

# *Archaeology Wales*

**Land adjacent to A470 (Maesmawr Field),  
Caersws, Powys**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**



Adrian Hadley

Report No. 1658

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## **Land adjacent to A470 (Maesmawr Field), Caersws, Powys**

### **Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Prepared for Mr Llewelyn Rees**

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Position: Project Manager

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Position: Regional Director

Date: 16/03/2018

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Report No. 1658

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd on land adjacent to the A470, Caersws, Powys. It draws upon the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out during excavations for car parking associated with a showground. The watching brief was undertaken as a condition of planning as the development site is located within an area of archaeological potential. The archaeological work has been recommended by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in its capacity as advisor to the local planning authority, Powys County Council (planning application P/2017/0018).*

*The overall soil sequence encountered across the development area comprised a natural (geological) deposit of firm to stiff mid to light brown silt (101), with an overlying topsoil of mid brown humic silt (100).*

*A series of linear features [103] [105] were identified within the central to northeast part of the site. These were approximately aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. The fills (104) (106) consisted of charcoal and fragments of red brick, with some larger brick pieces present. This group of parallel features has been interpreted as the disturbed remains of brick kilns.*

*The finds retrieved during the watching brief comprised post-medieval brick fragments and later 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramics from the topsoil (100). Brick fragments were also retrieved from the disturbed features encountered within the northeast part of the site [103] (104) and [105] (106). No residual medieval, Roman or prehistoric artefacts were present in the assemblage.*

*The results of the fieldwork provisionally indicate it is highly likely that further brick kilns survive in this area.*

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Location and Scope of Work**

An archaeological watching brief has been carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) during excavations for a parking area for a showground on land adjacent to the A470, Caersws, Powys, SY18 5SA (Figures 1-3).

The local planning authority is Powys County Council and the application reference is P/2017/0018 (Full Planning Permission).

In its capacity as archaeological advisors to Powys County Council, the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) have requested an archaeological watching brief due to the potential presence of sub-surface archaeological remains, in accordance with Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Government, Edition 9, November 2016) and Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (Welsh Government, May 2017).

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation (watching brief) is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work to be undertaken was drawn up by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW). The WSI was subsequently approved by CPAT (Appendix II).

The AW project number is 2565 and the site code is MFC/17/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix III).

### **1.2 Topography**

The development site is located within a large open field under pasture. The site is bounded by the A470 to the northeast, and by a railway line to the southwest. The dwellings 'Crossing Cottage' and 'Llwyn-Afon' are located on the southeast and northwest site boundaries, respectively. The application area comprises circa 5.6 acres of land. Within this area the land falls to southeast from 123m to 122m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

The development area is located at NGR Excavation area centred at 303460 291480 (SO 0346 9148). The development site is comparatively level, at approximately 122m Ordnance Datum.

### **1.3 Mapped Geology**

The regional geology as mapped by the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 scale) indicates that the bedrock geology is composed of interbedded sandstones and conglomerate of the Llandovery Epoch (*circa* 423.8 to 428.2 million years ago), a subdivision of the Silurian Period (*circa* 443.8 to 419.2 million years ago). The superficial deposits consist of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel of the Holocene

Epoch (*circa* 11,700 BP to Present).

## **1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background**

### *Roman*

The town of Caerwsus dates from the Roman period. The first Roman fort, Caersws I, appears to precede Caersws II, a second Roman Fort (Dodd 2009) that has been excavated to reveal the plan of the vicus and defences. Caersws II appear to have been occupied during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries although the civilian occupation may have been declined towards the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century (Britnell 1989; Jones 1993; Jones 1996).

At least three roads run through the town of Caersws: (1) a road leading to Forden Gaer; (2) a road directed toward Llanwnnog, and (3) a road that run west of the fort to cross the River Carno (Dodd 2009).

### *Medieval*

It is suggested that the pattern of land use continued from Roman times into the Medieval period. The scheme area formed part of the cantref of Arwystly, first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086.

The present-day field patterns were laid down towards the end of the 16th century. Maesmawr Hall (PRN 6999) was established in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Post-Medieval*

Any remaining common land appears to have been enclosed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is documented that by 1845, the proposed development area was used for pasture.

The remains of a brick kiln were identified within the application area during an evaluation carried out in 2009.

## **2 Aims and Objectives**

The watching brief was undertaken to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence or nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works to the archaeological resource;
- provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an

archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to investigate and record the archaeological remains to a satisfactory or proper standard;

- to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

### **3 Methodology**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork**

The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's Standards and Guidance: for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

The methodology for the archaeological watching brief followed that set out within the approved WSI (Appendix II). This work included the following key elements:

- The soil strip was undertaken using two mechanical excavators fitted with toothless buckets. Excavations were monitored under close archaeological supervision;
- All identified deposits and features were examined and recorded during the watching brief;
- All areas were photographed using high-resolution (10mp+) digital photography;
- The on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20 and 1:50, as appropriate);
- All the deposits were described in the field on pro-forma context/trench sheets using a continuous number sequence for all contexts;
- Plans and sections were related to Ordnance Survey datum, tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to topographical boundaries.

The watching brief was undertaken by Adrian Hadley on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

Context numbers 100-106 were allocated during the fieldwork. They were ascribed to the soil deposits identified during the watching brief. These contexts are summarised in Appendix I.

