

CPAT Report No. 1569

# Domen Gastell Motte and Bailey, Welshpool, Powys

Community Excavation and Outreach 2017-18





Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government



YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS

CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Cover Photo: Volunteer excavation team, Domen Castell Motte 2018. Photo CPAT 4467-0018



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## Summary

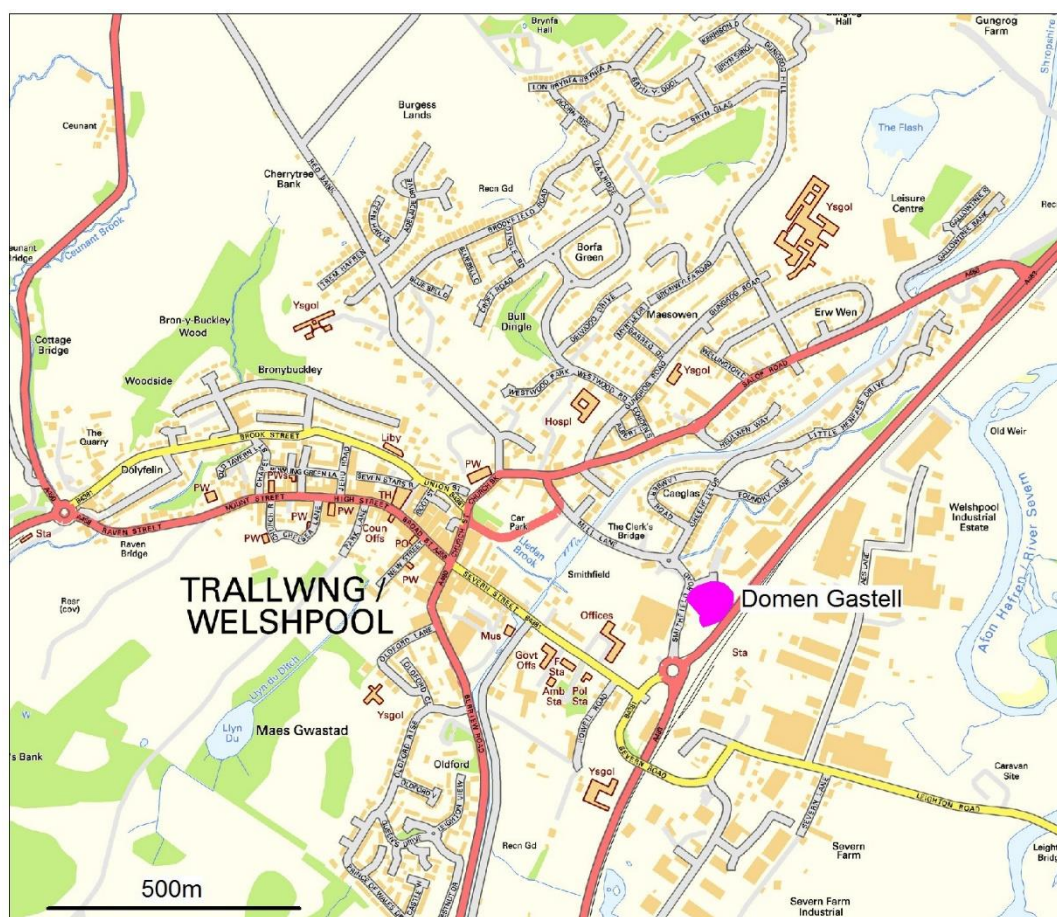
Domen Gastell is located at the main entrance to Welshpool and the current project was designed to support and augment Cadw and Welshpool Town Council's ongoing conservation, public access and interpretation project for the medieval motte and the adjacent Railway Transfer Dock. This is seeking to restore the Crown Green Bowling Club created within the castle earthworks to its 19<sup>th</sup>-century heyday, to interpret the motte and bailey as the likely site of the first documented Welsh-built castle, and the conservation of the transfer dock.

A programme of trial excavation was conducted with the help of local volunteers, located in the bowling club car park. The investigations hoped to identify the preservation of medieval moat deposits adjacent to the south-west side of the motte. Although the position of an external defensive moat was not identified the excavations did reveal that the present car park ground surface is constructed from late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century material, up to a depth of at least 1.5m. The excavations also revealed the remains of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century stairwell or ornamental plinth, located next to the clubhouse basement wall, the discovery of which has assisted with accurately plotting the 2016-18 trenches.

The project has provided an ideal opportunity for volunteers to get involved with archaeology, and an excellent training opportunity for the local students that came along. The success of this was demonstrated by the positive feedback and by the numbers, over 465, of volunteers, visitors and schoolchildren who engaged throughout the nine-day field programme.

# 1 Introduction

- 1.1. As a part of the ongoing Cadw-funded Welshpool Heritage Gateway project, The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) has undertaken a programme of investigation with the assistance of local community volunteers. In addition, over a period of four days, local schools were engaged through direct participation in medieval themed activities and displays. The project was designed to support and augment Cadw and Welshpool Town Council's ongoing conservation, public access and interpretation project for Domen Gastell (SAM MG 019) and the adjacent railway transfer dock (SAM MG 254).
- 1.2. Domen Gastell (Welshpool Motte) is located at the main entrance to the town both for vehicle through-traffic and railway passengers. The site, obscured by trees and largely hidden by the bowling green which occupies the bailey, has been further isolated from its former context by recent development. This includes the construction of the A483 Welshpool Bypass, which resulted in the relocation of the railway and, more recently, the redevelopment of the former cattle market (Fig. 1).



