

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Land Opposite Milbank Estate, Norton, Presteigne, Powys

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



CPAT Report No 825

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Land Opposite Milbank Estate, Norton, Presteigne, Powys

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

I Grant
December 2006

Report for McCartneys
Ludlow

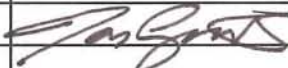
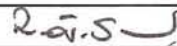
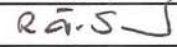
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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	2
2	LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	2
3	DESK-BASED STUDY	2
4	EVALUATION	3
5	FINDS	5
6	CONCLUSIONS	7
7	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	7
8	REFERENCES	7

APPENDIX 1 SITE ARCHIVE

FIGURES

Fig. 1	Location of site
Fig. 2	Tithe survey 1843
Fig. 3	Ordnance Survey 1 st edition 1:2,500 1889 (Radnorshire 18.11)
Fig. 4	Trench location plan
Fig. 5	Trench 1 plan and section
Fig. 6	Trench 2 plan and section
Fig. 7	Sections; features (35) and (38)

PLATES

Plate 1.	Trench 1, viewed from the south, post initial cleaning.
Plate 2.	Trench 1, sondage at southern end of the trench illustrating the extent of the deposit 05, view from west.
Plate 3.	Trench 1, north-east facing section through the undated pit 09.
Plate 4.	Trench 1, south-west facing section through the Bronze Age pit 38.
Plate 5.	Trench 1, excavation of the medieval animal burial (39).
Plate 6.	Trench 1, west facing view of the medieval equine burial (39).
Plate 7.	Trench 2, viewed from the south, post initial cleaning.
Plate 8.	Trench 2, sondage at the southern end of the trench illustrating the depth of the 'hillwash' deposit 22. A sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from this area.
Plate 9.	Trench 2, south facing section through the pit 35. Earlier deposit 36 in situ and later pit 28 to the right.
Plate 10.	Trench 2, west facing section through pit 28. The earlier truncated pit 35 is in the foreground.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2006 the Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) was invited by Mr S Yates, McCartneys of Ludlow acting as agents for Miss Hughes, (The Flat, Norton Mill, Norton) to prepare a specification and quotation for undertaking an archaeological evaluation on a green-field site opposite Milbank Estate, Norton, Powys, in connection with proposals for a residential development (planning application PR64700). The evaluation was the subject of a brief (EVB 637) drawn up by Mr M Walters, from the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, acting in his capacity as archaeological advisor to the local authority.
- 1.2 The site lies within the historic core of the village, and it was therefore anticipated that significant buried archaeological deposits might survive within in the area consequently a specification of works was prepared, designed to evaluate the depth and significance of any deposits within the development area.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site of the proposed development lies towards the southern end of the village of Norton (at National Grid Reference SO 30446691), on the east side of the main street (the B4355) (Fig 1). The plot is currently rough pasture bounded to the north by recent residential development and to the south and east by an access road.
- 2.2 The plot lies at approximately 196m OD and slopes slightly to the south-west. Soils consist of typical argillic brown earths of the Rowton Association (Rudeforth *et al.* 1984).

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 of Wales (RCAHMW) in Aberystwyth; and the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth.
- 3.2 The village of Norton is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Nortune*, or North farm. Although there is no evidence to determine either the origin or the progressive development of the village settlement after this date, it is quite possible that it was deliberately planned settlement. There is a degree of regularity in the street layout which points to a deliberate foundation, and by analogy this would have been established in perhaps the 12th or 13th century. The layout of lanes and small plots, particularly evident on the Tithe Map of 1843 (Fig. 2), almost certainly reflects a pattern of considerable antiquity. The castle and the church lie at the northern end of the village, with the single road running due south on a remarkably straight alignment. The ground between the street and the almost parallel back lanes still bears some indications of being divided into regular, narrow plots, the equivalent of burgage plots in planned medieval towns.
- 3.3 Norton Castle (PRN 308), at the northern end of the village, consists of a substantial motte surrounded by a ditch and an outer bank on the south side. It was first recorded in 1191, though its origins may have been earlier, and was taken by the Welsh in 1262. Leland, in the mid-16th century, recorded 'a litle pilet or turret', presumably on top of the motte (Silvester 1994, 132).

Further earthworks to the north, extending to Norton Brook, may define the bailey, which could also have extended to the east of the castle.

- 3.4 During the Middle Ages Norton had a classic open-field system of agriculture, with three or four fields divided into strips (Sylvester 1967; Silvester 1994, 132). Several fields retain some earthwork evidence for former strip fields, land boundaries and ridge and furrow cultivation (Fig. 1). The Tithe Map provides further evidence of the former existence of strip fields to the west of the village where remnants of a sub-divided arable field system are shown as a series of strips (plots nos 412a-416, Fig. 2). The large plot (no 525) at the southern end of the village was known as Townsend Meadow, seemingly indicating the divide between the properties in the medieval village and the land associated with them.
- 3.5 Little previous work has been conducted in Norton. In 2001, an evaluation was undertaken on the opposite side of the road to the present development, producing medieval pottery but no indications of medieval buildings (Hankinson and Jones 2001).
- 3.6 The earlier history of the specific site earmarked for development, which lies at the southern end of the possible medieval planned settlement, is obscure. There are no known early estate maps for the village and its environs, and as with many places in Radnorshire, the earliest large-scale mapping is the Tithe survey of 1843. At that time the development site formed part of a larger field (no. 527) known as 'The Orchard', comprising an orchard and meadow owned by Richard Price and occupied by James McDugall.
- 3.7 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2,500 of 1889 (Fig. 3) shows the boundaries of the development area unchanged since 1843, although this field, and those surrounding it, would appear to be orchards.
- 3.8 To the north of the development site is a terrace built in 1871 that incorporated the village school, later to become the village hall, in the centre. To either side are three estate houses that belonged to the Norton Manor Estate.
- 3.9 The available aerial photography, though extensive, provides no additional information. Without exception the photographs, the earliest of which date from 1946, show what appears to be a rather sparsely planted orchard with no visible evidence of any earlier features.

