

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

*Llansantffraid Sewage Treatment Works*  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

CPAT Report No 219

*Llansantffraid Sewage Treatment Works*  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

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March 1997

Report for Severn Trent Water Ltd.

**The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust**

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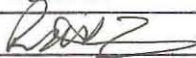
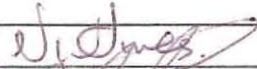
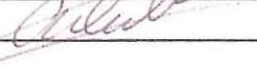
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## CPAT Report Record

### Report and status

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 1997, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Contracting) was requested by Ian Ferris, the Archaeological Consultant for Severn Trent Water Ltd, to provide a quotation and specification for an archaeological assessment of the area of a proposed replacement sewage treatment works at Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain, Powys (SJ 225 202). The assessment had been requested by the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, acting in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Severn Trent Water. Accordingly, a brief (No AAB 205) had been prepared describing the scheme of works required.
- 1.2 The brief specified a three stage assessment of the area of the proposed sewage treatment works. This entailed an initial desk-top study and walkover survey of the area, followed by evaluation and preservation by record of archaeological features if deemed necessary. The later stages of the assessment are to be the subject of a separate brief, this report only deals with the results of the initial desk-top study and walkover survey.
- 1.3 The CPAT (Contracting) quote and specification were accepted by Severn Trent Water Ltd on 12th February 1997, and the desk-top study and walkover survey were carried out during the same month. This report was written immediately thereafter.

## 2 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The area examined by the assessment comprised a total of approximately 3,200 sqm, defined as the "Area of Interest" by the assessment brief. The area is situated at the confluence of the Vyrnwy and Cain rivers (Fig 1), it occupies the flood plain at the confluence and the river terrace to its west. The western end of the assessment area falls within the village of Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain.
- 2.2 The underlying geology of the area examined by the assessment comprises later Ordovician shales, mudstones and perhaps limestones of the Bala series, although these rocks are covered with river gravels and alluvium locally.
- 2.3 There are two soil types within the assessment area. The soils of the flood plain are deep silty soils of alluvial origin belonging to the Teme Soil Association, while on the adjoining river terrace the soils are deep fine loamy soils derived from Palaeozoic drift belonging to the East Keswick Soil Association (Rudeforth et al 1984). Present agricultural use of the area appears to be limited to permanent grassland for stock rearing.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The desk-top study was undertaken prior to the walkover survey and examined primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, and aerial photographic sources held at the following repositories:

The County Sites and Monuments Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool.

The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

The National Monument Record, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments, Aberystwyth.

Llanfyllin Branch Library.

- 3.2 The archaeological sites which were recorded during the study are described in the gazetteer of sites (Section 5), below. Each entry in the gazetteer includes a list of sources relating to the site in question. A list of the reference works which were consulted is given in Section 8 and copies of relevant cartographic sources are included in this report.



- 3.3 The fieldwalk survey was carried out by examining the "Area of interest" specified in the project brief at intervals of 30m. The location of each site revealed by the desk-top study was visited in order to determine its state of preservation and whether any further corroborating evidence regarding its nature and possible dating could be ascertained.
- 3.4 Each site that was identified was described, photographed and drawn as appropriate. All the sites which were identified during the fieldwalk survey had been discovered during the desk-top study, the additional information which the survey provided is included in the gazetteer of sites (Section 5), which includes a designation of each sites perceived importance. Colour laser copies of photographs of each site are included in this report.

## 4 Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The archaeological background of the assessment area is dealt with by period, below. It should be noted that although no archaeological evidence predating the medieval period has been found within the area, the Roman period is referred to because of the Roman depot site (Mg 216; PRN 5117), located some 300m to the north.

### 4.2 Roman Period

- 4.2.1 A Roman depot site (Mg 216; PRN 5117) is situated some 300m to the north of the assessment area. It consists of a polygonal bivallate enclosure, identified from enhanced aerial photographs in 1986; subsequent excavations have revealed evidence of internal structures (Jones and Reynolds 1987, 21-26). As far as can be seen no features relating to the site fall within the assessment area, although there is a possibility that contemporary roads linked to the site may have crossed it. No known Roman roads have been recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record in this locality.

### 4.3 Medieval Period

- 4.3.1 It seems certain that Llansantffraid dates to the medieval period, Silvester (1992, 112) states that the church at Llansantffraid was recorded in 1254 and notes that the morphology of its churchyard suggests that it was an early medieval foundation. Information relating to this period of the development of the settlement is said to be lacking. The historic core of the settlement as defined by Silvester lies some 300m to the west of the assessment area.
- 4.3.2 Evidence relating to this period appears to survive within the area of the assessment. Two areas of probable ridge and furrow (Site Nos 4 and 5) were identified in the fields to the south-west of Lletty Lane, although these are in a generally poor condition. In addition to surviving earthworks, the Tithe survey of 1838 (map dated 1840: Fig 5) gives the field name of the area now occupied by the village allotments and sewage treatment works as "Maes y Llan" (Site No 6). This name suggests that it had been previously used as open arable land during the medieval period.

