

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Battlefield Road, Shrewsbury Shropshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief & Metal Detector Survey



By

**Chris Smith BA (Hons) MA MCIFA**

**Report No. 1507**

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# Archaeology Wales

## Battlefield Road, Shrewsbury Shropshire

Archaeological Watching Brief & Metal Detector Survey

Prepared For: ABP Food Group

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**September 2016**

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for ABP Food Group at CPM Development, Battlefield Road, Shrewsbury. It details the results of an archaeological watching brief, undertaken during the excavation of geotechnical trial pits, and a metal detecting survey. The archaeological investigation was recommended by Shropshire County Council Historic Environment Team (SCC-HET) prior to work being undertaken on the site.*

*The proposed scheme is located in the vicinity of the Battle of Shrewsbury (1403), and the development site is situated adjacent to the Registered Battlefield.*

*The soil sequence identified during the watching brief comprised a natural subsoil of heavy red clay and sand, overlaid by a mid brown clay subsoil, encountered below a mid brown silty clay ploughsoil and made ground.*

*31 finds were retrieved from the development site during the metal detector survey. All but one of these artefacts were ferrous items. Assessment of the finds assemblage suggests that they are all of later post-medieval or modern date.*

*No artefacts or features relating to the Battle of Shrewsbury were identified during the archaeological investigation. There nonetheless remains a general potential for features and finds related to the battle within the development, mostly probably connected with the King's Baggage Train, which is referenced in association with the brook which traverses the site.*

*The fieldwork was undertaken to the standards set in the CIJA's Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.*

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Location and Scope of Work**

- 1.1.1 On 24<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> August, and 1<sup>st</sup> September 2016 Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief at CPM Development, Battlefield Road, Shrewsbury (SJ 5129 1639; Figures 1 & 2). The metal detecting survey was carried out on the 23<sup>rd</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> September.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological works were undertaken on behalf of the ABP Food Group, as pre-determination works to support a forthcoming planning application.

- 1.1.3 The Local Planning Authority is Shropshire County Council (SC). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological investigation has been prepared by AW at the request of ABP Food Group. This was subsequently approved by Dr Andy Wigley, Principle Archaeologist, Shropshire County Council Historic Environment Team (SCC-HET) prior to work being undertaken on the site. The WSI is included as Appendix IV of this report.
- 1.1.4 The AW project number for the work is 2465 and the site code is BRS/16/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix V).

## **1.2 Geology & Topography**

The underlying bedrock geology is composed of Westphalian and Stephanian rocks, undivided, of ‘barren’ red lithology (British Geological Survey, 2016). The superficial geology consists of slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acidic but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscapes, 2016).

- 1.1.5 The development site is located on the northern outskirts of Shrewsbury. It is bounded to the south by Battlefield Enterprise Park and to the west by railway lines. It is located to the north of a field boundary ditch, within which carries a small brook. The site is composed of open agricultural land.

## **1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 1.3.1 In 2016, a detailed cultural heritage appraisal of the development site was produced by The King Partnership. Below is a brief summary of the archaeological and historical background to the assessment area.
- 1.3.2 There are no entries in the Shropshire Historic Environment Record HER for the development site and no additional heritage assets have been identified in this area. The only standing building on the site is a house that map evidence shows was built between 1969 and 1971. In addition, the 1889 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows a small building and an orchard towards the southeast of the site. Further buildings are depicted the 1902 OS map, but these structures all appear to have been demolished prior to the OS survey of 1969.
- 1.3.3 The proposed scheme is located near the site of the Battle of Shrewsbury (1403), during which the army of King Henry IV defeated a rebel army led by Sir Henry ‘Hotspur’ Percy. The development site is positioned adjacent to the Registered Battlefield.
- 1.3.4 Battlefield Brook has been noted in connection with the location of the King’s Baggage Train at the time of the Battle of Shrewsbury. However, map evidence shows that the line of the Brook has altered where this crosses the development site. It was altered when the railway went through in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and again in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. By 1961, the course of the brook had changed again; at this time the brook was carried in a culvert, and the ground levels raised on the land to the south of the site.

