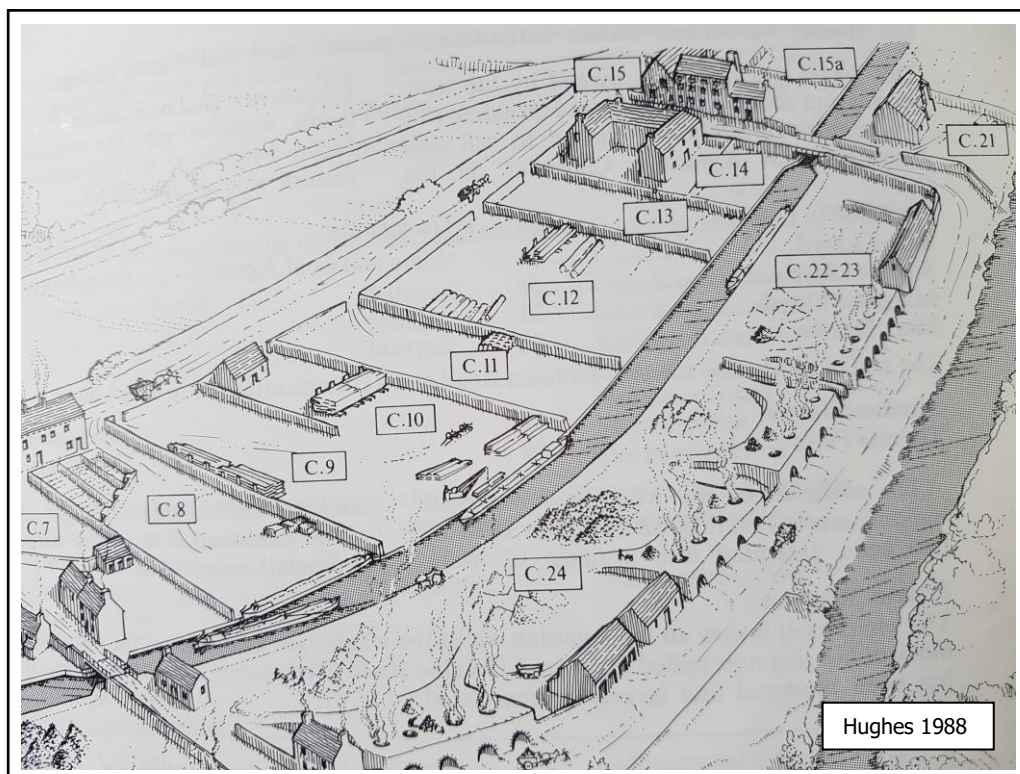


# Archaeology Wales

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

Pre-determination Archaeological Evaluation



By

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Report No. 1555

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### Pre-determination Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared For:

**J Ross Developments Ltd.**

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**February 2017**

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# Non-Technical Summary

*Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological desktop study and investigative trial trench evaluation in February 2017 of land located at the Former Timber Wharf, Lower Canal Road, Newtown (Powys), prior to the determination of a planning application for the '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 evaluation was to identify the presence or absence of archaeological deposits located within the assessment area.*

*The results of the desktop study show that in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century most of the assessment area had been occupied by a timber wharf, which was used for works associated with the Newtown Canal Basin, and a former small stable and house associated with the wharf. 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 resulting from fire damage and was finally demolished and the site transformed into a textile factory in 1940.*

*The evaluation demonstrates 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. A total of four trenches and one test pit were excavated. Three parallel trenches (T2, T3 and T4) each 33m long, were excavated across the length of the area. Trench 1, with approximately 2.5m by 1.8m, and the single test pit of 2m by 2m, were excavated at the northeast area. The structural remains associated with the latest phases of works are most likely to belong to the same building. No other archaeological finds or deposits were encountered.*

*There is a potential for structural remains associated with the Commercial Mill or the earlier stone-built feature to survive within the development area. It is anticipated that further archaeological works will be recommended to mitigate the potential impact on these of the proposed development.*

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In February 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a desktop study and an investigative trial trench evaluation on land located at the 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 condition from Powys County Council (Planning Application: P/2016/1167).

- 1.1.2 The AW project number is 2499 and the site code is CRN/17/EVA.
- 1.1.3 A pre-determination evaluation of the development area was recommended in 2003 by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Powys County Council. This was subsequently converted into a recommendation for a post-consent assessment. An archaeological evaluation was recommended, to be undertaken 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, as identified in 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. In response to this Brief, a Written Scheme of Investigations was drawn up by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora (AW). This was subsequently approved by 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 comprised 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.

## **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 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 development site is rectangular in plan and measures approximately 2.400 sq. m. 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 '*meatly 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. The population increased by about five times during this period. This period also saw an improvement in communications thanks to the development of turnpike roads and the extension of the Montgomeryshire canal (Richards 1985).
- 1.3.7 During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, much of older Newtown was rebuilt, while new buildings, mainly related to the flannel industry and the extension of the Montgomeryshire Canal, were constructed. 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 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).
- 1.3.9 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, 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 difficulties and diseases deriving from handloom weaving. The flannel industry in Newtown passed through a depression period during 1840s and 1850s and 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 entrepreneurs such as Pryce Jones (1834-1920). This led to 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 next few years there was a significant improvement in 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 By 1874 the textile industry had started to regain its position as the economic mainstay of the Newtown economy. It was stated in 'The Newtown and Welshpool Express' that: '(...) *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 Newtown saw the extension, rebuilding and 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. The same company owned the Kymric Mill. 'The Cambrian News and Merionethshire Standard' from the 8<sup>th</sup> October 1875 stated 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 had collectively become known as the Kymric Mills. They remained owned by Jones, Evans & Co. until the late 1930s. The Commercial Mill and its chimney were demolished by 1940, and only the ground floor was left standing. The Kymric Mill, located in front of it, was closed in 1950s and nowadays has been rebuilt as an apartment 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. Hundreds of workers started moving to other areas such as Rochdale and Huddersfield, hastening the industry's decline.
- 1.3.18 After First and Second World Wars, no industry developed in Newtown and the woolen industry certainly never recovered.

## **2 Aims and Objectives**

### **2.1 Desktop Study**

2.1.1 In order to provide a historical framework for any surviving archaeological remains, a Desk-based Study was undertaken of all readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, aerial, ground photographic and oral sources. These included records from:

- Regional Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (with citation in text of the CPAT HER Enquiry Number)
- National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, including records from National Monuments Record and RCAHMW.
- Powys County Archives, Llandrindod Wells and Newtown Library.

### **2.2 Field Evaluation**

2.2.1 The objective of the investigative trial trench was to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area, in order to:

- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- Establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological features and deposits.
- Produce a record of the features.

## **3 Methodology**

### **3.1 Desktop Study**

3.1.1 As part of the desktop study, the following repositories were consulted for readily available information:

- The regional HER database for the locations of all known archaeology (Monuments, Events) within a 500m radius of the assessment area.
- The National Library (Aberystwyth), the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments (RCAHM), Newtown Library, online mapping and the OS

Mastermap for readily available historic maps, images and site files.

- Cadw's listed building and scheduled ancient monument database for the locations of protected sites

### **3.2 Field Evaluation**

- 3.2.1 Excavation of the evaluation trenches was undertaken using a 6-ton tracked mechanical excavator with toothless blade under close archaeological supervision.
- 3.2.2 Trenches 2, 3 and 4 were roughly parallel and ran on a northeast-southwest axis across the site. They all measured 1.5m wide by approximately 32m in length. Trench 1 was located at the northeast area and measured approximately 2.5m x 1.5m. A further test pit of approximately 2m x 2m was excavated in the northeastern area with unsuccessful results, as all the subsurface deposits had been heavily disturbed in recent times due to the excavation of a water pipeline.
- 3.2.3 The desktop study was undertaken by Chris E. Smith and Aurea Izquierdo Zamora, on-site work was undertaken by Jerry Bond and Hywel Keen, and the overall management of the project was undertaken by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora.
- 3.2.4 All areas were photographed using high resolution digital photography.
- 3.2.5 All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognized conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) as appropriate.
- 3.2.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological evaluation* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

### **3.3 Finds**

- 3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

### **3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence**

- 3.4.1 No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered during the course of the evaluation.

## **4 Desktop Study**

### **4.1 Assessment area**

- 4.1.1 The assessment area is currently in private use. It was landscaped and tarmacked during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A small metal workshop was located in the northern half of

the area at this time. The area is bounded to the southwest and southeast by a fence, to the northwest by a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick-built wall and to the northeast by a modern concrete wall. The renovated Kymric Mill, converted into flats, is located immediately to the northeast. To the southwest, there are new dwellings on the former site of the southern half of the Commercial Mill. The River Severn limits the area to the south, and the rest of The Canal area, now predominantly residential, is located to the north.

- 4.1.2 For the purposes of the desktop study, designated areas within the HERs have been searched within a 1km radius from site; Listed Buildings within 500m radius from site; and non-designated HER sites within 200m from site.

## **4.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 3)**

- 4.2.1 A total of 4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments are located within 1km radius from the proposed development area. Two of them are located to the west of site within the historic core of Newtown: MG056-Newtown Old Church and MG160-Newtown Hall Castle Mound, both remains from the medieval period. To the north of site, is located MG211-Bryn Bank Iron Age Hillfort, and to the west is located MG-059, the medieval Gro Tump Castle (motte and bailey).

## **4.3 Conservation Areas (Figure 3)**

- 4.3.1 A total of 2 Conservation Areas are located within a 1km radius of the site. Wal/Powy/79-Newtown Centre is located in the historic core of Newtown, on the south bank of the river, and relates to the remaining traces of the medieval layout, being its main axis Broad Street and High Street. Wal/Powy/78-Newtown is located at the north bank of the river, related to the 19<sup>th</sup> century growth of Newtown and defined by Union Street and Commercial Street.

## **4.4 Historic Settlements (Figure 3)**

- 4.4.1 A total of 2 Historic Settlements are located within 1km radius from site. To the northeast is 15725-Llanllwchairan, the medieval adjoining parish; while 15742-Newtown, occupies all the historic core of the town.

## **4.5 Listed Buildings (Figure 4)**

- 4.5.1 A total of 10 Listed Buildings are located within 500m radius from site. They are all 19<sup>th</sup> century dwellings associated with the development of The Canal area. Eight of them are located at the south side of Lower Canal Road, to the west of the site, and two are located to the northeast of site, in Llanllwchaiarn Road.

#### 4.6 Historic Environment Record (Figure 5)

- 4.6.1 The regional HER has shown a total of 10 sites within a 200m radius of the assessment area. They are listed by PRN number below and their locations are shown on Figure 5.

PRN 85915 – Commercial Mill/Kymric Mill

PRN 85916 – Cymric Mill

PRN 85918 – Newtown Limekilns II

PRN 85919 – Newtown Limekilns III

PRN 85920 – Newtown Limekilns IV

PRN 85921 – Newtown Limekilns V

PRN 85931 – Newtown, Canal Foundry

PRN 85932 – Newtown, Canal Wharf

PRN 85948 – Canal Basin, Building II

PRN 130935 – Central Dairies

- 4.6.2 The Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) records a total of 6 sites within a 200m radius of the assessment area. They are listed by NPRN number below and their locations are shown on Figure 5.

NPRN 40720 - Canal Basin Limekilns

NPRN 41013 - Commercial / Kymric woolen mill

NPRN 407380 - Waggon and Horses Pub

NPRN 407381 - Lower Canal Road, Newtown

NPRN 411246 - Newtown Garden Village

NPRN 418828 - Central Dairies

#### 4.7 Map Regression Analysis (Figures 6-11)

- 4.7.1 *Llanllwchaearn Parish Tithe Map 1842 (Figures 6 and 7)*: This map shows The Canal Area as it was before the development of mills and workers housing in the area. The Canal Basin is located at the southwest of the River Severn loop, and all the wharfs that existed then, disposed along the north bank of the river, are clearly depicted. Other larger wharfs extend to the north beyond Canal Road. The proposed development area is laid out in the space occupied by former wharfs C.12, C.13 and C.14. C.12 and recorded as unbounded, timber wharf; C.13 was a house and stables probably related to the works in the area; and in C.14 was located The Commercial Inn.

- 4.7.2 *OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map from circa 1880s (Figure 8)*: By the time of the survey for this map, the Commercial Mill was already built. It specifies that it is a 'Flannel & Tweed' mill. Entries on the local newspapers of the time record its completion by 1875. In the map clearly depicts the dimensions of the mill, occupying what had been wharf C.12. The stables and house from wharf C.13 were still standing. Nearer to the bank of the river are depicted the Newtown



limekilns, and to the southwest of the Commercial Mill the Timber Yard. The Canal was still open.

- 4.7.3 *OS 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Map from circa 1910s (Figure 9)*: Very few changes can be determined in this map in regards to the elements described above. There are some minor changes to the general layout of the mill building that are most likely related to rebuilding following a fire. The house and stables, the Commercial Inn and the Limekilns are still depicted without major changes. One of the relevant differences is that the mill is named Kymric Mill, and specified as a 'Shawl, Flannel and Tweed Mill'.
- 4.7.4 *OS National Grid Series map from circa 1940s (Figure 10)*: By the time of the survey for this map, the building of the Commercial Mill had undergone significant changes in its layout. Local newspapers of the time dated its closure to 1940, when part of the building and its chimney were demolished. It was then reconverted into a textile factory. However, in the map is depicted as 'Mill'. The structures associated with the early 19<sup>th</sup> century wharf (C.13) are still there, although their function as a house and stable had probably changed. The Canal and its Basin are still open, although the limekilns are no longer depicted. To the north of the Basin, the Canal area had developed into a residential suburbia named Canal Villa.
- 4.7.5 *OS National Grid Series map from circa 1960s (Figure 11)*: significant changes had occurred by the time of the survey for this map, most notably the closure of the Canal and its Basin, which had been converted into a path and a residential area respectively. In the development area are located modern buildings associated with metalworking. Some of these structures still align with the original layout of Commercial Mill. The house and stable from wharf C.13 are not depicted any longer. The surrounding areas have finally acquired a purely residential character.

## **4.8 Historical Imagery (Richards, 1985; Plates 1-3)**

- 4.8.1 Plate 1 shows the earliest photographic evidence of the immediate surroundings of the proposed development site. It is taken in 1893 with motif portraying the mill workers. It is titled 'Workers outside the Commercial Mill in 1893', although the actual Commercial Mill can't be seen (should be to the right side of the workers). Kymric Mill and the Commercial Inn building, however, can be seen in the background.
- 4.8.2 Plate 2 shows the Kymric Mill and the northwestern wall of the proposed development site, made of red brick. The Kymric Mill appears abandoned (broken windows) with the chimney still standing, which gives a *terminus ante quem* to the photography, as the chimney was demolished in 1941. Otherwise the photography is undated.
- 4.8.3 Plate 3 shows a more recent image of the Kymric Mill, from 1970, and the northwest corner of the development site can be seen. A possibly rebuilt office building stands within the limits of site, where the former Commercial Inn must have been. By this decade, the proposed development site had undergone major demolition and rebuilding phases.
- 4.8.4 Other photographic sources were consulted, from local, regional and national archives, but these did not identify further images of the Commercial Mill.

