

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Former Timber Wharf, Lower Canal Road, Newtown, Powys**

Strip and Map and Targeted Archaeological Excavation



By

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Report No. 1570

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# Archaeology Wales

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# Non-Technical Summary

*Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological excavation in April 2017 at land located in Former Timber Wharf, Lower Canal Road, Newtown (Powys), as mitigation for the development of 'Erection of 30 affordable units to include 18 flats and 12 terrace houses and creation of new access'. The associated Planning Application No. is P/2016/1167.*

*The aim of the excavation was to record archaeological deposits located within the development area that would be destroyed by the proposed redevelopment of the site. Prior to the excavation, a desktop study and evaluation had been undertaken.*

*The results of the desktop study show that most of the assessment area had been characterized by a timber wharf, associated with the Newtown Canal Basin, and a former small stable and house/inn (associated with the wharfs from early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards). The southern half of the proposed development area was the site of Commercial Mill from late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Commercial Mill was built along with Kymric Mill during 1874/5 for the processing of flannel and tweed. It underwent several modifications after fire episodes and was finally demolished and transformed into a textile factory in 1940.*

*The evaluation demonstrated that the assessment area contains structural remains likely to be associated with the latest phases of industrial works in the area, but also a stone-built alignment that could pre-date the construction of the mill, and be associated to the stable and house from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*The excavations were distributed in Area 1, to the northwest, which consisted in three parallel trenches of approximately 12m x 1.5m; and one trench in Area 2, at the centre of the parcel, measuring approximately 20m x 7.5m. The archaeological investigation revealed and recorded structural remains of the latest phases of Commercial Mill and ancillary building on place of the earlier stable, and the edge of the Newtown Canal formed of limestone blocks.*

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In February 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological excavation on land located in Former Timber Wharf, Lower Canal Road, Newtown (Powys). The assessment area was centred on NGR 311494 291902 (Figs 1 and 2). The work was carried out at the request of J Ross Developments Ltd in order to satisfy a planning requirement from Powys County Council (Planning Application: P/2016/1167). In February 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) had carried out a desktop study and investigative trial trench evaluation at the site.

1.1.2 The AW project number is 2499 and the site code is CRN/17/EXA.

1.1.3 A pre-determination evaluation of this plot had been advised in 2003 by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, M2003-0631, and was subsequently converted into a post-consent assessment by the Local Planning Authority. A planning consultation was received on 4th January 2017, replied with an advice by CPAT that it would require prior archaeological evaluation in accordance with WO Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment:

Archaeology and Planning Policy Wales (Edn.9, Nov 2016), due to the potential of sub-surface medieval and post-medieval archaeology present on site, identified on the Historic Environment Record.

- 1.1.4 A Brief for the required archaeological work was provided by Mark Walters of the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), who act as archaeological advisors to Powys County Council. In response to this Brief, a Written Scheme of Investigations was drawn up by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora (AW). This was subsequently approved by the Mark Walters (CPAT).
- 1.1.5 The site of the proposed development is located within an area considered of high industrial archaeological sensitivity, as it was a nucleus of post-medieval commercial activity, then in the eastern outskirts of Newtown, largely associated with the River Severn. Canal Road lies at the north-eastern side of this complex, and runs parallel to the river, which acts as natural division with the centre of Newtown.

## **1.2 Geology and topography**

- 1.2.1 The underlying geology on site is characterized by Nantglyn Flags Formation (mudstone), sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 419 to 428 million years ago (Silurian) in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas. The subsoil on site is characterized by alluvium deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago (Quaternary), in a local environment dominated by rivers (British Geological Survey 2017).
- 1.2.2 The site of the proposed development lies approximately 60m to the north of the course of the River Severn and is located within the character area of The Canal, defined by a loop on the River Severn to the east of the historic core of Newtown.
- 1.2.3 The site parcel is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 2.400 sq. m and it is orientated in a northeast-southwest axis, stretched between the River Severn and Canal Road. The site is located at approximately 105m AOD on a reasonably flat plain. The immediate vicinities are all urbanized. The wider surrounding landscape is mostly made up of upland pasture fields with very little woodland.

## **1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 1.3.1 Newtown lies on the south bank of the River Severn and the early settlement was planted in an ideal position for town development, lying on a tract of nearly level ground within a marked bend of the river and bounded to the northwest by a small stream flowing south. These natural defenses were supplemented on the east side by an existing, although undocumented motte (Soulsby, 1983).
- 1.3.2 Earliest sources refer to the surrounding district as *Llanfair Cedewain*, a name current throughout the medieval period and into the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The chapel of *Llanfair* (St Mary's) is mentioned in 1253 and proved to be the focal point of the new borough. *Llanfair* had emerged as a rectory independent of the mother church of Llanllwchaiarn (Rowley, 2001, Soulsby, 1983).

- 1.3.3 Newtown was established as a market town as a result of a charter awarded to Roger Mortimer by Edward I in 1279. It is probable that the main layout of the town, defined by Broad Street and High Street, was laid out then to cater for the fairs and markets authorized in the charter.
- 1.3.4 There are no satisfactory indications of the size of the medieval town, although Leland observed that it was *'meately welle buildyd after the Walche fascion'* and there were 55 taxpayers in 1545 (Suggett *Cited in* Fulton, 2012, Soulsby, 1983).
- 1.3.5 A map of 1798, compiled before Newtown's marked period of expansion in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a result of the development of the flannel industry, indicates that the early town focused on the bridge, which was wooden until 1827, with Broad Street as the principal axis (Soulsby, 1983).
- 1.3.6 Within the first 35 years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Newtown experienced a significant growth and became the most important centre of the Welsh flannel industry, with five times increase of the population. This period also saw an improvement in the communications thanks to the development of the turnpike roads and the extension of the Montgomeryshire canal (Richards 1985).
- 1.3.7 During the 19<sup>th</sup> century much of the older Newtown was rebuilt along with the construction of new buildings, mainly related to the flannel industry and the extension of the Montgomeryshire Canal. After 1820, Newtown started expanded into the adjoining parish of Llanllwchaiarn and, at the other side of the river, into The Canal area (Richards 1985).
- 1.3.8 The proposed development area is located within The Canal area. The Canal is a character area, currently a suburbia of Newtown defined by a loop in the course of the River Severn, to the east of the historic core of the town. The area stretches between the River Severn to the south and Canal Road to the north. It is a flat area for more 2/3 parts but the land rises steeply above the river towards the northeast end (Civic Trust Cymru 2015).
- 1.3.9 The Canal area was undeveloped land till the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the Montgomeryshire Canal reached Newtown and the area started its development with the construction of the Canal Basin (opened in 1819). Then other buildings like the pump house and storing wharfs for works associated with the Canal, were built around the Canal basin. The proposed development area was the site of the Former Timber Wharf, which was recorded as unenclosed and unoccupied, and supposedly never had any building on it (Hughes 1988).
- 1.3.10 By the 1840s, the workers' conditions in the flannel industry were in urgent need of improvement, as they were experiencing the difficulties and diseases deriving from handloom waning. Along with important workers riots and the change of the market in other areas, the flannel industry in Newtown passed through a depression period during 1840s and 1850s. It took another twenty years for the industry to re-establish, based this time on powered looms employed at a large scale (Richards 1971).
- 1.3.11 The revitalization of the industry in Newtown occurred during the 1870s and 1880s thanks to enterprise figures such as Pryce Jones (1834-1920), the reboot of the textile industry, with the creation of larger factories and warehouses, better quality housing for workers, the improvement of infrastructures and services, and the promotion of the railway

communications (Richards 1985).

- 1.3.12 By 1859, the Llanidloes-Newtown Railway was working and within the few next years there was a significant improvement of the railway communications: the Newtown-Oswestry Railway was opened in 1861, and Newtown-Machynlleth Railway in 1863. Soon new connections with other parts of the country provided a secured and flourishing outlet for the woolen goods produced in places like Newtown and Llanidloes (Richards 1971).
- 1.3.13 It is specially after 1874 when the textile industry became again the economic mainstay of Newtown, as it was stated in 'The Newtown and Welshpool Express': '(...) *the trade is regarded as being in an unusually healthy state, some of the manufacturers having orders on hand which will last them for months*' (28<sup>th</sup> April 1874); or '(...) *an unusual number of London and country buyers, and a large amount of business done at the flannel market*' (12<sup>th</sup> May 1874).
- 1.3.14 The next few years in Newtown saw the extension, rebuilding or new construction of several mills, typically characterized by their large size, normally multi-storey with open-plan floors. They included steam driven machinery and multiple ancillary structures. Normally workers housing was built in the nearby areas. The most characteristic mills from this period are the Oversevern Mill (rebuilt in 1860), the Cambrian Mill (1861, rebuilt 1875), the Commercial and Kymric Mills, built next to each other in the Canal Basin area during 1874/5, the Craigrfryn Mill (from 1872) and the Severn Valley Mills (from 1875) (Walters 2003, Richards 1971).
- 1.3.15 Part of the proposed development area was the site of the former Commercial Mill, owned by the firm Jones, Evans & Co., which also owned the Kymric Mill. 'The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard' from the 8<sup>th</sup> October 1875 states that '*the Commercial Mill, had lately come into existence, which was a credit to the town, (...) could see no reason why the valley of the Severn might not be as famous for the production of flannels as was the valley of the Roch*'.
- 1.3.16 By the 1890s the Commercial and the Kymric mills, both were known as the Kymric Mills, and remained owned by Jones, Evans & Co. till late 1930s. The Commercial Mill and its chimney were demolished by 1940, and only the first-floor block was left standing. The Kymric Mill, located in front, was closed in 1950s and nowadays has been rebuild as an apartments block.
- 1.3.17 During 1890s till 1930s a succession of devastating fires and workers strikes hit the woolen industry in Newtown, which struggled to survive and never recovered to the heydays of 1870s and 1880s. The Cambrian Mill, which has been the largest in Wales, stopped working in 1912 due to one of the several fires that it suffered. After the Cambrian Mill, the others were closing successively while the textile industry declined in Newtown. Hundreds of workers started working in other areas as Rochdale and Huddersfield and thus came the population's decline.
- 1.3.18 After First and Second World Wars, no industry developed in Newtown and the woolen industry certainly never recovered. Services and small scale tourism are the new economic mainstay of the town.



