PN1683

birmingham archaeology

Shrewsbury North West Relief Road:

An Archaeological Evaluation 2007

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Project No. 1683

Shrewsbury North West Relief Road: An Archaeological Evaluation 2007

By

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For
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Shrewsbury North West Relief Road:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2007

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SUMMARY

In August 2007 Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation near Gravel Hill Lane, Shrewsbury, Shropshire (NGR SJ 477 142) on behalf of Mouchel Parkman in advance of the proposed construction of the Shrewsbury North West Relief Road. The site of the evaluation is part of the Berwick cropmark complex and adjacent to the River Severn. A total of 11 trenches were excavated to investigate possible cropmarked features and anomalies located by geophysical survey, which was undertaken in 2006.

In Trench 4 an east west orientated linear ditch was recorded which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly identified during the geophysical survey as a possible three-sided enclosure. No dating evidence was retrieved from this ditch. A similar ditch, dating to the post medieval period, was recorded in Trench 9 which also appeared on the geophysical survey. Another post medieval ditch was excavated in Trench 8 which was not identified by the geophysical survey. These features could possibly be related to post medieval field boundaries.

The remaining trenches were devoid of archaeological features. The lack of archaeological features corresponding to anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey may be partly explained by natural variations in the geology, which was highly variable across the site. The main cropmark complex appears to be concentrated to the north of the area evaluated, and appears to be confined to the higher ground which may also explain the lack of any archaeological features recorded in the evaluation, as the topography here was mostly sloping down towards the river.

Further archaeological investigation may be required in the area of a possible double ring ditch feature visible both as a cropmark and recorded as a geophysical anomaly on the higher ground. The southerly ring ditch feature was not recorded during the evaluation and the northerly ring ditch feature was not investigated. Further focused archaeological fieldwork in this area may clarify the results of the evaluation. However, any decisions on the scope of further work should be made by the Shropshire Historic Environment Officer.

Shrewsbury North West Relief Road:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2007

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

In August 2007 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Mouchel Parkman on behalf of Shropshire County Council to undertake a programme of trial trenching ahead of the Shrewsbury North West Relief Road scheme development near Gravel Hill Lane, Shrewsbury, Shropshire (hereinafter referred to as the site). The preferred route of the relief road partly extends into the Berwick cropmark complex which is registered on the county Sites and Monuments Record as a site of potential archaeological significance.

This report outlines the results of a field evaluation carried out in August 2007 and has been prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA 2001).

A geophysical survey was carried out in 2006 by Archaeophysica which identified several anomalies including possible ring ditches and enclosures (Roseveare and Roseveare 2006). These anomalies were poorly defined to the south of the main cropmark complex. Aerial photographs have also revealed large barrow-like features on the brow of the hill in Field 1.

The evaluation conformed to a brief produced by Shropshire County Council (Appendix i), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2007) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

1.2 Location and geology

The site is centred on NGR SJ 477 142 (Fig.1). The present character of the site is two fields one containing a crop of potatoes the other a crop of wheat. The fields slope gently down towards the River Severn and are at approximately 60m AOD and form part of the Berwick Estate between the B5067 Shrewsbury to Baschurch road and the River Severn.

The underlying drift geology consists of river terrace deposits of sand and gravel and boulder clay.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A desk based assessment (Hannaford 2004) has already been undertaken by Shropshire County Council and much of this section is a summary of information contained in this document and the brief (SCC 2007).

The assessment highlighted several potentially significant archaeological sites recorded by aerial photography. The sites of highest potential archaeological significance were found to be located on the Berwick Estate between the B5067 Shrewsbury to Baschurch road and the River

Severn. The Berwick cropmark complex consists of cropmarks indicating possible archaeological features, potentially of national significance, visible on aerial photographs which, on morphological grounds, may date to the prehistoric and Roman periods. One group of these cropmarks may be affected by the preferred route of the proposed relief road. This group of cropmarks (SMR No. 00010) indicates the possible presence of a double ring ditch and a three-sided enclosure. Ring ditches of this type are frequently found to be part of funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The three-sided enclosure could date to the Iron Age or Roman periods. An enclosure to the south east of the site has been excavated and found to date to the 2nd to 4th century AD.

Following on from the assessment a geophysical survey was carried out (Roseveare and Roseveare 2006, Fig. 2). This recorded possible evidence of below ground archaeological features suggested by geophysical anomalies. As well as confirming the cropmark evidence further possible archaeological features were detected. These included possible prehistoric ring ditches, Iron Age and Roman enclosures, roundhouses and field boundaries.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principle aim of the evaluation was to determine the character, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.

More specific aims were to:

- to locate any archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- to assess the date, character, survival, quality, condition and relative archaeological significance of any archaeological features, deposits and structures within the site in a local, regional and national context,
- to identify and recommend options for the management of the archaeological resource, including any mitigation strategy, where necessary.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

A total of 11 trenches were excavated across the site totalling 615m² (Fig. 2). Trenches were located to target geophysical anomalies and possible blank areas as defined in the brief (Appendix i).

All ploughsoil and modern overburden was removed using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand.

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100, and sections were drawn through all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:20. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* context and feature cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using monochrome, digital and colour slide photography.

The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling. Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work was undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' published by English Heritage.

The full site archive includes all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate repository subject to permission from the landowner.

5.0 RESULTS (Figs. 3 & 4)

Introduction

Archaeological features were found in a total of three trenches. These can be ascribed to the post-medieval period with one remaining undated. The natural subsoil varied greatly across the site which may account for many of the anomalies defined by the geophysical survey. A full database of all contexts is presented in appendix ii.

Trench 1

Dimensions: 30m x1.90m x 0.38m
Trench 1 was orientated north north west-south south east in the south western corner of Field 1. The original trench position lay below a power line so the trench was moved 5m to the north over a blank area. The natural **[102]** was a red orange sand gravel was reached at 66.14m AOD. This was overlain by the subsoil **[101]** a light orange brown silt sand which in turn was sealed by the ploughsoil **[100]** (Plate 1). No features of archaeological significance were identified within this trench.

Trench 2

Dimensions: 50m x 1.90m x 0.40m
Trench 2 was orientated east-west across three irregular linear geophysical anomalies. The natural **[202]** was reached at 66.29m AOD and was a banded orange brown silt sand and gravel with frequent large pebbles (Plate 2). This was overlain by the subsoil **[201]** a light brown silt sand which in turn was sealed by the ploughsoil **[200]**. No archaeological features were identified. The linear anomalies defined by the geophysics may be cased by the banding of sand and gravel within the natural.

Trench 3

Dimensions: 40m x 1.90m x 0.50m
Trench 3 was orientated north west-south east across geophysical anomalies thought to represent a possible barrow ring ditch and central burial. The natural **[302]** was reached at 69.01m AOD and was a orange red sandy gravel with silt patches (Plate 3). This was overlain by the subsoil **[301]** an orange brown silt sand which in turn was overlain by the ploughsoil **[300]** No archaeological features were identified. The geophysical anomalies appear very faint on the grey scale geophysical plot. This may suggest the anomalies are very shallow or

represent traces of the fill of ploughed features within the ploughsoil. This could account for the absence of any archaeological features within the trench.

Trench 4

Plate 4

Dimensions: 50m x 1.90m x 0.38m
Trench 4 was orientated north-south across a possible three sided enclosure represented by a geophysical anomaly. The natural **[402]** was reached at 68.60m AOD and was a red orange sandy gravel with large red clay clasts. This was truncated by an east west orientated linear ditch **[404]** (Fig.5 & 6, Plate 4) which was filled by a mid brown sterile silt sand deposit **[403]**. No datable finds were retrieved from this feature although it does correspond to the possible enclosure recorded by the geophysical survey. This feature was sealed by the subsoil **[401]** and ploughsoil **[400]** respectively. The other anomalies may be attributed to variations within the natural.

Trench 5

Dimensions:40m x 1.90m x 0.40m
Trench 5 was orientated north west-south east across a several pit like anomalies and a possible ring ditch. The natural **[502]** was reached at 68.94m AOD and was a yellow brown mottled silt sand changing to a red clay towards the north west end of the trench (Plate 5). This was sealed by the subsoil **[501]** a yellow brown silt sand which was in turn overlain by the ploughsoil **[500]**. No features were identified in this trench, the geophysical anomalies are poorly defined and may attributed to changes within the natural geology.