## 5 Investigative Trial Trenching (Figures 7, 12-13; Plates 4-47)

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The targeted archaeological evaluation trenching of the site adjacent to Canal road Newtown undertaken by Archaeology Wales in February 2016 aimed to follow the primary objectives set out in the CPAT brief, which were to locate and describe, by means of -a desk top study and- investigative trial trenching, all archaeological features related to the former flannel and tweed mill structure(s) which may have been present within the development area where it will be impacted by the proposed development of the site.
- 5.1.2 Remains of a nature that are thought to represent the former mill structure were encountered during the excavation of the four evaluation trenches and these remains were recorded in a manner significant to allow further decisions to be made regarding the future development of the site and any impact that would have on the archaeological remains.
- 5.1.3 The four evaluation trenches were located within the development area, as specified in the WSI, with some adjustment of their locations being made to accommodate conditions on the ground: that being previously unknown areas of tarmac to the north of the site and areas of dumped "spoil" to the south. The area was scanned for live services prior to commencement. The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator (in this case a Wacker Neuson 50Z3), using a toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision.
- 5.1.4 A 2m x 2m test pit was also excavated further to northeast area of site, which proved it to be an area of demolition rubble (Plates 40-41).

### 5.2 Description

- 5.2.1 **Trench 1 (Figure 12)** proved problematic to excavate. Initially an attempt was made to dig it in its specified location. However, an area of tarmac in this part of the site meant that only the first 3m were dug before it became impossible for the relatively small machine to continue due to its inability to lift/cut the tarmac. A decision was made to continue excavating Trench 3 toward its southern end, however a second issue quickly became apparent as material tentatively identified as being asbestos was encountered. Because of the scale and nature of the evaluation trenching it was decided that other than brief recording of Trench 1 it would be abandoned. Instead the other three trenches were increased in their lengths up to 30m to allow for and mitigate against the lost meterage from the abandonment of Trench 1 (Plates 6, 44 and 45).
- 5.2.2 Toward the northern end of Trench 1 was a breeze block wall considered to be of a relatively modern date. This same wall was noted as surviving in part as an above ground extant structure continuing to the northeast and then turning to the northwest where it forms part of the northern most boundary of the site. Wall (103) was only recorded in plan and by photographs, and it was buried below a very modern layer of tarmac (102). The wall as it survived ground was at least 2m in length, with each block 0.2 x 0.2 x 0.45m and was

excavated to a depth of 0.9m below ground where it was noted as sitting on a concrete layer seen as the footings/foundation of the wall (105). Layer (105) was sitting on (106) a very dark grey brown compact silty clay with frequent stone and CBM fragments. Against the wall on its SE was a deposit (104) a compact rubble layer with very frequent whole bricks and CBM fragments and mortar lying below the overlying tarmac layer (102). Below was (106) which was not excavated. Though not traced directly, the wall was considered to be the same as that which was visible as an upstanding wall c. 2m to the NE where it ran for c. 2m before turning to the NW and continued for at least another 10m.

5.2.3 Toward the Southern end of Trench 1 was the overlying topsoil deposit (100) a dark grey brown clay loam of 0.1m thickness. A line of bricks showed there was a wall (107) located in this area of the site but almost immediately it was noted that there were considerable quantities of a material identified as being Asbestos and this end of the trench was abandoned after only the briefest of recording was undertaken.

5.2.4 **Trench 2 (Figure 12; Plates 7-12 and 42-45)** was located in an area of the site that was covered by a mound of rubble and spoil and the decision was made to move the trench toward the northwest where it was excavated to a length of 30m in this new location. Structural remains were encountered toward its northern end, consisting of two walls running roughly NW-SE with an infilled area between them which had undergone some later intrusive activity. The Southern two thirds of the trench were clear of any archaeological remains though showed evidence that they had been levelled and backfilled. To the north of Trench 2 was (210) a linear feature comprised of large concrete blocks which was considered by the excavator to be the remains of a wall running for greater than 1.8m in length in a NW-SE direction, being 0.3m wide. To the NE was (212) a deposit of flat stones within a moderately compact pale pinkish brown gravel/clay mix mortar. It is considered that this was a floor layer or yard surface to the NW of the wall. To the SW of (210) was [209]/(211) an area of loose bricks and CBM which might have been the remains of a wall of 0.35m width and which ran NW-SE across the width of the trench. To the SW of both (210) & (212) was a disturbed mixed deposit of areas of dumped cinders and broken up walling/CBM (205). It spread for 3m toward the SW where it butted up against a NW-SE running stone and mortar wall [204]/(203). Cutting (205) and running in a roughly northerly direction was a service trench [206] visible for 2m and 0.6-0.7m wide and filled with backfilled cinders and a plastic pipe as well as a clay pipe perhaps from two phases of activity. Within (205) was an area of firm pale yellow brown compacted clay which is probably the remains of a floor layer, though it was not established if it was in situ or a dump derived from a floor layer. Superficially it appeared to be the same as or similar to layers discussed below from Trench 4. Wall [203] ran in a NW-SE direction extending beyond the full width of the trench in both directions and appeared likely to continue and be part of wall (420). It was 0.55m wide and survived to a height of 0.6m. It was constructed of random rubble coursing of roughly rectangular natural stone varying in size from 0.1 x 0.2 up to 0.3 x 0.4m and they had only had minimal if any shaping and were mortared in place with wide joints using a coarse gritty cement.

5.2.5 For the remaining 27m of Trench 2 toward the SW the trench was empty of any structural remains, with a layer (213) at a depth of 0.7m which was a compact mid yellow brown silty clay with variable quantities of stone. Overlying this was a mixed deposit (202) which was mostly of a mid-yellow brown silty clay with lens of pale yellow sandy and dark grey

brown gritty clay loam of 0.4m thickness. This layer was a backfill/make up deposit deriving mostly from the underlying geological natural and the overlying topsoil. Overlying was the extant topsoil layer (201) a dark grey brown clay loam with variable quantities of stone and roots from the grass and shrub cover.

- 5.2.6 **Trench 3 (Figure 13; Plates 13-17)** was located close to its original location as specified in the WSI, though it was increased from a length of 25m up to 30m. At its southern end, it was noted that an area of modern make up was present suggesting this area of the site had seen activity in the recent past. It was considered that it had been used to locate a site hut and associated structures from the recently built buildings to the south of the site. Associated with this was a pit lined with polythene and other material of a very modern date. Toward its northern end a small pit like feature was excavated which was interpreted as a root bowl from a small to medium sized shrub. From its fills were recovered material that was likely to be residual to the site as well as more modern material and it was probably of a relatively modern date.
- 5.2.7 The underlying geological natural (302) was a compact pale yellow brown silty clay of a thickness at least 0.22m and covered the entire length of the trench. Cutting it were two features, at the southern end was the above mentioned modern polythene lined pit [306] filled with (307) a mixed deposit mostly of CBM/Bricks and mortar. Overlying this was a deposit (308) of makeup layers of a very modern date which appear to have been used to create a level area suitable for the placement of site cabins. This deposit was visible on the ground as a noticeable raised area and extended along the length of the trench for 9m from its southern most end toward the NE. Toward the NE was another small pit like feature [305] was excavated and was filled with two fills and was 0.5m long and 0.3m wide with a maximum depth of 0.66m below the modern ground level. The lower fill (304) was a firm mottled sandy silty clay from which a clay pipe stem was recovered. It was 0.06m at its thickest and covered the base of the feature. Overlying was an upper fill (303) which was a loose dark grey brown sandy silt of 0.22m at its thickest. The base and sides of [305] were irregular and concave with signs from extant roots that it was a recent and still extant root bowl from a small shrub like plant, or perhaps a rose bush as both were common in this area of the site.
- 5.2.8 **Trench 4 (Figure 13; Plates 18-39)** had to be relocated to the south and east of its planned location due to the previously mentioned areas of tarmac. It was also excavated to a length of 30m as outlined above, to help mitigate the problems from Trench 1.
- 5.2.9 Trench 4 had archaeological remains within it along most of its length. At its northern most end, a NW-SE running brick wall [416] was encountered which also had a return wall running from it toward the SW. It ran across the full width of the trench being at last two courses of bricks wide at 0.3m and continued toward the SE. The return segment was again of similar size and was noted as being at least 3 course high. Also in this area of the trench was a small-bore metal pipe [417] such as might have carried water or sheathed an electrical cable. It ran for at least 3m in a roughly NE-SW direction and at a slightly different angle to the above mentioned return wall and exited the trench at its northern most end and ran off to the west side of the trench. It was not possible given the nature of the works to establish if the “pipe” cut or respected either of the walls encountered in this area of the trench.

- 5.2.10 To the SW was an ENE-WSW running ceramic field drain [411] which is likely to predate the development of the site or at least this area of it, as it is typical of such features known from farm land to aid drainage of the subsoil. It ran for a length of 2.2m and continued outside the trench in both directions and was noted as cutting through the layers in this area which suggests that it was later in date than the former mill workings.
- 5.2.11 To the south was another metal pipe [412] similar to that mentioned above, this latter example was running NW-SE and appeared to run for a length of at least 1.8m as it continued outside of the trench in both directions and it ran across the top of another "service" trench cut [418] in this area of the site. This latter feature was not fully excavated as part of the evaluation but was noted as continuing outside the trench in both directions and both features appeared to cut the deposits (403) thought to be associated with the former works in this area.
- 5.2.12 To the south was a cut of a service trench [413] which following partial excavation was found to contain a large bore ceramic pipe typical of 19th century sewage systems and is assumed to have been part of the facilities on site. It ran across and beyond the width of the trench of 1.8m. It clearly truncated the overlying deposits (403) in this area of the trench, which was also true for most of the service features in this area of the site and suggest more than one phase of activity took place here.
- 5.2.13 All this area of the site from the structural remains at the northern end to the structural remains – [414], [415] & [420] - discussed below were covered by a sequence of make up or levelling deposits consisting of alternate layers of cinders, clay and crushed green & aggregate stone and covered all the trench to the north of wall [414]. These layers were treated as a single context (403) and overlay a compacted crushed stone & sand layer (404) of a pale yellow colour which is considered to be a floor. A few artifacts were recovered from the makeup/leveling deposits and included clay pipe stems and a few metal objects of an as yet uncertain nature. It is likely that the walls to the north and those to the south enclosed an area within which was a floor layer within the former mill.
- 5.2.14 To the south was another brick wall [414] running NW-SE and this also had a return wall [420] running from it toward the SW where ran toward a second NE-SW running wall [415], though this latter wall was of a different build/construction to those previously mentioned in Trench 4. Walls [414] and Wall [420] the former survived to a depth of 4 courses of brickwork and in the case of the NW-SE wall it was two bricks wide for the upper course and three bricks wide for the other lower courses. The NE-SW running side wall [420] survived to a height of 5 courses along some of its length, though it was not fully exposed but is likely to have been of a similar dated and construction as wall [414]. The southernmost wall [415] was of random rubble coursing with a coarse mortar/cement bond used and was very similar if not identical to wall [203] encountered in Trench 2 and did appear to be on the same alignment and is part of the same wall. Between walls [414], [415] & [420] was a sequence of deposits the lowest being (407) which was identical to (404) and is considered to be part of the same layer. Interestingly it seems that the walls sat atop this layer and that it must have been put in place prior to the construction of any structures that the surviving walls represent, though perhaps other structural remains were either not encountered or no longer exist. Overlying was a sequence of mixed layers and

lens (408) being described as similar to those to the north of wall [414] and they were a mixed deposit of a mid greyish yellow brown silty clay with frequent crushed brick/CBM and ferrous staining. Above was a patchy deposit (406) which similar to (407) and was thought to be the partial remains of another floor or perhaps signs of it being redeposited as part of the makeup layers associated with the three walls. Above was (405), a layer of crushed red brown gritty stone which seems to have derived from circular stone wheel shaped objects bound in wire of which considerable part fragments survived of which some were taken as artifacts. These objects were not fully understood during the excavations but are considered to be residual and part of the process of the former mill works and it is hoped that further research will elucidate their purpose and date. The layer was 0.18m thick and extended the full width of the trench and within the area contained by the three walls.

5.2.15 To the south of the three-wall complex was an isolated feature of a brick and stone built pillar or plinth [419]. It was located 5.6 m to the SW and survived four courses of bricks high and six courses wide by six courses making it nearly square. The height was 0.4m with a width on both sides of 0.7m and the bricks were bonded with a pale grey cement. On its upper surface as it survived were a number of bonded in roof slates which suggest that it was a pillar bade with a timber post sat upon it. No sign of any slates was visible between the lower courses of the brick work which is taken as being confirmation of its function. Immediately to the south of wall [417] was a similar probably floor layer (410) to that noted within the area of the three walls, it was a compact pale yellowish brown sand and stone of 0.1m thickness and petered out 1m to the south of the wall. It overlay the natural deposit (4020 and was covered by a makeup or backfill deposit (409) which was a compact mid yellow brown clay with varying quantities of stones of varying sizes. This layer continued to the SW and beyond the plinth and had at its upper level a thin lens of gravel/chippings. Above it was (400) the extant topsoil layer which covered the entire area of the trench, it was 0.1m thick and was a dark grey brown clay loam.

## **6 Finds**

### **6.1 Finds Summary**

- 6.1.1 A total of 13 finds were recovered from the archaeological trench evaluation (Appendix IV). Among the total of 13 finds, there were recovered 1 fragment of Buckley Ware, datable to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century, 1 fragment of ceramic pipe, 1 brick, 2 fragments of clay pipe stems, and 1 iron nail from the fills of the "pit" in Trench 3 (303) and (304). From Trench 4 there were recovered 2 thin tin circular buttons and 5 fragments of black stone pipe with metal wire.
- 6.1.2 Large quantities of CBM were present on the site but were not recovered, as it was deemed uncertain at this stage of the works whether they represented the remains of the former mill or were part of the backfilling of the site, which might have involved some importation of material from off site for this purpose.

- 6.1.3 The WSI called for preservation *in situ* if possible and it was thought inappropriate to demolish the subservice remains to recover artifacts at this stage of the works. If future excavation of the site is recommended and undertaken, then recovery of dateable material would be part of such a process and would allow a chronology of the remains to be created.

## 7 Summary and Discussion

### 7.1 Desktop Study: Summary

- 7.1.1 While the Iron Age Bryn Bank Hillfort, the medieval motte and bailey remains, Newtown Old Church and, further east, Gro Tump Castle, are relatively close to the area, there is no recorded evidence that these sites have had any impact in the proposed development area, which had been pasture until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.1.2 The HER data and the old maps consulted have shown that the proposed development area, while small in size, has undergone constant redevelopments since at the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the extension of the Montgomeryshire Canal reached Newtown (1818-1820).
- 7.1.3 From this time onwards, the land located on the north bank of the loop in the River Severn, became known as the Canal area.
- 7.1.4 After the construction of the Canal Basin (1829), the land located between the River Severn and Canal Road was occupied by small to medium sized wharfs used for the storage of materials and for other secondary uses related to the Canal and the transport of goods.
- 7.1.5 It is from this point that we can see the development of a small number of buildings located in the northern part of the development site. They were located in wharves C.13 and C.14 and were identified as a house and stable. These buildings, along with the Commercial Inn, are depicted on the 1842 Tithe Map.
- 7.1.6 The growth of Newtown as the most important centre for the production of flannel in Wales is also represented in the HER. Along with the construction of several other mills in the town (Cambrian Mill, Oversevern Mill), from the 1860s a programme for the building of the Commercial and the Kymric Mills begins. B
- 7.1.7 Commercial Mill occupied the former timber wharf C.12, as shown on the 1842 Tithe map. This currently forms the southern half of the proposed development area. There is a significant representation of designated sites and Listed Building in this area dating from this time. Especially relevant is the neighborhood located to the west of site, which includes many listed buildings situated along Lower Canal Road. This was an area of workers' housing and is nowadays part of the Canal Character Area.
- 7.1.8 Five separate and major fires effected both the Commercial and the Kymric mills. However,

it seems that the main layout of the buildings was preserved during subsequent reconstruction works.

