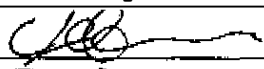




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PROPOSED M6 WIDENING JUNCTIONS 11-16
REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY STAGE 3

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PROPOSED M6 WIDENING JUNCTIONS 11-16
REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY STAGE 3

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1** Gifford and Partners Ltd has been commissioned by Ove Arup & Partners, acting on behalf of the Highways Agency of the Department of Transport, to undertake the third stage of an archaeological assessment of the proposed scheme for the M6 widening, Junctions 11-16.
- 1.2** Stage 3 of the archaeological assessment follows a Stage 1 desk-based assessment, compiled by the Conservation and Archaeology Section of the County Planning and Economic Development Department at Staffordshire County Council, and a Stage 2 walkover survey carried out by Gifford and Partners Ltd.
- 1.3** The Stage 2 report highlighted eleven key areas of archaeological interest. Specific evaluation strategies for these areas were recommended for Stage 3 of the archaeological assessment, including further documentary study, geophysical survey and sample excavation.
- 1.4** A documentary study of all eleven key areas was undertaken in June 1994. A geophysical survey was carried out adjacent to Burton Manor. The sample excavation scheduled to take place at the intersection of the M6 motorway and Watling Street was not carried out due to difficulties of access.
- 1.5** As a result of the Stage 3 investigations, additional stages of evaluation are recommended at the following sites:
 - An earthworks survey combined with accurate aerial photographic plotting of archaeological features in the Broom's Bridge/Wood Bank Lane area.
 - Sample excavation at Burton Manor.
 - A geophysical survey and trial trenching to locate any features associated with the possible Roman villa to the west of the M6 motorway, in the vicinity of Stafford Castle, as well as evaluation trenches within the medieval deer park on land directly affected by the proposed widening scheme.
 - A measured survey with trial trenching at Creswell. Rowe's Wood would be excluded from further excavation work partly due to ecological considerations and trial trenching would be contained within the area directly affected by the proposed widening scheme.
 - A measured survey of earthworks and sample excavation would be undertaken at Trentham Park.

- Geophysical survey, measured survey of earthworks, combined with accurate plotting from aerial photographs, and sample excavation at Hanchurch.
 - Sample excavation at Lymes Farm to locate historic features which may be affected by the proposed widening scheme.
 - A measured survey would be undertaken to record visible features connected with the former medieval parks and potential moated site at Stony Low.
 - A measured survey of earthworks and watercourses, and documentation of the ice-house prior to demolition would be undertaken at Little Madeley.
- 1.6 It is also recommended that all eleven key areas, including the sample excavation still to be undertaken at Watling Street and the Sow Valley, should be provided with a watching brief with appropriate stoppage time to allow any archaeological deposits uncovered to be recorded.
- 1.7 In addition to the eleven key areas of archaeological importance identified in the Stage 2 survey, a second order of areas of potential archaeological interest has been identified. These areas are of secondary importance in archaeological terms to the eleven key areas.
- 1.8 It is recommended that fieldwalking of these areas of secondary archaeological importance, with the exception of the Gladings (site 256.1), should take place where possible. As in the case of the key areas, a further stage of mitigation may be required.
- 1.9 The following areas are judged to be of secondary archaeological importance:
- Sites 212.1 - 213.2: north of Junction 12.
 - Site 218.1:- Cockpit Plantation.
 - Site 221.2: Mossnit Farm.
 - Sites 231.1 - 231.2: Whitgreave.
 - Site 239.1 - Kilometre marker 241: Bury Bank/Saxon's Low hinterland.
 - Sites 248.5 - 248.6: Lymes Farm environs.
 - Kilometre markers 250 - 251: Lymes Wood.
 - Site 256.1: The Gladings.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Reason for Project

- 2.1.1 Ove Arup & Partners has been commissioned by the Highways Agency of the Department of Transport to advise on the widening options for the M6 motorway between Junctions 11-16.
- 2.1.2 In accordance with the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning)* and the Department of Transport's *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 11 (Section 3)* an investigation of the archaeological implications of the proposed widening scheme has been undertaken in stages. Stage 1 comprised a desk study by the County Planning and Economic Development Department at Staffordshire County Council. Stage 2 comprised a walkover survey, with fieldwalking where available, completed by Gifford and Partners Ltd.
- 2.1.3 In order to supplement the results of the earlier works (Stages 1 and 2), the Stage 3 investigation has been designed to determine the presence of, and evaluate the potential of archaeological resources that may be affected by the proposed widening scheme in areas identified by the Stage 2 report. The results of the Stage 3 investigation have enabled recommendations to be made relating to the extent and timing of any further archaeological works required.

2.2 Scope of the Stage 3 Works

Table 1 in the Stage 2 report (Appendix A) summarises the recommended Stage 3 works. Access however was not available for the sample excavation at Watling Street and all of the areas recommended for fieldwalking were unsuitable for fieldwalking. The Stage 3 works, therefore, comprised the further documentary research and geophysical survey recommendations as set out in Table 1.

2.3 Timetable

The Stage 3 works were undertaken in the period 25 May - 6 June 1994 to allow for inclusion in the Environmental Statement relating to the proposed widening scheme. The geophysical survey at Burton Manor was undertaken by Stratascan on the 31 May and 1 June 1994.

2.4 Acknowledgements

- 2.4.1 Gifford and Partners would like to thank the following for their assistance and support in the completion of the Stage 3 archaeological works: the

Department of Transport; Ove Arup & Partners, in particular Mr P Tomlinson and Mr N Whitehead; Mr K Sheridan and Mr C Welch of Staffordshire County Council; Mr J Darlington and Mr D Wilkinson of Stafford Borough Council; the staff at the William Salt Library, Stafford; Stratascan for the completion of the geophysical survey; the landowners at Burton Manor who gave permission for access to carry out the geophysical survey (Mr Bostock, Burton Manor Sports Association, and Stafford Independent Grammar School); Mr W Klemperer and Mr D Barker of Stoke-on-Trent Borough Council; Mr P Morgan of Keele University; Ms M Goodby of Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council; and Mr L Williams.

2.4.2 The Gifford team involved in the Stage 3 works were:

T J Strickland
A Thompson
C Le Quesne
and Lisa Morris who typed the report.

2.5 Abbreviations

c. circa.

NGR National Grid Reference.

OD Ordnance Datum.

OS Ordnance Survey.

pers. comm. personal communication.

SMR Sites and Monuments Record.

VCH Staffs. Victoria County History of Staffordshire.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

3.1.1. The documentary research was carried out between 26 May 1994 and 24 June 1994.

3.1.2 The principal sources for documentary research on the eleven study-areas were Staffordshire's 1844 Tithe maps and apportionments, the first-edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch and 25 inch maps, and estate surveys.

3.1.3 In addition, archaeologists and historians from Staffordshire County Council and Stafford Borough Council, Stoke-on-Trent Museum, Newcastle-under-Lyme Museum, and Keele University were consulted.

3.1.4 Additional documentary sources, including estate maps and local archaeological journals were also consulted.

3.2 Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey was undertaken by Stratascan using both magnetometer and resistivity survey methods. Detail on the methodology is given in the geophysical survey report, together with the exact locations of the survey areas at Burton Manor. The geophysical survey report is reproduced in Appendix B.

3.3 Analysis and Report

The eleven key areas studied as part of the Stage 3 survey are discussed individually, in the order in which they were presented in the Stage 2 report (see Table 1, Appendix A).

3.4 Archive

The data collated as part of the Stage 3 works will be added to the Stage 2 archive. Therefore the archive will comprise:

- introduction to the archive.
- index to the archive.
- project correspondence file.
- survey forms.

- fieldwalking forms.
- photographic record (labelled and stored in archive quality plastic sheets).
- photographic index.
- A0 plans (22).
- A3 figures (78).
- copy of the Stage 2 final report (Gifford and Partners reference 6588:04).
- copy of the Stage 2 final report on disc (Wordperfect 5.1).
- copy of the Stage 3 final report (Gifford and Partners reference 6588:01.03).
- copy of the Stage 3 final report on disc (Wordperfect 5.1).
- copy of the reproducible elements of the archive on microfiche. A microfiche copy will also be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (Swindon).

4. THE RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The eleven key areas discussed in this report were selected on the basis of the results of two earlier studies of the proposed widening scheme. The Stage 1 report, produced by Staffordshire County Council, considered the evidence provided by the County Sites and Monuments Record combined with observations from aerial photographs. The Stage 2 report, produced by Gifford and Partners (Report Number 6588.04, 1 June 1994) presented the results of a walkover survey. The Stage 2 report identified areas of high archaeological potential requiring further study (summarised in a Table, included here as Appendix A). The areas discussed below are essentially those pinpointed by the Stage 2 study. Site 218.1, Cockpit Plantation, was not investigated because it is unlikely to be affected by the proposed widening scheme. Site 228.1, the Sow Valley, was included in the Stage 3 assessment because of evidence of possible prehistoric activity in the area.

4.1.2 The Stage 2 site reference number is given for each area included in this Stage 3 report. The location of the area is recorded, followed by a discussion/assessment and recommendations concerning any further archaeological works considered necessary.

4.2 Watling Street (site 211.1)

4.2.1 Location

Watling Street, the modern A5, is one of the arterial routes of Roman Britain. It runs east-west, three kilometres to the south of modern Penkridge. The M6 motorway crosses the line of Watling Street at Junction 12 beside Gailey Wharf.

4.2.2 Discussion

4.2.2.1 Following the identification of a linear bank parallel to the modern A5 within the proposed widening scheme during the Stage 2 survey, sample evaluation was recommended as a further stage of evaluation. This was scheduled to take place during the Stage 3 study. However, the sample excavation could not be undertaken due to difficulties regarding access.

4.2.2.2 Name: Watling Street, Field Number 9230

NGR: SJ 9290 1020

SMR Number: 1140

4.2.3 Recommendations

It is therefore recommended that the sample excavation, as outlined in the Stage 2 report, should take place once the area becomes available. It is desirable that the timetable allows for further mitigation, such as recording excavation and/or a watching brief, should significant archaeological remains be identified in the sample excavation.

4.3 Wood Bank Lane/Broom's Bridge (sites 215.1, 216.1, and 216.2)

4.3.1 Location

Broom's Bridge and Wood Bank Lane are located in the Parish of Penkridge, formerly within West Cuttlestone Hundred. The area is located to the east of the River Penk on an area of generally flat pastureland sloping gently westwards at an elevation of 85-90m OD.

4.3.2 Archaeological/Historical Background

4.3.2.1 This area of study lies within the Parish of Penkridge in the former Cuttlestone Hundred. Whilst there is evidence of prehistoric activity in the area of Penkridge before the Roman conquest it is little-studied and poorly understood. Observations in the seventeenth century suggested that a concentration of Neolithic and/or Bronze Age burial mounds may have existed along the line of the future Roman road known as Watling Street (Palliser 1976, 37). This would possibly indicate that the Romans built their road along an established prehistoric routeway. It may also have been in the Bronze Age that the first occupation of the hillforts in west Staffordshire occurred, although they are generally regarded as originating in the Iron Age. They are a type of monument closely identified with the *Cornovii*, whose Romano-British capital was at Wroxeter in Shropshire. In the absence of more detailed information, it is generally accepted that the area of Penkridge fell within the territory of the *Cornovii* (Webster 1991, 22).

4.3.2.2 The presence of a number of permanent and temporary Roman military sites is well-established in the Penkridge area (Webster 1991, 29). Such sites often had some associated civilian occupation and indeed Acton Trussell has produced evidence of a probable Roman

villa site in its churchyard. This villa site possibly suggests the presence of a track in the Romano-British period, if not earlier, running northwards along the Penk valley, possibly to the east of the river. This suggestion is supported by the discovery of a possible Romano-British brazier-foot at Wood Bank.

4.3.2.3 Penkridge's continued importance in the sub-Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods is indicated by the presence of a minster church in the town by the tenth century (Rowlands 1987, 7). In addition, a concentration of Old English place-names in the Penk valley to the north and south of Penkridge suggests that the town may have been an important regional centre in the seventh to eleventh centuries, possibly as the capital of the *Pencersaeten* people (Hooke 1983, 16). A series of place-names ending in '-tun' indicates a spread of farming communities along the river-valley at this time. The town's importance is further indicated by its status as a royal estate, established by King Edgar of Mercia (Hooke 1983, 19).

4.3.2.4 Penkridge is also listed as a royal estate in the Domesday Book of 1086 with *Turgaristone* (Wolgarston) cited as member of the manor:

'In Turgaristone there is one hide. There is land for 3 ploughs'.

(Wilkes 1985, 36).

The manor, with all six of its members, including Wolgarston, was incorporated into the royal forest of Cannock by 1300 (VCH Staffs V 1959, 104). Wolgarston remained a distinct member of the manor of Penkridge until at least 1372, although it seems clearly to have been absorbed into the manor by 1523 (VCH Staffs V 1959, 125). The area seems to have remained predominantly rural through to the construction of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal in 1772.

4.3.3 Place-Name Evidence

4.3.3.1 'Penkridge'.

This name can be traced as far back as the Roman period when the settlement was known as *Pennocrucium*. 'Penno' is the British word for head or chief, whilst 'croucos' means chief mound or barrow (Hooke 1983, 14). The suggestion of the former existence of a major prehistoric burial in the area is consistent with other evidence indicating the area to have been of some significance in prehistory.

4.3.3.2 'Wolgarston'.

The use of 'tun' in this name is indicative of the existence of a cleared settlement in this location in the Anglo-Saxon period. The name as a whole can be translated as 'Wulfgar's farmstead' (Oakden 1984, 93). The occurrence of a Danish name is probably indicative of a single settler of Danish descent, rather than Danish political control of the area.

4.3.3.3 'Broom's Bridge'

The name of this canal bridge is clearly taken from that of the field within which it was constructed in the eighteenth century, 'Bigg Broom'. This field is adjacent to fields named 'Marsh Meadow', 'Far Meadow' and 'Hungry Hill' on a map of 1754 (Figure 26) indicating that the area was ill-drained and probably is the result of only recently reclaimed waste ground.

4.3.3.4 'Longford Bridge'

The origin of this name is not entirely clear, since it was given to a bridge constructed in the later nineteenth century in a position with no obvious relationship to a ford. It is possible that the name may refer to the stretch of Watling Street to the south-east between Four Crosses and Churchbridge known as Longford. However, it seems much more likely that the name is a corruption of 'Linford', which appears to be the name of the brook leading to Wolgarston Mill. This, in turn, is of interest as its name can be interpreted as meaning 'flax ford' (Ekwall 1947, 309). This suggests the former existence of a ford in association with a flax-working establishment, a conclusion supported by the existence of 'Flax Ovens' to the north of Penkridge as shown on the Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1924 (Figure 1). The only obvious place where such a ford might have been located is where the Stafford-Aston Trussell road crosses Linford Brook.

4.3.4 Discussion

4.3.4.1 The earthworks observed in the Stage 2 survey to the north and south of Wood Bank Lane appear to relate to two main periods of activity. Sites 215.1 and 216.2 contain traces of medieval cultivation, whilst site 216.1 comprises trackways relating to industrial activity probably post-dating the construction of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal in 1772.

4.3.4.2 Stage 2 site reference no: 215.1

Name: Field Numbers 3152 and 3174

NGR: SJ 9326 1458

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 3

Figure Number: 3:1

Photograph Number(s): 256-257

AP Number(s): 18

4.3.4.2.1 This area of ridge and furrow with associated lynchets probably relates to 'Bigg Broom' or 'Big Broomy Ley', a field shown in this location on the 1754 Hatherton Atlas and the 1812 Tithe Map (Figures 2a and 2b). These names and those of surrounding fields recorded in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries - 'Park Field', 'Wood Field' and 'Clesey Moor Meadow' - suggest that the area had been enclosed from wasteland at some stage. It is clear from a document of 1598 that Woodfield already existed by that date and may have done considerably earlier. Given the location of Penkridge within the royal Forest of Cannock, it seems likely that at least some of these fields were assarted from woodland in the early middle ages. Fields with names implying waste, such as 'marsh', 'moor' and 'broomy' may have been left uncultivated long after 'Woodfield' and 'Louthern Field' - perhaps only being enclosed in the post-medieval period.

4.3.4.2.2 The southernmost east-west field boundary observed in the area of site 215/1 appears to be the last trace of a track leading from Wolgarston to the Penkridge-Acton Trussell road, visible on the map of 1754 (Figure 2b) but already obsolete by the time the Enclosure Map of 1812 was surveyed (Figure 2a).

4.3.4.3 Stage 2 site reference no: 216.1

Name: Roads leading to Broom's Bridge and associated features

NGR: SJ 9330 1475

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 3

Figure Number: 3:1

Photograph Number(s): 258-262

AP Number(s): 18-19

4.3.4.3.1 In the Hatherton Atlas of 1754 (Figure 2b) the earthworks identified at site 216.1 are shown as falling largely within 'Far Meadow', listed as 'Broom Meadow' in the Enclosure Map of 1812 (Figure 2a). This field, like those around it in the 1754 map, appears to have been used for exclusively agricultural purposes at the time. The elongated form of Broom Meadow suggests it contained or had formerly contained a

track leading from Wolgarston Mill to the Penkridge-Acton Trussell road.

- 4.3.4.3.2 Wolgarston Mill is known to have been operating in 1532 (VCH Staffs V 1959, 125). The 1754 map (Figure 2b) whilst it does mark a mill-pond, shows no mill building and may therefore represent a period of inactivity at the site. The use of the mill to grind bone in the nineteenth century seems almost certainly to have been secondary. It seems likely, therefore, that at least one of the terraced tracks observed running east-west through Far Meadow serviced the mill noted in 1532 and dates to that period or earlier.
- 4.3.4.3.3 The 1812 Enclosure Map shows Broom's Bridge opening into 'Big Broomy Ley'. On the OS 6-inch survey map of 1924 (Figure 1) however, Broom's Bridge can be seen opening into Broom Meadow. This would suggest that the field boundary dividing 'Big Broomy Ley' and 'Broom Meadow' had been moved to the south at some period between 1812 and 1924. This explains the existence of at least the highest of the terraces running north-west to south-east in Field Number 3174, which presumably marks the earlier field-boundary. This terrace and the one below it to the south are both clearly aligned with the track now running north-west from Bone Mill. The lower terrace may have been formed to carry the track to the mill after the field boundary was moved. Indeed, it seems likely that the field boundary was moved to accommodate a new track leading from Wolgarston Mill. This might suggest that Wolgarston Mill was reused as Bone Mill only after 1812. Equally, the fact that Broom's Bridge was clearly constructed after the other canal bridges, as well as Longford Lock, may suggest that the decision to build it was a direct result of the re-use of Wolgarston Mill. This seems likely as a connection with the Penkridge-Acton Trussell Road would have been an essential access route for the newly-operating mill.
- 4.3.4.3.4 Both the 1812 Enclosure Map (Figure 2a) and the 1924 OS map (Figure 1) show an earlier branch of the stream running north-west of Bone Mill, running some 10m parallel to the north of the existing stream. This branch acted as a feeder to the canal to the north of Longford Lock, which appears to have fallen into disuse with the closure of the canal to commercial traffic. The marshy area to the north of the surviving branch of the stream is probably the result of the silting-up of the feeder. The lock is located immediately to the south of Broom's Bridge and is demonstrably earlier than the bridge. Broom's Bridge also appears to be of slightly different design that

others known to be contemporary with the construction of the canal (Langford 1979, 60).

