

CPAT Report No. 1785




**Brompton Mill House, Pentreheyling,
Shropshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief



YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS
CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Client name: Andrew Potts
 CPAT Project No: 2524
 Project Name: Brompton Mill
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 Planning Application: 20/01020/FUL
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Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved by:
		
Richard Hankinson Senior Archaeologist	Tim Malim Principal Archaeologist	Tim Malim Principal Archaeologist
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YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS
 CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP, United Kingdom
 +44 (0) 1938 553 670
trust@cpat.org.uk
www.cpat.org.uk

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Summary

The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust carried out an enhanced watching brief during groundworks for an extension to Brompton Mill House, Pentreheyling in Shropshire in March and April 2021, on behalf of the owner. The development bordered the area of the scheduled monument known as the 'Motte and bailey castle and line of Offa's Dyke adjacent to Brompton Mill' (No 1013496), which was designated to protect the line of a section of the early medieval linear earthwork known as Offa's Dyke and the medieval motte and bailey castle at Brompton, which is thought to have been constructed on the line of the dyke.

The groundworks involved the creation of a section through the deposits to the north-north-west of the house, where it was thought that evidence relating to conjunction between the motte and bailey and Offa's Dyke might be revealed. Apart from a very small number of features of 19th-century and later date, the only other evidence revealed was most probably related to a leat which served an earlier mill at Brompton, recorded on an 18th-century map, which may have followed the course of the ditch of the dyke. As far as could be determined, the motte was most probably placed on the upstanding earthwork of the dyke.

Crynodeb

Bu Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Clwyd-Powys yn cynnal brieff gwyllo manylach yn ystod gwaith paratoi tir ar gyfer estyniad i Brompton Mill House, Pentreheyling yn Sir Amwythig ym mis Mawrth a mis Ebrill 2021, ar ran y perchennog. Roedd y datblygiad ar ffin ardal yr heneb gofrestredig a adweinir fel y 'castell tomen a beili a llinell Clawdd Offa gerbron Melin Brompton' (Rhif 1013496), a ddynodwyd i ddiogelu llinell adran o'r gwrthglawdd llinellol o'r canol oesoedd cynnar o'r enw Clawdd Offa a'r castell tomen a beili canoloesol yn Brompton, y credir ei fod wedi'i adeiladu ar linell y clawdd.

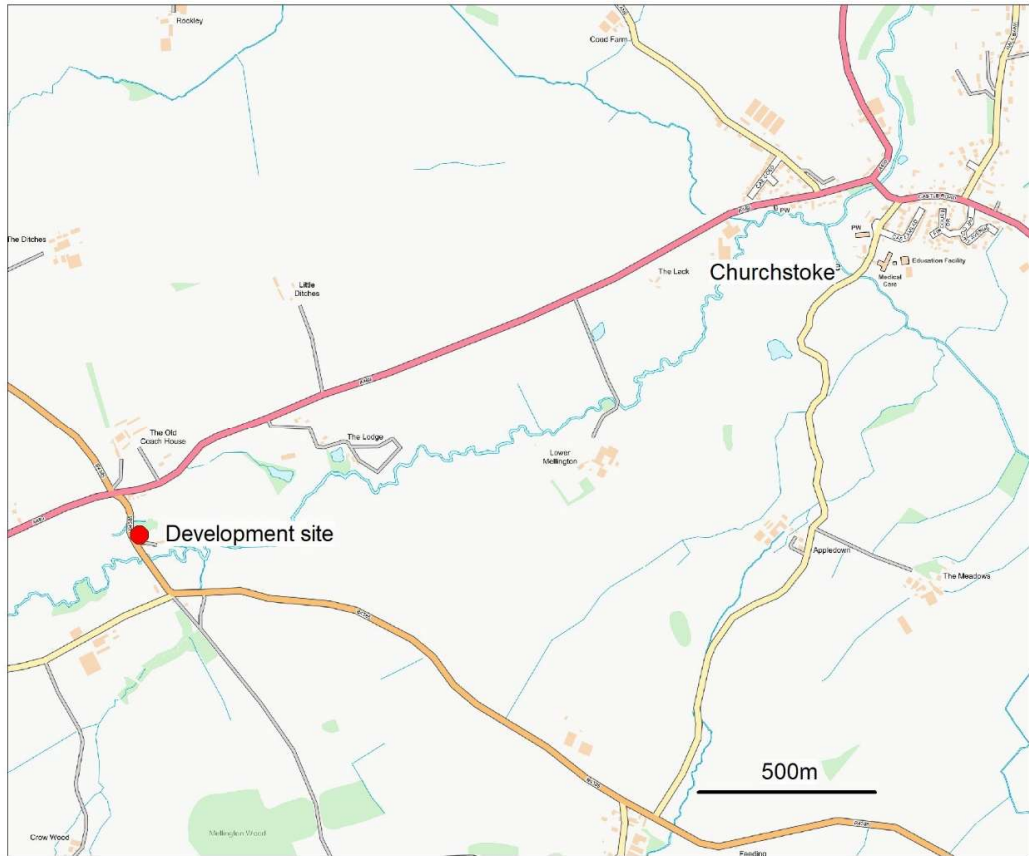
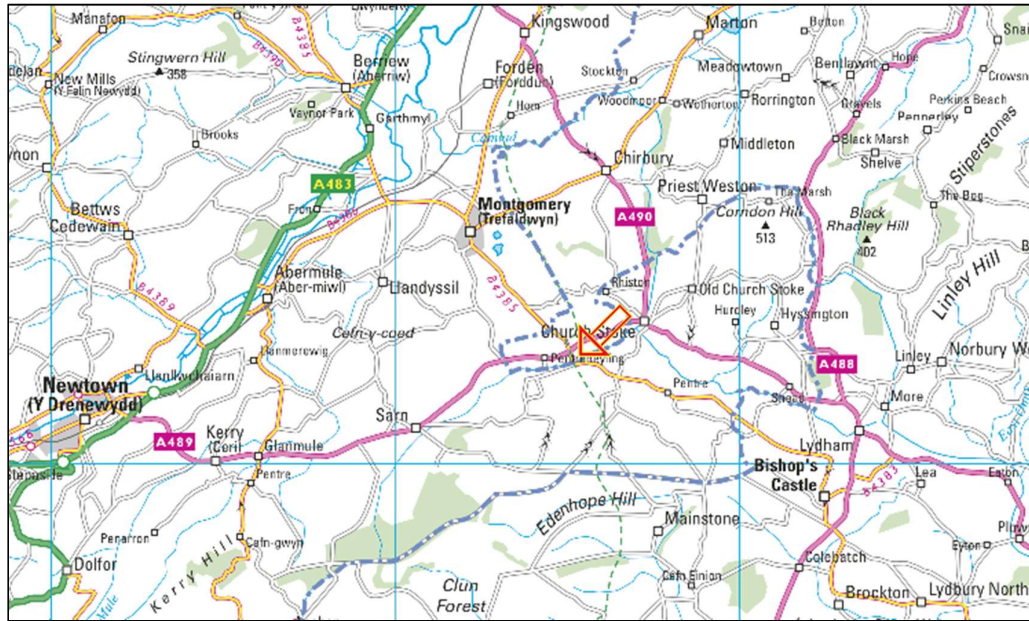
Roedd y gwaith paratoi tir yn cynnwys creu adran trwy'r dyddodion i'r gogledd-gogledd-orllewin o'r tŷ, lle y credwyd y gellid datgelu tystiolaeth yn ymwneud â'r cydgysylltiad rhwng y domen a beili a Chlawdd Offa. Ar wahân i nifer fach iawn o nodweddion o'r 19^{eg} ganrif neu ddyddiad diweddarach, roedd yr unig dystiolaeth arall a ddatgelwyd fwy na thebyg yn gysylltiedig â dyfrffos a fyddai wedi gwasanaethu melin gynharach yn Brompton, a gofnodwyd ar fap o'r 18^{fed} ganrif ac a allai fod wedi dilyn hynt ffos y clawdd. Cyn belled ag yr oedd modd cadarnhau, mae'n fwyaf tebygol bod y domen wedi'i gosod ar un o wrthgloddiau'r clawdd a oedd ar ei sefyll.

