

Archaeology Wales

Plot 1-2, Manor Farm, Leebotwood Church Stretton

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Report No. 1677

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Archaeology Wales

Plot 1-2, Manor Farm, Leebootwood Church Stretton

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Signed: 

Position: Project Manager

Date: 24.9.18

Authorised by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed: 

Position: Project Manager

Date: 24.9.18

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May 2018

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Non-Technical Summary

In May and June 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief on land at Plot 1 and 2, Proposed Residential Development SW of Manor Farm Barns, Leebotwood, Church Stretton, Shropshire. The assessment area is centered at NGR 47594 98525 (Figures 1 & 2). The work was carried out at the request of Roger Parry and Partners Ltd in order to comply with a planning condition from Shropshire County Council (Planning Application 17/00198/FUL).

The proposed development site falls within an area recorded on the Historic Environment Record as previously containing earthwork remains of several building platforms of possible medieval date (HER PRN 03837).

No archaeological features were identified during the fieldwork. A thick clay-loam plough-soil 0.5-0.75m in thickness was seen across the excavation area, overlying undulating river gravels.

This watching brief was undertaken to the standards set in the CIfA'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

In May and June 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief on land at Plot 1 and 2, Proposed Residential Development SW of Manor Farm Barns, Leebotwood, Church Stretton, Shropshire. The assessment area is centered at NGR 47594 98525 (Figures 1 & 2). The work was carried out at the request of Roger Parry and Partners Ltd in order to comply with a planning condition from Shropshire County Council (Planning Application 17/00198/FUL).

The purpose of the proposed programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation was to provide the local planning authority with the information that they have requested in response to the planning application. In line with Paragraph 141 of the NPPF, it was recommended that a phased programme of archaeological work, to comprise an initial field evaluation followed by further mitigation as appropriate, is undertaken as a condition of planning permission for the proposed development. The Condition reads as follows:

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

Reason: The site is known to hold archaeological interest.'

The proposed development site falls within an area recorded on the Historic Environment Record as previously containing earthwork remains of several building platforms of possible medieval date (HER PRN 03837). An archaeological evaluation carried out at the adjacent Plot 3 did not reveal any remains of archaeological origin.

The following report provides details of the results of the work undertaken. The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira and undertaken by Kate Pitt (ACIfA). The AW Project Number is 2608 and the Site Code LCS/18/WB.

1.2 Geology and Topography

The development area is a small, flat plot of approximately 1,432 sq. m located at Manor Farm, Leebotwood, just off the road A49. It comprises the access lane and a small plot void of buildings.

The underlying geology on the area comprises Halesowen Formation: mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 307 to 309 million years (Carboniferous) within a local environment previously dominated by rivers. Superficial geology comprises Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits: sand and gravel deposits formed up to 2 million years ago (Devensian) within a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The proposed development site falls within an area recorded on the Historic Environment Record as previously containing earthwork remains of a number of building platforms of possible medieval date (HER PRN 03837). First identified in 1981, it is understood that the earthworks were subsequently damaged by ploughing shortly afterwards, although in 1992 degraded earthworks were still visible. It is therefore possible that below ground archaeological features and deposits associated with the building platforms survive within the proposed development site.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

- 2.1.1 The aims of an archaeological watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014) are:

- 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

Excavation of the foundations of Plot 1 and 2 was undertaken using a mechanical excavator with a smooth toothless bucket under close archaeological supervision.

The foundation trenches were 1m deep and 0.7m wide.

The on-site work was undertaken by Kate Pitt. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira. All areas were photographed using high resolution (16mp+) digital photography.

All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50, as appropriate).

All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIFA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure, as laid out in the Specification (Appendix III).

3.2 Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the watching brief.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental Evidence

No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered during the fieldwork.

4 Results of the Watching Brief

4.1 Description (Plates 1- 13)

Plot 1

A natural deposit of sands and gravels and mudstones - (1003) - was encountered throughout the base of the excavations, at 0.75m below the present ground surface.

Above the natural deposits was a mid-brown clay loam, (1002). This deposit extended across the width of the excavations and was 0.5- 0.75m in thickness, and as such appears to be ploughsoil. No finds of pottery or CBM were recovered from this layer.

