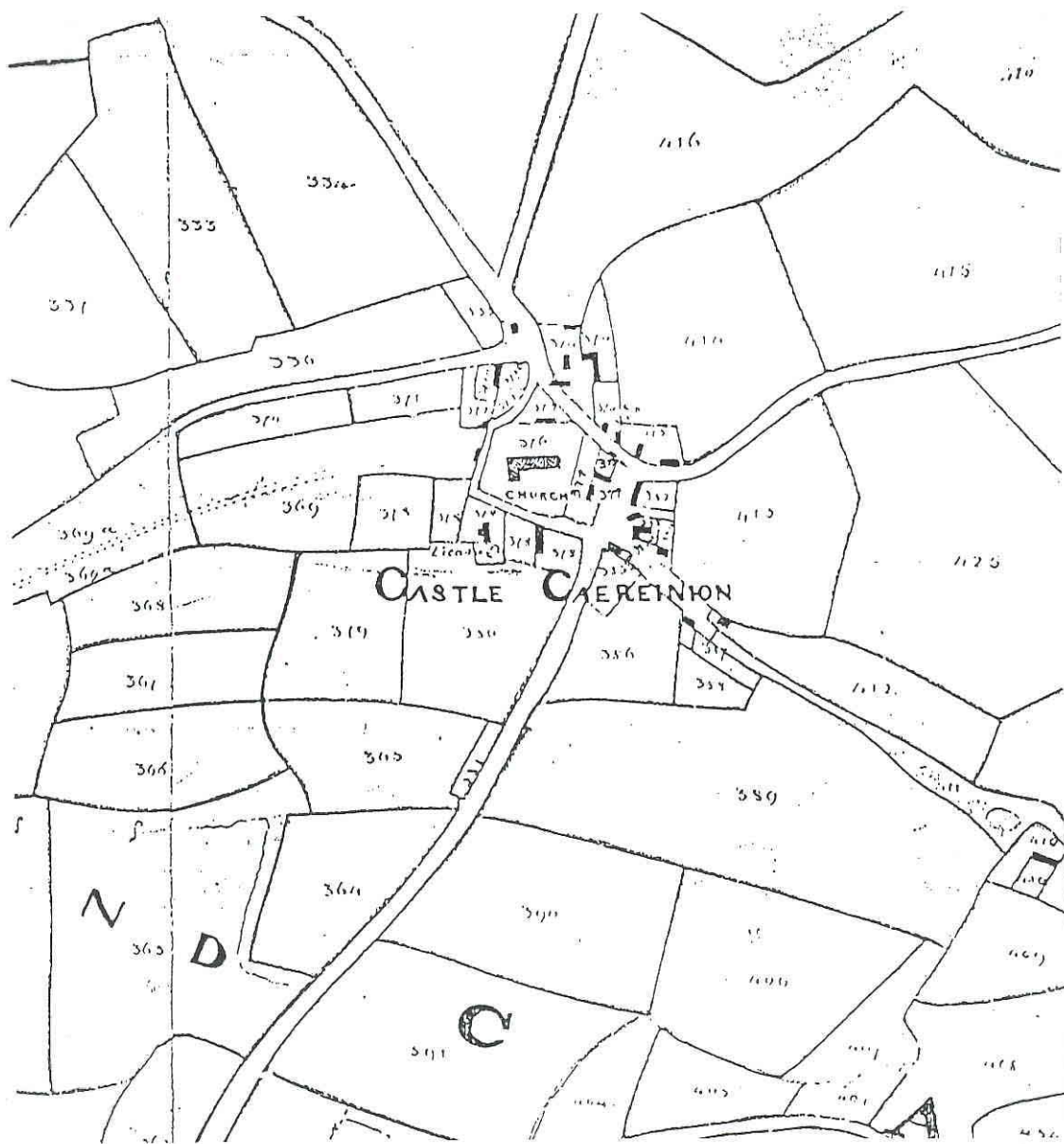


THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

# Land adjacent to The Red Lion, Castle Caereinion, Powys ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



CPAT Report No 477

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**Land adjacent to The Red Lion,  
Castle Caereinion, Powys**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**R Hankinson**  
May 2002

Report for R & J Wyatt

**The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust**

7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179




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## CPAT Report Record

### Report and status

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CPAT Project Name	Red Lion, Castle Caereinion		
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	name	signature	date
prepared by	R. Hankinson		23/05/02
checked by	R.J. Silvester		23/05/02
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### Internal memo


## The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2002 the Contracts Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was invited by R & J Wyatt to prepare a specification and quotation for undertaking an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to The Red Lion, Castle Caereinion, Powys. The evaluation was the subject of a brief drawn up by Mr M Walters of CPAT Curatorial Section (CPAT EVB 451), acting as the archaeological curator for the region, in relation to a planning application for consent to extend the existing pool room and construct new workshops (Planning Applications M2002/0177 and M2002/0178).
- 1.2 The specification was approved by Mr Walters, and the accompanying quotation was accepted by Mrs and Mrs Wyatt. The evaluation was carried out in April/May 2002 and this report compiled immediately thereafter.

## 2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The development comprises a former farm yard with outbuildings to the north-west of The Red Lion and is bounded to the north and east by the B4385, the main thoroughfare through the village (Fig. 1). The western boundary is formed by the churchyard surrounding St Garmon's church.
- 2.2 The solid geology of the area consists of undivided Ludlow and Wenlock Series siltstones and mudstones belonging to the Silurian period (1994 British Geological Survey map). The soils of the area generally consist of fine silty and loamy soils belonging to the Cegin Association (1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map).

## 3 DESK-TOP STUDY

- 3.1 Stage one of the assessment involved the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, photographic and oral sources. The following repositories were accessed: County SMR, CPAT, Welshpool; the National Monuments Record, RCAHMMW, Aberystwyth; and the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
- 3.2 The village of Castle Caereinion is first recorded as *Castell* in 1254 and much later as *Castell Kaereinion* in 1699. There is no unequivocal evidence for an early medieval foundation for the settlement, although documentary sources do record that Madoc ap Mareddud, prince of Powys, built a castle in Caereinion in 1156, which was destroyed in 1167. It has been argued that the mound (PRN 104) in the churchyard, known as Twmpath Garmon, is the earthwork remains of this castle (or motte), and that the churchyard represents the extent of the outer enclosure, or bailey, although this has yet to be proved. An alternative and traditional interpretation for the mound is that it was a preaching mound associated with the early medieval holy man, Garmon (Silvester 1992, 32-3), as also appears to be the case with other churches dedicated to St Garmon at Llanfechain (Monts) and Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceriog (Wrexham County). The mound has been afforded statutory protection as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Mg 117). If the interpretation as a motte were correct, then it was thought possible that the surrounding ditch might survive within the north-west corner of the development area.
- 3.3 The church of St Garmon was completely rebuilt in 1866 and 1874, its predecessor dating from the early 15th century. The churchyard is sub-square with rounded corners on two sides, surrounded by a stone wall (Silvester 1999). But it has been suggested, though on ambivalent evidence, that the churchyard originally extended further to the east, as far as the present B4385, and was later reduced in size, possibly at the time that The Red Lion was built in the late 18th century (see 3.6). If this were so, then the development plot could have been within the original churchyard.
- 3.4 The earliest available cartographic source for Castle Caereinion is a Powis Castle estate map dated 1766 (Fig. 2; NLW Powis Castle M39), transcribed from an original survey of 1760, which shows that the main north-south road through Castle Caereinion originally followed the western boundary of the churchyard. The only structures shown in the village were the church and a group of buildings alongside the road to its south-west. The road running north was the present Henrhyd Lane, while that to the north-east, now Coppice Lane, appears to have adopted a fairly straight course into the village,



