



CPAT Report No 476

**Land off Bowling Green Lane,
Welshpool, Powys
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

N W Jones and R Hankinson
May 2002

Report for Trustees of the Powis Estate

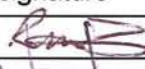
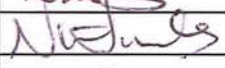
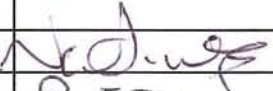
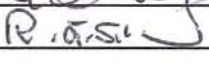
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CPAT Report Record

Report and status

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2002 the Contracts Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was invited by Philip Humphreys Architects, acting on behalf of the Trustees of the Powis Estate, to prepare a specification and quotation for undertaking an archaeological evaluation on land off Bowling Green Lane, Welshpool, Powys. The evaluation was the subject of a brief drawn up by Mr M Walters of the CPAT Curatorial Section (CPAT EVB 444), acting in his capacity as the archaeological curator for the region, in relation to a planning application for consent to erect a dwelling and convert part of an existing building (Planning Application M2001/0946).
- 1.2 The brief specified an evaluation comprising three main elements: a desk-top study using readily available primary and secondary sources; a building survey of the standing structure; and the excavation of a trial trench within the plot to determine the nature and possible dating of any sub-surface deposits.
- 1.3 The CPAT specification was approved by Mr Walters, and the accompanying quotation was accepted by Powis Estates. The evaluation was carried out in May 2002 and this report compiled immediately thereafter.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The development plot is situated in the town of Welshpool in Powys at NGR SJ 2222 7650; it lies on the south side of Bowling Green Lane, close to its junction with Powell's Lane (Fig. 1). The predominant use of the plot is currently as a garden and yard, but it also includes two outbuildings which lie against the eastern boundary.
- 2.2 The solid geology of the area mainly consists of undivided Ludlow and Wenlock Series siltstones and mudstones belonging to the Silurian period, though there is some local faulting which has exposed Caradoc Series siltstones and mudstones of the Ordovician period (1994 British Geological Survey map). The soils of the area generally consist of fine silty and loamy soils belonging to the Denbigh 1 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. Repositories consulted include the following: the County SMR, CPAT, Welshpool; the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth; the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; and Powys Archives, Llandrindod Wells. Local oral sources were also taken into consideration.
- 3.2 The earliest available source that related to the area of the proposal was a map of Welshpool drawn by Humphrey Bleaze in 1629 (Fig. 3). Although the map is not drawn with particular accuracy it is apparent that there were houses on the High Street frontage of the plot at the time; unfortunately no detail regarding the rear of the plots is shown on the map.
- 3.3 Permission to reproduce a depiction of Welshpool by John Lewis (c. 1735-40) could not be obtained, but examination of a copy demonstrated that it shows the existing Nos 20-22 High Street, forming the street frontage to the development area. A building is shown to the rear of No 22 High Street, with a chimney and two dormer windows, as well as a lean-to structure at its north end. Only the rear section of this building now survives (see Section 4; Figs 8 & 9); the east wall of the lean-to structure also survives and forms part of the eastern boundary wall of the development plot. There is a local tradition that the building was once a tannery, although no evidence was found during the desk-top study to confirm or refute this idea.
- 3.4 The first accurate cartographic depiction of the locality is provided by a post-1780 map of Powis Estate (NLW/Powis Castle/M17-18; Fig. 4); there is also a later version of this map dated 1800 (NLW/Powis Castle/M20; Fig. 5). The maps show two houses fronting onto High Street and a third,

called 'Bowling Green House', fronting onto Powell's Lane. In addition, the building to the rear of No 22 High Street is also depicted.

- 3.5 As the development plot was not subject to the payment of Tithes, no information has been gleaned from the Tithe survey for Welshpool. The next detailed source for the area is the 1:500 Ordnance Survey map (Montgomeryshire 23.7.20) of 1885 (Fig. 6). The large scale of the map makes a detailed view of the development plot and its immediate locality possible; it is apparent that the eastern of the two houses fronting onto High Street had been divided into two (Nos 21 and 22 High Street), while the building to the rear of No 22 had been extended to connect with the main house. The small brick building which now fronts onto Bowling Green Lane had also been constructed in the intervening period. The small gap between this building and the north end of the building to the rear of No 22 demonstrates that the lean-to section of the building was still extant. A shorter rear wing had also been appended to No 21 High Street. No change in the layout of Nos 20-22 High Street, the buildings to their rear, or Bowling Green House is apparent on the Second edition 1:2,500 Ordnance survey map of 1902 (Fig. 7).
- 3.6 No 20 High Street and Nos 21 & 22 have been designated as listed buildings (Grade II). They are described as being part of the same range and mainly early 18th-century in date, perhaps remodelling an earlier structure. Much of the detail and fittings is probably contemporary, apart from the contiguous doors set in an early 19th-century case which form the main entrances to Nos 21 and 22; this is probably related to the transformation of a single house into two between 1800 and 1885.

4 BUILDING SURVEY (Figs 8 & 9)

- 4.1 The standing building comprises the end bay and part of a second bay of a range which formerly extended from the rear of No 22 High Street, and is depicted in the illustration of Welshpool by Lewis around 1740. The building is presently in joint ownership and only the northern part relates to the planning application. The present use as a store prevented access to the interior and it was therefore only possible to record the external north and west elevations. These were recorded by a combination of digital total station survey, rectified photography and drawn and written record.
- 4.2 The surviving building is largely of random rubble with lime mortar bonding, although with later modifications. It measures 5.5 x 4.65m externally and is now divided into two at ground-floor level by an inserted brick wall. The south elevation falls outside the area of the application, but it demonstrates that the purlins and wallplates have been truncated and a brick wall inserted across the second bay to form an exterior face. The east elevation forms the boundary with No 23 High Street and it was not possible to gain access to undertake any recording.
- 4.3 The original floor and joists survive at first-floor level in the southern section, supported on two substantial cross members. A single cross member in the northern section has been removed, as has the floor, although the sockets for the joists are still visible on the interior of the north wall. A single roof truss survives, showing the roof construction to have a principal rafter with collar and queen struts. The building has been re-roofed fairly recently with slate.
- 4.4 It would appear that the west elevation (Fig. 8; Plate 2) was originally open along most of the ground floor. At the south end, the door jamb is formed by dressed quoins although the corresponding northern quoins have been lost. The south section is now accessed by a single door with a brick infilled panel to the north within which is a square window formed of pegged timber framing. The external lintel is not original and has three mortises. The interior has a more substantial lintel, also a later insert, although the original lintel survives and appears to run almost the entire length of the surviving structure, supporting the cross members for the first floor joists. The opening in the north section has been enlarged with a lintel inserted, with brick infill above.
- 4.5 The north elevation (Fig. 9; Plate 3) stands to 6.65m and is rather plain, with two ventilation slits at first-floor level. These appear to have been inserted and are partly faced in brick on either side, with reused timber lintels, and both are now blocked with brick. The bricks are all hand-made, measuring roughly 240 x 65mm, the same size, and presumably date, as those used to build the street frontage in c.1740. Below the slits are two horizontal timbers which may have been inserted and appear to be associated with a lean-to structure which formerly stood against the elevation. Below the timbers are traces of limewash. It would appear that this structure was reduced in height at some point and may have had a flat roof, the level of which can be traced as a line of cement mortar, with fragmentary

render below. Traces of cement mortar at the western end of the elevation mark the position of a timber, presumably forming part of a door frame.

- 4.6 The lower part of the east wall of the lean-to survives (Fig. 8; Plate 4), measuring 2.6m in length, forming the boundary wall between 22 and 23 High Street. The random rubble build has a blocked doorway with timber lintel. The scar for the northern, end wall of the structure can be traced in the masonry.