- 7.1.9 The main change to the layout of the structural remains on site can be seen in the 1949-53 map, because by this time the Commercial Mill had been demolished. Only the ground floor is preserved. The building was then transformed in a small textile factory, prior to its use as offices and then its final demolition.
- 7.1.10 The HER data and cartographic evidence depicts other features related to the archaeology of the Canal, such as the limekilns, and the Central Dairies located further to the south.

## **7.2 Investigative Trial Trenching: Summary**

- 7.2.1 The evaluation undertaken by Archaeology Wales in February 2017 aimed to uncover and record remains of the Commercial mill, which is known from historical records to have formerly occupied the site, along with possible evidence of earlier and later activity. The stratigraphic sequence recorded on site showed up the following results:

### ***Natural subsoil***

- 7.2.2 Across the whole site was an underlying layer of geological natural (106/213/302/404) which, although varying slightly between each trench, was of a consistent pale yellow brown or greyish brown colour. Due to its location adjacent to the river, it is likely to represent a riverine sediment. Its thickness was not established during the current program of work, but it was at least 0.2m thick where it was partly excavated in Trench 3.

### ***Topsoil and levelling horizon***

- 7.2.3 Overlying the whole of the site was an extant topsoil layer (101/201/300/401), 0.1-0.15m thick. It was mixed with varying quantities of stone and building rubble, mostly of Brick/CBM and mortar/cement.
- 7.2.4 Across most of the site was a deposit considered to be a levelling horizon (202/301/409). In Trench 2 it was noted to the south of the structural remains. It was a mixed deposit (202), mostly of a mid-yellow brown silty clay with lens of pale yellow sandy and dark grey brown gritty clay loam of 0.4m thickness. In Trench 3 (301) it was a mottled layer of 0.44m thickness made up lens of pale yellow brown silty clay and pale grey brown with patches of frequent stones. In Trench 4 it was noted only to the south of the three-wall complex. It comprised a compact mid yellow brown clay (409) with varying quantities of stones of varying sizes.

### ***Trench 1***

- 7.2.5 The structural remains within Trench 1 seem to largely date to recent activity on the site, with an underlying natural deposit upon which was laid a layer of concrete (105). On top of this, a breeze block (103) wall had been built, which ran in a NE to SW direction and survived for at least 2.0m.
- 7.2.6 Against the wall on its eastern side was a mixed deposit (104) of rubble and mortar that is assumed to have derived from the nearby brick-built structures, remains of which were



uncovered in three of the four trenches.

- 7.2.7 Toward the southern end of Trench 1 was exposed part of a brick built wall [107]. It was only partly exposed due to the circumstances outlined above, but is considered to have been part of the former mill works.

### ***Trench 2***

- 7.2.8 Trench 2 contained a complex of structural remains and associated features located at its northern end, comprising of two (or three) NE-SW aligned walls [203] (204) and [211]/[209]/ (210). Due to the scope of the works it was not clear if one of them represented two parallel walls or a wall with an external curbing and yard or pavement surface. The posited walls were 3.0m apart and were filled with a mixed and somewhat disturbed deposit (205/208) consisting of dumps of cinders and brick rubble, which was truncated by later drainage/sewage works in two phases with the insertion of both ceramic and plastic pipes. It is likely, but not proven, that the pair of walls correspond with a pair of walls located in Trench 4, but all are thought to probably be part of the former mill works known from site.

### ***Trench 3***

- 7.2.9 Trench 3 contained no structural or other remains that are thought to have derived from the former mill works on the site, except that the “subsoil” toward its southern end appears to have undergone a period of levelling. It is likely that Trench 3 was located outside the footprint of the former mill works.
- 7.2.10 An area of hard standing and an associated pit were proven to be of a very modern date and are considered to be related to activity undertaken during construction work of newly built housing to the south of the site.
- 7.2.11 A second pit [305] within Trench 3 is considered to be related to natural processes involving the growth of vegetation within the site since the abandonment of the working mill.

### ***Trench 4***

- 7.2.12 Trench 4 contained five walls [414], [215] & [420] of which the first two can probably be related to walls mentioned above from Trench 2. Their placement and orientation closely match those from Trench 2 and are considered to be the same walls, all part of the former mill structure. A fourth wall [416] and its return [421] at the northernmost end of Trench 4 are located in close relation to an area of subsurface remains. These probably represent at least one floor layer and suggest the mill covered the area located between the walls at its northern and southern ends, extending between there and the walls in Trench 2 and probably the partly exposed wall at the southern end of Trench 1.
- 7.2.13 A single brick and mortar plinth [419] with slate capping located to the south of the three-wall complex is probably related to the former mill works, but how exactly is not known. It could have been a base for a wooden post or have formed part of an open sided lean-to structure for a workshop or storage area.

The absence of finds apart from structural remains across the site area and in particular within the footprint of the building allow only limited interpretation of the remains to be undertaken.

## 7.3 Conclusions

- 7.3.1 The evaluation trenching has shown that subsurface structural remains are located across the site, particularly in the northern area. Survival of walls and floors is lower in the southern half of the site. The desktop study indicates that most of the remains are likely to represent walls and associated features from the latest phases of use of the former Commercial mill. It is also possible that walls relating to an earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century house and stable survive; these were located in one of the parcels or wharfs associated with the construction and use of the adjacent canal.
- 7.3.2 The evaluation aimed to follow the primary objectives set out in the CPAT Brief, which were to ‘locate and describe, by means of a desk top study and investigative trial trenching, all archaeological features related to the former flannel and tweed mill structure(s) which may have been present within the development area where it will be impacted by the proposed development of the site’.
- 7.3.3 The evaluation has shown that a constant demolition and rebuilding of structural remains has taken place in the area since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and especially from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Demolition and final abandonment occurred in the 1970s. A mixture of both brick-built and stone walls were used across the site, as were compacted earth and stone floors. Considerable dumping of industrial waste also seems to have taken place, as evidenced by the cinder-rich layers uncovered within both Trench 2 and Trench 4. Brick walls uncovered from three of the trenches probably accurately delimit the area of the main structure, although other associated areas will require further investigation before full a picture of the layout of the site can be made. The variation across the site, with the use of different structural techniques, might reflect functional differences or different phases of construction. This is also true of the buried “floors” in Trench 4 and their relationships with the walls that seem to enclose them.

## 8 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Jerry Bond and Hywel Keen (AW) for their on-site supervising and assistance; to Mark Jowitt and Matthew Hamer (J Ross Developments Ltd) for providing with 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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Search of Regional HER held by CPAT, CADW and RCAHMW

- 200m radius from assessment area for non-designated sites
- 500m radius from assessment area for Listed Buildings
- 1km radius from assessment area for Designated sites

Search of all readily available cartographic material held at the RCAHMW, National Library, Aberystwyth and Newtown Library

- 1842 Tithe Map based plan
- 1885 1<sup>st</sup> Edition:10560 OS map
- 1913 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1:2500 OS map
- 1949-53 Edition 1:10560 OS map
- 1967 Edition 1:2500 OS map
- 2010 OS Mastermap

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX I:**

Figures



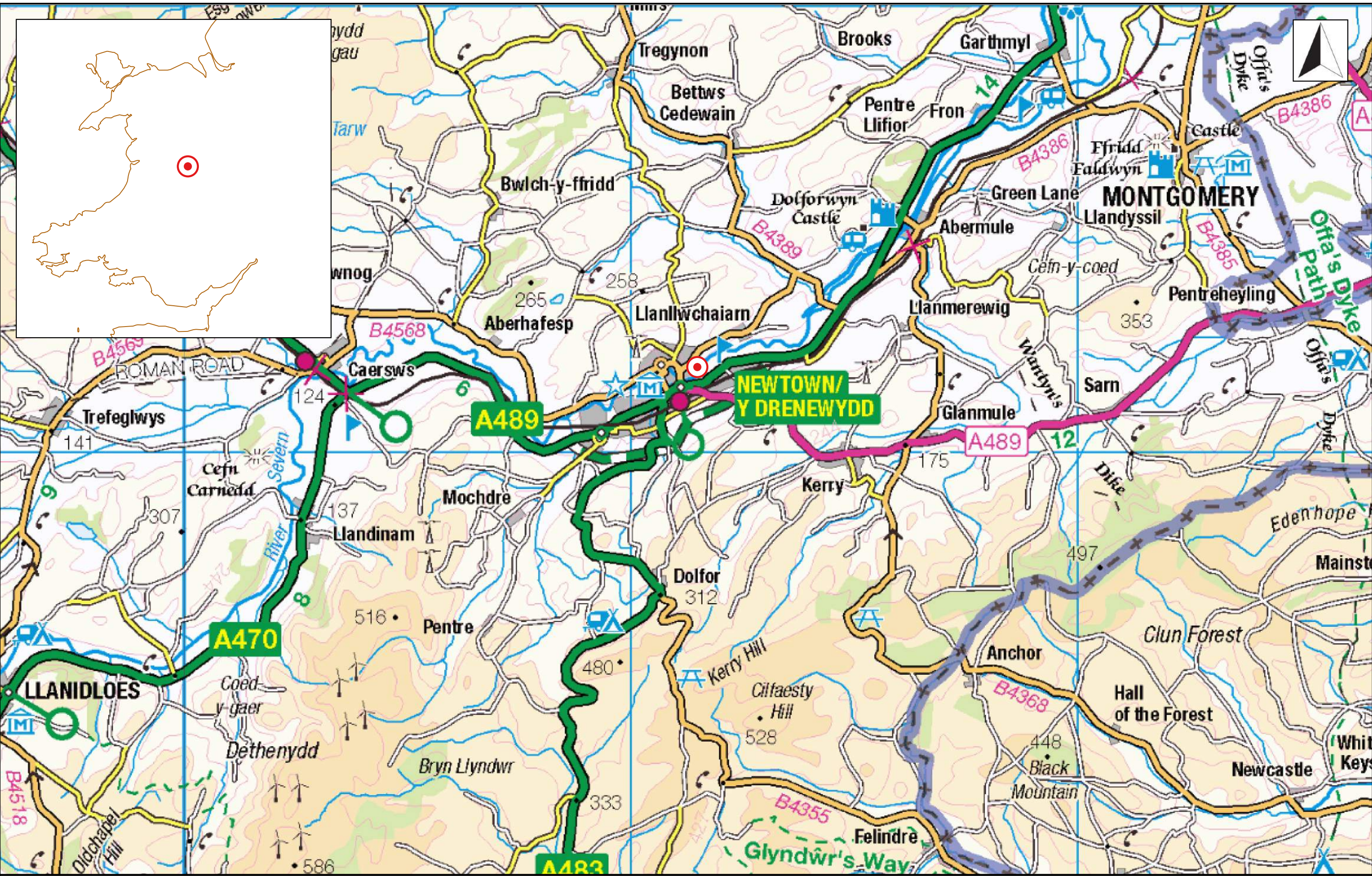
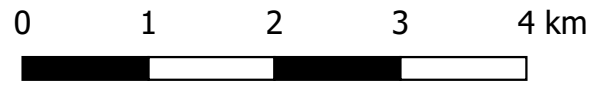


Figure 1: On the top left, location of the development site (target) within the UK, scale 1:3,000,000; on the main canvas (target), location of the development site within the Powys region, scale 1:75,000.





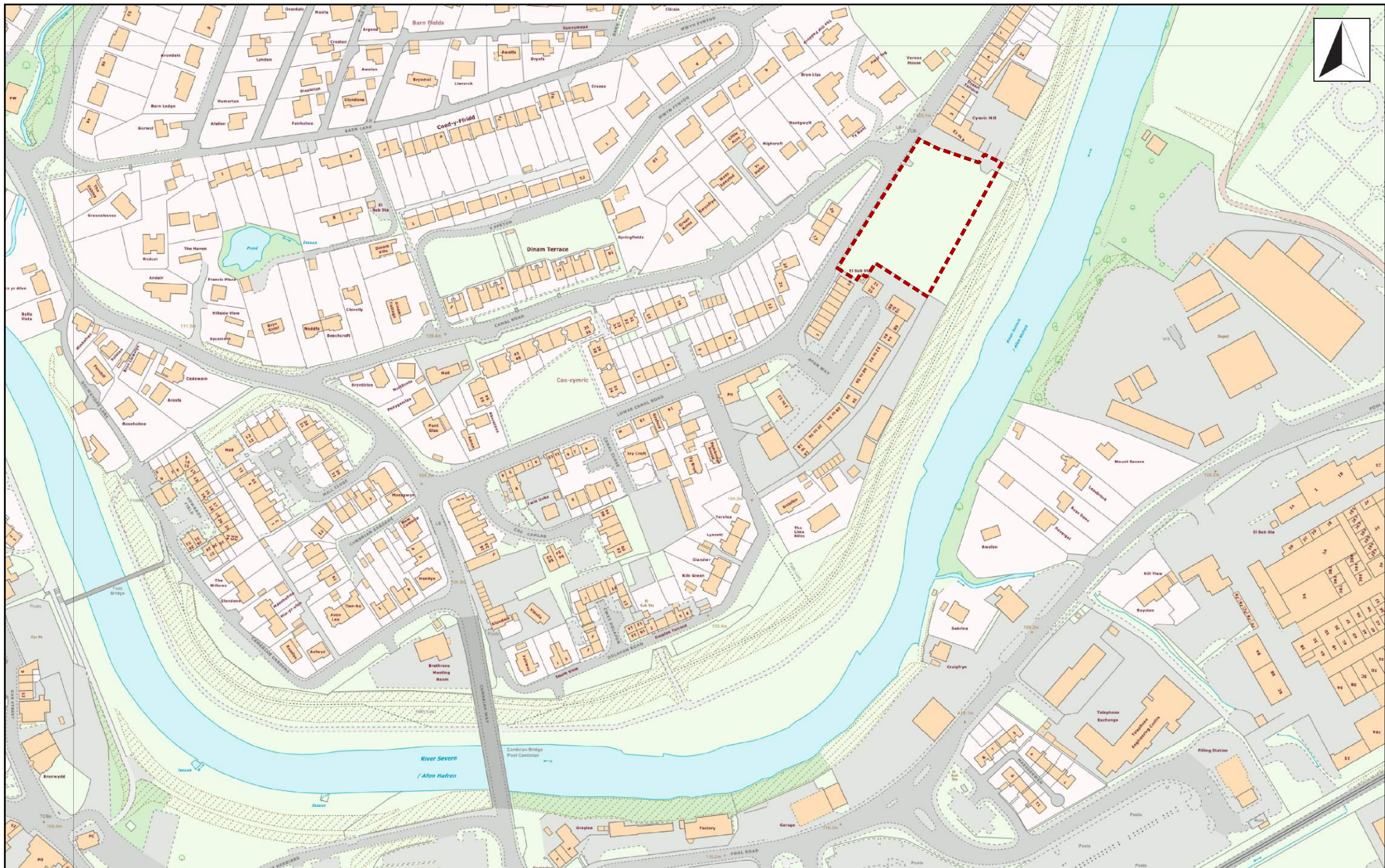


Figure 2: Approximate location of proposed development area (red) against current OS Mastermap; approximate scale 1:2,000.