4 EVALUATION

- 4.1 The evaluation in November 2006 consisted of two trenches (Fig. 4) of approximately 30m and 20m in length, the positions of which were determined following discussions with the Curator. The locations of the trenches were precisely recorded by means of total station surveying. Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to individual context records which were attributed at the time of excavation and are detailed in the site archive.
- 4.2 In both 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 designed to determine the depth at which archaeologically sensitive deposits survived, together with as much information as possible about their nature, condition and significance. Contexts were recorded on individual record forms and drawn and photographed as appropriate. All photography undertaken on site was in digital format. A summary of the site archive is provided in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (30 x 1.5m; Fig. 5; Plates 1 - 6)

- 4.3 Trench 1 measured 30m by 1.5m, was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, and was located parallel to the main street frontage. It followed the general contour of the field from upslope in the north to the base of the slope in the south-west, terminating approximately 10m short of the access road. Removal of the modern and post-medieval overburden revealed a varying surface of natural subsoils across the length of the trench (see Plate 1). This consisted of a light grey clay with shattered mudstone and shale (06) at the northern upslope extent of the trench and an overlying orange-brown gravel silt and clay (07) down-slope. At the southern end of the trench the subsoils were overlain by a pale yellowish-grey silt (05), 0.26m thick, which contained numerous flecks of charcoal. This deposit would appear to be an accumulation of hill-wash (eroded deposits from upslope, see Plate 2).
- 4.4 At the northern end of the trench, at a depth of 0.4m below the ground surface, a sub-rectangular feature (09) was revealed cut into the natural subsoil (06) (see Plate 3). Although the full extent of the feature was not visible, excavation revealed that it was at least 1.4m in width and 1.6m in length and contained a single fill (08) of light brown clay up to 0.4m thick. No finds were present within the fill.
- 4.5 At a point 7m south of the pit 09, another sub-rectangular pit (38) cut into the subsoil (07). The feature, located on the eastern side of the trench at a depth of 0.55m below the ground surface, was 1.3m in length, 0.9m wide and contained a single fill (37) of fine orange-brown silt 0.22m thick (see section Fig 7 & Plate 4). Two prehistoric artefacts were recovered from the feature; a broken flint blade and a single body sherd of pottery. A provisional late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date around the middle and the third millennium BC has been attributed to these finds. The pit was sealed by a thin deposit of mottled orange-brown gravel and silt (43). It is possible that this deposit is the remains of a later ground surface, the patchy remains of which may well have been recorded as elements of the natural subsoil (07) elsewhere throughout the trench.
- 4.6 South of the pit 38, located across the central area of the trench in a band approximately 5m wide, was a deposit of dark grey-brown silty clay (04) c.0.1m in depth. Seven sherds of medieval pottery, 13th-14th century in date, together with a quantity of reddish-brown burnt daub, were recovered from the deposit. Some of the larger fragments of daub contained twig impressions (probably hazel) demonstrating the fragments had building origins, (from a structure that had been burnt) possibly a kiln. Removal of the deposit exposed two features. The earliest feature (13), possibly a linear drain orientated north-east to south-west and 1m wide, was left unexcavated. It contained a stoney fill (12) of light brown silty clay from which a single sherd of unglazed late 12th-13th century medieval pottery was recovered. The linear feature was truncated on the north-eastern extent by a sub-rectangular pit (11), orientated east to west, the eastern end of which extended beyond the bounds of the trench. The pit, 1.1m in length and 0.9m wide, contained an articulated animal burial (39) orientated west to east. The skeletal remains would appear to be those of a young equine (foal) that had been buried during the 13th or 14th century (see Plate 5 & 6). Two sherds of unglazed medieval, 13th/14th-century pottery were recovered from a grey mid-brown silty clay fill (10) that sealed the burial.
- 4.7 Overlying the medieval deposit 04, and extending along the entire length of the trench, was a deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay (03). This deposit, ranging from 0.2m thick at the top of the slope to 0.44m thick at the southern end of the trench, appeared to be a former cultivation soil of 15th/18th-century origin. Four sherds of late medieval 15th-century pottery, one of which is the perforated rim of a chafing dish, were recovered from the deposit along with a single piece of 17th/18th-century black glazed fine-ware. This deposit was sealed by a firm dark greyish black silty clay up to 0.21m thick. Recovered ceramics, dated to the mid 19th-century, demonstrated that this was probably a levelling layer that covered the lower slopes of the field. One 19th century field drain (17), 0.2m wide and orientated north-west to south-east across the trench, was recorded 4m from the southern end of the trench.

- 4.8 A modern high pressure water main was also recorded traversing the trench north-east-east to south-west-west at a point mid way along the trench (see Fig. 5). The pipe, which did not appear in Trench 2, was at a depth of 0.9m from the ground service within a cut 0.32m wide.

Trench 2 (20 x 1.5m; Fig. 6; Plates 7 - 10)

- 4.9 Trench 2 measured 20m by 1.5m, and was aligned north-east to south-west. The northern extent of the trench was located 16.5m east of Trench 1, and terminated approximately 12m short of the access road in the south-west. Machine removal of the topsoil and post-medieval overburden revealed the natural subsoil across the length of the trench (see Plate 7). This consisted of an orange brown gravel silt and clay (24), similar to the natural subsoil 07 in Trench 1, with an underlying deposit of shattered mudstone and shale within a matrix of pale grey silty clay (25). At the southern end of the trench, as in Trench 1, the subsoils were overlain by a firm, pale yellowish grey silt (23), 0.2m thick, and a fine pale orange-grey silt (22), 0.26m thick, which contained numerous flecks of charcoal (see Plate 8). A single sherd of abraded, decorated Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the upper deposit (22).
- 4.10 At the northern end of the trench the natural subsoil was overlain by patches of mottled yellowish brown gravel silts (21), similar in character to deposit 43 in Trench 1. This is probably an old ground surface but it remains undated. Along the eastern edge of the trench at a point 7m from the northern end, a sub-circular feature (44), 2.4m wide, was partially revealed cutting into the natural subsoil (24). It contained a single fill (42) of fine orange silt clay, 0.3m thick. The cut had concave sides with a shallow rounded base. It has been tentatively interpreted as a tree bole pit although this interpretation remains unconfirmed. Traversing the trench at a point 3.8m south of this feature was a linear shaped feature (41), orientated north-west to south-east and 1.3m wide. It contained a single fill (40) of firm orange sandy clay, 0.3m thick. Its sides were concave in shape, though somewhat truncated on the downwards edge with a shallow rounded base. The feature remains undated.
- 4.11 Two metres from the southern end of Trench 2 another linear/deposit (36), 1.5m wide, traversed the trench on a similar north-west to south-east alignment. The feature, consisting of an orange silty clay deposit, was truncated by a pit-like feature (35), 1.5m in width and 0.46m deep. The pit, which was only partially excavated in the southern quadrant (see section Fig 7 & Plate 9), contained five layers. The primary fill (33), a greyish brown silty clay, was sealed by a dark brown organic fill (32). This was subsequently sealed by an orange clay (31) and another thin lens of dark brown organic silt (30), all of which was sealed by a thick deposit of yellow orange clay (29). Both of the features (35 & 36) were truncated at the eastern extent by a later pit (28), 1.5m wide (see Plate 10). This broad pit, the bounds of which extended beyond the eastern side of the trench, had concave sides and a shallow rounded base. The feature, 0.6m in depth, was characterised by two stoney gravel fills (27 & 26), the upper fill (26) being particularly evident owing to a number of large sub-angular stones forming a tip line at the centre of the pit.
- 4.12 The three features (28, 35 and 36) form a complex sequence of events located in the southern edge of the site. Although they remain undated, they may be contemporary with the adjacent Bronze Age deposit 22, a charcoal-flecked, silty hillwash that is truncated by the feature 36. Overlying all of these features, and extending along the entire length of the trench, was a deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay (20). This deposit, similar to deposit 03 in Trench 1, ranged from 0.4m thick at the top of the slope to 0.9m thick at the southern end of the trench. It was in turn sealed by a firm dark greyish black silty clay (19) up to 0.3m thick. As in Trench 1 (deposit 02), the recovered ceramics dated to the mid to late 19th-century, reinforcing the view that this was probably a Victorian levelling layer.