5 EXCAVATION (5.9 x 6.1m x up to 2m wide; Figs 10-11 and Plates 5-10)

- 5.1 The evaluation consisted of a single, L-shaped, machine-excavated trench, the size and position of which were determined following discussions with the client and curator. Machine excavations were undertaken under close archaeological supervision, initially onto the surface of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. A drawn, written and photographic record was maintained throughout (see Appendix 2).
- 5.2 The initial machining of the south arm of the trench removed a modern accumulation of material, up to 0.2m thick, consisting of a layer of chippings (1) resting on a very dark grey sticky silt (16). In the east arm of the trench, these deposits thinned out and were replaced by an underlying layer of loose dark grey gritty silt (2), up to 0.22m thick; this was also removed by machine. The removal of these modern deposits revealed a compacted layer of brick and stone (17) in the south arm of the trench which represented a former yard surface, and this was recorded and photographed prior to the excavation of a 1m-wide sondage against the west section of the trench by machine.
- 5.3 Within the machine-excavated sondage, the removal of layer 17 demonstrated that it was up to 0.1m thick and overlay a layer of orange-brown clay (18), up to 0.15m thick, into which the stone and brick of layer 17 appeared to have been set. Layer 18 was also removed by machine and found to be underlain by a second former yard surface (19), c.0.1m thick, consisting of rounded stones set in a grey-brown silty matrix to form a cobbled surface. At the south end of the sondage a 0.7m-long section of layer 19 was left in-situ to aid recording with the remainder being removed by machine.
- 5.4 The removal of layer 19 revealed a layer of grey-brown clayey silt (20) containing finds ranging in date from the 17th to 19th century. Up to 0.3m of layer 20 was removed by machine with the remainder being excavated by hand to its maximum depth of 0.4m. At the south end of the sondage layer 20 was found to overlie a layer of pale yellowish-grey clay subsoil (21). This layer was presumed to be of natural origin, though some charcoal was present in its upper surface towards the central part of the trench; this may denote that the layer is artificial in origin, but it is perhaps more likely that it represents material compacted into the subsoil.
- 5.5 A small number of features had evidently been cut into layer 21, but none of these revealed any underlying stratigraphy, thereby supporting the contention that this may be natural subsoil. At the southern end of the base of the sondage, an irregular gully (29), generally 0.4m wide, crossed it in an east/west direction; this feature was not excavated as its fill (28) had already produced pottery of 17th-18th century date, but it appeared to have been sealed by layer 20. To the north of gully 29, a sub-circular scoop (24), 0.2m in diameter, was revealed which had been cut into layer 21; no dating evidence was present in its fill of brown silt (25). Further to the north, a probable broad gully (33), at least 0.3m deep, was revealed; only its south part was visible as the remainder was covered by a later drain (36). The fill (26) of gully 33 was composed of brown clayey silt and contained sherds of 14th or 15th-century pottery. At the base of gully 33, an anomalous gully (35), possibly L-shaped, and approximately 0.4m wide by 0.1m deep, was revealed; the fill (34) consisted of mixed pale brown clayey silt and contained fragments of daub and a single sherd of 14th or 15th-century pottery.
- 5.6 The drain (36), mentioned above, was situated at the north end of the machine-excavated sondage and ran in a north-west/south-east direction. The structure of the drain consisted of brick and stone sides with a capping of stone slabs. It was thought likely that the drain was still in operation and no further investigation was therefore undertaken. The drain had been laid in the base of a construction trench (23), the fill of which consisted of loose brown silt (22). The trench had been cut through the lower of the two yard surfaces (19), but was sealed by the clay layer (18) on which the upper yard surface (17) had been laid.

- 5.7 Once layer 2 had been removed by machine (see para 5.2), the remaining excavations in the east arm of the trench were undertaken entirely by hand. They revealed that the upper yard surface (17) and its underlying clay layer (18) thinned out to the east and had been laid directly on the lower surface (19). Layer 19 had not been completely covered and a section approximately 1.2m wide was still apparent to the east. It was also evident in the north section of the machine-excavated sondage that the layer 19 had, in part, been laid on a layer of brownish-yellow clay (27), approximately 0.1m thick, in a similar fashion to layers 17 and 18. A small scoop (6), approximately 0.4m in diameter, had been cut into the surface of layer 19, and was filled with dark grey-brown silt (15).
- 5.8 The main feature of the east arm of the trench was the wall of a lean-to structure on the north end of the existing building; the lean-to structure had already been identified by the desk-top study and its surviving east wall had been recorded during the building survey. A wall (4) forming a right-angle at the intersection of the north and west sides of the lean-to was constructed of random stones with no mortar, but apparently bonded with brown silt. Approximately 1.7m from the north-west corner, the north wall had been cut through by a drain (13) and then rebuilt using two large dressed stones with other stones set in lime mortar (11); one of the dressed stones was a re-used door jamb and retained some ironwork from two hinges. The drain, which had been cut through a layer of grey-brown clay-silt (5), had been lined on either side with brick (9 and 10). The interior of the lean-to was not completely investigated and excavations here were limited to the removal of a layer of plaster rubble (32), probably originally on the interior of the wall, which revealed a layer of grey degraded slate (3), evidently collapsed roofing material.
- 5.9 The cobbled surface (19) abutted the west side of the wall of the lean-to and the eastern edge of the cobbling then continued northwards from its north-west corner; to the east of the cobbling and north of the wall, a layer of grey-brown gritty silt (30), 0.2m thick, which abutted the cobbling, was removed by hand. A sondage was hand-excavated on the north side of the wall, immediately to the east of the cobbling, to further determine the nature of the wall. A layer of clay 0.1m thick (7) may represent the eastward of layer 27, and overlay a layer of grey-brown clayey silt (5), which was removed to reveal a layer of yellow clay (31), which appeared to represent the natural subsoil. Layer 5 was approximately 0.5m thick and its appearance strongly suggested that it was the eastward continuation of layer 20, which had been revealed by the machine-excavated sondage in the south arm of the trench. The wall was found to have been laid on the natural subsoil; the surviving height of walling was 0.85m, though the facing on the upper 0.35m was noticeably better than the lower 0.5m. No evidence of a foundation trench was encountered to explain the change in wall facing, although it was apparent that the poorly faced section coincided with layer 5.

6 FINDS

- 6.1 The excavations produced a moderate assemblage of pottery and other artefacts, a full catalogue of which appears in Appendix 2. The majority of the pottery ranged in date between the 17th and 18th century, including sherds of slipware and coal measures red and buff wares, and the 18th to 20th century, comprising the more industrial wares. However, five sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the fills of gullies 26 and 35. A visual examination of the fabrics revealed them to be typical siltstone tempered wares of likely local manufacture and not dissimilar to examples from excavations at Pool Road, Montgomery, where they were attributed to the 14th or possibly 15th century (Britnell and Jones 1989, 66).
- 6.2 Other artefacts recovered included a number of clay pipe bowls and stem fragments, iron nails and fragments of several glass bottles. Several contexts also contained fragments of floor or roof tiles as well as a single piece of stone roofing tile.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The desk-top study has demonstrated that the High Street frontage was occupied by at least 1629. The present frontage dates to the early part of the 18th century and was constructed by the Powis Estate. A contemporary depiction of Welshpool shows what is now 21-22 High Street with another building in the rear of the plot, with a lean-to built against it. Evidence suggests that this may originally have been constructed as a dwelling and later converted into a barn or stables. It is uncertain whether this is contemporary with the early 18th-century street frontage, or is perhaps slightly earlier. The surviving building within the development plot is presumed to be the rear portion of this structure. Although the adjoining 20 High Street appears to have been an entirely new building, the presence of exposed timbers in the frontage of 21-22 suggests that they may have incorporated part of an earlier building.
- 7.2 The survey of the standing building has demonstrated the changes in its use noted above, with the insertion of large openings in the west elevation at ground-floor level. It was not possible to survey the interior of the standing building at this time, and it may be considered appropriate to record the interior elevations, roof truss and ground and first floor plans prior to any development. The development area lies within the curtilage of a listed building and this should be taken into account. Listed building consent should be sought before undertaking any alterations to the standing building.
- 7.3 The results of the excavation have demonstrated that the development plot contains evidence of occupation which may date from the medieval period onwards. Although only a small assemblage of medieval artefacts was recovered, their context implies that the plot may have been occupied during the 14th or perhaps 15th century, presumably forming part of a rear yard to properties fronting onto High Street. The presence of stone roofing tile and daub in an apparent medieval context further indicates the presence of a medieval building in the immediate vicinity.
- 7.4 Evidence for activity during the 17th and 18th centuries is provided by a number of features including the wall (4) of a lean-to building, presumably that depicted in the early 18th century (see 7.1). Evidence from the excavation suggests that the building had a slate roof and the internal walls may have been covered with lime plaster. Contemporary features include a scoop (24) and shallow gully (29). A layer of soil appears to have accumulated at the base of the wall on the exterior of the lean-to shortly after it was constructed, and may represent a garden deposit. At a later date this was sealed beneath a layer of clay forming the base for a cobbled yard (19).
- 7.5 The cobbled yard appears to have been disturbed by a number of later features, including the construction trench (23) for a drain (36). This led to the resurfacing of the yard, which was first levelled-up by the deposition of a clay layer (18) forming the base for a new surface (17) consisting of compacted stone and brick fragments. More recent layers accumulated above this later yard surface, presumably once it had fallen out of use. Perhaps fairly recently, the lean-to building appears to have been partially demolished, leaving the east wall partly upstanding, with only the foundations of the west and north walls.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The writers would like to thank the following people for their assistance during the project: Bob Silvester, CPAT; Jeff Spencer, Sites and Monuments Records Officer, CPAT; the owners of 21 and 22 High Street, Welshpool; 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.

