

CPAT Report No 934

Land adjacent to Solomon House, Llanfyllin, Powys

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

CPAT Report No 934

Land adjacent to Solomon House, Llanfyllin, Powys

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

R Hankinson

July 2008

Report for Ms L Brown

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179

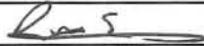
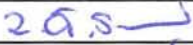

© CPAT 2008

CPAT Report Record

Report and status

CPAT Report Title	Land adjacent to Solomon House, Llanfyllin, Powys: Archaeological Evaluation		
CPAT Project Name	Solomon House, Llanfyllin		
CPAT Project No	1533	CPAT Report No	934
Confidential (yes/no)	Yes	draft/final	Final

Internal control

	name	Signature	date
prepared by	R. Hankinson		17/7/08
checked by	R.J. Silvester		14/07/08
approved by	R.J. Silvester		14/07/08

Revisions

no	date	made by	checked by	approved by

Internal memo

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

© CPAT

CONTENTS

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND**
- 3 DESK-TOP STUDY**
- 4 EVALUATION**
- 5 FINDS**
- 6 CONCLUSIONS**
- 7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**
- 8 REFERENCES**

FIGURES

APPENDIX 1 **Specification**

APPENDIX 2 **Project Archive**

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2008, the Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was invited by Mr R Swain, Building Design Consultant, acting on behalf of Ms L Brown, to provide a specification and quotation to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Solomon House, Church St, Llanfyllin. The evaluation was conducted in connection with a proposal for the construction of a single building on a garden plot which currently belongs to Bronafon, Bridge St, Llanfyllin.
- 1.2 The requirements for the evaluation were the subject of a brief (EVB 688) produced in January 2008 by Mr M Walters, of the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust. The brief had specified that the evaluation should comprise a programme of detailed desk-top analysis and strategic trial trenching with the primary aim of elucidating the nature of the earlier settlement in the development area.
- 1.3 The trial trenching was carried out in the week starting 19th May, and this report was written in the period following its completion.

2 GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Llanfyllin lies at an elevation of about 120m OD, on the main A490 road, some 15km to the north-west of Welshpool in northern Powys. The town is clustered on and around a slightly raised terrace on the south-west side of the River Cain (NGR: SJ 143194), near its confluence with the Nant Abel, a small stream which flows off the hills to the south-west. At this point the Cain is restricted to a fairly narrow course between a series of rounded hills, but the valley opens out about 1.5km downstream to form a wide vale containing the village of Llanfechain.
- 2.2 The development area lies in the northern part of the modern town at SJ 14241955, although its proximity to the churchyard of St Myllin's, less than 10m distant, suggests that this locality was probably close to the focal point of the town in the medieval period.
- 2.3 The underlying solid geology of the development area comprises mudstones and siltstones belonging to the Ashgill division of the Ordovician period (1994 British Geological Survey map), although these are likely to be locally overlain by river gravels. The soils of the locality include fine loamy and silty soils of the Manod soil association, which are derived from the underlying bedrock. Alluvial soils belonging to the Conway and Teme soil associations are also present in close proximity to the River Cain (1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map and legend).

3 DESK-TOP STUDY

- 3.1 Llanfyllin is a small market town with a long history. It developed on a road that linked Shrewsbury with Bala which ran along the south-western side of the valley of the River Cain (Afon Cain) on the lower slopes just above the valley floor. A smaller stream, Nant Abel, flowed off the hills to the south-west and Llanfyllin lay immediately to the west of the watercourses' confluence.
- 3.2 The location of St Myllin's church close to this confluence and the faintly curvilinear form to the churchyard point to an early medieval (*i.e.* pre-Norman Conquest) origin for the church, and this is reinforced by the unique dedication to St Myllin which is believed to be a corruption of St Moling, a 7th-century Irish monk who, tradition has it, was buried under the altar of the early

church. The earliest written reference to the church, however, is from 1254 when it was termed *capella de Llanvelig*, under the mother church of Meifod (Kretchmer, 2).

