granted the new borough’s first charter of privileges in 1285 when 63 burgages are listed. A second charter dating from the period 1295 – 1305 lists only 45 burgages, the reduction stemming from an attack on the town by Welsh rebels in 1294, but it does mention the existence of the town walls, which are absent from the earlier grant. The castle must also have been substantially completed by 1305, as the castle and walls were planned as a unity to enclose the hilltop area. They command control of the Clwyd valley in association with Ruthin, which is of a similar date (Soulsby 1983).
- 1.3.5 The name, Denbigh, implies that this stalwart hilltop may have been occupied long before the Middle Ages. The word derives from the Welsh, "Dinbych", or "little fort", and, according to CADW (Welsh Historic Monuments), it "incorporates the word "dinas" (a rocky fortress), which suggests that it was long regarded as a natural stronghold. CADW also states that there may have been a fort here in the early Christian period". However, nothing tangible survives to prove this theory.

Sweeping away any traces of the Welsh castle, de Lacy followed plans probably designed by the great medieval engineer; Master James of St. George, who was working closely with the king at that time. By 1284, Denbigh Castle and its connecting town had begun to dominate its surroundings.

Essentially, Denbigh Castle was assembled during two phases, the first of which included the rapid construction of rather insubstantial outer defences along the southern and western sides. Other features probably begun during the first phase include the eastern towers, part of the curtain wall, and perhaps the great gatehouse. However, these latter structures were not finished until the second phase, which lingered into the 14th century.

The second building period brought the bulk of structures to the site. In response to the short-lived success of the previous year's rebellion led by Madog ap Llywelyn, in 1295 de Lacy began the construction of the gatehouse, the great hall, an extensive residential complex, and massive towers. Dying in 1311, Henry de Lacy did not live to see the castle completed. Evidently, it is possible that the fortress was never finished.

During the second phase, heavy defences were added to the castle: the curtain wall was refortified with thicker and higher walls, and huge polygonal towers were constructed on either side of the gatehouse. The gatehouse itself was heavily buttressed with twin towers facing outward and an

enormous tower, called the Badnes Tower, added to the interior. Together, the three octagonal towers gave the gatehouse incredible strength, and an unusual overall plan. Between the twin towers was a heavily defended gate passage with murder-holes, a series of strategically-placed portcullises, powerful wooden doors, and arrow slits. One of the towers contained the porter's lodgings, while the other served as the prison. An interesting set of latrines still occupies the prison tower.

The eastern part of the Inner Ward contained most of the domestic structures at Denbigh Castle. Now greatly ruined, they can be identified by key features. For example, the hexagonal Kitchen Tower contains two enormous fireplaces. The tower sits adjacent to the Great Hall, of which only the foundations have survived. Inside this huge building are traces of the buttery and pantry, and the raised dais, where the lord and honoured guests sat. At the southern end of the Hall, the lord could withdraw into his own private chambers, which were located inside the so-called White Chamber Tower, another ruin. Alongside this polygonal tower sat a postern gate, through which supplies of water taken from a second well could be accessed. This water probably supplemented the offerings from the castle's huge well, which is located inside the castle, appropriately, near the Kitchen Tower.

At the south-western corner of the Inner Ward stand the remains of the Treasure House Tower, where the vital records for the Lordship of Denbigh were once stored. The western side of the curtain supported auxiliary buildings, such as the stables, workshops, and structures for storing supplies. About midway along the wall, a short descent leads to the sally port, a curious feature once defended with a portcullis and murder holes (Hull 1994).

- 1.3.6 It is evident from the wording of the second charter (1295-1305) that the new town had already expanded beyond the 9 ½ acres of the walled area, with burgages spreading down the northern slopes of the hill. By 1305, in fact, the extra-mural area had come to out-shadow the walled enceinte, with some 183 burgages outside against only 52 within. By 1334 it had grown to cover an area of 57 acres. Subsequent accounts record even further expansion in this area, with 438 burgages recorded in 1373. An early 16<sup>th</sup> century survey noted that the suburbs extended for three quarters of a mile north of the castle (Soulsby 1983).
- 1.3.7 The details of this development are fortunately recorded by John Speed in 1610, and his map (Fig 4) indicates that the modern street pattern was already firmly established by that time, with development along Love lane, 'Chappell lane' (the present factory ward area), High Street, 'Sandy Lane' (Beacons Hill), 'Lower Street' (Vale Street) and 'Parke Lane' (Park Street) (Soulsby 1983).
- 1.3.8 The Order of the Brothers of Our Lady of the Mount, or Carmelites, is a Catholic religious order founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century on Mount Carmel, Israel. The Carmelite Friary at Denbigh was founded in the 1270s-80s and dissolved in 1537 when there were four friars. It stood just beyond the north-east end of Denbigh borough. In the early sixteenth century the Bishops of St Asaphs made their home here in the 'Bishop's Chamber' and carried out much building work. Following the dissolution the Bishops leased the property and an inventory taken at this time lists the choir or church, vestry, chamber, hall, kitchen, brewhouse and buttery. A contemporary document mentions the house, stables, demesnes, terraces, gardens and orchards. The Friary, labelled 'The Abbey', is shown on Speed's town plan published in 1610 (Fig 4). The remains consist of the ruined church, intact until it was gutted by fire in 1898, and the greatly altered dormitory and refectory block, now Abbey Cottage. The church is a late thirteenth century building with several later features, notably the great blocked Perpendicular east window. It consisted of the Friar's choir to the east and the public nave to the west, divided by a screened passage with a leaden spire above. The cloister was

on the south side of the church with the chapter house and bishop's chamber in the east range and the dormitory & refectory block on the south. This block appears to be a late medieval building, possibly early sixteenth century; however, few medieval features survive (Wiles 2008). There seems some discrepancy over the foundation date of the Friary at Denbigh with Soulsby (1983) amongst others dating the foundation to 1350, one hundred years later than Wiles (2008) states.

- 1.3.9 Just north of Denbigh Castle stands the tower of St. Hilary's chapel. The tower is the only reminder of the medieval chapel that once offered services to the castle and the town. The chapel stood almost midway between the castle gatehouse and the northernmost face of the town's walling. Only the fine fortified tower survived the demolition efforts of 1923. Religious services were moved to a new church in 1874, that of St. Mary (Hull 1994).
- 1.3.10 The foundation stone of the new church, which was intended to replace St. Hilary's, was laid on 6 July 1871. The consecration service was due to take place on 29 January 1874; but on 27 January, the Bishop of St. Asaph announced that he would not conduct the ceremony, because he considered that a panel of the reredos "had a somewhat ritualistic tendency" - i.e. it depicted a Crucifix instead of a Cross. Eventually the panel was removed, and after a delay of almost two years, the Bishop consecrated the church on Tuesday, 7 December 1875. St. Mary's now acts, to all intents and purposes, as the parish church of Denbigh.

## 2 Aims and Objectives

### 2.1 Desk Based Assessment

- 2.1.1 The main scope and objectives of the desk based study were to reveal the nature, significance and, where possible, chronology of the archaeology within the area of the proposed development. The purpose of a desk-based assessment, in accordance with standards and guidance as laid down by the *Institute for Archaeologists*, is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within the given area (including presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of the potential archaeological resource), in order to make an assessment of its merit in context, leading to one or more of the following:
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;
  - The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised;
  - The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a program of research.

### 2.2 Watching Brief

- 2.2.1 The main purpose of the Watching Brief was to preserve, by record, all buried archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development and to;
- 2.2.2 Provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a



satisfactory and proper standard.

### 3 Desk Based Assessment Methodology

3.1.1 For the purposes of the archaeological desk based study the following repositories were visited/consulted;

- Regional Historic Environment Record, Welshpool
- Portable Antiquities Scheme (Denbighshire)
- National Library, Aberystwyth
- RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
- Archaeology Data Service
- Cadw

3.1.2 At these repositories the following sources were consulted:

- All Ordnance Survey Maps
- Tithe Enclosure Award and Parish Maps
- Estate Maps
- Historical documents pertaining to the site
- Archaeological books and journals
- Unpublished reports
- Aerial photographs
- SAM data

3.1.3 At the Clwyd Powys Historic Environment Record a search of all sites recorded in the HER as being located either within or up to 500m from the edge of the assessment area was undertaken. This was then supplemented with a similar search of data held by the Archaeology Data Service.