rather than the dog-leg which it follows today. A triangular area to the north of the church may have been the village green. To the south of the church the road to Berriew did not appear to follow its present course; the road depicted ran past Ty Mawr and Trefnant but was subsequently replaced by a turnpike road. It is not clear from the map exactly where the eastern boundary of the churchyard lay, but it is possible that it extended as far as the present B4385.

- 3.5 A later Powis Castle estate map of 1817 (NLW Powis Castle M27: Fig. 3) depicts a building set back from the road, which may be The Red Lion, together with an adjacent building to the north, along the street frontage. The Ordnance Surveyors' drawing No 198 is also dated 1817, but lacks detail regarding the village, though it does demonstrate that the road layout of the village at the time was largely the one which survives to the present day. It is apparent that the basic layout of the village at the beginning of the 19th century was substantially the same as that depicted on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6)
- 3.6 Analysis of the above sources demonstrates that between 1760 and 1817 the village increased in size, mainly as a result of the construction of dwellings on the north-west and north-east sides of the churchyard. The expansion of the village appears to have been driven by the construction of a turnpike road around the north and east sides of the churchyard, which completely changed the road pattern within the village, as well as replacing Henrhyd Lane as the main northerly access. It is difficult to provide a definitive date for the construction of the turnpike, even though the general Act of Parliament for roads in the Welshpool area was passed in 1769 (Pawson 1977, 354); but it seems likely that the resulting roads would have been constructed later in the 18th century, perhaps the 1780s or 1790s. It is possible that The Red Lion dates from the late 18th century, with early 19th-century alterations, and it may have been built as an inn at the same time as the turnpike road, although there is no evidence to confirm this. The inn is a Grade II Listed Building (PRN 7653).
- 3.7 The Castle Caereinion Tithe map of 1839 (Fig. 4) also depicts the Red Lion, along with a building to the north aligned at right angles to the road; the apportionment groups together both buildings and the surrounding plot. It describes the holding as 'Red Lion Public House, shop, buildings, garden etc'. Confirmation of the nature of the B4385 road at the time is given by a small building described as 'Turnpike House etc in the village of Castle Caereinion'; this is depicted on the Tithe map within the area of the road, immediately to the north of the development plot.
- 3.8 The 1st edition OS map of 1886 (Montgomery 23.13: Fig. 5) and the 2nd edition map of 1902 (Fig. 6) depict The Red Lion with buildings to the north around what may be a yard area. These buildings are presumably those which survive along the south-east and south-west sides of the plot.
- 3.9 A building is shown along the street frontage on modern Ordnance Survey maps (Fig. 1), but there is no surface trace of this structure. Information provided by the owners suggests that this was another barn which burnt down relatively recently. Traces of burning are evident on the fence which adjoins the B4385.

#### 4 EVALUATION (Fig. 7)

- 4.1 The evaluation consisted of two machine-excavated trenches, the size and position of which were determined following discussions with the curator. Machine excavations were undertaken under close archaeological supervision onto the surface of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, as required by the curatorial brief. A drawn, written and photographic record was maintained throughout (see Appendix 2).

##### **Trench A (8.1m x 1.6m; Fig. 8)**

- 4.2.1 Trench A was located at the north-eastern side of the plot; it was linear and aligned approximately north/south. An upper layer of grey-brown stony silt (1), 0.1m thick, and an underlying layer of mixed grey-brown (occasionally yellowish) stony silt (2), 0.3m thick, were both removed by machine, revealing a layer of orangey-yellow stony clay (3), which represents the natural subsoil. Both layers 1 and 2 contained brick fragments and were of relatively modern date.
- 4.2.2 Within the trench, a total of four features were found to have been cut into the natural subsoil (3). These features included two possible post-holes (4) and (8), a scoop (6), and a gully (12) containing a modern plastic water pipe. Post-hole (8) contained brick fragments and it is possible that the post-holes and scoop may have been related to the building on the street frontage which is believed to



have recently burnt down (see para 3.9). In addition to the above, a gully (10) containing a sectional, glazed ceramic, drainage pipe was found to be cut into layer 2; this was evidently of relatively modern date.

**Trench B (5.8m x 4.4m x 1.6m wide; Figs. 9 & 10)**

- 4.3.1 Trench B was located in the north-western corner of the plot; it was L-shaped with south-west and south-eastern arms. The total length of exposed section which was revealed in the two arms of the trench was 10.2m. An initial layer of grey clay (14) containing brick fragments and organic farm waste material, up to 0.15m thick, and the underlying layer of brownish silty loam (15), up to 0.45m thick, were removed by machine. This revealed a variable layer consisting of an orange-yellow stony silt grading to grey-brown gritty silt (16); this represents the natural subsoil.
- 4.3.2 A flat-bottomed gully (17), 1.6m wide by up to 1.2m deep and running east/west, was found to have been cut through layer 15 and into layer 16. No function for the feature could be ascribed from the section visible in the trench, but the finds contained within its fill (18) demonstrated that it was of 19th-century date. An additional feature was revealed in the south-west arm of the trench comprising a gully (19), 1.4m wide by 0.2m deep, running approximately north-west/south-east. This had an asymmetric profile, steeper on the north-east than the south-west side, and a rounded base. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill (20) of this second gully, but it could potentially represent a ploughmark belonging to a pre-19th century phase of agricultural activity.

## **5 CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 Analysis of the results of the desk-top study suggest that prior to the construction of the turnpike road through Castle Caereinion, probably in the later part of the 18th century, the evaluation area remained undeveloped. It appears that the first structures on the site were associated with the public house and were evidently grouped together with it at the time of the Tithe survey in 1839.
- 5.2 The majority of the features revealed in Trench A seem to correspond with a building on the site which has recently burned down; other features are associated with modern drainage and water supply. The only datable features suggest that the building was of relatively recent date and this is supported by the lack of evidence on the 1902 Ordnance Survey and earlier map sources.
- 5.3 Trench B was placed to throw light on the nature of the mound (PRN 104) which is within the churchyard, immediately to its south-west. No evidence of a ditch associated with a motte was found in the trench, suggesting that the mound was not a defensive feature. Whether, indeed it was a preaching mound, is something that must remain unproven – archaeological methods are unlikely to prove or disprove such a traditional contention. In addition, the presence within the trench of a probable ploughmark, which is approximately parallel to the line of the churchyard boundary, tends to suggest that the development plot fell within an area of arable land prior to the construction of the public house in the later 18th century. The possible ploughmark also suggests that the plot has never been part of the churchyard and certainly no evidence of burials or associated features was revealed. This presumed arable use of the plot may well go back into the medieval period but no dating evidence was found to support this view.