- 3.3 There was therefore already a church here, and perhaps some dwellings when a borough was established at Llanfyllin by a prince of upper Powys, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd de la Pole, lord of Mechain Uwch Coed and Mochnant Uwch Rhacadr, sometime between 1293 when he granted permission for a weekly market and an annual fair to be held in his manor, and his death in June 1295.
- 3.4 The growth of Llanfyllin was at best rather moderate. In 1310 there were only thirty burgages, but its commercial importance continued and in the early 17th century John Speed listed it as one of the principal market towns in Montgomeryshire.
- 3.5 Such boroughs saw some degree of town planning with streets laid out in a regular fashion and burgrave plots established as narrow strips running off the main street frontages. The main development in the borough was without doubt along the Shrewsbury to Bala road, with a widening of the road to accommodate the market place to the south-east of the church. Running off the main street at right angles were subsidiary lanes, one (now Bridge Street, but Street Issa/Lower Street in 1817) running off north-eastwards towards a crossing of Afon Cain, 150m below the church, and on towards Llangedwyn and Oswestry; and another, initially very narrow lane or passage, edging the churchyard and turning through a right angle (as Church Street) to meet Bridge Street. On the opposite side, two or perhaps three lead off the market place: Narrow Street, Market Street which before the beginning of the 18th century seems to have been Pig Street, and Brook Street which followed the looping Nant Abel. How many of these subsidiary lanes had medieval dwellings beside them is unknown.
- 3.6 The build up of houses and ancillary buildings behind the main street frontages and on minor lanes is difficult to pinpoint, and this creates problems in any attempt to identify the history of the land that is the subject of this evaluation. The earliest map of the town of Llanfyllin is one of c.1725, and this is followed by two others from a century later, in 1815 and 1817, all of these being manuscript estate maps which it is not possible to reproduce here for copyright reasons. They can be supplemented by the Tithe Map of 1850 and the first edition of the large-scale Ordnance Survey map from 1887.

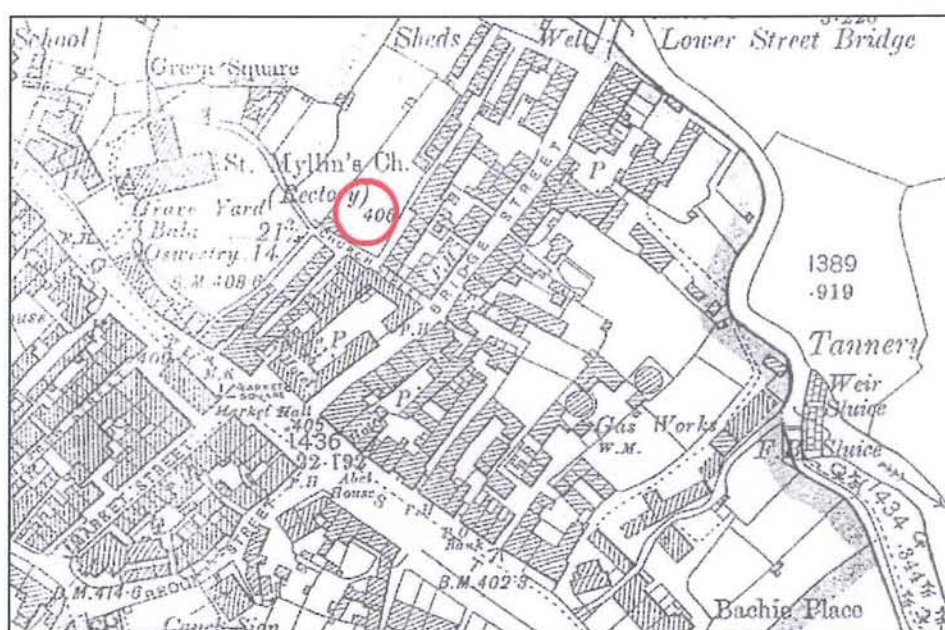


Fig 1 1887 Ordnance Survey map of Llanfyllin, showing the development area

- 3.7 The 1887 Ordnance Survey map depicts a small building in the west corner of the development area, probably little more than a shed to judge from its size, the remainder of the plot being unoccupied by buildings. There is a building in approximately the same position on the 1850 Tithe map, but it is not possible to determine its nature or function. It is perhaps significant that the surviving half-timbered house on the opposite side of Church St is not depicted by the Tithe survey, and neither is Church Street, although it was certainly present in 1817.



