THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Proposed Development Site, Buttington Cross, Welshpool, Powys

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CPAT Report No 794

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Report for J Ross Developments Ltd

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The potential development plot at Buttington Cross has been the subject of a three-stage archaeological evaluation, comprising desk-based study, geophysical survey and strategic trial trenching, the results from which have provided an indication of the archaeological potential of the site.

The desk-based study revealed no direct evidence for known archaeological sites within the study area itself, although a late prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure is recorded several hundred metres to the north.

The geophysical survey identified a number of potentially significant anomalies which were investigated by trial trenching. The results from the trial excavations have clearly demonstrated, however, that the geophysics was only able to identify a proportion of the archaeological features, which may in part be due to the depth of alluvium over parts of the site and the known difficulties of undertaking magnetometer surveys in areas underlain by river gravels.

The excavations revealed the ploughed-down remains of a Bronze Age round barrow and associated cremation, located on the crest of a small rise in the north-east corner of the field. Surface finds from nearby included a polished stone axe and a sherd of Neolithic pottery, indicating that the hillock may well have formed a focus for early prehistoric activity.

Elsewhere, the excavations revealed two curving ditches which may be part of a possible doubled-ditched enclosure or another ploughed down round barrow, together with several pits of possible prehistoric date.

Only three of the twelve trenches revealed no features of archaeological significance while the results from the remaining nine trenches indicate that buried archaeological deposits may be present across much of the area. Apart from the demonstrable significance of the features and finds on and around the hillock, and the potential of the area around the double ditches, there is no other obvious concentration of activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2006 the Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was invited by J Ross Developments Ltd to prepare a specification and quotation for undertaking an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed development plot at Buttington Cross near Welshpool, Powys. The evaluation was requested by the local authority on the advice of Mr M Walters of the CPAT Curatorial Section, acting in his capacity as archaeological curator for the region and archaeological advisor to the local authority, and was the subject of a brief drawn up by him (CPAT EVB 612).

1.2 The evaluation formed the second and third phases of the investigation of the archaeological significance of the development area with a desk-based study having been undertaken in late 2005 (Jones 2005). The work which forms the subject of the present report consisted of a geophysical survey which was followed by a programme of trial excavation designed to investigate a number of potentially archaeological significant anomalies revealed by the geophysics.

1.3 For the sake of clarity and completeness the results from the already-circulated desk-based study have also been included within the present report.

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The area of the assessment is located 1.9km north-east of Welshpool, occupying land off the A487/A458 Roundabout at Buttington Cross (Fig. 1; SJ 2430 0880). The proposed development occupies an arable field extending over 6.7ha and lying at approximately 70m above Ordnance Datum.

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-BASED STUDY

3.1 The desk-based study involved the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, and photographic sources for the immediate area. Repositories consulted included the following: the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held by CPAT at Welshpool; the National Monuments Record, maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) in Aberystwyth; the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth; and Powys County Archives in Llandrindod Wells.

Prehistoric period

3.2 Although there are no recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within the study area there is a potential for the survival of buried deposits of this period. Evidence from the wider area suggests that this part of the Severn Valley was extensively occupied during prehistory, particularly from the Neolithic onwards. To the north of the area there is evidence for later prehistoric farming in the form of a defended enclosure (PRN 7974), and in general sites of this period as a whole are located on the river terrace above the floodplain, in a similar position to that of the proposed development.

Romano-British period

3.3 There is no evidence for any archaeological sites of this period within the vicinity of the study area.

Early medieval period

3.4 A series of slight earthworks (PRN 64074) and cropmarks (PRN 64073) on the east bank of the River Severn are thought to be part of Offa's Dyke, the 8th-century earthwork which is assumed to have formed the western boundary of the kingdom of Mercia. It has been conjectured that the line of the Dyke might originally have crossed the Severn and continued in the direction of the study area before following the west bank of the river northwards towards Four Crosses. However, an alternative view has been advanced that the Dyke either used the river as a natural boundary, and that as a consequence there was never an earthwork along this section, or that the course of the earthwork lay entirely on the eastern bank of the river.

Medieval period

3.5 There is no evidence for any archaeological sites of this period within the study area, although evidence from later mapping suggests that the area functioned as open-field arable land during the Middle Ages, one of several such areas around Welshpool in these centuries. Such open fields were farmed communally and lay close to the settlements whose people farmed them.

Post-medieval and modern

3.6 The earliest cartographic depiction of the development area at Buttington Cross that has been identified is on John Rocque's map of 1747, which could not be reproduced within this report for reasons of copyright. This shows the field, then much larger in area because it had not been truncated by the railway. It was termed Bridge Field Common and more information might have been provided by the schedule that was drawn up at the same time, but this can no longer be traced. Within the field a separate area was defined in the centre as 'The Duke's Land' (i.e land belonging to the Powis Estate) the drawing symbol used, hinting at the possibility that this was arable land under cultivation. Several buildings were shown in the vicinity, two sited at Buttington crossroads, opposite the study area and on either side of the road to Oswestry, and a third on the opposite, north side of the road to Shrewsbury close to the river.

3.7 Immediately to the east of the study area was a further small patch of ground which was not named, and the river, too, was depicted though with a much less pronounced meander than is present today or indeed as was shown on late 19th-century maps.

3.8 Several of the uncertainties that relate to Rocque's map are resolved in a map drawn up for the Earl of Powis in 1800, which also could not be reproduced within this report for reasons of copyright. This reveals in the accompanying schedule that the field was called Maes y Bont, an almost precise Welsh equivalent to the name used by Rocque, except that the latter seems to have transposed the terms 'Common' and 'Field'. This is clearly what the development area was, for even as late as the beginning of the 19th century some of the strips (or quillets) were still in use, and originally in the medieval period the whole field would have been divided into strips and then grazed in common after the harvest by the stock of local farmers. Even as late as 1800 a few strips were still held by different owners, and those belonging to the Earl of Powis are shown individually, together with a central block - 'The Duke's Land' which the Earl of Powis had acquired and rationalised into a single holding which together with the strips covered in excess of 11 acres.

3.9 The 1800 map also shows the small patch of ground beside the river and on it a curious cross-shape which cannot be explained, but was seemingly not a building or church, although another map of much the same period appears to contradict this view. The meander in the river is as exaggerated on the map as it was at the end of the 19th century, suggesting that Rocque's map was not as accurate as might have been anticipated.

3.10 In 1811 when the Teirtref Inclosure was being enacted, a map of the roads set out by the commissioners through and over the commons and waste lands shows that the little patch of ground between the field and the river was known as Buttington Green and that there was a private trackway running between it and the river.

3.11 Later maps add little to this picture. The Tithe map for Pool, Gungrog Fawr Township of 1840 (Fig. 2) reveals that the development area was part of Moors Farm and that some of the land was still called Maes y bont and some was under arable with some pasture and meadow.

3.12 The railway, which was opened in 1866 (Baughan 1991, 192-3), divided up the field into two rather unequal parts – it is the western large part that forms the development area, and other than a new boundary being introduced which divided it further into two by the end of the 19th century, it has remained largely unchanged since that time.

4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

4.1 A detailed magnetometry survey was undertaken by geophysics specialists, Stratascan, across the whole of the site, the full report on which has been provided to the client under separate cover (Elks 2006). The following section provides a brief summary of the methodology and results drawn from that report.

4.2 The survey was undertaken using a dual sensor Grad601-2 Magnetic Gradiometer with readings taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart, based on a series of 30 x 30m grids. The survey instrument has a typical depth penetration of between 0.5m and 1.0m, although this would be increased if strongly magnetic objects exist below ground. The survey grids were located using total station surveying and the resulting plots were based on a best fit of the survey against published boundaries.

4.3 The resulting data was processed using Geoplot 3 software and the results were presented as raw data both as greyscale and trace plots, together with a greyscale plot of the processed data reproduced here as Fig. 4. Those magnetic anomalies which were identified were plotted separately and are reproduced in Fig. 5.

4.4 The geophysical survey revealed extensive evidence of agricultural activity on the site, comprising a series of parallel linear anomalies which are indicative of ploughing activity. Two modern underground services were identified, a gas main crossing the centre of the site from north to south, and a second service running east to west in the north-east corner of the site.

4.5 Several areas of weak positive response were identified which were interpreted as possible cut features which might be of agricultural or archaeological origin. Just to the west of the gas pipeline an area of moderately enhanced positive response was identified surrounded by an associated negative halo which was interpreted as indicating an area of intense burning, although it was uncertain whether this was a modern event or of some antiquity. Immediately to the south the survey identified a strong positive anomaly about 15m in diameter.

4.6 The results from the survey were assessed by the Curator in order to determine a programme of trial trenching, and the location of the trenches with respect to the geophysical survey are depicted in Figs 4 and 5.

5 EVALUATION

5.1 The evaluation consisted of 12 trenches (Figs 4 and 5) of varying length located to investigate anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and to test a number of areas where no anomalies had been identified. The size and position of the trenches was determined following discussions with the Curator and their locations recorded by total station surveying.

5.2 In each of the trenches the modern ploughsoil and overburden were removed by machine under close archaeological supervision to the surface of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. Thereafter all excavation was undertaken by hand. The evaluation was essentially non-destructive and designed to determine the depth at which archaeologically sensitive deposits survive, together with their nature condition and significance. Contexts were recorded on individual record forms and drawn and photographed as appropriate. Numbers in brackets in the following paragraphs refer to individual contexts numbers. All photography was in 35mm format black and white print and colour slide. A summary of the site archive is provided in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Fig. 6)

5.3 Trench 1 measured 10.70m x 1.50m aligned north-east to south-west, and was located towards the north-west of the site. The uppermost deposit, the current cultivation layer of mid greyish-brown clay-silt (01) and an underlying earlier plough soil deposit (at the south-western end only) of light brown clay silt (11), were removed by machine. The total thickness of these overburden deposits was 0.60m at the south-western end of the trench thinning to 0.40m to the north-east. It seems plausible that any possible north-easterly continuation of (11) has been removed in this area by later ploughing.

5.4 Removal of the overburden revealed a sequence of natural subsoils comprising a stony brownish-grey silty-clay (12) overlying a firm, grey sandy-silt (43). This lower deposit was revealed at the south-western end of the trench only, where machine stripping had cut slightly deeper.

5.5 At the north-eastern end of the trench an irregular feature was identified cutting into the subsoil (12) and sealed by the ploughsoil (01). Further investigation identified this as a probable tree pit (10) with a light yellowish-brown clay-silt fill (09). A second oval feature (08), apparently partially truncated by (10), contained a similar light yellowish-brown clay silt fill (07) and was likewise sealed by the ploughsoil (01). Although it is possible that this feature is in fact part of the tree pit, excavation suggests it may be a small pit of earlier date.

Trench 2 (Fig. 6)

5.6 Trench 2 measured 12.20m x 1.50m aligned north-west to south-east, and was located towards the north-west corner of the site. The cultivation soils in this area were relatively thin and exhibited greater influence from the underlying stony subsoils which had presumably been disturbed by ploughing activity. The modern cultivation layer (134) varied between 0.25 – 0.30m in depth and was almost identical to that in Trench 1, being a mid greyish-brown clay-silt, but with a higher proportion (near 10%) of small sub-angular stone and rounded pebble inclusions.

5.7 Beneath the ploughsoil (134) was a layer of distinctly yellowish-brown clay-silt material (04) containing *c.* 20% rounded and sub-angular pebbles. This deposit was at its maximum 0.18m thick, but thinned considerably in the mid-trench area, where the underlying stony subsoil deposit (03) was exposed.

5.8 A machine-dug sondage at each end of the trench confirmed the nature of the underlying material. Layer (03) was up to 0.40m thick and consisted predominantly of angular stones, gravels and rounded pebbles in a matrix of dark greyish-brown silty clay. Beneath this was a deposit (02) of larger (up to 0.20m in diameter) rounded and angular stones, pebbles and gravel in a dark yellowish-grey silty clay. This was considered to represent a natural glacial deposit, forming the low rise or hillock, upon which the trench was located.

Trench 3 (Fig. 7)

5.9 Trench 3 measured 17.30 x 1.50m, was aligned north-west to south-east, and was located towards the far eastern side of the site. The trench occupied a sloping position on the south-western side of a small hillock, and the deposits revealed in the evaluation reflected this topography, with those nearer the summit of the hillock being thinner than those towards the base of the slope. Modern ploughing activity as well as natural slope slippage appears to be responsible for the erosion of the soils in this upslope area and the disturbance of the stratigraphy. The modern cultivation deposit (22), a dark greyish-brown silty clay corresponding to (01) in Trench 1, was removed by machine, along with the underlying material (23) in the upslope, north-western end of the trench, (130) in the central area, and (34) at the south-eastern end of the trench. Both (23) and (130) were a mid brown silty clay with *c.* 5-10% rounded and sub-angular pebbles. This proportion of stone increased however to between 15-20% at the far north-western end (in 23), reflecting the shallowness of the soils in this area and the increased influence of the underlying natural stony subsoil (25). Conversely in the downslope area, (130) became increasingly influenced by a light olive-brown, silty clay, alluvial material (34), which became wholly dominant at the south-eastern end of the trench and extended to a thickness of 0.60m. Within the upper area of this material a modern piped cable had been inserted, apparently using a mole system.