5 FINDS

Prehistoric pottery

- 5.1 Two sherds of prehistoric pottery (12g) were recovered during the evaluation; both would appear to be body sherds from domestic food vessels. One sherd, a compact dark brown fabric with quartz inclusions, (context 37), was found with a damaged flint scraping blade. The other sherd was quite abraded and was manufactured from a softer orange sandy fabric. The external face of this pottery displayed evidence of 'nail-impressed' decoration. Both sherds have been tentatively dated to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, round the middle and the third millennium BC.

Medieval pottery

- 5.2 The evaluation produced a small quantity of medieval pottery amounting to 14 sherds (156g). The pottery has been rapidly assessed and subdivided macroscopically into three main generic fabric types, based on petrological inclusions that accord with the Clwyd-Powys Medieval Fabric Series (Courtney and Jones 1989). A full catalogue of the material is provided in Appendix 1.

Table 1. Medieval pottery quantification by fabric group

Fabric	No. sherds	Weight (g)
MB	6 (44%)	54
MC	4 (28%)	76
MF	4 (28%)	26
Totals	14	156

Fabric MB

- 5.3 Ordovician or Silurian inclusions, characteristically with quartz, muscovite, biotite, micaceous sandstone, siltstone and fine-grained igneous inclusions. Forms include jars, jugs and cooking pots. These are assumed to be of local manufacture.

Fabric MC

- 5.4 Hard, predominantly oxidised fabric with fine mica and occasional micaceous sandstone inclusions. A micaceous fabric typical of Herefordshire, appears here in only cooking-pot form.

Fabric MF

- 5.5 Late Malvern oxidised wares dating from the last quarter of the 14th century to the 16th century. Inclusions of quartz sand, fragments of sandstone, igneous and metamorphic rocks. Forms represented here are probably jugs and a chafing dish.
- 5.6 In general the assemblage broadly parallels that from the excavations at The Porth, New Radnor in 1991-2 (Jones 1998) and from recent excavations at Bank Buildings, New Radnor (Grant and Jones 2005), with the cooking-pot rim forms being virtually identical. The sherds that are from an unknown local source, although difficult to date precisely as at New Radnor, are likely to belong to the 13th and 14th centuries. It is possible that the unglazed pottery from the animal burial (context 10) and the underlying deposit (12) could be of earlier origin, perhaps late 12th-century. Four sherds of late medieval pottery are present in the form of Malvern ware (Fabric MF), one form being that of a chafing dish.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The excavation has demonstrated the limited presence of prehistoric (Bronze Age) deposits in the form of pits of unknown function. The undated pits in Trench 2 (contexts 28,35 and 36), are likely to be of prehistoric origin, although this interpretation, based on the stratigraphic relationship to the hillwash deposits, is purely speculative.
- 6.2 The evaluation has also demonstrated the presence of medieval deposits and pits (animal burial) dating to the 13th or 14th centuries (or possibly earlier). No structural or building remains were identified within the trenches. However the large quantity of burnt daub (building debris or kiln fabric) did demonstrate that some form of structure may have existed in the vicinity. No medieval deposits were identified within Trench 2, thus focussing the medieval archaeology on the street frontage from west to east.
- 6.3 Later, post-medieval disturbance is restricted to field and service drains and a levelling deposit overlying the cultivation/plough deposits along the central and lower parts of the site.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 The writer would like to thank the following people for their assistance during the project: Fiona Grant, Ian Davies and Afon Bogner of CPAT; the staff of the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; and the staff of the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.

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- Sylvester, D., 1967, 'Glasbury, Norton and the problem of the nucleated village in Radnorshire, *Trans Radnorshire Soc* 37, 17-26

Cartographic sources

- 1843 Tithe Survey and apportionment
- 1889 Ordnance Survey 1st edition: 1:2,500, Radnorshire 18.11
- 1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map (Sheet 2 - Wales) and Legend (1:250,000 scale).
- 1994 British Geological Survey map of Wales (Solid edition at 1:250,000 scale).

APPENDIX 1

PROJECT ARCHIVE

Site archive

44 context record forms

03 A1 plans and sections

01 A2 section plans.

46 Digital images

Photographic catalogue

Context Register

Drawings Register

Levels Register

FINDS CATALOGUES**Prehistoric pottery catalogue**

Trench	Context	Sherds	Date	Weight (g)	Comment
1	37	1	Late Neolithic / Bronze Age	8	Dark brown fabric, numerous quartz inclusions. Body sherd from a food vessel.
2	22	1	Bronze Age	4	Orange sandy fabric, external face 'nail impressed' decoration. Body sherd from a food vessel.

Medieval pottery catalogue

Context	Form	Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
03	chafing dish	MF	1	17	14 th -15 th	Rim sherd, orange glazed
03	jug / jar	MF	1	4	14 th -15 th	Rim sherd, remnant orange glaze.
03	jug / jar	MF	1	3	14 th -15 th	Body sherd, remnant orange glaze
03	jug / jar	MF	1	2	14 th -15 th	Rim sherd, remnant green glaze
04	cooking pot	MC	1	33	13 th -14 th	Body sherd, unglazed
04	jug / jar	MB	1	20	13 th -14 th	Rim sherd, unglazed
04	cooking pot	MC	1	10	13 th -14 th	Body sherd, unglazed
04	cooking pot	MB	1	4	13 th -14 th	Rim sherd, unglazed
04	jug / jar	MB	1	5	13 th -14 th	Base sherd, green glaze
04	jug / jar	MB	1	3	13 th -14 th	Body sherd, unglazed
04	cooking pot	MB	1	3	13 th -14 th	Body sherd, unglazed
10	cooking pot	MC	1	17	13 th -14 th	Base sherd, unglazed
10	cooking pot	MB	1	19	13 th -14 th	Body sherd, unglazed
12	cooking pot	MC	1	16	13 th -14 th	Body sherd, unglazed

Post-medieval pottery catalogue

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
02	1	126	18 th	Brown-glazed coal measures Buff-ware
02	1	2	19 th	Bone china
02	1	142	L19 th	Salt-glazed pipe drain
03	1	14	19 th	Black-glazed coal measures Red-ware
19	1	32	18 th	Brown-glazed coal measures Red-ware
19	1	76	19 th	Coal measures Red-coarse-ware

