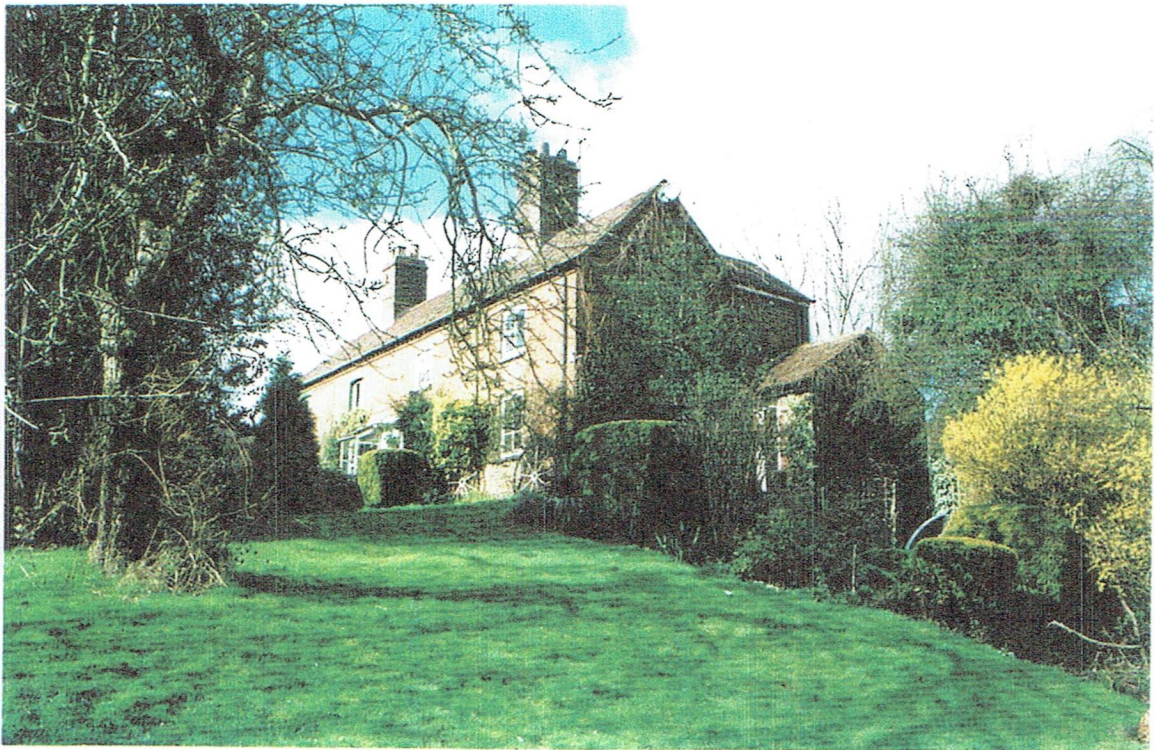


# No. 4 Castle Hill, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire

To include:  
Archaeological evaluation

Report No. 03/03



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**March 2002**

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*Cover photograph: No. 4 Castle Hill, Cleobury Mortimer*



# Archaeological Evaluation for No. 4 Castle Hill, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Border Archaeology was commissioned by Mr and Mrs R. Ireland to undertake an archaeological programme of work at 4 Castle Hill, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire (NGR SO 673 758). Initial trench locations were provided by Shropshire Archaeological Service based on an earlier planning application but were revised by Border Archaeology after consultation with both Mr and Mrs Ireland and the County Archaeologist. This revision reflects a substantially reduced development area. It has been proposed that the area of development will provide space for one dwelling - Planning application reference: 01/12158.
- 1.2 An archaeological brief was prepared by the monitoring authority, Shropshire Archaeology Service (monitor: Mr Michael Watson), outlining an archaeological programme of work. The purpose of the work was to assess the nature of any archaeological remains and their recording of, prior to development. The brief states that the site occupies part of a motte of the Medieval castle of Cleobury Mortimer which has a recorded date of AD 1154. It was viewed by Shropshire Archaeology Service that significant remains were likely to occur within the area of the site.
- 1.3 The archaeological programme of work, incorporated into the planning proposal is set within the guidelines of Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG 16). The proposed development of the site is to include the erection of a dwelling with vehicular access. Development of the site is to include an archaeological investigation comprises of groundwork's in form of trenching.
- 1.4 The purpose of this evaluation was to assess by subsequent manual cleaning back the nature of any archaeological remains and detailed planning thereof. Included within this report is a brief study outlining the history and archaeology of the immediate area.
- 1.5 The evaluation required stringent on-site procedures that complied with present Health and Safety standards set by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).
- 1.6 The site was managed by George Nash and Thomas Wellicome (Project Archaeologist) and project managed by Neil Shurety. The project archaeologists included James Archer and Steven Phillips.
- 1.7 A copy of this report will be submitted to the clients and Shropshire Archaeology Service. Further copies of the report will be deposited with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

## 2.0 GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) refer to the soil association as EARDISTON 1, a Devonian and Permo Triassic reddish sandstone derivative soil. The underlying bedrock also consists of silty shale and silt stone. The general soil characteristics consist of well-drained reddish coarse loamy soils over sandstone, which are shallow in places especially on brows. There are some reddish fine silty soils over shale and silt stone.