9 REFERENCES

Published sources

Britnell, J E, & Jones, N W, 1989. Pool Road, Montgomery: Excavations within the Medieval Town, *Montgomeryshire Collections* 77, 41-72.

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

Drawings

Early 18th-century (c.1735-40) drawing of Welshpool by J. Lewis held by the Bodleian Library (not reproduced)

Cartographic Sources

1629 Humfrey Bleaze's map of Welshpool (taken from a later copy produced by the Powysland Club (Fig. 3)

Post-1780 Powis Castle estate map (NLW Powis Castle M17-18; Fig. 4)

1800 Powis Castle estate map (NLW Powis Castle M20; Fig. 5)

1885 First edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 map (Montgomeryshire 23.7.20; Fig. 6)

1902 Second edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (Montgomeryshire 23.7; Fig. 7)

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

LAND OFF BOWLING GREEN LANE, WELSHPOOL, POWYS SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The proposed development involves the construction of a new dwelling on land off Bowling Green Lane, Powys (Powys CC Planning Application M2001/0946). 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 444 dated 22/01/02) which details the works required.
- 1.2 The development site lies within the historic core of the town, 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 rear burgage plots of properties fronting onto High Street.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the assessment are:
 - 2.1.1 to reveal by means of a combination of desk based study, building survey 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 consist of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the standing building in 35mm colour slide and black and white negative formats. External elevations will be drawn, together with floor plans at an appropriate scale.
- 3.3 Stage three will take the form of a field evaluation consisting of a T-shaped trial trench, measuring 7 x 2m parallel to Bowling Green Lane, with an extension of 5 x 2m at right angles. The programme of works will be agreed with the client, and the position of the trenches approved by the curator, in advance of site work commencing. Any alterations to this scheme will only be undertaken following full consultation with the curator and client.
- 3.4 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.

- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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 and client prior to the production of the final report.
- 3.7 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.
- 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 building survey will be completed within 1 day and the evaluation will be completed within 4 days. The report will be completed within 2 weeks of the completion of on-site works. A copy of the report will be deposited with the Regional SMR. The curator will be informed of the timetable in order to arrange for monitoring if required.
- 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
2nd March 2002

APPENDIX 2

PROJECT ARCHIVE

Rectified photographic survey

West elevation

Bgl2.pts (EDM survey)
Welev.dwg (AutoCAD 13 drawing)
Welev.dxf
Welev.tab (Mapinfo drawing)

North elevation

Bgl1.pts (EDM survey)
Nelev.dwg (AutoCAD 13 drawing)
Nelev.dxf
Nelev.tab (Mapinfo drawing)

Excavation archive

36 Context record forms
2 black and white negative films
2 colour slide films
2 colour print films
Photographic catalogue
2 A1 site drawings
1 A4 site drawing

Finds

Context 5

1 brick fragment
4 floor/roof tiles
1 animal bone
1 iron ?nail
1 bottle glass
10 clay pipe stems
2 sherds coal measures redware rims 17th-18th century
6 sherds coal measures redware 17th-18th century
1 sherd combed slipware rim 17th-18th century
1 sherd trailed slipware 17th-18th century
1 sherd coal measures buffware base 17th-18th century
5 sherds coal measures buffware 17th-18th century

Context 8

11 sherds stoneware jar
16 sherds transfer printed developed whiteware 19th-20th century
5 sherds developed whiteware jar 19th-20th century
1 sherds coal measures redware 17th-19th
4 sherds transfer printed white stoneware 19th century
1 sherd white stoneware jar 19th century
2 sherds industrial slipware 19th-20th century
1 sherd buff fabric press-moulded decorative ware 19th-20th century
1 glass bottle base
1 glass bottle fragment, ?Jones of Newtown
1 glass ?medicine bottle neck
1 clay pipe stem

Context 18

3 sherds industrial slipware 1770s - 20th century
2 sherds developed whiteware 19th-20th century

Context 20

3 clay pipe bowls, 2 with stamped feet
1 clay pipe stem
1 glazed floor/roof tile
2 sherds grey stoneware 18th-19th century
1 sherd tin glazed earthenware 17th-18th century
2 sherds trailed slipware rim 17th-18th century
1 sherd midland purple late 15th-17th century

Context 22

2 sherds red earthenware internal glaze jug/jar 17th-18th century
1 ? midland purple rim ?late 15th-17th century

Context 26

1 stone roofing tile fragment
1 iron ?nail
1 sherd of siltstone tempered medieval jug/jar base
1 sherd of siltstone tempered medieval jug/jar rim
2 sherds of siltstone tempered medieval jug body

Context 28

1 fragment calcined bone
1 clay pipe stem
1 sherd trailed slipware 17th-18th century
1 sherd local red earthenware jar rim 17th-18th century
1 sherd coal measures redware 17th-18th century

