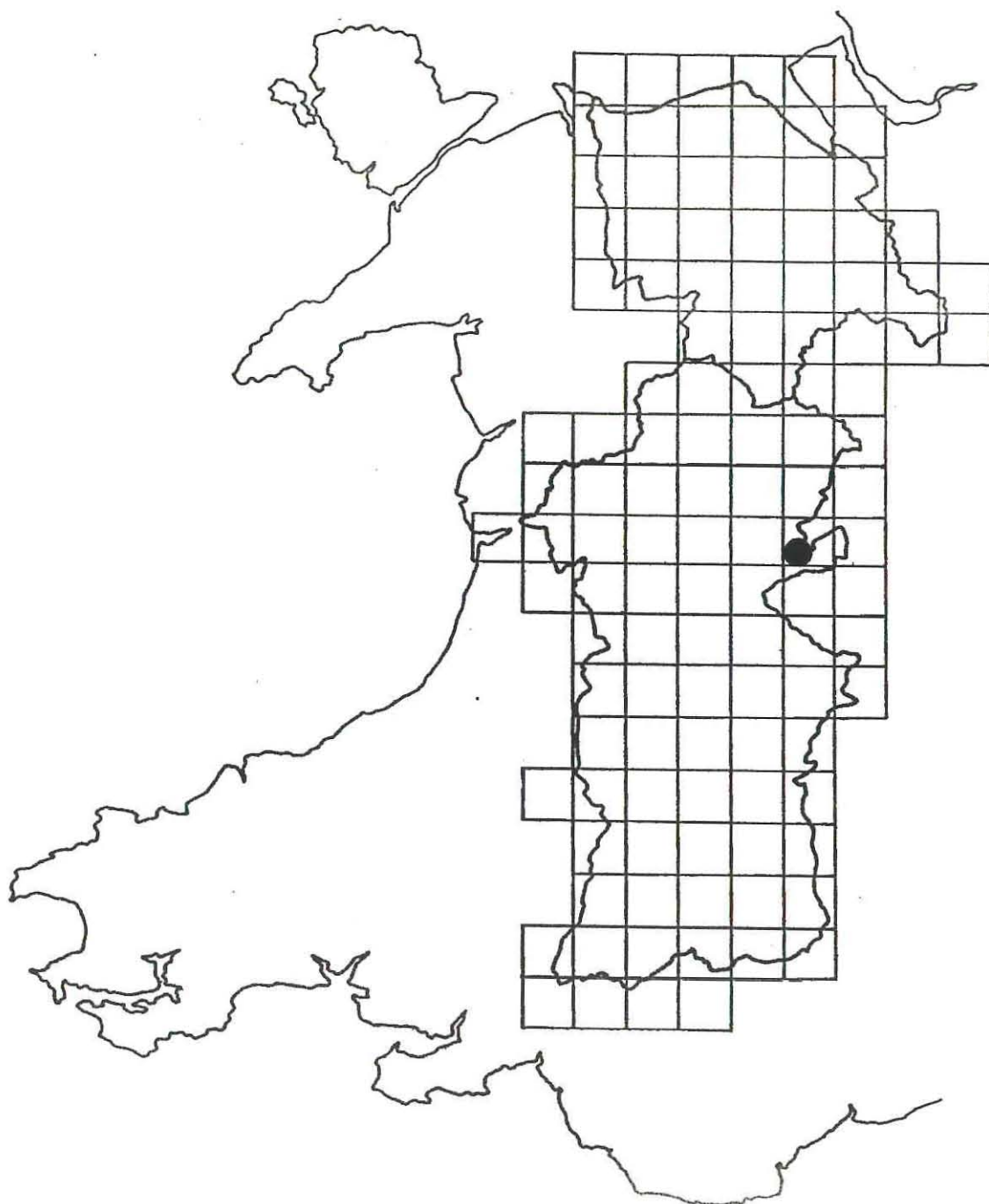


Back Lane, Montgomery:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

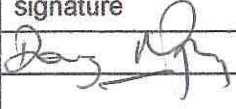

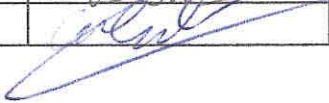


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Internal memo

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Back Lane, Montgomery:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

by D. Murphy
July 1996

Report prepared for D.E. Mills, Building Contractor

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
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CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

3 DESK-TOP STUDY

4 EXCAVATION

5 FINDS

6 CONCLUSIONS

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

9 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

APPENDIX 1: SITE ARCHIVE

APPENDIX 2: SPECIFICATIONS

FIGURE 1: LOCATION 1: 2500

FIGURE 2: SPEED'S MAP OF MONTGOMERY 1610

FIGURE 3: TITHE MAP OF MONTGOMERY 1839

FIGURE 4: ORDNANCE SURVEY 1st EDITION 1886 1: 2500 (37.3 SE)

