



**Park View, Broseley,
Shropshire.
July 2014
V 1.0**

aeon archaeology



Archaeological Evaluation Trenches
Project Code: A0043.1
Report no. 0044



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Park View, Broseley, Shropshire. July 2014

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Archaeological Evaluation Trenches
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Project Code: A0043.1

Date: 30/07/2014

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Figures

Figure 01: Location of Park View, Broseley. Scale 1:10,000 at A4.

Figure 02: Location of archaeological features at Park View, Broseley. Scale 1:1,000 at A4.

Figure 03: Location of proposed trenches at Park View, Broseley. Scale 1:1,000 at A4.

Figure 04: Southeast facing section of trench 05 showing redeposited layers.

Figure 05: North facing section of ditch [6003].

Figure 06: Plan of ditch [6003].

Figure 07: Northeast facing section of ditch [8003].

Figure 08: Plan of ditch [8003].

Figure 09: Northeast facing section of ditch / palaeo-channel [9003].

Figure 10: Plan of ditch / palaeo-channel [9003].

Plates

Plate 01: Trench 01, from the west. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 02: North facing section of trench 01, from the north. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 03: Trench 02, from the east. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 04: South facing section of trench 02 showing deposit (2003), from the south. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 05: Trench 03, from the east. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 06: South facing section of trench 03 showing deposit (3004) and (3005), from the south. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 07: South facing section of trench 03 showing modern pit [3003], from the south. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 08: Trench 04, from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 09: Southwest facing section of trench 04, from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 10: Trench 05, from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 11: Southeast facing section of trench 05 showing deposits (5003), (5004), (5005) and (5006), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 12: Trench 06, from the east. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 13: South facing section of trench 06 showing deposits (6005) and (6006), from the south. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 14: Ditch [6003] in plan, from the north. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 15: North facing section of ditch [6003], from the north. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 16: Trench 07, from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 17: Southwest facing section of trench 07 showing deposit (7007), from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 18: Trench 08, from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 19: Northeast facing section of trench 08, from the northeast. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 20: Ditch [8003] in plan, from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 21: Northeast facing section of ditch [8003], from the northeast. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 22: Trench 09, from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 23: Southwest facing section of trench 09, from the southwest. Scale 0.5m.

Plate 24: Ditch / palaeo-channel [9004] in plan, from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

Plate 25: Southwest facing section of ditch / palaeo-channel [9004], from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

Contents

1.0	NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	2
2.0	INTRODUCTION	3
3.0	PROJECT AIMS.....	4
4.0	METHODOLOGY	6
4.1	Evaluation trenches.....	6
4.2	Data Collection from Site Records	6
4.3	Artefact Methodology	6
4.4	Environmental Samples Methodology	7
4.5	Report and dissemination.....	7
5.0	HISTORY OF THE SITE.....	8
6.0	QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS	10
6.1	The Documentary Archive.....	10
6.2	Environmental Samples	10
6.3	Artefacts.....	10
7.0	RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHES	11
8.0	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	20
9.0	SOURCES.....	21
	APPENDIX I – DETAILS OF RECORDED CONTEXTS	22
	APPENDIX II – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	25

1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Mrs Linda Garbett (landowner) to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation of a c.2.0 acre development area, located to the northwest of Park View (land adj. To no.42) in the town of Broseley, Shropshire as part of an outline application for the construction of six residential units. The evaluation consisted of the archaeological excavation of 9 trenches, measuring 30.0m by 1.5m to evaluate the potential of the site to have preserved unknown buried archaeological remains.

The programme of archaeological evaluation trenching at Park View, Broseley did not discover any preserved buried archaeological remains of note. The features identified within the Heritage Assessment were either not present within the trenches or were dismissed as earthworks created by the deposition of material across the southern half of the site.

The northern half of the site naturally slopes southward towards a low lying slightly waterlogged area. This part of the site was mostly undisturbed although a large post-medieval boundary ditch or palaeo-channel was discovered in trench 09 along with a shallow ditch of probable glacial origin in trench 08. The southern part of the site had been massively disturbed through the stripping away of the existing top and sub-soils and the deposition of a large amount of clay and cinder rich deposits. The finds assemblage is of the post-medieval period and it appears likely that the deposition of material at the site occurred throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries, initially probably to raise the land height and reduce water-logging but also probably during the construction of the nearby housing estate in the mid 20th Century.

The finds assemblage from Park View requires no further study. Retention of the finds is not recommended but disposal should not be carried out without due consultation of the legal owner/s of the finds.

The potential of the site to retain any archaeological remains from before the post-medieval era is considered unlikely. This is partly due to the heavy disturbance at the site but also due to the underlying glacial clay substrata, which would have meant that the area would have been waterlogged up until the excavation of land drains in the post-medieval period. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological assessment or mitigatory works are required at the site and that the archaeological condition is discharged.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by Mrs Linda Garbett (landowner) to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation of a c.2.0 acre development area, located to the northwest of Park View (land adj. To no.42) in the town of Broseley, Shropshire (centred on NGR **SJ 67266 01660**) as part of an outline application for the construction of six residential units. The evaluation consisted of the archaeological excavation of 9 trenches, measuring 30.0m by 1.5m to evaluate the potential of the site to have preserved unknown buried archaeological remains (figure 1 and 2).

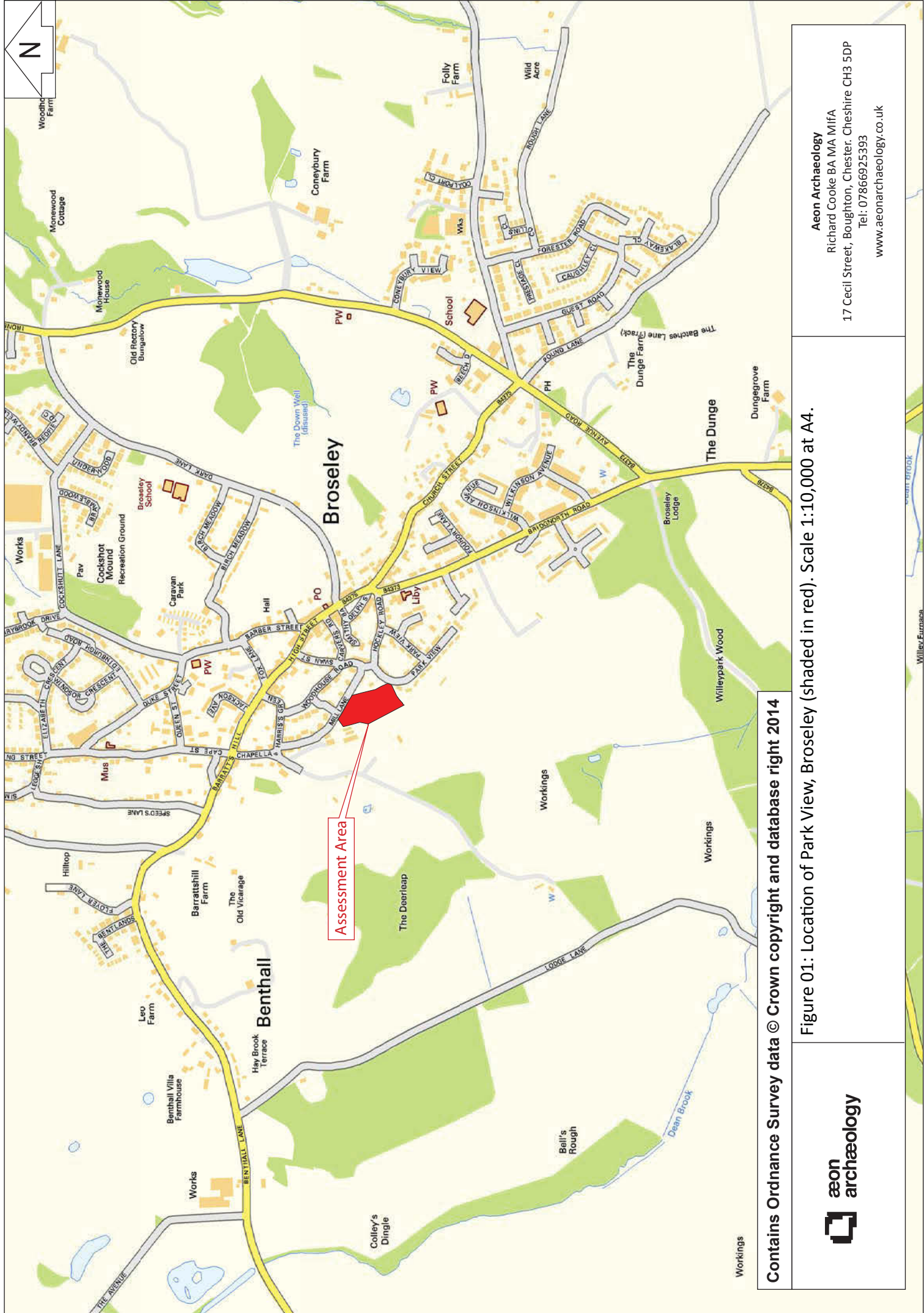
The proposed development area is located on the village fringe of, and within the historic parish of Broseley, which is approximately 6.0km southwest of Telford. The site is currently of rough pasture and utilised for grazing. The boundaries are established property boundaries marked by a mix of intermittent hedgerows, both domestic and agricultural, sections of modern fencing and sections of wire chain link fencing along with a section of temporary Harris fencing along the eastern boundary.

The archaeological evaluation work was undertaken as part of a programme of addressing material considerations as part of an outline planning application. The principal archaeological interest at the site derives from the fact that the proposed development area is located within a rich archaeological landscape on the fringe of the historic settlement core of the village, the proposed development area itself, however is un-attested archaeologically and there may be un-identified archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Historic map regression indicated the proposed development area had remained undeveloped throughout modern history. It was possible, therefore, that archaeologically significant remains were present within the proposed development area.

The aim of this programme of archaeological evaluation was to establish the archaeological significance of the site, to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains, and to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. This report includes an assessment of the potential for further investigative work if required, and where relevant gives recommendations for an appropriate mitigation strategy.

An Archaeological Heritage Assessment was carried out at the site in February 2014 by Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) which identified a number of earthworks and a small structure, now demolished, located towards the south of the site and depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey 25" county series map of 1882. The assessment report also identified that the site was in an archaeologically rich landscape and that the potential for preserved buried archaeological remains at the site was unknown.