### 4.4 Post Medieval Period

- 4.4.1 The former mill (Site No 1) situated on the opposite bank of the River Vymwy to Llansantffraid appears to have been constructed during this period. It may have an earlier foundation but there is little evidence to support this and its brick construction suggests that it dates to the late 18th/early 19th centuries. The weir (Site No 2) which is related to the mill is first depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (Montgomeryshire 10.7, dated 1886: Fig 7), and appears to be a relatively modern construction of concrete.
- 4.4.2 Placename evidence taken from the enclosure map of 1798 (Fig 3), suggests that the field to the north-east of Lletty Lane, adjoining the River Vymwy, was the site of a brick kiln (Site No 3). Surface traces which may relate to a kiln were recorded during the walkover survey. It seems likely that the kiln dates to the later 18th century, and it may shed light on the 18th/19th century development of the village of Llansantffraid.
- 4.4.3 The 1798 enclosure map shows that there were three houses/farms in the vicinity of the assessment area at that time. None of these fall within the assessment area, but at least one, the building depicted in field No 145, appears to be still extant. The building on this site is a half-timbered cottage, probably of 17th or 18th century date, although it was not specifically recorded during the



assessment. Two rows of brick built cottages on the north side of the main road are dated 1832 and 1836, respectively.

- 4.4.4 The Tithe survey of 1838 (map dated 1840: Fig 5) demonstrates that land in the area of interest was still being used for arable agriculture at the time, and it is possible that the poor condition of the ridge and furrow (site Nos 4 and 5) identified during the assessment was as a result of this later agricultural activity.

#### 4.5 Modern Period

- 4.5.1 The Tithe map for Llansantffraid is dated 1840 (Fig 5) and it demonstrates the expansion of the village along the main road to the east of its original focus which was adjacent to the church. The brick built cottages to the south of the main road appear to be of later 19th century date, and it is evident that those immediately to the east of the junction between the main road and Lletty Lane post-date the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1886 (Fig 7).

- 4.5.2 As has been noted above, it appears that the weir (Site No 2) for the mill was constructed during the mid to late 19th century. This may suggest that alterations or improvements to the mill were carried out during this period.

- 4.5.3 Proposals for the construction of the Llanfyllin Railway were first drawn up in 1860 (Fig 6). This branch line from near Llanymynech crossed the western end of the assessment area; the first locomotive reached Llansantffraid in September 1862 and the first train for the general public ran in June 1863. The line was opened by the Oswestry and Newtown Railway Co which was absorbed by the Cambrian Railways Co in 1864; it eventually became part of Great Western Railways and then British Rail (Western Region) (Cozens 1959) before its closure in 1965 (Kretchmer 1992). The main use of the railway was for local goods and passenger traffic, but Cozens (1959) notes that it was used to transport materials for the building of the Lake Vyrnwy dam in the 1880's. The main part of the stone revetted underpass built for Lletty Lane survives but it has been partially backfilled and appears to be very little used.

## 5 GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 5.1 The perceived importance of each archaeological site which falls within the assessment area has been categorised according to the following classifications:

- A Sites designated as being of national importance which meet the criteria for scheduling or listing. It is presumed that sites in this category will be preserved in situ.
- B Sites of regional or county importance which do not meet the criteria for scheduling or listing, but are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation in situ is the preferred option for these sites, but if loss or damage is unavoidable, appropriate detailed recording will be undertaken.
- C Sites of distinct or local importance which are not of sufficient importance to justify preservation if threatened, but which merit adequate recording in advance of, or during if appropriate, loss or damage.
- D Minor and damaged sites which do not merit inclusion in categories A-C, for which rapid recording should be sufficient.
- E Sites whose importance could not be fully determined from the desk-top study and fieldwalk survey. These sites would need to be subjected to evaluation in the following stages of the scheme if it is envisaged that they will be disturbed, in order that an appropriate response can be determined.
- F Recorded sites for which no traces remain extant.

<b>Site No 1</b>	<b>Riverside Mill, House and Outbuildings</b>	<b>Post Medieval</b>	<b>SJ 2273 2027</b>
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The majority of the buildings relating to the Mill complex are located outside the defined "Area of interest"; the extant buildings include the mill itself, a substantial brick built house, and a range of



outbuildings. All the buildings are built of brick and would appear to date to the late 18th, or perhaps early 19th, century; the mill complex is first depicted on the Ordnance Surveyors drawing of 1829-30. The only building which falls within the area of the assessment is an L-shaped block of outbuildings. The outbuildings are depicted as a square block on the Tithe map, and the footings of the south-eastern end of the block are of mortared stone, which suggests that the building depicted on the Tithe map was built of mortared stone and was rebuilt prior to 1886 when the First edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map was published. This may have implications for the age of the mill site as a whole.

**Importance C**

**Sources**

1829-30 Ordnance Surveyors drawing No 328 (2 inch:1 mile).  
 1838 Tithe apportionment, Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain.  
 1840 Tithe map, Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain.  
 1886 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 First edition map, Montgomeryshire 10.7.  
 1973 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, SJ2220.

