

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **1198 Battle of Painscastle Painscastle, Powys**

Battlefield Survey



By  
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Report No. 1055

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## Crynodeb Anhechnegol

*Y mae'r adroddiad yma yn amlinellu archwiliad Archaeology Wales ar safle tybiedig maes brwydr 1198 yng Nghastell Paen, Powys, ar gyfer Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru (CBHC). Amcan y gwaith oedd hel tystiolaeth ynglŷn â maint a lleoliad meysydd brwydrau gwahanol ar gyfer Rhestr Meysydd Brwydrau Cymru.*

*Yn ogystal â cherdded o gwmpas y safle roedd arolwg LiDAR, datgelydd metel a hefyd dau archwiliad geoffiseg gwrthedd. Ni ddarganfuwyd nodweddion yn gysylltiedig â'r frwydr wrth grwydro'r safle a'i archwilio gyda'r LiDAR ond, wrth drafod gyda'r tîrfeddianwyr, nodwyd yn ofalus safleoedd lle darganfuwyd dau sgerbwd yn y gorffennol. Yn sgil y wybodaeth yma fe archwiliwyd y manau yma yn defnyddio'r datgelydd gwrthedd. Fe ddarganfuwyd nifer o nodweddion yn cynnwys o leiaf tri adeilad ac, o bosib, bedd torfol. Roedd y gwrthgloddiau grwn a chwys a ddatgelwyd ar yr archwiliad LiDAR ac a welwyd ar y safle yn ddiweddarach.*

*Fe wnaeth y datgelyddion metel ddod o hyd i rai arteffactau canol oesol, ond nid yn gysylltiedig â'r frwydr.*

## Non-Technical Summary

*This report draws upon the results gained by survey work undertaken at the reputed site of the 1198 Battle of Painscastle at Painscastle, Powys, for The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). The work forms part of a larger investigation into five battlefield sites, the objectives of which are to gather evidence that will verify and inform the location and extent of Welsh battlefields and to inform the consideration of each site for inclusion on the Welsh Government proposed Register of Historic Battlefields in Wales.*

*The work undertaken at Painscastle comprised a site walkover, analysis of LiDAR data, two geophysical resistivity surveys and a metal detector survey. The site visit and LiDAR analysis did not reveal any features identifiable with the 1198 battle, though during the site visit discussions with local landowners resulted in the more accurate location of two previously discovered skeletons.*

*Consequently, two geophysical surveys were undertaken close to these locations. One identified a large number of features including at least three buildings and a possible mass grave. Ridge and furrow earthworks identified in this area during the site visit and LiDAR analysis clearly formed at a later date.*

*The metal detecting survey revealed a small amount of medieval finds, none of which related to the battle.*

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In March 2012 Archaeology Wales carried out a series of archaeological investigations around Painscastle, Powys, NGR SO 16642 46118 (Fig 1).

1.1.2 The work was carried out at the request of Louise Barker of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (Henceforth – The Commission). It forms part of a series of battlefield surveys undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd on behalf of The Commission, the primary objective of which is to inform the consideration of each battlefield site for inclusion on a proposed Battlefields Register for Wales.

# 2 Aims & Objectives

## 2.1 Outline Requirements

2.1.1 The objective of the work at each site is to gather evidence that will help verify and inform the location, extent and archaeological character of the corresponding battlefield. The fundamental criterion is that in order for a battlefield to be protected and for change to be managed, its location and extent must be confidently identified. In addition the battlefield must meet at least one of the following three criteria:

2.1.2 **Be associated with historical events or figures of national importance** (i.e military innovations, direct associations with nationally important figures or events and whether the engagement played a key role in a campaign); and/or

2.1.3 **Have significant physical remains and/or archaeological potential** (i.e include natural or constructed physical features at the time of the engagement, evidence from the engagement or other related buried archaeological evidence); and/or

2.1.4 **Have a clear landscape context that allows the events of the battle to be understood or interpreted** (i.e the initial area of deployment and fighting, wider landscape incorporating earthworks, skirmishes, camps, burial, line of advance and retreat, and detached elements such as memorials)

## 2.2 Geology and topography

2.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the Pilleth area is primarily made up of the undifferentiated Ludlow Rocks series, composed of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone deposits (British Geological Survey, 2001).

2.2.2 The soils in this area consist of the typical brown earths of the DENBIGH 1 series (541j) comprising well-drained fine loamy and silty soils overlying Palaeozoic slaty mudstone and siltstone.

- 2.2.3 The area surrounding the village of Painscastle is dominated by a motte and bailey fortification constructed on the top of a natural ridge. The motte has a clear 360° panorama of the landscape.
- 2.2.4 Painscastle is located on the southern facing slope of a valley, at the bottom of which runs the Bachawy, a small tributary stream of the river Wye. The bottom of the river valley is located approximately at 227m OD as compared to the motte and bailey on the higher ground to the north, located at 274m OD.
- 2.2.5 The wider landscape surrounding the site of Painscastle is characterised by sparsely populated, tree-less upland. The Begwns to the south rise to 415m OD whilst Llanbedr hill to the north rises to 465m OD.

### 2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 A complete description of the Battle of Painscastle is contained within the pilot study undertaken by Border Archaeology (2009). The main events, however, can be summarised as follows:
  - 2.3.2 The precise site of the battle of Painscastle is unclear but it is presumed to have been situated somewhere in the immediate vicinity of the castle (NGR SO 166 462). The OS 1:25000 map marks the site of the battle in a field situated immediately to the south-west of the scheduled earthworks of the castle, while the historian P. Remfry mentions that ‘even today bones of the fallen are uncovered during ploughing or road widening operations to the south of the castle’.
  - 2.3.3 The battle of Painscastle should be viewed in the context of the protracted struggle for control over the Central Marches (comprising the cantrefs of Elfael, Cedewain and Maelienydd) between the Anglo Norman Marcher lords (in particular the families of Mortimer and de Braose) and the native Welsh princes, which appears to have intensified significantly following the death of the powerful Welsh lord of Deheubarth, Rhys ap Gruffydd, in April 1197. The previous year, the lord Rhys had led a successful campaign in Elfael in response to the capture of Cymarôn Castle by Roger Mortimer in 1195. He defeated the Mortimers in a pitched battle near New Radnor and sacked the town and castle, as well as briefly capturing the castle of Painscastle. The death of the lord Rhys resulted in a political vacuum and an absence of strong leadership among the Welsh of the central Marches, a situation that was exploited not only by the Marcher lords, but also by other Welsh princes, in particular Gwenwynwyn, who had succeeded his father Owain Cyfeiliog as ruler of southern Powys.
  - 2.3.4 In view of Gwenwynwyn’s aggressive policy of territorial expansion, it was probably inevitable that he would attempt to assert his authority over the *cantrefs* of the central Marches, as their ruling dynasties were seemingly weak and engulfed in internecine conflicts, particularly following the death not only of the lord Rhys but also Maelgwn ap Cadwallon, lord of Maelienydd in the same year.
  - 2.3.5 Several accounts of the events prior to the battle are contained in the ‘D’ text of the *Annales Cambriae* and the Peniarth MS. 20 and Red Book of Hergest texts of the *Brut y Tywysogion*, which all appear to be derived from a common source. The entry *sub anno*



1198 describes how ‘during this year Gwenwynwyn proposed to restore the Welsh to their former dignity and restore their boundaries to their rightful owners, which had been lost by them through the multitude of their sins; and around the feast of St Mary Magdalene assembled a great army, in undertaking this task supported by all the princes of Wales. And having assembled together, they laid siege to Pain’s Castle for three weeks with great exhortations of wrath, although in their struggle not having recourse to their machines of war (ie. siege engines)’.

- 2.3.6 It would appear that Gwenwynwyn assembled a substantial army around July 22nd, 1198 and then marched directly on the castle of Painscastle (*Castellum Paen*) which he then proceeded to besiege for three weeks. The castle was of key importance, controlling the strategically important Bachawy valley, one of the principal gateways between England and central Wales, and functioned as the *caput* or administrative centre of a lordship encompassing the native Welsh *commote* of Elfael Is Mynydd (Lower Elfael).
- 2.3.7 The Welsh chronicle sources all draw attention to the size of Gwenwynwyn’s forces and, significantly, emphasize his poor preparations and in particular his failure to bring the necessary siege engines to besiege the castle. The ‘D’ text of the *Annales* is particularly sharp in its criticism of Gwenwynwyn’s preparations in this respect, remarking acidly that ‘in fact they were ignorant and not prepared for the wretched outcome of their undertaking’.
- 2.3.8 According to the ‘D’ text of the *Annales Cambriae*, the English were initially ‘struck with terror’ on learning of Gwenwynwyn’s attack and promptly released Gruffydd ap Rhys (son of the lord Rhys) whom Gwenwynwyn had surrendered into English hands a year earlier, apparently to persuade Gwenwynwyn or his allies to make peace and abandon the siege, although it may simply have been a delaying tactic in order to enable a sufficiently large army to be raised to relieve Painscastle. The military preparations of the English are briefly described by the contemporary English annalist Roger of Howden, who relates how Geoffrey fitz Peter, Hubert Walter’s successor as Justiciar of England ‘on assembling a large army proceeded to Wales to succour the people of William de Braose, whom Gwenwynwyn, the brother of Cadwallon, had besieged in Matilda’s Castle (ie. Painscastle)’.
- 2.3.9 Of particular significance is Gerald of Wales’s description of the *locale*, relating how ‘it happened that the Welsh had besieged Painscastle (*Castellum Pagani*) recently built in Elfael, a great multitude of the English army had been assembled at Hay and from around those parts’. From Gerald’s account several key points can be gleaned, firstly that Geoffrey fitz Peter mustered his forces at Hay (probably advancing along the Wye valley westwards from Hereford) and that a significant proportion of the army was recruited from the locality.
- 2.3.10 Ralph de Diceto’s contemporary account provides a specific date for the battle, namely October 13th, 1198 (the feast of St Hippolytus) and is the only source to describe the respective order of battle for the English and Welsh forces. He describes how ‘in the first battalion (*caterva*) of the Welsh only infantry were assembled, in the second, infantry and cavalry, in the third only cavalry. The first battalion of the English solely

consisted of infantry, in the second only cavalry while the third battalion comprised the remaining strength of the army (*totum robur exercitus*)’.

- 2.3.11 It is unclear whether this represents an accurate depiction of the respective formations of the English and Welsh forces, however Ralph had close contacts with the royal administration (including Hubert Walter Archbishop of Canterbury), which could have provided him with reasonably reliable information on the engagement. Ralph then describes how ‘at the first onslaught the Welsh turned tail, their camp being plundered; many were captured and many more killed, it is said, even to the number of three thousand’.
- 2.3.12 Roger of Howden states that ‘although the Welsh in arms were very numerous, still not being able to make resistance to the forces of the English, they were put to flight, and throwing away their arms, that, being less burdened, they might move more swiftly, there were slain more than 3700 of them, besides those who were captured and those who being fatally wounded escaped from the field’.
- 2.3.13 The ‘D’ text of the *Annales Cambriae* states that the English forces ‘in the first onslaught drove the miserable people into flight, capturing some and slitting the throats of others as sheep; and so this unheard of massacre and unaccustomed killing took place’. The *Annales* and the *Brut* list the Welsh leaders killed during the battle, consisting of Anarawd ap Einion, Owain Cascob ap Cadwallon, Rhiryd ap Iestyn and Robert ap Hywel.
- 2.3.14 The casualties suffered by the English forces appear to have been remarkably light in view of the substantial size of the armies involved. The account of Ralph of Howden relates how ‘on the side of the English, only one person was killed, being accidentally wounded by an arrow incautiously aimed by one of his companions’. This might well be regarded as a slightly absurd exaggeration of the limited casualties suffered by the English forces, however a similar statement occurs in a letter written by Hubert Walter Archbishop of Canterbury to Gerald of Wales shortly after the battle, in which he remarks that ‘in the encounter at that place neither spear nor bow had power to wound to death one man of all our host’.
- 2.3.15 The site of the battle is placed by both the English and Welsh chronicle sources in the vicinity the castle of Painscastle, although they do not state precisely where the engagement took place in relation to the castle itself. Later evidence of place names near to the castle, derived from deeds, manorial records and historic mapping is extremely limited in scope.
- 2.3.16 The only authority to indicate a probable location for the main scene of battle is P. Remfry, who states that ‘even today bones of the fallen are uncovered during ploughing or road widening operations to the south of the castle’, although unfortunately there appears to be no archaeological record of these finds. In view of Gerald of Wales’s testimony that the English forces mustered at Hay, it would certainly appear logical to assume that the English approached from the south east, from Hay via Clyro and crossing the Afon Bachawy at Rhyd-lydan. The ford at Rhyd-lydan was suggested by Dawson as a possible battle site, referring to the previous discovery of ‘an ancient

sword and cannon ball’ at the ford, which he interpreted as ‘relics of some of the great battles that raged round Painscastle’.

### **3 Methodology**

#### **3.1 Site Visit**

3.1.1 Project Manager Chris E Smith (MifA) undertook the site visit on 23rd January 2012. All of the assessment area was subject to the walkover. All areas were photographed using high resolution (14MP) digital photography.

#### **3.2 LiDAR Data Analysis**

3.2.1 LiDAR data, at a resolution of 2m, was analysed by Archaeology Wales Ltd at The Commission. Examination of the ground surface of the assessment area was undertaken using both digital shadow models and digital terrain models.

#### **3.3 Geophysical Resistivity Survey**

3.3.1 Two geophysical surveys, using an RM15 resistivity meter, were undertaken at Painscastle. The first (Field 1) was undertaken opposite the trout pools at Rhydlydan whilst the second (Field 2) was undertaken in the field adjacent to the farm at Rhydlydan (Fig 2). The geophysical survey was undertaken by Chris E Smith (MifA) and Dr Neil Phillips (Archaeological Perspectives and Analysis Consultancy – Henceforth APAC).

3.3.2 A survey grid measuring a total of 80m x 40m was laid out on each site and was composed of eight smaller, 20m x 20m, grids. The grids were laid out using a Topcon GTS total station and were then tied into surrounding field boundaries.

3.3.3 All geophysical survey data was downloaded into ArcheoSurveyor and collated as .CMP files for processing. All total station files for survey location were downloaded into AutoCAD as DXF files.

3.3.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with the IfA’s *Standards and Guidance: for a geophysical survey* (2008) and current Health and Safety legislation.

#### **3.4 Metal Detector Survey**

3.4.1 A detailed metal detector survey was undertaken by Chris E Smith and volunteers from the Gwent and Swansea Metal Detecting Clubs. Areas subject to survey included fields at Llan y Cae and Trewyrlod, opposite the ford at Rhydlydan and the area of higher ground to the west of the motte and bailey (Figs 3 & 4).

3.4.2 Each field was divided into transects of equal width and marked with canes to ensure coverage. Each transect was assigned to a metal detectorist who scanned the area twice, once going up the field and again on the return.

3.4.3 All metal detectors were set to ‘All Metal’ mode so as to include responses from ferrous objects.

- 3.4.4 When a find was located it was placed *in situ* within a finds bag with a marker flag placed next to it. Subsequently, the finds were collected by the supervising archaeologist. Each find was labelled with an individual find number and each numbered findspot was marked using a handheld Garmin Etrex GPS.
- 3.4.5 The grid coordinates from each findspot were entered into both an excel spreadsheet detailing all the finds and into a GIS program to show their distribution across the assessment area.
- 3.4.6 No finds which were clearly of 20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> century date or clearly identifiable as agriculture/machinery were retained to form part of the project archive. These finds were removed from site and discarded away from the survey area.

## 4 Site Visit Results

### 4.1 Ground and weather conditions

- 4.1.1 The site visit was undertaken in good light conditions, which were conducive to the identification of more ephemeral features. The weather was overcast, damp and cold. Ground conditions were thus soft.

### 4.2 Fields to the West of Painscastle Motte (Figs 5 & 6, Plates 1-6)

- 4.2.1 This area incorporates the two fields located immediately to the west of the motte and bailey fortification. The most northerly of the two, butting onto the B4594 along its northern edge, contains an area of high ground. The knoll of high ground sits at NGR SO 16307 46243 and is located at 277m OD. It is at roughly the same height as the motte which is located some 300m away. Both the height of the knoll above the surrounding landscape and its distance from the motte would make it an ideal location for a besieging force (Plate 4).
- 4.2.2 The high ground falls away to the south (towards the valley bottom) and east, forming a dip of lower ground between the high knoll and the motte and bailey.
- 4.2.3 Earthworks are visible within this field. Two long parallel features run east to west across the field though are likely to represent defunct field boundaries rather than features associated with the battle (Plate 2).
- 4.2.4 The second field to the west of the motte, located to the south of the first field, does not appear to contain any earthwork features. Mole hills noted in this field did produce medieval ceramics when investigated.

### 4.3 Fields to the South of Painscastle Motte (Figs 5 & 6, Plates 1-6)

- 4.3.1 This area comprises a total of three fields located to the south of Painscastle motte.
- 4.3.2 The first is small and square and adjoins the south eastern corner of the motte and bailey. It slopes down to the south east and does not appear to contain any earthwork features associated with the battle.