This report conforms to the guidelines specified in the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008)

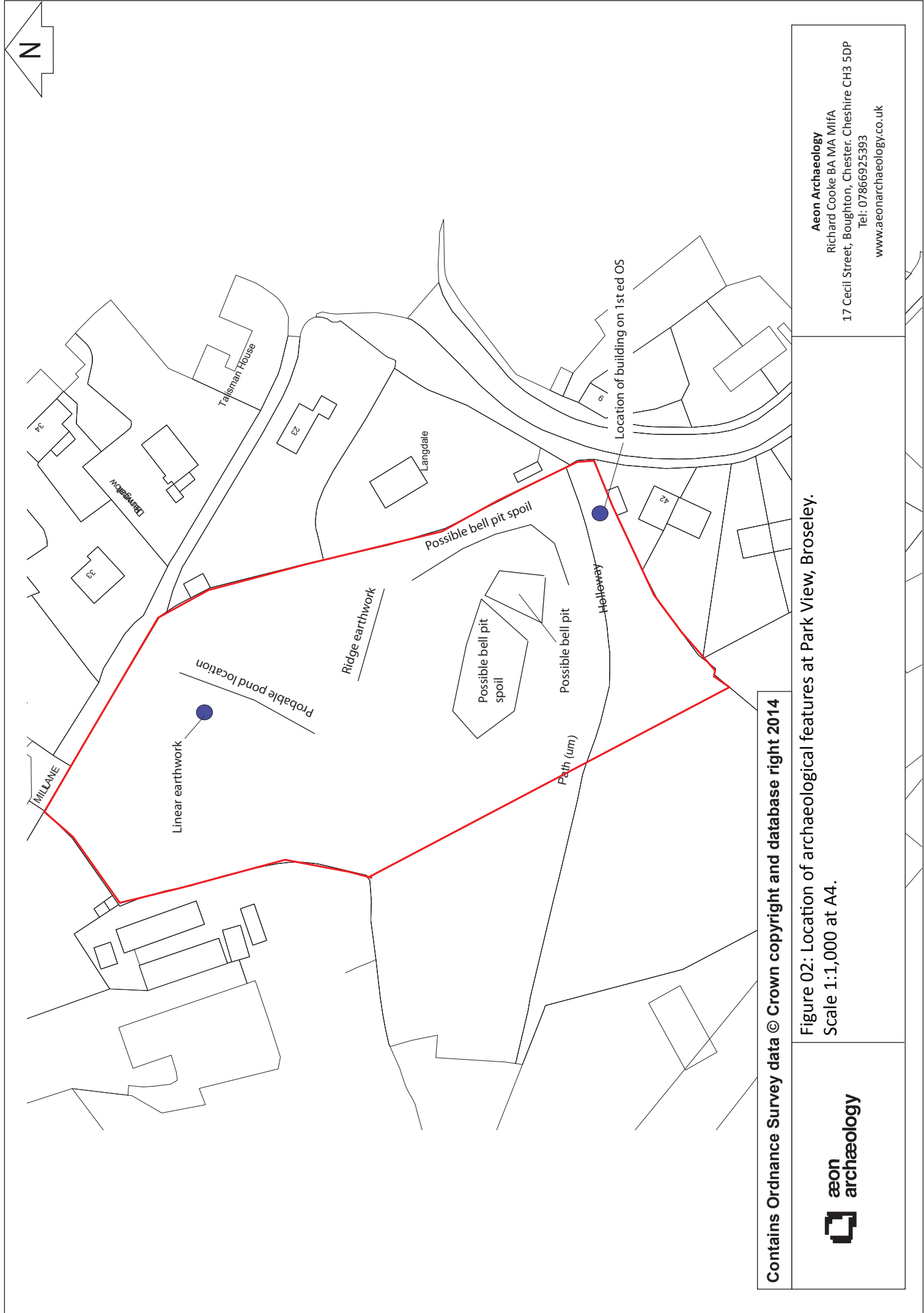


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Figure 01: Location of Park View, Broseley (shaded in red). Scale 1:10,000 at A4.



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Figure 02: Location of archaeological features at Park View, Broseley.
Scale 1:1,000 at A4.



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Figure 03: Location of proposed trenches at Park View, Broseley (shaded in red).
Scale 1:1,000 at A4.



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3.0 PROJECT AIMS

The aim of the evaluation works was to characterise the known, or potential, archaeological remains uncovered during the excavation of the archaeological evaluation trenches.

The broad aims of the archaeological evaluation trenches were:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of surviving archaeological remains on the site.
- To establish the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion to sub-surface deposits and, where the data allows, assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits of archaeological significance.
- To enable the owners to establish a schedule for archaeological risks.
- To allow Shropshire County Council to make an informed decision on the need for and scope of any further evaluative works that may be required to support a planning application to develop the site.

The detailed objectives of the archaeological evaluation trenches were:

- Insofar as possible within methodological constraints, to explain any temporal, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and any relationships between these and the archaeological and historic elements of the wider landscape.
- Where the data allows, identify the research implications of the site with reference to the regional research agenda and recent work in Shropshire.

An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (appendix II) was written by Aeon Archaeology and submitted to Mrs L Garbett and the Shropshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service in June 2014. This formed the basis of a method statement submitted for the work. The archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken in accordance with this WSI.

The management of this project has followed the procedures laid out in the standard professional guidance *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006), and in the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (1994 rev. 2001 and 2008). Five stages are specified:

- Phase 1: project planning
- Phase 2: fieldwork
- Phase 3: assessment of potential for analysis and revised project design
- Phase 4: analysis and report preparation
- Phase 5: dissemination

The current document reports on the phase 4 analysis and states the means to be used to disseminate the results. The purpose of this phase is to carry out the analysis identified in phase 3 (the assessment of potential phase), to amalgamate the results of the specialist studies, if required, with the detailed site narrative and provide both specific and overall interpretations. The site is to be set in its landscape context so that its full character and importance can be understood. All the information is to be

presented in a report that will be held by the Shropshire Historic Environment Record and the OASIS database so that it can be accessible to the public and future researchers. This phase of work also includes archiving the material and documentary records from the project.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Before the evaluation trenching commenced an agreed programme of excavation timing, siting, duration, surface re-instatement and health and safety protection measures were agreed with the Client and the Shropshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service. In total 9 trenches measuring 30.0m by 1.5m were excavated at the 2.0 acre site, resulting in an evaluation area of 5%.

The evaluation trench array investigated areas identified in the Heritage Assessment report carried out by ABRS in 2014 and included the site of the former building depicted on the first edition map of 1882, a suspected bell pit and upcast, a former pond, and two linear earthworks upon the marked slope at the northern end of the site (figures 1 and 2).

4.1 Evaluation trenches

A tracked excavator with toothless ditching bucket was used to open the trenches under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and overburden were removed by machine in spits down to archaeological deposits or natural sub-soils. All subsequent features were excavated by hand. A written record of the deposits and all identified features in each test pit was completed via Aeon Archaeology pro-formas. All subsurface remains were recorded photographically, with detailed notations. The photographic record was completed using a digital SLR camera (Canon Eos 550D) set to maximum resolution.

Contingency provision was made for the following:

- Additional excavation of up to 100% of any given feature should the excavated sample prove to be insufficient to provide information on the character and date of the feature.
- Expansion of trench limits, to clarify the extent of features equivalent to an additional 20% of the core area.

The archaeological works were surveyed with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey datum point and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The trenches and archaeological features within them were accurately located on a site plan prepared at the most appropriate and largest scale. All excavations were backfilled with the material excavated and upon departure the site was left in a safe and tidy condition.

4.2 Data Collection from Site Records

A database of the site photographs was produced to enable active long-term curation of the photographs and easy searching. The site records were checked and cross-referenced and photographs were cross-referenced to contexts. These records were used to write the site narrative and the field drawings and survey data were used to produce an outline plan of the site.

All paper field records were scanned to provide a backup digital copy. The photographs were organised and precisely cross-referenced to the digital photographic record so that the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER) can curate them in their active digital storage facility.

4.3 Artefact Methodology

All artefacts were to be collected and processed including those found within spoil tips. They would be bagged and labelled as well as any preliminary identification taking place on site. After processing, all artefacts would be cleaned and examined in-house at Aeon Archaeology. If required artefacts would be sent to a relevant specialist for conservation and analysis.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds was kept under review throughout the evaluation trenching. Any changes in recovery priorities would be made under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the Shropshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service. There was a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds regardless of their apparent age or condition.

4.4 Environmental Samples Methodology

The sampling strategy and requirement for bulk soil samples was related to the perceived character, interpretational importance and chronological significance of the strata under investigation. This ensured that only significant features would be sampled. The aim of the sampling strategy was to recover carbonised macroscopic plant remains, small artefacts particularly knapping debris and evidence for metalworking.

Advice and guidance regarding environmental samples and their suitability for radiocarbon dating, as well as the analysis of macrofossils (charcoal and wood), pollen, animal bones and molluscs would be obtained from Oxford Archaeology if required.

4.5 Report and dissemination

A full archive including plans, photographs and written material resulting from the project was prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions were labelled, and cross-referenced. Upon approval from the client copies of the report will be sent to the Shropshire HER, the Shropshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service, and the OASIS online database.

5.0 HISTORY OF THE SITE

(Reproduced from ABRS assessment report. 2014-PVBS)

A search of the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER) covering a radius of 1.0km centred on the proposed development area was carried out as part of this assessment on February 24th 2014. The HER records 47 identified recorded sites of archaeological significance within the search area.

Prehistoric

As yet no finds or sites known to date from the Prehistoric period are recorded by the HER within the search area.

Romano British

As yet no finds or sites known to date from the Romano British period are recorded by the HER within the search area.

Anglo Saxon

As yet no finds or sites known to date from the Anglo Saxon period are recorded by the HER within the search area.

Medieval

There are only a limited number of confirmed sites known to date from the medieval period recorded by the HER within the search area. It is likely, however, that at least some of the mining remains confirmed as post medieval have medieval origins. Only Willey Park (SMR Ref 07556) is confirmed as being medieval in date; Willey Park, comprising the northern part of Willey parish, was known to be in existence by 1291, it was enlarged in 1537. The proposed development area is located within the current boundary of Willey Park, adjacent to its easternmost boundary. Limited evidence of the park pale survives as earthworks (SMR Ref 21379) to the south west of the proposed development area.

Post Medieval

The vast majority of the HER records date to the post medieval and industrial era. The identified sites most immediate to the proposed development area are the site of a probable windmill (SMR Ref 07258) identified as a circular structure on early maps, approximately 100m north of the proposed development area on Mill Lane (the site visit indicated that at least part of the windmill is still standing) and the earthwork remains of an extensive area of coal and ironstone workings at the Deerleap (SMR Ref 04565), approximately 200 metres west-south west of the proposed development area. The earthworks are an example of a very well preserved landscape of bell pits, each with a circle of spoil thrown up around the mouth.

The Deerleap is now heavily wooded. The site of a kiln dump was also recorded within The Deerleap (SMR Ref 08238); the site contained more than one sort of waste and was interpreted as a dumping site for local potteries and clay pipe manufactories. There are further bell pits recorded during opencasting to the south west of The Deerleap (SMR Ref 08239). Further to the south west of The Deerleap there is a Pond Bay on Dean Brook, adjacent to Lodge Farm (SMR Ref 00654). The pond served as a water supply pond as part of the supply network for the New Willey Ironworks. There are further bay ponds to the south east (SMR Refs 00655 & 03998), surviving as earthworks north west and west-north west of Willey Furnace Cottages.

To the south of the proposed development area, a new Hall was built replacing the old Willey Hall between 1812 -20. A 270 acre park (SMR Ref 07554) was created around the Hall for privacy, four local roads were closed; the Slaney almshouses and a clergyman's house were demolished and the hamlet of Hangstree Gate depopulated. The principal features of the park were the three large ponds overlooked by the Hall, with the wooded slopes of Shirlett forest beyond, later in the 19th century the park was reduced in size to 150 acres by William Andrews Nesfield.

To the north west of the proposed development area, centred in and around Benthall are a number of sites of archaeological significance. These include the site of the former Benthall Pottery (SMR Ref 03982) on Benthall Lane, approximately 800 metres west-north west of the proposed development area. The Pottery was founded in 1772. In 1845 it was united with the adjacent Haybrook Pottery and the two remained as a single business until the former Haybrook Pottery part ceased production in c1940. The site of the former Haybrook Pottery (SMR Ref 01821) lies directly south of the Benthall site, south of Benthall Lane. Also on the northern side of Benthall Lane is the site of Richard Shaw's claypipe kiln (SMR Ref 28234). A late example of pipemaking site, undertaken as a small scale domestic industry, in conjunction with other activities, now occupied by farm buildings. To the north east of the Benthall Pottery site is the earthwork remains of coal and ironstone extraction (SMR Ref 07284).

