Archaeology Wales

Medieval Town Defences (MG023)
Tan-y-Mur, Montgomery, Powys

Archaeological Watching Brief & Evaluation

By

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Report No. 1279

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for P&W Maintenance Contracting Ltd. It draws on the results of a watching brief and field evaluation on the line of the scheduled medieval town defences (SAM No. MG023) at Tan y Mur, Montgomery, Powys. A planning application (DEM2014 0001) was submitted for the removal of a row garage structures within the scheduled area, and reinstatement of the town bank profile, following an episode of slumping on the surface of the bank.

Field evaluation of two areas of dumped material located either side of the garage structures showed these to be modern in date and likely to relate to the construction of the garages. These were subsequently removed to restore the original line of the town defences.

After demolition of the garage structures, removal of the slumped material and loose overburden from the face of the medieval town bank exposed remains of the town wall. These were situated at the top of the bank and located approximately 0.75m below the contemporary ground surface.

Removal of the garage foundation slab revealed the surface of the silted-up medieval town ditch, which ran parallel with the town bank. The upper fills appeared to be late 19th or early 20th century in date.

1. Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

1.1.1 In March 2014 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief and field evaluation during reinstatement of a section of the medieval town defences at Tan y Mur, Montgomery, Powys (SO 22418 96843 - Figs1-3).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken after a section of the medieval town defences slumped following the failure of a land drain. The slumping of bank material resulted in damage to a garage structure at the base of the bank. In order to make the area safe, the garages were to be removed and the bank restored to its original profile.

1.1.3 As the stretch of the town defences is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM No. MG023) in the guardianship of Cadw, a watching brief was recommended during the final stages of garage removal, and during the removal of material from the face of the medieval bank. Two areas of likely modern dumping either side of the garages were also to be subject to evaluation as part of the same works. Dependent on the results of the evaluation, the modern dumps would then be removed in order that the original medieval bank profile be restored.

1.1.4 The work was undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd on behalf of P & W Maintenance Contracting Ltd, Oswestry, Shropshire. A Specification for the work to be undertaken was drawn up by Chris E Smith (AW). This was subsequently approved by Cadw.

1.1.6 The AW project number is 2224 and the site code is TMM/14/EV. The planning application reference no. is DEM2014 0001.

1.2 Topography

1.2.1 The town bank in the assessment area is approximately 68m long and situated between 164m (base) and 169m (top) above Ordnance Datum.

1.2.2 The stretch of town bank at Tan y Mur is aligned north to south and forms the eastern line of the town's defences. It is situated at the top of a natural topographic rise which affords a 180° vista over the landscape to the north, east and south (Fig 1).

1.3 Mapped Geology

1.3.1 The regional geology (British Geological Survey 2001) indicates that the bedrock geology is composed of mudstones of the Gyfenni Wood Shale Formation. The superficial geology consists of glacial till of Devensian Age, the most recent glacial period of the Pleistocene (*circa* 110,000 – 12,000 BCA).

1.3.2 Overlying the solid geology, the soils are made up slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acid, loamy and clayey deposits with impeded drainage.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 Montgomery was established as a planted town in the early thirteenth century. The castle (PRN: 169) was built in 1223 replacing the earlier motte-and-bailey (PRN: 50101) at Hen Domen (or Old Montgomery) built between 1070 and 1074 by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. The castle construction at New Montgomery was completed in 1234.

1.4.2 The Parish Church of St Nicholas (PRN: 30519) was probably built at much the same time as the castle and the planted town (PRN: 15740 & 85527) was granted borough status in 1227 by Henry III. The Royal Charter included provision for the burgesses to enclose the town boundary with a ditch and wall (PRN: 170). The first defences were probably constructed around 1230 although murage grants did not commence until 1267. It seems likely from the 1279 grant that the earliest defence was a wooden palisade, replaced about that date with a wall of stone. Towers were constructed at various points along the perimeter and the positions of four gates are known. It is generally considered that these defences had reached their final form by the end of the thirteenth century.

1.4.3 Montgomery flourished as a trading centre in the fourteenth and fifteenth century. The town was nonetheless the scene of frequent contests between the Crown and Llewellyn the Great, and was sacked in the early fifteenth century by Owain Glyndwr. Montgomery went into decline in the late medieval period: the distance of the town from the River Severn appears to have hindered its commercial development in comparison to the rival market towns of Newtown and Welshpool. In around 1540 John Leland noted that town was partly ruinous and large areas of the town are depicted as devoid of buildings in 1610-11 when John Speed published his plan of the town.

1.4.4 During the English Civil War Montgomery was occupied on September 4th 1664 by Sir Thomas Myddleton commanding the Parliamentary garrison from Oswestry. A

Royalist force from Shrewsbury garrison laid siege to the town between the 7th and 18th September; these were later reinforced by four to five thousand men troops under the overall command of Lord Byron. The Royalists were subsequently defeated by a three thousand strong Parliamentary force under the command of Sir Jon Meldrum. Following the Civil War the castle and the town defences were comprehensively slighted, in the autumn of 1649, by order of Parliament. During this period the extent to which the town bank and wall were modified or re-built (and subsequently demolished) is uncertain.

1.4.5 What remained of the town wall and defensive towers appear to have been robbed of stone in the following centuries. Although none of the town gates remain, the town defences survive intermittently as earthworks. One of the best sections of the defences are to the south-west (PRN: 50668 & 50669) where a substantial bank and ditch that runs from Cedewen Gate (PRN: 50110) to Ceri Gate (PRN: 50107). This is one of the best preserved sections of the defences. In places the bank stands 4m above the base of the ditch. Buried and overgrown stone foundations remain in a few places and between 1995 and 1997 about 28m of the northern defensive wall was exposed near Arthur's Gate (PRN: 26580) and the north-west tower (PRN: 50111).

1.4.6 The current phase of work is situated along the scheduled area that comprises the eastern town defences (SAM: Mont023). The remains of the south-east tower (PRN: 50108) are located approximately 60m south-south-west of the former garage block. This section of the bank has been classified by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust as Montgomery Medieval Town Defences II (PRN: 50665).

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

2.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken during demolition and removal of the garage structures, and during removal of initial overburden deposits from the face of the bank, in order to:

- Allow investigation and recording of any archaeological features that were uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area

- Provide the opportunity for the watching archaeologist, at their discretion, to call a halt to groundworks if archaeological finds are made they believe require resources and procedures beyond the provisions of the watching brief.

2.2 Evaluation

2.2.1 The archaeological evaluation of the two areas of suspected modern dumping was undertaken in order to assess the nature, date and extent of the dumps prior to their proposed removal by mechanical excavator.

3. Methodology

3.1 General Considerations

3.1.1 The excavations were undertaken using a 4.8 tonne (Terex TC48) and 7.5 tonne (Terex TC75) tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavation was under direct archaeological supervision and control.

3.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the IfA's *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* and the *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists, 2008) as well as current Health and Safety legislation.

3.1.4 All identified deposits were examined and recorded during the evaluation and watching brief. The evaluation trenches, sections of the medieval bank and soil strip area across the town ditch were photographed using a high resolution (14MP+) digital camera. The site illustrations were drawn on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100, as appropriate).

3.1.5 Context numbers 100-499 were allocated during the fieldwork. These were ascribed to the soil deposits and modern features identified during the trial trenching and watching brief.

3.1.6 The fieldwork was undertaken by Adrian Hadley and Andrew Shobbrook. The project was managed by Chris E Smith (MIfA).

3.2 Finds

3.2.1 Finds were recovered by hand throughout the course of the fieldwork and bagged by context.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental Samples

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

4. Results of the Evaluation: Town Bank

4.1 General Comments

4.1.1 Evaluation trenches were excavated within areas of presumed modern dumped soil located to the north and south of the former garage block (Figs 2-3). The intention of the work was to determine if these deposits were associated with the town defences or whether they derived from the construction of the garage block or adjacent bowling green and tennis club.

4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 (Figs 3, 3a&4, Plates 4-6) was located to the south of the former garage block. This was aligned east-west. The trial trench was approximately 3.9m long and 1.6m wide. The excavation depth was between 0.9m and 1.4m.

4.2.2 The deposits recorded within Trench 1 consisted of redeposited topsoil (101) (104) and redeposited (natural) subsoil (102) (103) (105) above a layer of disturbed or redeposited natural (106). The five layers of redeposited soil all contained modern material.

4.2.3 The deposit encountered at surface (101) comprised a dark brown very gravelly silty clay with inclusions of twentieth century ceramics, brick and tile. This layer extended across the entire trench (east-west). The deposit was 0.76m thick at the eastern end of the trench thinning to 0.12m to the west at the top of trench (the maximum vertical depth was 0.7m). This has been interpreted as a dump of redeposited or imported topsoil. The boundary with the layer (104) at the eastern end of the trench was diffuse.

4.2.4 A layer of soft mid-light brown gravelly silty clay (102) was encountered at 0.14m to 0.46m below surface. This deposit extended some 1.62m out from the western end of the trench. The layer was recorded as 0.04m to 0.5m thick (the maximum vertical depth was 0.54m). Twentieth century material was retrieved from this deposit. This has been interpreted as a dump of redeposited or imported subsoil.

4.2.5 The redeposited topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) overlay a soft mid brown silty clay (103). This deposit was encountered at 0.26m-0.36m below surface. The layer was 0.2m-0.5m thick (the maximum vertical depth was 0.6m) and extended some 2.95m out from the western end of the trench. The deposit contained further twentieth material. This has been interpreted as a dump of subsoil. This layer was distinct from the redeposited soil above (102), being lighter in colour and containing less gravel.

4.2.6 A soft dark brown silty clay (104) extended across the evaluation trench below the layers of redeposited topsoil (101) and subsoil (103) noted above. This deposit was encountered at 0.36m-1.06m below surface. The layer was 0.15m-0.25m thick and extended east and west beyond the sides of the evaluation trench. The deposit contained modern ceramics, brick and glass inclusions. This has been interpreted as a dump of redeposited or imported topsoil.

4.2.7 Deposit (105) comprised a soft light-mid brown silty clay. This was sealed by soil layer (104). The deposit was encountered at 0.51m-1.18m below surface, extending east and west beyond the sides of the evaluation trench. The layer was recorded as 0.3m-0.45m thick. The deposit contained modern brick and tile. This represents a dump of redeposited subsoil.

4.2.8 A firm light-mid orange-brown gravelly clay (106) was encountered at 0.90m-1.30m below surface. This deposit contained occasional patches of mid brown silty clay but no modern inclusions. The deposit has been interpreted as a disturbed or redeposited subsoil (natural). The layer was recorded as 0.12m thick, extending below the limit of excavation.

4.2.9 The base of Trench 1 was recorded at approximately 163.8m OD.

4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 Trench 2 (Figs 3, 3a&4, Plates 7-9) was located to the north of the former garage block. This was aligned east-west. The trial trench was approximately 3.6m long and 1.6m wide. The excavation depth was between 0.6m and 1.5m.

4.3.2 The deposits recorded within Trench 2 consisted of redeposited topsoil (201) and redeposited (natural) subsoil (202) (203) (204) (205) above a buried topsoil (206). All six layers of redeposited or disturbed soil contained modern material.

4.3.3 The deposit encountered at surface (201) comprised a dark brown gravelly silty clay

with inclusions of twentieth century ceramics, brick and tile. The layer was recorded as 0.1m thick at the eastern end of the trench, increasing to 0.36m to the west (the maximum vertical depth was 0.5m). This deposit has been interpreted as a dump of redeposited or imported topsoil.

4.3.4 A layer of soft mid brown clay (202) was encountered at 0.10m to 0.50m below surface. This deposit extended eastwards some 0.2m out from the western side of the trench. The layer was recorded as 0.04m to 0.27m thick (the maximum vertical depth was 0.34m). Twentieth century ceramics and tile fragments were retrieved from this deposit. This layer represents a dump of redeposited or imported subsoil. There was a clear boundary with the soil layers below (203) (204) below.

4.3.5 The redeposited topsoil (201) and subsoil (202) overlay a soft light-mid brown gravelly clay (203). This was encountered at 0.20m-0.45m below surface. The layer was 0.1m-0.38m thick (the maximum vertical depth was 0.44m) and extended 3.10m across the centre of the trench. The deposit contained twentieth century tile and ceramics. This has been interpreted as a dump of subsoil. This was comparatively distinct from the redeposited subsoil above (202) being lighter in colour and containing more gravel. The boundary with the soil horizon below (204) was diffuse.

4.3.6 A soft light-mid brown gravelly clay (204) extended across the evaluation trench below the layers of redeposited subsoil (202) (203). This deposit was encountered at 0.14m-0.74m below surface. The layer was 0.12m-0.38m thick (the maximum vertical depth was 0.5m) and extended (east and west) beyond the sides of the evaluation trench. This deposit contained modern brick fragments. This has been interpreted as redeposited subsoil. Although this deposit is of similar compaction and composition as the layer above, this deposit was slightly lighter than the clay deposit (203): the boundary between the soil horizons was clear.

4.3.7 Layer (205) comprised a soft mid brown gravelly silty clay. This was sealed by soil layer (204). The deposit was encountered at 0.34m-1.07m below surface, extending east and west beyond the sides of the evaluation trench. The layer was recorded as 0.18m-0.44m thick. The deposit had modern ceramic and brick inclusions. This has been interpreted as a dump of redeposited subsoil. It was noted that the deposit was more silty and slightly darker than the layer above (204).

4.3.8 A soft dark brown gravelly silty clay (206) was encountered at 0.55m-1.50m below surface. This contained modern ceramics as well as brick and tile fragments. The deposit has been interpreted as a buried topsoil. This layer was recorded as 0.24m thick, extending below the limit of excavation.

4.3.9 The base of Trench 2 was recorded at approximately 163.3m OD.

4.4 Summary

4.4.1 The deposits recorded within the two evaluation trenches were identified as modern dumps of soil. A layer of disturbed or redeposited natural (106) was also encountered at the bottom of Trench 1 whilst a buried soil horizon (206) was identified at the base of Trench 2.

4.4.2 Trench 1 contained two layers of dark brown silty clay (101) (104) that have been interpreted as redeposited or imported topsoil. There were three additional deposits of light-mid brown silty clay (102) (103) (105) considered to derive from the subsoil in the immediate vicinity of this trench; potentially this material was excavated from

the medieval bank when the garage block was built. The above soil layers appear to have been deposited rapidly and two of these layers (102) (103) seem to have been laid down irregularly. It was also noted that the topsoil (101) has also been levelled out to some degree. The layer of 'dirty' natural (106) evident at the base of the trench may comprise a disturbed subsoil. It is possible that this deposit represents redeposited natural that overlies the medieval town ditch.

4.4.3 At the location of Trench 2, the topsoil comprised a dark brown silty clay (201). This overlay four layers of light-mid brown clay (202) (203) (204) (205). In common with Trench 1, these deposits most probably represent redeposited subsoil derived locally. The above soil layers appear to have been deposited rapidly and laid down irregularly. It was also noted that the topsoil (201) and the layer below (202) have been levelled out. The layer of dark brown silty clay encountered at the base of the trench has been interpreted as a buried topsoil (206). This deposit potentially overlies the town ditch.

4.4.4 The results of the trial trenching indicate that the two large projections on the bank either side of the former garages comprise modern soil layers. No deposits relating to the construction of the medieval bank were encountered during the evaluation. The modern deposits were subsequently removed by machine (under archaeological supervision) in order to provide backfill material for the truncated section of the town bank (to the rear of the garage block) and to restore the approximate line of the medieval bank either side of the reinstated section of the town defences.

5. Watching Brief Results: Town Ditch

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 The medieval town ditch [307] was identified approximately 10cm below the concrete foundations for the garage block (Figs 3&5, Plates 1-31). At this level the potential ditch fills could not be discerned (301) having been previously disturbed during the construction of the garages.

