

Archaeology Wales

Caetwm, Llandyssil, Powys

Archaeological Evaluation



By

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Report No. 1310


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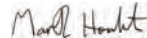
Archaeology Wales

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Summary

Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological Evaluation, in December 2014, to examine the potential of a site intended for a proposed residential development at Caetwm, Llandyssil, Powys. The site is located adjacent to St Tyssil's church site, which is believed to have been founded in the early medieval period. The site area has changed little since the nineteenth-century, although in recent years housing has been built to the north and west of the churchyard.

Trench 1 found evidence of a ditch, which ran along the line of, and adjacent to, the churchyard wall. The top of the ditch was located 0.6m below ground level, while parts of the base of the ditch cut into the underlying bedrock. Pottery dating to the eleventh to twelfth-century was discovered within the base deposits of the ditch, suggesting that it was open during the early decades of Norman expansion into the area. It is probable that the ditch relates to the early medieval enclosure boundary around the early church. No evidence was found within the trench for an earlier phase of ditch predating the eleventh-century.

Trench 2 revealed made ground to a depth of at least 1.20m below the contemporary ground surface. As a consequence, it was not possible to evaluate the potential archaeological resource in this part of the site.

1. Introduction

In November 2014 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by Ian Pryce Property Services to carry out desk-top analysis and a subsequent trenched evaluation at Cae Twm, Llandyssil, Powys (fig. 1). The aim was to provide Ian Pryce Property Services with pre-planning information regarding the archaeological potential of the land ahead of a full planning application for the construction of a residential development. The Planning authority is Powys County Council and the Planning Application number is P/2014/0845. A Brief was prepared by the Curatorial Department of Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) and an AW Specification for the work was produced and subsequently approved by the CPAT's Archaeological Planning Manager (AW Project 2292: Appendix II).

The desktop analysis included an examination of relevant documentary and cartographic material and an assessment of the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) held by CPAT (Appendix I). The work was carried out by Andrew Shobbrook and Nick Wells in December 2014.

2. Site Description

Location, Topography, Geology

Llandyssil village is located approximately 3km southwest of Montgomery and 9km north-east of Newtown, Powys. The site is located on a narrow plot of land located at the far eastern end of the modern village and situated between the churchyard of St. Tyssil's Church and an existing property known as Cae Twm (centred on NGR SO 319859,

295236: 151m AOD). The underlying geology is known to consist of a Silurian sedimentary siltstone and sandstone underlying feely draining slightly acid loamy soils (BGS 2014).

3. Historical Background

Llandyssil (the Church of Tysul) is first mentioned as Llandeshul in 1254, and again in 1392 when it is recognized as Llandyssul in Keddewayng, the Welsh cwmwd of Cedewain (Owen and Morgan 2007, 236).

Earlier archaeological evidence can be found within the nearby area of Llandyssil in the form of two Roman forts at Forden Gaer located 3kms to the north east and Brompton Roman fort located 5.0kms to the south east at Pentreheyling, Shropshire (Arnold and Davies 2000, 16). The fort at Forden Gaer is known to have been almost constantly occupied between AD75 and AD380 and is thought to have provided protection for the nearby Roman road connecting the two garrison forts of Caer Sws in the west and Wroxeter to the east (Nash-Williams 1954, 48-52). The presence of these two forts indicates that there would have been a strong Roman presence within the area.

The old abandoned Church at Llandyssil is dedicated to St Tyssil and sits within a sub-circular churchyard. Circular church boundaries are considered typically early medieval in date and the morphology, together with the dedication to a pre-Norman saint (Tysul), provides strong evidence for an early medieval foundation.

The area lies within a zone located between the river Severn and Offa's Dyke that was targeted by Roger de Montgomery following the Norman conquest of England. Eight mottes were built between Montgomery and Moat Lane, Llandinam (Davies 1987, 30). The motte and bailey at Hen Domen (Old Montgomery) is located three kilometres to the north east of Llandyssil and was built by Roger de Montgomery in 1070. It was conceived of as a military and political frontier site and occupied between 1070 and 1284. The adjacent town of Montgomery was implanted around a new castle (New Montgomery) built in the first quarter of the thirteenth-century.

The old church of Llandyssil was demolished during the post-medieval period, and in 1863 a new church, set upon the base of the lower valley plane, was constructed as a replacement. The village appears have expanded north-westwards, leaving the old Llandyssil Parish church isolated as a lone standing structure, located at the south-eastern end of the modern village.

4. Desk Top Research

4.1 HER Data (fig. 3; appendix I)

Following consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist for CPAT a 100m Historic Environment Record (HER) search was conducted from the centre of the site boundary to assess and gather information regarding known adjacent archaeological sites. The purpose of this was to allow interpretation of the new

evaluation data within the known archaeological context.

A total of eight Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) are recorded within the Core and Event HER data; these have been plotted on fig. 3. All detailed information associated with this data are appended (Appendix 1) and summarised below.

Llandyssil Village (PRN 15713) lies within hills situated on the eastern side of the river seven and has recently undergone a period of expansion. The earliest mention of the village is in 1254, when is recorded as 'Llandeshul' and again later in 1392 when it is acknowledged as Llanndyssul in Keddewainng (Cedewain).

To the north-west of the evaluation site Llandyssil old Church: St Tyssil (PRN 160 and 15893) is the former parish church site and building that once stood on the site at NGR SO 19820 95260 and is reputed to have been founded by St Tyssil in the early medieval period. The church was demolished in the 19th century and the only surviving upstanding remains are the possible fifteenth-century south porch (Grade 2 listed building: 7712) which is now used as a tool shed. The churchyard associated with this early church (PRN 7600) is recorded as near destroyed and sits within the limits of the more recent churchyard.

A series of low earthworks (PRN 7601: NGR SO 1980 9520) is visible in the field opposite the old church and has been interpreted as possible evidence for an earlier settlement relating to the village's history.

A watching brief was undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects (Halfpenny 2000) at Llandyssil, Upper House (PRN 57670), ahead of a residential development to assess whether any earlier settlement evidence was present within the proposed developments boundaries. A possible post-medieval hollow-way (PRN 86916) was identified to the west of the development, with large quantities of post-medieval glass, ceramics and a single clay pipe stem being found within the developments boundaries.

A further watching brief (PRN 58136) was undertaken to the rear of Upper house, Llandyssil and produced finds amounting to 32 pieces of post medieval pottery. No significant archaeological features were revealed during the archaeological scheme of works.

Previous archaeological work undertaken within a 100m radius of the site has concluded that no early settlement or features relating to the early church have been found to date.

4.2 Map Regression

1839 Llandyssil Parish tithe map (Fig. 4)

The Llandyssil Parish tithe Map dates to 1839 and depicts the development area along with the Church of St Tyssil to the north-west. The site under investigation is listed on the map as field number 975, which is recorded in the apportionment as the upper Churchyard field, owned by the reverend Mytton Deveraux, and is described as pasture. The word Glebe is also written within the landowners box, which suggests

that this field would have been under the ownership of the church for a long period of time. To the immediate north east of the church a curvilinear boundary is depicted.

1885: OS 6inch Map of Montgomeryshire - Sheet XXXVII (NW) (Fig. 5)

The 1885 map shows a pathway leading through the churchyard, but no church building is indicated on the 1840 map. St Tyssil's Church has been largely demolished and another church built in its place near to the rectory on the eastern side of the road heading in a north-westerly direction from the village centre. A curvilinear earthwork is shown on the northern side of the former church.

1903: OS 6inch Map of Montgomeryshire - Sheet XXXVII (NW) (Fig. 6)

The curvilinear earthwork apparent on the 1885 map is not shown on this updated edition of the map, although the current raised nature of the churchyard along this line appears to confirm that it is a surveying omission.

2010 OS Mastermap (Fig. 7)

The 2010 OS map shows a number of modern dwellings have encroached on the land to the north-west and western side of the former churchyard. In addition to this Caetwm has been built on land approximately 10m to the east of the churchyard boundary.

5 Methodology of archaeological evaluation

Prior to the evaluation taking place, a Written Scheme of Investigation was produced detailing the methodology for the archaeological evaluation. This was agreed by CPAT (Appendix II). In total two evaluation trenches were excavated across the development. The agreed evaluation area was concentrated within the north western and north eastern end of the development thereby maximizing the chance of archaeological information being retrieved due to both trenches being placed in close proximity to the churchyards southeastern boundary and within an area considered to be highly archaeologically sensitive.

Trench 1 was 30m long and 1.5m wide, orientated north-northeast to south-southwest. The trench was placed parallel to the southeastern boundary wall of the churchyard, with the north western baulk of the trench being located a minimum of 1.5m from the wall throughout the entirety of the excavations course. The distance of 1.5m between the yards wall and trench 1 was designed to act as a safety buffer which would ensure that the stability of the wall would not be compromised by excavation of the trench. The general positioning of the trench was designed to investigate whether there was any surviving evidence for an earlier churchyard, churchyard boundary or settlement within the development area.

Trench 2 measured 10m long by 1.5m wide, orientated north-east to south-west and was located at the northeastern end of the development. The position of the second trench was intended to locate any possible curving earthwork associated with the remains of an earlier church.

The trenches were excavated by a JCB excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were excavated to the top of identified archaeological deposits or the natural soil horizon.

The fieldwork was undertaken between the 1st of December and the 4th of December 2014. A site monitoring visit was undertaken by a representative of CPAT on the 3rd of December 2014, prior to the backfilling taking place.

6. Results of evaluation

6.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 8, 10-14)

The topsoil (100) consisted of a friable, dark greyish brown silty-clay with common inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. The topsoil found in trench1 varied in depth measuring around 0.13m at the southwestern end of the trench whereas it became progressively deeper towards the northwestern end of the trench measuring to a maximum of 0.35m in depth. Considerable truncation as a result of modern quarrying was noted in the northeastern end of the trench. The top soil contained quantities of post medieval pottery, brick, tile and glass.

Beneath topsoil (100) was a subsoil deposit (101) of firm, yellowish-brown silty-clay with common small sub-angular and sub rounded stone inclusions. This deposit appeared consistently throughout the trench measuring around 0.21m in depth and was only interrupted by the phase modern quarrying located at the north eastern end of the trench. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded within this deposit, it is assumed to be a naturally occurring subsoil deposit.

Underlying the subsoil a firm greyish-brown silt clay was revealed (102), which contained common inclusions of small sub round and sub angular stones. This deposit was observed to continue to a maximum depth of 0.36m and is thought to have formed over a long period of time.

The underlying natural substrata (106) was viewed as a pale yellowish-brown clay-silt which was interrupted by patches of weathered shale bedrock. The bedrock became more prominent towards the south-western end of the trench whereas the mid and north eastern areas were largely clay. This would appear to represent the natural geological layer, and occurred at a depth of approximately 0.58m below current ground levels.