Further to the east, along Benthall Lane a findspot of clay pipes (SMR Ref 03788) at number 23 Benthall Lane suggests the possible location of a pipe kiln or tip site. During the construction of a house in 1983 at 11, Benthall Lane a 17th century clay pipe kiln (SMR Ref 03820) was uncovered and recorded. The site also included the site of an 18th century cottage (SMR Ref 17219). Another probable Pottery works site was located at Coppice House/ the Old Vicarage Benthall (SMR Ref 03986) in 1978. Excavation revealed ceramic material indicating local production of a range of early 18th century wares. The quantity of material suggested that there must have been two kilns on the site or at least very near, however excavation in 1985, again recovered large amounts of 18th century pottery, did not reveal any kilns. To the west of Lodge Lane, Benthall a kiln dump (SMR Ref 08240), representing a waster tip was exposed by opencast mining. A findspot of 18th century pot wasters (SMR Ref 20358) was recorded “*by a pond just over Lodge Lane*” [ie from Coppice Head].

To the north east of the proposed development area, there are a number of further recorded sites of archaeological significance. These are the site of the former Legges Hill Pipeworks (SMR Ref 04527), clay tobacco pipeworks built in 1823 by William Southern and believed to be the first purpose built pipe factory in Britain, in the 1930s production moved to King St and by the late 1950s the site had become a gate factory. Between King Street and Duke Street is site of former Broseley Congregational Chapel (SMR Ref 28915), the Chapel was built in the mid 19th century and demolished by 1978. Adjacent to the chapel site is the site of the former Broseley Friends Meeting House (SMR Ref 16701). The meeting house was built in 1769; Abraham Darby of Coalbrookdale was buried there in 1717. The site has now been cleared.

There is the site of the burial ground of the Former Birch Meadow Chapel (SMR Ref 28097) located on Birch Meadow. There are also extensive earthwork remains of coal and ironstone extraction (SMR Ref 07283) to the north east of Broseley.

On the south easternmost fringe of Broseley is the site of the Broseley Tileries (SMR Ref 04631). The tile works were in operation from at least 1828 and by 1838 the Broseley Tileries were the largest works in the Jackfield area, they were sold to a new company, Broseley Tileries Co Ltd, in 1877. The works closed in 1940, and the site is now occupied by a housing estate. The only remains, including embankments from plateways and other unidentifiable surface and probable below surface remains lay in a field between Rough Lane and Forester Road, at the southern end of the site. To the south west of the Tileries site is the site of the former Dunge Brick and Tile Works (SMR Ref 07237). The works were built in 1811 as brickworks and rebuilt on a new site c1870, specifically for the change from brick manufacture to roof tile manufacture. The works closed soon after 1903. The site is now largely modern housing.

Undated

As yet no undated finds or sites are recorded by the HER within the search area.

6.0 QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

6.1 The Documentary Archive

The following documentary records were created during the archaeological evaluation trenching:

Context sheets	49
Trench sheets	9
Drawings	7 on 4 sheets
Digital photographs	70

6.2 Environmental Samples

No environmental samples were taken as part of the evaluation trenching as no suitable deposits or fills were encountered.

6.3 Artefacts

Post-medieval pottery:	47
Total:	47

7.0 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHES

The evaluation trenches were designed to evaluate and characterise the known, or potential, archaeological remains. Each trench is described and discussed separately; details of the contexts are provided in brackets and are included in appendix I. The location of the evaluation trenches can be found on figure 3.

Trench 01 (plates 1 – 2, figure 3)

Trench 01 was located parallel with the southeast boundary of the site and was excavated to target a small building seen on the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1882 but not depicted on any of the later edition maps.

The trench measured 30.0m in length by 1.5m in width orientated east to west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.0m. The depth of the trench was determined by reaching the natural glacial clay substrata horizon with seams of naturally occurring coal (1003).

The trench was excavated through a 0.2m deep soft dark black-grey silt-clay topsoil (1001) on to a 0.35m deep reasonably firm mid grey and orange mottled redeposited clay (1002). This clay had clearly once been part of a natural glacial substrata that had been transported to the site and spread over the area. Both the topsoil deposit and the clay produced sherds of modern glazed ceramic, glass, and CBM and it is probable that the clay was deposited during the construction of the nearby housing estate in the mid 20th Century. The formation of the shallow topsoil horizon above the clay had clearly taken place after deposition of this clay and it appears that the original topsoil and possibly subsoil deposits had been stripped away prior to this deposition, probably to be utilised on the gardens of the newly constructed houses.

No physical remains of the building depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map were encountered, although it is likely that any trace of this building was removed when the topsoil and subsoil horizons were stripped in the previous century.



Plate 01: Trench 01, from the west. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 02: North facing section of trench 01, from the north. Scale 1.0m.

Trench 02 (plates 3 – 4, figure 3)

Trench 02 was located towards the southeast end of the site and was excavated to target a suspected bell pit identified in the Heritage Assessment report.

The trench measured 30.0m in length by 1.5m in width orientated east to west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The depth of the trench was determined by reaching the maximum safe depth limit permitted in excavations.

The trench was excavated through a 0.2m deep soft mid grey-brown silt-clay topsoil (2001) on to a 0.3m deep reasonably soft dark black silt deposits (2002) and (2003) limited to the initial 3.0m of trench at the eastern and western ends respectively. Both of these deposits contained high inclusions of coal, shale and cinder and produced sherds of modern brick and tile. These deposits both overlaid a firm mid grey and orange mottled redeposited clay of >0.7m depth. This clay was identical to that seen in trench 01 and almost certainly represents the same deposition of clay across the site.

As with the earlier trench there was no trace of a buried topsoil horizon showing that the area had been stripped of material prior to the deposition of the clay, probably in the mid 20th Century. The two deposits of coal and cinder rich silt at either end of the trench had been deposited after the clay but before the formation of the topsoil horizon, thus creating two distinct mounds at either end which gave the impression of a centralised depression. This depression is what was seen during the field walkover and identified as a possible bell pit in the Heritage Assessment.

The natural glacial substrata was not encountered within the 1.2m depth limit of this trench.



Plate 03: Trench 02, from the east. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 04: South facing section of trench 02 showing deposit (2003), from the south. Scale 1.0m.

Trench 03 (plates 5 – 7, figure 3)

Trench 03 was located towards the southeast end of the site and was excavated to target a mound identified in the Heritage Assessment report.

The trench measured 30.0m in length by 1.5m in width orientated east to west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The depth of the trench was determined by reaching the maximum safe depth limit permitted in excavations.

The trench was excavated through a 0.2m deep soft mid grey-brown silt-clay topsoil (3001) on to a 0.2m deep reasonably soft dark black silt, coal and cinder layer (3004). This deposit spread throughout the trench and produced fragments of modern red-brick and tile. Towards the centre of the trench the cinder layer (3004) had been cut by a later rubbish pit [3003] which was semi-circular in plan measuring 1.5m in length by 0.6m in width, orientated east to west with steep vertical sides. The base of the pit was not reached as this exceeded the 1.2m depth limit. The pit had a single fill (3002) of soft mid/dark red-brown silt-clay that produced frequent fragments of modern brick, tile, glass and post-medieval pottery.

Beneath the cinder layer (3004) a thick layer of redeposited firm light grey, yellow and orange mottled clay (3005) measuring >0.6m in depth continued throughout the trench. This clay deposit was identical to the redeposited clay layers seen in the earlier trenches but at the western end of trench 03 it overlaid a second redeposited layer (3006) of firm mid grey and orange mottled clay, measuring 0.5m in depth. This deposit was limited to the initial 5.0m of the western end of the trench and in turn overlaid a deposit of soft dark black silt with frequent coal, shale and cinder inclusions (3007) seen solely within the base of the trench at the western end.

As with the earlier trenches there was no trace of a buried topsoil horizon showing that the area had been stripped of material prior to the deposition of the clay and cinder deposits, probably in the mid 20th Century. The deposition of additional clay and cinder layers at the western end of the trench had raised the ground level at this point to create the mound identified in the Heritage Assessment.

The natural glacial substrata was not encountered within the 1.2m depth limit of this trench.



Plate 05: Trench 03, from the east. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 06: South facing section of trench 03 showing deposit (3004) and (3005), from the south. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 07: South facing section of trench 03 showing modern pit [3003], from the south. Scale 1.0m.

Trench 04 (plates 8 – 9, figure 3)

Trench 04 was located parallel with the southwest boundary of the site. The purpose of the trench location was to determine whether there was potential for the preservation of archaeological remains in this area.

The trench measured 30.0m in length by 1.5m in width orientated southeast to northwest, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The depth of the trench was determined by reaching the maximum safe depth limit permitted in excavations.

The trench was excavated through a 0.2m deep soft mid brown-grey silt-clay topsoil (4001) on to a redeposited firm grey and orange mottled clay (4002) which produced a single sherd of post-medieval glazed ceramic. For the initial 3.0m at the north-western end of the trench the redeposited clay was found to overlie a firm light-orange natural clay substrata (4006) at approximately 1.2m depth. However as the trench continued south-eastward the natural clay horizon sloped away and was no longer seen at the maximum trench depth.

Towards the south-eastern end of the trench the redeposited clay (4002) was found to overlie a second redeposited layer of firm light white-grey clay measuring 0.2m in depth. This in turn overlaid a soft dark black coal, silt and shale deposit (4004) measuring .0.6m in depth which produced frequent modern red tile fragments. At the south-eastern limit of the trench the cinder rich deposit overlaid another layer of firm light brown, grey and orange mottled clay (4005) measuring >0.5m in depth.

As with the earlier trenches there was no trace of a buried topsoil horizon showing that the area had been stripped of material prior to the deposition of the clay and cinder deposits, probably in the mid 20th Century.



Plate 08: Trench 04, from the northwest. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 09: Southwest facing section of trench 04, from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

Trench 05 (plates 10 – 11, figure 3 - 4)

Trench 05 was located towards the centre of the site and was excavated to target a linear earthwork identified in the Heritage Assessment report.

The trench measured 30.0m in length by 1.5m in width orientated northeast to southwest, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The depth of the trench was determined by reaching the maximum safe depth limit permitted in excavations.

The trench was excavated through a very shallow 0.06m deep soft mid grey-brown silt-clay topsoil (5001) on to a 0.7m deep firm mid grey, orange and yellow mottled redeposited clay (5005) throughout the majority of the trench. Within the final 10.0m of the southwest end of the trench the redeposited clay layer (5005) was found to overlay a 0.6m deep deposit of soft black coal, shale and silt (5006) that produced a post-medieval black-ware sherd and piece of timber post. At this part of the trench several redeposited layers lay above clay (5005) and below the topsoil horizon (5001). These included a firm light grey and orange mottled redeposited clay (5004) measuring 0.15m in depth; a moderately firm mid red-brown silt-clay buried topsoil (5003); and a firm light grey, black and orange mottled clay (5002) measuring 0.1m in depth.

As with the earlier trenches this trench had had a thick layer of redeposited clay (5005) spread across the area, most likely during the construction of the housing estate in the 20th Century. At the southwest end the dumping of deposits had seen several phases with the earliest being a cinder and coal rich deposit of post-medieval date (5006), followed by the main clay layer (5005) and successive redeposited clay layer (5004). After the deposition of this layer there appears to have been a reasonable period of inactivity where topsoil (5003) was able to form before being buried by another redeposited clay layer (5002).

The natural glacial substrata was not encountered within the 1.2m depth limit of this trench. The linear earthwork identified in the Heritage Assessment was almost certainly created by the successive dumping of soils at the south-western end of the trench.

