

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Old Station Yard, Ffordd Croesawdy, Newtown

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



CPAT Report No 875

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

I Grant
July 2007

Report for Mid Wales Housing Association


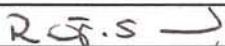
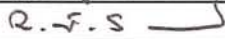
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CPAT Report Record

Report and status

CPAT Report Title	Old Station Yard, Ffordd Croesawdy, Newtown: Archaeological Evaluation		
CPAT Project Name	Old Station Yard, Newtown		
CPAT Project No	1471	CPAT Report No	875
Confidential (yes/no)	Yes	draft/final	final

Internal control

	Name	signature	date
prepared by	I. Grant		05/07/2007
checked by	R. J. Silvester	R.J.S. 	05/07/2007
approved by	R. J. Silvester	R.J.S. 	05/07/2007

Revisions

no	date	made by	checked by	approved by

Internal memo

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was invited in June 2007 to undertake an archaeological evaluation in connection with proposals for a new housing development by Mid Wales Housing Association Ltd on land at the Old Station Yard, Ffordd Croesawdy, in Newtown. The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local authority, had determined that an evaluation was required to identify the potential impact if the development on the archaeological resource. Accordingly, a brief was prepared by which detailed the works required (CPAT EVB 666).
- 1.2 A recent archaeological evaluation in Newtown, also conducted by CPAT, had revealed the remains of a Roman road less than one kilometre to the east-north-east of the proposed development site, though the precise details of this evaluation remain confidential at the time of writing. The alignment of the Roman road indicated that there was a strong possibility that it might continue into the site covered by the present development.

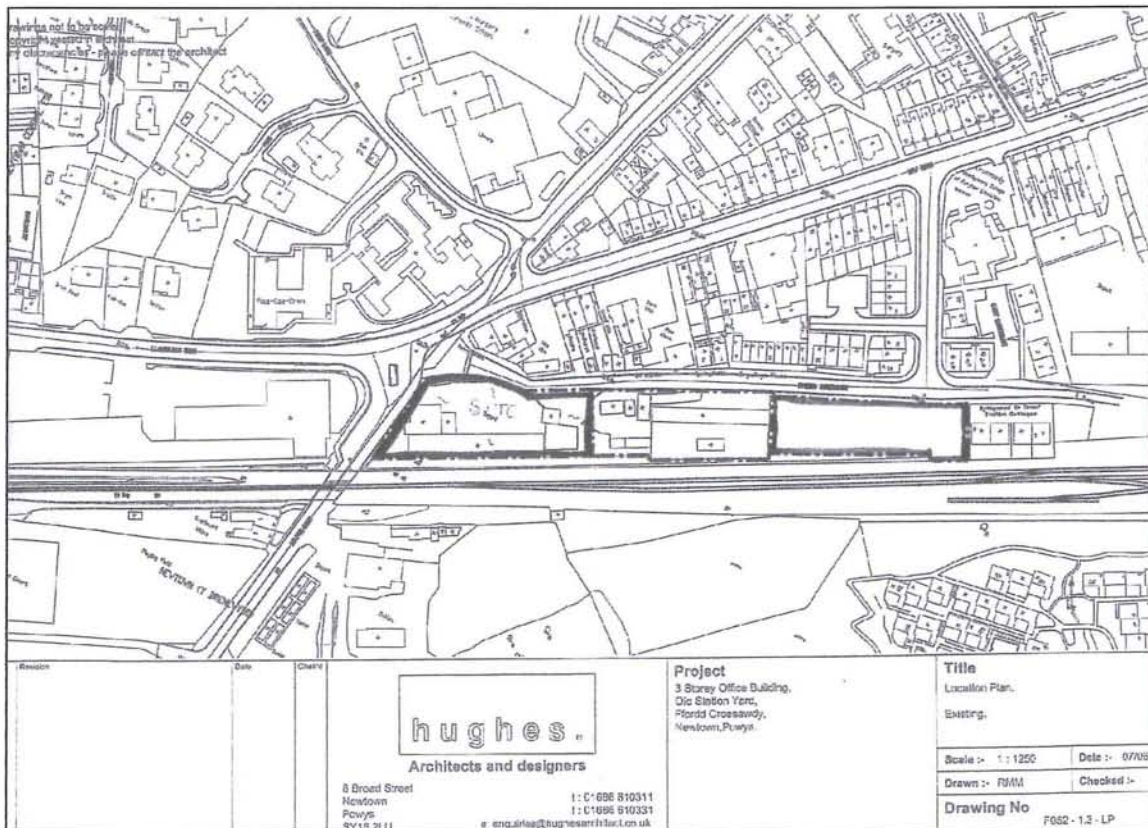


Fig. 1 Site location

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The proposed development is located on the south-south-east side of Ffordd Croesawdy, immediately north of the railway, centred at SO 10819117. (Fig. 1). This area is set to the south-west of the Newtown centre.

- 2.2 The area was formerly occupied by railway sidings and subsequently was used as a parking area, but is currently derelict.
- 2.3 The underlying geology of the development area consists of Silurian sedimentary rocks of the Wenlock and Ludlow Series (British Geological Survey map 1994). The soils consist generally of typical, brown alluvial soils, derived from the River Severn which flows just to the north of the study area (Soil Survey of England and Wales map and legend 1983).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The first stage of the assessment comprised a desk-based study of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, and photographic sources held at the following repositories: the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in Welshpool; the National Library of Wales (NLW) in Aberystwyth; and the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Aberystwyth.