19	1	16	19 th	White Stone-ware
19	1	2	19 th -20 th	Developed White-ware
19	1	12	19 th -20 th	Developed Yellow-ware

Miscellaneous finds catalogue

Trench	Context	Quantity	Material	Comment	Date
1	37	1	Flint	Retouched flint scraper, damaged	Late Neolithic/ Bronze Age
1	04	17	Burnt daub	Fragments of burnt daub, some with hazel(?) impress marks. Possibly kiln fabric or building demolition.	Medieval 13 th -14 th

APPENDIX 2 SPECIFICATION

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been invited to prepare a specification of works for undertaking an archaeological evaluation in connection with proposals to develop a plot of land opposite Milbank Estate, Norton, Presteigne, Powys. The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, acting as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, have determined that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to assess the potential impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource.
- 1.2 The site lies within the historic core of the village, and it is therefore anticipated that significant buried archaeological deposits may survive within in the area and the following specification has been designed to evaluate the depth and significance of these deposits.

2 Objectives

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

3 Methods

- 3.1 Stage one of the evaluation will involve the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, and photographic sources at the County Records Office, Llandrindod Wells; 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 The field evaluation will consist of two trenches, measuring 30 x 2m and 20 x 2m, the location and dimensions of which have been determined by the curator.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 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 plastic barrier

fencing during the excavation if required but no provision has been made for stripping or relaying any surfaced areas or reseeded.

- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 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 small team of skilled archaeologists under the overall supervision of Mr RJ Silvester, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). CPAT is an IFA Registered Organisation.
- 4.2 All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist who conducted the evaluation.
- 4.3 It is anticipated that the desk-based study will be completed within 2 days and the evaluation within 5 days. The report will be completed within two weeks of the completion of on-site works. A draft copy of the report will be forwarded to the Curator for approval prior to the production of the final report. Copies of the final report will be provided to the client and the regional HER. The Curator will be informed of the timetable in order to arrange for monitoring if required. At present, CPAT would be in a position to undertake the work during October 2006, subject to sufficient advance notice.
- 4.4 The following contingency sums have been allowed in accordance with Section 100 of the curatorial brief. 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	£200
Dating	£650
Environmental sampling	£200
Museum deposition and storage	£50

- 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.