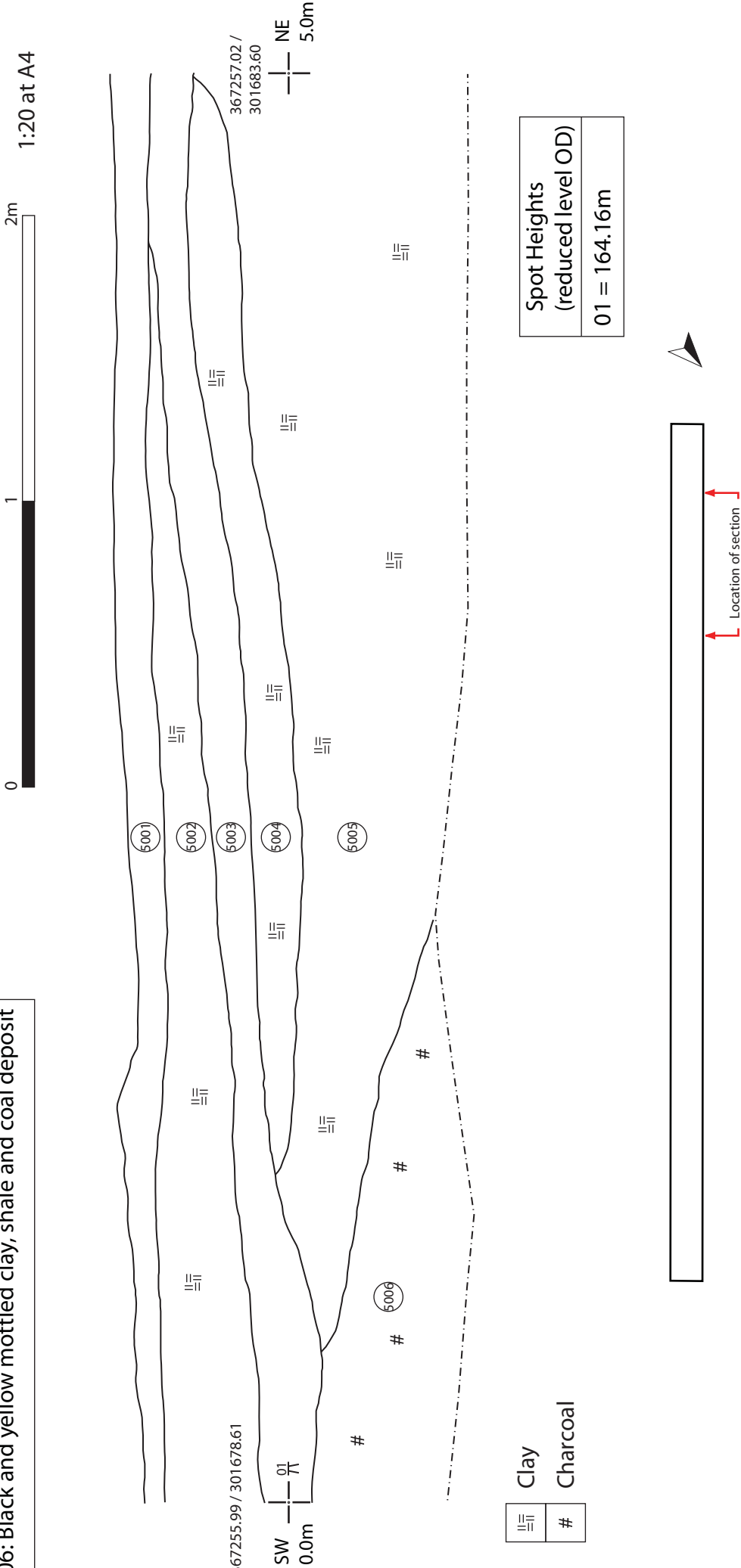


Plate 10: Trench 05, from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 11: Southeast facing section of trench 05 showing deposits (5003), (5004), (5005) and (5006), from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.

Contexts	
5001:	Mid grey-brown silt-clay topsoil
5002:	Light grey, black and orange mottled clay
5003:	Mid red-brown silt-clay buried subsoil
5004:	Light grey and orange mottled clay
5005:	Mid grey, orange and yellow mottled clay
5006:	Black and yellow mottled clay, shale and coal deposit



Trench 06 (plates 12 – 15, figure 3, 5 and 6)

Trench 06 was located towards the centre of the site and was excavated to target the location of a former pond identified in the Heritage Assessment report.

The trench measured 30.0m in length by 1.5m in width orientated east to west, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The depth of the trench at the eastern end was determined by reaching the maximum safe depth limit permitted in excavations.

The trench was excavated through a 0.28m deep soft dark black-grey silt-clay topsoil (6001) on to a firm light yellow-orange natural clay substrata (6002) within the western half of the trench. This natural deposit had been cut by a linear ditch [6003] measuring 1.5m in length, 1.4m in width and 0.24m in depth running from north to south across the trench. The ditch had concaved sides and a flat base and most likely represents an agricultural boundary or drainage ditch. The ditch had been deliberately backfilled in a single episode with a reasonably firm light-grey clay (6004) which did not produce any artefacts.

Towards the eastern half of the trench the natural glacial clay (6002) was found to slope away to the southeast and was overlaid by a 1.0m deep firm dark grey, orange and black mottled clay (6006) and a 0.6m deep firm mid/dark grey redeposited clay (6005) both of which were covered by topsoil (6001). Both of these clay deposits produced fragments of modern red-brick as well as pieces of iron fragments. It is likely that these deposits were laid down during the construction of the housing estate in the mid 20th Century and the absence of a buried topsoil horizon suggests that the area was stripped prior to this deposition of material.

The former pond identified in the Heritage Assessment was not encountered within the trench limits.



Plate 12: Trench 06, from the east. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 13: South facing section of trench 06 showing deposits (6005) and (6006), from the south. Scale 1.0m.



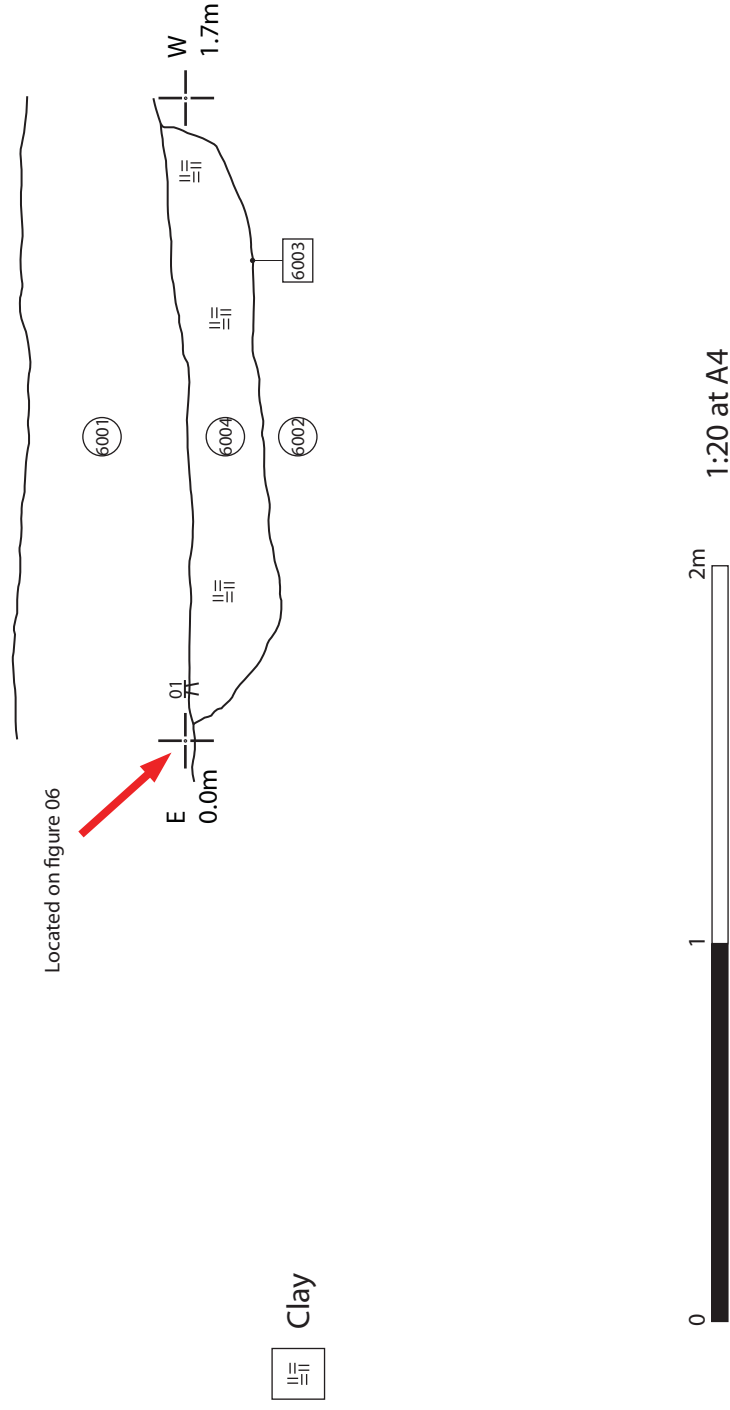
Plate 14: Ditch [6003] in plan, from the north. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 15: North facing section of ditch [6003], from the north. Scale 0.5m.

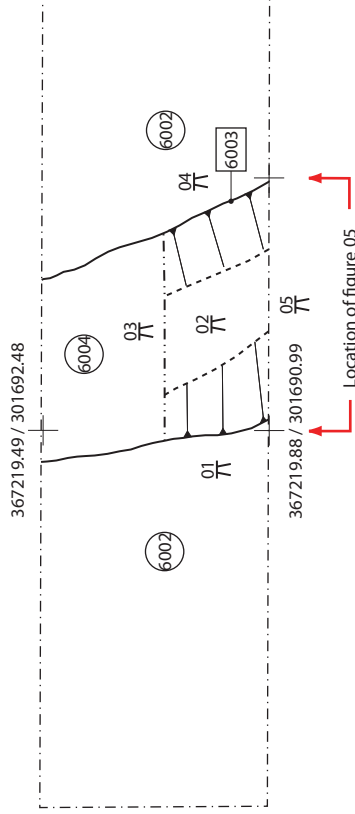
Contexts
6001: Mid/dark black-grey silt-clay topsoil
6002: Light yellow-orange glacial clay
6003: Cut of shallow linear ditch
6004: Light grey clay fill

- 6001: Mid/dark black-grey silt-clay topsoil
6002: Light yellow-orange glacial clay
6003: Cut of shallow linear ditch
6004: Light grey clay fill



Spot Heights (reduced level OD)
01 = 166.61m

Figure 05: North facing section of ditch [6003].



1:50 at A4

Located on figure 03

Spot Heights (reduced level OD)
01 = 164.63m
02 = 164.46m
03 = 164.55m
04 = 164.54m
05 = 165.12m

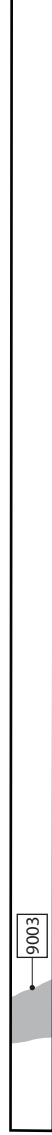


Figure 06: Plan of ditch [6003].

Trench 07 (plates 16 – 17, figure 3)

Trench 07 was located towards the north-eastern end of the site and was excavated to target the location of a possible linear earthwork identified in the Heritage Assessment report.

The trench measured 30.0m in length by 1.5m in width orientated northeast to southwest, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m on to the natural glacial clay substrata.