The Town of Newtown

- 3.2 Newtown, the largest urban centre in northern Powys, lies on level ground in a bend of the River Severn. This provided some natural protection to the medieval settlement that developed here. Like so many of the historic towns and villages of eastern Wales it is not possible to determine when the earliest settlement came into existence. The surrounding area was known as Llanfair Cedewain and the valley as Dyffryn Llanfair, both of which might suggest that the church of St Mary was a foundation that pre-dated the new town, though whether this can be taken back into the pre-Norman Conquest era has yet to be determined.
- 3.3 The first reference to the chapel of St Mary, which still survives as a ruin beside the river in the northern corner of the town, was in 1253 when the chapel of *Llanweyr* was dependent on the mother church of Llanllwrchaiarn, just down river. When the commote of Cedewain was granted to Roger Mortimer in 1279, it took him little more than a year to acquire from Edward I the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair in the manor, and it can be assumed that the establishment of the town went hand in hand with the adoption of these rights. By 1291 Llanfair had become independent of Llanllwrchaiarn, the implication being that Newtown was growing in importance, and by 1321 it was well established. However, specific references to Newtown do not appear until the second quarter of the 14th century, with a document of 1331 referring to the *Nova Villa de Kedenwywg*, while *Drenewyth*, the Welsh equivalent of Newtown, was first recorded in 1394. It seems likely that during the century Newtown acquired borough status though no confirmatory charter is known to exist.
- 3.4 Its later history is equally poorly documented. Leland in the 1530s thought it 'meately welle buildyd after the Walche fascion' (Smith 1964, iii, 12) and this suggests that unlike some other border towns it was not going through a phase of stagnation or decline at that time. In 1545, fifty-five taxpayers appear in the records.
- 3.5 The layout of the town reveals the classic pattern of a planned settlement, with a main axial street – Broad Street – and other lanes or roads running off it at right angles. There is an assumption that the bridge across the Severn linking Broad Street to the lands to the north was an early communication link, but there is little evidence to confirm such a theory. The stone bridge was built here in 1826-7 and was widened in 1857; it replaced a wooden predecessor but its age is unknown. Immediately to the south-west of the planned settlement was what is usually classed a motte and bailey earthwork castle, though if it was contemporary with the emergence of the town it is an extremely late example of this type of earthwork. Newtown Hall which once lay beside it and whose gardens destroyed much of the bailey, has now gone but its history

certainly goes back to the 16th century. A second motte, Gro Tump, lay further to the east, about 1.25km away from the medieval town.

- 3.6 How far to the south the original town extended is not immediately obvious, but becomes a little clearer when the former existence of Newtown Green is taken into account. This was an elongated tract of common land which was enclosed as late as 1806, its northern boundary lying immediately south of the Newtown Hall motte and Market Street, its southern boundary a small stream around 100m away. By 1843 the former green was dense with housing on both sides of the new Ladywell Street, but it can reasonably be assumed that the common dated back to medieval times and that there was no housing there, other than a handful of small and late in date encroachments.
- 3.7 It was only in the 19th century that Newtown really expanded as it developed into the centre of the flannel manufacturing industry in mid-Wales, with at least fifty factories established, having a considerable impact on the spread of settlement in Penygloddfa to the north of the river. Fulling mills, bleaching grounds, a foundry, tanneries and potteries all followed as Lewis pointed out in 1833, and in 1819 the Montgomeryshire canal had been extended to Newtown (Dodd 1990, 107).
- 3.8 New Road was cut through the existing layout of streets in the early 19th century, but prior to its creation there was a road running along the southern side of the river, through what was called St Giles, and then swinging through the old town via Market Street, before looping up to meet an existing road running beside the river to Llanidloes. This road is almost certainly on the line of the original Roman road from Caersws to Forden Gaer, near Montgomery. Its line was extended by a continuous alignment of field boundaries running for hundreds of metres eastwards and clearly discernible on 18th and 19th-century maps.
- 3.9 It is against this background of a relatively small and tightly constrained medieval settlement in the loop of the Severn, surrounded by agricultural land and with a gentry house (Newtown Hall) on its western periphery, that the development area should be seen.



Fig. 2 Tithe Survey for Newtown, 1843.
The development area occupies part of fields 482, 490, 491, and 494

The Ffordd Croesawdy Area

- 3.10 For an assessment of the development that has occurred within the immediate area of the proposed development over the last two hundred and more years we are dependent on a sequence of maps that commence in 1788 and continue, admittedly at irregular intervals, to the present day. For copyright reasons, it is not possible to reproduce any of these earlier, manuscript maps in this report.
- 3.11 The earliest clear depiction of the study area is a map of Newtown and the surrounding area dated to about 1798, which shows a number of fields arranged either side of a field boundary which runs more or less continuously east to west for some distance. The field at the western end of the development area is named 'Clos Pistyll'. The Tithe map of 1843 (Fig. 2, above) shows a similar situation, again depicting the linear east to west boundaries to the north of fields 490, 491, 494 and 495.
- 3.12 The later 19th century saw the general development of this area as industry expanded on the south side of the river. The railway which now forms the southern limits of the development area was opened in 1859 (Baughan 1980, 150), and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1886 (Fig. 3) indicates that the study area was then occupied by railway sidings (site 3) associated with nearby cattle pens (site 2) and a saw mill (PRN 87214), which had its own weighbridge (site 5) at the entrance to the site. On the opposite side of what was to become Ffordd Croesawdy was the Severn Valley Mill (site 1), which produced flannel and tweed.