Trench 1 revealed the edge of a substantial enclosure ditch, which was clearly visible within the mid and southwestern areas of the trench, parallel to the existing south eastern church yard wall, which was situated 1.5m to the north west. There was no visible evidence for the continuation of this feature in the mid to northeastern areas of the trench as modern services and quarrying has damaged or destroyed any visible

remains of the ditch. Two sondages or slots were placed over the surviving segment of ditch. The southwestern sondage, identified as Slot 1, was placed near to where the ditch curves to head under the north western baulk of the trench. The second sondage (Slot 2) was placed across the central area of the trench where the ditch had been exposed the most in plan.

The southwestern slot (1) revealed that the ditch had been cut [105] into an area which consisted of exposed bed rock (fig. 8). Only the south-eastern side of the cut was visible as the mid and north eastern side of the ditch continued under the northeastern facing section of trench 1, therefore a true record of the features depth and form could not be obtained. The sondage measured 1.10m in length, 0.60m in width and a maximum of 0.42m in depth. It appears that the original ditch would have utilized the natural plane in the bed rock thereby cutting away an edge which had formed a vertical rock cut step pattern visible clearly in plan and on both side of the sections. The partially exposed ditch was observed as containing two separate deposits: deposit (103) and a basal deposit (104). Basal deposit (104) consisted of a firm brownish-grey silty clay which contained rare flecks of charcoal and was recorded as a weathered back filled natural measuring 0.36m in depth. This deposit would have formed on the south east/external side of the ditch and is probably evidence for natural slumping or redeposition of up cast created during the excavation of the original ditch. Occasional small to medium sized sub-angular stone inclusions were also recorded within this deposit. Overlying the basal deposit a firm yellowish-brown silty clay was observed (103), which contained occasional inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and continued to a maximum depth of 0.20m in depth. This deposit is considered to have been deposited through natural silting which may have occurred when the ditch became no longer a valid boundary and became disused. Both contexts (104) and (103) contained no datable artifacts and therefore both deposits are undated.

The mid area Sondage (Slot 2) measured 0.82m in length, 1.5m wide and continued to a maximum depth of 0.93m (fig. 8). Both the south eastern side and base of the ditch were revealed, however, the north western side of the feature continued under the northwestern baulk of the trench therefore a true record of the features width and profile could not be obtained. The south-eastern side of the ditch had been cut into the natural clay [106] and was viewed in section as having a shallow concave upper side before becoming steep near the base. The base of the cut was flat with no visible signs for any ankle break or feature which may suggest a defensive purpose for the ditch. The exposed profile of the ditch measured 1.10m wide by 0.93m in depth. It became apparent that the ditch contained three separate deposits. The earliest, sequentially, was deposit (110), which was located at the base of the ditch and recorded as a firm dark greyish-brown silty clay. This deposit contained frequent inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and measured 0.20m in depth. Several sherds of pottery were also recovered from this deposit which were identified as eleventh / twelfth century in date. Overlying (110) a firm dark greyish-brown silty clay was recorded (109), which contained common inclusions of small to medium sizes sub rounded and sub angular stones. Several shards of identical and similar pottery were also found within this fill along with one iron nail. This deposit measured 0.51m maximum in depth. The final upper deposit encountered sequentially

within the ditch was viewed as a firm yellowish-brown silty clay (107) which contained occasional inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones with the deposit measuring around 0.33m in depth.

During the excavation of slot 2 a degree of uncertainty arose regarding the authenticity of the natural clay (106) into which the south-eastern edge of the ditch was cut. The clay appeared to have mottled brown silt pockets within its yellowish makeup (possible contexts 111 and 112) which led to suspicions concerning whether ditch [105] was a re-cut within a larger earlier ditch. Investigation continued into the suspect natural leading to a conclusion that the clay was of a natural origin and that it had been heavily truncated by natural bioturbation processes which had therefore introduced subsoil pockets into natural clay (106).

In the south western and mid areas of trench 1 it was established that archaeologically sensitive deposits were first encountered at a depth of around 0.65m below existing ground level. Towards the mid and north eastern ends buried archaeology was observed at 0.58m below present ground level.

A modern service was encountered within the mid and north-eastern end of Trench 1. The service consisted of a plastic pipe which had been placed into a machine excavated trench backfilled with stone gravel. It is thought that this service may be a redundant outflow belonging to the neighboring property of Caetwm located immediately adjacent to the south-eastern boundary of the site. It is unclear what impact this service may have had on the suspected course of enclosure ditch [105], although the service appears to have been cut through deposit (102) which was found to have capped the enclosure ditch within the central area of the site.

6.2. Trench 2 (Figs. 9, 15)

The topsoil within trench 2 consisted of a friable dark brown silty clay (200) with small to mediums sized sub angular and sub rounded stones inclusions. There was also some shale fragments and the deposit was recorded as having a maximum depth of 0.15m. Artifacts found within this deposit consisted of abundant amounts of modern pottery, metal, wood, glass and coal.

Underlying the topsoil a firm greyish-brown silty clay (201) was revealed which contained frequent inclusions of small to medium sized sub angular and sub-rounded stones. This deposit continued to a maximum depth of 0.15m and appeared to have formed as the result of modern landscaping.

The lowest deposit encountered within the confines of trench 2 was building demolition (202) which had formed through the recent dumping of waste materials from local building sites. Within the building rubble some soils were present consisting of re-deposited naturals with some dark brown topsoil's. The base of this deposit was not reached due to the 1.20m safe depth limit.

No archaeological features of significance were found within the confines of trench 2 and all deposits encountered were found to have formed as the result of modern dumping.

6.3 Finds

Twenty-eight finds were recovered during the evaluation, of which the most important were the 23 pottery sherds and, potentially, the single worked stone fragment.

Number	Context	Description	Amount	Weight in grams	Kept/Disc.
Pottery					
	107	Rim of jar (11 th – 12 th C)	7	11	Kept
	109/110	Sherds of vessel 11 th – 12 th C	12	98	Kept
	109/110	Sherds of vessel 11 th – 12 th C	4	366	Kept
CBM					
	110	Daub?	1	51	Kept
Ferrous					
	109/110	Clench nail	1	4	Kept
Misc.					
	109	Burnt bone		<1	Kept
	109	Charcoal sample		8	Kept
	U/S	Worked Stone	1		Kept
		Total finds:			
		Pottery	23		
		CBM	1		
		Ferrous	1		
		Misc.	3		
		Total:	28		

Pottery from Llandyssil, Montgomery (Site CML14/EV)

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 17 sherds with a total weight of 467g. It occurred in two contexts, 109 and 110, both of which appear to be of late 11th – 12th century date. The sherds were all in the same fabric:

SRT: Sedimentary Rock Tempered. Moderate to dense sub-rounded grains of grey and brown sedimentary rock up to 2mm, most 1mm or less. Rare mica flecks.

The fabric is very similar to that of the pottery from the motte and bailey at Hen Domen near Montgomery, particularly the gritty fabrics 1 and 2 at that site (Barker 1970, 23). Context 110 produced four sherds (369g) from a single pot, all of which refitted to enable a full profile to be reconstructed. The vessel is a jar with near-vertical sides and an upright, lid-seated rim (fig. 16). It is of a form very typical of the material from periods 1 and 2 at Hen Domen, and dateable to the late 11th – 12th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 207). Such vessel forms have a wide distribution at early medieval sites throughout the West Midlands of England and the Welsh Marches, with many examples known from Hereford (Vince 1985, Fig. 29 no. 1) and the Malverns (ibid. Fig 38). The vessel from this site is thickly caked with soot on the outer surface, and has burnt residues on the inner base, showing that it was extensively used before disposal.

Context 109 produced twelve sherds, (96g), of which ten sherds (66g) were from the same pot in context 110, with a number of cross-fits noted. Just two other vessels were noted, each represented by a single sherd. One of these was from the rim of a jar, with a hooked profile. The fabric contained less sedimentary material and more mica than the vessel from 110. The only other pottery was single sherd (2g) from context 107, in a similar fabric to the vessel represented by the hooked rim. Context 107 also produced five very abraded fragments of fired clay weighing 6g. They are too small and damaged to be dateable.

This assemblage, although small in size, is very well-preserved, particularly the reconstructable vessel. There seems little doubt that all the pottery is of late 11th – 12th century date, and that it is both reliably stratified and a primary deposit. Fine coarsewares and unglazed wares, which were common in the 13th century and later in the area (Barker 1970, 32 and 34), are entirely absent, suggest activity was quite short-lived, although given the small size of this assemblage, further excavation may produce evidence of later activity.

Worked Stone

One piece of partly painted worked stone found within the spoil from Trench 2 may represent demolition rubble relating to the destruction of the nearby St Tyssil's Church in the 19th century (fig. 17). Investigation of the mason's tool marks suggests that the stone is likely to be seventeenth-century or later (Kevin Blockley 2015 pers. comm.). No further worked stone was recovered.

7. Discussion and conclusions

During the initial desktop study it was recognised that the Parish tithe map of 1840 depicted a curvilinear boundary located to the north east of St Tyssil Church. This curvilinear boundary may have once have completed a circle around the church,

which suggests an early medieval foundation date for the site. It is clear from the map regression that the church depicted on the tithe map was largely demolished in the mid nineteenth-century.

The evaluation at Caetwm has demonstrated that significant archaeological remains are present within the north-western side of the development. The main feature, an enclosure ditch [105], was found within Trench 1, just inside the development's north-western boundary.

Pottery sherds found within the basal fill of the enclosure ditch appear to be very similar to those found during the excavation at the nearby Hen Domen motte and bailey. The pottery at Hen Domen appeared to relate to the Phase 1 and Phase 2 development of that site, which indicates that the enclosure ditch found at Caetwm dates from the late 11th century to the 12th century (Blinkhorn 2015). No artefactual evidence was recovered to indicate that the ditch was still open in the thirteenth-century (see Blinkhorn above).

The area subject to evaluation at Caetwm was limited and no evidence was found for any earlier ditch at the site.

The results from Trench 2 has shown that the north-eastern rear corner of the site contains mainly made ground to a depth of at least 1.20m below present ground level. Due to the depth of deposits encountered at this location, the natural ground surface was not revealed and therefore the archaeological resource within the area was not assessed.

The results of the evaluation indicate that significant archaeological deposits are present 0.58m below present ground level within the north western corner of the site. Rafting methods could be employed to protect the archaeological resource whilst also allowing the construction of the development to continue.

It is likely that all ground breaking and excavation works undertaken within the development boundaries during the proposed development will need to be monitored under archaeological supervision.

The pottery from this evaluation has been kindly donated by the landowner to Powysland Museum, Welshpool.

8. Acknowledgements

Archaeology Wales would like to thank the landowner, Matthew Evans of Ian Pryce Property Services, Mark Walters (development Control Archaeologist at CPAT) and Paul Blinkhorn (pottery) for their guidance and assistance during the work.