#### **3.2 Finds**

The finds retrieved during the watching brief were bagged by context. These comprised later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramics from the topsoil and brick



fragments from areas of disturbed subsoil.

### **3.3 Palaeo-environmental Samples**

No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the archaeological fieldwork.

## **4 Results of the Watching Brief (Figure 4; Plates 1-9)**

### **4.1 General**

The soil strip area measured approximately 32m (northeast-southwest) by 50m (northwest-southeast). The ground level was recorded at *circa* 122.40m OD. Approximately 0.18m to 0.28m of topsoil was stripped across this development site, down to the silt subsoil (101). The ground level was reduced in this area down to *circa* 122.10m to 122.30m OD.

### **4.2 Overall Soil Sequence**

The natural silt (101) comprised a firm to stiff mid to light brown silt with occasional rounded to flat fine and medium sandstone gravel.

The overlying topsoil (100) comprised soft mid brown humic silt with occasional rounded to flat fine and medium sandstone gravel. Inclusions of charcoal and occasional fragments of lime mortar.

Two shallow test pits were excavated along the northwest (Test Pit 1) and southeast (Test Pit 2) sides of soil strip area. The representative section from Test Pit 1 (Plate 8) shows 0.18m of topsoil (100) overlying 0.46m of silt subsoil (101). The representative section from Test Pit 2 (Plate 9) shows 0.18m of topsoil (100) overlying 0.47m of silt subsoil (101). The test pits indicate a highly consist soil sequence across the development site.

### **4.3 Features and Deposits**

An area of disturbed natural (102) was encountered within the central part of the development site. Within this area the natural contained a high concentration of fine to medium fragments of red brick. The deposit extended *circa* 2-3m northeast - southwest by *circa* 8m northwest – southeast.

A small linear feature [103] (104) was identified within the central to northeast part of the site. This feature was approximately aligned north-northwest to south-southeast, and was *circa* 2m long and *circa* 0.3m wide. The fill comprised fragments of red brick and charcoal.

Four parallel linear features [105] (106) were encountered near the northeast edge of the excavation area. As with feature 103, these were approximately aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. The features were recorded as 5-6m long and 0.3-0.4m wide, and set apart 0.5-0.6m. The fills consisted of charcoal and fragments of red brick, with some larger brick pieces present. These features appeared to be straight-sided, and extended below the 0.2m depth of the sample excavation of each linear. This group of parallel features has been interpreted as the disturbed remains of a brick kiln.

#### **4.4 The Finds**

The finds retrieved during the watching brief comprised post-medieval brick fragments and later 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramics from the topsoil (100). Brick fragments were also retrieved from the disturbed features encountered within the northeast part of the site [103] (104) and [105] (106). It is proposed that these modern finds are discarded.

## **5 Conclusions**

### **5.1 Overall Interpretation**

The overall soil sequence encountered across the development area comprised a natural (geological) deposit of firm to stiff mid to light brown silt (101), with an overlying topsoil of mid brown humic silt (100). Test Pits 1 and 2 indicate the soil sequence was consistent across the development site.

An area of disturbed natural (102) was encountered within the central part of the development site. Within this area the natural contained a high concentration of fine to medium fragments of red brick.

In addition, a series of linear features [103] [105] were identified within the central to northeast part of the site. These were approximately aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. The fills (104) (106) consisted of charcoal and fragments of red brick, with some larger brick pieces present. This group of parallel features has been interpreted as the disturbed remains of brick kilns.

The finds retrieved during the watching brief comprised post-medieval brick fragments and later 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramics from the topsoil (100). Brick fragments were also retrieved from the disturbed features encountered within the northeast part of the site [103] (104) and [105] (106). No residual medieval, Roman or prehistoric artefacts were present in the assemblage.

## **5.2 Assessment of Archaeological Potential**

The results of the archaeological investigation provide negative evidence for prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the development site. However, the watching brief has identified the disturbed remains of potential brick kilns adjacent to the present A470. It is highly likely that further brick kilns survive in this area.

## **Storage and Curation**

### **5.3**

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (CIfA, 2014), *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 to the *National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* (WAT 2008).

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Jones, 1993. Caersws Roman Fort and Vicus, Montgomeryshire. *Montgomeryshire Collections* 81, pp.15-96.

Jones, 1996. Excavations within the Roman vicus at Caersws 1989, Montgomeryshire. *Montgomeryshire Collections* 83, pp.83-126.

### Unpublished

Dodd, L., 2009. *Proposed development on Maesmawr Field, Caersws, Powys: An Archaeological Evaluation* (Unpublished report).