- 4.3.3 The second is larger and more irregularly shaped. It extends all the way down the slope to the valley bottom, the Bachawy, effectively forming its southern edge. Similarly, no earthwork features likely to be associated with the battle were located in this field.
- 4.3.4 Both of the two fields described above are separated from the fields immediately to the west of the motte and bailey by a hollow way (Plate 3). This runs north-east to south-west for approximately 250m and appears to be of some antiquity. An original entrance to the defences may have been located at the point where it meets the edge of the outer bailey.
- 4.3.1 The third field in this area is located immediately to the south of the motte and bailey defences and is bounded by the road heading north into Painscastle from the Rhydlydan ford. Ridge and furrow cultivation is evident within the field as well as a defunct field boundary running north-east to south-west across the area. No earthwork features associated with the 1198 battle were noted.

#### 4.4 **Llan y Cae & Trewylod**

- 4.4.1 The fields at Llan y Cae and Trewylod form a comparatively small area immediately adjacent to the Bachawy, north of the trout pools at Rhydlydan.
- 4.4.2 The smaller square field, adjacent to the 18<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings at Trewylod, did not appear to contain any earthwork features and was largely flat.
- 4.4.3 The larger field at Llan y Cae, which surrounds the small square field at Trewylod, slopes down steeply towards the Bachawy immediately adjacent to the trout pools of Rhydlydan. No features associated with the battle were visible.

#### 4.5 **Field to the West of Rhydlydan Farm**

- 4.5.1 The field to the west of Rhydlydan farm slopes from south to north and is located on the south side of the Bachawy. Ridge and furrow marks running across the slope, east to west, are apparent within its surface. No earthwork features associated with the battle are evident.

#### 4.6 **Site Visit Summary**

- 4.6.1 The site visit at Painscastle did not reveal any features readily identifiable with the 1198 battle. Removed field boundaries were apparent in a few places as was the evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation. Cultivation of this kind may have served to truncate and mask features associated with the battle.
- 4.6.2 The two skeletons to the south of the castle (Fig 4) mentioned by Remfry (1999) were located by Tom Nichols, the landowner at Rhydlydan, in 1979-80. Conversations with Mr Nichols revealed how the first was located during mechanical excavation of the trout pools in 1979. Police and archaeologists were called though no further archaeological investigation was undertaken (Nichols, Pers. comm).
- 4.6.3 The second, found in 1980, was located during road widening to the farm entrance, within the most northerly entrance into Rhydlydan farm. Again, archaeologists (from

the National Museum) investigated, but they discarded the bones after excavation (Nichols, Pers. Comm). Both Mr Nichols and Mr Price of Trewyrlod mentioned an apparent disproportion in the skeletons arms (Nichols & Price, Pers Comm) which may indicate they belonged to an archer.

- 4.6.4 Mr Nichols of Rhydlydan also stated that the skeletons of several horses have been found in the area (Nichols, Pers. Comm).
- 4.6.5 The most useful aspect of the site visit was that it allowed the chance to gather information from the local landowners. This was particularly important as no written records of the skeletons uncovered at Rhydlydan exist.

## **5 LiDAR Data Analysis**

### **5.1 Digital Shadow Model**

- 5.1.1 The DSM LiDAR data, analysed at 2m resolution, shows the assessment area in good detail (Fig 5).
- 5.1.2 All of the fields of the assessment area, with the exception of Trewyrlod and Llan y Cae, show evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation. In some instances, most notably the two fields to the south of the previously mentioned hollow way, the ridge and furrow cultivation has changed direction at some point leaving a cross hatch pattern visible on the LiDAR data.
- 5.1.3 Removed field boundaries in this area show how the landscape is likely to have been characterised by smaller medieval fields prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Parliamentary Acts of Enclosure (Williamson, 2002).

### **5.2 Digital Terrain Model**

- 5.2.1 The DTM LiDAR data, analysed at 2m resolution, shows the assessment area in good detail and removes tree canopy cover and buildings to reveal the terrain beneath (Fig 6).
- 5.2.2 No further features were noted on the DTM data plot.

### **5.3 LiDAR Summary**

- 5.3.1 The LiDAR data appears to show that the course of the Bachawy has changed very little. Irregular winding features representing previous courses are only visible to the south west though the area of the valley bottom is always likely to have been reasonably wet.
- 5.3.2 No features seemingly associated with the battle are noted in any of the fields to the south of Painscastle.
- 5.3.3 No earthwork features are visible in the fields immediately to the west of the motte. Notably, no forms of siege works are visible on the high knoll to the west.

- 5.3.4 No features likely to have been associated with the battle or siege are visible either in the assessment area or the wider surrounding landscape.

## 6 Geophysical Survey

### 6.1 Resistivity Results

- 6.1.1 It was decided that the areas likely to be the most conducive to geophysical survey were those located closest to the two skeletons (Fig 2).
- 6.1.2 Surveys were thus carried out in the field at Llan y Cae (survey 1), immediately opposite the trout pools (with kind permission of Mr John Herdman), and in the field to the west of Rhydlydan Farm (survey 2), immediately opposite the most northerly entrance to the farm (with kind permission of Mr Ted Nichols) (Fig 2).
- 6.1.3 Survey 1 (Llan y Cae) covered an area of sloping ground giving way to flat ground close to the edge of the Bachawy. It was noted during the survey that, in places on the slope, the bedrock was close to the surface, as the probes of the resistivity meter could only be inserted with some difficulty.
- 6.1.4 The results of survey 1, presented in figure 7, indicate the presence of banded geological formations in the area of the slope giving way to a much deeper soil deposit adjacent to the Bachawy on the flat area.
- 6.1.5 Features A, C and D on the plot for survey 1 (Figure 7) are likely to be geological in nature rather than anthropogenic. Indeed, this banding of geological deposits close to the surface can also be observed on the DSM and DTM LiDAR plots (Figs 5-6). Feature B, however, may be of archaeological interest as it does not appear to be in line with the geological formations. A low resistance feature such as this is suggestive of something cut into the ground such as a pit.
- 6.1.6 The results of survey 2, presented in figure 8, indicate a lot of activity within this area. Features B, E and F appear to be structures of which there is no trace within the surface of the field. Feature B appears to be located within the corner of a small square enclosure, feature D. Feature C appears to be a wall and may be associated with B and D.
- 6.1.7 Feature G appears to have resulted from a series of linear, low resistance, readings and may represent a ditch or the line of a robbed-out wall.
- 6.1.8 The feature of most interest, however, is A. This large area of low resistance, interspersed with small areas of high resistance, is indicative of a very large pit. A large pit of this kind could conceivably represent a mass grave.
- 6.1.9 Further features are likely to exist towards the north end of the plot within mixed areas of high and low resistance.

### 6.2 Geophysical Survey Summary

- 6.2.1 Survey 1 shows the likely presence of one archaeological feature of undetermined date or function. The fact that the bedrock is very close to the surface may indicate that it was cut into the rock.
- 6.2.2 Survey 2 shows the presence of a lot of archaeological features. Most notable are three likely buildings and a large area of disturbance which could feasibly represent a mass grave.
- 6.2.3 It is also worth noting that the field in which survey 2 was undertaken is covered by cultivation ridges which overlie, and therefore post-date, the features identified by the geophysics.

## **7 Metal Detector Survey**

### **7.1 Locations**

- 7.1.1 Whilst a metal detector survey on all of the fields within the assessment area would have revealed many finds of medieval date, it was felt that only two locations would have been suitable for the 1198 battle, the area around the Rhydlydan ford, across the Bachawy, and the area of high ground to the west of the motte (Figs 3 & 4).
- 7.1.2 All other locations would likely be too close to the motte and bailey, more specifically to the defenders arrows, to be the site of the battle.
- 7.1.3 Metal detector surveys were thus only undertaken in the fields at Llan y Cae, Trewyrlod and to the west of Rhydlydan, and in the field with the high knoll to the west of the motte and bailey. Llan y Cae was also the location for Survey 1, and the field to the west of Rhydlydan the location for Survey 2.

### **7.2 Results – Trewyrlod & Llan y Cae (Figs 9-15)**

- 7.2.1 The areas surveyed by metal detector at Llan y Cae and Trewyrlod revealed a moderate amount of finds, only two of which were medieval in date (spindle whorls – find no.s 102 & 133) and clearly not related to the battle.
- 7.2.2 The blade of an iron bill hook (find 101), not dissimilar to those of the medieval period, was also located.
- 7.2.3 The vast majority of finds were of post-medieval or modern date.
- 7.2.4 The location of finds recovered at Llan y Cae did not appear to bear any relation to the results of the geophysical survey undertaken in the area (Survey 1).

### **7.3 Results – Field west of Rhydlydan (Figs 9-15)**

- 7.3.1 The field at Rhydlydan revealed a moderate amount of finds, three of which are likely to be medieval in date. These were two iron horseshoe fragments (find no.s 8 & 25) and a further spindle whorl (find no. 47).
- 7.3.2 An iron tanged object, possibly a knife (find no. 30) was also recovered.



- 7.3.3 Again, the vast majority of finds from this area were of post-medieval or modern date.
- 7.3.1 The location of finds did not appear to bear any specific relation to the results of the geophysical survey undertaken in the area (Survey 2).
- 7.4 **Results – Field west of Painscastle Motte and Bailey (Figs 16-20)**
- 7.4.1 The area to the west of the motte and bailey, including the high ground, revealed a moderate amount of finds, seven of which were of medieval date. These included a copper alloy buckle (find no. 249) with enamel shields, a lead coin weight (find no. 215), coin fragments (find no.s 246 & 250) and spindle whorls (find no.s 278, 195 & 191).
- 7.4.2 Again, the vast majority of finds from this area were of post-medieval or modern date.
- 7.4.3 The distribution of medieval finds appeared to be quite distinct with two small isolated groups being readily apparent (Figs 16, 18-20).

## 8 Finds

### 8.1 Llan y Cae & Trewylod - Analysis

- 8.1.1 The two finds clearly identifiable as medieval in date recovered from this area were both spindle whorls. One is a decorated example, a parallel for which was excavated at Oswestry in 2002 and dates to the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Smith, 2005). The other is a plain, undecorated, example of uncertain date.
- 8.1.2 The blade of the bill hook (Plate 7) is of uncertain date. Whilst tools of this type would undoubtedly have been used as weapons of the peasant levy in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Wise, 1975) the design of the blade remains constant throughout the ages, so could date from any period, including the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 8.2 Field west of Rhydlydan - Analysis

- 8.2.1 The two iron horseshoe fragments are medieval in date, though considerably later than the 1198 battle. They both appear to be of type 4 and are likely to date from 1350-1400 (Clark, 1995).
- 8.2.2 The iron tanged object (Plate 8) may be a knife fragment though no secure date can be assigned to it.

### 8.3 Field west of Painscastle Motte and Bailey - Analysis

- 8.3.1 Of the finds recovered from this area the most interesting is the copper alloy single loop buckle with two enamelled shields (Plate 9). It appears to be a single loop buckle dated stylistically to the period c. 1250-1400 (Whitehead, 1996). Given how thin the material of the buckle is, it would appear to be for something decorative rather than functional. If any tension was applied to it the metal would shear.

8.3.2 Two fragmentary coins, long cross pennies of Edward I or II (1272-1327) (Spink, 2003), were also recovered from this area and appear to represent the earliest finds in the whole assemblage.

8.3.3 No material definitely related to the 1198 battle was recovered.

#### 8.4 **Finds Summary**

8.4.1 Despite the presence within the finds assemblage of two iron objects (the bill hook and the knife fragment) which could conceivably be weapons, they could both equally be tools and date from any period. No items recovered during the surveys can be dated to the late 12<sup>th</sup> century. The 13<sup>th</sup> century coins of Edward I/II, recovered to the west of the motte, appear to represent the earliest dateable material within the finds assemblage.

### 9 **Discussion and Interpretation**

#### 9.1 **Reliability of field investigation**

9.1.1 The field investigation was not hampered by bad weather and the ground conditions remained good throughout all aspects of the fieldwork.

9.1.2 The lack of recent ploughing in the fields which were subject to survey may have prevented the recovery of items located at depths beyond the range of the metal detectors.

#### 9.2 **Overall interpretation & Evidence for the Battle**

9.2.1 The approach of the English army towards Painscastle, from the direction of Clyro to the south-east, is likely to have meant that the Welsh would have positioned themselves between Painscastle and the approaching army. This would have been done out of necessity to stop the relieving force from reaching those in the motte and bailey and thus combining forces.

9.2.2 For the Welsh to have lined up along the Bachawy, as has been suggested in some sources, would have been to yield the high ground opposite to the approaching English. It would appear to make far more sense for the Welsh to have positioned themselves beyond the Bachawy, up to the crest of the ridge, just above the present site of Rhydlydan farm (Fig 21) as this is an eminently more defensible position and offers a much better vista of the surrounding landscape.

9.2.3 It is no doubt of significance that the skeletons discovered in this area were each located below the ridge, one on the slope adjacent to Rhydlydan Farm and one on the flat ground by the Bachawy (in the area of the trout pools). If, as the historical sources all state, the Welsh were put to flight within the first attack, then a retreat down the slope to the rear of the army (where the skeletons were located) would be the natural, and fastest course of action. The large areas of disturbance located on the geophysics close to this area may attest to the presence of a mass grave. Local tradition has it that the Bachawy ran red with blood and the bodies were buried in the softer, deeper earth adjacent to its course (Herdman, Nichols, Price Pers. Comm).

9.2.4 The location of the camp from which the Welsh laid siege to Painscastle for three weeks is unknown. However, given the amount of features and general disturbance in the geophysical survey of field 2, it is not unreasonable to assume it may well have been located here. Whilst this may have been some distance away from the castle, the camp would have needed to remain beyond the range of weapons fired from it.

### 9.3 Conclusions

9.3.1 Based on the evidence of the recently undertaken surveys the following conclusions can be reached:

- Features of likely medieval date are located in the field adjacent to the farm at Rhydlydan (Survey 2).
- Two previously discovered skeletons were identified in the same area, one of which was from the same field. (The locations of both of these have now been accurately recorded).

9.3.2 The relative lack of finds of medieval date in the field to the west of the motte and bailey probably rules this area out as being the site of the battle. The soil here is shallow (indeed the bedrock is visible in places), so it is unlikely that medieval finds survived beyond the range of the metal detectors.

9.3.3 Similarly, the lack of features from the geophysical survey at Llan y Cae (Survey 1), combined with the lack of medieval material from the detector surveys at Llan y Cae and Trewylod, probably rules out these areas as likely locations for the battle.

9.3.4 Assuming that the implication inherent in all the historic documents is true, and the English approached from the south east, this would appear to leave the only viable site for the battle, that located around the ridge line to the south of the Bachawy, above Rhydlydan Farm. The map presented in figure 21 shows the extent of the area which can, at present, be tentatively linked to the battle. Further work will help to expand and define this area.

### 9.4 Recommendations for further investigations

9.4.1 It is felt that further work in the area should include the excavation of test pits or small trenches within the field adjacent to Rhydlydan Farm (the location of Survey 2). The locations of these would be informed by the results of the geophysical survey.

9.4.2 It is also suggested that further geophysical surveys should be undertaken in, at least, the three fields immediately to the east of Rhydlydan farm. Ideally these would be combined with metal detector surveys across the same areas.

## 10 Acknowledgements

10.1.1 Thanks are due to the landowners of the assessment area, Mr Owain Lloyd, Mr John Herdman, Mr Tom Nichols, Mr Ted Nichols and Mr Richard Price, for allowing us onto their land and to Louise Barker and Oliver Davis of the Commission for their very valuable help and for supplying the LiDAR and map data. Special thanks are reserved

to those members of the Gwent and Swansea Metal Detecting Clubs who gave up their own free time to assist with the project.