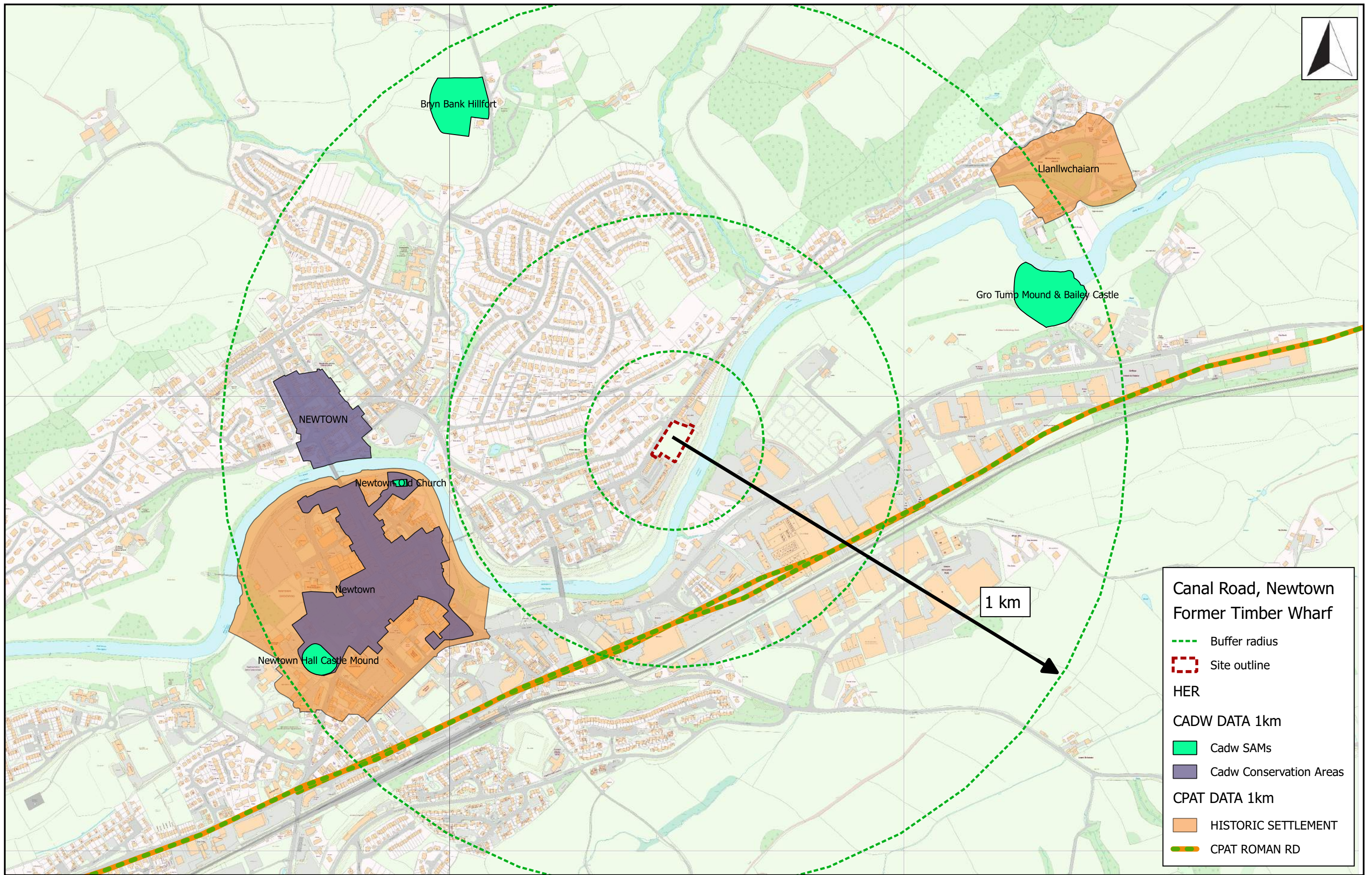
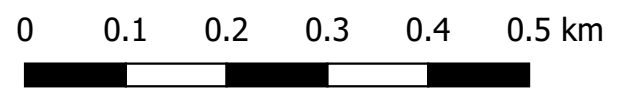


Figure 3: Location of Cadw's Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas and CPAT's Historic Settlements within 1km radius buffer from the development site; scale 1:7,500.





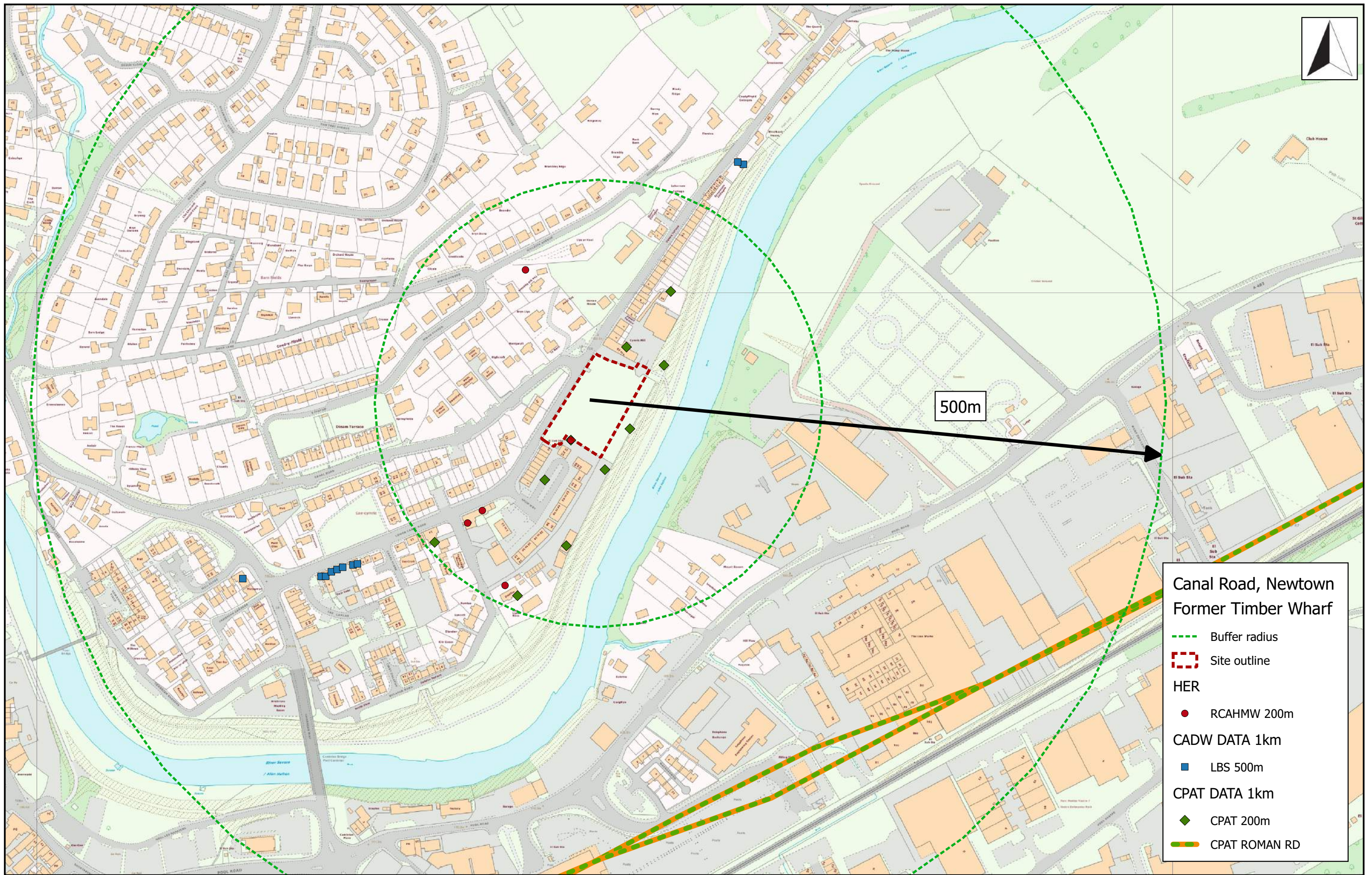
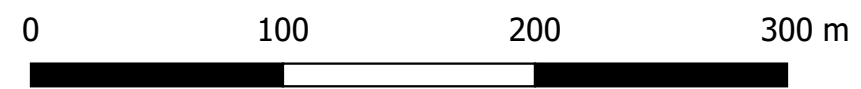


Figure 4: Location of Cadw's Listed Buildings within 500m radius, and CPAT's Historic Environment Record within 200m radius from the development site; scale 1:3,000.





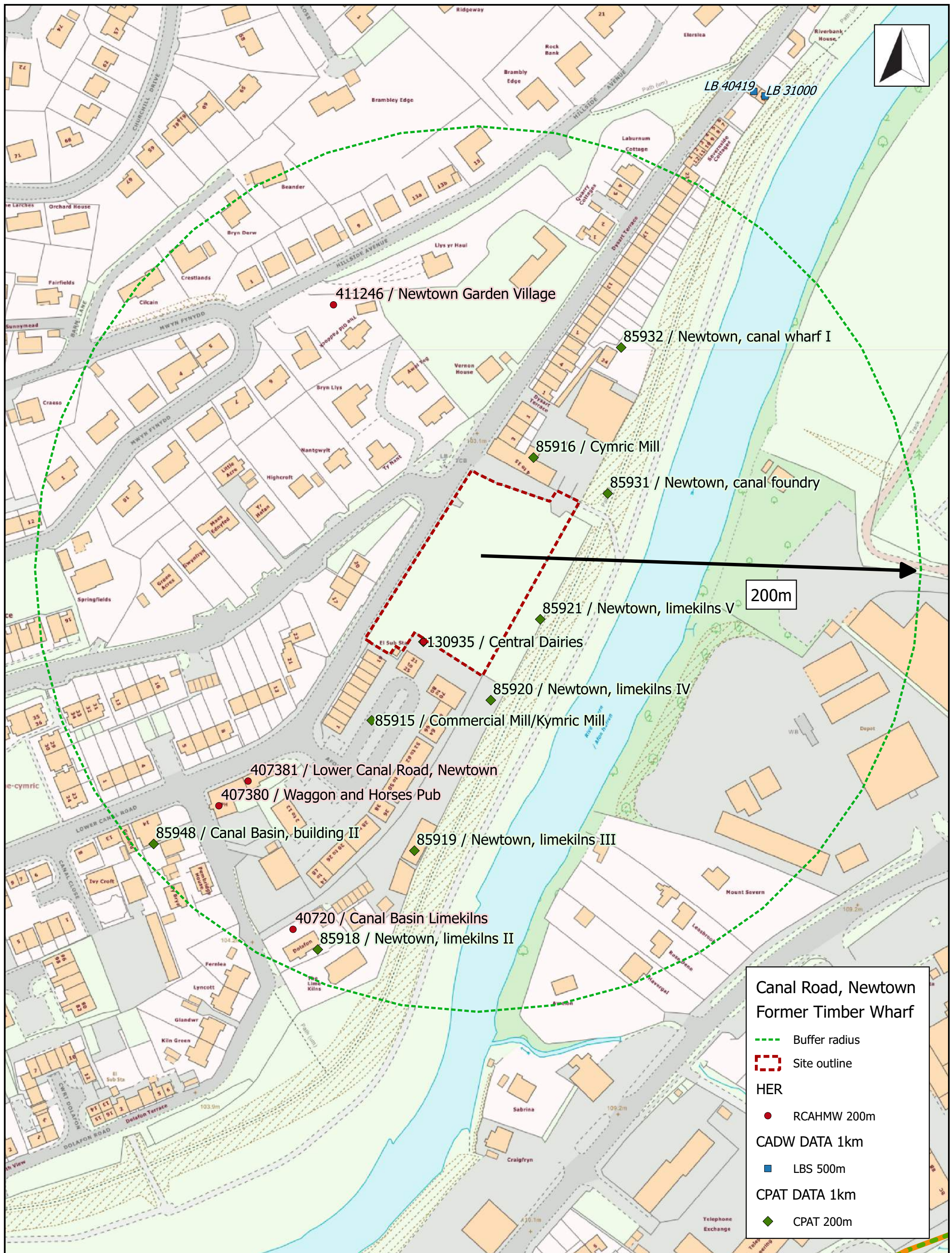
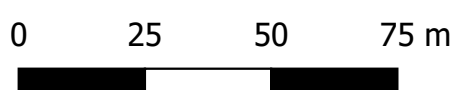


Figure 4: Location of CPAT's Historic Environment Record and RCAHMW sites within 200m radius from the development site; scale 1:3,000.





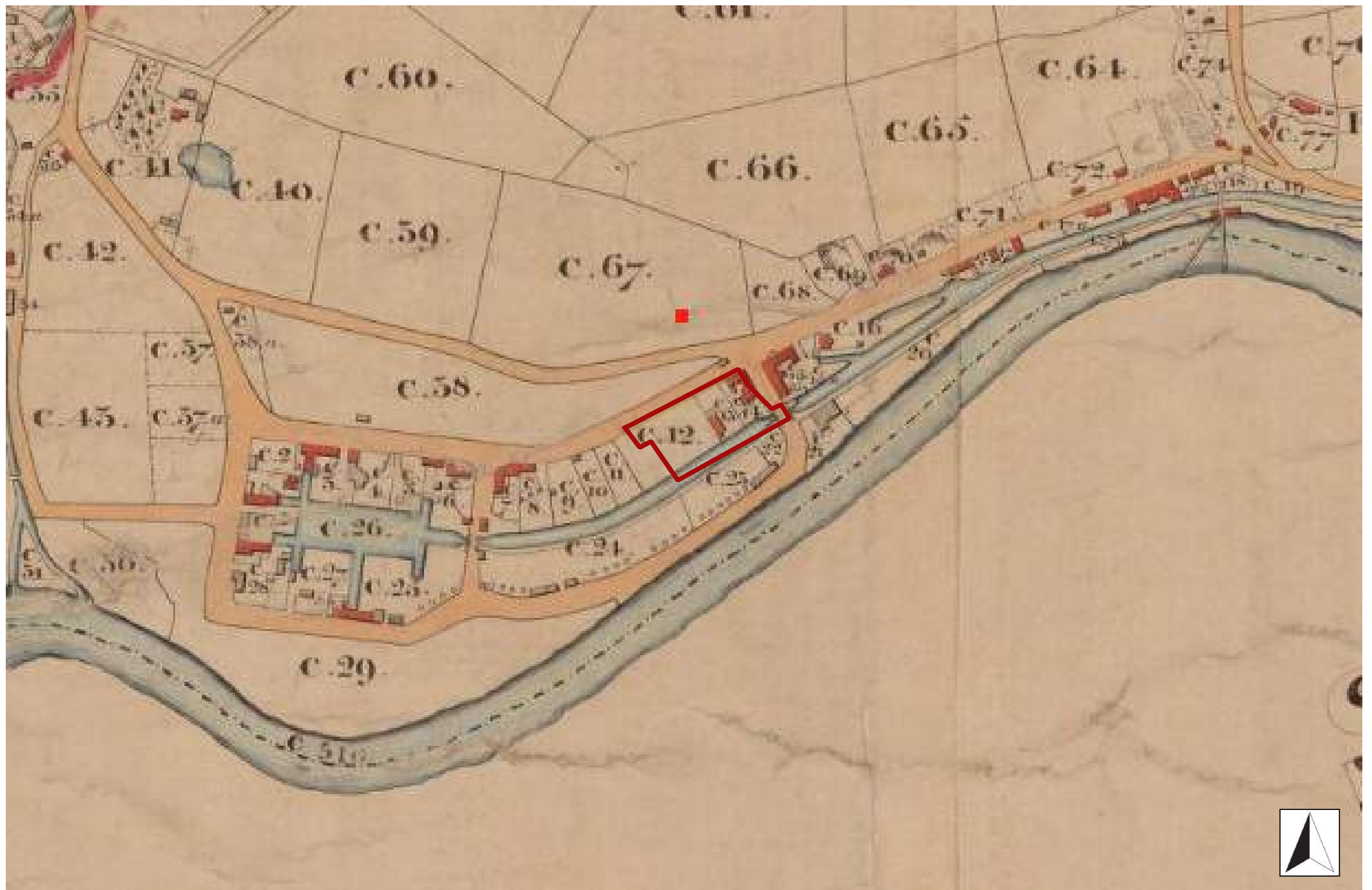


Figure 6: Location of proposed development area (dark red) against Llanllwchaearn Parish Tithe Map from 1842; approximate scale 1:5,000.