## **6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 6.1 The writer would like to thank the following people for their assistance during the project: Nigel Jones, CPAT; Jeff Spencer, Sites and Monuments Records Officer, CPAT; Mr & Mrs Wyatt; the staff of the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; and the staff of the National Monument Record, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, Aberystwyth.

## 7 REFERENCES

Pawson, E, 1977, *Transport and economy: the turnpike roads of eighteenth century Britain*. London: Academic Press.

Silvester, R J, 1992. *Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements*. CPAT Report No. 40.

Silvester, R J, 1999. *The Historic Churches of Montgomeryshire: Church survey*. CPAT Report No. 310

### *Cartographic Sources*

1766 (1760 survey) National Library of Wales Powis Castle Map M39 (Fig 2)

1817 National Library of Wales Powis Castle Map M27 (Fig 3)

1817 Ordnance Surveyors' drawing No 198 (Not reproduced)

1839 Tithe map of Castle Caereinion parish (Apportionment dated 1840) (Fig 4)

1886 first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (Montgomeryshire 23.13) (Fig 5)

1902 second edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (Montgomeryshire 23.13) (Fig 6)

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

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



## **APPENDIX 1**

### **THE RED LION, CASTLE CAEREINION, POWYS SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The proposed development involves the extension of the pool room and construction of a new workshop and storage building on the site of existing structures at The Red Lion, Castle Caereinion, Powys (Powys CC Planning Application M2002/0177). The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, acting as archaeological advisors to the local authority, have determined that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to assess the potential impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource. Accordingly, a Brief has been prepared (EVB 451 dated 18/04/02) which details the works required.
- 1.2 The development site (SJ16380551) lies within the historic core of the village, as defined by the Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements Survey (CPAT Report 40, 1992), and it is thought likely that buried archaeological deposits may survive which relate to the medieval churchyard and possible motte.

#### **2 Objectives**

- 2.1 The objectives of the assessment are:
  - 2.1.1 to reveal by means of a combination of desk based study and field evaluation, the nature, condition, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the archaeology within the area of the proposed development in so far as these aims are possible;
  - 2.1.2 to record any archaeological sites identified during the field evaluation;
  - 2.1.3 to prepare a report outlining the results of the assessment, incorporating sufficient information on the archaeological resource for a reasonable planning decision to be taken regarding the future management of the archaeology.

#### **3 Methods**

- 3.1 Stage one of the assessment will involve the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, photographic and oral sources. Repositories consulted will include the following: County SMR, CPAT, Welshpool; the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth; the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; Powys County Archives, Llandrindod Wells.
- 3.2 Stage two will take the form of a field evaluation consisting of two trial trenches each up to 8m in length and 1.5m wide, the size and location of which are to be determined following discussions with the client and curator in advance of site work commencing. Any alterations to this scheme will only be undertaken following full consultation with the curator and client.
- 3.3 The concrete surface is to be broken up prior to excavations commencing. The excavations will be undertaken using a machine excavator with a toothless bucket to remove modern overburden down to the level of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. Thereafter, all excavation will be conducted by hand unless otherwise agreed with the curator in advance. All archaeological contexts identified will be adequately sampled to define their function, date and relationship to other features, in so far as these aims are possible. Any potentially deep deposits will be appropriately sampled using a hand auger to determine depth and composition. The depth of excavations may be limited by health and safety considerations.
- 3.4 Contexts will be recorded on individual record forms and be drawn and photographed as appropriate. All photography will be in 35mm format black and white and colour print and colour slide. All features

will be located as accurately as possible with respect to buildings and boundaries identified on modern Ordnance Survey maps and levels will be related to Ordnance Datum where possible.

- 3.5 Following the on-site work an illustrated and bound report will be prepared according to the principles laid out in the Curatorial Brief. This will be in A4 format and contain conventional sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Historic Background; Evaluation; Conclusions and Recommendations and References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds. A draft report will be forwarded to the curator prior to the production of the final report.
- 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 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. All finds reporting will be conducted in-house to a standard sufficient for the production of the commissioned report. A contingency has been allowed for radiocarbon dating, although the potential for conservation and environmental sampling cannot be determined at this stage and should be the subject of discussions between CPAT, the client and curator once the potential has been determined.
- 4.2 All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist who conducted the evaluation.
- 4.3 It is anticipated that stage one of the evaluation will be completed within 2 days, the evaluation will be completed within 4 days, and the report will be completed within 3 days. A copy of the report will be deposited with the Regional SMR. CPAT would normally require two week's written notice prior to work commencing, although this may be altered subject to negotiations. The curator will be informed of the timetable in order to arrange for monitoring if required. An appropriate report will be prepared for publication in *Archaeology in Wales*.
- 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  
23rd April 2002



## **APPENDIX 2**

### **PROJECT ARCHIVE**

#### **Site archive**

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

#### **Finds**

##### **Context 9**

2 fragments of brick

##### **Context 18**

9 fragments of brick  
5 shards of bottle glass  
1 shard of window glass  
2 pieces of slate  
5 sherds of coal measures red ware  
4 sherds of coal measures buff ware (1 slip decorated)  
7 sherds of midlands yellow ware (19th-20th century)  
5 sherds of refined red ware (19th century)  
3 sherds of pearl ware (late 18th-early 19th century)  
22 sherds of developed white ware (19th-20th century)  
1 sherd of white stoneware (19th century)  
4 fragments of clay pipe



