

Archaeology Wales

Herald Printers, Whitchurch Shropshire

Archaeological Strip, Map & Excavate



By
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Report No. 1741

Archaeology Wales

Herald Printers, Whitchurch Shropshire

Archaeological Strip, Map & Excavate

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Non-technical Summary

Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out a programme of strip-map-record at the request of Mr Mark McFadden on the 22nd of November 2018. The work was undertaken prior the commencement of ground works associated with the proposed development of 6 dwellings and 3 apartments with related access and parking, following the demolition of the existing Herald Printers Works at Herald Printers, Newtown, Whitchurch, SY13 1BH, centred on SJ 54026 41531. The associated Planning Application No. is 17/00489/FUL.

A desktop study carried out by Castlering Archaeology noted that the development area was located within the immediate historic centre of Whitchurch, and partially within the possible suburbs of a Roman town (PRN 02702, 05916).

The strip-map-record was agreed with SCHET-DC in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Shropshire County Council before the commencement of work to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. The work revealed the remains of a wall and a post hole of possible Roman date.

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

1. Introduction

On the 22nd of November Archaeology Wales carried out a programme of strip-map-record at the request of Mark McFadden. The work was undertaken prior the commencement of ground works associated with the proposed development of proposed erection of 6 dwellings and 3 apartments with associated access and parking following demolition of the existing Herald Printers Works at Herald Printers, Newtown, Whitchurch, SY13 1BH, centred on SJ 54026 41531. The associated Planning Application No. is 17/00489/FUL (Figure 1).

The regional HER notes that the site was located in an area of high archaeological potential, as it was adjacent to the Whitchurch historic core and within an area containing the remains of a Roman suburbs. SCHET-DC in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Shropshire County Council had recommended that an archaeological strip-map-excavate is undertaken as condition of planning consent.

The strip-map-record exercise was aimed at revealing and recording the remains of a small wall structure believed to be in Roman in origin, and any associated archaeological features found within the development area. During the work, the remains of a wall and a post hole were revealed despite reducing the area to comply with health and safety requirements.

The field evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Fran Ward (PCIfA) with Julie Birchenall all of Archaeology Wales. The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA). All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

2. Site description and archaeological background

2.1 Location, Topography and geology

The development area is located on Newtown Street in the centre of Whitchurch. It is bounded by Newtown Street to the NE, by residential houses to the SE, by an

open green area to the SW, and by the Jubilee Court to the NE. The area subjected to the strip-map-record is located at the north-western edge of the development area and measures 8m in width and 4m in length (Figure 1).

The underlying geology is defined by the Wilkesley Halite Membe, and includes Halite-stone and mudstone formed during the Triassic Period. The superficial soils are defined as glaciofluvial deposits formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Background Research

A desktop study carried out by Castlerring Archaeology noted that the development area was located within the immediate historic centre of Whitchurch, and partially within the possible suburbs of a Roman town (PRN 02702, 05916). The presence of the latter was confirmed during an archaeological evaluation carried out by Earthworks Archaeological Services.

Cartographic sources document the area as the site of a castle built after the Normand Conquest (PRN 00904). Furthermore, the medieval town defences (PRN 05867) are thought to run beneath the print works.

3. Aims and Objectives (Phase 1)

Strip-map-record

The objective of the strip-map-record was to reveal, record and map any archaeological deposits, features or structures in the outlined area.

This report has been produced to provide a detailed account of all the archaeological work undertaken. Sufficient desk-top research has been undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

This report includes a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

4. Methodology

Strip-map-record

Scope of work

Strip-map-record was used to investigate an area in which archaeological remains are known to exist in particular the remains of a possible Roman wall previously uncovered by Earthworks Archaeological Services.

Methodology

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work satisfied herself that all constraints to ground works had been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed excavation area was excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon or the natural deposits, whichever was encountered soonest by a machine. Overburden and modern deposits were removed by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision.

The resulting surface was hand cleaned using hoes and/or pointing trowels, as appropriate, to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. All such features were recorded, and where appropriate, sample excavated.

Selected archaeological deposits/features were hand excavated stratigraphically up to 50% for small discrete features and c.10% for larger or linear features. This was undertaken to establish whether features were indeed archaeological in nature or not.

The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute **for Archaeologist's** *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).

