

Archaeology Wales

Land Adjacent to Tesco Service Station Mill Lane, Welshpool, Powys

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



By
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Report No. 1521

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Archaeology Wales

Land Adjacent to Tesco Service Station Mill Lane, Welshpool, Powys

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared For: Stone

Edited by: Mark Houlston
Signed: *Mark Houlston*
Position: Managing Director
Date: 25/11/16

Authorised by: Mark Houlston
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November 2016

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Non-Technical Summary

Archaeology Wales carried out an archaeological watching brief in June and July 2016 to examine the archaeological potential of a proposed development area at Land adjacent to Tesco Service Station, Mill Lane, Welshpool, Powys.

The site is located within an area historically known as ‘Welsh townne’, known to be used for Roman, medieval and post-medieval agriculture. The investigation was requested by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust as a condition of planning.

A total of 130m of foundation trenches and road strip, up to 1.2m in depth and 1.5m wide, were excavated throughout the course of the watching brief. The results of the watching brief reflect the site’s heavy landscaping for modern use as The Smithfield market. No archaeological features or finds were encountered. Along the road frontage, where excavations reached considerable depths, an undated cultivation soil was partially revealed.

This watching brief was undertaken to the standards set in the ClfA’s Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 In June, July and November 2016 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a watching brief at Land adjacent to Tesco Service Station, Mill Lane, Welshpool, Powys (Figures 1&2). The assessment area is centred on NGR SJ 22813 07500. The work was undertaken at the request of Stone.
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out during excavation of foundations, road strip and sewer run for the proposed construction of two retail units (Powys County Council Planning Application P/2015/1119).
- 1.1.3 The site is located within the historic core of the town of Welshpool.
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix III) for the work was prepared by Mark Houliston (MCIfA), Director with Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW). This was subsequently approved by Mark Walters, Development Control Archaeologist with the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.
- 1.1.5 The AW project number for the work is 2440 and the site code is MLW/16/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix IV).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The regional geology (British Geological Survey, 2016) indicates that the bedrock is composed of mudstones of the Gyfenni Wood Shale Formation. The superficial geology

consists of glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits of the Devensian Age, the most recent glacial period of the Pleistocene (*circa* 110,000 – 12,000 BCA).

- 1.2.2 The site is located along the frontage of Mill Lane, bounded by the Shropshire Union Canal Wharf to the west. The development site is located at an approximate altitude of 76m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 In 2009 excavations at The Tesco supermarket development were undertaken during the redevelopment of the former Welshpool Smithfield. These excavations revealed evidence for multiperiod activity adjacent to the site presently under study, including late Mesolithic microlith knapping, Romano-British field systems of two phases, medieval boundaries and post-medieval cultivation.
- 1.3.2 Domen Gastell, a 12th century motte and bailey castle (PRN 120) lies immediately to the east of the development area.
- 1.3.3 The present town of Welshpool was founded by Gruffudd ap Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, who established a new borough with a foundation charter in the 1240s. The new town adopted a linear plan, centred on High Street and Broad Street. The parish church of St Mary's lies further to the east, away from the centre of the town and in an area recorded by Humphrey Bleaze on his map of 1629 as 'Welshe town'. This earliest map of Welshpool, does not show the area of the Smithfield development, but is clear that the location is within the general area of 'Welshe town'. Mill Lane may have been part of an early Welsh settlement which grew up between the motte and bailey castle and Capel Llewelyn (Jones, 2011).
- 1.3.4 A mapped survey of the Manor of Leighton, including parts of Welshpool, in 1663, shows Mill Lane and depicts the area later occupied by the Smithfield on the south side of the road as fields. A survey of the Estate of Mrs Victoria Lloyd, surveyed by John Rocque in 1747, shows Mill Lane and Salop Road; again there are no indications of any buildings on the street frontage (Jones, 2011).
- 1.3.5 The north-western boundary of the development area is formed by the Montgomery Canal, which was built between 1794 and 1821, and ran from the Shropshire Union Canal at Frankton Locks to Newtown. The 1840 Tithe Survey for Pool parish, Lower Division, Trefnant Fechan, Town etc. depicts the area later occupied by the Smithfield, showing it as a series of fields.
- 1.3.6 The Smithfield was constructed by 1875, and it is depicted on the large-scale Ordnance Survey (1:500) town map of Welshpool in 1885. The Smithfield has undergone some changes, particularly in more recent years, yet the overall layout of the main area remained largely unchanged from that depicted in 1885 until the site was cleared as part of the present development.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