## 2 Aims and Objectives

The excavation was undertaken to:

- Establish the extent of the archaeological remains within the area of proposed development.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of archaeological remains present.
- Establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological features and deposits, sampling where necessary.
- Excavate and record all features such that they are thus preserved by record.

## 3 Methodology

The location of the excavation areas was agreed with CPAT prior to work commencing. The open-area trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket to either the top of the uppermost surviving archaeological horizon or to the top of the natural soil horizon, whichever was encountered first. The resulting exposed surfaces were hand cleaned using hoes and/or pointing trowels, as appropriate, to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. All such features were recorded, and where appropriate, excavated by hand.

The methodology followed by the excavation team is set out in detail in the WSI (see Appendix 4). The excavation monitored with visits by CPAT.

All areas were photographed using high resolution (14mp+) digital photography. All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognized conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) as appropriate.

All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIFA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological excavation* (2014), and current Health and Safety legislation. Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered during the course of the excavation.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 Area 1, Northern Trench (Figure 4, Plates 1-5)

The trench was excavated down to (127), a brown silty clay disturbed natural deposit at 0.75m below the present ground surface, with mortar, charcoal, and brick flecks. Above this deposit a number of brick walls were revealed, (121) -(124).

Wall (121): NW-SE orientated red brick wall, exposed on the west side of the trench, 1 brick in width and 0.52m exposed of its height (7 courses), of stretcher pattern bonded with

grey mortar, bricks 0.22m x 0.1m x 0.65m.

Wall (122): red brick, orientated NE-SW, 1 brick in width, bricks 0.21m x 0.1m x 0.7m bonded with hard white mortar. Butts wall (123) and they are likely contemporary, being remains of The Commercial Inn.

Wall (123): red brick, orientated NW-SE, 2 bricks in width, bricks 0.21m x 0.1m x 0.7m bonded with hard white mortar and concrete. Butted by wall (122) and are likely contemporary, being remains of The Commercial Inn.

Wall (124): red brick, orientated NW-SE, bricks 0.21m x 0.1m x 0.7m bonded with loose grey mortar, which exceeds the trench to the south-west.

To the south side of the trench a red brick floor covered an area 1.4m x 0.7m, bonded with pink mortar and butting wall (124) and likely contemporary with it. This was overlain by concrete (126), which covered an area 0.6m x 2.5m.

Context (117) was a soft grey mortar, with frequent charcoal and red bricks, 0.2m in thickness, located between walls (123) and (124), being a demolition deposit of the Commercial Inn.

The trench was sealed by (116) a light brown clay, with charcoal, mortar, and brick fragments, 0.2m in thickness, a levelling deposit below (101) the modern car park surface.

#### **4.2 Area 1, Middle Trench (Figure 4; Plates 6-8)**

The trench was excavated to the natural of (115), grey-brown sandy silt gravel at 0.6m below the present ground surface.

Onto this a red brick wall was constructed, being (118) 2 bricks in width bonded with cream mortar (bricks 0.23m x 0.12m x 0.07m), the wall orientated NE-SW and cornering at the west end of the trench to head to the south-east, with four side walls branching off on its northern side, to the north-west.

Paving (119) was an exterior flagstone paving with grey mortar, in the northern side of the trench covering an area of 3.6m x 1m, butts wall (118). Inserted into and contemporary with (119) was cast iron drain (120), 0.14m square. (118) and (119) are likely to be part of The Commercial Inn.

The trench was sealed by a sequence of deposits, (114) a black ash and sandy silt gravels 0.15m in thickness being an industrial deposit, overlain by (113) a grey clayey silt 0.15m thick, overlain by (112) a brown silty sand 0.11m thick, all being later landscaping and carpark levelling deposits.

#### **4.3 Area 1, Southern Trench (Figure 4; Plates 9-12)**

The trench was excavated to (109) a brown natural clay at a depth of 0.94m below the current ground surface.

Onto (109), wall (106) was constructed, a regularly coursed brick wall foundation, bonded with grey white mortar, surviving 4 courses in height and 2 bricks wide, with bricks measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m. (106) was visible 10.5m in length and 0.23m in width on a NE-SW alignment, then with a right-angled turn it exceeds the south-western limit of the trench. Within the brickwork of (106) one entrance was visible on the south-western

side, with other possible entrances on the mid and north-eastern sides. This was the southern wall of The Commercial Inn.

Above (109) was (107), a grey brown clay subsoil, 0.14m in depth with 1 pipe stem and one piece of post-medieval pottery. This was overlain by (108), a brown silty clay with frequent brick fragments, slate, mortar, pottery and coal, being a mixed construction deposit of the Commercial Inn. This was overlain by (110), a yellow mortar tip layer 0.02m in thickness, from construction of the Commercial Inn.

The trench was then sealed by a sequence of deposits, (114) a black ash and sandy silt gravels 0.15m in thickness, overlain by (113) a grey clayey silt 0.15m thick, overlain by (112) a brown silty sand 0.11m thick, all being later landscaping and carpark levelling deposits.

#### **4.4 Area 2 (Figure 5; Plates 13-25)**

Area 2 was excavated to a depth 0.4m, where industrial structures and remains were revealed.

Red brick wall rectangular structure (104) was of hand-made bricks in regular coursing bonded with grey mortar, exposed 10m in length east to west, 5m in length north to south, and 0.23m in width, being 1 course in height, and truncated to the north-west. From its layout and location, this structure is likely to be ancillary building of the timber mill, over original house and stable of former wharf C.13.

Brick floor (111) was laid in a regular pattern, surviving in area 1.3m in length and 0.4m in width, bonded with dark sandy mortar and constructed from bricks measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m. (111) internally abuts the north-western side of wall (104) and is therefore likely to be the internal floor surface of the building. Brick floor (111) was truncated by a construction cut for a modern wall to the north-west.

In the south-eastern end of Area 2, (105) was a wall of five large stone blocks in a line, of drystone construction and on a NNE-SSW alignment, with a metal hook attached. The blocks were 0.6m x 0.4m and on a rough stone and mortar foundation which continued below the south-eastern limit of Area 2. This structure is the canal wall.

Brick floor (111) was overlain by (103), a grey silty sand 0.15m in depth with frequent inclusions of bricks, shell, glass and wood, an industrial deposit likely to be from the demolitions of the timber mill. Deposit (103) was overlain by (102), a compacted deposit of red crushed bricks and white mortar 0.15m in depth, being levelling of the factory floor.

Areas 1 and 2 were sealed with (101), a compacted grey shale crush, being levelling for the modern car park construction, and (100) a brown sandy loam topsoil, 0.1m – 0.35m in thickness.

## **5 Finds**

### **5.1 Finds Summary**

A total of 59 small finds assemblage was recovered from the excavation (Appendix III), including a total number of 10 sherds of pottery that comprise Bristol/Staffordshire slipware

from 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, Industrial Whiteware and Buckley ware from the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It includes also one fragment of lead glazed red earthenware from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Also, a total of 34 fragments of glass and small quantities of metal objects, Ceramic Building Material, a fragment of clay pipe, and two leather shoes from the mill surface area.

## **6 Interpretation and Discussion**

### **6.1 Conclusions**

The HER data and the old maps consulted for the previous evaluation showed that the proposed development area, while small in size, has undergone constant redevelopments since at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the works for the extension of the Montgomeryshire Canal reached Newtown (1818-1820).

After the construction of the Canal Basin (1829), the land comprised between the River Severn and Canal Road was occupied by small-medium sized wharfs used for the storage of materials and other secondary functionalities related to the Canal and the transport of goods.

It is from this moment that we can see a small number of buildings located at the northern area of the development site, that could be still represented in the archaeological stratigraphy. These were located in the then wharves C.13, C.14 and were identified as a house and stable, and the Commercial Inn respectively in the 1842 Tithe Map.

The growth of Newtown as the most important centre for the production of flannel in Wales can be seen also represented in the HER and old maps from the area. Along with the construction of several other mills in town (Cambrian Mill, Oversevern Mill), from 1860s onwards starts the programme for the building of the Commercial and the Kymric Mills, both close to each other in the land stretched between the River Severn and the Canal Road.

The Commercial Mill and its ancillary buildings occupied then the former timber wharf, C.12 and the house and stable wharf C.13, in the 1842 Tithe map. Currently is mostly located the southern half of the proposed development area, where no trace of archaeological remains have been located. From this moment, there is a significant representation of designated sites and Listed Building within the surrounding areas. Especially relevant is the old neighbourhood located to the west of site, with an elevated number of Listed Buildings located in Lower Canal Road. This had been a workers' housing area, and is nowadays part of the Canal Character Area.

The different fire episodes that suffered both, the Commercial and the Kymric mills, have not mayor representation on the old maps neither the HER, as the main layout of the buildings was preserved during the reconstruction works.