5. Results (Figure 2)

The programme of strip-map-record defined the remains of a potential Roman wall. This wall comprised of medium to large cobbles (1003) set in irregular coursing. The results of the area stripped are described below:

The area of the strip map record was significantly reduced due to health and safety constraints. A half meter bulk was left between the roadway and the edge of excavation. The excavation area abutted a two story building, the original print works. Harris fencing was in place around the excavation area. As the archaeology was found at more than a meter below ground level, small steps were placed at either end of the excavation area to ensure the safety of the archaeologists.

The natural substrate – (1006) – was encountered at 1.14m below the ground level. It consisted of light yellow red sand with no stone inclusions. This was overlaid by the modern overburden – (1001) – a deposit of loose grey brown mid-brown silt.

(1002) was overlaid by the topsoil (1001). The latter was composed of dark brown clayey loam and included frequent remains of modern building debris and roots among other.

A deposit of overburden material – (1001) -was encountered between the ground level and the natural substrate. This deposit included frequent remains of modern building waste (e.g. plant matter, stone 0.10m-0.30m, building rubble, such as tile, pot, piping from building and modern plastic).

The remains of the wall uncovered was constructed of large rounded stones (1003) (granite, sandstone). The wall was 1m in length, 0.39m wide and 0.2m in height. Above this deposit was an irregular deposit of mid-brown clay (1002) measuring 0.60m in width and 0.34m in depth, as well as between the wall stones. No finds or inclusions were recovered from within this clay therefore it is unclear if it forms part of the wall structure or is an irregular deposit in the overburden.

Below this wall structure the remains of a potential post hole [1004] was found. This feature was semi-circular in plan with straight steep slope edges and a flat base. It was 0.36m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled with a dark grey brown sandy silt fill

(1005) which had small charcoal fleck inclusion and inclusions of small rounded stones 5-10cm in diameter. No datable finds were recovered from this fill. This fill seemed similar to inclusions found in the modern overburden above, however the even shape and positioning directly under two of the wall stones (1003) suggest it is a likely post hole.

6. The Finds

A number of finds of post-medieval and modern chronologies were found during the overburden strip, mostly pottery sherds probably associated to the period of use of the Herald print works building.

Number	Type	Date
4	CBM Tiles	Post-Medieval
4	Pottery fragments	Post-Medieval

7. Discussions and Conclusions

The targeted area of human activity was defined during the strip-map-record carried out. The remains of the potential Roman were found and recorded, as was the remains of a small post hole beneath. No datable evidence was found in association with either feature found, however the desktop study carried out by Castlerring Archaeology suggests that these features form part of the possible suburbs of a Roman town (PRN 02702, 05916).

8. Bibliography

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, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX I:

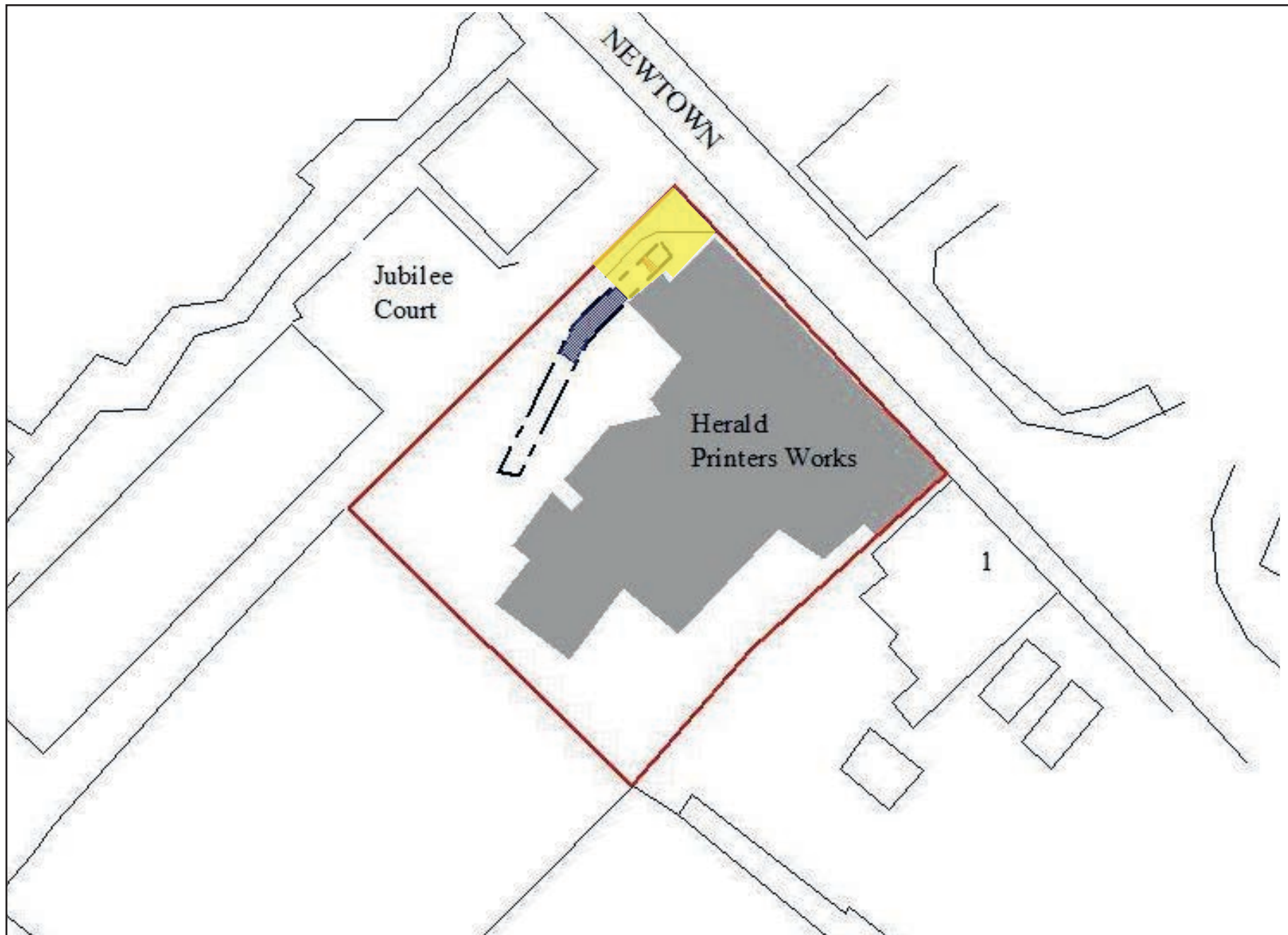
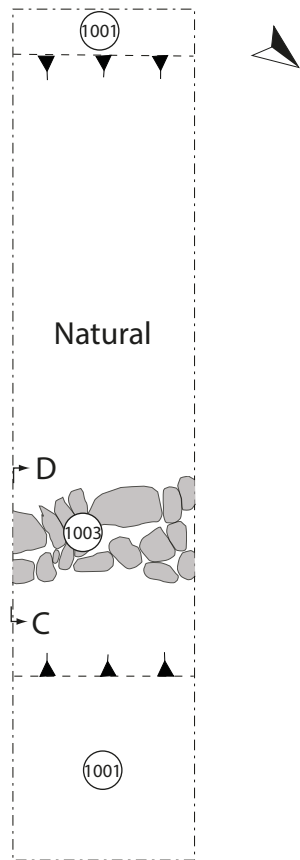


Figure 2. Location of strip-map-record marked in yellow.

Plan of trench showing
Structure (1007)



0 1m

Section of Structure (1007)
cut [1004]

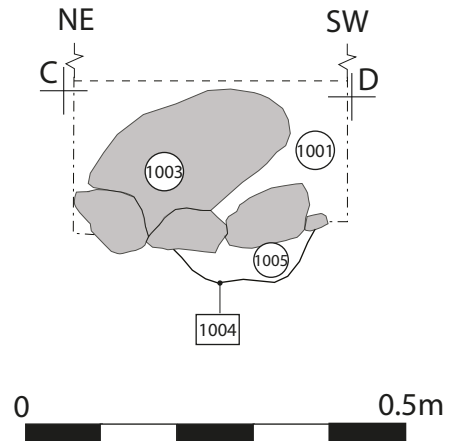


Figure 2
Plan & Section

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX II:



Plate 1. View of potential Roman wall stones (1003). Scale 0.5m



Plate 2. View of potential Roman wall stones (1003).



Plate 3. SE facing section within excavation trench. Scale 0.5m



Plate 4. NW facing section of possible post hole [1004] (1005) and above Roman wall stones (1003). Scale 0.5m



Plate 5. SW view of excavation area. Scale 0.5m



Plate 6. NE view of excavation area. Scale 0.5m

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR A STRIP-MAP-EXCAVATE

AT HERALD PRINTERS, WHITCHURCH

Prepared for:

Mr Mark McFadden

Planning Application Number: 17/00489/FUL

Project No: 2675

November 2018



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Figure 1. Site Location

Figure 2. Strip-map-excavate area

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of strip-map-excavate to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Mr Mark McFadden.