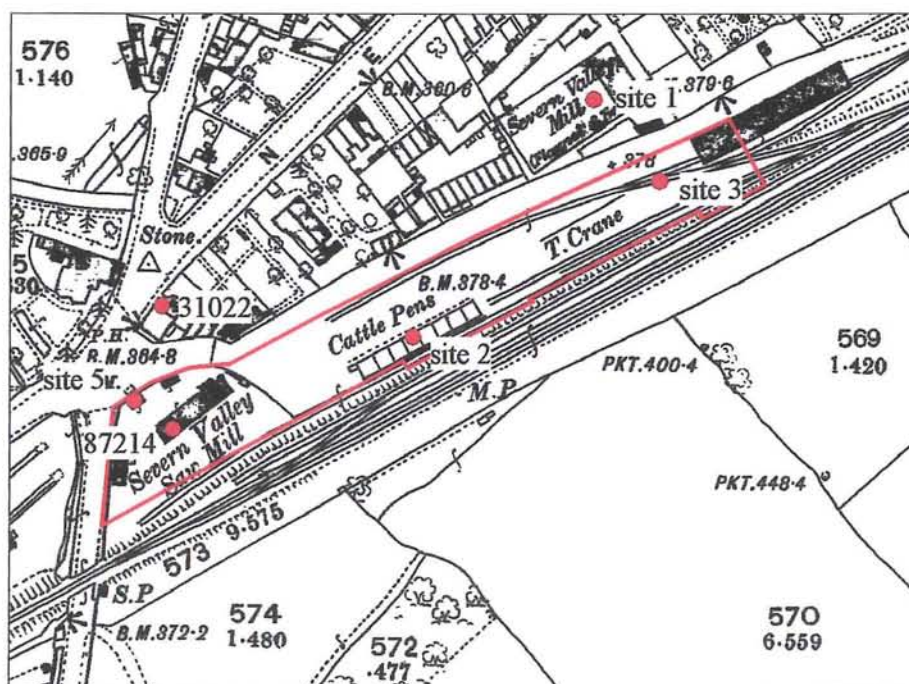


Fig. 3 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of 1886

- 3.13 The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10,560 map of 1902 (fig. 4) shows little change, with the exception of a building (site 4) to the north of the cattle pens. Essentially, there appears to have been little subsequent change, apart from the demolition of the textile mill, until the sidings were removed during the late 1980s or 1990s.

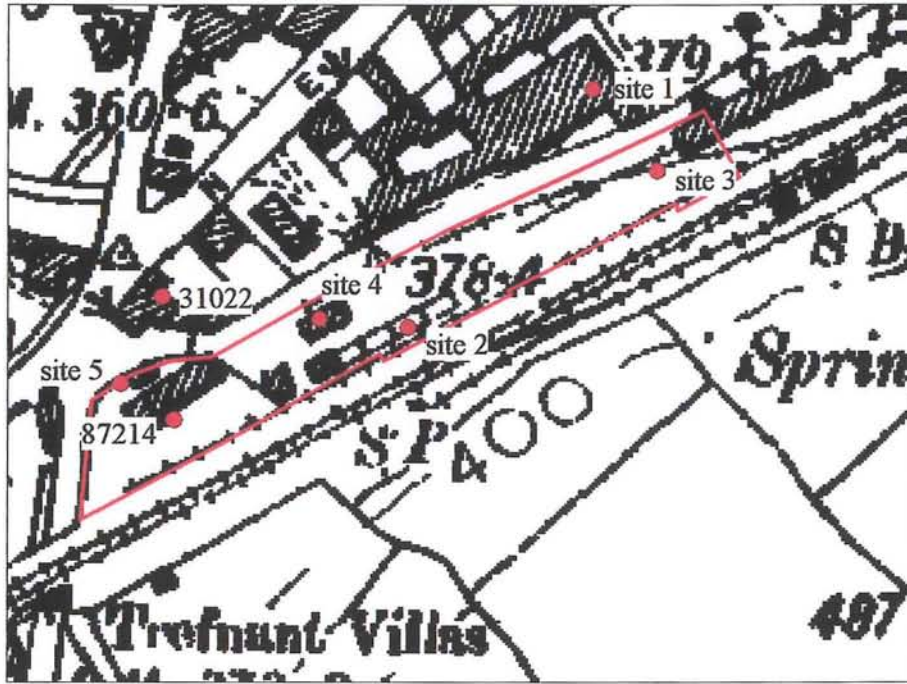


Fig. 4 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10,560 map, 1902

- 3.14 Portions of the Roman road from Caersws to Forden Gaer are very well-evidenced in the Severn Valley, most recently on the western outskirts of Newtown. Past suggestions of its course in the Newtown area have tended to focus on the modern Pool Road and New Road. A report from the mid-19th century records the road 'near the new church at Newtown' (Davies 1857, 168), and it is clear from the later 18th-century maps, together with the Tithe Survey, that there is a continuous line of field boundaries running eastwards on the south side of Newtown which it had been suggested might be respecting the alignment of the Roman road. This led to trial excavations in 2006, the results from which confirmed the presence of the Roman road on an alignment which, when projected, appeared to lie close to or within the study area. A comparison of modern maps with the Tithe Survey suggests that the Roman road may lie beneath Ffordd Croesawdy.

4 WALK-OVER SURVEY

- 4.1 The whole development area was subject to a walk-over survey to investigate the condition and survival of sites identified during the desk-based study, as well as to examine the site for potential unrecorded archaeology.
- 4.2 The eastern end of the area is now derelict and has a large concreted area, formerly used as a car park, but there are no visible traces of the former railway sidings (site 3). The central area is now occupied by a garage which is mainly housed in modern buildings, but also re-uses a late 19th-century railway building (site 4), although there is no evidence for the cattle pens (site 2).



Plate 1 Site 4 from the south-west. Photo CPAT 2438-008

- 4.3 The western end of the plot is currently a workshop housed in modern buildings with a yard area that had been levelled above the road. The revetment wall incorporates a small brick building which is likely to have been the office of the weighbridge (site 5) associated with Severn Valley Sawmills.