Trench 6

Dimensions: 30m x 1.90m x 0.58m

Trench 6 was orientated south west-north east across several curvilinear geophysical anomalies. The natural **[602]** was reached at 65.29m AOD and was a red orange silt sand with frequent mudstone fragments (Plate 6). This was overlain by at the southern end of the trench by a thick deposit of alluvial clay **[603]** which in turn was overlain by the subsoil **[601]** an orange brown silt sand. This was overlain by the ploughsoil **[600]** (Fig. 6). The alluvial clay may be the cause of irregular anomalies on the geophysical survey (Fig. 4).

Trench 7

Dimensions: 40m x 1.90m x 0.50m
Trench 7 was orientated south west-north east across several irregular anomalies. The natural **[702]** (Plate 7) was reached at 67.34m AOD and was a red orange silt sand with frequent mudstone fragments. This was overlain by the subsoil **[701]** an orange brown silt sand which in turn was overlain by the ploughsoil **[700]**. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 8

Plate 8

Dimensions: 40m x 1.90m x 0.40m
Trench 8 was orientated north north west- south south east over a blank area. The natural **[801]** was reached at 69.51m AOD and was an orange brown sand with patches of gravel. This was truncated by a shallow north east-south west orientated linear ditch **[803]** (Figs 7 & 9, Plate 8). This was filled by mid brown silt sand **[802]** which contained sherds of 17th-18th century pottery. This was overlain by the ploughsoil **[800]**.

Trench 9

Plate 9

Dimensions: 30m x 1.90 x 0.50m
Trench 9 was orientated south west north east across a geophysical anomaly suggestive of an enclosure. The natural **[902]** was reached at 68.42m AOD and was an orange brown silt sand. This was truncated by a north south orientated linear ditch **[904]** (Figs. 8 & 9, Plate 9). This was filled by an orange brown silt sand **[903]** which contained fragments of undiagnostic tile. This was overlain by the subsoil **[901]** and the ploughsoil **[900]**. Sherds of 17th-18th century pottery were recovered from the subsoil which is consistent with the date of the pottery recovered from the ditch **[803]** in Trench 8.

Trench 10

Dimensions: 20m x 1.90m x 0.40m
Trench 10 was orientated south west-north east across a curvilinear geophysical anomaly. The natural **[1001]** was reached at 68.35m AOD and was an orange sand with patches of pea grit (Plate 10). This was overlain by the ploughsoil **[1000]**. No archaeological features were identified. The geophysical anomaly may be attributed to the natural patches of gravel within the sand.

Trench 11

Dimensions: 40m x 1.90m x 1.00m
Trench 11 was orientated north west-south east across a curvilinear anomaly located at the bottom of a steep slope in the south eastern corner of Field 2. The natural **[1102]** was reached at 60.70m AOD at the southern end of the trench and was a light yellow brown silt sand (Fig.9, Plate 11). This was overlain by the subsoil **[1101]** a mid brown silt sand from which a mixed pottery assemblage was recovered. This was overlain by the ploughsoil **[1100]**.

The colluvium **[1101]** was 1.00m deep at the north eastern end as a result of a build up at the bottom of the slope. The pottery recovered from context 1101 ranged in date from the medieval period to the mid 18th century, given that this field has been subject to intensive agricultural exploitation and the nature of the topography, the wide ranging dates are unsurprising. Any features truncating the natural would not have been picked up by geophysics given the depth of the overlying subsoil and ploughsoil. The curvilinear geophysical anomaly may be explained by an over optimistic interpretation of the geophysical data.

6.0 THE FINDS *by Stephanie Ratkai*

The finds assemblage from the site consisted of eleven fragments of pottery, three fragments of tile and one fragment of brick.

The earliest pottery recovered from the site was a hand-formed medieval CA type sherd with a glaze splash of 13th–14th century **[1101]** date. A later medieval sherd of AA/AB type was dated to the 15th–16th century, and a third sherd **[1101]**, with a very fine, clean orange fabric was identified as either a possible AA/AB sherd of the same date, or possibly a Martincamp flask of 16th–17th century date. The letter codes used to identify these sherds refer to type series groups. AA and AB fabrics are very fine with few inclusions, whereas CA sherds are moderately sandy with small to medium-sized quartz grains.

The remainder of the pottery recovered from the site was dated to the later 17th century onwards. Two sherds of trailed light-on-dark slipware **[802, 901]** dated to the mid-late 17th–early 18th century, whilst a sherd of slip-coated ware **[802]** and a sherd of feathered slipware **[901]** dated to the later 17th–mid 18th century. Early–mid 18th century pottery was represented by two sherds of trailed light-on-dark slipware **[1101]**, a sherd of feathered slipware **[100]** and a sherd of slipped coarseware **[1101]**.

The three pieces of tile **[901, 903, 1100]** were undiagnostic, although all three were made in the same hard-fired red-orange fabric. A brick fragment **[903]** was also made in very similar fabric.

7.0 DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation suggest that the site is relatively devoid of significant archaeological features. The geophysical survey identified several anomalies, the presence of many of which, may be explained by variations in the natural geology and topography of the site.

The topography in Field 1 comprised of a gently sloping hill with the geophysical anomalies being mainly confined to the slope rather than the top of the hill. The double ring ditch anomaly is the only geophysical anomaly that is located on top of the hill and this is where the ploughsoil is at its thinnest. The greyscale plot of the geophysical survey shows the most southerly of the two ring ditch type anomalies as a very faint response. This could suggest any associated archaeological feature may have been ploughed out and the anomaly could have been caused by the presence of remnants of former feature fill in the ploughsoil. This may explain its absence in the trial trench. The parallel curvilinear geophysical anomalies, which Trench 2 was positioned to investigate, may be due to the effect of the presence of natural gravel terracing at the bottom of the slope. In Trench 4 a narrow V-shaped ditch was recorded which corresponded with the geophysical anomaly suggestive of a three sided enclosure. However, excavation did not yield any datable finds. There was no evidence of features corresponding to the ring ditch type anomaly inside the possible enclosure anomaly although

large clasts of clay were present in Trench 5 which may account for the pit-like geophysical anomalies.

Field 2 had slightly more ambiguous geophysical results. The anomalies present in Trench 6 coincided with the presence of alluvial clay close to Willow Pool. Two linear ditches were excavated in Trenches 8 and 9 which were of 17th-18th century date and may represent former field boundaries. The ditch in Trench 9 corresponds with a geophysical anomaly but the ditch in Trench 8 was not detected in the geophysical survey, probably due to the fact that it was fairly shallow. The ring ditch type geophysical anomaly, which Trench 11 was designed to intersect, was not detected during the evaluation. The natural sand was sealed by colluvial deposits, at least 1m thick, in this area and the geophysical survey would have been unable to detect any anomalies sealed by this depth of colluvial deposits. The geophysical survey was only able to detect possible archaeological features cutting the upper surface of the colluvial deposits which may have been deposited during the medieval or post medieval period. Pottery sherds recovered from the colluvial deposits here may be derived from manuring during cultivation in the medieval and post medieval periods. The ring ditch type anomaly located by the geophysical survey could be due to the effect of the bowl shape of the natural slope in this corner of the field.