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# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX I:** Figures

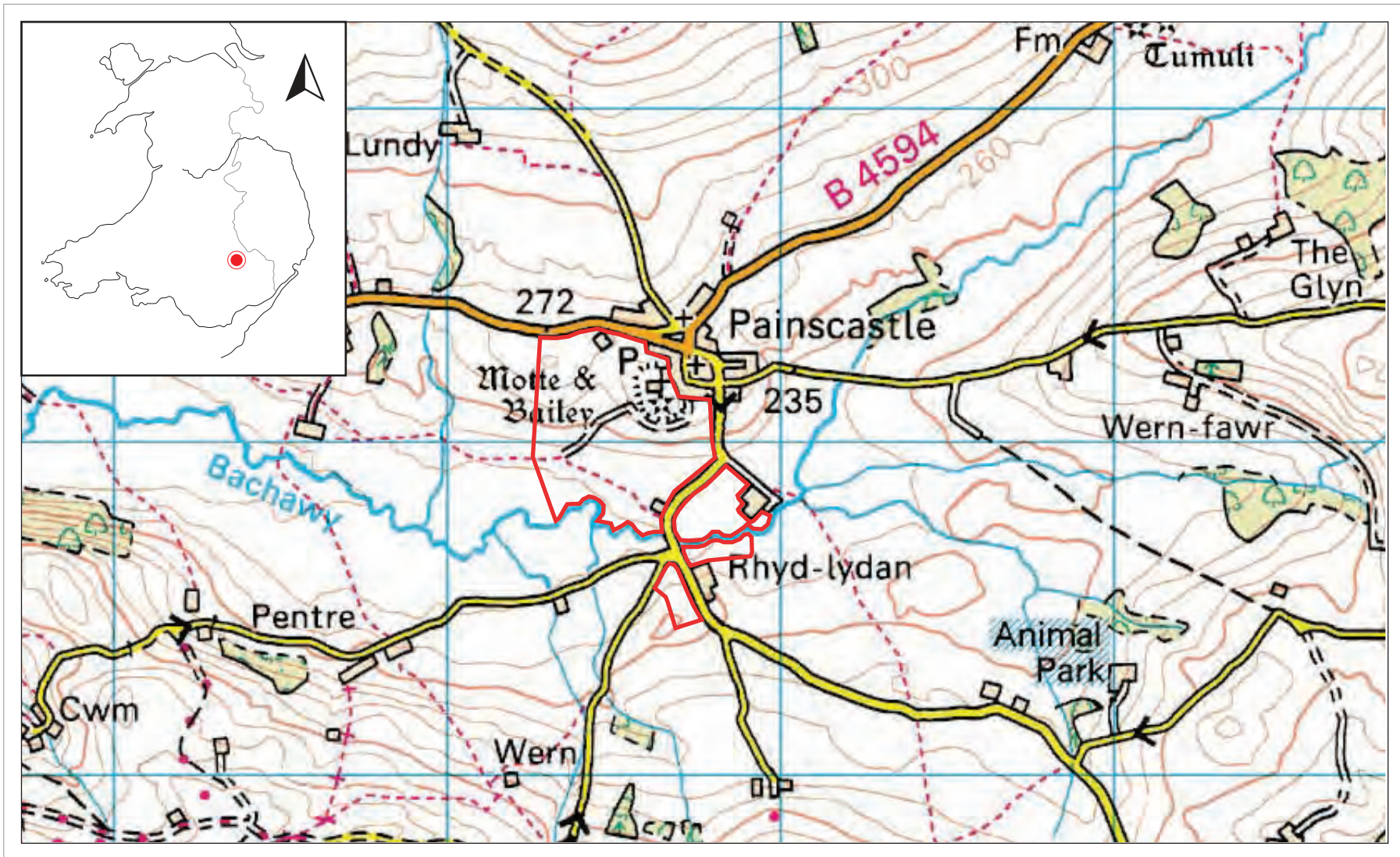
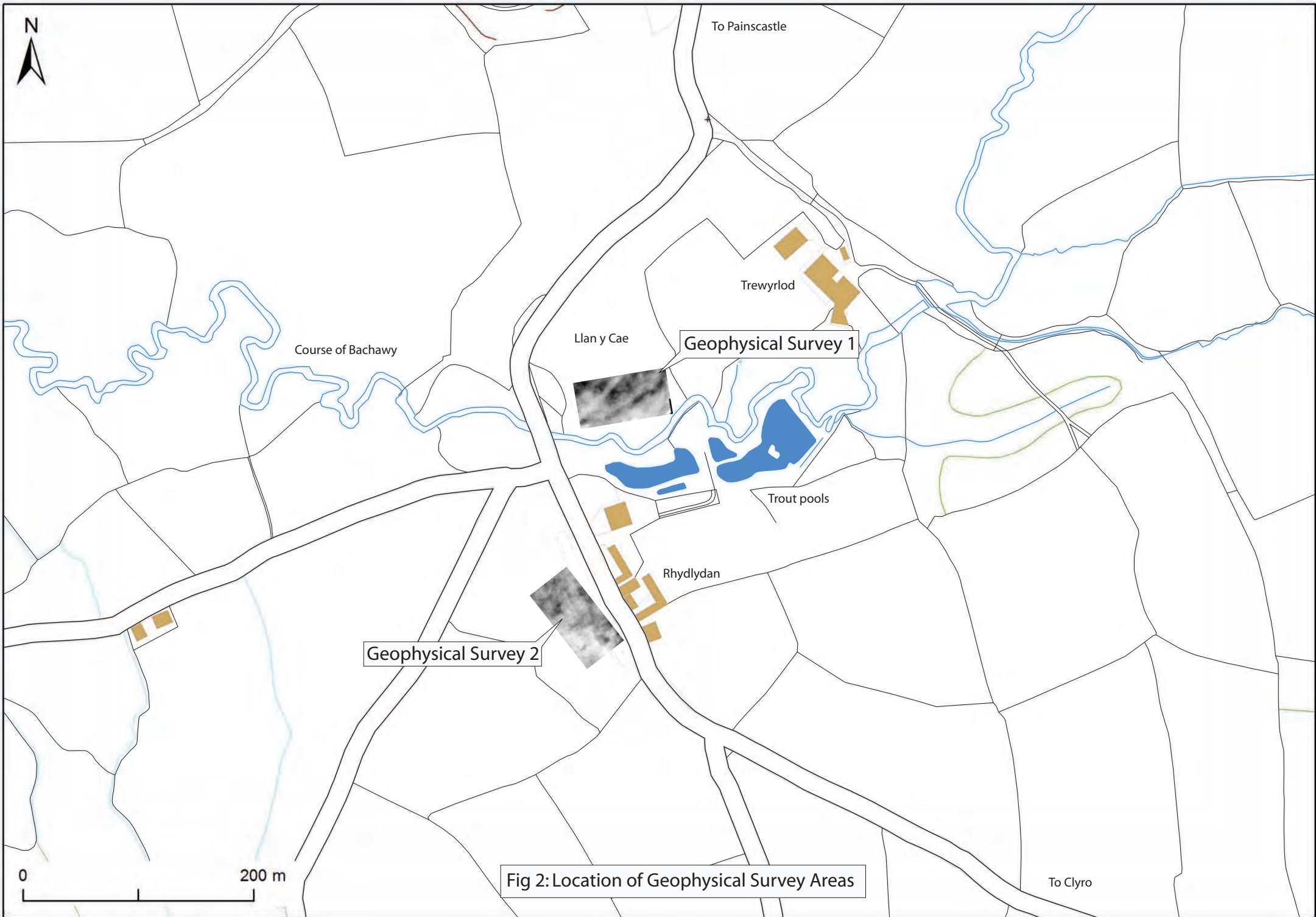


Fig 01: Map showing general location of assessment area



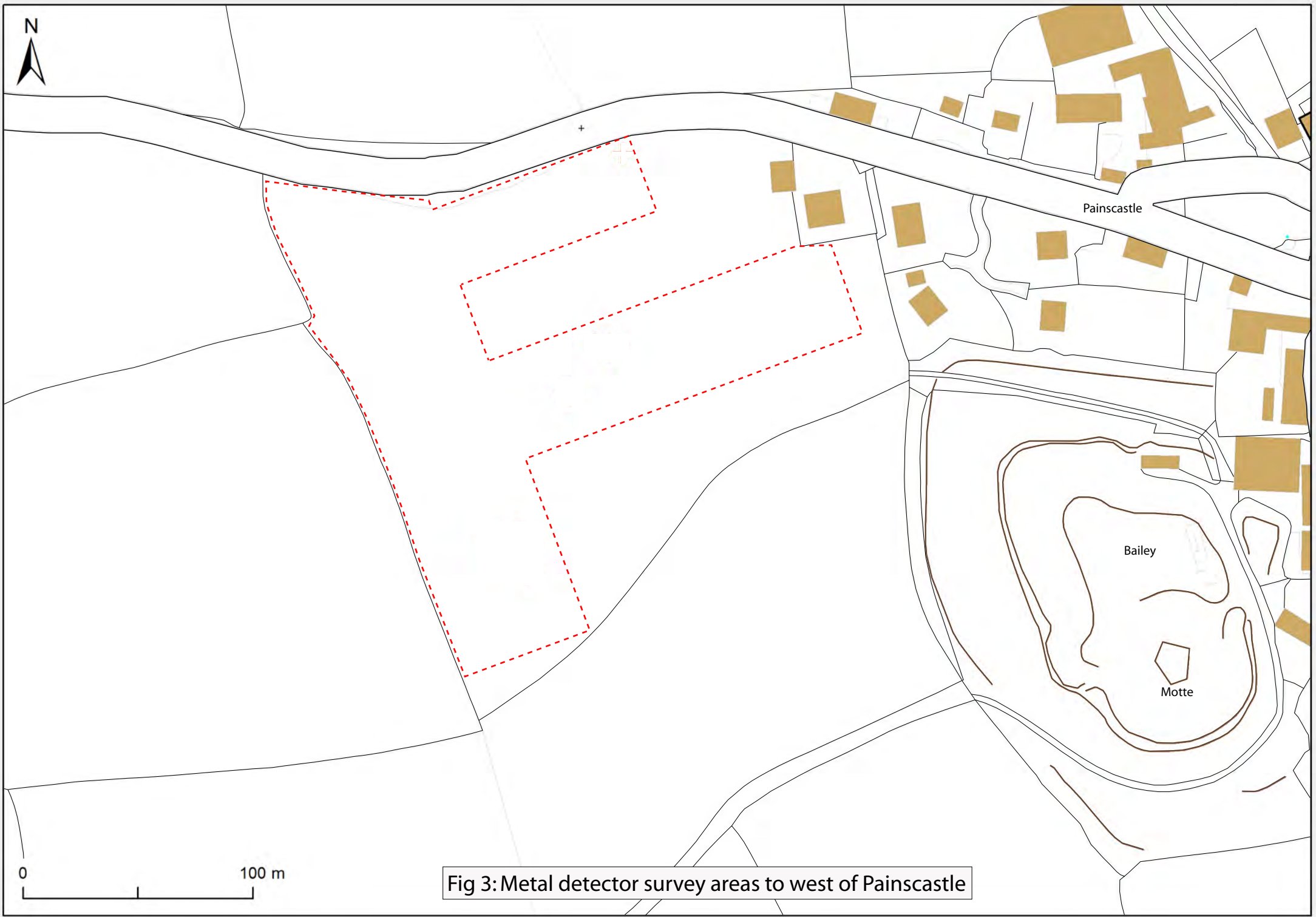


Fig 3: Metal detector survey areas to west of Painscastle



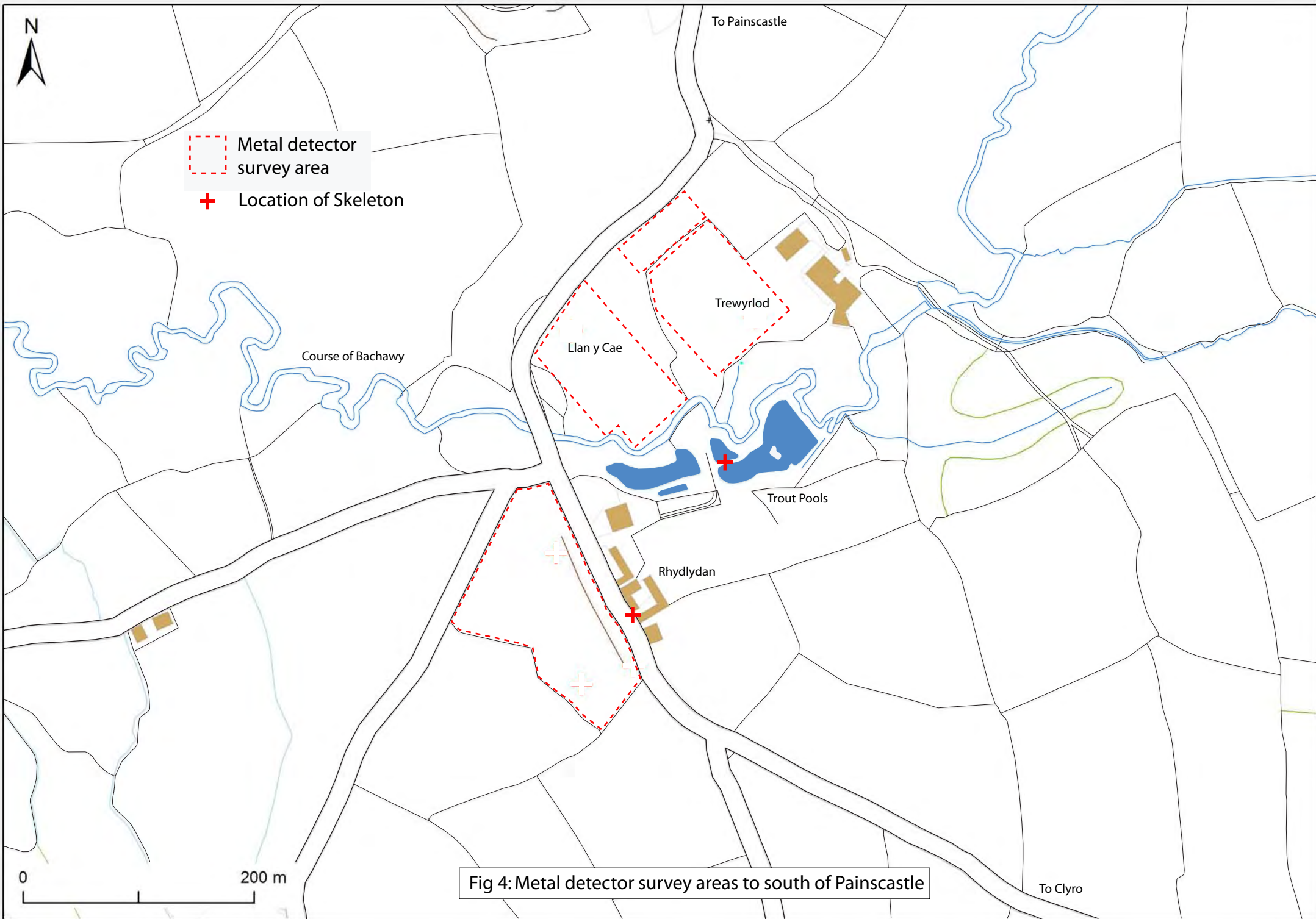


Fig 4: Metal detector survey areas to south of Painscastle

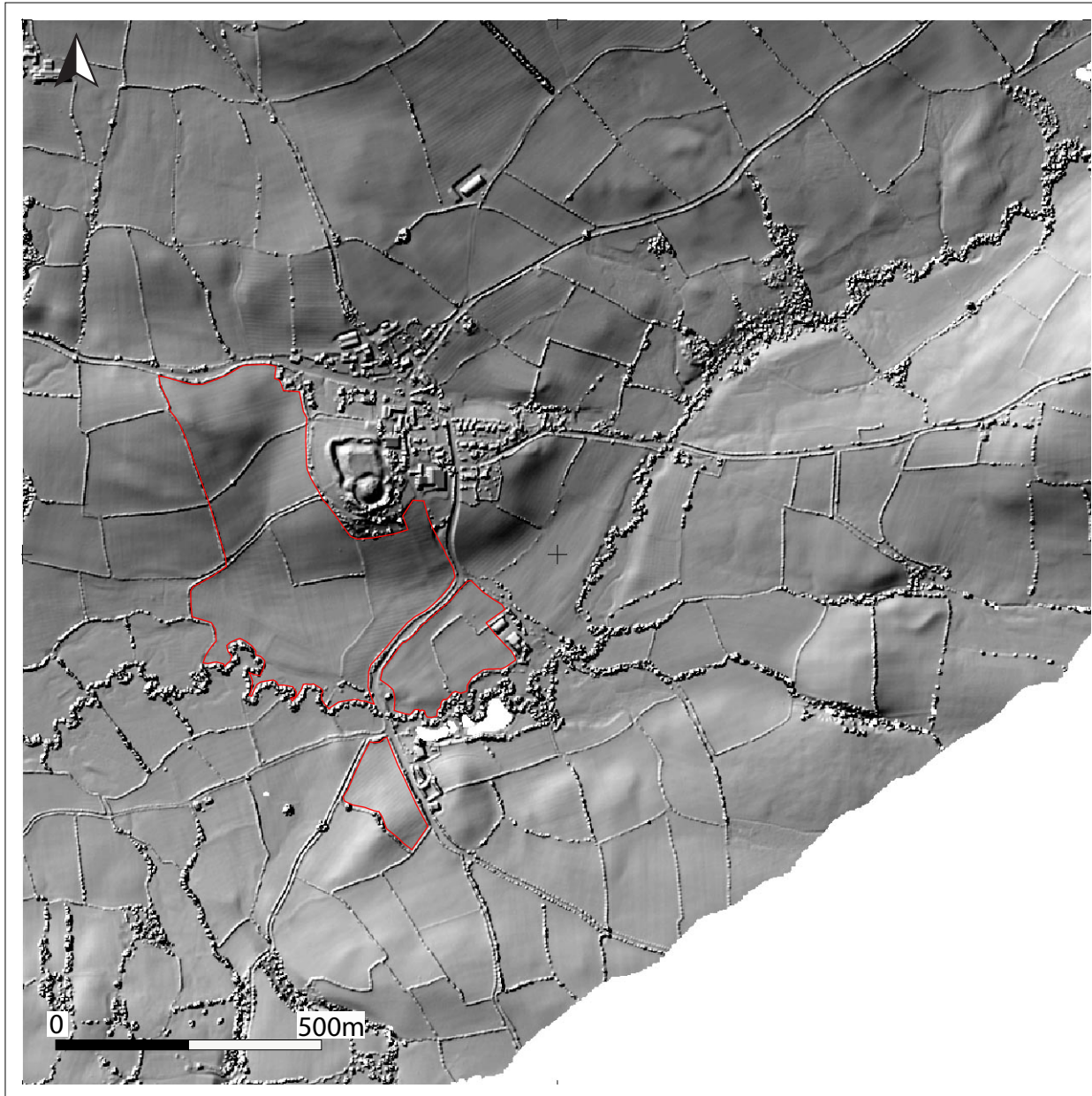


Fig 5: LiDAR DSM plot showing all of assessment area and surroundings. Copyright Reserved, Environment Agency Geomatics Group; hillshade \*DSM/DTM\* view generated by RCAHMW