Plate 2 Site 5 from the north. Photo CPAT 2438-010

5 EVALUATION

- 5.1 The evaluation in June 2007 consisted of two trenches (Fig. 5), located towards either end of the development area, and both aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. The locations of the trenches were agreed in advance with the curator. Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to individual context records which are defined and detailed in full in the site archive.
- 5.2 In each of the trenches the modern overburden was removed by machine under close archaeological supervision down to the surface of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. Thereafter all excavation was undertaken by hand. The evaluation was essentially non-destructive and was designed to determine the depth at which archaeologically sensitive deposits survived, together with as much information as possible about their nature, condition and significance. A summary of the site archive is provided in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Fig. 6)

- 5.3 Trench 1 measured 12m x 1.6m and was located towards the western end of the development area. Modern overburden comprised 0.1m of tarmac overlying up to 0.6m of compacted gravels and clay (20, 28 and 29), hardcore (23) and cinders (21), which are assumed to be associated with the former railway sidings. Removal of this material revealed that the nature of the underlying deposits varied considerably across the length of the trench..
- 5.4 The southern and central parts of the trench were characterised by a series of bluey grey deposits of silty clay and siltstones, possibly forming the successive fills of a large feature (40), the extent of which lay beyond the limits of excavation. A test sondage, excavated at the southern end of the trench to a depth of 1m below the ground surface, revealed a firm deposit of blue grey silty clay and shattered siltstone (27), believed to be a gleyed modified form of natural subsoil. Overlying this was a deposit of iron-panned, mottled, light grey silty clay (26), 0.28m thick, containing siltstones and rounded pebbles. Above this lay a firmer deposit (25) of grey clay, 0.12m thick, sealed by a dark grey charcoal-flecked clay (24), 0.18m thick. These latter deposits, containing fragments of 18/19th century pottery and pipe clay, appeared to form the upper fills of the feature 40. The nature of the deposits and the gleying effect on the underlying natural subsoil seem to suggest evidence for a large pond or ditch-like feature silted with colluvium (hillwash) from the slopes to the south of the site.



Plate 3 Trench 1, post machining and cleaning, viewed from the north.
Photo CPAT 2438-025

- 5.5 At the northern end of the trench the natural subsoil, comprising a grey orange, mottled, silty sand and gravel with small, and occasional larger, rounded stones (39), was revealed at a depth of 1.2m below the present ground surface. This was overlain by a thin lense of charcoal-flecked orange silty clay (19), and a firmer iron-panned variation of this deposit (38). Three features were revealed cut into these deposits, the edges of which all lay beyond the western bounds of the limit of excavation (see Plate 4).
- 5.6 At the northern end of the trench the partial outline of a pit (37) was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. The pit had a flat base and concave sides, the south-east edge of which had been distorted by animal burrowing. It contained a uniform fill of light brown silty clay (34), from which a single fragment of burnt daub or undiagnostic ceramic was recovered. Immediately to the south of this feature was a post-hole (36), 0.25m in diameter, containing a single fill of light brown silty clay (33) up to 0.16m in depth. Another pit (35), 0.72m in diameter and 0.18m in depth with a grey silty-sand fill (32), was recorded to the south of the post-hole. All of these features, which remain undated, were sealed by friable, light brown orange silty clay (31), 0.2m thick, containing numerous flecks of charcoal. This deposit, although undated, was comparable with the colluvium (hillwash) deposit (10) recorded in trench 2 which produced a single sherd of undiagnostic unglazed cooking pot, tentatively attributed to the 12/13th century.



Plate 4 Trench 1, pits 35 and 37 and post hole 36, viewed from the south east.
Photo CPAT 2438-033

- 5.7 Overlying the deposit was a fairly uniform, greyish brown silty clay (30), 0.3m thick. This would appear to be a relic ploughsoil of post-medieval origin, probably 17/18th century in date. No ceramics were recovered from the deposit although a small fragment of brick was noted in section. The large pond or ditch-like feature 40, discussed previously in section 5.4, post-dates this deposit.

Trench 2 (Fig.7)

- 5.8 Trench 2 measured 12m x 1.6m and was located towards the eastern end of the development area. Unlike trench 1, the modern overburden comprised 0.18m of tarmac, overlying a large pit (04), 9.4m in length and up to 0.8m in depth. This feature contained a thick (0.3m) layer of cinders (03) sealed by a loose collection of modern rubbish and general building waste (02), 0.5m thick. The pit had truncated a further layer of underlying hardcore (05), 0.48m thick, from which fragments of 19th-century ceramics were recovered, all of which was assumed to be associated with the former railway sidings. On removal of this material and subsequent underlying deposits the natural subsoil, consisting of a matrix of yellowy buff silt-clay and occasional rounded stones (18), was revealed at a depth of 1.22m below the present ground surface. (see Plate 5 and 6)



Plate 5 Trench 2, post machining and cleaning, viewed from the south east.
Photo CPAT 2438-038



Plate 6 Trench 2, detail of deposits in northern section.
Photo CPAT 2438-042

- 5.9 At a central point within the trench a number of features were cut into the natural subsoil. Three of the anomalies that were excavated were quite irregular in plan, the largest of these (15), the edge of which lay eastwards beyond the limits of excavation, being 1m in width and 0.32m in

depth. The pit, containing a single fill of charcoal-flecked soft orange brown silty clay (14), had sharp concave sides with an irregular base. These features appear to be relic shrub or animal burrows. (see Plate 7, Fig. 7)

- 5.10 The two other pits both appeared to be of artificial origin. One of these, feature 17 located immediately to the south of the pit 15, contained a very firm light yellow clay (16) 0.23m in depth, sealing a pit 0.76m wide with sharp concave sides and a flat base. (see Plate 7, Fig. 7)



Plate 7 Trench 2, south west facing sections through features 15 and 17.