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

- to ensure that any buried remains located within the development area are fully investigated and recorded if revealed as a consequence of the site works;
- to provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard;
- if such a find is made, representatives of Stone and the County Archaeologist/DCO will be informed and a site meeting organised, as appropriate.

3 Methodology

3.1 Fieldwork

3.1.1 Excavation of the road strip, foundation trenches and sewer run (Fig 2) was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator with smooth bucket under close archaeological supervision.

3.1.2 The foundation trench and road strip locations are shown on Figure 2. A total length of 130m of trenching was excavated during the groundwork. The trenches were on average 0.4m deep and 1.8m wide.

3.1.3 The on-site work was undertaken by Kate Pitt (ACIfA) and Hywel Keen. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Kate Pitt (ACIfA). All areas were photographed using high resolution (16mp+) digital photography.

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

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

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

3.2 Finds

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

3.3 Palaeo-environmental Evidence

- 3.3.1 No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered during the watching brief.

4 Results of the Watching Brief

4.1 Soils and Ground Conditions

- 4.1.1 The overburden deposit in all areas of the foundation trench was composed of building gravels, concrete, mixed brick and stone demolition rubble, disturbed topsoil deposits and modern debris. This upper overburden deposit measured approximately 0.15m to 1m deep across the assessment area.
- 4.1.2 Natural deposits were located at between 0.2m and 1m below the current ground surface.

4.2 Description (Figure 2; Plates 1-16)

- 4.2.1 The overburden deposits in all areas were composed of modern make-up of mixed gravel, brick and stone demolition rubble as well as disturbed topsoil deposits containing tarmac, concrete and other modern debris.
- 4.2.2 Trench 1 was I shaped and measured 40m in length on a south-west to north-east alignment, and 40m on a north-west to south-east alignment. The upper overburden deposit measured approximately 0.2m deep across the western area of Trench 1, with the natural deposit of yellow-brown till located at 0.2m below the current ground surface. No other deposits remained, which heavily suggests that the western site area had been levelled off for the previous market layout. Due to this, no archaeological features were encountered.
- 4.2.3 As Trench 1 extended to the east, on its north-west to south-east alignment the natural till was seen to suddenly drop away, with the modern overburden becoming over 0.7m in depth. It appeared that the site had been terraced during its previous modern use, likely truncating any archaeological deposits. No archaeological features or finds were revealed.
- 4.2.4 Trench 2 was 50m in length and was aligned north-west to south-east along the frontage of the site, in the position of the access road, and latterly the sewer run at an increased depth. The majority of the modern crush had been removed prior to arrival, to a depth of 0.8m below the present modern surface. The removal of 0.3-0.5m of further modern crush was monitored, which revealed the natural till at the south-eastern end of Trench 2, with some modern truncations of services and previous construction. In the north-western end of Trench 2 a brown silty-clay soil horizon with moderate charcoal flecks was revealed, with no finds visible. This was at the maximum depth of excavations at this time c. 1.2m below the present ground surface. The sewer run was excavated along the same area, reaching slightly greater depths in the region of an extra 0.1m, and showing similar results of mixed made ground over natural till.

5 Interpretation and Conclusion

5.1 Overall Interpretation

- 6.1.1 The results of the watching brief reflect the sites heavy landscaping for modern use as The Smithfield market. No archaeological features or finds were encountered, even along the road frontage where excavations reached considerable depths. In this area a silty soil horizon was partially revealed at the maximum depth of excavation, characteristic of a cultivation soil.

