



BROMPTON HALL, CHIRBURY,
SHROPSHIRE

Scheduled Monument Nos. 308 and 19210

Archaeological Watching Brief





**BROMPTON HALL, CHIRBURY, SHROPSHIRE
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO. 308 AND 19210**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared for:
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Severn Trent Water

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**BROMPTON HALL,
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Desk Based Assessment

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Front Cover: Trench 1 with Motte in Background

Figure 1: Site Location and Trench Locations

Plate 1: Trench 1 SW facing section

Plate 2: Trench 8 view from south

**BROMPTON HALL,
CHIRBURY, SHROPSHIRE
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NOS 308 AND 19210**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Enterprise to undertake an archaeological watching brief to mitigate the potential loss of archaeological remains during a programme of improvements to water services at Brompton Hall, Chirbury, Shropshire (hereafter the 'Scheme'), NGR SO 249 933. The Scheme entailed works within and adjacent to the Scheduled areas of 'Three Roman camps north west of Brompton Mill including Tumulus and section of Offa's Dyke' and 'Motte and Bailey Castle and line of Offa's Dyke adjacent to Brompton Hall' (**Scheduled Monument (SM) No. 308 and 19210**).

The Scheme crossed the England/Wales border however Wessex Archaeology only monitored works on the English side, with Cadw being responsible for the project on the Welsh side. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was granted in August 2011 by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) for excavations within the scheduled area of 'Three Roman camps north west of Brompton Mill including Tumulus and section of Offa's Dyke' (SM No. 308).

The watching brief was undertaken between the 7th and 23rd September 2011 and comprised monitoring the excavation of drive and reception pits and open trenching within open fields and within the verge and highway of the A489 and B4385.

Despite the very high density of monumental archaeology close to the works, no definitive buried archaeological remains were encountered. A single feature identified in trench 14 is likely to have been modern. This lack of archaeological material is due in part to the siting of some parts of the Scheme in areas that have been disturbed by previous works.

The only deposits observed below the subsoil in greenfield area appear to be sterile silt and gravel deposits, with some clay deposits, possibly of alluvial origin, close to the River Caebitra.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 78690 and will be deposited in due course with Shropshire Museum Service.

**BROMPTON HALL,
CHIRBURY, SHROPSHIRE
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO. 308 AND 19210**

Archaeological Monitoring

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Enterprise, on behalf of Severn Trent Water and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Enterprise in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Bill Klemperer, English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments for his assistance during the project.

The report was researched and compiled by Ashley Tuck and Grace Corbett. The illustrations were compiled by Chris Breeden. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill.

**BROMPTON HALL,
CHIRBURY, SHROPSHIRE
SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO. 308 AND 19210**

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Enterprise on behalf of Severn Trent Water (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during water pipe renewal works (hereafter 'the Scheme') near Brompton Hall, Shropshire, NGR SO 249 933 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Part of the Scheme runs through the Scheduled Monument 'Three Roman camps north west of Brompton Mill including Tumulus and section of Offa's Dyke' (SM No. 308) and adjacent to a motte and bailey castle (SM No.19210). The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2011) and approved by English Heritage. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was granted for the work by the Department of Culture, Media, and Sport (ref: S00015050; **Appendix 3**).
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken between the 7th and 23rd September 2011 and comprised monitoring of the excavation of drive and reception pits and open trenching, within open fields and within the verge and highway of the A489 and B4385.

1.2 The Scheme, Location and Geology

- 1.2.1 The works are situated near Brompton Hall, 2.3km west of Church Stoke and 4.5km south west of Montgomery, Shropshire. The works are located directly north of the England-Wales border, (**Figure 1**), as defined by the River Caebitra.
- 1.2.2 North of the river the Scheme ran along the verge of the highway of the B4385 and through fields adjacent to it. The Scheme then crossed the A489, and ran along the verge of the B4385, bisecting 'Three Roman camps north west of Brompton Mill including tumulus and section of Offa's Dyke', SM No. 308. From the junction of the Offa's Dyke Path and the B4385 north, the Scheme passed through fields to the east of the B4385, partly within the Scheduled Monument.
- 1.2.3 The Scheme is located at c.142m aOD with land sloping gently to the east. The southern end of the Scheme slopes towards the River Caebitra. The geology comprised mudstone of the Bromleysmill shale formation with superficial deposits of clay and silt (British Geological Survey map sheet E165).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Scope

2.1.1 The principal aim of the archaeological watching brief was to mitigate the impact of the proposed development through the identification, recording and assessment of heritage assets.