Photo CPAT 2438-043

- 5.11 The other feature (13), located to the north-west of the pit 15 along the western side of the trench, contained a single fill of fairly soft orange-brown silty clay (12). This contained numerous lumps of charcoal, similar to the fill of pit 15. However the sub-rectangular pit, the edge of which also lay beyond the limits of excavation, proved to be far more regular in plan, being at least 0.7m wide with a visible depth of 0.3m. (see Plate 8, Fig. 7). Unfortunately, no dateable artefacts were recovered from either pit 13 or 17.
- 5.12 At the northern end of the trench a thin, patchy layer of river rounded stones set in a pinky buff clay (11) survived as a poor metalled surface immediately overlying the natural subsoil. This deposit appears to be the outlying remains of an artificial surface that probably extends northwards, beyond the development site.



Plate 8 Trench 2, north facing section through pit 13.
Photo CPAT 2438-048

- 5.13 Sealing all of the excavated features was a thick deposit (10) of loose colluvium (hillwash), consisting of a bright orange brown silty clay up to 0.3m thick, flecked throughout with charcoal. A single undiagnostic body sherd (a grey sandy micaceous fabric) from an unglazed cooking pot, was recovered from this deposit. This has been tentatively dated to the 12/13th century. Overlying the hillwash deposit was a uniform layer (09) of firm grey silty clay, up to 0.32m thick at the northern end of the trench, from which fragments of pipe clay and a single sherd of early post-medieval (16/17th century) pottery were recovered. At the northern end of the trench this deposit was, in turn, sealed by a thin band, 0.08m thick, of firm iron panned grey clay (08).
- 5.14 In the east-facing section of the trench was a single pit-like feature (07), 1.1m wide, containing a fill (06) of firm bluey grey clay, 0.46m thick, which truncated the deposit 08. This pit was subsequently sealed by the overlying overburden referred to in section 5.8.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- 6.1 The results from the desk-based study, walk-over survey and evaluation provide a summary of the known archaeological potential within the development area (see figs 3 and 4).

PRN 87214 Severn Valley Saw Mill
SO 10709112 Saw mill

A late 19th-century saw mill and timber yard which developed on the north side of the railway. No above ground remains survive.

Site 1 Severn Valley Mill
SO 10839122 Textile mill

A late 19th-century textile mill producing flannel and tweed which was demolished during the late 1970s.

Site 2 Newtown railway cattle pens

SO 10779115 Animal pens

A row of cattle pens associated with the railway sidings. No visible trace remains.

Site 3 Newtown railway sidings

SO 10849119 Railway

Railway sidings along the north side of the main line, including a crane and a possible goods shed. No visible trace remains although the recent evaluation did identify up to 0.75m of hardcore or ballast in this area.

Site 4 Newtown railway sidings building

SO 10759115 Building

A building is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:10,560 map of 1902. The walk-over survey demonstrated that the red brick building survives, although the roof has been replaced and large double-doors have been added to the exterior. There was no opportunity to examine the building inside.

Site 5 Severn Valley Sawmill weighbridge office

SO 10689113 Weighbridge

A weighbridge is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1902. The walk-over survey identified what appear to be the remains of the associated office, of red brick construction with a single window and door, which has been incorporated into surrounding modern structures.

Site 6 Caersws to Forden Roman Road

SO 10779117 Roman road

Evidence from recent excavations further to the east appear to have confirmed that a linear field boundary depicted on late 18th-century maps follows the alignment of the Roman road. Negative evidence provided by the current evaluation, together with an examination of the Tithe Survey, suggests that in the area of the development the Roman road is likely to lie beneath Ffordd Croesawdy.

Site 7 Ffordd Croesawdy

SO 10869120 Buried features

Evidence from the current evaluation has indicated the presence of a number of pits, post-holes and a patchy metallised surface, all sealed by a thick deposit of colluvium, located along the central and northern limits of the site. The results of the evaluation, when considered alongside the cartographic evidence, suggest that the Roman road probably survives immediately north of the site.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The results from the evaluation suggest that in this area the projected line of the Roman road between Caersws and Forden Gaer runs along the line of Ffordd Croesawdy, immediately to the north of the proposed development site. It is worth noting that during the course of the excavations local residents of Ffordd Croesawdy commented on how, when the new road was being constructed some 15 years ago, the roadline was graded down by approximately four to five feet in depth and new material was imported to construct the new road. This would suggest that considerable damage may have been inflicted upon any surviving deposits of medieval or Roman origin along its line.

- 7.2 Prior to the construction of the railway in 1857 the area was divided into a number of fields and it was only during the later part of the 19th century that development spread into this district. The development site was then occupied by railway sidings and cattle pens, and a saw mill became established at the western end of the site. The development area retains two standing structures relating to late 19th and early 20th-century activity, the office associated with the weighbridge for Severn Valley Sawmills (site 5) and a railway building (site 4).
- 7.3 The two trial trenches produced evidence of a number of pits, a post-hole and a patchy metalled surface, all sealed by a thick deposit of colluvium, located along the central and northern limits of the site. All these features remain undated, although medieval pottery, recovered from the overlying hillwash and tentatively dated to the 12/13th century, suggests an occupation layer and associated features pre-dating the medieval period survives at a depth of 1.1m below the present ground surface.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The writer would like to thank the following for their assistance during the programme: David Bull, Richard Hankinson, Nigel Jones, Bob Silvester of CPAT, Nigel Bowen; the staff of the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth; and the staff of the National Monuments Record at the RCAHMW in Aberystwyth; and the staff at the Powys County Archives in Llandrindod Wells.