5.2 Conclusion

- 5.2.1 There is a low potential for archaeological features or deposits at this location given that the site has been heavily levelled and terraced during its modern use as the Smithfield market.
- 5.2.2 The deposits recorded during groundworks appear to largely relate to the modern use of this area.

6.3 Storage and Curation

- 6.3.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with: Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA, 2014), the requirements of the National Monuments Record (Wales) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, MoRPHE (Historic England, 2006).

6 Bibliography and References

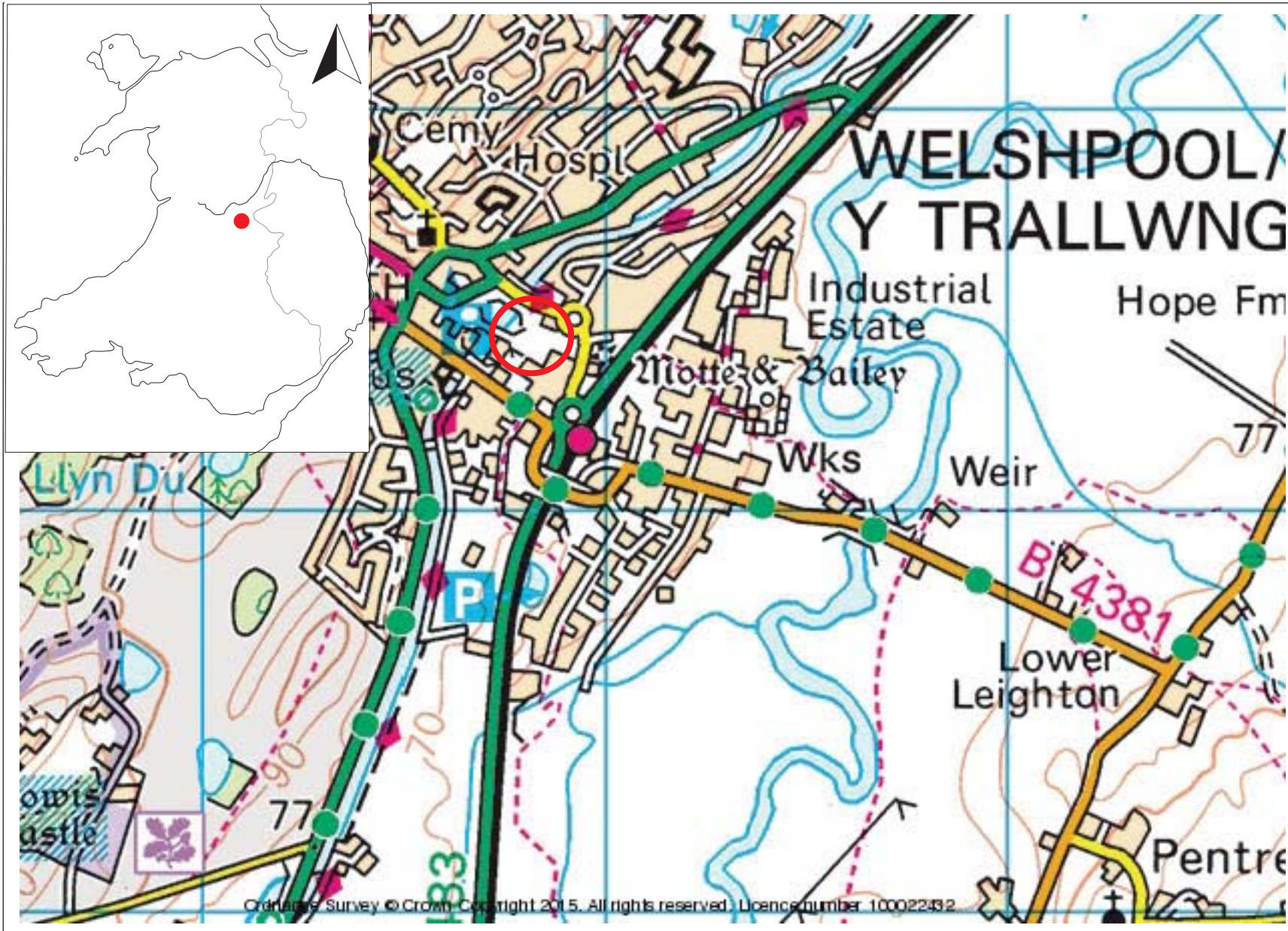
British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/> (Accessed 1/11/16)