**Site No 2 Riverside Mill Weir Post Medieval SJ 2275 2023**

The first definite depiction of the mill weir is on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, although the Ordnance Surveyors drawing of 1829-30 has a faint line crossing the river which may represent a weir. The present weir is built of concrete and appears to date to the later 19th century, although it could not be examined closely due to high water levels. The north-western end of the weir nearest the mill survives for a length of c.15m, but the central section is missing, and it appears ruinous on an aerial photograph taken in 1947. The south-eastern end of the weir appears to be covered by river alluvium. The leat leading from the River Vyrnwy to the mill is evident on the Tithe map of 1840, but the method of abstracting water from the river is unclear.

**Importance D**

**Sources**

1829-30 Ordnance Surveyors drawing No 328 (2 inch:1 mile).  
 1838 Tithe apportionment, Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain.  
 1840 Tithe map, Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain.  
 1886 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 First edition map, Montgomeryshire 10.7.  
 1947 RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/2010 No 2306 (16/4/1947; 1:9,840).  
 1973 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, SJ2220.

**Site No 3 Lletty Lane Brick Kiln Post Medieval SJ 2258 2022**

The presence of a brick kiln in the field to the south-east of the present sewage treatment works is suggested by the 1798 enclosure map which names the field as "Brick kill field" and "At the Brick Kiln". Examination of the field during the fieldwalk survey revealed a possible site for the kiln which is given above. The kiln appears to have been built into the side of a bank which defines the north-eastern side of Lletty Lane. The likely remains of the kiln are represented by a semi-circular earthwork which protrudes into the field measuring 27m north-west/south-east, with a semi-circular earthwork of 10m diameter added onto its north-east side. The earthworks are embanked to a height of 1.4m above the level of the field. The upper part of the smaller earthwork has an approximately central hollow which may be the site of the kiln.

**Importance B**

**Sources**

1798 Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Enclosure map.

**Site No 4 Lletty Lane Ridge and Furrow I Medieval SJ 2269 2014**

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation aligned approximately west-north-west/east-south-east. The separation of the ridges is approximately 7m, with the ridges approximately 0.1m high. The ridges are now generally in poor condition, perhaps due to later agricultural activity.

**Importance D**

**Sources**

1948 RAF vertical aerial photograph 541/RAF/214 No 3207 (8/12/1948; 1:10,000).



**Site No 5      Lletty Lane Ridge and Furrow II      Medieval      SJ 2252 2021**

An area of ridge and furrow cultivation aligned approximately north-west/south-east, although there is evidence of superimposed ridge and furrow aligned north-east/south-west. The separation of the ridges is approximately 5m, with the ridges up to 0.2m high. The ridges are now generally in poor condition, perhaps due to later agricultural activity.

**Importance      D**

**Sources**

1948 RAF vertical aerial photograph 541/RAF/214 No 3207 (8/12/1948; 1:10,000).

**Site No 6      Maes y Llan Placename      Medieval      SJ 2250 2029**

This field name is recorded in the Tithe apportionment of 1838; it suggests that the field was used for open arable agriculture. The apportionment records it as being glebe (ie church) land which explains the Llan element. The field is the site of the present sewage treatment works and village allotments; no surface evidence relating to its previous use is readily apparent.

**Importance      F**

**Sources**

1838 Tithe apportionment, Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain.

1840 Tithe map, Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain.

**Site No 7      Llanfyllin Railway      Modern      SJ 2242 2027**

This standard gauge branch line from near Llanymynech to Llanfyllin was first proposed in 1860. Construction commenced in 1861 and the first locomotive reached Llansantffraid in 1862. The line was opened in 1863 by the Oswestry and Newtown Railway Co, who were absorbed into the Cambrian Railway Co in 1864. They, in turn, became part of Great Western Railways in 1922, and the line became part of British Railways (Western Region) in 1948. The line closed in 1965. During the time the railway was in operation, it was mainly used for transporting local produce and supplies, although it was apparently employed in the transport of materials for the Lake Vyrnwy dam in the 1880's.

The surviving remains which occur within the assessment area comprise a short length of track bed, aligned north-east/south-west at the western end of the area, which is crossed by the present alignment of Lletty Lane. In addition there is a stone revetted underpass, measuring approximately 10m north-west/south-east x 1.5m deep, presumably constructed to allow traffic to use Lletty Lane. The stonework of the underpass is substantially intact, although the structure which carried the track over it has been lost and the lane has been partially backfilled with rubble and appears to be little used.

**Importance      B/C**

**Sources**

1860 Montgomeryshire County Council Railway Plans No 26 (National Library of Wales)

1886 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 First edition map, Montgomeryshire 10.7.

1947 RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/2010 No 2306 (16/4/1947; 1:9,840).

Cozens L. 1959. *The Llanfyllin Railway*. London: published by the author.

Kretchmer R. 1992. *Llanfyllin: A Pictorial History*. Welshpool: The Powysland Club and Llanfyllin: Llanfyllin and District Civic Society.