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Cartographic Sources

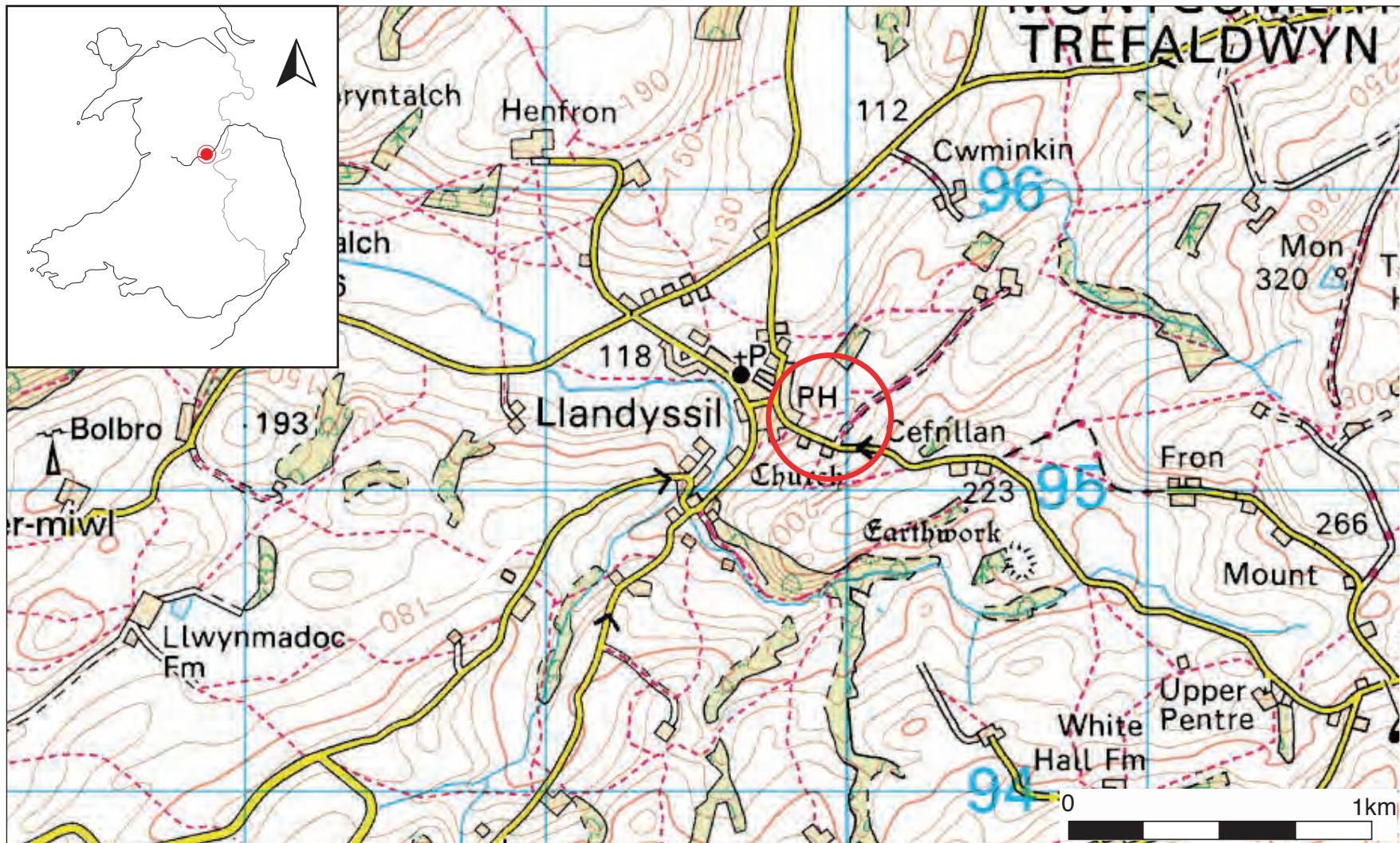
1839 Llandyssil Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment

1885: Ordnance Survey 6inch Map of Montgomeryshire - Sheet XXXVII (NW)

1903: Ordnance Survey 6inch Map of Montgomeryshire - Sheet XXXVII (NW)

2010 OS Mastermap data

HER Data provided by CPAT (appendix I)



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Figure 1.
Location plan

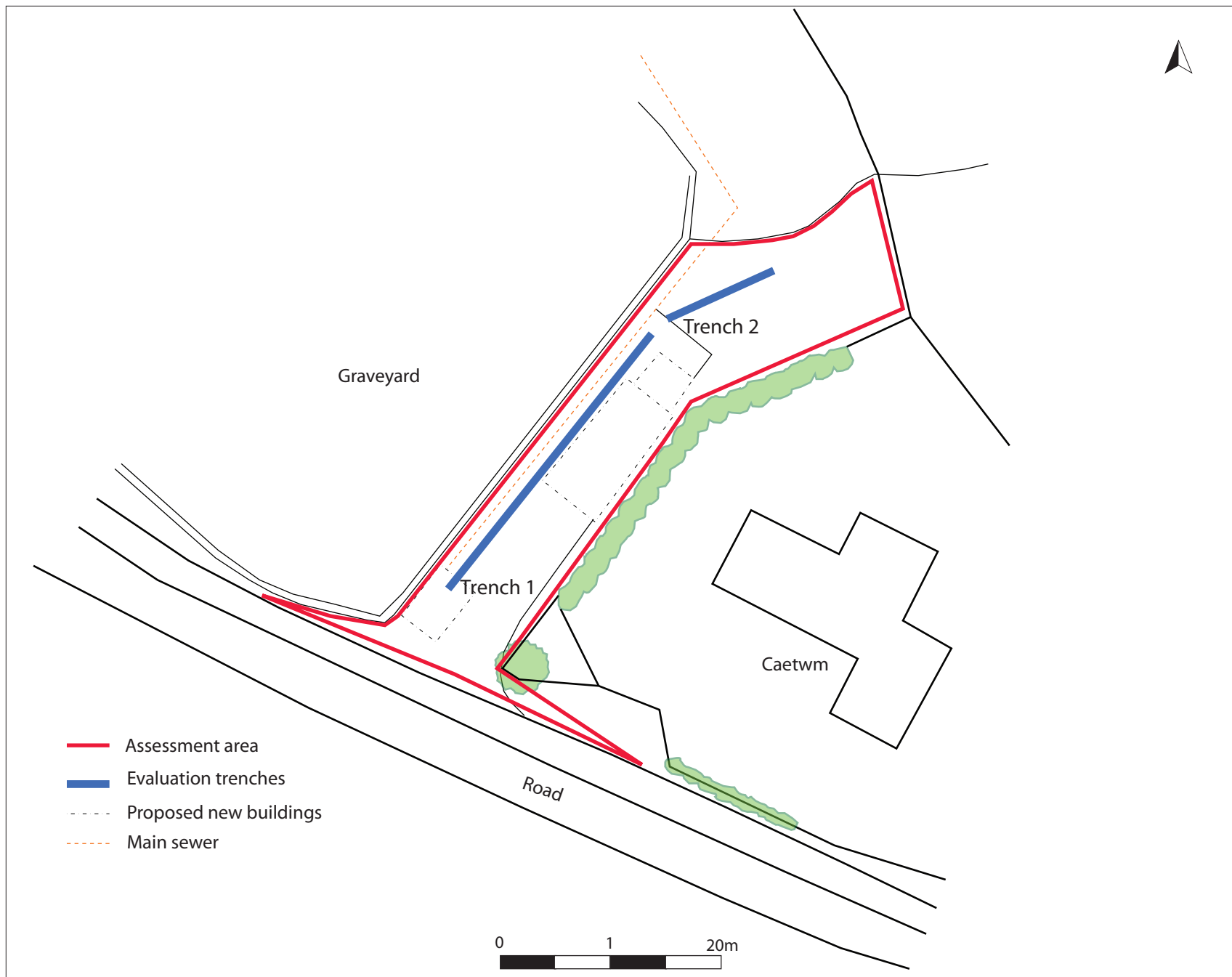
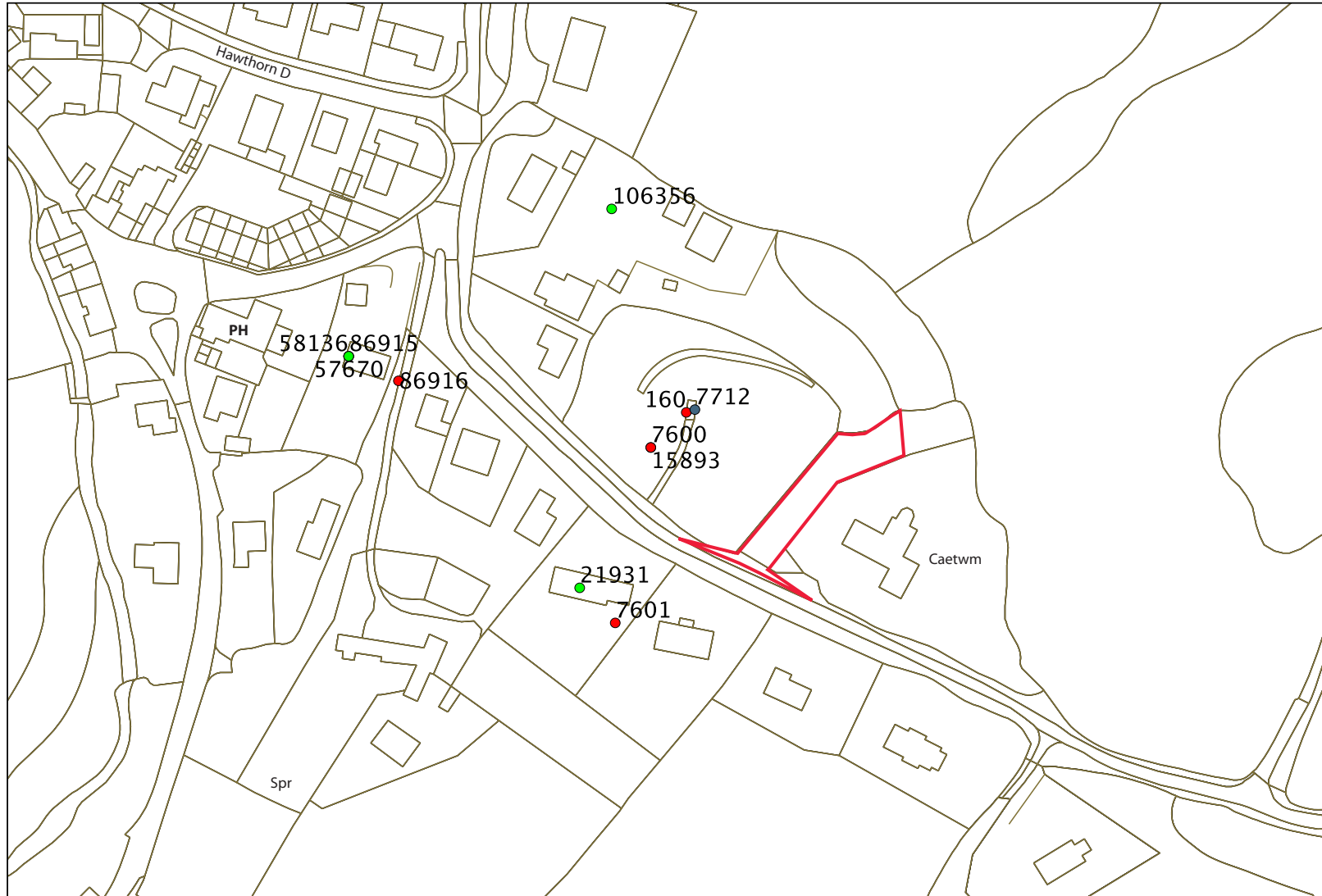