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Maps

1788 Survey and Valuation of sundry Farms, tenements and lands in the parishes of Newtown, Llanllwrchaiarn etc belonging to David Pugh Esq. Surveyed and mapped in A.D. 1788 by Jno Sayce (NLW/Harrison Vol 7).

1798 Plan of Newtown and surrounding area (NLW/Glansevern 147/now Folio 89).

1800 (circa) Kedewen Cottages and Lands allotted to the Lord on the enclosure of Commons in that manor. (NLW/Powis Castle M22).

1820 Map of Farms, Tenements and Lands in the Parishes of Newtown, Llanllwrchaiarn, etc, belonging to David Pugh Esq By J Lloyd, Land Surveyor, Broseley, Salop There is a partial schedule only. (NLW/Harrison Volume 6).

1821 Map of Lands in Several Parishes of Llanllwrchaiarn, Newtown etc, the property of D Pugh Esq (NLW/Harrison Deposit 85). Almost certainly be J Lloyd.

1843 Tithe survey of Newtown Parish

1885 Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan

1886 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" Montgomeryshire 36.15

1890 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" 36 SE

1902 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" Montgomeryshire 36.15

1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map and legend (Sheet 2 – Wales, at 1:250,000 scale)

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

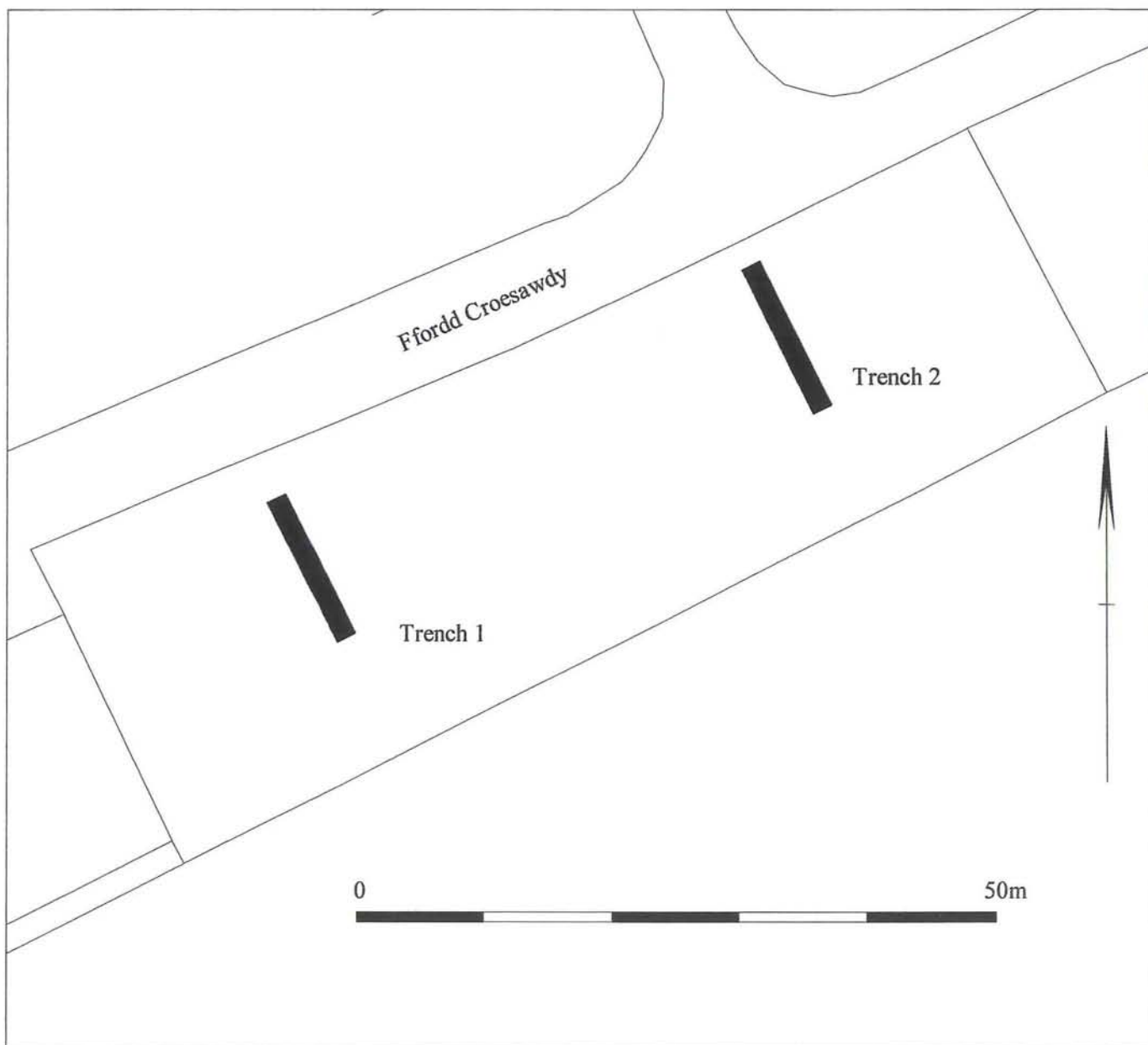


Fig. 5 Trench location, scale 1:500

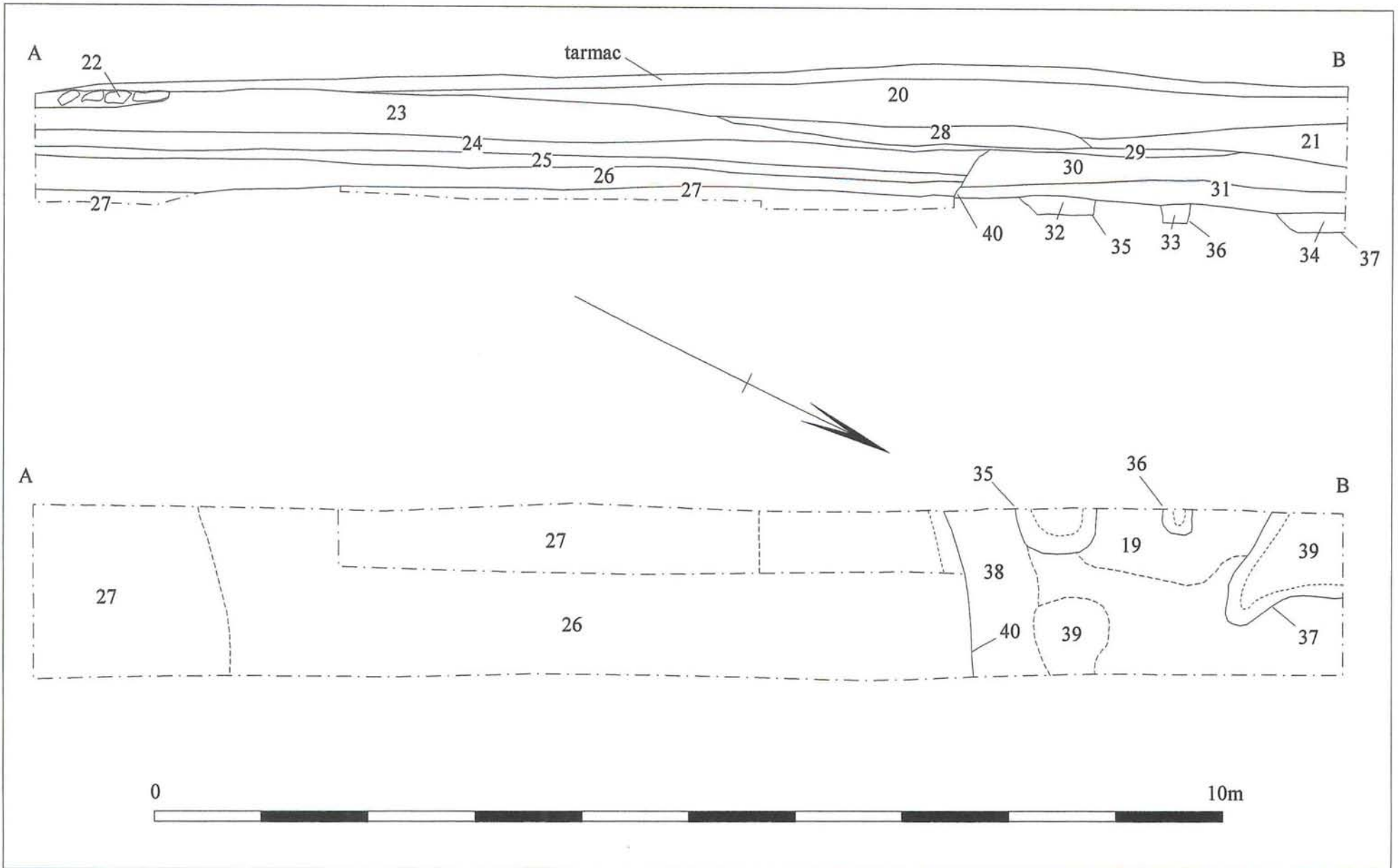


Fig. 6 Trench 1 plan and section, 1:50

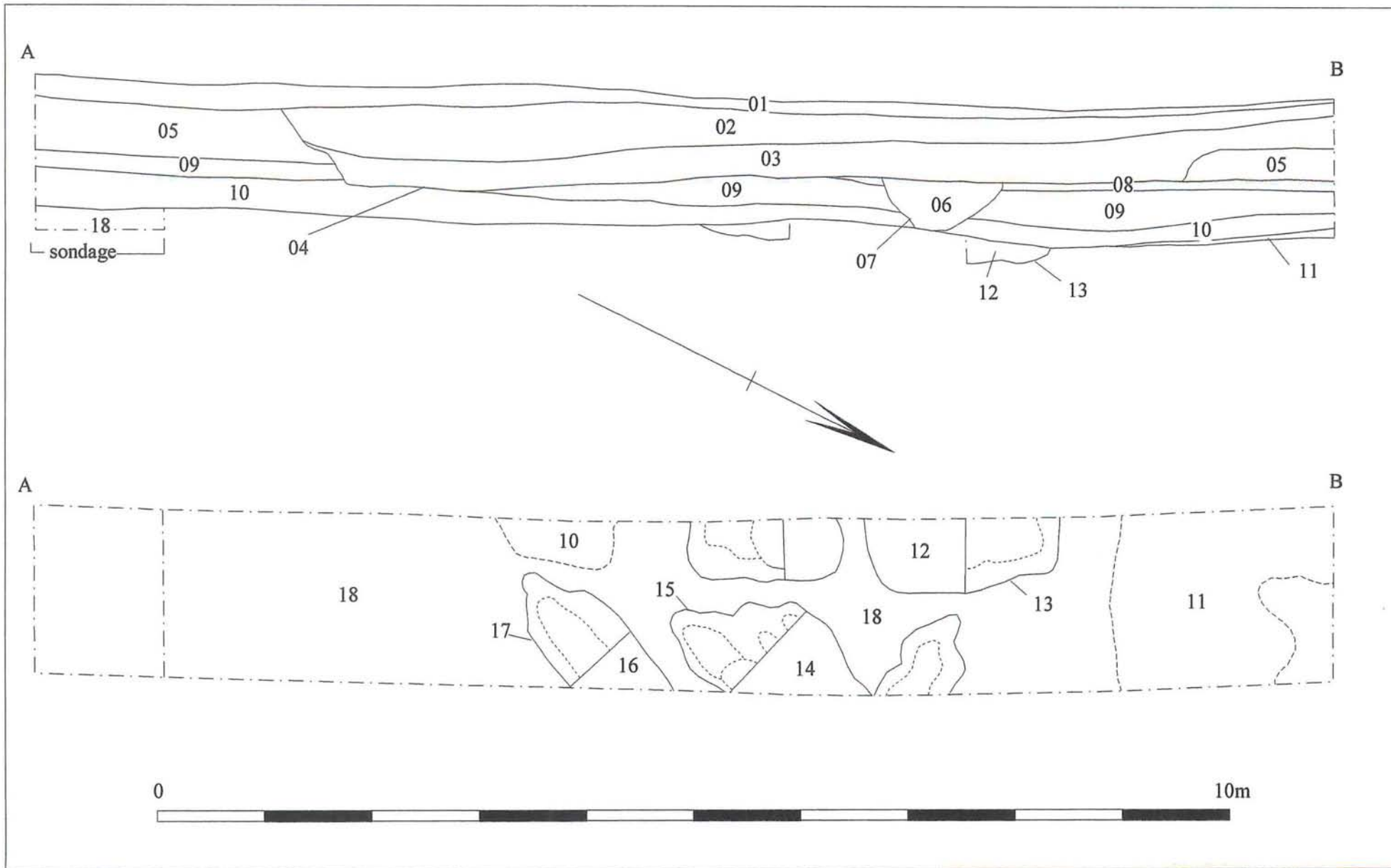


Fig. 7 Trench 2 plan and section, 1:50

APPENDIX 1

SITE ARCHIVE

40 Context record forms

02 A1 site plans

56 digital images

Photographic catalogue

Context register

Drawings register

Levels register

APPENDIX 2 SPECIFICATION

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been invited to submit a tender for an archaeological evaluation in connection with proposals for a new housing development by Mid Wales Housing Association Ltd on land at the Old Station Yard, Ffordd Croesawdy, in Newton. The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local authority, have determined that an archaeological evaluation is required to identify the potential impact on the archaeological resource. Accordingly, a brief has been prepared which details the works required (CPAT EVB 666).