FIGURE 5: TRENCH LOCATION 1: 200

FIGURE 6: TRENCH PLAN AND SECTIONS 1: 50

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (hereafter CPAT Contracts) was invited by D.E. Mills Building Contractor to submit a quotation and specification for an archaeological evaluation at Back Lane, Montgomery, Powys. This was accepted on 12th June 1996 and the specification appears in Appendix 2 here.
- 1.2 An evaluation was considered necessary by the Curatorial section of the CPAT as a precondition prior to the consideration by the planning authority for the Full Planning Application for a new dwelling and associated amenities (Brief EVB 174).
- 1.3 The proposed building project is located within the historic core of Montgomery as defined by the Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements Survey (Silvester 1992) and is designated as an area of high archaeological sensitivity. Since the proposed dwelling was situated on one of the few remaining undeveloped street frontage plots in Montgomery, it was considered necessary to investigate any existing archaeological deposits that would be disturbed or destroyed by the proposed works.
- 1.4 The Brief specified two elements to the evaluation: a rapid desk-top appraisal of available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial and oral sources relating to the plot at Back Lane and, subsequently, archaeological excavation to determine the presence or absence of sub-surface archaeological deposits.
- 1.5 After the completion of the desk-top appraisal, excavation was carried out between July 1st and 16th 1996 and this report prepared immediately afterwards.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

- 2.1 The location of the proposed building project is an overgrown vacant garden plot to the north of the western half of Back Lane. To the west of the plot is a brick-built post-medieval building, the front portion of which is currently used as garaging. To the south and east is a well-maintained dry stone wall approximately 1.7m high on the street side and to the north is another boundary wall consisting of mortared brick (SO 96362224; Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The ground falls nearly 1m between the western and eastern areas of excavation and follows what seems to be the natural slope of the Back Lane road itself. The land within the area of study has been artificially built up to the eastern area of the plot.
- 2.3 Two soil associations bisect Montgomery along a north-west to south-east axis following the line of the present A489 road to Bishop's Castle. The first, to the west of the division, belongs to the Denbigh association and consists of brown loams and silts and are situated above Palaeozoic slaty mudstone and siltstone (Rudeforth *et al.* 1984, 9). The second, to the east of the divide, belongs to the Cegin association and consists of silts, clays and some loams prone to waterlogging that overlie drift from Palaeozoic slaty mudstone and siltstone (Rudeforth *et al.* 1984, 18).

3 DESK-TOP STUDY

- 3.1 The following were all consulted for material relevant to the study area: Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by CPAT Curatorial, Welshpool; the National Monuments Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth; and the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth. Neither the SMR nor NMR held any records of sites specifically relating to the development plot, and the only fruitful information came from cartographic sources. The earliest known map of Montgomery is by John Speed, dated 1610 (Fig. 2), which depicts the site as a vacant plot in between houses on the street frontage. The tithe map and apportionment of 1839 (Fig. 3) list the property as being a garden, 20 pecks in size, belonging to Elizabeth Lloyd with a 1 penny rent due to the rector. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Fig. 4) again shows the plot as being a garden or vacant ground. These sources would therefore suggest that there may have been no structures occupying the plot from at least 1610 to the present day, during which time it has been largely vacant or used as gardens.

- 3.2 The present town of Montgomery originated as a planted town overlooked by the castle, the construction of which began in 1223. The new borough was enclosed by substantial defences and received its charter in 1227, after which it appears to have been a sizeable borough throughout the medieval period. By the early 17th century, however, the town appears to have experienced a decline, as illustrated by the many vacant plots depicted by Speed in 1610 (Soulsby 1983, 185-7).
- 3.3 Excavations on such a vacant plot along Pool Road during 1984 and 1987 (Britnell and Jones 1989) revealed two successive timber buildings probably belonging to the later 13th to 15th centuries. The earlier structure was constructed of earthfast posts and was later replaced by one founded on timber sill-beams. A yard area behind preserved elements of a cobbled yard and several large latrine or rubbish pits.
- 3.5 The site lies within the historic core of the town as defined in the *Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements Survey* (Silvester 1992). The plot falls on a former medieval and post-medieval street frontage immediately north of the alignment of the former medieval town wall. This is one of the few remaining undeveloped street-frontage plots in Montgomery and might there be expected to contain significant archaeological remains relating to the earlier periods of the town's history.
- 3.6 The development site itself has lain undisturbed for many years and has been colonised by brambles making access difficult. There has been no known archaeological investigation at this site prior to the present study.

4 EXCAVATION

- 4.1 The Brief specified that a 20 x 7 x 2m L-shaped trench should be excavated across the area of the proposed building works (Fig. 5).
- 4.2 The trench was initially excavated by machine to remove the modern and post-medieval overburden. Subsequent excavation and cleaning was carried out manually. A full written, drawn and photographic record was maintained throughout. Numbers were allocated to each archaeological context identified and appear in brackets in the following descriptive text and illustrations.
- 4.3 Trench A (7 x 2m; Fig. 6)**
- 4.3.1 The trench was mechanically excavated to a depth of 0.25 metres to remove the dark brown loam (0101) that had been formed by modern gardening activities.
- 4.3.2 The southern end of the trench was then mechanically excavated further to the Health and Safety maximum of 1.2m to remove post-medieval and modern overburden (0102). Archaeological deposits encountered in this trench were of post-medieval and modern date, demonstrating substantial dumping and levelling at this end of the plot. At the south-western corner a large amount of post-medieval material had been dumped into a pit (0125). This pit had been cut through the modern and post-medieval overburden, indicating that it was fairly recent.
- 4.3.3 The northern end of the trench was mechanically excavated to a depth of approximately 0.9m. Two modern pits (0122; 0123) were found to have been cut into the post-medieval and modern overburden (0102).
- 4.4 Trench B (20 x 2m; Fig. 6)**
- 4.4.1 The trench was again mechanically excavated to a depth of 0.25m to remove the dark brown loam (0101) that was formed by modern gardening activities.
- 4.4.2 A layer of modern and post-medieval overburden was mechanically excavated to a depth of 0.45m at the western end and to the Health and Safety maximum of 1.2m at the eastern end, leaving a baulk between 13.35m and 14.35m from the western end. This baulk was left because a path (0104) was found on removing the dark brown loam (0101). Subsequently, a 0.06-0.08m layer of purple decomposing slate (0105) was found beneath the path and above an unbonded stone wall (0106). The wall was sitting on and within the modern and post-medieval overburden (0103) and it is likely that this wall is therefore of relatively recent date.