The archaeological features recorded during the evaluation appear to be of low significance. However, further excavation may be required in the area of double ring ditch type anomaly in Field 1, evidence of which is supported by aerial photographs as well as the geophysical survey results. Further work here may clarify the apparent absence of the southern ring ditch feature and also investigate the northernmost ring ditch feature. An archaeological watching brief may also be required during the groundworks for the relief road. Decisions on the scope of further work should be made by the Shropshire Historic Environment Officer.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by Mouchel Parkman, on behalf of Shropshire County Council. Thanks are due to Phil Dyke, Kirsteen Clare and Hugh Hannaford for their co-operation and assistance throughout the project. Thanks also go to Mike Watson, who monitored the project on behalf of Shropshire County Council. Work on site was supervised by Kristina Krawiec and assisted by Lara Bishop, Dave Brown and Ruth Humphries. Thanks are due are Erica Macey-Bracken and Stephanie Ratkai who identified the finds. Kristina Krawiec produced the written report which was illustrated by Nigel Dodds, and edited by Laurence Jones who also managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

9.0 REFERENCES

Birmingham Archaeology. 2007 *Written Scheme of Investigation*

Department of the Environment (DoE), 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*

Hannaford, H. 2004 *An Archaeological Assessment of the Shrewsbury North- West Relief Road (DRMB Stage 2).* Shropshire County Council, Archaeology Service Report

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Roseveare, M. J. and Roseveare, A. C. K. 2006 *Shrewsbury North West Relief Road Geophysical Survey Report*. ArchaeoPhysica Report SNR061

SCC (Shropshire County Council), 2007 *Brief for an Archaeological Field Evaluation (Phase 2) of the North West Relief Road, Shrewsbury: Preferred Route*

Appendices

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION (PHASE TWO) OF THE NORTH WEST RELIEF ROAD, SHREWSBURY : PREFERRED ROUTE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 There is currently a proposal to construct a new road in Shrewsbury, Shropshire (the Shrewsbury North West Relief Road) around the north western side of the built-up town. The Preferred Route is proposed to run between the A5/A458 interchange at Bicton Heath, Shelton, and the Harlescott roundabout.

1.2 The Preferred Route cuts across open countryside around the north western outskirts of the modern town, and across one of the town's later post-medieval suburbs. A number of significant archaeological sites lie in the area to be crossed by the route.

1.3 Work is currently being undertaken on the environmental impact assessment of the Preferred Route. As part of this, it is considered necessary to carry out a programme of archaeological field evaluation on the archaeologically most sensitive areas.

1.4 This brief relates to Phase Two of the archaeological field evaluation.

2. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

2.1 In view of the historical and archaeological significance of the areas affected by the proposed new road, it was deemed necessary to undertaken an archaeological assessment of the area of land affected by the initial proposed six route options.

2.2 A desk-based DRMB Stage 2 Assessment of the proposed road corridors was carried out in 2004 (An Archaeological Assessment of The Shrewsbury North-West Relief Road (DRMB Stage 2), H R Hannaford, Shropshire County Council, 2004).

2.3 The report identified a number of archaeological sites within and immediately adjacent to the study area. These sites included probable Bronze Age ritual and funerary sites, Iron Age and Romano-British farmstead enclosures, remains of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing, and medieval (and possibly Roman) roads. The main area of archaeological significance is a series of cropmark sites in the area to the south of Berwick.

2.4 In response to the above, it was considered necessary to carry out further archaeological field evaluation of the Berwick cropmark complex. Phase One of this field evaluation was a geophysical survey undertaken in 2006 (Shrewsbury North West Relief Road : A Geophysical Survey of the Berwick Cropmark Complex, H R Hannaford, Shropshire County Council, Report No 245, 2006). This survey confirmed the survival of below ground features associated with the cropmark complex. It also demonstrated the need for further field evaluation in the form of trial trenching.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The aim of the evaluation is to provide information enabling a full assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed new road, and to inform the requirements for an appropriate mitigation strategy.

3.2 The objectives are:

(a) To locate any archaeological features and deposits within the study area.

(b) To identify and assess the character, extent, quality and significance of the archaeological resource in a local, regional, and national context as appropriate.

(c) To identify and recommend options for the management of the archaeological resource, including mitigation strategies.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 In order to achieve the objectives outlined in paragraph 3.2 the evaluation shall comprise sample excavation.

4.2 The sample excavation shall be in the form of a series of trial trenches along Berwick cropmark complex. These trial trenches shall be as follows:

Trench A	30m long x 1.5m wide
Trench B	50m long x 1.5m wide
Trench C	40m long x 1.5m wide
Trench D	50m long x 1.5m wide
Trench E	40m long x 1.5m wide
Trench F	30m long x 1.5m wide
Trench G	40m long x 1.5m wide
Trench H	40m long x 1.5m wide
Trench I	30m long x 1.5m wide
Trench J	20m long x 1.5m wide
Trench K	40m long x 1.5m wide

The provisional trench locations are indicated on the accompanying site plan.

4.2.1 All excavation shall be limited to the top of significant archaeological deposits. Further full or partial excavation of deposits shall be undertaken only where essential for achieving the objectives of the evaluation exercise.

4.2.2 A full graphic, photographic and written record of the findings even if negative will be made. Individual contexts will be recorded on separate contexts 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. Elevation drawings of all structures remains shall be at a scale of 1:20. Drawn records will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries were appropriate. Photographic records will be at a minimum 35mm format and include both black and white and colour.

4.2.3 All archaeological objects, artefacts, industrial waste and faunal remains will be recovered and related to the contexts from which they derive wherever possible. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No 2.

4.2.4 Provision shall also be made for the sampling of deposits for environmental and technological evidence where appropriate. Any environmental samples taken shall be bulk samples of a minimum of 10 litres. They shall be taken only from contexts considered to be of a high potential and used as a basis for assessing potential further analysis.

4.2.5 In the event of human remains being encountered, all relevant statutory and Home Office requirements shall be fully complied with.

4.2.6 All archaeological trenches will be backfilled upon completion (for safety reasons and to protect exposed archaeological deposits), unless the client gives written instructions to the contrary.

5. ARCHIVE AND REPORT

5.1 This site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP 2). This will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigation undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent before the transfer to the recipient body. It will also contain where relevant site matrix a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data (where appropriate).

5.2 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.

5.3 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage.

5.4 The project archive will be presented to an appropriate museum or recipient body within 12 months of completion of the fieldwork, subject to the agreement of the site owner with regards to any finds.

5.5 Prior to the commencement of the project the Contractor shall contact the Curator of Archaeology, Museum Services, Shropshire County Council, who will advise on an appropriate repository for the project archive and the provision for any finds. Responsibility for obtaining the owner(s) permission for deposition of dins shall lie with the contractor.

6.3 The information provided in this brief cannot fully anticipate the conditions that will be encountered as work progresses. If requirements of the brief cannot be fully met they should only be excluded or altered after attainment of the written approval of the Historic Environment Officer, Shropshire County Council.

6.4 The project will be monitored throughout by the Historic Environment Officer, Shropshire County Council. To facilitate this, the archaeological contractor shall advise the Historic Environmental Officer in writing at least one week in advance of commencement of the on-site work.

7. CONDITIONS

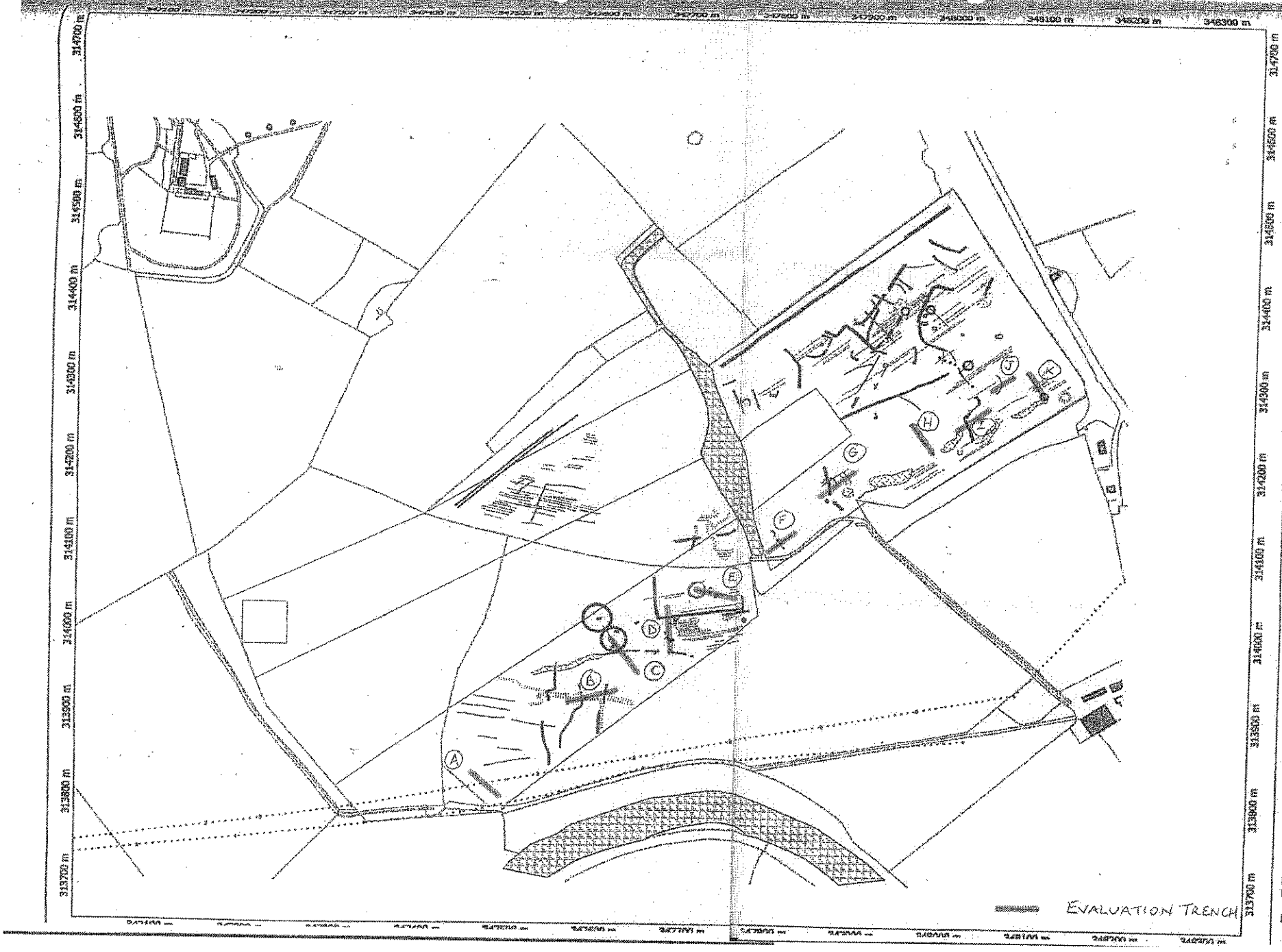
7.1 All archaeological work is to be carried out under the direct supervision of an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist.