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016

Fig. 1 Location of Domen Gastell

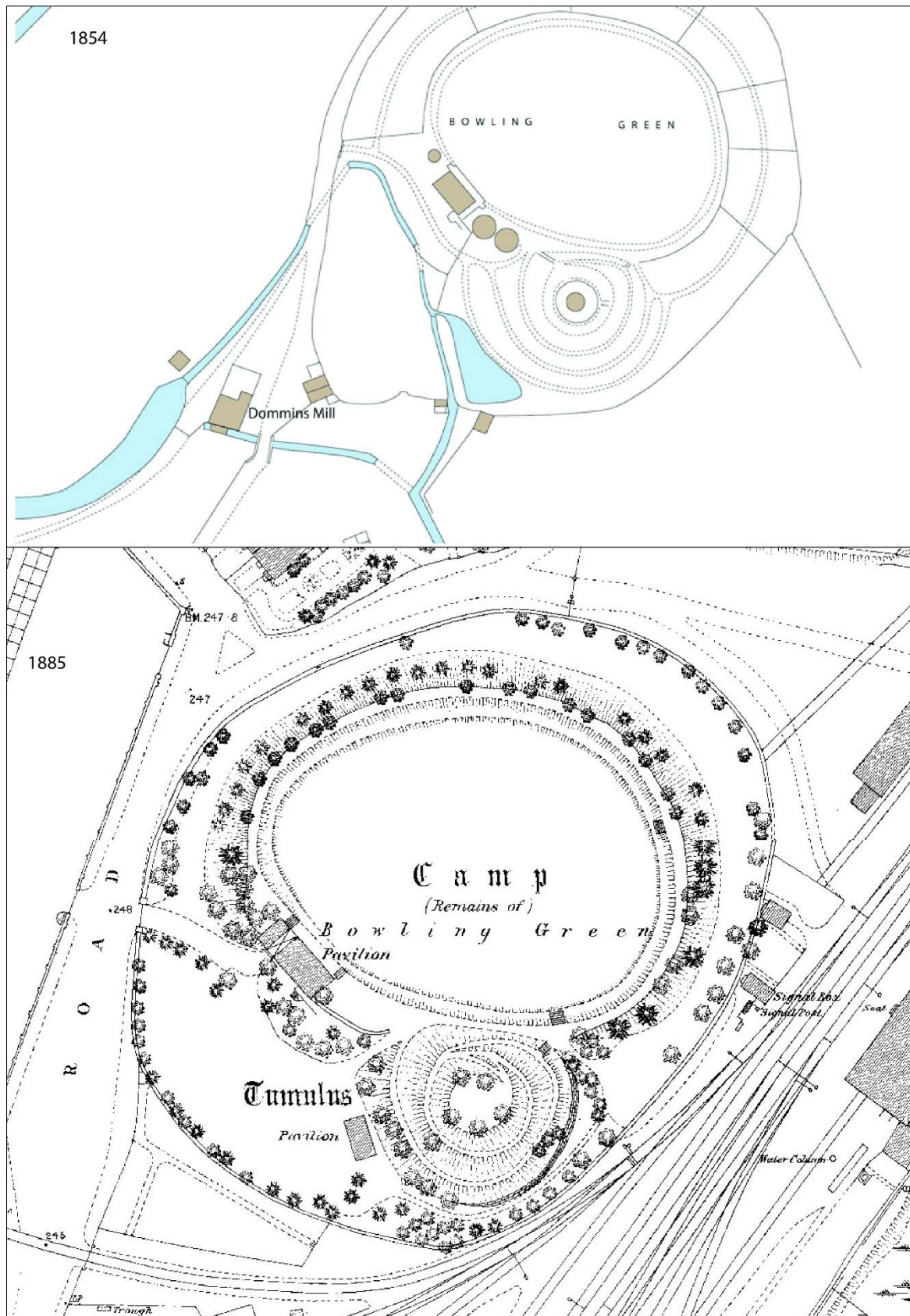


Fig. 2 A redrawn version of the 1854 Board of Health plan of the town, together with an extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1885

## 2 Background

### Domen Gastell Motte (MG 019)

- 2.1. Domen Gastell may have been constructed as early as AD 1111. The *Brut y Tywysogion*, the 'Book of the Welsh Princes', recorded that in that year Cadwgan ap Bleddyn came to Welshpool with the intention of building a castle there. Cadwgan himself is first recorded in AD 1088 and had consolidated his power in the area by 1093. He was ambushed and killed in AD 1111 by Madog, son of his brother Rhirid. However, it is not clear whether a castle was built here at that time and the earliest documentary reference to a castle at Welshpool dates from AD 1196/7 when the forces of 'Hugo' (Hubert Walter), archbishop of Canterbury and the English king's justiciar, together with many nobles and Welsh princes attacked and captured the castle of Gwenwynwyn, prince of Powys. Within a year Gwenwynwyn had retaken the castle.
- 2.2. The evidence is not incontrovertible, however, since there is also another candidate, the Ladies Mount, in Powis Castle park and it is also uncertain at what date the term 'Welshpool Castle' was first applied to the site of the present Powis Castle. The account of the same event in the *Brehinedd y Saesson* is similar, but has additional information which indicates the presence of a water-filled ditch around the motte, a feature which suggests that Domen Gastell is the more likely contender for the 12<sup>th</sup>-century references (Barton 2013).
- 2.3. The motte stands to a height of up to 6.1m and has an adjoining embanked, oval bailey with a levelled interior now used as a bowling green, the construction of which may have involved significant remodelling of the medieval earthworks. There has been some suggestion that a settlement developed around the castle, but no firm evidence has yet been found to substantiate this hypothesis.
- 2.4. The original context of the motte has been lost as a result of the expansion of Welshpool, but evidence from 18<sup>th</sup>-century mapping indicates that it was positioned along a route leading to the River Severn and would thus have been constructed here to guard what would have been an important river crossing.