- 4.4.3 Following the natural ground-slope and running parallel to the trench, approximately 0.075m to the south of the northern baulk, was an intermittent linear trench cut (0109), 11.2m long and 0.2m wide. This trench was cut through modern and post-medieval overburden (0108) and contained pottery of possible medieval date in addition to modern pottery. The medieval pottery is therefore residual.
- 4.4.4 The pit (0125) found in Trench A continued round into Trench B, approximately 0.45m to the west of the corner joining the two trenches. To the west of this feature was a well-built stone wall (0107), faced on both sides and bonded in yellow-brown clay. The foundation trench (0140) was cut into the natural ground (0110), and contained two sherds of pottery of medieval pottery. The wall had slumped heavily and all that remained intact were the lower three courses.
- 4.4.5 A series of gullies (0137; 0142; 0144) were situated to the west of the unbonded stone wall. A smaller gully (0142), running downslope from south-west to north-east, joined, or was cut by, a larger gully running downhill from north-west to south-east. The larger gully then joined, or was cut by, another gully running north to south parallel to the natural ground-slope. It was impossible to distinguish the exact relationship between all these gullies due to the homogeneity of the brown clayey-silt fill of all three features. The only finds to be recovered came from the fill of the, larger gully (0137) and consisted of two sherds of pottery of post-medieval date and one sherd of probable medieval date.
- 4.4.6 Flanking the gullies was an area of hard-standing, composed of small stones less than 0.05m in diameter which had been rammed into the existing natural to provide a firm surface. The hard-standing and the gullies, which provided drainage, may have been contemporary, while the clay-bonded wall (0107) further to the east would appear to be later as the foundation trench appears to have been cut through the hard-standing.
- 4.4.7 A large pit (0117), 4m in length, had been cut through the hard-standing and one of the gullies (0142). A dump of large stones was revealed once the clay capping (0134) to this pit had been removed. The very steep edge to this pit was extremely well defined and the brown clayey-silt fill (0135) found in the eastern portion peeled off easily to reveal the natural subsoil. Finds in this layer included post-medieval bricks, pottery, clay tobacco pipes and glass, six cattlehorns, several pieces of roofing slate, two iron nails and a large piece of medieval pottery. At a depth of 1.6m below existing ground level the ground became waterlogged. This is likely to have been a rubbish pit.
- 4.4.8 A bowl-shaped pit (0115), 2.1 x 1.2m, was located to the north-west of the waterlogged pit. It was half-sectioned and the eastern half excavated (0126 & 0127) to its maximum depth of 0.7m. Finds included a small assemblage of medieval pottery and some animal bone.
- 4.4.9 To the south-west of the previous feature was a thin spread of gravel (0113), through which two post-holes (0114 & 0132) had been cut, the latter having vertical stone-packing on three of its four sides. No finds were discovered on half-sectioning the gravel layer to its maximum depth of 0.07m below the natural subsoil. A piece of modern pottery was found in the first post-hole to the north-west (0114). No finds were excavated from the post-hole in the centre of the gravel (0132).
- 4.4.10 Further west was a single post-hole 0.2m in diameter and 0.2m deep in which was found a small fragment of brick, a small nail and a fragment pottery of post-medieval date.
- 4.4.11 At the far western end of the trench were a shallow cigar-shaped gully (0146) and a shallow pit. Both were devoid of finds. Above these features was a shallow sub-rectangular pit, 1 x 1.5m, which had been cut into the natural subsoil at the western end. Finds recorded from this feature included decomposing slate and modern brick and pottery.

5 FINDS identified by N.W.Jones

- 5.1 The following section contains a summary of the more significant finds from the evaluation to aid in dating certain features and the occupation in general. A full catalogue of the finds can be found in Appendix 1.

Medieval Pottery

- 5.2 A total of 42 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, of which the 9 were found in association with later finds. The majority (26 sherds) came from context 0126, the fill of pit 0115. The small assemblage is very similar in fabrics and forms to that from Pool Road (Britnell and Jones 1989, 64-70), and consisted of 20 sherds of cooking pot, 16 jug sherds, 1 skillet handle and 5 miscellaneous sherds. In addition, 1 sherd of glazed tile was recovered as well as 1 possible roofing finial. The fabrics, which are variations of fine sandy micaceous, would suggest a source derived from Ordovician or Silurian sedimentary rocks, probably locally within the Severn valley. The assemblage is difficult to date with any certainty, but in comparison with the Pool Road assemblage is likely to range between 13th and 15th centuries. The skillet handle (context 0126) is possibly a Malvern fabric which is more likely to belong to the 15th century.

Post Medieval Pottery

- 5.3 A total of 73 sherds were recovered, ranging in date from 16th- to 19th- or early 20th-centuries. Only 5 sherds were certainly of 19th or 20th century date (Developed Whitewares), with the remainder being mostly 17th- or 18th century. Forms included a typical range of jugs/jars, plates, cups etc. The earlier post medieval wares were represented by Cistercian type fabrics (12 sherds) and local red earthenwares (9 sherds) of likely 16th-17th-century date (contexts 0108, 0118, 0135, 0136, 0138). Other fabrics present included Mottled Wares (c.1690-1750), Coal Measures Red, Buff and Slipwares (17th-18th centuries), Cream wares (1750-early 19th century), Late Stoneware and Tin glazed earthenware.