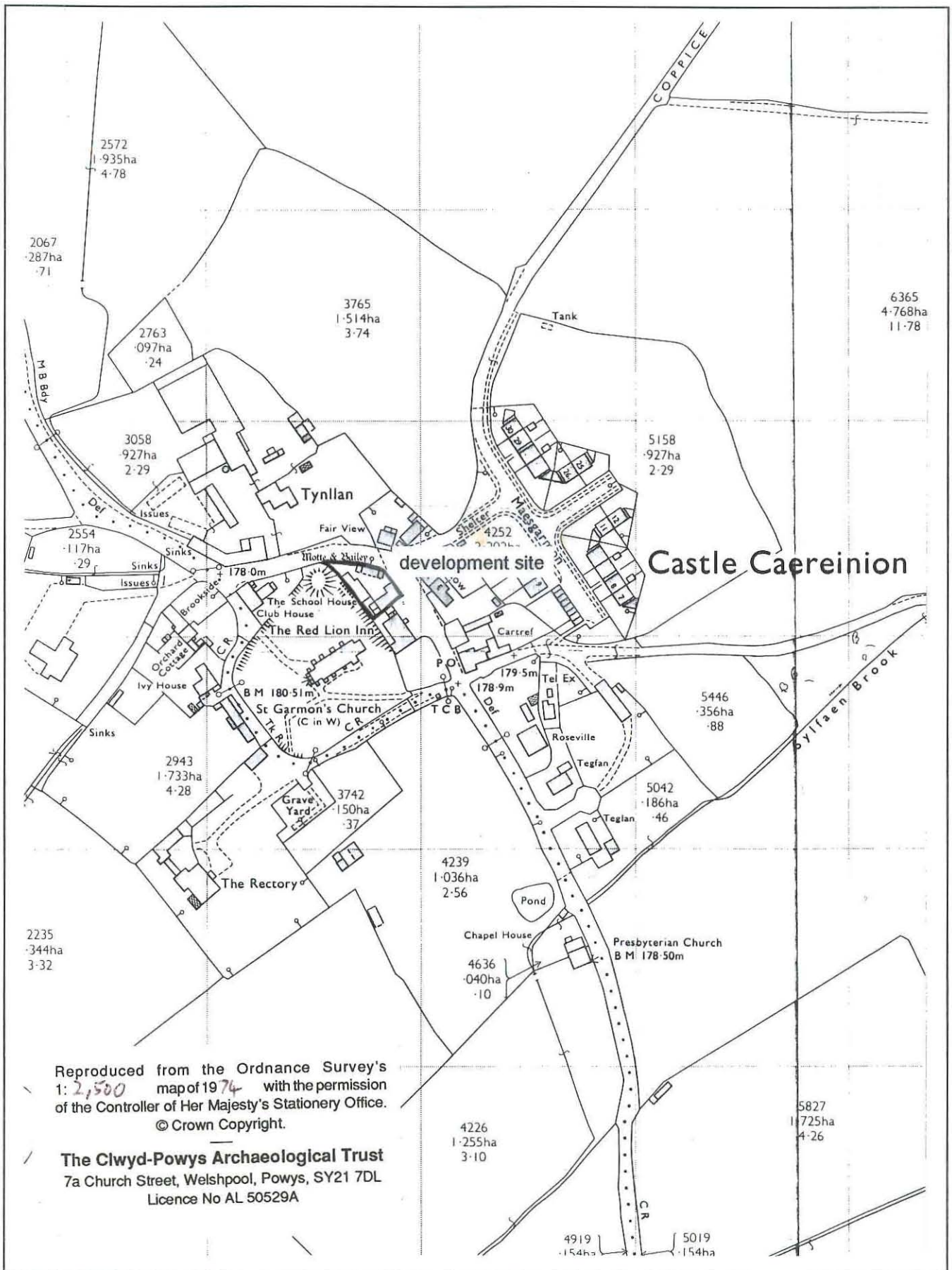


Fig. 1 Location. Scale 1:2,500

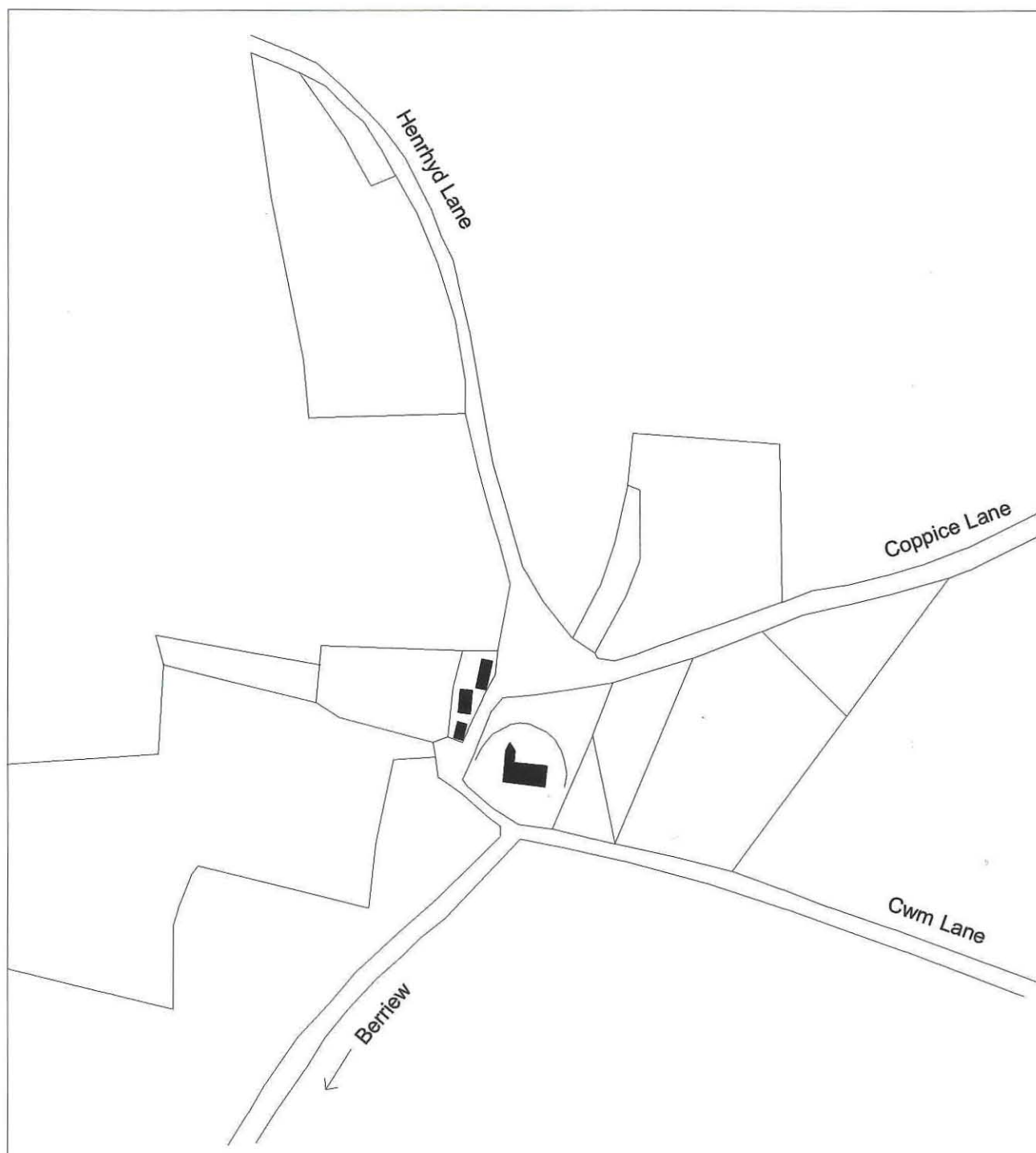


Fig. 2 Tracing based on