### 4 Watching Brief Methodology

4.1.1 The field work was undertaken by Irma Bernardus (Site Supervisor). After the initial removal of overburden deposits using a mechanical excavator the trench sections and base were cleaned by hand.

4.1.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with both the IFA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation* and current Health and Safety legislation.

#### 4.2 Finds

4.2.1 All finds were to be recovered by hand and bagged by context throughout the evaluation. All small finds were to be given a separate number and recorded on a separate register.

## 5 Desk Based Assessment Results

### 5.1 HER Data

- 5.1.1 A search of the Regional HER in Welshpool revealed a total of 22 known entries within a 500m radius of Area 6, and 13 known entries within a 500m radius of Area 2 (Figs 2&3). In order to simplify the search data, listed building evidence has not been included in this section. This is owing to the large amount of data returned for listed buildings during the HER search (161 listed buildings in Area 2 and 32 in Area 6). All listed buildings recorded within a 500m radius of each area are detailed in Appendix 3. Fig 2 shows the assessment areas in relation to the areas of suspected medieval activity and scheduled ancient monuments. Fig 3 shows the assessment areas in relation to sites recorded within the HER.
- 5.1.2 Palaeolithic. No finds or features from the Palaeolithic period are recorded within a 500m radius of either assessment area.
- 5.1.3 Mesolithic. No finds or features from the Mesolithic period are recorded within a 500m radius of either assessment area.
- 5.1.4 Neolithic. No finds or features from the Neolithic period are recorded within a 500m radius of either assessment area.
- 5.1.5 Bronze Age. No finds or features from the Bronze Age period are recorded within a 500m radius of either assessment area.
- 5.1.6 Iron Age. No finds or features from the Iron Age period are recorded within a 500m radius of either assessment area.
- 5.1.7 Roman Period. No finds or features from the Roman period are recorded within a 500m radius of either assessment area. However, the predicted line of the Colwen to St. Asaph Roman road runs north to south between the two assessment areas.
- 5.1.8 Post Roman/Dark Age/Saxon/Viking. No finds or features from the Post Roman/Dark Age/Saxon/Viking period are recorded within a 500m radius of either assessment area.
- 5.1.9 Medieval Period. Both assessment areas are located within areas defined by the HER as being within the medieval town of Denbigh. Assessment Area 6 is located within 500m of the site of the medieval Carmelite Friary (SAM DE023), which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The HER also lists Palmant as medieval placename evidence of a paved road (PRN 101474). Other medieval features within Area 6 recorded by the HER include an Ossuary (PRN 101836) and a tile kiln (PRN 102021).
- 5.1.10 Assessment Area 2 is located within 500m of the medieval Town walls (SAM DE002), Denbigh Castle and medieval town (SAM DE156), Denbigh medieval town (north east corner) (SAM DE225), Leicester's Church (SAM DE044) and St. Hilary's Chapel tower (SAM DE005), all of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Within Area 2 the HER records three other medieval features, these include; St. Mary's Church and Churchyard (PRNs 16768 and 16983), The chapel of St. Anne (PRN 102749) and a possible motte at The Crown Hotel (PRN 44450).
- 5.1.11 Post medieval Period. A total of five entries in the local HER were located within a 500m radius of

Area 2. These are as follows:

- PRN 101472 – Lenten Pool, site of former pool in low lying area of Denbigh
- PRN 102591 – Bryn Park Mound – Possibly part of castle siegework
- PRN 26656 – Small quarry outside town walls
- PRN 70765 – No.s 4&6 Hall Square – Previously listed buildings, since unlisted
- PRN 57614 – Goblin Tower siegework finds

A total of four entries in the local HER were located within a 500m radius of Area 6. These are as follows:

- PRN 101813 – Alavowlia Platforms, possible settlement site
- PRN 85133 – Alavowlia farm rubbing stone
- PRN 85145 – Alavowlia farmstead
- PRN 96125 – Salem Methodist Chapel

5.1.12 Modern. The local HER records only one entry of modern date within a 500m radius of Area 2.

- PRN 70245 – WW1 prisoner of war hospital

The local HER records only fifteen entries of modern date within a 500m radius of Area 6 although these all belong to separate features within the Alavowlia farmstead. These are as follows:

- PRN 85134 – Alavowlia farm building one
- PRN 85135 – Alavowlia Barn one
- PRN 85136 – Alavowlia Barn two
- PRN 85137 – Alavowlia farm building two
- PRN 85138 – Alavowlia farm milking parlour one
- PRN 85139 – Alavowlia farm milking parlour two
- PRN 85140 – Alavowlia farm animal shed
- PRN 85141 – Alavowlia farm enclosed yard
- PRN 85142 – Alavowlia farm orchard
- PRN 85143 – Alavowlia farm animal pens
- PRN 85144 – Alavowlia farm farmyard
- PRN 85146 – Alavowlia farm farmhouse
- PRN 85147 – Alavowlia farm cobbled yard
- PRN 85148 – Alavowlia farm building range
- PRN 85149 – Alavowlia farm building three

## 5.2 Map Regression Analysis

5.2.1 The 1610 John Speed map (Fig 4) of Denbigh shows both assessment areas 1 and 2 in reasonably clear detail. Assessment area 6 appears to be located within the land surrounding the Friary. The land appears to be tree covered and relatively blank of structures. However, owing to the age of the map and the scale at which it has been produced this may not be an accurate reflection of the land use of the time. Assessment area 2 is shown as being made up of houses fronting onto the street with well defined garden areas to their rear. A small bridge is shown crossing a stream. The area is marked on the map as being named ‘Lenton Poole’.

- 5.2.2 The mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Tithe map of the parish of Denbigh shows the agricultural land surrounding the town though no specific detail is shown of either assessment area. The map is therefore not included in this report.
- 5.2.3 The 1840 1<sup>st</sup> Series OS map (Fig 5) shows both assessment areas though not in particularly great detail. The area of Lenten pool, Area 2, appears much the same on the 1840 map as shown on Speed's 1610 map. Area 2 appears, as it did in 1610, to be covered by houses fronting onto streets with open areas to the rear. The same lack of change can be said of the appearance of Area 6. Area 6 is shown as being a relatively open area. The Friary is named 'Yr Abbey' on the 1840 map. An infirmary is also marked as being reasonably close to Area 6.
- 5.2.4 The 1875 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map (Fig 6) shows the assessment areas in very clear detail. Both areas, despite property boundaries and streets being shown very clearly, appear largely the same as seen on previous maps.
- 5.2.5 The 1900 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition six inch OS map (Fig 7&8) shows the assessment areas in very clear detail. In its basic detail the map appears similar to both the 1840 and 1875 maps discussed above. This is because not a great deal of development appears to have taken place to expand Denbigh beyond its 19<sup>th</sup> century size. Increased amounts of structures within the town itself are evident as are more roads (though this may in part be due to the better quality of this particular map). Area 2 appears to have more structures and a slightly more complex road network than had previously been evident. Urban expansion in the area however is not vast. Area 6 appears to have seen little increase in development by this point. Field boundaries are marked in the area though no other change is noted.
- 5.2.6 The 1912 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition six inch OS map (Fig 9) also shows an increased number of houses in both areas, though particularly in Area 6. No other features were noted.

### 5.3 **Map Regression Summary**

- 5.3.1 The map regression analysis has shown that both assessment areas have only become built up through increased urbanisation in the relatively recent past. Neither area lies at the heart of the medieval town of Denbigh, rather each lies on the outskirts. Development in these areas appears to be largely post-medieval and nineteenth century in date.

### 5.4 **Aerial Photographs**

- 5.4.1 The assessment areas are well covered by aerial photography, the majority dating from 1946 and 1954. However, owing to the urban nature of the areas, and the relatively small size of the trenches, aerial photograph analysis was not found to be a suitable assessment method. A full list of all the aerial photographs consulted is contained within the bibliographic section of this report.

### 5.5 **Portable Antiquities Scheme**

- 5.5.1 A search of the Portable Antiquities Scheme finds database yielded no results for either assessment area or their immediate surrounds.