5.10 Towards the south-eastern end of the trench the removal of the overlying material revealed a deposit of gravel (32) running north-east to south-west along the contour of the slope, and sealed by deposits (130) and (34). The gravel formed a flat-topped ridge 0.35m thick x 2.20m wide which then extended into a shallow spread of material downslope for a further 2.40m. Possibly associated with this feature were two shallow gullies running parallel to the ridge on both the upslope and downslope sides. The upslope gully (128) had a depth of 0.12m and a width of 0.70m with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled with a soft, brown sandy material (33). The downslope gully (37) was of similar dimensions being 0.17m deep and 0.80 m wide and was filled with a similarly sandy material (36). It was not possible to determine whether these features represent a deliberately constructed trackway or the results of natural fluvial depositional processes. Indeed, it is quite possible that the gravel ridge and associated gullies represent the use and manipulation of a naturally created feature as a trackway, perhaps leading from a crossing point of the river.

5.11 A possible posthole (31) was revealed cutting into the natural stony subsoil (25) in the midslope area of the trench. The feature was 0.25m deep with a diameter of 0.60m and straight 45° sides sloping to a tapered point at the base. The fill consisted of very firm orange clay (30). A similar fill (40) was identified further upslope, within a less well-defined, sub-oval feature (41).

5.12 In the downslope area of the trench a small pit (39) was cut into the surface of the gravel spread (32). This pit appeared to be oval in plan, although its full extent was not determined as it continued beyond the limits of the evaluation trench. It had a length of 0.80m from north-west to south-east, a depth of 0.20m, and contained a light olive brown, soft clay fill (38). Within the fill were patches of charcoal-rich material and reddish staining indicative of high temperature alteration of the clay. The pit was sealed by the thick deposit of alluvial silt material (34).

5.13 At the extreme south-eastern end of the trench was a 0.17m thick band of soft silty-clay material (35) with a distinctly reddish-brown hue, overlying the fill (36) of gully (37) and continuing south-eastwards beyond the limits of the trench. This deposit was, in turn, sealed by the thick alluvial material (34), and probably represents an earlier silting or flood event upon which vegetation was able to grow before permanent burial beneath later silts.

5.14 Overlying the sandy fill of gully (128) to the north-west of the gravel ridge (32) was a 0.30m-thick raised spread of distinctly stony material (42). This comprised a dark brownish-yellow silty clay with up to 40% unsorted rounded and sub-angular stones with a maximum diameter of 0.20m. The origin and function of this material is unknown, but it may have been deliberately placed in order to extend a natural terrace visible in the trench section at this point.

5.15 Overlying this spread of stony material was a 0.24m-thick deposit of dark yellowish-brown, firm silty-clay (24). This material was present in the midslope area only and may represent an early cultivation deposit, predating (130), or a natural accumulation of material within the undulations of the hillslope topography.

5.16 The upslope extent of deposit (24) was cut by a linear ditch-like feature (29) (Plate 1), 0.60m deep with a upper width of 2.20m, and running north-east to south-west across the trench. The primary fill appears to be a clean, orange-brown plastic clay (28), present only on the south-eastern side, and sealed by deposit (130). A central fill (27) of yellowish-grey silty clay containing *c.* 30% sub-angular and angular stones, appears to have recut by the insertion of a shallower ditch or gully running on the same alignment (129). This later feature was sealed by deposit (23) and contained a dark greyish-brown, loose clay-silt fill which contained occasional charcoal flecks, a fragment of handmade brick and a sherd of post-medieval pottery. The fill arrangement of cut (29) is somewhat peculiar and it is possible that it actually represents the result of a glacial or other natural event, which has been recut by the insertion of (129). However, the mudstones in the north-western side of (29) had the appearance of having been sliced through, which does imply the deliberate construction of this earlier feature.

Trench 4 (Fig. 8)

5.17 Trench 4 measured 25m x 1.5m, aligned north-west to south-east and was located in the eastern part of the site. The uppermost deposits (51), a 0.20m-0.30m thick dark brown clay-silt (corresponding to (01) in Trench 1), and the underlying 0.10m-0.43m thick cultivation soil (52), were removed by machine. Their removal revealed a series of natural subsoil deposits, and associated features. Within a sondage at the south-eastern end of the trench a basal layer (62) of naturally deposited grey sands and clay was revealed, underlying a dark yellowish-grey silty clay (56) containing *c.* 30% mudstones and rounded pebbles.

5.18 Extending along much of the trench and overlying (56), was a 50 – 400mm-thick mixed deposit of grey gravel and silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (53), possibly indicative of early cultivation or occupation activity. Cutting into this deposit was a small oval pit (55) measuring 1.05m (north-west to south-east) x 0.44m wide and with a depth of 0.23m. It contained a single fill of yellow-brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, but no further dating evidence was retrieved. The pit had been disturbed by later animal burrowing which had distorted its shape. Overlying deposit (53) in the central and south-eastern end of the trench was a layer of orange silty clay fine alluvial material (61) up to 0.44m thick.

5.19 An irregular feature (60) cut through the fine, orange alluvial deposit (61) towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It consisted of a sub-circular depression with an irregular, unevenly hollowed base and sides, and was interpreted as a probable tree pit. Three fills were identified. The primary fill (59), possibly associated with root activity when the tree was standing, was a grey silt, containing *c.* 60% gravels and small sub-angular pebbles. A band of grey sandy silt

(58) was apparent around the upper edge of the feature. The main fill was a firm, orange silty clay (57), presumably deposited after the uprooting of the tree

Trench 5 (Fig. 9)

5.20 Trench 5 measured 28.75m x 1.50m, was aligned north-west to south-east and was located on the south-eastern facing slope of the low hillock, adjacent to Trench 3. As in Trench 3 the summit and upper slopes of the hillock were overlain by very thin (0.20m) soil deposits, which deepened towards the base of slope in the south-east. The uppermost modern cultivation soil (13) was removed by machine, along with a 0.20m-0.50m thick band of light olive-brown, silty clay, alluvial material (74) from the downslope extent of the trench only. Removal of these deposits revealed the natural stony clay subsoil (73) at the south-eastern end of the trench, and a series of archaeologically significant deposits and cut features in the north-western, upslope area. The north-western end of the trench occupied the fairly level summit of the hillock before sloping relatively steeply down to the south-east. Severe erosion from the upslope area was apparent, undoubtedly exacerbated by ploughing activity on the already shallow soils.

5.21 At the far north-western end of the trench a thin deposit of fine, light grey sand (21) had been cut through by a curving ditch (17) (Plates 2 & 3). To the north-west of the ditch, a further deposit of light greyish-brown sandy material (20) may represent the westward continuation of (21). The ditch measured 1.30m wide at its upper surface and was 0.40m deep, with sloping sides and a level base. The primary fill (18) was a very loose 0.12m-thick band of silty gravel and pea grit with occasional charcoal flecks and a single flint flake. Above this was a 0.28m-thick dark brown silty clay (16), with a quantity of rounded stones in its upper extent, and approximately 2-5% charcoal flecks. Revealed in the north-western side of the ditch was a further deposit (or possible fill of an as yet unidentified earlier feature) (19). This appeared to be a dark brown, firm clay silt containing *c.*5% sub-angular and rounded pebbles, but its full extent was not ascertained and it continued beyond the limits of the evaluation trench.

5.22 To the south-east of ditch (17) a sub-oval pit (116) (Plate 4) was identified, continuing slightly beyond the limits of the trench to the south-west. The pit had steep, straight sides to a level base and measured 1.20m north-west to south-east with a depth of 0.50m. The primary fill consisted of a cremation deposit of light yellowish-white compacted burnt bone (presumably human). This deposit was 0.10m thick and covered much of the base of the pit with a diameter to the spread of 0.70m. Owing to concerns regarding the security of the site, and in order to acquire dating evidence, the cremation was 100% sampled. This allowed the retrieval of several flint artefacts (both burnt and unburnt) and a perforated and worked piece of a stone hone (Plates 11, 13 & 14). This latter object had been broken in antiquity and interred with the cremation in its damaged state. Deliberately placed, rounded river stones and cobbles (118) had been loosely stacked around the cremation, forming an intermittent lining to the pit sides. The pit back-fill (117) consisted of a high (*c.* 75%) component of rounded and sub-angular stones and *c.* 20% gravels within a dark yellowish-brown loose silty-clay matrix. The stones and gravels displayed distinct tip lines from the sides of the pit to the centre. The uppermost fill of the cremation pit was a firm mid yellowish-brown silty clay (115) containing *c.* 40% gravel. Before excavation this material had formed a slightly raised area, and may possibly be interpreted as a capping of sorts to the cremation pit.

5.23 Immediately adjacent to pit (116) to the north, was a further 1.30m wide spread of material similar in nature to (115). Exploratory investigation of this second spread (122) identified it as the probable upper fill of a second pit (123), but within the remit of the evaluation further excavation was not considered necessary.

5.24 To the south-east of the pits a second curving ditch (121) was identified. The nature of this feature and its associated fill (120) was extremely difficult to determine, owing to the similarity between (120) and the natural subsoil (73) into which the ditch was cut. However, the upper extent of the ditch was clarified, measuring 1.20m wide at it upper extent, with a depth of at

least 0.40m. The full extent of its depth was not determined, but it is almost certain that this feature represents the south-eastern continuation of ditch (17) to the north-west. Further excavation would confirm this relationship. It seems clear, however, that the summit of the hillock had been utilised for the construction of a hitherto unidentified Bronze Age round barrow, with associated cremation , the barrow having been severely denuded by centuries of ploughing.

5.25 Across the upper slope and level plateau area of the trench two deposits were identified which may be considered together. Deposit (72) consisted of *c.* 60% sub-angular and rounded stones in a dark orange-brown, silty-clay matrix, with occasional flecks of charcoal. This deposit was visible as a thin (less than 0.10m) band of material in the trench section and in the base of the trench between the cremation pit (116) and the north-western ditch (17). Overlying (72) was a secondary deposit (14) of similar material but of a slightly more mixed nature. This upper deposit appeared to have been disturbed by later ploughing activity, which would account for its mixed nature. Deposit (14) sealed pit (116) and ditch (121), and thickened in depth downslope to a maximum of 0.40m. Its lowest, south-eastern extent was overlain slightly by the thick alluvial deposit (74). Deposit (72) appears to represent a remnant of intact mound material, with (14) reflecting the disturbance, truncation and transference downslope caused to that material by ploughing.

5.26 Sealing the upper fill of the north-western ditch (17) and directly below the topsoil (13), was a thin (maximum 0.15m) band of reddish-brown, greasy material with occasional charcoal flecks (15). This band of material also partially sealed the uppermost remnant of degraded mound deposit (14) in this area. Several plough scars had truncated and disturbed the layer, but it would appear to represent the remains of an early turf band which had developed after the ditch had filled and the mound had begun to degrade.

5.27 Within 10m of Trench 5 a sherd of Mid Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery and a polished stone axe were retrieved as unstratified surface finds.

Trench 6 (Fig. 6)

5.28 Trench 6 measured 13.80m x 1.50m, was aligned north-east to south-west and located on the eastern side of the site. The uppermost modern cultivation deposit (124) (corresponding to (01) in Trench 1) was on average 0.25m thick, and directly overlay a deposit of dark yellowish-brown silty clay (125). This layer of early cultivation material varied in thickness from 0.15m at the south-western end to 0.40m towards the north-east. Both these deposits were removed by machine to reveal the natural deposits below.

5.29 The basal layer was a dark orange-brown silty-clay with indistinct and diffused patches of dark orange-brown sandy clay (127). This was overlain by an intermittent deposit of grey gravel (126) with a thickness of at least 0.30m. It is possible that the intermittent nature of this material was due to disturbance from ploughing activity. These deposits were both considered to be natural alluvial deposits. No archaeologically significant features were identified in this trench.

Trench 7 (Fig. 10)

5.30 Trench 7 measured 10.20m x 1.5m, was aligned north-west to south-east and was located in the north-eastern sector of the site. The uppermost deposits were removed by machine: comprising the modern cultivation layer (48), a dark greyish-brown clay-silt up to 0.35m thick and an underlying earlier plough soil (49). This was a dark yellowish-grey silty-clay with a thickness of between 0.10 and 0.20m.

5.31 Removal of these deposits revealed the natural subsoil material (50), a very firm grey clay-silt with *c.* 25% fractured angular and sub-angular stone. A greyish-yellow sandy component to the deposit formed irregular, diffuse patches.

5.32 Cutting this natural subsoil was a small, regular oval pit (47) (Plate 5), measuring 1.25m x 0.90m and 0.20m deep. The sides of the pit were well-defined with a clear break of slope at both top and bottom, and an even, slightly concave base. The primary fill consisted of a thin layer of very firm pink clay-silt, which appeared to represent the heat-altered natural clay. This was sealed by the main fill which consisted of a firm brownish-yellow clay-silt (45) with the inclusion of charcoal and white flecks of probable burnt bone. The interface between this deposit and the overlying (44) was in places indistinct, but (44) contained an increased quantity of charcoal and burnt bone fragments and had a more mottled orange and pink appearance. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from this feature, the obvious association with burning and the incorporation of burnt bone within the fills suggest that the pit may have had a cremation function, and as such should probably be prehistoric in date. The fills of this pit were 100% sampled.

Trench 8 (Fig. 11)

5.33 Trench 8 measured 15.60m x 1.5m, was aligned north-east to south-west and was located in the eastern area of site. The uppermost modern cultivation soil (75) and the underlying earlier plough soil (76) were removed by machine to total depth of *c* .0.40m, revealing a layer of light olive-brown silt (77) extending across the entire length of the trench. This material was identical in character to (74) in Trench 5 and (34) in Trench 3.