Fig 2 1850 Tithe map of Llanfyllin, showing the development area

- 3.8 The 1817 map, drawn for the Wynnstay estate, inevitably focuses on lands and buildings that were in the ownership of that estate, although it does depict other buildings and/or structures, and there appear to be two that fall in the development plot just beyond the eastern corner of the churchyard boundary. The more north-westerly of the two appears roughly square in shape, although it may denote two buildings which abutted each other, the south-eastern part appearing to fall within the development area. The second building in the area in 1817 seems to be a long rectangular structure running away from the Church St frontage, of a type which often accompany medieval burgage plots. There is no evidence as to what function either of these buildings had, and by the time of the Tithe map, bearing in mind the doubts regarding the accuracy of the Tithe survey in relation its portrayal of the townscape, they had gone leaving only a small building in the west corner of the plot, as described in previous paragraphs.
- 3.9 The map of c.1725 also hints at the presence of buildings which roughly correlate with the frontage of Church St, although the road itself is not depicted. In this case, the mostly likely building to occupy the plot matches the alignment of Church St, but the stylised nature of the map makes it difficult to be sure if this is an accurate representation of the area, and it may well be that the map is a later copy of the 18th-century original.

4 EVALUATION

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised two trenches located within the south-western part of the development area, only this part being available for the construction of a dwelling owing to non-archaeological constraints. The trenches were excavated on the same alignment, with a gap of about 1.3m left between the two of them, where a concrete revetment wall defines a change in level from that on the street frontage, to a level approximately 0.6m below which is occupied by the main part of the existing garden.
- 4.2 Trench 1 was excavated in the lower part of the garden area and measured 4.6m north-east/south-west by 1.6m. Trench 2, running into the plot from the street frontage, measured approximately 7.6m north-east/south-west by 1.6m. The length and number of trenches were reduced from what was specified in the original brief, with the permission of the curator, owing to the restricted space available for the storage of spoil, a factor resulting from the unexpected depth of the deposits encountered.
- 4.3 The trenches were excavated by machine down to the level of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the natural subsoil, whichever was first encountered, with all subsequent cleaning and excavation being carried out by hand. Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to contexts given to those features and layers which were identified during the excavation. A drawn, written and photographic record was maintained throughout the duration of the evaluation (see Appendix 1).

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

- 4.4 Trench 1 was located in the lower part of the garden plot, running north-eastwards from the concrete revetment wall. No significant archaeological horizons were identified as it was being initially cleared, so the trench was machined down to the top of the natural subsoil.



Plate 1 Trench 1 after excavation, from the south-west (Photo CPAT 2573-002)

- 4.5 The natural subsoil (3), consisting of mixed yellow, orange and grey stony silt, was identified throughout the excavated area. Its somewhat irregular upper surface appeared to have been subject to animal burrowing and perhaps tree root growth, but was generally undisturbed except where it had been cut by a single post-hole (4). This measured about 0.25m across but was of fairly recent origin, with a fill of loose, mid-grey silt (5).
- 4.6 The natural subsoil was overlain by a band of mid-grey gritty silt (2), about 0.1m thick, which may also have been cut by post-hole (4), although the feature was poorly defined at this level. The final soil layer in this trench comprised dark grey loamy silt topsoil (1), which was between 0.5m and 0.7m thick.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

- 4.7 Trench 2 was located in the upper part of the garden plot, where it fronted Church St, and was constrained by the lack of storage space for the spoil. With the exception of the north-eastern end of the trench, it was not excavated directly down to the natural subsoil as deposits of archaeological significance were encountered.
- 4.8 The natural subsoil (25) in this trench was similar to the material (3) that had been encountered in Trench 1. The only difference between the trenches was that the soil in Trench 2 was slightly more brownish in colour, perhaps due to the increased activity which was identified in this part of the development area.