1 Introduction

- 1.1. The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was engaged by Andrew Potts to carry out an enhanced archaeological watching brief in connection with the construction of an extension at Brompton Mill House, Pentreheyling in Shropshire. The building is located at NGR SO 2508 9314, on the east side of the B4385 between The Blue Bell Inn and Mellington Hall, approximately 2km west-south-west of the village of Churchstoke (Fig. 1).
- 1.2. An archaeological desk-top study (Barratt, 2020) and a heritage impact assessment (Richards 2020) had been carried out to determine the potential impact of the proposals, which involved the building of an extension on the north-north-west side of the current dwelling. The work involved in preparation for construction comprised the removal of a dilapidated lean-to and the cutting back of a slope on the north-north-west side of the house to allow for the creation of a retaining wall around the extension. The area immediately adjoining the slope to be cut back fell within the scheduled area known as the 'Motte and bailey castle and line of Offa's Dyke adjacent to Brompton Mill' (No 1013496). This was designated to protect the line of a section of the early medieval linear earthwork known as Offa's Dyke and the medieval motte and bailey castle at Brompton, which is thought to have been constructed on the line of the dyke.
- 1.3. In view of the proximity of the proposed works to the scheduled area, Historic England's Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments considered that the proposed cutting back of the slope had the potential to expose a previously unrecorded boundary edge of the monument, at the point where Offa's Dyke and the motte and bailey were likely to intersect. It was therefore advised that an enhanced archaeological watching brief, which included detailed recording, be made a condition of the grant of planning permission for the development.
- 1.4. Planning permission (20/01020/FUL) for the development was granted in October 2020 with the inclusion of the following condition requiring approval before the commencement of development:

No development approved by this permission shall commence until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI). This written scheme to be approved in writing by the Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

Reason: The site is known to hold archaeological interest.
- 1.5. The WSI (Appendix 1) was approved by Charlotte Orchard of Shropshire Council in February 2021 and the watching brief was carried out intermittently during March and April of the same year.



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Fig. 1: Location of Brompton Mill

2 Historical Background

- 2.1. This section provides a brief summary of the archaeology and history of the immediate surroundings of the development, to enable the findings of the watching brief to be placed in a wider context.

Prehistoric Era (10,000BC – AD 43)

- 2.2. There are sufficient heritage assets in the general locality to demonstrate that this was an area which saw significant activity throughout the period. Early evidence includes two Neolithic pits sealed by the rampart of the Brompton Roman fort which were found during the excavations there (see below) and were associated with a flint scatter. Two separate locations where Neolithic axes were discovered at Brompton are also recorded.
- 2.3. Later evidence of activity around Brompton includes a round barrow, a funerary monument belonging to the Bronze Age. Other possible ring ditches, representing ploughed-out round barrows, have been recorded in the area. Settlement during the Iron Age is probably represented by the cropmark enclosure at Penyllan, but this is more distant.

Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.4. Brompton was clearly highly important during the Roman period. Heritage assets that confirm this include the Brompton fort at Pentreheyling and its associated *vicus*, or civil settlement, which lies to the east of the fort and has provided evidence of industrial activity. A Roman road heading east from the fort was revealed in excavations and is thought to have passed just to the north of the area of the development.
- 2.5. Further to the east of the fort are a series of marching camps, which relate to the period of the Roman conquest of the area. Two have been conclusively proven, Brompton 1 and Brompton 2, lying to the north of the development area and encompassing the cross-roads between the A489 and the B4385. A third, Brompton 3, is less certain.