The work will be undertaken prior to the commencement of ground works associated with the proposed erection of 6 dwellings and 3 apartments with associated access and parking following demolition of the existing Herald Printers Works at Herald Printers, Newtown, Whitchurch, SY13 1BH, centred on SJ 54026 41531. The associated Planning Application No. is 17/00489/FUL.

The regional HER notes that the site is located in an area of high archaeological potential, as it is adjacent to the Whitchurch historic core and within an area containing the remains of Roman suburbs. SCHET-DC has recommended that an archaeological strip-map-excavate is undertaken as condition of planning consent.

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 archaeological strip-map-excavate to be undertaken in association with the proposed erection of 6 dwellings and 3 apartments with associated access and parking following demolition of the existing Herald Printers Works at Herald Printers, Newtown, Whitchurch, SY13 1BH, centred on SJ 54026 41531. The associated Planning Application No. is 17/00489/FUL (Figure 1).

The regional HER notes that the site is located in an area of high archaeological potential, as it is adjacent to the Whitchurch historic core and within an area containing the remains of Roman suburbs. SCHET-DC has recommended that an archaeological strip-map-excavate is undertaken as condition of planning consent.

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr Mark McFadden.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with SCHET-DC in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Shropshire County Council. SCHET-DC has recommended that a strip-map-excavate of the development area is undertaken prior to the commencement of ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The purpose of the strip-map-excavate is to provide the local planning authority with the information that they have requested from the client in response to their planning application, the requirements for which are set out in NPPF paragraph 199 of the revised NPPF and the Shropshire Development Plan (Policy MD13).

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 development area is located in the centre of Whitchurch, on Newtown Street. It is bounded by Newtown Street to the NE, by residential houses to the SE, by an open green area to the SW, and by the Jubilee Court to the NE. The area subjected to the strip-map-record is located at the north-western edge of the development area and measures 8m in width and 4m in length (Figure 1-2).

The underlying geology is defined by the Wilkesley Halite Membe, and includes Halite-stone and mudstone formed during the Triassic Period. The superficial soils are defined as glaciofluvial deposits formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018).

3. Archaeological background

A desktop study carried out by Castlering Archaeology noted that the development area is located within the immediate historic centre of Whitchurch, and partially within the possible suburbs of a Roman town (PRN 02702, 05916). The presence of the latter was confirmed during an archaeological evaluation carried out by Earthworks Archaeological Services.

Cartographic sources document the area as the site of a castle built after the Normand Conquest (PRN 00904). Furthermore, the medieval town defences (PRN 05867) are thought to run beneath the print works.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the strip-map-excavate will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).

The objective of the proposed strip-map-excavate is to preserve, by record, detailed information on all archaeological deposits in the area of the proposed development,

prior to their likely destruction as a consequence of the development. Overburden and modern deposits will be removed by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. All archaeological deposits, horizons and artefacts encountered will be recorded and removed stratigraphically by the excavation team.

A report will be completed within three months of the conclusion of all onsite work. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of strip-map-excavate will be undertaken prior to the commencement of ground works associated with the proposed development. The work will be carried out on November 2018. Archaeology Wales will update SCHET-DC with the exact dates.

5.2. Report delivery

A report will be submitted to the client and to SCHET-DC within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER (see section 8.2 for details).

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The location of the excavated area (Figure 2) will be agreed with SCHET-DC prior to the commencement of works.

The agreed excavation area will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. The machine work will be supervised by an archaeologist

at all times. He/she will observe, clean and identify archaeological features and finds as the machine cleans back.

The resulting surface will be hand cleaned using hoes and/or pointing trowels, as appropriate, to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. Prior to their excavation, all archaeological features identified will be accurately mapped onto scaled plans.

All such features will be recorded, and where appropriate, excavated. All archaeological contexts will be excavated down to the level of natural soils/geology beneath the archaeology. Should the formation levels be considerably higher level than the natural substrate, a meeting will be held between the client, AW and SCHET-DC to discuss the possibility of preserving archaeological remains in situ.

Sample rates of features and their fills should be at least 25% for long linear features, 50% for post holes/pits and 100% for significant discrete features and burials.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling will be carried out from securely datable and sealed contexts. No less than a 10l sample from each context will be collected from pits, ditches and any buried soil horizon revealed. All samples must be appropriately stored and dispatched for analysis and reporting to specialists.