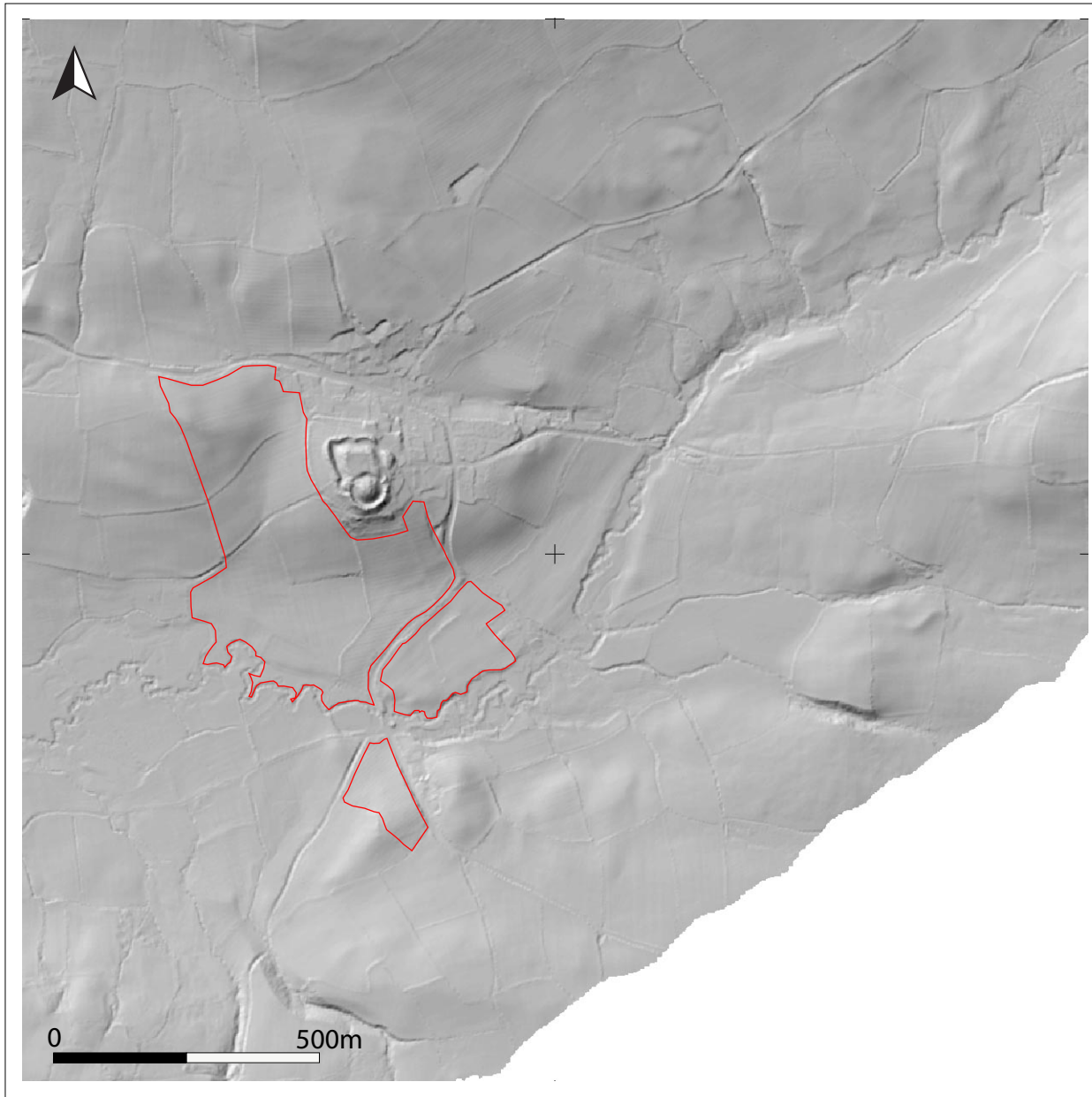
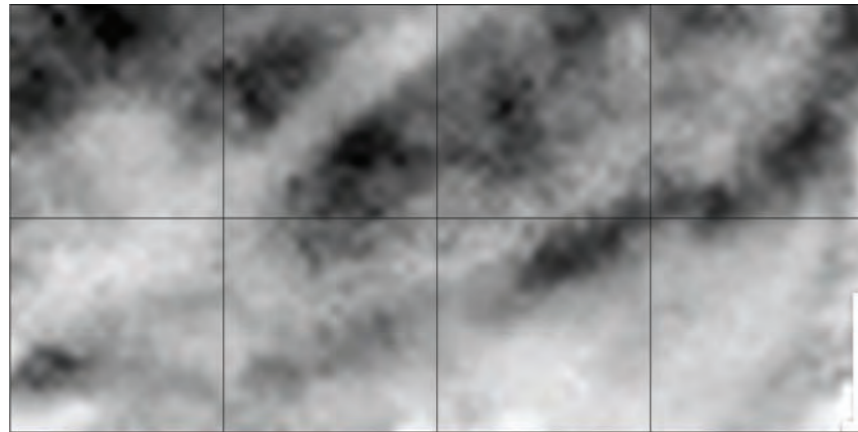
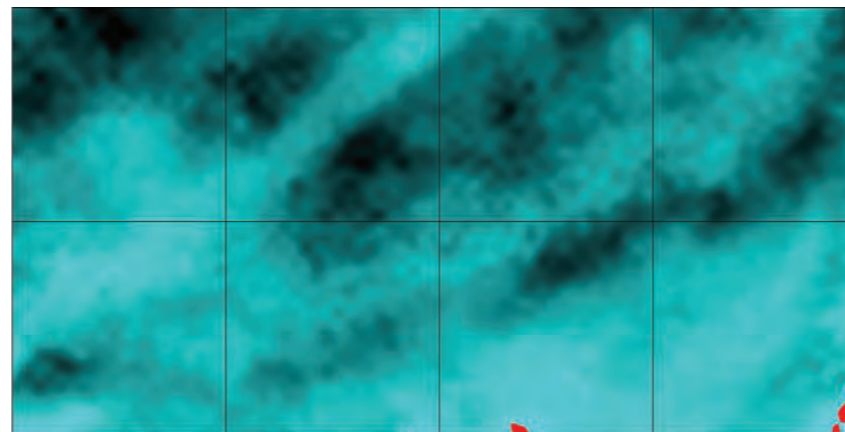


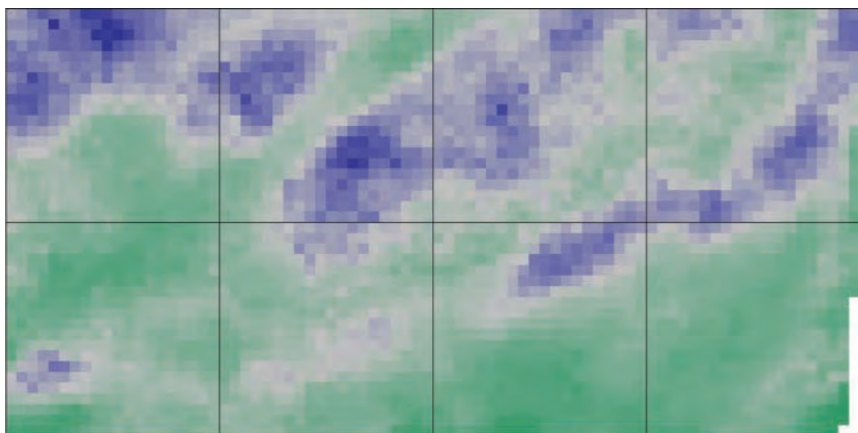
Fig 6: LiDAR DTM plot showing all of assessment area and surroundings. Copyright Reserved, Environment Agency Geomatics Group; hillshade \*DSM/DTM\* view generated by RCAHMW



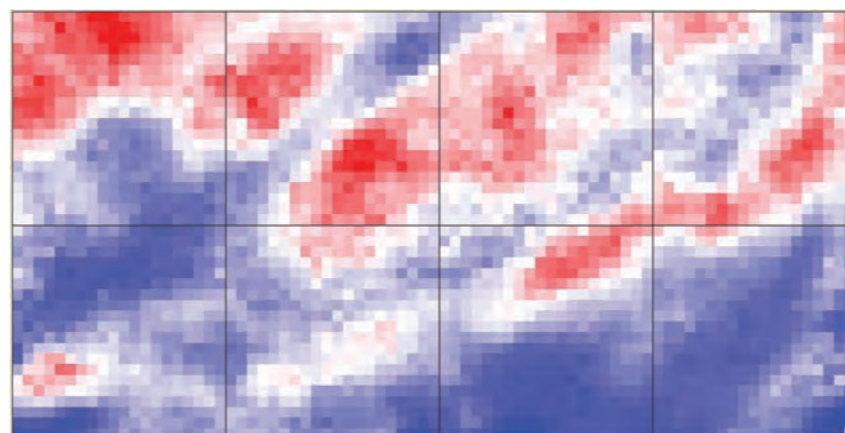
Plot 1: Black = high resistance, white = low resistance



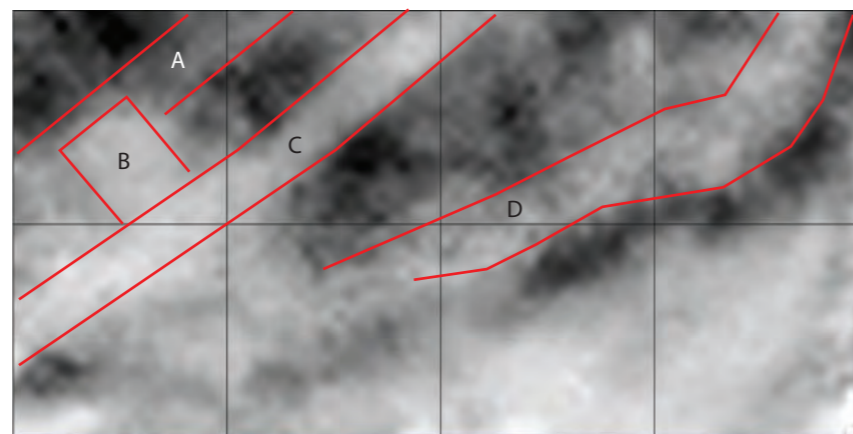
Plot 2: Black = high resistance, turquoise = low resistance



Plot 3: Blue = high resistance, green = low resistance



Plot 4: Red = high resistance, blue = low resistance



**Job Title:** Painscastle Battlefield

**Drawing Title:** Field One Geophysics

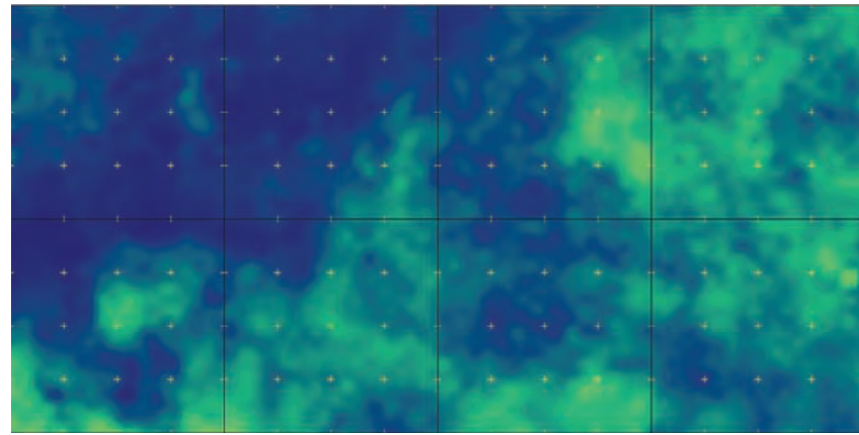
**Date:** 20th March 2012

**Drawn By:** C E Smith

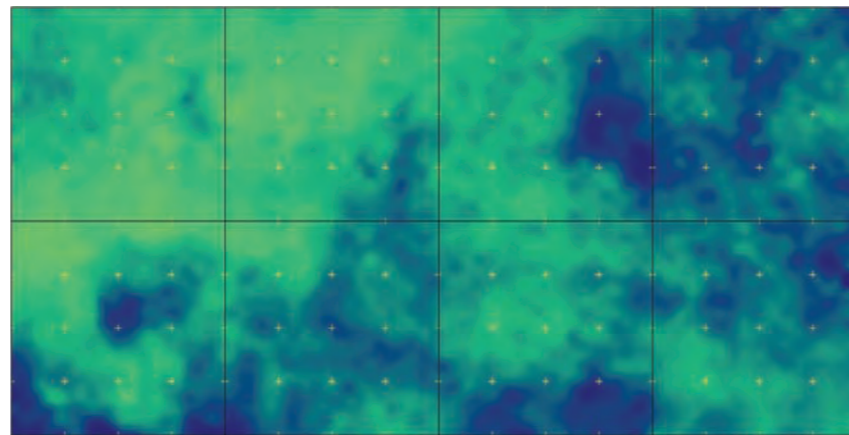
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**Figure 07:**

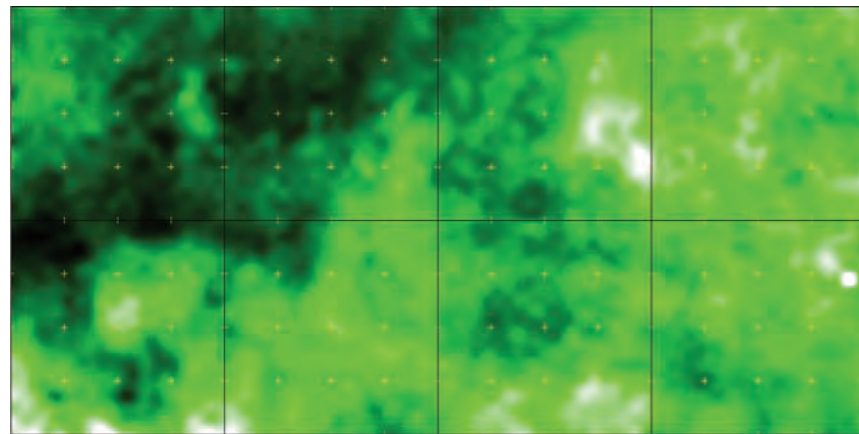




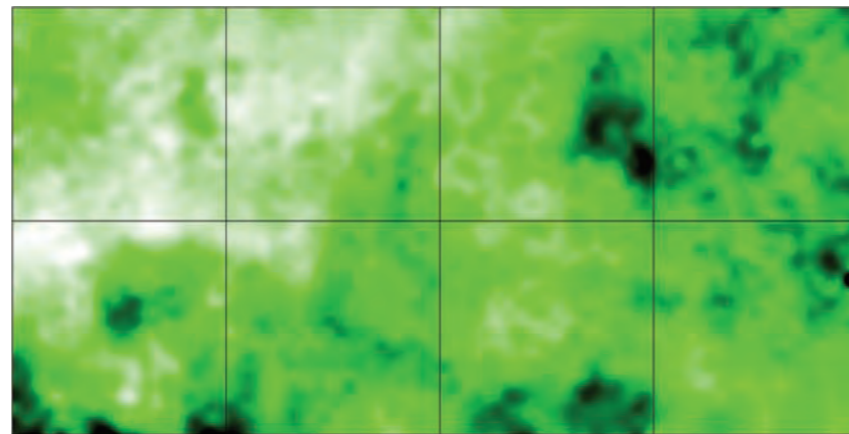
Plot 1: Green = high resistance, blue = low resistance