Clay Tobacco Pipes

- 5.4 A small assemblage of clay pipes was recovered from contexts 0101, 0102, 0135, consisting of 6 pipe stems and 3 bowl fragments, 2 of which had manufacturer's stamps on the base of the footring.

Roofing Materials

- 5.5 Several fragments of stone roofing tile were recovered from contexts 0111, 0118 and 0119, together with a possible ceramic roofing finial from context 0101. Stone roofing tiles were in common usage during the medieval and post medieval periods.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 According to the cartographic sources consulted (Speed 1610; Tithe 1839; and Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1886) the proposed area of building development appears to have been a vacant or garden plot for nearly 400 years. This assumption has been largely confirmed by the evaluation which revealed no evidence for occupation in the form of structural features which need necessarily date to later than 1610, with the exception of several modern garden features.
- 6.2 Following the removal of a considerable build-up of modern and post-medieval soil layers, consistent with the use of the plot as a garden, a yard area or hard-standing was revealed composed of compacted small stones. This was bisected by a series of possibly contemporary drainage gullies. Surface finds were generally of post-medieval date but no secure dating evidence was recovered. The stone surface appeared to have been cut by the construction trench for a well-constructed wall (0107), the fill of which contained two sherds of medieval pottery. The function of the wall is uncertain: it may be a boundary, or possibly associated with a structure further to the west which was not revealed in the evaluation due to the depth of deposits. A substantial pit (0115) was the only feature to contain sherds of medieval pottery in any quantity without associated finds of later date. Other features identified, including a possible rubbish pit (0117) cut through the yard surface, all contained post medieval finds.
- 6.3 The existence of a yard area with rubbish pits would normally be expected in association with, and to the rear of streetfrontage dwellings. The evaluation revealed no evidence for associated structures although it is possible that the alignment of Back Lane has altered since the medieval and early post medieval periods, with the present street being wider than its predecessor. If this were so, then it would seem possible that any associated buildings might be located between the evaluation trench and an earlier streetfrontage further to the south.
- 6.4 Although the yard area remains essentially undated, if the evidence presented by Speed is accepted it would seem possible that the plot had been abandoned by 1610, with this phase of occupation therefore of likely late medieval or early post medieval date. The pottery assemblage from pit 0115

also points to occupation during this period. The likely extent of the yard area is unknown, but certainly extends beyond the evaluation trench to the north and south, with the probability of further associated features within the remainder of the plot.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the following for their help and assistance during research: County Sites and Monuments Record, CPAT, Welshpool; the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales, Aberystwyth. Additional thanks must go to Alex Gibson, Nigel Jones, David Mills, Glyn Owen, Glyn Pritchard and Mark Walters for their help and suggestions during the course of excavation.

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9 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

1610 Map of Montgomery by John Speed.

1839 Tithe Map and Apportionment of the town of Montgomery.

1886 (surveyed) first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Montgomeryshire 37.3 SE.

Appendix 1

SITE ARCHIVE

Site Records

51 context record forms

1 A1 drawing

1 A4 drawing

1 black and white film, contacts and archive prints

1 colour slide film

Photographic catalogue

Finds

- | | |
|------|---|
| 0101 | 2 sherds Stoneware
3 sherds Mottled Ware c. 1690 - 1760
2 sherds Buckley Coarseware
1 sherd Coalmeasures Buff C17th - 18th
2 sherds Developed Whiteware C19th - 20th
1 unusual ?rim in coarse unglazed fabric, possibly a roof finial ? modern
3 fragments brick/ tile
1 sherd tile
2 sherds glass
1 'perfume bottle'
1 frag cement
1 clay tobacco pipe bowl
1 clay tobacco pipe stem
1 ?Cu button/ toy wheel
4 frags animal bone |
| 0102 | 1 sherd Mottled Ware c. 1690 - 1760
4 sherds (adjoining and fresh break) ?storage vessel in Red Earthenware C17th - 18th
1 sherd brick/ tile
1 clay tobacco pipe bowl (with maker's stamp)
1 frag clay tobacco pipe stem
1 sherd glass |
| 0106 | 1 sherd Developed Whiteware 'Willow Pattern' cup (almost complete) C19th - 20th
1 sherd brick/ tile
1 frag animal bone |
| 0108 | 3 sherd Local Red Earthenware C16th - 17th
1 sherd Coalmeasures Fineware with applied slip decoration C17th - 18th
1 sherd ?Cistercian Ware C16th - 17th
2 sherds Medieval jug (2 vessels, 1 is a rim) C13th - 15th
1 sherd Medieval cooking pot C14th - 15th
2 frags clay tobacco pipe stems
1 sherd glass
2 frags animal bone |
| 0109 | 1 sherd Coalmeasures Red Ware C17th - 18th
1 sherd Developed Whiteware C19th - 20th
1 sherd Medieval cooking pot rim C13th - 15th
1 sherd Medieval glazed jug C13th - 15th
1 miscellaneous body sherd C13th - 15th |
| 0111 | 1 sherd Creamware plate rim 1750's - early C19th
1 frag brick/ tile |