## 6 **Desk Based Assessment Conclusions**

- 6.1.1 The HER data has shown that, aside from a plethora of post-medieval listed buildings, the majority of features recorded within a 500m radius of each assessment area are modern.

- 6.1.2 Each assessment area is in close proximity to Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Area 2 is close to the castle and surrounds whilst Area 6 is close to the site of the Carmelite Friary.
- 6.1.3 Each assessment area appears to be located on the edge of the suspected limit of the medieval town of Denbigh. They do not appear to have been developed until well into the post-medieval and modern period.

## **7 Watching Brief Results**

### **7.1 Soils and ground conditions**

- 7.1.1 Weather conditions during the groundworks in Area 6 were good, whilst during the groundworks in Area 2 weather conditions were very wet and windy. These conditions did not hamper any activity.

#### **7.1.2 Descriptions**

##### *Area 6*

A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of several trial trenches within Area 6 in order to locate and inspect a modern culvert (Fig 10). The trial trenches were cut using a small mechanical excavator. Small trenches were cut by machine in order to locate both ends of the culvert (Plate 1). Trenches on both ends of the culvert were left open in order for an internal inspection to be carried out (Plate 2). Maximum excavation depth within trench one was approximately 1.85m, while within trench 2 a depth of approximately 1.35m was reached. The culvert runs north east – south west and measures 40m in length, 1.5m wide and 1.05m in height. The exposed subsoils were redeposited and mixed in nature. The underlying natural was not exposed.

##### *Area 2*

A total of eight trial trenches were excavated in order to assess main ground services and to see if sufficient space was present for the installation of a new culvert (Fig 11). All trenches were excavated by a small mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket.

- 7.1.3 Trench TT05 measured 7 metres in length, 1.2 metres wide, and had a maximum depth of 1.4 metres (Plate 3). It was aligned on a north west to south east axis. This trench was extended in width to avoid a water service. All deposits were mixed in nature and disturbed by modern activity. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed
- 7.1.4 Trench TT 06 measured 6 metres in length, 0.6 metre wide, and had a maximum depth of 1.4 metres (Plate 4). It was aligned on an east to west axis. All deposits were mixed in nature and disturbed by modern activity. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed.
- 7.1.5 Trench TT08 measured 3.2 metres in length, 0.6 metre wide, and had a maximum depth of 1.4 metres (Plate 5). It was aligned on a north to south axis. In both east and west facing sections a slag surface was exposed at a depth of 0.48 metres (Plate 6). This slag surface was also uncovered within trench TT 09 and was very compact in nature. The slag surface had been cut through by modern activity leaving it damaged at the northern and southern ends of the trench. The slag surface was above redeposited clay. No other archaeological features or deposits were exposed.

- 7.1.6 Trench TT09 measured 3.5 metres in length, 0.6 metre wide, and had a maximum depth of 1.5 metres (Plate 7). It was aligned on a north to south axis and was located approximately 15 metres east of trench TT08. As mentioned in the description of trench TT08, a slag surface was also exposed in this trench. It was located at a depth of 0.7 metres at the south end of the trench measuring 0.4 metres in length, 0.6 metres wide, and 0.25 metres thick and, as in trench TT08, was located above redeposited clay (Plate 8). Some small fragments of modern pottery and animal bone were uncovered from this deposit, but not retained. It had been cut through by modern activity at the north end. In the middle of this trench a stone pipe was exposed at a depth of 1.38 metres.
- 7.1.7 Trench TT09 was backfilled and later extended at the south end. This trench measured 3 metres in length, 0.6 metres wide, and had a maximum depth of 2.1 metres (Plate 9). The slag surface continued in this trench at the same depth, but was cut through by modern activity at the north end. The slag deposit measured 0.9 metres in length, 0.6 metres wide and 0.3 metres thick. Some modern tile, one glass fragment and animal bone from this deposit were uncovered, but not retained. The slag surface appeared to peter out towards the south end of the trench although a compact stony dark grey silty clay deposit did continue at the same depth. This was also cut through at the south end by modern activity (Plate 10). This same deposit was revealed underneath the slag surface and was situated above the redeposited clay. The natural geology was exposed at a depth of 1.3 metres.
- 7.1.8 Trench TT10 measured 4.5 metres in length, 0.6 metres wide, and had a maximum depth of 2.1 metres (Plate 11). It was aligned on a north west to south east axis. All deposits were mixed in nature and disturbed by modern activity. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed.
- 7.1.9 Trench TT11 measured 4 metres in length, 0.6 metres wide, and had a maximum depth of 2.1 metres (Plate 12) . It was aligned on a north west to south east axis. After removal of tarmac and hardcore, redeposited light brown clay was exposed at 1.2 metres. At a depth of 1.8 metres a small lens of grey clay was visible running along the south-west side of the trench. It was approximately 0.2 metres wide and 0.3 metres in depth. The total depth and extend of this lens was not visible. The grey clay contained occasional small rounded stones and a few flecks of charcoal. This feature is difficult to interpret as investigation was not possible due to the narrow width and depth of the trench.
- 7.1.10 Trench TT12 measured 4 metres in length, 0.6 metres wide, and had a maximum depth of 2.1 metres (Plate 13). It was aligned on a north west to south east axis. All deposits were mixed in nature and disturbed by modern activity. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed.

## 8 Finds

- 8.1.1 Only very few finds were recovered from the trenches. The majority of the finds assemblage consisted of 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern glass and ceramics as well as fragments of animal bone. Due to the low intrinsic value of these finds they were not retained.

## 9 Discussion and Interpretation

### 9.1 Overall interpretation

- 9.1.1 Evidence from the desk based assessment suggested that little archaeology, in terms of medieval features, was likely to be present owing to each assessment area being located on the very outskirts of the medieval town. The desk based assessment further suggested that any archaeology present was likely to be 19<sup>th</sup> century or later in date.

- 9.1.2 These conclusions were borne out by the lack of medieval archaeology located during the watching brief. Those features that were discovered, such as the slag surface, are likely to be relatively modern in date.
- 9.1.3 The findings of the work undertaken do not necessarily preclude medieval and earlier archaeological material existing in these areas. However, given that services are located in each area the likelihood of intact archaeological deposits being located is low.

## 10 Acknowledgements

- 10.1.1 Thanks to; Irma Bernardus for undertaking the watching brief, Sophie Watson at CPAT for providing the HER data and all the helpful staff at the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

## 11 Bibliography & Sources

Search of regional HER, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool

- 500m radius around each assessment area

Scheduled Ancient Monument GIS Polygons from Cadw

Search of aerial photographs held by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, and the Welsh Assembly collection, Cardiff. List of photographs consulted below:

<i>Sortie No.</i>	<i>Frame No.</i>	<i>Date</i>
3G/TUD/UK/34	5360	16/01/1946
3G/TUD/UK/34	5369-74	16/01/1946
3G/TUD/UK/34	5589-96	16/01/1946
3G/TUD/UK/204	5187-8	12/05/1946
3G/TUD/UK/204	5237-39	12/05/1946
3G/TUD/UK/204	5288-90	12/05/1946
58/1416	16-18	21/04/1954
58/1416	55-56	21/04/1954
58/1461	73-74	03/06/1954

Search of all readily available cartographic material held at the National Library, Aberystwyth and Envirocheck Landmark Mapping

- 1610 John Speed Map of Denbigh
- 1841 Tithe Map of Denbigh Parish
- 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1:2500 1875 OS Map
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1:10560 1900 OS Map
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1:2500 1912 OS Map

Search of Portable Antiquities Scheme finds database – Denbigh Parish - 12<sup>th</sup> October 2009

British Geological Survey 2001. *Solid Geology Map. UK South Sheet. 1:625000 Scale.* 4<sup>th</sup> edition

Bowen, E 1720 *Britannia Depicta* - Cited on <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/wal/DEN/> - accessed 12<sup>th</sup> October 2009

Hull, L 1994 Denbigh Castle. <http://www.castlewales.com/denbigh.html> - accessed 12<sup>th</sup> October 2009

Lewis, S 1833 *Topographical Dictionary of Wales – Cited on*  
<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/wal/DEN/Denbigh/> - accessed 12<sup>th</sup> October 2009

Soulsby, I 1983 *The Towns of Medieval Wales*.