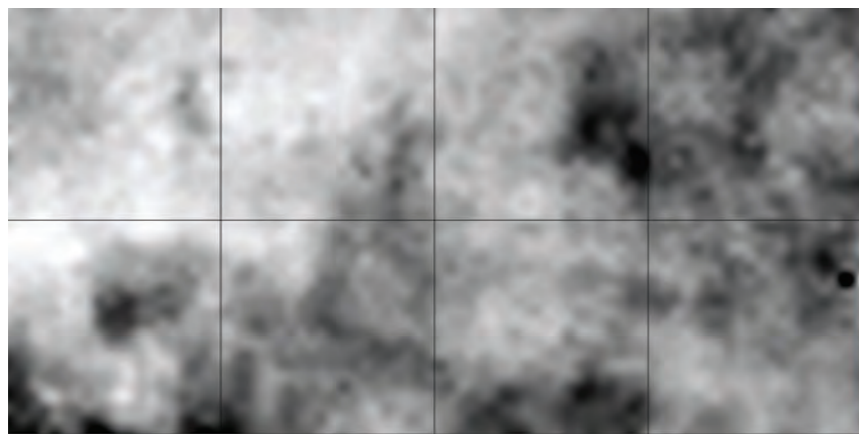
Plot 2: Reverse of plot 1



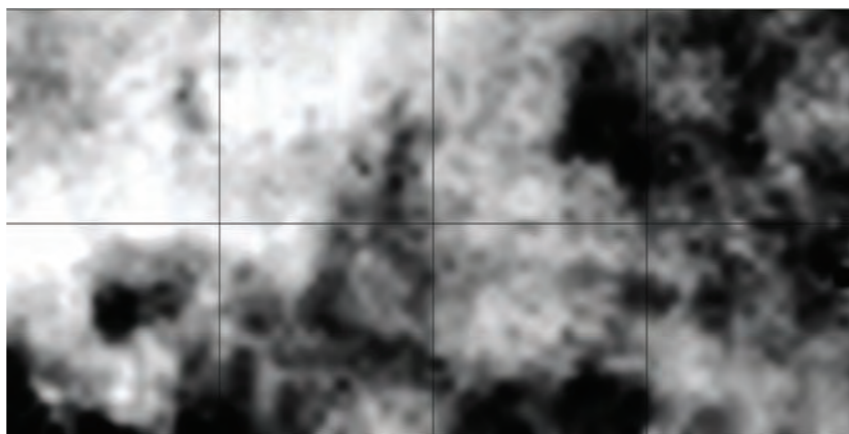
Plot 3: Green = high resistance, black = low resistance



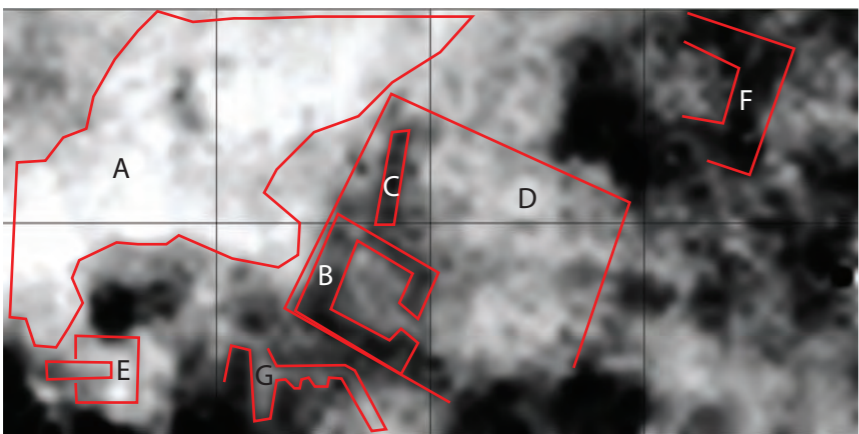
Plot 4: Reverse of plot 3



Plot 5: Black = high resistance, white = low resistance



Plot 6: Graduated plot. Black = high resistance, white = low resistance



Plot 7: Traced interpretation



**Job Title:** Painscastle Battlefield

**Drawing Title:** Field Two Geophysics

**Date:** 20th March 2012

**Drawn By:** C E Smith

**Scale:** See bar scale

**Figure 08:**



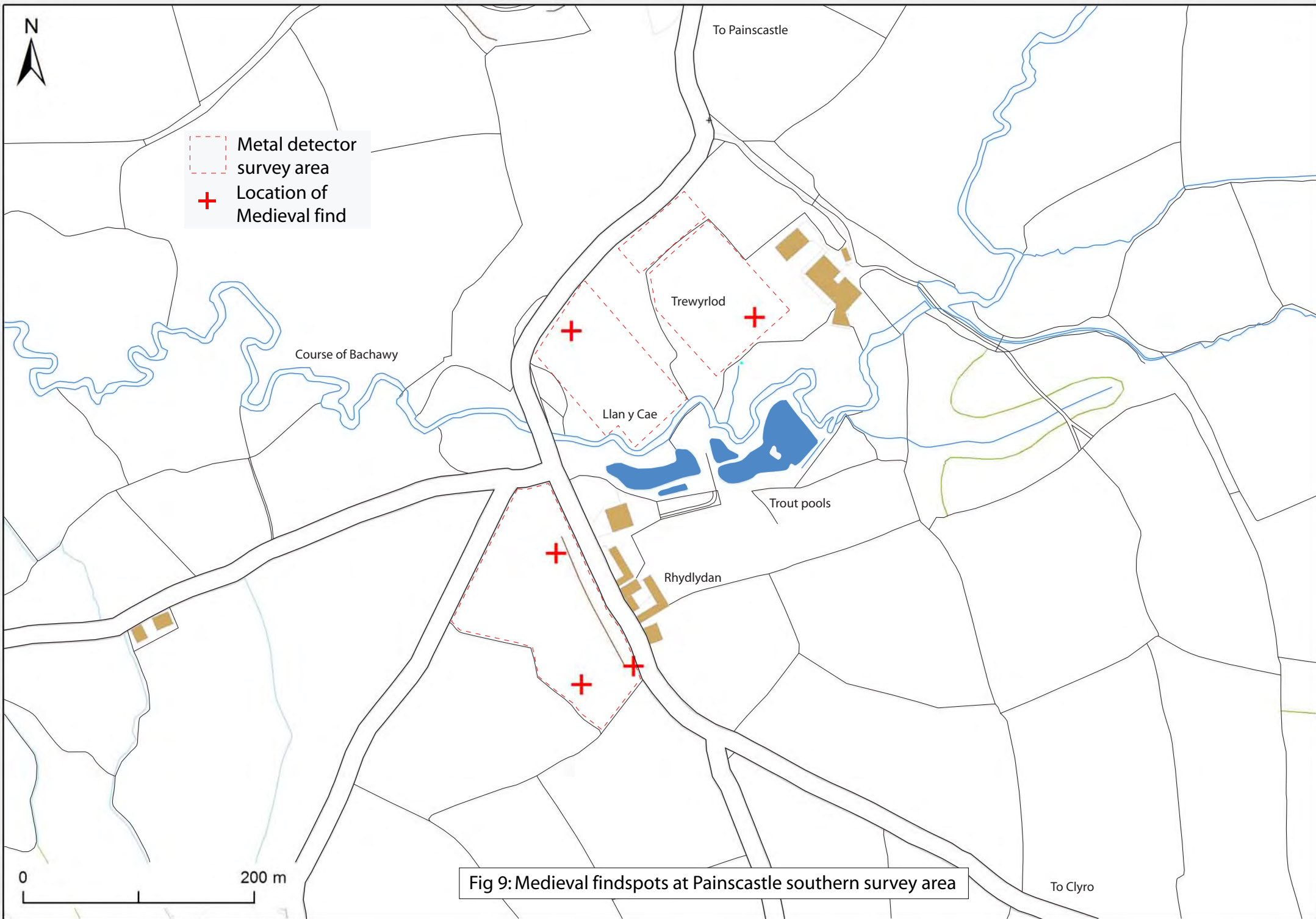


Fig 9: Medieval findspots at Painscastle southern survey area

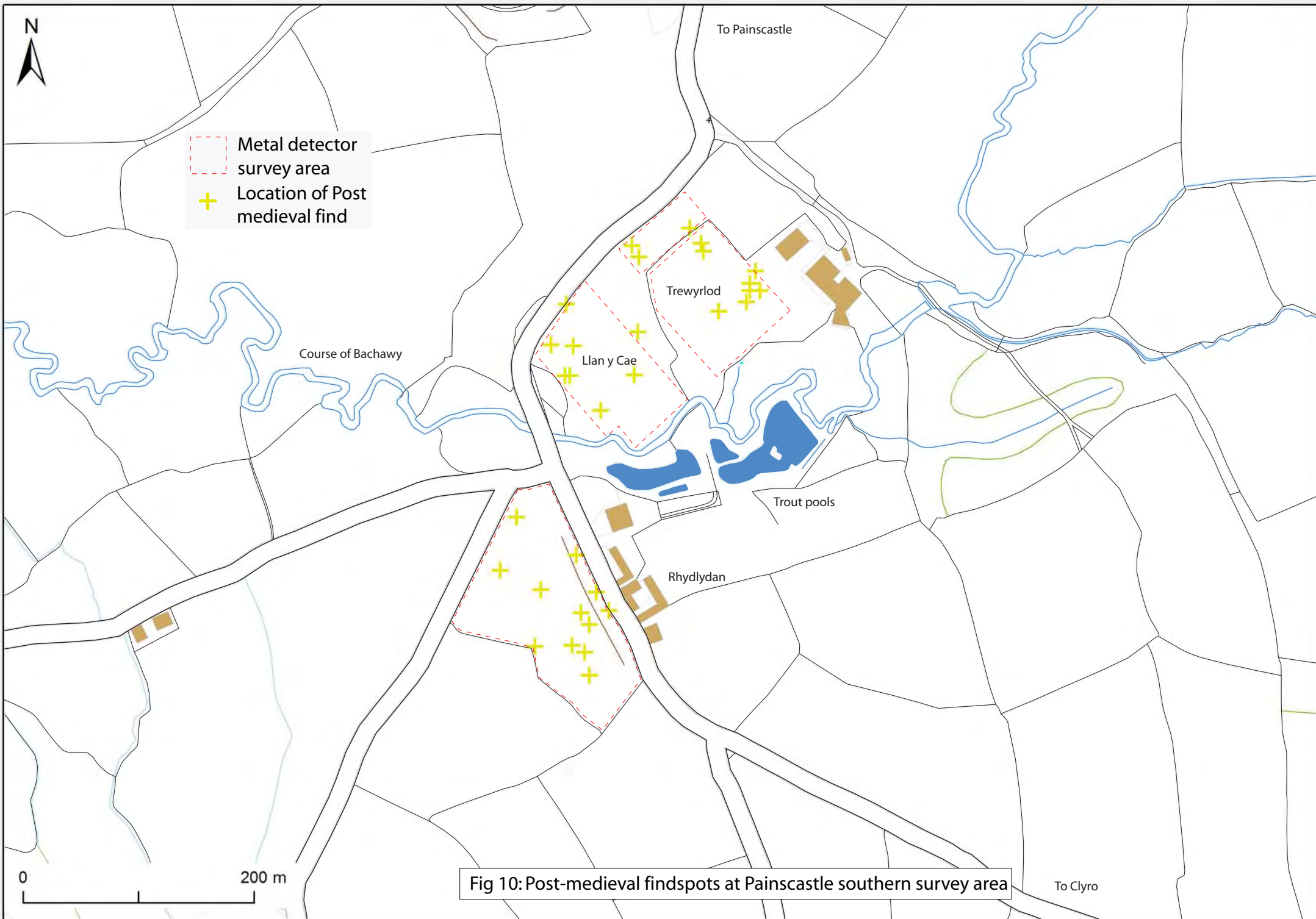
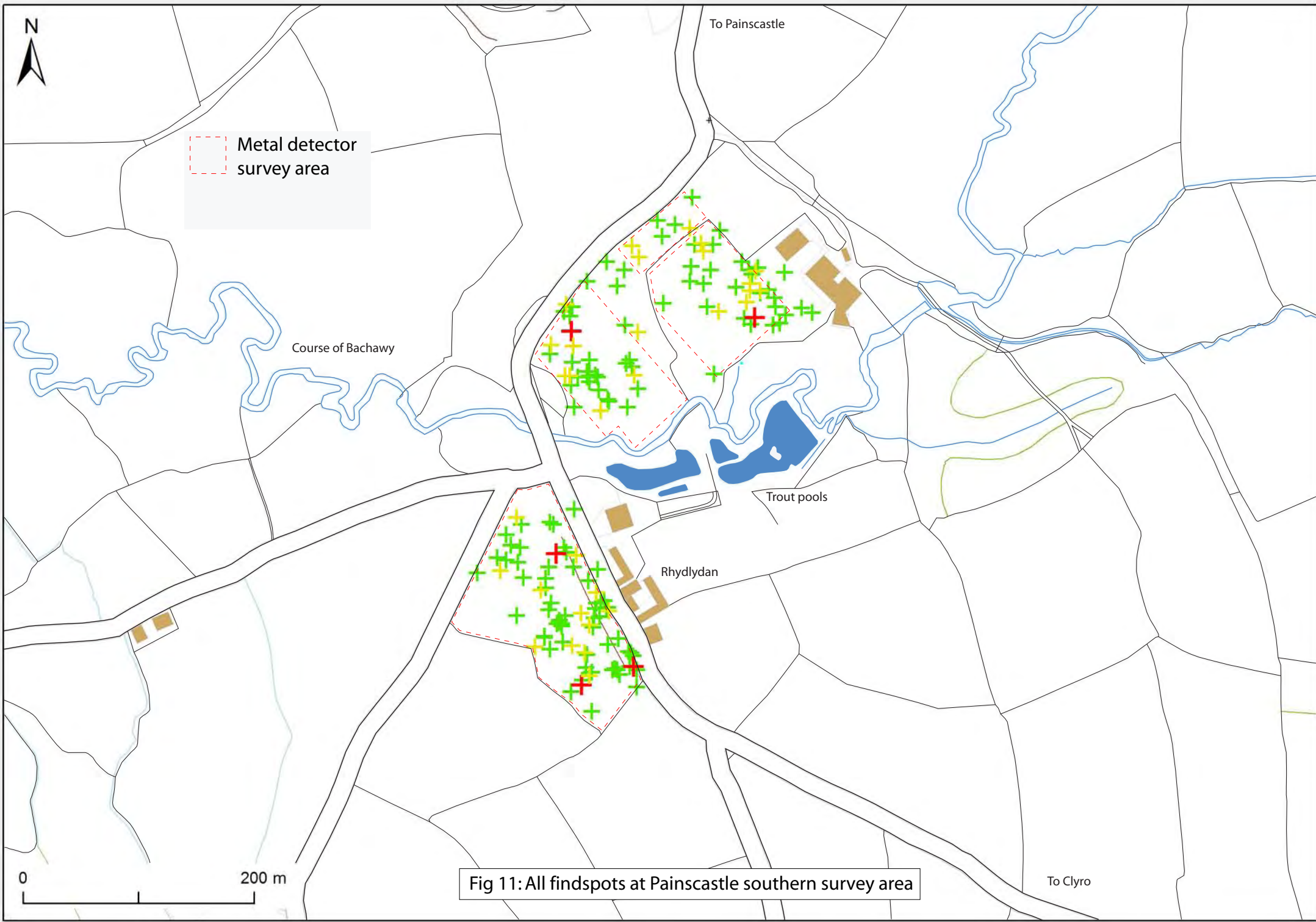