- 1.2 The proposed development is located on the south side of A489, immediately north of the railway, centred at SO 10819117. A recent archaeological evaluation by CPAT revealed the remains of a Roman road to the north-east of the proposed development site, the alignment of which indicates that there is a strong possibility that the road continues into the site in question.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are:
 - 2.1.1 to reveal by means of a desktop study, walkover survey and field evaluation, the nature, condition, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the cultural heritage 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 evaluation;
 - 2.1.3 to prepare a report outlining the results of the evaluation.

3 Methods

- 3.1 Stage 1 of the evaluation will involve the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, and photographic sources at the following repositories: the regional Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool; the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; and the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.2 All cartographic sources consulted will be included within the desktop section of the report, together with transcriptions of relevant documents and copies of plans, maps and photographs containing relevant information.
- 3.3 Stage 2 will comprise a rapid walkover survey of the site to identify any visible archaeological remains and inform on the likely preservation of any buried deposits.
- 3.4 Stage 3 will consist of two trenches, each measuring 12 x 1.5m, the locations of which will be agreed with the curator in advance.
- 3.5 All 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. The evaluation will be entirely non-destructive and designed to determine the depth

at which archaeologically sensitive deposits survive, together with their nature condition and significance. The depth of natural deposits will be determined to assess the extent of any stratified deposits which may be encountered.

- 3.6 It has been assumed that the area in question has sufficient access for a JCB or other mechanical excavator. Excavated material will be temporarily stored adjacent to the trench, which will be reinstated with this material upon completion. The trenches will be surrounded by 2m security fencing during the excavation if required but no provision has been made for stripping or relaying any surfaced areas or reseeding.
- 3.7 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 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, with the use of total station surveying.