Context 32

3 floor tiles
1 clay pipe stem
1 marble/gaming piece

Context 34

1 sherd of siltstone tempered medieval jug/jar rim
4 fragments daub

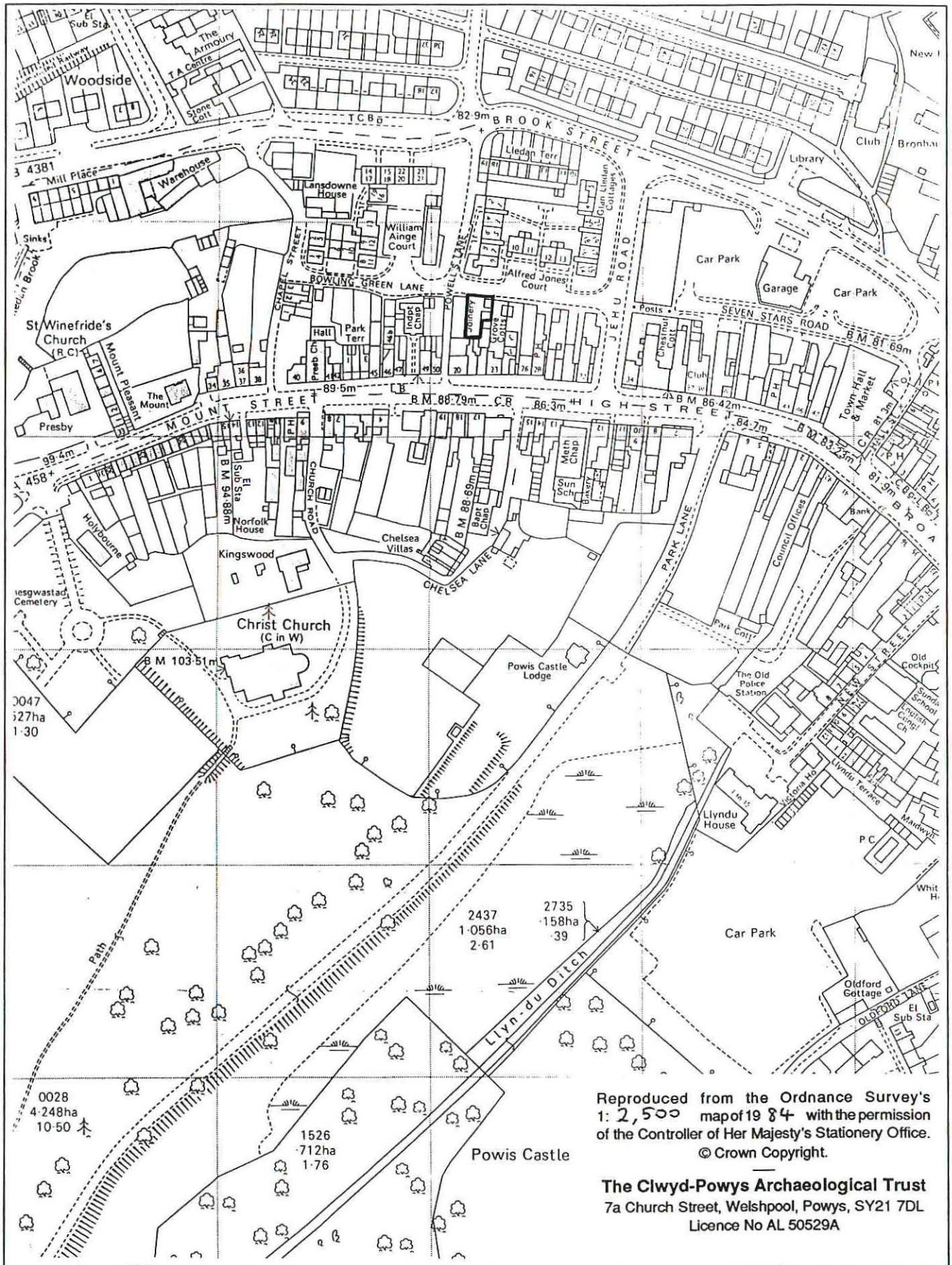


Fig. 1 Location. Scale 1:2,500

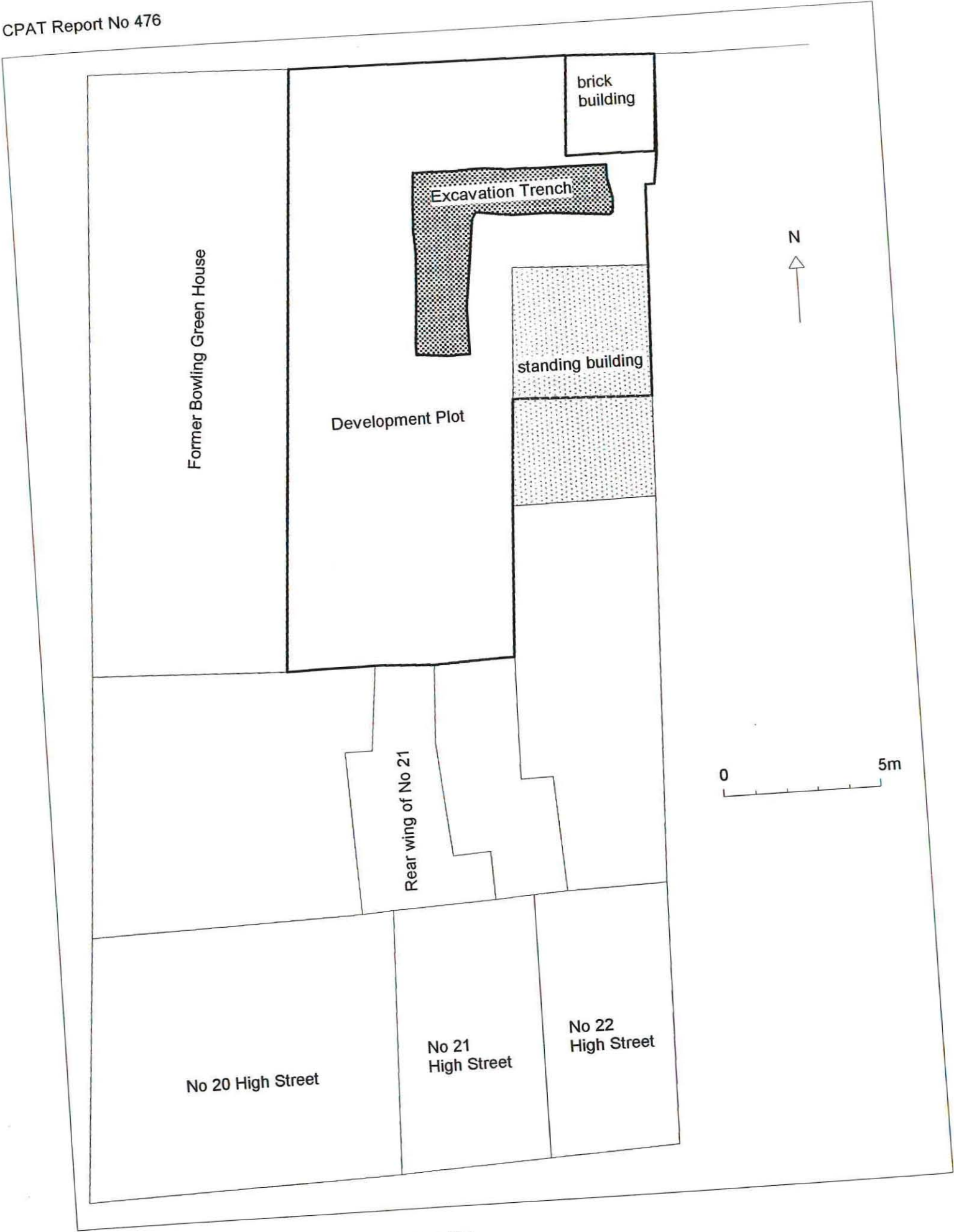


Fig. 2 Site Locality and Trench Location Scale 1:150

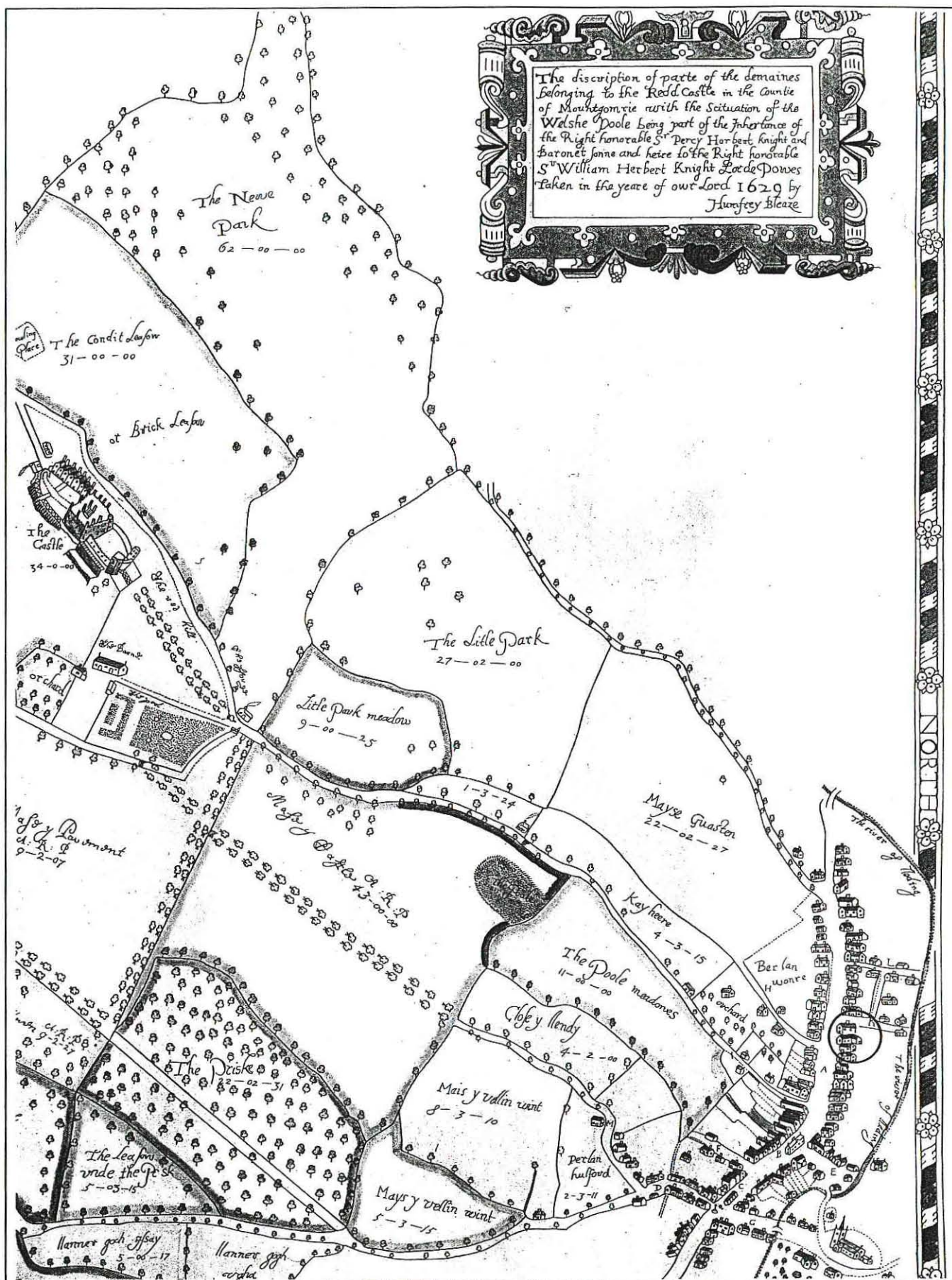


Fig. 3 Humfrey Bleaze's map of 1629 (taken from a later copy produced by the Powysland Club)