2.1.2 The general aims of the project were:

- to identify any archaeological deposits along the route of the pipeline where this crosses SM 308 and south of the Scheduled area as far as the River Caebitra;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during groundworks;
- to recover artefacts disturbed by the site works;
- to recover samples from sealed waterlogged contexts for environmental processing;
- to prepare a comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the site works;
- to provide accurate information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed with their local, regional and national contexts.

2.1.3 The objectives of the project were:

- to preserve through record any archaeological deposits impacted by the proposed development; and
- to contribute to the understanding of Scheduled Monument No. 308 'Three Roman camps north west of Brompton Mill including Tumulus and section of Offa's Dyke'; and the wider Roman occupation of the area.

2.2 Watching Brief

2.2.1 A suitably qualified member of Wessex Archaeology staff was present for a total of 11 days between the 7th and 23rd September 2011. This covered the entire duration of the groundworks.

2.2.2 A small-medium 360° tracked excavator was used, fitted with an approximately 0.3m (1ft) wide toothless bucket. The proposed locations of the trenching and pits were finalised in the field in response to design objectives.

2.2.3 The works comprised:

- Excavation of 8 drive and reception pits within greenfield areas along the line of an existing water main (recorded as trenches 1, 2, 4, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16);
- Excavation of approximately 166m of open trench within the verge of the B4385 and the A489 and in adjacent greenfield areas (recorded as trenches 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8); and

- Excavation of a trial hole to investigate the condition of the pipe prior to renewal (trench 14).
- 2.2.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully describes the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and is cross-referenced to all other assigned records.
- 2.2.5 A colour and black and white photographic record was maintained. No artefacts were recovered.
- 2.3 Best Practice**
- 2.3.1 All works were conducted in compliance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Revised 2008). Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given by the IfA (2008), the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines Conservation Guideline No 2 (1990) and the Museums and Galleries Commissions Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 A section of the Scheme runs through Scheduled Monument 308 'Three Roman camps north west of Brompton Mill including tumulus and section of Offa's Dyke'. While the Scheme and surrounding area are rich in Roman remains there is also significant evidence of the earlier occupation of the landscape.

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 Neolithic evidence has been uncovered during excavations in advance of the widening of the A489. Two pits containing Neolithic pottery (Peterborough ware bowl of the Mortlake style) were uncovered sealed by the rampart of the Roman Fort. A Neolithic axe was recovered at Brompton Hall in 1906 with a further axe found north of the Scheme in 1936.
- 3.2.2 A number of Bronze Age monuments have been identified within the surrounding area including one within the boundary of the Scheduled Roman marching camps (SM No. 308) to the east of the Scheme. A possible Bronze Age ring ditch has been identified to the west of the Scheme and appears to abut onto the defences of the Roman fort at Pentreheyling; worked flint was also identified in this area. A further ring ditch has been identified southeast of the Croft, east of the southern end of the Scheme.
- 3.2.3 A large number of circular enclosures have been identified through aerial photography, many of which may date to the Iron Age.

3.3 Roman

- 3.3.1 The Roman remains within the Scheme consist of three temporary marching camps. These have been identified through aerial photography and are

associated with the fort at Pentreheyling to the south west. Excavations have taken place within these camps revealing v-profile ditches; however, no material has been recovered from the interior of the camps. The camps occupy the level summit of a slight east facing spur, at about 42m aOD. They have excellent views eastwards, to the confluence of the Caebitra and Camlad near Church Stoke and east southeast down the Camlad valley (Welfare and Swan 1995, 154). It has been suggested that the B4385, which runs through the camps, may follow the line of a later Roman road; however, no physical evidence of this has been uncovered (*ibid.*). No gates have been identified at the camps, excavations carried out during the widening of the A489 showed that the camp ditch has a v-shaped profile, varying between 0.5 and 0.8m deep and between 0.5 and 1.8m in width (*ibid.*). Part of a Roman road is also included in the scheduling for the marching camps. Excavations carried out in 1990 revealed v-shaped profiles on both road ditches with a bronze fibula brooch and pottery recovered from one ditch.