Fig 10: Post-medieval findspots at Painscastle southern survey area



Metal detector  
survey area

Course of Bachawy

To Painscastle

Trout pools

Rhydlydan

To Clyro

0 200 m

Fig 11: All findspots at Painscastle southern survey area



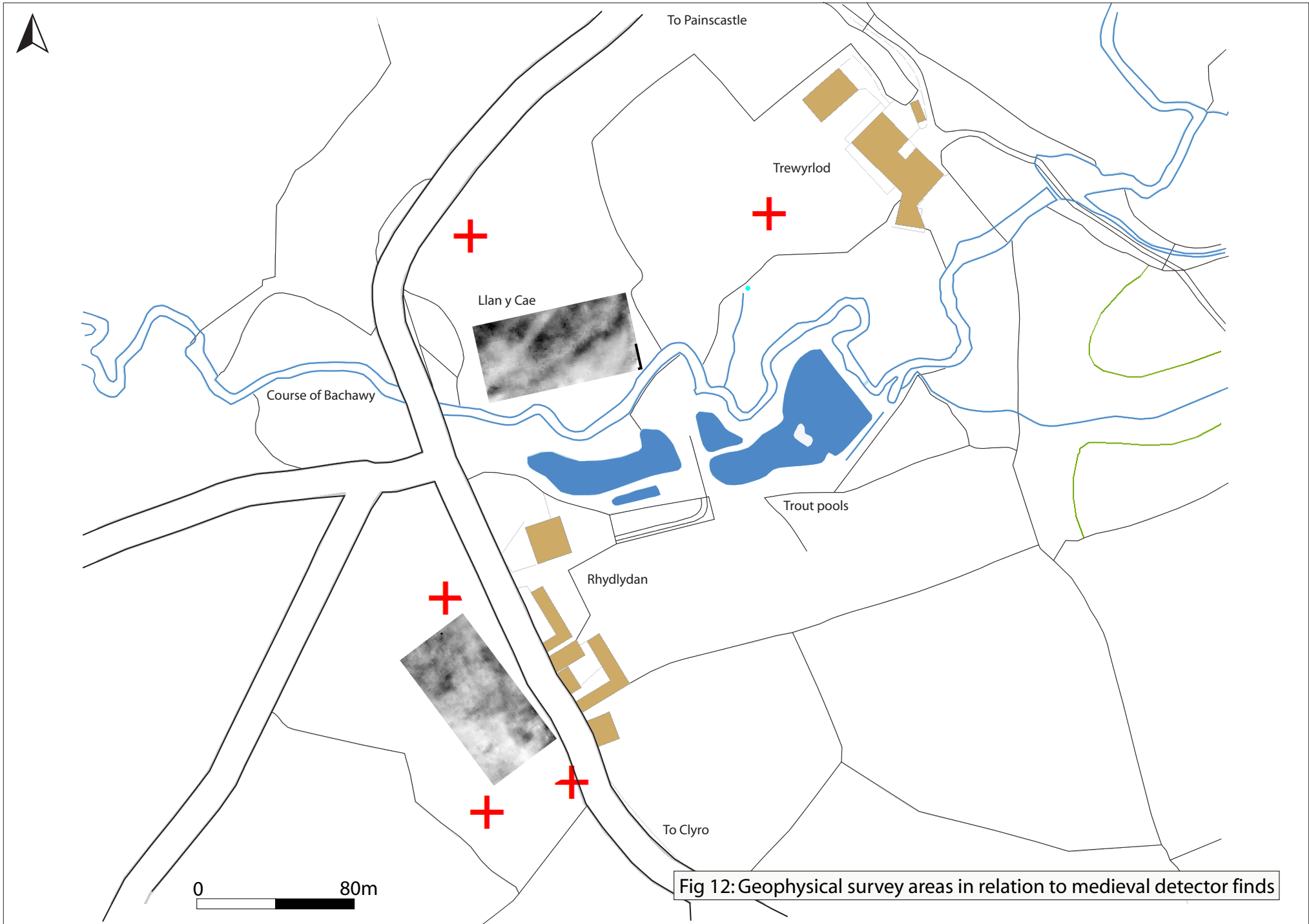


Fig 12: Geophysical survey areas in relation to medieval detector finds

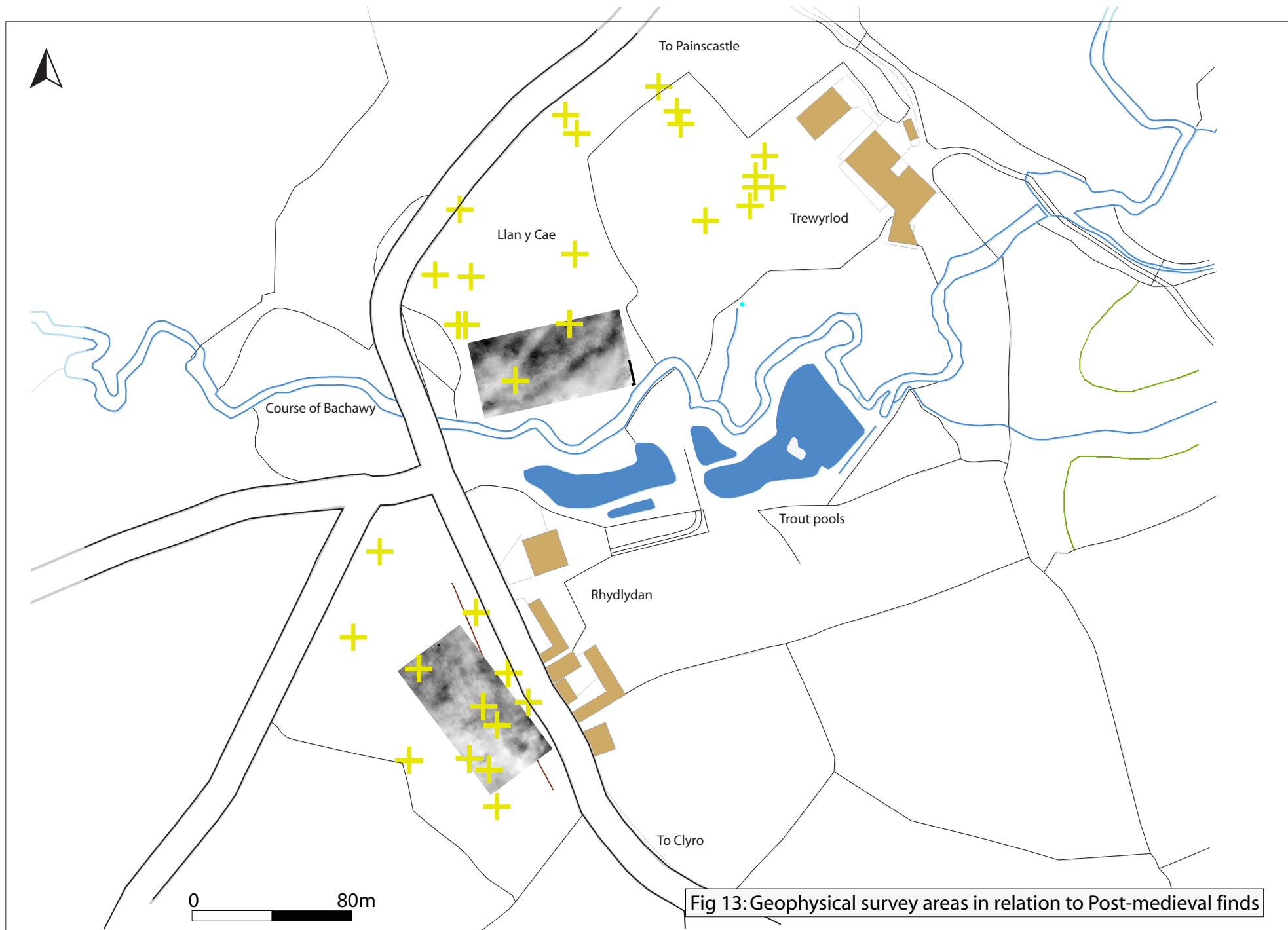


Fig 13: Geophysical survey areas in relation to Post-medieval finds

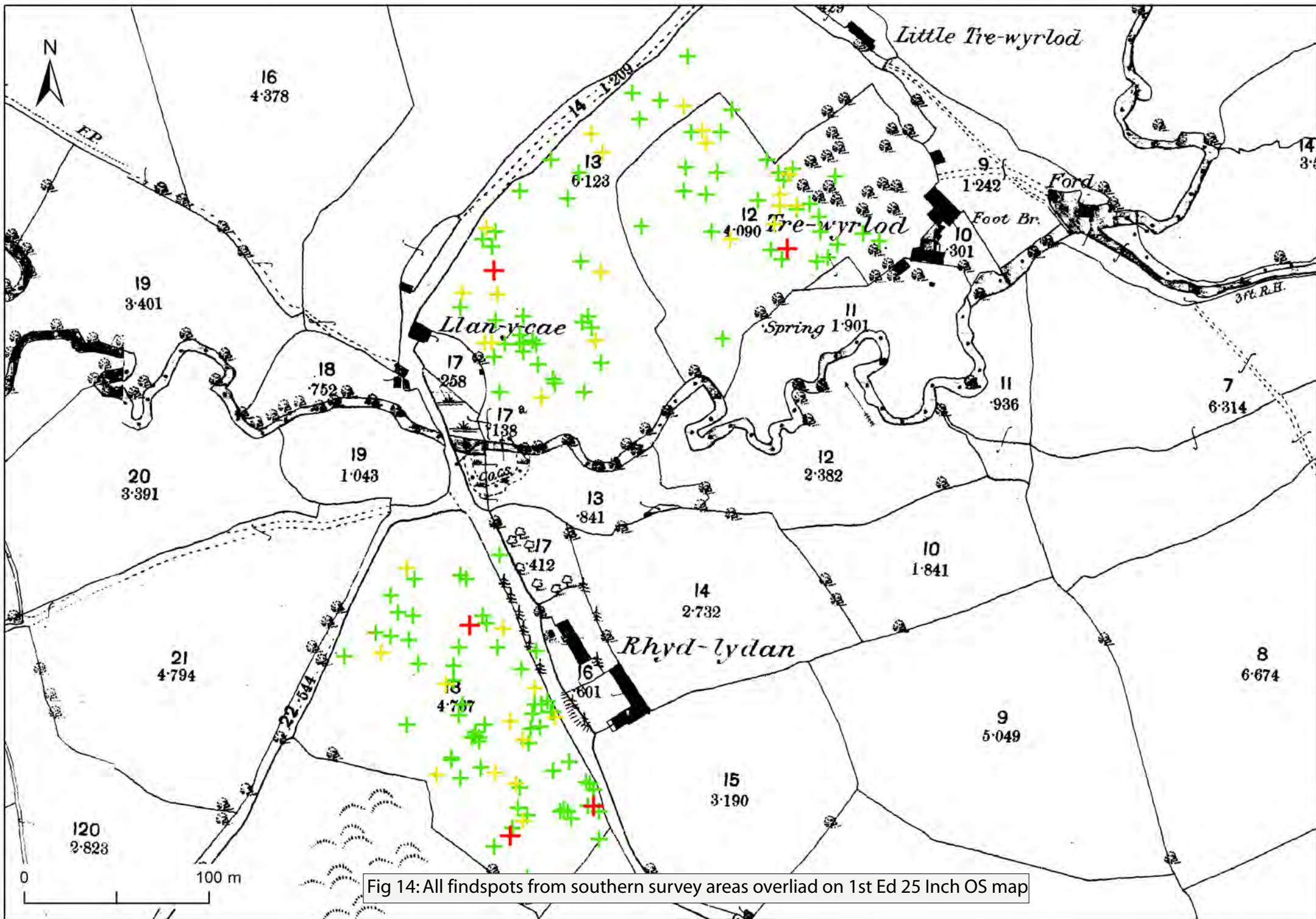


Fig 14: All findspots from southern survey areas overlaid on 1st Ed 25 Inch OS map

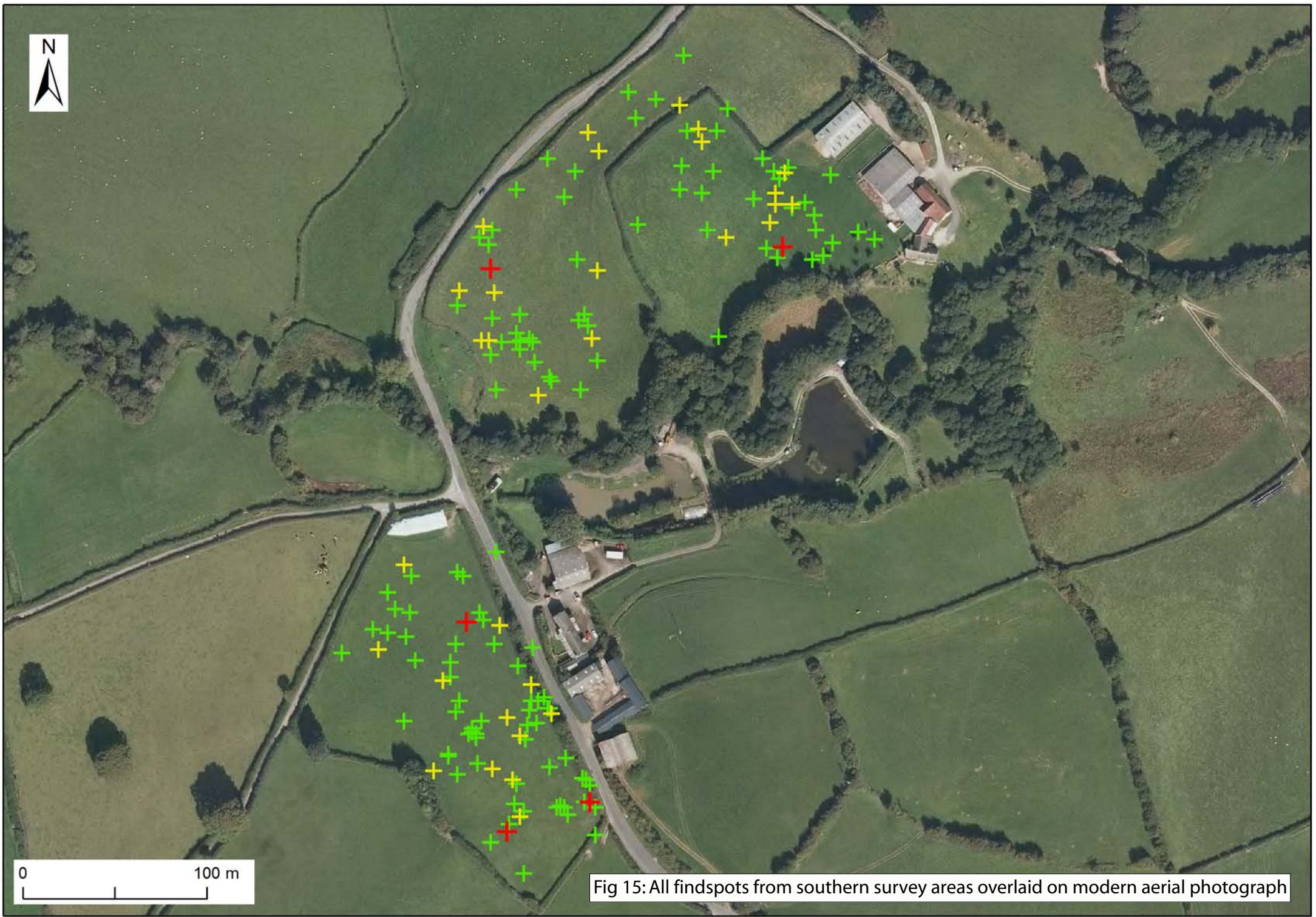


Fig 15: All findspots from southern survey areas overlaid on modern aerial photograph