Plate 2 Feature 13, at the northern corner of Trench 2 (Photo CPAT 2573-017)

- 4.9 An apparently circular feature (13), some 0.8m in approximate diameter, was revealed at the northern corner of the trench, although its true shape could not be established as only about 70% fell within the excavated area. The feature had been cut into the natural subsoil and it was excavated to a depth of 0.65m below the upper surface of the subsoil, at which point the deposits became waterlogged. The lowest of the deposits revealed in the fill comprised a layer of mid grey-brown clay silt (17), which seemed to be entirely waterlogged and was accordingly not investigated, this being overlain by a layer of stones (16), individually up to 0.1m in diameter and

collectively 0.25m thick, set in a matrix of mid-grey clay silt. Finds from within layer 16 were generally of post-medieval date, with the exception of a jug handle and a small sherd of green-glazed pottery, both medieval in date. The two uppermost layers of fill comprised a layer of mid-grey clay silt (15), 0.3m thick, overlain by dark grey gritty silt (14), up to 0.1m thick. Layer 14 was obviously of post-medieval date from the finds that it contained, but was significant in including a number of slate roof tiles of local origin. The feature was evidently of greater depth than was excavated and the fills had subsided, leaving a gap between them and the edge of the feature, which had become occupied by roots. The overall impression was that the feature was most probably a well abandoned and backfilled in the post-medieval period, the jug handle being evidence of medieval material incorporated into the backfill.

- 4.10 Immediately to the south-west of the presumed well, the machining had not revealed any significant archaeological horizons and was carried down to the top of the natural subsoil for a distance of about 1.5m to the south-west, until layers and features of archaeological interest appeared in the base of the trench. These layers and features were examined by the removal of material by hand over a width of 0.75m, covering the north-west half of the trench base.
- 4.11 The earliest feature consisted of a shallow gully (20), some 0.35m in width and 0.08m deep, which ran in an approximate north-west/south-east direction. The gully was filled by a layer of pale to mid-grey clay silt (21) which was sealed by a layer of small stones set in grey-brown clay silt (19), up to 0.1m in overall thickness. The only find recovered from the layer was an undated iron object, perhaps a nail or part of an implement. A thin layer of pale brownish-grey clay silt (18), no more than 0.02m thick, formed a possible floor layer on top of layer 19, but was only present over the south-western half of the visible part of that layer. Two sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered from the putative floor. Both layers 18 and 19 appeared to butt up against a post-hole (22), measuring some 0.8m by 0.55m, which contained plentiful stones that appeared to form packing for a rectangular section post, set centrally and measuring about 0.25m west-north-west/east-south-east by 0.1m.



Plate 3 Possible floor layer 18, also showing (on left) the packing stones of post-hole 22
(Photo CPAT 2573-017)



Plate 4 Post-hole 30, sealed by layer 11 (Photo CPAT 2573-030)