0 75 150 225 m



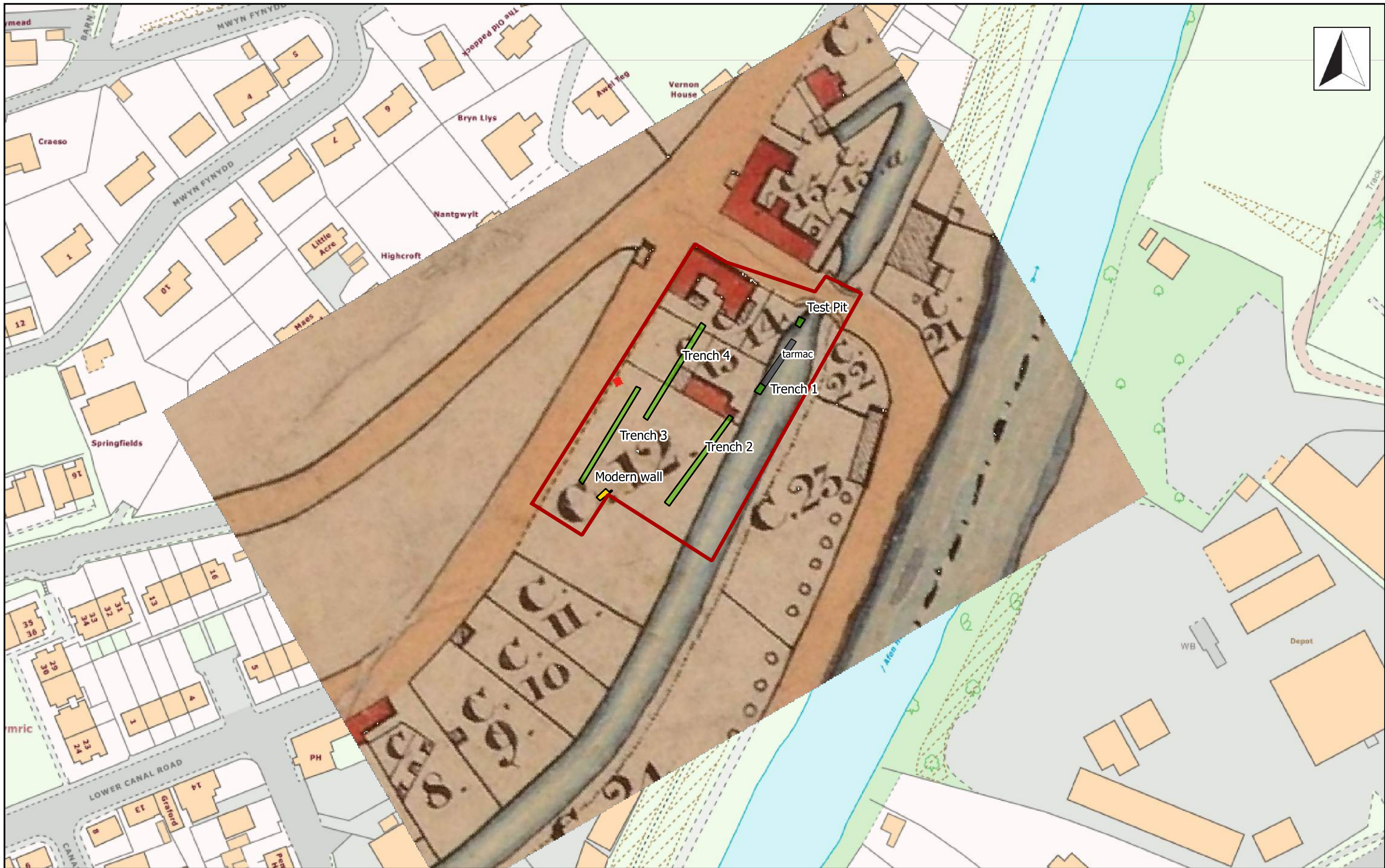
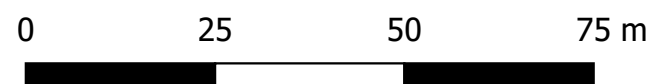


Figure 7: Location of proposed development area (red) and investigative trial trenches (green) against 1842 Tithe Map; scale 1:1,000.





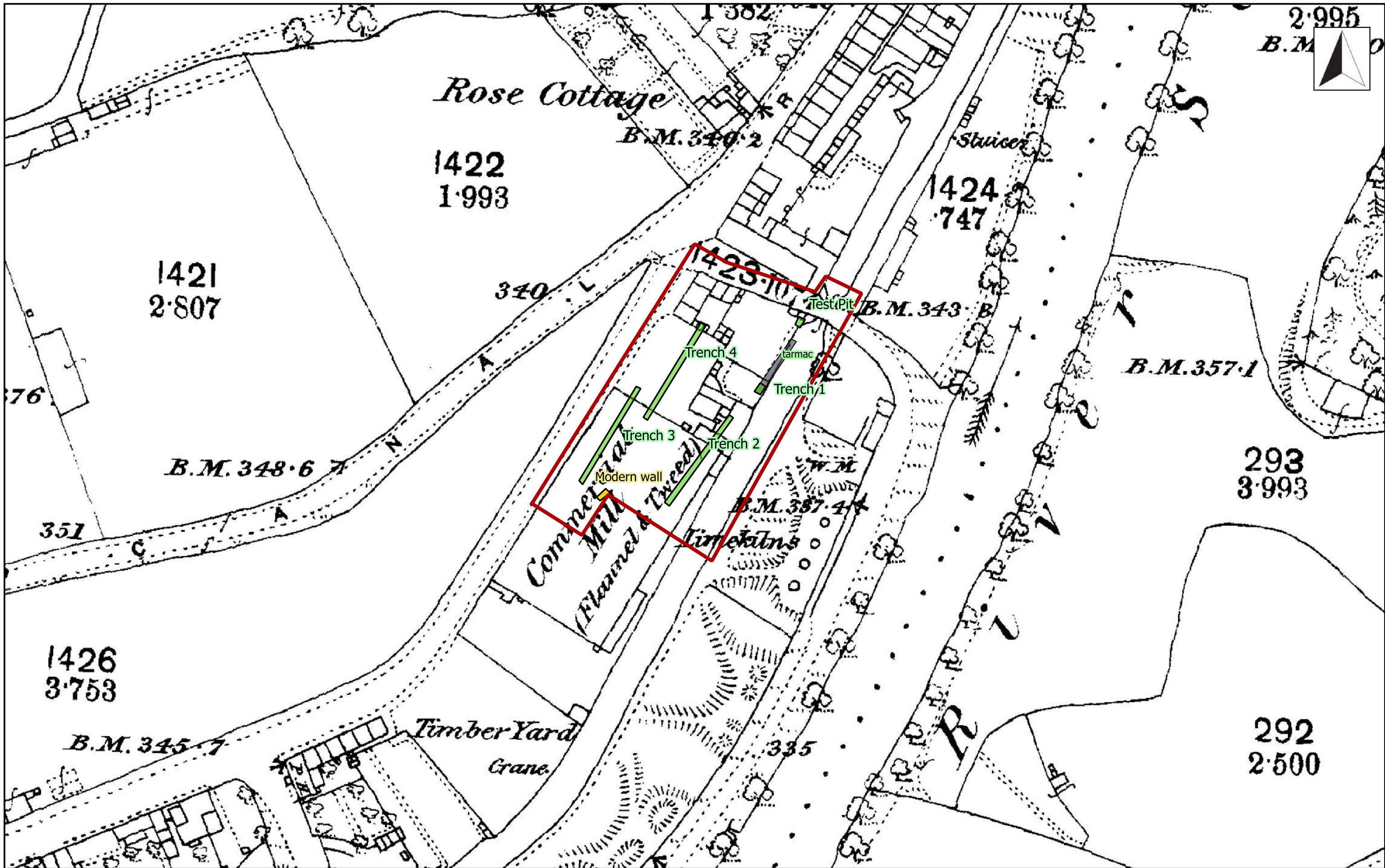


Figure 8: Location of proposed development area (red) and investigative trial trenches (green) against OS 1st Edition 1880s Map; scale 1:1,000.





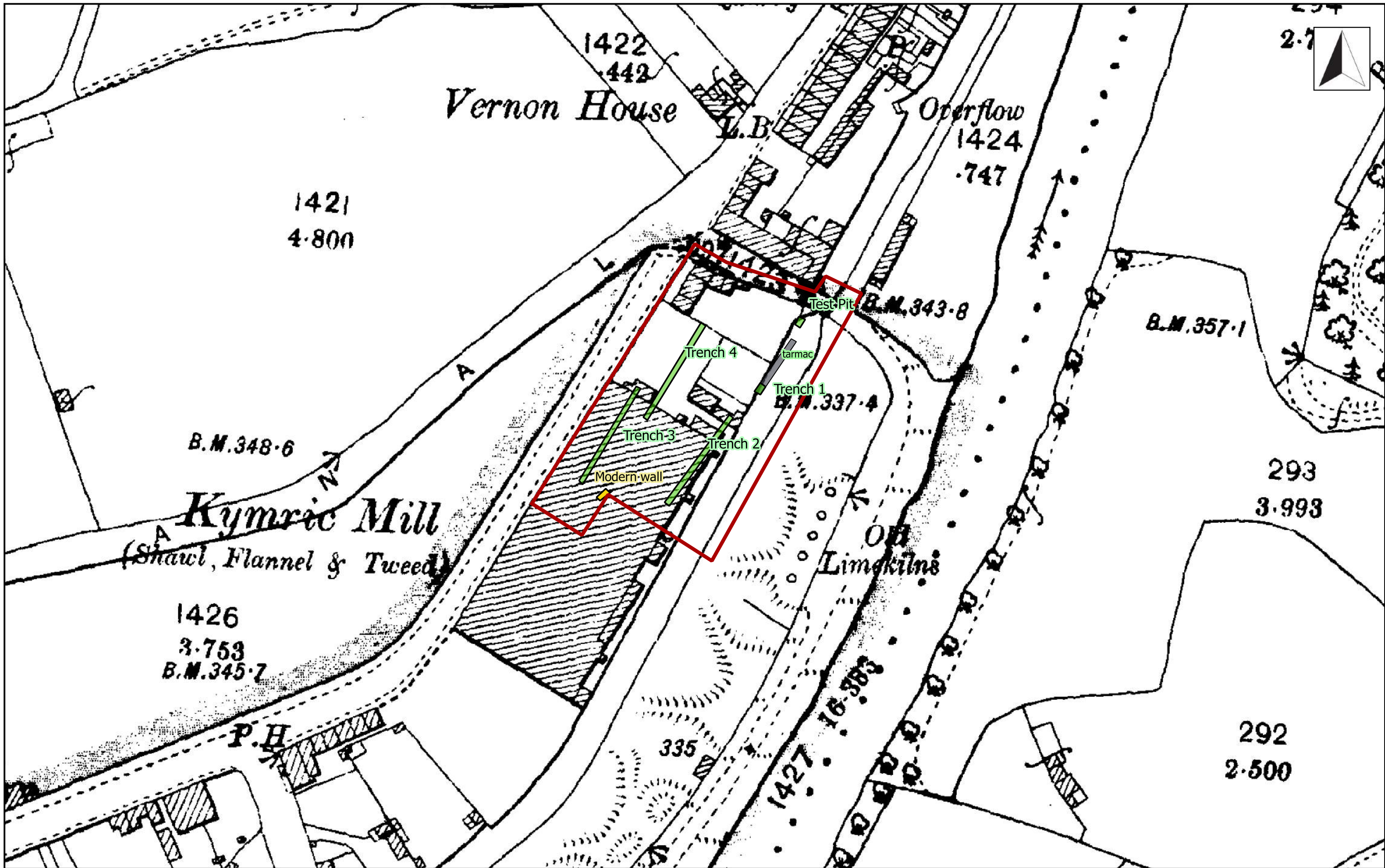


Figure 9: Location of proposed development area (red) and investigative trial trenches (green) against OS 2nd Edition 1910s Map; scale 1:1,000.





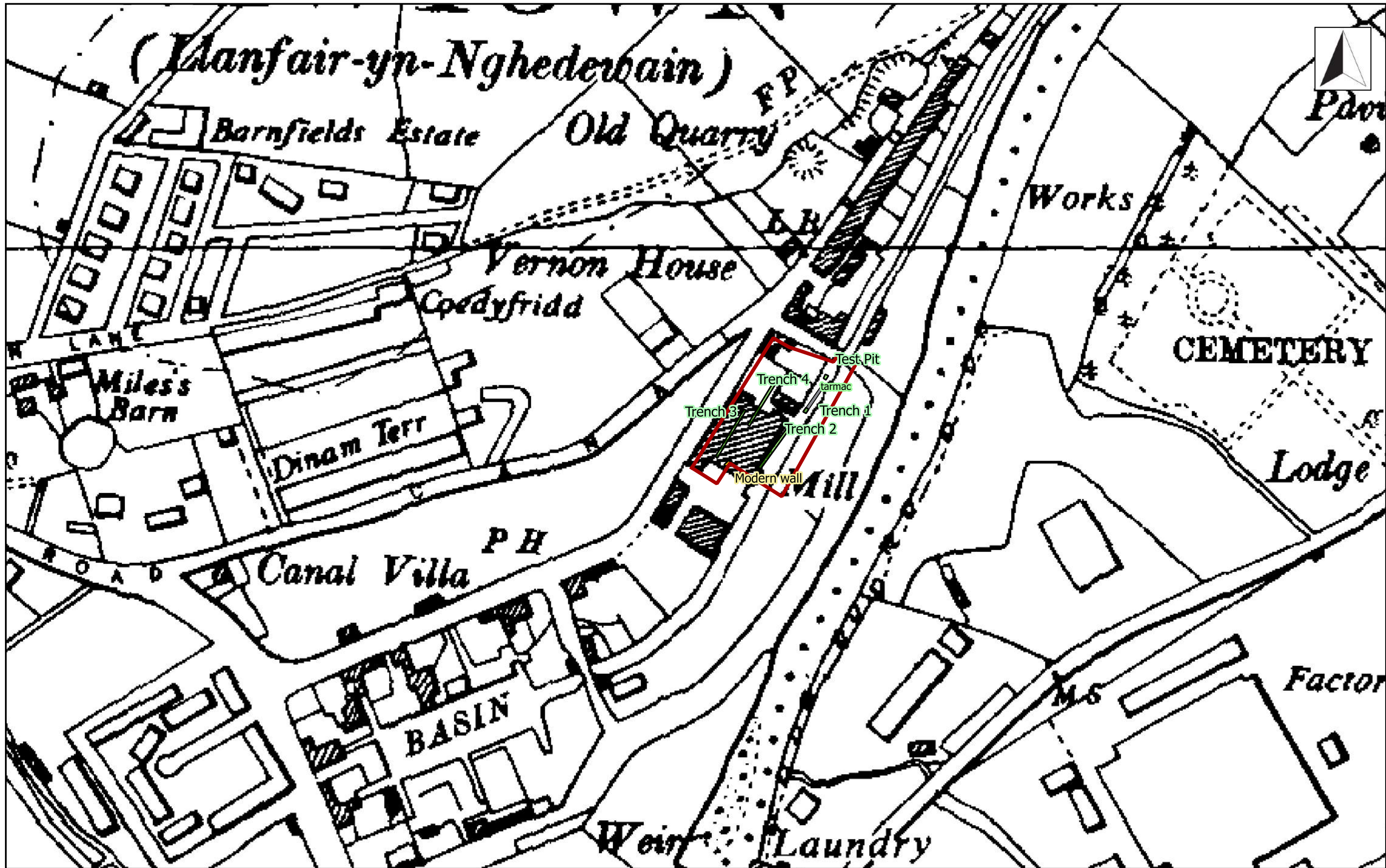


Figure 10: Location of proposed development area (red) and investigative trial trenches (green) against OS National Grid 1940s Map; scale 1:2,000.