### Victoria Crown Green Bowling Club

- 2.5. The date on the original cast-iron entrance gate suggests that the Victoria Crown Green Bowling Club was established in 1839. However, an account of a local event dating Friday 28<sup>th</sup> September 1838, (where over 1,000 people gathered in the 'screened-off enclosure at the Bowling Green, Welshpool', to witness the ascent of a manned balloon flight (Pratt and Grant 1998)) raises the question as to whether or not there was a public recreational arena here prior to 1839.
- 2.6. The club house dates from the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Later in the century, cartographical evidence shows the club house as the centre of a walled landscaped enclosure with ornamental planting, walks, tennis court and pavilion surrounded by the industrial area of the prosperous market town (Fig. 2). There is an interesting framed illustration hanging inside the clubhouse which depicts the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry practising swordsmanship, dated 22 May 22 1850. This shows the bowling green being used as an eventing arena with the bailey

as the display area and the motte as a viewing area. The detail of the motte is particularly interesting, showing a spiral path leading to the top, which is crowned by a circular pavilion.

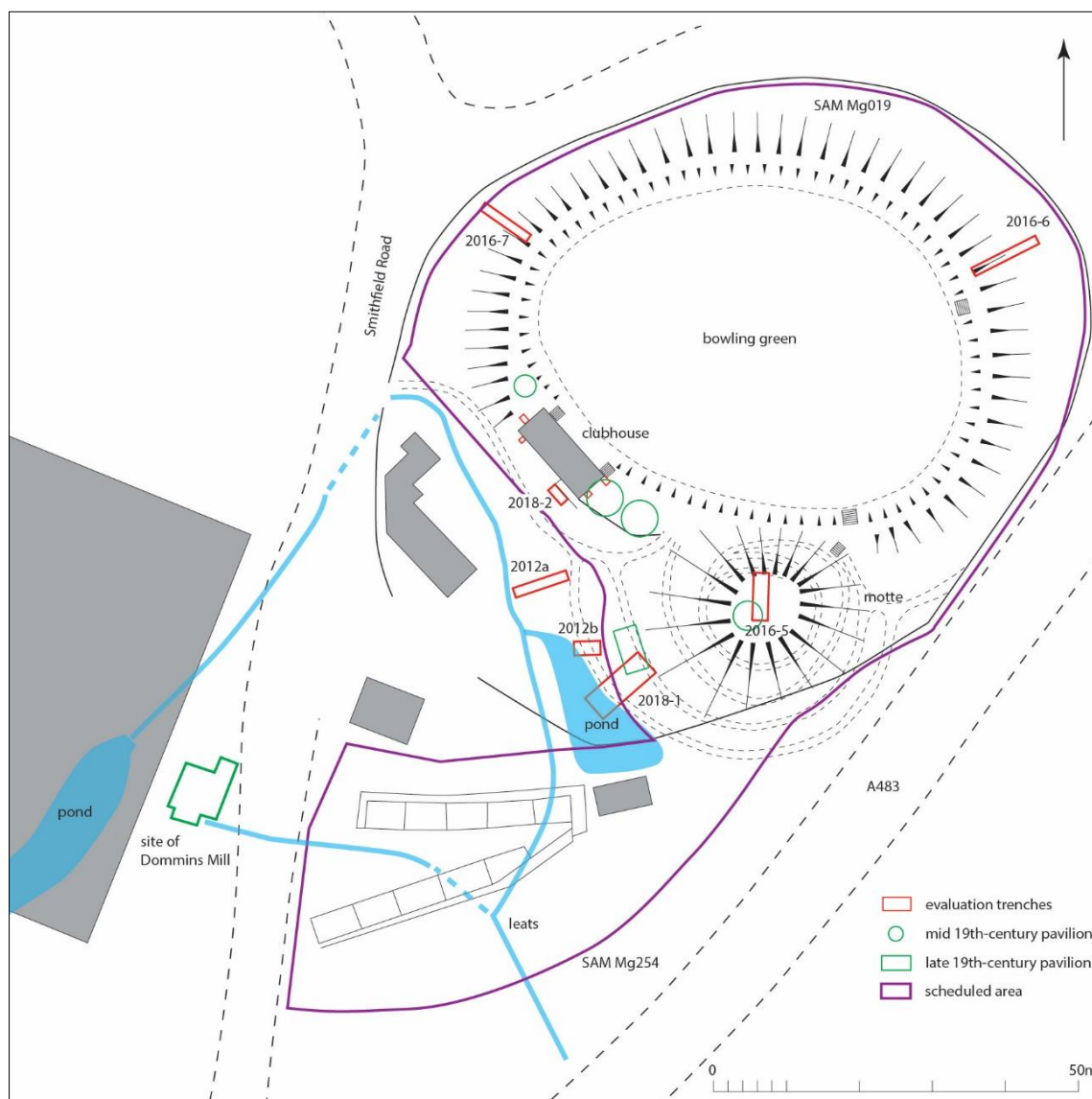


Fig. 3 Plan of Domen Gastell showing features depicted on historic cartography and the location of the evaluation trenches 2012-2018.

### 3 Historic Cartography

- 3.1. A study was undertaken by CPAT (Grant and Hankinson 2016) to examine the available historic cartography for the area, from which the following summary has been derived. The earliest maps date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, by Fowler (1663) and Bleaze (1629), although neither provide any useful information for this area. Unfortunately copyright restrictions prevent the reproduction of the earlier maps.
- 3.2. It is unlikely that any further relevant data sources will emerge from a more wide-ranging study. The 1840 map confirms what was visible on the estate map of sixty years earlier, but detailed mapping of earlier date is not known to exist. From the



1780 an oval 'enclosure' appears to be appended to the motte on its eastern side. There is uncertainty as to whether the southern boundary of this enclosure is a hedge (and bank) line or a stream, but this is perhaps less relevant than the fact that the boundaries follow curving lines that respect a pre-existing feature. Although sinuous or curvilinear boundaries are not entirely absent from this part of the Severn plain, this particular configuration does not stand out on the map as something very unusual. Furthermore the field boundaries within the putative enclosure and, with one exception, those outside respect and butt up against the curvilinear enclosure boundaries enhancing the idea of a pre-existing feature. Therefore, whilst it is not possible to demonstrate incontrovertibly that there was a second, larger bailey attached to the motte, the circumstantial evidence is very suggestive.