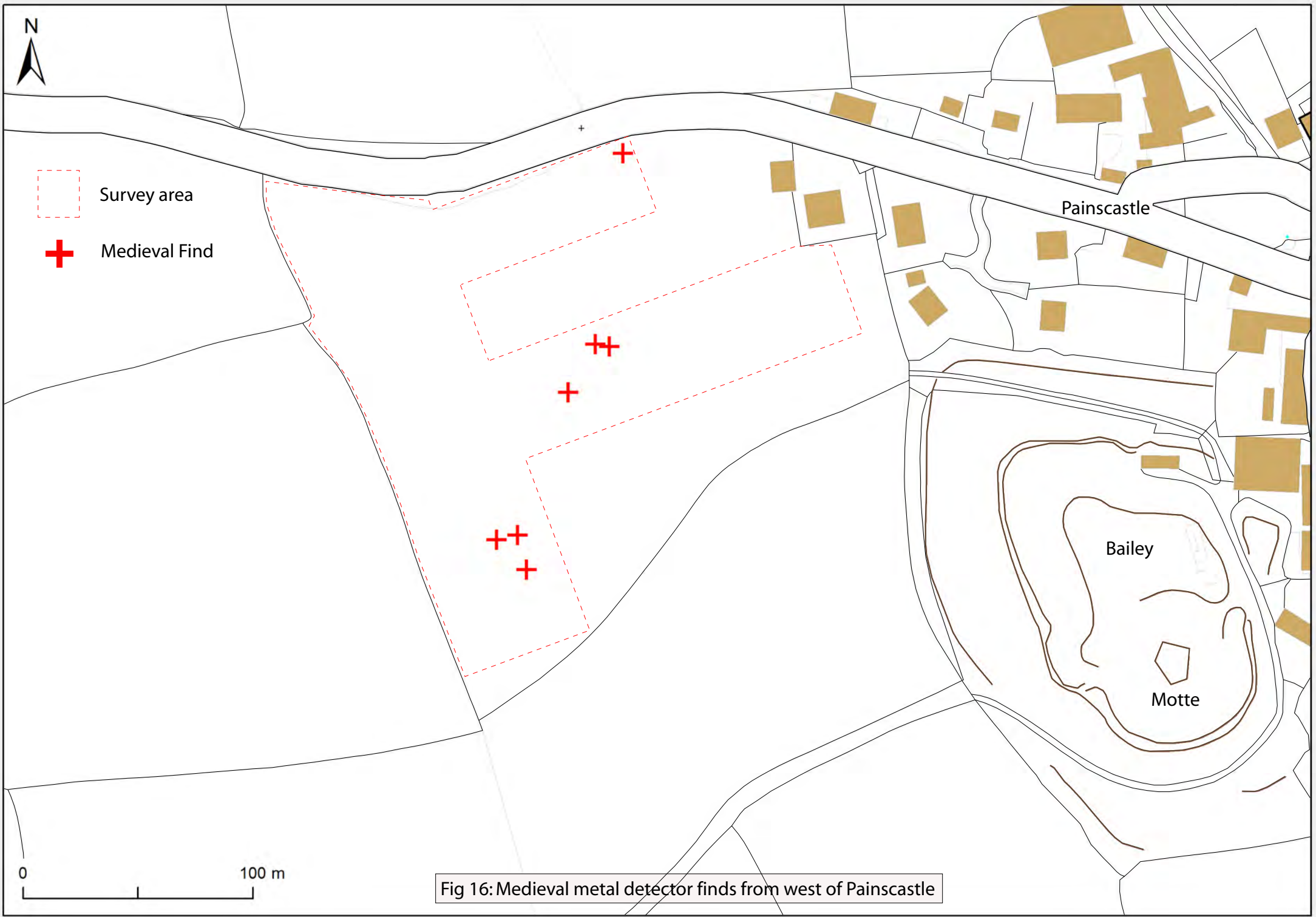


Fig 16: Medieval metal detector finds from west of Painscastle

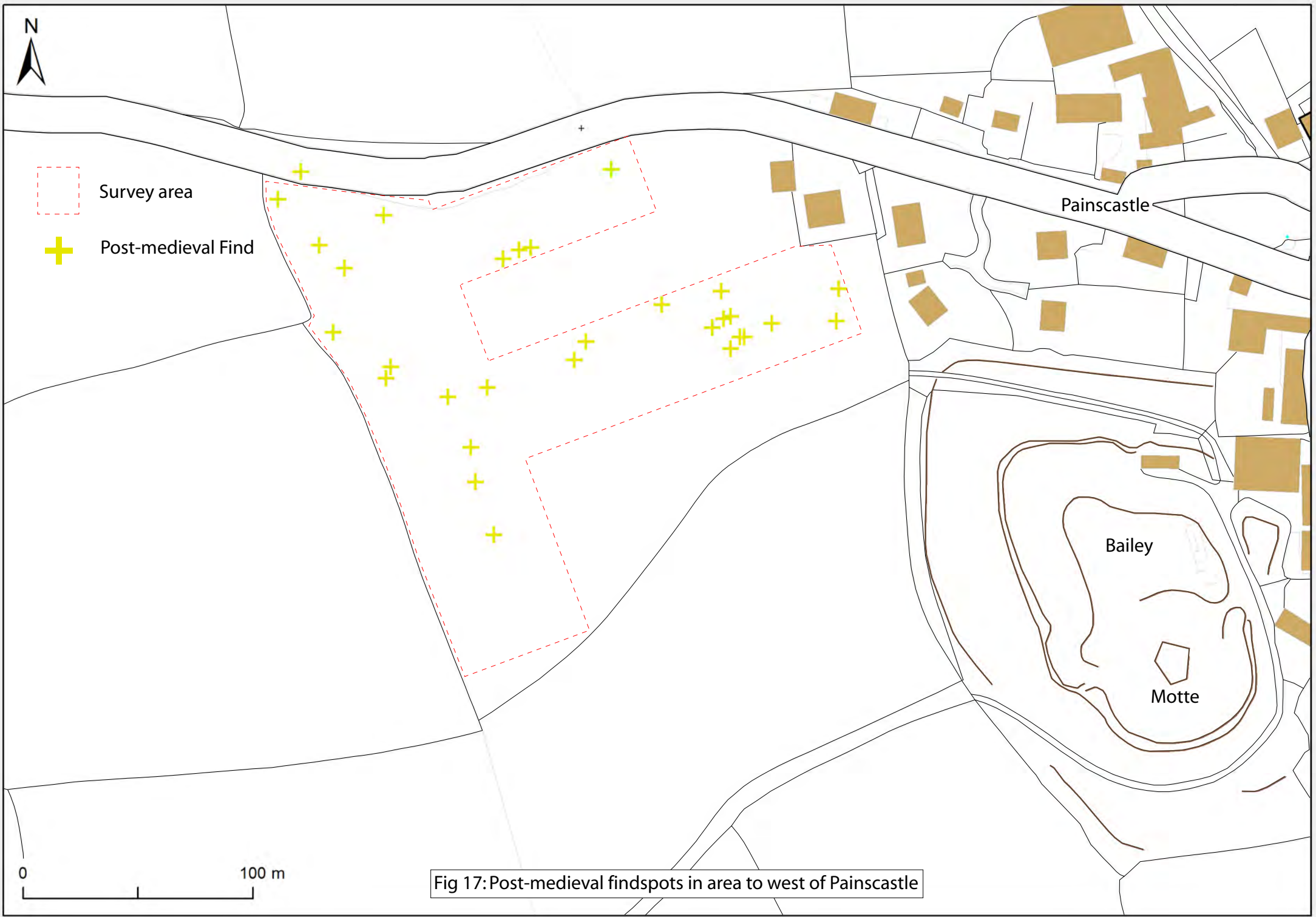


Fig 17: Post-medieval findspots in area to west of Painscastle

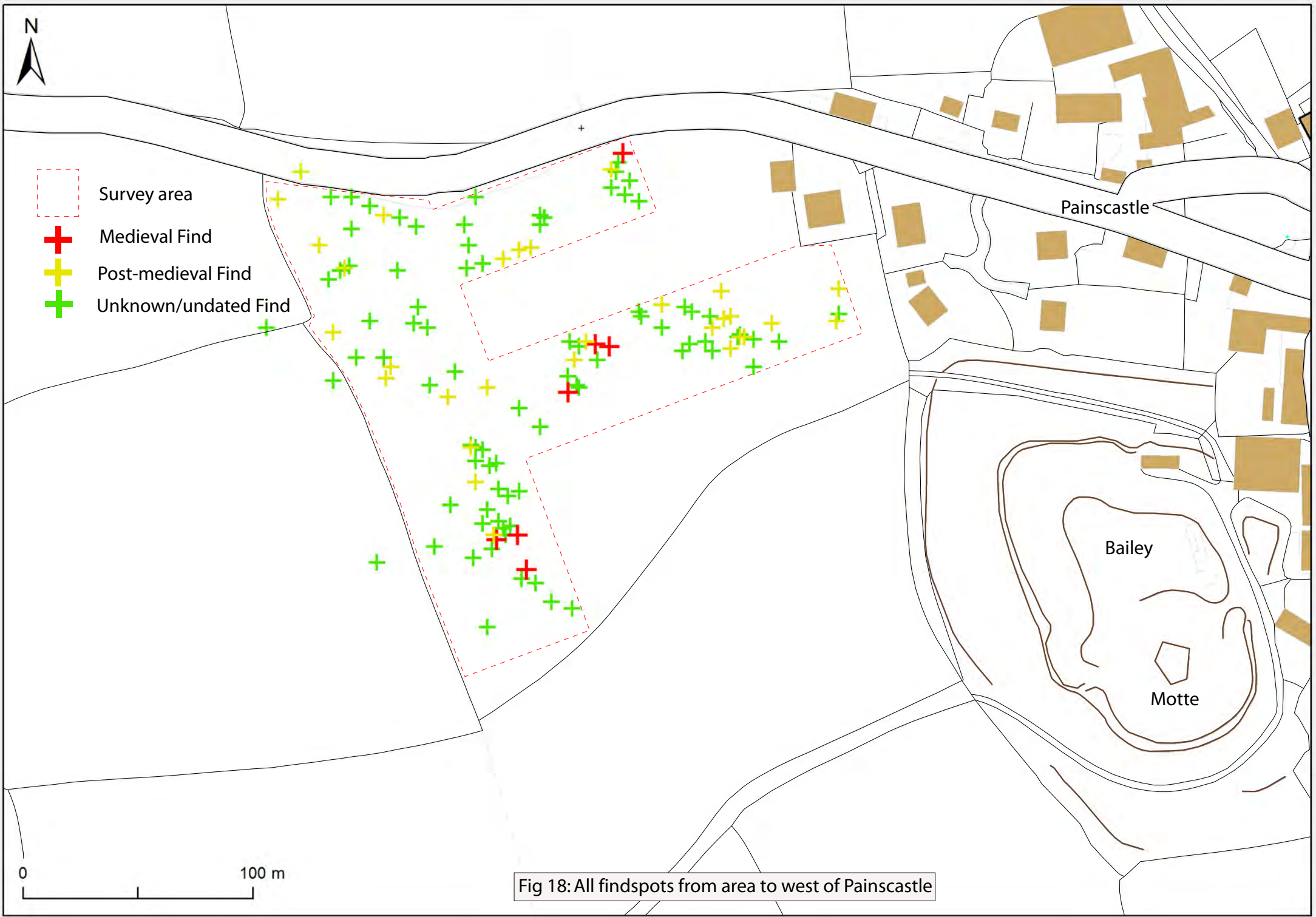


Fig 18: All findspots from area to west of Painscastle

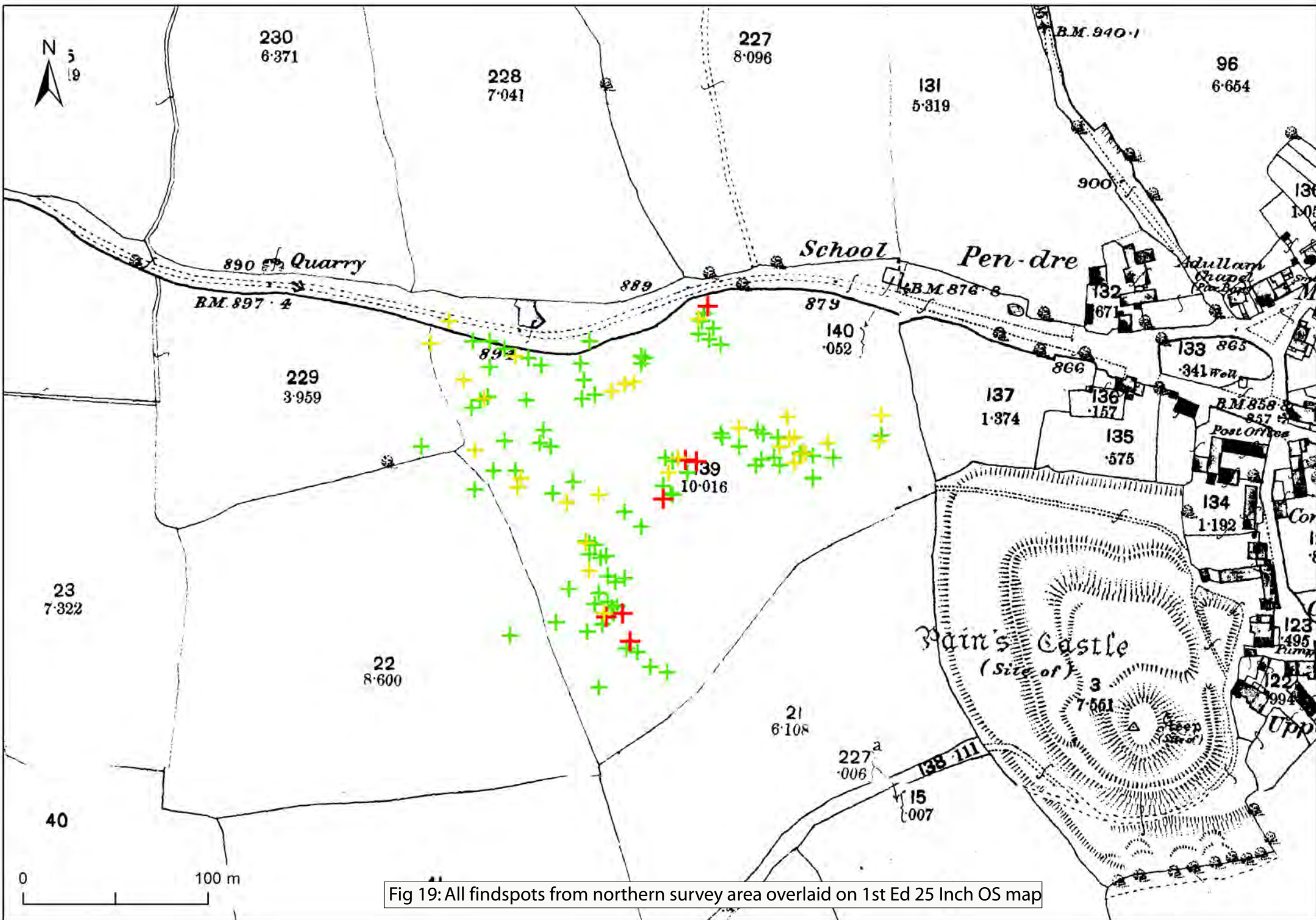


Fig 19: All findspots from northern survey area overlaid on 1st Ed 25 Inch OS map



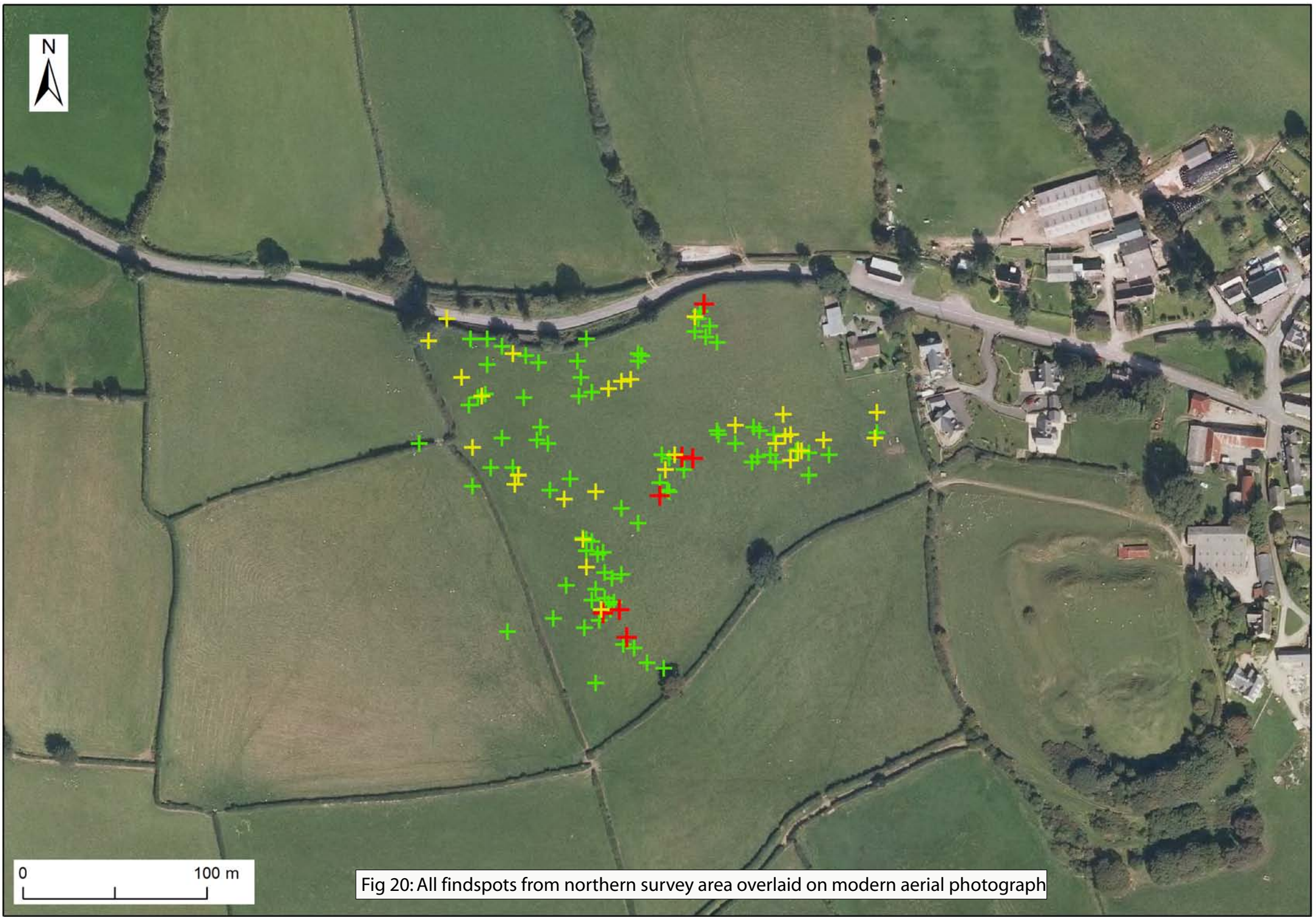


Fig 20: All findspots from northern survey area overlaid on modern aerial photograph