4.3.4.4 Stage 2 site reference no: 216.2

Name: Field Number 3800

NGR: SJ 9338 1490

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 3

Figure Number: 3:1

Photograph Number(s): 247-250

AP Number(s): 19

4.3.4.4.1 The main area of ridge and furrow in Field Number 3800, to the north of Wood Bank Lane, contains parts of three fields listed in the 1784 Hatherton Atlas: two 'Woodfields' and 'Stonepitts'. The presence of another 'Wood Field' around a 'Wood Field Nook' adjacent to this area in the 1754 map suggests that the area largely comprised an enclosed open field, a fact confirmed by medieval documentation (VCH Staffs V 1959, 124). The existence of two further fields to the east of the former Woodfield named 'Louthern Field Cross' and 'Lollar's Louthern Field' reflects the former presence of another open field, also mentioned in medieval sources. It is possible that these fields were farmed from Wolgarston whilst it was still an independent member of Penkridge manor. However, it seems more likely that Woodfield and Louthern Field were always farmed from Penkridge. The ditch in the small area to the north of the lane leading from Longford Bridge appears to be the remaining traces of a field boundary associated with a croft on the 1754 map (Figure 2b). It may therefore represent a continuation of this boundary which probably predates the construction of the canal. The house which now stands to the north-west of Longford Bridge is in the same location as the cottage marked on the Hatherton Atlas of 1754 (Figure 2b).

4.3.4.4.2 Longford Bridge (site 216.3) carries the road from Wood Bank to the Penkridge-Acton Trussell Road. The 1754 map shows that this road formerly ran directly from Wood Bank to the point where the Penkridge-Acton Trussell Road meets Linford Brook, the presumed former location of the 'ford' of Linford. This road would therefore have run across the northern section of site 216.2.

4.3.4.4.3 As an area of open field site 216.2 is likely to have been used for purely agricultural purposes during the medieval period.

4.3.5 Assessment

4.3.5.1 The earthworks observed at site 215.1 appear to relate to post-medieval cultivation. This is suggested by the former names of nineteenth century fields in the area which suggest relatively recent enclosure. The site may also contain traces of the former lane linking Wolgarston with the Penkrige-Acton Trussell road.

4.3.5.2 The tracks and terraces observed at site 216.1 all appear to relate to access to Wolgarston Mill, on the opposite side of the motorway to the east. Records indicate that this mill was operating in the early sixteenth century and after a period of disuse, as a bone mill in the nineteenth century. The tracks, linking the mill with the Penkrige-Acton Trussell road, presumably date to both periods.

4.3.5.3 The remains observed at site 216.2 relate largely to medieval open-field cultivation and subsequent enclosure.

4.3.5.4 The house within the widening corridor immediately to the north-west of Longford Bridge is in the same location as a house on a map of 1754 (Figure 2b).

4.3.6 Recommendations

4.3.6.1 A measured survey is desirable of all earthwork features within this study area.

4.3.6.2 In addition a watching brief is desirable of groundworks in this area which are directly affected by the proposed widening scheme.

4.4 Burton Manor (sites 222.1 and 222.2)

4.4.1 Location

Burton Manor is in the Parish of Castlechurch, within the former hundred of Eastern Cuttlestone. It is situated at a height of c. 100m OD on a gentle west-facing slope overlooking the valley through which Rising Brook runs. Although historically Burton was a satellite settlement outside Stafford, today it is on the fringes of the town's south-western suburbs.

4.4.2 Archaeological/Historical Background

4.4.2.1 Burton Manor is listed in the Domesday Book as a berewick of the Parish of Bradley in Western Cuttlestone Hundred, although Burton itself is now in Castlechurch Parish in Eastern Cuttlestone. It was owned by Robert de Stafford (whose seat was Stafford Castle) in 1086 when it was assessed as containing 2½ hides (VCH Staffs V 1959, 88). Together with Monetville, the settlement adjacent to Stafford Castle, Rickerscote, and the rest of Bradley manor, Burton formed a homogeneous 20-hide estate lying to the south-west of Stafford in the early medieval period (VCH Staffs IV 1958, 86). The estate was owned throughout the medieval period by the Stafford family and known as the 'Liberty of Bradley' until 1293 and 'the Liberty of Forebridge' by the fifteenth century (VCH Staffs IV 1958, 86). It remained the property of the Earl of Stafford until at least 1669. From the 1240's until the early fifteenth century the Manor seems to have been held by the Le Palmer family and, thereafter, by the Whitgreave family.

4.4.2.2 Burton, as well as Rickerscote and Forebridge was still in the Bradley Parish in 1503 (VCH Staffs IV 1958, 88). Castlechurch was instituted as a separate parish in 1846 and Burton was probably incorporated into it from the beginning. In 1327 Burton manor contained 8 taxpayers, 30 taxpayers with 39 hearths in 1666 (although 15 were exempt) while in 1680 there were 12-14 houses at Burton and Hyde Lca. The house within the still partially preserved moat was demolished following the extinction of the older branch of the Whitgreave family and its subsequent sale in the early-eighteenth century.

4.4.2.3 Burton Farm, containing the moated site of the former manor, was re-purchased by a member of the Whitgreave family in 1851. A new manor built of red brick was erected on the site soon after. In c. 1930 the British Reinforced Concrete Company acquired the Hall to house

a sports and social club (VCH Staffs IV, 1958). Burton Manor has subsequently become a school. The actual vill or settlement of Burton which was formerly located some 700 metres to the east of the manor, has now been incorporated into the Mossdit area of Stafford, although it can still be seen on the OS map of 1886 (Figure 5).

4.4.3 Place-Name Evidence

Burton appears to derive from the Old English *burh*, meaning a fortified place and *tun*, a farmstead or manor (Eckwall 1960, 77). In this case it is likely to refer to the settlement's proximity to Stafford, the farm manor (*tun*) by or belonging to a *burh*.

4.4.4 Discussion

4.4.4.1 Stage 2 site reference no: 222.1

Name: Burton Manor

NGR: SJ 9148 2063

SMR Number: 2402/
794

1:2500 Plan Number: 5

Figure Number: 5:3

Photograph Number(s): 172

AP Number(s): 38

4.4.4.1.1 The original form of the Manor is not known. It is first recorded as a deserted platform surrounded by a moat on a copy of the Tithe Map made in 1845 (Figure 4). The accompanying Tithe Apportionment names the field within which the moat is located as 'Smithy Croft' and 'Moat Meadow', suggesting the former existence and activity of a metal-worker in the area. The area of land in the field immediately across the road leading into Stafford is listed as 'Hall Bank Field' in the 1845 Tithe Map, which indicates the former presence of a long rectangular building within the field.

4.4.4.1.2 The first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1886 (Figure 3) indicates an annex on the north-eastern side of the moat. It is possible that this is part of an original, larger, moated platform within which a secondary smaller platform was constructed towards the south-west. It would appear that most of the moated area has now been covered by the house and, subsequently the sports club and school.

4.4.4.2 Stage 2 site reference no: 222.2

Name: Rising Brook

NGR: SJ 9128 2075

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 5

Figure Number: 5:3

Photograph Number(s): 173-175

AP Number(s): 38

This feature may be a survival of the north-western boundary of a field named as 'Bar Leys' on the 1844 Tithe Apportionment. The topography of the terraced sports-ground to the east is the result of the deposition of surplus material associated with the construction of the original motorway in 1962.

4.4.5 Assessment

4.4.5.1 The former location of the manor and its surround moat appears to lie just to the south-west of the motorway widening corridor. However, given the documented history of medieval and post-medieval occupation on the site there is a strong possibility that features and artefacts from these periods survives within the widening corridor. It is also possible that earlier remains may be located given that the listing of Burton in the Domesday Book of 1086 indicates that its origins are Anglo-Saxon or earlier. In particular the early medieval 20-hide 'Liberty of Bradley' is suggestive of a significant pre-Norman estate in the area. The Domesday Book indicates that this estate formerly belonged to Earl Edwin of Mercia (VCH Staffs IV 1958, 49 no. 161) whilst place-name evidence clearly places its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period.

4.4.5.2 Additional features likely to be affected by the road in the area of the former manor include possible metalworking associated with 'Smithy Croft' and a possible former building in the 'Hall Bank Field'.

4.4.5.3 The linear terrace observed to the north of Burton Manor playing fields almost certainly relates to a nineteenth century field boundary.

4.4.6 Recommendations

4.4.6.1 These recommendations are the result of both documentary research and geophysical survey (see Appendix B). There are three areas of interest: Areas A and B, as defined in the geophysical survey, and Area C, the area adjacent to the north-eastern end of Burton Manor School (Appendix B, figure 7). It is desirable that sample excavation

is undertaken in all three areas. In the cases of Areas A and B, the trial trenches could assess well-defined areas of high resistivity and magnetic anomalies identified within the geophysical survey. Area B is of particular interest as the name of the field within which it falls in the Tithe Map (Figure 4) is given as 'Hall Barn', suggesting the former presence of a building of some antiquity. It would be desirable to investigate the area in the car park adjacent to Burton Manor School with a view to locating traces of the north-eastern annex of the moat as recorded on nineteenth century OS maps.

4.5 Stafford Castle Environs (sites 224.1, 224.2, 225.1, 225.2 and 226.1)

4.5.1 Location

The proposed widening scheme to the west of Stafford Castle lies on a west-facing slope overlooking the valley of the Derrington brook. The area discussed here lies within the parishes of Castlechurch and Seighford in the former hundreds of Eastern Cuttlestone and Pirehill.

4.5.2 Archaeological/Historical Background

4.5.2.1 It seems likely that the area around Stafford Castle has been of importance for human settlement and communications since prehistoric times. The valleys of the Penk, Sow and Trent provided natural routes of transport and acted as barriers in the prehistoric period. The presence of Berry Ring hillfort, a kilometre to the south-east of the study area, suggests the possibility of lowland settlement in the area during the Iron Age at least. Berry Ring is similar to hillforts further west near the Welsh border and may be an indication that the area was within the territory of the *Cornovii* in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The area of Stafford seems to have been largely bypassed by the Roman road network, perhaps because of the preponderance of low, marshy ground.

4.5.2.2 In the Anglo-Saxon period, considerable settlement was established on the River-valleys of the Penk and Trent (Slade 1985, 8). Stafford itself is first recorded in 913 AD when Ethelfleda of Mercia established a *burh* there after driving back the Danish. The small settlements in the area around Stafford mentioned in the Domesday Book - such as Coppenhall, Rickerscote, and Burton - are all likely to have been small agricultural communities in the Anglo-Saxon period. This is probably also the case with the settlement based at the castle mount, generally identified as Monetville and listed in the Domesday Book of 1086 AD. Monetville is identified as belonging to Robert de Stafford in the Domesday Book. Like Burton it is likely to have been a part of the Liberty of Bradley that remained in the Stafford family throughout the medieval period, and thereafter to have been incorporated into the new parish of Castlechurch.

4.5.2.3 Stafford Castle was probably first built in its present position by Robert de Stafford around the beginning of the twelfth century, although it was confiscated by the King in 1102 and handed over to William Pantulf, occupier of the nearby manors of Derrington and Creswell. In 1140 the Castle came back into the hands of the

Staffords at which stage the wooden defences were built. These were replaced in stone by Ralph de Stafford in the fourteenth century. By the early-seventeenth century much of the Stafford wealth had been dispersed and the castle and surrounding land were claimed by the Jerningham family, descendants of the Staffords, in the nineteenth century.

- 4.5.2.4 The area of study falls largely within the former Stafford Park (Figure 7). The date of the foundation of Stafford Park, which surrounded Stafford Castle in the later medieval period, is not known. The first references to parks in Staffordshire are found in the thirteenth century (Cantor 1964, 62) with the first specific reference to Stafford Park found in the form of complaint of 1346. The park would have contained deer and other animals for hunting as well as provided grazing for horses and farm animals. It would probably have incorporated open fields connected with Monetville which would have continued to be cultivated. The Black Death (1349-50) seems to have killed up to 40% of the population in some parts of Staffordshire and left much land unused. Thus, in the second half of the fourteenth century, such unused land was absorbed into Stafford Park (Cantor 1964, 62). Whilst in 1521 the park had a boundary almost 3 miles long and contained 400 deer, in 1600 the park was being let out as farm land (Staffordshire Schools History Service 1993, 7).

4.5.3 Place-Name Evidence

4.5.3.1 'Monetville'

Derived from the French 'mount', meaning mound, and 'ville' a town or village. This is clearly a Norman name, although the origin of the settlement may be earlier.

4.5.3.2 'Derrington'

This apparently means 'the tun of Dudda's people' (Ekwall 1960, 142). The personal name 'Dudda' and the use of *tun* both indicate the settlement's Anglo-Saxon origins.

4.5.4 Discussion

4.5.4.1 Stage 2 site reference no: 224.1

Name: Field Number 7000

NGR: SJ 8990 2185

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 6

Figure Number: 6:3

Photograph Number(s):

AP Number(s): 43

- 4.5.4.1.1 It was clear from the Stage 2 survey that the two soil-marks at site 224.1 are likely to relate to the large moated site situated in the field to the west. Whilst the moated site clearly represents the former location of a medieval seat it is not known which. It has been conjectured that it was the 'chief messuage' of Edmund, Baron of Stafford, mentioned in an inquisition of Edward I's reign (Mizzinghi 1887, 26). The south-eastern end of Field Number 7000, through which the soilmarks now run, is listed as 'Moat Meadow' on a survey map of 1788 (Figure 7), as well as the Tithe Apportionment of 1844. The area containing the moat was known as 'Firchild Wood' in 1844. The northern boundary of Firchild Wood was defined by the stream which presumably supplied the water for the moat. This stream still exists and its alignment appears to be continued by the northern of the two soilmarks at site 224.2. Maps made before the construction of the M6 motorway show that the stream indicated by site 224.2 converged with the main north-south brook which runs along the valley dividing Berry Ring and Stafford Castle and empties into Doxey Brook to the north. It would appear that this brook has subsequently been diverted along the western boundary of Field Number 7000. The former line of the stream is indicated by the name of the field containing cropmarks (sites 224.1 and 224.2) within the widening corridor. The name 'Rough Field', indicates infertile or poorly-drained land.
- 4.5.4.1.2 The line of the second cropmark, parallel to and south of the first, appears to mark the former line of Castle Bank Road, visible on the estate survey of 1788. The 1845 Tithe Map (Figure 6) shows that the road had been straightened to occupy approximately its present alignment by that date. The reason for this deviation of the old road seems almost certainly to relate to the provision of access to the adjacent moated site. A gully shown leading north-eastwards from the moated site appears to be aligned with the suggestion of a former junction with the road shown on the 1788 map (Figure 7). It would appear, therefore, that the old road-line runs through the proposed widening scheme.
- 4.5.4.1.3 It should also be noted that the area of the proposed widening scheme to the east of the M6 motorway and to the south of Castle Bank falls within an area listed as 'Brickiln Field' in the Tithe Apportionment of

1844. This clearly suggests the former presence of a brick kiln in this area.

4.5.4.2 Stage 2 site reference no: 224.2

Name: Field Number 7000

NGR: SJ 8990 2185

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 6

Figure Number: 6:3

Photograph Number(s): 184-185

AP Number(s): 42-43

There is no cartographic or documentary evidence to indicate the former presence of any structures in this area. In the medieval period site 244.1 would have formed part of the deer park attached to Stafford Castle. The debris located in this area is on the former line of the stream leading to Doxey Brook and may represent artificial fill dumped when the stream bed was moved to the west. The ridge and furrow observed within the area on aerial photographs presumably relates to cultivation undertaken before the creation of the park in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. It probably formed a section of open-fields farmed from Monetville in the early medieval period. The field-names of this area to the north-west of the castle are also indicative of activity post-dating the deer-park but pre-dating enclosure. The north-eastern section of Field Number 7000 is identified as 'Orchard Field' in the Tithe Apportionment copied in 1844, whilst nearby fields include 'Near Vine House Flat' and 'Little Hopyard'. These indicate the use of fields adjacent to Stafford Castle primarily to cater for the tastes of its occupants in the early post-medieval period.

4.5.4.3 Stage 2 site reference no: 225.1

Name: Field Number 6168

NGR: SJ 8955 2295

SMR Number: 4573

1:2500 Plan Number: 7

Figure Number: 7:1

Photograph Number(s): 186-187

AP Number(s): 44

4.5.4.3.1 This area, immediately to the north of Field Number 7000, appears to have lain outside the medieval deer-park of the Staffords, the

boundary of which probably ran along the present parish-boundary of Castle Church. It lies within the parish at Seighford, near the settlement of Derrington, which is listed in the Domesday Book as being owned by Roger de Montgomery, Sheriff of Shropshire and Staffordshire and tenanted by William Pantulf. The traces of ridge and furrow are presumably attributable to medieval open-field farming, perhaps carried out by inhabitants of Derrington. The deeper 'furrow' observed running east-west towards the southern edge of the field may represent a continuation of a trackway that can be seen on the OS map of 1882 (Figure 5) running westward from the northern edge of Castle Hill. The double-bank as observed at the northern side of Field Number 6168 in the Stage 2 survey appears to represent a continuation of the line of the boundary of Stafford's medieval deer-park. This may suggest that the double bank respects a feature already in existence when the park was laid out in the thirteenth century. A number of fields recorded on the Tithe Apportionment of 1845 on the eastern boundary of Seighford in this area refer to the medieval park. Field Number 3400 is listed as 'Park Side', Field Number 5038 as 'Park Nook' and Field Number 6168 'Park Gate'. The latter name is particularly intriguing, indicating an entrance to the park at this point, quite possibly connected with the double-bank at the northern end of the field. It is possible that the 'gate' referred to might have been a 'deer leap' designed to allow deer in but not out. The park boundary is most likely to have consisted of a bank with an internal ditch, topped with a fence of wooden railings, although it may simply have consisted of a fence beside the stream.

4.5.4.3.2

The former park boundary and present parish boundary runs along the line of the same stream which formerly ran through Field number 7000. The line of the parish boundary continues to the south-west until it reaches Berry Ring at which point it changes direction. Whilst this suggests this boundary was probably established later than the fortification of Berry Ring the fact that it is respected by most other property boundaries in the local landscape suggests that it may be pre-medieval in origin. The parish boundary follows the stream within the motorway-widening corridor through Field Numbers 5751, 6635, 6870, 6083, 6500, 5800 and 4819. Immediately opposite site 225.1, across the M6 motorway, is a field from which a high concentration of Roman sherds have been discovered in the course of field-walking (Appendix C). A smaller concentration of Roman samian sherds have also been recovered from the field immediately to the east, adjacent to Hill Farm. No associated features were recognisable in Field Number 6168 which is currently under pasture and therefore not available for field-walking.

4.5.4.4 Stage 2 site reference no: 225.2

Name: Field Numbers 5800 and 6500

NGR: SJ 8970 2193

SMR Number: 4573

1:2500 Plan Number: 7

Figure Number: 7:1

Photograph Number(s): 188-192

AP Number(s): 45

4.5.4.4.1 The terraced track running along the eastern side of Field Number 5800 runs parallel to the Seighford/Castle Church parish boundary which, immediately to the south, forms the western boundary of the medieval deer park of Stafford Castle.