5.1.2 Three sondages were subsequently excavated in order to clarify the line of the medieval ditch [307]. The sondages were excavated 0.15m-0.2m deep. This revealed a disturbed upper ditch fill or modern infill within each sondage (303) (306) (313). The remaining ditch fills were interpreted as post-medieval in date (302) (304) (314) (305). The natural (315) was noted to be consistent across the three sondages; this deposit comprised a stiff light orange-brown very gravelly clay.

5.1.3 Two probable post-holes were recorded within Sondage C. These were defined by discoloured natural [308] (309) and charcoal inclusions [310] (311). The post-holes were located approximately 0.6m [308] and 1.1m [309] from the western edge of the medieval ditch [307]. These features were preserved *in situ* below the reinstated section of the town bank.

5.2 Slab Removal and Soil Strip (Figs 3, 3a&5, Plates 10-31)

5.2.1 The concrete raft foundation for the garages was lifted and broken up in sections to expose approximately 10cm of sub-base material. This area was subsequently stripped down to the underlying clay deposits across an area some 29m long (north-south) and 5m wide (east-west).

5.2.2 Disturbed layers (301) and (312) were encountered between 163.69m and 163.89m OD. These deposits were interpreted as the disturbed fill/s (301) of the medieval town ditch [307] with disturbed subsoil (312) also evident along the western side of the site. It was possible to determine the edge of the medieval town ditch [307] at this level. This ran parallel with the town bank, extending to the north and south of the excavation area. The ditch was recorded as 3.4m to 3.8m wide, extending eastwards beyond the limit of excavation. A clay pipe and fragments of modern glass were noted within the disturbed fill of this feature (301).

5.2.3 The disturbed ditch fill (301) consisted of a firm mid bluish-grey very gravelly silty clay with patches of light-mid brown silty clay. This deposit was subsequently determined to be some 0.2m thick. The disturbed natural (312) comprised a stiff light-mid orange-brown gravelly clay with some patches of mid-dark bluish grey silty clay.

5.3 Sondage A

5.3.1 Sondage A measured 5.15m long (east-west) and 2.0m–2.3m wide (north-south). The excavation clearly exposed the western edge of the town ditch [307] along with two ditch fills (302) (303). These deposits were encountered at 163.62m OD. Both fills extended either side (north and south) of the sondage.

5.3.2 Within Sondage A the town ditch [307] (302) (303) was recorded as over 3.10m wide (extending below the road to the east of the soil strip area).

5.3.3 The upper ditch fill (303) measured 1.25m across and continued eastwards beyond the limit of excavation (below the present road surface). The deposit comprised a firm mid bluish-grey gravelly silty clay. There were inclusions of modern brick and glass. This deposit seems likely to be modern infill but this could also represent a disturbed ditch fill.

5.3.4 Ditch fill (302) was interpreted as stratigraphically below deposit (303). This fill extended 1.85m to 1.90m eastwards from the edge of the town ditch [307]. The deposit comprised a firm light-mid brown silty clay. No finds were retrieved from this fill. The soil matrix indicates this deposit was derived from the silty clay topsoil or subsoil.

5.3.5 The town ditch [307] was cut into undisturbed (natural) subsoil (315). The natural extended over 2m westwards beyond the limit of excavation.

5.4 Sondage B

5.4.1 Sondage B measured 5.05m long (east-west) and 2.0m–2.2m wide (north-south). The excavation clearly exposed the western edge of the town ditch [307] along with three ditch fills (304) (313) (314). These deposits were encountered between at 163.59m and 163.64m OD. The ditch fills extended either side (north and south) of the sondage.

5.4.2 Within Sondage B the town ditch [307] (304) (313) (314) was recorded as over 3.10m wide (extending below the road to the east).

5.4.3 The upper ditch fill (313) measured 1.80m to 2.00m across the centre of the exposed section of ditch. The deposit comprised a firm mid bluish-grey gravelly silty clay

with inclusions of modern brick and glass. The soil matrix indicates this deposit was derived from subsoil. The deposit was interpreted as modern infill but could equally represent a disturbed ditch fill. This deposit (313) was similar to fill (303) recorded in Sondage A.

5.4.4 Ditch fill (314) was interpreted as being stratigraphically below deposit (313). This fill extended 0.60m to 0.80m eastwards from the edge of the town ditch [307]. The deposit comprised a firm light-mid brown silty clay. The soil matrix indicates this fill was derived from topsoil or subsoil. Tip lines formed by small stones were noted along the western edge of the fill. No finds were retrieved from this deposit.

5.4.5 Ditch fill (304) measured 0.45m across (continuing eastwards the beyond the limit of excavation). The deposit comprised a firm mid brown silty clay. The soil matrix indicates this deposit was derived from topsoil or the silty clay subsoil. No finds were retrieved from the fill. This deposit was interpreted as modern infill but could also represent a disturbed ditch fill.

5.4.6 The stratigraphic relationship between the three ditch fills is uncertain (304) (313) (314). However, it should be noted that fills (314) and (304) are very similar, both having the same soil components. Potentially these fills (304) (314) represent a single deposit underlying modern infill (313).

5.4.7 The town ditch [307] was cut into undisturbed (natural) subsoil (315). The natural extended over 1.9m westwards beyond the limit of excavation.

5.5 Sondage C

5.5.1 Sondage C measured 4.60m-4.70m long (east-west) and 2.0m–2.3m wide (north-south). The excavation clearly exposed the western edge of the town ditch [307] along with two ditch fills (305) (306). These deposits were encountered at 163.61m OD. Both fills extended either side (north and south) of the sondage.

5.5.2 Within Sondage C, the town ditch [307] (305) (306) was recorded as over 2.85m wide (extending below the road to the east).

5.5.3 Deposit (306) was interpreted as an upper ditch fill. This measured 1.05m across, continuing eastwards beyond the limit of excavation. The fill comprised a soft dark brown silty clay with inclusions of modern ceramics. This deposit may represent modern infill or a disturbed ditch fill.

5.5.4 Ditch fill (305) was interpreted as stratigraphically below deposit (306). This fill extended 1.75m-2.00m eastwards from the edge of the town ditch [307]. The deposit comprised a firm light-mid orange-brown silty clay. The soil matrix indicates this deposit was derived from clay subsoil. A clay pipe stem was retrieved from this fill along with fragments of modern brick. This deposit (305) is potentially contemporary with fills (302) and (314).

5.5.5 The ditch [307] was cut into undisturbed (natural) subsoil (315). The natural extended over 1.9m westwards beyond the limit of excavation.

5.5.6 A large post-hole [308] was identified at the western end of the sondage. This feature was cut into natural on the edge of the town ditch [307]. The post-hole was sub-circular in plan, recorded as 0.36m-0.45m in diameter. The fill (309) comprised a firm light-mid orange-brown clay. This deposit was slightly darker than the natural

clay subsoil. Within the sondage the post-hole was positioned some 0.6m from the edge of the town ditch. This feature was not excavated.

5.5.7 Another potential feature [310] was identified to the west of the town ditch, positioned some 0.4m north-west of post-hole [308]. This was poorly defined, but appeared to be another post-hole marked by a large patch of charcoal. This feature measured 0.18m-0.4m (north-south) by 0.54m (east-west). The fill (311) comprised a firm light-mid orange-brown clay. This deposit was slightly more grey than the clay subsoil into which this feature was cut, perhaps resulting from charcoal staining the natural. Within the sondage the post-hole was positioned some 1.10m from the edge of the town ditch. This feature was not excavated.

6. Watching Brief Results: Town Bank

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 Modern overburden on the bank to the rear of the former garage block was stripped by machine. Four areas were hand cleaned to create sample sections (A-D) along this truncated (29m long) part of the medieval bank (Figs 3, 3a&6, Plates 10-31). The upper part of Section A was located within an eroded part of the bank. This section was extended down the bank to expose the entire escarpment that formed part of the medieval town defences. The upper part of the bank had elsewhere been severely truncated when the garages were constructed; these areas had been backfilled with redeposited topsoil (421), as recorded in Sample Sections B-D.

6.1.2 The upper soil deposit (Sample Section A) was interpreted as modern infill (401) intended to raise the ground level for the bowling-green immediately to the west of the town bank. This overlay a drain chamber (404) [420] and additional layers of made ground (402) (403) (405). The latter deposits are either post-medieval or modern.

6.1.3 A layer of stone rubble (406) was encountered approximately 1.5m below the top of the existing bank (Sample Section A). This material most probably derives from the medieval town wall. The rubble was recorded as 0.3m-0.64m deep.

6.1.4 Two layers of redeposited natural (408) (409) were recorded below the stone rubble (406) associated with the defensive wall (Sample Section A). These were interpreted as up-cast deposits from the adjacent town ditch. Similar deposits were encountered in Section B (416) (417), Section C (418) and Section D (419).

6.1.5 A gravelly silty clay (410) was identified below the up-cast deposits noted above. This layer potentially represents redeposited subsoil (up-cast) associated with the town defences. It is more likely to comprise a disturbed subsoil, left *in situ* prior to the construction of the medieval bank. This layer was recorded as 0.16m-0.36m thick across the four sample sections.

6.1.6 The natural clay subsoil (411) was encountered approximately 4.32m below the top of the bank (Sample Section A). This deposit was recorded as 1.02m to 1.56m deep (across the four sample sections), extending below the limit of excavation.

6.2 Sample Section A

6.2.1 The exposed section of the bank, resulting from a failed drain, formed the upper part of Sample Section A. The bank below the landslip was machine excavated to remove loose overburden and subsequently cleaned by hand to expose the construction of the medieval town defences. The overall height of this section was 5.3m.

6.2.2 The upper section measured 2.15m wide and approximately 2.50m high. Modern made ground (401) containing a land drain was identified at the top of the soil sequence. This overlay a brick-built chamber (409) [420] that cut into modern infill deposits (402) (403) above a further deposit of made ground (405). This sealed a layer of stone rubble (406) [407] that formed part of the medieval town defences.

6.2.3 The lower section measured 1.70m wide and approximately 2.50m high. A modern intrusion (412) [413] was identified at the top of the sample section. This cut into redeposited natural (409) that formed part of the construction of the town bank. This overlay a probable subsoil (410) above (natural) gravelly clay (411). A modern intrusion (414) [415] had cut into the natural at the bottom of the section.

6.2.4 The top of the existing bank was recorded as 169.30m OD. A concrete slab and tarmac surface were located at the top of the section; these are associated with the bowling-green located directly to the west of the town bank.

6.2.5 The upper soil deposit (401) was interpreted as modern infill intended to raise the ground for the bowling-green. This layer contained a ceramic land drain, which appears to have been laid when the level of the bank was raised: there was no evidence for a construction cut for the drain within layer (401). This deposit consisted of a soft dark brown gravelly silty clay with inclusions of modern brick rubble; this is a redeposited topsoil. The made ground was 0.66m-0.75m thick.

6.2.6 The upper soil deposit (401) overlay a drain chamber (404) [420] cut into further made ground deposits (402) (403). The drain chamber (404) was recorded as 0.66m below the top of the bank. This was built in mortared red brick, covered with a 0.05m thick concrete slab. The chamber was 0.5m wide and 0.3m-0.35m deep. The construction trench [420] was noted to be 0.25m wider on the southern side of this structure; this was backfilled with large mudstone boulders.

6.2.7 Deposits of firm light-mid orange-brown very gravelly clay were recorded to the north (403) and south (402) of the drain chamber; these appear to form the same layer of made-ground that comprise redeposited natural. Deposit (402) and (403) were recorded as 0.21m-0.3m and 0.28m-0.38m thick, respectively. These layers were encountered 0.7m-0.75m below the top of the bank. The infill deposits have been interpreted as post-medieval or modern.

6.2.8 Another layer of made ground (405) was identified below the drain chamber (404) and infill deposits (402) (403) noted above. This layer was 0.44m-0.64m thick. The deposit consisted of a firm dark brown gravelly silty clay with charcoal inclusions; this has been interpreted as redeposited topsoil. This layer was encountered 0.93m-1.10m below the top of the existing bank. No finds were retrieved during hand cleaning of the section to date this layer although the site stratigraphy indicates this is deposit is post-medieval or modern.

6.2.9 A layer of stone rubble (406) was encountered at 167.74m OD, approximately 1.5m below the top of the existing bank. The rubble was loosely deposited within a soil matrix of soft dark brown gravelly silty clay with some firm light-mid brown clay; this represents redeposited topsoil and natural. This material most probably derives

from the medieval town wall. The rubble was recorded as 0.3m-0.64m deep. The boundary with the soil horizon below (408) was irregular; this layer had been truncated [407] when the wall was constructed or during a later phase of activity related to the town defences.

6.2.10 Layers (408) and (409) were recorded below the stone rubble (406) associated with the town wall. Both deposits comprised a firm light orange-brown gravelly clay; deposit (408) being slightly darker than (409). These have been interpreted as layers of redeposited natural associated with the construction of the medieval town bank.

6.2.11 Layer (408) was encountered at 167.41m OD, some 1.88m-2.20m below the top of the existing bank. The deposit was recorded as 0.4m-0.96m thick. It should be noted that the top of this layer may have been truncated by later activity associated with the town wall (406) [407]. Layer (409) was encountered some 3.35m-3.56m below the top of the section. The deposit was recorded as 0.56m-0.78m thick.

6.2.12 A modern intrusion [413] (414) truncated the lower part of layer (408) as well as the upper section of layer (409). This irregular feature is most probably associated with the construction of the garage block. The area of modern disturbance extended across the centre of the sample section. In consequence, the boundary between the two layers (408) (409) that form the medieval bank was not determined. The combined depth of these deposits was nonetheless calculated as 1.66m.

6.2.13 A gravelly silty clay (410) was recorded at 165.20m OD, some 4.11m-4.14m below the top of the existing bank. The deposit was 0.16m-0.21m thick. This was interpreted as a disturbed or redeposited subsoil.

6.2.14 The natural subsoil (411) was encountered at 165.01m OD, approximately 4.32m-4.34m below the top of the existing bank. This deposit was recorded as 1.02m deep, extending below the limit of excavation.

6.2.15 At the bottom of the section the natural (411) was cut by a modern intrusion [415]. This extended to the north of the sample section and below the limit of excavation. The fill (414) consisted of redeposited topsoil and natural. This irregular feature is most probably associated with the construction of the garage block.

6.2.16 The bottom of Sample Section A was recorded at 164.00m OD.

6.3 Sample Section B

6.3.1 Sample Section B measured 3.00m high and 1.70m wide. The excavation exposed two layers of redeposited natural associated with the town bank (416) (417). These deposits overlay a probable subsoil (410) above (natural) gravelly clay (411).

6.3.2 Redeposited topsoil (421) was exposed across the upper part of the bank (at the top of the recorded section). This deposit measured approximately 2.9m above layer (416).

6.3.3 Redeposited natural (416) was encountered at 166.37m OD, where the bank has been truncated (during the construction of the garage block). The layer (416) was 0.47m-0.57m thick. This is possibly the same deposit as layer (409) recorded in Sample Section A. The interface with the layer below (417) was diffuse; the latter had the same soil components but was slightly darker than (416). Layer (417) was 0.37m-0.49m thick.

6.3.4 The layers of redeposited natural (416) (417) have been interpreted as upcast deposits associated with the construction of the medieval town bank. The combined depth of these deposits was 0.89m-0.96m.

6.3.5 Layer (410) overlay a gravelly silty clay (410) that was recorded at 165.47m OD. This was interpreted as disturbed or redeposited subsoil. The deposit was 0.2m-0.32m thick and contained charcoal lenses at the interface with layer (417). The same layer was identified in Section A (this being 0.27m lower than Section B).