7.2 The code of conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists will be adhered to.

7.3 The Archaeological Contractor is to ensure requirements relating to all relevant health and safety legislations and codes of practice will be adhered to.

M D Watson
Historic Environment Officer

Sustainability Group
Shropshire County Council
May 2007



Project Name:
Shrewsbury Northern Relief Roa
Project Code:
SNR061I
Client:
Shropshire County Council

Indeterminate Linear
Reduced field
Increased field
Disturbed areas
Boundaries thereof
Pit (discrete) fills
Linear Fill
Ditch fills
Poorly defined
Strongly defined
Ring ditches
Margin / Projection
Drains or furrows
Cultivation furrows
Non-magnetic ground
Edge of non-mag. ground
Services
Magnetic Ground
Regions
Boundaries
Magnetic Dipole
e.g. Steel, brick, tile etc
OS Base
Woodland extent
Buildings
Other structures
Water
Vegetation extent
Overhead cables
Line detail
Line detail
Corridor (geophysics)
Outline

DWG 01

ArchaeoPhysica Ltd

British Grid
Centre X: 347677.72 m
Centre Y: 314190.37 m

Scale: 1:4000 @ A3
Spatial Units: Meter

File: SNR061 GIS1
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From
ACER-1 on 15/8/2006

Strat I	Area	Context	Assoc d	Feature type	Description	Finds?	Shape	Profile	Width/	Depth
100	1	Layer		topsoil	mid brown silt sand	N				0.30
1000	10	Layer		topsoil	dark brown silt sand					0.40
1001	10	Layer		natural	orange snad with patches of pea git					
101	1	Layer		subsoil	light brown silty sand	N				0.08
102	1	Layer		natural	red orange sandy gravel	N				
1100	11	Layer		topsoil	dark brown silt sand					0.55
1101	11	Layer		subsoil	midbrown silt sand					0.45
1102	11	Layer		natural	light yellow brown silt sand					
200	2	layer		topsoil	mid brown silt sand	N				0.30
201	2	Layer		subsoil	light orange brown silt sand	n				0.10
202	2	Layer		natural	mixed orange silt gravel with large pebbles	N				
300	3	Layer		topsoil	mid brown silt sand	N				0.40
301	3	Layer		subsoil	orange brown silt sand	N				0.10
302	3	Layer		natural	orange red sandy gravel with silt patches	N				
400	4	Layer		topsoil	light brown silt sand	N				0.30
401	4	Layer		subsoil	orange brown sand	N				0.08
402	4	Layer		natural	red orange sand gravel	N				
403	4	Fill	404	Ditch	mid brown silt sand with gravel inclusions	N			0.75	0.38
404	4	Cut		Ditch	rounded v shaped ditch	N	Linear	V-shaped	0.75	0.38
500	5	Layer		topsoil	light brown silt sand	N				0.30
501	5	Layer		subsoil	yellow brown silt sand	N				0.10
502	5	Layer		natural	yellow brown silt sand patches of red clay	N				
600	6	Layer		topsoil	mid brown silt sand	N				0.28
601	6	Layer		subsoil	orange brown silt sand	N				0.20
602	6	Layer		natural	red orange silt sand frequent mudstone	N				
603	6	Layer		alluvium	silt clay alluvium	N				0.20
700	7	Layer		topsoil	mid brown silt sand	N				0.40
701	7	Layer		subsoil	orange brown silt sand	N				0.10
702	7	Layer		natural	red orange silt sand frequent mudstone	N				
800	8	Layer		topsoil	mid brown silt sand	N				0.40
801	8	Layer		natural	orange brown sand with gravel patches	N				
802	8	Fill	803	Ditch	mid brown silt sand	Y	Linear	Bowl	1.83	0.27

Strat I	Area	Context	Assoc d	Feature type	Description	Finds?	Shape	Profile	Width/	Depth
803	8	Cut		Ditch		Y	Linear	Bowl	1.83	0.27
900	9	Layer		topsoil	mid brown silt sand	N				0.40
901	9	Layer		subsoil	orange brown silt sand	Y				0.10
902	9	Layer		natural	orange brown silt sand					
903	9	Fill	904	Ditch	dark orange brown silt sand	Y	Linear	U-shaped	1.6	0.30
904	9	Cut		Ditch	u shaped ditch	Y	Linear	U-shaped	1.6	0.30

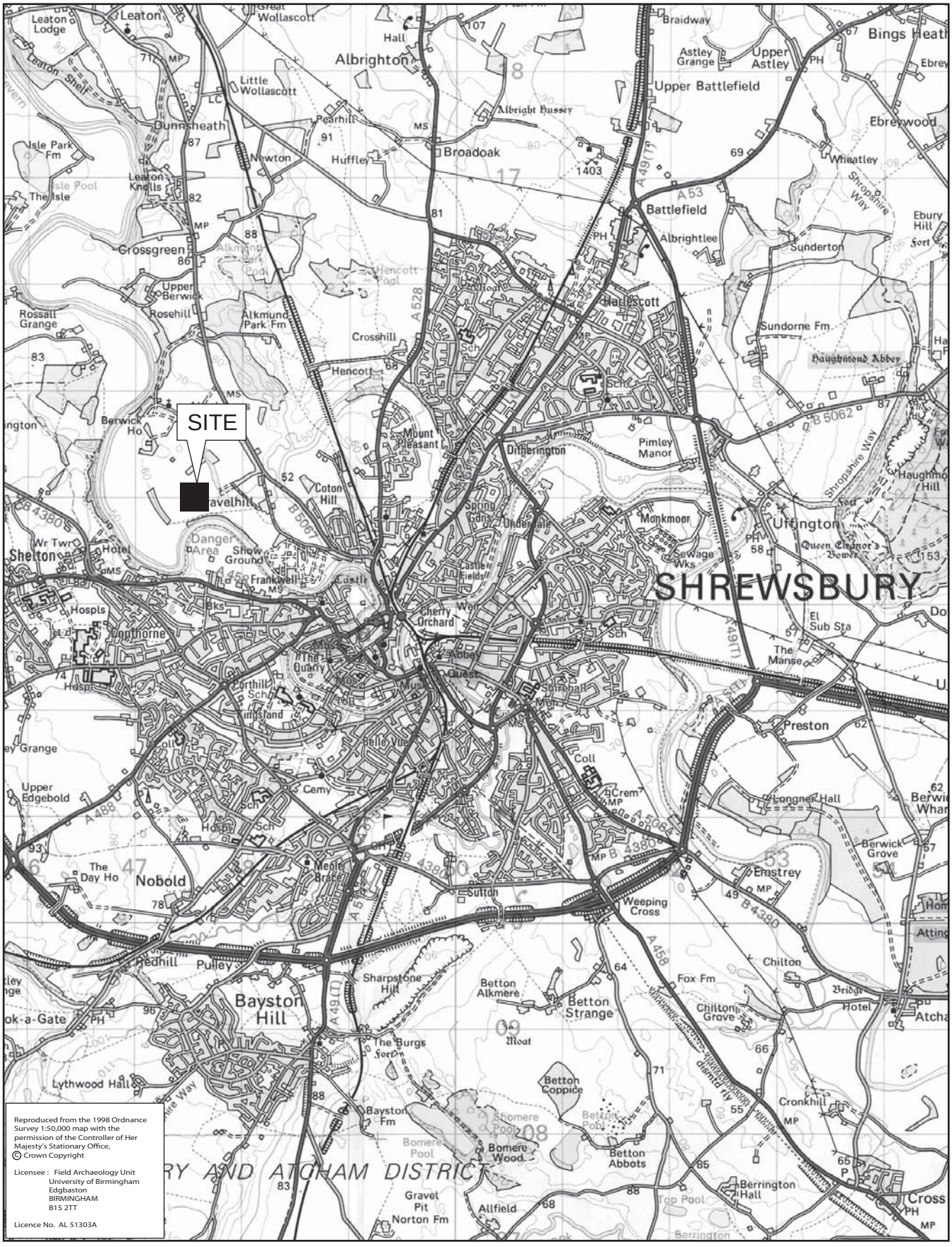
SITE
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Fig.1