Fig.2:
Trench location plan
Gaetwm, Llandyssil,
Montgomery



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25 0 25 50 75 100 m



- HER Core site with PRN 7600
- HER Event site with reference number 58760
- Listed Building and reference number 7712
- | Site boundary line

Fig. 3

HER data plotted on OS map (2010)

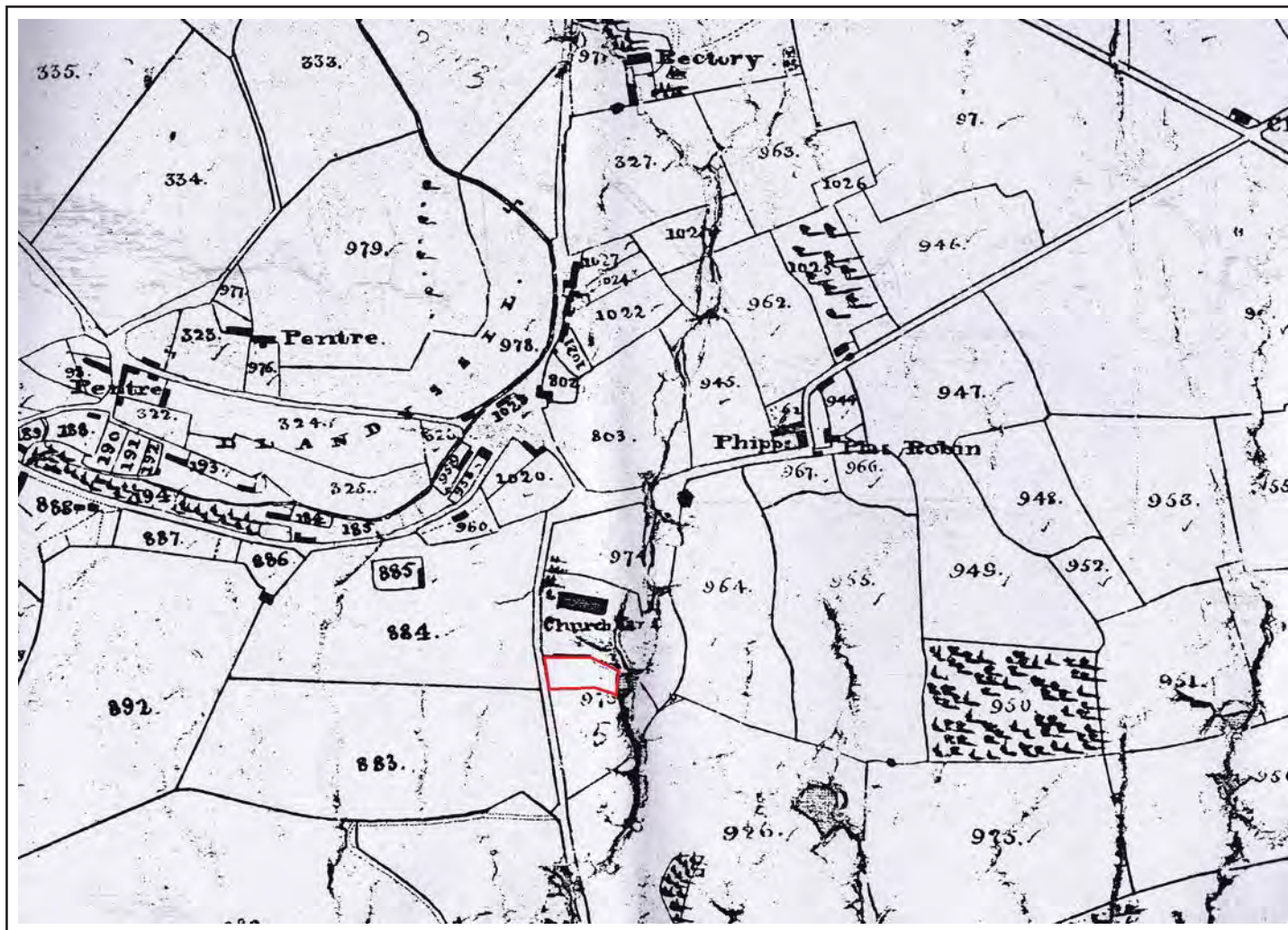


Fig. 4
Llandyssil Parish
Tithe Map (1839)
with site location
highlighted

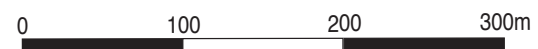
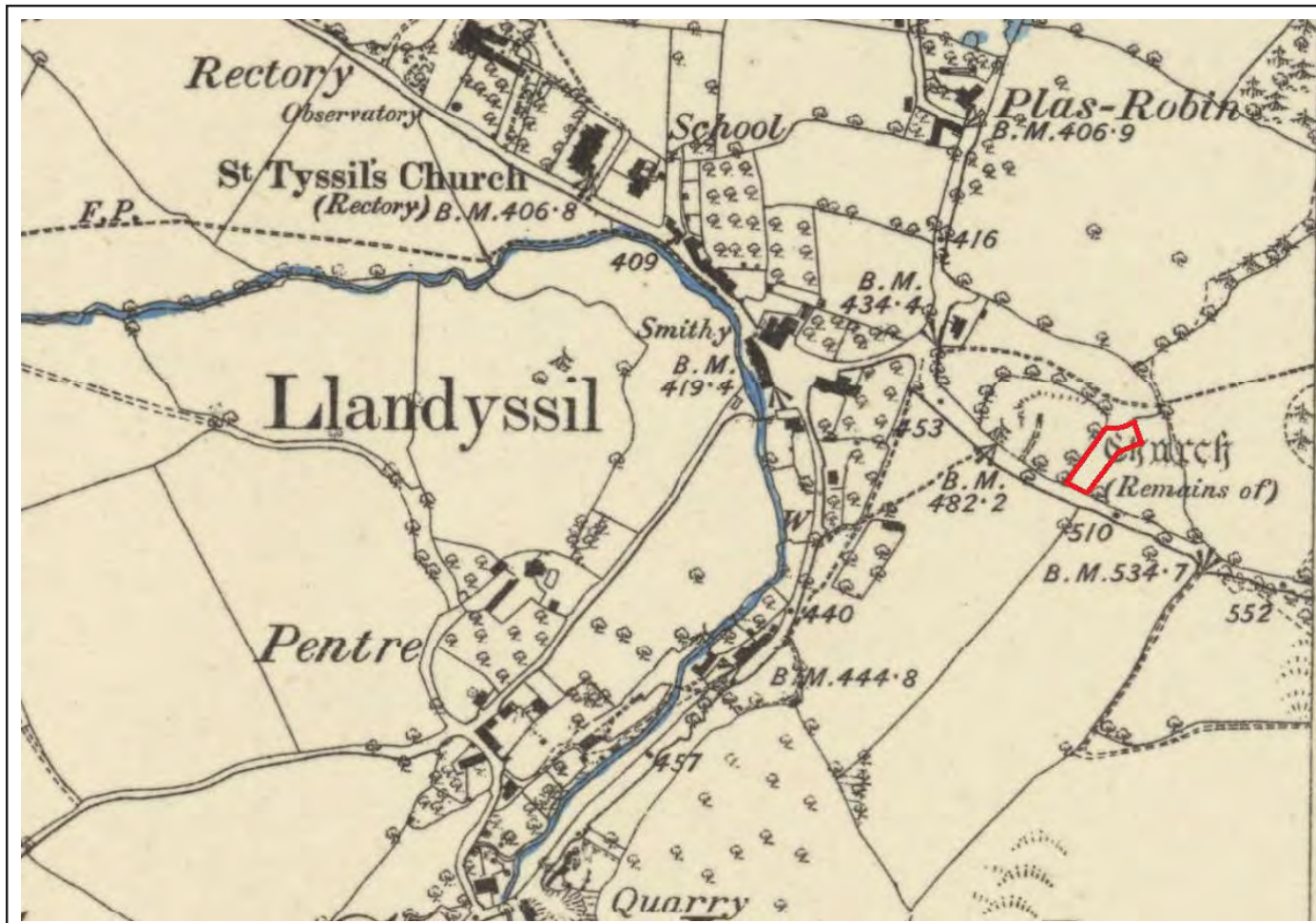