### **1888**

- 3.3. Prior to 1888 the field layout between the motte and bailey and the river was altered. While existing fields towards the river were retained, the ground within the oval 'enclosure' and to the south was laid out to a more rectilinear pattern; no trees are shown on what are probably relatively new field boundaries. Subsequently the southern portion accommodated a gasworks and brickworks.

### **1840**

- 3.4. Impetus to the new design could have been provided by the imposition of the railway line in c.1859 which removed some lengths of the old boundaries and reduced some fields to a smaller size. Certainly many of the old boundaries were still present on the tithe map of 1840 and this confirms the layout of 1780. The tithe schedule names relate to the *mill*, the *mount*, and *henfaes*, and appear to offer nothing in the way of new information; land use where given is 'meadow'.

### **1780-1840**

- 3.5. A more complex set of channels and ponds were introduced into the area south and south-east of Dommins Mill (called Dams Mill on the Rocque map of 1747) between 1780 and 1854, probably to serve the saw mill shown on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition.

### ***Powis Castle M9, 1780***

- 3.6. This 1780 map shows what could be part of an oval 'enclosure' stretching to the east. It is impossible on the present evidence to estimate its size but it appears to be in the region of 300m east to west by 200m north to south. The south boundary of the ovoid could be a stream or perhaps a mill leat. At its east end it departs from the field boundary. Field boundaries of field r.6 suggest that this was the later division of a formerly open field. This map also shows gardens (later ponds) to the south of the motte.

### ***Messeder, 1759***

- 3.7. This map shows some of the fields within the oval 'enclosure' belonging to Jodrell at the time (B9, L95; and others around the fringe of it). The strip field protruding across the supposed northern edge of the ovoid was classed as part of Great Henfaes

Common Field. Messeder also shows the mill building, although this was not on Jodrell's land.

### *Rocque, 1747*

The area was mapped by Rocque for Mrs Victoria Lloyd, who was the owner of land that was subsequently acquired by Jodrell. Powis Castle M9 field b.7 was divided into three strips in 1747 and had a curious 'hachured' headland at its southern end. At this time there does not appear to have been a mill stream serving Dam's Mill (later depicted as Dommins Mill), rather just a short length of watercourse running off the Lledan Brook in a direct line to the mill. However, as Rocque does not depict an outflow channel, we should not rely on the comprehensiveness of his mapping.

## 4 Excavation

- 4.1. Excavations took place over nine days, on 14-16 February and 19-24 February 2018. Two trenches were excavated (2018-1 and 2018-2), located outside the Bowling Green adjacent to the car park (Fig. 3). Trench 1 was located at the base of the Motte, and was intended to identify and record the lower ditch fills of the medieval moat. Trench 2 was positioned alongside the outer basement wall of the clubhouse, and was intended to reveal the remains of a semi-circular feature (possibly a stairwell or ornamental plinth) recorded on early 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping (Fig. 2). Digitally surveying this latter feature, together with other in situ early 19<sup>th</sup> century reference points (such as the entrance gates), would improve the accuracy of the 2016-18 trench locations when related to earlier mapping.
- 4.2. Where possible, overburden was removed by machine and thereafter the excavation continued by hand with a team of volunteers under the supervision of CPAT staff. The excavations were conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

### **Trench 2018-1** Fig. 20

- 4.3. Trench 1 measured 4.00m by 9.60m in plan and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west (Figs 3-4). Initially the overlying deposits were excavated by machine to a depth of 1.00m. Thereafter, with stepped hand excavation, the overall depth was increased to 1.40m-1.50m. All of the deposits removed were of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century origin. Apart from a band of yellow-brown silty clay (17) and natural river gravel (18) at the base of the north-eastern end of the trench, the deposits that remained in situ were also of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. No medieval ditch deposits were recorded.
- 4.4. The excavation revealed a build-up of material tipped from the north-east towards the south-eastern boundary wall (Fig. 4). At least two phases of tipping were evident. It was notable that the earlier phase (contexts 05, 06, 09, 12, 14, and 16, 12) consisted of predominantly thicker (0.50-0.80m) material tipping steeply into a large depressed feature, possibly a mill pond as depicted on the 1854 map (Fig. 3), or the castle moat.
- 4.5. The overlying second phase was characterised by a bulk deposit of thick grey clay (04), demolition layers (03 and 07) and a 0.50m thick levelling layer of yellow clay

(02). All of this material appeared to be lying in a depression [21], the focus of which was to the south, outside the area of excavation.



Fig. 4 Overall view of the excavations, Trench 1 viewed from the south-west. Photo CPAT 4467-0054

- 4.6. A linear feature was recorded at the north-eastern end of the trench, alongside the base of the Motte. This linear feature was oriented north-west to south-east. The feature [19], at least 1.6m wide, truncated the tipping and levelling material (Phases 1 and 2) noted above. For safety reasons, excavation of this feature did not exceed 1.9m in depth. However this did reveal a vertically sided 0.9m wide ditch of probable late 19<sup>th</sup>- or 20<sup>th</sup> century origin, the nature of which is unknown. At the base of the trench, the northern edge of the ditch truncated a deposit of yellow-brown silty clay (17) overlying a natural river gravel (18). The upper backfill (10) of the ditch contained a high proportion of large stone cobbles, shale, and sterile yellowish grey clay. The same or similar material was also noted in other deposits in the trench. It is likely to be re-deposited construction material from the Motte and associated outlying earthworks.
- 4.7. In Trench 1 the majority of the excavated material appears to have been imported on to the site, with the exception of some distinctive *in situ* 19th-century demolition layers (03 and 12). These deposits contained fragments of roofing slate and brick, and are possibly the remains of a later Victorian pavilion that first appeared on the Ordnance Survey large-scale mapping in 1885 (Fig. 2). This building replaced two lower parts of a spiral trackway, first evident on the 1854 Board of Health plan of the town. The 2018 excavation revealed no evidence of this trackway, so it seems reasonable to concluded that all of the excavated material post-dates the demolition of the pavilion. The pavilion was recorded as still upstanding on early 20<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey mapping.