The main transformation on the layout of the structural remains on site can be seen in the

1949-53 map, moment by which the Commercial Mill had been demolished and only preserved the first floor. Then it was transformed in a small textile factory prior to its use as offices and final demolition.

In the HER data and old maps are also represented other features related to the archaeology of the Canal such as the limekilns; and to posterior moments of reutilization of the parcel, as with the running of the Central Dairies at the southern area of the site (Izquierdo Zamora, 2017).

The archaeological excavation undertaken by Archaeology Wales in March-April 2017 aimed to uncover and record any remains from the mill known from historical records to have formerly occupied the site. In Area 1, located to the northwest corner of the parcel and consisting of excavation of three NE-SW parallel trenches of 12m x 1.5m, were located the remains of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick walls likely to belong to the Commercial Inn that was located at former wharf C.14. In Area 2, a large trench of approximately 20m x 7.5m located in the centre of the parcel and orientated NW-SW, were found the remains of one of the ancillary buildings of the mill, from second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century, possibly reused from former house and stable buildings of the wharf C.13, from first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **6.2 Overall Interpretation**

The evaluation trenches excavated during the February 2017 fieldwork showed that it is likely that the remains of a number of walls and associated features were from the latest phases of the former mill and possibly from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century house and stable located in one of the parcels or wharfs associated with the construction of the Canal in Newtown.

The excavation has shown that a constant demolition and rebuilding of structural remains has taken place in the area since early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and especially from late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, being practically abandoned after the 1970's decade. A mixture of both brick built and stone walls were used across the site as were compacted earth and stone floors and considerable dumping of industrial waste also seems to have taken place as evidenced by the cinder rich layers.

The large-scale brick and stone structural remains of the Commercial Inn and the Newtown Canal itself were the main features of the excavations, which compliment results of the desk top study and evaluation results.

## **7 Acknowledgements**

Thanks are due to Andrew Shobbrook (AW) for on-site supervising and assistance; to Mark Jowitt and Matthew Hamer (J Ross Developments Ltd) for providing development plans and access to site; and to Mark Houlston (AW) Mark Walters of Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust for their advice and site monitoring.

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# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX I:** Figures



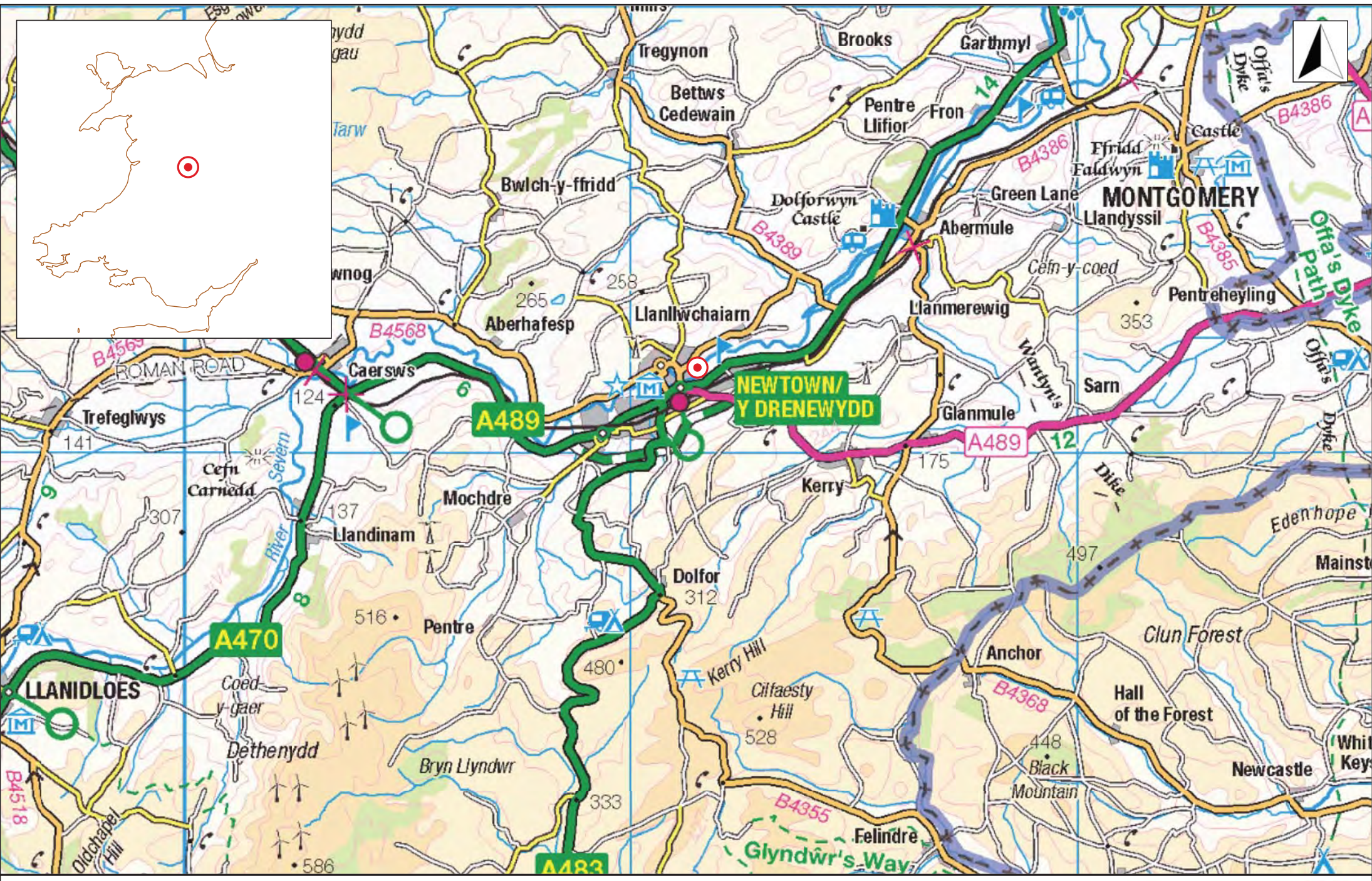


Figure 1: On the top left, location of the development site (target) within the UK, scale 1:3,000,000; on the main canvas (target), location of the development site within the Powys region, scale 1:75,000.





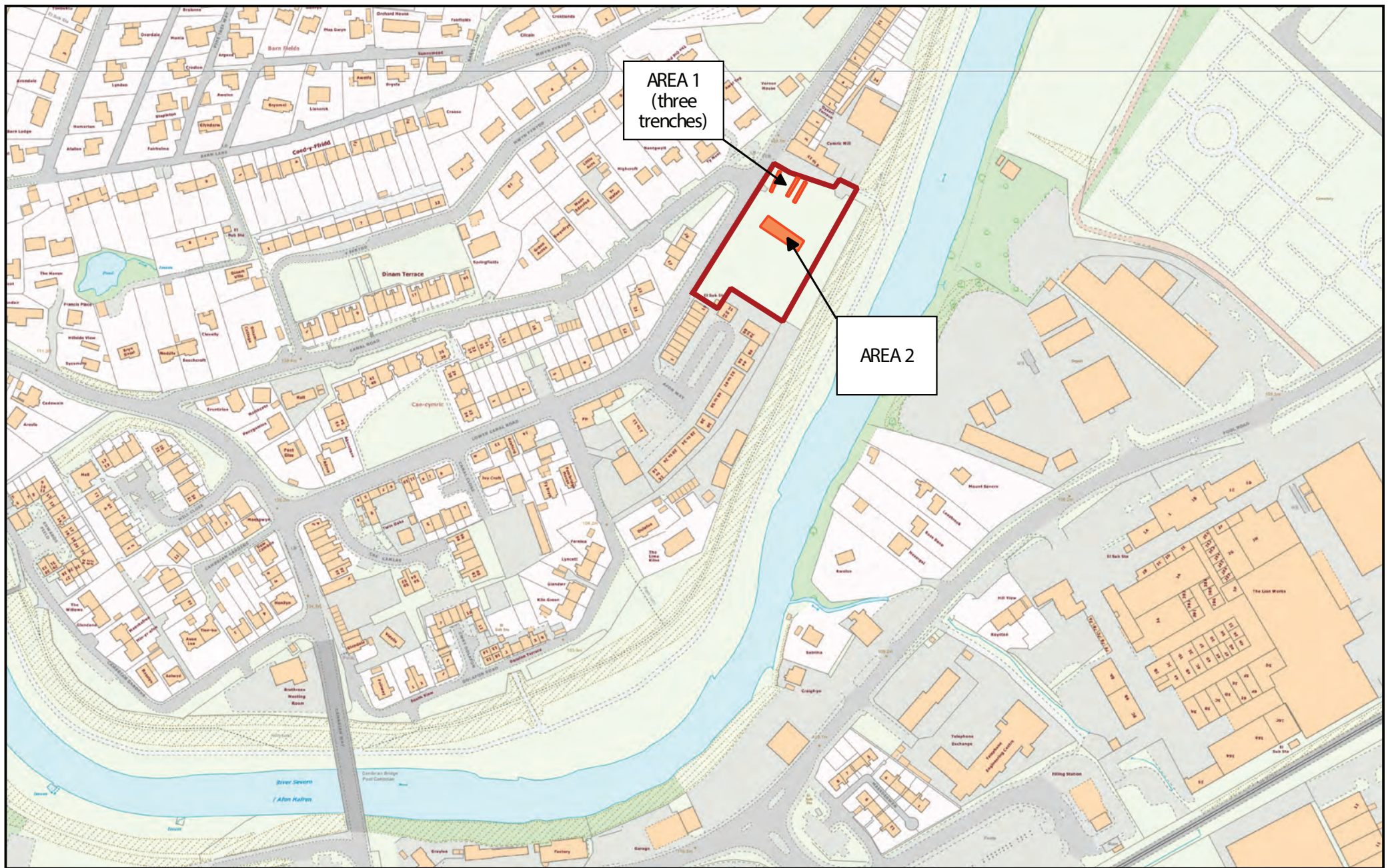


Figure 2: Location of proposed development area (dark red) and agreed excavation areas.