Medieval Period (410 - 1500)

- 2.6. Offa's Dyke, the linear earthwork which defined the western border of the early medieval kingdom of Mercia, no doubt passed through the grounds of Brompton Mill but is not visible on the surface at this locality. The *-tun* suffix in Brompton indicates the likelihood that this was a Mercian settlement. It may have been established by the 9th century, but the location of any early settlement here is not known. The parish and national boundary follows the line of Caebitra Brook to the south, with Brompton Mill located in an English enclave which juts into modern Wales.
- 2.7. The motte and bailey castle at Brompton had probably been erected by the late 12th to early 13th century, and may have been amongst the mottes in the Vale of Montgomery where it is recorded that their timber defences were required to be strengthened against possible Welsh attack in 1225. The alignment of the extant portions of the dyke to north and south would tend to indicate that the bank of the dyke was modified to form the motte, which seems more likely than previous suggestions that the motte was placed about 20m to its east.
- 2.8. The excavations in the locality of the Roman fort showed that much of the Roman evidence had been affected by plough action and it is reported that features such as floors were lost by this means. The ploughing most probably took place during the post-medieval period, but perhaps had its origins in the medieval period.

Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

- 2.9. All the buildings within the locality belong to this period. Houses include the 17th-century Brompton Hall and Pentreheyling Farmhouse, the 18th-century Pentreheyling House and Old House. There are also 17th-century barns at The Ditches and Little Brompton. The pattern of agriculture is likely to have involved mixed arable and pastoral farming with the presence of the mill being indicative of some level of cereal production, particularly as other mills were located nearby. The local main road network is most probably of this period and the B4385 road passing Brompton Mill and heading to Montgomery was depicted in Ogilby's Britannia of 1675. This was no doubt updated in the 18th century when turnpike roads were created in the area and the A489 from Churchstoke heading west was also a turnpike.
- 2.10. The nearby Bacheldre Mill is recorded in the 1580s so the potential for an earlier mill at Brompton is worthy of consideration. A map of the area dating to approximately 1760 (see Section 5, cartographic sources) has been examined, but cannot be reproduced for copyright reasons; it shows that the mill building in the mid-18th century was where the barn to the south of the current mill house is located though it could not be confirmed that the two are one and the same (see Fig. 2). The mill on the 1760 map was L-shaped, with a longer arm running parallel to a section of leat that headed south-south-east to the Caebitra The leat at that time did not utilise the motte and bailey ditches and passed to the south-west of the motte, crossing the corner of the development area. Interestingly, the alignment of the leat hints at the possibility that it might have followed the line of the ditch on the west side of Offa's Dyke, though no surface trace of it now remains in the area of the development.

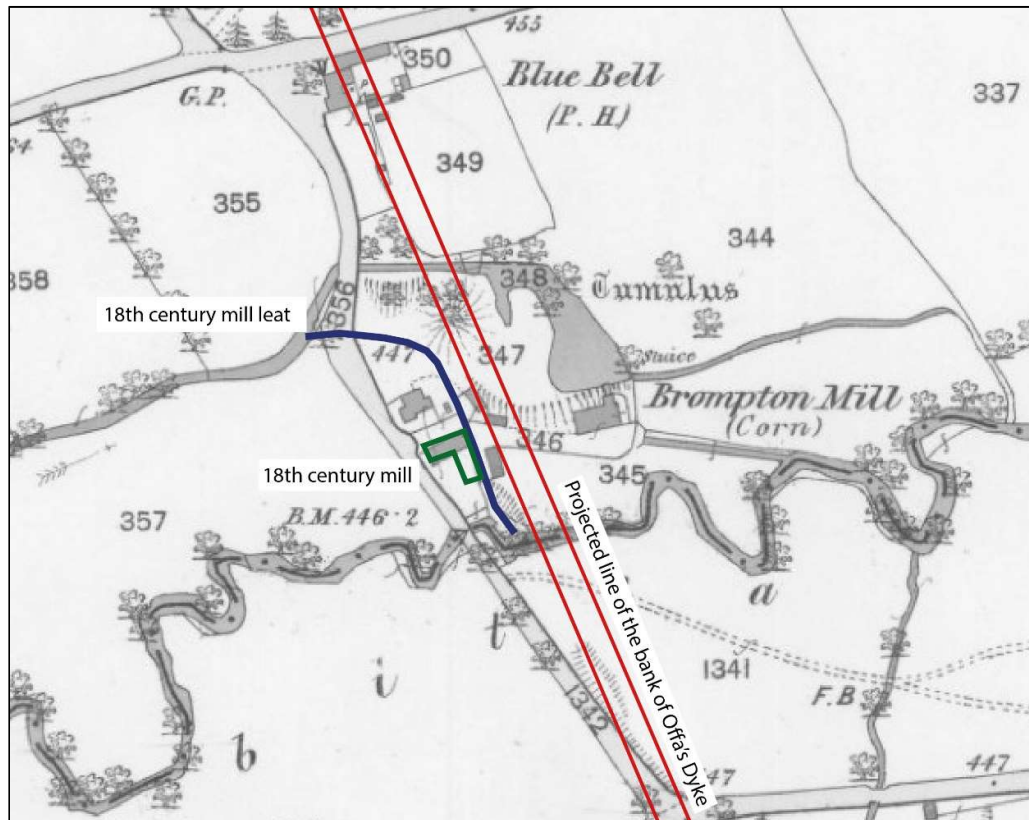


Fig. 2: The location of the 18th-century mill and its leat, based on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map. The projected line of the bank of Offa's Dyke was determined by linking the two best preserved sections in the vicinity (these lie outside the mapped area)