- 3.3.2 Pentreheyling fort is located immediately north of the River Caebitra and west of the marching camps. The fort encompasses 2.7ha and can be attributed to the governor Publius Ostorius Scapula. Excavations discerned several phases, the earliest being Brompton Period 3A dating to the late 1st – early 2nd century when the fort was first established and the associated vicus inhabited. The second phase, Brompton Period 3B, was marked by the excavation of pits and other features to the rear of the southern rampart. The final phase, Brompton Period 5, occurred when the southern defensive ditch was re-cut.
- 3.3.3 Further excavations were carried out south of the A489 at Brompton View. These revealed evidence of silver working. Pits containing pottery and litharge, the by-product of the extraction of silver from lead, as well as drainage ditches and further pits containing slag, daub, a bronze coin and a dolphin brooch were excavated. The features were interpreted as the remains of the extra mural settlement or vicus associated with the fort and the remains are thought to extend north of the A489.

3.4 Saxon and Medieval

- 3.4.1 A section of Offa's Dyke runs through the northern section of the Scheduled Monument 308. The dyke is a linear earthwork much of which can be attributed to Offa, King of Mercia from 757 to 796. It is possible that the dyke was constructed as a defensive earthwork, as well as being a political statement of intent and power.
- 3.4.2 Southeast of the junction of the A489 and B4385, and east of the Scheme, Scheduled Monument (SM) No. 19210 comprises a motte and bailey castle. The motte is circular in plan with a base diameter of 30m standing up to 8.5m high. The level summit of the motte is 9m in diameter with a World War II Home Guard slit trench cut across it. The surrounding ditch is intact and measures 8m wide and 2m deep. The bailey lies on the south east side of the motte, is roughly triangular in plan and measures approximately 44m by 40m. The castle lies on the alignment of Offa's Dyke, although no surface evidence of the Dyke remains here.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Observed features and contexts for each monitored area are tabulated as Appendix 1.

4.2 Area Between the A489 and the River Caebitra (Figure 1)

4.2.1 Two drive and reception pits (Trenches 1 and 2) were dug in the field immediately north of the River Caebitra and west of the B4385. The trenches were located south-west of the Scheduled Monument of Brompton Motte and Bailey (SM No. 19210). A number of water features surround the monument, including drains, ditches and a well. However, no definitive archaeological features or deposits were observed in this area.

4.2.2 Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 0.72m. Deposits consisted of topsoil 1001, subsoil 1002, and clayey silt deposits 1003, 1004, 1006, and 1007 which may possibly be alluvial in origin. A dark humic layer 1005 (**Plate 1**) was also identified across half of the trench, 0.63m below ground level (bgl) and 0.03m deep. No artefactual evidence was recovered from deposit 1005 and the limited amount exposed within the trench precluded a definitive interpretation.

4.2.3 Trench 2, excavated to a depth of 0.6m, contained only topsoil 2001, subsoil 2002 and natural clay 2003.

4.2.4 Trenches 3-6 were excavated in the field immediately south of the A489 and west of the B4385. These comprised of areas of open trenching (trenches 3, 5, and 6 excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m bgl) and a drive and reception pit (trench 4 excavated to 1.15m bgl). The northernmost part of trench 6 lay within the area of the SM 308. Topsoil, subsoil and lower subsoils were identified in these trenches as well as a modern make up layer including red machine brick 3003 in trench 3, and a modern gatepost 6005 through 6007 in trench 6.

4.3 Open Trenching Along Roads (Figure 1)

4.3.1 Three sections of open trenching were excavated from the A489/B4385 junction northwards. No archaeological features or deposits were observed in this area.

4.3.2 Trench 7 was excavated across the A489, within SM 308, to a depth of 1.2m bgl. Beneath the tarmac road surface 7001 was a plug of concrete 7002 repairing a hole caused by subsidence or similar, and a layer of hardcore 7003. Topsoil 7004 and subsoil 7005 were identified in the verge of the road. A cut 7006 was identified, but it is unclear whether this was for the construction of the road or for the repair 7002. A silt and gravel deposit 7007 was identified at the base of the trench.

4.3.3 Trenching (Trench 8) continued north from the A489 through the western verge of the B4385, still within SM 308. In this long (c. 140m) trench topsoil

8001 containing litter from the road lay above a silt and gravel deposit 8002 (**Plate 2**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m bgl.