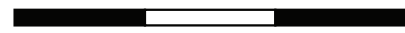




Figure 3: Location of proposed development area (dark red) and excavated trenches against 1842 Llanllwchaearn Parish Tithe Map.



0 25 50 75 m





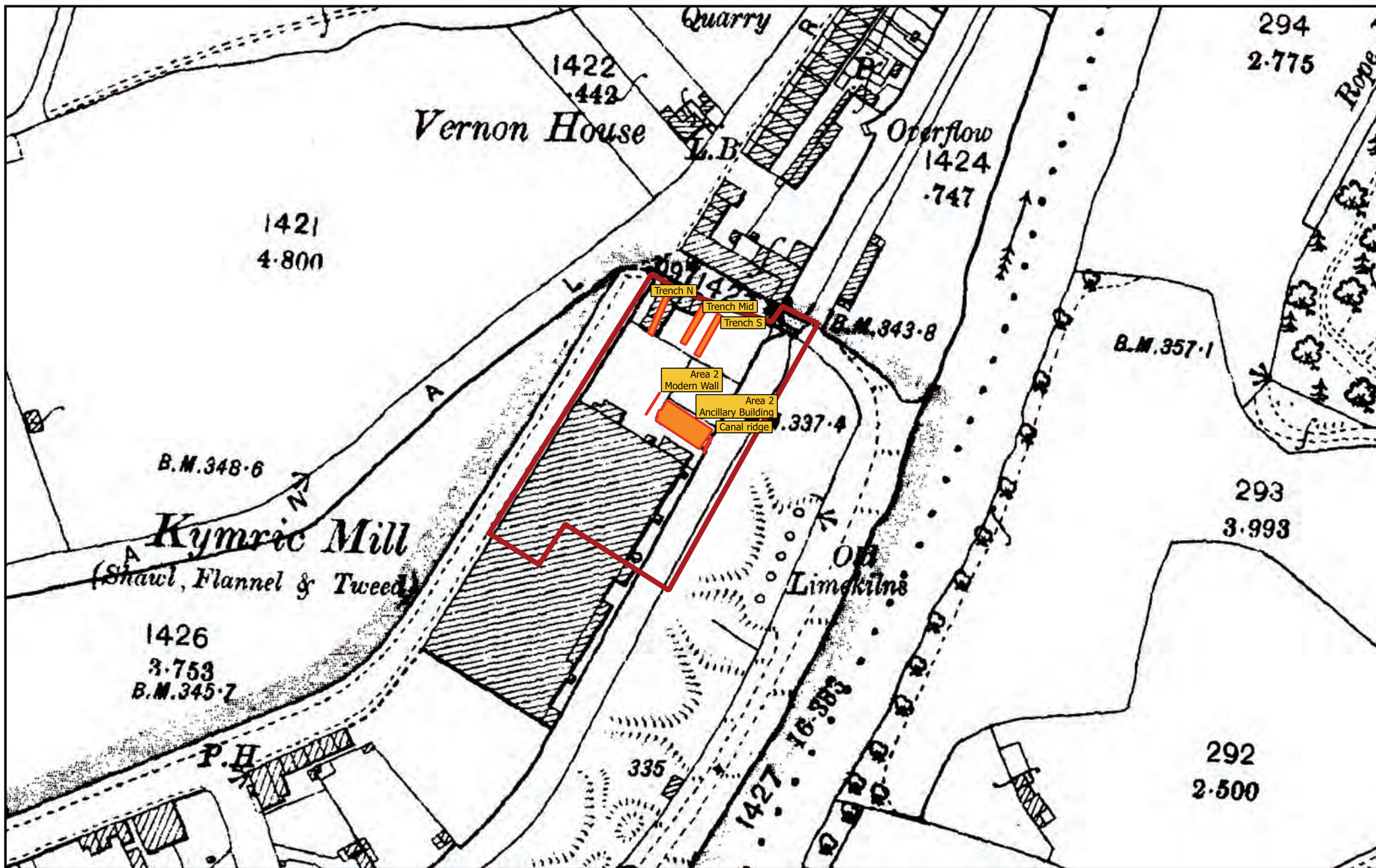


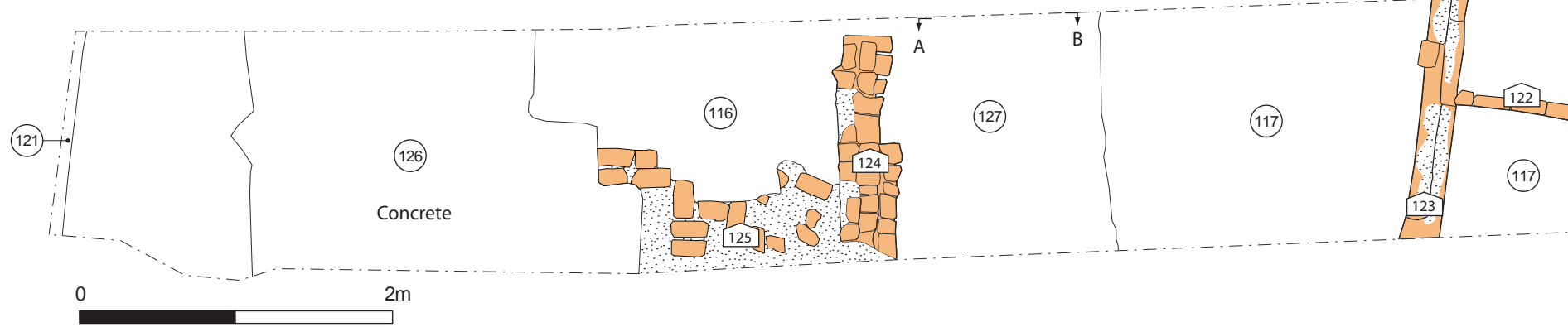
Figure 4: Location of proposed development area (dark red) and excavated trenches against 1910s Ordnance Survey Map.



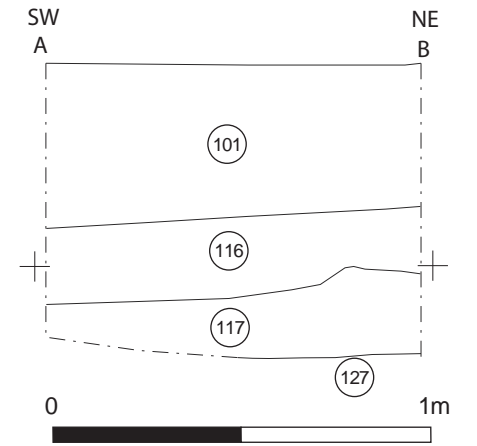
0 25 50 75 m



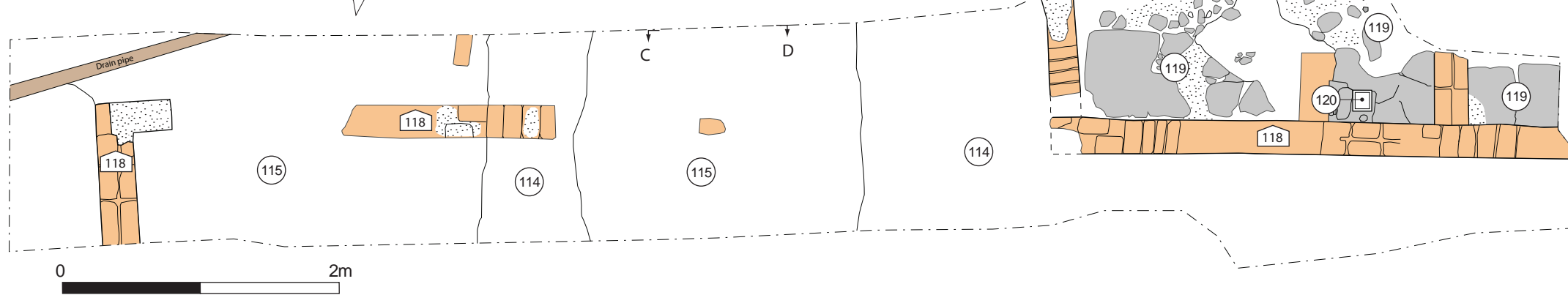
Plan of northern trench within Area 1



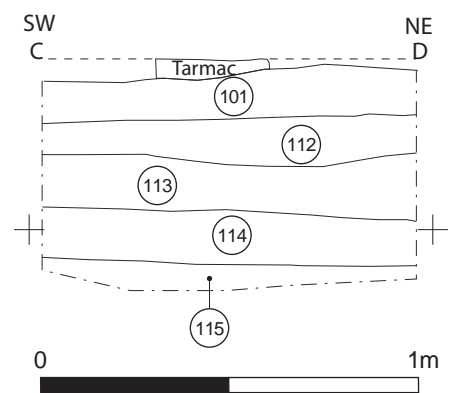
Representative section within northern trench of Area 1