- 2.2 Concerning the soil profile recognised in the sections of both trenches, they consist of two soil types - both relate to the underlying solid geology - Old Red Sandstone.

### 3.0 BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site occupies a south-eastern section of the Medieval castle motte in the small market town of Cleobury Mortimer. The castle was first recorded in 1154 and formed part of the property of the Mortimer family. The Mortimers owned vast areas of land along the northern Marches during the Middle Ages.
- 3.2 To the south east of the site is St Mary's Church. This 13th Century building has notable features including a crooked steeple (restored in 1993) and the famous 19th century Langland Window. Surrounding the church is a disused graveyard. The furthest extent of the graveyard reaches to within a few metres of the evaluation area. The graveyard was closed in 1895 after fears that it might contaminate the nearby water supply from what is known as 'The Wells'. The outflow from 'The Wells' leads to the 'Pumphouse' constructed in 1900 to filter and chlorinate the water. Opposite the site to the north-east is the Lacon Childe school, constructed in 1735 by Sir Lacon Childe and serving as an educational establishment until 1994. Other notable buildings in the town are the Market Hall (1847), Assembly Rooms (1875), the 'Manor House' (c.1700).
- 3.3 Cleobury Mortimer possessed a number of burgage plots prior to the fourteenth century. Some of the original outlines of the plots are still present today, especially either side of the main street; as seen on a late 18th century map (**Map 1**). Many of the buildings in the main street are timber-framed. It appears to have been fashionable during the late 18th/early 19th century to build stone and brick facades thus concealing the timber-framed frontages.
- 3.4 The castle and church are unusually close together with the church and churchyard precinct located immediately south-west of the castle. Both the churchyard and castle motte are circular in form. It is probable that the castle predates the church. At some point during the Early Middle Ages, the castle falls out of use and a second castle was constructed on land south-east of the town (on land belonging to Sir William Blount). This castle appears to be a fortified manor rather than a functional castle *per se*. During the early Post-Medieval period, the castle motte was severely landscaped in order to accommodate a bowling green; with the top of the castle motte being levelled. Finally, during the early 19th century up to three dwellings were constructed. The buildings (which are still in use) and constructed of unfroged red brick are considered as worker's cottages.
- 3.5 No traces of the original fabric of the castle is present the sites except for the substantial mound or motte. There is very little trace of the mound on the north and eastern sides. However, this evaluation exposed the original mound surface dating to the early Medieval period.







## 4.0 EVALUATION STRATEGY

- 4.1 Two trenches were manually excavated within the area of proposed building plot, close to the base of the slope and adjacent to a footpath which runs along the lower contour of the castle motte. Both trenches measured:

Trench A: 5.70m x 2m

Trench B: 7.75m x 2m

- 4.2 The excavation of both trenches was limited to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon. Selected areas in both trenches where possible remains existed were also excavated.
- 4.3 All spoil was scanned for artefacts and recorded as unstratified. It was considered that artefacts recovered from this evaluation should be recorded but not retained.
- 4.4 A full graphic, photographic and written record of the findings will be made. Individual contexts will be recorded on separate context sheets and placed within a context register. Plans were drawn to a 1:20 scale and section drawings to a scale of 1:20. Drawn records relate to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate. Photographic records included 35mm format and included monochrome, colour print and colour transparency film.
- 4.5 The evaluation programme commenced on the of 27th February 2002 and was completed by 9th of March 2002. Health and Safety considerations dictated that the trench was back-filled after the completion of the project.

## 5.0 TRENCH DESCRIPTION

- 5.1 The two trenches were located using the brief issued by the Shropshire Archaeological Service. It was considered that the trenches should only reflect where any potential development might take place. The orientation of each trench was also considered (i.e. trenching to follow along the contour of the slope) in order to maximise the stratigraphic information. Both trenches exhibited high worm action and considerable root disturbance.
- 5.2 **Trench A.** From this trench a total of twelve archaeological contexts were recognised. Prior to exposure of the first significant archaeological deposit two overlying soils were recognised. After the de-turfing of context (001) the excavation uncovered context (002), between 0.20 - 0.30m below the existing ground level (**Plate 1**). Further investigation, including a trial slot into this deposit revealed a series of Post Medieval features.
- 5.3 Context (001), a topsoil deposit, extended across the site and consisted of a moderately compacted high humic dark brown earth [7.5YR3/1]. This deposit contained occasional quantities of late Post-Medieval pottery, mainly tin glazed and iron stone earthen wares. This deposit is interpreted as a Post-Medieval garden soil. Underlying (001) was a tightly compacted medium brown clay (002) with moderate amounts of charcoal flecking and degenerated sandstone [7.5YR5/6]. This deposit contained mainly 19th and 20th century pottery including hand painted/transfer (bone) china and blue transfer earthen wares.