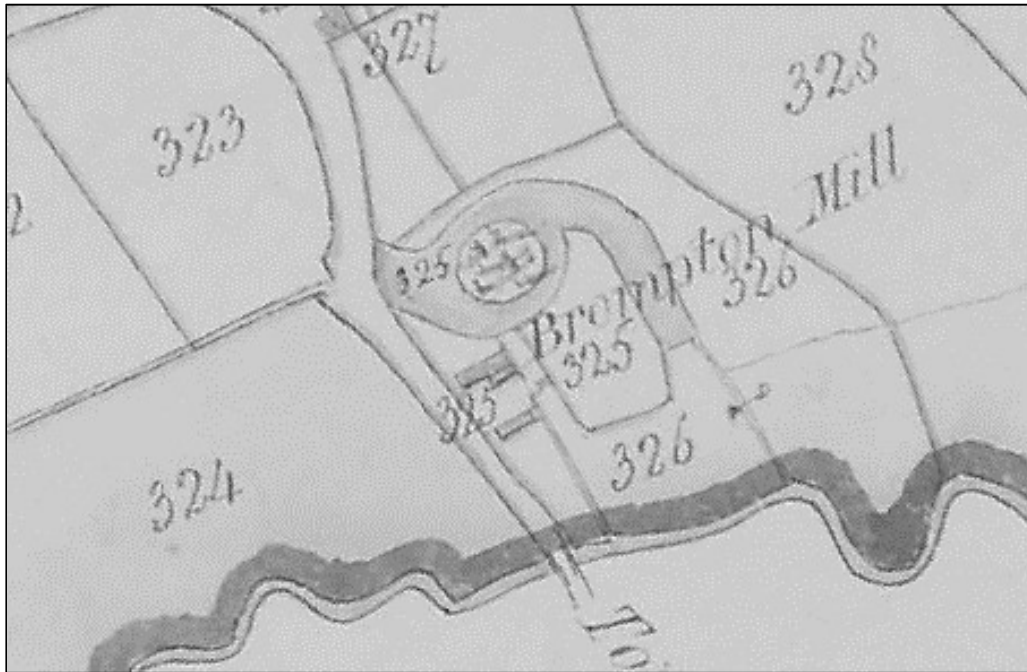


Fig. 3: 1839 Tithe map showing Brompton Mill

- 2.11. By 1839, the Tithe map (Fig. 3) shows that there had been some redevelopment of the site; the 18th-century mill had lost one arm of the L seen earlier and there was also a building in the approximate position of the current mill house. The function of the various buildings at that time is unknown, though the labelling of the map might indicate that the mill was the building on the site that was later occupied by the mill house. The leat had also been modified and the water supply seems to have utilised the ditches of the motte and bailey to act as a mill pond, with an overflow leat passing the site that would later become the current mill. The area is described in the Tithe apportionment as "Brompton Mill House, Building, garden, Moat, etc", owned by the Reverend Richard John Davies and occupied by Evan Watkin, the latter no doubt the miller at the time.