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APPENDIX I: Figures



— Location of Site

Figure 1
Location of Site

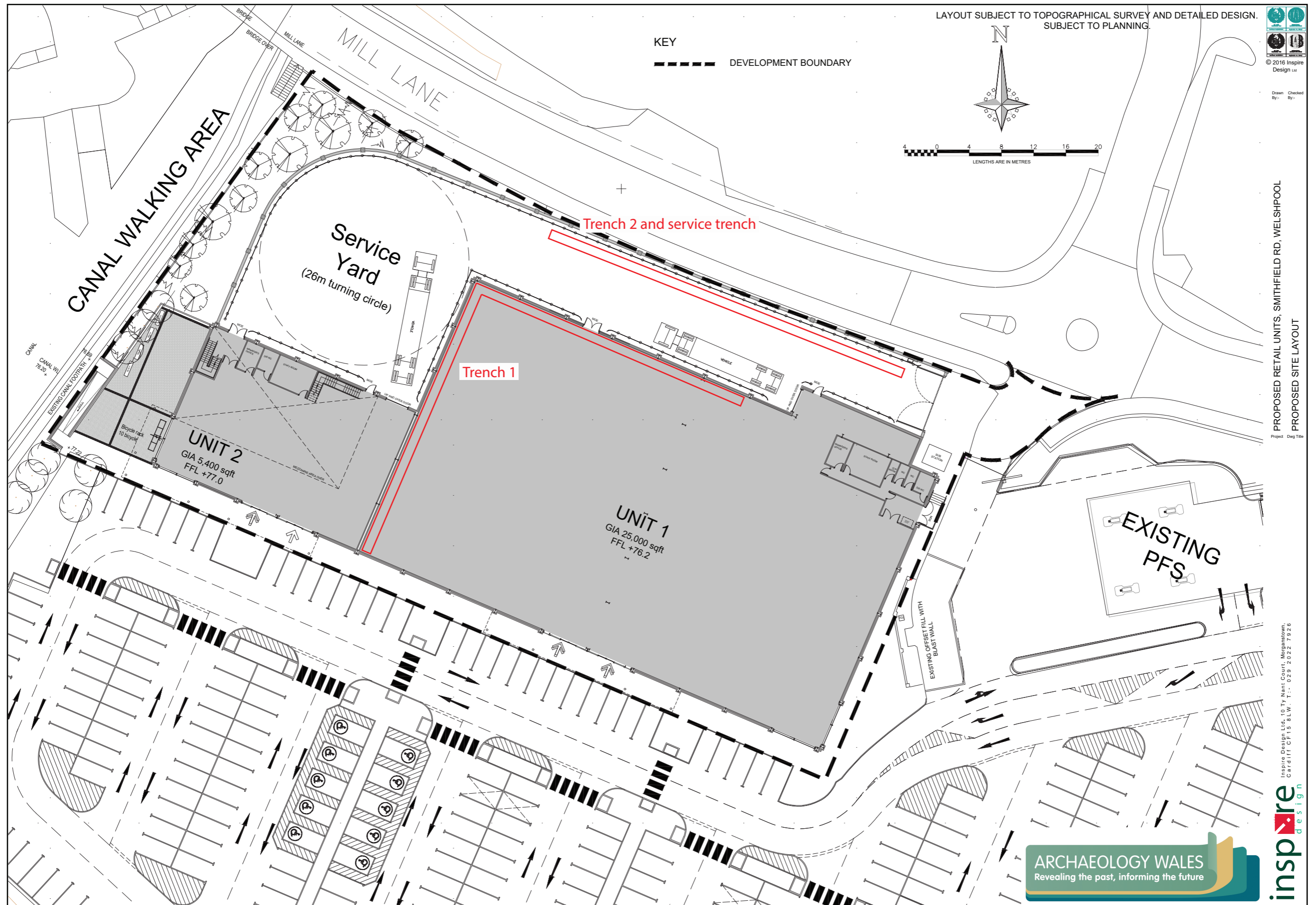


Figure 2. Trench location plan

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APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1. Trench 1, view north-east, 1m scale



Plate 2. Trench 1, view south-west, 1m scale



Plate 3. Trench 1, south-east facing section at south-western end of trench, 1m scale



Plate 4. Trench 1, south-east facing section, middle of trench, 1m scale



Plate 5. Trench 1, north-west facing section, north-eastern end of trench, 1m scale



Plate 6. Trench 1, south-eastern spur showing large-scale terracing of site, view north-west, 1m scale



Plate 7. Trench 1, south-eastern spur, view south-east, 1m scale



Plate 8. Trench 2, view north-west, 1m scale



Plate 9. Trench 2, modern truncation in central area, view north-west, 1m scale



Plate 10. Trench 2, south-west facing section, 1m scale



Plate 11. Trench 2, south-west facing section, 1m scale



Plate 12. Trench 2, view south-east, 1m scale



Plate 13. Service trench, view north-west, 2m scale



Plate 14 - Service trench, view south-east, 2m scale



Plate 15. Service trench north-east facing section, 1m scale



Plate 16. Service trench north-east facing section, 1m scale

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Wales

APPENDIX III:
Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation
For an Archaeological Watching Brief
At Mill Lane, Welshpool

Prepared for: Stone

Project Number: 2440

May 2016

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A recommendation for an Archaeological Watching Brief has been made by the Development Control Archaeologist of Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), archaeological advisors to Powys County Council, to be applied as a condition of planning (Condition 9 of Planning Application No. P/2015/1119) for a proposed development at land adjacent to Tesco Service Station, Mill Lane, Welshpool, Powys. The development will comprise the erection of 2 no. retail units (class A1) with ancillary pet grooming and veterinary services, delivery area and associated works.