The trenches will be stepped to reach the required depths following health and safety guidelines. Shoring will be added if required.

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.

The archaeologists undertaking the strip-map-excavate will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

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

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).

If finds are made of gold or silver these will be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe and secure location. These finds will also be reported immediately to the local Coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the 1996 Treasure Act).

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 will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2nd Edition 2011), and *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002).

6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other Burial Acts (Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains.

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

SCHET-DC will be contacted approximately seven 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 SCHET-DC for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of SCHET-DC will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the archaeological excavation. No area will be back-filled, until SCHET-DC has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. SCHET-DC 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 National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA 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 by the strip-map-excavate, 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 strip-map-excavate, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and SCHET-DC 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 SCHET.

An OASIS project reporting form will be completed when the project is completed.

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 Dr Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork supervised by James Weaver (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of SCHET-DC and Mr Mike McFadden.

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, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

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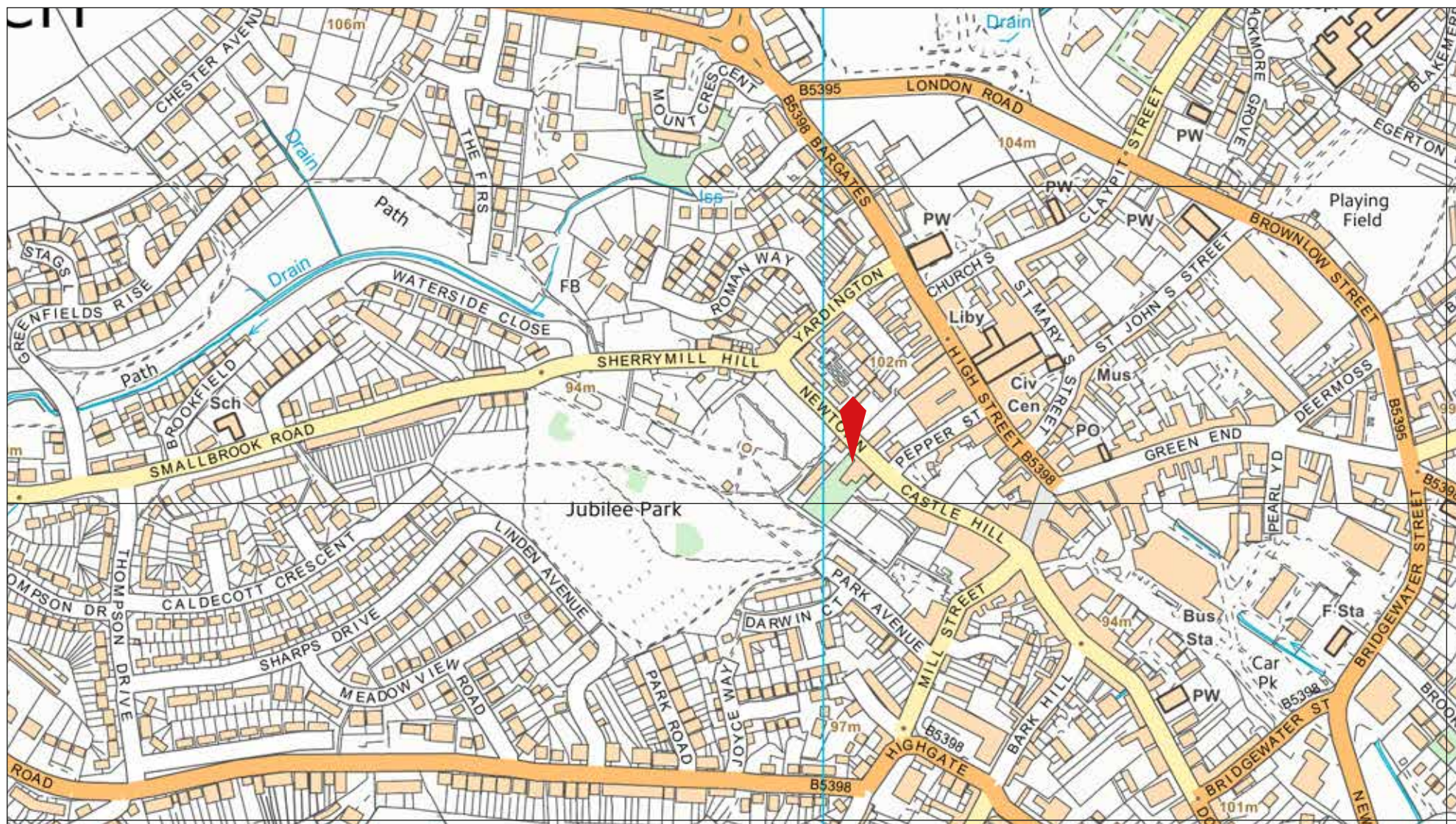


Figure 1. Site Location.