Fig. 5

Detail of 1885 OS map with site location highlighted

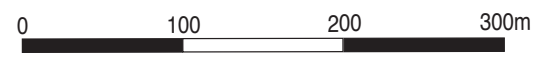
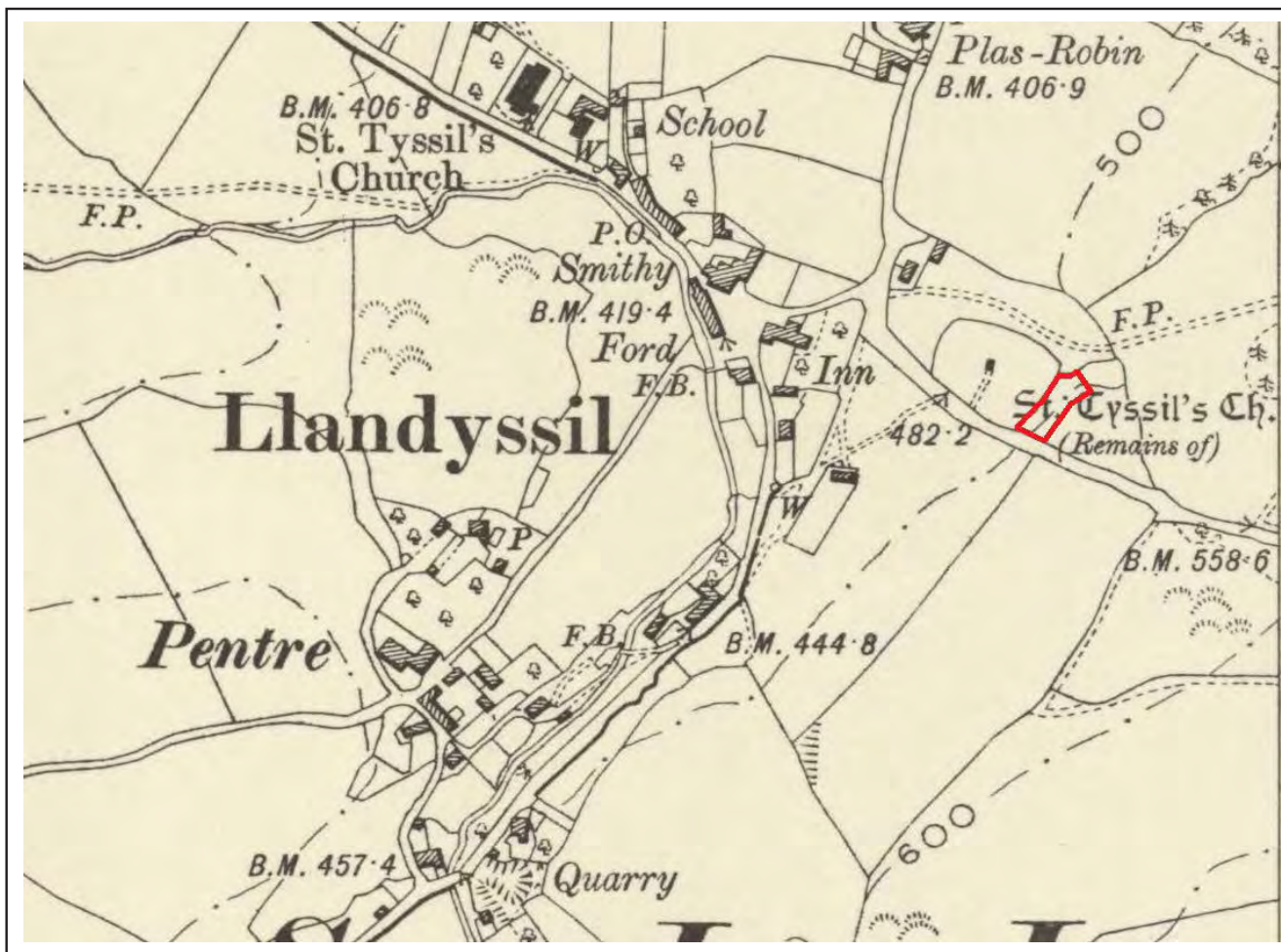


Fig. 6
Detail of 1903 OS
map with site
location
highlighted

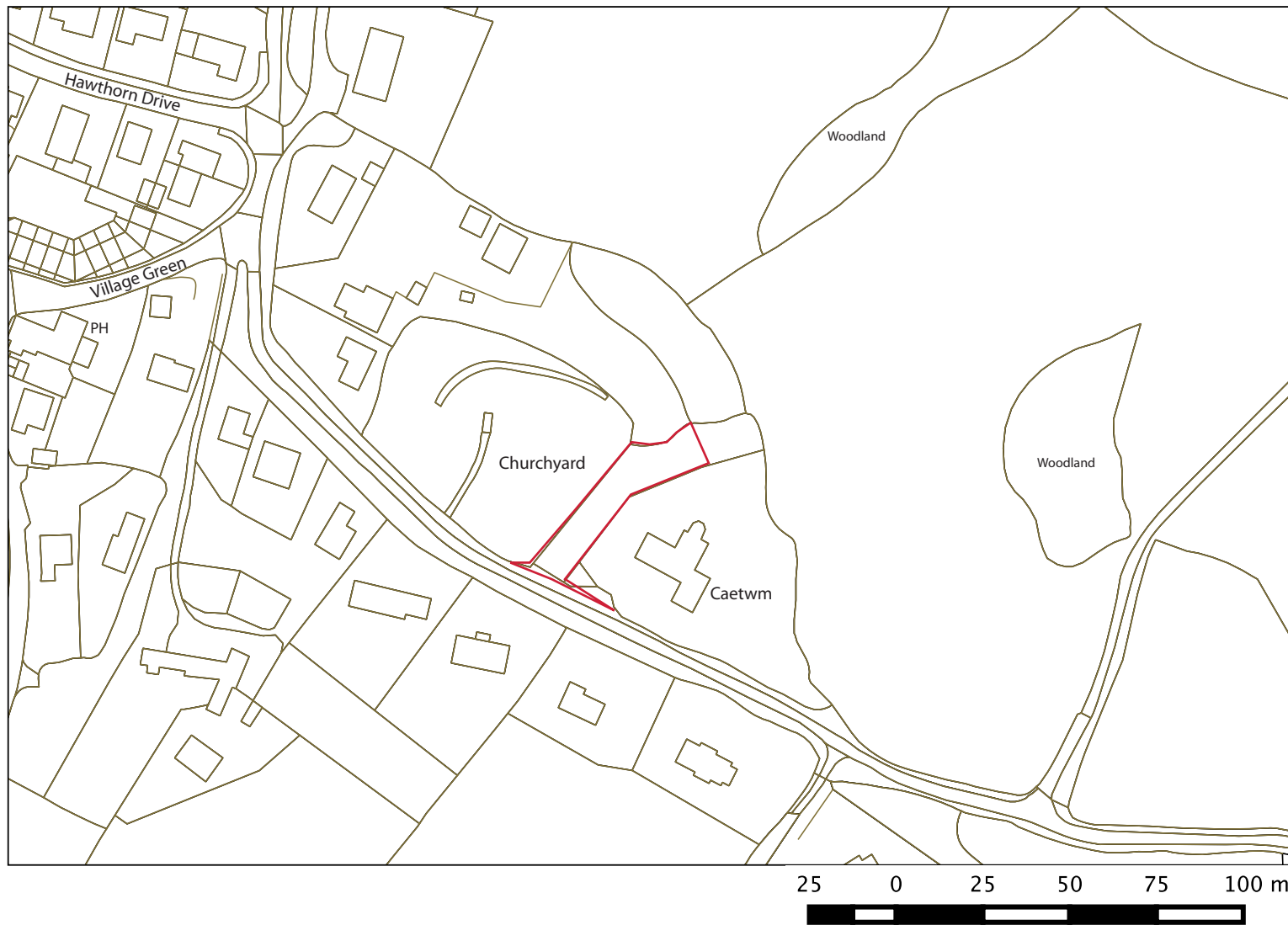
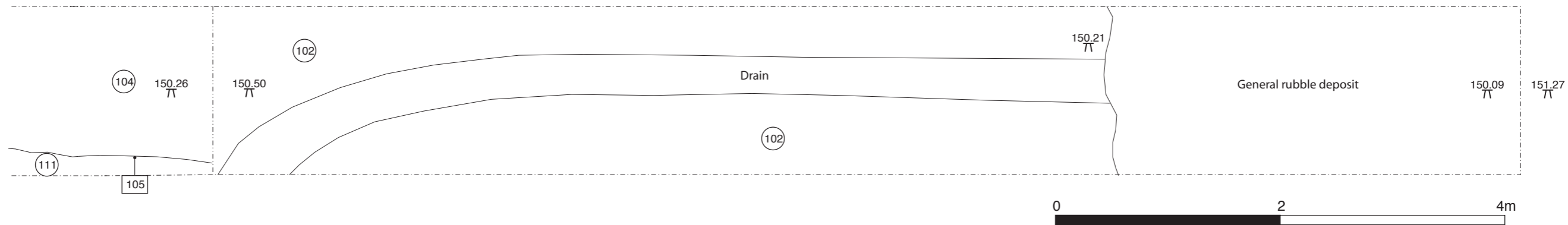
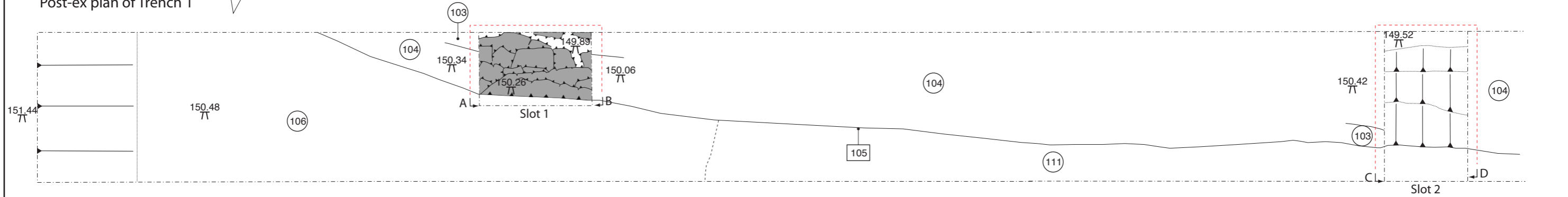
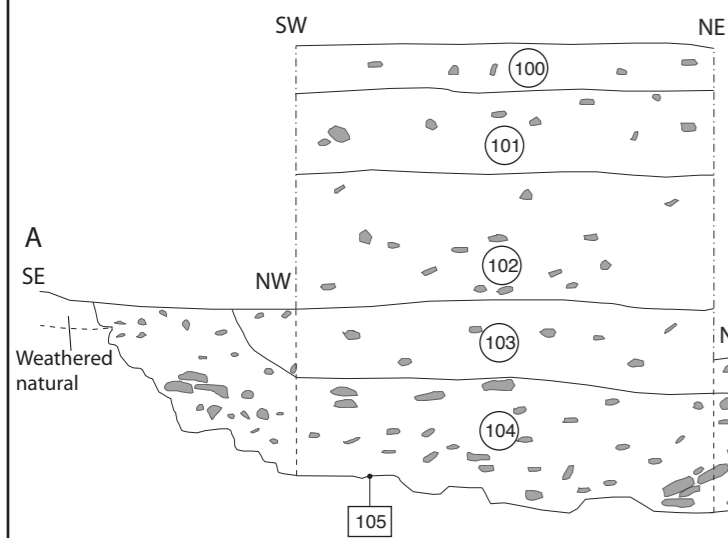