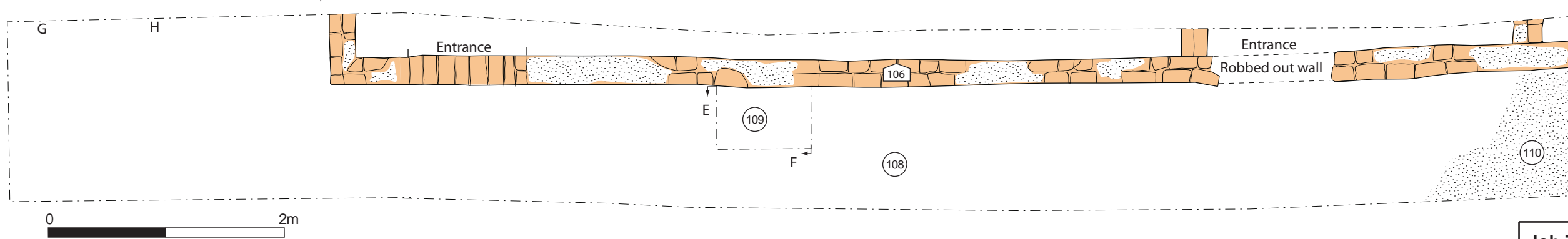
Plan of middle trench within Area 1



Representative section within middle trench of Area 1

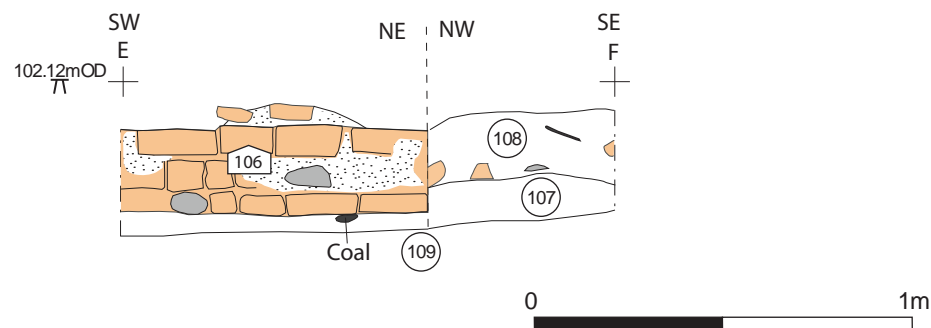


Plan of southern trench within Area 1

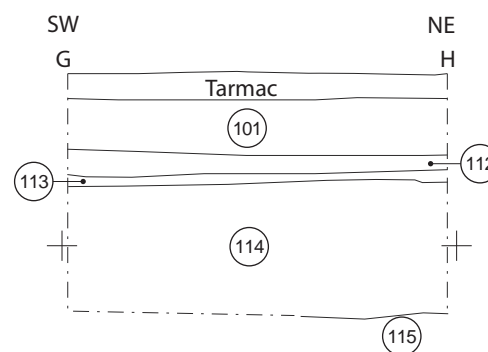


- Key
- Brick
  - Stone
  - Slate
  - Mortar

Section of Wall [106] within southern trench in Area 1



Representative section within southern trench of Area 1



**Job Title:** Canal Road, Newtown

**Drawing Title:** Plans & sections within Area 1

**Date:** May 2017

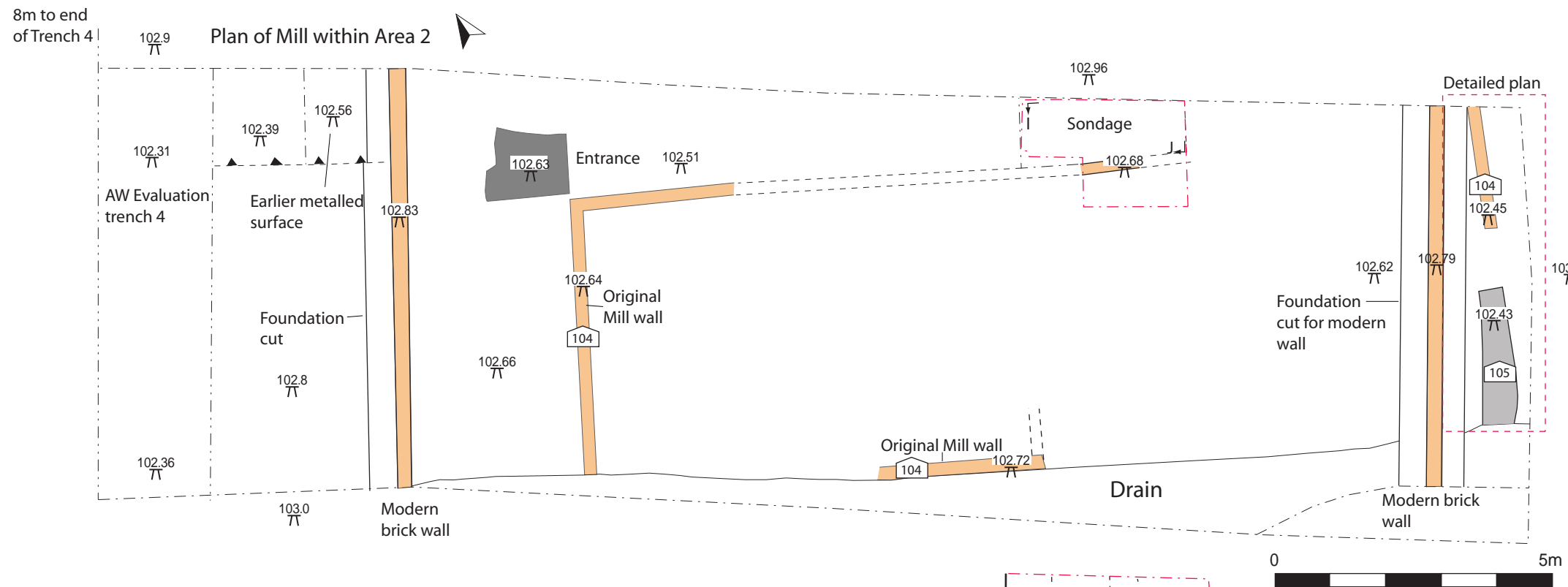
**Drawn By:** ILB

**Scale:** Sections 1:20 & plans 1:40 @ A3

**Figure 5**

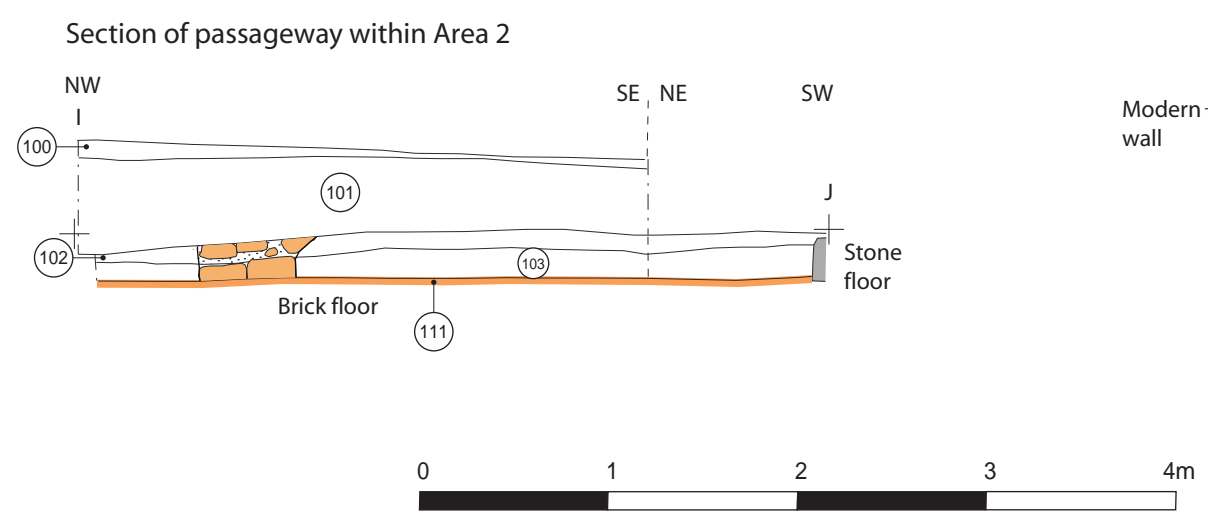
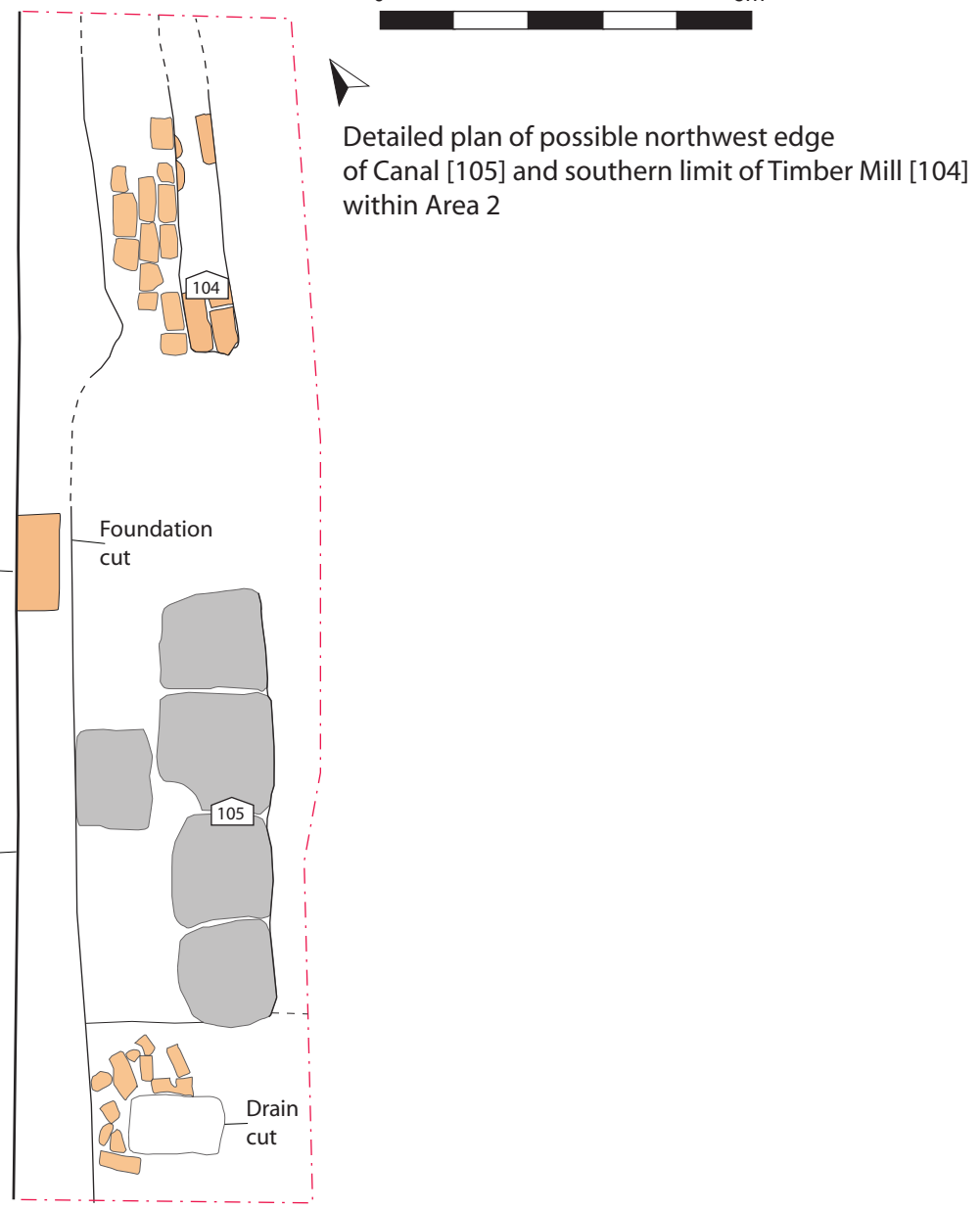
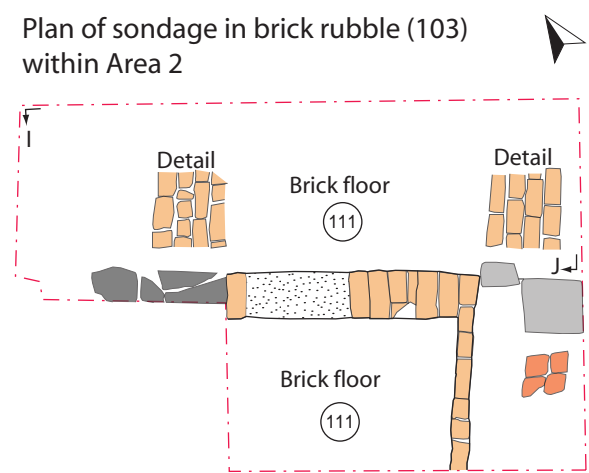