Wiles, J 2008 Denbigh Carmelite Friary.

[http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/93291/details/DENBIGH,+CARMELITE+FRIARY+\(WHITE+FRIARS\)](http://www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/93291/details/DENBIGH,+CARMELITE+FRIARY+(WHITE+FRIARS)) - accessed 12<sup>th</sup> October 2009





CAMBRIAN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECTS

## **APPENDIX I:**

# Figures

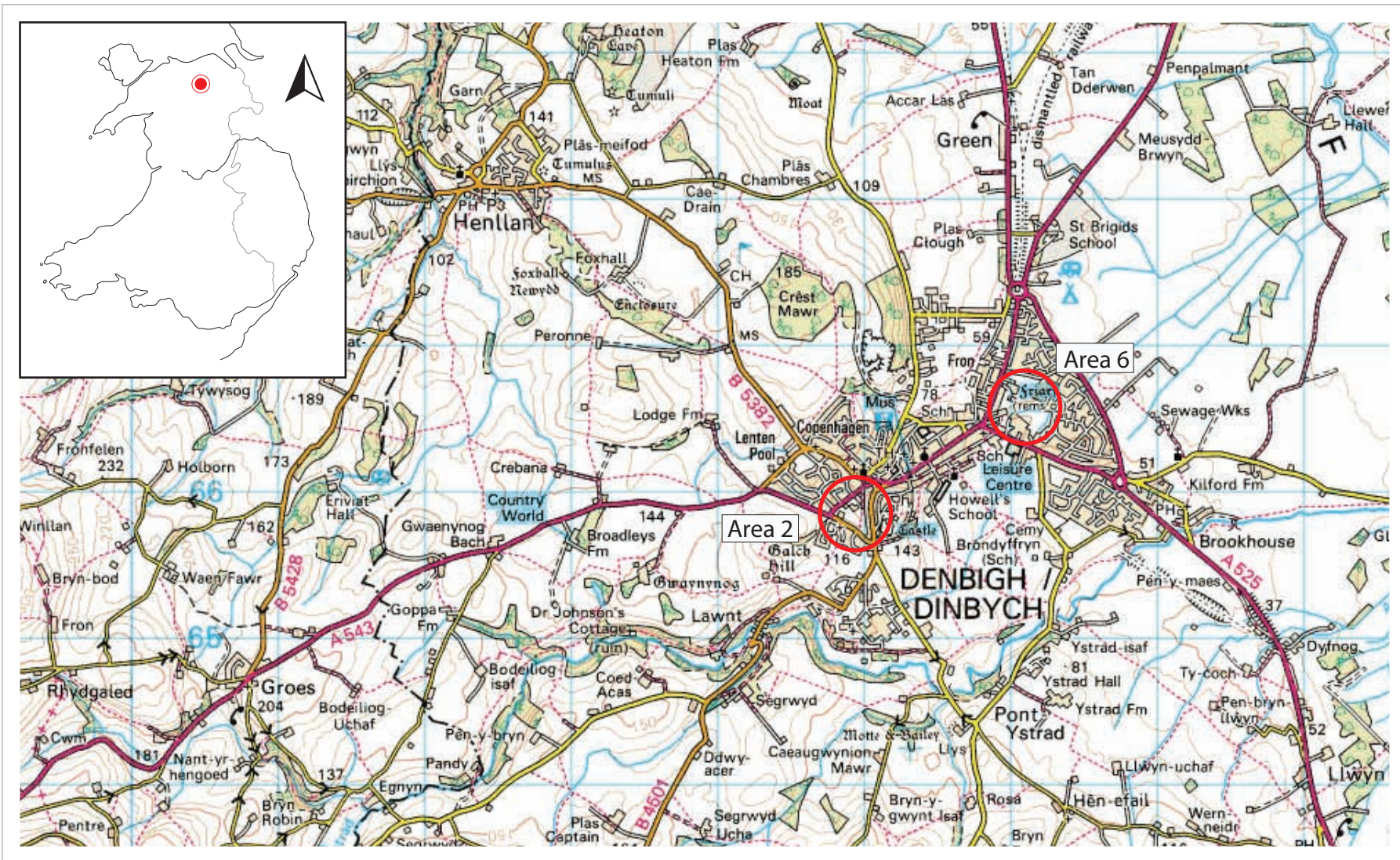


Fig 1: Map showing general location of assessment areas



Fig 2: Map showing locations of assessment area in relation to areas of suspected medieval activity and Scheduled Ancient Monuments