4.5.4.4.2 The east-west bank observed dividing Field Number 5800 into northern and southern sections presumably is the remaining trace of a field-boundary recorded on the OS map of 1882, which also indicates that the large marl pit to the north was already in existence by that date (Figure 5). The southern section of Field Number 5800 is named 'Mid Ford Leams' in the Seighford Tithe Map of 1845 (Figure 6). This presumably refers to a ford across the adjacent brook to Hill Farm. The ford provides a crossing-point for a track originating in St Matthews Church in Derrington and following the postulated northern boundary of Stafford Park past 'Lodge Barn' towards Stafford (Figure 5). Given the Roman settlement to the east, it is possible that this crossing is of considerable antiquity.

4.5.4.4.3 The terracing observed in Field Number 6500 to the east of Field Number 5800 can be attributed to the field boundary dividing 'Brierly Hill Field' and 'Pankshall Meadow' on the Tithe Map of 1845 (Figure 6). This boundary had been removed by the time the OS map of 1882 was published (Figure 5), presumably at the time of the construction of the adjacent Shropshire Union railway. The name 'Pankshall Meadow' suggests the possible former existence of a residence in Field Number 6500, although this would be surprising in view of the marshy nature of the ground. Nevertheless, regular earthwork features observed in the Stage 2 survey may relate to the former existence of structures in this field.

4.5.4.5 Stage 2 site reference no: 226.1

Name: Field Numbers 4452, 4163 and 4175

NGR: SJ 8945 2350

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 7

Figure Number: 7:2

Photograph Number(s): 196-197

AP Number(s): 46

The ridge and furrow visible in Field Numbers 4452, 4163 and 4175 is presumably medieval open-field cultivation, probably farmed from Aston.

4.5.5 Assessment

4.5.5.1 This area of study comprises two distinct areas of landscape. First that comprising sites 224.1 and 224.2, which falls within the area of the former medieval deer-park of Stafford. This is a well-documented area and the boundaries of the modern fields still conform with alignments visible on eighteenth century maps. The field-names recorded on the 1845 Tithe Map (Figure 6) indicate that the area was used for specialist cultivation purposes associated with Stafford Castle in the post-medieval period. The features of greatest interest are the features running from the adjacent and unidentified moated site towards the Castle. These appear to represent the former line of the Castle Bank Road (now the Stafford-Newport Road) and the continuation of the stream supplying the moated site with water, which leads into the main stream running to the west of Stafford Castle and into Doxey Brook.

4.5.5.2 The second group of sites in this study area are immediately to the north and west of the medieval deer-park, the western boundary of which is still marked by the parish boundary. These features largely consist of medieval cultivation and post-medieval field-boundary earthworks. However some of the boundaries themselves, such as the double-bank on the northern edge of Field Number 6870 and the features located along the parish division, are of some interest. The possible deer leap and the ford adjacent to Hill Farm are of particular interest. It also should not be ruled out that the likely Roman villa site, observed adjacent to the M6 motorway in Field Number 8463 to the east, may also extend to the west, into Field Numbers 6870 and 6083.

4.5.6 Recommendations

4.5.6.1 It would be desirable to undertake a geophysical survey within the proposed widening scheme in Field Numbers 6870 and 6083 in order

to locate any features associated with the probable Roman villa site located immediately to the east of the M6 motorway in this area. The geophysical survey should be supplemented with sample excavation trenches to assess the presence of Roman features, but also to investigate the nature of the double bank observed at the northern end of Field Number 6870. The area to the east of the motorway is not within the proposed widening scheme and therefore will not require any further investigation.

- 4.5.6.2 A measured survey would also be desirable of all extant earthworks within the area where the parish boundary, stream and proposed widening scheme coincide (sites 225.1-225.2). Particular attention should be paid to any features in Park Gate Field which may relate to a former deer leap. Sample excavation could be used to section earthwork features relating to the parish boundary and deer leap.
- 4.5.6.3 It is also desirable that sample excavation trenches are excavated in Field Number 6500 which largely comprises the former Pankshall Field. These should be placed so as to investigate earthwork features observed in the southern, north-western and north-eastern corners of the field.
- 4.5.6.4 Field-walking is recommended for all areas within the proposed widening scheme between the Newport Road and the Shropshire Union Railway. A watching brief is also desirable for the environs of Stafford Castle, including the area of the former 'Brickiln Field' to the east of the motorway. It would be particularly important that adequate stoppage time within the watching brief is set aside for the area opposite the suspected Roman villa site.
- 4.5.6.5 In order to gain a full understanding of the area falling within both the proposed widening scheme and Stafford Castle's medieval estate it would be desirable to undertake further historical study in co-operation with historians and academics already engaged in investigations of the area/site.

4.6 The Sow Valley (site 228.1)

4.6.1 Location

The M6 motorway widening scheme crosses the Sow Valley approximately 2.5 kilometres north-west of Stafford town centre. In this area the valley is particularly broad, flat and poorly-drained.

4.6.2 Archaeological/Historical Background

Stage 2 site reference no: 228.1

Name: Field Number 0012

NGR: SJ 8995 2510

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 8

Figure Number: 8:1

Photograph Number(s): -

AP Number(s): 52

Immediately to the south-west of Creswell the M6 motorway crosses the waterlogged Sow Valley. It is an area in which prehistoric activity might be expected to be detected given that it is a sheltered, fertile river valley. Stray finds of Neolithic stone axes in the area of Creswell Manor on the north side of the valley do indicate that some prehistoric activity did take place (SMR reference numbers 1651 and 1652). The wetland conditions in the river valley can be expected to provide good preservation for palaeoenvironmental remains associated with any human activity.

4.6.3 Recommendations

4.6.3.1 A watching brief is desirable over preliminary groundworks in this area to identify evidence of prehistoric activity.

4.6.3.2 Contingency for sample excavation is desirable if any such evidence is forthcoming.

4.6.3.3 Palaeoenvironmental samples are desirable to provide evidence of prehistoric climatic and environmental conditions.

4.7 Creswell (sites 229.1, 229.2, 229.3, 229.4 and 229.5)

4.7.1 Location

Like Stafford, Creswell is positioned just above the floodplain of the Sow to the north-east. The medieval village of Creswell, the only surviving (or known) remnant of which is two walls of its ruined chapel, was built on a rise to the north-west of Bullockcroft Brook, which feeds into the Sow. Land lower than OD 90m tends to be marshy and is presently under drainage to make it usable for agricultural purposes. This has meant that, in the past, much of Creswell has been marsh or woodland.

4.7.2 Archaeological/Historical Background

4.7.2.1 The Parish of Creswell originated from the medieval manor and extra-parochial district of Creswell. The manor was in the possession of the de Creswell family by the late-twelfth century. It stayed in the family until the mid-fifteenth century when it passed to the Brereton family, thereafter to the Crompton family in 1680 and to the Whitby's in 1718 (Rogers 1985, 46). Ruined by the cost of rebuilding Creswell Hall in 1882-3, the Whitby's sold the manor to George Meatch, a ceramics tycoon.

4.7.2.2 The village of Creswell listed in the Domesday Book of 1086 AD, like others in the area, was badly hit by the Black Death in the fourteenth century. The village was deserted by 1549, when a document certifying the free status of the chapel within the deanery of Stafford specifies that services had only been held there on special occasions for some years (Rogers 1985, 46). The location of the mill listed under Creswell in the Domesday Book has not yet been located.

4.7.2.3 The estate of Creswell, until split-up in 1927, comprised the area from Great Bridgeford in the north to Tillington Farm in the south, and from beyond the River Sow to the west to the Stafford-Stone road in the east. It would appear that the area had remained an undivided agricultural estate from the early medieval period until 1927.

4.7.3 Discussion

4.7.3.1 Stage 2 site reference no: 229.1

Name: Rowe's Wood

NGR: SJ 8985 2625

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 8 Figure Number: 8:2

Photograph Number(s): 20; 198-205 AP Number(s): -

It is possible that the earthwork features in Rowe's Wood relate to Creswell's medieval mill. Alternatively they may represent an unusually large-scale gravel-extraction site. However, the fact that nineteenth century maps (Figure 8) all show Rowe's Wood as it is today, without reference to earthwork features within it, suggests that these features may originate from a considerably earlier period.

4.7.3.2 Stage 2 site reference no: 229.2

Name: Field Number 1127 and New Plantation, Creswell

NGR: SJ 9015 2627 SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 8 Figure Number: 8:2, 8:3

Photograph Number(s): 21-23 AP Number(s): 56-7

4.7.3.3 Stage 2 site reference no: 229.3

Name: Field Number 0047

NGR: SJ 9005 2650 SMR Number: 4580

1:2500 Plan Number: 8 Figure Number: 8:2, 8:3

Photograph Number(s): 24, 25, 26
27-29 AP Number(s): -

4.7.3.4 Stage 2 site reference no: 229.4

Name: Field Numbers 1774, 5348, 4528, 7900 and 9635

NGR: SJ 9050 2645 SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 8 Figure Number: 8:3, 8:4

Photograph Number(s): 30-35 AP Number(s): 56-57

Sites 229.2, 229.3 and 229.4, as identified in the Stage 2 survey, all contain traces of ridge and furrow cultivation from within the Creswell Estate. These are almost certainly open fields associated with the medieval village of Creswell. As this settlement seems to have ceased to exist by the sixteenth century the cultivation can probably be dated to the fifteenth century or earlier.

4.7.3.5 Stage 2 site reference no: 229.5

Name: Structure in Field Number 4528

NGR: SJ 9034 2638

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 8

Figure Number: 8:3, 8:4

Photograph Number(s): 36-38

AP Number(s): 56

The traces observed at site 229.5 are clearly those of a barn listed on the 1927 sale schedule (Rogers 1985, appendix B) and illustrated on OS maps as far back as 1881 (Figure 8).

4.7.4 Assessment

The earthwork remains at Creswell are of interest and importance as a well-preserved and extensive system of cultivation of known medieval date. Most of the banks and ditches observed relate to post-medieval enclosures. The remains in Rowe's Wood are of obvious importance and require further study to be understood. This site would be excluded from further survey works as a result of ecological considerations. The barn at site 229.5 appears, both from survey observations and documentary evidence, to be of relatively recent origin. It should also be noted that an alignment of field boundaries and earthworks running just west of Creswell Farm, along the River Sow to the south-west and up the Stafford St Mary/Creswell parish boundary to the east, strongly suggests the former presence of a deer-park in this area, presumably attached to Creswell Hall.

4.7.5 Recommendations

- 4.7.5.1 It is desirable that the entire area of earthworks within the former manor of Creswell, which is included within the proposed widening scheme, is recorded by a measured survey in conjunction with accurate plotting of archaeological features from aerial photographs.

- 4.7.5.2 Sample excavation trenches are desirable to assess the nature of the earthworks at site 229.5. All trial trenching would therefore be contained within the area directly affected by the proposed widening scheme.
- 4.7.5.3 Finally, it would also be desirable to set the whole area into its context within the historic landscape by further documentary research in co-operation with local historians. In particular, the possible former existence of a deer park in this location could be investigated, and its structure and origins compared and contrasted with other parks encountered within the proposed widening scheme.

4.8 Trentham Park (sites 243.1, 244.1, 244.2, 244.3 and 244.4)

4.8.1 Location

Trentham Park is located in the Parish of Trentham in the former Hundred of Pirehill. It covers a large area from the River Trent to the east to the M6 motorway in the west, although its boundaries have changed through time.

4.8.2 Archaeological/Historical Background

- 4.8.2.1 It is clear that there has been settlement in the area of Trentham since prehistoric times - a Bronze-age leaf-shaped sword has recently been found in the area of the park. Iron Age activity has been identified on the Hanchurch Hills immediately to the west and the Berth and Bury Bank hillforts, approximately five kilometres to the west and south respectively (Goodyear and Charlton, 1967, 32). Roman activity in Hanchurch has been postulated while settlements at Chesterton and Holditch to the north are well-recorded. Trentham was one of a string of ecclesiastical and royal estates stretching northwards from Stafford along the Trent in the Anglo-Saxon period (Slade 1985, 8). It was, in fact, owned by the King, as it was at the time the Domesday Book was compiled, at which time the settled area was clearly already large and probably contained a church. Its entry was as follows:

'The King holds Trentham. There is (1) hide. There is land for 3 ploughs. In demesne is 1 (plough); and 5 villeins with 1 bordar and the reeve have 3½ ploughs. There the priest and one free man have 2 ploughs; and (there are) 3 villeans and 6 bordars with 1 plough. There is wood(land) 1 league in length and ½ (league) in breadth. TRE [pre-Conquest] it was worth 100s. Now (it is worth) 115s'

(Slade 1983, 38).

- 4.8.2.2 In the medieval period most of the estate was owned by a house of Augustinian canons based at Trentham Priory. The house was founded by Ranulph de Gernon, earl of Chester, in 1150 and operated until the Dissolution in 1537. During this period the land was probably used largely for sheep-farming, for which the house was famous (Greenslade and Stuart, 47-9). It is clear that there was also a deer park on the estate in the medieval period. King's Wood, marked on the 1673 survey map (Figure 11) and still visible today, would have formed part of this although its name suggests that the

park may have its origins in the pre-medieval royal estate. The Leveson family, rich wool-merchants from Wolverhampton, acquired the estate immediately after the Dissolution. Although the Leveson-Gowers, later Marquesses of Stafford and Dukes of Sutherland, owned much land throughout the Midlands, Trentham was their principal seat until 1905. Although a section of the park was landscaped in the eighteenth century (Appendix D) much was left as woodland, some of which still survives.

4.8.3 Place-Name Evidence

4.8.3.1 'Trentham'

This name can be interpreted as 'Home on the Trent', *ham* being an Old English name for a manor. This name indicates that Trentham was a local administrative centre since at least the Anglo-Saxon period.

4.8.3.2 'Toft Farm'

The name of this farm which is at the bottom of a track leading westwards off the A519, is of Danish origin and means 'house site'. This suggests that it was settled in the late-eighth or early-ninth centuries by one of the Danish colonisers of the period.

4.8.4 Discussion

4.8.4.1 Stage 2 site reference no: 244.1 and 244.3

Name: Trentham Deer Park/ Northern Boundary of Trentham Deer Park

NGR: SJ 8530 4040/SJ 8535 4080 SMR Number: 1836

1:2500 Plan Number: 15 Figure Number: 15:1/15:3

Photograph Number(s): 141-142 AP Number(s): 92/93
137-138

4.8.4.1.1 The origin of these terraced features is obscure. A survey map of 1673 (Figure 11) indicates that those features at site 244.1 are located on approximately the western edge of Kings Wood and probably fell within the medieval deer park located at Trentham. The Tithe Map

of 1844 (Figure 10) indicates that the area to the west of this line that had been enclosed for agriculture in the seventeenth century had been reabsorbed into Trentham Park by this date.

4.8.4.1.2 Site 244.3 appears to fall within the boundaries of Kings Wood on the map of 1673 (Figure 11). The only feature on this map which might relate to site 244.3 is a tree-lined avenue leading westwards from the newly-built Trentham House.

4.8.4.1.3 Given the similarity in the form of the terraced features observed at sites 244.1 and 244.3, it seems more likely that they have a common origin. What the two sites have in common is that they are adjacent to roads or tracks. Their stepped form may, therefore, relate to the quarrying of cuttings during the process of road building. Alternatively, given that site 244.3 appears to be situated on the limits of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation to the north, it may represent a boundary of medieval or earlier, origin.

4.8.4.2 Stage 2 site reference no: 244.2

Name: Depression in Trentham Deer Park

NGR: SJ 8535 4060

SMR Number: 1836

1:2500 Plan Number: 15

Figure Number: 15:3

Photograph Number(s): 139-140

AP Number(s): 92

There is considerable evidence of gravel and sand extraction in the woods of Trentham Park to the east of the M6 motorway. Many pits on the OS map of 1889 (Figure 9) are marked accordingly and, although the pit observed at site 244.2 is not specifically marked, it seems likely that this was its origin. The Leveson-Gower family were amongst the first great industrial entrepreneurs of the seventeenth century onwards and early industrial installations are commonly found on their properties. The extraction of gravel and sand from Trentham presumably contributed to industrial development in northern Staffordshire in the nineteenth century.

4.8.4.3 Stage 2 site reference no: 245.5

Name: Trentham Park Golf Course

NGR: SJ 8505 4070

SMR Number: 4709

- 4.8.4.3.1 Although this area of ridge and furrow does fall in an area of former open land attached to Trentham Park in the nineteenth century, the cultivation to which it bears witness probably predates the creation of the park. Thus the Tithe Map of 1844 (Figure 10) shows that site 245.5 fell within parkland at that date, but also indicates that it was not in the township of Trentham but of Hanchurch. When comparing the Tithe Map with the survey map of 1673 (Figure 11) it is clear that the parish boundary was located along the division between the cleared medieval cultivation and open parkland. It is noticeable, for example, that the parish boundary does not follow the line of the A516 between Hanchurch and the Chapel Chorton. This section of road had not yet been constructed in 1673, but the future line of the parish boundary is clearly visible as marking the south-easternmost extent of Hanchurch's cultivation.
- 4.8.4.3.2 The field within which the ridge and furrow at site 245/5 would have fallen in 1673 was called 'Sinders Field'. While this may originate from cinders, which could be taken to indicate some early industrial activity in the area, it seems much more likely to have derived from the Danish *sondre*, meaning south (Ekwall 1960, 423). This seems all the more likely given its juxtaposition with 'Northwood' in Trentham on the other side of the stream which runs southwards to Trentham Lake. This is one of a number of names in the area indicating a strong Danish influence from the pre-Conquest period. It also suggests that this cultivation may have pre-medieval origins and that the associated township and park boundary may be of similar antiquity. The 1889 OS map (Figure 9) also shows a square pool within the area of site 245.5, which may have originated as a gravel or sand extraction pit.

4.8.5 Assessment

- 4.8.5.1 Trentham Park is important because it has preserved elements of an earlier (historic) landscape. The medieval landscape is largely preserved on the magnificent 1673 survey map of Trentham (Figure 11) made in conjunction with a legal case concerning land rights in the area. This map shows two areas of parkland as follows:
- 4.8.5.1.1 The park to the south is depicted with a surrounding paling fence, symptomatic of the medieval deer park. The M6 motorway enters this

park opposite Knowl Wall Farm and the track running east-west opposite it on the other side of the motorway and leaves it at kilometre marker 244. At both points there is a possibility that remains of the original park boundary may be disturbed by the motorway-widening scheme. Given the nature of this boundary and its identification as a park, it seems very likely that the area identified as such on the 1673 map (Figure 11) is either all or part of the medieval monastic park.