This Written Scheme of Investigation outlines the details of the proposed Watching Brief. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales for Stone, who act on behalf of the applicant.

All works will be carried out to the professional standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1. Introduction

Powys County Council have granted permission for development at land adjacent to Tesco Service Station, Mill Lane, Welshpool, Powys. The development will comprise the erection of 2 no. retail units (class A1) with ancillary pet grooming and veterinary services, delivery area and associated works.

This Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) been prepared by Mark Houlston, MCIfA, Managing Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Stone, Ground Floor, 52 Princess Street, Manchester, M1 6JX. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological watching brief at the site.

The purpose of the proposed watching brief is to provide Powys County Council with the information that they have requested as part of the planning permission for the scheme, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES (revised July 2010), Section 6.5, Welsh Office Circular 60/96 and Powys UDP Policy ENV 18. The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

The details set out in this WSI respond to the requirements of Mark Walters, Development Control Archaeologist, Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT). CPAT in its capacity as archaeological adviser to Powys County Council, has recommended that an Archaeological Watching Brief is undertaken as a condition of planning permission. In accordance with the above planning condition, this WSI will be submitted to CPAT for approval on behalf of the

local planning authority before any work is undertaken. On completion of the site works, and any associated post-excavation analysis, a report will be produced and submitted for approval to the local planning authority and to the Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT).