- Key
- Brick
  - Tile
  - Stone
  - Slate
  - Mortar

Note: all heights are metres above Ordnance Datum



<b>Job Title:</b> Canal Road, Newtown
<b>Drawing Title:</b> Plans & section within Area 2
<b>Date:</b> May 2017
<b>Drawn By:</b> ILB
<b>Scale:</b> 1:40 & 1:100 @ A3
<b>Figure 6</b>



# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX II: Plates**



Plate 1. View of northern Trench within Area 1. Looking northeast.  
Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 2. View of northern Trench within Area 1. Looking southwest.  
Scales 1m & 2m





Plate 3. Shot of floor and wall in northern Trench within Area 1. Looking southwest. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 4. Close up shot of wall in northern Trench within Area 1. Looking southwest. Scale 1m





Plate 5. Shot of wall in northern Trench within Area 1. Looking southeast. Scale 1m



Plate 6. View of middle Trench within Area 1. Looking northeast. Scales 1m & 2m





Plate 7. View of middle Trench within Area 1. Looking southwest. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 8. Shot of surviving floor in middle Trench within Area 1. Looking north. Scales 1m & 2m





Plate 9. View of southern Trench within Area 1. Looking northeast.  
Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 10. View of southern Trench within Area 1. Looking southwest.  
Scales 1m & 2m





Plate 11. Shot of doorway within Wall (106) in southern Trench within Area 1. Looking southwest. Scale 1m



Plate 12. Shot of Wall (106) in southern Trench within Area 1. Looking northwest. Scale 1m





Plate 13. General view of Area 2 after cleaning. Looking northwest.  
Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 14. General view of Area 2 after cleaning. Looking southeast.  
Scales 1m & 2m





Plate 15. General view of Area 2 after cleaning. Looking southeast.  
Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 16. General view of Area 2 after cleaning. Looking northeast.  
Scales 1m & 2m





Plate 17. View of possible hallway within Area 2. Looking northwest.  
Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 18. View of possible hallway within Area 2. Looking southeast. Scale 2m





Plate 19. Close up shot of possible hallway within Area 2. Looking northeast. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 20. Shot of Brick floor within Area 2. Looking southeast. Scales 1m & 2m





Plate 21. Close up shot of Brick floor within Area 2. Looking southwest.  
Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 22. Close up shot of Brick floor within Area 2. Looking northeast.  
Scales 1m & 2m





Plate 23. Shot of Brick floor within Area 2 showing section of Sondage.  
Looking southeast. Scale 1m



Plate 24. View of southern end of Area 2 after cleaning. Looking northeast.  
Scale 2m



Plate 25. Close up shot of south-eastern wall of Mill within southern end of Area 2. Looking southwest. Scale 1m

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX III: Catalogues**

**Archaeology Wales Ltd.**  
Finds catalogue Canal Road, Newtown

Site code: P2499 - CRN/17/EX

Number	Context	Description	Amount	Weight
<b>Pottery</b>				
	107	Bristol/Staffordshire Slipware 17th/18th C.	1	43
	108	1 lead glazed red E.W. - 19th C., 1 Bristol/Staffordshire Slipware 17th/18th C., 6 Ind. Produced white ware - 18th/19th C.	8	90
	113	Buckley Ware - 18th/19th C.	1	198
<b>CBM</b>				
	106	Brick	2	3.555
	113	Ceramic pipe	1	195
	118	Brick	1	3.509
	?	From sondage brick rubble	1	3052
<b>Glass</b>				
	103		2	31
	U/S		32	576
<b>Metal</b>				
	103	Lead object	1	495
	103	Metal objects	3	155
	U/S	Metal objects	3	319
<b>Tobacco Clay Pipe</b>				
	107	Tobacco clay pipe	1	2
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
	?	Leather upper shoes (from Mill surface)	2	n/a
<b>Total finds:</b>				
<b>Pottery</b>			10	
<b>CBM</b>			5	
<b>Glass</b>			34	
<b>Metal</b>			7	
<b>Tobacco Clay Pipe</b>			1	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			2	
<b>Total:</b>			<b>59</b>	

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX IV: WSI**



**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION  
AT FORMER TIMBER WHARF, CANAL ROAD, NEWTOWN**

**Prepared for:  
J ROSS DEVELOPMENTS LTD**

**Planning Application Number: P/2016/1167**

**Project No: 2499**

**24/03/2017**



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Figure 1. Map with location of Site

Figure 2. Detailed plan of the site, showing proposed excavation areas



## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of J Ross Developments Ltd.*

*The archaeological mitigation will consist of 'strip, map and sample excavation', and will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the proposed development of 'Erection of 30 affordable units to include 18 flats and 12 terrace houses and creation of new access' at Former Timber Wharf, Canal Road, Newtown (Powys) SY16 2JJ, centred on NGR 311494 291902. The associated Planning Application No. is P/2016/1167.*

*The site of the proposed development is located within an area of high industrial archaeology sensitivity. The northern half of the site was occupied by the Former Timber Wharf, which was used for works associated with the Newtown Canal Basin probably from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and by a former small stable and house possibly associated with the wharf.*

*The southern half of the site was occupied by Commercial Mill from late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Commercial Mill was built along with Kymric Mill during 1874/5 for the processing of flannel and tweed. It underwent several modifications resulting from fire damage and was finally demolished and the site transformed into a textile factory in 1940. subsequently by the Commercial Mill complex (PRN 85915).*

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd in February 2017. The evaluation demonstrated that the assessment area contains structural remains likely to be associated with the latest phases of works at Commercial Mill. In addition, a stone-built feature on a separate alignment was revealed, which could pre-date the construction of the mill. This feature may be associated with the stable and house that occupied the site during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeology curatorial body for Powys, has advised that, in order to mitigate the impact on the archaeological resource, a programme of 'strip, map and sample excavation' of two targeted areas must be undertaken during groundworks associated with the proposed development.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

## 1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of archaeological mitigation, consisting of 'strip, map and sample excavation' to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of 'Erection of 30 affordable units to include 18 flats and

12 terrace houses and creation of new access' at Former Timber Wharf in Canal Road, Newtown (Powys) SY16 2JJ centred on NGR 311494 291902 (Figures 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. is P/2016/1167.