N.W. Jones
23 August 2006

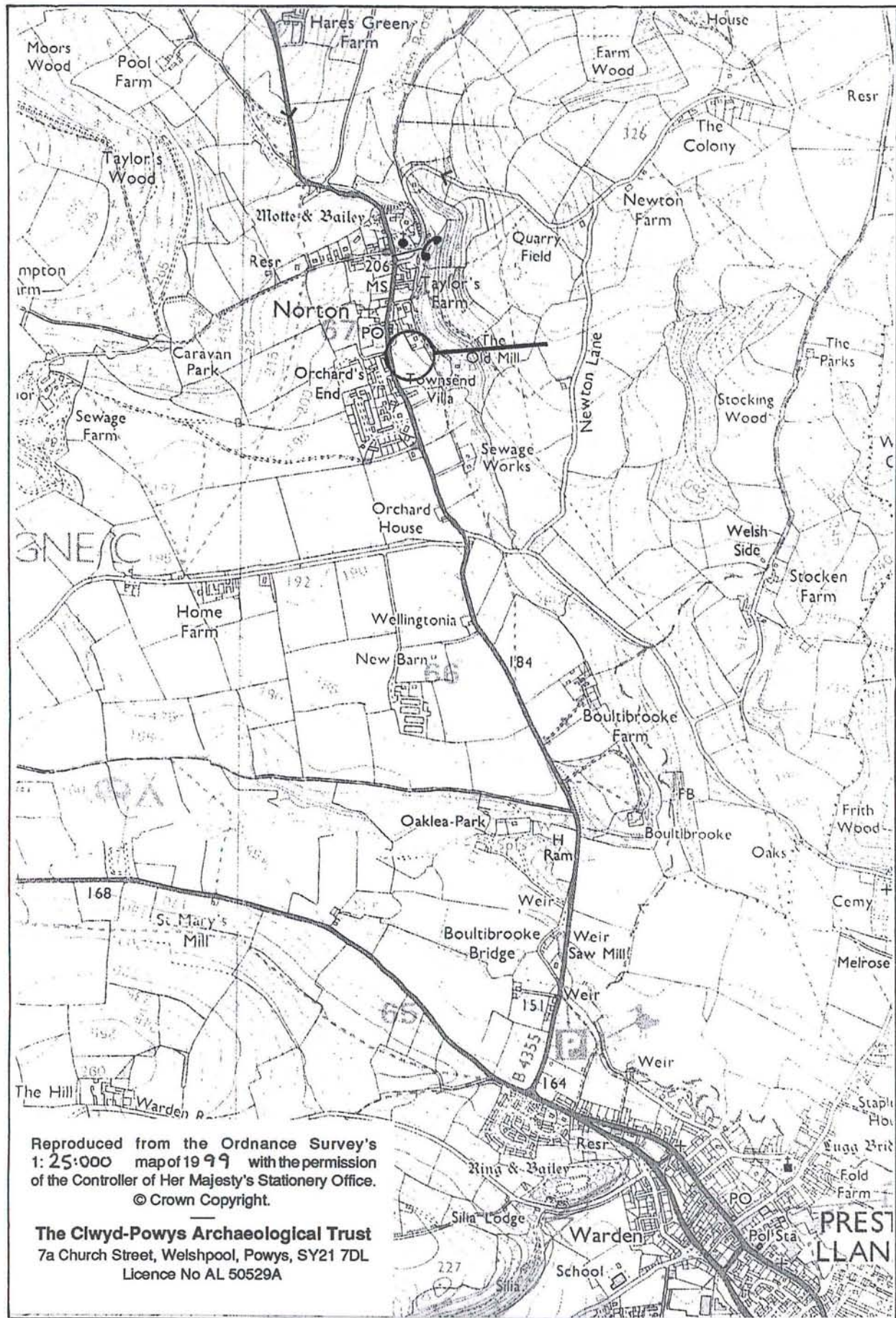


Fig. 1 Location of site

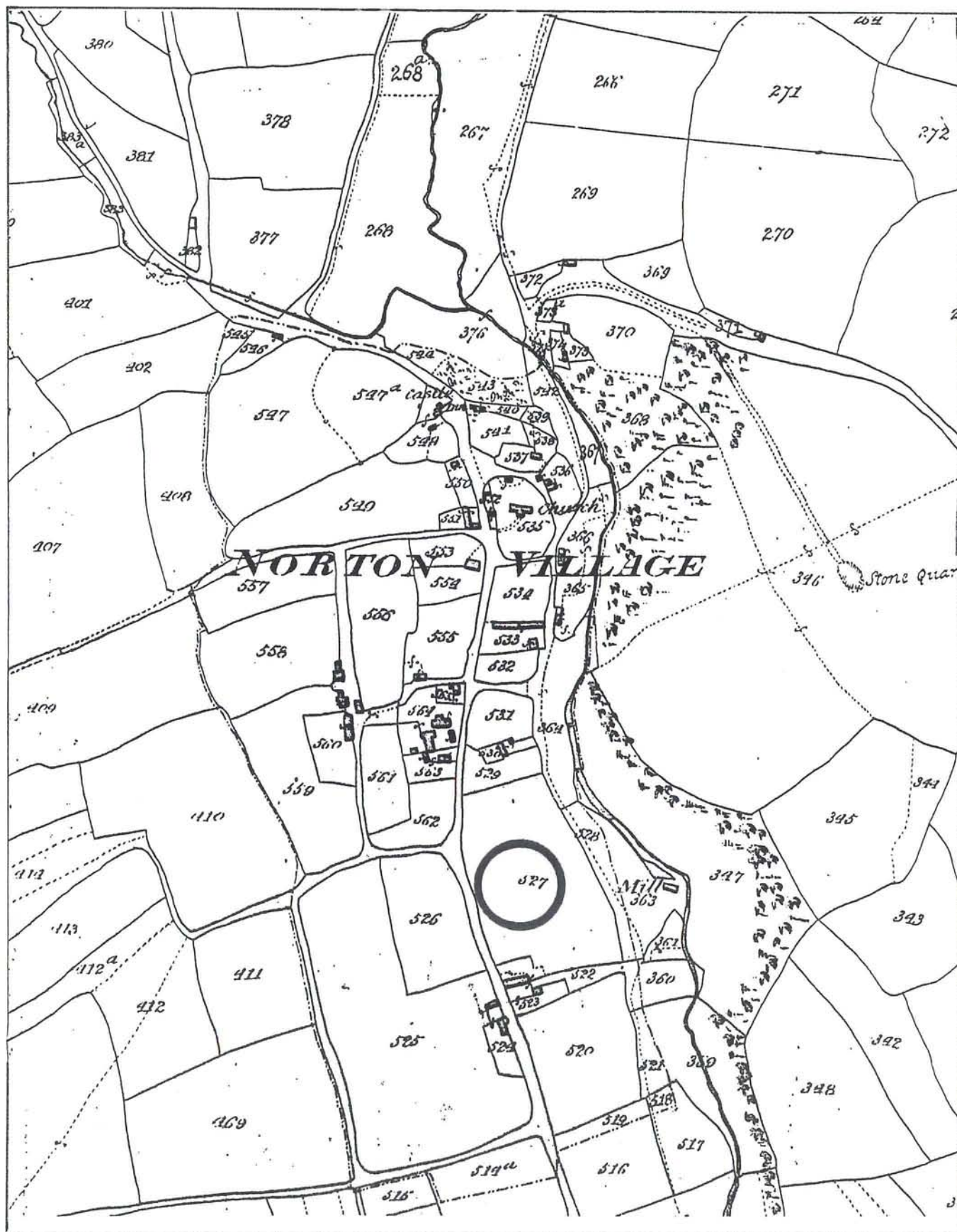


Fig 2 Tithe survey 1843

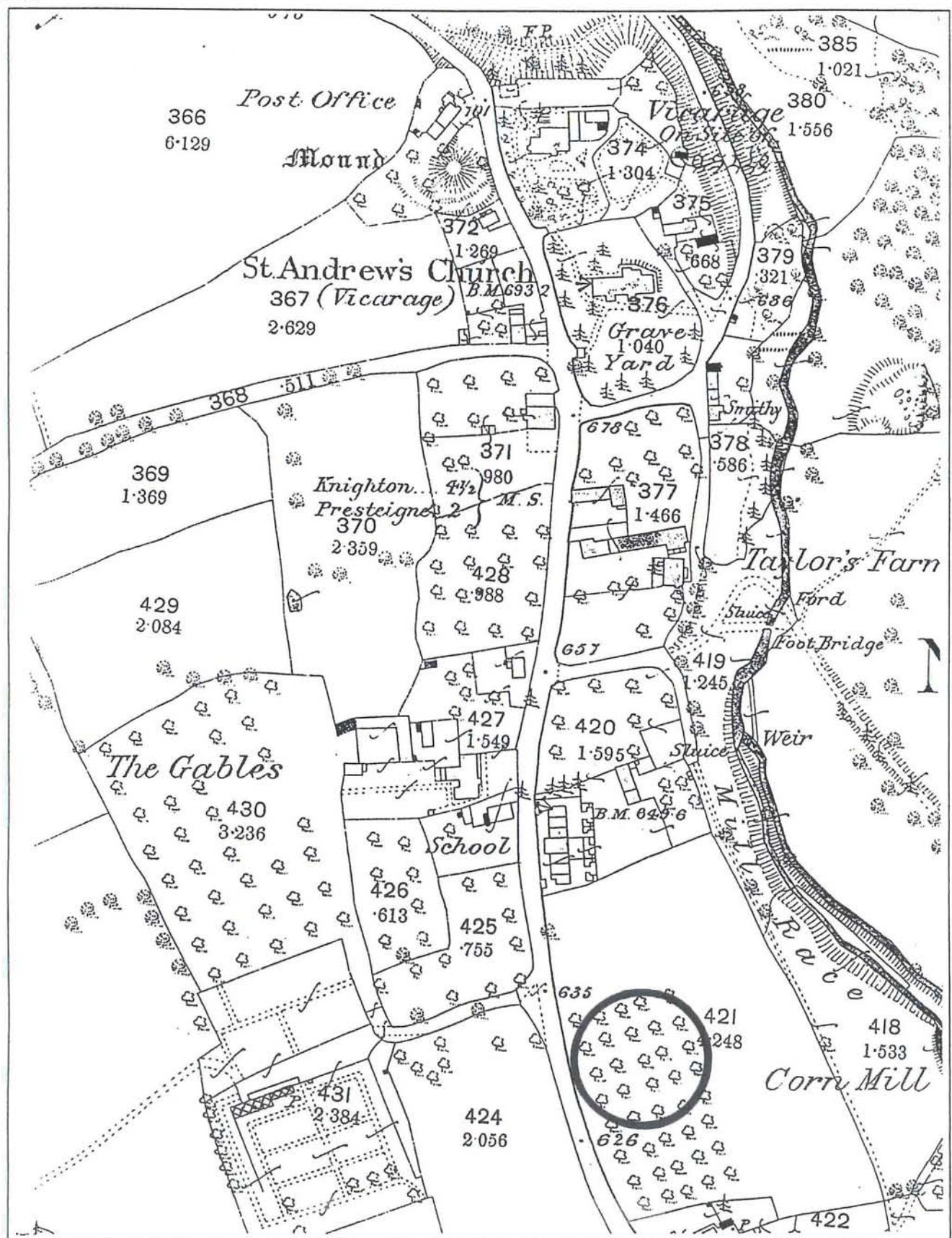


Fig. 3 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2,500 1889 (Radnorshire 18.11)