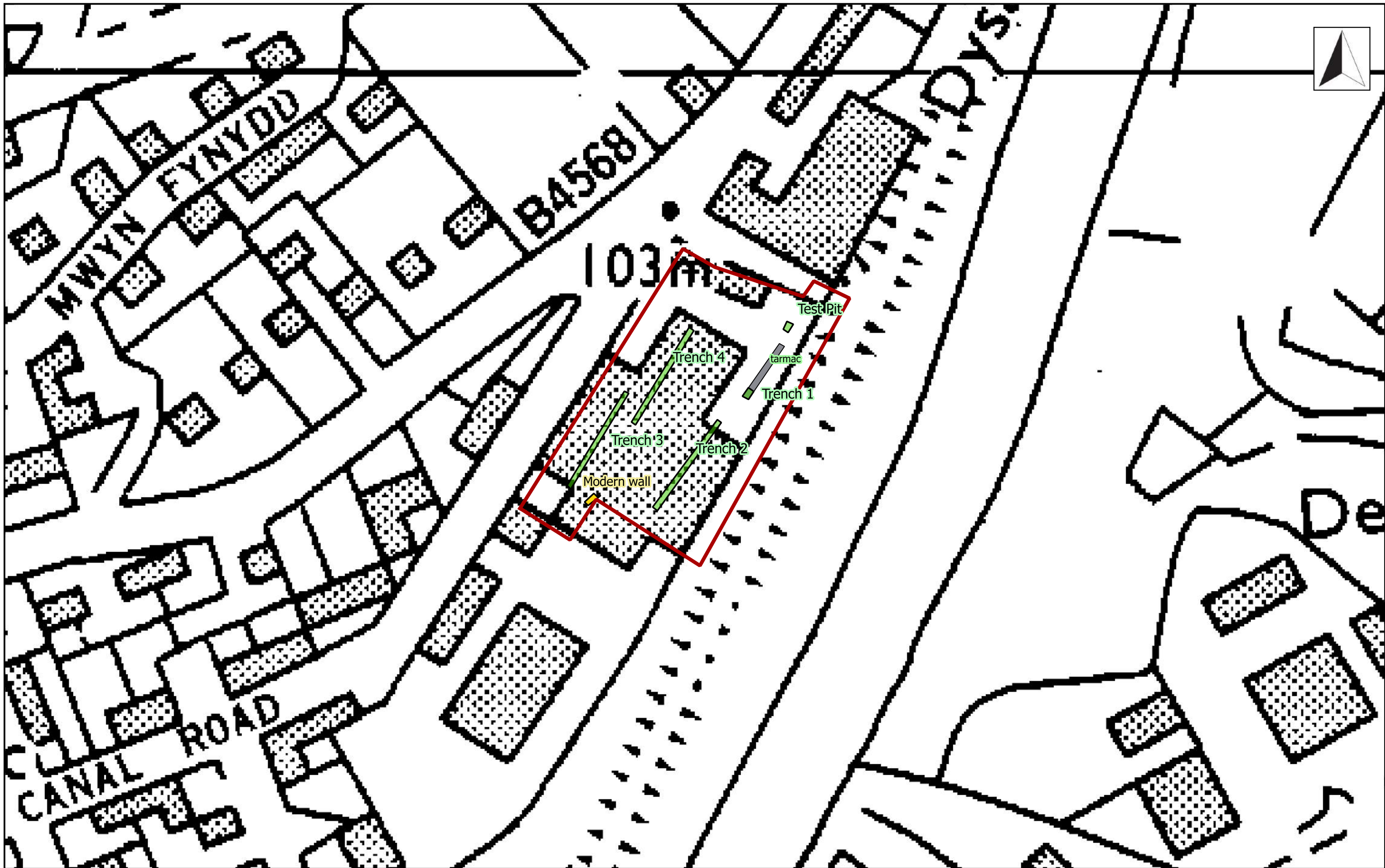
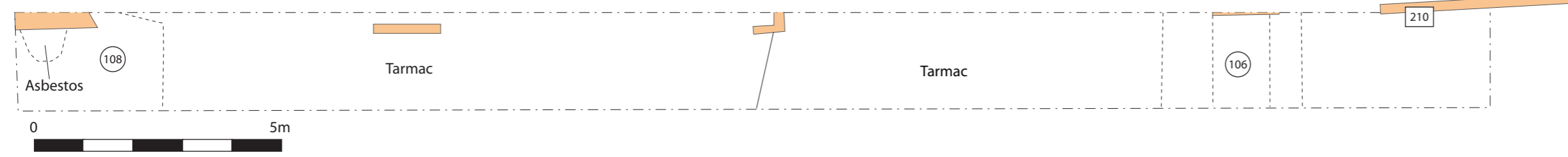


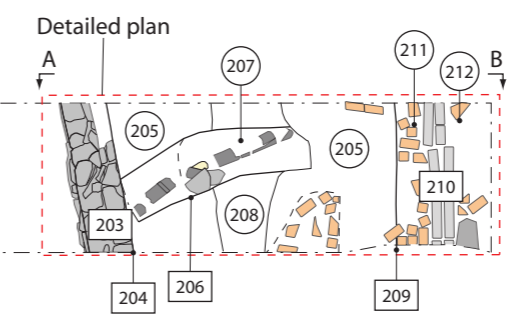
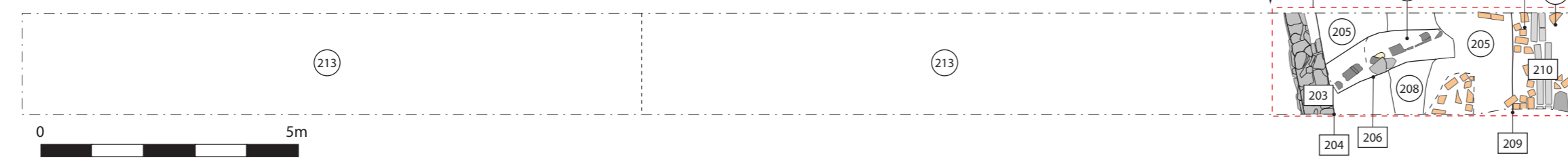
Figure 11: Location of proposed development area (red) and investigative trial trenches (green) against OS National Grid 1960s Map; scale 1:1,000.



Post-excavation plan of Trench 1

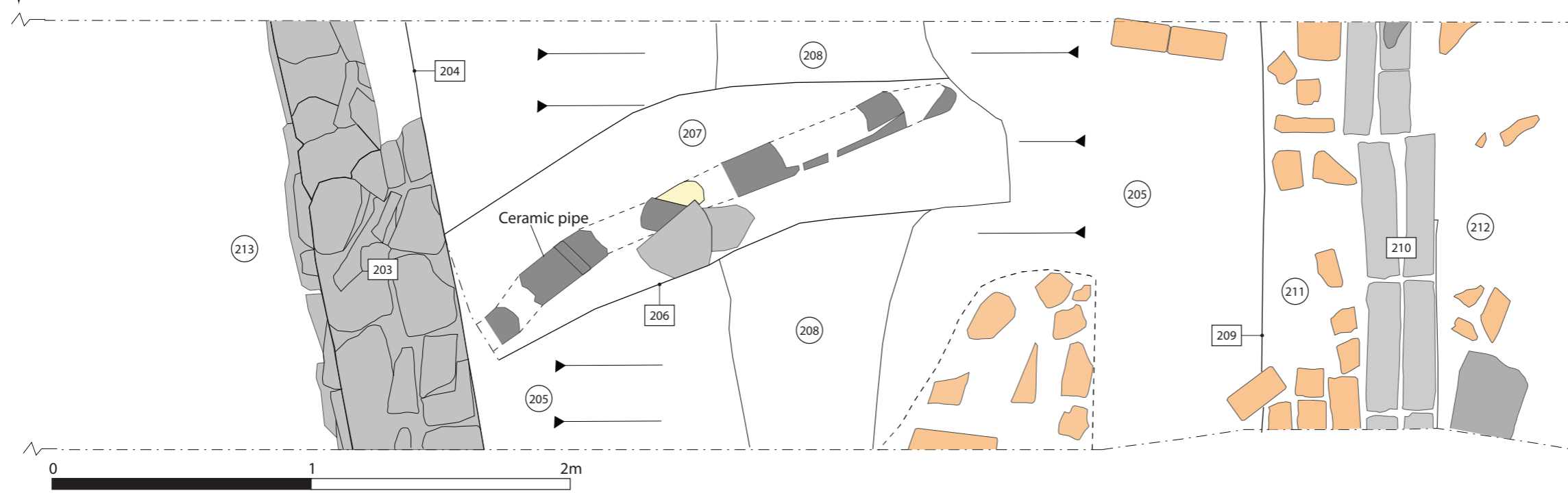


Post-excavation plan of Trench 2

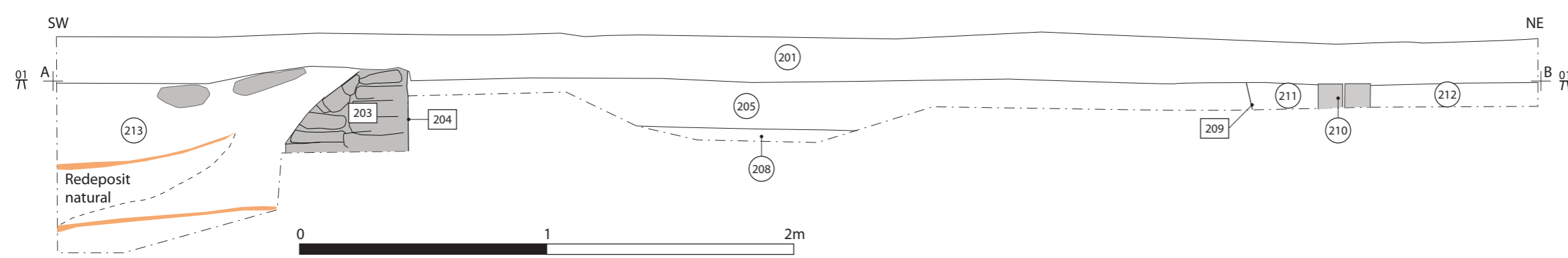


- Key
- Stone
  - Brick
  - Plaster
  - Brick dust lens

Detailed post-excavation plan of northeast side of Trench 2



Section of northeast side of Trench 2



**Job Title:** Canal Road, Newtown

**Drawing Title:** Plans and section of Trench 1 and 2

**Date:** February 2017

**Drawn By:** ILB

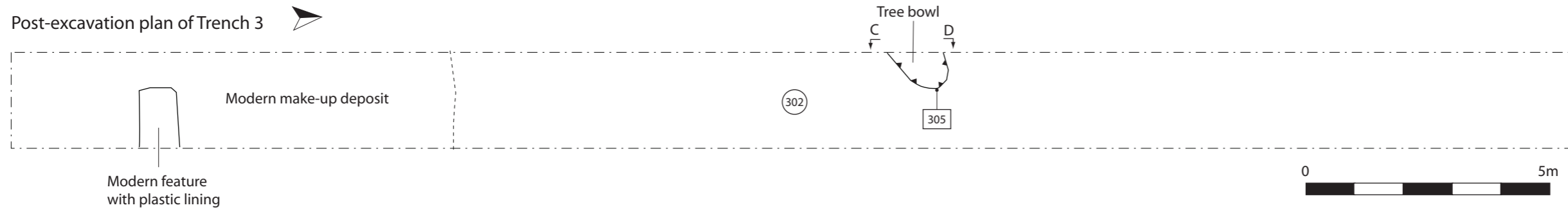
**Scale:** 1:100 and 1:20 @ A3

**Figure** 12





Post-excavation plan of Trench 3

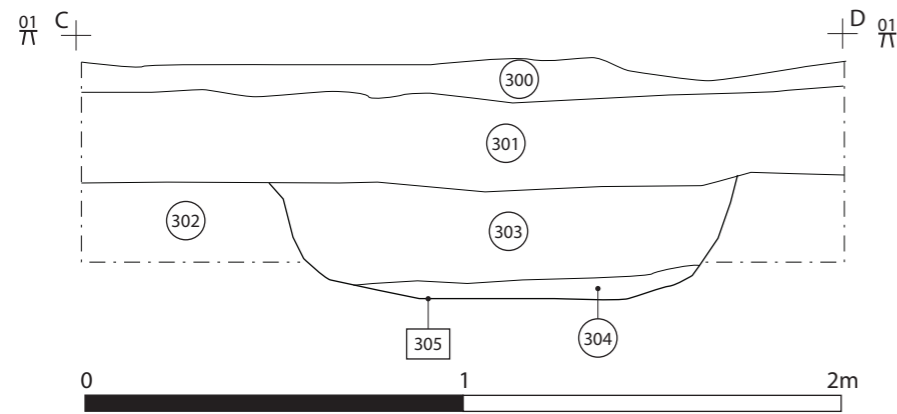


Key

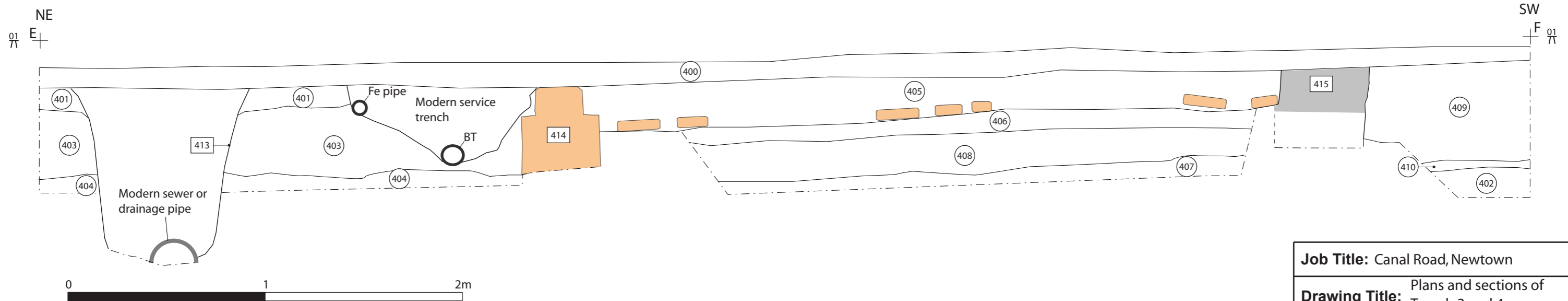
Stone

Brick

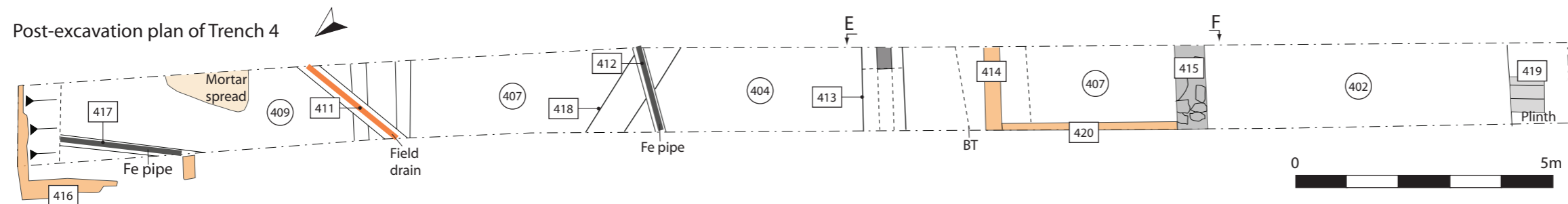
Section of Tree bowl [305] within Trench 3



Section within Trench 4



Post-excavation plan of Trench 4



Job Title: Canal Road, Newtown

Drawing Title: Plans and sections of Trench 3 and 4

Date: February 2017

Drawn By: ILB

Scale: 1:100 and 1:20 @ A3

Figure 13



# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX II:**

Plates



*Workers outside the Commercial Mill in 1893.*

**Plate 1:** Earliest photograph of the Kymric and Commercial Mill, from 1893; shot facing northeast.



**Plate 2:** Undated photograph of the Kymric Mill, already abandoned. Chimney was demolished in 1941; shot facing northeast.