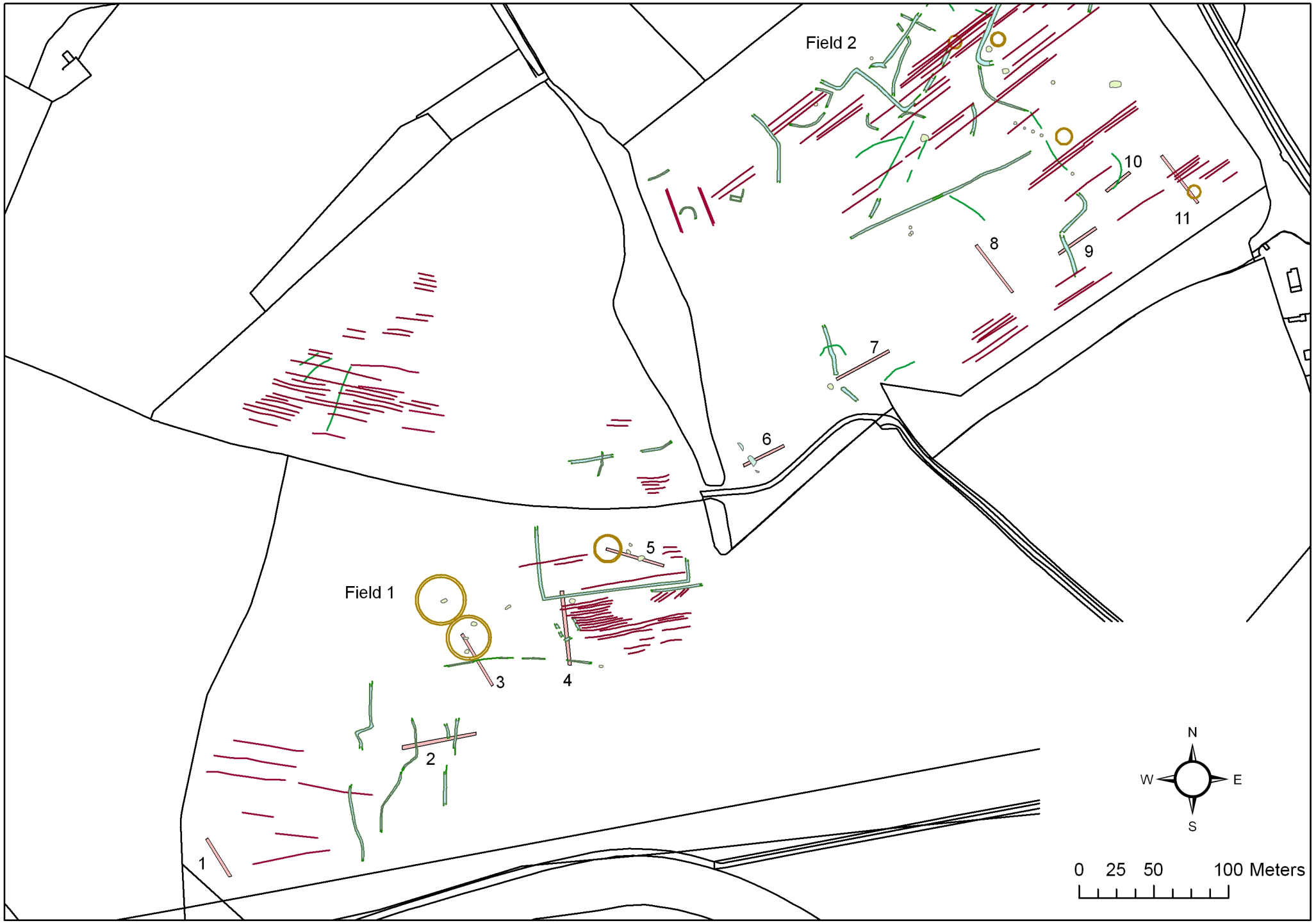

Fig.2

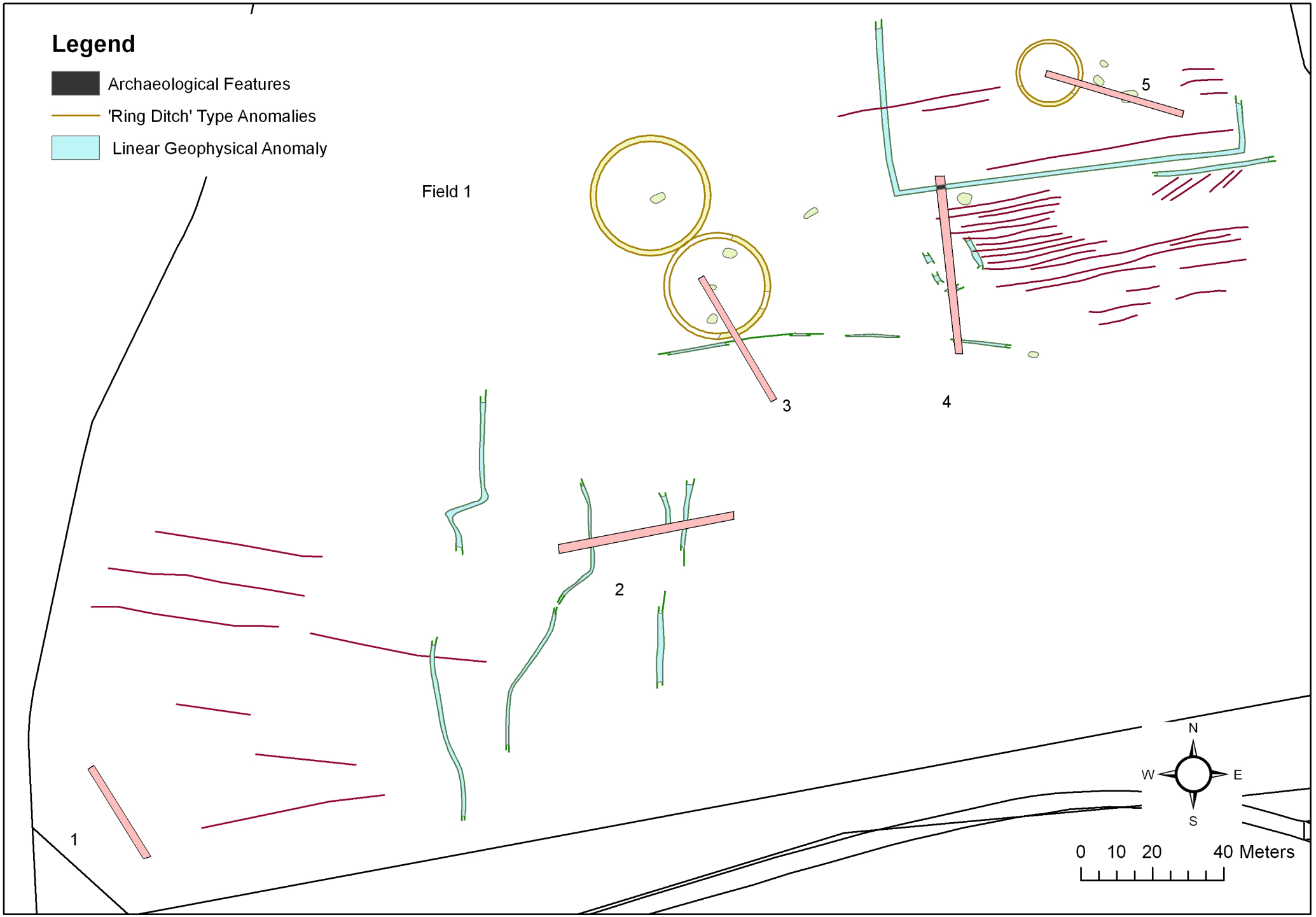
Legend
Archaeological Features
'Ring Ditch' Type Anomalies
Linear Geophysical Anomaly
Field 1
1
2
3
4
5
N
W
E
S
0 10 20 40 Meters