**Site No 8 Terraced Cottages to the South of the A495 Modern SJ 2240 2029**

The brick built terraces fronting onto the A495 through Llansantffraid on its south side, to the east and west of its junction with Lletty Lane, fall within the assessment area. It is assumed that none of these inhabited dwellings will be disturbed by the proposed construction works; none of the dwellings within the assessment area appear to be earlier than the later 19th century. It may be significant that the cottages immediately to the north of Lletty Lane are called "Cambrian Cottages", this is most likely a reference to the railway (Site No 7), which infers that they were not built before 1864 when the Cambrian Railway Co took over the running of the line. None of the buildings depicted running along the south side of the A495 on maps predating the 1886 Ordnance Survey map fall within the assessment area.

**Importance C****Sources**

1829-30 Ordnance Surveyors drawing No 328 (2 inch:1 mile).

1840 Tithe map, Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain.

1886 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 First edition map, Montgomeryshire 10.7.

1973 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, SJ2220.

**6 RECOMMENDATIONS**

6.1 Broad recommendations for appropriate mitigation strategies involving the preservation or recording of sites which fall within the defined "Area of interest" are considered below. In addition, the potential that the area contains other sites, for which only sub-surface remains exist, is considered.

**6.2 Site No 1 Riverside Mill**

6.2.1 The extant buildings relating to this former mill appear to be in private ownership, and it seems unlikely that they will be disturbed by the implementation of the scheme. Examination of the relevant cartographic sources suggests that any former buildings which may have been related to the mill are unlikely to be found to the south-east of the present buildings.

6.2.2 It seems unlikely that any disturbance of the site will be considered. However, if this is not the case, further examination of the area including rapid recording of any standing buildings, and perhaps excavation to determine whether there were any previous buildings on the site, may need to be considered.

**6.3 Site No 2 Riverside Mill Weir**

6.3.1 It is almost inevitable that the line of the weir will be crossed by elements of the proposed works. The late date of the weir, combined with its survival on the north-west and south-east banks of the River Vyrnwy make it unlikely that any specific recording prior to the start of groundworks will be necessary. However, in view of the potential for there being an earlier weir on the site, it may be worthwhile for a watching brief to be carried out during any potential construction work on the line of the weir. It would be preferable that any works crossing the line of the weir do so through its missing central section.

**6.4 Site No 3 Lletty Lane Brick Kiln**

6.4.1 This probable former brick kiln appears to be located entirely to the north-west of Lletty Lane. Accordingly, if the site works are restricted to Lletty Lane itself, it seems unlikely that the site will be disturbed. If any site works are planned for the area of the brick kiln a programme of EDM survey and excavation should be considered.

**6.5 Site No 4 Lletty Lane Ridge and Furrow I**

6.5.1 This area of ridge and furrow cultivation is in generally poor condition. If the proposed site works follow Lletty Lane the remaining traces of cultivation should not be disturbed. The poor condition of the site would probably render EDM survey impracticable if disturbance was considered.



#### 6.6 Site No 5 Lletty Lane Ridge and Furrow II

6.6.1 This area of ridge and furrow cultivation is in generally poor condition. If the proposed site works follow Lletty Lane the remaining traces of cultivation should not be disturbed. The poor condition of the site would probably render EDM survey impracticable if disturbance was considered.

#### 6.7 Site No 6 Maes-y-Llan Placename

6.7.1 No surface evidence relating to this placename is evident. A watching brief in this area may provide further information, but owing to the disturbance caused by the working of the village allotments, it seems unlikely that any sub-surface traces of previous agriculture will survive.

#### 6.8 Site No 7 Llanfyllin Railway

6.8.1 The line of this former railway will inevitably be crossed by any proposed works on the line of Lletty Lane. It would be preferable for the underpass, originally constructed for Lletty Lane, to remain undisturbed and for any works to take the present line of Lletty Lane, crossing the trackbed of the railway.

6.8.2 In order to examine any evidence relating to the construction of the railway a watching brief during any proposed works in the area where Lletty Lane crosses it should be considered. If the underpass was to be disturbed by any proposed works, then the remains of the structure should be appropriately recorded.

#### 6.9 Site No 8 Terraced Cottages to the South of the A495

6.9.1 These groups of inhabited cottages, at the junction between Lletty Lane and the main A495 through Llansantffraid, are of relatively modern date. It seems most unlikely that any disturbance to these structures will be considered. No evidence of earlier dwellings within this part of the assessment area has yet been found, a watching brief during any site works at the junction may confirm this.

#### 6.10 Sites for which no surface traces exist

6.10.1 Due to the proximity of a known Roman depot site, there is a possibility that the area may have been traversed by a road relating to it. Sub-surface traces of any potential road may survive within the assessment area. In order to ascertain whether any such sub-surface archaeological features survive, a watching brief should be carried out during any trenching/topsoil stripping work.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Activity within the assessment area appears to be limited to the medieval, post medieval, and modern periods, although there is the possibility that the area is traversed by a Roman road.

7.2 As far as can be ascertained, there are only two sites which will be unavoidably disturbed, the Riverside Mill Weir (Site No 2) and the line of the former Llanfyllin Railway (Site No 7). If the broad recommendations suggested above are implemented, it seems unlikely that more than a watching brief during construction in those areas will be required.