- 4.8.5.1.2 The second area of parkland shown in 1673, is King's Wood, which is separated from the 'park' by a road which appears formerly to have run between Trentham and Chapel Chorton. The eastern section of Kings Wood was landscaped with a series of long tree-lined avenues by the Leveson-Gowers, in association with the construction of Trentham House. The M6 motorway runs immediately inside the western boundary of the area, which appears to have been open woodland in 1673 as today. The name, Kings Wood, and the correlation of its boundaries with the township boundary indicates that it, too, is a property division of some antiquity, quite possibly pre-medieval. The motorway-widening corridor enters Kings Wood at kilometre marker 244 and leaves it where the M6 motorway crosses the A519; at either location traces of a former boundary may exist. It would appear that the township boundary shown on the 1844 Tithe Map (Figure 10) represents the border of King's Wood. If so, it would appear that the medieval park may have extended to the west of the present A519. This would suggest that the cultivation shown in this area in 1673 was relatively recent. These fields, together with those attached to Hanchurch to the north seem to have been reabsorbed into the Trentham Park of the Leveson Gowers, possibly in the eighteenth century.

- 4.8.5.2 It seems most probable that sites 244.1 and 244.3 are features relative to the construction of new roads in the area since 1673. Site 245.5 is part of a large area of ridge and furrow which is now within the grounds of Trentham Golf Club. It was formerly an area of cultivation farmed from Hanchurch village. The Golf Club appears to be an area of considerable interest in that it represents medieval cultivation undisturbed by subsequent development or the creation of field boundaries thanks to its incorporation within Trentham Park.

4.8.6 Recommendations

- 4.8.6.1 A full measured survey of earthworks within the area of both the park and the proposed motorway widening scheme is desirable.

- 4.8.6.2 Sample excavation of the boundaries of King's Wood and the Park as identified from the 1673 survey would also be desirable. The trial trenching would be limited to those areas directly affected by the proposed widening scheme.
- 4.8.6.3 Finally, a watching brief with appropriate stoppage time to record archaeological features is desirable within the area of the park.
- 4.8.6.4 To enable the greatest understanding of this area, further historical study is desirable in co-operation with historians who have ongoing interests on the area. In particular, the structure, origins and function of the medieval and post-medieval parks would be better understood when considered together with other parks identified within the proposed widening scheme.

4.9 Hanchurch (sites 245.1, 245.2, 245.3, 245.4, 245.5 and 245.6)

4.9.1 Location

Hanchurch is shown on the Tithe Map of 1844 (Figure 10) as a township in the parish of Trentham. It is located at the junction of roads linking Butterson with Trentham and Newcastle-under-Lyme with the Hanchurch Hills.

4.9.2 Archaeological/Historical Background

4.9.2.1 In recent years evidence has begun to suggest that there has been substantial human activity and possibly settlement at Hanchurch since at least the Roman period. The Stage 1 report identified the possible line of a Roman road running south-westwards through Hanchurch from the direction of Newcastle, as well as finds of Romano-British pottery. Recent discoveries in the area of Swynnerton and Trentham have also suggested considerable Anglo-Saxon activity in the area (Barker and Darlington, pers. comm.). It is now thought that an administrative centre must have existed in this part of North Staffordshire in the Anglo-Saxon period which may have been associated with the royal estate at Trentham (Morgan, pers. comm.).

4.9.2.2 The village was certainly in existence by the time of the Domesday Book (1086 AD) when a modest settlement of one and a half ploughlands is listed as belonging to Richard the Forrester:

'The same R(ichard) holds Hancese (Hanchurch in Trentham). Pate held it and he was a free man. There are 3 pars of half a hide. There is land for 2 ploughs. There are 2 villeins and 7 bordars with 1½ plough; and there (is) 1a of meadow. Wood(land) 2 furlongs in length and 1 (furlong) in breadth. It is worth 5s.

(Slade 1985, 56).

4.9.2.3 Hanchurch appears to have been absorbed into Trentham Park by the Leveson-Gowers in the post-medieval period. This seems to have effectively killed the settlement, which is shown as a huddle of houses and an isolated patch of fields within a wide expanse of parkland in the Tithe map of 1844 (Figure 10). With the enclosure and cultivation of the fields to the west of the Newcastle-under-Lyme-Eccleshall road, the village appears to have begun a modest recovery by 1889.

4.9.3 Place-Name Evidence

'Hanchurch'

This can be understood as 'high church' originating from the Old English *leah* indicating a probable Anglo-Saxon foundation. The present church is located where Hanchurch lane and Ridding Bank cross. It is adjacent to this position that 'Free Wall Croft' is marked on the 1673 survey map (Figure 11) - its rounded form may indicate an origin as an early graveyard.

4.9.4 Discussion

4.9.4.1 Stage 2 site reference no: 245.1

Name: Field Number 1800

NGR: SJ 8510 4120

SMR Number: 4711

1:2500 Plan Number: 15

Figure Number: 15:2,
15:3

Photograph Number(s): 67-68

AP Number(s): 93

This well-defined feature is clearly the surviving traces of a track connecting the southern part of the village with the Eccleshall road, visible on maps as recent as 1889 (Figure 9). The 1673 survey map (Figure 11) shows that this road continued to Trentham village along the line of the present southern boundary of Trentham Park Golf Club.

4.9.4.2 Stage 2 site reference no: 245.2

Name: Field Number 1800

NGR: SJ 8497 4133

SMR Number: 4711

1:2500 Plan Number: 15

Figure Number: 15:2,
15:3

Photograph Number(s): 72-75

AP Number(s): 94-95

This group of former property boundaries, whilst not shown on either the 1844 Tithe Map (Figure 10) or 1889 OS map (Figure 9) were still in existence at the time of the 1673 survey map (Figure 11). They run

eastwards from Ridding Bank, one of the two main streets of the medieval village. Three village houses are marked in the area of the street frontage of Ridding Bank in 1673, although these do not fall within the proposed motorway widening scheme. Those fields which would be affected are named as, from north to south, 'Barn Yard', 'Long Croft', 'Cowhay' and 'Nether Cowhay', 'Meadow Eardsley', 'Over Towns End', and 'Town End'. None of these names, nor the map, suggest the former presence of structures except 'Barn Yard'. Eardsley may derive from *Agheard's leah* (Ekwall 1960, 155), a name of clear Anglo-Saxon origin, as is 'Ridding'. It would appear then that these fields were assarted from woodland in the Anglo-Saxon period. As property divisions of such antiquity, they are features of unusual interest.

4.9.4.3 Stage 2 site reference no: 245.6

Name: Field Number 7172, Hanchurch

NGR: SJ 8481 4160

SMR Number: 4712

1:2500 Plan Number: 15

Figure Number: 15:4

Photograph Number(s): 69-71

AP Number(s): 95

As with site 245.2, the group of property boundaries shown at site 245.6 does not appear on nineteenth century maps (Figures 9 and 10) but is shown on the survey map of 1673 (Figure 11). The names of the fields affected are from north to south, 'Riddings', 'Croft', and 'Free Wall Croft'. The form of the latter field, rounded at its south-western end, with the present Newcastle road shown as making a detour around it, suggests that it may have contained a structure of some antiquity. The presence of the adjacent church combined with its rounded form suggest that Free Wall Croft may have originated as an early, pre-Conquest, churchyard. The remaining fields, like those to the south are apparently small properties, probably owned by small landholders living in Hanchurch and probably cleared and laid out in the Anglo-Saxon period.

4.9.4.4 Stage 2 site reference no: 245.3

Name: Field Number 5900

NGR: SJ 8470 4125

SMR Number:
4710/1228

1:2500 Plan Number: 15

Figure Number: 15:2

Photograph Number(s): 60

AP Number(s): -

The strong suggestion of an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Hanchurch reinforces the possibility that there might also have been Roman activity in the area. The lack of any nineteenth century field boundary in the location of the cropmark tentatively identified as the line of the Roman road in the Stage 1 study suggests that the feature may be medieval and possibly earlier. However, it is noticeable that the line of Hanchurch Lane, which is thought to follow the course of the Roman road, deviates considerably within Hanchurch village on the map of 1673 (Figure 11). This would suggest that the road was laid out after the foundation of the settlement, suggesting that it may be post-Roman in origin.

4.9.4.5 Stage 2 site reference no: 245.4

Name: Field Numbers 0582 and 1300

NGR: SJ 8510 4095

SMR Number: 3708

1:2500 Plan Number: 15

Figure Number: 15:2,
15:3

Photograph Number(s): 57-59

AP Number(s): 93

It is clear that, as is to be expected, the position of the former mill is on the downstream, eastern side of the surviving millpond, and therefore within the area of the proposed widening scheme. It is shown in this position on Yates' map of 1775, although neither mill nor millpond are shown on the 1844 Tithe map (Figure 10). The date of the mill's original foundation is not known.

4.9.5 Assessment

Hanchurch is a settlement both of unusual antiquity and interest and of unusually good preservation. As already discussed, the fossilising effect of the post-medieval park attached to Trentham House has meant that cultivation and occupation pattern of the medieval settlement has been very well-preserved. Whilst the cropmarks visible at sites 245.2 and 245.6 clearly relate to those marked on the seventeenth century estate map (Figure 11), they are likely to be medieval and, in some cases, Anglo-Saxon in origin.

The possibility of Roman activity is suggested by the putative Roman road, site 245.3, whilst the mill at site 245.4 is evidence of post-medieval, if not earlier, industry.

4.9.6 Recommendations

- 4.9.6.1 A full measured earthworks survey of the study area within the proposed widening scheme is desirable in combination with an accurate plotting of aerial photographic features.
- 4.9.6.2 Geophysical surveys are desirable at sites 245.3 and 245.4 to assess possible evidence for the Roman road and medieval mill. Depending on the results of these surveys further investigation may be necessary in these areas.
- 4.9.6.3 Following any measured survey and aerial photographic work sample excavation would be desirable to assess the features located at sites 245.2 and 245.6, including those within the area of the proposed widening scheme beside site 245.6. Particular attention would be paid to the area of Free Wall Croft, given the position that it may incorporate an early churchyard.
- 4.9.6.4 A watching brief with appropriate stoppage time would be desirable during any groundworks carried out in the area.
- 4.9.6.5 Hanchurch is a complex and multi period settlement. In order to understand it fully it would be desirable that additional historical study is carried out with experts who have specific knowledge of the area.

4.10 The Lymes (sites 249.1 and 249.2)

4.10.1 Location

Lymes Farm is in the township of Acton belonging to Swynnerton Parish. It stands at the junction of Whitmore Road and Butterton Lane on an east-facing slope.

4.10.2 Historical Background

4.10.2.1 It is not clear to which manor this area was attached at the time of the Conquest. Its name suggests that much of it may have been wooded. During the medieval period it seems to have been in the possession of the de Swynnerton family, lords of the Manor of Swynnerton.

4.10.2.2 The landscape of the area has been transformed in the last two centuries by the construction of two roads: Whitmore Road, leading to Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the later nineteenth century, and the M6 motorway in the 1960s.

4.10.3 Place-Name Evidence

'Lyme' generally is used to refer to an area of wooded land (Ekwall, 1970, 308). That it should be associated with this location is not surprising given that, until this century, the western boundary of the area was marked by Oxhay Wood. Field boundaries suggest that the area to the south-west of Lymes Road and therefore much of the study area was originally part of a single unit with Oxhay Wood.

4.10.4 Discussion

4.10.4.1 Stage 2 site reference no: 249.1

Name: Bridge connecting Field Numbers 6642 and 7346

NGR: SJ 8276 4348

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 17

Figure Number: 17:1,
17:2

Photograph Number(s): 97-98

AP Number(s): 102

The bridge appears to suggest the former existence of a track preceding the present Whitmore Road. The 1844 Tithe Map (Figure

13), which indicates that the Whitmore Road had not been built at that time, does indicate the existence of a track running north-eastwards from the present Lymes farm. However, this track is marked too far to the west to have been related to the bridge at site 249.1, which would therefore appear to predate 1844. The only features of possible significance on the 1844 map (Figure 13) are an alignment of field-boundaries running south-west to north-east in the approximate location of the present Whitmore Road. They may indicate the former presence of a trackway which crossed the stream at this bridge and may possibly predate field-enclosure in the area. It is also noticeable that modern contour-maps show a linear depression aligned with this bridge on the hillside to the north-east of the stream.

4.10.4.2 Stage 2 site reference no: 249.2

Name: Field Numbers 6642 and 7346

NGR: SJ 8276 4348

SMR Number: -

1:2500 Plan Number: 17

Figure Number: 17:1,
17:2

Photograph Number(s): 99-103

AP Number(s): 102

The ditch observed at site 249.2 seems to relate to a track visible on the 1844 Tithe map (Figure 13) and a field boundary shown on the 1889 OS map (Figure 12). The Tithe Apportionment indicates that this boundary divided 'Brook Lemis Field' to the south-east from 'Mill Bank Field' to the north-west. This raises the possibility that a mill may have been formerly situated beside the stream in this area.

4.10.4.3 Stage 2 site reference no: 249.3

Name: Field Number 0057

NGR: SJ 8250 4355

SMR Number: 4270

1:2500 Plan Number: 17

Figure Number: 17:1,
17:3

Photograph Number(s): 104-107

AP Number(s): 103

Nothing was observable on nineteenth century maps (Figure 12) which relate to this soil-mark feature. The fields to the south-west of Lymes

Road present the appearance, with their regular form of recent enclosure from open fields. If this is correct, the soil mark would appear to be earlier than post-medieval, given that field-boundaries would not have existed before the enclosures. Given the known prehistoric activity in the area identified in the Stage 1 study, it is possible that this feature may be prehistoric in origin.

4.10.5 Assessment

The three sites located in this area appear to belong to different periods in an area which has undergone a series of changes. Firstly there is the linear soilmark (site 249.3) which, in the absence of any historical evidence, may be a prehistoric feature. Secondly, site 249.1 appears to mark the former position of a post-medieval or earlier track. Thirdly, site 249.2 appears to mark the position of a post-medieval field-boundary.

4.10.6 Recommendations

- 4.10.6.1 Sample excavation is desirable to assess the possible presence of a road or track associated with the stone bridge identified during the Stage 2 survey at this location.
- 4.10.6.2 A sample excavation trench would also be desirable to locate and assess the nature of the soilmark at site 249.3.
- 4.10.6.3 In addition a watching brief with appropriate stoppage time is desirable.

4.11 Stony Low (site 252.1)

4.11.1 Location

This area is located in the Parish of Madeley, on a low eminence overlooking shallow valleys to the north and south.

4.11.2 Archaeological/Historical Background

4.11.2.1 Madeley Manor was held by Robert Stafford in 1086 and stayed in the Stafford family throughout the medieval period. Although the family was based at Stafford Castle, they owned a number of manors in different parts of the county including Madeley and its three parks: Madeley Great Park, Leycett and Nethersey. Site 252.1 falls within the medieval deerpark of Nethersethey, the smallest of the three. It is described as a park from the late-fourteenth century until the late-fifteenth century although it appears to have been simply leased out as pasture during most of this period (Cantor 1968, p. 53).

4.11.2.2 The boundaries of medieval Nethersethey Park still survive within the modern landscape, as observed in the Stage 1 study, to the north, west and east of the features recorded at site 252.1 (Figure 16). In the post-medieval period the former area of Nethersethey Park was divided into the farms of Netherset Hey and Stony Low. Whilst signs of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, pre-dating the park, are visible around Netherset Hey, no such traces have been observed in the vicinity of Stony Low. Considerable industrial activity took place in surrounding areas from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. These include brickworks at Ridgehill to the north, the colliery at Madeley Heath, and various industries including pipe-making at Newcastle-under-Lyme.

4.11.3 Discussion

4.11.3.1 Stage 2 site reference no: 252.1

Name: Field Numbers 5300, 1352, 1700 and 1920

NGR: SJ 7950 4400

SMR Number: 4728

1:2500 Plan Number: 18

Figure Number: 18:2

Photograph Number(s): 114-136

AP Number(s): 109

4.11.3.1.1 The features observed in this area during the Stage 2 survey comprised a complex of at least nine large pits connected in places by linear banks. The pits are clearly marked on the 1889 OS map of the area (Figure 14). Whilst they are not shown on the 1844 Tithe Map (Figure 15) field boundaries shown on this map appear to correspond to the position of the linear features observed. These former field boundaries clearly respect the positions of the pits and must therefore be contemporary or later. It would appear therefore that the pits date from before 1844 and possibly from before the former park was enclosed.

4.11.3.1.2 It can be seen from a glance at the OS map (Figure 14) that these pits are just a small part of a wider concentration of such features stretching from the line of the former mineral railway in the west to Whitmore Road in the east. They form part, therefore, of a large-scale extraction process. Given their relatively shallow and scattered nature, the most likely material which they were designed to recover is clay. Given the preponderance of red clay in the area, it is likely to have been extracted for use in brick or tile production in works such as that at Ridgehill, shown on the 1889 OS map (Figure 14 and Marilyn Goodby, pers. comm.). The dating evidence suggests that they were being exploited at a relatively early date, possibly in the sixteenth or seventeenth century.

4.11.3.1.3 The ditch observed on the east side of Field Number 5300 may easily be the remaining trace of the eastern boundary of medieval Nethersethey Park. The northern boundary may have run along the stream immediately to the north of the M6 motorway, and the western boundary down the west side of Field Number 1920 (Cantor 1968, Figure 4).

4.11.4 Assessment

The proposed widening scheme will include sections of the western and eastern boundaries of Nethersethey medieval deerpark. The features observed at site 252.1 are part of a larger early industrial landscape of clay extraction, probably relating to tile and brick production.

4.11.5 Recommendations

- 4.11.5.1 Further historical study of this area with particular attention to the former medieval park and possible moated site, would be desirable in consultation with local experts.
- 4.11.5.2 A full measured survey of earthwork features within the study area is also desirable.
- 4.11.5.3 Sample excavation is desirable on the western side of Field Number 1920 in order to confirm its identification as the former location of the paling fence surrounding a medieval deerpark.
- 4.11.5.4 In addition, selected palaeoenvironmental samples would be desirable from pits to assess their date and function and to provide information on the past environment of the area.

4.12 Little Madeley (sites 254.1 and 254.2)

4.12.1 Location

The features located at Little Madeley are situated in the Parish of Madeley along its eastern boundary with the Keele Parish.

4.12.2 Archaeological/Historical Background

Madeley Manor was under the control of the Stafford family in the medieval period. It is possible that Little Madeley was a subsidiary settlement from Madeley itself, established in the early medieval period when the population was rapidly expanding (Rowlands 1987, 21). As elsewhere in the surrounding district, it appears that Little Madeley may have remained wooded until relatively late and was so at the time of the Conquest. The bulk of Leycett Park, the western boundary of which is followed by the M6 motorway, was in the Parish of Keele, owned by the Hospitallers in the medieval period and leased by the Staffords. It appears largely to have occupied the wasteland of Keele Manor (Cantor 1968, 48). It is first known in 1372, it ceased to be used for deer by 1392 and continued to be termed a park into the late-fifteenth century. Madeley Manor was owned by the Crewe family in the post-medieval period. Many of the features observed within this area relate to landscaping of parkland attached to the post-medieval manor.

4.12.3 Discussion

4.12.3.1 Stage 2 site reference no: 254.1

Name: Field Numbers 0057 and 0060

NGR: SJ 7782 4600

SMR Number: 2235

1:2500 Plan Number: 19

Figure Number: 19:1-19:2

Photograph Number(s): 90-96

AP Number(s): 116

The traces of ridge and furrow cultivation in this area probably predate the creation of Leycett Park in the fourteenth century, given that no cultivation would have taken place within such a park. This suggests that Little Madeley was a functioning agricultural settlement by that time. The cultivation appears to be overlain by the main pond at site 254.2, which supports evidence suggesting that this pond is probably post-medieval in origin. The bank running north-south may

be the remains of a length of the western boundary of Leycett deer park or alternatively a former flood embankment (Figure 18).