6.3.6 The natural subsoil (411) was encountered at 165.22m OD (0.21m higher than Section A). This deposit was recorded as 1.45m deep, extending below the limit of excavation. The bottom of Sample Section B was recorded at 163.80m OD.

6.4 Sample Section C

6.4.1 Sample Section C measured 2.95m high and 1.60m wide. The excavation exposed a layer of redeposited natural associated with the town bank (418). This deposit overlay a probable subsoil (410) above (natural) gravelly clay (411).

6.4.2 Redeposited topsoil (421) was exposed across the upper part of the bank (at the top of the recorded section). This deposit measured approximately 2.8m above layer (418).

6.4.3 Redeposited natural (418) was encountered at 166.42m OD, where the bank has been truncated (during the construction of the garage block). The deposit was 0.73m-0.8m thick. This layer appears to be part of the medieval defensive bank. It was noted that layer (418) is similar to deposit (417) identified in Section B.

6.4.4 Layer (418) overlay a gravelly silty clay (410) that was recorded at 165.68m OD. This was interpreted as disturbed or redeposited subsoil. The deposit was 0.16m-0.35m thick. The same layer was identified in Sections A & B (this being 0.21m higher in Section C compared to Section B).

6.4.5 The natural subsoil (411) was encountered at 165.50m OD (0.28m higher than Section B). This deposit was 1.54m deep, extending below the limit of excavation. The bottom of Sample Section C was recorded at 163.95m OD.

6.5 Sample Section D

6.5.1 Sample Section D measured 3.10m high and 1.80m wide. The excavation exposed a layer redeposited natural associated with the town bank (419). This deposit overlay a probable subsoil (410) above (natural) gravelly clay (411).

6.5.2 Redeposited topsoil (421) was exposed across the upper part of the bank (at the top of the recorded section). This deposit measured approximately 2.5m above layer (419).

5.5.3 Redeposited natural (419) was recorded at 166.73m OD, where the bank has been truncated (during the construction of the garage block). The deposit was 0.74m-0.82m thick. This layer appears to be part of the medieval defensive bank and is similar to deposit (418) identified in Section C.

6.5.4 Deposit (419) overlay a gravelly silty clay (410) that was encountered at 165.92m

OD. This was interpreted as a disturbed or redeposited subsoil. Layer (419) was 0.25m-0.36m thick. This was interpreted as disturbed subsoil. The same layer was identified in Sample Sections A to C (this being 0.24m higher in Section D compared to Section C).

6.5.5 The natural subsoil (411) was identified at 165.63m OD (0.13m higher than Section C). This deposit was recorded as 1.56m deep, extending below the limit of excavation. The bottom of Sample Section D was recorded at 164.10m OD.

6.6 Finds

6.6.1 Modern finds, including bricks, plastic debris and a car gearbox, were identified within the soil layers encountered during the trial trenching of the modern dump areas; these were not retained.

6.6.2 During the watch brief fragments of a pipe bowl (301) and a pipe stem (305) were retained from two separate fills of the medieval town ditch. The pipe bowl is of mid-19th to early 20th century date.

7. Discussion & Conclusions

7.1 The Medieval Town Ditch

7.1.1 The top of the medieval town ditch [307] was identified under the concrete slab at approximately 163.90m OD. The ditch was recorded as over 3.8m wide, continuing eastwards below the present roadway. The ditch was cut into natural (312) (315) along the western end of the site. This clay subsoil would have formed part of a natural escarpment that formed part of the medieval defensive bank.

7.1.2 The disturbed fills of the town ditch or infill material were identified within three sondages excavated within the footprint of the garage block. Deposits (303) in Sondage A and (313) in Sondage B comprised a mid bluish-grey silty clay. Both deposits appear to be derived from the natural. The inclusions of modern brick and glass may represent intrusive material within a post-medieval upper ditch fill, but this deposit is perhaps more likely to comprise modern infill related to the construction of the garage block. These deposits (303) (313) are perhaps contemporary with deposit (306) recorded in Sondage C, although the soil components (this being a dark brown silty clay) indicates that the latter material was derived from topsoil rather than the natural.

7.1.3 The remaining ditch fills are potentially post-medieval in date. These include three fills within Sondage A (302) & B (304) (314) that consisted of light-mid brown silty clay, with no evident inclusions or finds. The two fills within Sondage B are potentially the same deposit underlying modern infill (313). What appears to be the upper ditch fill within Sondage C (305) may be contemporary with these deposits. The former (305) comprised a light-mid orange-brown silty clay; this soil appears to derive from the natural rather than the topsoil. A clay pipe stem was retrieved from the fill. This deposit (305) may represent modern infill. It is more likely these deposits (302) (304) (305) (314) represent post-medieval silting of the town ditch. It is also noteworthy that tip lines of small stones were recorded during a shallow excavation along the western edge of ditch fill (314). This material may have resulted from the gradual silting of the ditch. These stones could alternatively

represent (evidence for) tumble from the town wall, perhaps through a process of rapid deposition caused by modification or collapse of the wall or the robbing of stone from the top of the town bank.

7.1.4 The two post-holes identified within Sondage C were identified by stained natural [308] (309) and a charcoal deposit [310] (311). The latter may have resulted from a burnt-out post. These features were positioned closer to the edge of the ditch than indicated within the sondage excavations. The town ditch was discernible some 0.2m above the base of the sondages (at 163.90m OD) and at this level, the post-holes would have been roughly 0.1m [308] and 0.6m [310] from the western edge of this feature. The post-holes are indicative of some form of structure along the (internal) western side of the town ditch and the base of the defensive bank. This could potentially be part of a timber palisade, although it should be noted that no further post-holes were identified within Sondages A & B.

7.2 The Medieval Town Bank

7.2.1 The construction layers associated with the medieval defences were exposed during the removal of overburden along the truncated section of the town bank. The deposits significantly included the upcast deposits (408) (409) (416) (417) (418) (419) from the town ditch and a stone layer (406) above the uppermost layer of upcast (408). The stone rubble (406) most probably represents the remains of the medieval town wall.

7.2.2 The deposit at the top of the bank (Sample Section A) consisted of imported or redeposited topsoil up to 0.75m thick (401). This overlay a drain chamber (404) [420] constructed within a 0.3m thick layer of redeposited natural (402) (403). Another 0.64m of redeposited soil (405) was recorded below the drain chamber. The latter deposit sealed the remains of the medieval town wall (406) which comprised stone 0.3m to 0.64m of rubble within a soil matrix of redeposited topsoil and natural. This probably represents robbed out material along the line of the medieval wall.

7.2.3 The remains of the town wall (406) were encountered at 167.74m OD (Sample Section A). The made-ground above this deposit post-dates the medieval period; the upper deposit (401) is definitely modern. It was noted that the layer (408) below the stone rubble had been truncated [407] during a later phase of activity related to the town bank. This intrusion is potentially associated with the construction of the wall or, more likely, the subsequent robbing of stone from this structure.

7.2.4 The town wall and upper soil sequence were only recorded within Sample Section A. Elsewhere the upper section of the bank had been severely truncated during the construction of the garage block (Sections B-D) and the cutting partly backfilled with redeposited topsoil (421).

7.2.5 The two layers of redeposited natural (408) (409) recorded below the stone rubble (406) collectively measured some 1.66m thick (Section A). These have been interpreted as upcast deposits resulting from the excavation of the adjacent town ditch. It should be noted that the uppermost deposit (408) may have been truncated by later construction or robbing trenches associated with the town wall (406) [407]. It is nonetheless likely that this layer (408) generally defines the top of the medieval bank, recorded at 167.41m OD. These deposits collectively indicate the extent to which the natural escarpment was built up to form the medieval town defences. In addition, the soil sequence indicates that the town bank was constructed in layers. Two upcast deposits (416) (417) were also noted within Section B (although separate

layers of redeposited natural could not be discerned with Sections C & D).

7.2.6 A mid orange brown gravelly silty clay (410) was identified below the upcast deposits noted above. This appears to represent a disturbed subsoil. The layer was evident across the exposed 29m of medieval bank. Overall this deposit is 0.72m higher across a 20m long section between Section A (165.20m OD) and Section D (165.92m OD). This is also reflected in the height of the underlying clay as the top of the natural falls by 0.62m between Section A (165.01m OD) and D (165.63m OD). It appears as though both deposits follow the natural contour of the ground; the land falls gradually to the north. They illustrate the degree to which the bank has been built up to form the medieval defences. This also indicates that the original layer of topsoil was stripped down to subsoil, which was left *in situ* prior to the excavation of the town ditch and construction of the defensive bank.

7.2.7 The results of the watching brief indicate that the thirteenth century town bank comprised a natural escarpment raised by layers redeposited natural (most probably upcast from the adjacent ditch) and later by the addition of a stone wall. A layer of stone rubble, recorded in Sample Section A, appears to represent the robbed out remains of this wall. It is not known how tall this wall was prior to demolition. The height of the medieval construction above the presumed subsoil of the natural escarpment (410) has been calculated as 2.25m to the top of the uppermost upcast deposit (408) and about 2.6m high to the top of the stone rubble (406).

8. Acknowledgements

8.1 Thanks are due to Will Davies (Cadw) for his assistance in monitoring the site and to Geraint Dodd (PW Maintenance Contracting Ltd) & Andrew Dowell (CSP Housing Maintenance) for help in setting up the project.

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APPENDIX I:

Figures

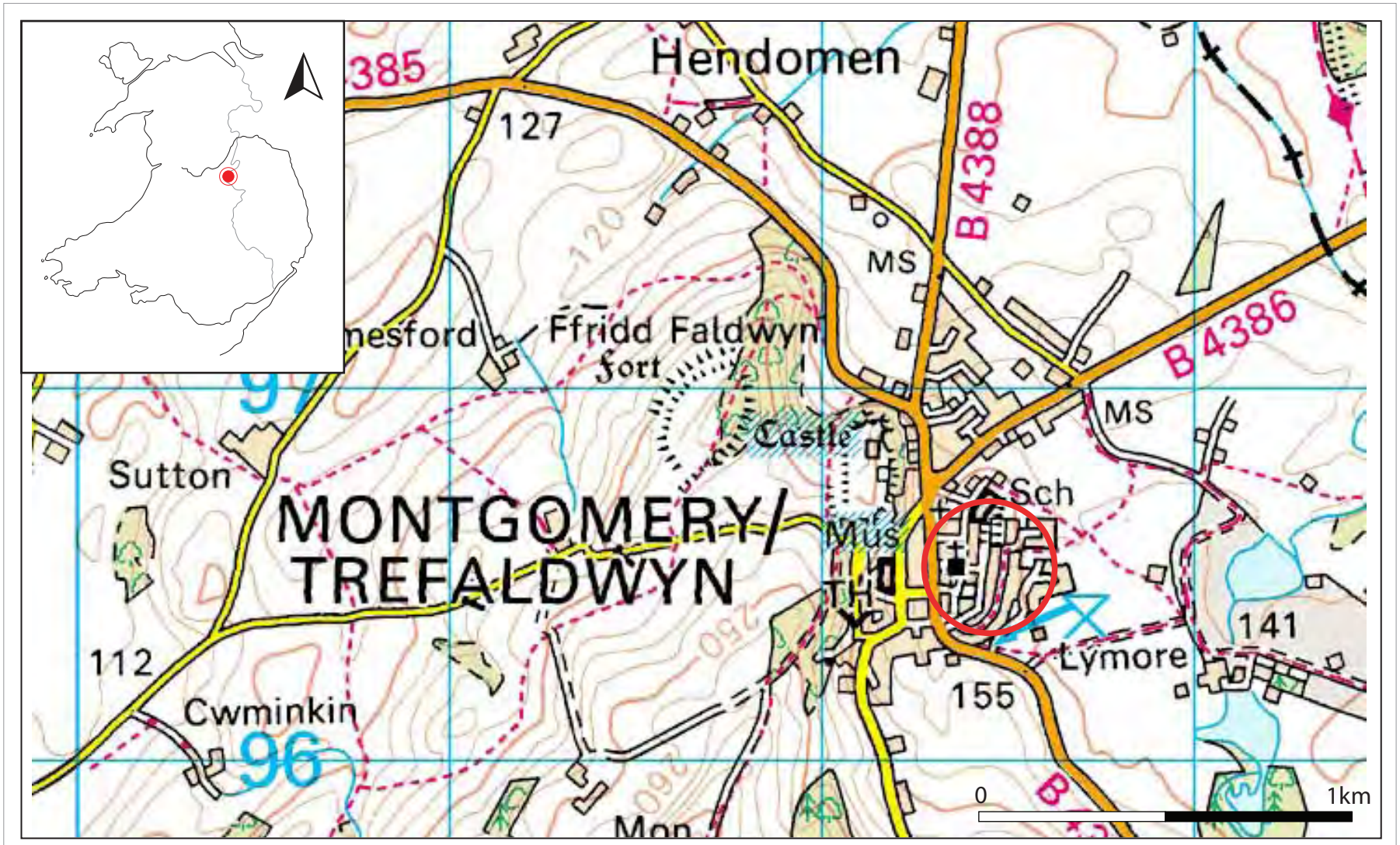


Fig 1: Map showing general location of assessment area

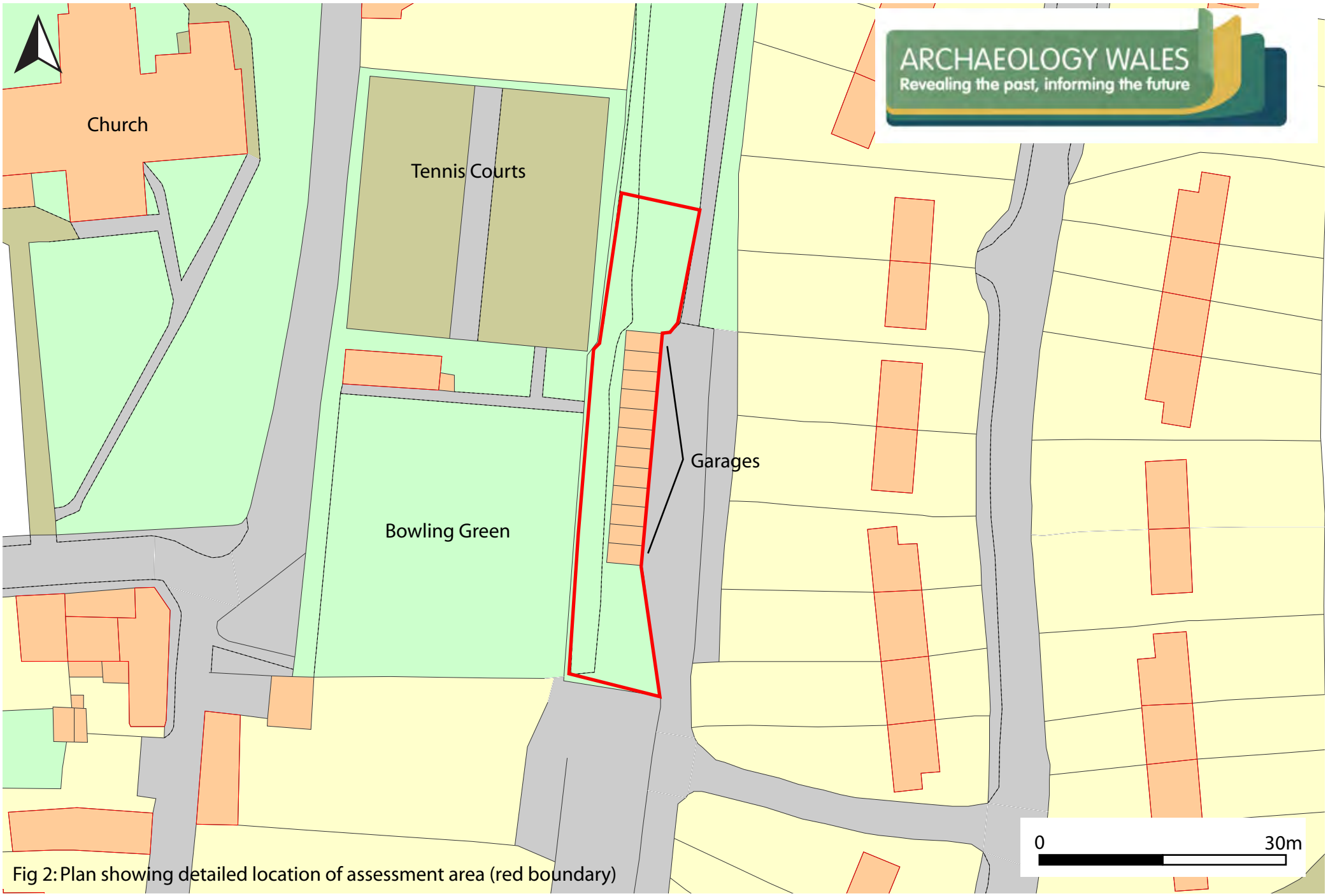


Fig 2: Plan showing detailed location of assessment area (red boundary)