Fig. 7
Detail of 2010 OS
map with site
location
highlighted

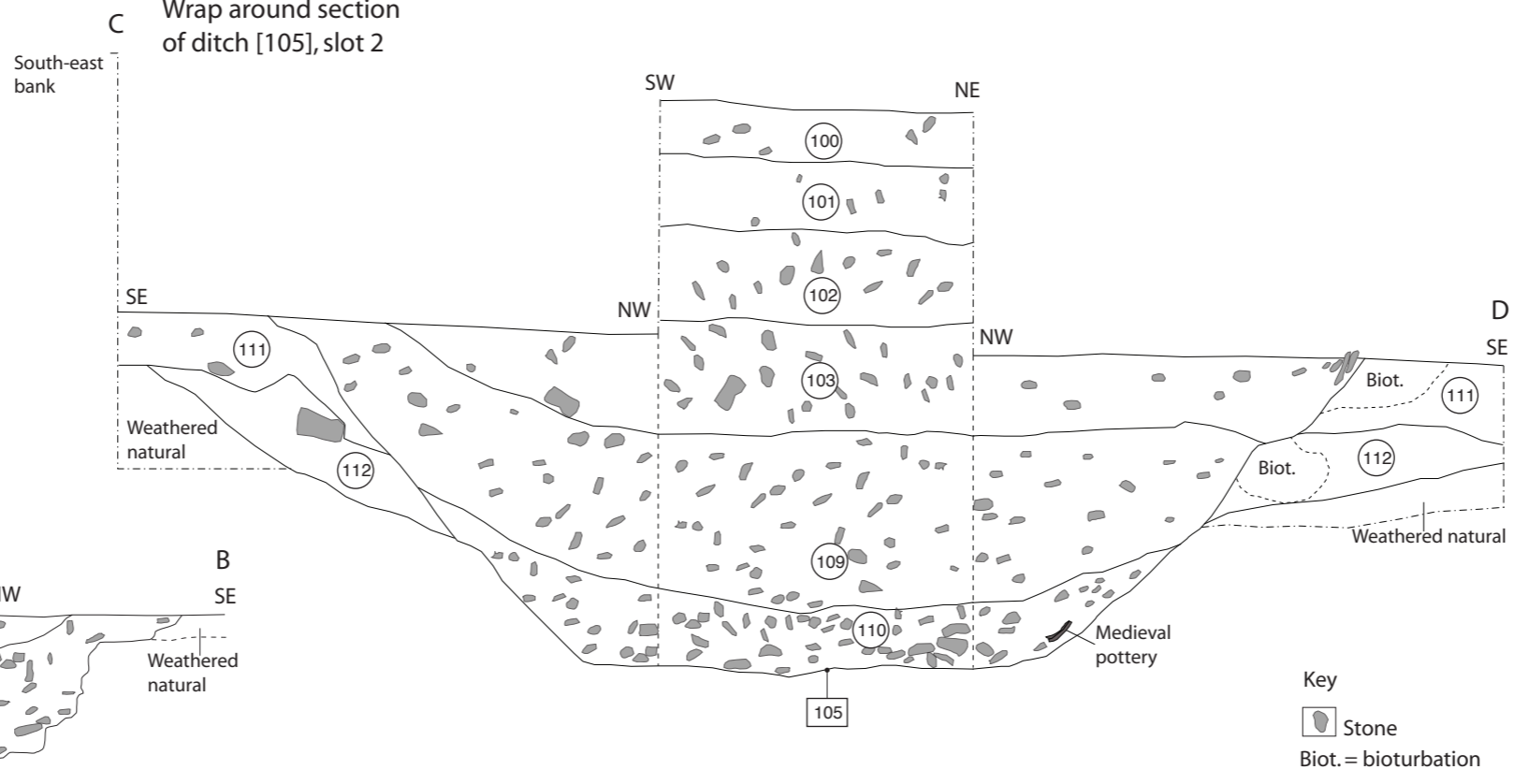
Post-ex plan of Trench 1



Wrap around section of ditch [105], slot 1



Wrap around section of ditch [105], slot 2



Key
 Stone
 Biot. = bioturbation



Job Title: Caetwm, Llandyssil, Montgomery

Drawing Title: Plan & sections of Trench 1

Date: December 2014

Drawn By: ILB

Scale: 1 : 20 & 1 : 40 @ A3

Figure 8



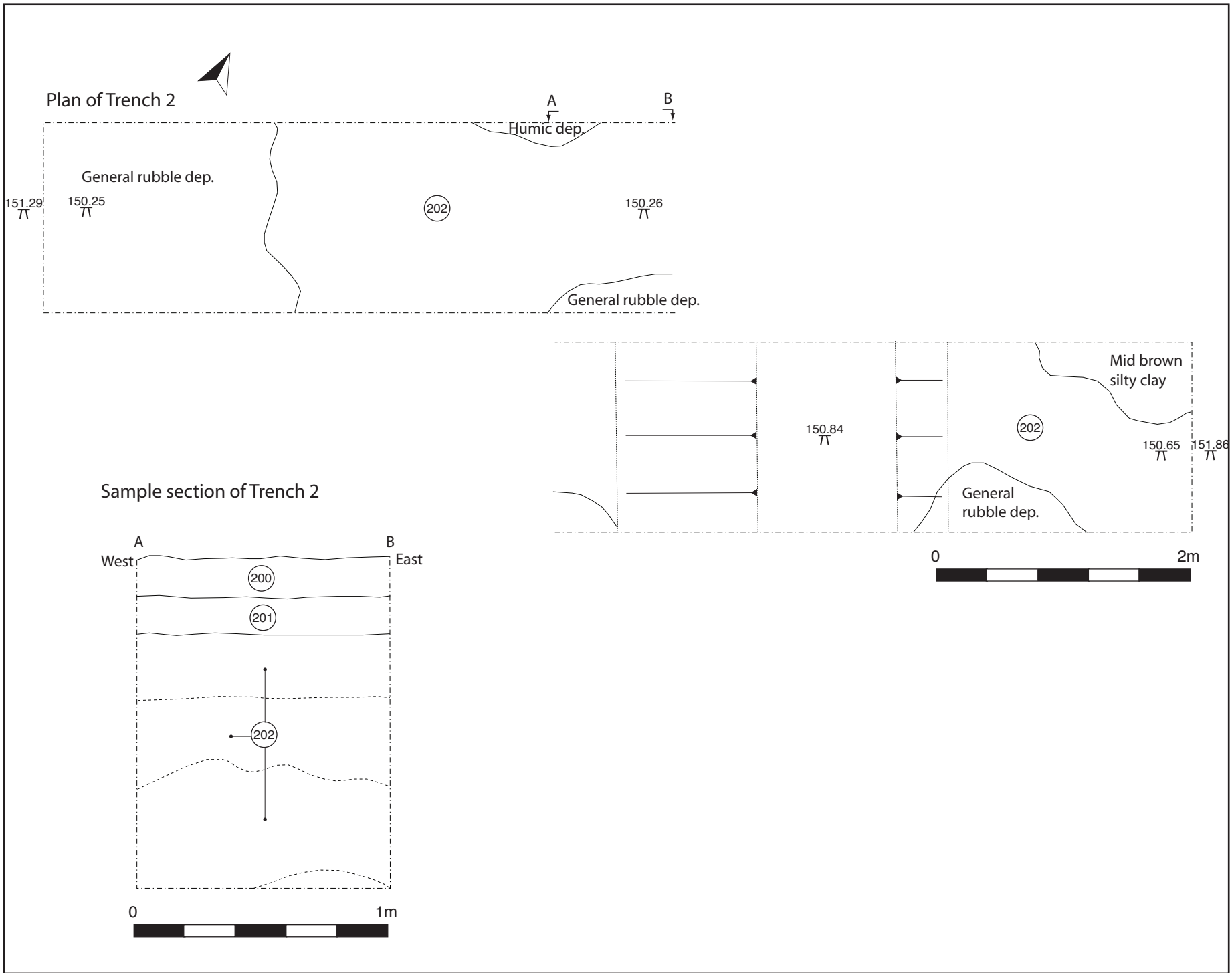


Fig. 9
 Plan & section of
 Trench 2
 Caetwm, Llandyssil,
 Montgomery



Trench 1: looking south-southwest and showing gravel filled pipe gully at north-eastern end

Fig. 10
Mid-excavation
image of Trench 1



Trench 1:Slot 1- looking south-west
(Deposits 100 - 104 in section and bedrock at southern end)



Trench 1:Slot 1- looking south-southwest
(Bedrock at the southern edge of ditch)

Fig.11

Images of Trench 1:
Slot 1



Trench 1: Slot 1- looking north-northeast
(Bedrock at southern end of ditch and south-west facing section)



Trench 1: Slot 1- looking north
(deposits 100 -104 in section)

Fig. 12

Images of Trench
1: Slot 1



Trench 1: Slot 2- looking north
(Deposits 100 - 103 and 109 and 110 in south facing
section at north-eastern end of trench)



Trench 1: Slot 2- looking north-northeast
(south-southwest facing section of southern
segment of ditch within trench)

Fig.13

Images of Trench 1:
Slot 2



Trench 1: Slot 2- looking south-southwest
(Deposits 111 and 112, 103, 109-110 in north-east facing section)



Trench 1: Slot 2- looking south
(north facing section of Slot 2 within Trench 1)

Fig.14

Images of Trench 1:
Slot 2



Trench 2: looking east



Trench 2: looking west

Fig.15
Images of Trench 2

Caetwm, Llandyssil, Montgomery
Late 11th - 12th Century jar

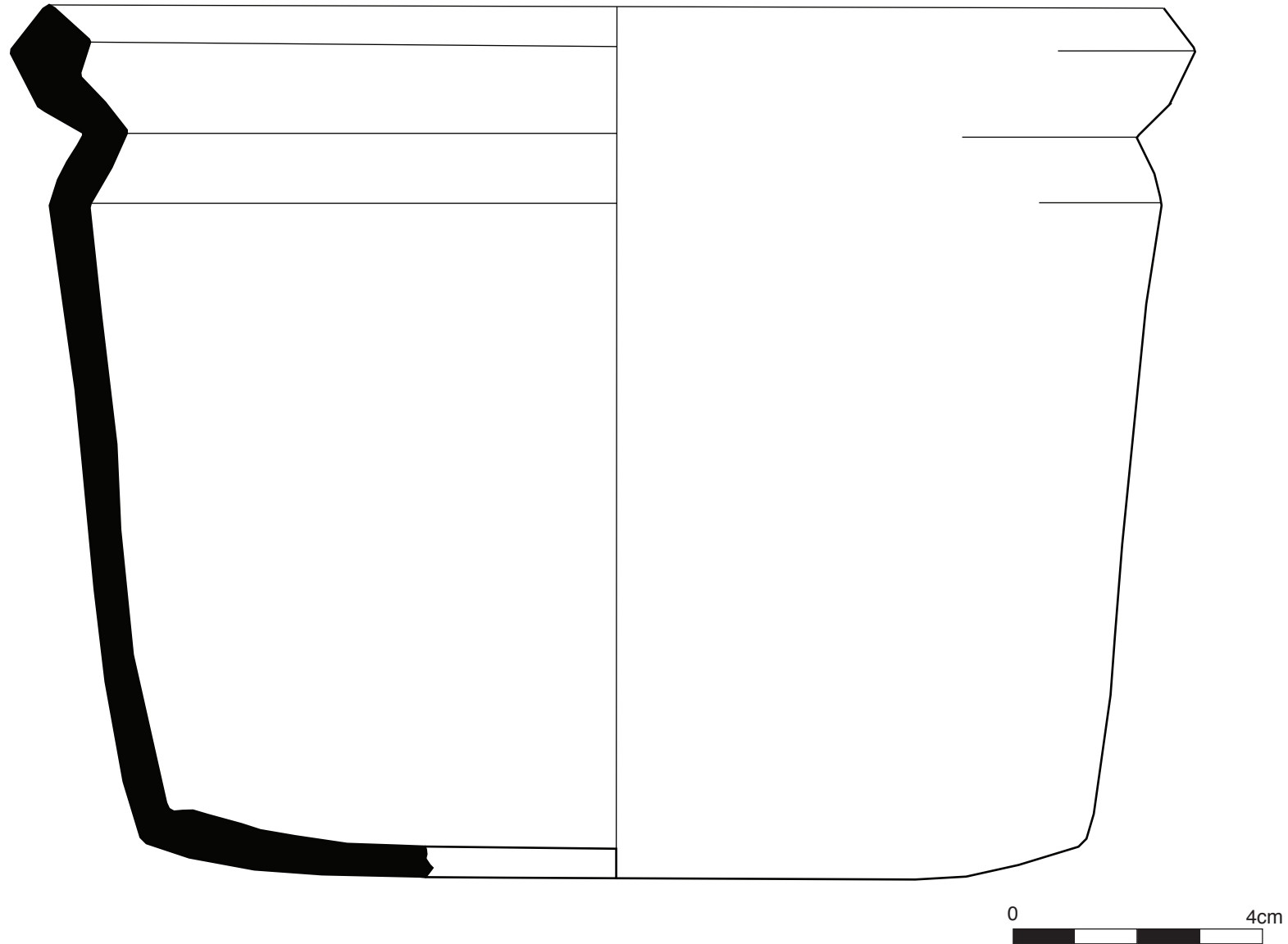


Fig. 16
Profile of late 11th
- 12th century jar
found in context
(110) of ditch [105]