- 4.12 Both layers 18 and 19 were sealed beneath a layer (12) of stones set in a mid-grey clay silt matrix, the stones individually up to 0.1m in maximum diameter and the layer having a maximum thickness of 0.1m. The only datable finds from the layer were two small sherds of late medieval pottery, although some daub was also recovered. Layer 12 terminated about 3m from the south-west end of the trench, where it was overlain by a deposit of pale to mid-grey clay silt (11) containing flecks of daub, which overlay the natural subsoil and was up to 0.1m in thickness. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the top of the layer, but may have been impressed into it during later activity. A solitary post-hole (30), measuring approximately 0.5m in overall diameter and 0.3m deep was revealed beneath layer 11, containing further small fragments of daub and some stones, although the stones seemed a little sparse to have provided much additional lateral support for a post.
- 4.13 The upper surface of layer 11 had been cut into by two linear gullies (26 and 28) aligned approximately north-north-west/south-south-east, the fills of which demonstrated their 19th-century origin. Gully 28 continued across the full width of the trench, but 26 terminated just beyond the centreline of the trench, its north-north-west end coinciding with post-hole 30, although there was no direct association between the two features.
- 4.14 All of the remaining layers and features in the trench were of 19th-century or later date, and were removed by machine at the commencement of the excavation; they are described here in order of deposition. The archaeologically significant features and layers were sealed by a deposit of mid-grey gritty silt (8), which varied from 0.15m to 0.4m in thickness, and was overlain by very dark grey gritty silt (7), which averaged 0.25m in thickness and contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. Layer 7 seemed to represent a former topsoil layer whose upper surface sloped down (to the north-east) from the Church St frontage, but this had been covered in fairly recent times by a mixed deposit of dark grey-brown gritty silt (6), up to 0.7m in thickness, containing some late 20th-century material. The development area is known to have been used for animal burials in the past and Layers 7 and 8, perhaps also layer 6, had been cut by a pit (9) used for that purpose.



Plate 5 South-east facing section of Trench 2, from south (Photo CPAT 2573-036)

5 FINDS

- 5.1 The evaluation produced a small collection of artefacts typical of a town site such as this. The majority of the pottery was post-medieval in date, including 17th- and 18th-century slipwares and later glazed earthenwares. There were, however, several sherds of medieval pottery, including a glazed strap handle from a jug, which was recovered from context 16, within the well in Trench 2, which also contained a further sherd of medieval pottery. More significantly, medieval pottery was recovered from the surface of the possible floor layer, context 18, and from the overlying layer (12). No earlier finds were recovered from these layers suggesting they are probably late medieval in origin. Several sherds of Midlands Purple Ware, which probably dates from the late 15th to 17th centuries, were also recovered from the well, within contexts 14 and 15. Other artefacts included a small collection of clay pipes, including pipe bowls.
- 5.2 Of more significance in understanding the nature of any settlement activity on the site were a number of fragments of daub from the earlier layers in Trench 2, suggesting the presence of timber structures in the vicinity during the medieval period. Slate roofing tiles were also evidently in use nearby during the latter part of the post-medieval period as fragments were recovered from the upper fill (14) of the well (13). The slate was presumably obtained locally, as quarries are known to have been in operation in both Llangynog and near Lake Vyrnwy during the 19th century.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The evaluation was prompted by the proximity of St Myllin's church to the proposed development and the consequent likelihood that the area lay within the historic core of medieval Llanfyllin. A number of features denoting medieval settlement were revealed by the excavations, including post-holes, a possible floor layer and further uncharacterised layers. These confirm that the proposed development lies within an area which saw occupation in the medieval period. Small fragments of daub were found throughout some of the early layers, suggesting that timber-framed structures with wattle infill are likely to have been located nearby in the past.
- 6.2 The medieval features were only present within Trench 2, which was located in close proximity to the street frontage of the plot onto Church St. No evidence of similar features was present in Trench 1, to the north-east, although this does not rule out the possibility that further medieval features may be present in the remainder of the plot.
- 6.3 Regarding the potential impact of the development on the surviving archaeological features, it is relevant that the significant features were buried beneath a substantial quantity of later overburden. This increased from a minimum of 0.6m near the Church St frontage up to approximately 1.0m towards the north-eastern end of Trench 2.
- 6.4 In addition to the medieval features, a probable well which had been backfilled in the post-medieval period was revealed at the north-eastern end of Trench 2. Medieval finds, including a strap handle for a jug, were found in the backfill, which again supports the implication that the area was occupied in the period. The depth of the well was not determined as it became waterlogged during the excavation, but it seems possible from the finds recovered that it may have been related to one of the buildings depicted on the 18th and 19th-century cartographic sources mentioned in section 3.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 The writer would like to thank his colleagues Wendy Owen and David Vaughan, of CPAT for their help and assistance with the excavation. Also the staff of the following repositories for their help with the desk-top study; the Historic Environment Record, CPAT, Welshpool; the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; the National Monument Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