a 1766 Powis Estate map, from a survey of 1760

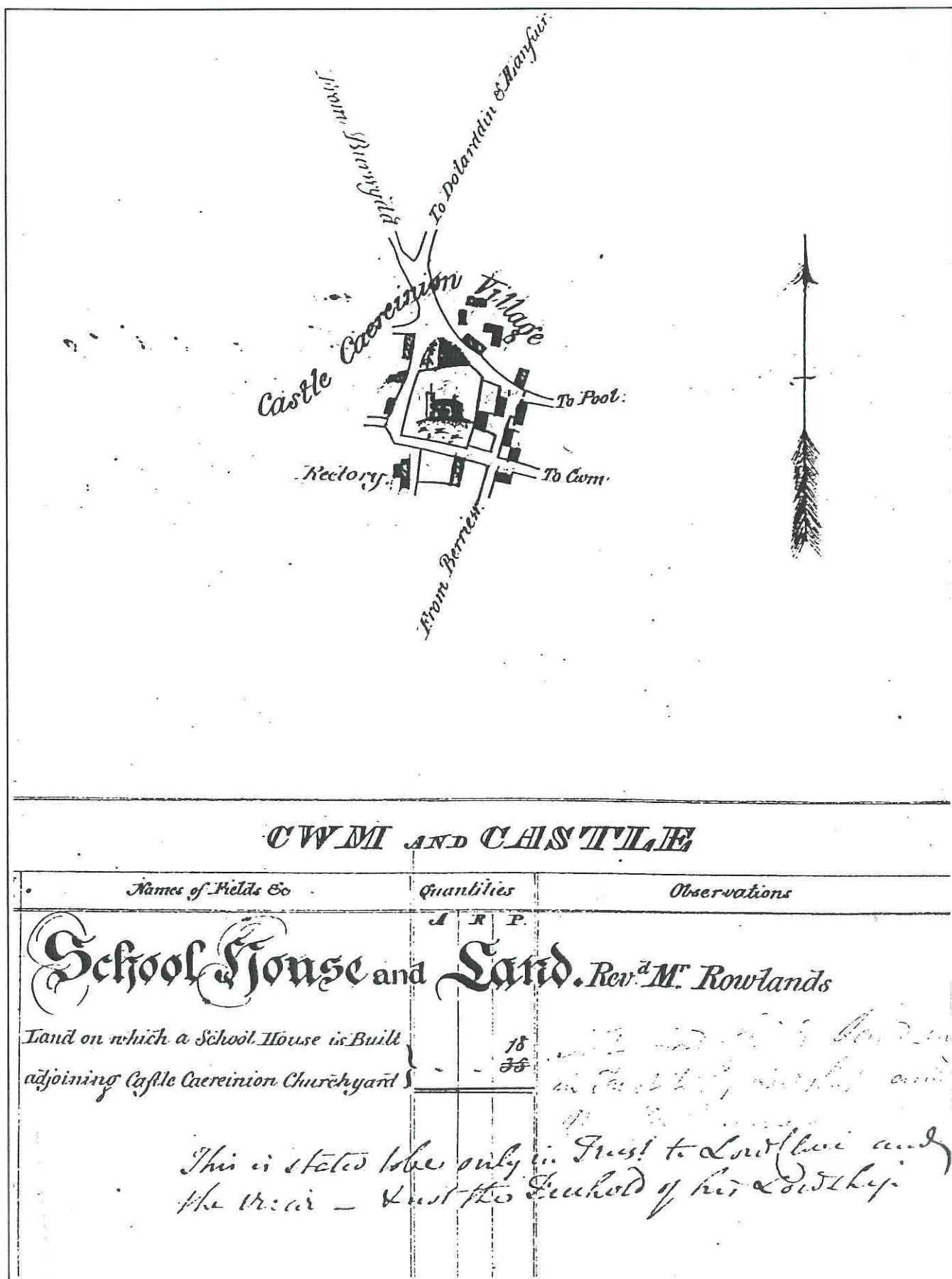


Fig. 3 1817 Powis Castle estate map (NLW M27)