Overlying was the extant topsoil layer, a dark brown loam, being fairly loose and bearing a large quantity of roots from the removed vegetation, (1001). This layer was of an average thickness of 0.2m and extended across the full area of groundworks.

No archaeological features were identified during the watching brief. In addition, no residual archaeological artefacts were retrieved from the topsoil or other deposits.

Plot 2

The basal layer was (2003), was characterized as a moderately firm mid-grey brown clay silt with a high frequency of well sorted sub-angular stones 0.03m-0.08m in diameter. (2003) measured in excess of 11 metres in length, 10.60m in width and 0.40m in depth. (2003) was interpreted as the original riverbed that is now located immediately to the west of the A49. This was overlaid by (2004), a firm mid-orange brown silt with a low frequency of moderately sorted sub-angular and sub-circular stones 0.01m-0.03m in diameter. (2004) measured in excess of 11m in length, 10.60m in width and was 0.25m in depth. This was overlaid by (2002), a firm mid-grey brown silt with a low frequency of poorly sorted sub-angular and sub-circular stones 0.01m-0.03m in diameter. (2002) measured in excess of 11m in length, 10.60m in width and was 0.25m in depth. This was overlaid by (2001), a topsoil comprising a firm mid-grey brown silt with a low frequency of poorly sorted sub-angular and sub-circular stones 0.01m- 0.03m in diameter. (2001) measured in excess of 11m in length, 10.60m in width and was 0.10m in depth. This was cut by [2005], a sub-circular moderately steep sided pit that measured 5m in length, 3.50m in width and was 1.10m in depth. [2005] contained single fill (2006), a moderately firm mid-brown grey silt overlaid by a

grey yellow sand aggregate 0.10m depth. (2006) contained modern building material including cement, broken bricks and plastic. The pit was located in the north east corner of the excavation, between the north and south trenches, and is probably associated with the construction of the newly built houses in the near vicinity.

5 Interpretation and Conclusion

5.1 Overall Interpretation

The development site falls within an area recorded on the Historic Environment Record as previously containing earthwork remains of a number of building platforms of possible medieval date (HER PRN 03837). First identified in 1981, it is understood that the earthworks were subsequently damaged by ploughing shortly afterwards, although in 1992 degraded earthworks were still visible. It is therefore possible that below ground archaeological features and deposits associated with the building platforms survive within the proposed development site.

The results showed no evidence within the area of the trench for any earlier features to have survived, such as medieval building platforms, though a slight ridge to the north of the area might be the remains of such features. A thick clay-loam ploughsoil extended across the excavation area.

5.2 Conclusion

No archaeological remains were identified within the evaluation trench that related to PRN 03837, earthworks of possibly medieval building platforms.

6 Storage and Curation

The project archive will be prepared in accordance with the Standards and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA, 2014) and Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Compilation, Transfer and Curation (AAF 2007). The archive will conform to guidelines described in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2006). The site finds are to be deposited at Shrewsbury Museum and Art Gallery.

7 Bibliography and References

British Geological Survey. 2001, 4th Edition. *Solid Geology Map, UK South Sheet*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, Standards and Guidance for a Watching Brief.

British Geological Survey 2018,
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