Plate 1. Trench 1, viewed from the south, post initial cleaning. Photo CPAT 2278-0002



Plate 2. Trench 1, sondage at southern end of the trench illustrating the extent of the deposit 05, view from west. Photo CPAT 2278-0028



Plate 3. Trench 1, north-east facing section through the undated pit 09. Photo CPAT 2278-0036



Plate 4. Trench 1, south-west facing section through the Bronze Age pit 38. Photo CPAT 2278-0034



Plate 5. Trench 1, excavation of the medieval animal burial (39). Photo CPAT 2278-00



Plate 6. Trench 1, west facing view of the medieval equine burial (39). Photo CPAT 2278-0031



Plate 7. Trench 2, viewed from the south, post initial cleaning. Photo CPAT 2278-0017

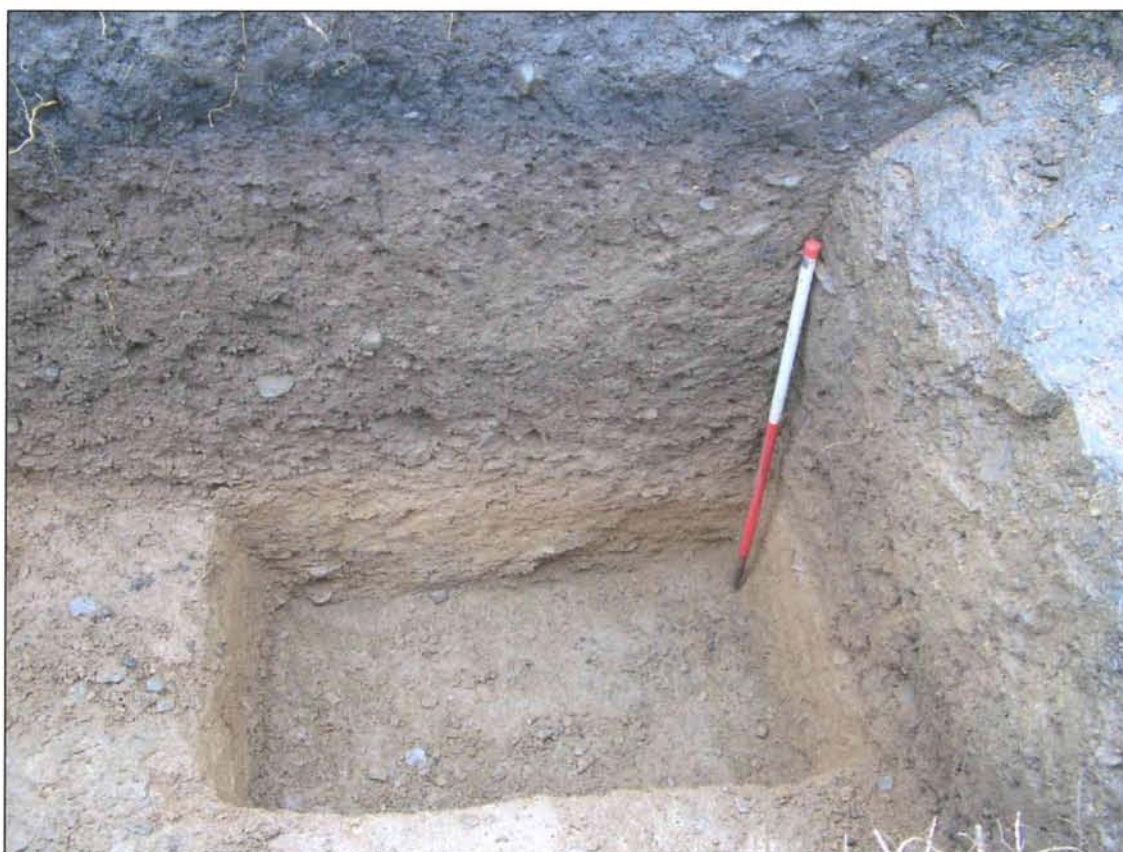


Plate 8. Trench 2, sondage at the southern end of the trench illustrating the depth of the 'hillwash' deposit 22. A sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from this area. Photo CPAT 2278-0044



Plate 9. Trench 2, south facing section through the pit 35. Earlier deposit 36 in situ and later pit 28 to the right. Photo CPAT 2278-0042



Plate 10. Trench 2, west facing section through pit 28. The earlier truncated pit 35 is in the foreground. Photo CPAT 2278-0040