The context also contained moderate amounts of clay pipe including stems and pipe bowls - 19th and 20th century in date.<sup>1</sup> Underlying (002) was a medium reddish brown sandy clayey soil [5YR5/6] which contained occasional fragments of degenerated sandstone (003). The interface between contexts (002) and (003) had been subject to heavy worm activity and as such context (002) gradually changed in colour from its interface with context (001) and (003).

- 5.4 The surface depth of context (003) varied across the length of the trench. At approximately 3m from the east-facing section the deposit dipped steeply downwards at a greater angle than the surface slope. The depth of the deposit below the existing ground level at this point was up to 0.95m. This may indicate the cut of a ditchline. Therefore, context (003) forms part of the original Norman motte. Within context (003) were moderate amounts of degraded sandstone and charcoal (and no Post-Medieval pottery).
- 5.5 In the east-facing section of the trench one deposit was visible at the interface between (001) and (002). This consisted of cement, Post-Medieval brick and degraded polystyrene and is interpreted as modern building debris infill (012).
- 5.6 Within the west-facing section of the trench two features were visible. The first of these, located at the northern-end of the section and underlying (001) was a small pit-cut [004] which was filled with a tightly compacted reddish brown clayey soil (005) [5YR4/6]. Inclusions within this pit included occasional small fragments of degenerated sandstone and charcoal flecking. No pottery was located from within the fill of this pit which cut into the subsoil (002). The second feature, located in the south-east corner of the trench consisted of a large pit [006], again underlying context (001) and cutting through contexts (002) and (003). Contained within this pit were five deposits. The uppermost deposit (007), measured 0.07m in thickness and consisted of a tightly compacted dark brown silty clay loam [5YR3/3]. This overlaid context (008), a moderately compacted light brown silty clayey lens [5YR3/4]. Context (008) overlaid (009) a tightly compacted brown silty clay loam [5YR4/6], which overlaid a moderately compacted medium brown silty clay (010) [5YR4/5]. Context (010) overlaid (011), a spread of degenerated sandstone within a dark brown silty soil [5YR3/3]. This pit was not fully excavated as it cut into context (003). Of the few finds recovered from the pit fill were two Late Post-Medieval glazed Staffordshire-type brown and black earthenwares from context (010).
- 5.7 **Trench B.** From this trench eleven archaeological contexts were recognised. Exposed within the base of the trench was the mound surface (**Plate 2**) Prior to exposure of the first significant archaeological deposit two overlying soils were recognised:
- 5.8 Context (101), a topsoil deposit, extended across the site and consisted of a moderately compacted high humic dark brown earth [7.5YR3/1]. This deposit contained mainly late Post-Medieval pottery including Staffordshire Brown and Black earthen wares. Underlying (101) was a tightly compacted medium brown clay (102) [7.5YR5/6]. This deposit had moderate inclusions of charcoal flecking and degenerated sandstone and contained nearly all the recorded finds from the trench; mainly 19th and 20th century glazed transfer pottery. This deposit also contained moderate amounts of clay pipe. Underlying (102) was a medium reddish brown sandy clay soil which contained occasional fragments of degenerated sandstone (103) [5YR5/6]. The interface between contexts (102) and

<sup>1</sup> possible Broesley types



(103) had been subject to heavy worm activity and as such context (102) gradually changed in colour from its interfaces with context (101) and (103). The depth of (103) below the existing ground level dropped of steeply approximately 3.5 metres from the east-facing section to up to 0.95 metres below the existing ground level (similar to trench A). This may indicate the cut of a ditchline and context (103) appears to be part of the original Norman motte. Occasional tiny flecks of Post-Medieval pottery were located on the surface of context (103), however their deposition is likely to be the result of worm action. Only one fragment of pottery was recovered from the surface of this context - an Medieval green glazed (galena) ware.<sup>2</sup> Also found within context (103) were moderate amounts of degraded sandstone.