Between 1961 and 1971 the ground level to the south were raised again and a meat packing plant built. Between 1971 and 1984, Battlefield Brook had been realigned along most of the length that crosses the site. The map evidence clearly indicates that the present alignment does not follow the course it had at the time of the Battle Of Shrewsbury and any archaeological value it may have had has most probably been lost.

1.3.5 Although ridge and furrow is marked on the west side of the railway line in aerial photographs from the 1940s, no evidence for similar earthworks has been identified within the development site (to the east side of the railway).

1.3.6 A metal detector survey and watching brief was carried out on the land adjacent to the site (west) by Archaeology Wales Ltd in 2013. No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during this investigation.

## **2 Aims and Objectives**

### **2.1 Watching Brief and Metal Detector Survey**

2.1.1 The aims of the metal detector survey are:

- To locate, recover and record any artefacts associated with the 1403 Battle of Shrewsbury;
- Any items of archaeological interest from both earlier and later periods will also be located and recorded.

2.1.2 The purpose of the watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014), is:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard;
- To establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

## **3 Methodology**

### **3.1 Fieldwork**

3.1.1 The methodology for the archaeological watching brief followed that set out within the approved WSI (Appendix IV). This work included the following key elements:

- The site overburden was removed in spits with a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The watching brief was maintained on all groundworks within the development site. All spoil was metal detected.
- The fieldwork was undertaken by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, William Rigby, Janey Green and William Hewson. Management of the project was undertaken by Kate Pitt (ACiFA).
- All areas were photographed using high-resolution (14mp+) digital photography. The on-site illustrations were drawn on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50, as appropriate). All the deposits were recorded in the field on pro-forma context sheets.
- The metal detector survey was undertaken along a series of parallel transects, 10m apart, laid out across the site. The metal detector was set in ‘all metal mode’ to scan each transect scanned twice, once in each direction. The grid reference of the metal detected finds was recorded with a GPS and the location of finds was logged using an EDM.
- The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the CifA’s *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

## **3.2 Finds**

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

## **3.3 Palaeo-environmental Evidence**

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

# **4 Results of the Watching Brief**

## **4.1 Description (Figure 3; Plates 1-12)**

4.1.1 The weather conditions were dry during the fieldwork. The watching brief was undertaken during mechanical excavations of the geotechnical trial pits.

4.1.2 A total of 12 geotechnical trial pits were excavated throughout the course of the watching brief. Each measured 1.6m in width by 2m in length. Excavation was

undertaken to the surface of the natural deposits using a toothless bucket. This was typically reached across the site at depths of between 0.5m and 0.85m.

- 4.1.3 The stratigraphic sequence encountered during the watching brief was generally the same in each test pit. This comprised a loose, dark brown silt clay ploughsoil, up to 0.3m depth, which overlay a firmly compacted, mid brown, heavy clay subsoil. This subsoil horizon varied in depth between 0.2m and 0.55m. The underlying natural, exposed in some test pits, was composed of heavy red clay and sand deposits.
- 4.1.4 No archaeological features were identified during the watching brief.
- 4.1.5 During the watching brief, a single metal find was made by the metal detector scanning spoil excavated from Test Pit 10. This was, however, found to be a nail and of no archaeological significance.

## **5 Results of the Metal Detector Survey**

### **5.1 Description (Figure 3)**

- 5.1.1 The weather conditions were again dry throughout the course of the fieldwork. The field had been heavily ploughed immediately prior to undertaking the metal detector survey.
- 5.1.2 A total of 31 finds were retrieved within the assessment area. All of artefacts, except for one, were ferrous items.
- 5.1.3 Assessment of the finds assemblage suggests that the artefacts are all of later post-medieval or modern date. These artefacts are of little archaeological value and were discarded following post-excavation analysis. A finds catalogue is contained within Appendix III.
- 5.1.4 The predominantly localised distribution of the finds, as seen in Figure 3, suggests that the metal-detected finds derived from a dump of modern material close to the field entrance.

## **6 Conclusions**

### **6.1 Overall Interpretation**

- 6.1.1 Research work undertaken on the 1403 battle in 2002 (Pollard & Oliver, 2002) suggests that troop dispositions were to the north of the assessment area, with the main engagement taking place between Battlefield Farm on the eastern flank and Albright Hussey on the west. This research indicates that the assessment area is located close to the King's baggage train. The development site would therefore be removed from the fighting and behind the lines.