The trench was excavated through a 0.4m deep reasonably soft dark grey-brown silt-clay topsoil (7001) which produced sherds of post-medieval black-ware and Staffordshire slip-ware ceramics. This overlaid a 0.35m deep soft mid brown-grey silt-clay subsoil (7002) deposit throughout the majority of the trench. Towards the south-western end of the trench a 5.0m long and 0.33m deep deposit of black silt, coal and shale (7004) had been dumped over the subsoil horizon (7002). This deposit produced fragments of unfrogged machine-cut red bricks and was found to be overlaid by three distinct bands of redeposited clay including a 0.3m deep firm mid/light yellow-grey clay (7005); overlaid by a 0.25m deep firm light grey and yellow mottled clay (7006); overlaid by a 0.1m deep firm grey and orange mottled clay (7007).

The location of this trench lies across a reasonably steep slope to the north, a low lying depression in the centre, and an area of reasonably high flat ground in the south. The trench has shown that the northern half of the field naturally slopes southward to the low lying area which is likely to have been fairly waterlogged in the past. The deposition of clay and cinder layers at the southern end of the trench has raised the ground above its natural level at this point, creating a flat level plateau. The linear earthwork identified in the Heritage Assessment was not encountered within the limits of the trench although the deposition of material to the immediate south of the low lying ground has almost certainly created the illusion of a linear feature between the high ground to the north and south.



Plate 16: Trench 07, from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 17: Southwest facing section of trench 07 showing deposit (7007), from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

Trench 08 (plates 18 – 21, figures 3, 7 and 8)

Trench 08 was located towards the north-eastern end of the site. The purpose of the trench location was to determine whether there was potential for the preservation of archaeological remains in this area.

The trench measured 30.0m in length by 1.5m in width orientated northwest to southeast, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m on to the natural glacial clay substrata.

The trench was excavated through a 0.3m deep soft dark black-grey silt-clay topsoil (8001). This overlaid a 0.36m deep reasonably firm light brown-grey silt-clay subsoil (8002) deposit throughout the trench which in turn overlaid a firm light orange and grey mottled glacial clay substrata (8005). Towards the centre of the trench the glacial clay (8005) was cut by a wide ditch that was most likely a palaeo-channel. This feature continues through trench 09 and was fully recorded there.

Towards the southeast end of the trench the glacial clay (8005) was cut by a shallow linear ditch [8003] measuring 1.2m in width by 0.12m in depth and running from northeast to southwest across the trench. The ditch had slightly concaved sides and a concaved base and had a single fill of firm mid grey clay (8004). This fill did not produce any artefacts and the uniformity of it suggested that the ditch glacial in origin.



Plate 18: Trench 08, from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 19: Northeast facing section of trench 08, from the northeast. Scale 0.5m.

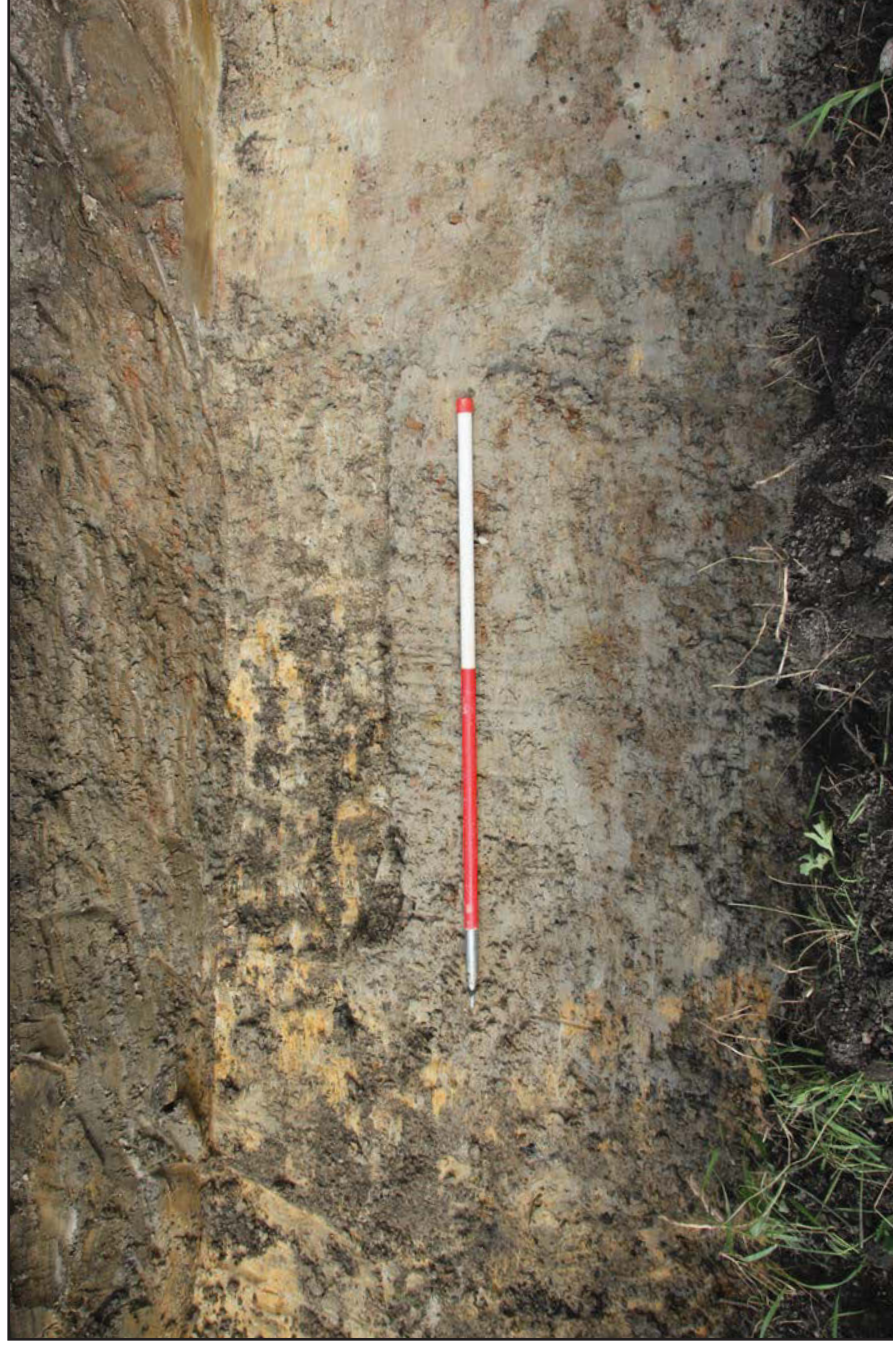


Plate 20: Ditch [8003] in plan, from the northeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 21: Northeast facing section of ditch [8003], from the northeast. Scale 0.5m.

Contexts	
8001:	Mid/dark black-grey silt-clay topsoil
8002:	Light brown-grey silt-clay subsoil
8003:	Cut of shallow linear ditch
8004:	Mid grey clay fill
8005:	Light orange-yellow and grey mottled glacial clay

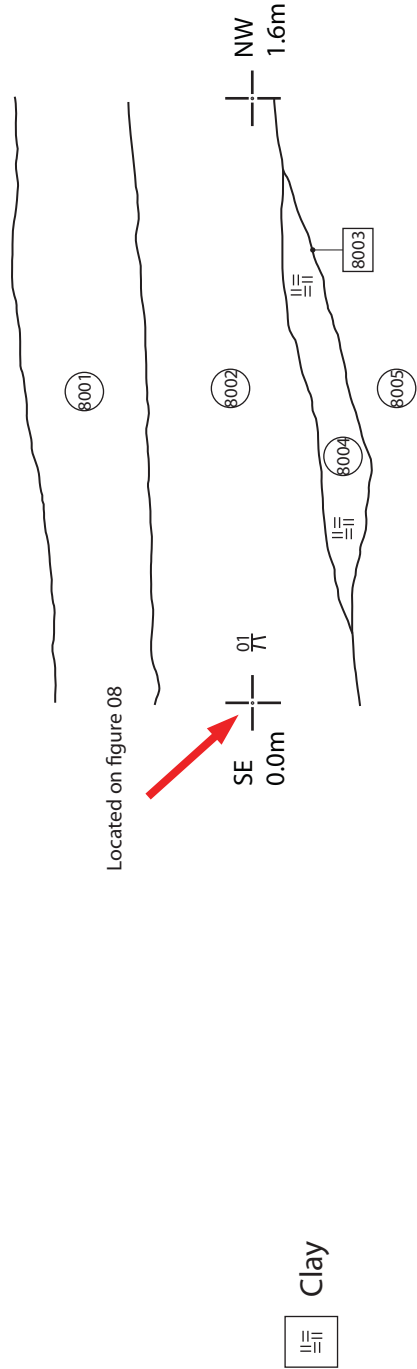


Figure 07: Northeast facing section of ditch [8003].

Trench 09 (plates 22 – 25, figures 3, 9 and 10)

Trench 09 was located towards the north-eastern end of the site. The purpose of the trench location was to determine whether there was potential for the preservation of archaeological remains in this area.

The trench measured 30.0m in length by 1.5m in width orientated northwest to southeast, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m on to the natural glacial clay substrata.

The trench was excavated through a 0.3m deep soft mid/dark black-grey silt-clay topsoil (9001). This overlaid a firm light-yellow and grey mottled natural glacial clay substrata (9002) throughout the trench. Towards the northwest end of the trench a deep ditch [9003] measuring 3.0m in width by 0.7m in depth and orientated northeast to southwest cut through the glacial clay (9002). The ditch had concaved sides and base and had been deliberately backfilled with a 0.7m deep firm mid-grey with black flecks clay (9004). This fill produced fragments of unfrosted red-brick, as well as modern glass and post-medieval ceramic including black-ware sherds and white-glazed willow-ware. A second thin fill (9005) measuring 0.05m in depth of soft black gritty-silt with frequent charcoal flecks also filled the very top of the feature.

The ditch was substantial in size and was found to continue across trench 08. The ditch is almost certainly either a field boundary ditch or palaeo-channel which had been open until at least the 19th Century.



Plate 22: Trench 09, from the southeast. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 23: Southwest facing section of trench 09, from the southwest. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 24: Ditch / palaeo-channel [9004] in plan, from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 25: Southwest facing section of ditch / palaeo-channel [9004], from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.