- 1 stone roofing tile
- 3 frags animal bone
- 0114 1 sherd Developed Whiteware C19th - 20th
- 0115 1 sherd (now in 5 pieces) ?late Medieval cup form
- 2 frags stone (tile?)
- 1 animal tooth
- 1 frag animal bone
- 2 Fe nails
- 0119 1 sherd ?Cistercian Ware C16th - 17th
- 1 ?Medieval glazed body sherd C13th - 15th
- 3 frags tile
- 3 frags stone tiles (with nailholes)
- 4 frags red stone tile?
- 1 frag lime mortar
- 1 frag animal bone
- 0126 1 sherd (now in 5 pieces) Medieval thumbled jugbase C13th - 15th
- 1 sherd Medieval thumbled jug base C13th - 15th
- 1 sherd Medieval strap jug handle with green glaze and incised decoration C13th - 15th
- 3 sherds green-glazed Medieval jug-body C13th - 15th
- 3 sherds miscellaneous Medieval jug-body C13th - 15th
- 1 skillet handle ?Malvern fabric, late Medieval
- 12 frags animal bone
- 1 animal tooth
- 2 Fe nails
- 1 Fe lump (natural?)
- 0127 1 sherd green-glazed Medieval jug-body C13th - 15th
- 0129 3 sherds Medieval cooking pot C13th - 15th
- 1 animal tooth
- 0131 1 sherd Mottled Ware c.1690 - 1750
- 1 frag brick/ tile
- 1 Fe nail
- 0135 1 sherd green-glazed Medieval jug C13th - 15th
- 2 sherds ?Medieval glazed and decorated, unknown vessel C13th - 15th
- 4 sherds Slipware C17th - 18th
- 4 sherds Mottled Ware c.1690 - 1760
- 6 sherds Developed Whiteware C19th - 20th
- 1 sherd Creamware 1750's - early C19th
- 6 sherds local red Earthenware C16th - mid 18th
- 2 sherds Coalmeasures Buff Ware C17th - 18th
- 7 sherds Coalmeasures Red Ware C17th - 18th
- 1 clay tobacco pipe bowl (with maker's stamp)
- 2 frags clay tobacco pipe stem
- 2 frags brick/ tile
- 5 frags brick
- 2 stone tiles (with nail holes)
- 6 frags glass
- 4 frags animal bone
- 1 cow horn
- 2 Fe nails
- 0136 1 sherd Medieval glazed jug C13th - 15th
- 8 sherds Cistercian Ware C16th - 17th
- 1 sherd Coalmeasures Fineware C17th - 18th
- 2 sherds Coalmeasures Redware C17th - 18th
- 2 frags brick/ tile

- 1 sherd glass
- 4 Fe nails
- 1 frag Fe (unidentified)
- 1 frag Cu (figure 8)

- 0138 1 sherd Medieval glazed jug C13th - 15th
- 2 sherds Cistercian Ware C16th - 17th

- 0139 1 sherd tin-glazed Earthenware
- 2 sherds Coalmeasures Redware C17th - 18th
- 1 frag animal bone
- 1 frag Fe (unidentified)

- 0141 2 sherds Medieval jug C13th - 15th
- 1 animal tooth
- 1 frag animal bone
- Charcoal C14 sample

Appendix 2

Archaeological Evaluation at Back Lane, Montgomery, Powys

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION BY CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The proposed development of a block of land at Back Lane, Montgomery, involves the construction of a new dwelling, garage and services connections on a vacant plot.
- 1.2 This area (SO 22239897) lies within the historic town of Montgomery and within the historic core of the town as defined in the *Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements Survey* (CPAT Report No.40, Part 2, Oct 1992). At the location proposed for the dwelling, the *Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements Survey* shows that the plot falls on a former medieval and post-medieval street frontage immediately north of the alignment of the former medieval town wall.
- 1.3 The plot is one of the few remaining undeveloped street-frontage plots in Montgomery and, in comparison with similar plots where evaluations have been conducted, it is anticipated to contain well-preserved subsurface deposits related to medieval and post-medieval building foundations, floor levels, rubbish pits, light industrial working areas, and property boundaries.
- 1.4 The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological curators for the county, have determined that a field evaluation is necessary to assess the implications of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Accordingly a brief (No EVB 174 dated 03/06/96) has been prepared by CPAT Curatorial which describes the scheme of archaeological works required.
- 1.5 A copy of the Curatorial brief, against which this specification has been prepared, was passed directly to CPAT Contracts by the Curatorial section at the request of the Client, D.E. Mills, Building Contractors.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are:
 - 2.1.1 to reveal by means of a combination of desk-based assessment and evaluation trenches, 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 archaeology revealed in the evaluation trenches;
 - 2.1.3 to prepare a report outlining the results of the field evaluation and incorporating 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 evaluate the archaeological resource in such a way as will allow the relevant archaeological Curators to make recommendations for further provision for that resource where it is considered necessary.

3 Methods

- 3.1 Stage one of the evaluation will involve the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary records relating to this part of the town, including documentary, cartographic, pictorial and oral sources. Archives and repositories will include the County Sites and Monuments Record, the County Record Office, the National Library of Wales and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales, Aberystwyth.