- 5.9 At the north-eastern corner of the trench and underlying context (101) was a poorly defined pit feature within cut [104]. This pit contained five fill deposits and cut into context (102) (similar to the pit found in trench A). Context (105), a moderately compacted orange brown silty clay [5YR6/6] overlay a thin deposit consisting of a loosely compacted dark brown to black burnt organic charcoal lens (106) [5YR2.5/1]. Context (106) overlay a moderately compacted orange brown silty clay [5YR5/5] with occasional inclusions of degenerated sandstone. Context (107) overlaid (108), a thin lens of loosely compacted, dark brown/black charcoal [5YR2.5/1]. Context (108) overlay (109), a tightly compacted orange/brown silty clay [5YR5/6] with frequent occurrences of degenerated sandstone. No finds were recovered from the pit [104].
- 5.10 Underlying context (102) and cutting into (103) at the eastern-end of Trench B was a poorly defined cut of undefined size and depth [110]. The cut was filled with a spread of degenerated sandstone in a dark brown silty soil (111). This was similar to the deposit found within pit [006]. Contained within this fill was a 19th century brick and occasional occurrences of late Post-Medieval glazed and unglazed earthen ware pottery and clay pipe.

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<sup>2</sup> It is probable that this sherd is Late Medieval in date and was locally manufactured. The sherd is wheel-thrown and possibly forms part of a large pitcher or jug. It has a seven horizontal grooved lines running around the bowl. The glaze, olive green in form covers a fine dark sandy fabric similar to vessels from Loppington and Richards Castle (McCarthy & Brooks 1988:356).



FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION

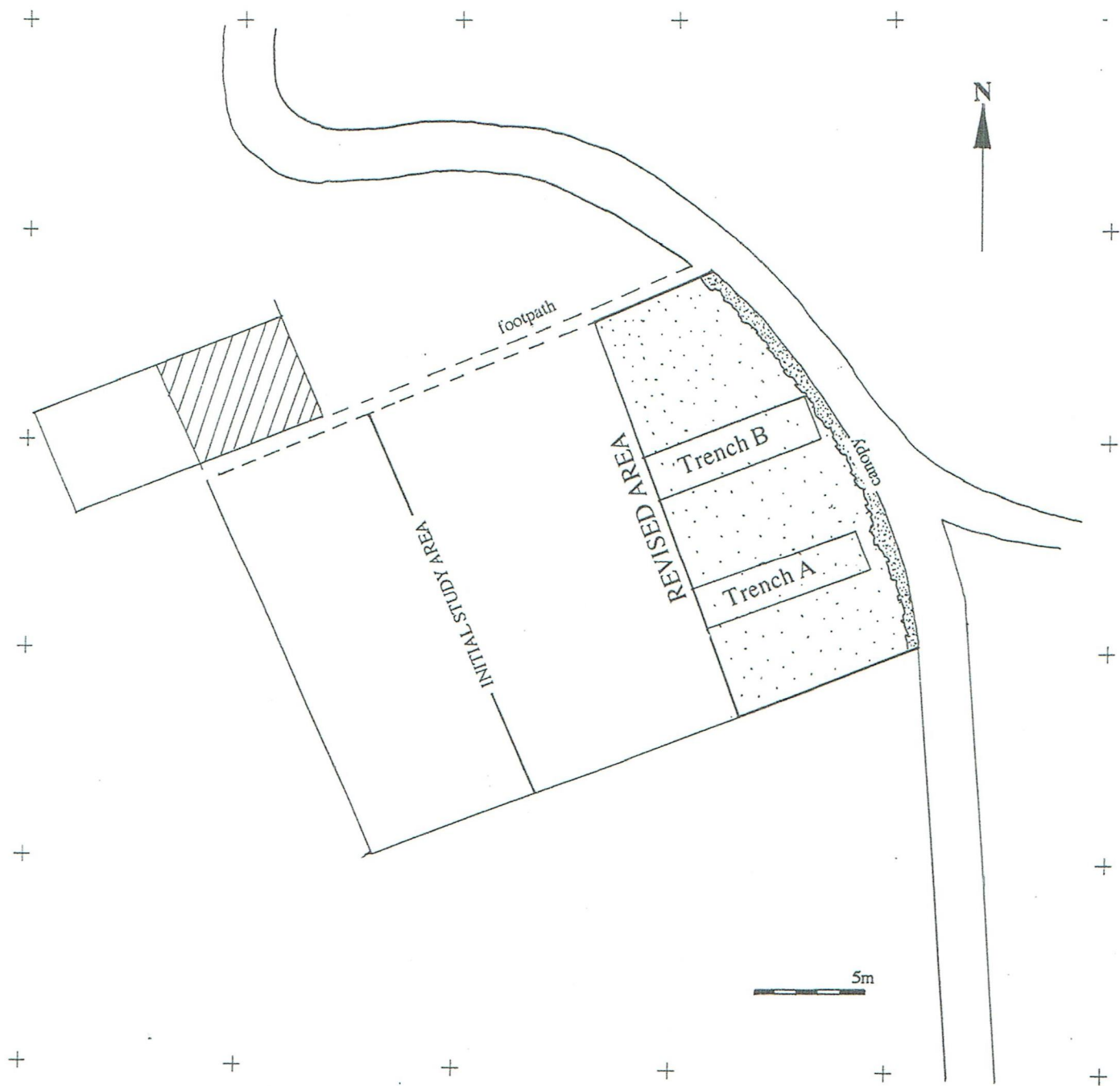
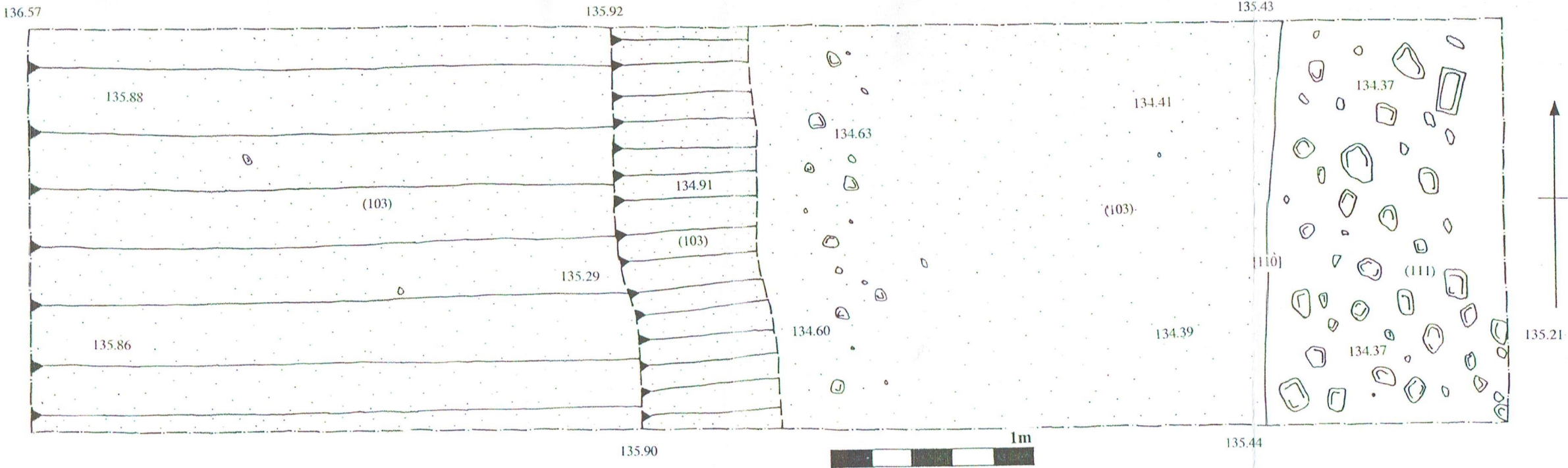