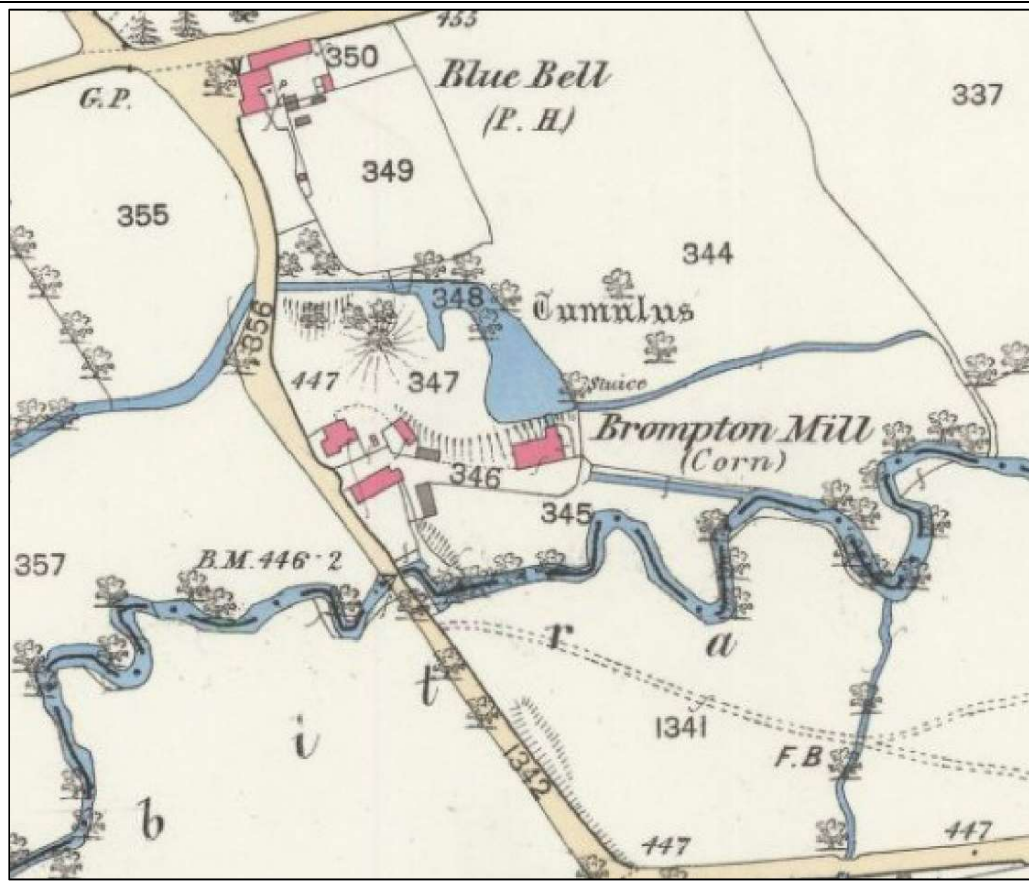


Fig. 4: The 1883 Ordnance Survey map

- 2.12. The Historic Environment Record notes that the bricks of which the existing Brompton Mill is constructed are machine made, which in itself would imply the building perhaps dates from the second half of the 19th century. Examination of the various cartographic sources indicates that the current mill building indeed dates to after 1839, as it is not depicted on the Tithe map of that date (Fig. 3), and first appears on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1883 (Fig. 4).
- 2.13. It is also clear that much of the current layout of the buildings in the vicinity had been established by the late 19th century. The brick portions of the mill house (the westernmost building of those at Brompton Mill) no doubt belong to the same period as the current mill, while it may be that some of the stone-built portions of the house represent surviving parts of the building depicted on the Tithe map.

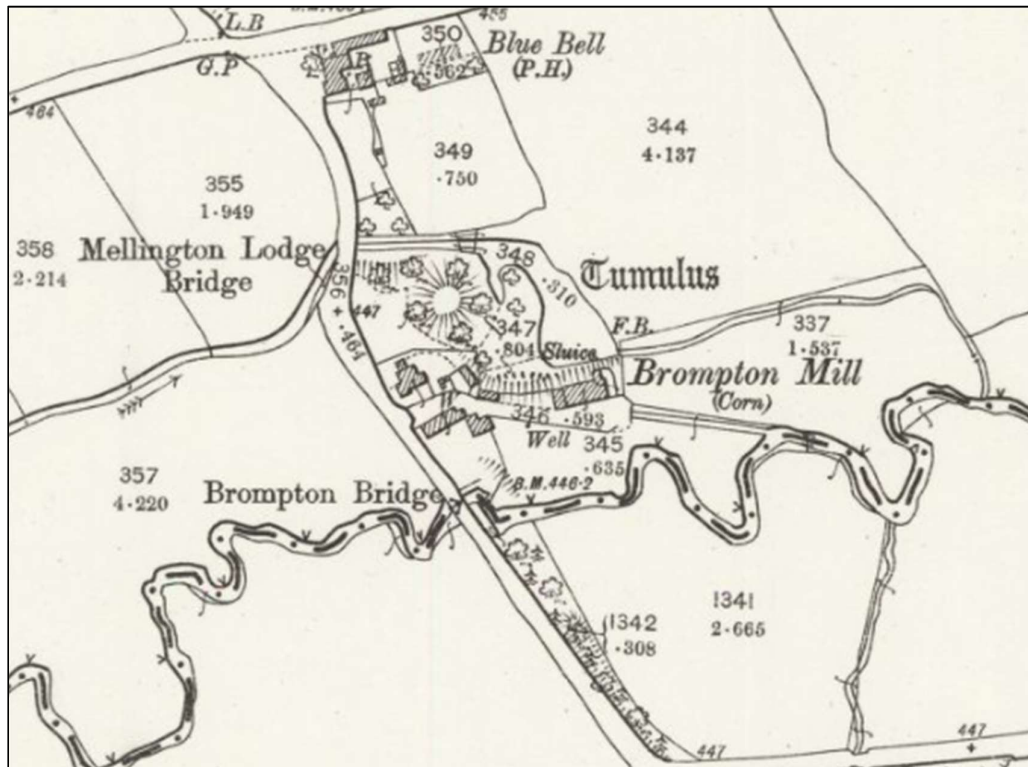


Fig. 5: The 1903 Ordnance Survey map

- 2.14. The 1903 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5) shows much the same arrangement of buildings as in 1883, though there is an additional structure appended to the north-north-west side of the mill house.

3 Watching Brief

- 3.1. The watching brief was conducted between 1 March and 15 April 2021, in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) (2020) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* and in line with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) which had been approved by Charlotte Orchard.
- 3.2. Recent lean-to additions on the north-north-west side of the house had already been removed, with permission, prior to the watching brief so the initial groundworks examined involved the cutting back of the slope in preparation for building a revetment wall to retain the material adjoining the development, where the ground level was approximately 2m higher (Fig. 6). Approximately three-quarters of the section was excavated at this stage but not taken down to the foundation formation level as it was found that the proposed foundations would be cut into a layer of waterlogged sand. This was not sufficiently stable to allow the foundations to be constructed so work stopped and a revised design was formulated. This called for the foundations of the extension to be based on piles placed in the sand layer. These proposals were examined by Charlotte Orchard, who determined that the existing WSI was still appropriate and fit for purpose. The remainder of the work was completed once the revised design had been approved.
- 3.3. Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to context records depicted on Fig. 10 at the end of this report.



Fig. 6: The area of the extension prior to machining, from the east. CPAT 4898-0001



Fig. 7: Traces of the additional structure on the north-north-west side of the mill house from the south-west. CPAT 4898-0003

- 3.4. Figure 7 shows the evidence of the additional structure on the north-north-west side of the house, which measured about 3.0m square and was first seen on the 1903 Ordnance Survey map. It comprised mortared stone walling and had a brick floor that seemed to be of an

appropriate date. It is possible that the mortared walling represented a survival of the earlier building on the site but this could not be confirmed.



Fig. 8: The western part of the machined section, from the south-west. CPAT 4898-0008

- 3.5. The majority of the section was found to be cut through a sequence of natural gravels and silty sands (layers 4-5, 7-9) (Fig. 8), which included a frost wedge that had been filled by pale grey stony clay (6). In the western part of the section, there was a shallow gully (3) (see Appendix 2), 1.4m wide by 0.3m deep, filled by brown silt (2), which was covered by the brown silt topsoil (1), 0.5m thick.