7.3 The possible presence of a Roman road within the assessment area suggests that a watching brief during any topsoil stripping or trenching work would be preferable.

## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The author would like to thank the landowners of the assessment area for their permission to visit the site, and the staff of the following organisations for their help and assistance:

The Regional Sites and Monuments Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool.

The National Monuments Record, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, Aberystwyth.

The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Llanfyllin Branch Library.

## 9 REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX 1****LLANSANTFFRAID SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS REPLACEMENT SCHEME:  
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
BY CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST****1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The proposed development involves the construction of a replacement sewage treatment works south of Llansantffraid Bridge at SJ225202.
- 1.2 A number of known archaeological sites have been shown to survive close to or within the affected area, none of which are currently recorded in detail.
- 1.3 The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (hereafter CPAT Curatorial) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Severn Trent Water Ltd have determined that an Archaeological Assessment is necessary to assess the implications of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Accordingly a brief has been prepared by CPAT Curatorial (No AAB 205, dated 28th January 1997) which describes the scheme of archaeological works required.
- 1.4 The Brief details a three stage assessment: a desk top and field walkover survey; evaluation; preservation by record. The following specification relates only to works undertaken as Stage 1, the subsequent stages being subject to a separate brief prepared on the basis of results from Stage 1.

**2 Objectives**

- 2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are:
  - 2.1.1 to reveal by desk-based assessment and field walkover survey, the nature, condition, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the archaeology within the area of the proposed development in so far as these aims are possible;
  - 2.1.2 to prepare a report outlining the results of the assessment, to identify areas where the present assessment alone cannot provide sufficient information and make recommendations for further work or mitigatory measures;
  - 2.1.3 to incorporate sufficient information on the archaeological resource for a reasonable planning decision to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the area affected by the proposed development;
  - 2.1.4 to identify and make broad recommendations for the management of the archaeological resource, including any further provision for that resource where it is considered necessary.

**3 Methods**

- 3.1 The assessment will be carried out according to the guidelines in the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Studies* and will involve the examination of all the

readily available primary and secondary records relating to the development area, including documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources. Archives and repositories will include those identified in the Brief as follows: the regional Sites & Monuments Record maintained by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust; the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth. Borehole and test-pit data will be requested from the developers where appropriate.

- 3.2 The assessment will be supported by a systematic field walkover survey to determine the state of the identified archaeology and the presence of other sites not identified from the documentary sources and to make a photographic record of the area in black and white, colour slide and colour print 35mm format.
- 3.4 Each site identified during the desk top and walkover survey will be located accurately on modern maps at an appropriate scale. The Brief requires that every earthwork or structure site must be surveyed using an EDM or theodolite. At present there is insufficient information to estimate the nature or cost of this undertaking and a quotation has been prepared for any survey work on a daily basis. A decision as to which sites require detailed survey will be made following discussions with the client and the curator.
- 3.4 Following the on-site work an illustrated and bound report will be prepared according to the principles laid out in the Curatorial Brief (page 4). This will be in A4 format and contain conventional sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Historic Background; Catalogue of sites identified with notes on their condition and significance, Conclusions and Recommendations and References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds. The report will be illustrated with plans indicating the location of all sites identified, copies of relevant historic maps where available and colour laser copied photographs of each site identified as an upstanding earthwork or structure.
- 3.5 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991).



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

- 4.1 The assessment will be undertaken by a skilled and experienced archaeologist who will also be responsible for undertaking the desk-based assessment. Overall supervision will be by Dr A Gibson, 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 the same field archaeologist who conducted the assessment.
- 4.3 It is anticipated that the assessment and evaluation will take no more than ten days in all and that the subsequent report would be prepared immediately thereafter, dependent on the client's instructions and the arrangement of a suitable timetable. The date of commencement, at the time of writing, has yet to be agreed with the client, and will be dependent on the state of the site and negotiated access. At present we would require at least two weeks notice before work could commence. The archaeological curator will be informed of the detailed timetable and staffing levels when agreement has been reached with the client.
- 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  
Projects Officer  
5th February 1997