4.12.3.2 Stage 2 site reference no: 254.2

Name: 'Fish Pond' at Little Madeley

NGR: SJ 7782 4600

SMR Number: 2235

1:2500 Plan Number: 19

Figure Number: 19:1,
19:2

Photograph Number(s): 86-89

AP Number(s): 116

4.12.3.2.1 This pond is one of three marked on the 1844 Tithe Map (Figure 17) running along the line of Hazeley Brook (Figure 18). An estate map dating to the mid-eighteenth century shows that these ponds did not yet exist at that time. Their proximity to Madeley to the west strongly suggests that these ponds were created as a result of landscaping of the manor estate in the later eighteenth century. The location of the former southern pond, which was south of the A525 Newcastle Road, is either under or east of the present motorway. The main 'Upper Pool', some of which falls within the motorway widening corridor, is roughly rectangular in shape and its eastern side approximates to the original course of the Checkley Brook. The northern end of the Upper Pool lies over the former position of a field identified as 'Walk Mill Meadow' on a schedule accompanying the eighteenth century map. This indicates the former existence of a fulling mill on this site, apparently deserted by the end of the fourteenth century (L. Williams, pers. comm.). It seems clear that this feature lies just west of the motorway widening corridor. The pool which existed to the north of A531, the 'Lower Pool', also appears to date to the eighteenth century.

4.12.3.2.2 Immediately to the south-east of lower pool a 'Coal Wharf with a number of buildings' is marked on the 1844 Tithe Map (Figure 17). Given that these buildings do not appear to be marked on the eighteenth century estate map, this wharf seems almost certainly to relate to the tramway connecting this location with Silverdale Ironworks to the east. This tramway was constructed in 1805 to connect Ironworks with 'the Coal Pitts at Sawney in Leycett' (Hardman 1972, 13). A estate survey of 1832 indicates that the area to the west of Little Madeley's Upper Pool was known as 'Sawn' and recent observations do indicate that Coal Wharf was the tramway's western terminus. Clearly coal was loaded onto trans at Coal Wharf

to be transported to the ironworks, although it is not clear whether its source was in the immediate area or whether its was brought by road from the colliery at Madeley Heath. At the northern end of the wharf, an icehouse is recorded on the 1889 OS map (Figure 14) and apparently still survives.

4.12.4 Assessment

4.12.4.1 The bank at site 254.1 may relate to the fourteenth century foundation of Leycett Deer Park which may have followed the line of Checkley Brook in this area.

4.12.4.2 The 'fishpond' at Little Madeley is one of three apparently created in the later eighteenth century as part of landscaping works on the estate of the Madeley manor.

4.12.4.3 The area designated 'Coal Wharf' immediately north of the A531 on the Madeley Tithe Map (Figure 17) relates to the nineteenth century iron works at Silverdale to the north. It is the terminus of an early nineteenth century tramway.

4.12.4.4 A post-medieval date is probably also to be attributed to the ice-house adjacent to 'Coal Wharf'.

4.12.5 Recommendations

4.12.5.1 In view of the former presence of two parks - Leycett Park and Madeley Park - within the study area, it is desirable that further historical study is carried out in co-operation with local experts, which could form part of a wider research strategy.

4.12.5.2 It is also desirable that a full measured survey of earthworks and water-courses within the area should be carried out.

4.12.5.3 Sample excavation positioned across the linear bank at site 254/1 could establish if it is the boundary of the former medieval deer park.

4.12.5.4 A geophysical survey of 'Coal wharf' is also desirable to locate the positions of any former industrial installations.

4.12.5.5 It is desirable that the ice-house adjacent to the wharf is fully investigated and recorded before demolition.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

5.1.1 Key Sites

5.1.1.1 The mitigation strategies recommended for the eleven key areas discussed in this report, with the exception of Wood Bank Lane/ Broom's Bridge and the Sow Valley, represent a further stage of evaluation. Further action in nine of the eleven key areas may be required, depending on the results of the Stage 4 study (see Table 1). This is in accordance with the staged approach agreed with the Highways Agency of the Department of Transport and the archaeological curators (see Stage 2 report, paragraph 5.3.2.1).

5.1.1.2 An archaeological watching brief should be considered within the construction schedule for these key sites. This watching brief should include stoppage time to allow the recording of archaeological features uncovered.

5.1.2 Sites of Secondary Archaeological Importance

5.1.2.1 Whilst the key areas are considered, on the basis of the archaeological studies undertaken to date, to be of the highest archaeological potential, eight additional areas within the proposed widening scheme may also be of some archaeological importance.

5.1.2.2 These eight sites of secondary archaeological or historical importance chiefly comprise areas adjacent to centres of known archaeological or historical importance. Consequently, whilst it seems likely that they are areas of archaeological significance, the precise nature or location of this past activity is generally not known. In these circumstances, the most appropriate mitigation strategy would be an archaeological watching brief. Such watching briefs should include sufficient stoppage time to allow for the recording of anticipated features of archaeological interest.

5.1.2.3 Should any of these areas become available for fieldwalking before construction, it is desirable that surveys are undertaken. These fieldwalking surveys would locate any specific areas of archaeological interest through the recovery of concentrations of artefacts.

5.1.2.4 The eight sites of secondary archaeological importance are as follows (see Appendix E):

- Site 212.1 - 213.2

This area contains a series of linear cropmark features and earthworks and is adjacent to a possible medieval moated site. As an area of a possible preserved historic landscape it has archaeological potential.

- Site 218.1

The proposed widening scheme at site 218.1 is likely to affect a series of linear soilmarks and is adjacent to what appears to be a linear ring-ditch with a possible central burial. As an area of possible Bronze-age activity it may reward further investigation.

- Site 221.2

This site comprises an area of earthworks to the south, west and north of Mossnit Farm. These remains indicate former medieval cultivation and the possible existence of an earlier settlement.

- Sites 231.1 - 231.2

Features observed at these sites in the Stage 2 survey comprised linear earthworks and traces of ridge and furrow which may relate to the adjacent medieval settlement of Whitgreave.

- Sites 239.1 - Kilometre Marker 241

Traces of ridge and furrow, linear earthworks and an artificial mound were observed in this area during the Stage 2 survey. While these features indicate medieval and possibly earlier activity in themselves, the main significance of this area is its proximity to the defended hilltop sites at Saxons Low and Bury Bank, to the east, and Swynnerton village, to the west. This appears to have been an area of importance in the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon periods.

- Sites 248.5 - 6

This is an area containing the traces of former cultivation and field boundaries which relates to the key area identified at Lyme's Farm. They should be considered in conjunction with further work carried out at that site.

- Kilometre Markers 250 - 251

This area was identified as lying within a high concentration of linear cropmarks in the Stage 1 report. While no upstanding earthworks were observed during the Stage 2 survey, the area is nevertheless significant as a preserved historic landscape.

- **Site 256.1**

This site comprised a series of earthworks defining a rectangular enclosure, approximately six metres by eight metres. A linear depression running parallel to the enclosure, 50m to the north, may be a related feature.

5.1.3 Areas of Low Archaeological Potential

5.1.3.1 It cannot be assumed that areas not included in the key areas and sites of secondary archaeological importance are archaeologically sterile. It is possible that gaps in the documentary and archaeological information available have led to sites of archaeological significance, particularly from the prehistoric period, remaining unidentified.

5.1.3.2 It is therefore desirable that some provision is made for the discovery of features of archaeological interest in these areas by either fieldwalking or an archaeological watching brief.

5.2 Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey is recommended at the site of the suspected Roman villa beside Stafford Castle, at Hanchurch Mill and suspected Roman road, and at Little Madeley. This technique has been selected as it is generally the most useful and cost-effective on sites where there is already an idea of what may exist below ground and approximately where it is located. The results of such a survey would contribute to the determination of further mitigation strategies including the location of any sample excavation.

5.3 Measured Survey and Aerial Photographic Plotting

These techniques are complementary in that they provide a record of the former existence of structures and elements of the landscape no longer extant. They are recommended in conjunction at Broom's Bridge, Hanchurch and Creswell where a significant area of the historic landscape has been preserved. Measured survey alone is recommended at Stafford Castle, Trentham Park, Stony Low and Little Madeley, where the features of archaeological interest are limited to earthworks observable on the ground. It is not appropriate that these techniques should be strictly limited to the area to be directly affected by the proposed widening scheme

as it is important to record features (single fields of ridge and furrow and field boundaries) in a comprehensible and usable record.

5.4 Sample Excavation

Sample excavation is recommended in areas where the specific location of features of interest are known:- the possible Roman road/associated activity at Watling Street, the possible Roman villa site as well as features associated with the medieval deerpark at Stafford Castle, earthwork features on the former Creswell estate, features associated with the medieval park at Trentham, the features associated with Burton Manor, the property boundaries identified at Hanchurch, the cropmark and possible track at Lymes Farm, the medieval deerpark boundary at Stony Low, and the earthwork features at Little Madeley. The purpose of sample excavation is to provide information regarding the extent, nature, date and preservation of below-ground archaeology and to provide data to allow a decision on whether further investigation is required.

5.5 Palaeoenvironmental Analysis

The use of palaeoenvironmental sampling techniques is limited to areas with appropriate conditions for preservation, usually waterlogged and/or anaerobic. Such analysis provides information about past climatic and environmental conditions to which human activity can be related and is recommended at the Sow Valley and the clay pits at Stony Low.

Table 1: Schedule of Recommended Stage 4 Archaeological Works

Site No./Location Name	Site Reference Number	Evaluation Methods			
		AP	GS	MS	SE
1. Watling Street	211.1				*
2. Broom's Bridge	215.1 216.1 216.2	*		*	
3. Burton Manor	222.1 222.2 223.2				*
4. Stafford Castle	224.1 224.2 225.1 225.2		*	*	*
5. Sow Valley	228.1	Watching Brief during construction			
6. Creswell	229.1	No further survey due to ecological considerations			
	229.2 229.3 229.4 229.5	*		*	*
7. Trentham Park	243.1 244.2 244.3 244.3			*	*
8. Hanchurch	245.1 245.2 245.3 245.4 245.5 245.6	*	*	*	*
9. The Lymes	249.1 249.2 249.3				*
10. Stony Low	252.1			*	*
11. Little Madeley	254.1 254.2		*	*	*

All of the above sites would be subject to Watching Brief during construction.

Key to Evaluation Methods

AP - Aerial Photograph plotting
 GS - Geophysical Survey
 MS - Measured Survey
 SE - Sample Excavation

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APPENDIX A

TABLE 1 FROM STAGE 2 REPORT

Table 1: Recommended Stage 3 Archaeological Works

Site Location Name	Site Reference Number	Evaluation Methods			
		DR (hours)	FW (hectares)	GS (hectares)	SE (m ²)
Watling Street	211.1	2			30
North of Watling Street	211.2	10			
Wood Bank Lane/ Broom Bridge	215.1	2			
	216.1	3			
	216.2	1			
Cockpit Plantation	218.1	9			
Burton Manor	222.1	5		1.5	
Stafford Castle/environs	224.1	3	8		
	224.2	4			
	225.1	2			
	225.2	2			
	226.1	2			
Rowe's Wood/Creswell Grove/New Plantation	229.1	4	5.5		
	229.2	1			
	229.3	1			
	229.4	2			
	229.5	2			
Black Lake/Trentham Park	243.1	2	5		
	244.1	2			
	244.2	1			
	244.3	1			
	244.4	1			
Hanchurch	245.1	3	3.5		
	245.2	3	4		
	245.3	2			
	245.4	2			
Trentham Park Golf Course	245.5	2			
Hanchurch	245.6	7			
Lymes Farm (Lymes Road)	249.1	2			
	249.2	1			
Stoneylow Farm	252.1	2			
Fish Pond (Little Madeley)	254.2	2			

Key to Evaluation Methods

DR	-	Documentary Research
FW	-	Fieldwalking
GS	-	Geophysical Survey
SE	-	Sample Excavation

APPENDIX B

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT BURTON MANOR

A Report for

GIFFORD AND PARTNERS

on a

Geophysical Survey

carried out at

BURTON MANOR - STAFFORD

May 1994

CONTENTS

Introduction

Description of the site

Methodology

Discussion

Figure 1 -	1:50 000	General Location Plan
Figure 2 -	1:10 000	Detailed Location Plan
Figure 3 -	1:1000	Plot of magnetometer data
Figure 4 -	1:1000	Plot of magnetometer data (wider plotting parameters)
Figure 5 -	1:1000	Plot of resistivity data
Figure 6 -	1:1000	Plot of resistivity data (filtered data)
Figure 7 -	1:1000	Abstraction of Anomalies

INTRODUCTION

The geophysical survey was undertaken as part of the archaeological assessment associated with the proposed widening of the M6 past Stafford.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The site lies some 2.5Km south of the centre of Stafford adjacent to the M6 motorway where it crosses the 'C' road to Copenhall (OS Ref SJ 915 207).

The two areas surveyed are used as sports playing fields and were grass at the time of the survey. A third central area was not surveyed as its size shape, surface material and proximity to magnetically noisy surroundings made it unsuitable for the two techniques described below.

The soils are fine silt loams derived from the underlying drift and reddish mudstone.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the survey was to investigate the possibility of any archaeological features associated with the nearby medieval moated site to the west of Hyde Lea.

Two geophysical techniques were employed which are briefly described below.

Magnetometer

Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTesla (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000nT, can be accurately detected using an appropriate instrument.

The mapping of the anomaly in a systematic manner will allow an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by buried iron-based objects or by kilns or hearths. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches can be seen if they contain more humic material which is normally rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil.

To illustrate this point, the cutting and subsequent silting or backfilling of a ditch may result in a larger volume of weakly magnetic material being accumulated in the trench compared to the undisturbed subsoil. A weak magnetic anomaly should therefore appear in plan along the line of the ditch.

The magnetic survey was carried out using an FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometer, manufactured by Geoscan Research. The instrument consists of two fluxgates mounted 0.5m vertically apart, and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Thus readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. Readings are taken automatically with

a sample trigger and held in an 'on board' data logger. The data is later downloaded into a computer for processing and presentation in the same way as the resistance meter.

Processing can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. 'Despiking' is also performed to remove the anomalies resulting from small iron objects often found on agricultural land. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies. The presentation of the data involves a print-out of the 'flattened and despiked' data only.

Magnetic features have been identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction of Anomalies' drawing (Fig 7) for the site, numbered for ease of reference and prefixed with the letter 'M'.

Resistance Meter

This method relies on the relative inability of soils (and objects within the soil) to conduct an electrical current which is passed through them. As resistivity is linked to moisture content, and therefore porosity, hard dense features such as rock will give a relatively high resistivity response, while features such as a ditch which retains moisture give a relatively low response.

The resistance meter used was an RM15 manufactured by Geoscan Research incorporating a mobile Twin Probe Array. The Twin Probes are separated by 0.5m and the associated remote probes were positioned approximately 15m outside the grid. This instrument uses an automatic data logger which permits the data to be recorded on site for later downloading to a computer for processing and presentation.

The processing typically involves the 'despiking' of high contact resistance readings and the passing of the data through a high pass filter. This has the effect of removing the larger variations in the data often associated with geological features. The net effect is to enhance the archaeological or man-made anomalies contained in the data. The presentation of the data for each site normally involves a print-out of the raw data as well as 'despiked and filtered' data.

Resistance features have been identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction of Anomalies' drawing (Fig 7) of the site, numbered for ease of reference and prefixed with the letter 'R'.

Though the values being logged are actually resistances in ohms they are directly proportional to resistivity (ohm-metres) as the same probe configuration was used through-out.

DISCUSSION

The two areas surveyed produced markedly different results.

AREA A (The western area as marked in Figure 7)

This area reveals two types of linear features. R2 and R3 appear to be two separate but similar modern 'herring bone' land drainage systems outfalling towards the north west. The series of parallel linear features, collectively labelled R1, may be ridge and furrow running east - west. The lines are rather straight which suggests they may not be ridge and furrow from the medieval period which often display a gentle reverse 'S' shape. A further point to note is that the centres close up at the southern end which is unusual for ridge and furrow.

There is one zone of higher resistance in Area A at R4. This has no particular shape in either the raw or filtered data so no interpretation is offered here.

The magnetometer showed several interesting areas of magnetic disturbances marked M1, M2, M3, M4 and M6. The strength of these anomalies is such that they probably represent either quite large ferrous objects or areas of intense burning.

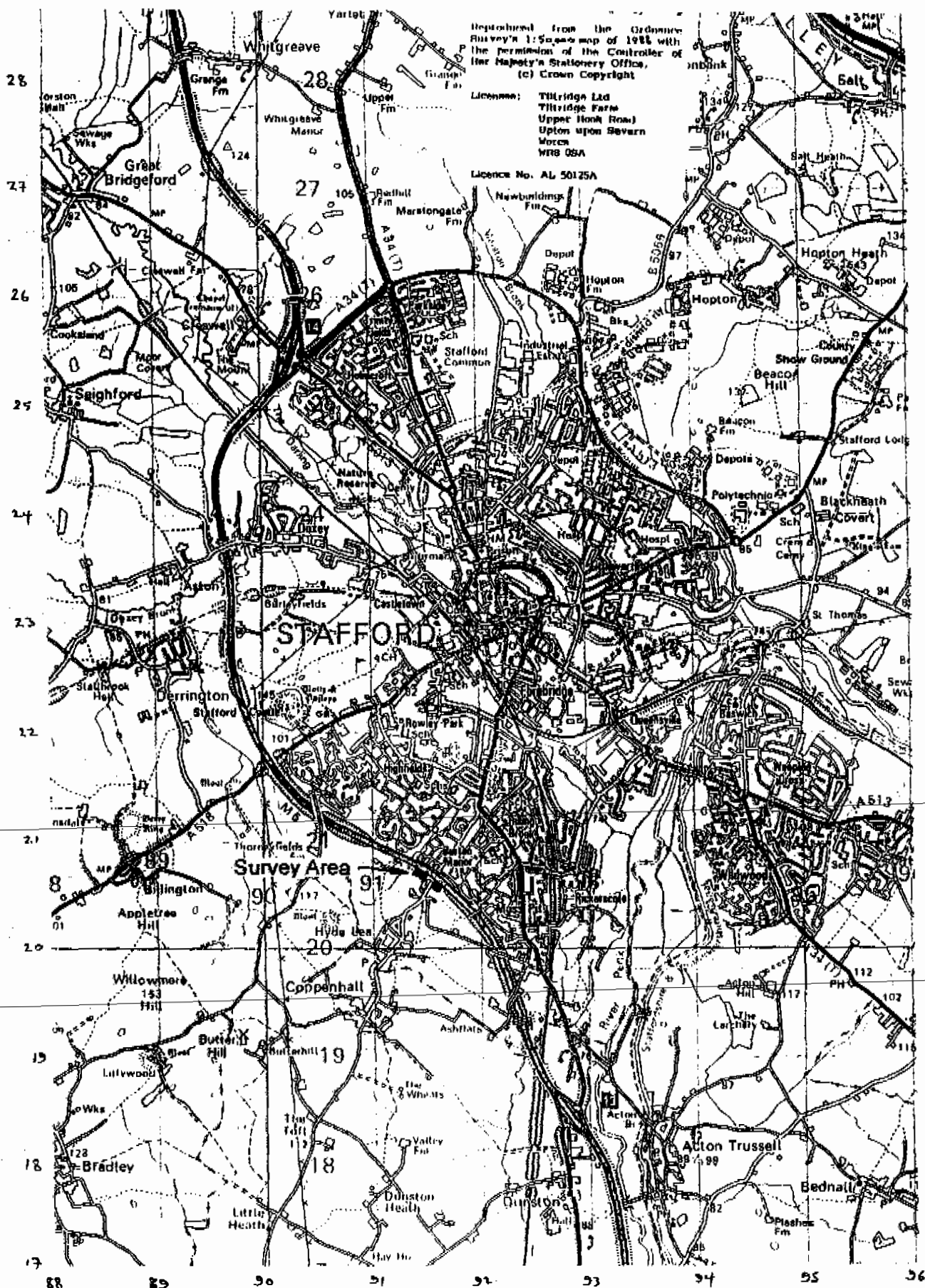
M5 and M7 are interesting as they are linear, M7 being straight and M5 'U' shaped. M8 is also linear but as it is parallel with the resistance feature R1 it may be associated with the conjectural ridge and furrow.