FIGURE 2 PLAN AND SECTION OF TRENCH A







## **6.0 SUMMARY**

- 6.1 It is the opinion of Border Archaeology that context (003) in trench A and context (103) in trench B forms part of the original bank of the Norman motte. The majority of the soil overlying the motte during excavation consisted of Post-Medieval garden soils. The pits uncovered during the evaluation were also of a Post-Medieval date. The motte generally occurred at a depth of over 0.60m below the existing ground level. Towards the western-ends of both trenches the mound surface appeared to dip. It appears the surface of the mound was still intact despite recent garden activity (including potential damage caused by root action).
- 6.2 Concerning artefacts recovered, only one Medieval pottery sherd was uncovered during the evaluation (found on the surface of the mound - context 103).
- 6.3 Due to the depth of the castle mound (motte), i.e.. 0.60m below the existing ground level, it is the view of Border Archaeology that any development in this area should be accompanied with a watching brief in order to highlight any further Medieval and Post-Medieval activity, especially potential surface finds from the mound.

## **7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

McCarthy, M.R. & Brooks, C.M. (1988) Medieval Pottery in Britain AD 900-1600, Leicester: Leicester University Press.

Soil Survey of England and Wales. 1983. Silsoe.

## **8.0 COPYRIGHT**

- 8.1 Border Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.