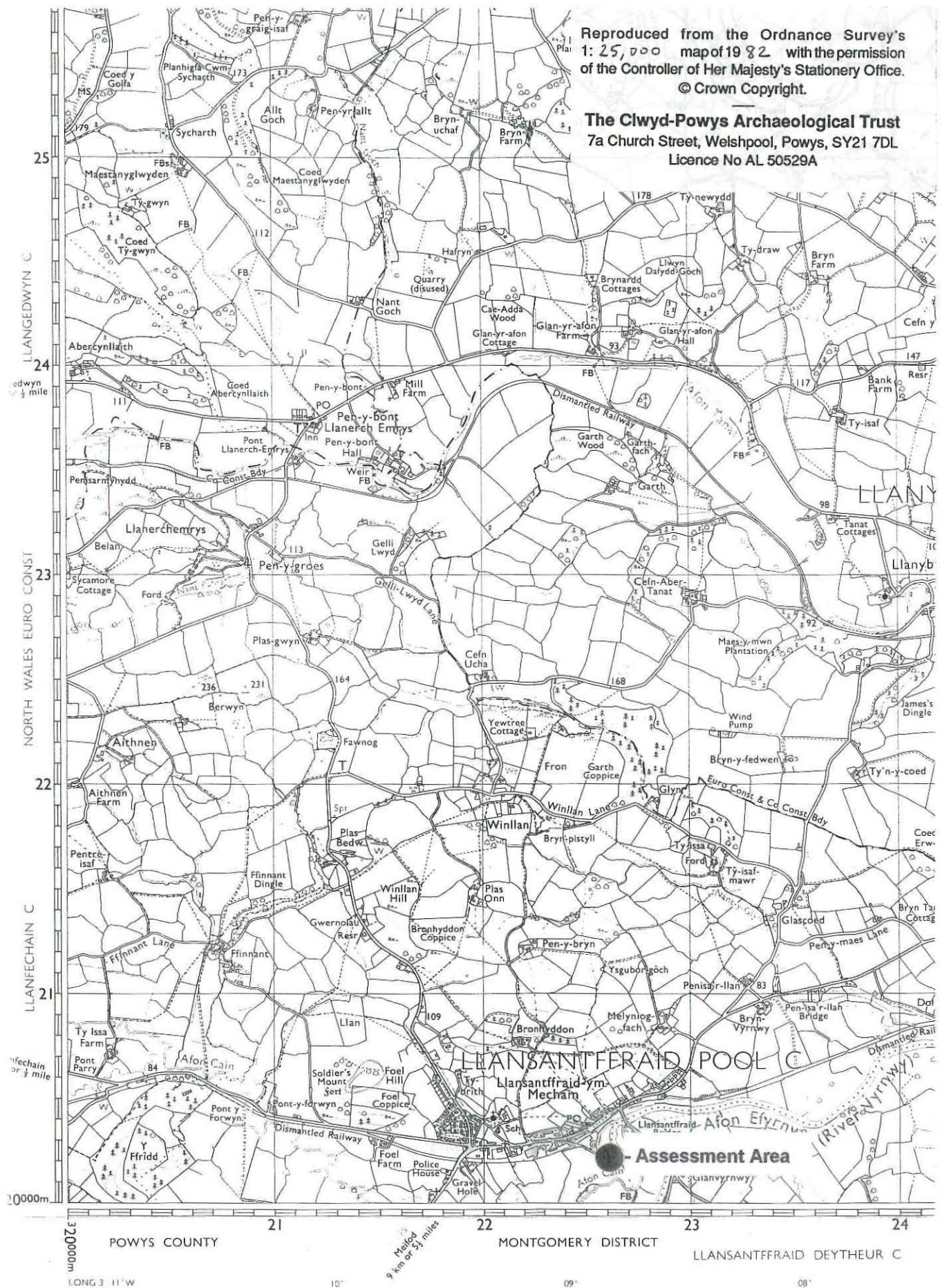


Fig. 1 Location of Assessment Area (Scale 1:25,000)