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APPENDIX I: Figures

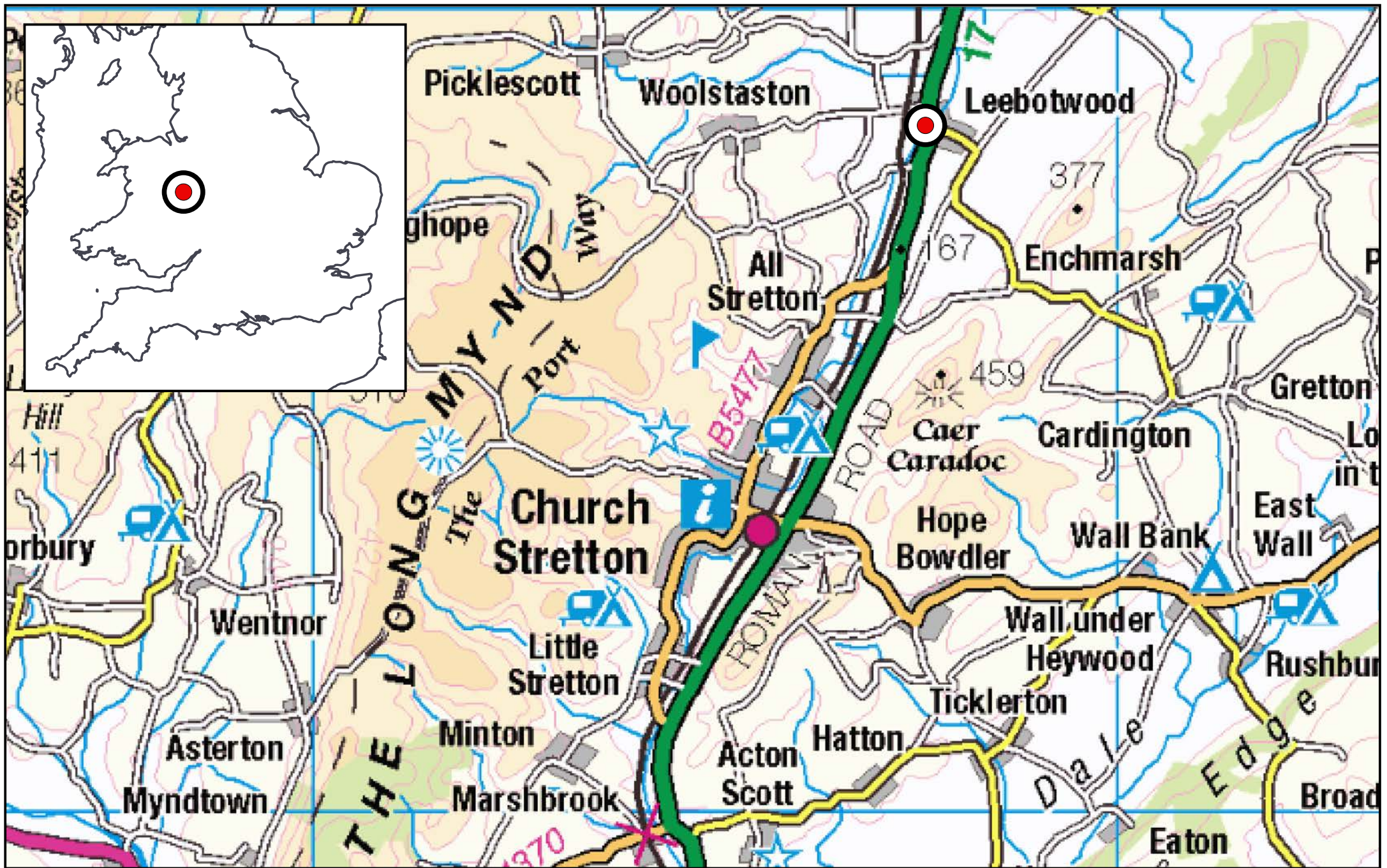


Figure 1: Location Map of site (target) within Shropshire; scale: 1:60,000

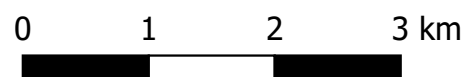
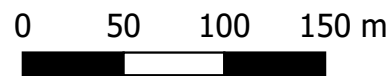