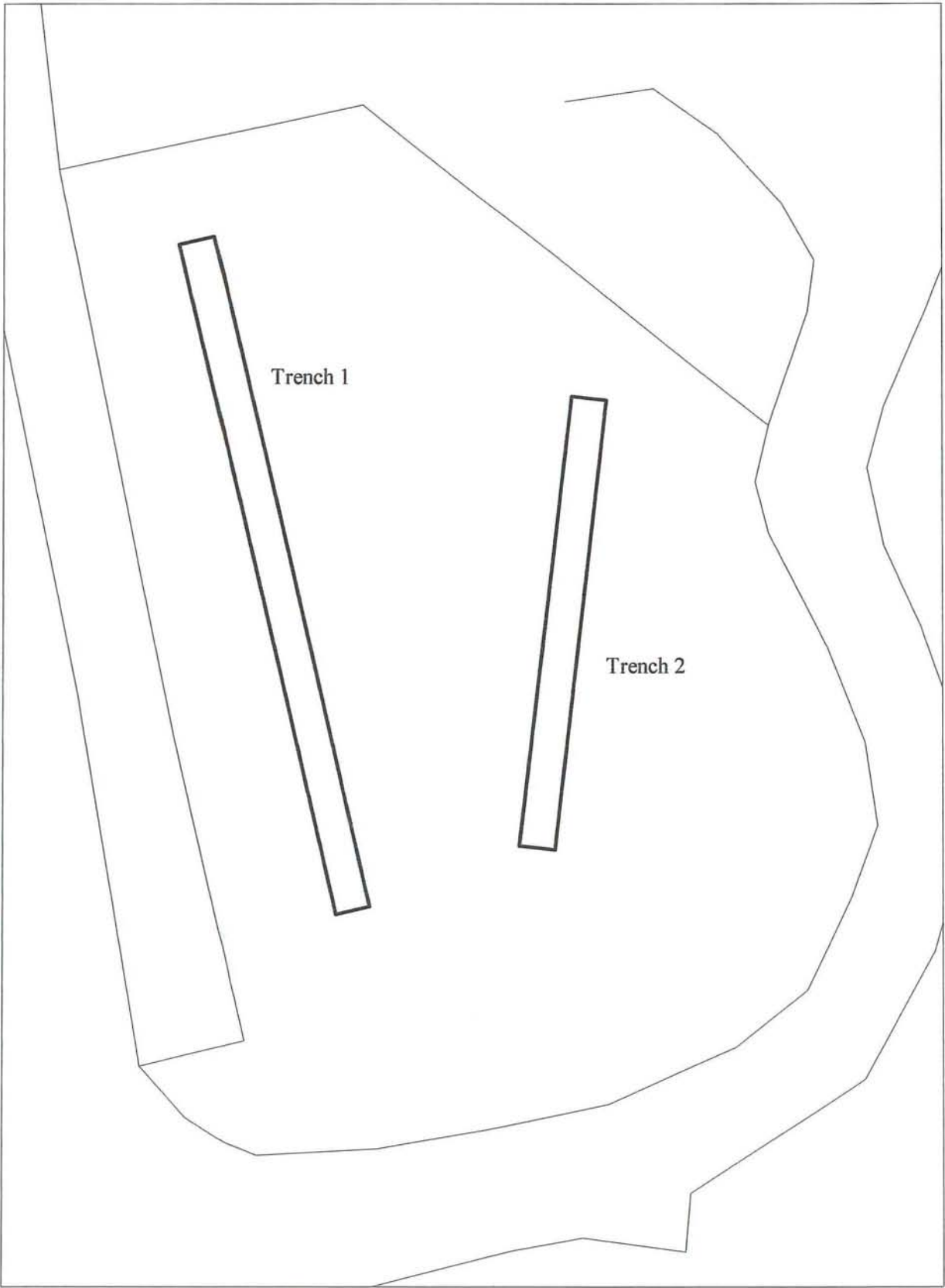


Fig. 4 Trench location, scale 1:250

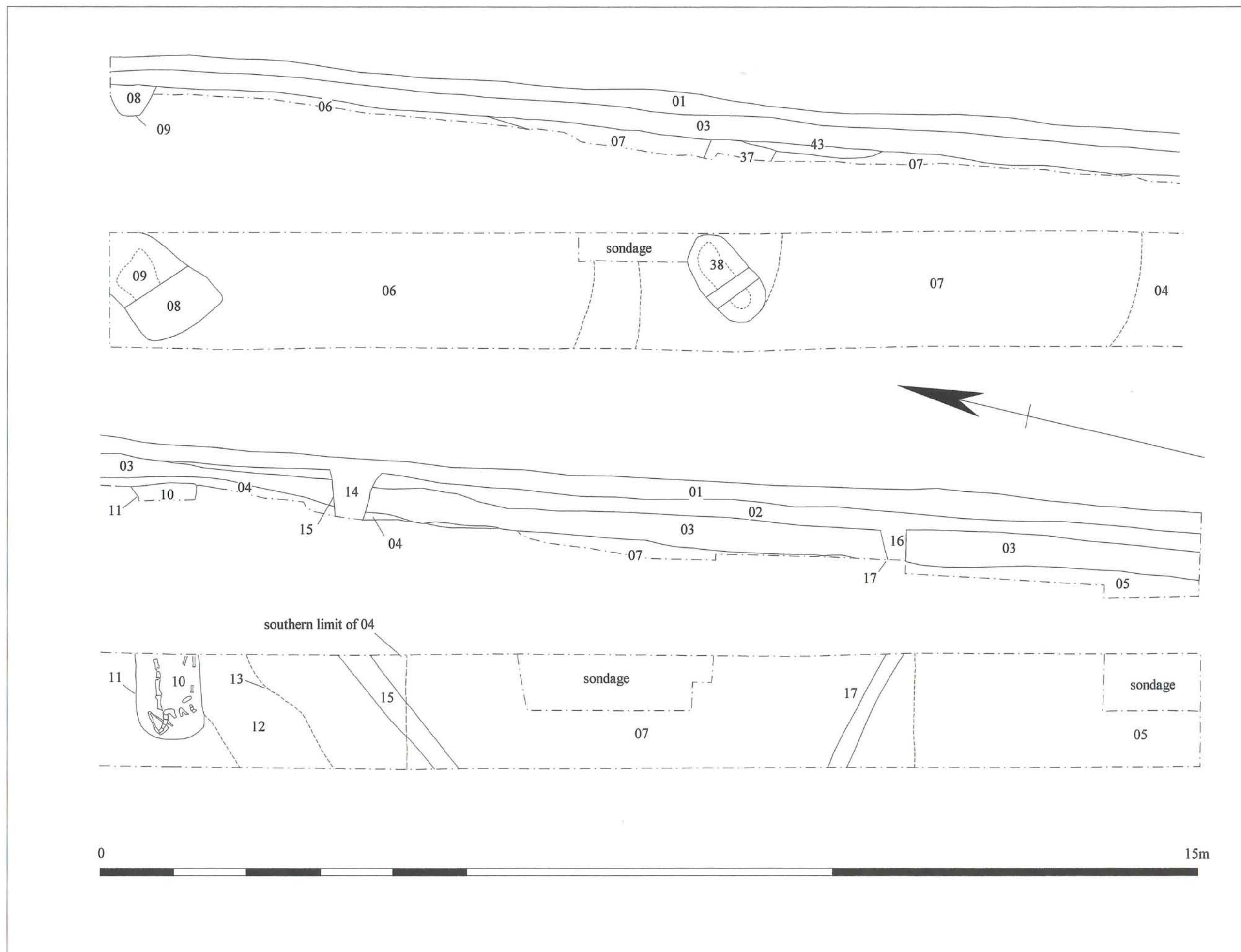


Fig. 5 Trench 1 plan and section