PLATE 1 TRENCH A LOOKING EAST SHOWING MOUND SURFACE



PLATE 2 TRENCH B LOOKING EAST SHOWING MOUND SURFACE





## APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT REGISTER

### TRENCH A

CONTEXT [001]	A moderately compacted dark brown silty soil with moderate amounts of charcoal inclusions. The deposit extended across the entirety of the trench and was up to 0.20 - 0.30 metres thick. This deposit was heavily effected by worm action and root activity. Same as (101). Overlies (002), (005), (007) and (012).
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [002]	Post-Medieval Garden soil Tightly compacted medium brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of charcoal flecking and post medieval pottery. The deposit extended across the whole of trench A and was up to 0.60m thick. This deposit was heavily effected by worm action. Same as (102). Underlies (001), [004], [006], (012). Overlies (003).
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [003]	Recent accumulative garden soil with typical garden deposits. Moderately compacted reddish brown sandy clay soil with occasional occurrences of degenerated sandstone and charcoal flecking. This deposit extended across the entirety of the trench and was not excavated. No finds were found from this context. The surface if this deposit was heavily effected by worm activity. No finds. Same as (103). Underlies (002), [006]
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [004]	Part of the bank of the Norman motte. Cut of pit [004]. Roughly circular pit with rounded corners. The true dimensions of this pit were undefined due to it only partially being within the trench. The depth of the pit was up to 0.25m. Cuts (002).
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [005]	Cut of post medieval pit. Tightly compacted reddish brown clay soil with occasional occurrences of charcoal flecking and degenerated sandstone. The extent was undefined with the thickness being up to 0.25m. No finds. Underlies (001). Overlies cut [004]
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [006]	Post medieval fill of pit [004]. Cut of pit [006]. Roughly circular in plan with rounded edges though true extent undefined. The depth of this pit was up to and potentially greater than 0.45m, though the pit was not fully excavated. Cuts (002), (003).
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [007]	Post medieval pit cut Tightly compacted dark brown silty clay loam with no inclusions. Extent of this deposit was not fully defined but the deposit was up to 0.90m in width and 0.07m in depth. No finds. Underlies (001). Overlies (008).
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [008]	Fill of post-medieval pit [006] Moderately compacted light brown silty clay. Extent of this deposit was not fully defined but the deposit was up to 0.04m thick. No finds were recorded from this deposit. Underlies (007). Overlies (009).
INTERPRETATION: CONTEXT [009]	Fill of post-medieval pit [006] Tightly compacted dark brown silty clay loam. Extent of this deposit was not fully defined, but the deposit was 0.07m thick. No finds were recovered from this context. Underlies (008). Overlies (010).



INTERPRETATION: Fill of post-medieval pit [006]  
 CONTEXT [010] Moderately compacted medium brown silty clay. Extent of this deposit was not fully defined, but it was up to 0.10m thick. Two sherds of post-medieval pottery. Underlies (009). Overlies (011).

INTERPRETATION: Fill of post-medieval pit [006]  
 CONTEXT [011] Tightly compacted degenerated sandstone within a dark brown silty soil deposit. Extent undefined as not fully excavated. No finds. Underlies (010). Overlies cut [006].

INTERPRETATION: Fill of post-medieval pit [006]  
 CONTEXT [012] Loosely compacted layer of post medieval brick, polystyrene and cement debris. Extent not fully defined, but the deposit was between 0.08 and 0.10m thick and was 0.95m wide. No finds. Underlies (001). Overlies (002).

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval building debris

### TRENCH B

CONTEXT [101] A moderately compacted dark brown silty soil with moderate amounts of charcoal inclusions and occasional post medieval pottery. The deposit extended across the entirety of the trench and was up to 0.20 - 0.30 metres thick. This deposit was heavily effected by worm action and root activity. Same as (001). Overlies (102).

INTERPRETATION: Post-Medieval Garden soil  
 CONTEXT [102] Tightly compacted medium brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of charcoal flecking and post medieval pottery. Also occasional clay pipe fragments. The deposit extended across the whole of trench A and was up to 0.60m thick. This deposit was heavily effected by worm action. Same as (002). Underlies (101). Overlies (103)

INTERPRETATION: Recent accumulative garden soil with typical garden deposits.  
 CONTEXT [103] Moderately compacted reddish brown sandy clay soil with occasional occurrences of degenerated sandstone and charcoal flecking. This deposit extended across the entirety of the trench and was not excavated. No finds were found from this context. The surface of this deposit was heavily effected by worm activity. Same as (003). Underlies (102). Finds include one piece of early medieval green glazed ware.

INTERPRETATION: Part of the bank of the Norman motte.  
 CONTEXT [104] Cut of pit [104]. Rectilinear pit with rounded corners. The true dimensions of this pit were undefined due to it only partially being within the trench. The depth of the pit was up to 0.35m. The pit was at least 0.94m in width. The break of slope top was sharp with steep and gradually curving sides. The base of the pit was flat. No finds. Cuts (102). Filled by (105), (106), (107), (108) and (109)

INTERPRETATION: Cut of post-medieval pit [104]  
 CONTEXT [105] Moderately compacted orange brown silty clay. Extent undefined but 0.05m thick. No finds. Underlies (101). Overlies (106).

INTERPRETATION: Post medieval fill of pit [104]

CONTEXT [106] Loosely compacted dark brown/ black charcoal lens. Extent not fully defined, but 0.03m in thickness. No finds. Underlies (106). Overlies (108).

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval fill of pit [104]

CONTEXT [107] Moderately compacted orange brown silty clay with occasional fragments of degenerated sandstone. Extent not fully defined, up to 0.04m thick. No finds. Underlies (106). Overlies (107).