8 REFERENCES

Published sources

Kretchmer, R, nd, *St Myllin's and its Town* (Church guide)

Silvester, R J, 1992, *Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements*, Welshpool: CPAT Report no. 40

Silvester, R J, and Frost, P, 1999, *The historic churches of Montgomeryshire*, Welshpool: CPAT Report no. 310

Soulsby, I, 1983 *The Towns of Medieval Wales*. Chichester, Sussex: Phillimore

Cartographic sources

- c.1725 Map of the town of Llanfyllin. *Source unknown. Copy in CPAT archives, Welshpool, also reproduced by Kretchmer (see above)*
- c.1815 Map of Bachie Issa and other lands in the parish of Llanfyllin and county of Montgomery belonging to John Humffreys Esq. Scale 6 chains to 1". *NLW/Powis Castle M283*
- 1817 A survey and particular of Estates in the Parishes of Llanfyllin, Myfod, Llansantffraid and Llanfechain in the county of Montgomery belonging to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn Baronet. *NLW/Wynnstay Deposit Volume 2. p.1*
- 1850 Tithe Survey for Llanfyllin
- 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500. Montgomeryshire 09.12
- 1983 Soils Survey of England and Wales – The Soils of England and Wales: Sheet 2, Wales
- 1994 British Geological Survey map – The Rocks of Wales (Solid edition)

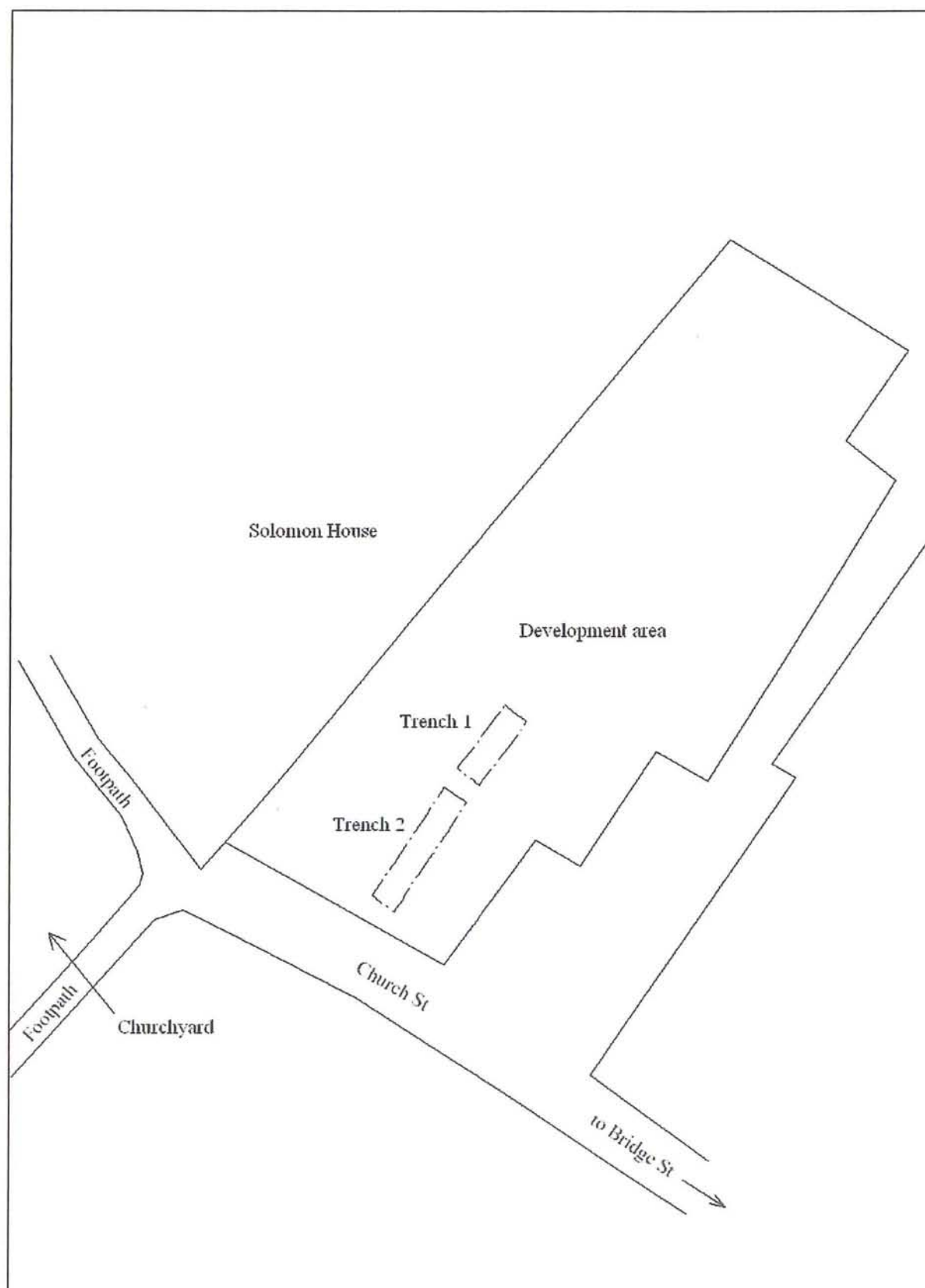
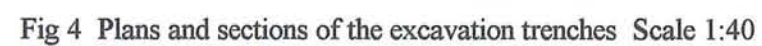