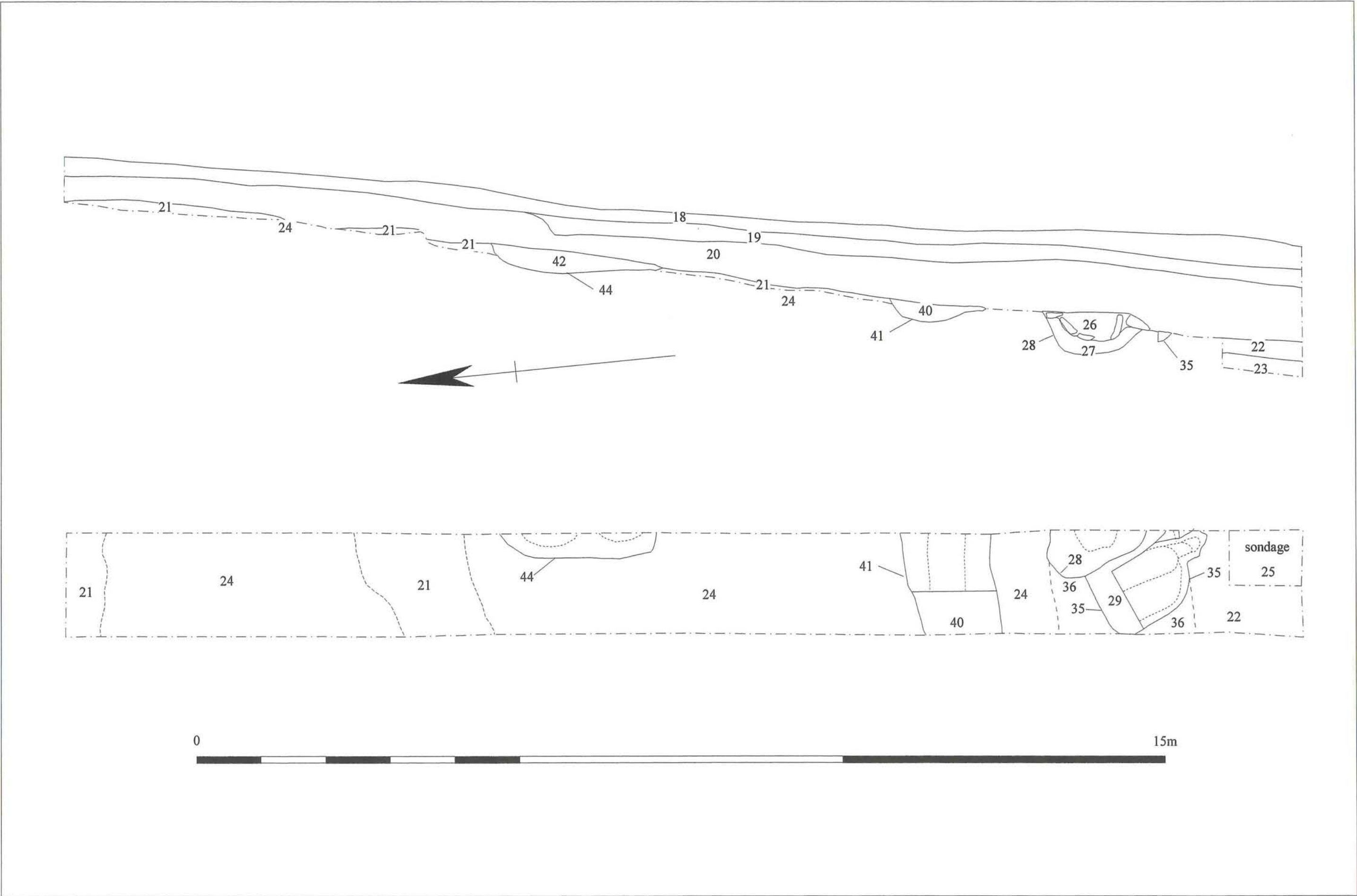


Fig. 6 Trench 2 plan and section

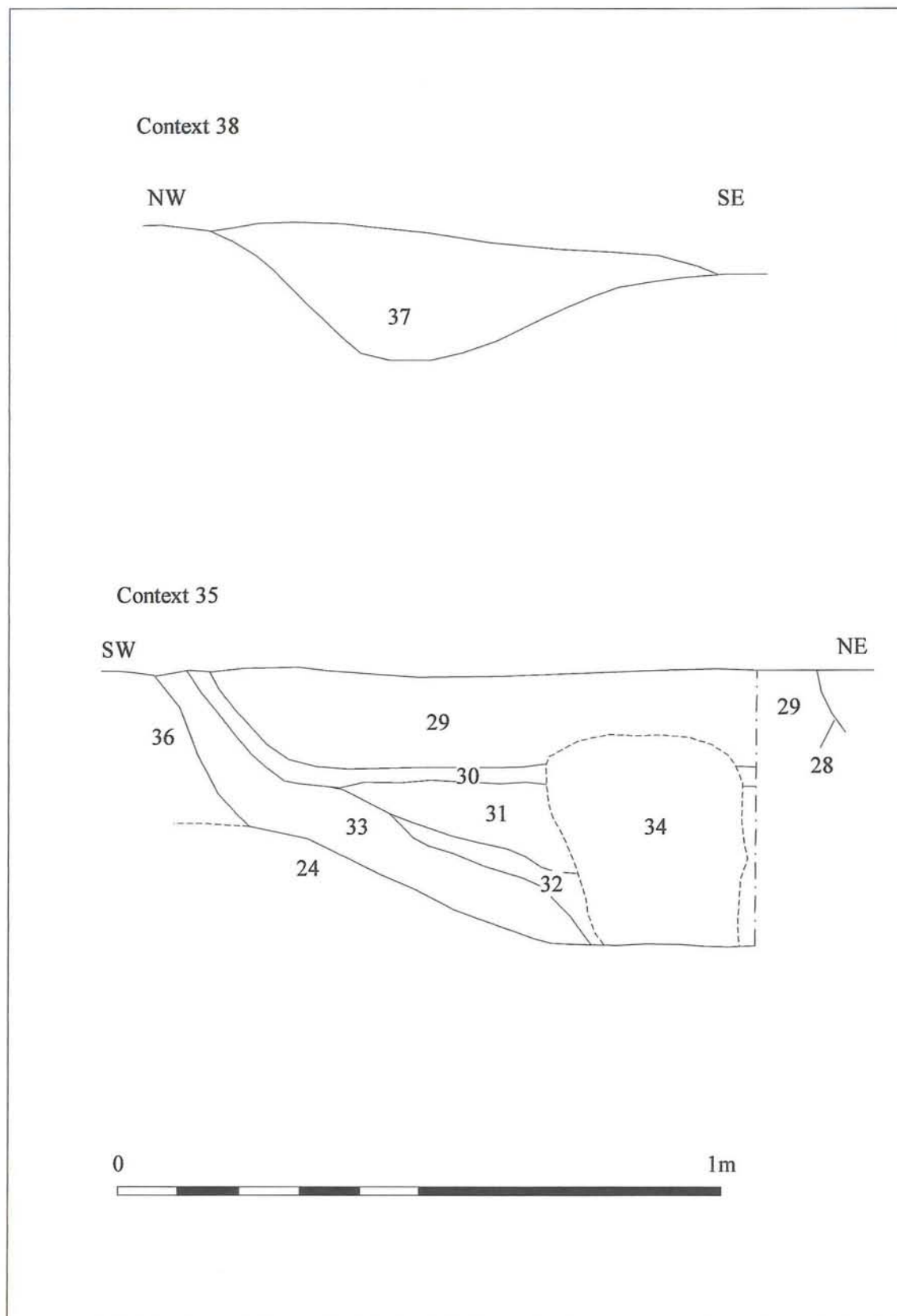


Fig. 7 Sections, scale 1:10