Fig. 9: The eastern part of the machined section, from the south-south-east. CPAT 4898-0026

- 3.6. At the east end of the section, the natural gravels had been cut by a gully (11), over 2.5m wide and 1.0m deep, containing a fill of pale milky-brown silt (10) (see Appendix 2). The material within the fill included some brick fragments which indicated it was of 19th-century or later date.
- 3.7. Of more interest was the edge of a further gully or ditch (13) below the level of fill (10), though only a small portion of this was evident within the excavations. The feature measured at least 0.25m wide and over 0.5m deep and the nature of its fill of blue clay (12) indicated that it had probably once held water and then silted up under anaerobic conditions.

4 Conclusions

- 4.1. The majority of the machining only affected natural deposits of glacio-fluvial origin, which comprised a varied sequence of gravels and sandy silts.
- 4.2. Three features which probably represent gullies or ditches were identified within the section that was produced, of which (3) was evidently of relatively recent date and unlikely to be of archaeological significance. Context (11) was likely to represent the upper part of the motte ditch, though its fill (10) is no doubt of 19th-century or later date, as indicated by the material it contained. This most probably followed the remodelling of the water system to serve the current mill.
- 4.3. Of greater significance was the probable ditch/gully (13), which just fell within the area examined. The most likely interpretation of the feature is that it was the leat depicted serving an earlier mill on an 18th-century map. While it can be suggested from cartographic sources that this might have followed the course of the ditch of Offa's Dyke, the fill within it no doubt formed at a later date and is also unlikely to be contemporary with the ditch of the motte.

Owing to the appearance of the fill, it was not considered to merit further investigation or dating. W

- 4.4. Evidence relating to alterations to the house that were carried out between 1883 and 1903 was seen during the excavation of the area, but these only merited photographic recording during the groundworks.

5 Sources

Published sources

Allen, J., Cane, J., and Jones, A., 2015. 'Pentrehyling Fort and Brompton Camps, Shropshire: Excavations 1977–98', *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society*, 88.

Britnell, W. J. and Martin, C. H. R., 2000. *Bro Trefaldwyn Historic Landscape: Historic Landscape Characterisation*, CPAT Report No 356.

Ogilby, J, 1970. *Britannia* (Facsimile edition of the 1675 original), Theatrum Orbis Terrarum.

Documentary sources

1839 Brompton, Rhiston and Weston Madoc Tithe apportionment

Cartographic sources

c.1760 William Pain's map for Price Jones (Shropshire Record Office 631/4/2/bundle 89)

1816 Ordnance Survey Surveyors' Drawing No 200

1839 Churchstoke: Brompton, Rhiston and Weston Madoc Tithe map

1883 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1st edition Shropshire 54.9

1903 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 2nd edition Shropshire 54.9

6 Archive deposition Statement

- 6.1. The project archive has been prepared according to the CPAT Archive Policy and in line with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance* (2020). The archive is entirely digital and will be deposited with the Shropshire Historic Environment Record. No artefacts were recovered.

Archive summary

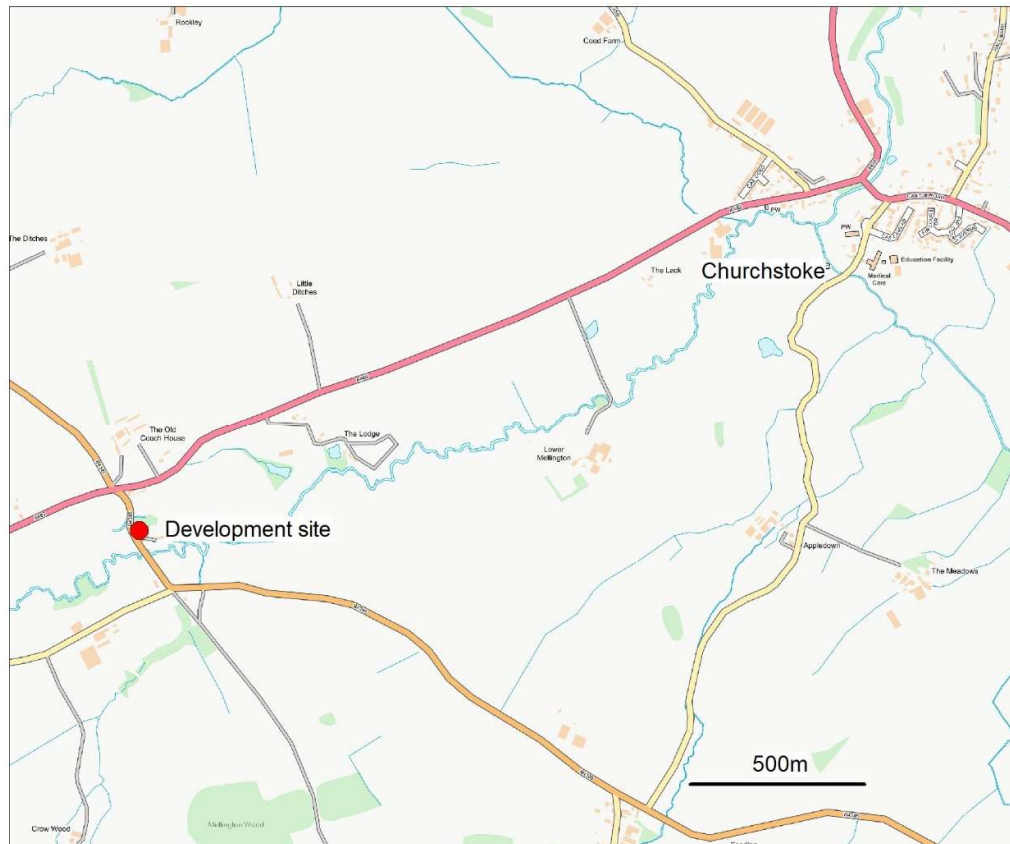
26 digital photographs, CPAT film no 4898

Digital site drawings

Appendix 1: CPAT WSI 2305

1 Introduction

- 1.1. The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been invited by Andrew Potts to submit a proposal for undertaking an enhanced archaeological watching brief in connection with the construction of an extension at Brompton Mill House, Pentreheyling in Shropshire. The development site is located at NGR SO 2508 9314, on the east side of the B4385 between The Blue Bell Inn and Mellington Hall, approximately 2km west-south-west of the village of Churchstoke (Fig. 1).