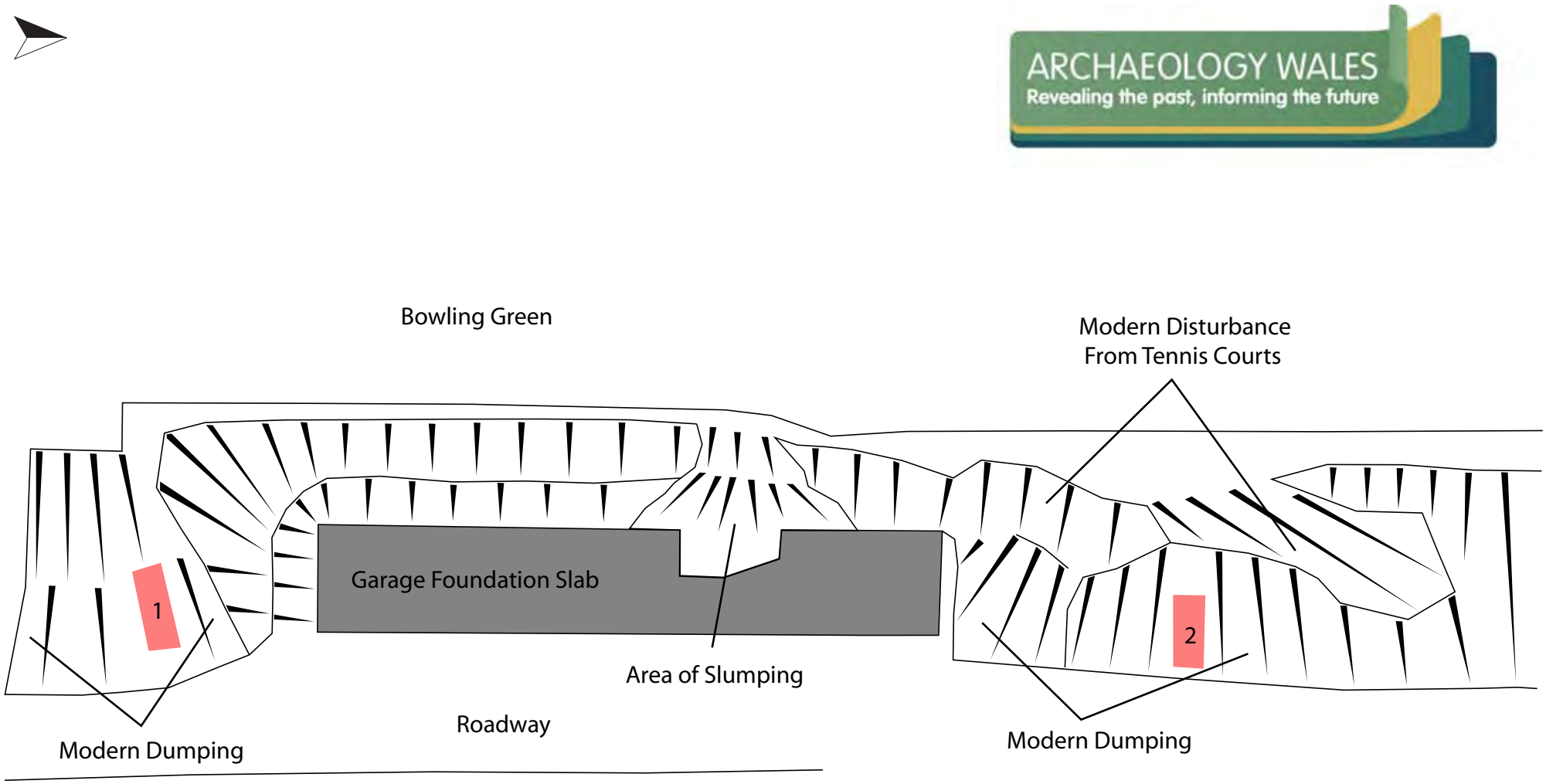


Fig 3: EDM hachure plan showing line of town bank in relation to garages and other modern alterations

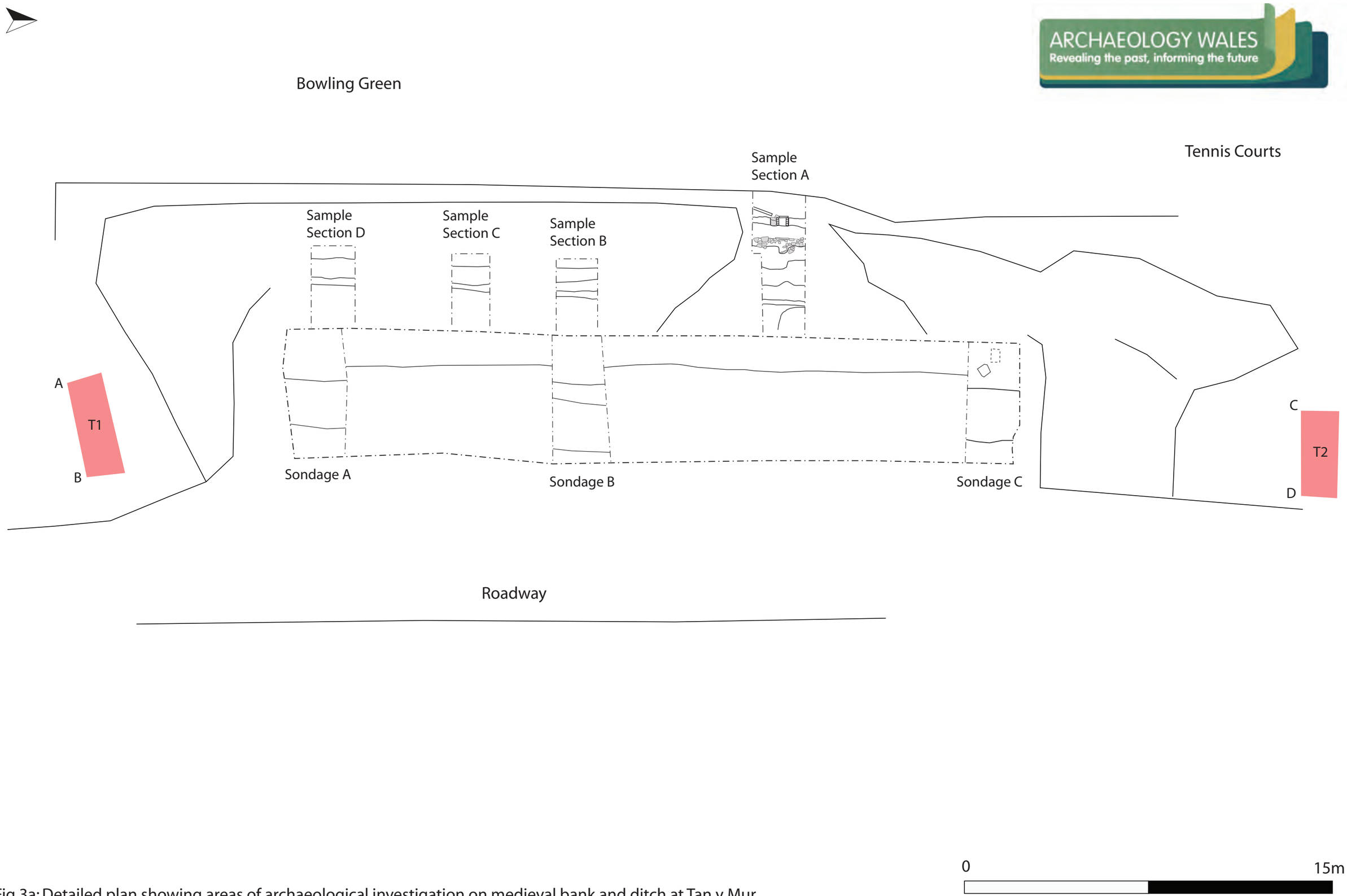
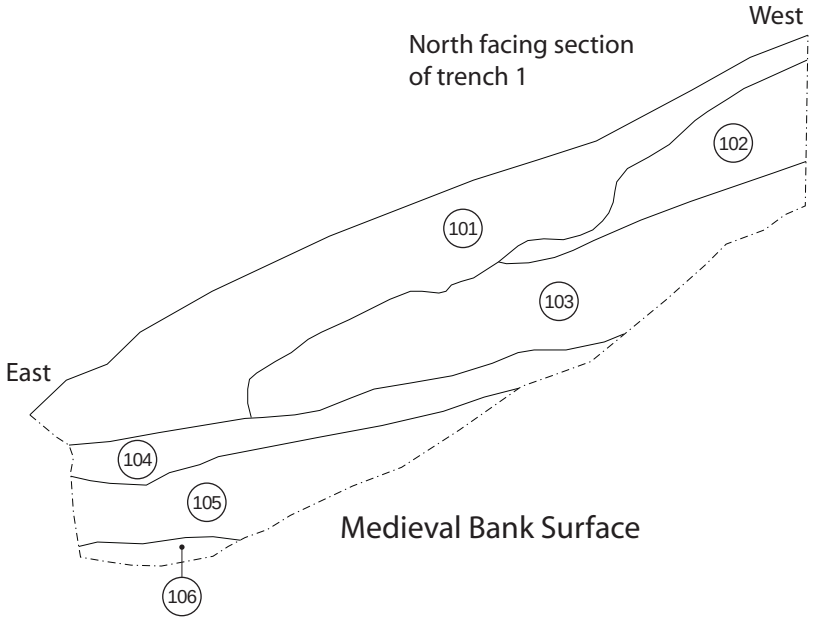
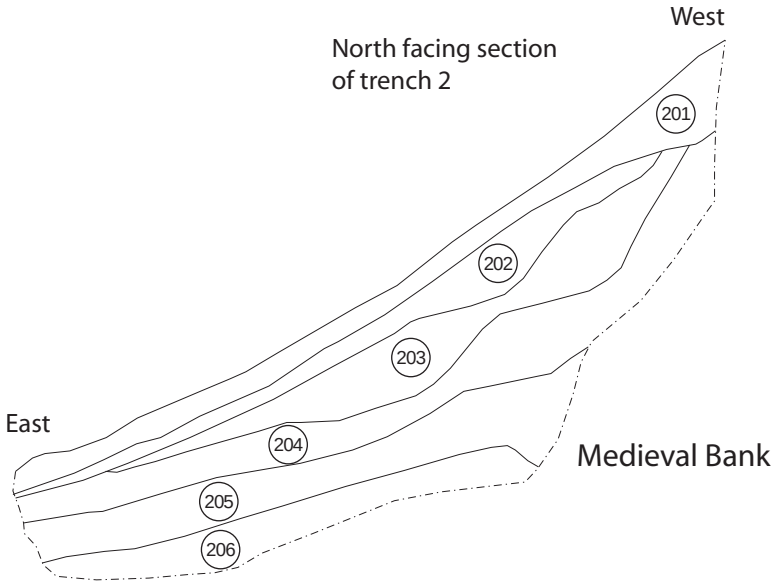


Fig 3a: Detailed plan showing areas of archaeological investigation on medieval bank and ditch at Tan y Mur





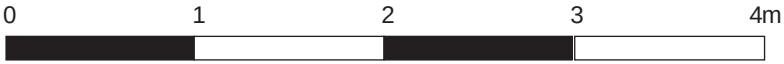
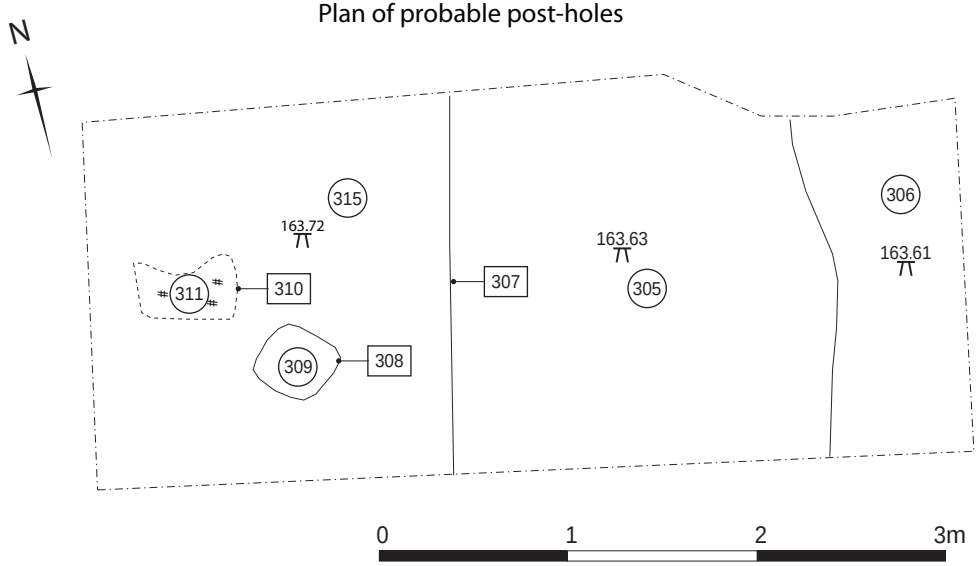