AREA B

Area B shows an extensive spread of magnetic disturbance collectively labelled M9. Within this spread are many zones of strong magnetic anomalies which, as in Area A, are thought to be from buried ferrous objects and/or intense burning. The very noisy nature of the site suggests a spread of brick rubble interspersed with areas of burning and metal debris. This perhaps could have resulted from the demolition of a building.

This interpretation is, to some extent, supported by the resistance evidence. Several discrete areas of higher resistance are present, notably, the linear feature R14 and the strong triangular feature R9. This latter feature may also be associated with the weaker features R10, R11 and R12. All may be evidence of foundations but perhaps partially destroyed.

Finally the weaker feature R7 to the south also coincides with a 'limb' of noisy magnetic data (seen best in Figure 3) which again suggests a possible demolished brick building.



Date May 1994

Client GIFFORD AND PARTNERS

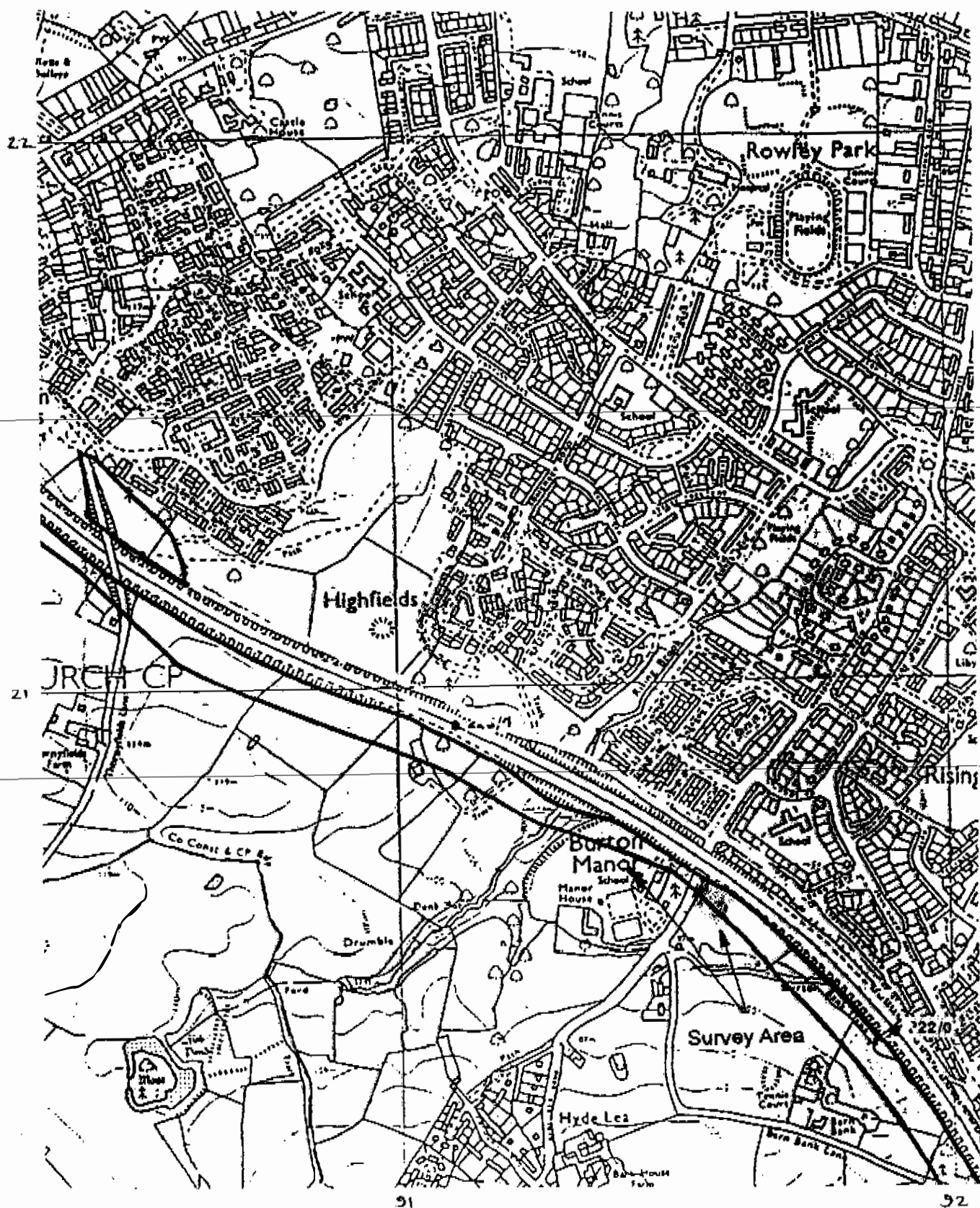
Scale 1:50 000

Subject
Geophysical Survey
Burton Manor - Stafford
General Location Plan

Figure 1

STRATASCAN.

TILTBRIDGE FARM
UPPER HOOK ROAD
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WORCESTERSHIRE WR8 0SA UK
TELEPHONE (0684) 592766



Date May 1994

Client GIFFORD AND PARTNERS

Scale 1:10 000

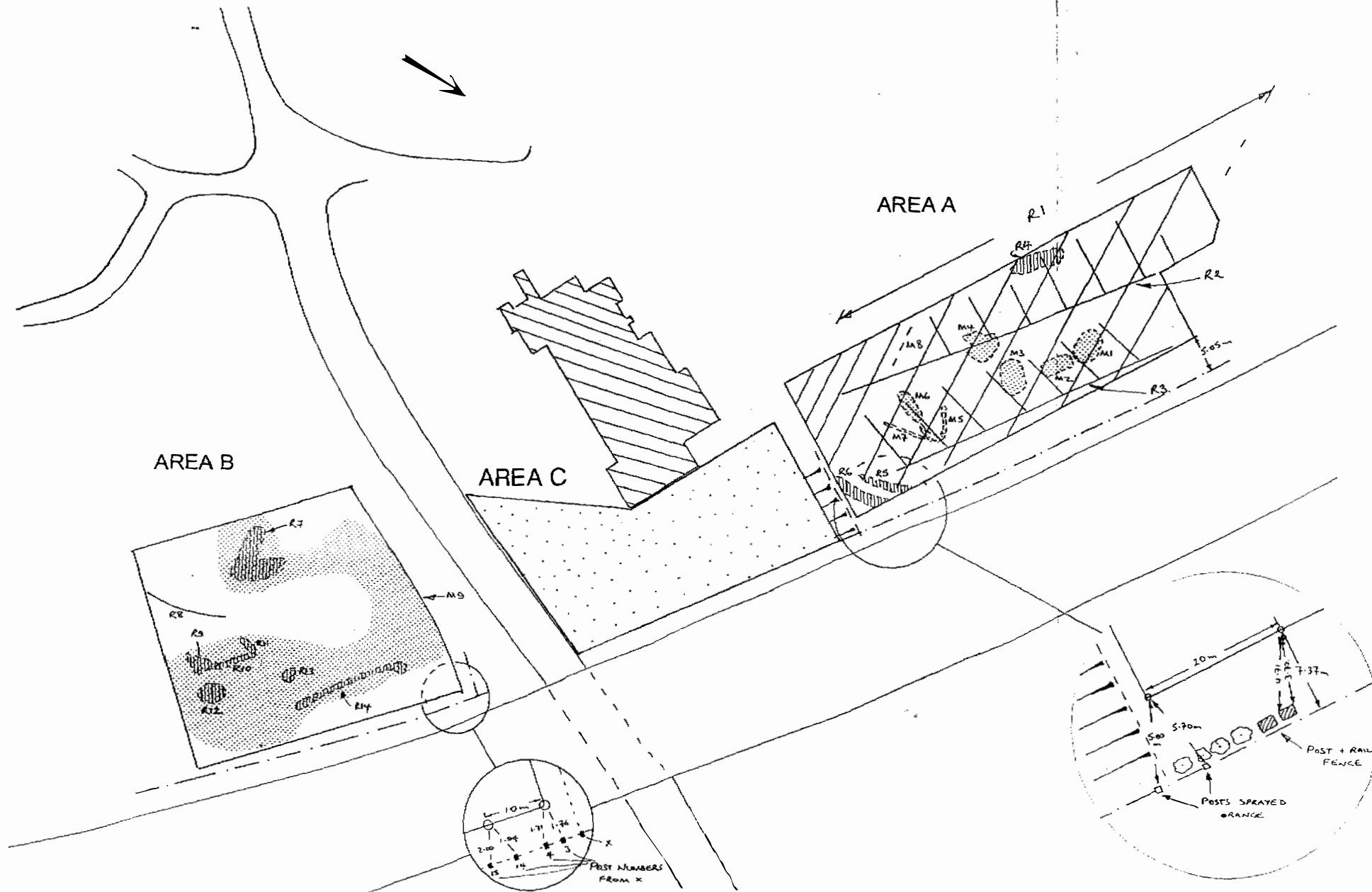
Subject
Geophysical Survey
Burton Manor - Stafford
Detailed Location Plan

Figure 2

STRATASCAN

TILTRIDGE FARM
UPPER HOOK ROAD
UPTON UPON SEVERN
WORCESTERSHIRE WR80SA UK

TELEPHONE (0684) 592266



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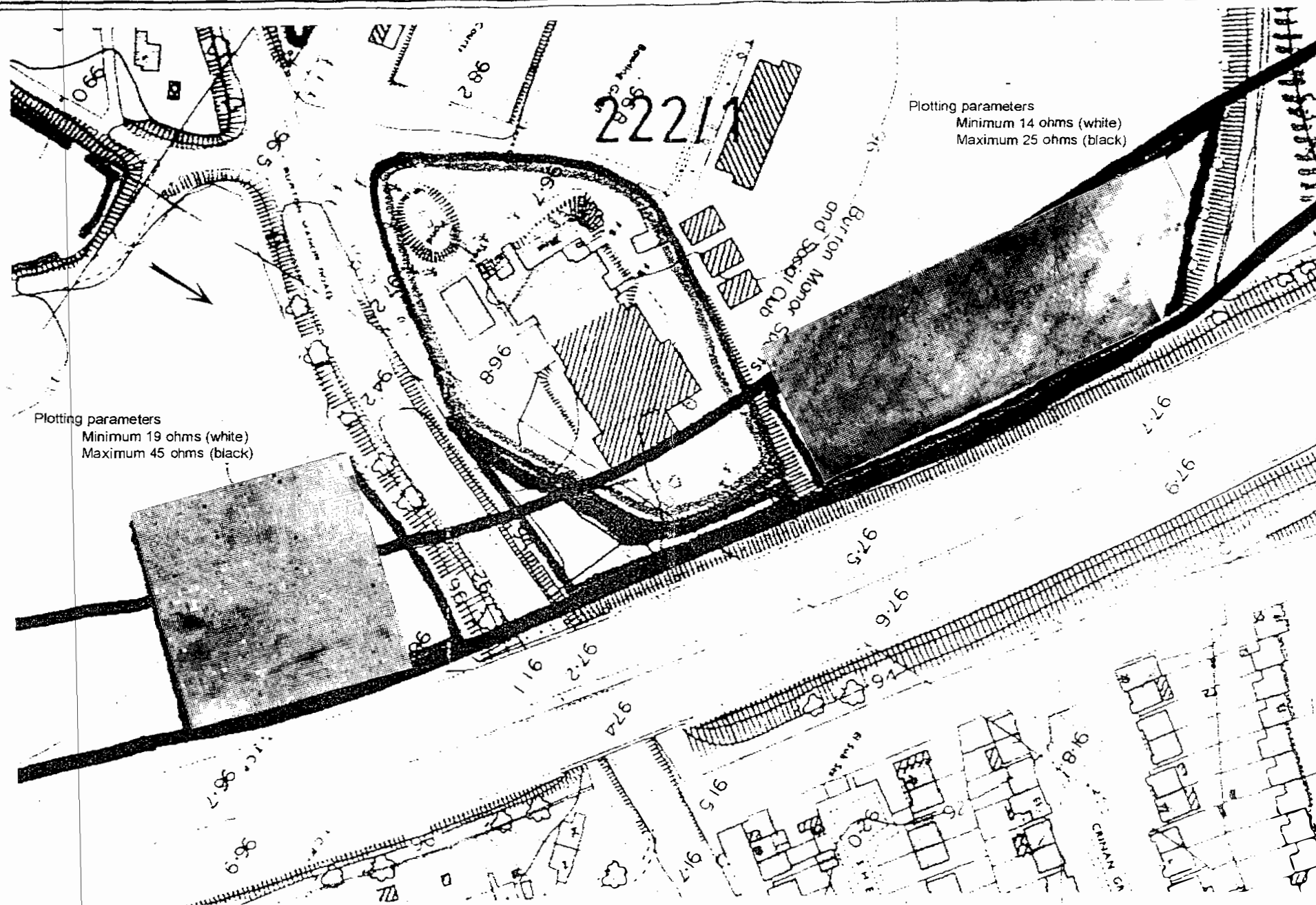
Figure 7

Scale 1:1000

Subject Geophysical Survey - Burton Manor - Stafford
Abstraction of anomalies + REFENCING OF GRIDS

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TELEPHONE (0684) 592266
FAX (0684) 594142



Plotting parameters
Minimum 14 ohms (white)
Maximum 25 ohms (black)

Plotting parameters
Minimum 19 ohms (white)
Maximum 45 ohms (black)

Date May 1994

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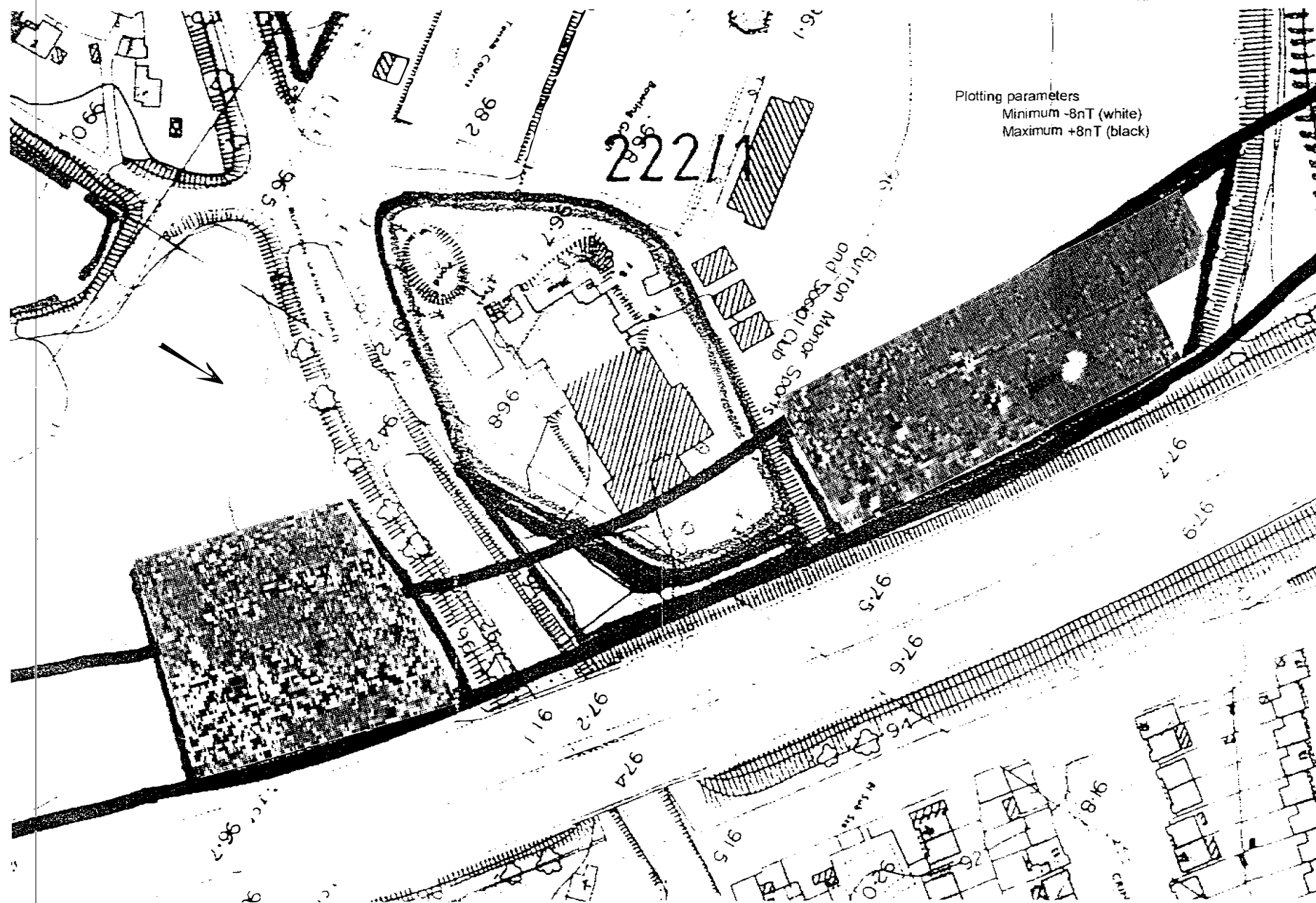
Figure 5

Scale 1:1000

Subject Geophysical Survey - Burton Manor - Stafford
Plot of resistivity survey - Raw Data

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Date May 1994

Client GIFFORD AND PARTNERS

Figure 3

Scale 1:1000

Subject Geophysical Survey - Burton Manor - Stafford
Plot of magnetometer survey - Processed Data

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APPENDIX C

INFORMATION FROM STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL ON POSSIBLE ROMAN VILLA SITE ADJACENT TO STAFFORD CASTLE

STAFFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

from: Archaeologist
to: Director of Development
Assistant Director (Planning)
Assistant Director (Leisure and Tourism)

A note on a group of Romano-British pottery found adjacent to Stafford Castle.

Following the ploughing of field no. 8463 by the tenant farmer, Mr N J Thomas has undertaken a period of field-walking with the full permission of Mr Busby. This has resulted in the recovery, purely from surface scatter, of a group of some 350 sherds of Romano-British pottery. A distribution plan indicates a concentration of pottery in the central area of the field, with the sherds closely grouped.