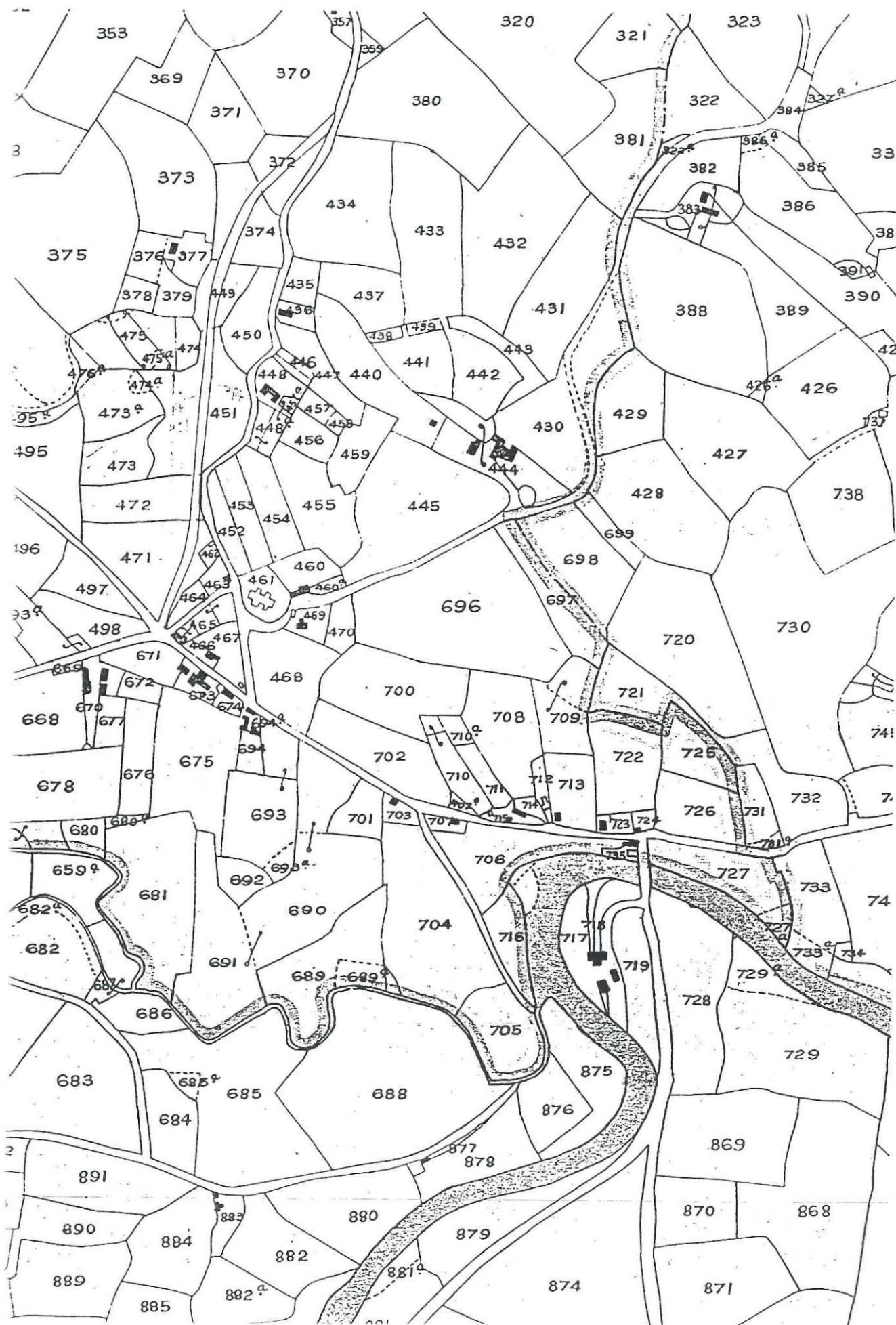


Fig 5 Llansantffraid-ym-Mechain Tithe Map of 1840



# MONTGOMERY

## LANSAIN

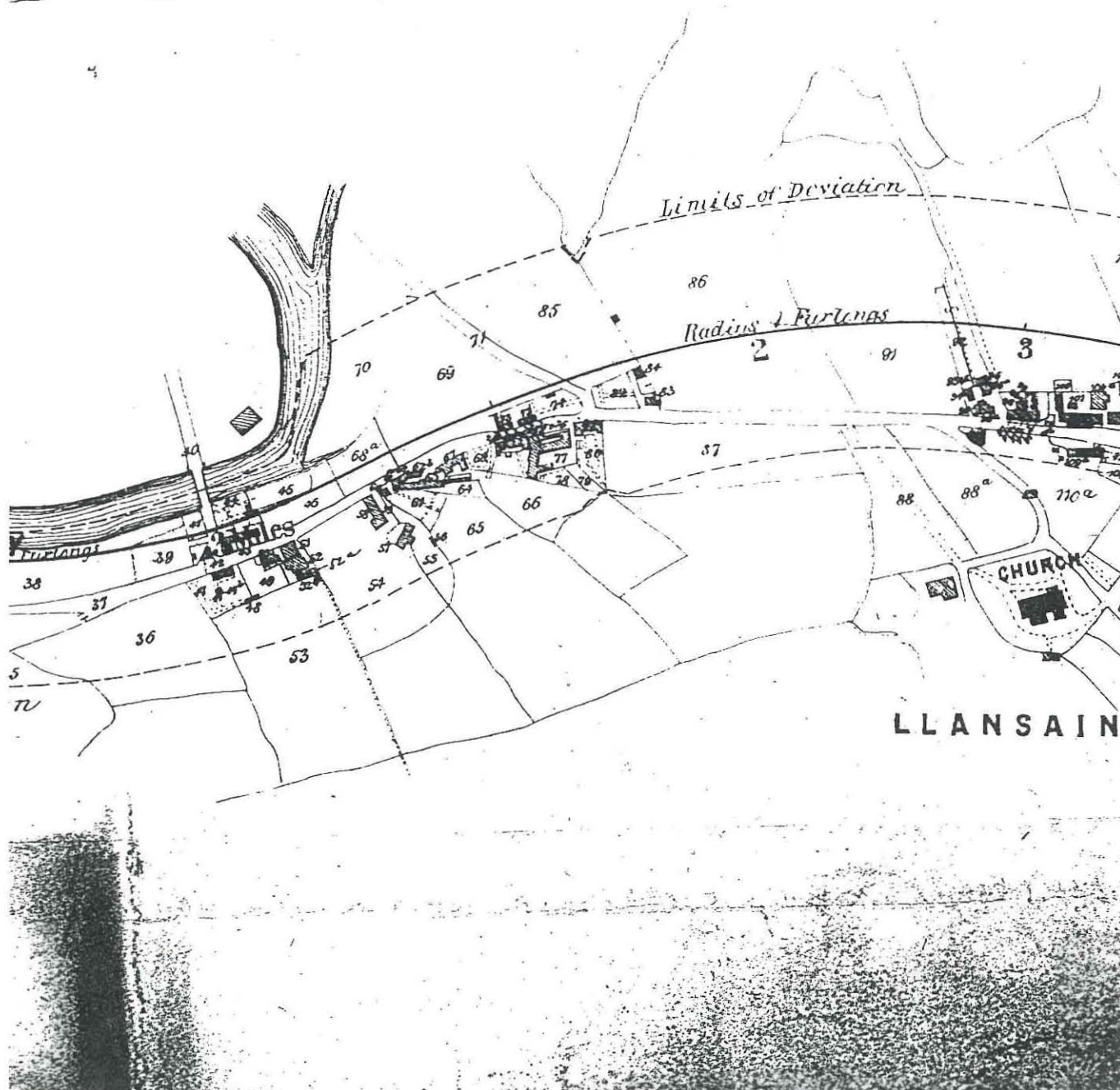
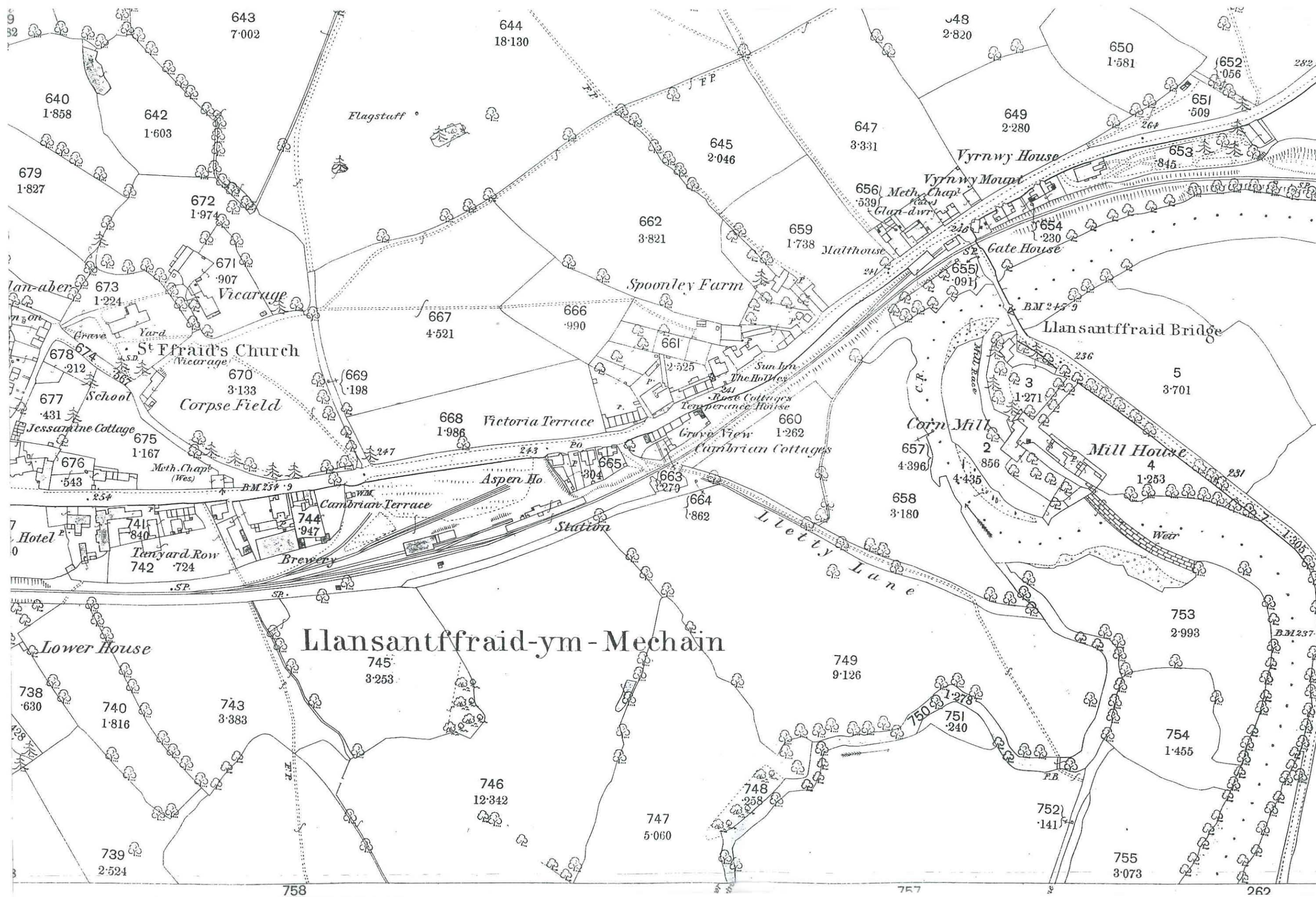


Fig 6 Llanfyllin Railway Plan of 1860 (Montgomeryshire County Council Railway Plan No 26 - National Library of Wales)





**Fig 7 Ordnance Survey First Edition Map, Montgomeryshire 10.7 of 1886 (Scale 1:2,500)**





**Site No 1 from North**



**Site No 2 from South-East**





**Site No 3 from North-West**



**Site No 4 from North-West**





**Site No 7 from South-East**



**Site No 8 from West**





**Site No 5 from South-East**



**Site No 6 from West**