Fig.3

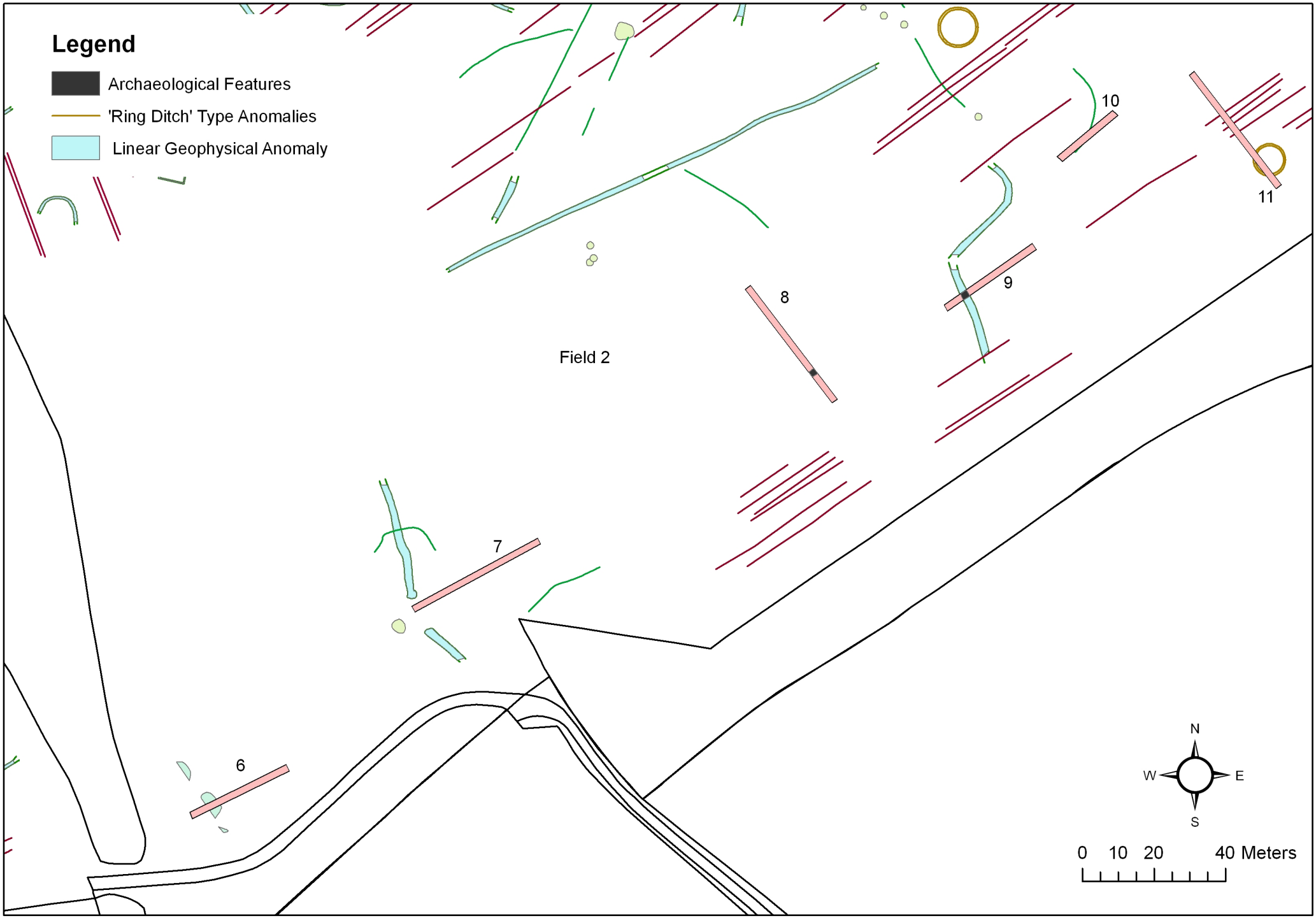
Legend
Archaeological Features
'Ring Ditch' Type Anomalies
Linear Geophysical Anomaly
Field 2
6
7
8
9
10
11
N
W
E
S
0 10 20 40 Meters