- 6.1.2 The results of the watching brief and metal detector survey provided no evidence for the 1403 Battle of Shrewsbury in terms of archaeological features or stray finds.

## **6.2 Assessment of Archaeological Potential**

- 6.2.1 Despite the negative results of the archaeological investigation, there remains a general potential for archaeology to be found within the area of proposed development. Whilst it is comparably less likely that objects directly related to the fighting will be located in the development site, most probably the location of the King's baggage train, there remains the possibility that more ephemeral features, such as waste pits/hearths associated with non-combatants, may survive in this area.

## **6.3 Storage and Curation**

- 6.3.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with: Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA, 2014) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, MoRPHE (Historic England, 2006). The archive will be deposited with Shrewsbury Museum & Art Gallery.

# **7 Bibliography and References**

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/> (Accessed 30/09/16)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

King, M. 2016. *Heritage assessment CMP Development land Shrewsbury*. The King Partnership Report

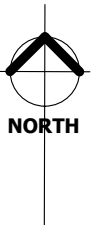
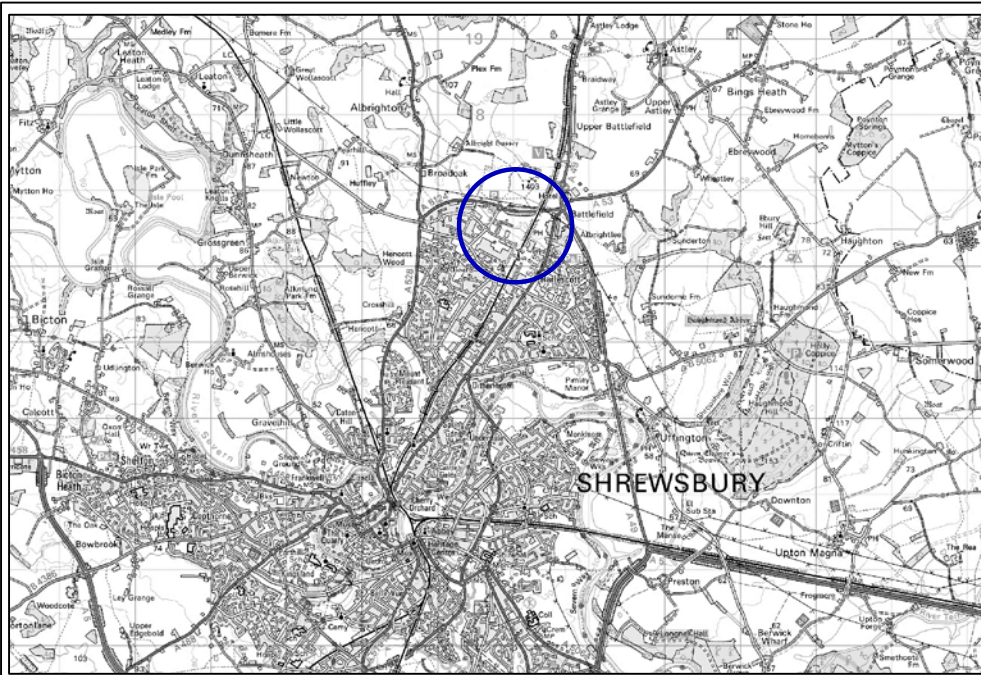
Pollard, T & Oliver, N. 2002. *Battlefield Archaeology – The Key to Unlocking the Past*. Michael Joseph Publishers, London

Cranfield University Soil and AgriFood Institute (CSAI)

<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> (Accessed 30/9/16)