Contexts
9001: Mid/dark black-grey silt-clay topsoil
9002: Light yellow and mottled grey glacial clay
9003: Cut of palaeo-channel or possible boundary ditch
9004: Mid grey with black flecks clay fill
9005: Black gritty-silt fill

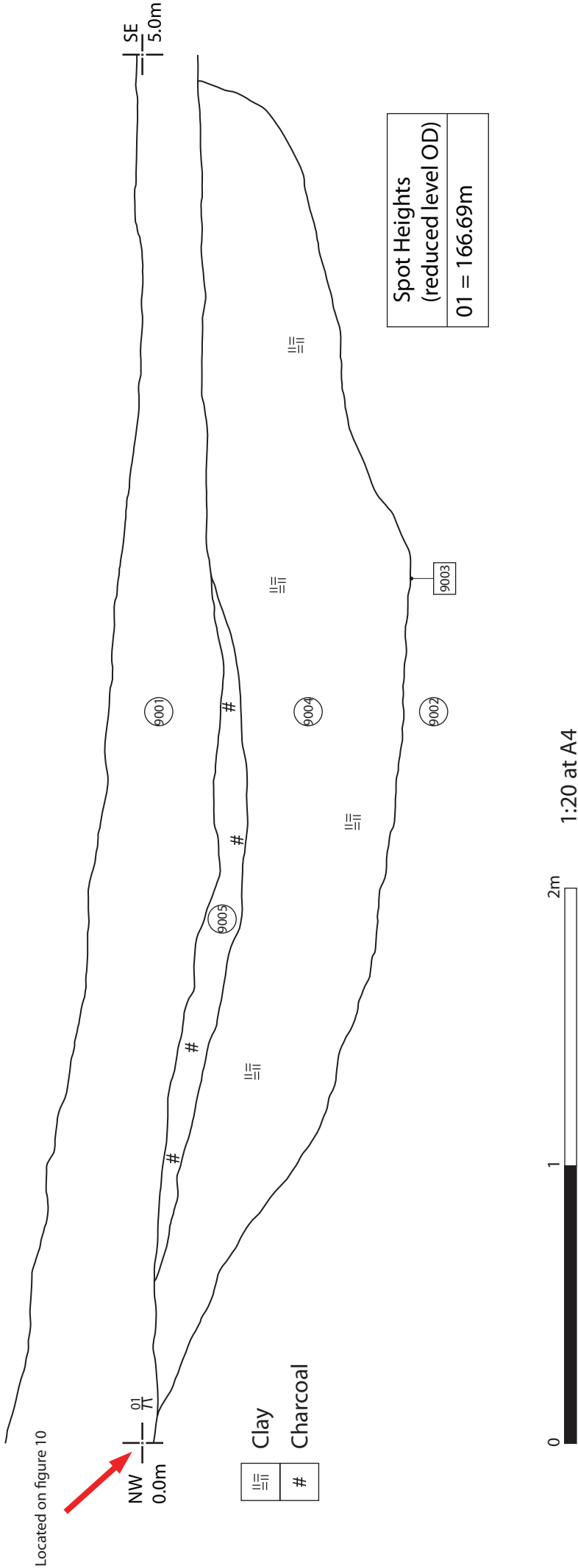
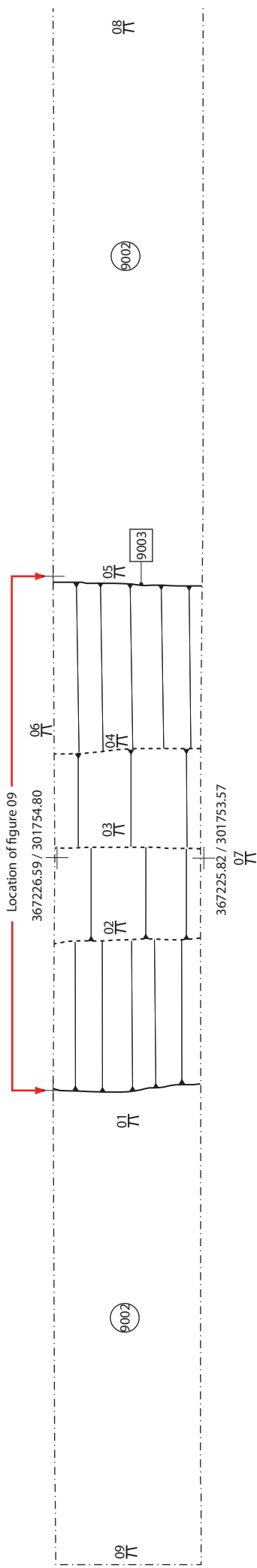


Figure 09: Northeast facing section of ditch / palaeo-channel [9003].



1:50 at A4

Spot Heights (reduced level OD)
01 = 166.86m
02 = 166.62m
03 = 165.98m
04 = 166.09m
05 = 166.31m
06 = 167.06m
07 = 167.18m
08 = 165.33m
09 = 167.51m



Located on figure 03

Figure 10: Plan of ditch / palaeo-channel [9003].

8.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The programme of archaeological evaluation trenching at Park View, Broseley did not discover any preserved buried archaeological remains of note. The features identified within the Heritage Assessment were either not present within the trenches or were dismissed as earthworks created by the deposition of material across the southern half of the site.

The northern half of the site naturally slopes southward towards a low lying slightly waterlogged area. This part of the site was mostly undisturbed although a large post-medieval boundary ditch or palaeo-channel was discovered in trench 09 along with a shallow ditch of probable glacial origin in trench 08. The southern part of the site had been massively disturbed through the stripping away of the existing top and sub-soils and the deposition of a large amount of clay and cinder rich deposits. The finds assemblage is of the post-medieval period and it appears likely that the deposition of material at the site occurred throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries, initially probably to raise the land height and reduce water-logging but also probably during the construction of the nearby housing estate in the mid 20th Century.

The finds assemblage from Park View requires no further study. Retention of the finds is not recommended but disposal should not be carried out without due consultation of the legal owner/s of the finds.

The potential of the site to retain any archaeological remains from before the post-medieval era is considered unlikely. This is partly due to the heavy disturbance at the site but also due to the underlying glacial clay substrata, which would have meant that the area would have been waterlogged up until the excavation of land drains in the post-medieval period. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological assessment or mitigatory works are required at the site and that the archaeological condition is discharged.

9.0 SOURCES

OS Maps

OS 1:10 000 Series sheet SJ 60 NE, SJ 60 SE, SJ 60 SW, and SJ 60 NW

Promap: Modern OS map data – 12 month licence

Published sources

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APPENDIX I – DETAILS OF RECORDED CONTEXTS

Context Number	Form	Description
1001	Topsoil deposit	Soft, dark black-grey silt-clay, 0.2m depth.
1002	Redeposited clay	Reasonably firm, mid grey and orange mottled clay, 0.35m depth.
1003	Natural glacial clay	Firm, bright yellow clay.
2001	Topsoil deposit	Soft, mid grey-brown silt-clay, 0.2m depth.
2002	Silt and cinder deposit	Reasonably soft, dark black silt, 0.3m depth.
2003	Silt, coal, shale and cinder deposit	Reasonably soft, dark black silt, >0.9m depth.
2004	Redeposited clay	Firm, mid grey and orange mottled clay, >0.7m depth.
3001	Topsoil deposit	Soft, mid red-brown silt-clay, 0.2m depth.
3002	Single fill of pit [3003]	Soft, mid/dark red-brown silt-clay, >0.7m depth.
3003	Post-medieval rubbish pit	Semi-circular, steep vertical sides, base not reached. 1.5m long x >0.6m wide x >0.7m deep.
3004	Silt, coal, shale and cinder deposit	Reasonably soft, dark black silt, 0.2m depth.
3005	Redeposited clay	Firm, light grey, yellow and orange mottled clay, >0.6m depth.
3006	Redeposited clay	Firm, mid grey and orange mottled clay, 0.5m depth.
3007	Silt, coal, shale and cinder deposit	Soft, dark black silt, unknown depth.
4001	Topsoil deposit	Loose, mid brown-grey silt-clay, 0.2m depth.
4002	Redeposited clay	Firm, mixed grey and orange mottled clay, >0.7m depth.
4003	Redeposited clay	Firm, light white-grey clay, 0.2m depth.
4004	Silt, coal, shale and cinder deposit	Soft, dark black silt, >0.6m depth.
4005	Redeposited clay	Firm, light brown-grey and orange mottled clay, >0.5m depth.
4006	Natural glacial clay	Firm, light orange clay.
5001	Topsoil deposit	Moderately soft, mid grey-brown silt-clay, 0.06m depth.
5002	Redeposited clay	Firm, light-grey, black and orange mottled clay, 0.1m depth.
5003	Buried subsoil	Moderately firm, mid red-brown

		silt-clay, 0.12m depth.
5004	Redeposited clay	Firm, light grey and orange mottled clay, 0.15m depth.
5005	Redeposited clay	Firm, mid grey, orange and yellow mottled clay, 0.7m depth.
5006	Silt, coal, shale and cinder deposit	Soft, black silt, 0.6m depth.
6001	Topsoil deposit	Soft, dark black-grey silt-clay, 0.28m depth.
6002	Natural glacial clay	Firm, light yellow-orange clay.
6003	Field boundary ditch	Linear ditch, concaved sides and flat base, >1.5m length x 1.4m width x 0.24m depth, N-S.
6004	Single fill of ditch [6003]	Reasonably firm, light grey clay fill. >1.5m length x 1.4m width x 0.24m depth.
6005	Redeposited clay	Firm, mid/dark grey clay, 0.6m depth.
6006	Redeposited clay	Firm, dark grey, orange and black mottled clay, >1.0m depth.
7001	Topsoil deposit	Reasonably soft, dark grey-brown silt-clay, 0.4m depth.
7002	Subsoil deposit	Soft, light/mid brown-grey silt-clay, 0.35m depth.
7003	Natural glacial clay	Firm, light yellow-grey clay.
7004	Silt, coal, shale and cinder deposit	Friable, black silt, 0.33m depth.
7005	Redeposited clay	Firm, mid/light yellow-grey clay, 0.3m depth.
7006	Redeposited clay	Firm, light grey and yellow mottled clay, 0.25m depth.
7007	Redeposited clay	Firm, grey and orange mottled clay, 1.0m depth.
8001	Topsoil deposit	Soft, dark black-grey silt-clay, 0.3m depth.
8002	Subsoil deposit	Reasonably firm, light brown-grey, slightly silty-clay, 0.36m depth.
8003	Linear ditch	Linear ditch, slightly concaved sides, concaved base, >1.5m length x 1.2m width x 0.12m depth.
8004	Single fill of ditch [8003]	Firm, mid grey clay, >1.5m length x 1.2m width x 0.12m depth.
8005	Natural glacial clay	Firm, light orange, yellow and grey mottled clay.
9001	Topsoil deposit	Soft, mid dark black-grey silt-clay, depth 0.3m.
9002	Natural glacial clay	Firm, light yellow and grey mottled clay.
9003	Ditch / palaeo-channel	Linear ditch, concaved sides

		and base, >1.5m length x 3.0m width x 0.7m depth, SW-NE.
9004	Primary fill of ditch [9003]	Firm, mid grey and black mottled clay, >1.5m length x 3.0m width x 0.7m depth.
9005	Secondary fill of ditch [9003]	Soft, black gritty-silt, 0.05m depth.

APPENDIX II – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**PARK VIEW, BROSELEY,
SHROPSHIRE**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (A0043.1):

Archaeological Trenches

Prepared for

Mrs Linda Garbett

June 2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION	3
2.0 BACKGROUND.....	4
3.0 METHOD STATEMENT	6
3.1 Archaeological Trenches	6
3.1.1 Specific Methodology	6
3.1.2 Evaluation Aims	7
3.2 Post-excavation Assessment	7
3.3 Post-excavation Analysis.....	8
3.4 Post Excavation Report.....	8
3.3 Archive	9
4.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS	9
5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES	9
6.0 HUMAN REMAINS	10
7.0 SMALL FINDS	10
7.1 Unexpected Discoveries: Treasure Trove.....	11
8.0 STAFF & TIMETABLE	11
8.1 Staff	11
8.2 Timetable	11
9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY	12
10.0 INSURANCE	12
11.0 GENERAL	12
COST ESTIMATE	13
SPECIALISTS	14

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Aeon Archaeology has been asked by Mrs Linda Garbett to provide a cost and written scheme of investigation (WSI) for carrying out a programme of archaeological evaluation of a c.2.0 acre development area, located to the northwest of Park View (land adj. To no.42) in the town of Broseley, Shropshire (centred on NGR **SJ 67266 01660**) as part of an outline application for the construction of six residential units. The evaluation will consist of the archaeological excavation of 9 archaeological trenches, measuring 30.0m in length by 1.5m in width on to the natural substrata to evaluate all potential features within the trenches. The topsoil and any overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator, and any archaeological features encountered will be sample excavated by hand in order to determine their character and date.