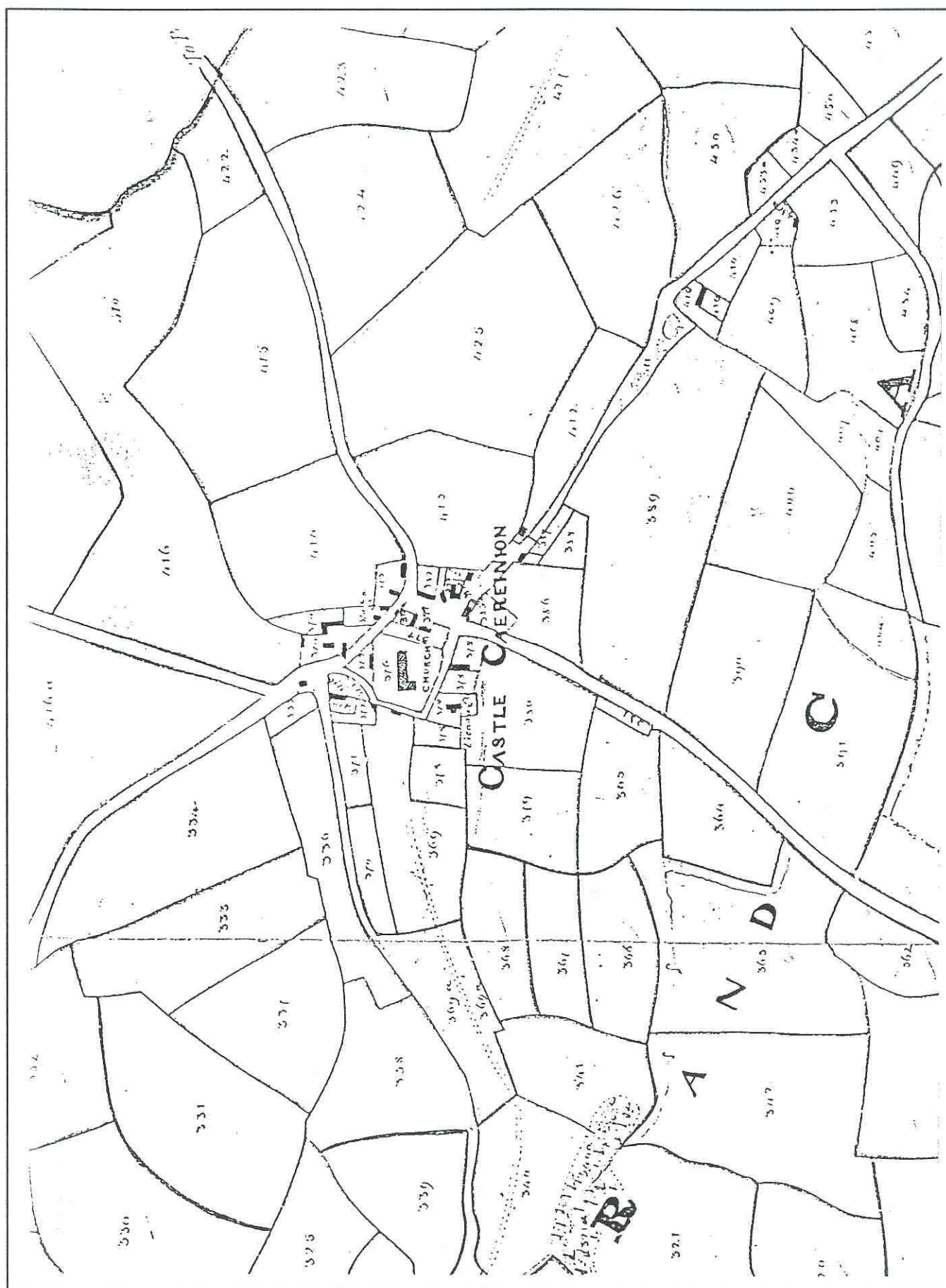


Fig. 4 1839 Castle Caereinion Tithe map

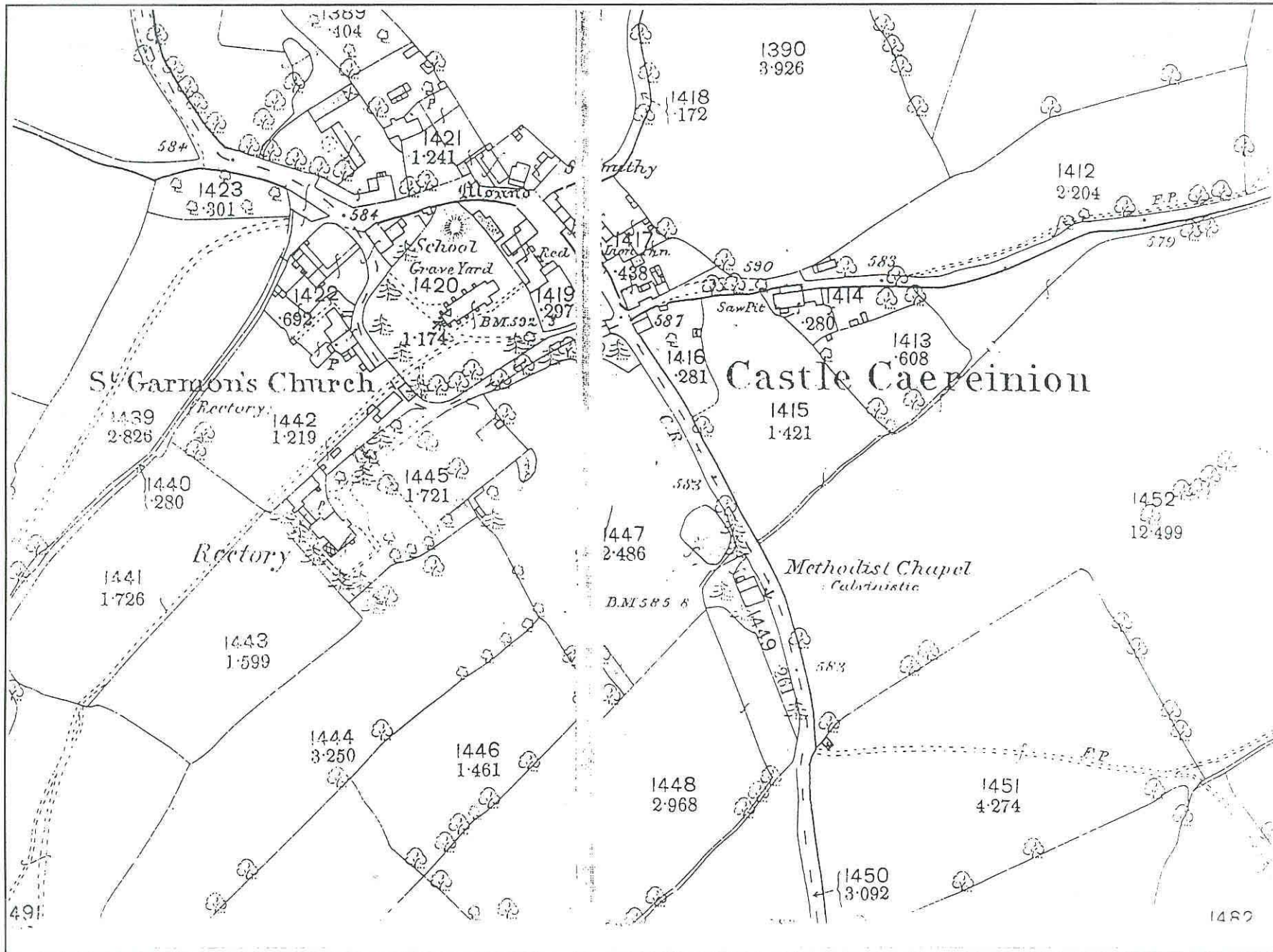


Fig. 5 1886 First edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (Montgomeryshire 23.13)



Fig. 6 Second edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (Montgomeryshire 23.13)