- 3.8 All artefacts will be related to their contexts from which they were derived and treated in a manner appropriate to their composition and will be processed by trained CPAT staff. Provision has been included for sampling deposits for dating, environmental and technological evidence as appropriate.
- 3.10 Following the on-site work an illustrated and bound report will be prepared in A4 format, containing conventional sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Archaeological Background; Evaluation; Conclusions and References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds.
- 3.11 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991), to be deposited with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). All artefacts will, subject to the permission of the owner, be deposited with Llandrindod Wells Museum.

4 Resources and Programming

- 4.1 The assessment will be undertaken by a team of two to three skilled archaeologists under the direct supervision of Mr R J Silvester, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. CPAT is also an Institute of Field Archaeologist Registered Organisation.
- 4.2 All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the assessment.
- 4.3 It is anticipated that the evaluation will be completed within 4 days with a team of two archaeologists, and the report will be completed within 5 days following the on-site work. As required in section 7.1 of the curatorial brief a draft report will be presented to the curator prior to the submission of the final report. At present CPAT would be in a position to commence the evaluation within three weeks of receiving written instruction from the client.
- 4.4 The following contingency sums have been allowed at the request of the Curator. The need for such contingencies, and their potential cost, would be subject to discussions between CPAT, the client and the curator once the fieldwork has been completed. The following figures are therefore only for guidance and the final cost, should any of the services be required, may be more or less than the estimates provided.

Curatorial monitoring	£50 per visit
Finds conservation etc	£100
Dating	£300 per sample

Environmental appraisal	£250
Museum deposition and storage	no extra charge
Publication	<i>Archaeology in Wales</i> at no additional charge

- 4.5 Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 4.6 CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance, as well as Professional Indemnity insurance.

N W Jones
1 June 2007