A pre-determination evaluation of this plot had been advised in 2003 by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, M2003-0631, and was subsequently converted into a post-consent assessment by the Local Planning Authority. A planning consultation was received on 4<sup>th</sup> January 2017, replied with an advice by CPAT that it would require prior archaeological evaluation in accordance with WO Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology and Planning Policy Wales (Edn.9, Nov 2016), due to the potential of sub-surface medieval and post-medieval archaeology present on site, identified on the Historic Environment Record.

CPAT recommended that a desk top study and field archaeological evaluation of the development area was undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. The recommendations made by CPAT were set out in the '*Brief for Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation CPAT EVB877* (2017) to Mid Wales Housing Association (on behalf of Powys County Council) dated January 2017.

Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned to undertake the archaeological evaluation on February 2017. The conclusions from the archaeological evaluation reported evidences of 19<sup>th</sup> century structural remains located at the northern half of the site (Izquierdo Zamora 2017).

CPAT has recommended that a programme of archaeological mitigation, consisting of 'strip, map and sample excavation' is undertaken during groundworks associated with the proposed development to mitigate the impact on the archaeological resource. The recommendation made by CPAT were set on a letter dated 1<sup>st</sup> of March of 2017:

*'No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*The archaeological programme of work will be undertaken and completed in accordance with the relevant Standards and Guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR Email: markwalters@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the report should be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record. The complete digital archive will be sent to The National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth. The artefact archive will be stored at an approved deposition location.*

*Reason: To secure preservation by record of all archaeological remains which will be impacted by the development.'*

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation ('strip, map and sample excavation') is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 8, 2016), Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

This WSI has been prepared by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of J Ross developments Ltd.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## **2. Site Description**

The site of the proposed development is located within an area considered of high industrial archaeological sensitivity, as it was a nucleus of post-medieval commercial activity, then in the north-eastern outskirts of Newtown, largely associated with the River Severn. Canal Road lies at the north-eastern side of this complex, and runs parallel to the river, which acts as natural division with the centre of Newtown.

The site parcel is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 2.400 sq. m and it is orientated in a northeast-southwest axis, stretched between the River Severn and Canal Road. The average altitude on site is 105m aOD (Figure 1).

The underlying geology on site is characterized by Nantglyn Flags Formation (mudstone), sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 419 to 428 million years ago (Silurian) in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas. The sub-soil on site is characterized by alluvium deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago (Quaternary), in a local environment dominated by rivers (British Geological Survey 2016).

The site is bounded at all sides, with concrete block to the north, iron picket fence to the west (to Lower Canal Road), wooden fence to the south and wire fence to east. The area is covered with overgrown vegetation throughout the southern half, and with tarmac over most of the northern half. There is a large mound located at the centre of the parcel that comprises modern rubble from previous buildings demolitions. Access to site is located at the northeast side.

### 3. Archaeological background

The proposed development area is located within The Canal area. The Canal is a character area, currently a suburb of Newtown, defined by a loop in the course of the River Severn, to the east of the historic core of the town. The area stretches between the River Severn to the south and Canal Road to the north. It is a flat area, although the land rises steeply above the river towards the northeast end (Civic Trust Cymru 2015).

The Canal area was undeveloped land until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the Montgomeryshire Canal reached Newtown and the area started its development with the construction of the Canal Basin (opened in 1819). Then other buildings, like the pump house and wharfs associated with the Canal, were built around the Canal basin. The proposed development area was the site of the Former Timber Wharf, which was recorded as unenclosed and unoccupied although surrounded by a sma and supposedly never had any building on it (Hughes 1988).

Several documents and entries registered with the Regional Historic Environment Record indicate that the site parcel was also occupied by the Victorian Commercial Mill building. Within the surrounding plots have been located other 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries buildings associated to the Commercial Mill.

The Commercial Mill, or Kymric mill, is depicted in the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map, from c.1884. It was built in 1862, rebuilt in 1870 after a fire event and enlarged with a red brick extension at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Newtown were rebuilt several mills and other buildings related to textile industry, due to the necessity of revitalization of the local market. They included the Oversevern Mill, the Cambrian Mill. the Craigrfryn Mill and tannery and the Severn Valley Mills. They are all characterized, as the Commercial Mill, by multi-storey vast construction with open-plan floors, steam driven machinery, ancillary structures and associated workers housing (Walters 2003).

The Commercial Mill, or Kymric Mill (PRN 85915) had been previously recorded in the *Archaeological Assessment of 12 Canal Road, Newtown*, undertaken by Clywd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in 2004 following a photographic survey (PRN 95126) from 2003. It has also been recorded in CPAT's reports '*An Historical and Archaeological Study of the Industrial Heritage of Newtown, Powys, Mid Wales*' (Walters 2003), and '*Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Industry in East and North-East Wales: Scheduling Enhancement Programme*' (Hankinson, Britnell and Silvester 2012). The Kymric Mill was demolished after 1930's and replaced by modern factories but extensive foundations from the original building will be surviving as sub-surface archaeology.

### 4. Objectives

The objective of the proposed 'strip, map & sample' is to preserve, by record, detailed information on all archaeological deposits in the area of the proposed development, prior to their likely destruction as a consequence of the development. Overburden and modern deposits will be removed by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. All archaeological deposits, horizons and artefacts encountered will be recorded and removed stratigraphically by the excavation team.

A report will be produced that will provide a detailed account of all the archaeological work undertaken. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the archaeological mitigation 'strip, map and sample excavation' will meet the standards required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2014)*.

#### **4.1. Site Specific Research Aims**

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

The proposed development area has structural remains associated with industrial activities from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This site needs to be investigated according to an agreed and updated research framework.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced (2011-2014) and currently in the process of review, which definition of industrial archaeology refers to the period 1750 – 1899.

The industrial period in Wales encompasses the extraction, production and processing of all types of raw materials – mineral and organic, the working, manufacturing and marketing of those products and the supporting infrastructure – settlement, utilities, transport and communications.

In this time-frame, an agricultural and pastoral society evolved to become a leading industrial export economy, supplying not only iron and copper products, coal, tinsplate, lead, granite and slate to world-markets and to an imperial polity, but also labour and know-how, as Welsh migrants took their skills with them to the USA, to Russia and beyond. Migration into Wales from elsewhere of people working in industry

is also evident in this period in the changing architectures of religious buildings. Wales ceased to be a receptor-culture and became an initiator-culture in the Industrial period. At the same time, strong cultural continuities are also apparent, in the growing strength of the Welsh language and in the vitality of small rural communities. For these reasons, the industrial period offers strong narratives of innovation and renewal, of transformation and social conflict, which inform the contemporary sense of Welsh identity.

The research framework from the archaeology of Wales (2011-2014) identifies the priorities for the research of industrial archaeology in Wales (1750-1899) and includes the assessment of:

- The significance and scale of technical change within the major industries of coal, iron, copper, tin, lead and slate, and the impact of that change within the landscape; their context and significance in terms of similar sites elsewhere in the world; their relationship with the markets they served
- The extent to which some industrial sites might have origins predating 1750
- The significance of military and defensive sites
- The erosion or survival of local and regional characteristics in domestic building from the later eighteenth century onwards; the varieties of planned and unplanned settlement; evidence for migration and social diversity in housing stock
- The extent to which the proliferation of social infrastructure and communal institutions such as chapels, churches, institutes is a distinctive feature of the period and in what ways these structures might be distinctive to Wales
- The significance, form and archaeological survival of transport corridors – turnpikes, government-sponsored roads, canals, railways – their engineering, the industries they served and the settlements they sustained
- The significance, form and archaeological survival of major dock systems; their context and significance in terms of similar sites elsewhere in the world

Broader themes are also to be addressed as follows: the extent, nature, economy and character of the buildings and the use of the landscape; the type and date of land-use within the site; the reliability of earlier geophysical surveys with regards to feature type/date and soil/geology.

## **5. Timetable of works**

### **5.1. Fieldwork**

The programme of mitigation will be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application associated with the proposed development. The work is proposed to start in 28<sup>th</sup> March 2017. Archaeology Wales will update CPAT with the exact date.

## **5.2. Report delivery**

The report will be submitted to J. Ross Developments Ltd and to CPAT within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

# **6. Fieldwork**

## **6.1. Detail**

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The location of the area of 'strip, map and sample excavation' (Figure 2) will be agreed with CPAT prior to the commencement of works.

The agreed excavation area will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision.

The resulting surface will be hand cleaned using hoes and/or pointing trowels, as appropriate, to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. All such features will be recorded, and where appropriate, excavated.

All significant archaeological deposits will be 100% hand excavated stratigraphically. Such excavation will proceed to the top of the natural subsoil in this area. The full width and depth of the defences will be excavated. The trenches will be stepped to reach the required depths following health and safety guidelines. Shoring will be added if required.

## **6.2. Recording**

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.



All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a +12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

### **6.3. Finds**

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under The Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

### **6.4. Environmental sampling strategy**

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

### **6.5. Human remains**

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left in situ and protected during backfilling. Where preservation in situ is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13 (1993).

A meeting with CPAT, J. Ross Developments Ltd and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (6.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

## 6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

### 6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

## 7. Monitoring

CPAT will be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway. Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to CPAT for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of CPAT will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the archaeological mitigation. No area will be back-filled, until CPAT has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. CPAT will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

## 8. Post-fieldwork programme

### 8.1. Archive assessment

#### 8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (AAF 2007). The resultant archive will conform with guidelines described in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) and Wales-specific draft on *National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* (WAT 2008).