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## **APPENDIX I:** Figures



**Key**

- Proposed planning application boundary
- Site Location

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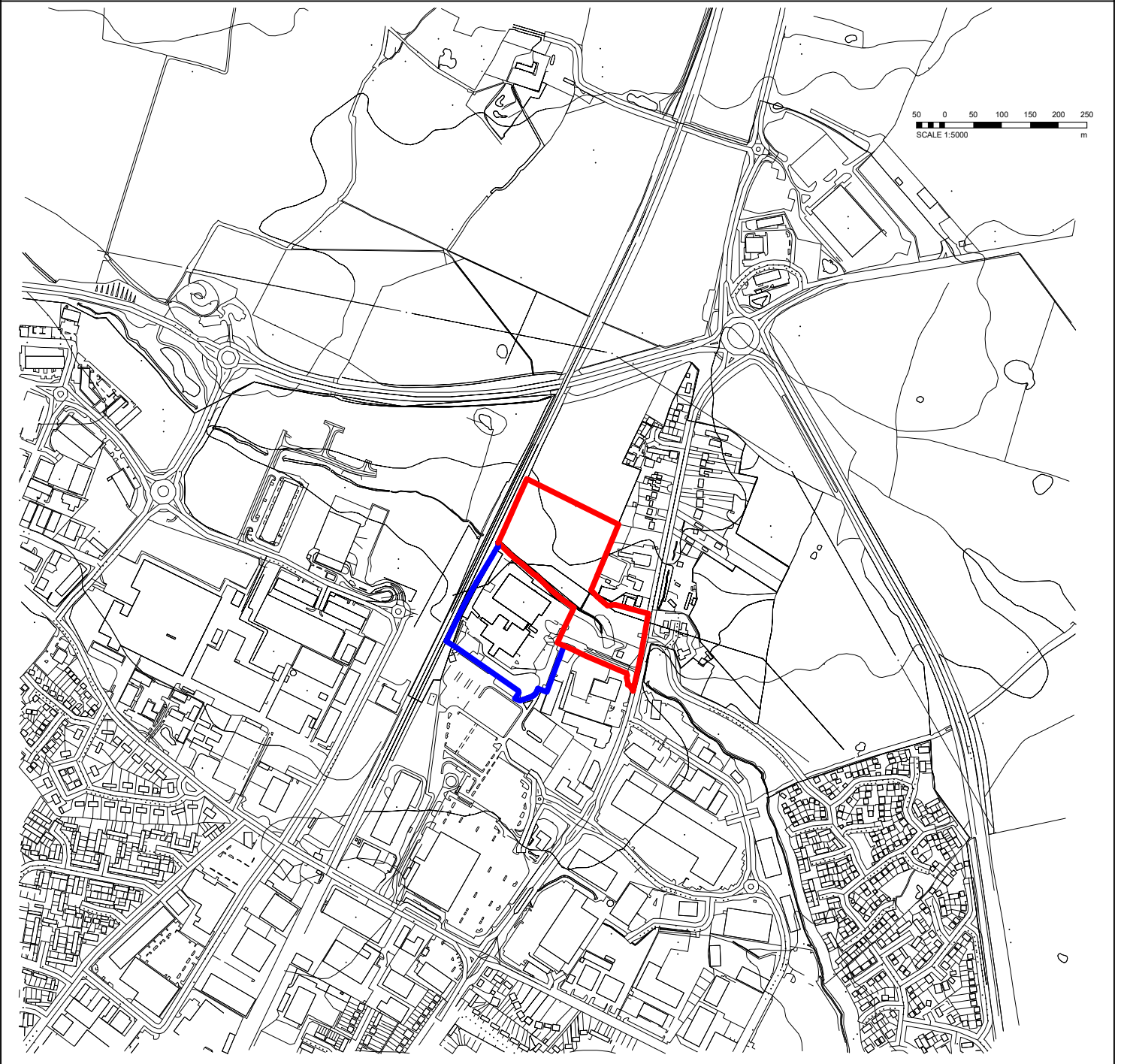


Figure 1. Site Location Plan




Note:  
 Figured dimensions only to be taken from drawings.  
 All dimensions to be checked on site to conform with the work commenced.  
 All work to comply with the current Building Regulations.  
 The drawing is copyright.