The material consists of Samian ware, Black-burnished ware, mortaria from the Mancetter-Hartshill kilns, and a preponderance of "local" red wares (to name the main types), ranging in date from the early second century AD to the late third or early fourth century AD. Also recovered was a small group of building material which included a fragment of tegula (roof tile).

The recovery of this amount of material from a limited area would indicate the presence in the immediate vicinity of a Romano-British site with a considerable period of occupation. Romano-British finds have also been recovered from fields no. 4542, 7258 and 8972, as well as from Stafford Castle (the Inner Bailey excavations, the village site excavations, and the most recent excavations ahead of the Visitor Centre development).

The possibility of the presence of a substantial Romano-British site within the development area should not be overlooked during discussions/negotiations.

A more detailed summary of the relevant find spots, including a plan, can be made available when required.

N

CASTLE FIELD NO 3

35F

35F

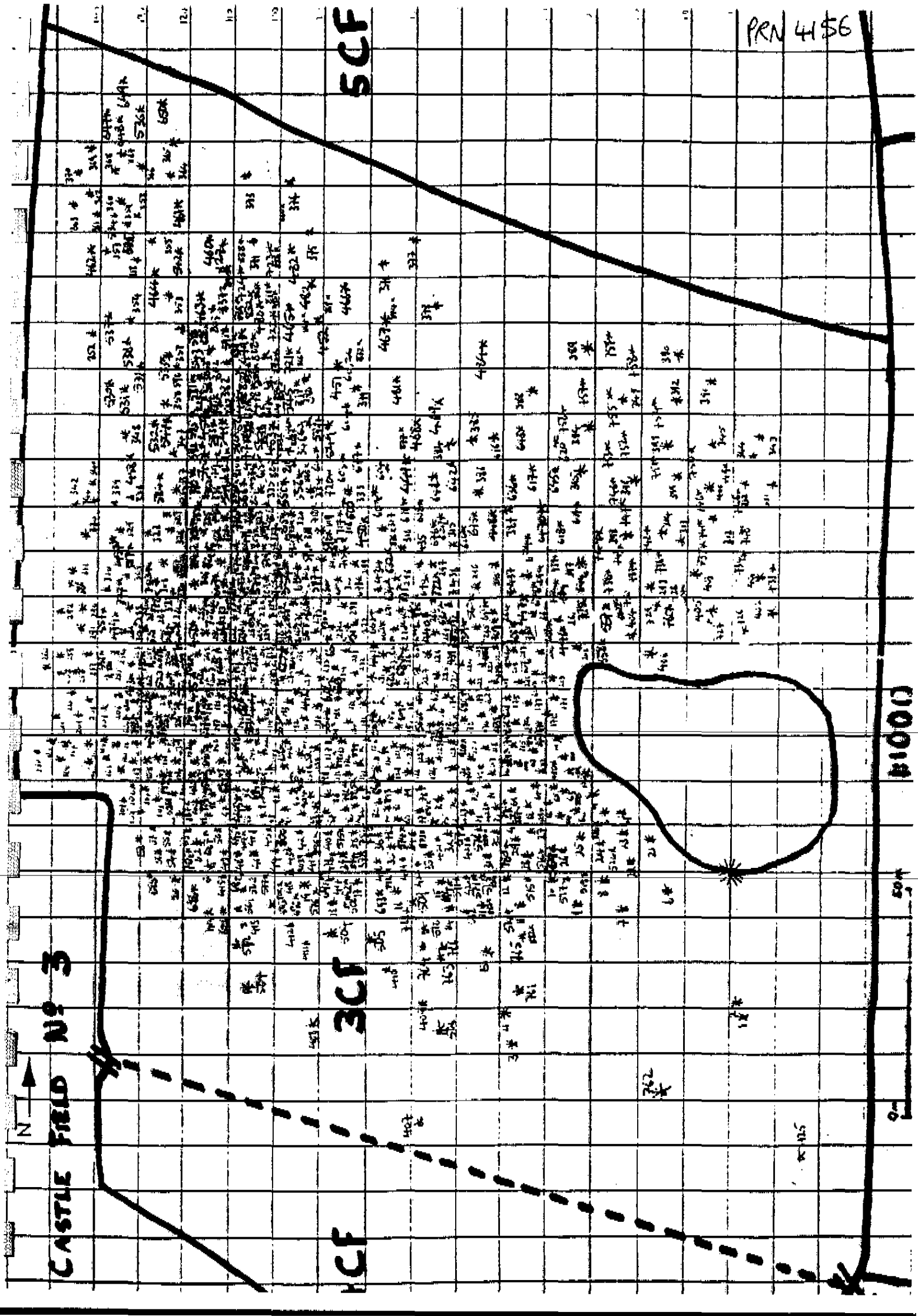
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APPENDIX D

STAFFORDSHIRE PARKS SURVEY

STAFFORDSHIRE

TRENTHAM

STAFFORD

SWYNNERTON

SJ8640

II*

Formal gardens, pleasure grounds, landscape park. Park c.200ha. Circa 1759 for the Earl Gower by Capability Brown, formal gardens, c.2ha, 1830s-40s by Sir Charles Barry and W A Nesfield.

House 1834-42 by Barry for 2nd Duke of Sutherland, demolished 1910-12, on site of earlier houses remodelled c.1775-8 by Brown and Henry Holland. Simplified version of Barry's Italianate formal gardens survives. Upper parterres of central circular and angle plats. Central axis with path to lower area of sunken water gardens flanking path. Figure of Perseus at head of vista. Clipped shrubs, statues, vases. 3 by loggia to west. Specimen trees in flanking grounds. Orangery c.1808 by C H Tatham. Park has landscaped lake, existing by 1759, remodelled by Brown, altered by Barry. Tree belts to west, open park west of house mostly golf course. Monuments to 1st Duke, 1836 by Winks, 2km to south on Monument Hill. Classical Lodge, C19 near Monument Hill. Views from formal gardens over lake to hills. Lodges by Tatham. Mausoleum outside park north-east of house, c.1807-8 by Tatham. Church 1844 by Barry. Stable yard, c.1850. Survey, 1707 of former early formal layout with raised walk over lake. Formerly early landscape woodland of intersecting alleys. Barry's elaborate parterres laid out in S formation, had balustrading and pavilions. Gardens now a public park.

Country Life, 5 March 1898 p272, 12 March 1898 p304, 25 Jan 1968 p176, Feb 1968 p228. Pevsner N, Staffordshire, 1974. Stroud D, Capability Brown, 1975. Brooke, E Adveno, Gardens of England 1857.

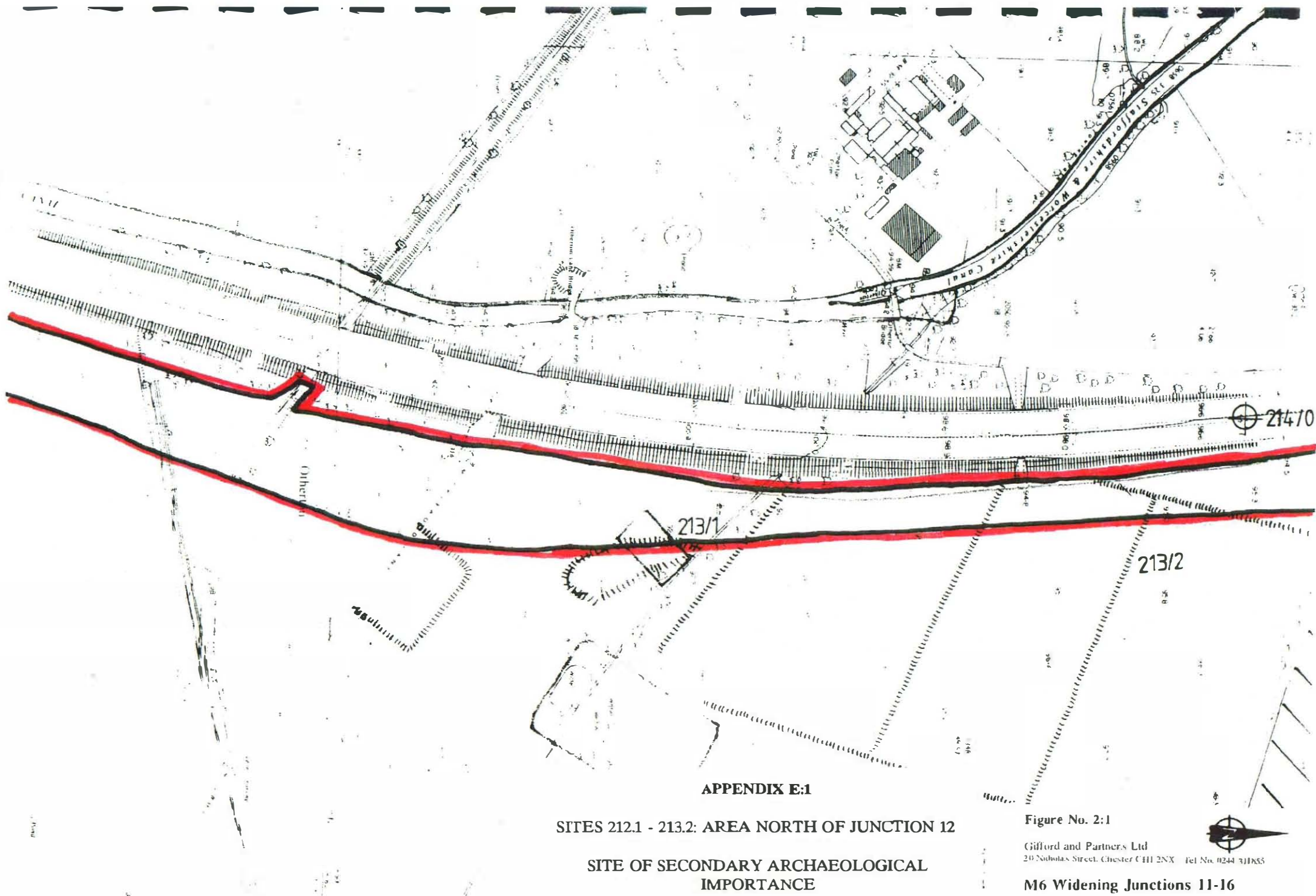
APPENDIX E

**LOCATION MAPS SHOWING SITES
OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE**

APPENDIX E:1

SITES 212.1 - 213.2: AREA NORTH OF JUNCTION 12

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE



APPENDIX E:1

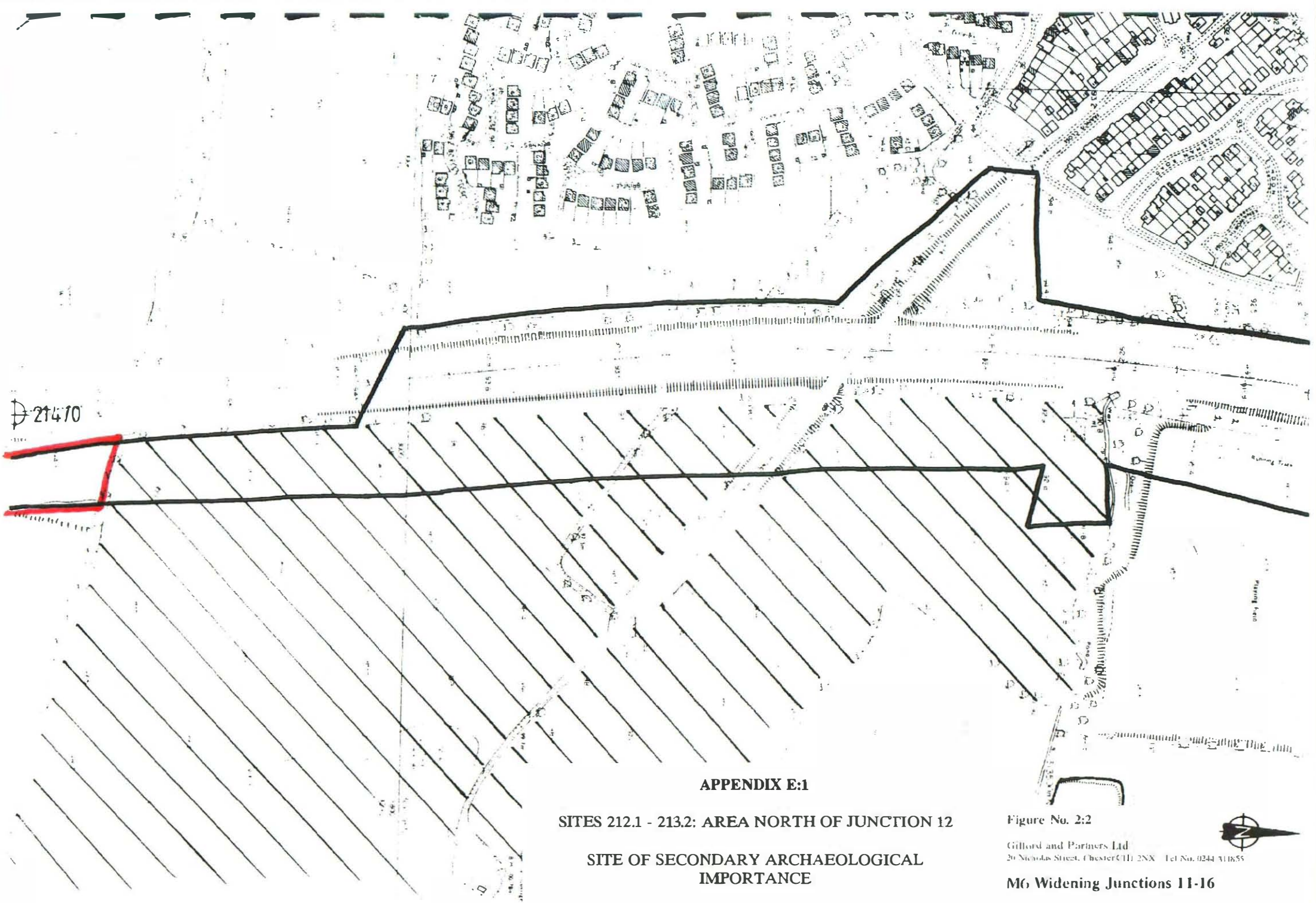
SITES 212.1 - 213.2: AREA NORTH OF JUNCTION 12

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE

Figure No. 2:1

Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No. 0244 311855

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16



APPENDIX E:1

SITES 212.1 - 213.2: AREA NORTH OF JUNCTION 12

**SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE**

Figure No. 2:2

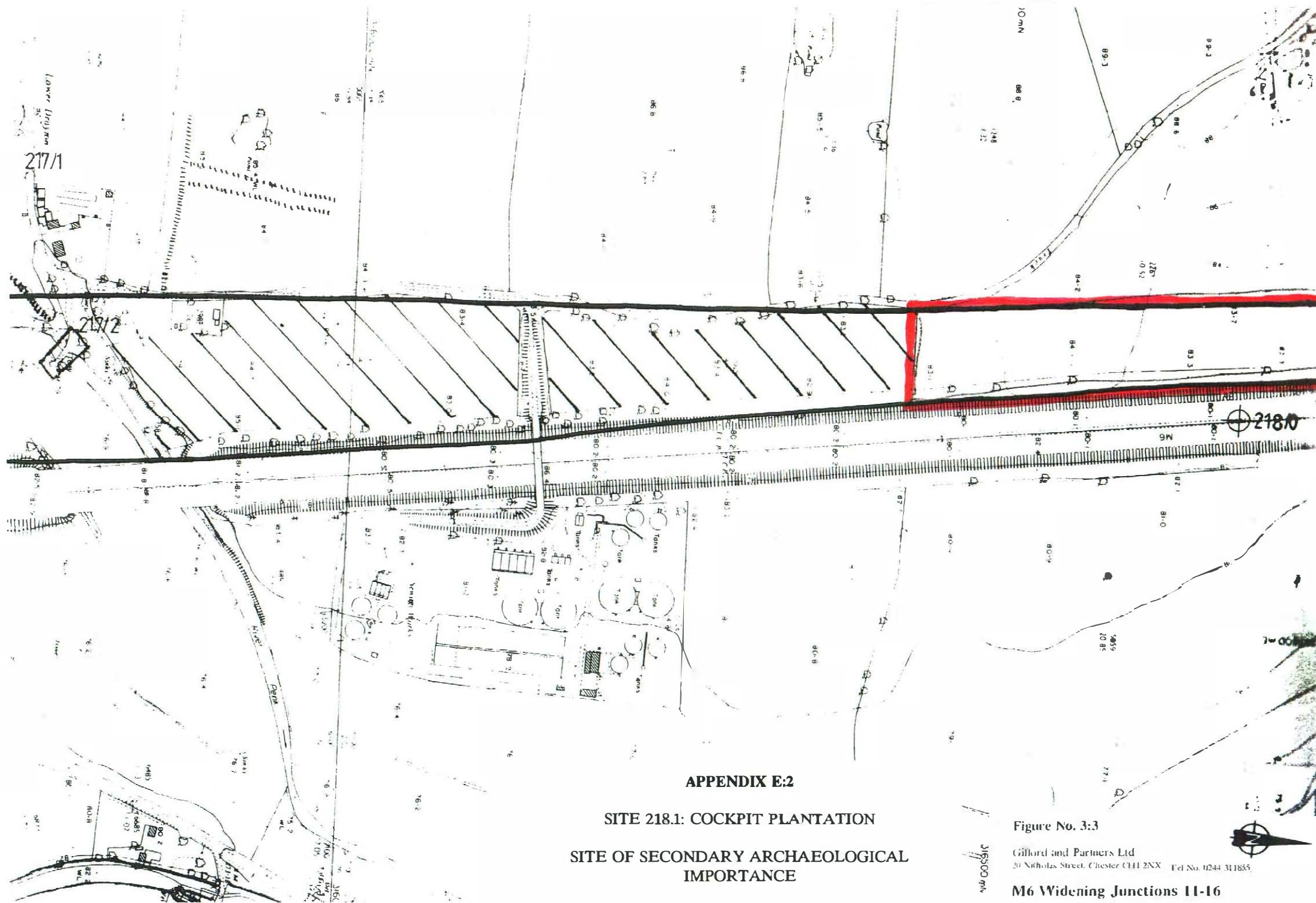
Gillford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No. 0244 311855