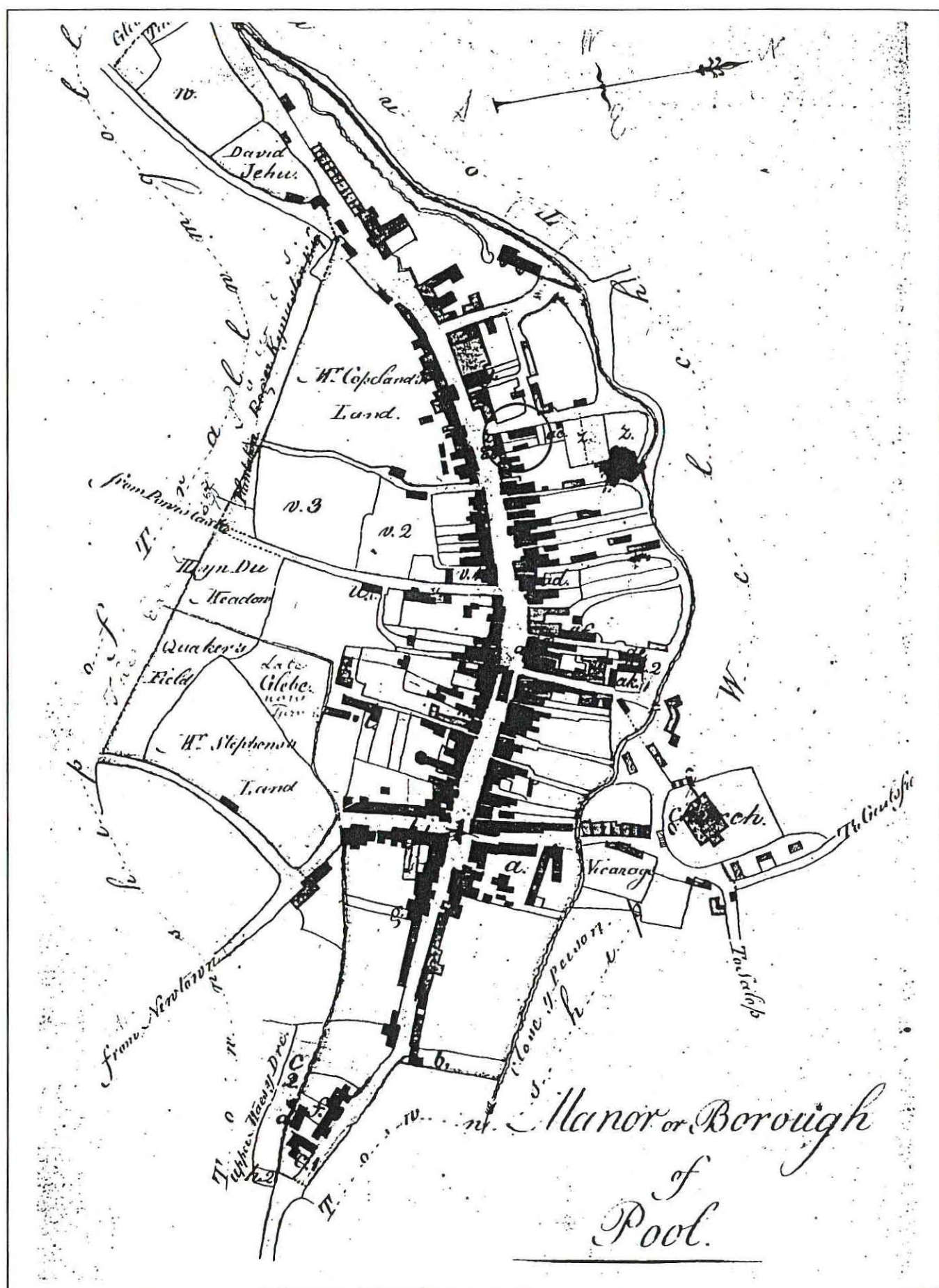


Fig. 4 Post-1780 Powis Castle estate map (NLW Powis Castle M17-18)

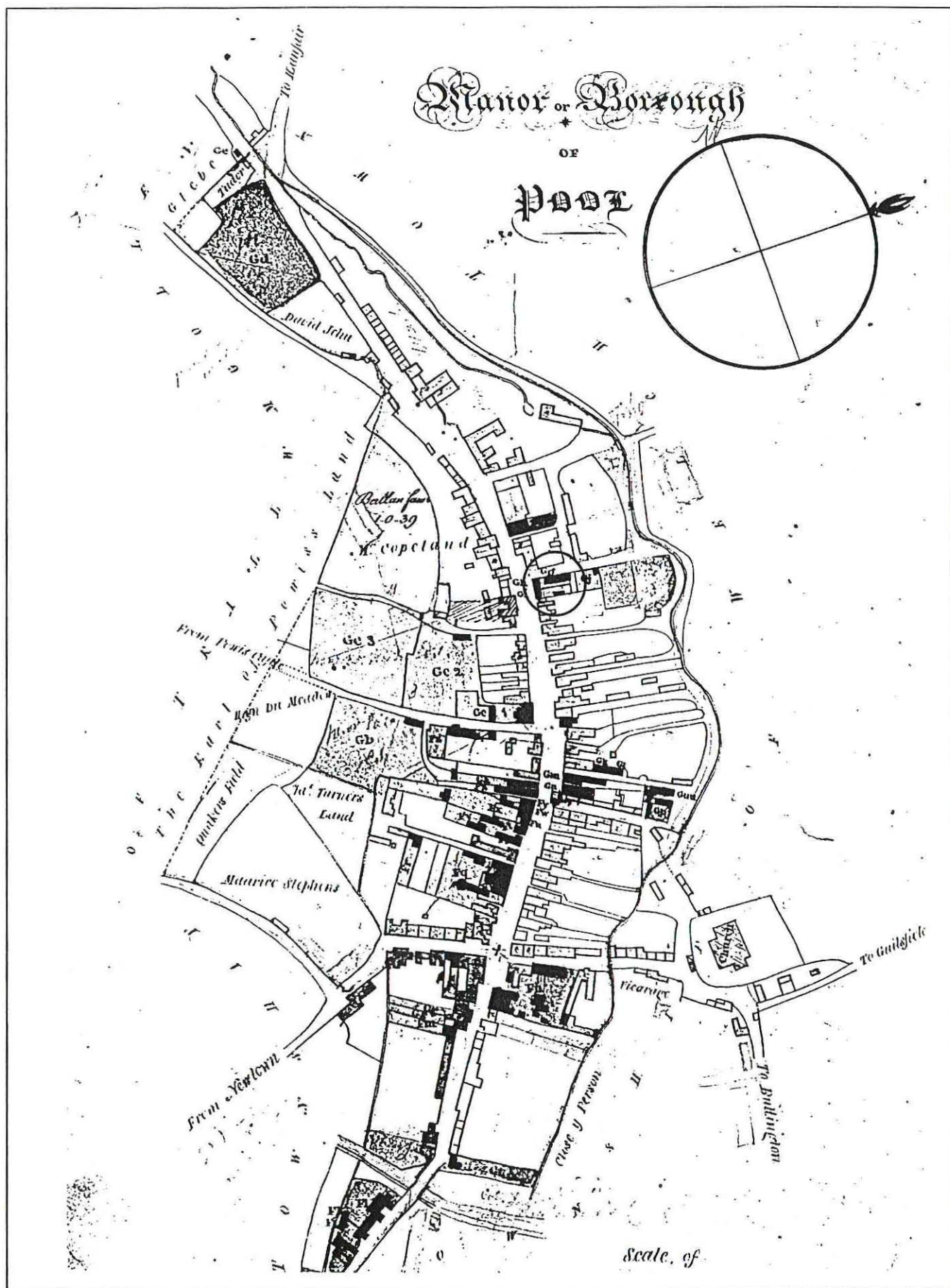


Fig. 5 1800 Powis Castle estate map (NLW Powis Castle M20)