Fig 3: Map showing location of assessment areas in relation to HER sites

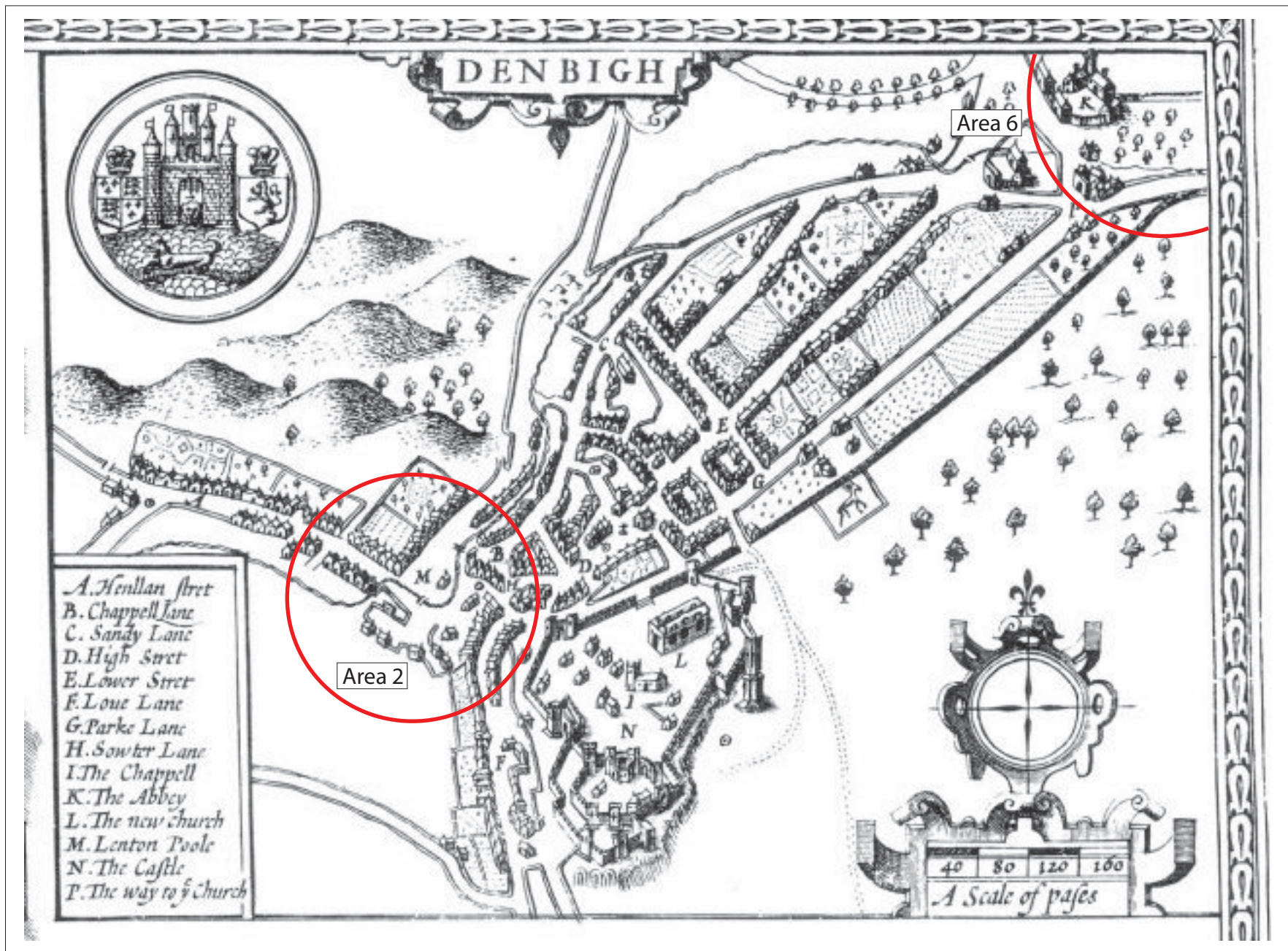


Fig 4: John Speeds 1610 Map of Denbigh with assessment areas overlaid



Fig 5: 1840 1st Series OS map of Denbigh showing assessment areas

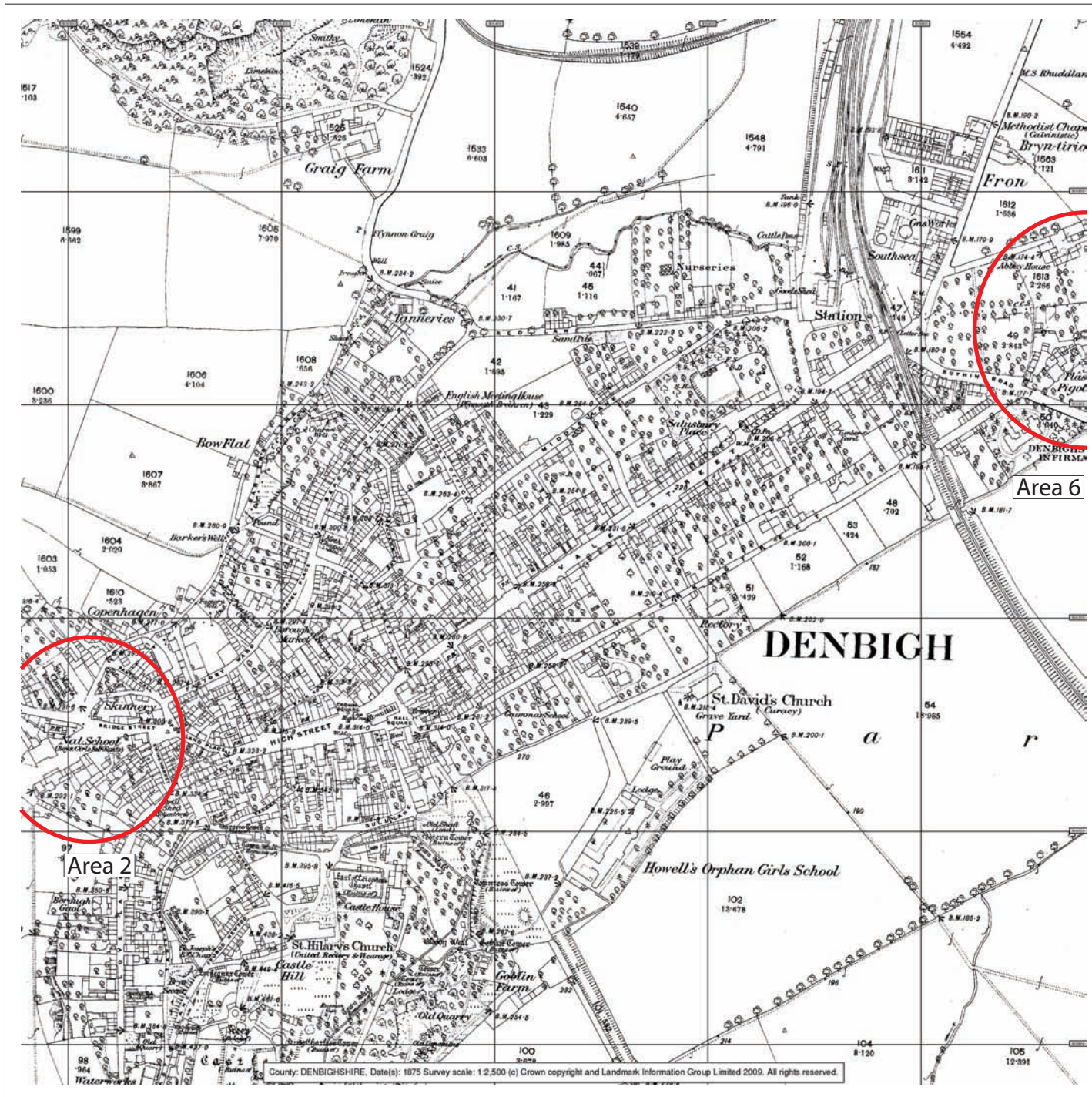


Fig 6: 1875 1:2500 1st Edition OS Map showing both assessment areas

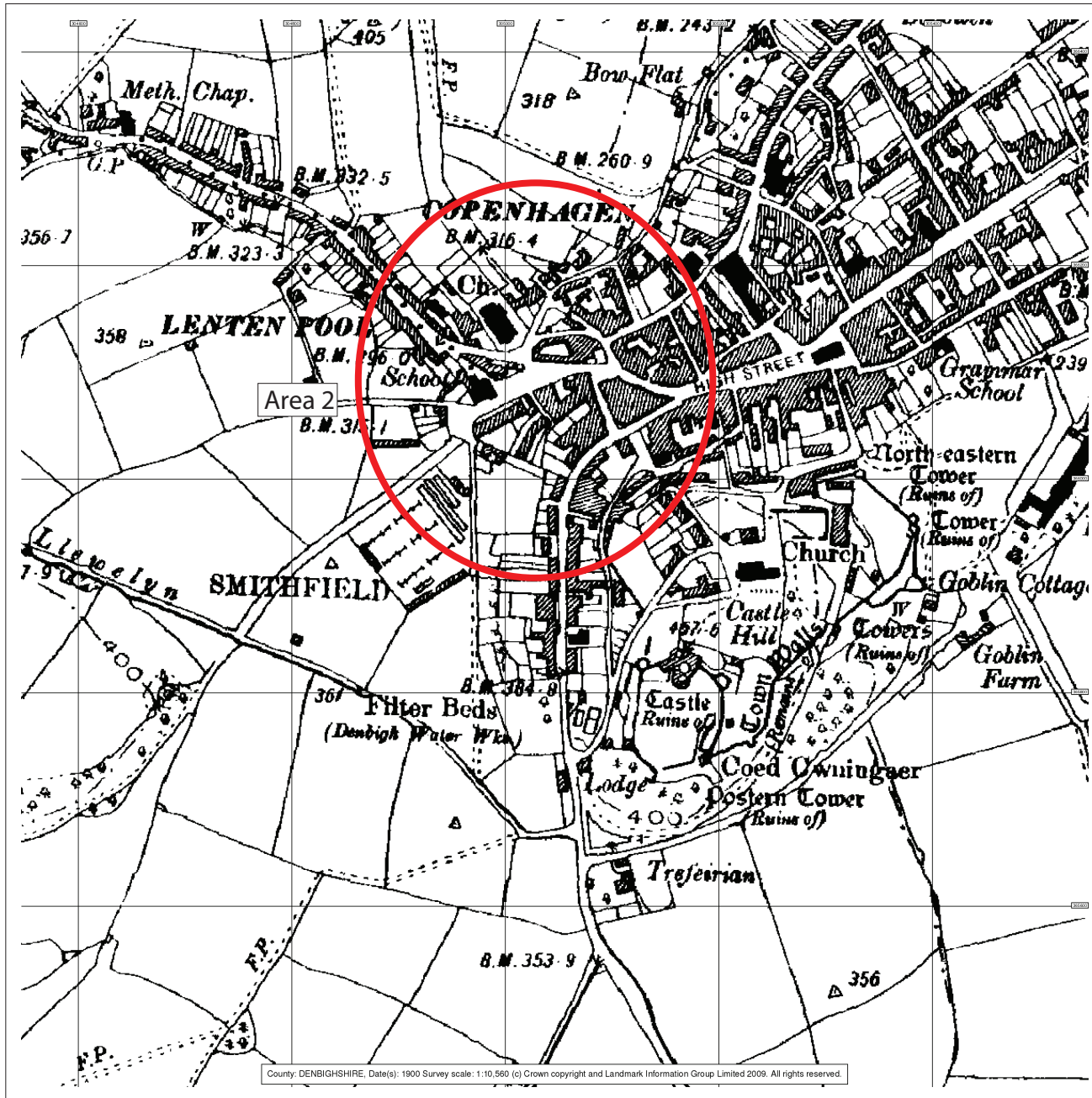


Fig 7: 1900 1:10560 2nd Edition OS Map showing assessment area 2



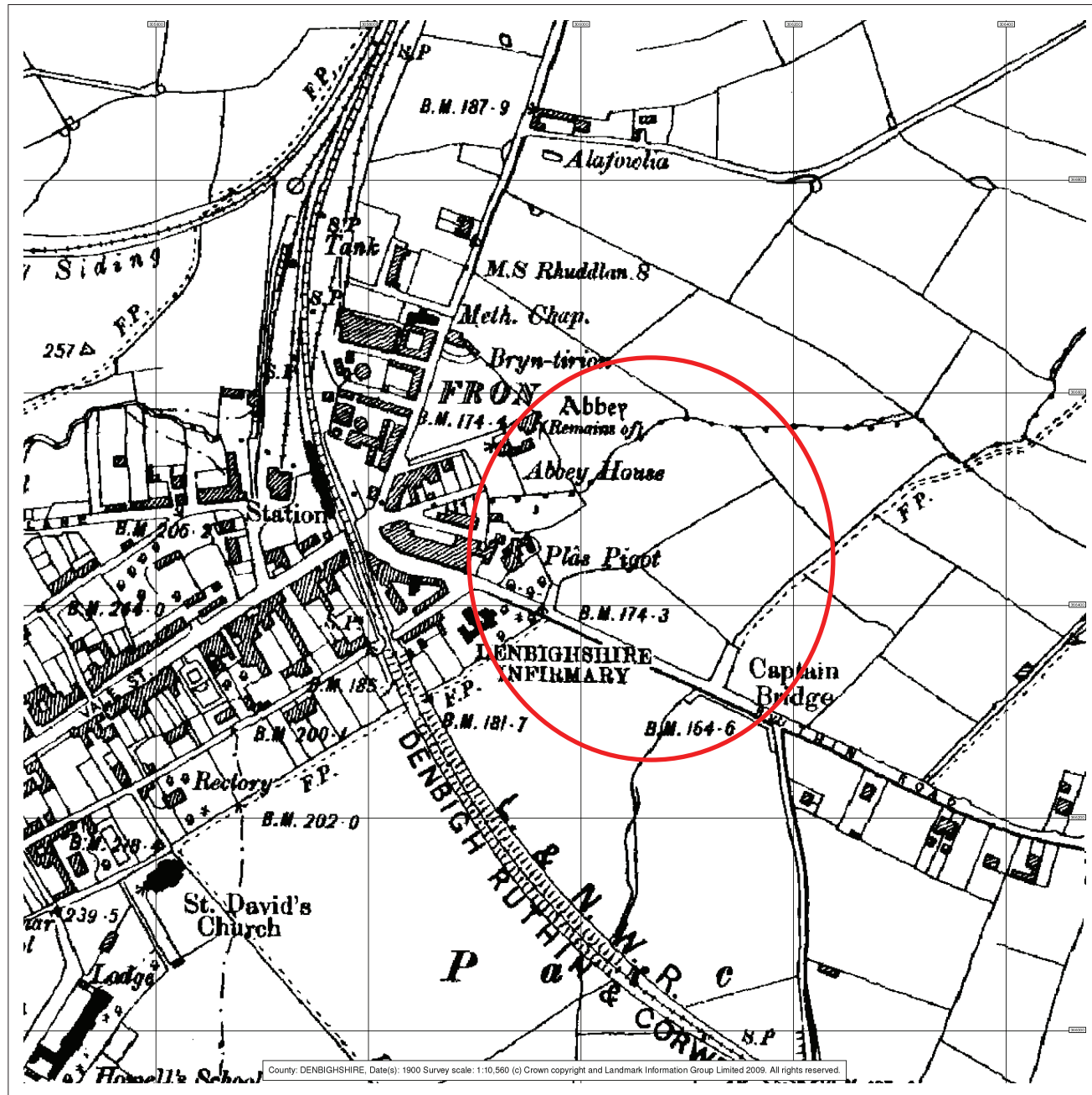


Fig 8: 1900 1:10560 2nd Edition OS Map showing assessment area 6