5.34 Cutting this alluvial material at the north-eastern end of the trench and sealed by the earlier ploughsoil was a circular pit (78) (Plate 6) with a diameter of *c.* 1.60m and a depth of 0.40m, but it was only partially revealed as it continued beyond the limits of the trench. The primary fill consisted of a layer of greyish-brown silt (79) with occasional charcoal flecks, sealed beneath a yellowish-brown silty clay (80). The function and date of this feature are unknown, and it is possible it represents a tree pit, although its regular form suggests it may be artificial in origin.

Trench 9 (Fig. 12)

5.35 Trench 9 measured 24.20m x 1.5m, was aligned north-east to south-west and was located in the central area of site. Machine removal of the 0.30m-thick modern cultivation soil (97) revealed an area of dense burning and charcoal deposits (106) at the northern end of the trench, continuing beyond the limits of the excavation. Further investigation revealed a circular extent to the burning with a diameter of at least 2.80m and a depth of more than 0.40m. Intact, charred roots identified this feature as a relatively modern burnt tree stump. Underlying deposit (97) but incorporating the upper staining of (106) was a relatively consistent layer (98) of mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles. This material thinned from 0.50m at its northern extent to 0.30m in the south, and was interpreted as an earlier cultivation or plough soil.

5.36 Machine removal of deposit (98) revealed a layer of naturally deposited alluvial material (131) in the base of the trench. This consisted of mid orange-brown soft silts mixed with patches of greyish-brown sandy silt. A hand-excavated sondage revealed the alluvium to be up to 0.50m thick in places, overlying a natural subsoil deposit of mid greyish-brown firm clay with 70% sub-angular and rounded stones and 10% gravels and pebbles. In places along the trench irregular, sub-linear patches of stony material visible in the base of the trench and in the very base of the sections suggested disturbance of this subsoil, probably by ploughing.

5.37 In the central area of the trench a circular pit (100) cut through the alluvial deposit (131). The pit had a diameter of 1.00m and a depth of 0.28m, with relatively steep and straight sides and a level base. The single fill (101) was a light orange-brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles and a single small sherd of abraded pot in its upper level. Patches of reddish stained clay within the fill and occasional charcoal fragments suggested the incorporation of heated material or burning taking place in the pit.

5.38 To the south-west of pit (100) two further features were cut into the subsoil. The earliest (105) measured 1.60m north-south x 1.00m east-west with a depth of 0.30m, and was sub-oval in plan with irregular base and sides. This feature continued beyond the limits of the trench to the east. It contained a single fill (104), a light orange-brown silty clay, with a high (70%) proportion of rounded pebbles, many of which appeared to form bands or narrow channels within the fill. The irregular nature of this feature suggested that it may have resulted from the action of tree roots.

5.39 Partially truncating this probable tree bole was an oval pit (103), at least 1.00m in length by 0.60m wide. This steep-sided feature contained a near cemented 80% pebble fill (102) within a dark greyish-brown silty-clay matrix. Contained within this fill was an iron rod, presumed to be the straining support for a modern telegraph pole or something similar.

Trench 10 (Fig. 13)

5.40 Trench 10 measured 24.40m x 1.50m and was aligned north-east to south-west in the far south-western corner of the site. The 0.30m-thick modern cultivation soil (89) and underlying brown silty clay plough soil (90) were removed by machine to reveal the underlying natural subsoil deposits and archaeological features. Deposit (90) was relatively thin in this area, varying from 0.10m to 0.20m, and exhibited irregular linear patches of stony material within its generally silty clay matrix (96). These patches appeared to derive from plough disturbance of underlying deposits, in this area of thinner soils. Modern plough damage was also evident in the form of hollows and irregularities at the interface between (89) and (90).

5.41 The natural subsoil in this area (91) was a mid brownish-grey silty clay with diffuse patches of soft greyish gritty sand. With depth (as revealed in the sides of features) this material became increasingly firmer and clay-rich, with a higher proportion of stones.

5.42 At the northern end of the trench, cutting into (91) was a linear feature (93) (Plate 7) aligned north-west to south-east. Excavation revealed this to be a probable ditch with straight 40° sides to the north, but slightly more concave and irregular sides along the southern edge, and with a level base. The ditch contained a single fill (92), a mid orange-brown, soft silty clay with *c.*10% sub-angular stones less than 0.10m in diameter. The function and origin of this feature is not known, but it is sealed by the earlier plough soil (90), suggesting that it may be medieval or earlier in date, and a prehistoric date cannot be discounted as the stratigraphy in this area appears to have been greatly truncated by ploughing and any intervening deposits may have been removed.

5.43 A probable tree pit (95) and associated bright orange-brown clay-silt fill (94) had disturbed deposit (90) towards the southern end of the trench.

Trench 11 (Fig. 14)

5.44 Trench 11 measured 17m x 1.50m and was aligned north-east to south-west in the central southern part of the site. Machine removal of the uppermost deposits in this trench revealed a sloping profile to the underlying natural topography, with much shallower soils at the southern end, deepening to the north. The modern cultivation deposit (63) was relatively consistent in both composition and thickness, being a dark greyish-brown firm silty-clay and generally 0.30m thick. Beneath this was a deposit of mid orange-brown silty clay (64) which thinned from 0.35m in the north to less than 0.10m in the south. A 0.30m-thick layer of light orange-brown silty alluvial material (65) was machine-removed from the northern end of the trench, and a sondage dug at the far north-eastern end in order to test the natural subsoil deposits in this area.

5.45 The sondage revealed a firm stony natural subsoil (67) of dark greyish-brown clay with *c.* 70% angular and sub-angular stones. This material had an irregular upper surface, as revealed in the trench section, possibly formed by fluvial or periglacial action. Overlying this deposit was an intermittent layer (66) of very soft, mid greyish-brown sand with no inclusions, which existed only at the north-eastern end of the trench. This material formed irregular patches in the base of the trench interspersed with (67) and was interpreted as coarse-grained alluvial material.

5.46 In the mid-trench area a spread of stony material (88) within a dark greyish-brown silty-clay matrix may represent a variation to the natural subsoil (67), but was distinctive in the increase of larger (up to 0.15m diameter) rounded stones. It is possible that these represent artificial alteration of (67) for an unknown purpose. Slightly to the south a further spread of stony material (87) probably reflects the natural subsoil (67) as it rises in this area.

5.47 The two spreads (88) and (87) were divided by a peculiar, narrow, irregular, linear feature (133) with a distinctive soft sandy fill (132). The function and origin of this feature could not be ascertained and it quite possibly represents an animal burrow following the softer material within a shallow alluvial gully. The northward extent of the fill of this feature was not clearly defined and spread into a *c.* 0.10m-thick deposit of mottled grey and brown sandy silt (84). This material overlay (88), and had a diffuse interface with the alluvial material (65). The variation and mottling visible in (84) when compared with (65) may be due to increased input and alteration of the deposit from human activity, or increased drainage of the thinner band of silty material in this slightly upslope area. It is probable that all these finer-grained deposits reflect the deposition of alluvial material which either did not extend to the higher ground to the south, or had been removed by later agricultural activity.

5.48 Overlying (87) was a distinctly compacted spread of gravel and pebble-rich silty-clay (83), extending for *c.* 3.50m and forming a relatively level, almost terraced, area. Its compacted nature may be due to trampling, as at its southernmost extent it had been cut through by a curving ditch (69) (Plate 8). The ditch displayed relatively straight sides in the east, with somewhat more concave sides in the west, and a slightly rounded base, measuring up to 0.80m wide, with a depth of 0.48m. The primary fill (86) consisted of a 0.20m-deep brownish-grey silty clay with *c.* 50% pebbles and gravel which was overlain by a light greyish-brown clay-silt (68) with frequent charcoal flecks, an occasional fleck of burnt bone and only 2-5% pebbles and gravel. An abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery was retrieved from this context, along with a fragment of unusual volcanic stone.

5.49 On its southern edge ditch (69) had cut through the southern equivalent of (83), a stony deposit (107). Immediately to the south-west of the ditch (69) was a second curving ditch (71) (Plate 8), which also cut through deposit (107). The two ditches were separated by a distance of up to 0.44m and may be concentric, although the trench was too narrow to confirm this. The second ditch appeared somewhat broader being at least 1.00m wide at its upper extent and 0.40m deep. The primary fill (85) was a mid greyish-yellow sandy clay with up to 10% pebbles and gravel

and an occasional larger stone. The upper fill (70) was distinctively inclusion-free and consisted of a light yellowish-brown soft clay-silt. The presence of two curving ditches associated with prehistoric pottery strongly suggests the existence of a prehistoric enclosure, possibly surrounding a small occupation area, in this area of the site.

5.50 Cutting into the upper fill of ditch (69) was a shallow oval pit (82) (Plate 8), measuring 1.00m x 0.50m x 0.15m deep, and aligned north-east to south-west. The function and date of this feature is not known, but it would appear to post-date the abandonment of the earlier ditch. Its single fill (81), a mid brown soft silty clay, contained occasional charcoal flecks and a small fragment of rock crystal.

Trench 12 (Fig. 15)

5.51 Trench 12 measured 20.40m x 1.50m and was aligned approximately north to south in the central-south area of the site. The uppermost, modern cultivation soil (111), a 0.25-0.30m thick dark greyish-brown, clay-silt, and a 0.10-0.25m thick light orange-brown silt (112) forming the underlying earlier plough soil, were removed by machine.

5.52 The underlying natural subsoil (113) was a firm, stone-rich, greyish-brown silt. This was overlain at the southern end of the trench by a very firm, yellowish alluvial silt (114), which became increasingly whitish towards the southern end of the trench. This deposit was between 0.30-0.40m thick and extended approximately 9m northward along the trench. In places this material formed irregular patches within hollows in the underlying deposit, all of which were investigated but found to be natural in origin.

5.53 At the northern end of the trench, and extending beyond the limits of the excavation a roughly circular feature (110) was cut into the subsoil (113). This feature had a diameter of at least 1.70m and a depth of 0.45m, with concave sides down to a rounded base. The primary fill (109) consisted of a 0.40m-thick layer of light orange-brown, inclusion-free loose silt which became intermittent (possibly disturbed) in the base of the feature. The secondary fill (108) resembled the natural subsoil (113) somewhat, being a firm, brownish-grey silt with *c.*40% angular and sub-angular stones. No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature, but it would seem to represent a pit of relatively early, possibly prehistoric, date.

6 FINDS

6.1 The excavation produced a small quantity of finds of various materials dating from the prehistoric period to the present day, a catalogue of which is provided in Appendix 1. By far the vast majority of finds were retrieved as surface finds or from the uppermost cultivation layers, reflecting the long period of agricultural use. The majority of finds from such layers generally result from the incorporation of material within manuring spreads (from cess and rubbish pits as well as farmyard manure) along with chance losses. Residual material from earlier deposits and features has also been incorporated into the upper layers as a result of disturbance from ploughing. Finds from within features were generally rare, but where present serve to highlight the early nature of the archaeology.

6.2 Three sherds of probable prehistoric pottery were retrieved from the site, a single sherd of mid-Neolithic Peterborough Ware with whipped or twisted cord decoration (Plate 10) was recovered as a surface find from the higher ground of the hillock in the vicinity of Trench 5. Another surface find from the same area was a fine example of a polished stone axe (Plate 12), possibly originating from Langdale in Cumbria. The axe was 152mm long, 24mm thick and 50mm wide tapering to 25mm. Elsewhere across the field further surface finds included flint flakes and scrapers.

6.3 A small assemblage of Bronze Age flint and stone items was recovered from the cremation pit (context 116) in Trench 5, where they had been deliberately interred with the cremation, and remained undisturbed by later activity in the area. These included a small perforate whetstone (Plate 11), a flint point (Plate 13) and several other flint tools and flakes (Plate 14).

6.4 Aside from the prehistoric pottery, the ceramic finds from the upper layers provide an interesting collection of medieval and post-medieval material. The increased deposition of alluvium in the river valley from the 13th century (Jones 2002) would have created a fertile and probably seasonally flooded landscape which appears to have been continuously cultivated since then. Approximately 12% of the ceramics date from the 13th to 15th centuries. Cistercian-type and Midlands Purple wares demonstrate the continuation of activity in the early post-medieval period, with a quantity of 17th and 18th century material dominating the collection. Slipwares alone account for 25% of the total, with Mottled Wares a further 12%. Unsurprisingly, black-glazed wares make up a relatively high proportion of the total (31%), with fine tablewares dating from the 17th century onwards as well as the ubiquitous utilitarian coarsewares of Buckley and Staffordshire origin. Later material is not as dominant as might be expected, but evidence of a continuation of activity in the 19th and 20th centuries is evidenced in the later Buckley-type coarsewares, late stonewares and whitewares.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The results from the desk-based study revealed no direct evidence for known archaeological sites within the study area itself, although the presence of important archaeological sites within the wider area around it may be significant. Most notably, the presence nearby of a late prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure suggests that related archaeological deposits may exist within the study area.

7.2 During the Middle Ages the development area clearly functioned as open-field arable land, one of several such areas around Welshpool in these centuries. It continued in this role up until the early 19th century, though the strips gradually disappeared as individual holdings were rationalised, and by 1840 it was under one ownership. There were some dwellings on adjacent blocks of land, but as far as the existing maps show, none within the development area. The open field was separated from the river by a narrow strip of land that acquired the name Buttington Green.