Figure 2: Location of site (target) within Leebotwood; scale: 1:3,750



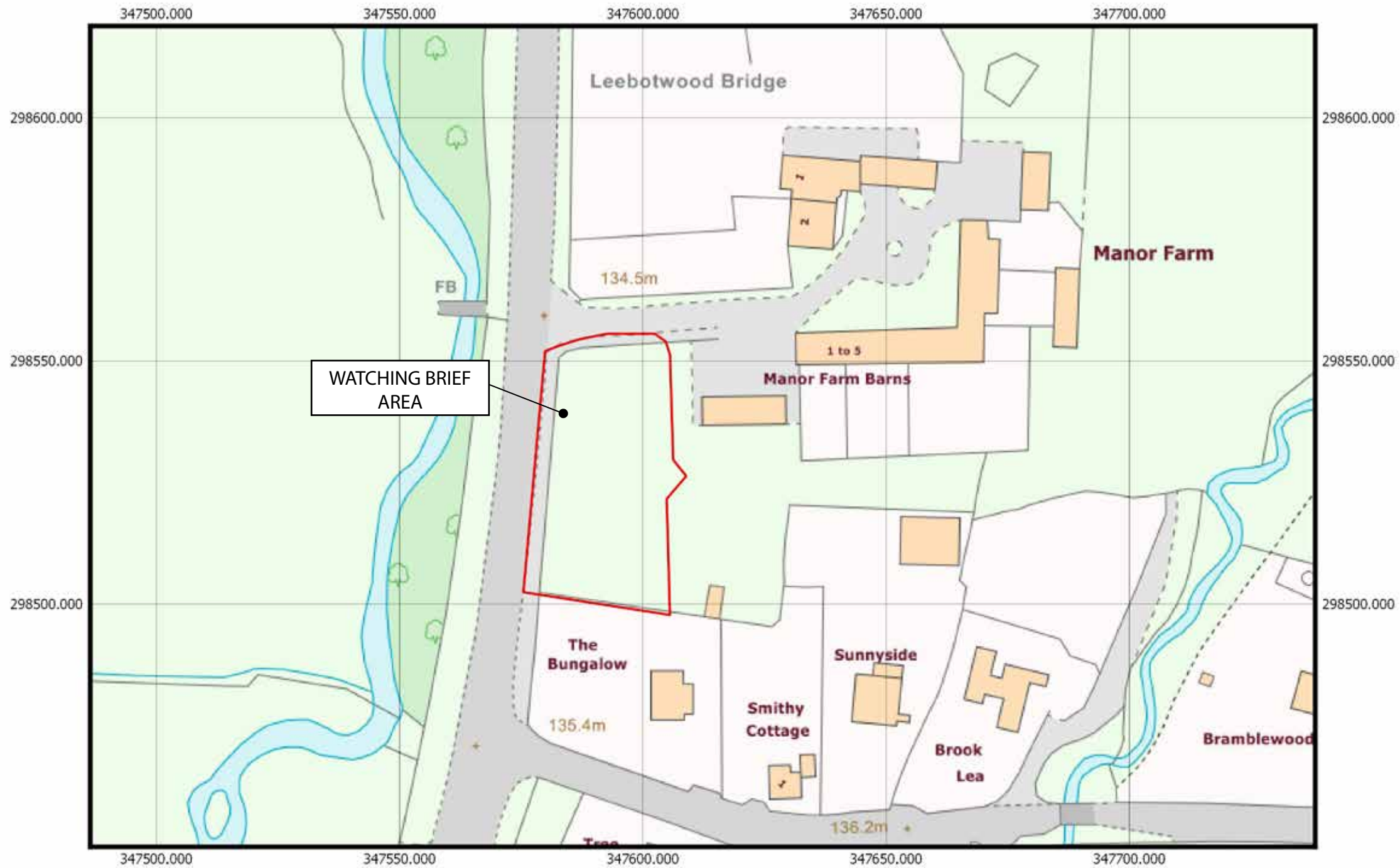


Figure 3. Location of Watching Brief.

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APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1. Plot 1 prior excavation. View S



Plate 2. The site prior to excavation. View NW



Plate 3. Excavation of footings. View W. 2m scale - Plot 1.



Plate 4. Excavation of footings. View W. 2m scale. Plot 1



Plate 5. Excavation of footings. View NW. 2m scale. Plot 1



Plate 6. Excavation of footings. View NW. 2m scale. Plot 1



Plate 7. Excavation of footings. View NE. 2m scale. Plot 1



Plate 8. Excavation of footings. View NW. 2m scale. Plot 1



Plate 9. Excavated footings. View W. 2m scale. Plot 1



Plate 10. Plot 2, working shot looking S.



Plate 11. Plot 2, working shot, looking SSE.



Plate 12. Plot 2, working shot, looking SW.



Plate 13. Plot 2, west facing section of Plot 2.

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APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Plot 1 and 2, Manor Farm, Leebotwood, Church Stretton, Shropshire

Site Name: Leebotwood, Church Stretton

Site Code: LCS/18/WB

PRN: -

NPRN: -

SAM: -

LB: -

NGR: SO 47594 98525

Site Type: Greenfield

Project Type: Watching brief

Project Manager: Irene Garcia Rovira

Project Dates: May 2018

Categories Present: -

Location of Original Archive: AW

Location of Duplicate Archives: -

Number of Finds Boxes: -

Location of Finds: N/A

Museum Reference: N/A

Copyright: AW

Restrictions to Access: None

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APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MITIGATION AT
Plot 1 and 2 at Manor Farm Barns, Leebotwood, Church
Stretton, Shropshire**

**Prepared for:
Roger Parry and Partners Ltd**

**Planning Application Number: 18/00159/DIS
Project No: 2544**

12.04.18



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Site location detail

Figure 3. Location of Watching Brief

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Roger Parry and Partners Ltd.