Fig 9: 1912 1:2500 2nd Edition OS Map showing assessment areas

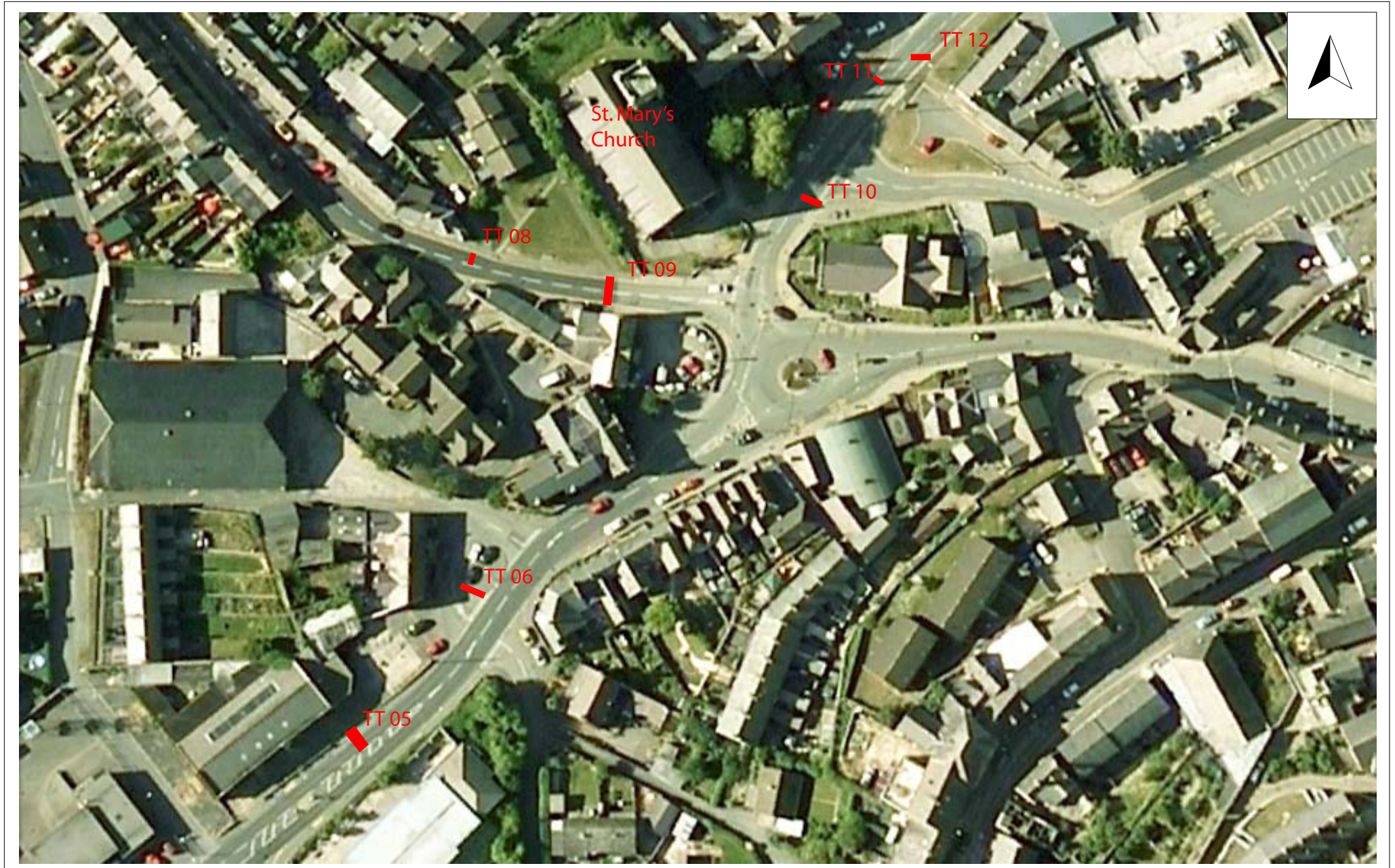


Fig 10: Location of Trial Trenches in Area 2 (do not scale) (Google Earth Image, 2006)



Fig 11: Location of Trial Trenches in Area 6 near the remains of the Carmelite Friary, Denbigh (do not scale) (Google Earth Image, 2006)



CAMBRIAN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECTS

**APPENDIX II:**  
**Photo plates**



Plate 1: Example view of a trial trench to locate culvert, looking east, scale 1 x 1m.