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval fill of pit [104]

CONTEXT [108] Loosely compacted dark brown/ black charcoal lens. Extent not fully defined. Thickness between 0.01 and 0.02m. No finds. Underlies (107). Overlies (109).

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval fill of pit [104]

CONTEXT [109] Tightly compacted orange brown silty clay with frequent quantities of degenerated sandstone. Extent not fully defined. 0.20m thick. No finds. Underlies (108). Overlies [104].

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval fill of pit [104]

CONTEXT [110] Cut of post-medieval feature. Full extent was undefined, though the feature spanned the width of the trench (2m) running in an approximately north south orientation.

INTERPRETATION: Undefined post-medieval feature.

CONTEXT [111] Tightly compacted degenerated sandstone within a dark brown silty soil. Included within this context was one post-medieval brick. Full extent was undefined, though the feature spanned the width of the trench (2m). Occasional post-medieval pottery. Underlies (102).

INTERPRETATION: Post-medieval fill of cut [110]



## **APPENDIX 2 METHOD STATEMENT**

### **PROPOSALS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION AT CASTLE HILL, CLEOBURY MORTIMER, SHROPSHIRE**

#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 These proposals are Border Archaeology's response to an invitation to tender for archaeological work. A brief has been issued by Shropshire Archaeology Service to undertake archaeological field evaluation at Castle Hill, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire (NGR SO 673 758) [land adjacent to No. 4 Castle Hill]. This request is in response to a planning application: Shropshire County Council Planning Application ref: 01/12158.
- 1.2 On behalf of the clients, a brief was prepared by Shropshire Archaeology Service outlining an archaeological programme of work. The purpose of this work is to assess the nature of any archaeological remains and their recording of prior to the impact of development. The brief states that the site occupies part of a motte of the Medieval castle of Cleobury Mortimer which has a recorded date of AD 1154. It is viewed by Shropshire Archaeology Service that significant remains may exist within the area of the site.
- 1.3 The archaeological programme of work, incorporated into the planning proposal is set within the guidelines of Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG 16). The proposed development of the site is to include the erection of a dwelling with vehicular access. Development of the site is to include an archaeological investigation comprises of groundworks in form of trenching.
- 1.4 The site will be directed by Senior Archaeologist George Nash and project managed by Neil Shurety. The monitor for the site will be Michael Watson (County Archaeologist) of the Shropshire Archaeology Service. When complete, a copy of the evaluation report will be submitted to the clients and Shropshire Archaeology Service for approval.

#### **2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 2.1 The aim of the evaluation is to provide information that will enable an informed and reasonable planning decision to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 2.2 The objectives will include:
- a) To locate any archaeological deposits, features and structures within the study area;
  - b) To assess the survival, quality, condition and relative significance of any archaeological deposits, features and structures within the study area; and
  - c) To identify and recommend options for the management of the archaeological resource in response to the proposed development, including any further archaeological provision where necessary.

#### **3.0 REQUIREMENTS**

- 3.1 In order to achieve the objectives outlined in paragraph 2.2 the field evaluation shall comprise the excavation of two sample trenches as follows:-
- Trench A: 10 metres in length x 2 metres in width  
Trench A: 10 metres in length x 2 metres in width
- 3.2 All excavation shall be limited to the top of significant archaeological deposits, features or structures. Further full or partial excavation of selected deposits shall be undertaken only where essential for achieving the objectives of the evaluation exercise.



- 3.3 A full graphic, photographic and written record of the findings will be made. Individual contexts will be recorded on separate context sheets within a context register. Plans shall be drawn to a 1:50 or 1:20 scale and section drawings to a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. Drawn records will be relate to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate. Photographic records will be at a minimum 35mm format and include both black and white and colour transparency film.
- 3.4 All archaeological objects and artefacts, industrial waste and faunal remains will be recovered and related to the contexts from which they derive wherever possible. Provision shall also be made for the sampling of deposits for environmental and technological evidence where appropriate.
- 3.5 Documentary research shall be undertaken where appropriate to assist with the objectives of the evaluation exercise.