7.3 The evaluation clearly identified the presence of prehistoric activity on the site. Firmly dated archaeology identified in Trench 5 highlights the low hillock as a focus of Bronze Age funerary activity in the form of a round barrow up to 14.3m in external diameter with an associated cremation in a small central pit. The barrow had been severely truncated by centuries of ploughing to the extent that none of the earthen mound survived and the feature was only identified by the surrounding ring ditch and internal pits which had been cut into the subsoil. To the south-east, on the lower lying ground, the two curving ditches identified in Trench 11 may also be of prehistoric date and could be part of a double-ditched enclosure or perhaps another ring ditch. The presence of burnt bone within the pit in Trench 7, and its location close to the surface find of a flint barbed and tanged arrowhead, suggests a possible association with prehistoric funerary activity. The identification of other surface finds of flint, prehistoric pottery and a polished stone axe across the site further highlight the presence of early activity in this area. The popularity of river terraces such as this during the prehistoric period, both for funerary and ritual activity as well as occupation has been amply demonstrated elsewhere, notably by the complex of monuments at Sarn-y-bryn-caled, just to the south of Welshpool.

7.4 Further features were identified, which although undated, imply by the nature of their form, fills, location and stratigraphic relationships, an early, and possibly prehistoric, date. The probable ditch in Trench 3 is in close proximity to the Bronze Age activity on the summit of the hillock and may therefore be related and the small pit in Trench 4 is cut into a possible early occupation layer. Further pits and ditches were identified in Trenches 8, 9 and 12, with a possible small pit in Trench 1. A ditch within Trench 10 lay in close proximity to the surface find of a fine flint scraper.

7.5 The gravel ridge in Trench 3 may be of natural origin, but its proximity to the prehistoric activity on the hillock, to the river and to a current right-of-way suggest it may have been utilised, if not initially constructed as, a trackway from a possible early crossing point of the river.

7.6 Several of the trenches demonstrate the presence of thick deposits of fine-grained alluvial material, which may be related to those identified during studies of the fluvio-geomorphology of the eastern bank of the River Severn at Buttington (Jones 2002). These studies highlighted a period of major transformation of the river landscape in this area in the 13th century AD which resulted in the deposition of up to 3m of alluvium across the valley floor. Consequently, any earlier archaeology would be masked by such deposits. This certainly appears to be the case in Trench 5 where the silts clearly overlie the disturbed Bronze Age mound material on the downslope side of the hillock, as well as in Trench 3 where the same silt deposits overlie the gravel ridge. Caution would be advised, however, before concluding that all silts on the site relate to these events as some may result from earlier flooding events.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Elks, D, 2006. *Geophysical Survey Report: Buttington Cross, Welshpool*. Stratascan.

Cartographic sources

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1811 Teirtref Inclosure. 'A Map of the Roads and Ways set out and appointed by the commissioners through and over the commons and waste lands...' *NLW/Powis Castle/M259.*

1840 Tithe Map and Apportionment for Pool, Gungrog Fawr Township.

1891 1st edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map Montgomeryshire 23NE.

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).

Aerial photographs

RAF/106G/UK 1698/5046 and 5050. 27/08/1946

APPENDIX 1
PROJECT ARCHIVE

Site Archive
134 context record forms
10 A1 site plans
4 colour slide films
4 colour print films
4 black and white negative films
Photographic catalogue
Context Register
Drawings Register
Samples Register
Finds Catalogue
1 finds register
12 levels record forms

FINDS CATALOGUE

Ceramics

Fabric Type	Date	Context	No. sherds	Total
Peterborough ware	Mid Neolithic	U/S	1	3
	?Prehistoric	68	1	
	?Prehistoric	49	1	
Medieval (earlier)	13th-14th	U/S	19	29
		11	2	
		124	1	
		63	2	
		22	1	
		48	1	
		112	1	
		89	1	
		101	1	
Medieval (later) & transitional	15th-16th	U/S	12	15
		125	1	
		22	2	
Cistercian-type	late 15th – early 17th	U/S	3	5
		22	1	
		01	1	
Midlands Purple-type	late 15th – 17th	U/S	9	12
		75	1	
		22	1	
		130	1	
Black-glazed ware (red/purple) fine	early 17th +	U/S	13	21
		63	1	
		51	1	
		01	1	
		130	2	
		26	1	
		22	2	
Black-glazed ware (red/purple) coarse	18th – early 20th	U/S	70	77
		22	2	
		48	3	
		22	2	
Black-glazed ware (buff) fine	18th+	U/S	8	8
Black-glazed ware (buff) coarse	18th- early 20th	U/S	10	13
		124	1	
		63	1	
		112	1	
Yellow ware	17th – 19th	U/S	1	4
		22	3	
Slipware	17th+	U/S	80	95
		124	3	
		51	2	
		22	3	
		130	4	
		22	3	
Mottled ware	17th – 18th	U/S	33	46
		124	1	
		112	1	

		22 130 22	4 4 3	
Tin-glazed ware	17th – 19th	22	2	2
Stoneware (early)	17th?	U/S 48	1 1	2
Stoneware (late)	19th-20th	U/S 23	13 1	14
Creamware	1740 – 19th	22	1	1
Whitewares	19th – 20th	U/S 51	33 1	34
Bone china	19th	U/S	3	3

Flint & Stone

Description	**Context**	**Location**	**Date**	**Find No.**
Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead	U/S	SJ2433808875	Early Bronze Age	01
High quality flint with limited retouching – possible scraper	U/S	Area Trench 10	?Late Neolithic	05
2 x flint chips / flake	13	Trench 5		06
1 x flint ?microlith	14	Trench 5	?Mesolithic	07
1 x flint flake	15	Trench 5		08
1 x flint flake	16	Trench 5		09
4 x flint flakes (burnt)	122	Trench 5		10
1 x flint plano-convex knife point (burnt)	119	Trench 5	Early Bronze Age	11
1 x flint scraper	119	Trench 5	Early Bronze Age	13
1 x flint scraper	119	Trench 5	Early Bronze Age	14
1 x flint ?scraper	119	Trench 5	Early Bronze Age	15
8 x flint flakes (burnt) some retouching	119	Trench 5	Early Bronze Age	16
3 x flint flakes	U/S	western site	Early Bronze Age	
2 x flint flakes	U/S	eastern site	Early Bronze Age	
1 x pierced stone ?hone / pendant	119	Trench 5	Early Bronze Age	12
1 x polished stone axe (?Langdale greenstone)	U/S	Area Trench 5	Neolithic	17
1 x rock crystal 1 x volcanic rock fragment	81 68	Trench 11 Trench 11		

Miscellaneous Finds

Find	Description	Date	Context	Quantity
Clay tobacco pipes	Stems and bowl fragments	17th – 20th	U/S 51 22 23 89	28 3 5 5 2
Glass	various bottle ?Roman	?19th-20th	U/S U/S	5 1
Coins	? ?Georgian	L17th - 18th 18th	U/S 48	1 1
Brick / Tile	fragment red brick ?handmade	Post-medieval Post medieval	26 23	1 1
Iron	unidentified objects nails / pegs horseshoe fork (agricultural / garden)		U/S U/S 13 75 63 U/S U/S	8 8 1 1 1 2 1
Slag	iron smithing residue		U/S 112	6 1

SAMPLE CATALOGUE

Sample no.	Context	Comment	Quantity
01	44	Burnt soil with charcoal and fragments of burnt bone	75% total – 6 x bags
02	45	Charcoal-rich middle fill	1 x (+1 small) bag
03	46	Lower fill with charcoal fragments and burnt bone	1 x small bag
04	44	Remains (44) from section – same as sample no. 01	1 x bag
05	57		1 x bag
06	54	Possible pit fill	1 x bag
07	119	Cremation deposit - trench section (+ sub-sample)	1 x bag + 1 x tub
08	119	Cremation deposit – western extent (+ sub-sample)	1 x bag + 1 x tub
09	119	Cremation deposit – eastern extent (+sub-sample)	1 x bag + 1 x tub