- 3.2 Stage two will take the form of a 20x7x2m wide L-shaped excavation trench. Where required these will be taken to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing ground surface. Consultation with the client and the curator will be necessary before this depth is exceeded.
- 3.3 The evaluation will be undertaken using standard evaluation procedures:
- 3.3.1 removal of modern overburden by machine;
- 3.3.2 evaluation of the archaeological deposits by hand trowelling to establish their importance and integrity, but avoiding any unnecessary disturbance of the deposits. All features encountered will be examined as fully as appropriate to fulfil the requirements of the evaluation and within the constraints imposed by time and safety considerations.
- 3.3.3 all archaeological contexts recorded using the standard numbered context system employed by CPAT. All significant contexts to be planned and/or drawn in section at appropriate scales (as defined in the Evaluation Brief), and photographed in monochrome and colour. All drawn records will be related to control points depicted on modern maps.
- 3.3.4 all archaeological artefacts and environmental samples recorded and processed in a manner appropriate to the material involved. Those requiring conservation or other specialist treatment will be stored in a stable environment until such times as they can be examined by a specialist. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure Trove, are the property of the landowner. It is anticipated that they will be donated to the appropriate local or regional museum, subject to agreement being reached with the landowner and the museum curator.
- 3.4 Following the on-site work an illustrated and bound report will be prepared according to the principles laid out in the Evaluation Brief. This will be in A4 format and contain conventional sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Historic Background; Excavation; Conclusions and Recommendations and References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds.
- 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 2 skilled archaeologists under the direct supervision of an experienced field 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 evaluation.
- 4.3 It is anticipated that the assessment and evaluation will take no more than 5 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. 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.