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching Brief*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

### Ordnance Survey Maps

Ordnance Survey	1883	Scale: 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile). <i>Promap</i>
Ordnance Survey	1903	Scale: 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile). <i>Promap</i>
Ordnance Survey	1926	Scale: 1:2,500 (25 inches to 1 mile). <i>Promap</i>
Ordnance Survey	1953	Scale: 1:10,560. <i>Promap</i>
Ordnance Survey	1963	Scale: 1:10,560. <i>Promap</i>
Ordnance Survey	1976	Scale: 1:2,500. <i>Promap</i>
Ordnance Survey	1978	Scale: 1:10,000. <i>Promap</i>

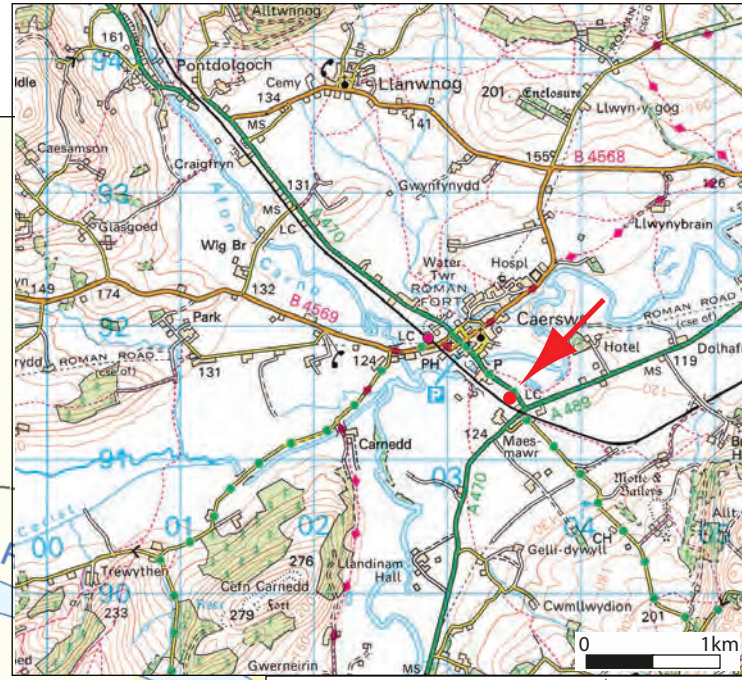
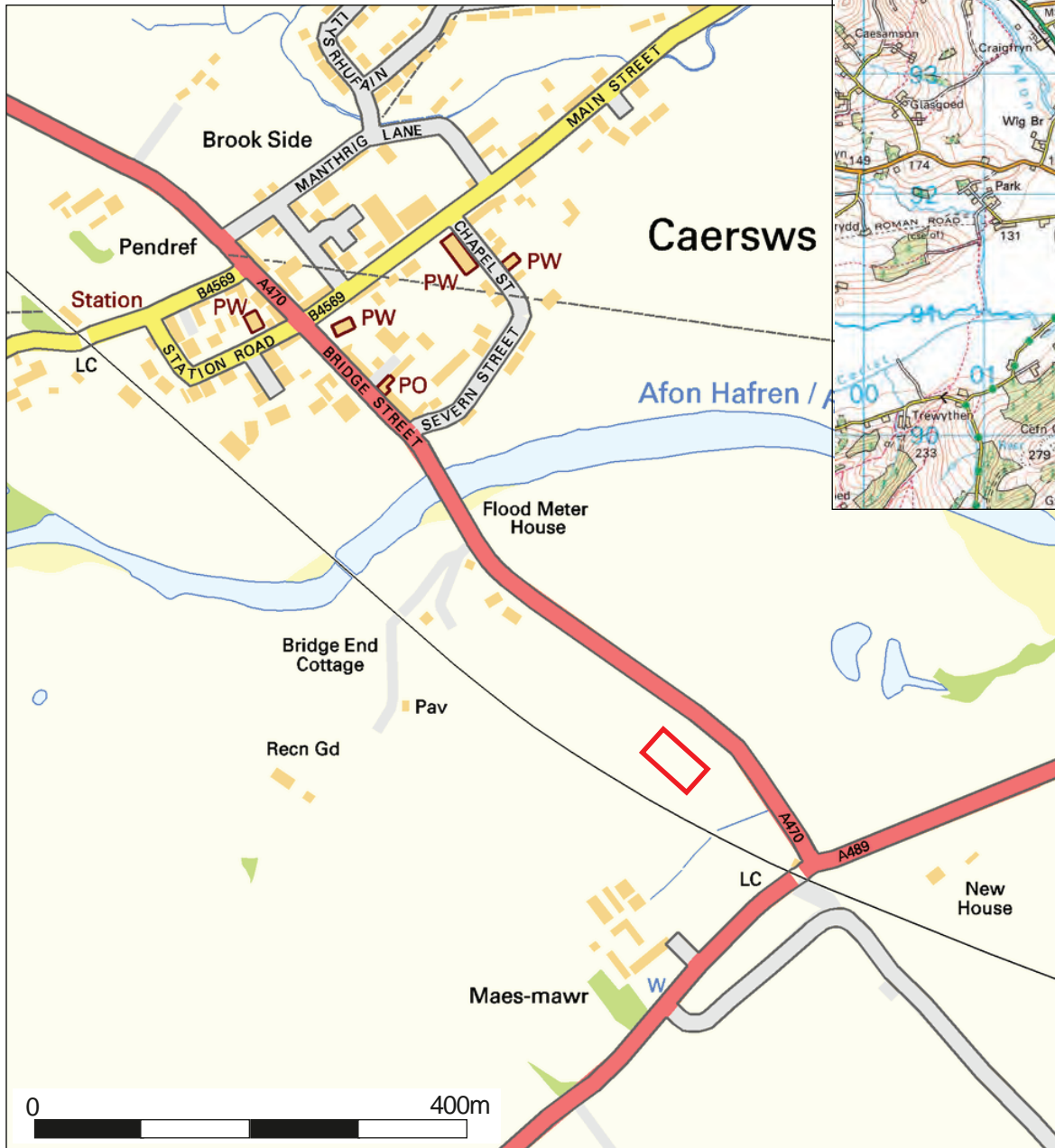
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British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/>  
Accessed 02/03/18