Fig. 5 Trench 1 at the base of the Motte, viewed from north-west. In the background; the A483 and the remains of the Transfer Dock office. Photo CPAT 4467-0048



Fig. 6 The excavated section through a possible drain feature [19], Trench 1. Photo CPAT 4467-0046

- 4.8. Trench 1 produced a moderate assemblage of 18th- and 19th-century pottery, together with fragments of brick, roofing slate, bottle-glass, pipe-clay, unidentifiable corroded iron objects and animal bone. This is unsurprising given its location on the fringes of an urban area which saw industrial and infrastructure developments in that period. Two body sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from a fill (11) of the drain [19]: one of an unglazed gritty orange fabric and an olive-glazed buff fabric. To date, this is the only recorded medieval pottery found at Domen Gastell.

### Trench 2018-2

- 4.9. Trench 2, 2.50m x 1.00m in plan and orientated north-west to south-east, was excavated entirely by hand (Fig. 7). Beneath the topsoil was an underlying deposit (23) of loose grey silty clay, 0.15m thick. The removal of this revealed a firm yellow-brown silty clay (28). This surrounded the in situ remains of a brick built structure (26) that was bonded to the south-west side of the stone-built basement wall (27).
- 4.10. This structure – approximately 1.6m in diameter and semi-circular in plan – was constructed with hand-made bricks bonded with a core of lime-mortar and rubble (24). It is possible that the mortared rubble may have been an attempt at reconsolidating the remains of the structure post demolition (Fig. 8). The overlying deposit (23) contained numerous fragments of ‘Welshpool’ embossed bottle glass together with pottery sherds of late 19th-century origin.
- 4.11. Having concluded that the structure (26) was the remains of the semi-circular feature depicted on the 1854 map (Fig. 2), no further excavation was undertaken owing to the fragile nature of the adjacent basement wall.



Fig. 7 Volunteers excavating Trench 2, located adjacent to the basement wall of the pavilion clubhouse, viewed from the west. Photo CPAT 4467-0026



Fig. 8 Remains of a brick constructed feature [26] and basement wall [27], Trench 2 viewed from the south-east. Photo CPAT 4467-0038

## 5 Outreach

- 5.1. The 2018 programme of activities included the excavation of two trial trenches with the help of volunteers. To coincide with this, CPAT also arranged 4 days of further outreach activities in order to raise awareness of the project.
- 5.2. Overall there were 414 visitors to the site during the week and at the open day. In addition 21 volunteers participated in fieldwork. The total number of participants was 470. A detailed breakdown of these figures is provided in Appendix 1.

### Details of the event

- 5.3. Several schools in the local area were invited to join in with planned activities throughout the week. Welshpool Church in Wales Primary school was very keen to take us up on the offer of visiting the site, and for 3 days the Trust welcomed almost the entire school with the children from Years 2-6 (ages ranging from 5 through to 11 years).
- 5.4. The aims of the community archaeology activities were:
  - To raise awareness of the motte and bailey castle in Welshpool
  - To invite members of the public to come see the excavations that were taking place
  - To raise the profile of the Trust in the local area, and to raise awareness of volunteer opportunities within the trust
  - To provide educational activities based on the remains of the Medieval castle, and an opportunity for local schools to visit the excavation site

- 5.5. Adverts for volunteer opportunities were advertised via social media, through the Friends of CPAT network, on posters that were distributed around the area, and in *The County Times* and *Shropshire Star* newspapers.



Fig. 9 Volunteers excavating at Welshpool Motte 2018. Photo CPAT 4467-0010

### **Schools engagement activities**

- 5.6. Pupils from Welshpool Church in Wales Primary visited the site on Tuesday 20, Wednesday 21 and Friday 23 February 2018. Over the course of the three days, 233 and 24 members of staff children visited the site. On Tuesday and Wednesday we held 3 x one hour sessions where the classes were split into three groups. The three activities consisted of:
- A tour of the excavation site where they also took part in finds washing and sorting.
  - A hands-on educational activity which focused on defending and attacking a motte and bailey castle, in this activity the children made catapults from lollipop sticks and rubber bands, and then used them to fire popcorn from the bowling club pavilion.
  - A demonstration and talk given by two medieval re-enactors who dressed up in costume and showed the children what life in medieval times was like.
- 5.7. The activities were amended slightly on the last day of the schools visits in order to accommodate younger children. Activities included a visit to the excavation site, cardboard medieval shield making, a medieval object guessing game, and firing popcorn across the bowling green using pre-made catapults. Many of these activities made use of recycled material produced by the Trust.