Worked stone (painted on one side) from Trench 2

Fig.17

Images of worked stone

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX I:

HER Data (CPAT)

CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: E5750
Prepared by: Chris Martin, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Iestyn Jones, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

Within 100m of SO 19854 95235

PRN 15713 NAME Llandyssil

NGR SO196954 COMMUNITY Llandyssil

TYPE Multiperiod, Settlement. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Llandyssil lies in the hills on the east side of the River Severn, a little under 3km south-west of Montgomery. The modern village occupies a fairly broad flat-bottomed valley containing a stream which feeds into the Severn. On the south and east the valley is hemmed in by steep-sided hills and it is on the lower slopes of the hill to the south-east that the site of the original church is to be found, some 25m above the valley floor, with a dry dingle on its northern edge. Llandyssil has undergone a major phase of expansion in the recent past. The ribbon development along the valley that was a feature of the 19th and early 20th century has been modified by housing schemes around the road junction in the valley and the old church is now enveloped by housing on three sides. The name first shows in a document as Llandeshul in 1254, and is a straightforward reference to the church of St Tysul. The district in which it lay is acknowledged in 1392 as Llanddyssul in Keddewain. The dedication of the old church and the sub-circularity of its churchyard point to an early medieval foundation, although this remains to be corroborated by forms of evidence. The subsequent history of the settlement is not known. By the beginning of the 19th century dwellings were spreading along the valley floor with a small green towards the south-eastern end. A new church was constructed in 1863, its location suggesting that it was peripheral to the settlement that already existed. Prior to the recent spurt of house building, the old church represented a building isolated on the hill, and it is now impossible to determine with any certainty whether there was any adjacent settlement in past centuries (though see below). The single-chambered medieval church of St Tyssil (160) was demolished in the 19th century, leaving only a 15th century stone porch with an 18th century doorway in the churchyard. The porch stands on a mound which presumably covers the rubble and debris of former buildings on the site. The bank of the early churchyard (7600) is still recognisable as a scarp within the much later boundary wall of old St Tyssil's graveyard. Part of that perimeter is still drawn in on modern Ordnance Survey maps. Phipps Tenement (32623), supposedly two small box-framed almshouses built in 1630 which was converted into a lobby-entry house in the later 17th century lies a little to the north of the village centre and is a Grade II listed building. The village plan of Llandyssil is difficult to decipher. The open area to the west of The Upper House appears to be a small green or common, and it might have been expected that the earlier houses in the village would have clustered around this. But the only house of any age – Phipps Tenement – lies well away from it. And the lane down from the church which must be of some antiquity heads not directly for the green but is deflected away from it. It is no more than speculation to wonder whether the green was formerly much larger and abutted the stream, and that Upper House which was formerly an inn, and perhaps Bank House as well as Oak Cottages were constructed on it at a late date. The failure to find anything medieval during a watching brief on ground immediately to the east of Upper House in 2000 would support such a view, but could also be explained by other factors. In the field opposite the old church site are faint traces of earthworks (7601), perhaps the remnants of earlier settlement. Further to the south-west lynchet banks, a holloway and perhaps other earthworks (5034) lie on the hillslope between Pentre farm and the village, but are indicative of agricultural rather than settlement activity.

CONDITION Condition: Intact Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1995-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - CPAT21931, CPAT340671, CPAT123561, CPAT123562, CPAT106356

SOURCES

Haslam, R 1979 Buildings of Wales: Powys
Silvester, R J 1992 Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements CPAT report 40
Ellis, D M 1935 Enwau Lleoedd Sir Drefaldwyn. Parts 1 - 8
Enclosure Award Map 1803 title unknown - Llandyssil
Tithe Commissioners 1839 title unknown - Llandyssil
Brown, Roger L 2006 Henry Powell Ffoulkes (1815-1886), Archdeacon of Montgomery The Montgomeryshire Collections 94
Silvester, R J, Martin, C H R & Watson, S 2012 Historic Settlements in Montgomeryshire CPAT report 1134
Powys Archives 2013 Powys Archives Newsletter - Spring 2013
Pannett, A 2006 Garreg, Llandyssil, Powys Cambrian Archaeological Projects 425

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT15713&dbname=cpat&tname=core>

PRN 7601 NAME Llandyssil earthworks

NGR SO19809520 **COMMUNITY** Llandyssil

TYPE Post-Medieval, Earthwork. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Faint earthworks of unknown date and function (Silvester, R J 1992c, 81).

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1995-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT305919

SOURCES

Silvester, R J 1992 Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements CPAT report 40
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN7601

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT7601&dbname=cpat&tname=core>

PRN 15893 NAME Llandyssil Old Church

NGR SO19819525 **COMMUNITY** Llandyssil

TYPE Multi-period, Church. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Site of former parish church.

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1994-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 15893

SOURCES

Silvester, B & Hankinson, R 2002 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial Sites in Mid and North-east Wales: An Interim Report CPAT report 468
Silvester, B & Hankinson, R 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial Sites in Mid and North-east Wales: The Second Report CPAT report 534
Silvester, R J 2004 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial Sites in Mid and North-East Wales. The Field Assessment and its Impact on the Overall Study CPAT report 612
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 2003 CPAT Project Archive - 930

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT15893&dbname=cpat&tname=core>

PRN 160 NAME Llandyssil Old Church (St Tyssil)

NGR SO1982095260 **COMMUNITY** Llandyssil

TYPE Medieval, Church. Rank: 1

SUMMARY The single-chamber medieval parish church had the normal series of vernacular builds.

DESCRIPTION The former parish church which stood on this site was reputedly founded by St Tyssil in the early medieval period. By the 19th century it had become dilapidated and by 1866 it had been demolished and its successor built on the valley floor close to the heart of the village. The only survival is apparently the stone-built south porch with its 18th-century doorway, the whole being enlarged - butt joints are visible in the east and west walls - and converted into a graveyard shed (Grade II listing). This is now so ivy covered that it is difficult to make out details on the south wall but hints of the round-topped arch with its projecting keystone can still be recognised. Few details of the church are known. Norman work has been claimed and the church is said to have been repaired in the 17th century while the porch arch indicates 18th-century work as well, although the porch itself was supposed to be 15th century. It had a timber belfry. The listed building report indicates that there is an engraving of the old church in Archaeologia Cambrensis 10 (1874), 125-8, and that there is also a painting of it in the vestry of the new church. The graveyard shed occupies a flattish area which in places appears slightly raised. Whilst it can be claimed that this is the site of the church, no substantive traces of wall lines or foundations can be seen. This description refers, not to the present church (= PRN 32622) but to the old church on a separate site. NGR and Part of fields have been changed. (CPAT, Early Ecclesiastical Settlement project) The former church which stood on this site was founded by St. Tyssil but had become very dilapidated and was taken down in 1866. All that now remains is the stone porch with an C18th doorway. There were signs of Norman work and it had been repaired in the C17th (Montgomeryshire Genealogical Society, 1996). South porch of former parish church. Early 15th century, Now used as tool shed as churchyard is still maintained. Porch stands on a mound. (SMR, 1995; Silvester, R J 1992c, 81)

CONDITION Condition: Damaged Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1994-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS listed building 7712 II

CROSS REFERENCES part of 15893CPAT300254

SOURCES

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales 1911 Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouth I - County of Montgomery
Haslam, R 1979 Buildings of Wales: Powys
Glynne, S R 1884 Notes on the older churches in the four Welsh dioceses Archaeologia Cambrensis 1
Silvester, R J 1992 Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements CPAT report 40
Silvester, B & Hankinson, R 2002 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial Sites in Mid and North-east Wales: An Interim Report CPAT report 468
Silvester, B & Hankinson, R 2003 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial Sites in Mid and North-east Wales: The Second Report CPAT report 534
Silvester, R J 2004 Early Medieval Ecclesiastical and Burial Sites in Mid and North-East Wales. The Field Assessment and its Impact on the Overall Study CPAT report 612
Cadw 2000 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1978 Site visit record - PRN160
Ordnance Survey 1964 OS record card
Ordnance Survey 1973 OS record card SO19NE 12 SO19NE 12
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 2003 CPAT Project Archive - 930
Department of the Environment 1946 title unknown - Llandyssil Old Church (St Tyssil)
Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust 1974ff Powys Archaeological Record Archive
Cadw 2008 Database of Listed Buildings in Wales

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/querf/page.php?watprn=CPAT160&dbname=cpat&tbnam=core>

PRN 7600 NAME Llandyssil Old Church (St Tyssil), yard

NGR SO19819525 **COMMUNITY** Llandyssil

TYPE Medieval, Churchyard. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Former churchyard now within the later churchyard (Silvester, R J 1992c, 79).

CONDITION Condition: Near destroyed Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 1980-12-31 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES part of 15893CPAT305918

SOURCES

Silvester, R J 1992 Montgomeryshire Historic Settlements CPAT report 40
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1992 Site visit record - PRN7600

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/querf/page.php?watprn=CPAT7600&dbname=cpat&tbnam=core>

PRN 57670 NAME Llandyssil, Upper House

NGR SO1972595276 **COMMUNITY** Llandyssil

TYPE Post-Medieval, House. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Watching brief to rear of Upper House, Llandyssil, ahead of residential development. No features of archaeological importance were discovered, but 32 sherds of post medieval pottery were uncovered. A possible holloway to was identified bounding the development area to east (PRN 86916). Halfpenny, I, 2000)

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2005-09-28 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT86915

SOURCES

Halfpenny, I 2000 Upper House, Llandyssil: Archaeological Watching Brief Cambrian Archaeological Projects

ARTEFACTS

1 Clay Pipe Clay pipe stem of post medieval date.
Glass Bottle Bottle glass. c 20th century.
32 Pottery Sherd 32 sherds of post medieval pottery, representing 11 different fabric types.