Legend  
 Site Subject To Planning Application Outlined Red



- KEY
- TP1 Borehole location
  - BH2 Trial pit location
  - BRE Soakaway test to BRE 365 test location
  - CBR Test Location
  - Site Trench Location

No.	Date	Revision
Revision Schedule		
<b>ABP DEVELOPMENT</b>		
John Street, Arlane, Co. Louth, Ireland.		 <b>Food Group</b> Tel : 041-6856100 Fax : 041-6856455
Project CPM Development Shrewsbury		
Title <b>Fig 2 - Test pit locations</b>		
Date	13.07.16	Dwg no. <b>SE-SK-11</b>
Drawn	A. Guildea	Scale
Scale	1 : 1000	Site
Project Status	<b>For Information</b>	

Test Pit and Borehole Locations within Assessment Area



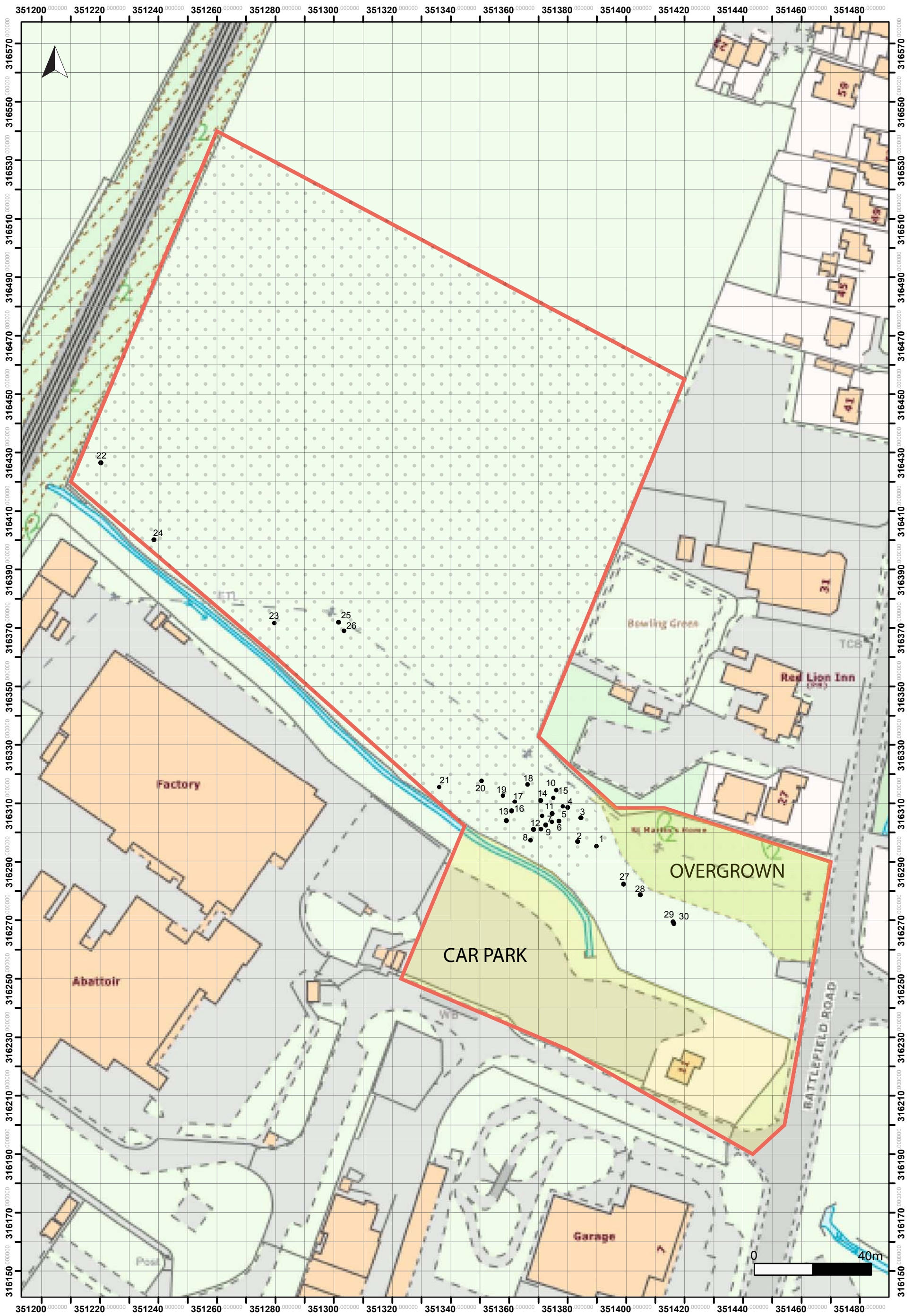


Fig 3: Map showing distribution of finds made during metal detector survey

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## **APPENDIX II: Plates**





Plate 1. West facing section of Trial Pit 1. View east. Scales 1m & 0.5m



Plate 2. West facing section of Trial Pit 2. View east. Scales 1m & 0.5m





Plate 3. East facing section of Trial Pit 3. View west. Scales 1m & 0.5m



Plate 4. North facing section of Trial Pit 4. View south. Scales 1m & 0.5m





Plate 5. East facing section of Trial Pit 5. View west. Scales 1m & 0.5m



Plate 6. East facing section of Trial Pit 6. View west. Scales 1m & 0.5m





Plate 7. West facing section of Trial Pit 7. View east. Scales 1m & 0.5m



Plate 8. North facing section of Trial Pit 8. View south. Scales 1m & 0.5m





Plate 9. West facing section of Trial Pit 9. View east. Scales 1m & 0.5m



Plate 10. North facing section of Trial Pit 10. View south. Scales 1m & 0.5m





Plate 11. South facing section of Trial Pit 11. View north. Scales 1m & 0.5m



Plate 12. West facing section of Trial Pit 12. View east. Scales 1m & 0.5m

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## **APPENDIX III: Finds Catalogue**

## Battlefield Road

### Metal Detector Finds Assemblage

<b>Find No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Likely Date</b>
1	Fe Nail	Modern
2	Fe Hydraulic Ram	Modern
3	Fe Nut	Modern
4	Fe Nail	Modern
5	Fe Nail	Modern
6	Fe Pipe/Plough fragment	Modern
7	Fe Obj – Strap?	Likely Modern
8	Fe Bolt head	Modern
9	Fe Machine Bucket Tooth	Modern
10	Fe Object	Unknown/Likely Modern
11	Handmade Fe Nail	Later Post Medieval/Modern
12	Small Fe Fragment	Unknown/Likely Modern
13	Handmade Fe Nail	Later Post Medieval/Modern
14	Fe Object	Unknown
15	Handmade Fe Nail	Later Post Medieval/Modern
16	Fe Nail	Modern
17	Handmade Fe Nail	Later Post Medieval/Modern
18	Handmade Fe Nail	Later Post Medieval/Modern
19	Fe Nail/Wire	Modern