All work will conform to Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014), and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2. Site description and archaeological background

The development site lies to the south-east of the present town centre of Welshpool, occupying part of the former Smithfield livestock market, bounded to the north by Mill Lane, the Tesco supermarket to the south and east, and the Montgomery Canal to the west.

The solid geology of the area consists mainly of undivided Ludlow and Wenlock Series siltstones and mudstones belonging to the Silurian period, though there is some local faulting which has exposed Caradoc Series siltstones and mudstones of the Ordovician period (1994 British Geological Survey map). The soils of the area generally comprise fine silty and loamy soils belonging to the Denbigh 1 Association (1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales map).

The development site lies adjacent to an area that was investigated archaeologically prior to the construction of the present Tesco store (Jones 2011). This work offered an opportunity to re-examine the site of a nationally important collection of Roman metalwork and other finds that was discovered during the excavation of a service trench in 1959 (Boon 1961). The area appears to have been predominantly agricultural, with two distinct phases of Roman activity being identified. Evidence of field boundaries, ploughing and associated drainage ditches were examined.

The Romano-British field system was later replaced by several gullies on an alignment that was broadly parallel to the present course of Mill Lane. The gullies appeared to demarcate plots similar in size to the burgage plots in the planned medieval town located to the north-west.

The development site is in close proximity to the medieval motte and bailey castle known as Domen Gastell. It lies between the castle and the site of Capel Llewelyn, in an area where medieval activity has been postulated.

3. The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to all areas of groundworks in the application area.

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the

archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A watching brief (Stage 1).
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 2)

4. Method statement for Watching Brief (Stage 1)

General

The watching brief work will comply with the CIfA Standards and Guidance on Watching Briefs (2014). It will be undertaken during all sub-surface groundworks that may expose potential archaeological deposits.

The watching brief is intended to ensure that any buried remains located within the development site are fully investigated and recorded if revealed as a consequence of site works.

As defined by the CIfA (2014) 'the Watching Brief will provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard'.

If such a find is made, representatives of CPAT and the Developer will be informed and a site meeting organised as appropriate. If, as a result of the meeting, CPAT recommend that further work is undertaken, for example the excavation of specific areas or features, AW will prepare a Specification for the work and an estimate of all associated costs.

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

Detailed

The likelihood exists of previously unrecorded archaeological remains being located during the groundworks on-site. The Watching Brief will therefore be carried out during the removal of topsoil and all other associated work wherever the sub-soil is likely to be exposed or cut into. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken using machines equipped with toothless ditching blade buckets. Furthermore, ground reduction will be undertaken in spits to improve the chances of seeing the archaeology.

If previously unknown archaeological features, finds or deposits are uncovered, work will be stopped in the area of the exposed feature in order that the supervising archaeologist can clean and identify the extent and nature of the feature and for excavation and recording to take place.

All archaeological deposits that are identified will be mapped, cleaned, recorded and fully excavated. The developer will provide a safe working area and sufficient time to record and excavate all features to the satisfaction of AW and CPAT. Full excavation of identified features will not be compromised by the construction programme.

Recording

Recording will be carried out using Archaeology Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 18 mega pixels or above.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

Monitoring

CPAT will be contacted prior to the commencement of ground works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

CPAT will be provided with notice of the start date no less than 5 working days prior to the commencement of the work.

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to CPAT.

Representatives of CPAT (or, if appropriate CPAT) will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. CPAT will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

Artefacts

Archaeological artifacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number which will be obtained from Powysland Museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artifacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with the museum.

All artefacts recovered during the project will be retained and be related to the contexts from which they were derived. All typologically distinct and closely datable finds will be recorded three-dimensionally.

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

A catalogue by context of all artefactual material found, quantified by number, weight, or both, and containing sketches of significant artefacts will be compiled.

Pottery will be analysed to the standards outlined in "Guidelines for the Preparation of Pottery Archives" as prepared by the Study Group for Roman Pottery in consultation with the IFA. All other material will be analysed following the advice given in the Institute of

Field Archaeologists: Guidelines for Finds Work.