Promap / Landmark Information Group: Historic OS Maps  
<http://www.promap.co.uk/>  
Accessed 02/03/18

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Figures**



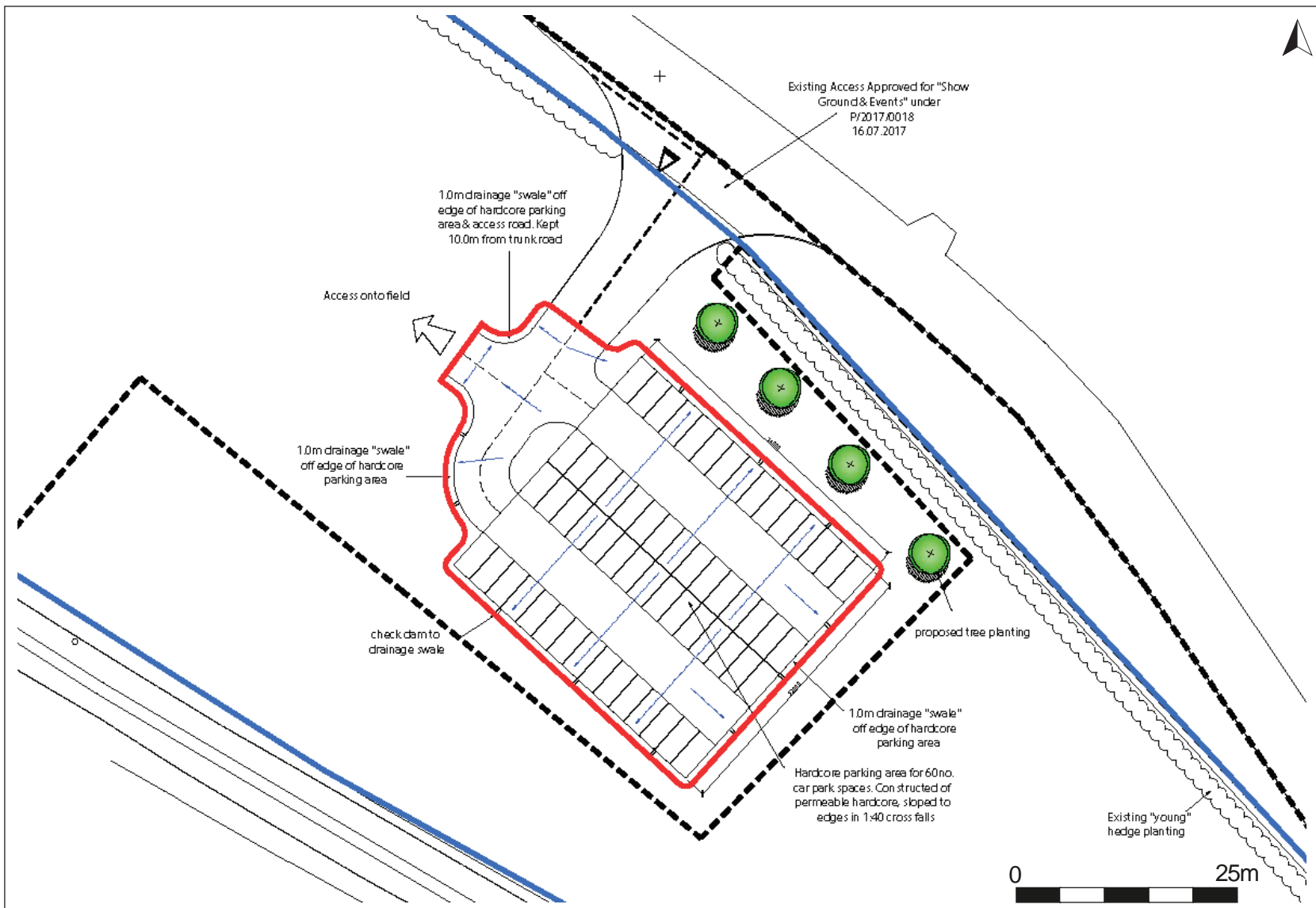
— Location of site

Figure 1  
Location map



— Development site

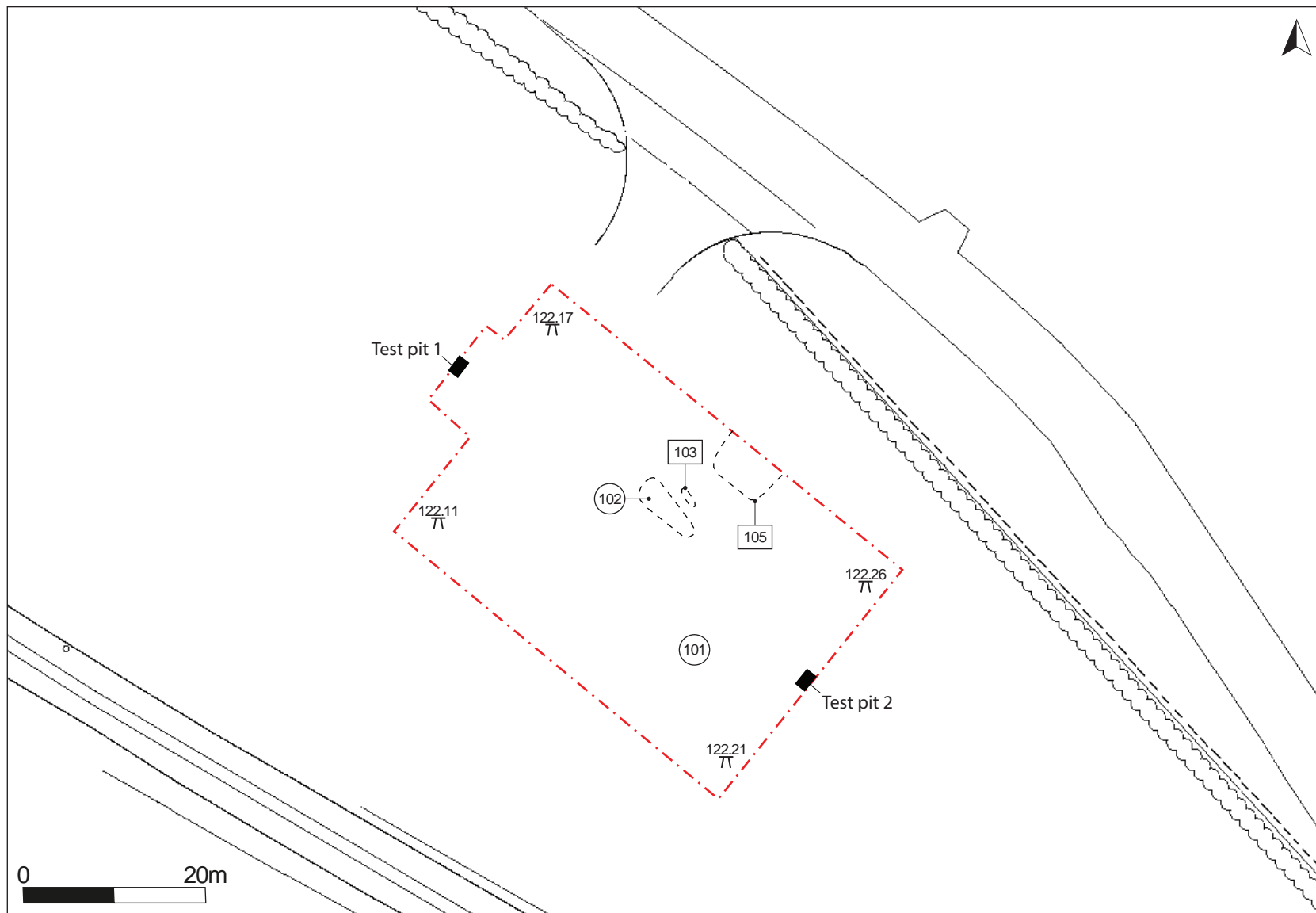
Figure 2  
Site plan (after Matthew Hamer, drawing no.0119-SA-10)



— Development site

Figure 3  
Proposed site layout  
(after Matthew Hamer,  
drawing no.0119-SA-12)





--- Outline of watching brief area

Figure 4  
Extent of soil strip

Note: all heights are metres above Ordnance Datum

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## **Plates**



Plate 1. Soil strip at the southern corner of the site. Looking northwest.



Plate 2. Soil strip within the northwest part of the site. Looking southeast.



Plate 3. Soil strip across the central part of the site. Looking north.



Plate 4. Soil strip at the northern corner of the site. Looking east.





Plate 5. Disturbed natural (102) encountered within the central-northeast part of the site. Looking southeast.



Plate 6. Linear feature [103] encountered within the northeast part of the site. Looking southeast.





Plate 7. Linear features [105] encountered along the northeast edge of the site. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 8. Test pit 1, showing topsoil (100) overlying a silt subsoil (101). Looking northwest.



Plate 9. Test pit 2, showing topsoil (100) overlying a silt subsoil (101).  
Looking southeast.