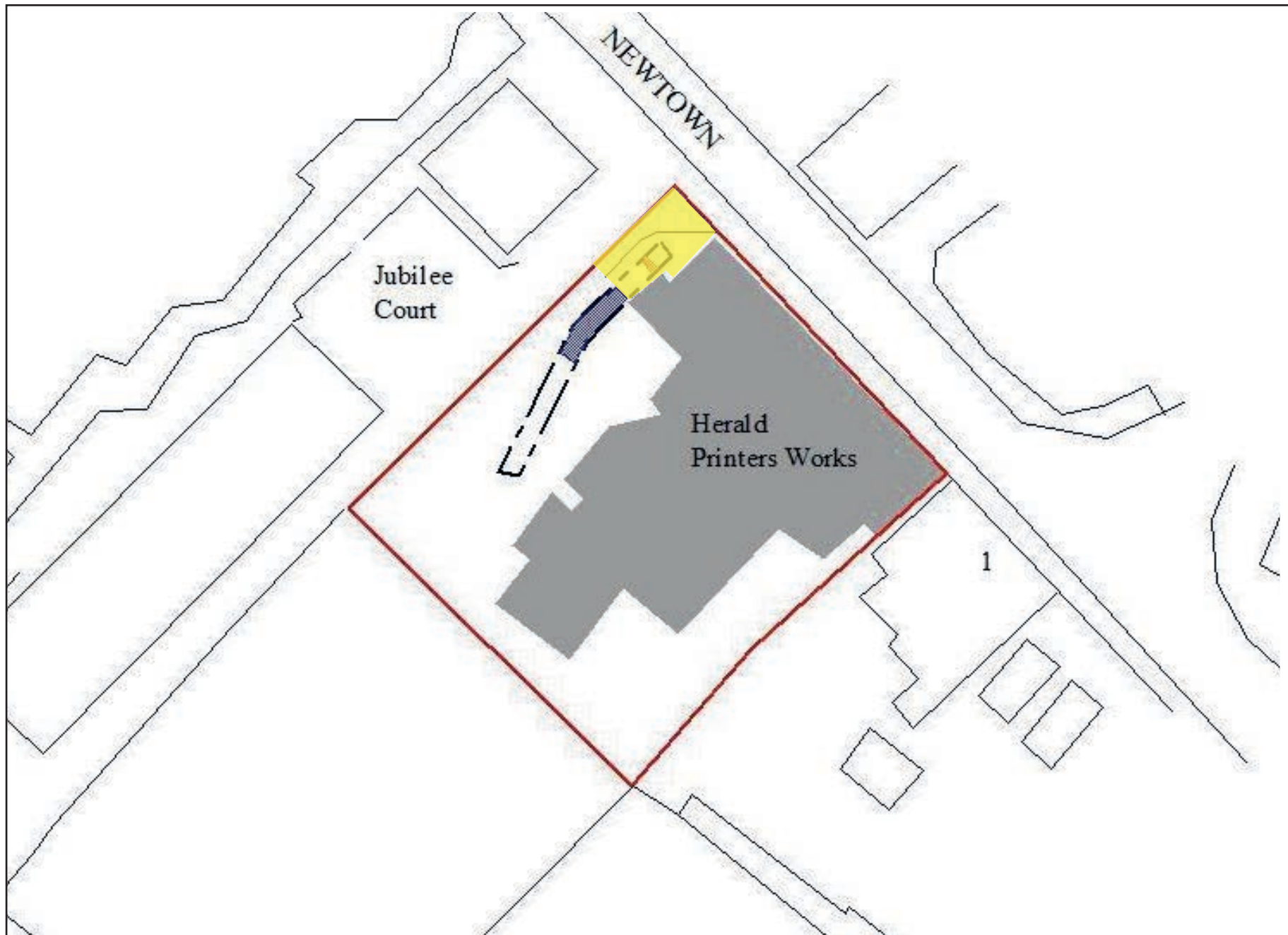


Figure 2. Location of strip-map-record marked in yellow.

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