Fig 3 Overall plan of the development area, showing the evaluation trenches Scale 1:300



APPENDIX 1**LAND ADJACENT TO SOLOMAN HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, LLANFYLLIN, POWYS
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
BY THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST****1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The Contracts and Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been invited by Robin Swain, acting as agent for Ms Lorna Brown, to submit a tender for undertaking an archaeological evaluation in connection with proposals to construction a new dwelling on land adjacent to Solomon House, Church Street, Llanfyllin, Powys. The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local authority, have determined that an archaeological evaluation is required to identify the potential impact on the archaeological resource. Accordingly, a brief has been prepared which details the works required (CPAT EVB 688).
- 1.2 The proposed development is close to the centre of Llanfyllin, off Church Street, and immediately south of Solomon House (SJ 1424 1955). The site lies within the presumed historic core of the town and sub-surface archaeological deposits may survive within the area which relate to medieval and later occupation.

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 cultural heritage within the area of the proposed development in so far as these aims are possible;
 - 2.1.2 to record any archaeological sites identified during the evaluation;
 - 2.1.3 to prepare a report outlining the results of the evaluation.

3 Methods

- 3.1 Stage 1 of the evaluation will involve the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, and photographic sources at the following repositories:; the regional Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool; the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth; and the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.2 All cartographic sources consulted will be included within the desktop section of the report, together with transcriptions of relevant documents and copies of plans, maps and photographs containing relevant information.
- 3.3 The Stage 2 evaluation will consist of three trenches, two of which form a 'T'-shape, each 2 wide and of varying lengths totalling no more than 30m in length, the location and dimensions of which will be agreed with the curator in advance.

- 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 digital format to a minimum resolution of 6 mega pixels. 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 Powysland Museum in Welshpool.

4 Resources and Programming

- 4.1 The assessment will be undertaken by a team of two to three skilled archaeologists under the direct supervision of Mr R J Silvester, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. CPAT is also an Institute of Field Archaeologist Registered Organisation.
- 4.2 All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the assessment.
- 4.3 It is anticipated that the evaluation will be completed within 5 days with a team of three experienced archaeologists, and the report will be completed within 10 days following the on-site work. A draft report will be presented to the curator prior to the submission of the final report. At present CPAT would be in a position to undertake the evaluation in April 2008 subject to the receipt of sufficient advanced notice from the client.
- 4.4 The following contingency sums have been allowed at the request of the Curator. The need for such contingencies, and their potential cost, would be subject to discussions between CPAT, the client and the curator once the fieldwork has been completed. The following figures are therefore only for guidance and the final cost, should any of the services be required, may be more or less than the estimates provided.