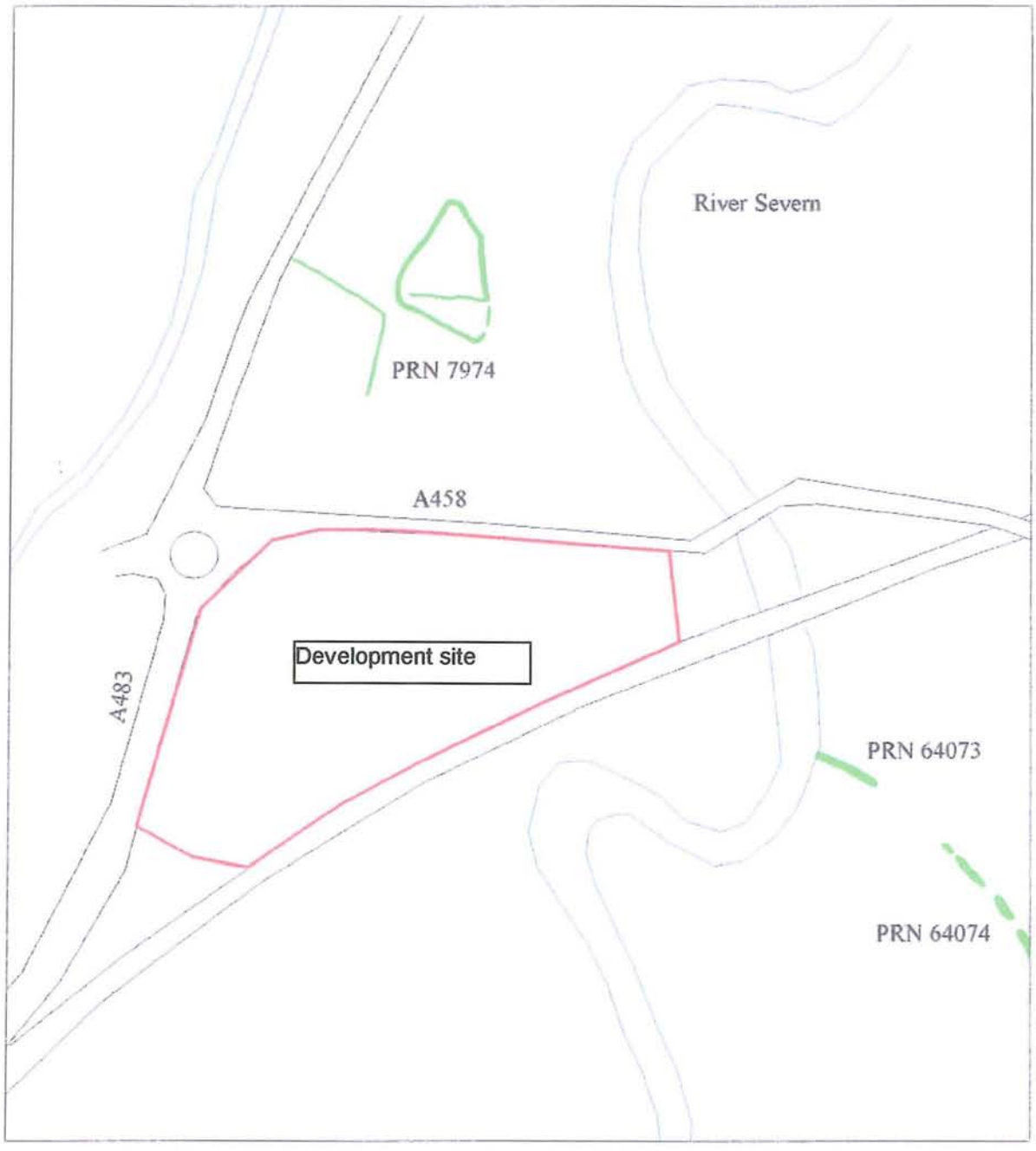

Fig. 1 Area of the proposed development showing known archaeological sites

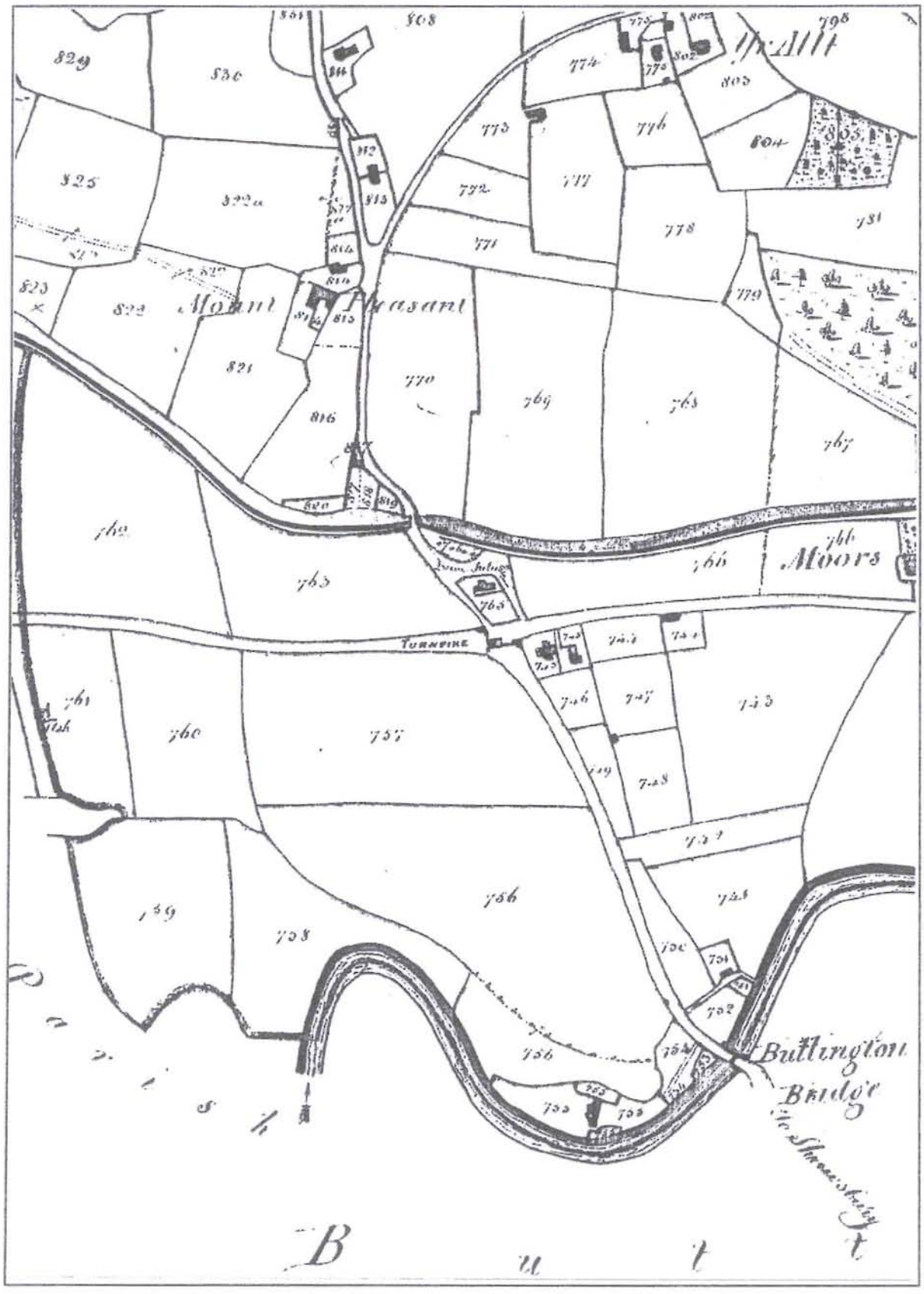

Fig. 2 Tithe Survey for Pool, Gungrog Fawr Township, 1840

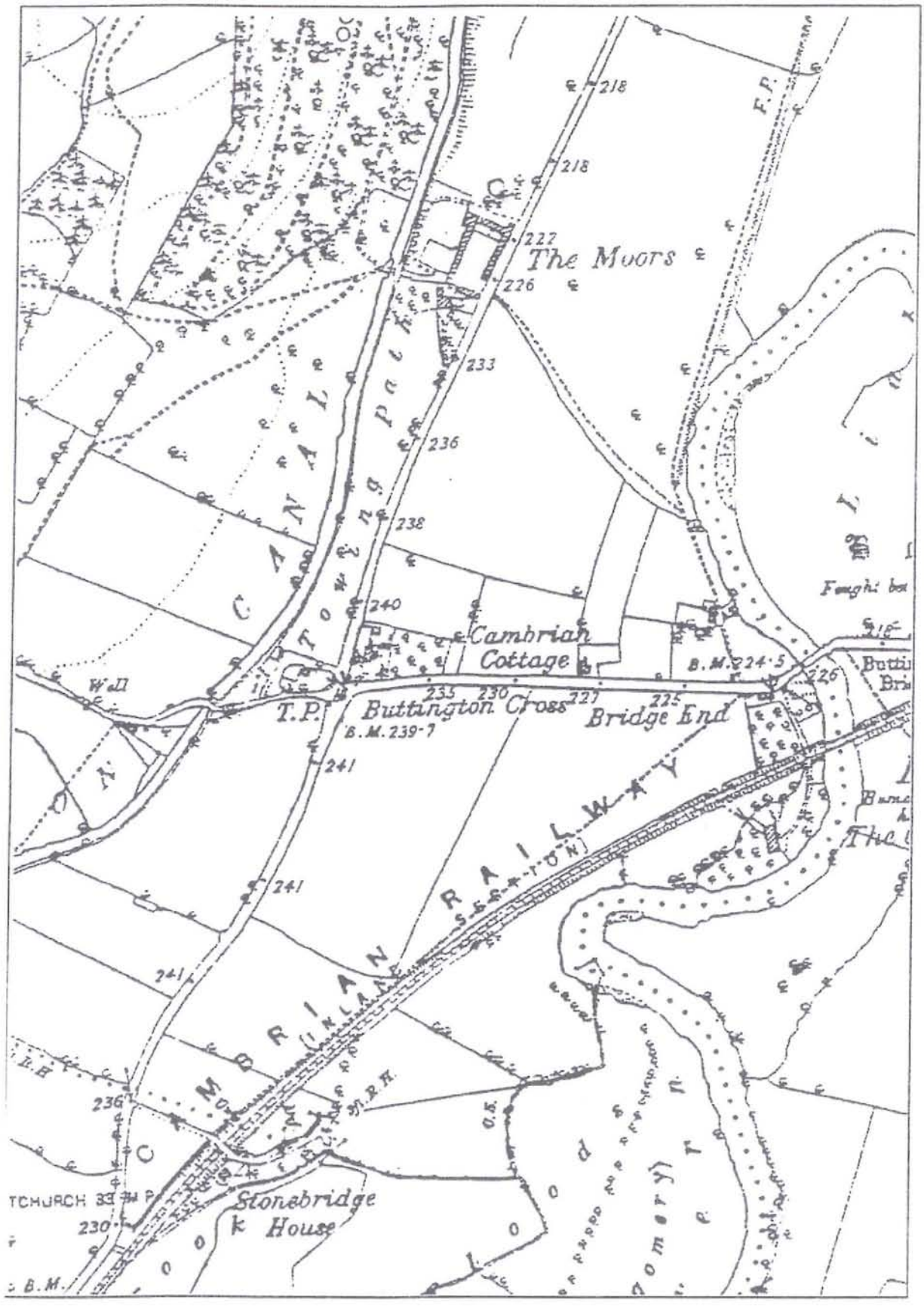

Fig. 3 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10,560 (enlarged) Montgomeryshire 23NE, 1891.