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## **Appendix I**

### **Context Summary Table**



CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS					
Context	Identifier	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Layer	Soft mid brown humic silt with occasional rounded to flat fine and medium sandstone gravel. Inclusions of charcoal and occasional fragments of lime mortar. Finds of late 19 <sup>th</sup> / early 20 <sup>th</sup> china.	At Surface	Topsoil
101	Deposit	Layer	Firm to stiff mid to light brown silt with occasional rounded to flat fine and medium sandstone gravel.	<i>circa</i> 0.20m	Natural (Geological Deposit)
102	Deposit	Layer	Firm to stiff mid to light brown silt with fragments of red brick. Extent: <i>circa</i> 2-3m northeast - southwest by <i>circa</i> 8m northwest – southeast.	<i>circa</i> 0.20m	Disturbed Natural
103	Cut	Linear Feature	Approximately aligned north-northwest to south-southeast, and was <i>circa</i> 2m long and <i>circa</i> 0.3m wide.	<i>circa</i> 0.20m	Modern Intrusion / Potential Remain of Brick Kiln
104	Deposit	Fill of 103	Fragments of charcoal and brick. Depth of deposit: > 0.2m.	<i>circa</i> 0.20m	Possibly Disturbed Structural Remains
105	Cut	Linear Features	Four parallel linear features approximately aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. Extent: 5-6m long and 0.3-0.4m wide, and set apart 0.5-0.6m.	<i>circa</i> 0.20m	Potential Remains of Brick Kiln
106	Deposit	Fill of 106	Fragments of charcoal and brick. Depth of deposit: > 0.2m.	<i>circa</i> 0.20m	Possibly Disturbed Structural Remains