Fig.4

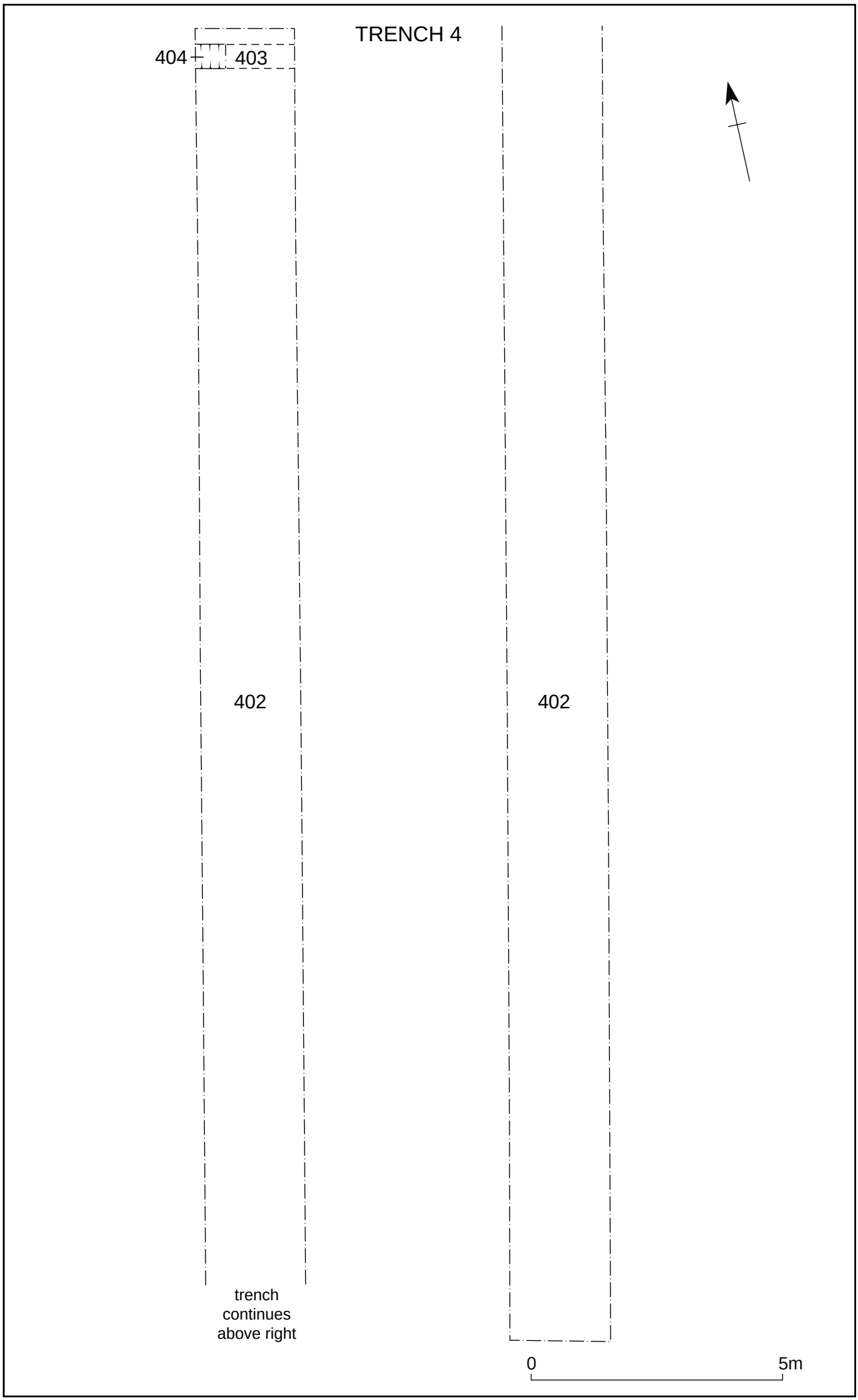

Fig.5

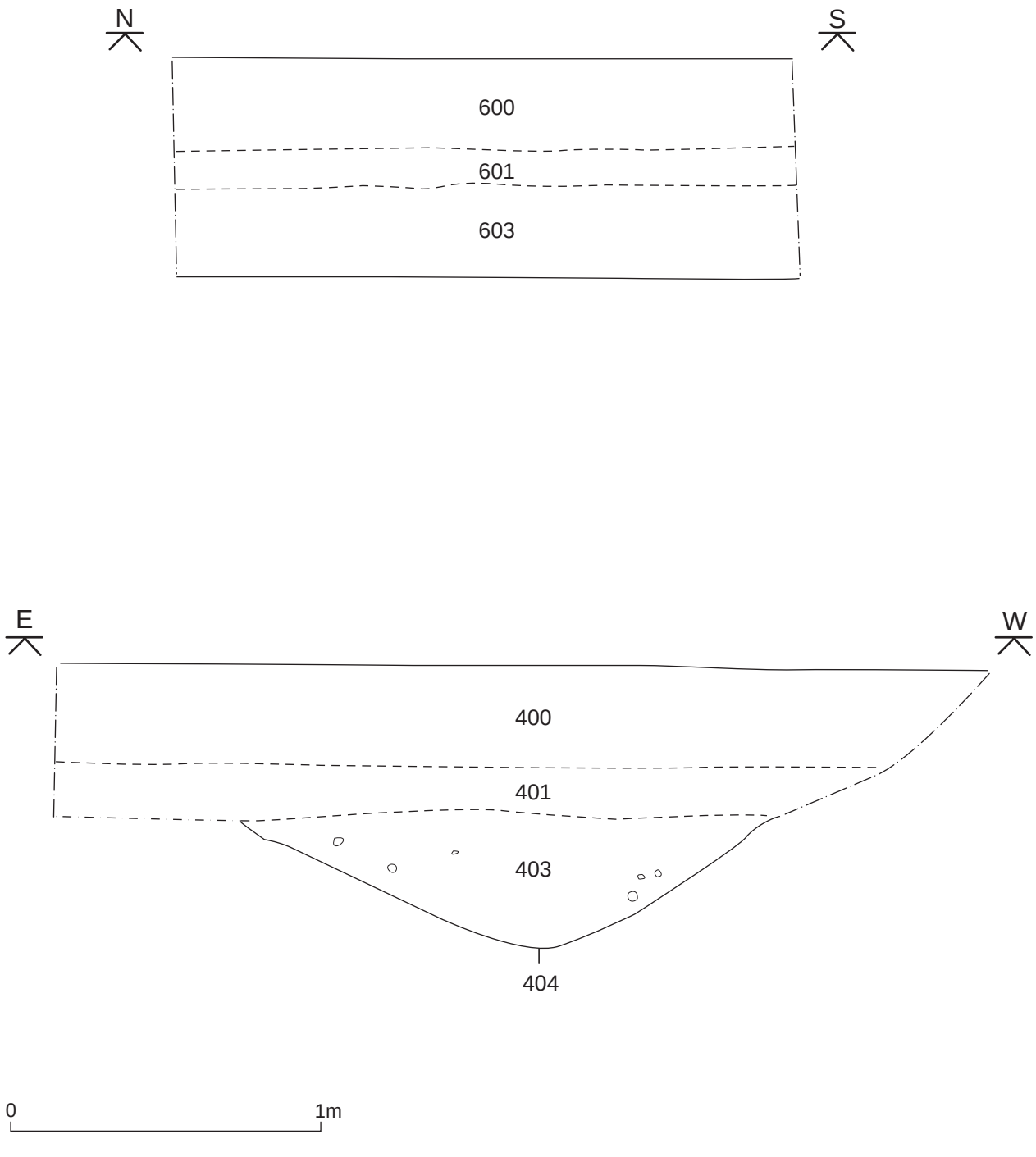

Fig.6