Fig. 10 Volunteers finds processing, Welshpool Motte 2018. Photo CPAT 4467-0028



Fig. 11 Pupils are shown the excavation site by CPAT Archaeologist, Ian Grant.  
Photo Wendi Terri





Fig. 12 Washing finds found during this year's excavation at Welshpool Motte.  
Photo Wendi Terry



Fig. 13 Pupils use lollipop sticks and rubber bands to make miniature catapults.  
Photo Wendi Terry



Fig. 14 The catapults are used to fire popcorn from the pavilion, with instructions from CPAT Community Archaeologist, Alex Sperr. Photo Wendi Terry



Fig. 15 Re-enactor Heather Weaver shows pupils medieval medicines.  
Photo Wendi Terry



Fig. 16 Re-enactor Dan Jones shows pupils how a medieval knight may have dressed

### Open Day Event

- 5.8. A public open day was held at the site on Saturday 24 March, with members of the public being invited via social media, local posters and via the newspapers to visit the site and join in with activities.
- 5.9. The two trenches were still being excavated by volunteers, and members of the public enjoyed watching this with a few staying to watch for quite some time despite the cold weather. The volunteers enjoyed answering questions and introducing the site to members of the public, and reported a greater feeling of involvement as a result.
- 5.10. A display of previous excavations and a selection of LiDAR images, geophysical survey results, historical pictures and aerial photographs were put on display in the Bowling Club house. Two volunteers were stationed here to wash finds and discuss and explain the site to visitors, which they reported to have enjoyed thoroughly.
- 5.11. CPAT staff Alex Sperr and Abi McCullough organized a wide range of family activities including miniature and large scale catapult-making using recycled material. This latter event also involved a series of experiments to determine the maximum trajectory of a small toy squirrel. Other activities included cardboard shield making, badge-making, and the creation of a large 'Tapestri Y Trallwyng' - a

mid-Wales homage to the Bayeux Tapestry. This consisted of a large board laid out in a Bayeux style as inspiration for public artistic expression. The board depicts a colourful mix of recent events such as the falling of the Buttington Oak, pictures of archaeologists excavating, medieval elements such as knights and weaponry, as well as more fantastical creations such as unicorns, angler fish, and a batman logo.

### Press coverage and social media

- 5.12. The *Shropshire Star* and *Powys County Times* newspapers both ran stories about the excavations prior to the open event, and BBC Wales Online posted our press release. The *County Times* also sent a reporter to photograph the open event, which was followed in March 2018 with a larger story about the Welshpool Heritage Gateway project. The event was advertised and shared on Facebook and Twitter, and on the Welshpool Church in Wales Primary Schools' website.



Fig. 17 The County Times sent a photographer to take pictures of the event for an article. Photo CPAT

### Conclusion

- 5.13. The positive feedback received from visitors and volunteers demonstrated that they valued the opportunity to engage with their local heritage, and raised their appreciation of it. The level of interest generated will help to encourage community and educational initiatives in future years.
- 5.14. The excavation provided an ideal opportunity for volunteers to get involved with archaeology, and an excellent training opportunity for the local students that came

along. The success of this was demonstrated by the positive feedback and by the numbers that have since volunteered for other CPAT outreach projects.

- 5.15. Feedback from the schools visits was overwhelmingly positive, notwithstanding the cold weather. Feedback from members of the public was also very positive. Attendance was good considering the weather and the diary clash with a Wales vs. Ireland Six Nations rugby fixture.



Fig. 18 Feedback received at the open event. Photo CPAT

www.countytimes.co.uk
Friday, March 2, 2018

## WELSHPOOL News



David Wyn Griffith and Clayton Roberts at the Chwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust open day. (PB105-14)

# Open day to discuss castle investigations

**ARCHAEOLOGISTS** have concentrated their work this year on exploring the ditch around the mound of Welshpool's motte and bailey castle.

This month Welshpool based Chwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) continued its investigations into the castle and held an open day last Saturday to discuss the findings.

The decision to concentrate on the ditch follows excavations last year which revealed that the medieval fabric of the castle was well-preserved.

The archaeological work is part of a longer-term 'Heritage Gateway' project - a partnership between the Chwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Cadw and Welshpool Town Council - which is looking to conserve the site and improve access and interpretation.

Alex Sperr, CPAT community archaeologist, said: "Although the castle is on a prominent site not many people know about it and it is great that we can help raise the profile of this important piece of Welsh heritage."

Dr Paul Belford, director of the trust, said: "It is great to be working on this project again in our 'home town', bringing the local community together."

Records mention a castle in 1196, which is probably the motte and bailey earthwork near the railway station.

The Motte and Bailey could date back as far as 1111 and it is likely that the town developed on Salop Road between the castle and the site of the early church, Capel Llywelyn.

By **ELGAN RHODRI HEARN**  
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## Digging for history



At the Chwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust open day are, from left, Karen Poulitney, David Wyn Griffith, Clayton Roberts and Kayleigh Roberts. Pictures: Phil Blegg.(PB105-13)

HISTORY was unearthed as the Chwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust held an open day and dig at the Victoria Club, Welshpool. Archaeologists have concentrated their work this year on the exploring the ditch around the mound of Welshpool's motte and bailey castle.

This month Welshpool based Chwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) continued its investigations. Full story on page 15



Back, from left, Ien Grant, Lilon Wright-Evans and Thomas Rothwell. Front, Jack Rowe and Helen McCahill. (PB105-11)



Mark Lloyd with some of the archaeological finds from the dig. (PB105-2)



Mark Lloyd and Geoffrey Lanagan at the archaeological dig. (PB105-6)

At work on the Chwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust open day and archaeological dig at the Victoria Bowling Club, Welshpool. Picture: Phil Blegg.(PB105-9)

orter is **ELGAN HEARN**. Contact 01938 553354

Fig. 19 The County Times article of excavations at the site.