The proposed development area is located on the village fringe of Broseley, which is approximately 6km south west of Telford. The proposed development area lies within the historic parish of Broseley, Shropshire. The proposed development area is currently a rough pasture and grazing. The boundaries are established property boundaries marked by a mix of intermittent hedgerows, both domestic and agricultural, sections of modern fencing and sections of wire chain link fencing along with a section of temporary Harris fencing along the eastern boundary.

The archaeological evaluation work is being undertaken as part of a programme of addressing material considerations as part of an outline planning application. The principal archaeological interest at the site derives from the fact that the proposed development area is located within a rich archaeological landscape on the fringe of the historic settlement core of the village, the proposed development area itself, however is un-attested archaeologically and there may be as yet un-identified archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Historic map regression indicates the proposed development area has remained undeveloped throughout modern history. It is possible, therefore, that archaeologically significant remains may be present within the proposed development area.

The aim of this programme of archaeological evaluation is to establish the archaeological significance of the site, to assess the impact of the development proposals on surviving monuments or remains, and to help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The subsequent report will include an assessment of the potential for further investigative work if required, and where relevant give recommendations for an appropriate mitigation strategy.

An Archaeological Heritage Assessment was carried out at the site in February 2014 by Archaeological Building Recording Services (ABRS) which identified a number of earthworks and a small structure, now demolished, located towards the south of the site and depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey 25" county series map of 1882. The assessment report also identified that the site was in an archaeologically rich landscape and that the potential for preserved buried archaeological remains at the site was unknown.

The current design conforms to the guidelines specified in the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2001 & 2008).

2.0 BACKGROUND

(Reproduced from ABRS assessment report. 2014-PVBS)

A search of the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER) covering a radius of 1km centred on the proposed development area was carried out as part of this assessment on February 24th 2014. The HER records 47 identified recorded sites of archaeological significance within the search area.

Prehistoric

As yet no finds or sites known to date from the Prehistoric period are recorded by the HER within the search area.

Romano British

As yet no finds or sites known to date from the Romano British period are recorded by the HER within the search area.

Anglo Saxon

As yet no finds or sites known to date from the Anglo Saxon period are recorded by the HER within the search area.

Medieval

There are only a limited number of confirmed sites known to date from the medieval period recorded by the HER within the search area. It is likely, however, that at least some of the mining remains confirmed as post medieval have medieval origins. Only Willey Park (SMR Ref 07556) is confirmed as being medieval in date; Willey Park, comprising the northern part of Willey parish, was known to be in existence by 1291, it was enlarged in 1537. The proposed development area is located within the current boundary of Willey Park, adjacent to its easternmost boundary. Limited evidence of the park pale survives as earthworks (SMR Ref 21379) to the south west of the proposed development area.

Post Medieval

The vast majority of the HER records date to the post medieval and industrial era. The identified sites most immediate to the proposed development area are the site of a probable windmill (SMR Ref 07258) identified as a circular structure on early maps, approximately 100m north of the proposed development area on Mill Lane (the site visit indicated that at least part of the windmill is still standing) and the earthwork remains of an extensive area of coal and ironstone workings at the Deerleap (SMR Ref 04565), approximately 200 metres west-south west of the proposed development area. The earthworks are an example of a very well preserved landscape of bell pits, each with a circle of spoil thrown up around the mouth.

The Deerleap is now heavily wooded. The site of a kiln dump was also recorded within The Deerleap (SMR Ref 08238); the site contained more than one sort of waste and was interpreted as a dumping site for local potteries and clay pipe manufactories. There are further bell pits recorded during opencasting to the south west of The Deerleap (SMR Ref 08239). Further to the south west of The Deerleap there is a Pond Bay on Dean Brook, adjacent to Lodge Farm (SMR Ref 00654). The pond served as a water supply pond as part of the supply network for the New Willey Ironworks. There are further bay ponds to the south east (SMR Refs 00655 & 03998), surviving as earthworks north west and west-north west of Willey Furnace Cottages.

To the south of the proposed development area, a new Hall was built replacing the old Willey Hall between 1812 -20. A 270 acre park (SMR Ref 07554) was created around the Hall for privacy, four local roads were closed; the Slaney almshouses and a clergyman's house were

demolished and the hamlet of Hangstree Gate depopulated. The principal features of the park were the three large ponds overlooked by the Hall, with the wooded slopes of Shirlett forest beyond, later in the 19th century the park was reduced in size to 150 acres by William Andrews Nesfield.

To the north west of the proposed development area, centred in and around Benthall are a number of sites of archaeological significance. These include the site of the former Benthall Pottery (SMR Ref 03982) on Benthall Lane, approximately 800 metres west-north west of the proposed development area. The Pottery was founded in 1772. In 1845 it was united with the adjacent Haybrook Pottery and the two remained as a single business until the former Haybrook Pottery part ceased production in c1940. The site of the former Haybrook Pottery (SMR Ref 01821) lies directly south of the Benthall site, south of Benthall Lane. Also on the northern side of Benthall Lane is the site of Richard Shaw's claypipe kiln (SMR Ref 28234). A late example of pipemaking site, undertaken as a small scale domestic industry, in conjunction with other activities, now occupied by farm buildings. To the north east of the Benthall Pottery site is the earthwork remains of coal and ironstone extraction (SMR Ref 07284).

Further to the east, along Benthall Lane a findspot of clay pipes (SMR Ref 03788) at number 23 Benthall Lane suggests the possible location of a pipe kiln or tip site. During the construction of a house in 1983 at 11, Benthall Lane a 17th century clay pipe kiln (SMR Ref 03820) was uncovered and recorded. The site also included the site of an 18th century cottage (SMR Ref 17219). Another probable Pottery works site was located at Coppice House/ the Old Vicarage Benthall (SMR Ref 03986) in 1978. Excavation revealed ceramic material indicating local production of a range of early 18th century wares. The quantity of material suggested that there must have been two kilns on the site or at least very near, however excavation in 1985, again recovered large amounts of 18th century pottery, did not reveal any kilns. To the west of Lodge Lane, Benthall a kiln dump (SMR Ref 08240), representing a waster tip was exposed by opencast mining. A findspot of 18th century pot wasters (SMR Ref 20358) was recorded "*by a pond just over Lodge Lane*" [ie from Coppice Head].

To the north east of the proposed development area, there are a number of further recorded sites of archaeological significance. These are the site of the former Legges Hill Pipeworks (SMR Ref 04527), clay tobacco pipeworks built in 1823 by William Southern and believed to be the first purpose built pipe factory in Britain, in the 1930s production moved to King St and by the late 1950s the site had become a gate factory. Between King Street and Duke Street is site of former Broseley Congregational Chapel (SMR Ref 28915), the Chapel was built in the mid 19th century and demolished by 1978. Adjacent to the chapel site is the site of the former Broseley Friends Meeting House (SMR Ref 16701). The meeting house was built in 1769; Abraham Darby of Coalbrookdale was buried there in 1717. The site has now been cleared.

There is the site of the burial ground of the Former Birch Meadow Chapel (SMR Ref 28097) located on Birch Meadow. There are also extensive earthwork remains of coal and ironstone extraction (SMR Ref 07283) to the north east of Broseley.

On the south easternmost fringe of Broseley is the site of the Broseley Tileries (SMR Ref 04631). The tile works were in operation from at least 1828 and by 1838 the Broseley Tileries were the largest works in the Jackfield area, they were sold to a new company, Broseley Tileries Co Ltd, in 1877. The works closed in 1940, and the site is now occupied by a housing estate. The only remains, including embankments from plateways and other unidentifiable surface and probable below surface remains lay in a field between Rough Lane and Forester Road, at the southern end of the site. To the south west of the Tileries site is the site of the former Dunge Brick and Tile Works (SMR Ref 07237). The works were built in

1811 as brickworks and rebuilt on a new site c1870, specifically for the change from brick manufacture to roof tile manufacture. The works closed soon after 1903. The site is now largely modern housing.

Undated

As yet no undated finds or sites are recorded by the HER within the search area.

3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Archaeological Trenches

Before trenching commences an agreed programme of excavation timing, siting, duration, surface re-instatement and health and safety protection measures will be agreed with the client and the Shropshire Development Control Archaeologist.

The number and size of the trenches will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist of Shropshire County Council but it is proposed that 9 trenches measuring 30.0m by 1.5m are excavated at the 2.0 acre site, resulting in an evaluation area of 5%. The evaluation trench array will investigate areas identified in the Heritage Assessment report carried out by ABRS in 2014 and will include the site of the former building depicted on the first edition map of 1882, the suspected bell pit and spoil, the former pond, and the two linear earthworks upon the marked slope at the northern end of the site (figures 1 and 2). There is latitude on the location of each evaluation trench and repositioning to take account of buried services and other physical constraints. The exact positioning of each trench will be determined after a site meeting with the client, ABRS, Aeon Archaeology, and the Shropshire Development Control Archaeologist (if required).

3.1.1 Specific Methodology

If archaeological deposits are identified they will be manually cleaned, excavated and recorded to determine extent, function, date and relationship to adjacent features.

Contingency provision will be made for the following:

- additional excavation of up to 100-% of any given feature should the excavated sample prove to be insufficient to provide information on the character and date of the feature.
- Expansion of evaluation trench limits, to clarify the extent of features equivalent to an additional 20% of the core trench area.

The archaeological works will be surveyed with respect to the nearest Ordnance Survey datum point and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The pits, deposits, features and structures within them will be accurately located on a site plan prepared at most appropriate and largest scale.

A written record of the trench content and all identified features will be completed via Aeon Archaeology pro-formas.

Any subsurface remains will be recorded photographically, with detailed notations, measured drawings, and a measured survey. The photographic record will be maintained, using a digital SLR camera set to maximum resolution. Photographic identification boards will also be used.

All trenches will be opened with a JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

Trenches and spoil heaps will be routinely investigated through the use of a metal detector and any finds/artefacts collected and processed as outlined in section 7.0.

To prevent any potential health and safety risk to the public and staff the trenches will require cordoning with orange mesh fencing secured with road pins. The cost of these materials are provided in the cost estimate.

All excavations will be backfilled with the material excavated and upon departure Aeon Archaeology will leave the site in a safe and tidy condition. Aeon Archaeology has not been requested to re-lay turf/lawn surface nor reinstate hard standing surfaces as found.

Aeon Archaeology will not be held responsible for delays and subsequent costs incurred through the onset of adverse weather. If such conditions occur additional costs may be incurred.

3.1.2 Evaluation Aims

A design brief has not been produced by the Shropshire Development Control Archaeologist but the broad aims of the evaluation trenching are understood to be:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains on the site, the integrity of which may be threatened by development at the site.
- To establish the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion to sub-surface deposits and, where the data allows, assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits of archaeological significance.
- To enable the owners to establish a schedule for archaeological risks.
- To allow Shropshire County Council to make an informed decision on the need for and scope of any further evaluative works that may be required to support a planning application to develop the site.

The detailed objectives of the archaeological evaluation trenches are understood to be:

- Insofar as possible within methodological constraints, to explain any temporal, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and any relationships between these and the archaeological and historic elements of the wider landscape.
- Where the data allows, identify the research implications of the site with reference to the regional research agenda and recent work in Shropshire.

NB. If significant archaeological activity is identified within any trench (e.g. extensive and/or complex features/artefacts/deposits), cf. [para. 4.0](#).