An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during ground works associated with the erection of 3 dwellings at Plot 1 and 2 Manor Farm, Leebotwood, Church Stretton, Shropshire, centred on SO 47594 98525.

The proposed development site falls within an area recorded on the Historic Environment Record as previously containing earthwork remains of several building platforms of possible medieval date (HER PRN 03837). Late-19th century Ordnance Survey map also indicate that the south-eastern corner of the proposed development site was occupied in the by an agricultural building of likely post-medieval date. An archaeological evaluation carried out at the adjacent Plot 3 did not reveal any remains of archaeological origin.

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

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of mitigation to be undertaken in association with the proposed erection of 3 dwellings at Plot 1 and 2 Manor Farm, Leebotwood, Church Stretton, Shropshire, centred on SO 47594 98525 (Figure 1 and 2).

The proposed development site falls within an area recorded on the Historic Environment Record as previously containing earthwork remains of several building platforms of possible medieval date (HER PRN 03837). Late-19th century Ordnance Survey map also indicate that the south-eastern corner of the proposed development site was occupied in the by an agricultural building of likely post-medieval date. An archaeological evaluation carried out at the adjacent Plot 3 did not reveal any remains of archaeological origin.

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, Trainee Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Roger Parry and Partners Ltd.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Shropshire County Council Historic Environment Team (henceforth SCC-HET) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, has recommended that an archaeological watching brief is carried out during groundworks in Plots 1 and 2 at Manor Farm, Leebotwood, Church Stretton, Shropshire.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

The site is a small, flat parcel of approximately 1,432 sq. m. located at Manor Farm (Leebotwood), just off the road A49. The parcel is voided of buildings.

The underlying geology on the area comprises Halesowen Formation: mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 307 to 309 million years (Carboniferous) within a local environment previously dominated by rivers. Superficial geology comprises Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits: sand and gravel deposits formed up to 2 million years ago (Devensian) within a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2018).

3. Archaeological background

The proposed development site falls within an area recorded on the Historic Environment Record as previously containing earthwork remains of a number of building platforms of possible medieval date (HER PRN 03837).

First identified in 1981, it is understood that the earthworks were subsequently damaged by ploughing shortly afterwards, although in 1992 degraded earthworks were still visible. It is therefore possible that below ground archaeological features and deposits associated with the building platforms survive within the proposed development site.

Historic edition of the Ordnance Survey map also indicate that the south-eastern corner of the proposed development site was occupied in the later 19th century by an agricultural building of likely post-medieval date.

An archaeological field evaluation carried out by Archaeology Wales in 2017 at Plot 3 did not reveal the remains of human activity in the area.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the watching will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014).

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- 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.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of mitigation will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development and will follow the existing phasing plan. Archaeology Wales will update SCC-HET with the exact start date.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to Roger Parry and Partners and to SCC-HET within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all intrusive ground works associated with the development (see Figure 3).

The watching brief will be undertaken using a tracked 360 degree excavated equipped with a flat-bladed bucket and will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist until the natural substrate has been reached.

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (2014).

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological

features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, SCC-HET and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for a maximum of three days' uninterrupted access to each area and for a team of up to two further archaeologists to be employed should be provided. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, SCC-HET and the client.

6.2. 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.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)* will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

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

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2nd Edition 2011).

6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)

Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

SCC-HET will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

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

Representatives of SCC-HET will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the archaeological watching brief. No area will be back-filled, until SCC-HET has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. SCC-HET will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the Historic England agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with CIfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary

- Location plan showing the area/s covered, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) 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
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- 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.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the mitigation together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to Roger Parry and Partners Ltd and SCC-HET upon completion.

8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Historic England.

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Historic England.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to SCC-HET, and a digital copy of the archive will be deposited at the national OASIS scheme.