C14 DATES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/querf/page.php?watprn=CPAT57670&dbname=cpat&tbnam=core>

PRN 86916 NAME Llandyssil, Upper House, hollow way

NGR SO1973995269 **COMMUNITY** Llandyssil

TYPE Post-Medieval, Hollow way. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION A deeply cut lane, possible hollow way, identified during a watching brief in adjacent property. Leads to an older property to the south. Date unknown but could be associated with medieval origin of Llandyssil. (Halfpenny, I, 2000d)

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2004-06-07 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT86915

SOURCES

Halfpenny, I 2000 Upper House, Llandyssil: Archaeological Watching Brief Cambrian Archaeological Projects

ARTEFACTS

C14 DATES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT86916&dbname=cpat&tname=core>

PRN 58136 **NAME** Llandyssil, Upper House, post medieval activity

NGR SO1972595276 **COMMUNITY** Llandyssil

TYPE Post-Medieval, Find. Rank: 1

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Watching brief to rear of Upper House, Llandyssil, ahead of residential development. No features of archaeological importance were discovered, but 32 sherds of post medieval pottery were uncovered. A possible hollowway to was identified bounding the development area to east (PRN 86916). (Halfpenny, I, 2000)

CONDITION Condition: Unknown Description: - Related event: - Date of entry: 2005-12-13 00:00:00

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - -CPAT86915

SOURCES

Silvester, R J 1990 The Carno/Dwyrhiew Survey 1990: interim report CPAT report 6
Halfpenny, I 2000 Upper House, Llandyssil: Archaeological Watching Brief Cambrian Archaeological Projects

ARTEFACTS

32 Pottery Sherd undescribed

C14 DATES

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcahcymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT58136&dbname=cpat&tname=core>

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tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179, email her@cpat.org.uk, website <http://www.cpat.org.uk> target="_blank">www.cpat.org.uk

CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - EVENT RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: E5750
Prepared by: Chris Martin, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
Produced for: Iestyn Jones, Archaeology Wales

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Search criteria

Within 100m of SO 19854 95235

PRN 21931 NAME Llandyssil, Church Pitch, watching brief 1997

NGR SO19799521 COMMUNITY Llandyssil

TYPE Watching brief YEAR 1997

ORGANISATION person Cambrian Archaeological Projects -

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Watching brief on site of new dwelling opposite church did not identify any archaeological features other than an 18/19th century area of hardstanding (Blockley, K 1997c).

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT15713

SOURCES

Blockley, K 1997 Church Pitch, Llandyssil, Powys 18
Blockley, K & Price, G 1997 Llandyssil, Church Pitch Archaeology in Wales 37
Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust 1997 Correspondence - Llandyssil, Church Pitch, watching brief 1997

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcaheymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT21931&dbname=cpat&tname=event>

PRN 106356 NAME Llandyssil, Garreg, assessment project 2006

NGR SO197995318 COMMUNITY Llandyssil

TYPE Assessment project YEAR 2006

ORGANISATION person Cambrian Archaeological Projects Amelia Pannett

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Assessment project carried out by Cambrian Archaeological Projects in 2006 in advance of a new building. No finds or archaeological features were identified.

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT15713

SOURCES

Pannett, A 2006 Garreg, Llandyssil, Powys Cambrian Archaeological Projects 425

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcaheymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT106356&dbname=cpat&tname=event>

PRN 86915 NAME Llandyssil, Upper House, watching brief 2000

NGR SO1972595276 COMMUNITY Llandyssil

TYPE Watching brief YEAR 2000

ORGANISATION person Cambrian Archaeological Projects Halfpenny, I

SUMMARY -

DESCRIPTION Watching brief to rear of Upper House, Llandyssil, ahead of residential development. No features of archaeological importance were discovered, but 32 sherds of post medieval pottery were uncovered. A possible holloway to was identified bounding the development area to east (PRN 86916). Halfpenny, I, 2000)

CROSS REFERENCES CPAT86916, CPAT57670, CPAT58136

SOURCES

Halfpenny, I 2000 Upper House, Llandyssil: Archaeological Watching Brief Cambrian Archaeological Projects

ARCHWILIO URL

<http://www.cofiadurcaheymru.org.uk/arch/query/page.php?watprn=CPAT86915&dbname=cpat&tname=event>

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Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Author

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II:

Specification- Archaeology Wales

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES LIMITED:

Specification

for Desk Based Assessment and Field Evaluation

at

Land adjacent to Caetwm, Llandyssil, Powys

**Prepared for:
Matthew Evans
Ian Pryce Property Services
Princes Square
Princes Street
Montgomery**

November 2014

Archaeology Wales Limited
Rhos Helyg, CwmBelan, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for a desk based assessment and field evaluation on the site of land adjacent to Caetwm, Llandyssil, Powys. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Ian Pryce Property Services, Montgomery, Powys.

1. Introduction

The proposed development is on land between the former church site and the site of Caetwm, Llandyssil, Powys (Henceforth – the site). The development proposal has been submitted by Ian Pryce Property Services. The local planning authority is Powys County Council (PCC) and the planning application number is P/2014/0845.

This specification has been prepared by Chris E Smith (MIfA), Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Ian Pryce Property Services. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during the desk based assessment and the field evaluation at the site.

The archaeological work has been recommended by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in its capacity as archaeological adviser to the planning authority. Details of the requirements of this work are set out in a Brief produced by Mark Walters of CPAT (CPAT EVB 838).

AW is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

2 Archaeological Background

The proposed development is within the medieval historic core of Llandyssil and immediately adjacent to the site of the medieval church. The dedication to a Welsh saint may suggest a much earlier, possibly 8th century, foundation date for the original church on the site. The extent of any earlier ecclesiastical enclosure, and any associated features and/or burials in this area, is unknown.

3 Objectives

The primary objectives will be to locate and describe, by means of desktop analysis and strategic trial trenching, all archaeological features 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 loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

Method statement for a detailed desk top study (Stage 1)

The desk based assessment will consider the following:

1. collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER (Welshpool)
2. assessment of all available excavation reports and archives (including

- unpublished and unprocessed material) affecting the site and its setting
3. assessment of online records held by the Portable Antiquities Scheme relating to finds from the assessment area
 4. assessment of archive records held at the County Archives, and as appropriate, site files held by RCAHMW
 5. assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
 6. assessment of the faunal potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
 7. assessment of the artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
 8. assessment of available geotechnical information for the area including the results of test pits and boreholes
 9. assessment of the present topography and land use of the area through maps and site inspection

The history of the site will also be studied. This will involve the following:

1. A review of the published resources (in particular the documents outlined in Section 2 above).
2. An analysis of relevant maps and plans. Cartographic evidence is held at the County Record Offices, including tithe maps, enclosure act plans, estate maps and all editions of the Ordnance Survey.
3. An analysis of the historical documents (e.g. county histories, local and national journals and antiquarian sources) held in museums, libraries or other archives, in particular local history and archives library.

Method statement for strategic trial trenching (Stage 2)

Preliminary work

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, Tree Preservation Orders and public footpaths.

Evaluation

The precise location of the trenches will be agreed with the developer and the curator prior to the commencement of on-site work. Provisionally, the locations area as suggested on Fig 1 though may be subject to change owing to conditions on site. The trenches will be excavated initially using a machine fitted with a wide toothless ditching blade. Thereafter all identified archaeological contexts will be excavated manually unless otherwise agreed with the curator in advance.

Trench 1 will measure 30x1.5m whilst trench 2, to the north, will measure 10x1.5m

All modern overburden and non-archaeological subsoils will be removed down to the level of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. All archaeological contexts subsequently located must be adequately sampled in order to define their function, date, and relationship to adjacent features.

All trench sides and bases must be cleaned manually by trowelling to reveal contexts in plan and profile. This must be completed even if the trench apparently reveals only natural deposits. Spade or shovel cleaning only of trench bases and sides will not be acceptable. The level of natural soils below the archaeology should be tested

for in at least one trench section location in each trench by means of machine/manual excavation or auguring.

As a minimum:

i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
iii) 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 the above % 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. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with CPAT.

All spoil heaps will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

Human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation will normally be permitted and CPAT and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. After discussion, it may be appropriate to take bone samples for C14 dating. If removal is essential it will take place under the appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations.

If excavation is undertaken through loose/friable material, such as rubble, consideration will be given to shoring, stepping or battering of trench edges to avoid slumping/collapse. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements.

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

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above.

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

Owing to the narrow width of the plot, a small mechanical excavator will be used with manual excavation wherever necessary.

5 Monitoring

CPAT will be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this specification 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 work. CPAT will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

If significant detail is discovered, all works will cease and a meeting will be convened with the client and CPAT to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

6 Stage 3 - Archiving and Reporting

Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the work on site. It will include:

- All site records (fully cross-checked and catalogued)
- Digitised copies of all site plans
- All artefacts (cleaned, marked and catalogued as appropriate)
- All ecofacts (sample processed and catalogued as appropriate)
- An interim or summary report on the above.

A copy of the site archive will be supplied to Hughes Architects and CPAT. The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the appropriate organisation.

Final reporting

A draft report will be submitted to Ian Pryce Property Services and to CPAT for comments within 4 weeks of stages 1-2 being completed.

A full client report of the results of the archaeological work will be prepared within 6 months of the end of the project. Copies of the report will be sent to Ian Pryce Property Services, CPAT and for inclusion in the regional HER (Welshpool). Digital copies will also be provided in pdf format.

Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

The client report will contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- Concise English and Welsh non-technical summary of the results
- Detailed plans of the site
- Site illustrations, related to Ordnance Datum
- Written description
- Artefactual and Ecofactual summaries
- Statement of local and regional context
- Impact assessment with mitigation proposals
- Conclusions as appropriate
- Bibliography
- A copy of the AW Written Scheme of Investigations

A summary of the work will be published in a national journal (i.e. *Archaeology In Wales*) no later than a year after its completion.

Final archive

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will be maintained,

the report and the final (project) archive will be deposited in the appropriate repository not later than six months after completion of the work. The contents and location of the archive will be agreed with CPAT beforehand.

7 Resources and timetable

Standards

The fieldwork will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

No start date has yet been confirmed though works will be undertaken at the convenience of the client.

Insurance

Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the AW Health and Safety Policy.

AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken.

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Caetwm, Llandyssil, Powys

Site Name:	Caetwm
Site Code:	CLM/14/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SO 319859 295236
Site Type:	Green Field
Project Type:	Evaluation
Project Manager:	Mark Houliston
Project Dates:	December 2014
Categories Present:	Medieval
Location of Original Archive:	RCAHMW
Location of duplicate Archives:	Powysland Museum
Number of Finds Boxes:	1
Location of Finds:	Powysland Museum
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales



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