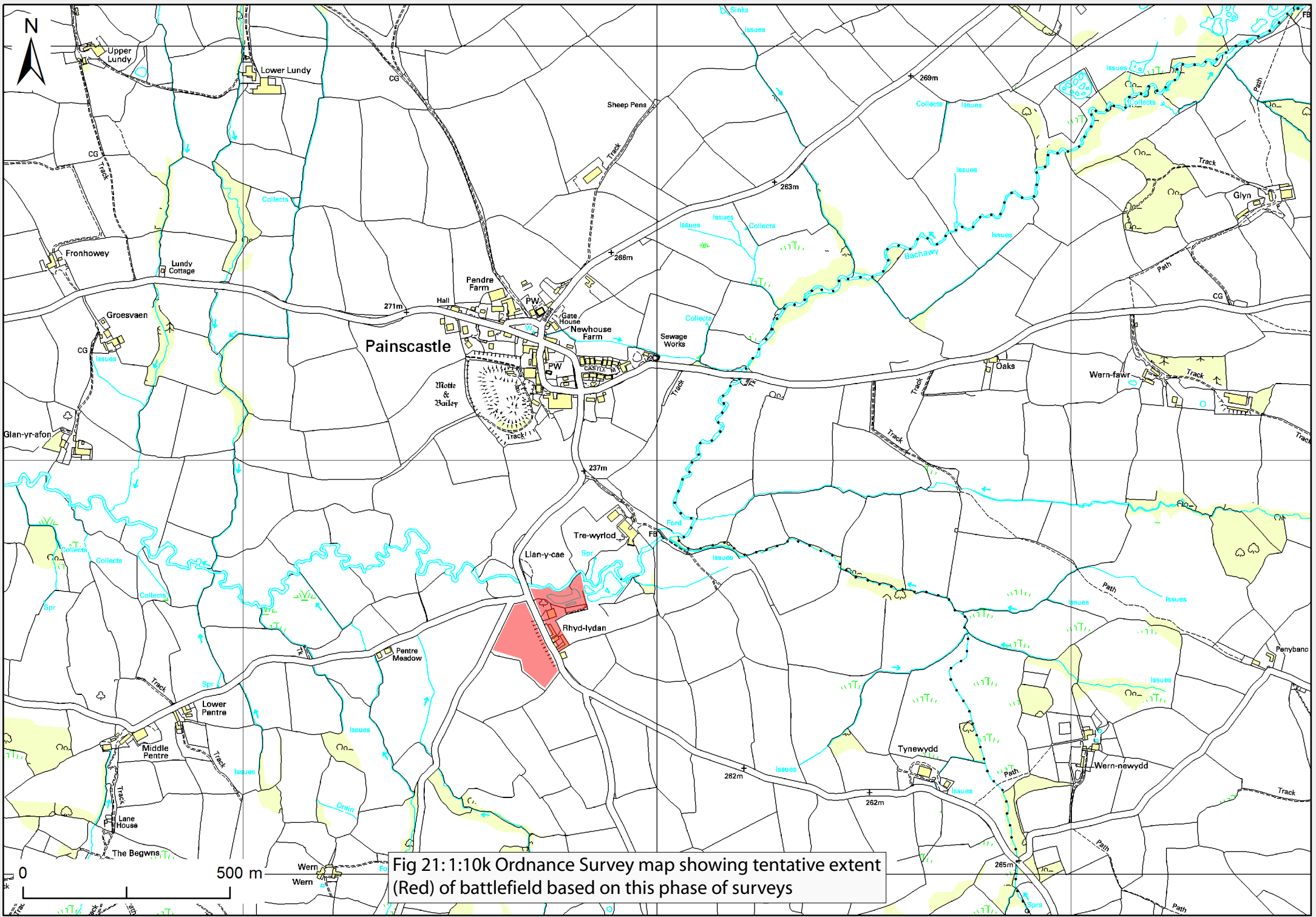


Fig 21: 1:10k Ordnance Survey map showing tentative extent (Red) of battlefield based on this phase of surveys

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX II: Plates**



Plate 1: View of high ground to west of Painscastle from outer bailey defences. Looking north west



Plate 2: View of Painscastle motte and bailey from high ground to west  
Note removed field boundary ditch in foreground. Looking south east



Plate 3: View south west along hollow way to west of motte



Plate 4: View of western fields from top of motte  
Looking north west



Plate 5: View of Painscastle motte and bailey from bottom of field to south, adjacent to the bridge at Rhydlydan over the Bachawy. Looking north



Plate 6: View from southern defences over fields to south of motte. Looking south



Plate 7: View of iron bill hook (find 101) of uncertain date



Plate 8: View of tanged iron object, possibly a knife fragment, of uncertain date (Find 30)





Plate 9: View of single loop buckle, c.1250-1400, with enamel shields  
(find 249)

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX III: Finds Catalogue**

## Painscastle Battlefield Detector Survey Finds

Find No.	Description	Date	NGR
1	Cu Alloy Obj. Mechanism part?	19th+	SO 16721 45461
2	Fe Obj - Agricultural?	Unknown	SO 16760 45497
3	Fe Nail tip	Modern	SO 16745 45482
4	Pewter Fragment	Unknown	SO 16721 45495
5	Fe handmade nail	19th+	SO 16713 45488
6	Hammered Cu Coin	Unknown	SO 16743 45497
7	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16719 45492
8	Fe Horseshoe Frag	Medieval?	SO 16712 45484
10	Fe Object	Unknown	SO 16716 45499
11	Fe Handmade nail	19th+	SO 16757 45509
12	Fe Hook	Modern	SO 16755 45512
13	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16754 45500
14	Fe handmade nail	19th+	SO 16735 45519
15	Handmade Fe Nail	Post Medieval	SO 16715 45512
16	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16717 45510
17	Fe Object - Washer	Modern	SO 16745 45493
18	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16744 45524
19	Cu Alloy Thimble band	Post Medieval	SO 16719 45536
20	Fe Object	Unknown	SO 16723 45542
21	Fe Object	Unknown	SO 16696 45521
22	Fe Nail/Stud	19th+	SO 16695 45537
23	Fe handmade nail	Post Medieval	SO 16704 45518
24	Decorative Pewter Handle	Modern	SO 16703 45478
25	Horseshoe Frag	Medieval+	SO 16757 45500
26	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16695 45535
27	Octagonal Pewter Button	19th	SO 16693 45540
28	Fe Nail	Modern	SO 16698 45544
29	Pewter Object	Unknown	SO 16685 45515
30	Tanged Implement/weapon?	Unknown	SO 16728 45543
31	Lead Bale seal	19th+	SO 16724 45550
32	Fe Nail	19th+	SO 16753 45513
33	Fe Nail	19th+	SO 16722 45534
34	Fe Handmade nail	Post Medieval	SO 16712 45546
35	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16693 45538
36	Fe Object	Unknown	SO 16680 45526
37	Fe Object	Unknown	SO 16680 45525
38	Fe handmade nail	Post Medieval	SO 16672 45517
39	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16734 45551
40	Cu Alloy Object - washer?	Unknown	SO 16691 45537
41	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16729 45555
42	Fe Blade?	Unknown	SO 16732 45557
43	Cu Alloy Hook	Unknown	SO 16725 45555
44	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16686 45555
45	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16684 45549
46	Fe Tool - Punch?	19th century	SO 16671 45533
47	lead loom weight	medieval+	SO 16690 45598
48	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16688 45623

49	Fe Handmade nail	19th+	SO 16699 45599
50	Cu Alloy Button	18th+	SO 16642 45583
51	Fe object - Agricultural?	Unknown	SO 16656 45544
52	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16735 45551
53	Childs pewter spoon	17th+	SO 16736 45548
54	Cu Alloy Sheet	Unknown	SO 16705 45586
55	2x Copper coins	Unknown	SO 16697 45603
56	Iron ladle	19th+	SO 16681 45568
57	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16662 45577
58	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16639 45594
60	Musket Ball & Pewter Button	Post Medieval	SO 16725 45564
61	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16725 45555
62	Fe Object - Agricultural?	Modern	SO 16681 45576
63	Cu Alloy dial face?	Modern	SO 16651 45605
64	Cu Alloy keyhole cover	19th+	SO 16659 45603
65	Pewter Button	19th+	SO 16647 45614
66	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16718 45574
67	Cu alloy clock hand	19th+	SO 16647 45592
68	Brass pan weight	Modern	SO 16622 45581
69	Cu alloy Object	Unknown	SO 16685 45625
70	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16660 45623
71	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16656 45629
73	Pewter Button	19th+	SO 16657 45590
74	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16706 45636
75	Pewter Dandy Button Frag	Post Medieval	SO 16708 45596
76	Pewter Button	19th Century	SO 16726 45584
77	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16684 45586
78	Fe Object - Agricultural?	Unknown	SO 16684 45586
79	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16677 45566
80	Copper coin	Unknown	SO 16739 45497
81	2x Fe Nails	Modern	SO 16741 45498
82	Pewter Button	19th+	SO 16884 45797
83	2x lead object	Unknown	SO 16879 45819
84	Pewter Button	18th+	SO 16831 45807
85	Fe Bowl Frag	Unknown	SO 16880 45811
87	Cu Alloy Object	Post Medieval	SO 16863 45842
88	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16865 45845
89	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16806 45833
90	Fe Buckle	19th Century	SO 16826 45865
91	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16832 45877
92	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown	SO 16846 45828
93	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16855 45815
94	Bronze object	Unknown	SO 16874 45826
95	Silver plated button	18th+	SO 16818 45859
96	Cu Alloy Buckle	19th+	SO 16851 45850
97	2x lead object	Unknown	SO 16857 45843
98	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16859 45796
99	Cu Alloy Stirrup frag	Post Medieval	SO16867 45825
100	Barrel Tap Key	Post Medieval	SO 16858 45831
101	Iron Bill-hook blade	Unknown	SO 16860 45839

102	Lead Spindle Whorl	13/14th Century	SO 16862 45802
103	Lead Projectile	19th Century	SO 16853 45801
105	Cu Alloy 'loop'	Unknown	SO 16821 45811
106	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16818 45831
107	Cu Alloy Buckle	20th	SO 16824 45843
108	Pewter Button	18th+	SO 16816 45866
109	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16806 45879
111	Cu Alloy Button	18th+	SO 16858 45825
112	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16867 45823
113	Cu Alloy Tombac Button	19th+	SO 16889 45804
114	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16878 45795
115	Brass rear from pendant case	19th+	SO 16810 45865
116	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16807 45846
118	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16783 45814
119	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16827 45753
120	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16888 45841
121	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown	SO 16903 45810
122	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16912 45806
123	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16698 45751
124	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16704 45763
125	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16706 45724
126	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16751 45762
127	Likely Hammered Cu coin	Unknown	SO 16724 45752
128	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16754 45765
129	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16756 45759
130	Pewter Spoon	18th+	SO 16758 45752
131	Pewter spoon frag	Post Medieval	SO 16702 45751
132	Cu Alloy Obj. Decorative?	Post Medieval	SO 16686 45778
133	Lead spindle whorl	Medieval+	SO 16703 45790
134	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16703 45743
135	Pewter Button fragment	Unknown	SO 16717 45755
136	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16717 45750
137	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16719 45751
138	Pewter Button fragment	18th+	SO 16761 45789
139	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16750 45795
140	Fe Nail	Unknown	SO 16719 45746
141	2x Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16685 45770
142	Fe Nail	19th+	SO 16761 45740
143	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16719 45765
144	Pewter Candlestick Holder	Post Medieval	SO 16762 45854
145	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16726 45750
146	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16727 45739
147	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16709 45750
148	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16735 45731
149	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16736 45729
150	Cu Alloy Object - Decorative?	Post Medieval	SO 16729 45721
151	Cu Alloy Button	19th Century	SO 16752 45724
152	Cu Alloy decorative Obj	Post Medieval	SO 16705 45777
153	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16702 45803
154	Cu Alloy lump	Unknown	SO 16704 45811

155	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16782 45872
156	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16717 45833
157	Lead Pot Mend	Unknown	SO 16743 45829
158	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16697 45807
159	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16734 45850
160	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown	SO 16749 45843
161	Spent Musket ball	Post Medieval	SO 16756 45864
162	Trevisker Leg	Post Medieval	SO 16699 45813
163	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16778 45886
164	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16793 45882
165	Pewter Fragment	Unknown	SO 16808 45906
166	Musket ball	Post Medieval	SO 16262 46325
167	Cu Alloy Spoon	Post Medieval	SO 16272 46337
168	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16308 46318
169	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16280 46305
170	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16293 46296
171	Possible lead projectile	Modern	SO 16286 46246
172	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16328 46244
173	Possible Fe Blade Fragment	Unknown	SO 16321 46271
174	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16327 46269
175	Cu Alloy Button	19th Century	SO 16323 46278
176	Cu Alloy Buckle Fragment	Post Medieval	SO 16291 46295
177	Cu Alloy Button	Post Medieval	SO 16286 46267
178	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16289 46294
179	Cu Alloy Button	19th Century	SO 16346 46217
180	Musket ball	Post Medieval	SO 16346 46217
181	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown	SO 16351 46216
182	Fe Knife Handle	Unknown	SO 16354 46209
183	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16337 46192
184	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16348 46211
185	Cu Alloy Obj	Unknown	SO 16358 46199
186	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16347 46169
187	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16362 46196
188	Pewter Button	Post Medieval	SO 16348 46202
189	Pewter Fragment	Unknown	SO 16357 46210
190	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16358 46185
191	Lead Spindle Whorl	Medieval+	SO 16357 46177
192	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16356 46179
193	Cu Alloy Button	19th+	SO 16361 46179
194	Copper Alloy Button	19th Century	SO 16367 46198
195	Lead spindle whorl	Medieval+	SO 16370 46164
196	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown	SO 16353 46139
197	Pewter Button	19th+	SO 16355 46173
198	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16330 46174
199	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown	SO 16374 46158
200	Lead pot mend	Unknown	SO 16381 46150
202	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16368 46160
203	Bronze 'lump'	Unknown	SO 16305 46167
204	Cu Alloy handle fragment	Unknown	SO 16351 46184
205	Lead object	Unknown	SO 16360 46182

206	Cu Alloy Button	19th Century	SO 16363 46183
207	Cu Alloy Object	19th+	SO 16390 46147
208	Brass lock/keyhole cover	19th Century	SO 16353 46190
210	Musket ball	Post Medieval	SO 16309 46247
212	Fe Handmade nail	Post Medieval	SO 16311 46252
213	Fe tool?	Unknown	SO 16296 46256
214	Elizabeth I Sixpence		1561 SO 16336 46239
215	Lead Coin Weight?	Medieval?	SO 16366 46179
216	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16348 46217
217	Copper Coin	19th+	SO 16302 46272
218	Bronze Lump	Unknown	SO 16308 46256
219	Cu alloy Button	19th Century	SO 16302 46322
220	Cu Alloy Buckle	19th Century	SO 16257 46269
221	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16315 46317
222	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16314 46294
223	Decorated Pewter Fragment	Unknown	SO 16284 46290
224	Cu Alloy band	Modern	SO 16285 46326
225	Tanged Fe Obj - File?	Unknown	SO 16294 46326
226	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16294 46312
227	Cu Alloy Object	Unknown	SO 16344 46295
228	Lead object	Unknown	SO 16345 46305
229	Cu Alloy Tombac Button	18th+	SO 16360 46299
230	Cu Alloy Horse Brass	19th Century	SO 16322 46313
231	Elizabeth I Sixpence		1553 SO 16367 46303
232	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16378 46317
233	Pewter Fragment	Unknown	SO 16343 46314
234	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16348 46326
235	Cu Barrel tap key	19th Century	SO 16409 46337
236	Cu Alloy Button	19th Century	SO 16410 46341
237	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16407 46338
238	Copper Penny		1914 SO 16413 46327
240	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16419 46324
241	2x lead object	Unknown	SO 16407 46330
242	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16415 46333
243	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16372 46304
244	Cu Alloy Button	19th Century	SO 16376 46314
245	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16376 46318
246	Edward I/II LC Penny	1272-1327	SO 16412 46345
247	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16339 46250
248	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16367 46234
249	Cu strap end + enamelling	Medieval	SO 16400 46262
250	Edward I/II LC Penny	1272-1327	SO 16388 46241
251	Cu Alloy pepper pot lid	Post-medieval	SO 16391 46255
253	Cu Alloy Buckle	19th Century	SO 16392 46244
254	Cu Alloy clasp on Fe obj	Unknown	SO 16393 46243
255	Cu Alloy Strap End	19th century?	SO 16393 46261
256	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16419 46276
257	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16420 46274
259	Cu Alloy toggle?	Modern	SO 16451 46259
260	Cu Alloy Buckle	19th Century	SO 16462 46265

261	Musket ball	Post Medieval	SO 16463 46265
262	Copper Coin	19th century	SO 16463 46266
263	Musket ball	Post Medieval	SO 16456 46273
264	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16469 46252
265	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16442 46276
266	Pewter Fragment	Unknown	SO 16439 46278
267	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16429 46279
269	Cu Alloy Buckle	19th Century	SO 16441 46262
270	Cu Alloy Object	Post Medieval	SO 16451 46269
271	Broken Cu Alloy clock key	19th century	SO 16448 46263
272	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16438 46259
273	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16465 46265
274	Fe Trevisker leg	Post Medieval	SO 16465 46265
275	William III Sixpence	c. 1696	SO 16353 46243
276	Bronze object	unknown	SO 16388 46248
277	Copper Coin	Unknown	SO 16401 46255
278	Lead loom weight	medieval	SO 16406 46261
279	Cu Alloy Buckle Fragment	Post-medieval	SO 16459 46260
280	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16477 46271
281	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16469 46264
282	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16506 46286
283	Cu Alloy Button	19th Century	SO 16480 46263
285	Cu Alloy Object	Post Medieval	SO 16505 46272
286	Lead object	Unknown	SO 16505 46276
287	2x Musket balls	Post Medieval	SO 16455 46285
288	Cu Alloy Button	19th Century	SO 16506 46275
289	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16429 46269
290	Musket Ball	Post Medieval	SO 16459 46274
291	Cu Alloy Object	Modern	SO 16450 46274
292	Horse Brass	Post Medieval	SO 16396 46263
293	Lead Object	Unknown	SO 16389 46263
294	Pewter button	19th Century	SO 16376 46226
295	Cu Alloy Button	19th Century	SO 16351 46297



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## **APPENDIX IV:** Archive Cover Sheet

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Painscastle Battlefield, Painscastle

Site Name:	Painscastle
Site Code:	WBS/11/SUR
PRN:	-
NPRN:	402326
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	SO166460
Site Type:	Battlefield
Project Type:	Survey
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	Feb-Mar 2012
Categories Present:	Medieval-Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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