20	Fe Square washer plate	Modern
21	Fe Circlip – machinery	Modern
22	Fe Harrow/spreader tine	Modern
23	Tin fragment & Fe Nail	Modern
24	Fe Object (Machinery?)	Modern

<b>25</b>	Fe Partial tanged loop/hook	Later Post Medieval/Modern
<b>26</b>	Formica/Vinyl disc	Modern
<b>27</b>	Fe Barbed wire	Modern
<b>28</b>	2xFe nails, 3xFe wire	
	1xFe cap	Modern
<b>29</b>	Fe Object	Modern
<b>30</b>	Fe Spreader/Harrow tine	Modern
<b>31</b>	Fe Chain links	Modern

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## **APPENDIX IV:** Written Scheme of Investigation



# *Archaeology Wales*

## **SPECIFICATION**

### **FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (2 PHASES) AND METAL DETECTING SURVEY**

**AT**

**CPM Development, Shrewsbury**

**Prepared for:**

ABP Food Group

**24<sup>th</sup> August 2016**

Archaeology Wales Limited

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## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This Written Scheme of Investigation details the proposal for an archaeological Metal detecting Survey and Watching Brief associated with a development by CPM Development, at Battlefield Road, Shrewsbury. The Watching Brief will be in two phases: during geotechnical works, to be undertaken in September 2016, and during the main phase of groundworks, which are likely to take place in 2017.*

### **1. Introduction and archaeological background**

This Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) at the request of ABP Food Group. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during an archaeological watching brief and metal detector survey at CPM Development, Battlefield Road, Shrewsbury , SJ 5129316388 (Henceforth - the site). The Watching Brief will be in two phases: during geotechnical works, to be undertaken in September 2016, and during the main phase of groundworks, which are likely to take place in 2017.

ABP Food Group will be undertaking the development works at the site. Please see the three figures supplied by ABP Food Group, included in this WSI, for location and works details.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Dr Andy Wigley, Natural & Historic Environment Manager, Shropshire County Council – Historic Environment Team (SCC-HET). SCC-HET have recommended that a metal detecting survey and watching brief is carried out during all groundworks due to be carried out on the site.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

### **2 Site specific objectives**

The aims of the metal detecting survey are:

- To locate, recover and record any artefacts associated with the 1403 Battle of Shrewsbury.