8.2.6. Finds deposition

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by James Weaver (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of SCC-HET and Roger Parry and Partners Ltd.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for excavation.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.

English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

English Heritage, 2006. Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).

McKinley, J., Roberts C., 1993, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, Technical Paper 13.

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 12.4.18)

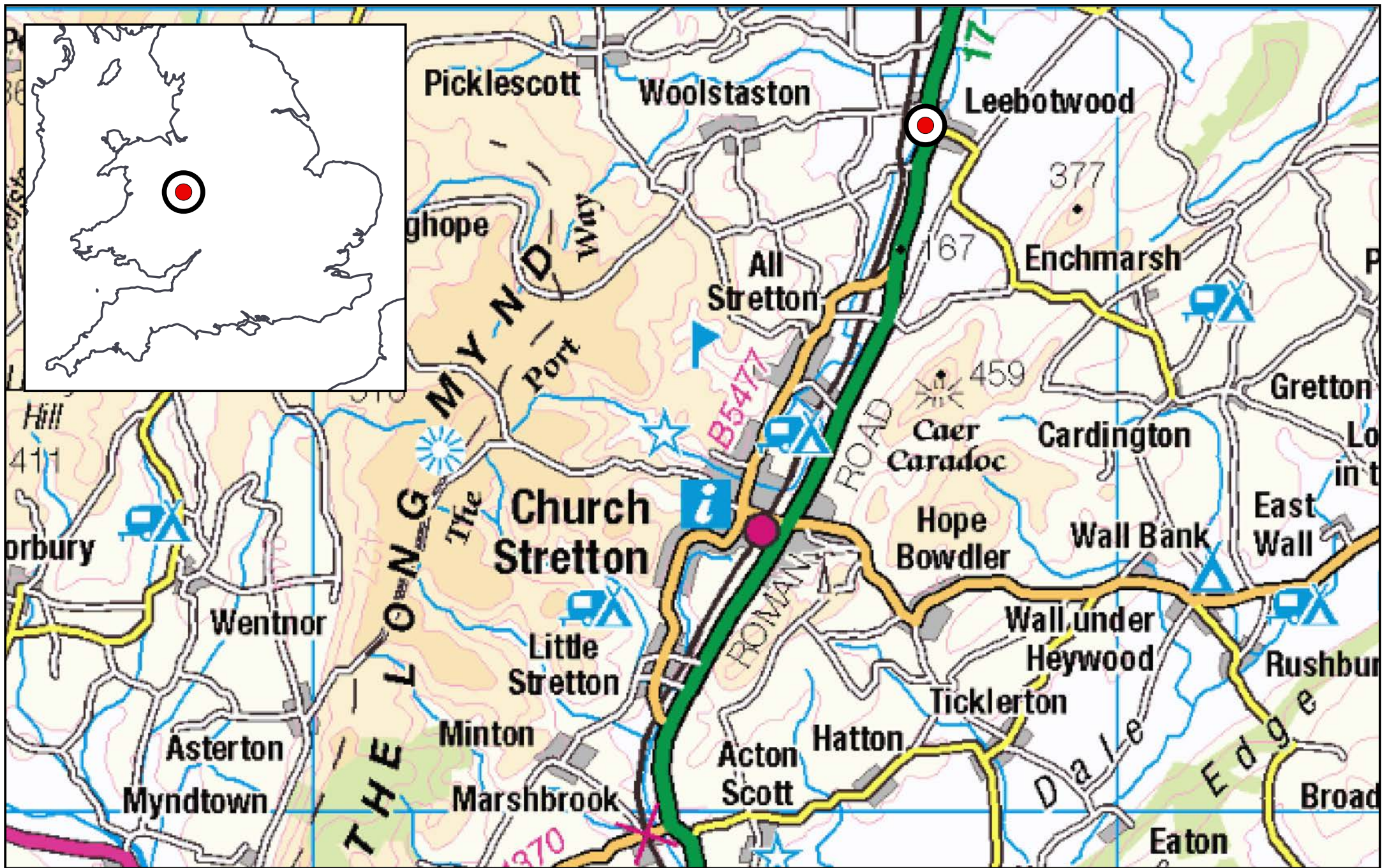


Figure 1: Location Map of site (target) within Shropshire; scale: 1:60,000

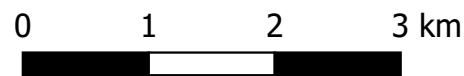
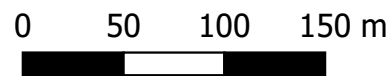