- 4.3.4 Trench 10, excavated to 0.32m, crossed the B4385 at its junction with the Offa's Dyke Path. Tarmac 10001, hardcore 10002 and a silt and gravel deposit 10003 were observed in this trench.

4.4 Drive and Reception Pits East of B4385 (Figure 1)

- 4.4.1 Seven pits were dug immediately east of the B4385 in three fields north-west of Brompton Hall. No archaeological features or deposits were observed in this area.
- 4.4.2 Four of these pits (trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14 excavated to a maximum depth of 1.3m bgl) lay within SM 308. These pits typically contained topsoil, subsoil and a silt and gravel deposit and each contained a section of the old water pipe. In some pits (trenches 13, 14 and 16) the cut for this pipe was identified and in others (trenches 9, 11, 12 and 15) it was not. It is conjectured that the second group of pits fell entirely within the cut for the original pipe and that the silt and gravel deposits seen here were redeposited. This is supported by the fill of the cuts in trenches 13, 14 and 16 being very clean re-deposited silt and gravel. The lower deposits changed character slightly across the site, with stone inclusions becoming less frequent and more angular as work progressed north.
- 4.4.3 Trench 9, excavated to a depth of 1m, was dug through a spread of modern gravel 9001 in a gateway while bedrock 16003 was discovered in trench 16 at a depth of 0.8m.
- 4.4.4 A square-bottomed feature 14004 in trench 14 was found to be a modern trial hole.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 Despite the very high density of monumental archaeology close to the works, no definitive buried archaeological remains were encountered. A single feature identified in trench 14 is likely to have been modern. This lack of archaeological material is due in part to the siting of some parts of the Scheme in areas that have been disturbed by previous works.
- 5.1.2 The only deposits observed below the subsoil in greenfield area appear to be sterile silt and gravel deposits, with some clay deposits, possibly of alluvial origin, close to the River Caebitra.

6 ARCHIVE

6.1 Preparation

- 6.1.1 The project archive, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data, will be prepared by Wessex

Archaeology staff in accordance with the requirements of the repository museum and in line with guidelines published by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990) and Museums and Galleries Commission (1992).

6.2 Deposition

6.2.1 The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 78690. Copies of the report will be prepared for the client and additional copies will be submitted with the site archive. The archive will be deposited with Shropshire Museum Service in due course.

6.2.2 An OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for inclusion in the ADS database.

7 REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliography

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008 Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

Museum and Galleries Commission (MGC) 1992 Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC) 1990 Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage

Welfare, H. and Swan, V. 1995 Roman Camps in England, The Field Archaeology, HMSO, London

Wessex Archaeology 2011, Brompton Hall, Chirbury, Shropshire, Scheduled Monument Nos. 308 and 19210, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring. Report No 78690.01

7.2 Websites Consulted

Archaeological Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

National Archives: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

British History Online: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Pastscape: <http://www.pastscape.org/>

Heritage Gateway: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

7.3 Cartographic Sources

British Geological Survey (BGS): Sheet E165, 1:50000 scale

8 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Trench 1:

<i>Drive and Reception Pit, Field 1: 2.7m x 1.4m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.15	1001	Mid grey silt. Slightly diffuse boundary.	Topsoil
0.15-0.30	1002	Light grey sandy loam.	Subsoil
0.30-0.54	1003	Light blue-grey clayey silt.	Deposit
0.54-0.63	1004	Mottled mid yellow clayey silt.	Deposit
0.63-0.66	1005	Dark humic layer	Deposit
0.66-0.72	1006	Mid yellow and blue grey clayey silt with sandstone inclusions.	Deposit
0.72+	1007	Mid blue clay with moderate sandstone 40-100m	Deposit

Trench 2:

<i>Drive and Reception Pit, Field 1: 8m x 0.3m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.30	2001	Mid grey sandy silt loam. Turfed.	Topsoil
0.3-0.6	2002	Light grey sandy silt.	Subsoil
0.6+	2003	Mottled mid orangey yellow silty clay and mid blue clay.	Deposit

Trench 3:

<i>Open Trenching, Field 2: c. 30m x 0.3m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.10	3001	Friable mid brown sandy silt with thin turf.	Topsoil
0.1-0.3	3002	Friable light grey sandy silt.	Subsoil
0.05-0.3	3003	Modern machine redbrick and grey stone.	Make-up dump.
0.3-0.45	3004	Two bands - a fine silty sand with abundant sandstone <40mm, light brownish yellow.	Deposit