**Plate 3:** Photograph of the Kymric Mill from 1970 and possibly rebuilt offices on site; shot facing northeast.







**Plate 5:** Working shot, excavation of test pit and Kymric Mill (now flats) at the background; shot facing north.



**Plate 6:** Opening of Trench 1 – found asbestos; shot facing southwest.





**Plate 7:** General view of Trench 2, with Kymric Mill at the background; shot facing north-northeast.





**Plate 8:** General view of Trench 2, with new flats at the background; shot facing south-southwest.





**Plate 8:** View of archaeological remains in Trench 2; shot facing south-southwest.





**Plate 9:** View of archaeological remains in Trench 2; shot facing west.



**Plate 10:** View of archaeological remains in Trench 2, stone-wall possibly pre-dating the mill; shot facing northeast.





**Plate 11:** View of archaeological remains in Trench 2, detail of stone-wall possibly pre-dating the mill; shot facing northwest.



**Plate 12:** View of archaeological remains in Trench 2, stone-wall and other associated structures; shot facing northwest.





**Plate 13:** General view of Trench 3, with new flats in the background; shot facing southwest.





**Plate 14:** General view of Trench 3, with former Kymric Mill (now flats) in the background; shot facing northeast.





**Plate 15:** View of small pit in Trench 3; shot facing west.



**Plate 16:** View of small pit excavated in Trench 3, excavated; shot facing west.





**Plate 17:** View of very recent construction pit in Trench 3, in southern end; shot facing east.



**Plate 18:** General view of Trench 4, with modern flats in the background; shot facing southwest.





**Plate 19:** General view of Trench 4, with Kymric Mill (now flats) in the background; shot facing northeast.



**Plate 20:** View of archaeological remains in Trench 4: bricks wall; shot facing southeast.





**Plate 21:** View of archaeological remains in Trench 4, stone wall possibly pre-dating mill; shot facing southeast.



**Plate 22:** View of archaeological remains in Trench 4 at the southern end: bricks and slate pillar base; shot facing southeast.





**Plate 23:** Southeast facing section (wall) in Trench 4 after excavation; shot facing northwest.



**Plate 24:** Southeast facing section (wall) in Trench 4 after excavation; shot facing southwest.





**Plate 25:** View of bricks wall at the northern end in Trench 4 after excavation; shot facing southwest.



**Plate 26:** Northwest facing section Trench 4 after excavation, towards north end; shot facing southeast.





**Plate 27:** Northwest facing section Trench 4 after excavation, middle section; shot facing southeast.



**Plate 28:** Northwest facing section Trench 4 after excavation, towards bricks wall; shot facing southeast.





**Plate 29:** Detail of bricks wall in Trench 4 after excavation, with associated deposits; shot facing southwest.



**Plate 30:** Detail of bricks wall in Trench 4 after excavation, with associated deposits; shot facing southeast.





**Plate 31:** Detail of bricks wall in Trench 4 after excavation, with associated deposits; shot facing northeast.



**Plate 32:** Northwest facing section in Trench 4 after excavation, between bricks and stone walls; shot facing southeast.





**Plate 33:** Detail of industrial waste/surface in northwest facing section in Trench 4; shot facing southeast.



**Plate 34:** Southeast facing section (wall) in Trench 4 after excavation, between bricks and stone walls; shot facing northwest.





**Plate 35:** Detail of stone wall (possibly pre-dating mill) in Trench 4 after excavation; shot facing southwest.

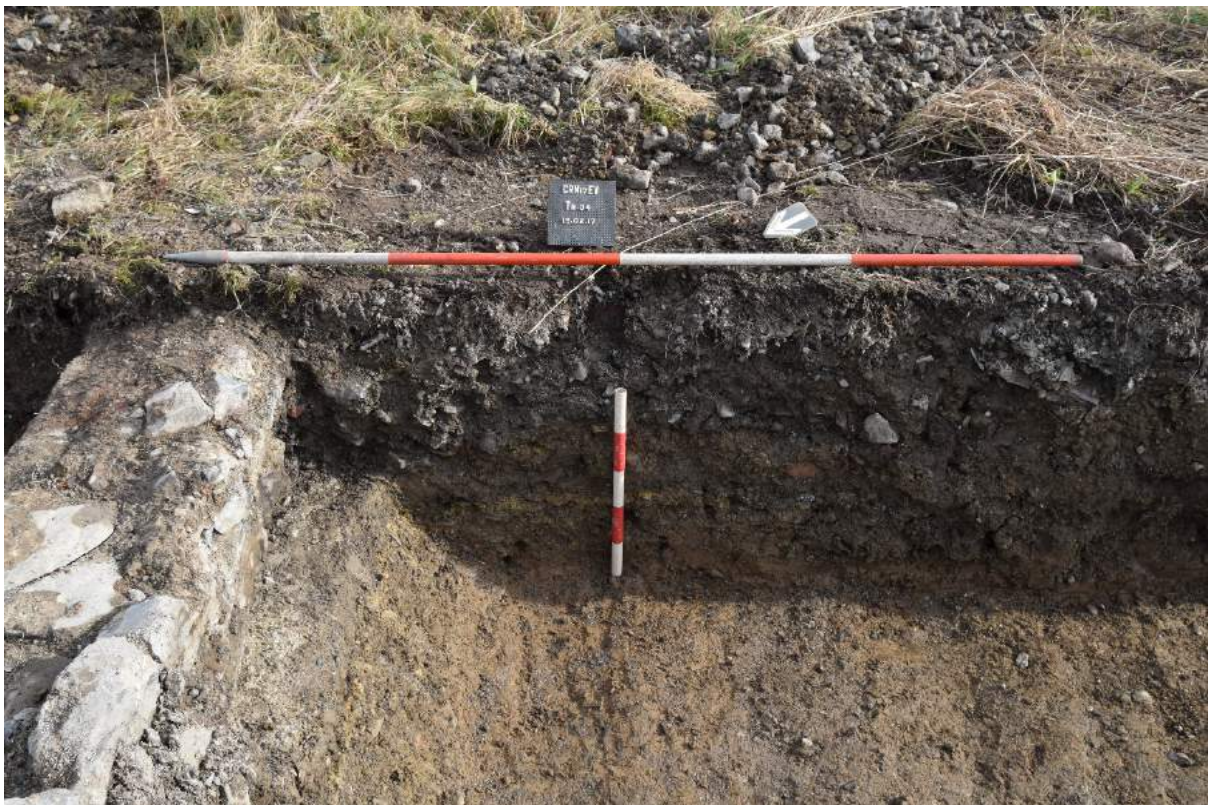


**Plate 36:** Detail of stone wall (possibly pre-dating mill) in Trench 4 after excavation; shot facing southeast.





**Plate 37:** Detail of stone wall (possibly pre-dating mill) in Trench 4 after excavation; shot facing northeast.



**Plate 38:** Northwest facing section (wall) in Trench 4 after excavation, towards southern end; shot facing southeast.





**Plate 39:** Detail of bricks and slate plinth base (possibly in backyard) in Trench 4; shot facing southwest.



**Plate 39:** Detail of bricks and slate pillar base (possibly in backyard) in Trench 4; shot facing southeast.





**Plate 40:** Southeast and southwest facing sections of test pit at northeast area on site (all modern rubble); shot facing northwest (Kymric Mill at the background).



**Plate 41:** Southwest facing section of test pit at northeast area on site (all modern rubble); shot facing northeast.





**Plate 42:** Re-opening of northeastern end of Trench 2; shot facing northeast.



**Plate 43:** Re-opening of northeastern end of Trench 2 (possible floor remains); shot facing southeast.





**Plate 44:** Re-opening of northeastern end of Trench 2: possible floor remains and brick wall at the northeast corner; shot facing northeast.



**Plate 45:** Re-opening of northeastern end of Trench 2: possible floor remains and brick wall at the northeast corner; shot facing southwest.





**Plate 46:** End of evaluation, trenches backfilled; shot facing southwest.



**Plate 47:** End of evaluation, trenches backfilled; shot facing northeast.



# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX III:**

Table of HER records



## ***Gazetteer of Designated and non-designated sites***

### **Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1km from site**

<b>SAM No</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>EASTING</b>	<b>NORTHING</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>
MG056	Newtown Old Church	310894	291809	Church	Medieval
MG059	Gro Tump Castle	312325	292219	Motte & Bailey	Medieval
MG160	Newtown Hall Castle Mound	310712	291416	Motte	Medieval
MG211	Bryn Bank Hillfort	311022	292646	Hillfort	Prehistoric

### **Conservation Areas within 1km from site**

<b>LOCAL PLAN</b>	<b>INSPIRE ID</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>UPDATE</b>
POWYS	WAL/POWY/79	NEWTOWN - CENTRE	09/11/2009
POWYS	WAL/POWY/78	NEWTOWN	09/11/2009

### **Historic Landscapes / Settlements within 1km from site**

<b>PRN</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>EASTING</b>	<b>NORTHING</b>	<b>PROJECT No</b>	<b>DATE</b>
15725	Llanllwchaiarn	312364	292515	1593	31/03/2012
15742	Newtown	310878	291548	1593	31/03/2012



**Listed Buildings (all Grade II) within 500km from site**

<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>LB REF</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>LISTED</b>	<b>EASTINGS</b>	<b>NORTHINGS</b>
8123	31000	Newtown, Llanllwchaiarn Rd 27	05/09/1988	311622	292113
8124	40419	Newtown, Llanllwchaiarn Rd 28	05/09/1988	311617	292115
8127	31003	Newtown, Lower Canal Rd 'Cambrian House'	05/09/1988	311181	291748
8128	31004	Newtown, Lower Canal Rd 4	05/09/1988	311250	291750
8129	40159	Newtown, Lower Canal Rd 5	05/09/1988	311254	291750
8130	40160	Newtown, Lower Canal Rd 6	05/09/1988	311259	291754
8131	40161	Newtown, Lower Canal Rd 7	05/09/1988	311264	291756
8132	40162	Newtown, Lower Canal Rd 8	05/09/1988	311269	291758
8133	31005	Newtown, Lower Canal Rd 10	05/09/1988	311278	291760
8134	40420	Newtown, Lower Canal Rd 11	05/09/1988	311282	291761

**CPAT entries from HER within 200km from site**

<b>PRN</b>	<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>EASTING</b>	<b>NORTHING</b>
85915	Commercial Mill/Kymric Mill	Post-Medieval	Mill (flannel and tweed)	311447	291835
85916	Cymric Mill	Post-Medieval	Textile mill	311519	291952
85918	Newtown, limekilns II	Post-Medieval	Lime kiln	311423	291733
85919	Newtown, limekilns III	Post-Medieval	Lime kiln	311466	291777
85920	Newtown, limekilns IV	Post-Medieval	Lime kiln	311500	291844
85921	Newtown, limekilns V	Post-Medieval	Lime kiln	311522	291880
85931	Newtown, canal foundry	Post-Medieval	Foundry	311552	291936
85932	Newtown, canal wharf I	Post-Medieval	Canal wharf	311558	292001
85948	Canal Basin, building II	Post-Medieval	House	311350	291780
130935	Central Dairies	Modern	Dairy	311470	291870



**RCAHMW sites within 200km from site**

<b>NPRN</b>	<b>NMRW NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>EASTING</b>	<b>NORTHING</b>
40720	Canal Basin Limekilns	LIME KILN	Post Medieval	311412	291742
41013	Commercial / Kymric woolen mill	WOOLLEN MILL	Post Medieval	311470	291870
407380	Waggon and Horses Pub	PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval	311379	291797
407381	Lower Canal Road, Newtown	TERRACED HOUSING	Post Medieval	311392	291808
411246	Newtown Garden Village	HOUSING ESTATE	Modern	311430	292020
418828	Central Dairies	DAIRY	Modern	311470	291870











# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX IV:**

AW Finds Report



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

Site code: P2499 - CRN/17/EV

<b>Number</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Weight</b>
<b>Pottery</b>				
	304	Buckley Ware - 18th/19th C.	1	33 g
<b>CBM</b>				
	303	Ceramic pipe - Modern	1	35 g
	303	Brick - 20th C./Modern	1	2.348
	405	Black stone pipe with metal wire - Modern	5	1.022 kg
<b>Metal</b>				
	303	Iron nail - 19th/20th C.	1	58
	403	Thin circular metal button/plates - Modern	2	<1
<b>Tobacco Clay Pipe</b>				
	304	Clay pipe stem - undiagnostic	2	4
<b>Total finds:</b>				
	<b>Pottery</b>		1	
	<b>CBM</b>		7	
	<b>Metal</b>		3	
	<b>Tobacco Clay Pipe</b>		2	
	<b>Total:</b>		<b>13</b>	

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX V:**

AW Written Scheme of  
Investigations



**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOR DESK TOP STUDY AND FIELD EVALUATION**

**AT FORMER TIMBER WHARF, CANAL ROAD, NEWTOWN**

**Prepared for:**  
**J ROSS DEVELOPMENTS LTD**

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

**Project No: 2499**

**03/02/2017**



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Figure 1. Map with location of Site

Figure 2. Detailed plan of the site, showing proposed investigative trial trenching



## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of desk top study and investigative trial trench evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of J Ross Developments Ltd.*

*The programme of desk top study and intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application for the 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 Regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the site of the proposed development is located within an area of high industrial archaeology sensitivity, especially as the site parcel was occupied by the former Commercial Mill complex. 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 20<sup>th</sup> century the Victorian buildings were replaced by modern factories but extensive foundations from the original building will be surviving as sub-surface archaeology.*

*Clywd-Powys Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeology curatorial body for Powys, has advised that, in order to frame an appropriate archaeological response, a desk top study accompanied by an intrusive trial trench evaluation of the site must be undertaken prior the determination of the current application.*

*The Commercial Mill, or Kymric Mill (PRN 85915) had been previously recorded in an Archaeological Assessment of 12 Canal Road, Newtown, undertaken by Clywd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 2004 following a photographic survey (PRN 95126) from 2003. It has also been recorded as part of their Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Industry in East and North-East Wales: Scheduling Enhancement Programme (2012).*

*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 desk top study and investigative trial trench evaluation 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.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Powys County Council (PCC). This WSI has been prepared by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of J. Ross Development.

CPAT has recommended that a desk top study and field archaeological evaluation of the development area is 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 are 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.

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.

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).



### 3. Archaeological background

Several documents and entries registered with the Regional Historic Environment Record indicate that the site parcel was formerly 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 primary objectives set in CPAT brief are to locate and describe, by means of a desk top study and investigative trial trenching, all archaeological features related to the former flannel and tweed mill structure(s) which may be present within the development area. Preservation in situ will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in archaeological loss will be recommended preservation by record.