Fig. 7 Trench location Scale 1:200

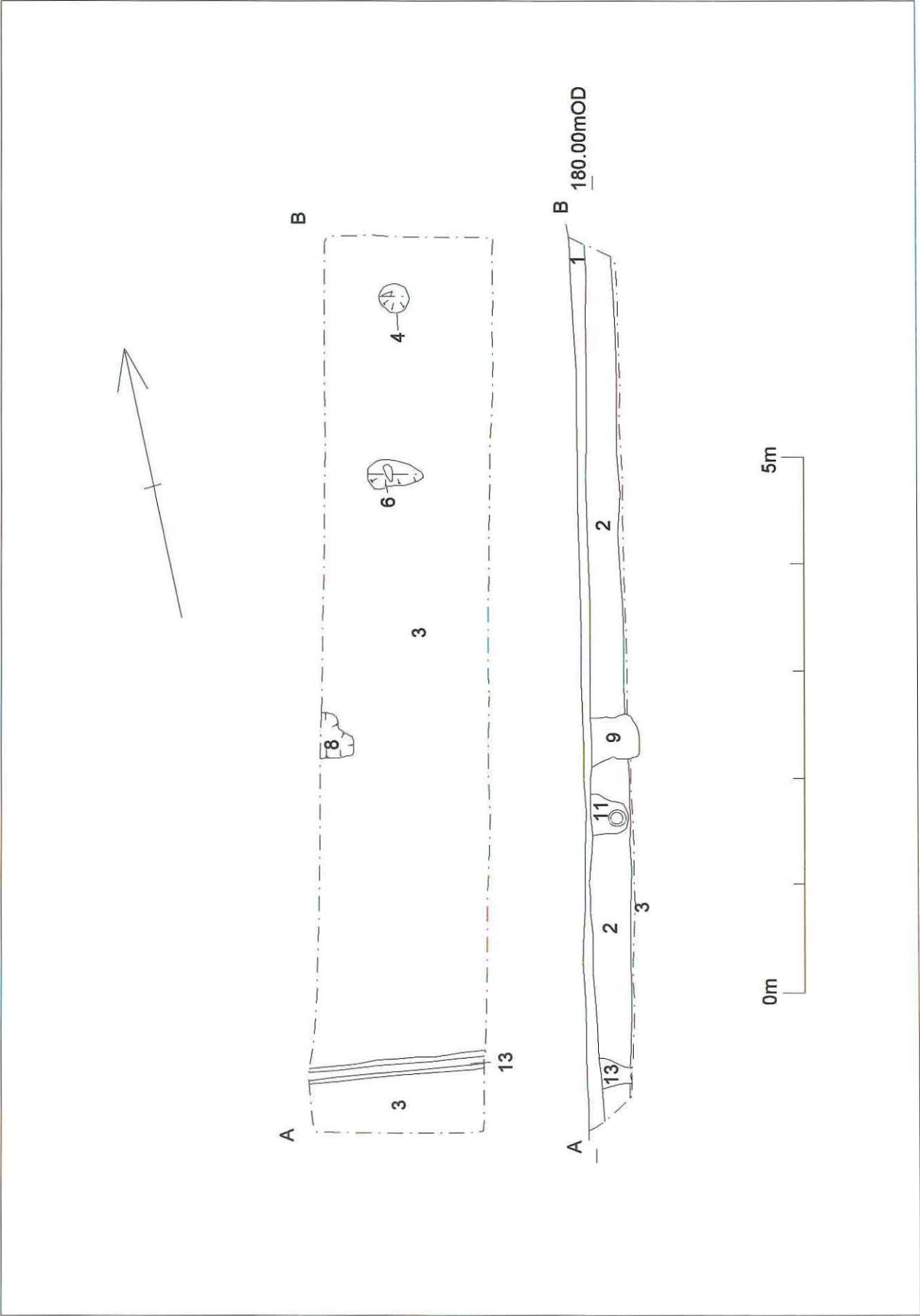


Fig.8 Trench A plan and section Scale 1:50

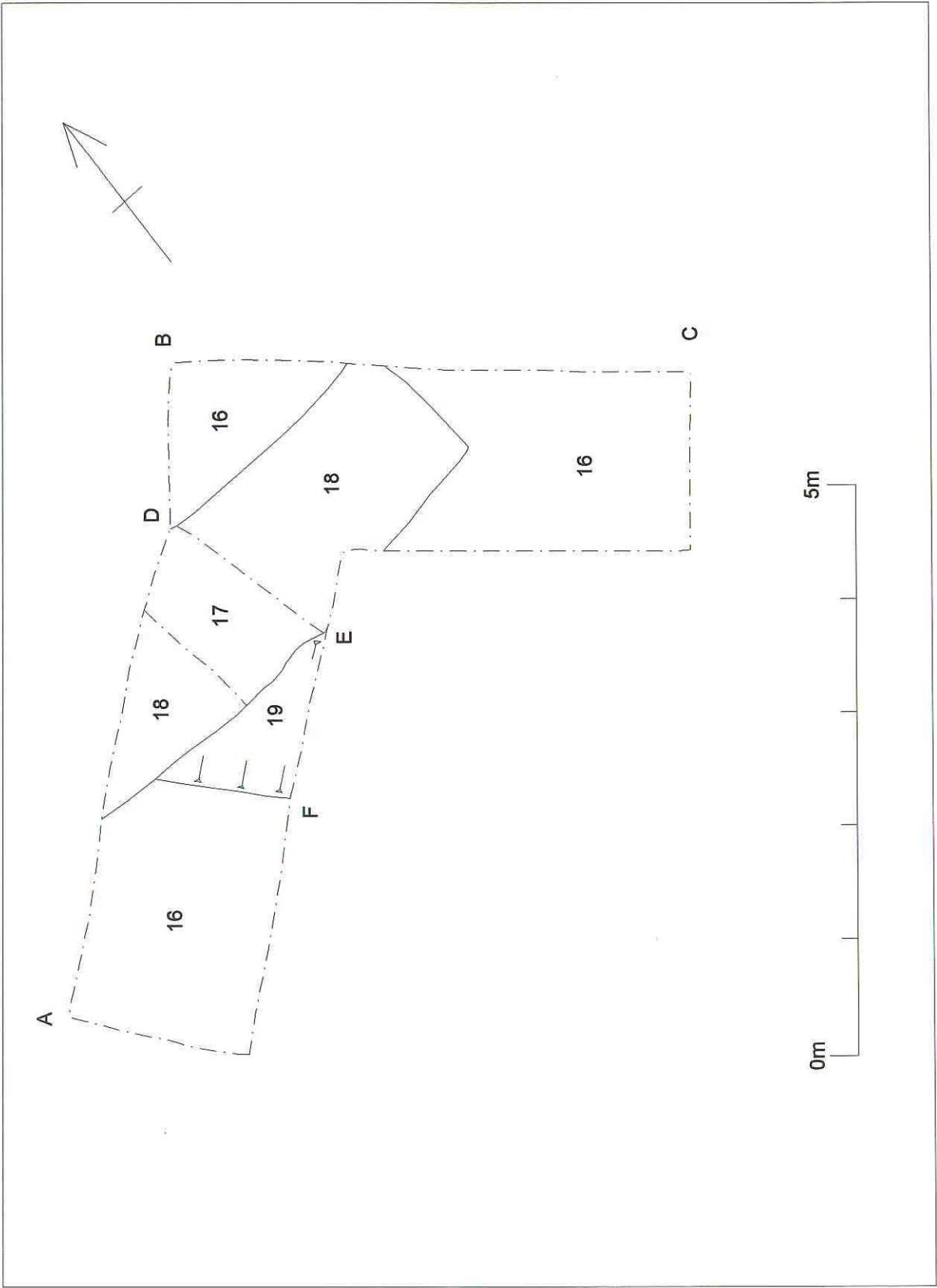


Fig.9 Trench B plan Scale 1:50



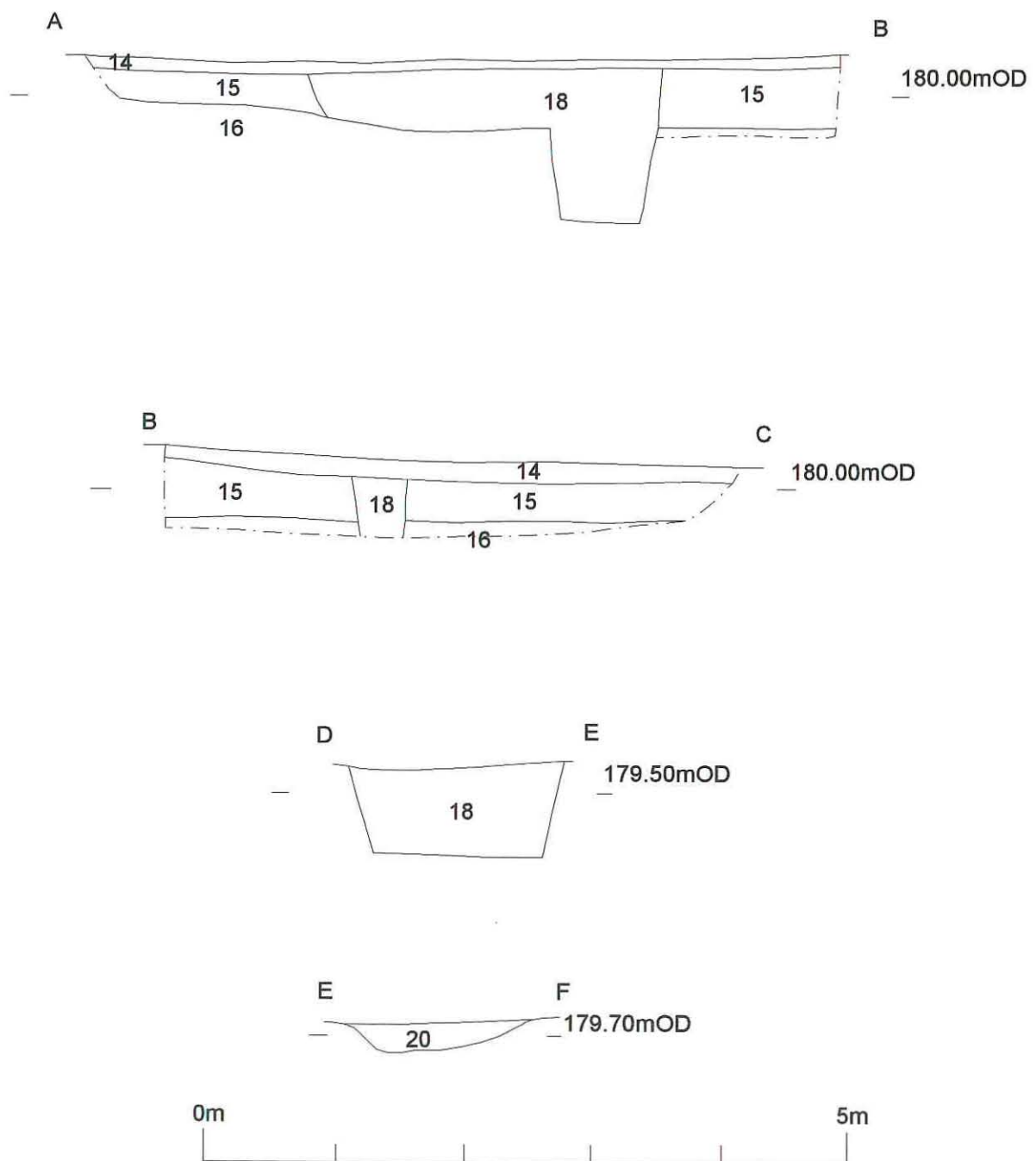


Fig.10 Trench B sections Scale 1:50



Plate 1 South-east range of buildings from west-north-west. Photo CPAT 1190.04



Plate 2 South-west range of buildings from east-north-east. Photo CPAT 1190.05