Plate 2: View of end of culvert in Trench 1, looking north-east, scale 1 x 1m.



Plate 3: View of Trench TT05, looking south-east.  
Scale 2 m.



Plate 4: View of Trench TT06, looking north-west.  
Scale 1 x 1 m.



Plate 5: View of Trench TT08, looking south. Scale 1 x 1 m.

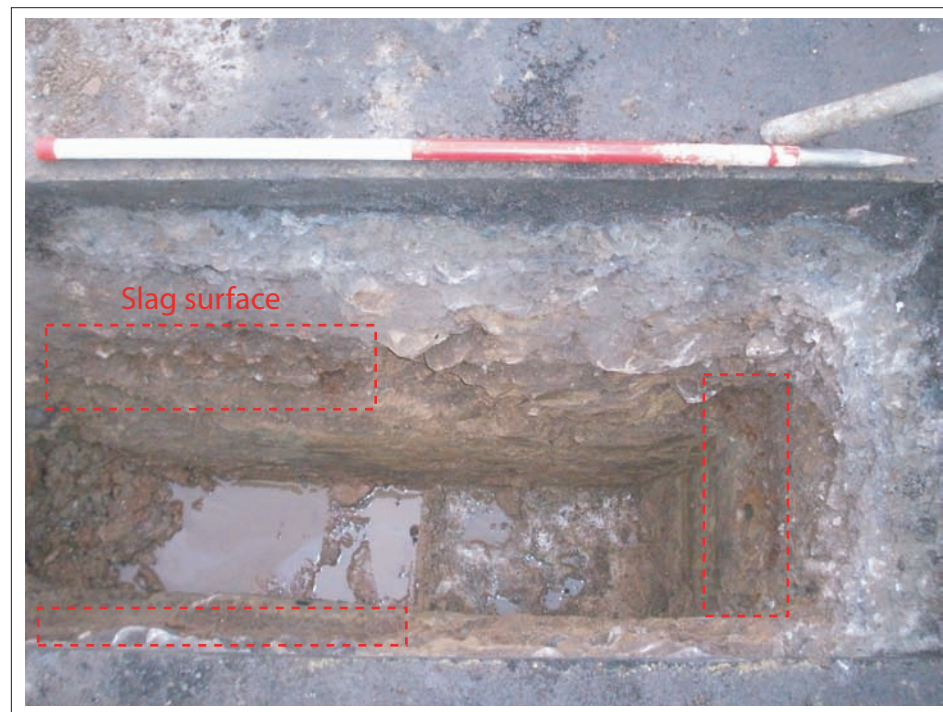


Plate 6: Close up view of slag surface within sections of Trench TT08. Scale 1 x 1 m.





Plate 7: Shot of Trench TT09, looking South. Scale 1 x 1 m.



Plate 8: Close up shot of slag surface within Trench TT09.  
Scale 0.2 m.



Plate 9: View of extended trench TT09, looking south. Scale 2 m.



Plate 10: Close up view of slag surface within extended trench TT09. Scale 1 x 1 m.



Plate 11: View of trench TT10, looking north-west.  
Scale 2 m.



Plate 12: View of trench TT11, looking east. Notice lens  
of grey clay on bottom. Scale 2 m.



Plate 13: View of trench TT12, looking north-west. Scale 2 m.



CAMBRIAN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECTS

**APPENDIX III:**

**Gazetteer**

## Area 2 HER Gazetteer

16,768 Denbigh Church (St Mary), Lenten Pool  
 29/08/2002 C3 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 Multiple  
 16000/16768.htm SJ053661 G:/data/maintain/webmap/16000/16768.htm Multiperiod

Parish church

16,983 Denbigh Church (St Mary), Lenten Pool, yard  
 29/08/2002 C3 CPAT CP 149,347 29/08/2002 Structure  
 16000/16983.htm SJ04996616 G:/data/maintain/webmap/16000/16983.htm Medieval

29,289 Denbigh Medieval Town  
 29/08/2002 C3 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 Buried feature  
 29000/29289.htm SJ05256585 G:/data/maintain/webmap/29000/29289.htm Medieval

101,472 Denbigh, Lenten Pool  
 29/08/2002 C3{6} CPAT CP 156,641 29/08/2002 Landform  
 Medieval 101000/101472.htm SJ047661 G:/data/maintain/webmap/101000/101472.htm Post

SITE OF FORMER POOL IN LOW LYING AREA OF DENBIGH. N0486;

102,591 Bryn Park Mound  
 29/08/2002 C3{6} CPAT CP 157,632 29/08/2002 Earthwork  
 Medieval 102000/102591.htm SJ05426592 G:/data/maintain/webmap/102000/102591.htm Post

MOUND NOTED BY DAVIES NEAR THE GOBLIN TOWER OF DENBIGH TOWN WALLS 97 PACES IN CIRC

102,749 Denbigh, Chapel (St Anne)  
 29/08/2002 C3{6} CPAT CP 157,749 29/08/2002 Building  
 102000/102749.htm SJ04986604 G:/data/maintain/webmap/102000/102749.htm Medieval

ST ANNES OR FLEMINGS CHAPEL.THE UNDERCROFT OF 15 AND 17 BRIDGE ST IS ALL THAT REMAINS

105,955 Denbigh  
 29/08/2002 C3 CPAT CP B 0 29/08/2002 Multiple  
 Multiperiod 105000/105955.htm SJ050661 G:/data/maintain/webmap/105000/105955.htm

### 1 Location

1.1 The castle and walled town at Denbigh are constructed on a "dramatically steep outcrop" of Carboniferous limestone known as Caledfryn Hill standing out against the flat valley bottom of the Vale of Clwyd. A small tributary isolate

26,656 Denbigh town wall quarry  
 29/08/2002 C3 CPAT CP 166,301 29/08/2002 Earthwork  
 26000/26656.htm SJ053658 G:/data/maintain/webmap/26000/26656.htm Post Medieval

Small quarry outside town walls. Of unknown date.

38,244 Denbigh town walls, Exchequer Gate, excavation 1982-83  
 29/08/2002 C3 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 Event  
 38000/38244.htm SJ05136586 G:/data/maintain/webmap/38000/38244.htm 20th century

## Area 2 HER Gazetteer

The Exchequer Gate consisted of a pair of towers with a gate passage, 3m wide, in between. Excavations in July and Aug

70,245	Kimnel Park Military					Building	
29/08/2002	C3{2}	CPAT	CP	171,466	29/08/2002	G:/data/maintain/webmap/70000/70245.htm	20th century
70000/70245.htm			SJ0500066000				

WWI prisoner of war hospital in Denbigh (Nicol, N, 1999).

70,765	Denbigh, Hall Square, 4 & 6					Building	
29/08/2002	C3	CPAT	CP	171,743	29/08/2002	G:/data/maintain/webmap/70000/70765.htm	Post Medieval
70000/70765.htm			SJ05326612				

This building was a grade II listed building but was delisted May 1999.

44,450	Denbigh, Crown Hotel, possible motte					Document	
29/08/2002	CPAT	CP	0	29/08/2002		G:/data/maintain/webmap/44000/44450.htm	Medieval
44000/44450.htm			SJ0510066100				

Considered by Spurgeon to be a possible motte (Manley, J, Greuter, S & Gale, F, 1991, pp171).