## 6 Conclusions

- 6.1. The programme of excavation provided an opportunity for the local community to be involved in excavations adjacent to the medieval motte and bailey. The volunteers also assisted with presenting the results of the work during school visits and on the open day at the end of the project.
- 6.2. Trench 2018-1, did not reveal any evidence for the position of an external defensive moat. However an assemblage of 18th-19th-century pottery, recovered from the excavated material, demonstrated that the present ground surface is constructed from imported material, up to a depth of at least 1.5m. The deposits included the possible remains of a later Victorian pavilion that first appears on the Ordnance Survey large-scale mapping of 1885. In addition, two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the fill of a modern drain.
- 6.3. Trench 2018-2, adjacent to the basement of the clubhouse, revealed the remains of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century stairwell or ornamental plinth. The discovery has improved the accuracy of locating the 2016-18 trenches and so aided the overall interpretation of the features recorded in Trench 2018-1.
- 6.4. The project continues to successfully demonstrate how a community-based project can generate considerable interest with the local community, engaging with over 400 adults and children from numerous schools and organisations, in addition to the number of volunteers and public visitors over a nine day period.

## 7 Acknowledgements

- 7.1. The authors would like to thank the following for their assistance with the project; Rob Blackburn, Abi McCullough and Helen McCahill, Llion Wright Evans (student trainee) CPAT; Will Davies, Cadw; all of the volunteers who worked very hard to complete the excavations and finds processing over the 14 days of excavations at Welshpool motte; Jack Roe, Thomas Rothwell, Marie Hunt, Geoff Lanagan, Heather Dawson, Dan Jones, Olwen Davies, Gwenno Jones, Tony King, Graham Thompson, Debbie and Julie Kobberstein, Norman Goalby, Mark Lloyd, and Elizabeth Harding; Cwmwd Iâl re-enactors Dan Jones and Heather Weaver for their excellent demonstrations at the schools events, and also Clayton Roberts, Kayleigh Roberts, Dai Griffiths and Karen Poultney for their demonstrations and re-enactment display at the public open day event. Wendi Terry and all of the staff at Welshpool Church in Wales Primary School for bringing 233 school children to participate in the activities. The Victoria Bowling Club (Welshpool) for the use of the clubhouse facilities and Andy Pughe, AP Quadbikes, for the machine groundworks.

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Grant, I., 2012. *Domen Gastell Motte and Bailey, Welshpool: Archaeological Evaluation*.  
CPAT Report no. 1170

Grant, I. and Hankinson, R., 2016. *Domen Gastell Motte and Bailey, Welshpool: Excavation 2016*. CPAT Report no. 1453.

Pratt, D. and Grant, M. 1998. *Wings Across the Border, A History of Aviation in North East Wales and the Northern Marches: Volume 1*. Bridge Books, Wrexham.

### **Cartographic sources**

1747 Rocque's map for Mrs Victoria Lloyd (NLW)

1759 Powis Castle Map Volume (M2 microfilm at NLW)

1780 Powis Castle Map Volume 9, plate 1 (M9 microfilm at NLW)

1834-38 Sketch of Standard Quarry, Welshpool by Lady Lucy Clive (Geological Society Library - Reference No LDGSL/857/1)

1840 Tithe Map and schedule for Pool, Lower Division

1888 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of Welshpool

1888 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Montgomeryshire 23.7

1902 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Montgomeryshire 23.7

## **9 Archive deposition Statement**

- 9.1. The project archive has been prepared according to the CPAT Archive Policy and in line with the Cifa *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance* (2014). The archive will be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record, maintained by CPAT in Welshpool, while artefacts are to be deposited with the Powysland Museum, Welshpool.

### **Archive Summary**

CPAT Event PRN: 140228

CPAT digital film no. 4467, 55 images

1 x Context Register

1 x Finds Register

28 context record forms

1 x Drawings register

1 x A2 Trench section plan

Digital survey data:

Digital site drawings (Adobe Illustrator and JPEG)