Plate 3 Trench A from south. Photo CPAT 1190.08



Plate 4 South-west arm of Trench B from north-east. Photo CPAT 1190.09





Plate 5 South-east arm of Trench B from south-east. Photo CPAT 1190.10



Plate 6 Box section through fill of gully (17) from north. Photo CPAT 1190.11



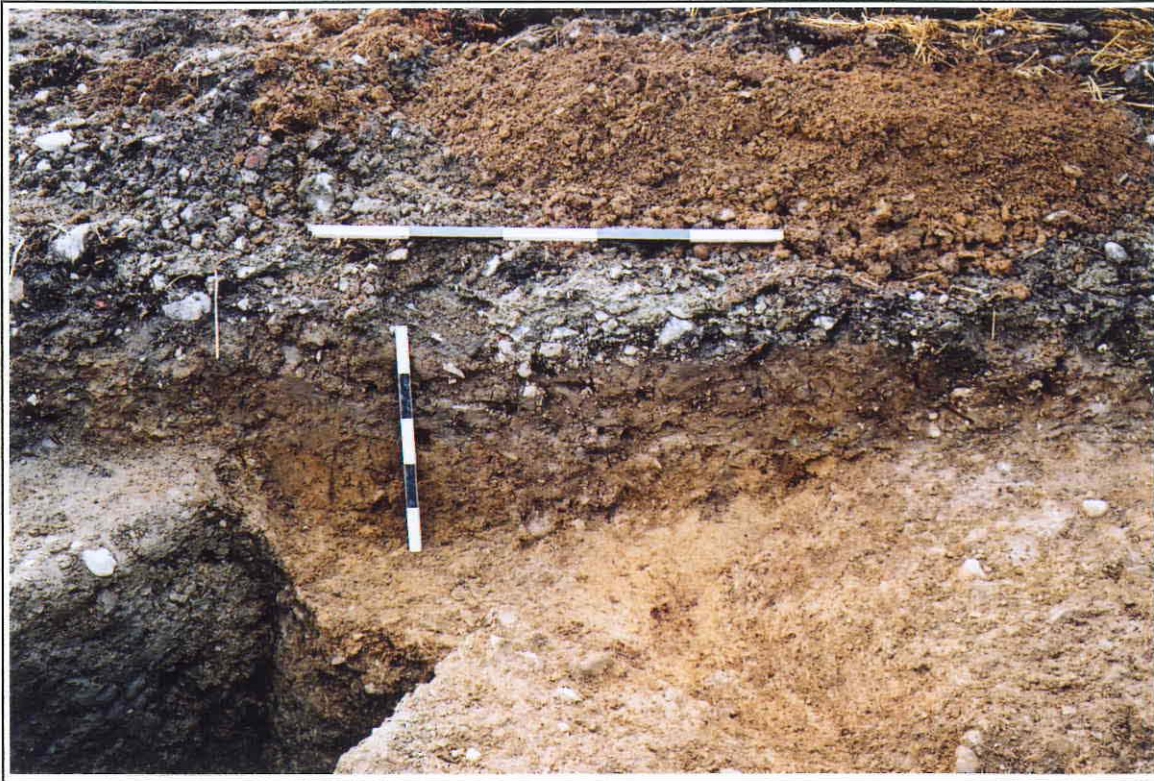


Plate 7 Profile of gully (19) in Trench B from north-west. Photo CPAT 1190.12