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## **Appendix II**

### **Specification**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**ASRCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**AT MAESMAWR FIELD, POWYS**

**Prepared for:**

**Mr Llewelyn Rees**

**Planning Application Number: P/2017/0018**

**Project No: 2565**

**23<sup>rd</sup> October 2017**



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Figure 1. Location of development site

Figure 2. Existing location plan

Figure 3. Proposed site development plan

## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological watching brief to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Mr Llewelyn Rees.*

*The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief, and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed change of use of agricultural fields to events/showground and alterations to access at land adjacent to A470 adjoining Llwyn-Afon, Caersws, SY17 5SA (SO 03410 91492). The associated Planning Application No. is P/2017/0018.*

*The site is located within the town of Caersws, first established during Roman times. Roman activity in the area is evidenced with the existence of two forts (Caersws I and II), and a number of roads leading toward Gaer Forden, Llanwnog and south of the fort across the River Carno. During medieval and post-medieval times, the site appears to have been used as land for pasture. Maesmawr Hall (PRN 6999) was established in the 17th century. In 2009, earthworks carried out an archaeological evaluation, revealing two post-holes of unknown date and a clamp kiln used to produce bricks.*

*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 watching brief to be undertaken in association with the proposed change of use of agricultural fields to events/showground and alterations to access at land adjacent to A470 adjoining Llwyn-Afon, Caersws, SY17 5SA (SO 03410 91492). The associated Planning Application No. is P/2017/0018.

The site is located within the town of Caersws first established during Roman times. Roman activity in the area is evidenced with the existence of two forts (Carsws I and II), and a number of roads leading toward Gaer Forden, Llanwnog and south of the fort across the River Carno. During medieval and post-medieval times, the site appears to have been used as land for pasture. Maesmawr Hall (PRN 6999) was established in the 17th century. In 2009, Earthworks carried out an archaeological evaluation, revealing two post-holes of unknown date and a clamp kiln used to produce bricks.

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, Assistant Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr Llewelyn Rees.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust – Development Control (CPAT-DC) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Powys County Council. CPAT-DC has recommended that a

watching brief of the development area is undertaken prior to the commencement of mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

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 is currently defined as a large open field used for agricultural purposes. The site is bounded by the A470, and by the railway line. The site is bounded to the south with Crossing Cottage and to the north by Llwyn-Afon. The sites comprise circa 5.6 acres of land, and the topography is the land slopes down from 123m AOD to the northwest to 122m AOD to the southeast of the site.

The underlying geology is composed of Llandovery rocks, including mudstone, siltstone and sandstone formed during the Silurian Period. The superficial deposits are of alluvial origin and are composed of clay, silt and sandstone, formed during the Quaternary period (BGS 2017).

## **3. Archaeological background**

### **Roman activity**

The town of Caerwsus derives from the Roman period. The first evidence is found at the fort of Caersws I which, though it has not been excavated to date, appears to precede Caersws II – a second Roman Fort (Dodd 2009).

Caersws II has been primarily excavated by CPAT, revealing the plan of many of its interior buildings, the vicus and defences. Caersws II appear to have been occupied during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, though the civilian occupation may have been declined towards the 1<sup>st</sup> century (Britnell 1989; Jones 1993; Jones 1996).

At least three roads run through the town of Caersws: (1) a road leading to Forden Gaer; (2) a road directed toward Llanwnog, and (3) a road that run west of the fort to cross the River Carno (Dodd 2009).

## Medieval Activity

It is suggested that the pattern of land use continued from Roman times into the Medieval period. The area formed part of the *cantref* of Arwystly first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086.

The present-day field patterns were laid down towards the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and Maesmawr was first established at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

## Post-medieval activity

Any remaining common land appears to have been enclosed by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is documented that by 1845, the proposed development area was used for pasture.

During the evaluation carried out in 2009 at the development site, the remains of a clamp kiln used to produce bricks was unravelled.

## 4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the watching brief will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

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

### 4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic

basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced (2011-2014) and currently in the process of review.

This watching brief has the capacity to identify areas which may contribute to the following published research aims:

- To provide with further understanding of the relationship between the military and civilians in the area surrounding Caersws.
- To provide with evidence for production sites in the nearby area dating to Roman times.

Broader themes are also to be addressed as follows:

- The extent, nature, economy and character of settlement and landscape use throughout time.

## **5. Timetable of works**

### **5.1. Fieldwork**

The watching brief will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. The work will commence at the date that groundwork starts. Archaeology Wales will update CPAT-DC with the exact date.

### **5.2. Report delivery**

The report will be submitted to Mr Llewelyn Rees and to CPAT-DC 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 Watching Briefs (2014).

An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all intrusive ground works associated with the development.



The watching brief will be undertaken using a tracked 360 degree excavated equipped with a flat-bladed bucket, and will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist until the natural substrate has been reached.

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (2014).