Fig 4: Trench sections showing modern make up levels

Sondage C
Plan of probable post-holes



Plan of town ditch below former garages

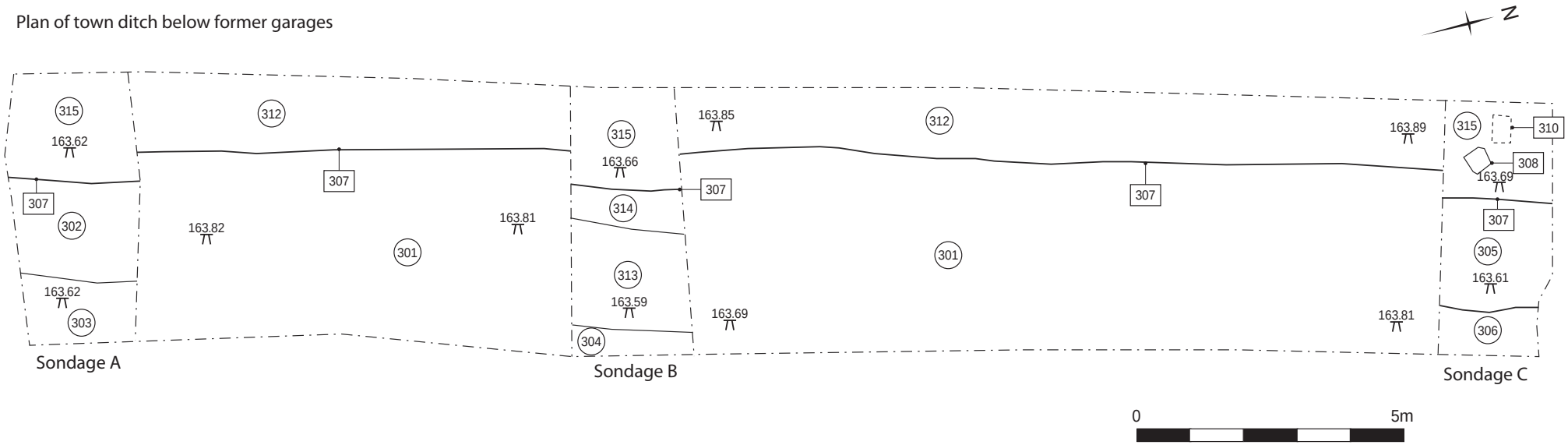
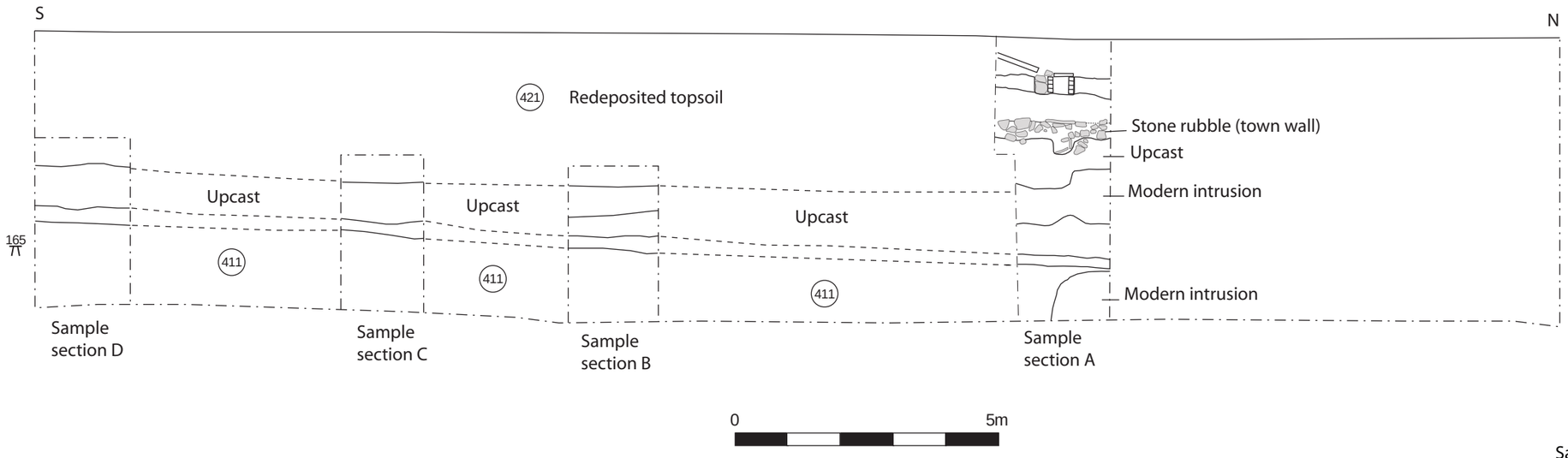
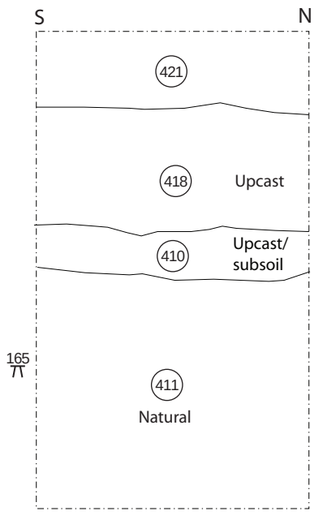


Fig 5: Plan showing area of town ditch and sondages beneath garage foundation slab

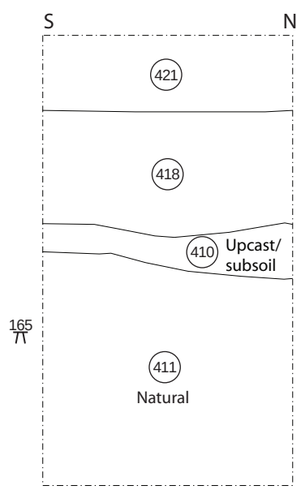
Montgomery town ramparts
East facing section



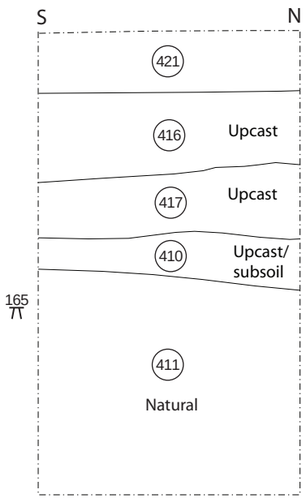
Sample section D
East facing



Sample section C
East facing



Sample section B
East facing



Sample section A
East facing

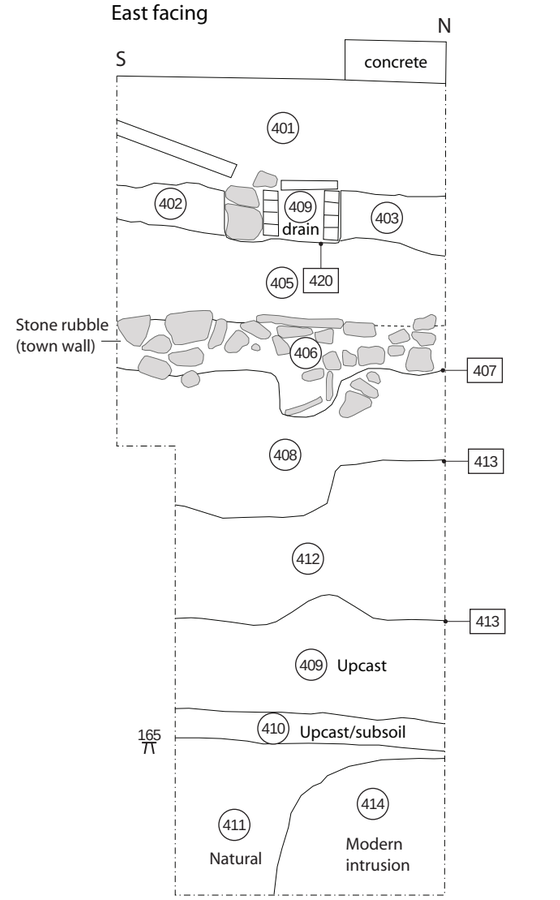


Fig 6: Illustrations showing face of town bank after topsoil/overburden removal as well as detail of sondages A-D

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APPENDIX II:

Plates

Plate 1: General view of medieval town bank. Looking north north west

Plate 2: View of cutting into medieval bank for garages (demolished). Looking north north west

Plate 3: Area of landslip/slumping at the top of the bank,below the eastern edge of the bowling green. Looking west

Plate 4: Working shot of excavation of trench 1. Looking west north west

Plate 5: Post-excavation shot of tench 1. Scales 2x1m
Looking west

Plate 6: North facing section of trench 1,Scales 2x1m. Looking south

Plate 7: Pre-excavation shot of trench 2. Looking south west

Plate 8: Post-excavation shot of trench 2
Scales 2x1m, Looking west

Plate 9. North facing section of Trial Trench 2. Scale 2x1m. Looking South.

Plate 10. Removal of concrete slab at location of former garages. Looking North-North-West.

Plate 11. East facing section of medieval bank (Sample Section A). Scale 1x2m (laid flat on sloping section). Looking West.

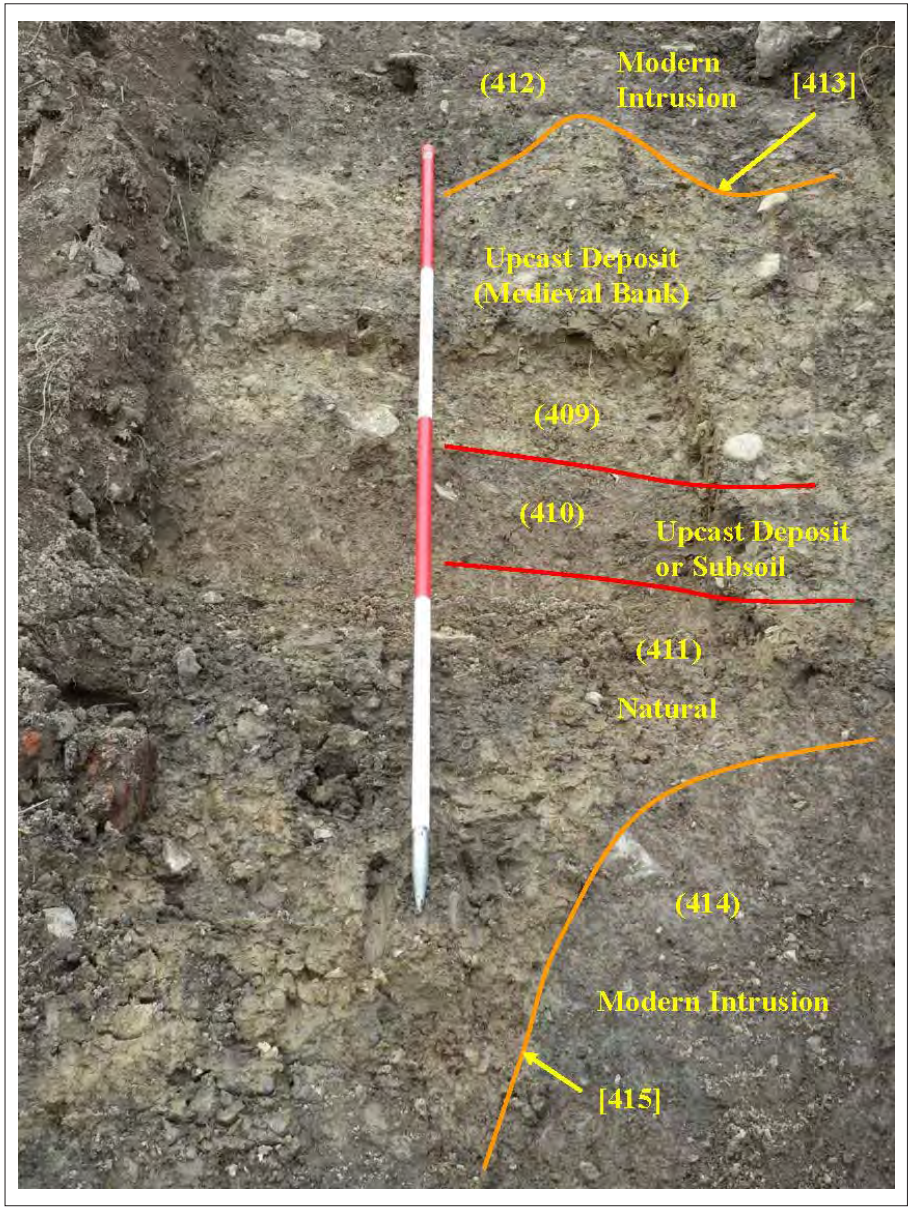

Plate 12. Lower part of Sample Section. The annotated section shows a medieval upcast layer (409) which overlies further upcast or disturbed subsoil (410) above natural clay (411). Scale 1x2m (laid flat on sloping section). Looking West.

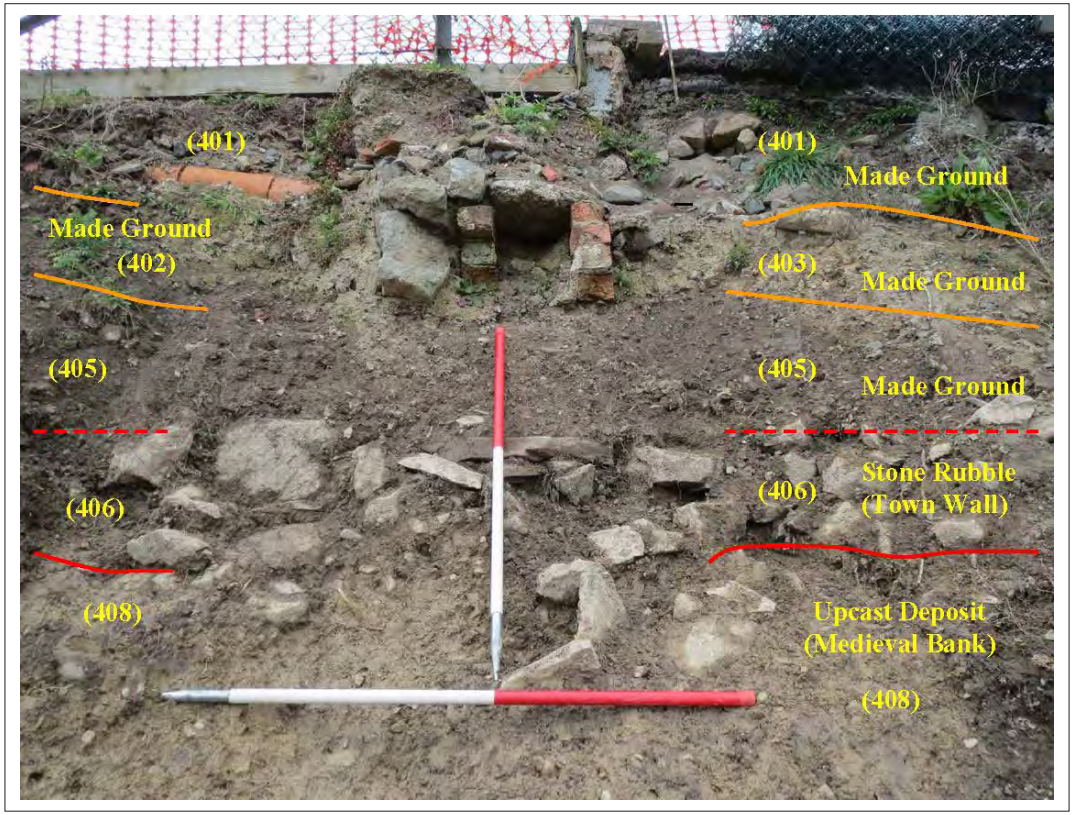

Plate 13. Upper part of Sample Section A. The annotated section shows stone rubble above medieval upcast layer (408). These deposits are overlain by post-medieval / modern made ground (401) (402) (403) (405). Scale 2x1m (upright scale laid flat on sloping section). Looking West.

Plate 14. East facing section of medieval bank (Sample Section B). Scale 1x2m. Looking West.