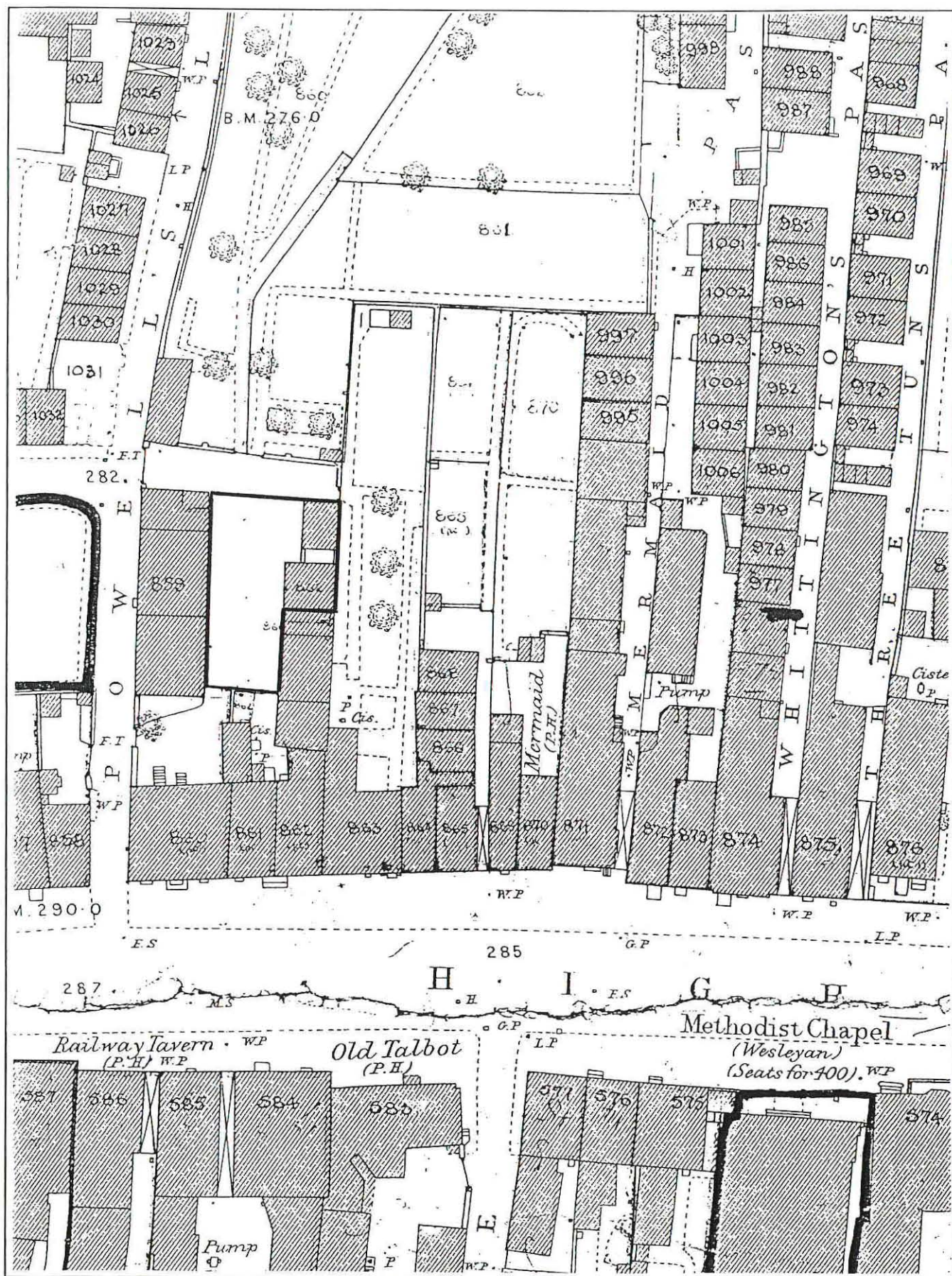


Fig. 6 1885 First edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 map (Montgomeryshire 23.7.20)

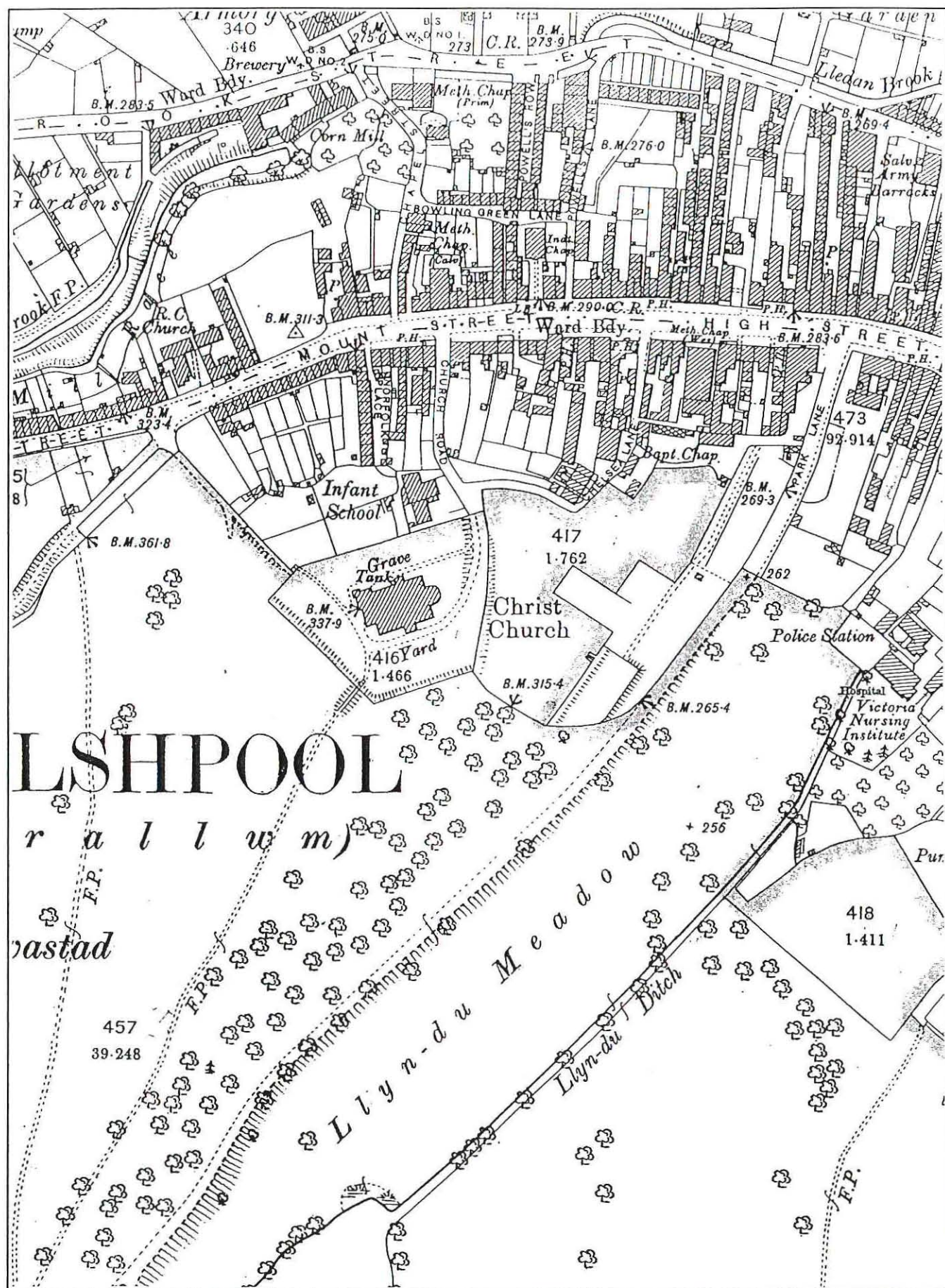


Fig. 7 Second edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (Montgomeryshire 23.7)