Figure 2: Location of site (target) within Leebotwood; scale: 1:3,750



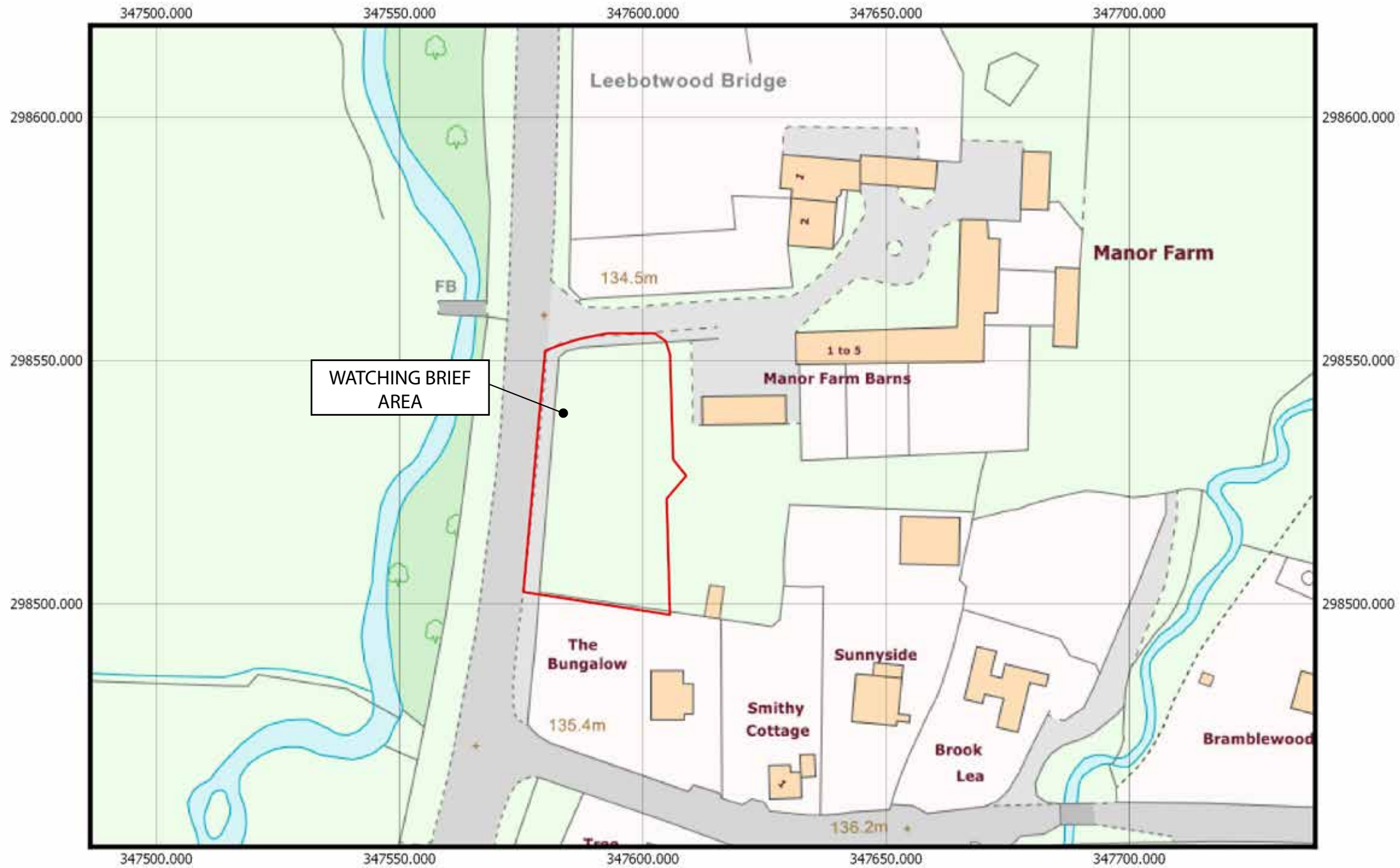


Figure 3. Location of Watching Brief.

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