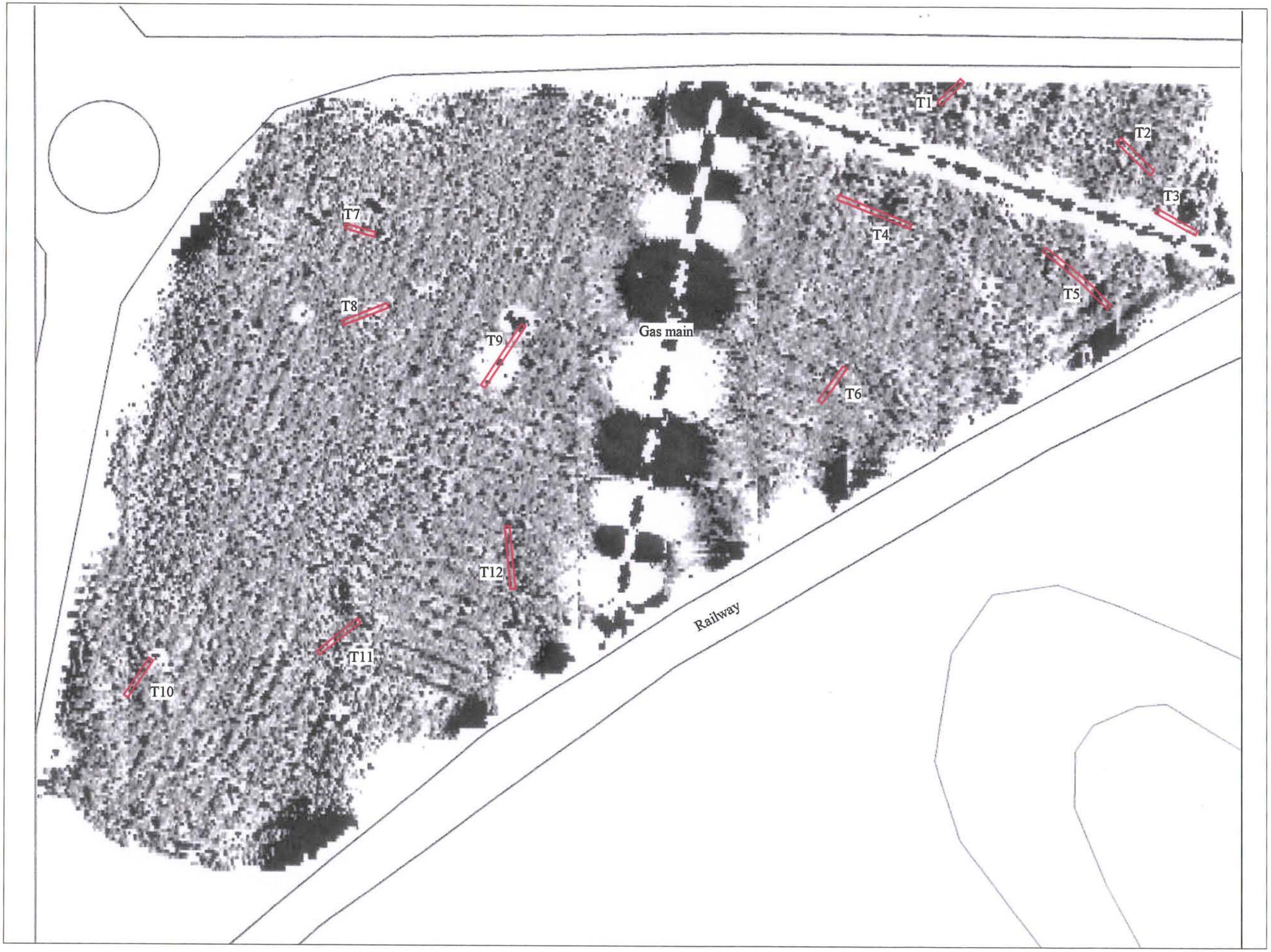

Fig. 4 Geophysical survey greyscale plot and trench location. Scale 1:1,250

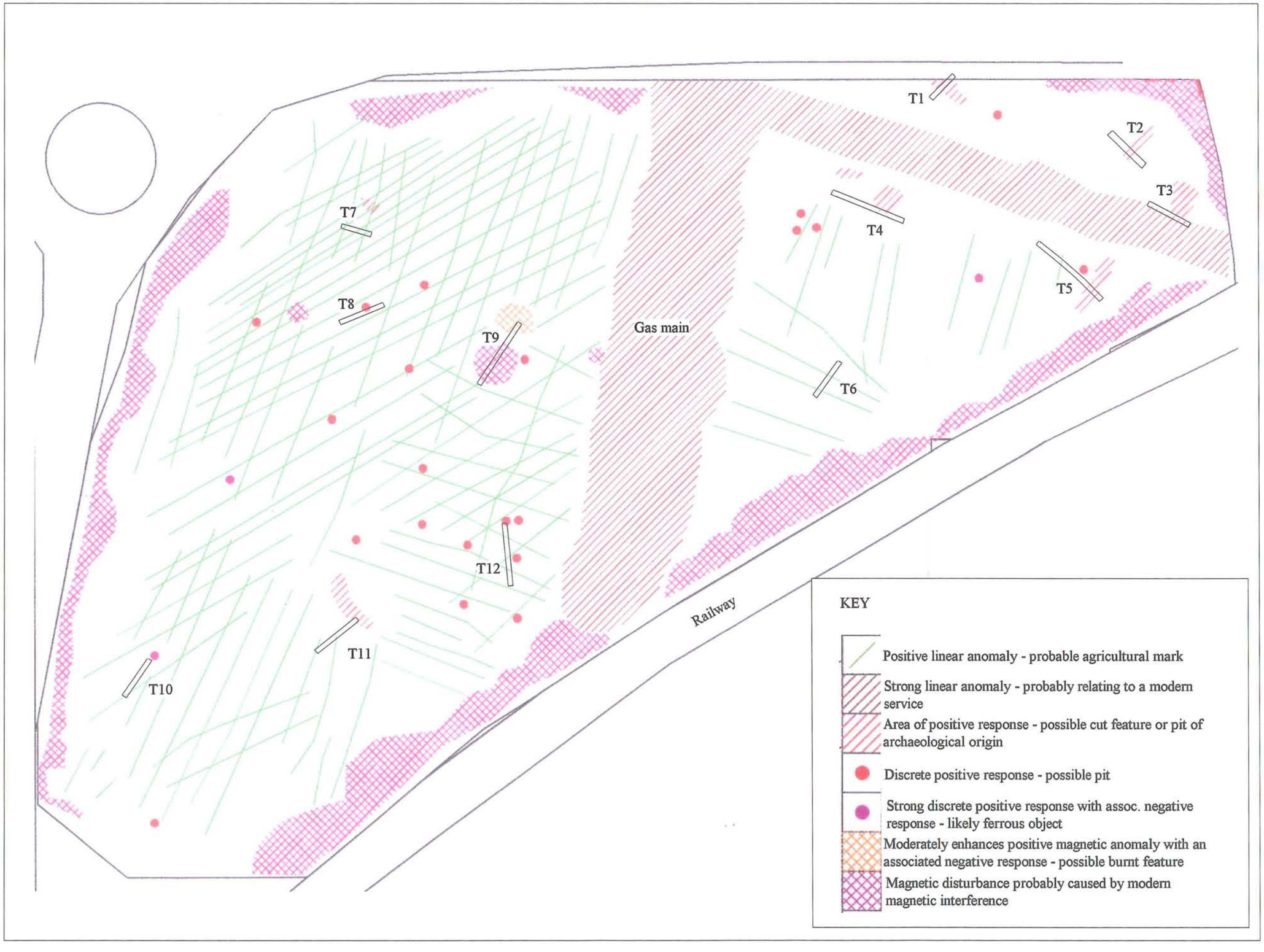

Fig. 5 Geophysical survey interpretation and trench location. Scale 1:1,250

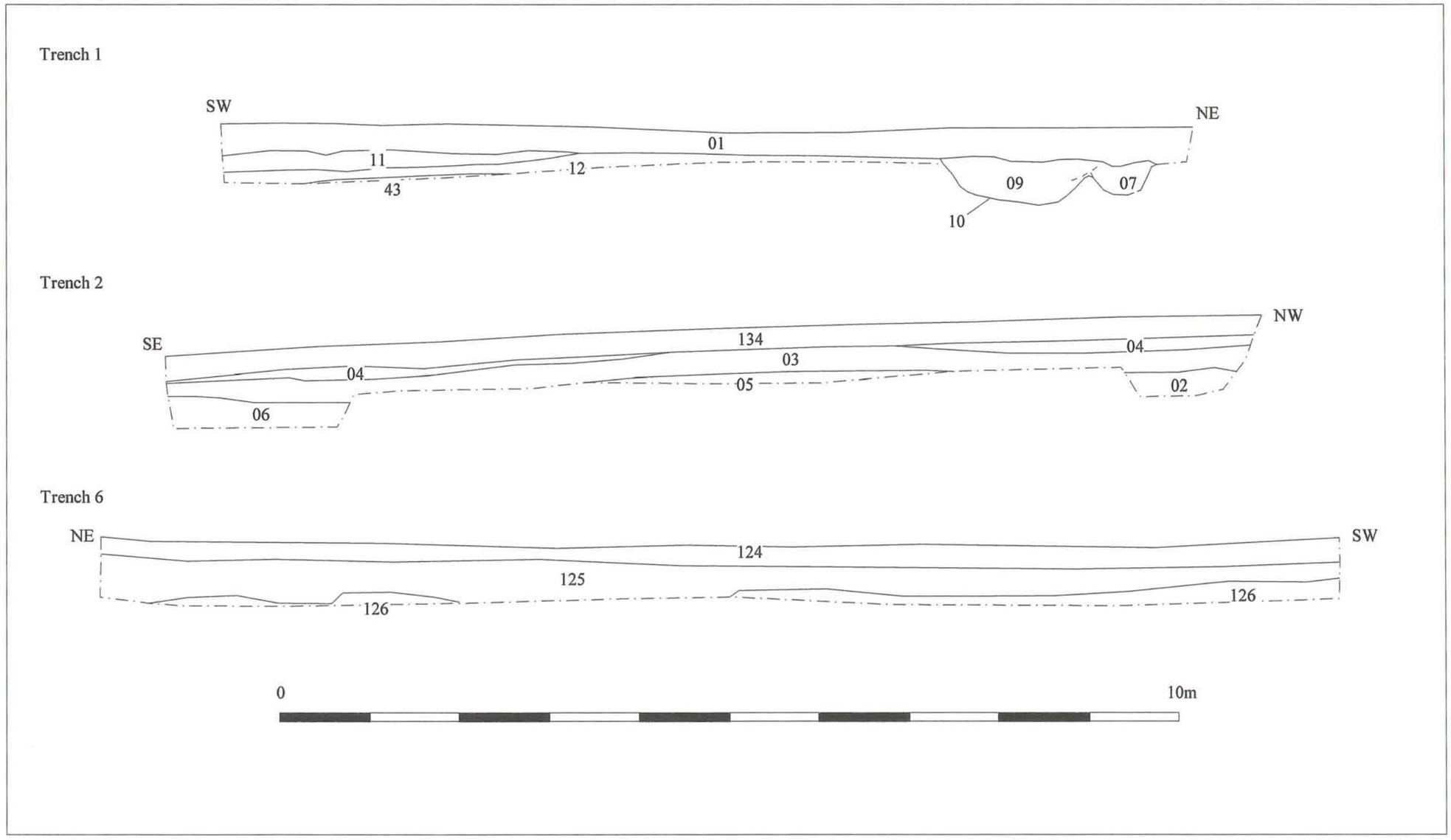

Fig. 6 Sections of trenches 1, 2 and 6. Scale 1:50

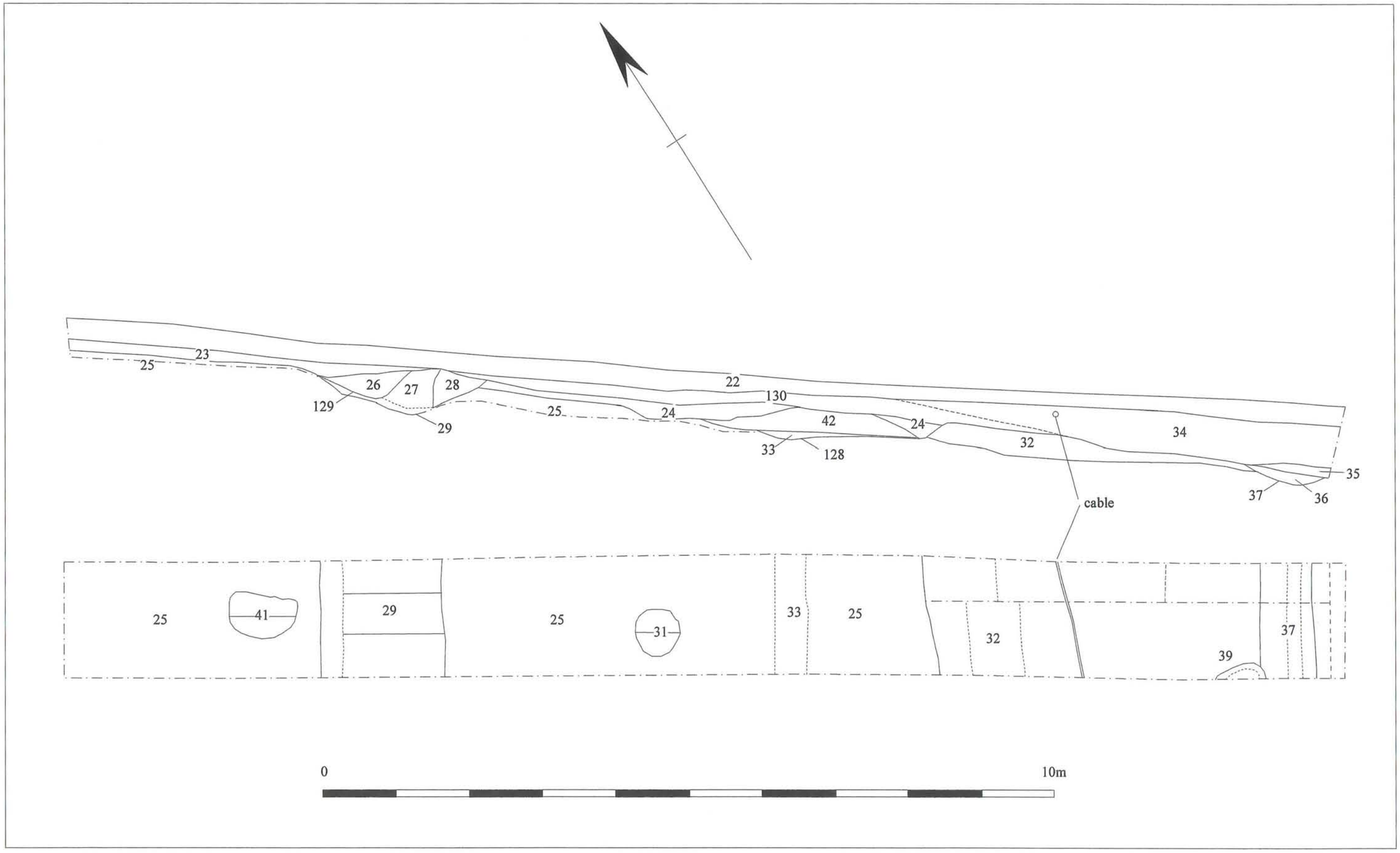

Fig. 7 Trench 3 plan and section. Scale 1:50

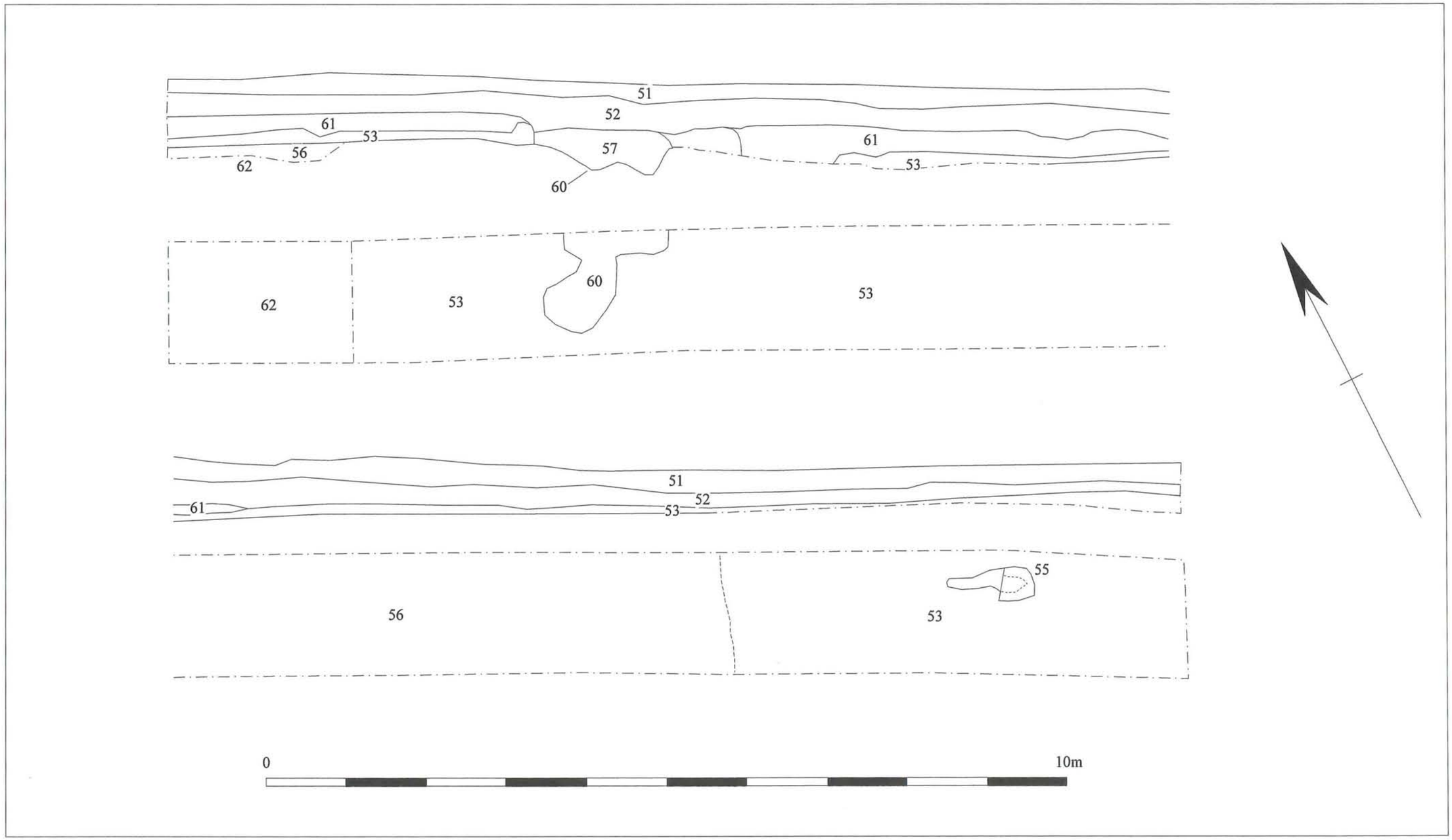

Fig. 8 Trench 4 plan and section. Scale 1:50

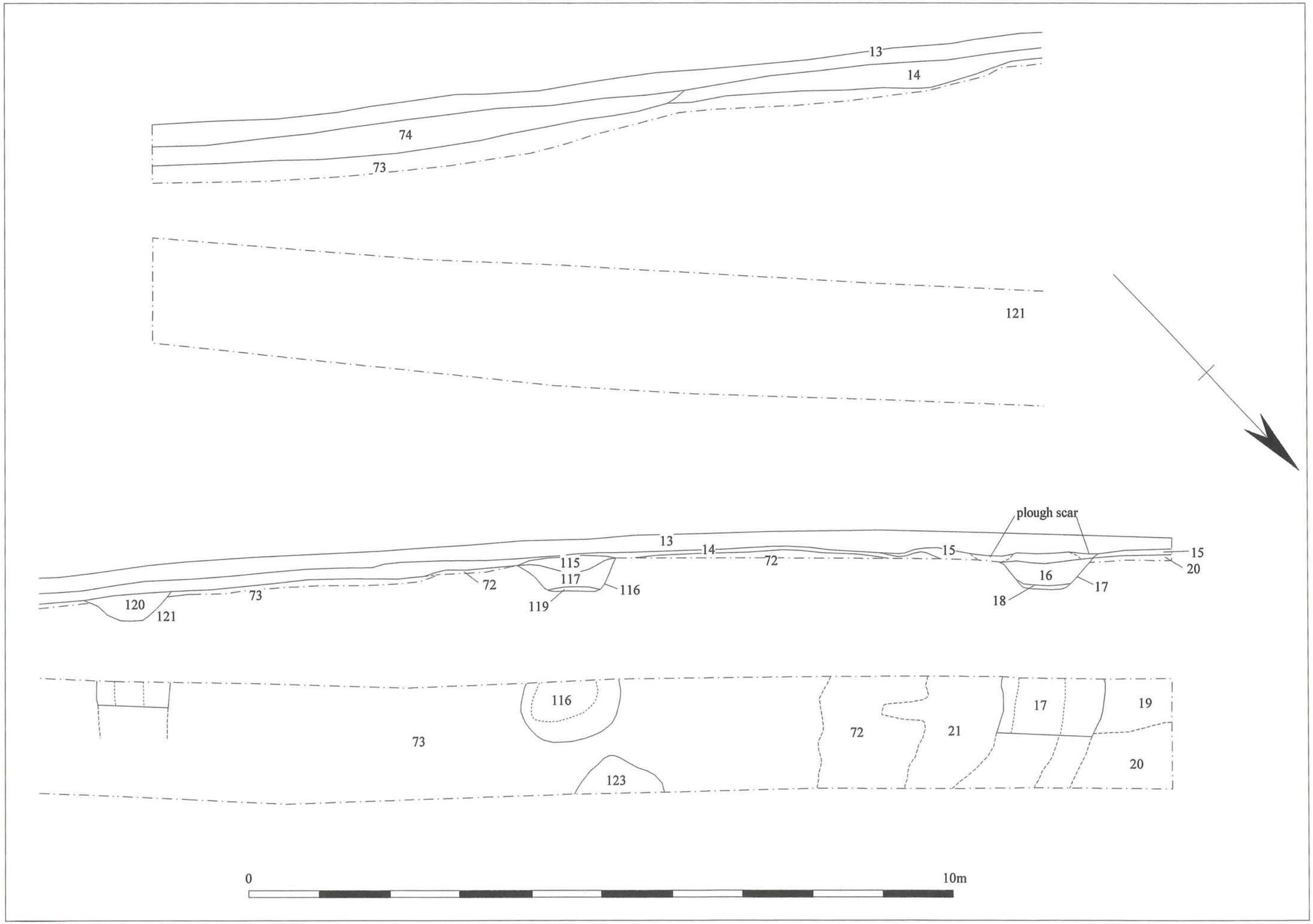

Fig. 9 Trench 5 plan and section. Scale 1:50

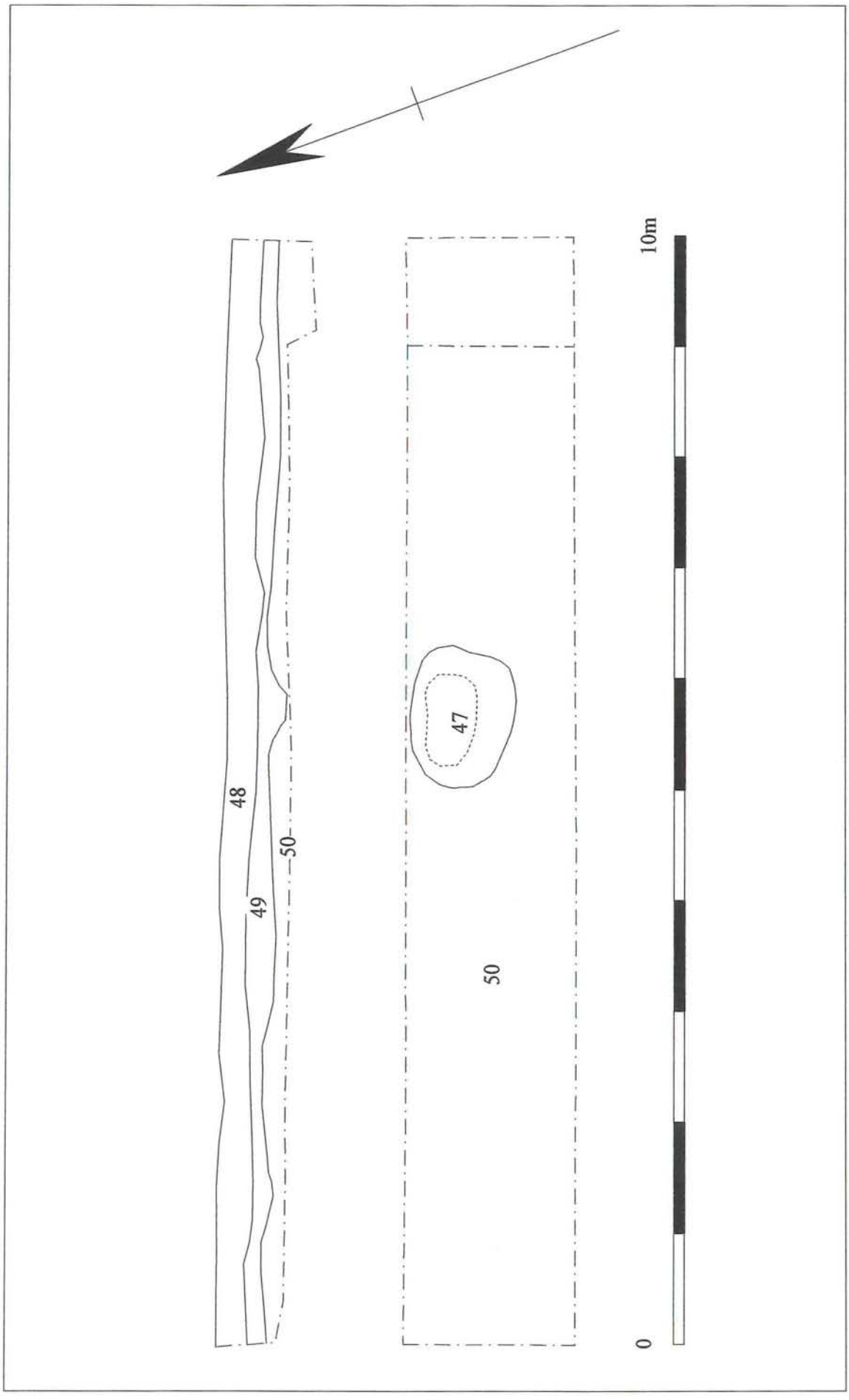

Fig. 10 Trench 7 plan and section. Scale 1:50