57,614	Denbigh town walls, Goblin Tower, siegework, finds					Finds only	
29/08/2002	CPAT	CP	B	0	29/08/2002	G:/data/maintain/webmap/57000/57614.htm	Post Medieval
57000/57614.htm			SJ05406591				

An evaluation was undertaken by CPAT in the school grounds in November 2001 in response to a planning application to c

58,495	Denbigh town walls, Goblin Tower, siegework, evaluation 2001					Event	
29/08/2002	CPAT	CP	B	0	29/08/2002	G:/data/maintain/webmap/58000/58495.htm	21st century
58000/58495.htm			SJ05436598				

An evaluation was undertaken by CPAT in the school grounds in November 2001 in response to a planning application to c

## Area 6 HER Gazetteer

101,474 Pen Palmant Cae Palmant Road Placenames Placename  
 29/08/2002 C3{6} CPAT CP 156,642 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/101000/101474.htm  
 101000/101474.htm

Medieval SJ0666

PLACENAMES WITH THE WORD PALMANT ARE THOUGHT TO BE ALL THAT REMAINS OF A MEDIEVAL

101,813 Alavowlia Platforms Earthwork  
 29/08/2002 C3{6} CPAT CP 156,963 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/101000/101813.htm  
 101000/101813.htm

Post Medieval SJ06006680

IN A FIELD THAT SLOPES GENTLY TO SW ARE A NUMBER OF IRREGULAR ILL-DEFINED PLATFORMS SOME ROUGHLY RECTANGULAR OTHERS OVAL. POSS ASSOCIATED WITH HOLLOWAY. A DOUBTFUL SETTLEMENT SITE. N0185;

In February 2003 an evaluation comprising rapid desk-top a

101,836 Denbigh, Ysgol Twm o'r Nant ossuary Buried feature  
 29/08/2002 C3{6} CPAT CP 156,986 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/101000/101836.htm  
 101000/101836.htm

Medieval SJ05966660

Deposits of human bones noted (1985) in machine cut foundation trench (5m long, 0-#.5m deep). Preliminary examinations of the bones suggest disarticulated remains of several individuals. Probable ossuary of nearby friary.

In 1994 a larger area w

102,021 Denbigh Tile Kiln Structure  
 29/08/2002 C3{6} CPAT CP 157,152 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/102000/102021.htm  
 102000/102021.htm

Medieval SJ05556639

TILE KILN DISCOVERED DURING CONSTRUCTION OF WELFARE CENTRE IN 1938.THE E SIDE WAS PART

85,133 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, rubbing stone Structure  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85133.htm 85000/85133.htm  
 Post Medieval SJ0601866810

Cattle rubbing stone, of late post-medieval date.

Noted in desktop study of land proposed for residential development (PRN 85131) and investigated during trial trenching (PRN 39833) when a small hand-excavated slot was dug down the north face of the

85,134 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, building I Building  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85134.htm 85000/85134.htm  
 19th century SJ0601866851

A small, ruinous red brick outbuilding with slate roof. Recorded on OS map of 1875 (Dodd, L J & Frost, P F, 2003, pp9)

85,135 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, barn I Building  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85135.htm 85000/85135.htm  
 19th century SJ0605566832

Stone barn measuring c.16m by c.6.5m, with recently re-slatted roof supported on three modern king-post frames. Long axi

85,136 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, barn II Building  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85136.htm 85000/85136.htm  
 20th century SJ0605166847

Adjoining barn I (PRN 85135) is a double-vaulted, open-fronted and iron-framed, corrugated sheet metal hay barn on a c



## Area 6 HER Gazetteer

- 85,137 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, building II Building  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85137.htm 85000/85137.htm  
 20th century SJ0605166847  
 Rectangular structure recorded on the 1912 OS map. Site now occupied by barn (PRN 85136) (Dodd, L J & Frost, P F, 2
- 85,138 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, milking parlour I Building  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85138.htm 85000/85138.htm  
 20th century SJ0604666833  
 Modern concrete, block-built milking parlour with concrete floor and corrugated roof, presumably constructed at the sam
- 85,145 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm Multiple  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85145.htm 85000/85145.htm  
 Post Medieval SJ06006684
- Post medieval farmstead comprising:-  
 farmhouse (PRN 85146),  
 cobbled yard (PRN 85147),  
 a range of stone buildings (PRN 85148),  
 a single stone building (PRN 85149),  
 a single storey barn (PRN 85135) of mid 19th century date,  
 a hay barn of late 20t
- 85,139 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, milking parlour II Building  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85139.htm 85000/85139.htm  
 20th century SJ0603766837  
 Red brick building c.11m N-S by 2.5m E-W, with slated roof, fronting lane and concrete yard (PRN 85144). Altered on
- 85,140 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, animal shed Building  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85140.htm 85000/85140.htm  
 20th century SJ0603966851  
 Concrete building c.6m x 4m with sloping corrugated roof and a single animal stall and corner feeder. Abuts the west s
- 85,141 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, enclosed yard Structure  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85141.htm 85000/85141.htm  
 20th century SJ0603466851  
 A small enclosed concrete yard associated with animal shed (PRN 85140) (Dodd, L J & Frost, P F, 2003, pp10).
- 85,142 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, orchard Document  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85142.htm 85000/85142.htm  
 19th century SJ0601766838  
 Orchard recorded on 1875 map. Part survives with a stone wall boundary on the west side of the building complex (Dodd
- 85,143 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, animal pens Structure  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85143.htm 85000/85143.htm  
 20th century SJ0607766854  
 Animal pens to the east of the main building complex at Alafowlia Farm. Probably dating to the first half of the 20th ce
- 85,144 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, farmyard Structure  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85144.htm 85000/85144.htm  
 20th century SJ0603566822  
 Modern concrete farmyard to south of main building complex (Dodd, L J & Frost, P F, 2003, pp10).
- 85,146 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, farmhouse Building  
 29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85146.htm 85000/85146.htm  
 19th century SJ0599166841  
 Farmhouse, probably 19th century (Dodd, L J & Frost, P F, 2003, pp10).

## Area 6 HER Gazetteer

- 85,147 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, cobbled yard Structure  
29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85147.htm 85000/85147.htm  
19th century SJ0596266842  
Cobbled farmyard, probably 19th century (Dodd, L J & Frost, P F, 2003, pp10).
- 85,148 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, building range Building  
29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85148.htm 85000/85148.htm  
19th century SJ0596566851  
Range of stone buildings at Alafowlia Farm, on north side of cobbled yard (PRN 85147), probably 19th century (Dodd, L
- 85,149 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, building III Building  
29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/85000/85149.htm 85000/85149.htm  
19th century SJ0597666834  
Stone building at Alafowlia Farm, on south side of cobbled yard (PRN 85147), probably 19th century (Dodd, L J & Frost
- 87,453 Denbigh, Park Street, Ystrad House, watching brief 1998 Event  
29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/87000/87453.htm 87000/87453.htm  
20th century SJ056662  
A watching brief carried out by Fiona Gale in 1998 during initial ground disturbance at land adjoining Ystrad House, p
- 58,086 Denbigh, Rhyl Road, Alafowlia Farm, desktop study 2003 Event  
29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/58000/58086.htm 58000/58086.htm  
21st century SJ06066677  
Desktop study undertaken as part of an evaluation carried out by Earthworks in February 2003 (see also PRNs 39833 and
- 58,460 Denbigh Friary, salvage recording 1985 Event  
29/08/2002 CPAT CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/58000/58460.htm 58000/58460.htm  
20th century SJ0593766562  
The Carmelite friary was founded in about 1289 and dissolved in 1538. Establishment consisted of a church with claustr
- 96,125 Denbigh, Ruthin Road, Former Salem Methodist Chapel Building  
29/08/2002 CPAT-DC CP 0 29/08/2002 G:/data/maintain/webmap/96000/96125.htm  
96000/96125.htm  
Post Medieval SJ0583366410  
Chapel subject to photographic survey, as a condition of planning permission, in 2002.



**APPENDIX IV:**  
**Archive Cover Sheet**

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Denbigh Flood Alleviation Scheme

Site Name:	Denbigh Town Centre
Site Code:	DFAS/09/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	Report No. 597
NGR:	NGR SJ 05978 66494 NGR SJ 05003 66104
Site Type:	Urban
Project Type:	Desk Based Assessment & Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	December 2009
Categories Present:	Post medieval & Modern
Location of Original Archive:	CAPLtd
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	None
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	CAPLtd
Restrictions to access:	None



Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd  
Old Chapel Farm, Llanidloes  
Powys SY18 6JR  
Telephone: 01686 413857  
E-mail: info@cambarch.co.uk