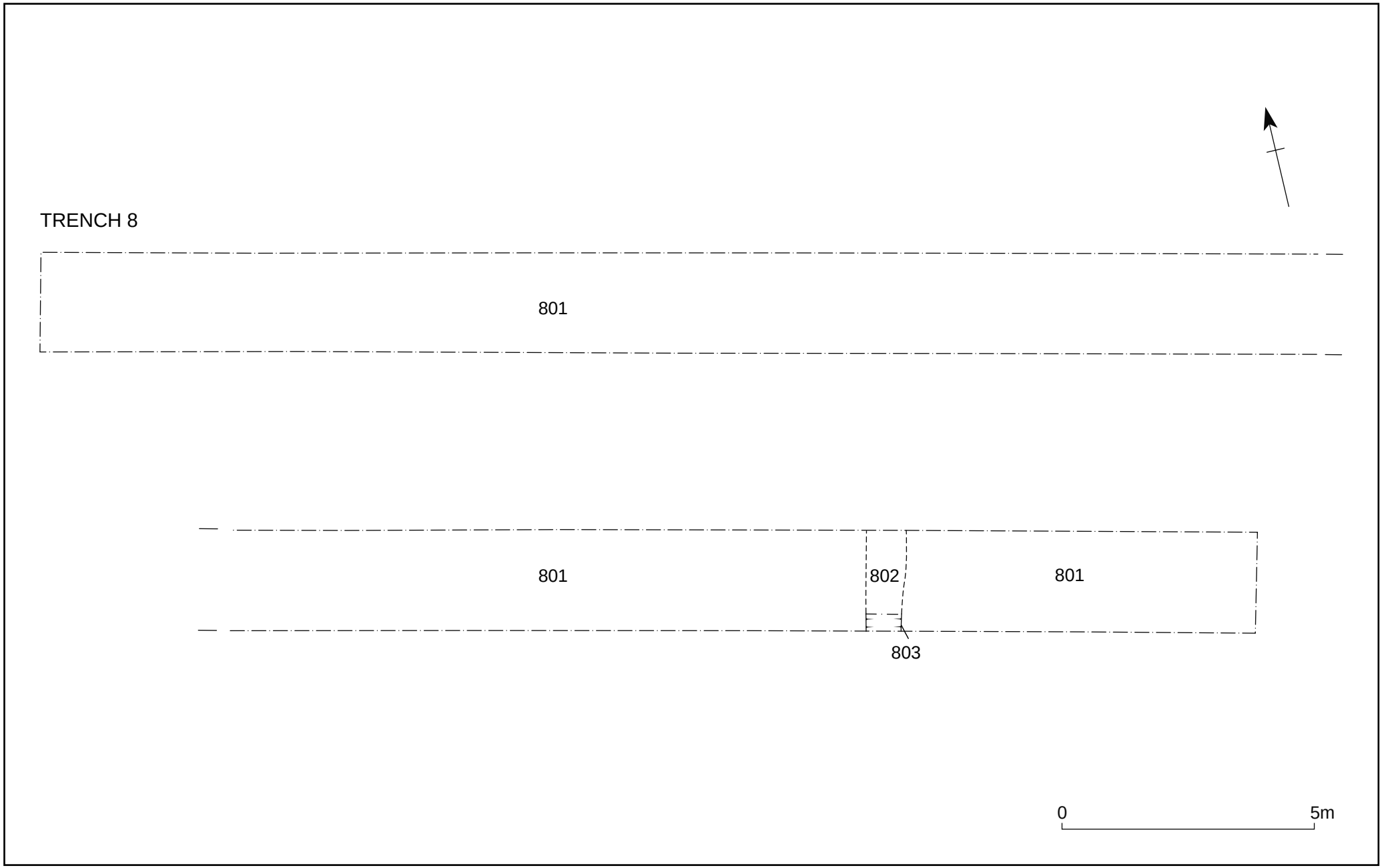

Fig.7

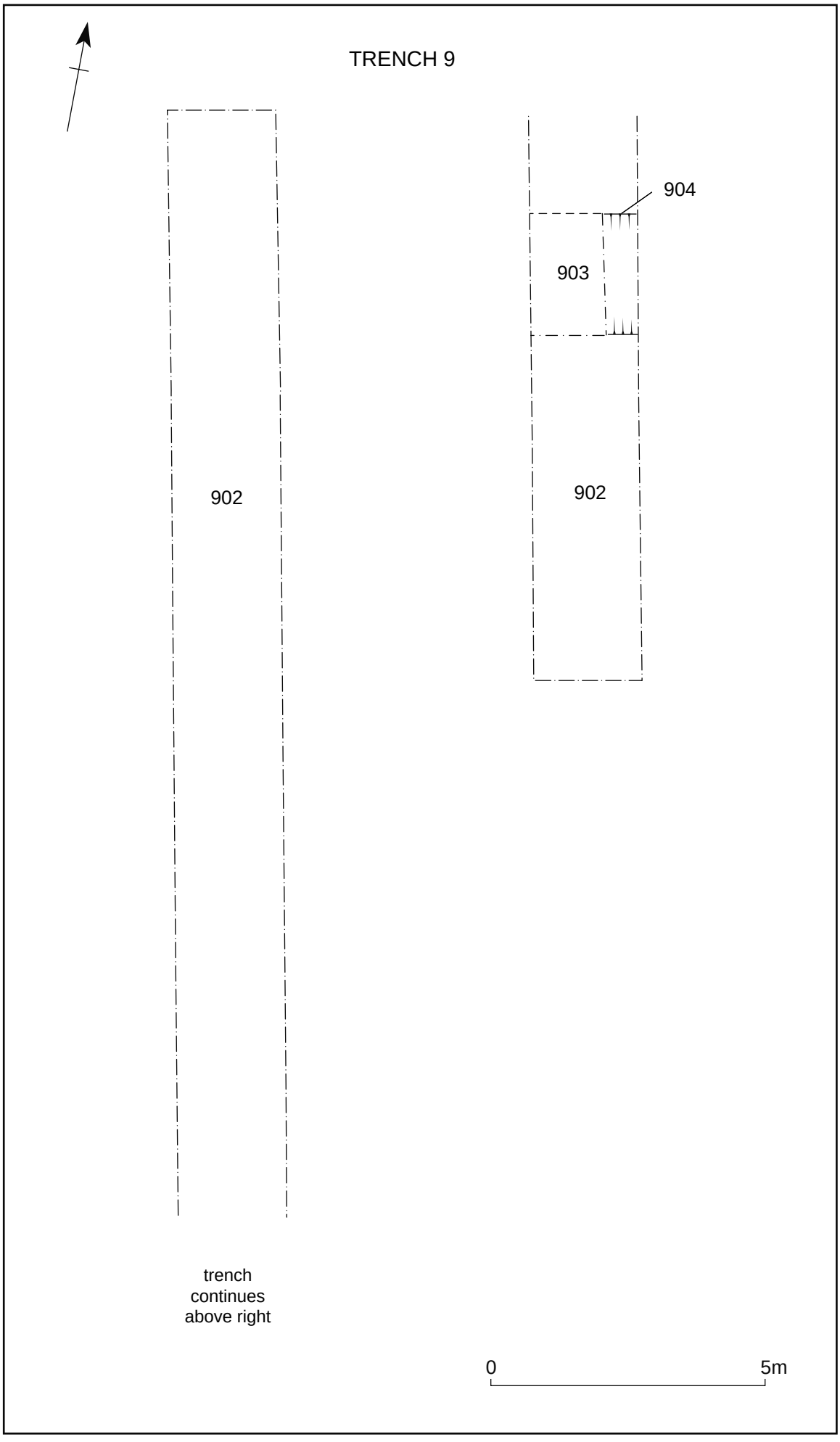

Fig.8

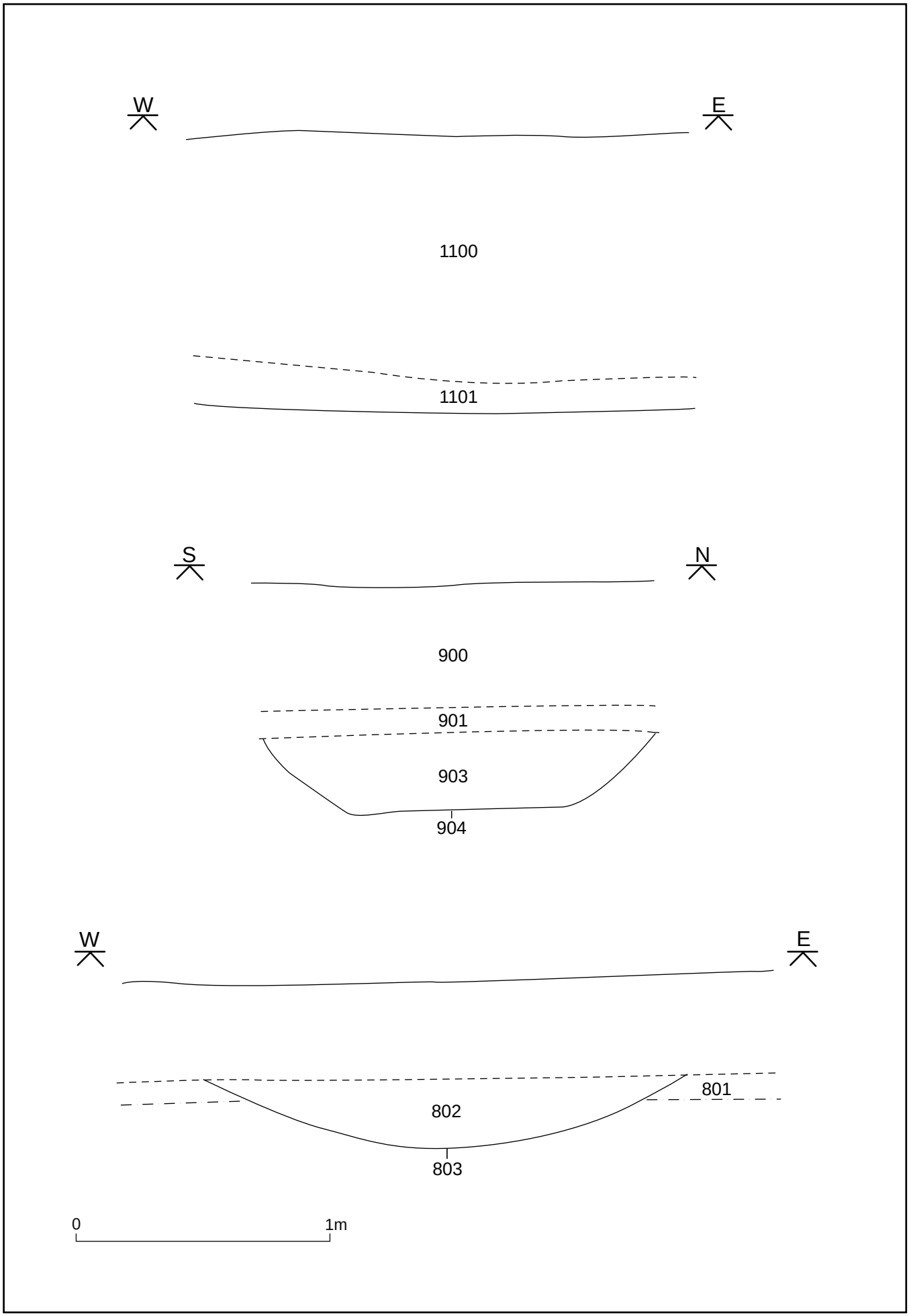

Fig.9