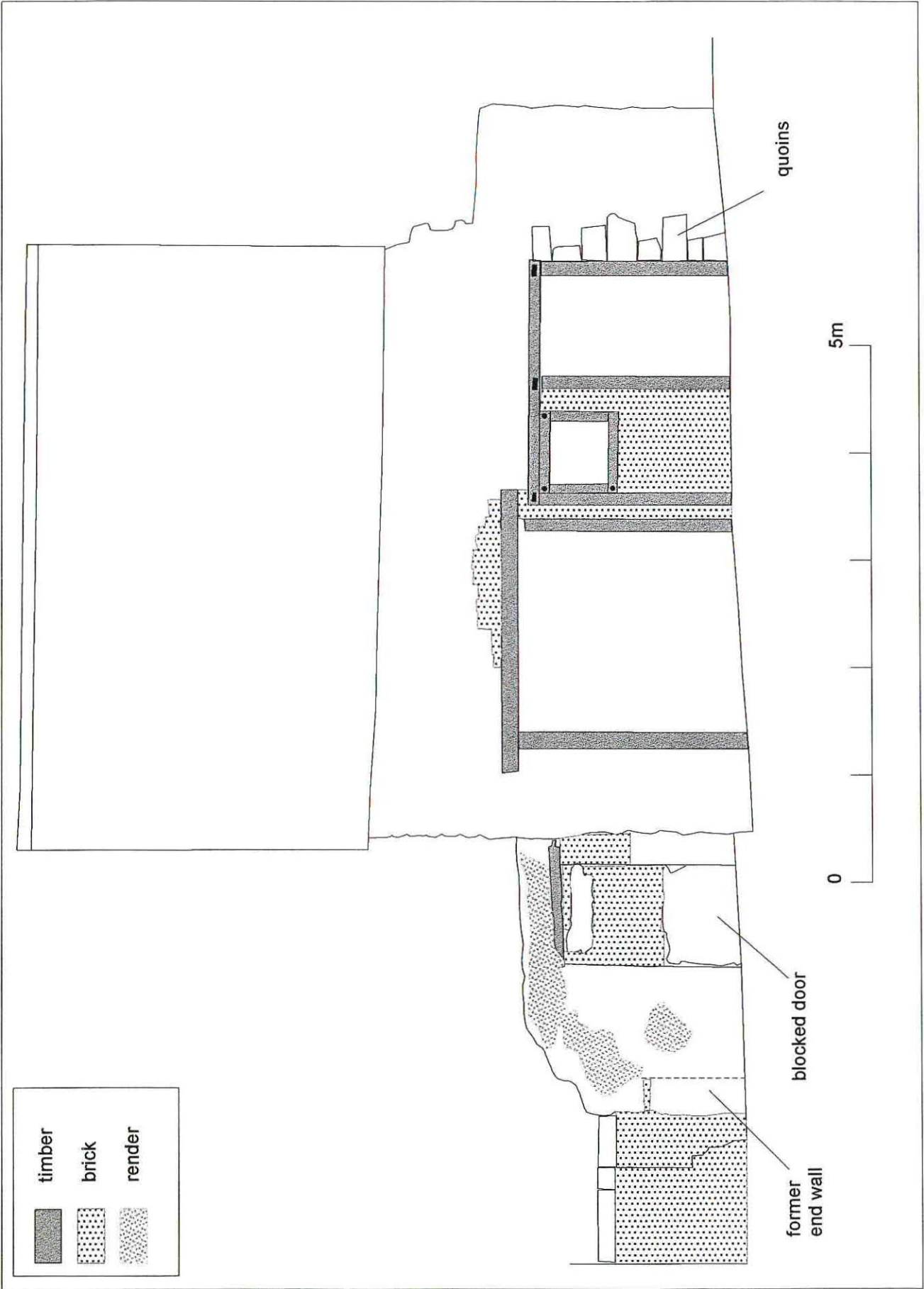


Fig. 8 West elevation, 1:50

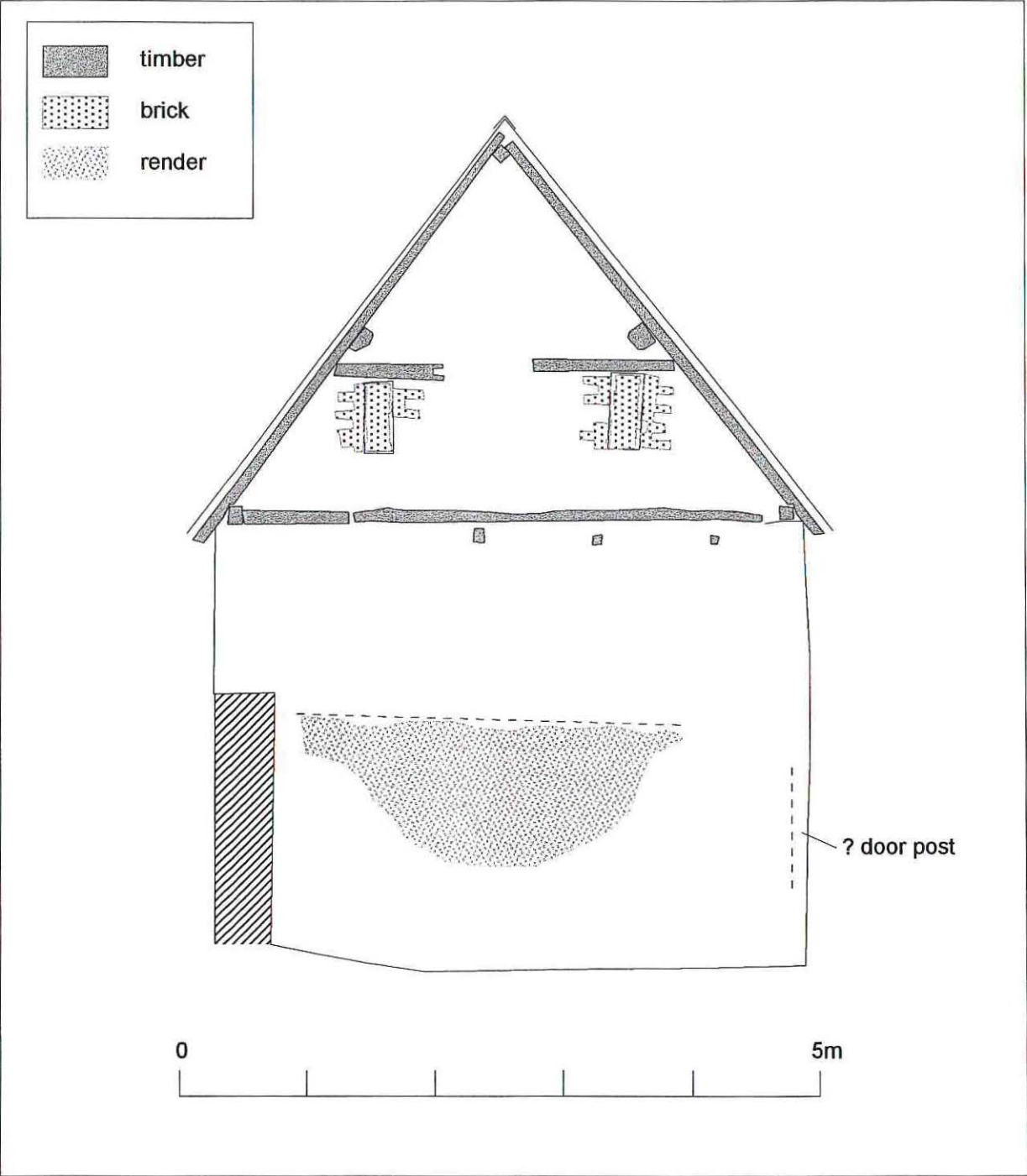


Fig. 9 North elevation, 1:50

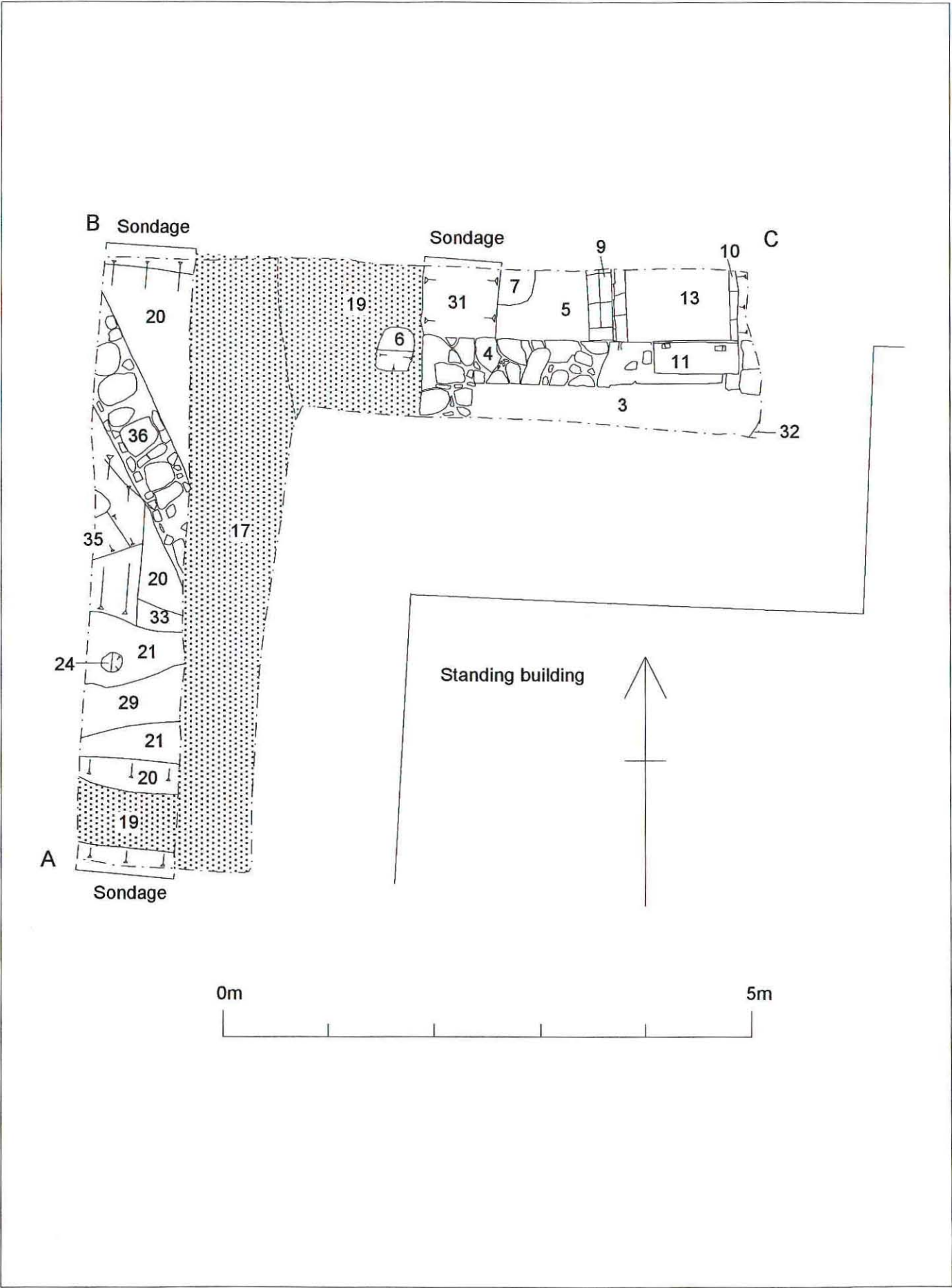


Fig.10 Trench plan Scale 1:50

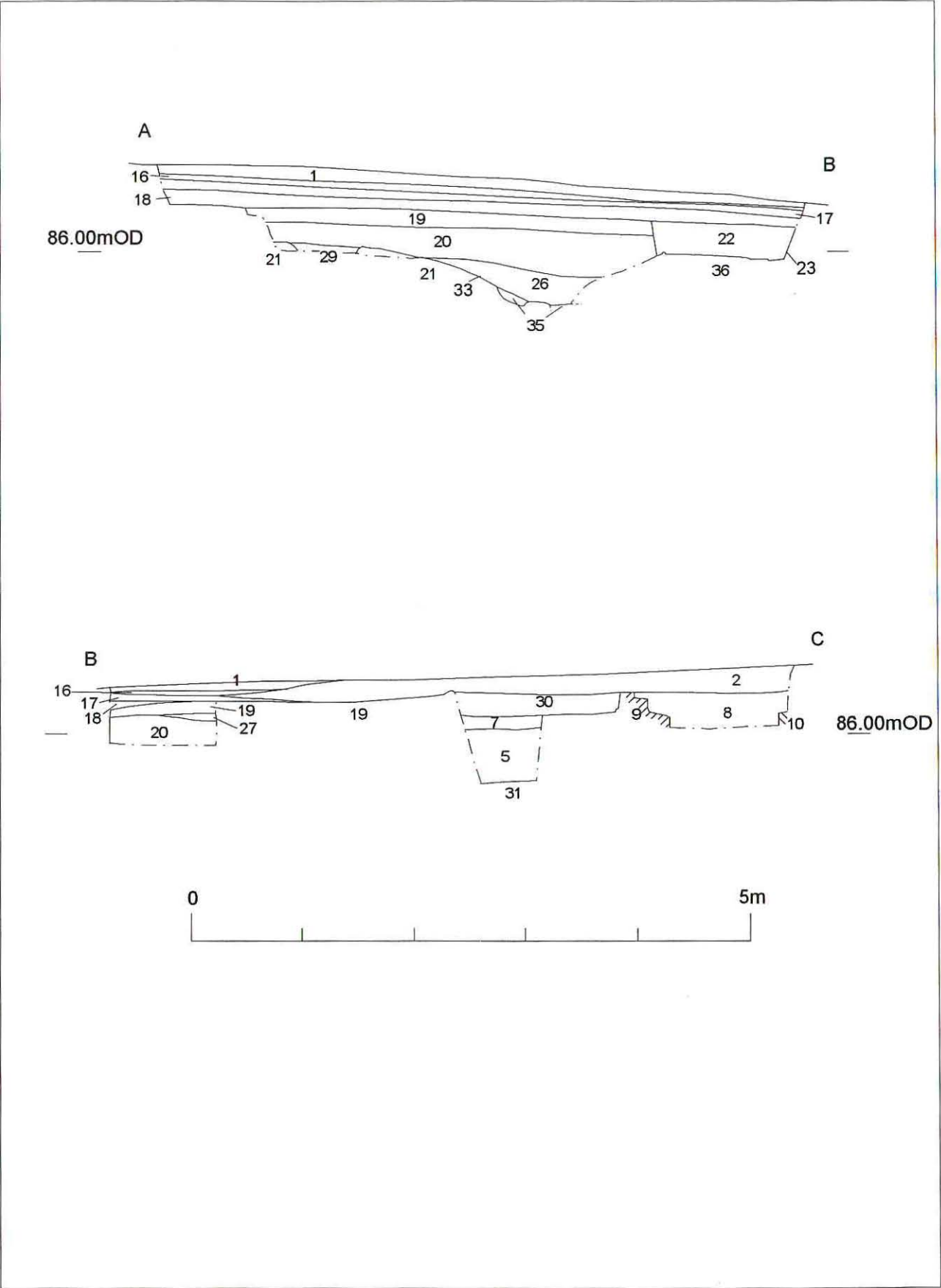


Fig. 11 Trench sections. Scale 1:50



Plate 1 Overall view of site during machine excavation of trench. Photo CPAT 1191.02



Plate 2 West elevation of existing building to rear of No 22 High Street. Photo CPAT 1193.03



Plate 3 Upper part of north elevation of existing building to rear of No 22 High Street. Photo CPAT 1193.01

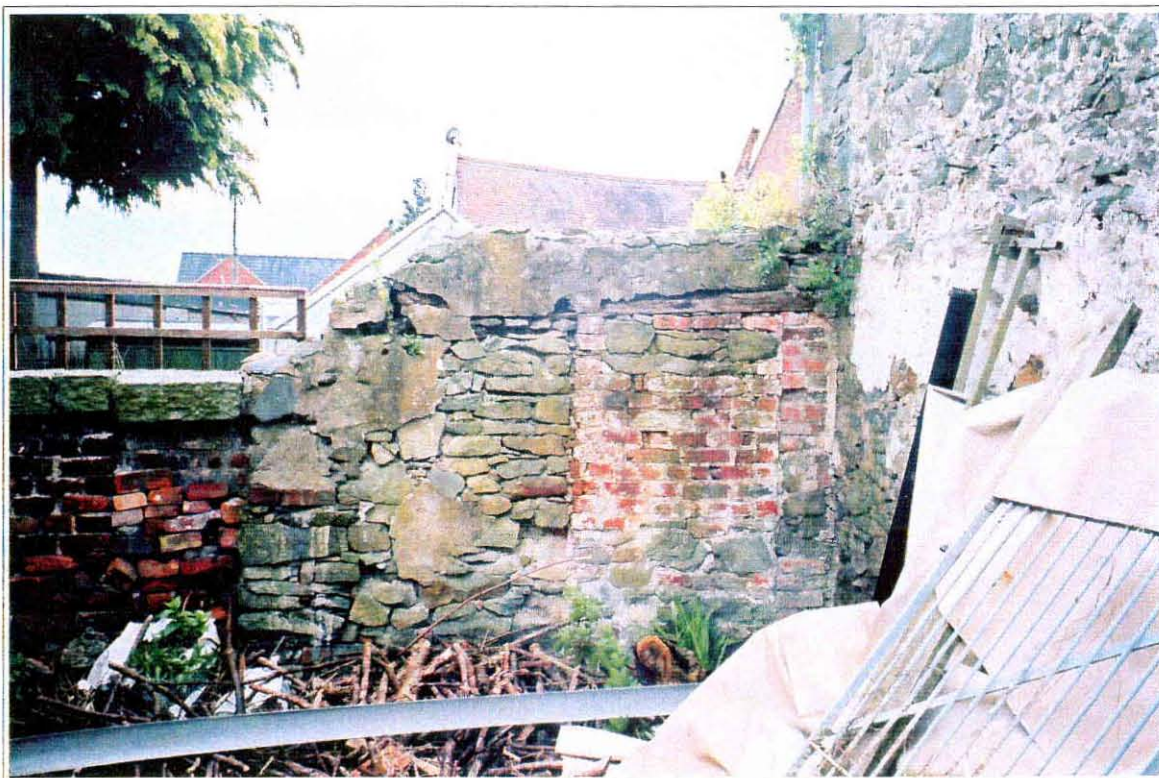


Plate 4 East wall of former lean-to on north wall of existing building to rear of No 22 High Street.
Photo CPAT 1193.02



Plate 5 East arm of trench from west. Photo CPAT 1191.05



Plate 6 Hand excavated sondage against north wall (4) of lean-to from north-east. Photo CPAT 1190.10



Plate 7 Drain (13) in north wall of lean-to from north. Photo CPAT 1191.07



Plate 8 Machine excavated sondage against west section of trench from north. Photo CPAT 1191.08



Plate 9 Sequence of yard deposits with gully (29) and scoop (24) in base of sondage from east.
Photo CPAT 1191.07



Plate 10 Section through fill (26) of gully (33) showing gully (35) in base from east. Photo CPAT 1191.11