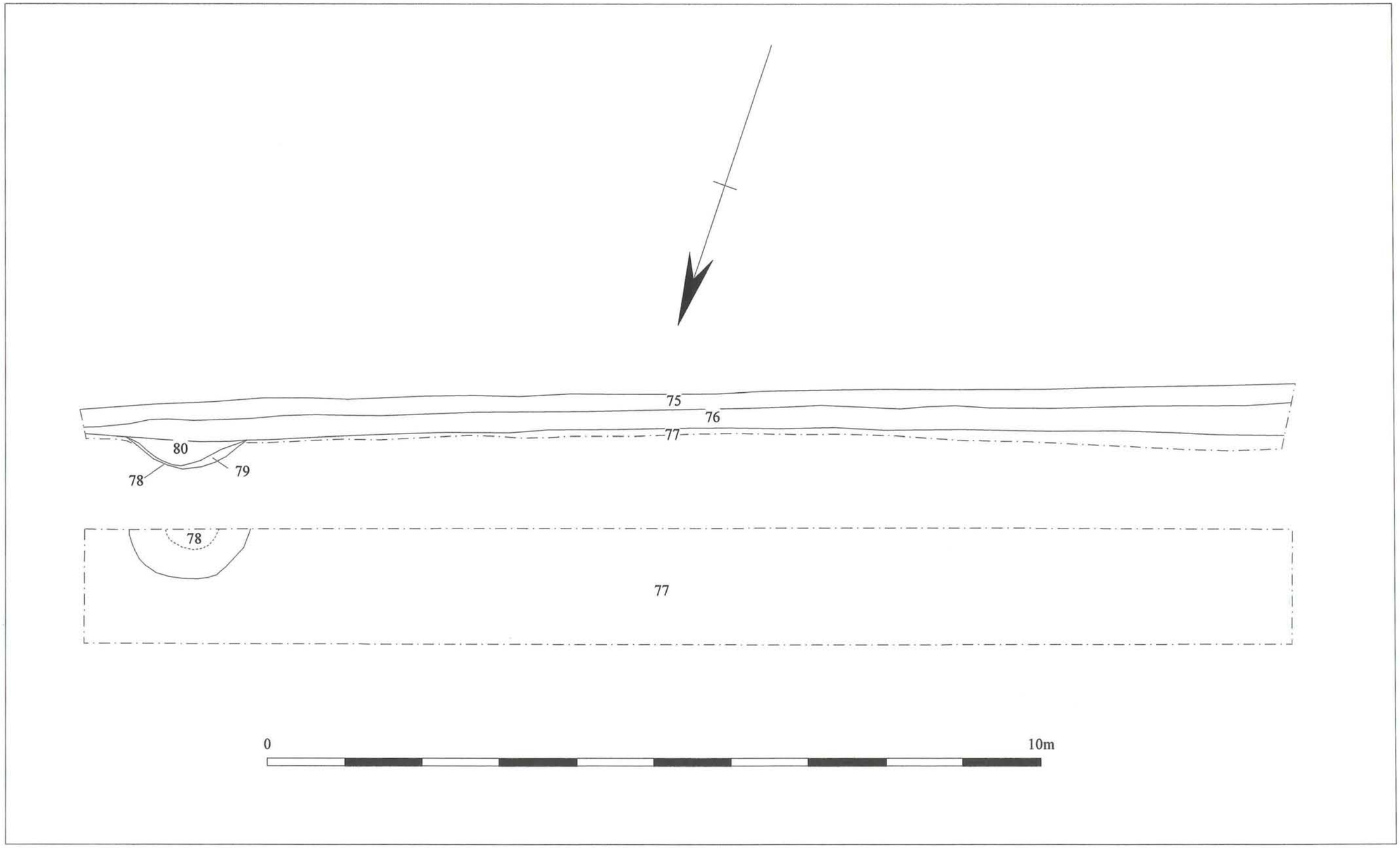

Fig. 11 Trench 8 plan and section. Scale 1:50

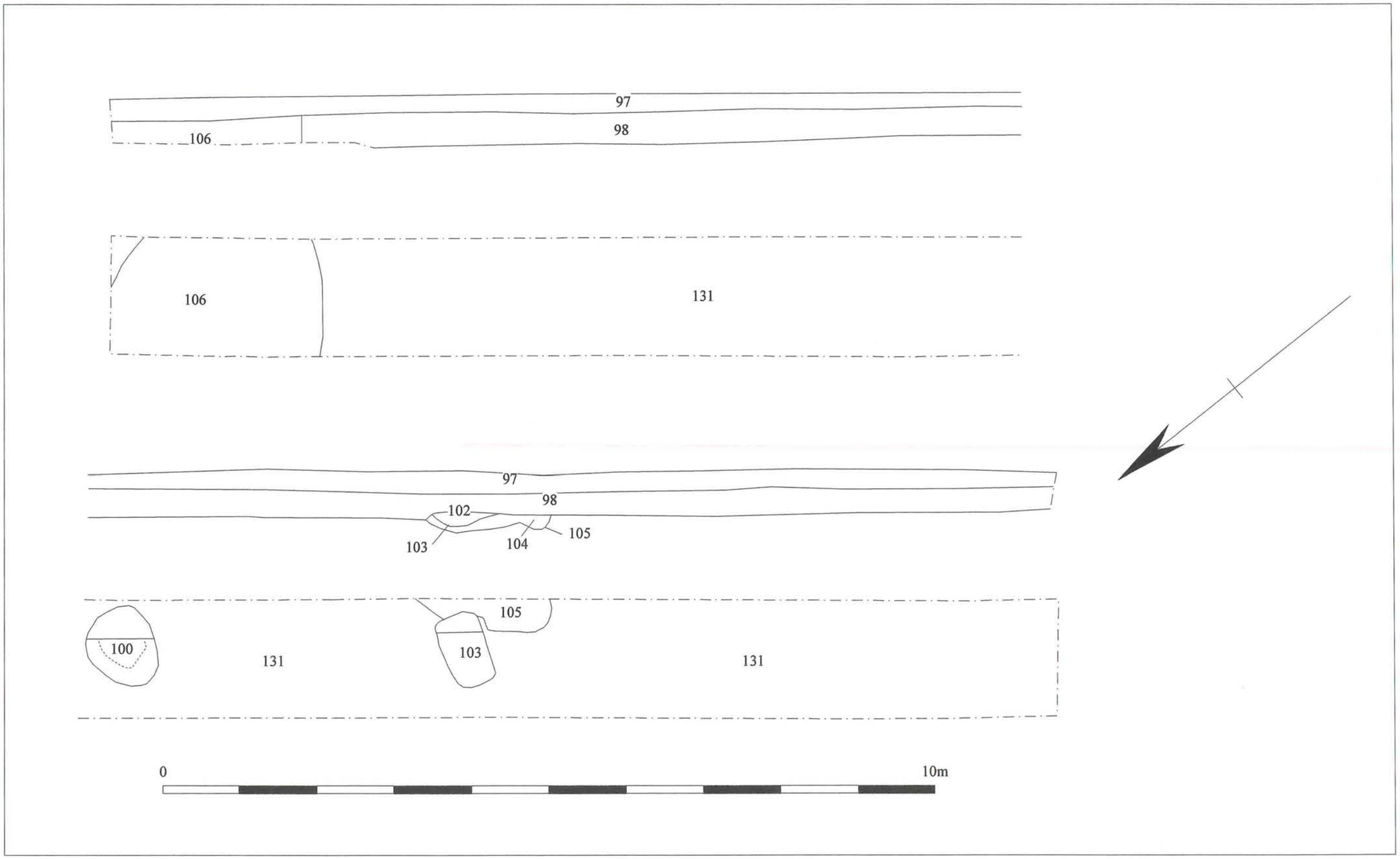

Fig. 12 Trench 9 plan and section. Scale 1:50

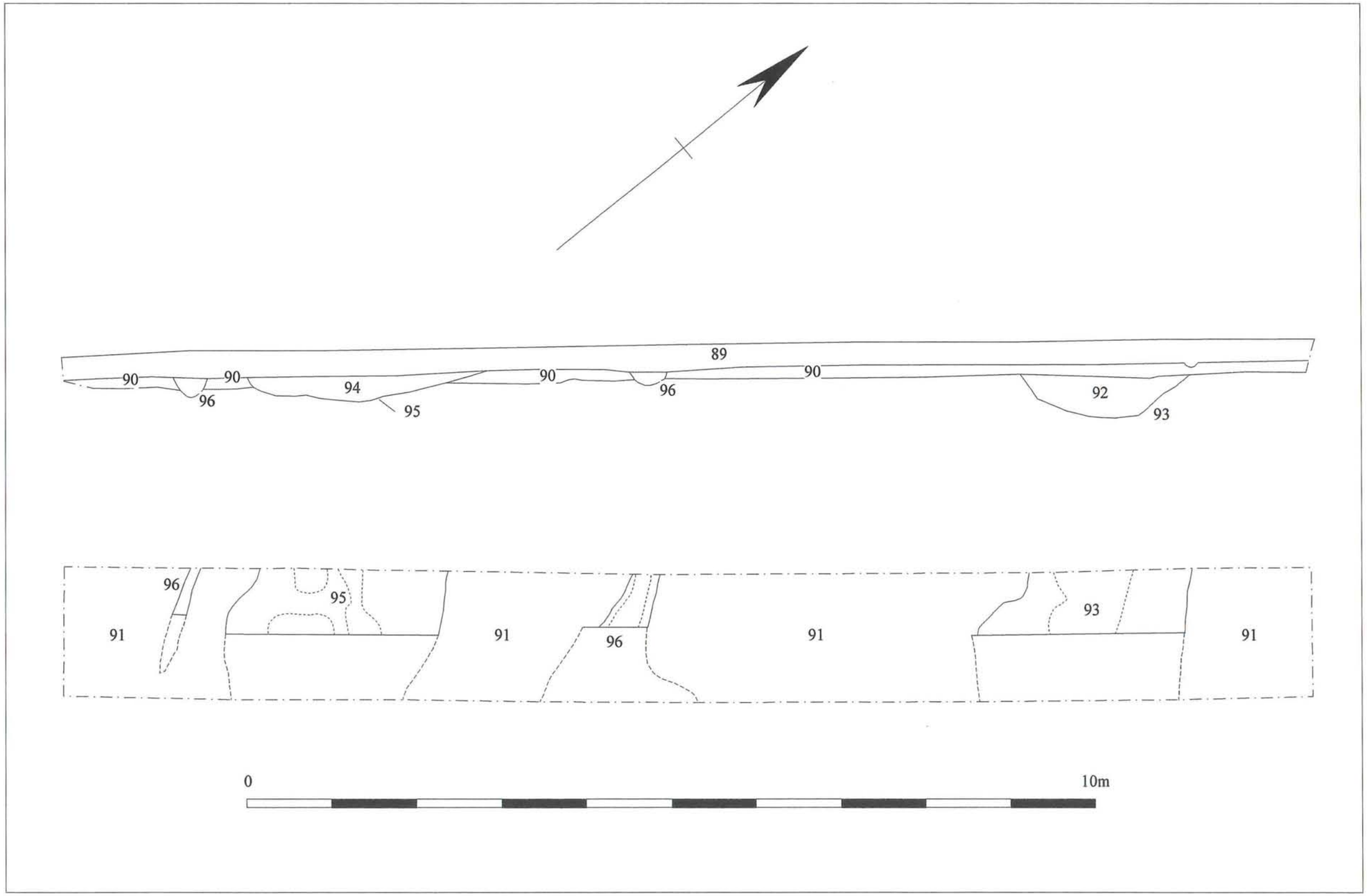

Fig. 13 Trench 10 plan and section. Scale 1:50

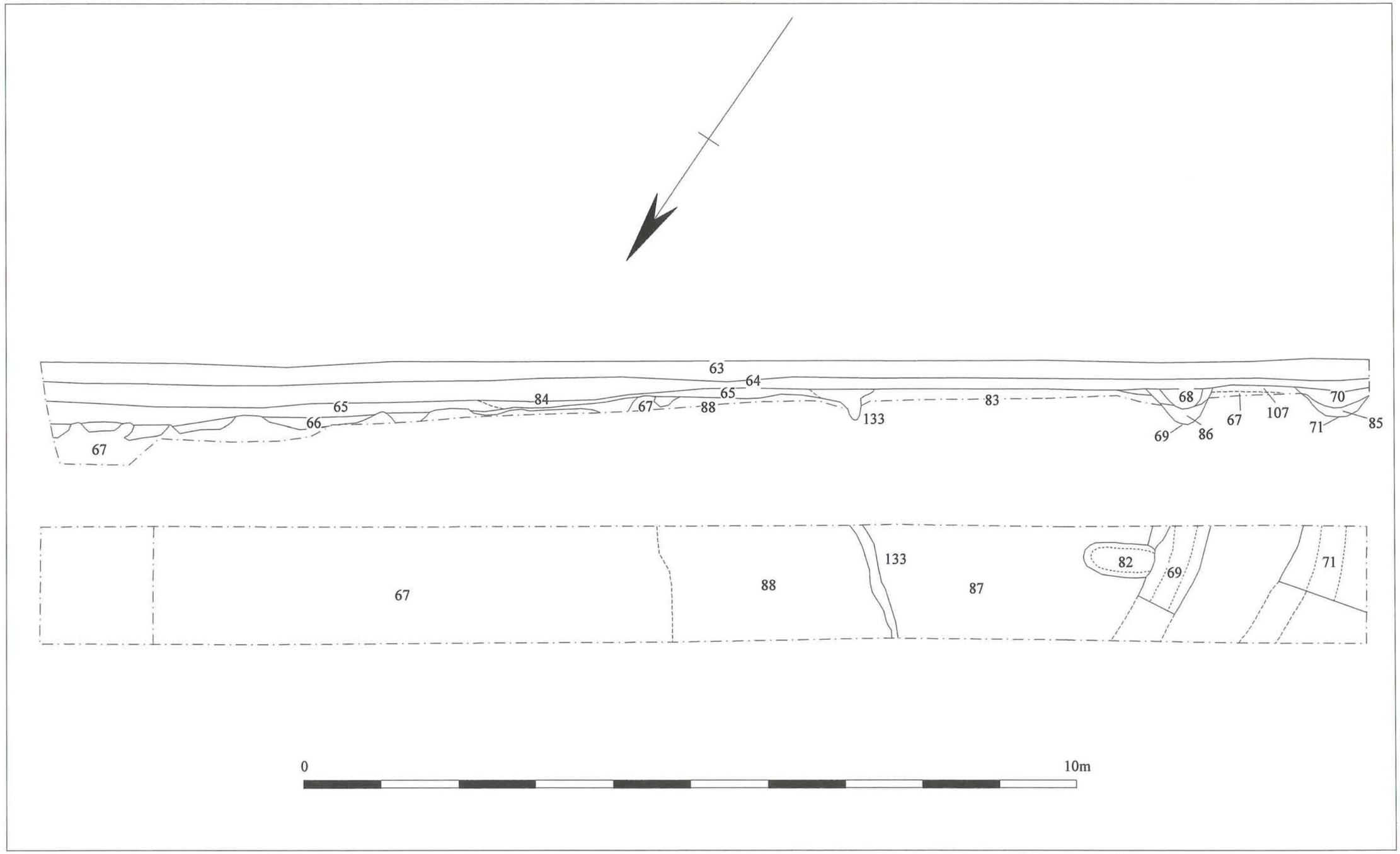

Fig. 14 Trench 11 plan and section. Scale 1:50

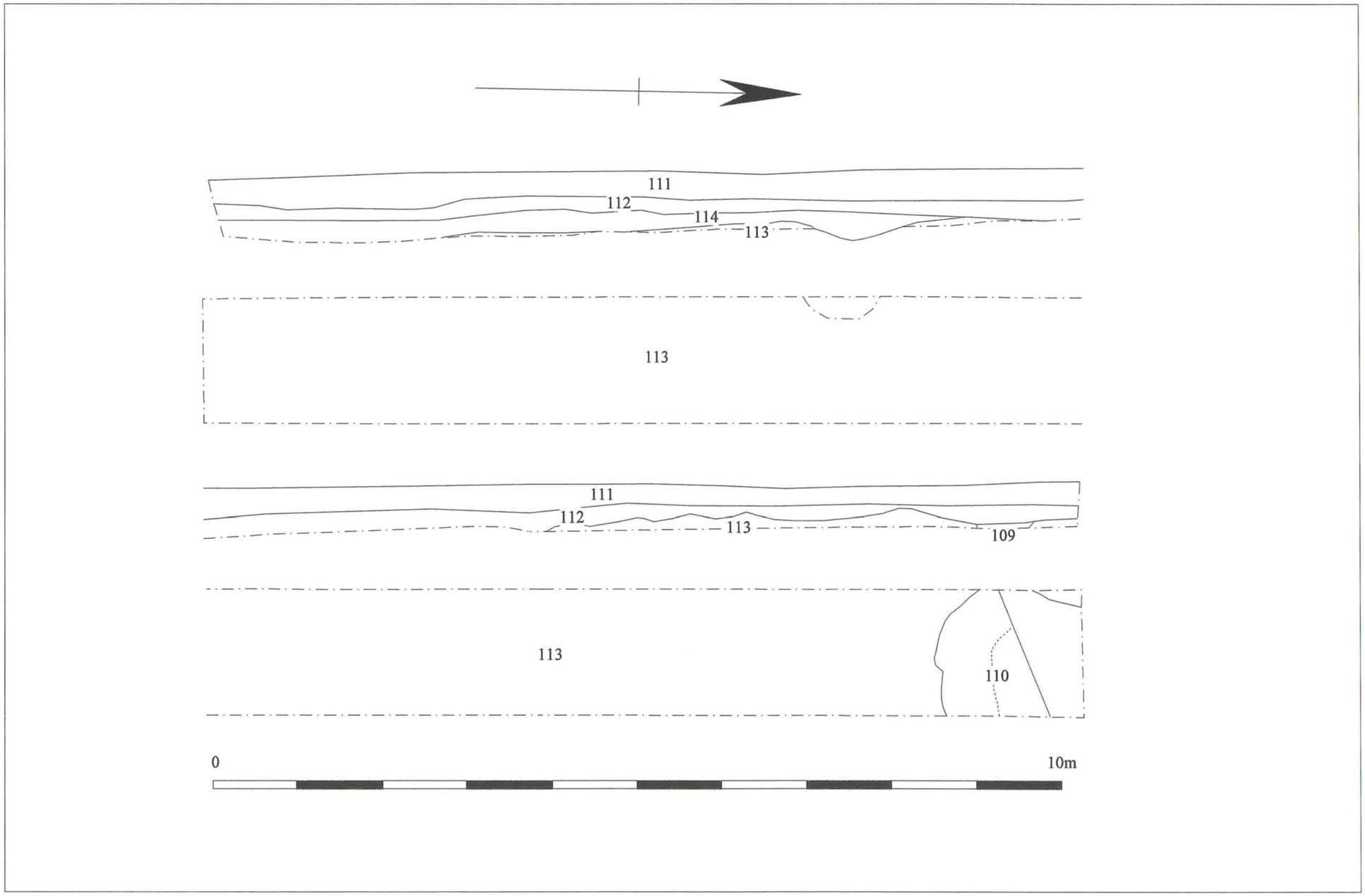

Fig. 15 Trench 12 plan and section. Scale 1:50

Plate 1 SW facing section of cuts (129) and (29) in Trench 3

Plate 2 Trench 5 showing NW side of the ring ditch (17) and cremation pit (116) during excavation

Plate 3 NE facing section of ring ditch (17) in Trench 5

Plate 4 NE facing section of cremation pit (116) within the ring ditch in Trench 5, after excavation

Plate 5 NW facing section of pit (47) in Trench 7 showing burnt material within fill (44)

Plate 6 N facing section of pit (78) in Trench 8

Plate 7 NW facing section of ditch (93) in Trench 10

Plate 8 Ditches (69) and (71), and pit (82) from NE, in Trench 11

Plate 9 Barbed and tanged arrowhead (Find No. 01)

Plate 10 Sherd of Peterborough Ware recovered as a surface find (Find No. 02)

Plate 11 Perforate whetstone (Find No. 12)

Plate 12 Polished stone axe (Find No. 17)

Plate 13 Flint point (Find No. 11) from cremation pit context (119)

Plate 14 Selection of flints found with cremation