The requirements for the conservation of artefacts will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. AW will ensure that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Environmental, paleo-environmental and technological samples

Samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. These will be retained for processing. The level of post-excavation processing will be dependent on the results of the watching brief and following discussion with an environmental specialist and CPAT.

Any features containing deposits of environmental, paleo-environmental or technological significance will be sampled. If required, the project manager will arrange, through a suitably qualified expert, the assessment of the environmental and/or paleo-environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. The assessment of potential should consider the guidelines set out in the English Heritage publication 'Environmental Archaeology' August 2011.

The requirements for the conservation of samples will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Human remains

Human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation will be permitted and CPAT and the local Coroner will be informed immediately. After discussion, it may be appropriate to take bone samples for C14 dating. If removal is essential it can only take place under the appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations.

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source. A list of external specialists is given in the table below.

Type	Name	Tel No.
Flint	Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751

Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Stephen Clarke	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

Treasure

If items that may be subject to the Law of Treasure Trove are recovered, the appropriate authorities will be notified, in accordance with The Treasure Act 1996, Code of Practice (2nd revision), England and Wales issues by the Department for Culture Media and Sport.

5 Method statement for the production of an illustrated Watching Brief Report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 2)

Report preparation

The watching brief report will contain the following:

- A fully representative description of the information gained from the watching brief above, even if this is largely negative.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- At least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all excavated areas.
- Suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A summary report on the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and an assessment of its potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals or specialists.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.
- An impact assessment, with mitigation proposals, of the proposed development on the archaeological resource can be considered and presented for consideration. This could

include the mapped archaeological potential of the site in relation to the proposed development.

Copies of the report will be sent to representatives of the Developer, CPAT and for inclusion in the HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a national journal (e.g. Archaeology in Wales) no later than one year after the completion of the work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited with Powysland Museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in EH MORPHE 2006. Arrangements will be made with the museum before work starts. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the CPAT HER officer in advance of its preparation.

6 Resources and timetable

Standards

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

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. The project will be managed by Mark Houliston MCIfA.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd

and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW (revised March 2016). AW is registered with Acclaim and Constructionline.

AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken.

Arbitration

Any dispute or difference arising out of a contract in relation to this work should be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of agreement.

7. Bibliography

Boon, G C, 1961, Roman Antiquities at Welshpool, *Antiquaries Journal* **41**, 13-31.

Jones 2011, *Tesco Supermarket Development, Welshpool Smithfield, Powys: Archaeological Excavation, Interim Report*, CPAT Report No 1066

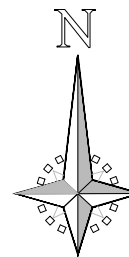
LAYOUT SUBJECT TO TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY AND DETAILED DESIGN.
SUBJECT TO PLANNING.



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Drawn By: [Signature]
Checked By: [Signature]