The artefacts and samples will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA Guidelines (*'Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives'*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

#### 8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken.

This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.

- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

## **8.2. Reports and archive deposition**

### **8.2.1. Report to client**

Copies of all reports associated with the archaeological mitigation, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to CPAT and J. Ross Developments Ltd upon completion.

### **8.2.2. Additional reports**

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

### **8.2.3. Summary reports for publication**

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

### **8.2.4. Notification of important remains**

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

### **8.2.5. Archive deposition**

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution and CPAT before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to CPAT.

### **8.2.6. Finds deposition**

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

## **9. Staff**

The project will be managed by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork supervised by Jerry Bond (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of CPAT and J. Ross Developments Ltd.

## **Additional Considerations**

## **10. Health and Safety**

### **10.1. Risk assessment**

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary)

for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

## **10.2. Other guidelines**

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002).

## **11. Insurance**

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

## **12. Quality Control**

### **12.1. Professional standards**

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology and the Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

### **12.2. Project tracking**

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

## **13. Arbitration**

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of the agreement.



## 14. References

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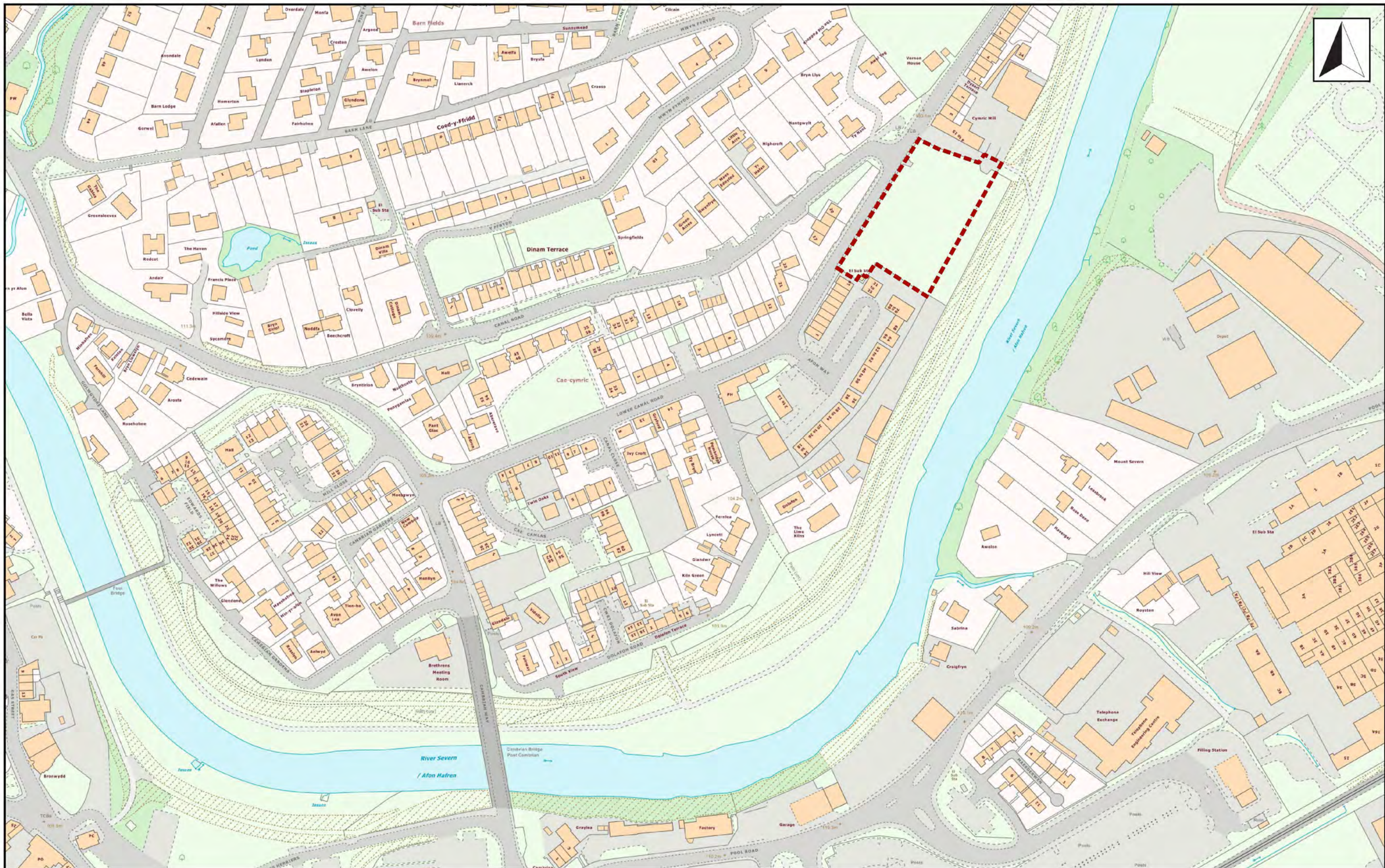


Figure 1: Approximate location of proposed development area (red) against current OS Mastermap; approximate scale 1:2,000.





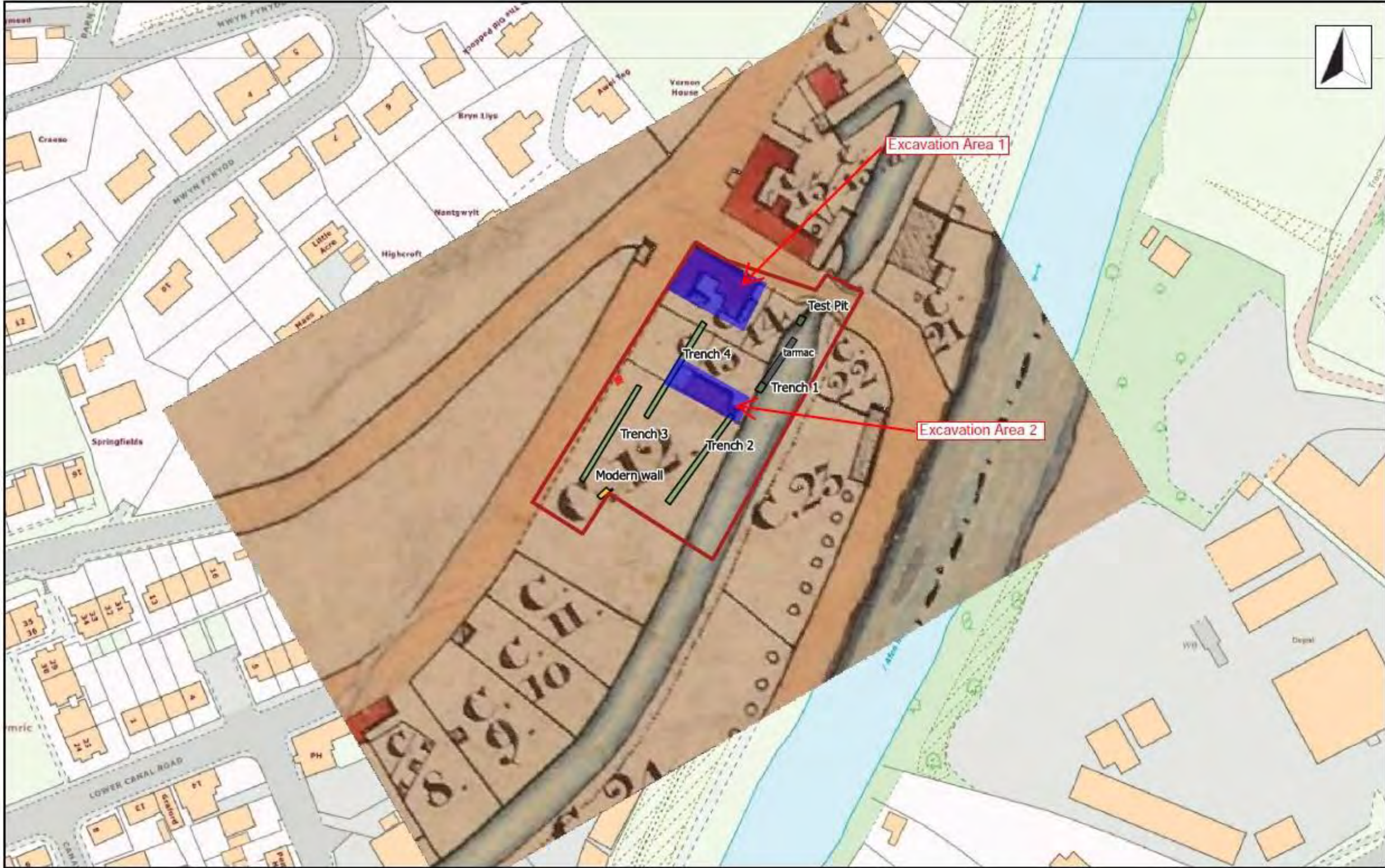
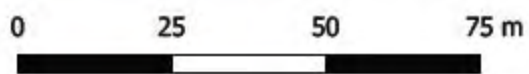


Figure 2: Location of proposed excavation areas (blue) after trial trench investigation (green), against 1842 Tithe map; scale: 1:1,000.



*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX V: Archive Cover Sheet**

## ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

### Former Timber Wharf, Lower Canal Road, Newtown.

Site Name:	Canal Road, Newtown
Site Code:	CRN/17/EX
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR 311494 291902
Site Type:	Urban parcel
Project Type:	Archaeological Excavation
Project Manager:	Aurea Izquierdo Zamora
Project Dates:	March-April 2017
Categories Present:	Report, photographs, maps, plans
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	CPAT
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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