Curatorial monitoring	£50 per visit
Finds conservation etc	£100
Dating	£200
Environmental sampling	£100
Museum deposition and storage	no extra charge
Publication	<i>Archaeology in Wales</i> at no additional charge

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

N W Jones
11 February 2008

APPENDIX 2

PROJECT ARCHIVE

Site archive

1 A1 site plan

1 A2 site plan

31 context record forms

44 digital photographs

photographic catalogue

contexts register

drawings register

finds catalogue

Specification, brief and correspondence

Contexts Register

Context	Type	Comment
1	Layer	Topsoil in Trench 1
2	Layer	Silt below topsoil in Trench 1
3	Layer	Natural subsoil in Trench 1
4	Post-hole	Modern
5	Fill	Fill of post-hole 5
6	Layer	Dark grey silt in Trench 2 – modern
7	Layer	Old topsoil below 6
8	Layer	Silt beneath 7
9	Pit	Modern animal burial
10	Fill	Fill of 9
11	Layer	Silty clay sealing the likely medieval features in Trench 2
12	Layer	Stony silt at SW end of Trench 2
13	Well	At N corner of Trench 2
14	Fill	Uppermost fill of well 13
15	Fill	Fill of well below 14
16	Fill	Fill of well below 15
17	Fill	Fill of well below 16
18	Layer	Silt layer – possible floor
19	Layer	Stony layer below 18
20	Gully	Shallow gully aligned NW/SE. Sealed by 19
21	Fill	Fill of gully 20
22	Post-hole	At SW end of Trench 2
23	Fill	Packing stones in post-hole 22
24	Fill	Silt fill of post-hole 22
25	Layer	Natural subsoil in Trench 2
26	Gully	Shallow gully running NNW/SSE
27	Fill	Fill of gully 26
28	Gully	Shallow gully running NNW/SSE
29	Fill	Fill of gully 28
30	Post-hole	Pit or posthole cut into natural subsoil, sealed by layer 11
31	Fill	Fill of 30

Drawings Register

No	Scale	Contexts	Sheet No.	Comment
1	1:10	22-24	1	Half-section of post-hole 22
2	1:20	11-13,18,19,22	2	Intermediate plan of Trench 2
3	1:20	6-21,25,28,29	2	SE-facing section of Trench 2
4	1:20	20,30	1	Update to drawing No 2
5	1:10	30,31	1	Half-section of post-hole 30
6	1:20	3,4	2	Plan of Trench 1
7	1:20	1-3	2	SE-facing section of Trench 1

Finds catalogue

Context	Type	Number	Comment
1	Clay pipe	6	1 stamped 'SM' or 'WS'
1	19 th century - Post-medieval pottery	13	2 sherds of slipware
1	Early post-medieval pottery	1	Midlands Purple Ware
7	Medieval pottery	1	Glazed body sherd
7	19 th century - Post-medieval pottery	9	1 sherd of slipware
7	Medieval pottery	1	
7	Clay pipe	3	2 bowls
7	Shell	1	Cowry shell
11	Post-medieval pottery	1	Impressed into surface of layer
12	Medieval pottery	2	
12	Daub	7	
12	Medieval pottery	2	
14	Medieval pottery	2	
14	Early Post-medieval pottery	2	Midlands Purple Ware
14	19 th century - Post-medieval pottery	33	9 sherds of slipware
14	Clay pipe	9	1 bowl stamped 'HI' or 'IH'
14	Local slate		
14	Brick	16	
14	Nail	1	
14	Animal bone		
15	Early Post-medieval pottery	1	Midlands Purple Ware (part rim)
15	Post-medieval pottery	1	Handle fragment ?
15	Animal bone		
16	Medieval pottery	2	Strap handle from jug, body sherd from similar vessel
16	Post-medieval pottery	5	
16	Animal bone		
18	Medieval pottery	2	
19	Iron object	1	
29	19 th -century pottery	3	
29	Glass	2	1 window sherd, 1 bottle sherd
31	Daub	15	