0.45-0.65	3005	Silty sand light brownish with sandstone cobbles >40mm.	Deposit
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Trench 4:

<i>Drive and Reception Pit, Field 2: 2.6m x 1.4m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.10	4001	Mid greyish brown, turfed.	Topsoil
0.1-0.3	4002	Mid yellowish grey sandy silt, c. 25% <40mm rounded stone.	Subsoil
0.3-1.15	4003	Mid yellowish brown fine silty sand, friable, moderately sorted silt sand, gravel, cobbles.	Deposit

Trench 5:

<i>Open Trenching, Field 2: 26.5m x 0.3m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.10	5001	Dark greyish brown silt, turfed.	Topsoil
0.1-0.35	5002	Friable light yellowish grey c. 15% <40mm stones, rounded. Fine silts, heavily rooted with many rootlets.	Subsoil
0.35-0.75	5003	Light greyish yellow fine silty sand, abundant rounded stone <40mm.	Deposit

Trench 6:

<i>Open Trenching, Field 2: 41m x 0.3m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0-0.1	6001	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, turfed.	Topsoil
0.1-0.2	6002	Light yellowish grey friable fine silt.	Subsoil
0.2-1.1	6003	Fine silts and sandy gravel, with abundant rounded <40mm sandstones, overlying a fine whitish yellow silt and a mid-yellowish brown sand and gravel with abundant sub angular sandstones 40mm-120mm. Fluctuating and patchy.	Deposit
0.0-0.5	6004	6001 mixed with large gravel in gateway.	Hardcore in gateway

0.3-0.65	6005	Cut for modern gatepost.	Cut for modern gatepost
0.3-0.65	6006	Concrete filling 6005.	Base of modern gatepost
0.3-0.65	6007	Backfill of 6005.	Backfill around modern gatepost
0.1-0.15	6008	Spread of reddish gravel.	Modern gravel associated with road construction or electricity installation

Trench 7:

Open Trenching Across A489: 14m x 0.5m			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.2	7001	Tarmac	Road surface
0.2-0.4	7002	Concrete fill of subsidence hole south side of carriageway	Road repair
0.2-0.5	7003	Orange silt/gravel hardcore	Hardcore
0.0-0.15	7004	Mid brown silt	Topsoil (in verge)
0.15-0.4	7005	Yellow-brown silt subsoil with plastic vehicle fragments.	Disturbed subsoil (in verge)
0-0.5	7006	Cut at edge of road	Cut possibly for road construction or for repair 7002
0.4+	7007	Orange brown silt with river gravel	Deposit

Trench 8:

Open Trenching Along B4385: 150m x 0.5m			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.15	8001	Mid brown silt	Topsoil
0.15-2m+	8002	Yellow brown silt/gravel. Sterile. Gravel rounded, 0.02-0.06m. Some localised mineral staining – rust and black patches.	Deposit

Trench 9:

<i>Drive and Reception Pit, Field 5: 5m x 3m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.45	9001	Grey hardcore	Farm track
0.45-0.5	9002	Mid brown/grey silt with plastic &c.	Buried topsoil
0.5m+	9003	Yellow brown silt and river gravel – sterile	Deposit
	9004	Concrete & Fe water main valve	Water valve
1m+		Standing water	

Trench 10:

<i>Open Trenching Across B4385: 8m x 0.5m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.12	10001	Tarmac	Road surface
0.12-0.32	10002	Grey sub-angular stones similar to "Macadam"	Hardcore
0.32+	10003	Yellow brown silt & rounded river pebbles.	Deposit

Trench 11:

<i>Drive and Reception Pit, Field 3: 5m x 1m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.15	11001	Thin mid brown silt	Topsoil
0.15+	11002	Yellow brown silt and 40% round river gravel	Deposit
	11003	Series of water installations – 20 th century, iron, concrete &c.	Water installations

Trench 12:

<i>Drive and Reception Pit, Field 3: 4m x 1m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.15	12001	Thin mid brown silt	Topsoil
0.15+	12002	Yellow brown silt with 30% round and sub-angular stones/gravel	Deposit

1.2	12003	Water pipe	Water pipe
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Trench 13:

<i>Drive and Reception Pit, Field 5: 4m x 1m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.15	13001	Thin mid brown silt	Topsoil
0.15+	13002	Yellow brown silt with 30% round and sub-angular stones/gravel	Deposit
0.15-1.3	13003	Cut to install water pipe	Cut to install water pipe
1.3	13004	Water pipe	Water pipe
0.15-1.3	13005	Re-deposited 13002 with some plastic fertiliser bag fragments or similar and 3% grey silt or cement dust.	Re-deposited Deposit

Trench 14:

<i>Trial Hole, Field 5: 2.5m x 1m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.2	14001	Thin mid brown silt	Topsoil
0.2+	14002	Yellow-brown silt with 20% sub-angular & sub-rounded pebbles	Deposit
1.2	14003	Water pipe	Water pipe
0.2-1.2	14004	Square cut in approximate position of cropmark (cropmark not visible during excavation)	Modern trial pit
0.2-1.2	14005	Mid brown silt with 20% pebbles. Mix of 14001 and 14002. No finds.	Backfill of 14004

Trench 15:

<i>Drive and Reception Pit, Field 5: 3m x 1m</i>			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.2	15001	Thin mid brown silt	Topsoil
0.2+	15002	Yellow brown silt with 20% sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles and stones	Deposit
1.2	15002	Water pipe	Water pipe

Trench 16:

Drive and Reception Pit, Field 5: 3m x 1m			
Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.2	16001	Thin mid brown silt	Topsoil
0.2-0.8	16002	Yellow-brown silt with 30% sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles and stones	Deposit
0.8+	16003	Dark grey angular and sub-angular bedrock with 20% sandy silt	Bedrock
0.2-1.2	16004	N-S cut for water pipe	Cut to install water pipe
1.2	16005	Water pipe	Water pipe
0.2-1.2	16006	Grey-yellow silt with 40% stones	Backfill of 16004

9 APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE INDEX

Paper archive			
Folder no.	Folder type	Item(s)	Number
1	A4 ring binder	Day Register	1
		Trench Locations	1
		Annotated Map	1
		Diary	2
		Number Index	1
		Trench Record Sheets	16
		Context Sheets	1
		Photographic Records	3
		Graphics Register	1
		Section Drawing	1
		Printed Emails	2
		WSI	11
		Printed HER Records	20

10 APPENDIX 3: SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT

Mr Ciaran Hughes

Direct Dial: 0121 625 6820

Enterprise

Direct Fax: 0121 625 6821

One Supply Chain West

Lamledge Lane

Shifnal

Shropshire

TF11 8SW

9 August 2011

Dear Mr Hughes

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works

Application for Scheduled Monument Consent

THREE ROMAN CAMPS NW OF BROMPTON MILL INCLUDING TUMULUS
(FORMERLY NO. 75) AND SECTION OF OFFA'S DYKE (FORMERLY
SOUTHERLY SECTION OF 232), CHIRBURY WITH BROMPTON,
SHROPSHIRE

Scheduled Monument No: SM SA 308, HA 1006247

Our ref: S00015050

Application on behalf of Severn Trent Water

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent dated 20 June 2011 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning renewal of existing asbestos cement main with polyethylene pipework using a pipe burst system. The works were described in the following documentation submitted by you:

- Description of works.
- Drawing Numbers: 01 191 - 01
160, A5W10162-01191-01-Entry-01 and 02.
- Subsequent provision of Written
Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring produced by Wessex
Archaeology dated July 2011.

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by English Heritage and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be potentially detrimental to the monument, but for which reasonable safeguards have been specified in the application for an appropriate level of archaeological supervision and recording.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Mr W D Klemperer, Team Leader and Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, The Axis, 10 Holliday Street, Birmingham B1 1TG, in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.

(b) No works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.

(c) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner, occupier and/or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out on the scheduled monument map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.

(d) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Bill Klemperer
Inspector of Ancient Monuments & Team Leader
E-mail: bill.klemperer@english-heritage.org.uk
For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc Richard O'Neill, Senior Project Manager, Wessex Archaeology
Andy Wigley, Historic Environment Countryside Adviser, Shropshire Council
Mick Krupa, Environmental Records Officer, Shropshire Council
Jenny Marriott, Historic Environment Field Adviser, English Heritage



Site location and plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: **Trench 1** south-west facing section



Plate 2: **Trench 8**, view from south

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Date:	October 2011	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\78690 (Brompton Hall, Chirbury, Shropshire)\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Watching Brief		



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