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between Mr Llewelyn Rees, CPAT and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for a maximum of three days' uninterrupted access to each such area and for a team of up to two further archaeologists to be employed should be provided. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, Mr Llewelyn Rees and CPAT.

## **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* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 2011).

#### **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-DC, Mr Llewelyn Rees 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.

<b>Artefact type</b>	<b>Specialist</b>
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-DC will be contacted approximately five days 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-DC for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of CPAT-DC 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-

DC has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. CPAT-DC 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: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

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

#### **8.1.2. Analysis**

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

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

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

Copies of all reports associated with the watching brief, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to Mr Llewelyn Rees and CPAT-DC 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 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-DC.

### **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 Dr Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Assistant Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Irma Bernardus (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of CPAT-DC and Mr Llewelyn Rees.

## **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. Community Engagement and Outreach**

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

### **12. 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.

### **13. Quality Control**

#### **13.1. 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.

### **13.2. 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.

## **14. 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.

## **15. References**

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Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, 2003. A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales. North East Wales, Early Medieval. Regional Seminar paper.

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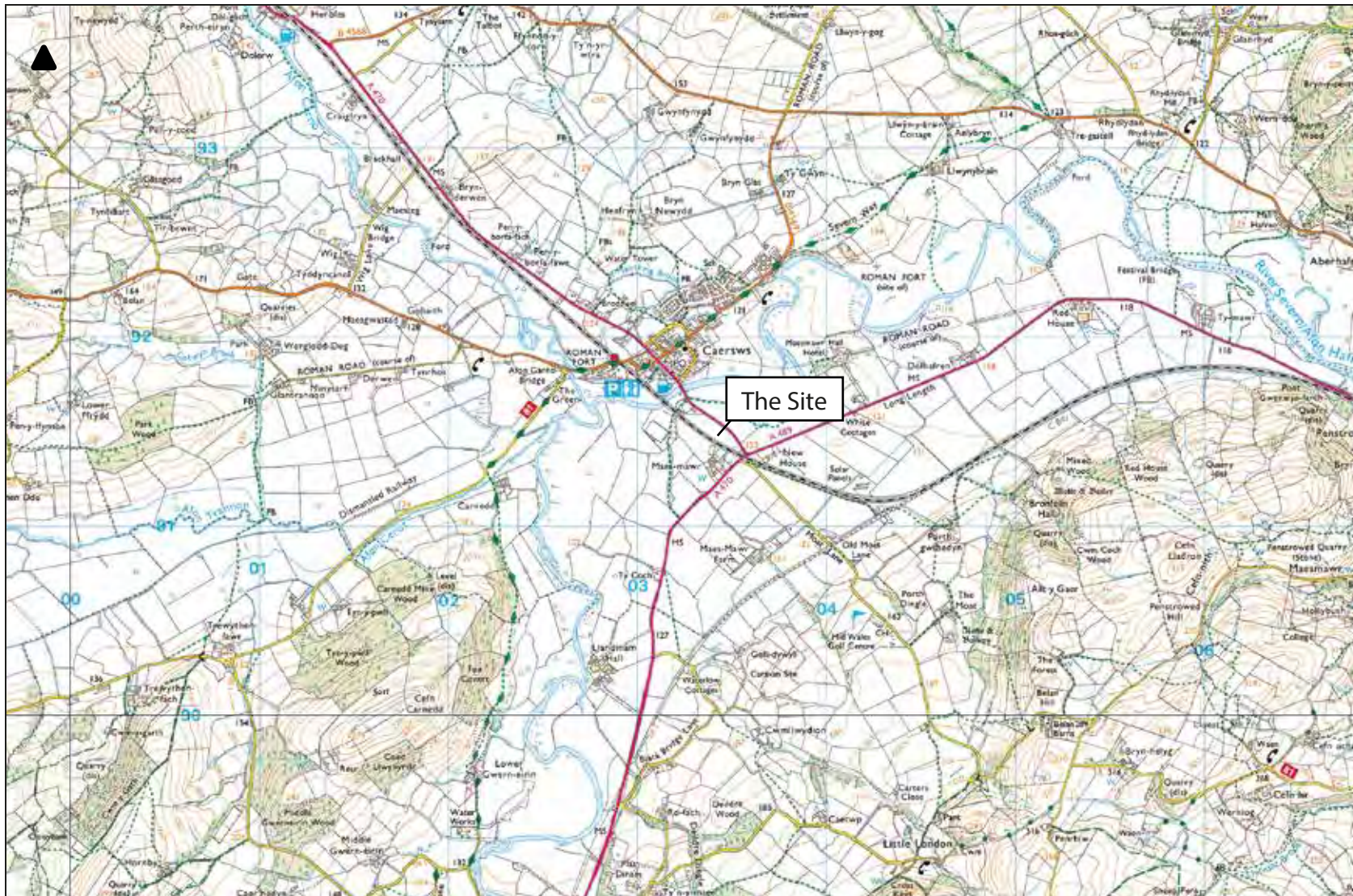
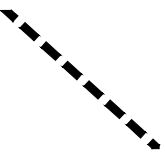
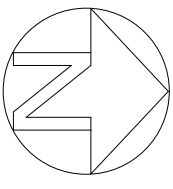


Figure 1.  
Location of  
development site.