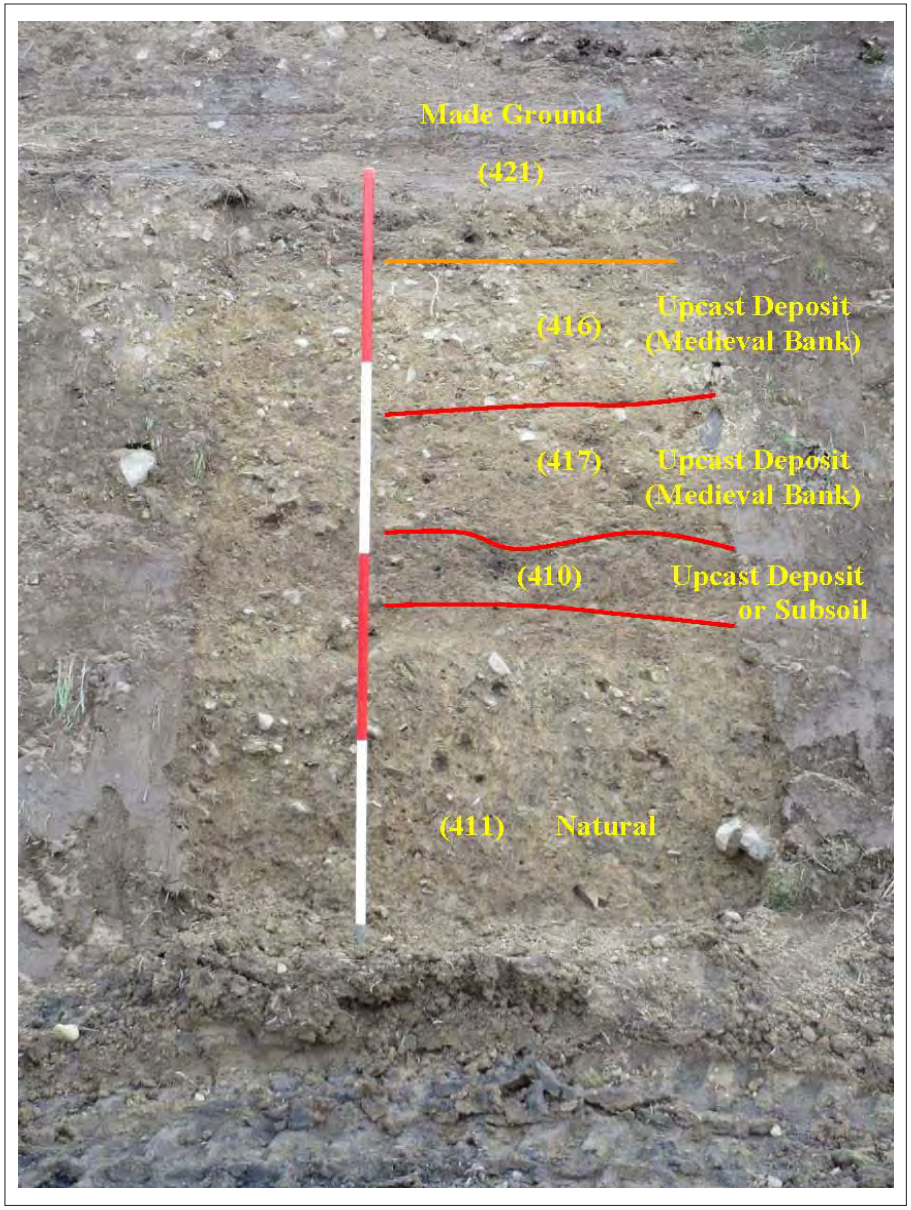

Plate 15. Annotated photograph of Sample Section B, showing medieval upcast layers (416) (417) above further upcast or disturbed subsoil (410) and natural clay (411). Scale 1x2m. Looking West.

Plate 16. East facing section of medieval rampart (Sample Section C). Scale 1x2m. Looking West.

Plate 17. Annotated photograph of Sample Section C, showing medieval upcast layer (418) above further upcast or disturbed subsoil (410) and natural clay (411). Scale 1x2m. Looking West.

Plate 18. East facing section of medieval bank (Sample Section D). Scale 1x2m. Looking West.

Plate 19. Annotated photograph of Sample Section D, showing medieval upcast layer (419) above further upcast or disturbed subsoil (410) and natural clay (411). Scale 1x2m. Looking West.

Plate 20. Working shot of soil strip within area of former garages. Looking North-North-West.

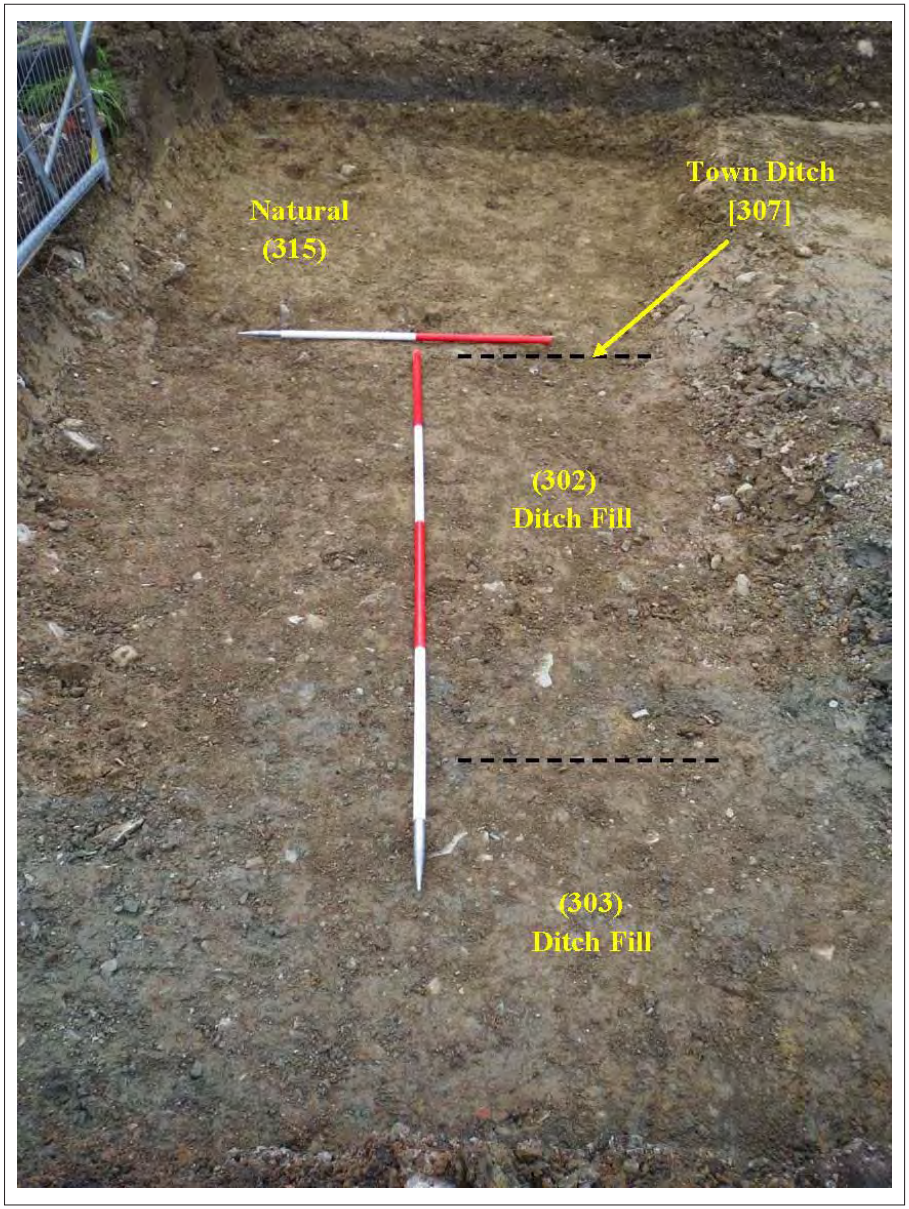

Plate 21. Sondage A within the footprint of the former garage block. Annotated drawing showing town ditch [307] (302) (303). Scales: 1x1m & 1x2m. Looking West.

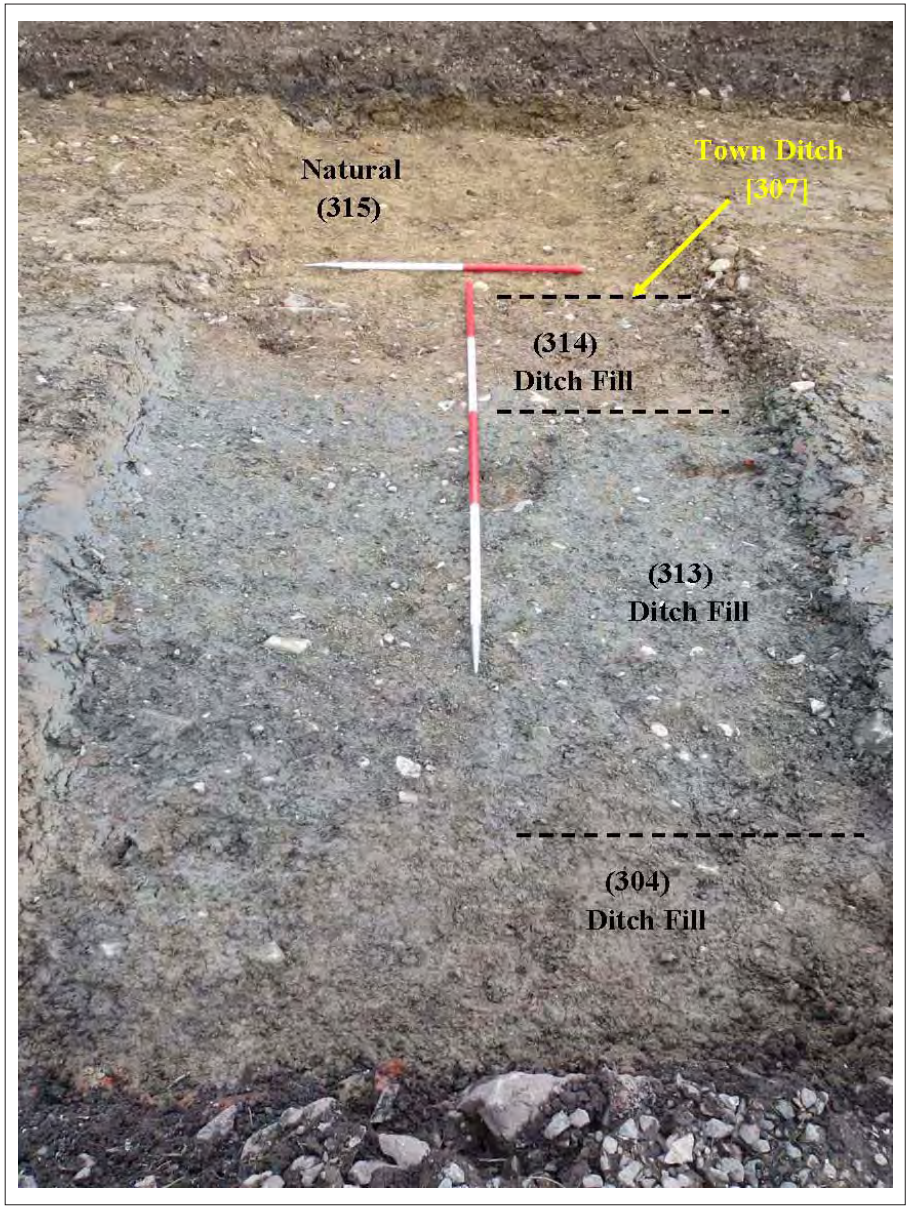

Plate 22. Sondage B within the footprint of the former garage block. Annotated drawing showing town ditch [307] (304) (313) (314). Scales: 1x1m & 1x2m. Looking West.

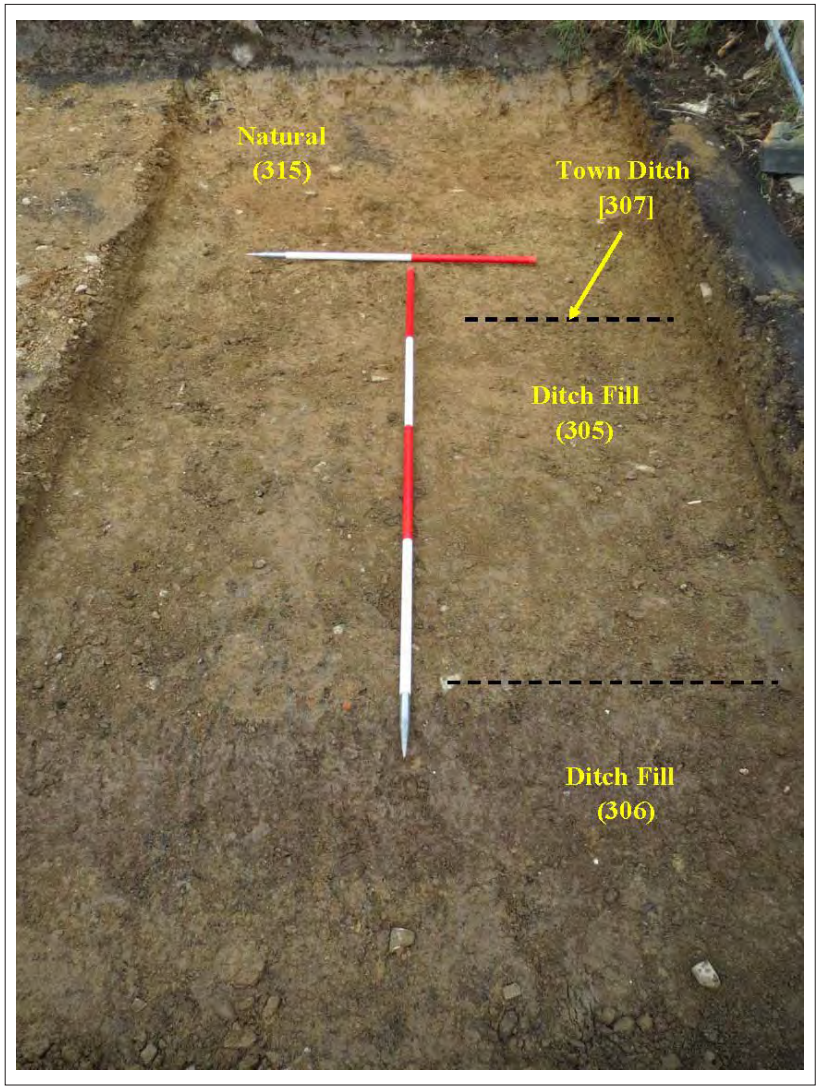

Plate 23. Sondage C within the footprint of the former garage block. Annotated drawing showing town ditch [307] (305) (306). Scales: 1x1m & 1x2m. Looking West.

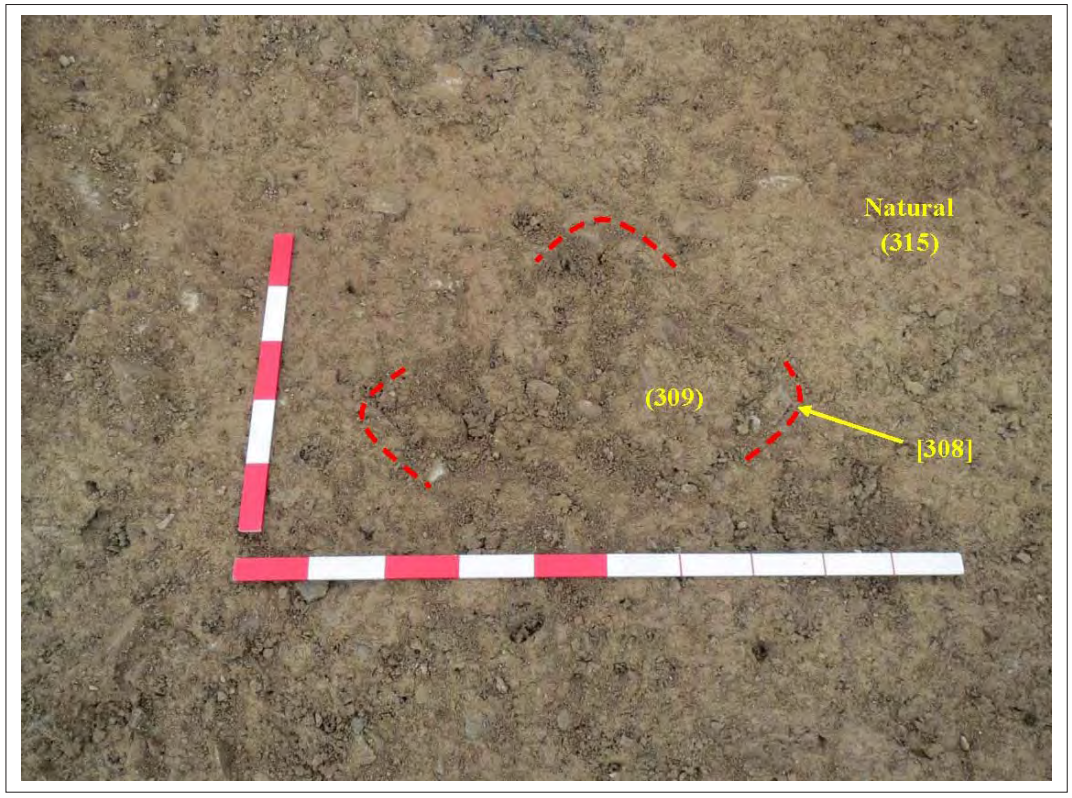

Plate 24. Post-hole [308] (309) within Sondage C. Scales: 1x0.5m & 1x1m. Looking North.