A.M. Gibson
5th June 1996



Fig. 1 Location 1:2500

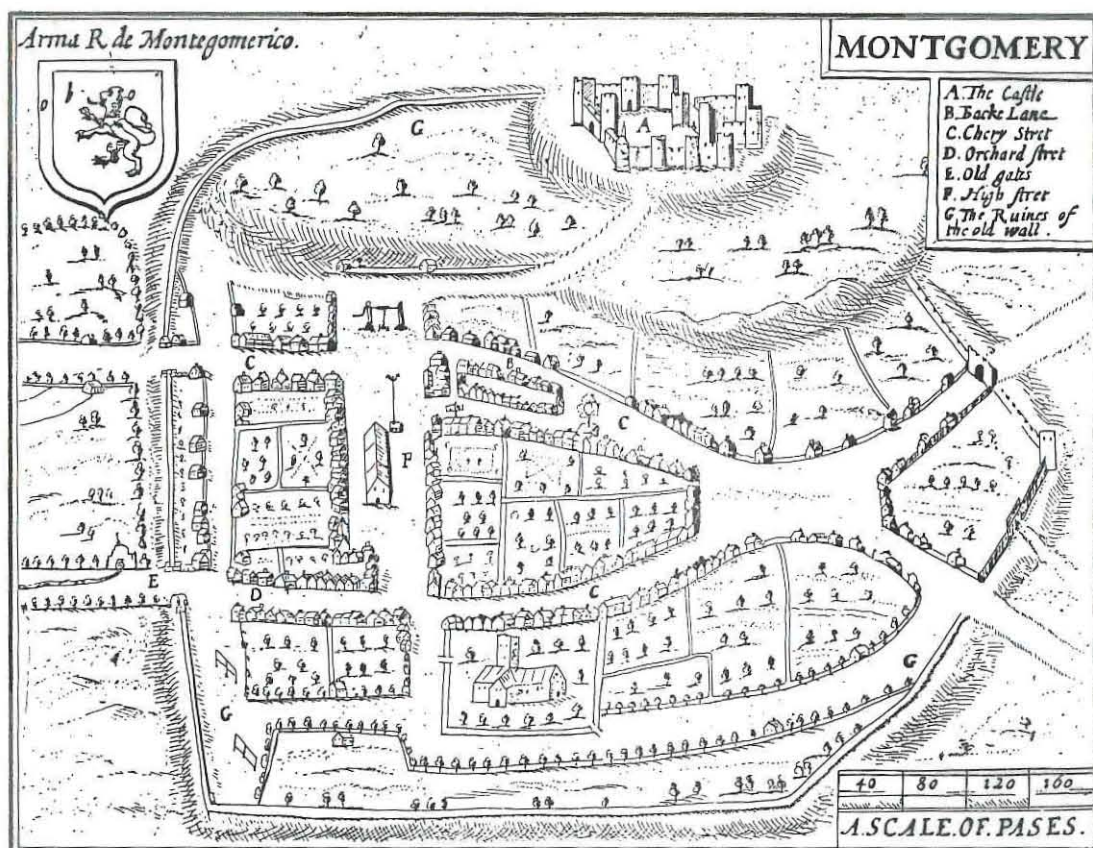


Fig. 2 Speed's Map of Montgomery

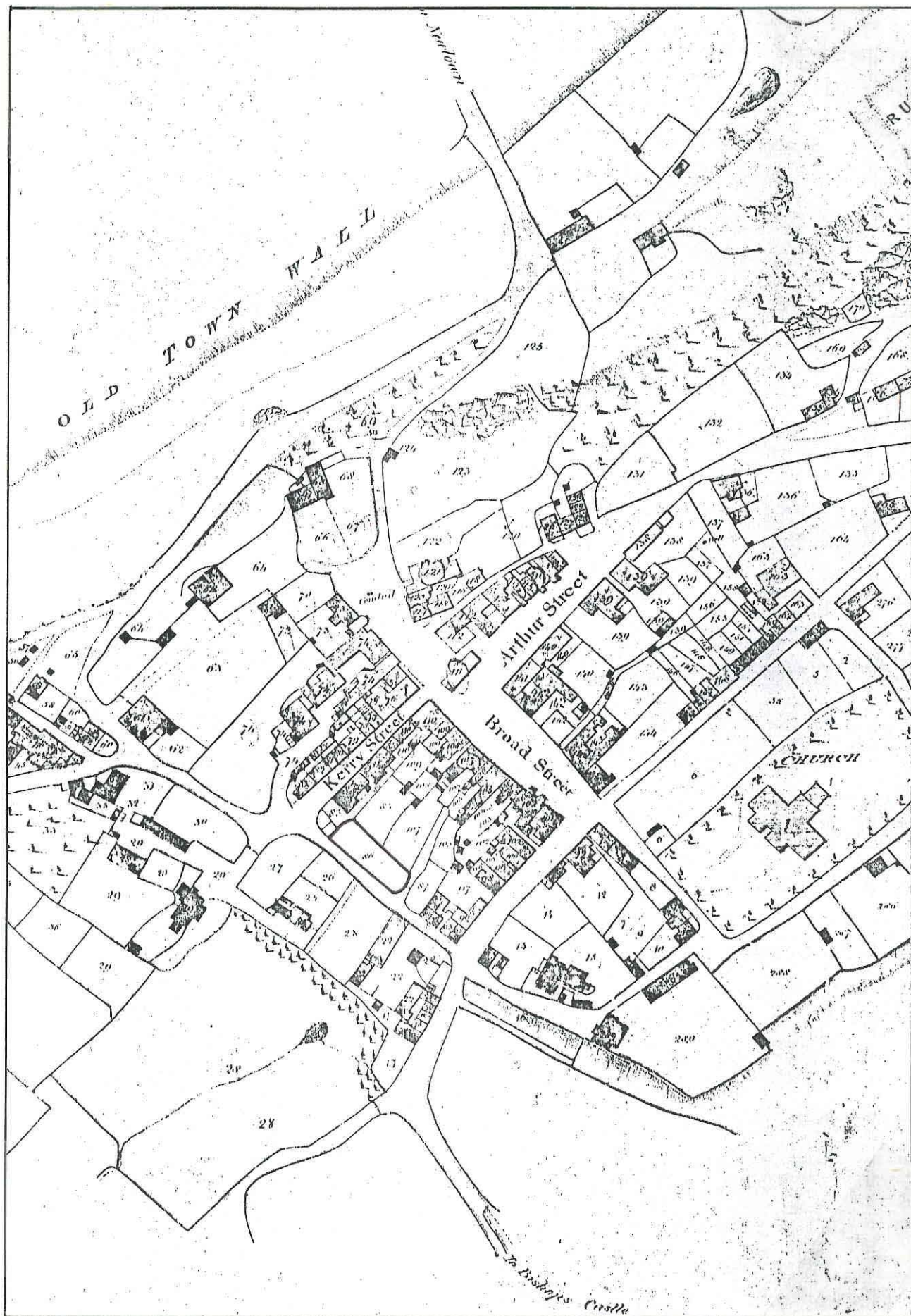


Fig. 3 Tithe Map of Montgomery 1839



Fig. 4 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1886 1: 2500 (37.3 SE)