NOTES

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Dated: 16.07.2017

revision	description	date



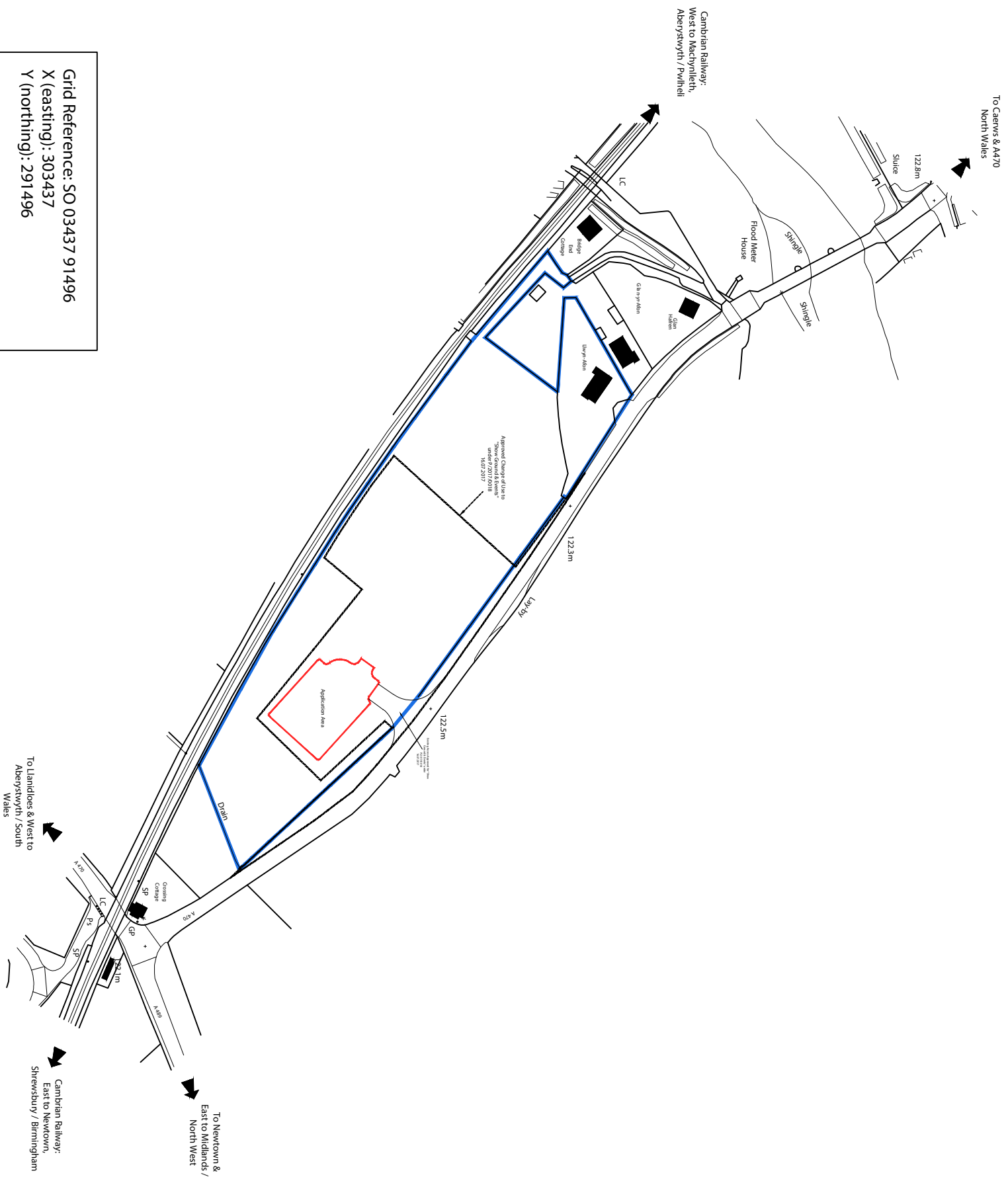
Drawings by **Matthew Hamer**  
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Tel: 07734389703  
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project:  
**Land Adjacent to A470, Caerws, Powys, SY17 5SA**

drawing:  
**Existing Location Plan**

scale	date	drawn
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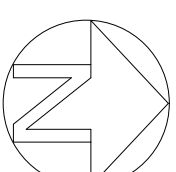
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Grid Reference: SO 03437 91496
X (easting): 303437
Y (northing): 291496

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Grid Reference: SO 03437 91496  
 X (easting): 303437  
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project:  
**Land Adjacent to A470, Caerws, Powys, SY17 5SA**

drawing:  
**Proposed Site Detail Plan**

revision	description	date

scale	date	drawn
1:500 @ A3	Aug 2017	MH

dwg/ptio	rev
0119_SA_12	.

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Appendix III**

### **Archive Cover Sheet**

## ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

### Land adjacent to A470, Caersws, Powys, SY17 5SA

Site Name:	Maesmawr Field, Caersws
Site Code:	MFC/17/WB
PRN:	-
Associated PRN:	-
NGR:	303460 291480 (SO 0346 9148)
Site Type:	Greenfield
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Irene Garcia Rovira
Project Dates:	February – March 2018
Categories Present:	Post-Medieval
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of Duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, CPAT
Number of Finds Boxes:	None
Location of Finds:	AW
Museum Reference:	N/A
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to Access:	None

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