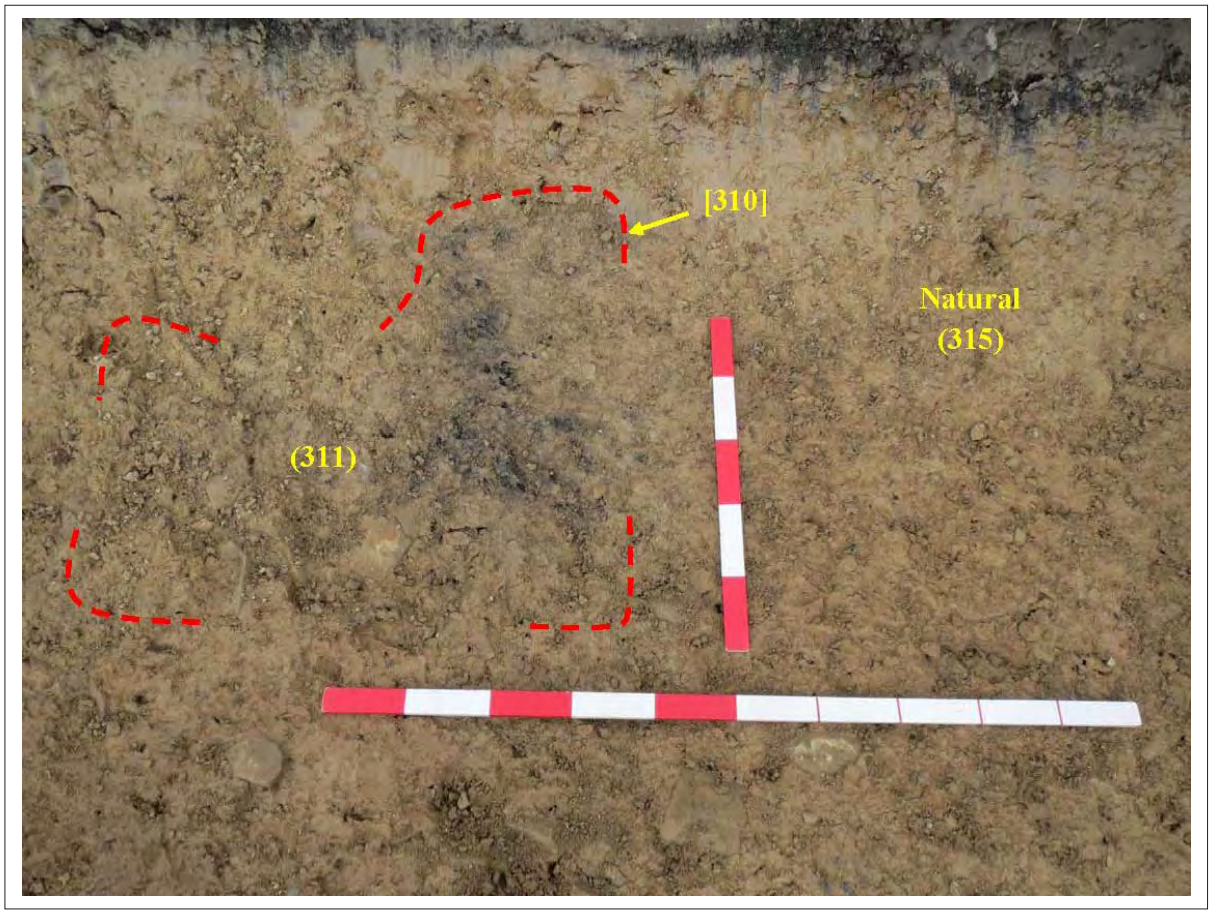

Plate 25. Potential post-hole [310] (311) within Sondage C. Scales: 1x0.5m & 1x1m. Looking North.

Plate 26. Working shot of the restoration work showing soil infill (over geo-textile strips pinned to the truncated bank). Looking South-South-West.

Plate 27. Working shot of the soil strip to the north of the former garages. Looking North-North-East.

Plate 28. Post-excavation shot of the soil strip of modern deposits to the north of former garages (below tennis courts). Looking North-North-West.

Plate 29. Post-excavation shot of the soil strip of modern deposits to the south of former garages (below bowling green). Looking North-West.

Plate 30. Profile of original bank after removal of modern deposits (the bank has been partly reinstated in the area of the former garages). Looking North.

Plate 31. Profile of original bank after removal of modern deposits (the bank has been partly reinstated in the area of the former garages). Looking South.

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APPENDIX III:

Context Summary table

CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE					
Context	**Identifier**	**Type**	**Description**	**Depth**	**Interpretation**
101	Deposit	Layer	Uncompact dark brown humic silty clay with much coarse mudstone/siltstone gravel and some fine and medium mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern ceramics & brick / tile fragments.	14 - 70 cm	Made Ground (Modern)
102	Deposit	Layer	Soft mid-light brown silty clay with some fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern ceramics.	4 - 54 cm	Made Ground (Modern)
103	Deposit	Layer	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern ceramics & tile fragments.	20 - 60 cm	Made Ground (Modern)
104	Deposit	Layer	Soft dark brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern ceramics, glass & brick fragments.	15 - 24 cm	Made Ground (Modern)
105	Deposit	Layer	Soft light-mid brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern brick / tile fragments.	30 - 45 cm	Made Ground (Modern)
106	Deposit	Layer	Firm light-mid orange-brown clay with much fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Occasional patches of mid brown silty clay.	> 12cm	Disturbed Natural (Modern)
201	Deposit	Layer	Uncompact dark brown humic silty clay with some fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern ceramics & brick / tile fragments.	10 - 50 cm	Made Ground (Modern)
202	Deposit	Layer	Soft mid brown clay with occasional fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern ceramics & tile fragments.	< 34cm	Made Ground (Modern)

Context	Identifier	Type	Description	Depth	Interpretation
203	Deposit	Layer	Soft light-mid brown clay with some fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern ceramics & tile fragments.	< 44cm	Made Ground (Modern)
204	Deposit	Layer	Soft light-mid brown clay with some fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern brick fragments.	13 – 50 cm	Made Ground (Modern)
205	Deposit	Layer	Soft mid brown silty clay with some fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern ceramics & brick fragments.	20 – 46 cm	Made Ground (Modern)
206	Deposit	Layer	Soft dark brown silty clay with some fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern ceramics & brick / tile fragments.	> 24cm	Buried Topsoil (Modern)
301	Deposit	Fill	Firm mid bluish-grey silty clay with much light-mid brown silty clay. Some fine to coarse subangular and subrounded mudstone gravel. This deposit contained animal bone, a clay pipe & glass fragments.	< 20cm	Disturbed Fill of Ditch [307] (Modern)
302	Deposit	Fill	Firm light-mid brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular and subrounded fine to medium mudstone gravel.	Not Excavated	Fill of Ditch [307] (Post-Medieval / Modern)
303	Deposit	Fill	Firm mid bluish-grey silty clay with some fine to coarse subangular and subrounded mudstone. Inclusions of modern glass & brick fragments.	Not Excavated	Fill of Ditch [307] (Post-Medieval / Modern)
304	Deposit	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular and subrounded mudstone gravel.	Not Excavated	Fill of Ditch [307] (Post-Medieval / Modern)
305	Deposit	Fill	Firm light-mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular and subrounded mudstone gravel. This fill contained modern brick fragments & a clay pipe stem.	Not Excavated	Fill of Ditch [307] (Post-Medieval / Modern)

Context	Identifier	Type	Description	Depth	Interpretation
306	Deposit	Fill	Soft dark brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular and subrounded mudstone gravel. This fill contained fragments of modern ceramics.	Not Excavated	Fill of Ditch [307] (Post-Medieval / Modern)
307	Cut	Ditch	Recorded as > 29m long North-South (extending beyond footprint of former garage block) & > 3.8m wide East-West (extending beyond excavation area).	Not Excavated	Town Ditch (Medieval)
308	Cut	Post-Hole	Sub-circular in plan. Recorded as 36cm-45cm in diameter.	Not Excavated	Post-Hole (Undated / Medieval)
309	Deposit	Fill	Firm light-mid orange-brown clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular and subrounded mudstone gravel.	Not Excavated	Fill of Post-Hole (Undated / Medieval)
310	Cut	Post-Hole	Irregular in plan. Recorded as 18cm-40cm (north-south) by 54cm (east-west).	Not Excavated	Post-Hole (Undated / Medieval)
311	Deposit	Fill	Firm light-mid orange-brown clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular and subrounded mudstone gravel. Charcoal inclusions.	Not Excavated	Fill of Post-Hole (Undated / Medieval)
312	Deposit	Layer	Stiff mid orange-brown clay with much fine to medium subangular to elongated mudstone gravel and occasional coarse gravel and cobbles. Some mid-dark bluish grey silty clay.	< 20cm	Disturbed Natural (Modern)
313	Deposit	Fill	Firm mid bluish-grey silty clay with some fine to coarse subangular and subrounded mudstone gravel. Inclusions of modern brick & glass fragments.	Not Excavated	Fill of Ditch [307] (Post-Medieval / Modern)
314	Deposit	Fill	Firm light-mid brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular and subrounded fine to medium mudstone gravel.	Not Excavated	Fill of Ditch [307] (Post-Medieval / Modern)

Context	Identifier	Type	Description	Depth	Interpretation
315	Deposit	Layer	Stiff light orange-brown clay with much fine to medium subangular to elongated mudstone gravel and occasional coarse gravel and cobbles.	Not Excavated	Geological Deposit (Glacial Till)
401	Deposit	Layer	Soft dark brown silty clay with some medium to coarse mudstone gravel and occasional cobbles. Inclusions of brick rubble.	66 – 75 cm	Made Ground (Modern)
402	Deposit	Layer	Firm light-mid orange-brown clay with much fine to medium mudstone gravel. Some coarse gravel and occasional cobbles.	21 – 30 cm	Made Ground (Post-Medieval / Modern)
403	Deposit	Layer	Firm light-mid orange-brown clay with much fine to medium mudstone gravel. Some coarse gravel and occasional cobbles.	28 – 38 cm	Made Ground (Post-Medieval / Modern)
404	Structure	Drain	Drain chamber built in mortared red brick & covered with a 5cm thick concrete slab. The camber is 30cm wide. The construction cut which extends to the south of the structure is infilled with mudstone boulders.	30 – 35 cm	Brick Chamber (Modern)
405	Deposit	Layer	Firm dark brown silty clay with some medium to coarse subangular to elongated mudstone gravel and occasional cobbles. Charcoal inclusions.	44 – 64 cm	Made Ground (Post-Medieval / Modern)
406	Deposit	Stone Rubble	Soft dark brown silty clay with some medium to coarse subangular to elongated mudstone gravel and occasional cobbles. Some firm light-mid brown clay.	30 – 64 cm	Rubble from Town Wall (Post-Medieval)
407	Cut	Intrusion	Recorded as >2.15m wide North-South (extends beyond sample section).	< 30 cm	Intrusion into Town Bank (Medieval / Post-Medieval)
408	Deposit	Layer	Firm light orange-brown clay with some fine to medium subangular to elongated mudstone gravel. Some coarse gravel and occasional cobbles.	40 – 96 cm	Town Bank (Medieval)

Context	Identifier	Type	Description	Depth	Interpretation
409	Deposit	Layer	Firm light orange-brown clay with much fine to medium subangular to elongated mudstone gravel. Some coarse gravel and occasional cobbles.	56 – 78 cm	Town Bank (Medieval)
410	Deposit	Layer	Firm mid orange-brown silty clay with some fine to coarse mudstone gravel. Charcoal lenses at the top of the deposit. Overall this deposit extends over 20.40m (North-South).	16 – 36 cm	Geological Deposit (Silty Clay Subsoil)
411	Deposit	Layer	Stiff light orange brown clay with much fine to medium subangular to elongated mudstone gravel. Some coarse gravel and occasional cobbles.	> 1.56m	Geological Deposit (Glacial Till)
412	Deposit	Backfill	Soft dark brown humic silty clay with patches of light-orange-brown clay. Some fine to coarse mudstone gravel.	0.57 – 1.04 m	Backfill of Intrusion [413] (Modern)
413	Cut	Intrusion	Recorded as >1.70m wide North-South (extending beyond sample section).	0.57 – 1.04 m	Intrusion into Town Bank (Modern)
414	Deposit	Backfill	Soft mid-dark brown humic silty clay with patches of light-orange-brown clay. Some fine to coarse mudstone gravel.	> 90 cm	Backfill of Intrusion [415] (Modern)
415	Cut	Intrusion	Recorded as >1.04m wide North-South (extending beyond sample section).	> 0.9m	Intrusion into Town Bank (Modern)
416	Deposit	Layer	Firm light orange brown clay with much fine to medium subangular to elongated mudstone gravel. Some coarse gravel and occasional cobbles.	47 – 57 cm	Town Bank (Medieval)
417	Deposit	Layer	Firm light orange-brown clay with much fine to medium subangular to elongated mudstone gravel. Some coarse gravel and occasional cobbles.	37 – 49 cm	Town Bank (Medieval)
418	Deposit	Layer	Firm light orange-brown clay with much fine to medium subangular to elongated mudstone gravel. Some coarse gravel and occasional cobbles.	73 – 80 cm	Town Bank (Medieval)

Context	Identifier	Type	Description	Depth	Interpretation
419	Deposit	Layer	Firm light orange-brown clay with much fine to medium subangular to elongated mudstone gravel. Some coarse gravel and occasional cobbles.	74 – 82 cm	Town Bank (Medieval)
420	Cut	Construction Trench	Recorded as 75cm wide (north-south). Construction trench extends to the south of the brick chamber.	30 – 35 cm	Construction Trench for Drain Chamber (Modern)
421	Deposit	Layer	Uncompact dark brown humic silty clay with some fine to coarse mudstone gravel.	> 15 cm	Redeposited Topsoil (Modern)

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APPENDIX IV:

Cadw Brief

MG013: Montgomery Town Wall and Banks
Brief for scheme of archaeological investigation.

1. Summary

1.1 This document is an outline brief for a programme of archaeological works at the Scheduled Ancient Monument MG023: Montgomery Town Wall and Bank. This is to be undertaken for Powys CC in conjunction with consolidation and restoration works on an area of recent landslip affecting the earthworks. The scheme is to comprise the recording of an exposed section of collapsed town defences and adjacent lengths of the town bank followed by a scheme of archaeological evaluation and recording aimed at assessing the nature and extent of medieval remains prior to and during the restoration of this length of the defences, which will entail a degree of further ground disturbance. The archaeological findings will be used to inform the restoration of the earthworks. Such a scheme should seek to facilitate the preservation by record of all archaeological deposits within the specified areas indicated on the enclosed plans.

1.2 This brief should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of their proposed scheme of work, include the anticipated working methodology, and details of timescales and staffing levels.

1.3 The chosen specification will be forwarded by the client to Cadw prior to or as part of an application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Specific details of the project design will be subject to further consultation with Cadw and adjusted under the conditions of Scheduled Monument Consent.