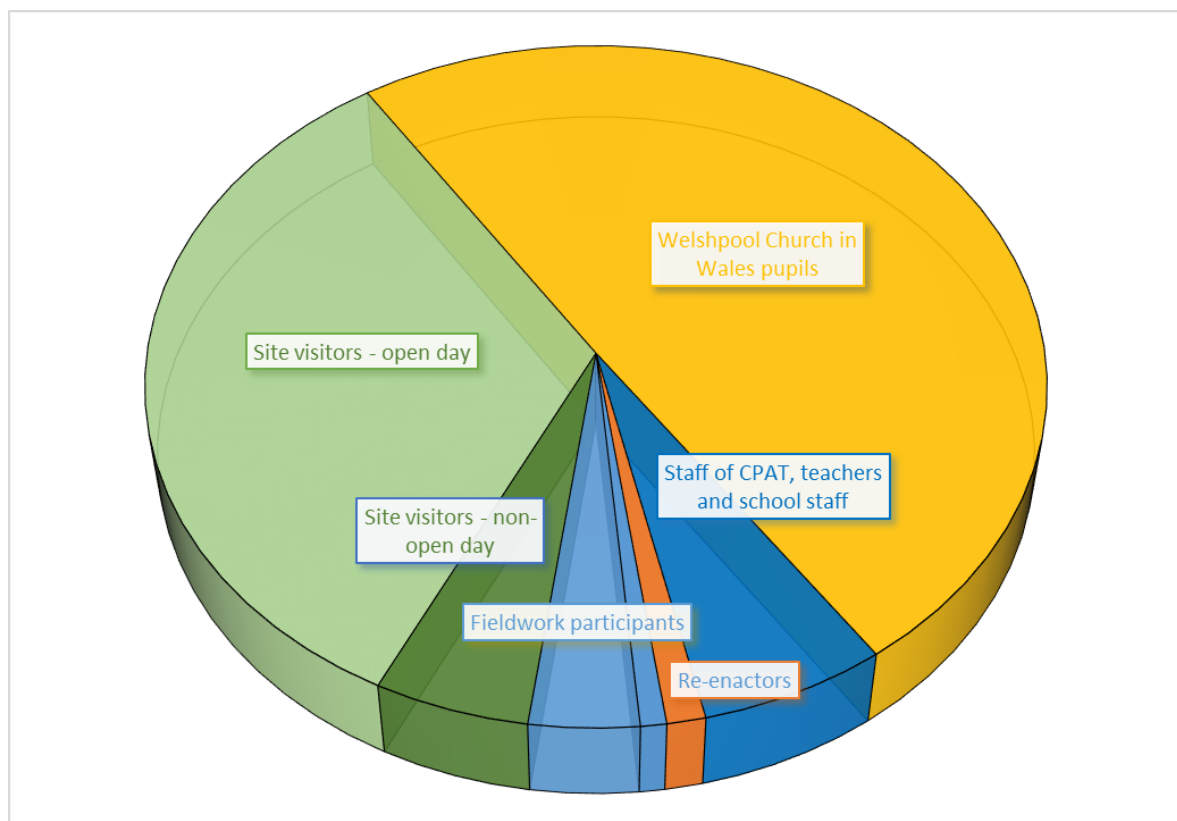


## Appendix 1 - Community engagement and participation

Overall there were 414 visitors to the site during the week and at the open day. In addition 21 volunteers participated in fieldwork. The total number of participants was 470. The full breakdown of these figures is as follows:

Staff of CPAT	5
Welshpool Church in Wales school staff and teachers	24
Re-enactors: school visits	2
Re-enactors: open day event	4
Fieldwork participants: non-student volunteers	17
Fieldwork participants: student volunteers	4
Pupils from Welshpool Church in Wales School	233
Visitors to the site during the week before the open day	24
Visitors to the site during the open day event	157
<b>Total</b>	<b>414</b>
<b>Total excluding CPAT staff, teachers and school staff</b>	<b>385</b>

This information is shown graphically in the chart below (note that for clarity all fieldwork participants are shaded light blue; the smaller wedge represents the student volunteers).



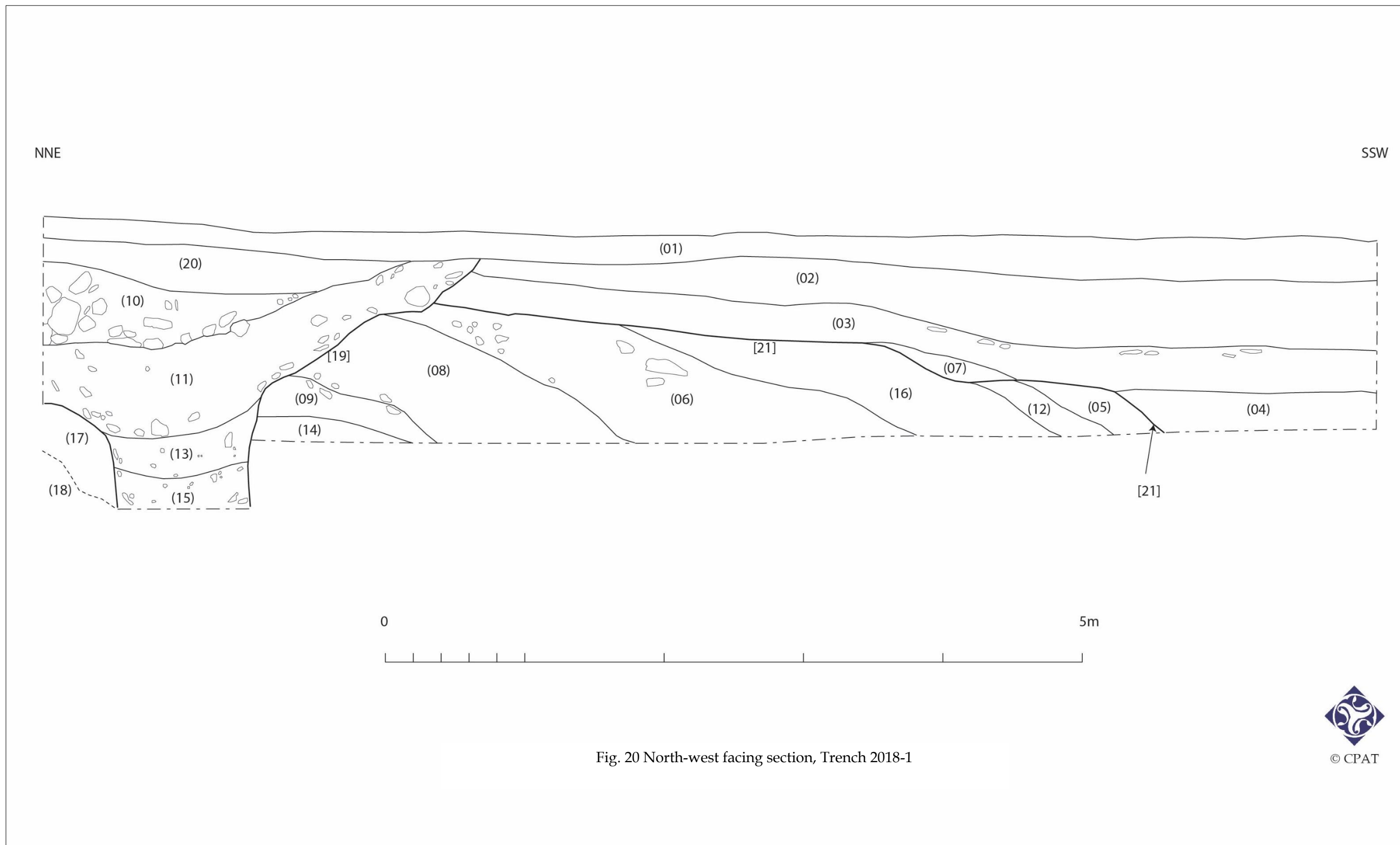


Fig. 20 North-west facing section, Trench 2018-1