KEY

--- DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY



SCALE 1:200@A1 1:400@A3
LENGTHS ARE IN METRES

CANAL WALKING AREA

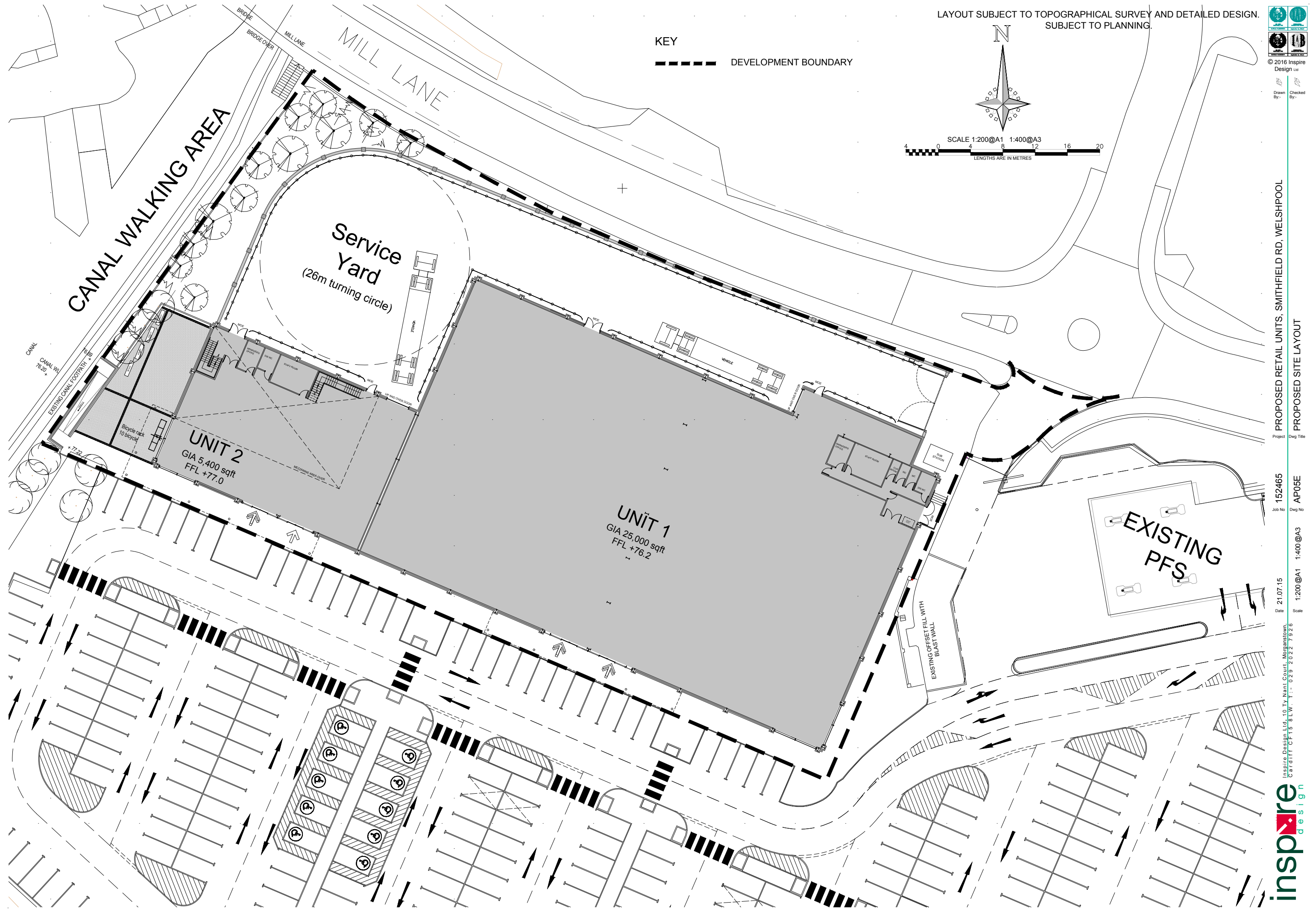
Service Yard
(26m turning circle)

UNIT 2
GIA 5,400 sqft
FFL +77.0

UNIT 1
GIA 25,000 sqft
FFL +76.2

EXISTING PFS

EXISTING OFFSET FILL WITH BLAST WALL



PROPOSED RETAIL UNITS, SMITHFIELD RD, WELSHPOOL
PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT

152465
Job No
21.07.15
Date
1:200@A1 1:400@A3
Scale

Inspire Design Ltd, 10 Ty Nant Court, Morgantown,
Cardiff CF15 8LW. T: 029 2022 7926



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APPENDIX IV:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land Adjacent to Tesco, Mill Lane, Welshpool

Site Name:	Mill Lane, Welshpool
Site Code:	MLW/16/WB
Other Ref No:	
NGR:	NGR SJ 22813 07500
Site Type:	Brown field
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Kate Pitt
Project Dates:	June-July 2016
Categories Present:	Post-medieval. Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	NA
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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