2. Project description and location (Maps 1-2).

2.1 In spite of modern encroachments the 13th century town banks at Montgomery – formerly topped by a flimsy stone wall -form one of the most complete circuits of the defences of a planted Anglo-Norman borough in Britain and are designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument of national importance **(MG)**. Forming an irregular quadrangle, one of the better preserved and publically accessible stretches of the earthworks extends almost complete along the eastern side of the town, surviving as a substantial scarp or bank up to 4m high above ground falling gently away to the east, where there are the intermittent remains of an external ditch. Whilst the collapsed ruins of towers survive at the SE and NE (rebuilt as a garden feature) corners, there are no longer any signs of the surmounting town wall along this side, the summit of the bank being occupied by modern boundaries, gardens and the bowls and tennis clubs. The construction of the latter two playing surfaces has apparently entailed the raising of the ground surface on top of the earthwork and the casting of spoil over its sides to present an irregular appearance with two large projections of the bank to either side of the garages although the apparently recent origin for these features needs to be confirmed archaeologically. Below the bowling green a gravel track has been levelled into the area of the former ditch, giving access to a row of asbestos garages on a concrete base, unsympathetically cut into the slopes of the bank itself. To the east of the garages the scheduled area extends eastwards across the present access track into the gardens below, covering the assumed buried remnants of a ditch and counterscarp, although this feature has not been observed at this point.

To conclude, the original line, height and profile of the town bank behind and to either side of the garages is now irregular, its original form being difficult to establish from a visual inspection alone due to the extent of the modern disturbance, dumping and landscaping noted above. Further confusion is created by that the assertion by a resident that the apparently well preserved and uniform continuation of the bank 30m or so to the N has also been substantially cut back within living memory.

2.2. In 2012 a lengthy period of wet weather caused the section of bank between the bowling green and garages to collapse, partially demolishing several of the already run-down garages. A subsequent visit by Cadw's regional field monument warden confirmed that archaeological deposits within the earthwork had been disturbed by this collapse, the exposed section showing extensive dumping and levelling of material on top of the bank, the original summit probably being located at least 1m below the present, failed land drain (exposed in section) causing the weight of the levelling material to fall downwards. As it presently stands the exposed section is almost vertical and is being undercut by water from above, raising the possibility of further collapse. This presents both a health and safety hazard and a threat to the surface of the bowling green above.

2.3 Following a period of consultation with Cadw Powys CC have developed a scheme to remove the remainder of the already run-down garages and the concrete plinth on which they stand, to repair and re-grade the town bank in the area of the landslip / garages and to either side and to create sympathetically landscaped new parking in the area of the existing track, at the base of the restored earthwork. These works will be undertaken in several stages, the process being monitored and informed by a scheme of archaeological investigation under Scheduled Monument Consent from Cadw (See Section 3):

- The garages are to be demolished, providing an opportunity for archaeological investigation of the collapsed bank behind them (3.3.1-2).
- The nature of the possible spoil dumps to either side of the garages are to be the subject of an archaeological evaluation in order to establish a suitable line to which the town bank can be restored (See 3.3.3). If, as suspected, these prove to be modern features, they will be removed under archaeological supervision (3.3.5) and used to part-backfill the landslide (below).
- The concrete plinth on which the garages stand will then be removed with archaeological supervision (See 3.3.4) prior to the regarding of the underlying surface to provide a new rolled-gravel parking area at the base of the restored bank.
- The landslip will be backfilled with soil and a pinned geo-textile and the failed land drain reinstated. There will be further limited excavation (0.25m deep) to create a 'toe' to prevent slippage at the base of the bank and the slight cutting back of the bank slope to create an even surface for the new fill material, some of which will potentially be taken from the possible spoil tips to either side of the garages, the rest being imported (See 3.3.5).

3. Objectives

3.1. It has been assumed that some preserved archaeological deposits will be destroyed or disturbed by works associated with the restoration of the town bank. Cadw has therefore stipulated that under SMC a programme of archaeological evaluation and recording is completed to preserve these remains by record and to inform the restoration process.

3.2 An agreed scheme of investigations designed to satisfy the below objectives should be carried out in accordance with the By Laws, Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) by a suitably qualified IFA registered archaeological contracting organisation.

3.3 This work is to comprise five main elements, the methodology for which are to be refined through discussion with Cadw as part of the SMC process. All locations and areas are outlined on Map 2:

3.3.1 *Recording of landslip and adjacent lengths of bank*. Following the demolition of the garages, a detailed topographic survey will be undertaken of the earthworks in order to create a detailed record prior to repair and regarding works. Preferred forms of output will be

both hachure and contour plans with section profiles. The suggested limits of the survey are outlined on Map 2 in green.

3.3.2 *Cleaning and recording of landslip.* The exposed section of the landslip is to be hand-cleaned and accurately recorded in section at an appropriate scale, and located on the site plans produced under 3.3.1. This work will establish the actual profile and position of the medieval bank and provide a full record of significant deposits.

3.3.3 *Evaluation of possible spoil tips.* The nature of the possible spoil tips located to the N and S of the garages is to be subjected to an evaluation in order to determine their nature and the original position and profile of the medieval bank. This work can be initially undertaken using a machine fitted with a toothless bucket down to the uppermost archaeological layers, which are subsequently to be hand-cleaned and accurately recorded at an appropriate scale and located on the site plans produced under 3.3.1

3.3.4 *Evaluation and recording of area under garage base.* The concrete base of the garages is to be removed under a watching brief. This area is subsequently to be hand cleaned and accurately recorded in plan at an appropriate scale and located on the site plans produced under 3.3.1.

3.3.5 *Watching brief.* A watching brief to be undertaken during the following works. Contractors should provide a daily rate, to include reporting:

- The removal by machine of the lobes of soil to the N and S of the garages, should 3.3.3 demonstrate that these are of recent origin.
- The initial removal of the concrete garage base.
- Any re-cutting of the existing town bank surface during the restoration and stabilisation works
- The shallow cutting into the base of the bank to prevent slippage of new material
- Any cutting associated with the installation of the replacement land drain

3.4 A site grid must be established and located with respect to control points provided by the digital building survey and relative to the OS National Grid and fixed local topographic features as a 'best fit'. A site datum must be provided so that accurate spot heights can be transferred to features/finds and section datums.

3.5 Drawing and recording of all features and finds must be completed in plan and section as appropriate. Photographic recording of all significant features and overall site phases should be completed using 8 megapixel digital formats. All archaeological features or deposits will be recorded on pro forma context sheets with regard to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation.

3.6 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 2001: D Watkinson and V Neal, First Aid for Finds, Rescue/UKICAS 2001). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. All registered finds will be processed and packaged according to standards of good practice.

3.7 On completion of the scheme of works the archaeological contractors are expected to submit the results to their client, the archaeological curator (Cadw), the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) at the curatorial section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and the National Monuments Record at the RCAHMW in the form of a written and illustrated report.

3.8 A note on the results of the investigations must ultimately be published in a recognised regional or national archaeological journal and the information thereby placed in the public

domain. The site archive must be lodged in an agreed format and at an agreed deposition location within one year of final publication.

4. Scheduled Monument Consent and Monitoring Arrangements

4.1 Curatorial responsibility for this project lies primarily with Cadw as the body with statutory responsibility for Scheduled Ancient Monuments and will be undertaken under SMC.

4.2 Details of the full scheme of works, methodology and a monitoring regime will be agreed with and set by Cadw as conditions of SMC. The Local Planning authority may also wish to monitor aspects of this work.

4.3 Work will be monitored by Cadw to a timetable agreed beforehand with the contractor

4.4 If for some unforeseen reason the requirements of the brief as set out as conditions of SMC cannot be fully met, or any alterations or adjustments to the works are considered necessary this will require prior written approval from Cadw. Cadw can withdraw SMC and call a summary halt to works should its inspectors deem that the conditions of consent are not being upheld.

4.5 On the completion of fieldwork and on the receipt of a satisfactory report Cadw will issue a completion notice to your client. This notice will confirm that the prescribed work has been completed in accordance with the conditions of consent to the satisfaction of the Cadw's regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

5. General

5.1 The scheme of investigation should be carried out by a suitably qualified Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) registered archaeological contracting organisation. It is important that the contractor should be able to demonstrate extensive experience and knowledge of Welsh archaeology and in particular of excavation on similar types of monument or within the region

5.2 Throughout the project, the contractor should abide by: The Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct; The Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance papers on Archaeological Field Evaluations, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments and Archaeological Watching Briefs. They should also seek to ensure that any sub-contracted organisations or individuals involved in the Project do likewise. Ideally, those in charge of projects should be formally recognised by the Institute for Archaeologists in appropriate areas of competence, and this demonstrated in their specification.

5.3 Contractors are reminded that maps, plans and similar documents, provided with this brief are for information only and they should check site details on the ground when preparing specifications.

5.4 The contractor should seek to ensure the following throughout the project: that Health and Safety regulations are observed; that all aspects of the works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability insurance's; that any features within the scheduled area are not disrupted by the project without appropriate permission.

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APPENDIX V:

AW Specification

Archaeology Wales

SPECIFICATION

for an

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF & FIELD EVALUATION

at

Town Wall, Tan y Mur, Montgomery, Powys

Prepared for:

Cadw

20th March 2014

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Summary

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Watching Brief and Field Evaluation during groundworks to restore an area of slippage and spoil dumping along the line of the medieval town bank at Tan y Mur, Montgomery, Powys. It has been drawn up by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) on behalf of Cadw.

1. Introduction

The application area is located at Garages 1-12, Tan y Mur, Montgomery (Figure 1).

It is proposed to restore a length of medieval town bank within this area after periods of dumping during levelling of nearby bowling greens and tennis courts to the west and a subsidence/slippage episode owing to a failed land drain. Demolition of garage structures encroaching onto the area has been recently completed.

The medieval town bank in the application area is 68m long and approximately 5m high. A watching brief during the final stages of garage removal, and during removal of material from the face of the medieval bank, has been recommended by Cadw. An evaluation of the likely dumping areas has also been proposed.

The planning application number for this scheme is DEM2014 0001. The site is located at NGR SO 22418 96843 and is situated at approximately 166m above ordnance datum.

Scheduled Monument Consent for work on the medieval town bank (MG023) has been granted by Cadw.

This Specification has been prepared by Chris E Smith (MIfA) for Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Cadw. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during the archaeological watching brief & field evaluation.

The methodology set out in this Specification has been agreed with Cadw and follows guidelines laid out in a brief supplied by Will Davies. Cadw, as guardians of the scheduled ancient monument, have recommended that a watching brief and field evaluation is carried out during the groundworks due to be carried out on the site.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists.

2. Aims & Objectives

A 2D topographic survey of the bank using a Topcon EDM will be undertaken prior to the commencement of any on-site works. This will create a lasting record of the bank before its restoration.

Prior to the line of the town bank being restored, removal of material from the surface (root matter, loose material) will be undertaken by mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. The exposed face of the bank will then be subject to detailed archaeological recording prior to the profile of the bank being restored.

In order to restore the line of the medieval town bank, movement of material from two areas of likely dumping to the north and south of the subsidence area has been proposed. Each of the two areas will be subject to field evaluation prior to the final decision on whether to move the material being made. This is to ensure that the material to be moved is not *in situ* medieval deposits.

Removal of the poured concrete foundation slab beneath the garages will be carried out during an archaeological watching brief. The area immediately beneath the slab will then be cleaned and inspected for archaeological features.

All other instances where the bank is likely to be cut into through engineering or design processes will be subject to an archaeological watching brief.

3. Watching-Brief Methodology

General Considerations

The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be carried out by a suitable qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and will follow the IfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2008; revised 2011).

All machine excavation will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision and control.

Detailed Methodology

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist during the removal of topsoil/root material and all other associated work (removal of slab, transfer of material from likely dumps to face of bank etc) where the sub-soil is likely to be exposed or cut into. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a machine using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible.

If archaeological features, finds or deposits are uncovered, work will be stopped in the area of the exposed feature in order that the supervising archaeologist can clean and identify the extent and nature of the feature and for excavation and recording to take place.

All archaeological deposits that are identified will be mapped, cleaned and recorded. The developer will provide a safe working area and sufficient time to record all features to the satisfaction of Cadw. Full recording and, if required, excavation of identified features will not be compromised by the construction programme.

4. Evaluation Methodology

Preliminary work
After ensuring the siting of live services, tree preservation orders and other constraints, the two evaluation trenches will be located across the areas of likely dumping.

Evaluation

The trenches will be excavated initially using a machine fitted with a wide toothless ditching blade. Thereafter all identified archaeological contexts will be excavated manually unless otherwise agreed with the curator in advance. All modern overburden and non-archaeological subsoils will be removed down to the level of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. All archaeological contexts subsequently located will be adequately sampled in order to define their function, date, and relationship to adjacent features.

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

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

Contingency Arrangements

In the event of significant archaeological features being discovered all activities in this area of the site will be temporarily suspended. This will allow a period of consultation with Cadw and Powys County Council and, if required, the opinion of specialists.

Following such consultation, recommendations will be presented to the Developer and the Cadw.

The methodology and timescale of additional archaeological work to investigate such features will be presented and included in the Developers Programme.

Recording

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

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

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries and related to the developer's site plan. The location of all features will also be recorded using a Topcon GTS725 total station.

Photographs will be taken in digital format, using a 14MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format. Should significant remains be identified that require excavation, photographs will also be taken in black and white and colour slide (35mm film).

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the watching brief and field evaluation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with a suitable local museum.

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and the Environment Agency, Cadw and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

Human Remains

In the event of burials or cremations being found all work will be halted in the area of the burials and their extent and nature established. The client, Cadw and the Ministry of Justice will be informed and a methodology of excavation agreed which will adhere to Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

Environmental and Technological Samples

Archaeological contexts will be sampled as required for environmental remains, industrial waste and small-sized artefacts when significant deposits are located. Technological samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located.

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source. A list of specialists is given in the table below.

Type	Name	Tel No.
Flint	Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751
Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Stephen Clarke	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

5. Post-Fieldwork Programme

Conservation

After agreement with the landowner arrangements will be made for the long term conservation and storage of all artefacts in an appropriate local or county museum.

Archive

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006). It will comprise all the data recovered during the fieldwork and shall be quantified, ordered and indexed and will be internally consistent. The archive will be deposited with the finds in a suitable local museum.

Reporting

The results of the archaeological work will be submitted in an illustrated and bound report, which will include the following material:

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

Monitoring

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to Cadw for approval on behalf of the client.

Representatives of Cadw will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief & field evaluation. Cadw will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during any potential post-excavation.

Archive Format & Deposition

The full site archive will be deposited within one month of the completion of the client report.

The paper/drawing/digital archive will be deposited at the offices of RCAHMW. The finds will be deposited with the appropriate local museum. AW will agree the location and timing of the deposition of the archive before the contract commences.

The archive will include all site notes, finds, documents, drawings, photographs, digital data and a copy of the final report and any prior draft versions. All of these items will be clearly quantified in tabular from in an 'archive deposition statement' located at the rear of the clients report, and their ultimate location and proposed date of deposition stated.

6. Resources and Timetable

Standards

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

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IFA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of Archaeological Works

Works are scheduled to commence on Monday 24th March 2014

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and Safety

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

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX VI:

Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Town Wall, Tan y Mur, Montgomery, Powys

Site Name:	Tan y Mur
Site Code:	TMM/14/EV
PRN:	50665
NPRN:	306412
SAM:	Montgomery 023
Other Ref No:	Montgomery Town Defences II (CPAT)
NGR:	322430, 296480
Site Type:	Brownfield Site
Project Type:	Evaluation / Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	March & April 2014
Categories Present:	Medieval/Post-Medieval/Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW
Number of Finds Boxes:	1
Location of Finds:	Powysland Museum
Museum Reference:	NA
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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