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Fig. 1: Location of Brompton Mill

- 1.2. An archaeological desk-top study (Barratt, 2020) and a heritage impact assessment (Richards 2020) were carried out to determine the potential impact of the proposals, which involve the building of an extension on the north side of the dwelling. This will necessitate the removal of a dilapidated lean-to and the cutting back of a slope on the north side of the house to allow for the creation of a revetment wall. The area immediately adjoining the slope to be cut back falls within the scheduled area known as the 'Motte and bailey castle and line of Offa's Dyke adjacent to Brompton Mill' (No 1013496).

- 1.3. The scheduled area has been designated to protect the line of a section of the early medieval linear earthwork known as Offa's Dyke and the medieval motte and bailey castle at Brompton, which was constructed on its route through the locality.
- 1.4. In view of the proximity of the proposed works to the scheduled area, Historic England's Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments considered that the proposed cutting back of the slope had the potential to expose a previously unrecorded boundary edge of the monument, at the point where Offa's Dyke and the motte and bailey are likely to intersect. It was therefore advised that an enhanced archaeological watching brief, which included detailed recording, be made a condition of the grant of planning permission for the development.
- 1.5. Planning permission (20/01020/FUL) for the development was granted in October 2020 with the inclusion of the following condition requiring approval before the development commences:

No development approved by this permission shall commence until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI). This written scheme to be approved in writing by the Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

Reason: The site is known to hold archaeological interest.

2 Objectives

- 2.1. The objectives of the enhanced watching brief are:
 - to monitor groundworks associated with removal of the existing lean-to structure on the north side of the house;
 - to observe and control the cutting back of the slope by machine (using a toothless bucket of appropriate width) and then clean the resulting face of the excavation;
 - to monitor groundworks associated with the excavation of the foundations for the extension;
 - to investigate and record any archaeological features/deposits/artefacts identified during the watching brief, also to take samples should appropriate deposits be revealed;
 - to prepare a report outlining the results of the watching brief and the research potential of the site archive;
 - to prepare a final publication of the results in an appropriate regional or national journal, depending on the nature and significance of any archaeology.

3 Methodology

Fieldwork

- 3.1. The watching brief will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2020). The watching brief will be undertaken to monitor groundworks associated with the construction of the new extension. The excavation of any archaeological features or deposits will be undertaken by hand using the conventional techniques for archaeological excavation:
 - The presence or absence of archaeological features encountered during the ground works will be noted.

- Where features of archaeological interest are identified during the ground works they will be systematically investigated by hand with sufficient work being undertaken to determine their date, character and function, if that is possible, using the conventional techniques for archaeological excavation and in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance.
- All features will be located as accurately as possible on an overall plan of the development at an appropriate scale, showing boundaries depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping.
- The resulting section produced by the cutting back of the slope to be drawn at an appropriate scale.
- Contexts will be recorded on individual record forms, using a continuous numbering system, and be drawn and photographed as appropriate.
- Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.
- All photography will be taken using a digital SLR camera with a minimum resolution of 12 mega pixels, including a metric scale in each view, with views logged in a photographic register.
- In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) will be informed. The remains will initially be left in situ, and if removal is required, a MoJ licences will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.
- In the event of finding any artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasures Act 1996, the appropriate procedures under this legislation will be followed.

Selection Strategy

3.2. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest. All artefacts will be retained from stratigraphically secure contexts of 18th-century date or earlier. In the case of later or disturbed contexts, all 18th-century or earlier material will be retained, together with a sample of later finds to assist with dating and phasing, unless later deposits/artefacts are deemed to be of high archaeological value.

3.3. CPAT has a retention policy for artefacts which prioritises as follows:

High priority for retention

- Rare finds from stratified and unstratified contexts
- Prehistoric and early medieval assemblages
- Key stratigraphic dating assemblages crucial to the structural development of the site
- Assemblages which are not well represented in museum collections

High priority for disposal

- Unstratified material unless intrinsically dateable and unusual/rare
- Artefacts from residual/intrusive contexts unless of key stratigraphic importance to the site
- Assemblages already well represented in museum collections
- Unprocessed environmental/soil samples

Post-excavation and reporting

3.4. All artefacts and environmental samples will be treated in a manner appropriate to their composition and a sampling strategy will be developed as appropriate:

-
- All stratified finds will be collected by context, or where appropriate, individually recorded in three dimensions. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest.
 - All finds and samples will be collected, processed, sorted, quantified, recorded, labelled, packed, stored, marked, assessed, analysed and conserved in a manner appropriate to their composition and in line with appropriate guidance.
 - arrangements will be made to assess and study any artefacts, assemblages and environment samples.
 - Any artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be deposited with an appropriate museum, subject to the permission of the owner.
- 3.5. Following the on-site work an illustrated report will be prepared containing conventional sections to include:
- Non-technical summary
 - Introduction
 - Site location
 - Archaeological Background
 - Watching brief
 - Conclusions
 - References
 - Appropriate appendices on archives and finds

Site archive

- 3.6. The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), Historic England 2015 and the Cifa (2020) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*.
- 3.7. The paper and digital archive will be deposited Shropshire Museums service. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Shropshire Historic Environment Record.
- 3.8. An OASIS reporting form will be completed at an appropriate stage.