Any items of archaeological interest from both earlier and later periods will also be located and recorded.

The aims of the watching brief, as defined by the Cifa (2014) are:

- To allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- To provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching

brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard

#### **4 Method statement for metal detector survey**

The metal detecting survey will be undertaken prior to any construction groundworks. The area to be surveyed will include all of the development area. The site will be strimmed or mowed immediately prior to the survey and any obstacles removed wherever possible.

A series of parallel transects each located 10m apart will be laid out across the site. The metal detector survey will be undertaken in 'all metal mode' with each transect being scanned twice, once in each direction.

Any finds will be bagged and left on the ground where they were found, marked with a small flag.

The grid reference of any finds will be recorded with a GPS and their location within the plot logged using an EDM. All finds will be collected up after having their locations logged.

Finds of obviously modern origin will be discarded. If a large amount of modern/ferrous metal finds/debris is encountered, to the detriment of the surveys progress, the survey will be carried out in 'discrimination' mode with only non-ferrous items being targeted.

The results of the EDM location survey will be overlaid onto a digital map of the building plot to show the distribution of finds.

### **3 Watching Brief Methodology**

#### General

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

All work will be carried out by a suitable qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and will follow the CIfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014).

The Watching Brief will be in two phases: during geotechnical works, to be undertaken in September 2016, and during the main phase of groundworks, which are likely to take place in 2017.

#### Detailed

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist during the excavation of (1) geotechnical trial pits and (2) all earthworks associated with the main development, including foundation trenches, service trenches and/or reductions in ground level.

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

place.

All archaeological deposits that are identified will be mapped, cleaned, recorded and fully excavated. The developer will provide a safe working area and sufficient time to record and excavate all features to the satisfaction of AW and SCC-HET. Full excavation of identified features will not be compromised by the construction programme.

#### Contingency Arrangements

In the event of significant archaeological features being discovered all activities in this area of the site can be temporarily suspended. This will allow a period of consultation with the SCC-HET and if required the opinion of specialists.

Following such consultation, recommendations will be presented to the Developer and the Local Planning Authority.

The methodology and timescale of additional archaeological work to investigate such features will be presented and included in the Developers Programme; the feature will be fenced off and secured thus allowing the site programme to continue

#### Recording

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

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

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

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

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

#### Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with The Shropshire Museums Service.

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and ABP Food Group, HET-SC and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

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

#### Human remains

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

adhere to Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

#### Environmental and technological samples

Environmental samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. Technological samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located.

#### Specialists

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

<b>Type</b>	<b>Name</b>
Animal bone	Jen Kitch
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall
Clay pipe	Hilary Major
Glass	Andy Richmond
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby
Post Roman pottery	Paul Blinkhorn
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers

## **4 Post-Fieldwork Programme**

### Conservation

After agreement with the landowner arrangements will be made for the long term conservation and storage of all artefacts with the Shropshire Museums Service.

### Archive

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

### Reporting

The results of the metal detecting survey and watching brief will be submitted in an illustrated and bound report, which will include the following material:

- Non-technical summary

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

### Monitoring

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to SCC-HET for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

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

### Archive Format & Deposition

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

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

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

An OASIS record will also be established and uploaded for the site.

## **5 Resources and timetable**

### Standards

The field work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice and in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014).

### Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Kate Pitt ACIfA.

### Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. Geotechnical Works are expected to commence the week of the 29<sup>th</sup> August 2016.

Insurance

Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) holds Insurance through Towergate insurance services.

Health and safety

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

AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken.

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX V: Archive Cover Sheet**



# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

**Battlefield Road, Shrewsbury, Shropshire**

Site Name:	Shrewsbury Battlefield
Site Code:	BRS/16/WB
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	SJ 5129316388
Site Type:	Greenfield
Project Type:	Watching Brief & Detector Survey
Project Manager:	Kate Pitt
Project Dates:	September 2016
Categories Present:	NA
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	Shrewsbury Museum & Art Gallery
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	Shrewsbury Museum & Art Gallery
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

# *Archaeology Wales*

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