#### **4.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT**

- 4.1 The site archive will be prepared to at least minimum acceptable standard defined in the English Heritage Management of Archaeological Projects. This will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent before transfer to the recipient museum. It will also contain where relevant a site matrix, site summary and brief written observations on the artifactual and environmental data.
- 4.2 To ensure compatibility with other archaeological archives produced in the county all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared *pro-forma* recording sheets and recorded with a context register.
- 4.3 The site archive, including finds and environmental material will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and sorted according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.
- 4.4 The project archive will be presented to an appropriate museum or recipient body within one year of completion of the field work, subject to the agreement of the site owner with regard to any finds.
- 4.5 If the finds are not donated to the appropriate museum, arrangements shall be made for a comprehensive record of all materials (including detailed drawings, photographs and descriptions of individual finds), which can instead constitute the archaeological archive.
- 4.6 The results of the evaluation will be submitted in an illustrated and bound report, which will include: -
- a) written assessments of the specific objectives defined in paragraph 2.2;
  - b) a full written description and interpretation of the results of all elements of the evaluation;
  - c) a narrative and interpretative account of any excavated stratigraphic and structural evidence;
  - d) it will be fully illustrated with drawings to an appropriate scale showing location, trench layout, recorded drawings to an appropriate scale; and
  - e) a documentary research/historical analysis shall be supported by copies of the relevant historical maps, documents and aerial photographs. All sources consulted shall be cited.
- 4.7 Three copies of the report shall be submitted to the client, one copy to the Head of Archaeology, Shropshire County Council and one copy to the Head of Natural and Historic Environment, Shropshire County Council.



## **5.0 CONDITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS**

- 5.1 All archaeological work will be undertaken under direct supervision of an appropriate qualified archaeologist.
- 5.2 The code of conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists will be adhered to.
- 5.3 Border Archaeology is to ensure that requirements relating to all relevant health and safety legislation regulations and codes of practice will be strictly adhered to.
- 5.4 Prior to the commencement of the project Border Archaeology shall contact the curator of Archaeology, Community & Economic Services Department, Shropshire County Council, who will advise on an appropriate repository for the site archive and provision for any artefacts. Responsibility for obtaining the owner(s) permission for deposition of finds lie with Border Archaeology.
- 5.5 The project will be monitored throughout by the Head of Archaeology, Shropshire County Council, Mr Watson. To facilitate this, Border Archaeology shall advise the Head of Archaeology in advance of the date of commencement and duration of the on-site work.

## **6.0 STAFF**

- 6.1 The site will be under the overall management of George Nash, Senior Archaeologist and Neil Shurety. The evaluation will be undertaken by suitably qualified Border Archaeology staff.

## **7.0 BORDER ARCHAEOLOGY QUALITY STANDARDS**

- 7.1 Border Archaeology operates a Quality Assurance System in all its offices based on the BSEN ISO 9001: 1994 Model for Quality Assurance. Copies of the Company Policy, Environmental Policy and Policy for Health, Safety and Welfare can be submitted. Border Archaeology's staff are members with the Institute of Field Archaeologists. All projects are carried out in accordance with IFA Standards and Guidance or Draft Standards and Guidance (where applicable).

## **8.0 BORDER ARCHAEOLOGY INSURANCE POLICY**

- 8.1 The company maintains substantial Professional Indemnity cover which it considers to be fully commensurate with its responsibilities arising from its business. We would be pleased to discuss details of the cover when required. The company also maintains public liability insurance.

## **9.0 COPYRIGHT**

- 9.1 Border Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive license to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

**BORDER ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT SUMMARY**

<b>Report Name and Title</b>	No. 4 Castle Hill, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire	
<b>Name and Address</b>	Border Archaeology, PO Box 36, Leominster, Herefordshire	
<b>Site Name</b>	No. 4 Castle Hill, Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire	
<b>Grid Reference (8 fig)</b>	SO 673 758	<b>Planning Application Number</b> 01/12158
<b>Report Number</b>	03/03	
<b>Date of Field Work</b>	March 2002	
<b>Date of Report</b>	March 2002	
	<b>NUMBER AND TYPE OF FINDS</b>	
<b>Pottery</b>	<b>Period</b> Medieval (14th - 16th century) <b>Number of sherds</b> 1	
<b>Other</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
	<b>NUMBER AND TYPE OF SAMPLES COLLECTED</b>	
<b>Sieving for charred plant remains</b>	<i>No of Features sampled</i> <i>No of buckets</i> N/A	
<b>C14/scientific dates</b>	<i>No and Type</i> <i>Result</i> N/A	
<b>Pollen</b>	<i>No of Columns/spot samples</i> <i>Name of pollen specialist</i> N/A	
<b>Bone</b>	<i>Number of buckets sieved for bone</i> <i>Quantity Recovered</i> N/A	<i>Period</i> N/A
<b>Insect</b>	<i>No of Columns/spot samples</i> N/A <i>Name of pollen specialist</i> N/A	
<b>Other</b>	<i>Type and specialist</i> N/A	
<b>Summary of the report</b>	The site, forming part of the eastern slopes of an early Medieval motte and bailey castle revealed few finds. Two trenches were hand excavated to the depth of the Medieval mound surface - at around 0.60m below the existing level. Between the present ground level and the mound surface were recovered a small late Post-Medieval pottery assemblage. The single Medieval glazed sherd was located on the interface between the mound surface and the overlying soil horizon.	