Data management plan

- 3.9. The project will be conducted in accordance with CPAT's data management policy. All paper records will be collated, catalogued and labelled with the unique project code. All digital data will follow strict file naming, to include the unique project code, and be sorted into a standard series of sub-folders. The digital data will be catalogued, including a list of file types and relevant software.

4 Resources and programming

- 4.1. The watching brief will be undertaken by a skilled archaeologist under the overall supervision of Nigel Jones, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa). CPAT is also a Cifa Registered Organisation and as such agrees to abide by their *Code of Conduct* (2019). A second suitably-qualified archaeologist may be required depending on the results of the work.
- 4.2. All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the site work. Copies of the report will be deposited with the

client and the regional Historic Environment Record within one month of the completion of on-site works. If appropriate, a short report will be published in *Shropshire Transactions*.

- 4.3. The client should be aware that in the event that significant archaeological remains are revealed there may be a requirement for more detailed excavation and specialist services. Any further work over and above the original watching brief and report would be the subject of a separate WSI and costing.
- 4.4. Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 4.5. CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance, as well as Professional Indemnity insurance.

5 Sources

Barratt, G., 2020. *Archaeological desktop evaluation and walkover for land at Brompton Mill, Brompton, Shropshire*.

Richards, C.J., 2020. *Heritage Impact Assessment, Extension to Brompton Mill House*.

R Hankinson

19 February 2021

Appendix 2: Plan and section through the deposits

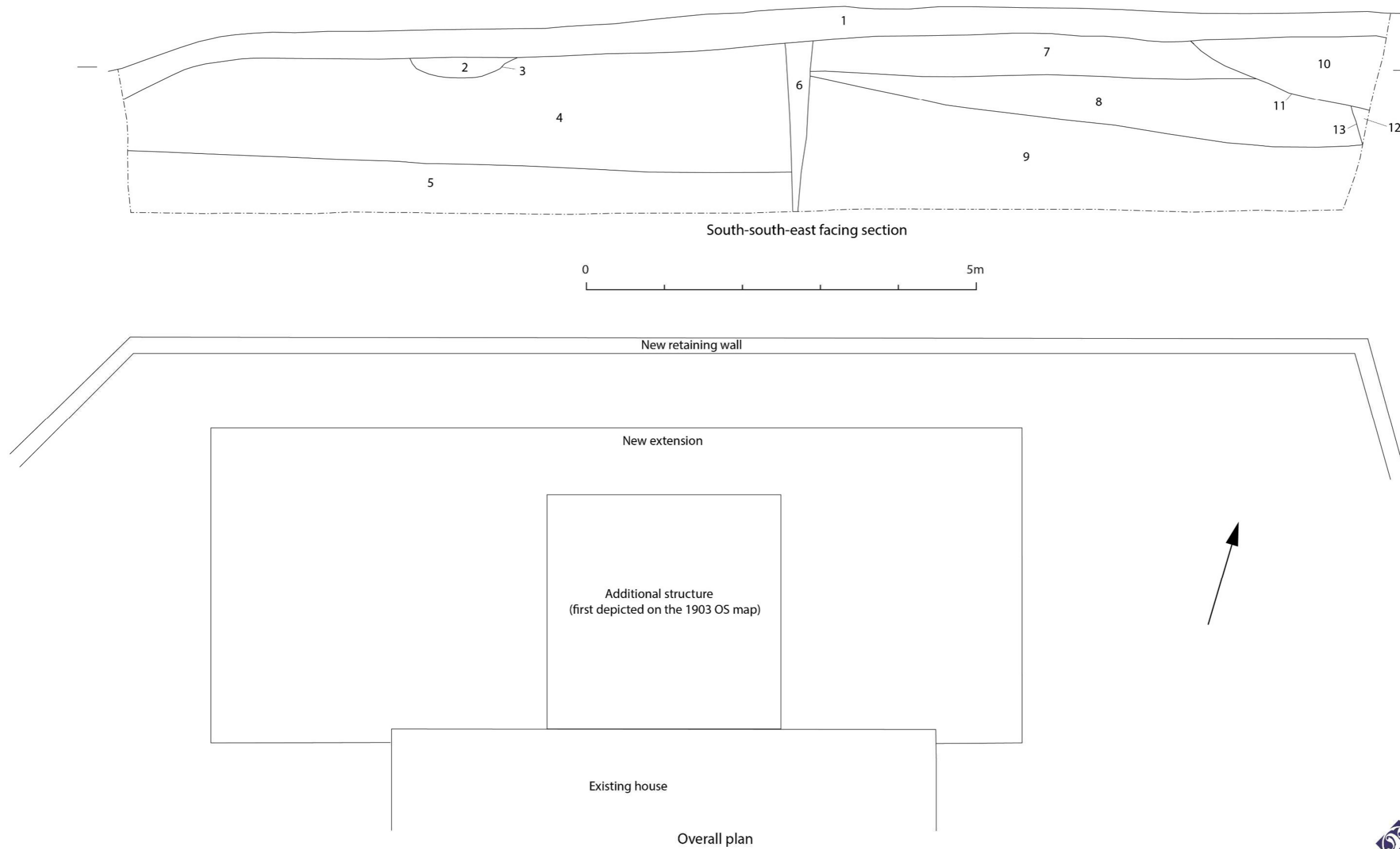


Fig. 10: Plan of the new extension in relation to the exposed section for the retaining wall