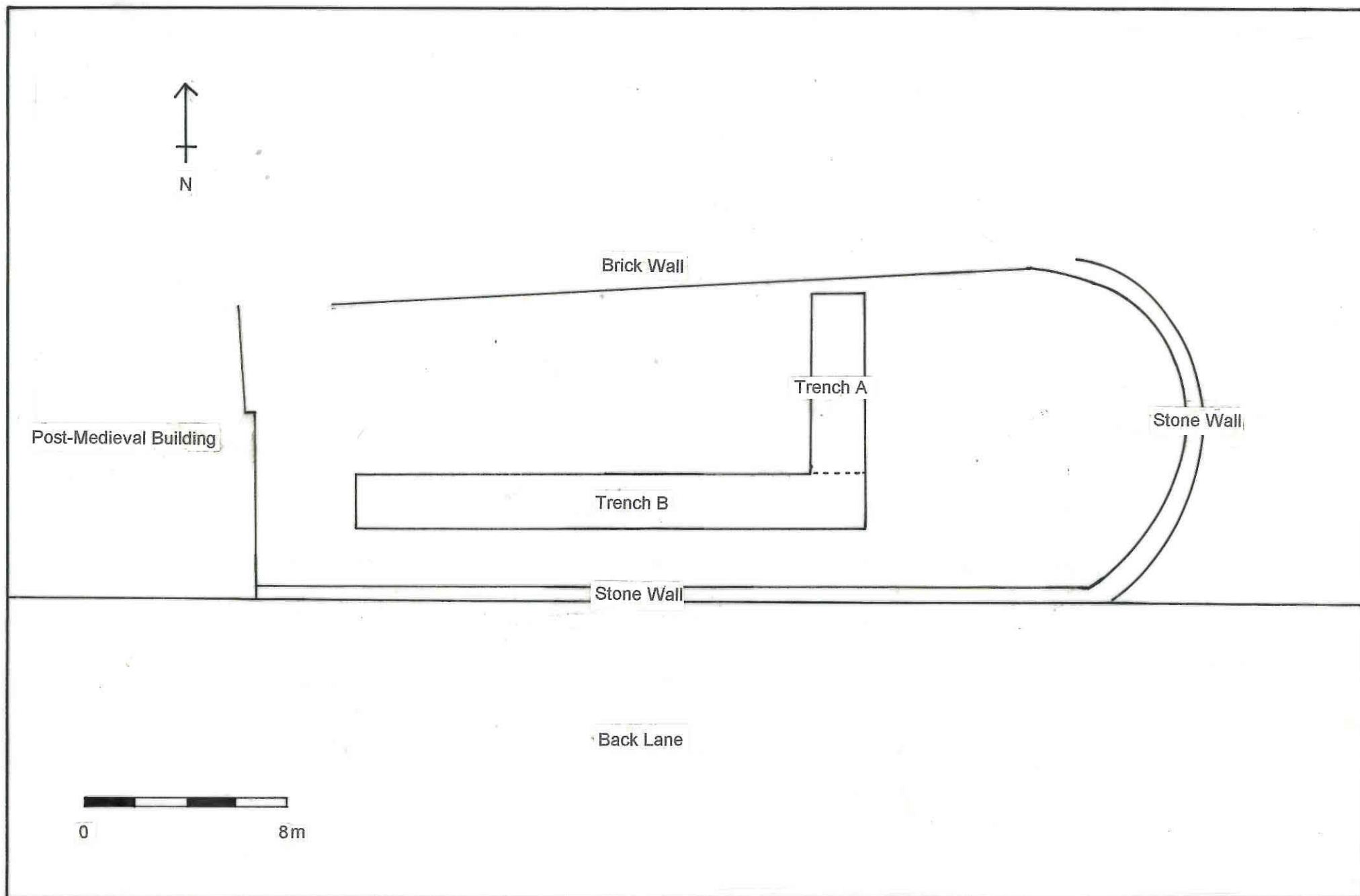


Fig. 5 Trench Location 1: 200

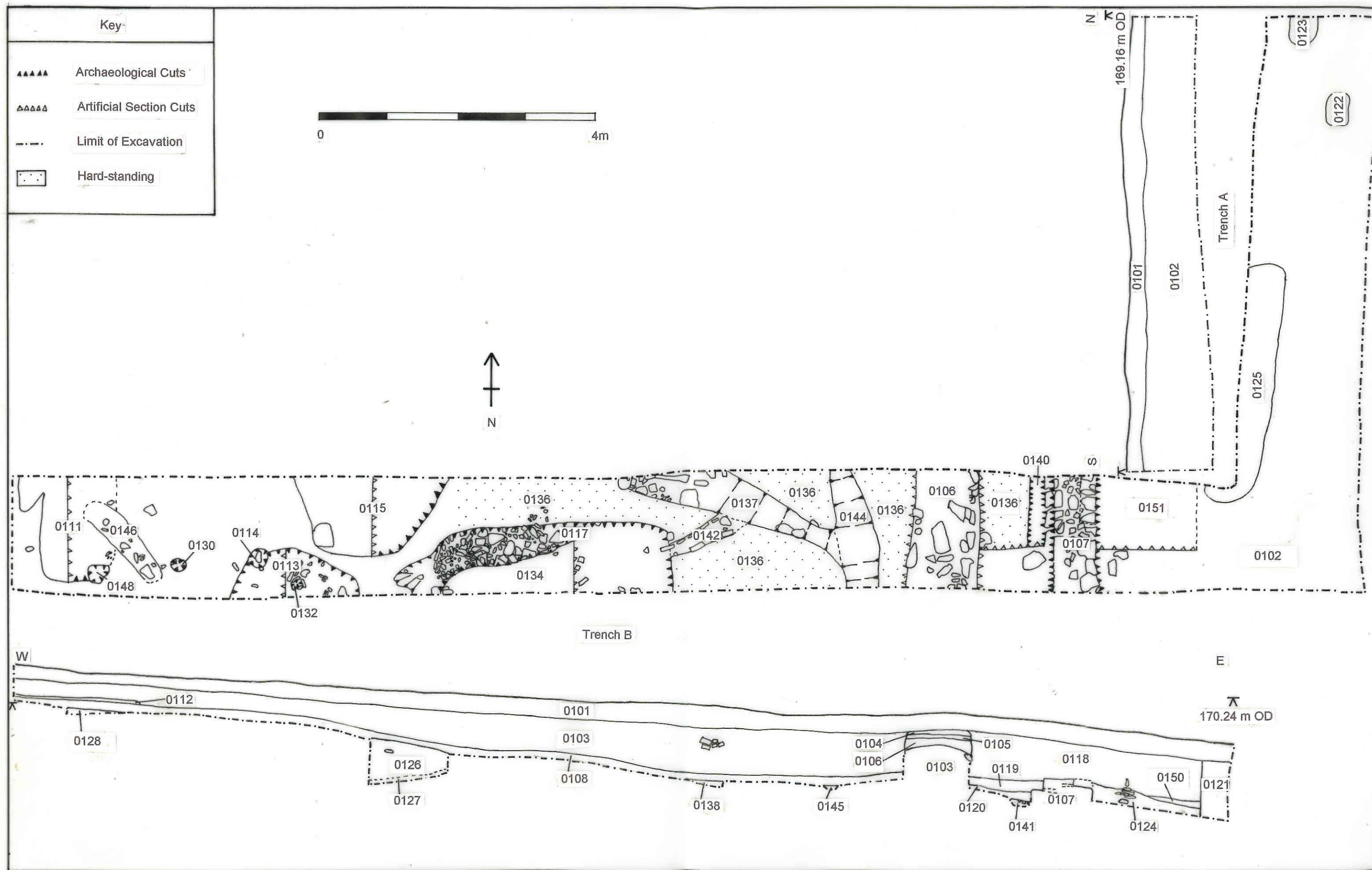


Fig. 6 Trench Plan and Sections 1: 50