3.2 Post-excavation Assessment

An assessment of the potential of the results of the excavation for further analysis, in accordance with the recommendations in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006), and in the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (1994 rev. 2001 and 2008) will be

required to be produced upon conclusion of the archaeological fieldwork except for where the site has been found to be sterile. The post-excavation assessment will be completed within six months of completion of work on site and may include examination and quantification leading to the identification of function, form, date, method of manufacture, material/fabric type, source, parallels, attributes and condition of artefacts; of the exploitation of wild or domesticated resources; the reconstruction of environments; and the nature of human populations.

The requirement for post-excavation assessment will be agreed with the Curatorial Archaeologist upon the conclusion of the fieldwork project and preliminary report.

3.3 Post-excavation Analysis

Following assessment, full analysis of the results of the project, including: dating and interpretation of excavated features; pottery and other finds analysis; analysis of industrial residues by an appropriate specialist or specialists; analysis of samples for environmental data (including pollen, plant macrofossils and beetles) by an appropriate specialist or specialists; radiocarbon dating; discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context, including relating the excavated features and palaeoenvironmental data to evidence from nearby sites, and discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context may be required.

The cost quoted does not include examination of, conservation of or archiving of finds discovered during the archaeological programme, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. Contingency costs are provided for these at the end of the WSI.

3.4 Post Excavation Report

Following completion of the stages outlined above, a report will be produced that will include:

- A non-technical summary
- A table of contents
- An introduction with acknowledgements, including a list of all those involved in the project and the location and description of the site
- A statement of the project aims
- An account of the project methodology undertaken, with an assessment of the same to include a statement on preservation bias and the means of data collection and sampling strategies
- A factual summary of the history, development and use of the site
- A statement setting out the nature, quantity and condition of the material archive (artefacts and ecofacts) including commentary on any bias observed due to collection and sampling strategies and commentary on long-term storage requirements
 - A statement setting out the nature and quantity of the documentary archive (notes, photographs, drawings, digital data)
- A general site plan indicating the position and size of the areas subject to watching brief and the locations of archaeological deposits identified and recorded during the works
- Plans and sections at appropriate scales, augmented with appropriate photographs. All plans and sections will be related to the Ordnance Survey datum levels and to the National Grid
- Other maps, plans, drawings, stratigraphic matrices and photographs as appropriate
- Summary assessment reports on the artefact, bio-archaeological, dating and other

assessments/analyses

- A discussion of the location, extent, date, nature, condition, quality and significance of any archaeological deposits and finds identified during the project.
- A discussion of any research implications arising from the archaeological work.
- Notes on consultations with conservators and the nominated archive repository related to the immediate and long-term conservation and storage requirements for the data held in the site archive and recommendations of retention/discard of artefacts and ecofacts.
- A bibliography sources consulted.
- Appendices to the report will include artefact catalogues, reports on assessments/analyses and an index to the project archive and a statement on its location/proposed repository

Provision will be made for all archaeological work on site, including the post-excavation analysis, conservation of artefacts, any supplementary scientific analysis and for the subsequent publication of results in an appropriate journal.

The project will be monitored by the Curatorial Archaeologist at The Shropshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service.

3.3 Archive

A full archive including plans, photographs, written material and any other material resulting from the project will be prepared. All plans, photographs and descriptions will be labelled and cross-referenced, and lodged in an appropriate place (to be decided in consultation with the regional Historic Environment Record) within six months of the completion of the project. The report will also be lodged with the online OASIS database.

4.0 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

The identification of significant archaeological features during the evaluation stage may necessitate further archaeological works. This will require the submission of new cost estimates to the contractor and may be subject to a separate WSI, to be agreed by the Shropshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service prior to implementation.

This WSI does not include a methodology or cost for examination of, conservation of, or archiving of finds discovered during the evaluation, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples associated with any peat deposits. The need for these will be identified in the post-fieldwork programme (if required), and a new WSI will be issued for approval by the Shropshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service Archaeologist.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

If necessary, relevant archaeological deposits will be sampled by taking bulk samples (a minimum of 10.0 litres and maximum of 30.0 litres) for flotation of charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from waterlogged deposits for macroscopic plant remains. Other bulk samples, for example from middens, may be taken for small animal bones and small artefacts.

Bulk environmental samples will also be taken from any fills, deposits or structures which yield archaeological artefacts, charcoal flecks/ fragments, bone, or any other historic remains.

Advice and guidance regarding environmental samples and their suitability for radiocarbon dating, as well as the analysis of macrofossils (charcoal and wood), pollen, animal bones and molluscs will be obtained from Oxford Archaeology.

For guidance purposes the following volume criteria represent the minimum feature sampling requirements:

- 50% of each discrete feature (e.g. pits and postholes)
- 25% of the exposed areas of each linear feature and all terminals/intersections
- 50% of structural features (e.g. beamslots, ring-ditches)
- 50%-100% of domestic/industrial working features (e.g. hearths and ovens)

6.0 HUMAN REMAINS

Any finds of human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, and both the coroner and the Shropshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service Archaeologist informed. If removal is necessary it will take place under appropriate regulations and with due regard for health and safety issues. In order to excavate human remains, a licence is required under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 for the removal of any body or remains of any body from any place of burial. This will be applied for should human remains need to be investigated or moved.

7.0 SMALL FINDS

The vast majority of finds recovered from archaeological excavations comprise pottery fragments, bone, environmental and charcoal samples, and non-valuable metal items such as nails. Often many of these finds become unstable (i.e. they begin to disintegrate) when removed from the ground. All finds are the property of the landowner; however, it is recommended that all finds are donated to an appropriate museum where they can receive specialist treatment and study. Access to finds must be granted to Aeon Archaeology for a reasonable period to allow for analysis and for study and publication as necessary. All finds would be treated according to advice provided within *First Aid for Finds* (Rescue 1999). Aeon Archaeology staff will undertake initial identification, but any additional advice would be sought from a wide range of consultants.

The recovery policy for archaeological finds will be kept under review throughout the fieldwork phase. Any changes in recovery priorities will be under guidance from an appropriate specialist and agreed with the Shropshire Archaeology Planning and Advisory Service Archaeologist. There will be a presumption against the disposal of archaeological finds with the exception of unstratified items dating to the twentieth or twenty-first centuries AD which will be recorded by material, type, form, identification and weight, and discarded.

All finds will be collected and processed including those found within spoil tips. Their location will be recorded; finds numbers attributed, bagged and labelled as well any preliminary identification taking place on site. Where specialist advice is required provision will be made to do so at the earliest possible convenience.

After processing, artefacts which are suitable will be cleaned and conserved in-house. Artefacts requiring specialist cleaning and conservation will be sent to the relevant specialist. All finds will then be sent to a specialist for analysis, the results of which will then be assessed to ascertain the potential of the finds assemblage to meet the research aims of the project. The value of the finds will also be assessed in terms of the wider educational and academic contributions.

7.1 Unexpected Discoveries: Treasure Trove

Treasure Trove law has been amended by the Treasure Act 1996. The following are Treasure under the Act:

- *Objects other than coins* any object other than a coin provided that it contains at least 10% gold or silver and is at least 300 years old when found.
- *Coins* all coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (if the coins contain less than 10% gold or silver there must be at least 10. Any object or coin is part of the same find as another object or coin, if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been left together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground. Single coin finds of gold or silver are not classed as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act.
- *Associated objects* any object whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure.
- *Objects that would have been treasure trove* any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. These objects have to be made substantially of gold or silver, they have to be buried with the intention of recovery and their owner or his heirs cannot be traced.

The following types of finds are not treasure:

- Objects whose owners can be traced.
- Unworked natural objects, including human and animal remains, even if they are found in association with treasure.
- Objects from the foreshore which are not wreck.

All finds of treasure must be reported to the coroner for the district within fourteen days of discovery or identification of the items. Items declared Treasure Trove become the property of the Crown.

The British Museum will decide whether they or any other museum may wish to acquire the object. If no museum wishes to acquire the object, then the Secretary of State will be able to disclaim it. When this happens, the coroner will notify the occupier and landowner that he intends to return the object to the finder after 28 days unless he receives no objection. If the coroner receives an objection, the find will be retained until the dispute has been settled.

8.0 STAFF & TIMETABLE

8.1 Staff

The work will be managed and undertaken by Richard Cooke BA MA MIfA, Archaeological Contractor and Consultant at Aeon Archaeology. A second archaeologist (Tbc) will also be utilised on site to excavate and record the archaeological trenches.

8.2 Timetable

The evaluation work can currently be undertaken from July 2014, although the client is encouraged to give as much notice as possible to Aeon Archaeology as project commitments are currently high.

9.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Aeon Archaeology has a Health and Safety Policy Statement which can be supplied upon request. Furthermore, site-specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements are compiled and distributed to every member of staff involved with the project prior to the commencement of works.

10.0 INSURANCE

Liability Insurance – Townergate Insurance Policy 000467

- Employers' Liability: Limit of Indemnity £10m in any one occurrence
- Public Liability: Limit of Indemnity £2m in any one occurrence
- Legal Defence Costs (Health and Safety at Work Act): £250,000

The current period expires 30/09/14

Professional Indemnity Insurance – Townergate Insurance Policy 2011025521290

- Limit of Indemnity £500,000 any one claim

The current period expires 30/09/14

11.0 GENERAL

All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The project will follow the requirements set down in the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation prepared by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

A Method Statement and Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork and circulated to all staff concerned.

COST ESTIMATE

Cost estimate is based on an hourly rate.

Plant to be supplied by client.

Please note [para. 4.0](#)

Archaeological Excavation: 9 trenches (30m by 1.5m)

Staff time (2 archaeologists) - archaeological evaluation
9 days

Report & Archiving

Staff time – 5 days

Please note the following:

Aeon Archaeology will not be held responsible for any delays to the work programme resulting from the discovery of archaeological sites or finds.

The cost quoted does not include examination of, conservation of or archiving of finds discovered during the archaeological programme, nor of any radiocarbon dates required, nor of examination of palaeoenvironmental samples. Contingency costs are provided below.

CONTINGENCY COSTS

The following contingency costs will apply if relevant:

Cost of orange mesh fencing: £22.95 per roll

Cost of road pins: £2.50 each.

Cost of TERAM geotextile matting: @£39.95 roll

Shoring of pits, if required, will be charged at cost of material and acro-prop hire.

Removal of excess spoil, or temporary storage of spoil at cost of haulage and tipping. It is anticipated that the spoil will be stored on-site ready for re-instatement.

Cleaning, examination and drawing of finds £250/day

Conservation of finds £250/day

Materials and containers for storage of finds will be charged at cost

Examination and report of skeletal remains £250/day

Examination of palaeo-ecological samples £250/day

Radiocarbon dates: AMS £450 per date

Note: All figures are quoted exclusive of VAT, which will be added at the appropriate rate.

SPECIALISTS

Specialist advice required will be sought from the following list:

- Bone: Nora Bermingham
- Glass: Hilary Cool, Barbican Research Associates.
- Metal artefacts: Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff.
- Slag, burnt clay, hammerscale: Dr. Tim Young, Geoarch, Cardiff.
- Stone artefacts: Oxford Archaeology
- Wood artefacts: Jane Foley, Foley Conservation, Builth Wells.
- Leather: Quita Mould, Barbican Research Associates.
- Waterlogged environmental: Dr Mike Allen, Allen Environmental Archaeology.
- Environmental samples: Oxford Archaeology
- Numismatics: Peter Guest, Barbican Research Associates.
- Pottery (all periods): Oxford Archaeology
- Clay pipe: Oxford Archaeology

Depending upon the material of the remains the following experts will be consulted regarding the conservation of waterlogged material:

- Organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)
- Non-organic material: Mr Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (tel: +44(0)29 2087 5628)