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the desk top study and investigative trial trench evaluation will meet the specifications required in CPAT Brief for Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation ((CPAT EVB877) and the standards required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

### *Desk top study*

In order to provide a historical framework for any surviving archaeological remains, it will be undertaken a study of all readily available primary and secondary documentary, cartographic, pictorial, aerial and ground photographic and oral sources, which will include:

- Regional Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (with citation in text of the CPAT HER Enquiry Number)
- National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, including records from National Monuments Record and RCAHMW.
- Powys County Archives, Llandrindod Wells

The desk top study section of the archaeological evaluation will include:

- all cartographic sources consulted, even if they showed negative evidence
- transcriptions of evidences referring to the development area
- a comprehensive map regression and accompanying discussion
- all photographic sources consulted that reveal archaeological features within the area, correctly rectified and transcribed
- a full list of all sources consulted and their accession number
- all necessary appendices with HER sites gazetteer, multiple-scale maps and plan, and photographic report.

### *Investigative Trial Trenching*

The objective of the investigative trial trench will be to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work will include an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The investigative trial trench evaluation will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation in situ will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.



## 5. Timetable of works

### 5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of desk top study and investigative trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application associated with the proposed development. The work is proposed to start in 16<sup>th</sup> February 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 Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (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 agreed evaluation areas will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

It is proposed that four trenches measuring 25m x 1.8m will be machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 2). The exact positioning of the trenches, agreed with the developer and CPAT, will depend on the position of any extant services or other obstructions that come to light during the initial phase of ground works.

The evaluation trenches 1 to 4 will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas will be subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. All archaeological contexts subsequently located will be adequately sampled in order to define their function, date and relationship to adjacent features. As a minimum small discrete features will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative

excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required.

Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring will be discussed with J. Ross Developments Ltd and CPAT.

Where potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation then CPAT and J. Ross Developments Ltd will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. CPAT may subsequently request that further archaeological work is undertaken in order to fully evaluate areas of significant archaeological activity. Such work may require the provision of additional time and resources to complete the archaeological investigation.

## **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 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 field evaluation. 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 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990) and *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.

A draft version of the evaluation report will be forwarded to CPAT within two weeks (?) of the completion of the works for its approval. A full report of the findings of the evaluation will then be completed and forwarded to the client and archaeological curator within one month of the completion of the fieldwork.

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

- Non-technical summary
- Description of aims and methodology
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the evaluation, 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 results from desk top study and investigative trial trenching, 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.
- Bibliography and all the necessary appendices.

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

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

Copies of all reports associated with the desk top study and intrusive trial trench evaluation, 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 undertaken by Chris E. Smith MCIfA (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

Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007: *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Compilation, Transfer and Curation*.

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. Retrieved 03.02.2017.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 1993: *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13*

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English Heritage, 2002: *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology*.

Hankinson, R., Britnell, W.J. and Silvester, R.J., 2012: *Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Industry in East and North-East Wales: The Scheduling Enhancement Programme*. CPAT Report No. 1144.

Historic England, 2006 (rev. 2015): *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

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United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990: *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*

Wales Archaeological Trusts, 2008: *National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives (Draft)*.

Walters, M., 2003: *An Historical and Archaeological Study of the Industrial Heritage of Newtown, Powys, Mid-Wales*. CPAT Report No. 552.



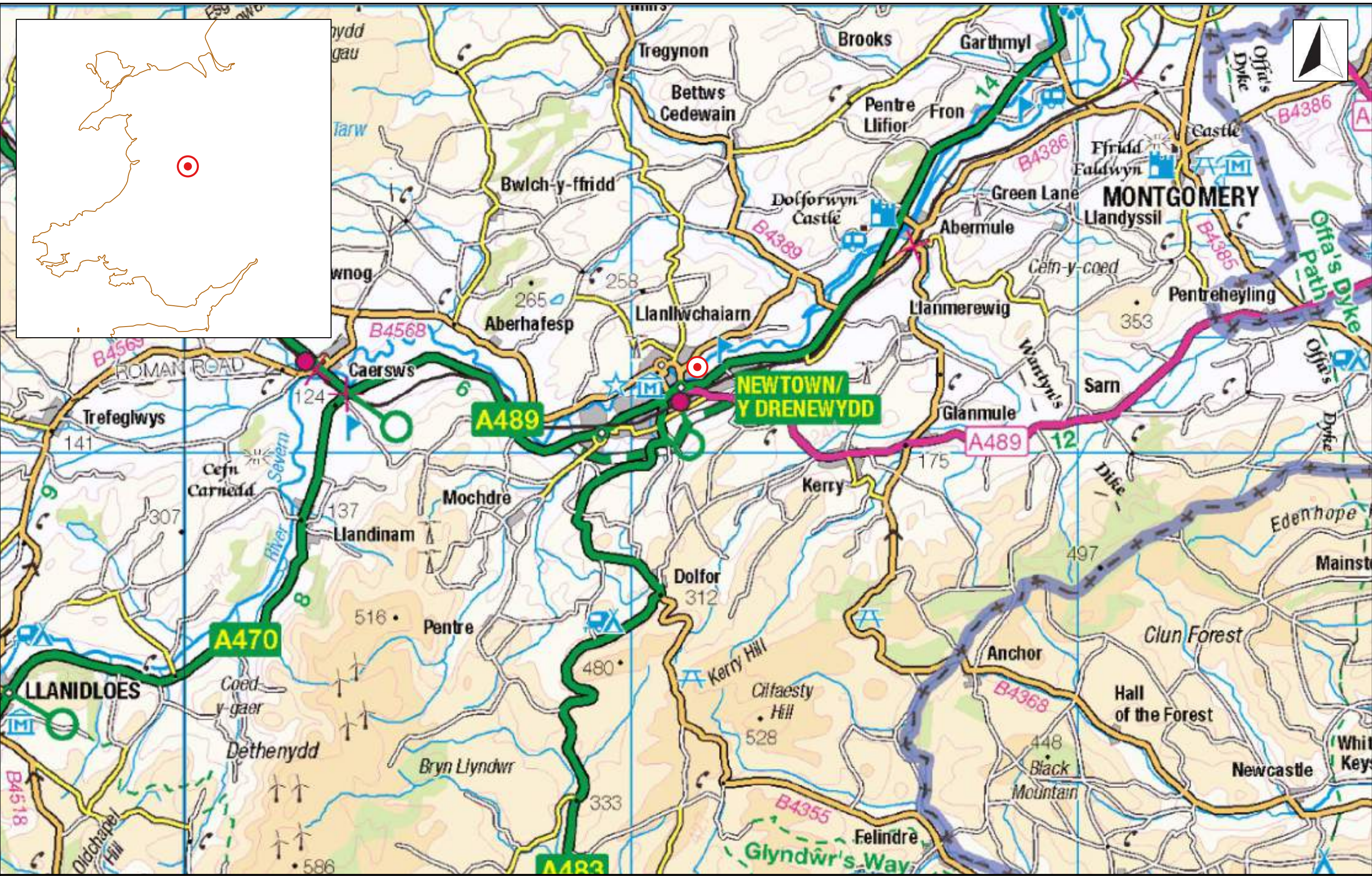
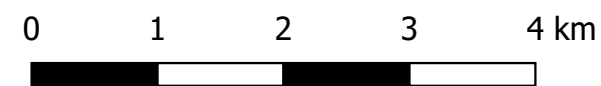
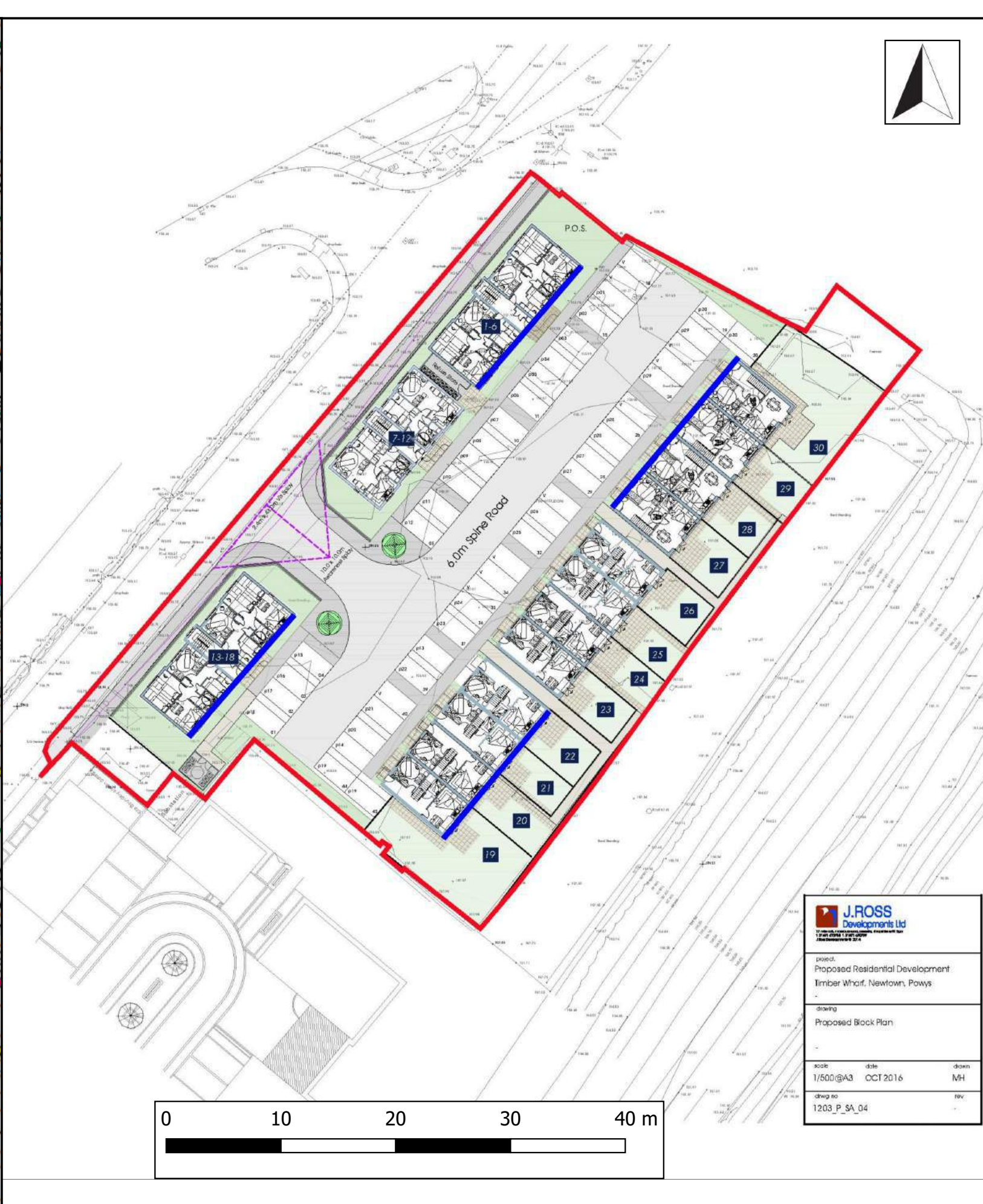
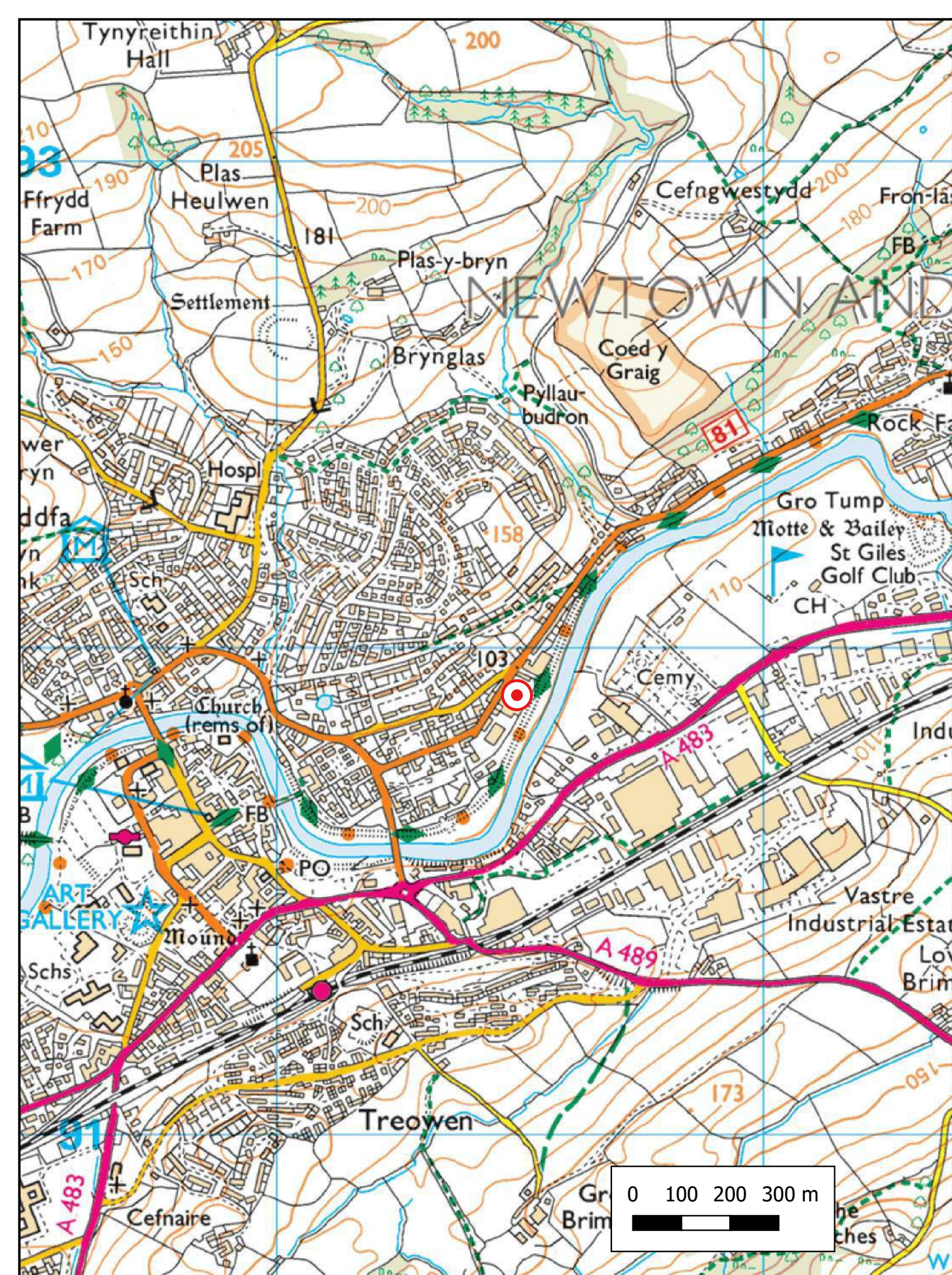


Figure 1: On the top left, location of the development site (target) within the UK, scale 1:3,000,000; on the main canvas (target), location of the development site within the Powys region, scale 1:75,000.







Project: Proposed Residential Development Timber Wharf, Newtown, Powys		
Drawing: Proposed Block Plan		
Scale:	Date:	Drawn by:
1/500@A3	OCT 2016	MH
Dwg no:	Rev:	
1203_P_SA_04		

Figure 2: On the left, location of the development site (target) within Newtown, scale 1:10,000; and on the right, proposed location of the four investigative trial trenches (blue) within site, scale 1:500.



# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX VI:**

Archive Cover Sheet



## ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

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

Site Name:	Canal Road, Newtown
Site Code:	CRN/17/EV
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR 311494 291902
Site Type:	Urban parcel
Project Type:	Archaeological Evaluation
Project Manager:	Aurea Izquierdo Zamora
Project Dates:	February 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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