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16

APPENDIX E:2

SITE 218.1: COCKPIT PLANTATION

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE



APPENDIX E:2

SITE 218.1: COCKPIT PLANTATION

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE

Figure No. 3:3

Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No. 0244 311855

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16

APPENDIX E:3

SITE 221.2: MOSSPIT FARM

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

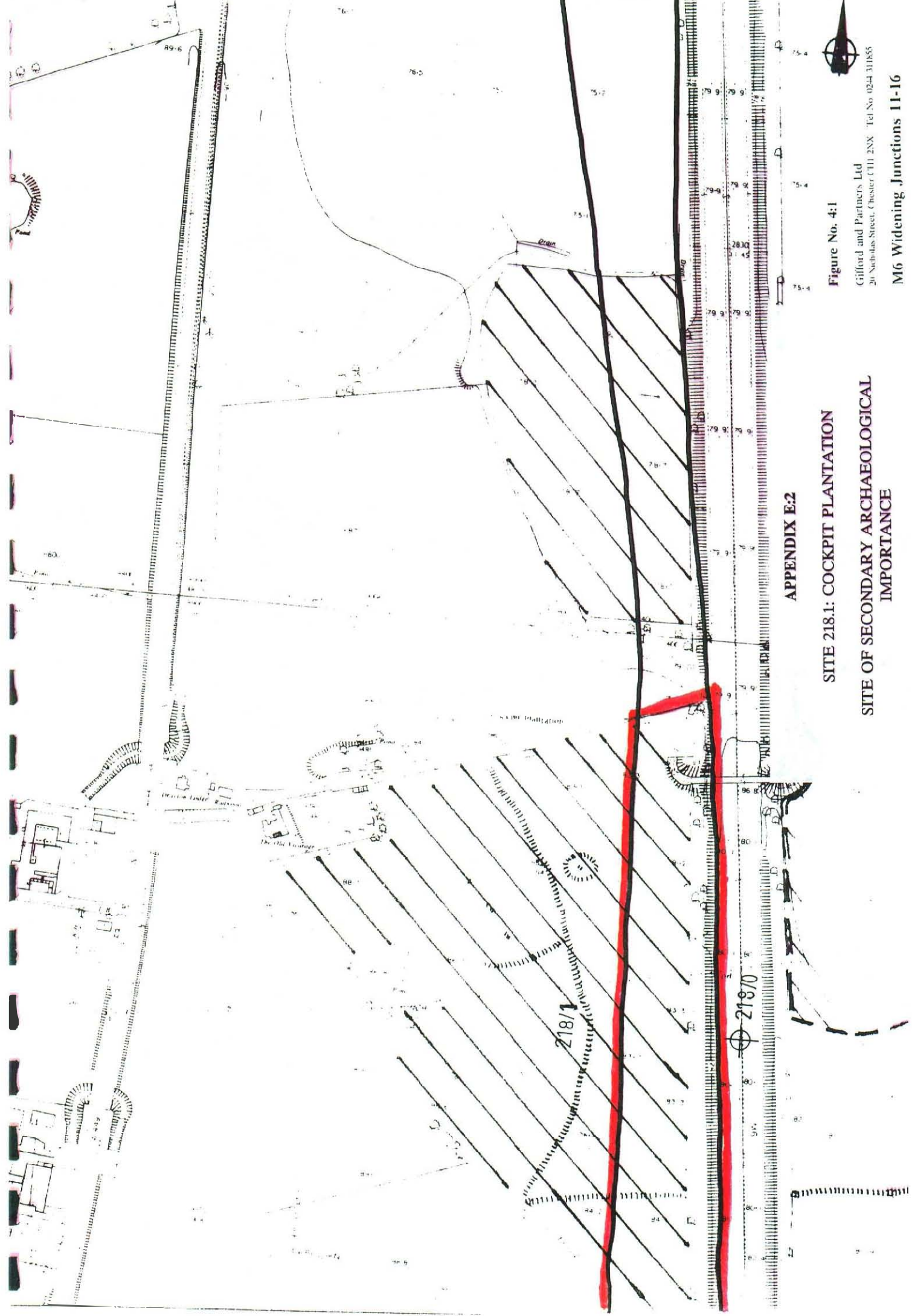


Figure No. 4:1

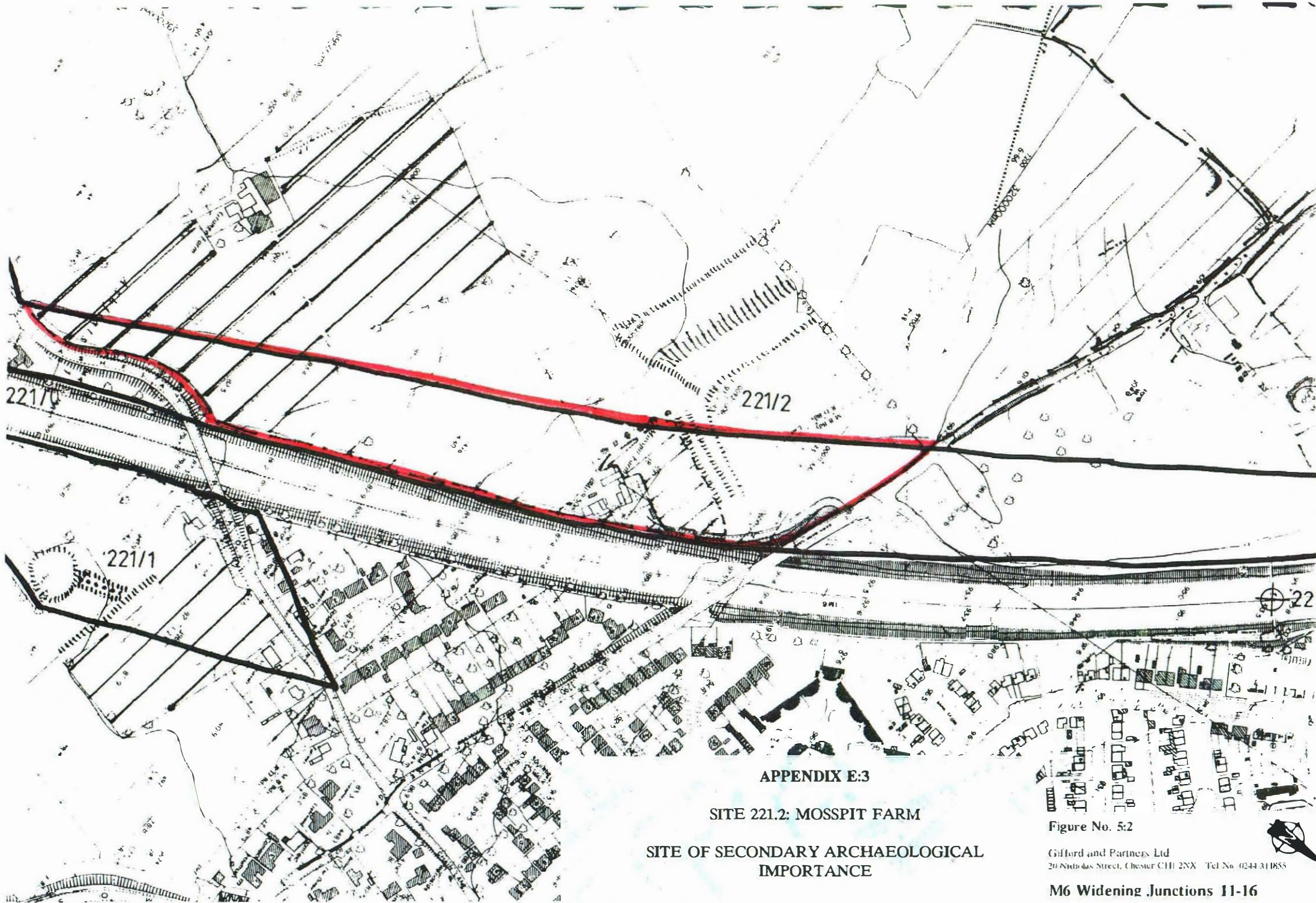
Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No 0244 31855

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16

APPENDIX E:2

SITE 218.1: COCKPIT PLANTATION

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE



APPENDIX E:3

SITE 221.2: MOSSPIT FARM

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE

Figure No. 5:2

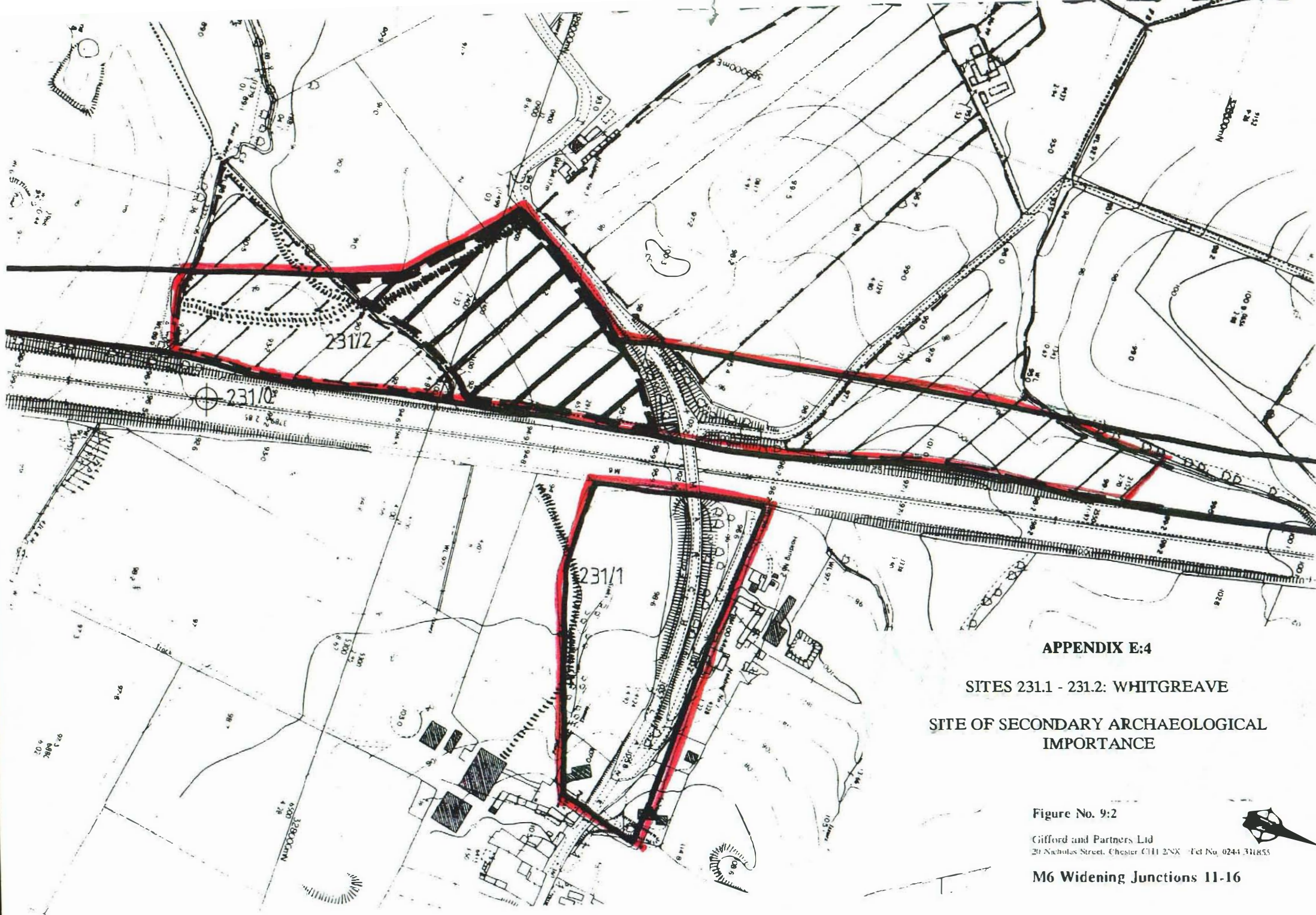
Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Northolme Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No 0244 311855

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16

APPENDIX E:4

SITES 231.1 - 231.2: WHITGREAVE

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE



APPENDIX E:4

SITES 231.1 - 231.2: WHITGREAVE

**SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE**

Figure No. 9:2

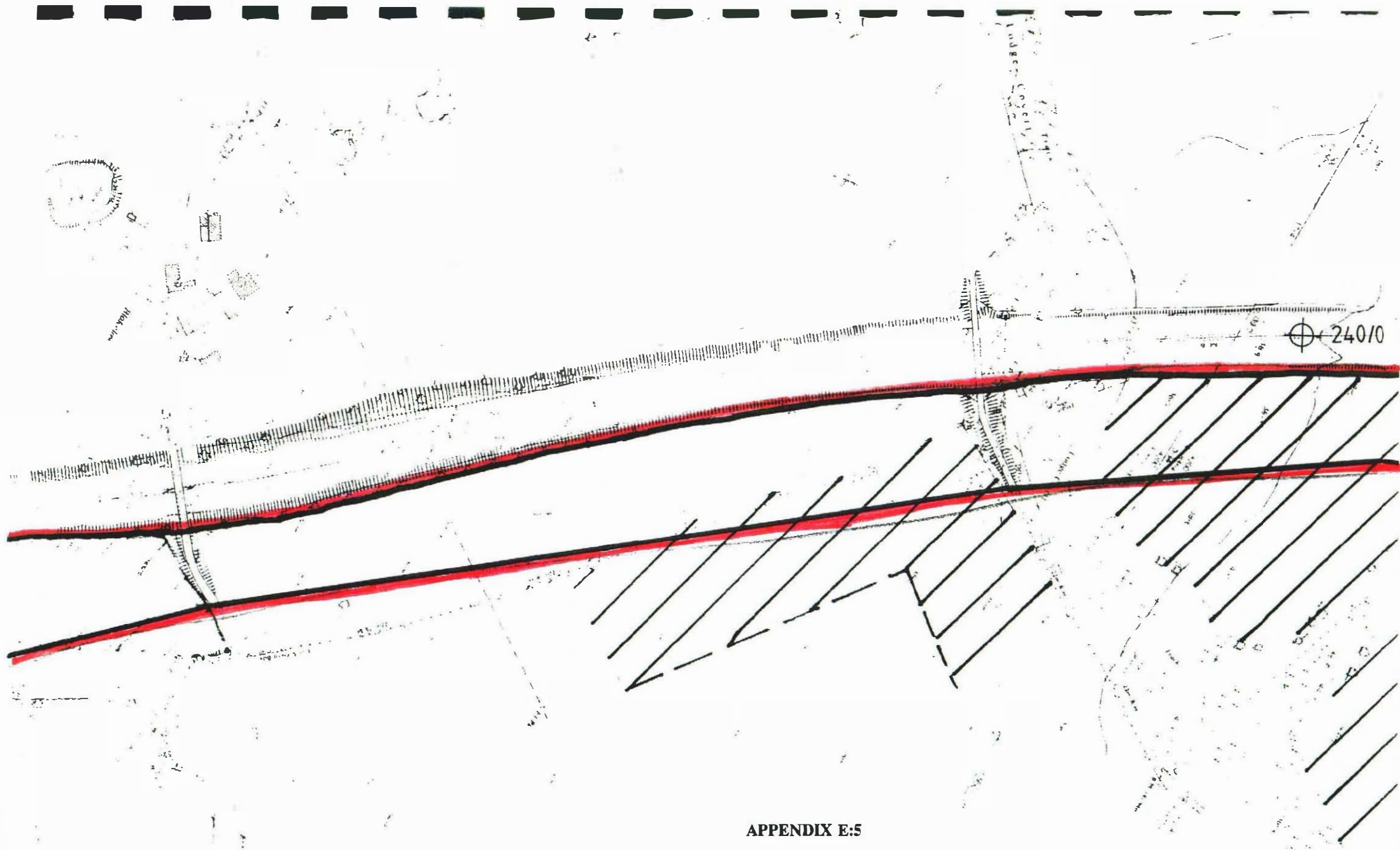
Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No. 0244 311855

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16

APPENDIX E:5

**SITE 239.1 - KILOMETRE MARKER 241:
BURY BANK/SAXON'S LOW HINTERLAND**

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE



APPENDIX E:5

**SITE 239.1 - KILOMETRE MARKER 241:
BURY BANK/SAXON'S LOW HINTERLAND**

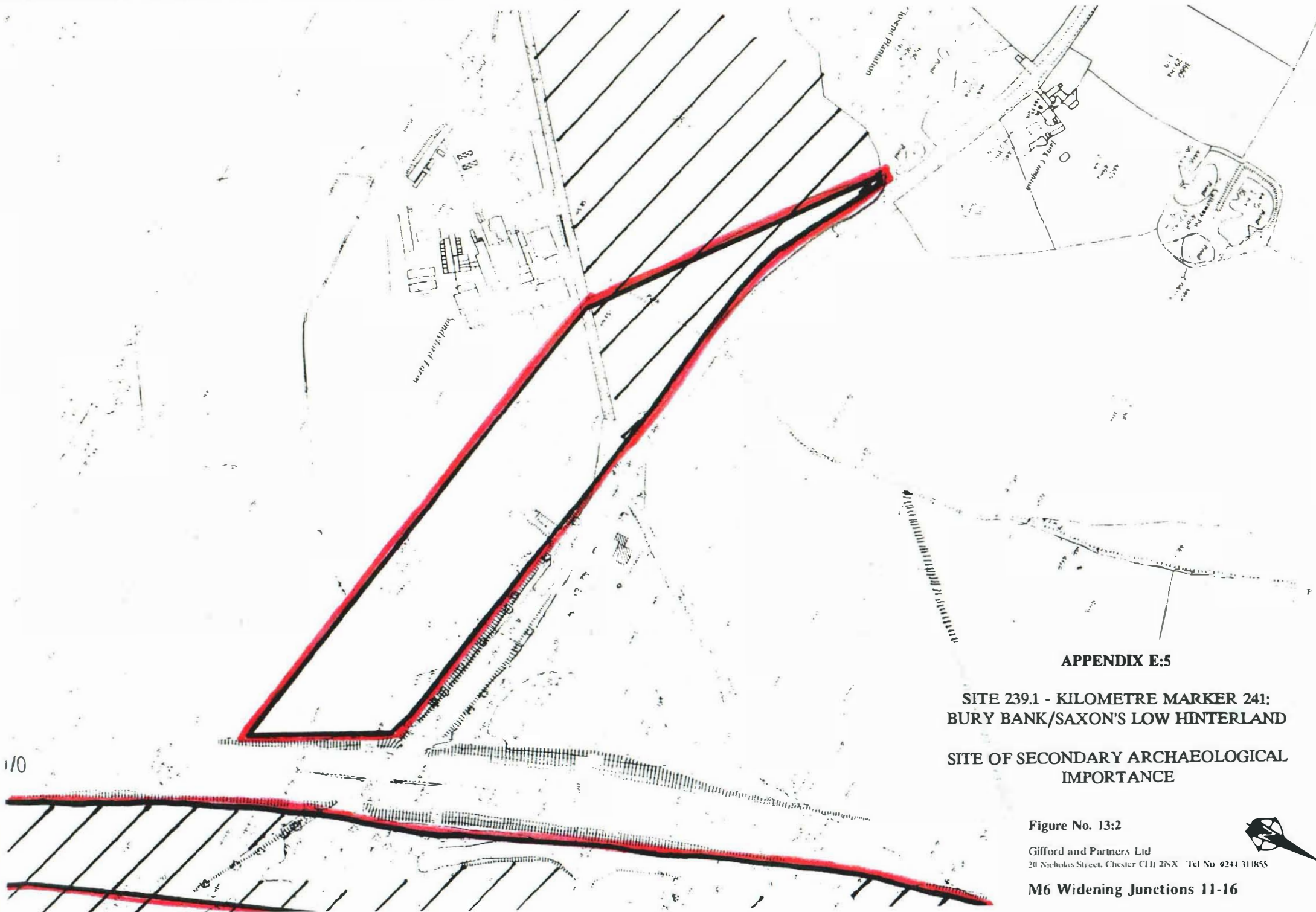
**SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE**

Figure No. 13:1

Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No. 0244 311855

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16





APPENDIX E:5

**SITE 239.1 - KILOMETRE MARKER 241:
BURY BANK/SAXON'S LOW HINTERLAND**

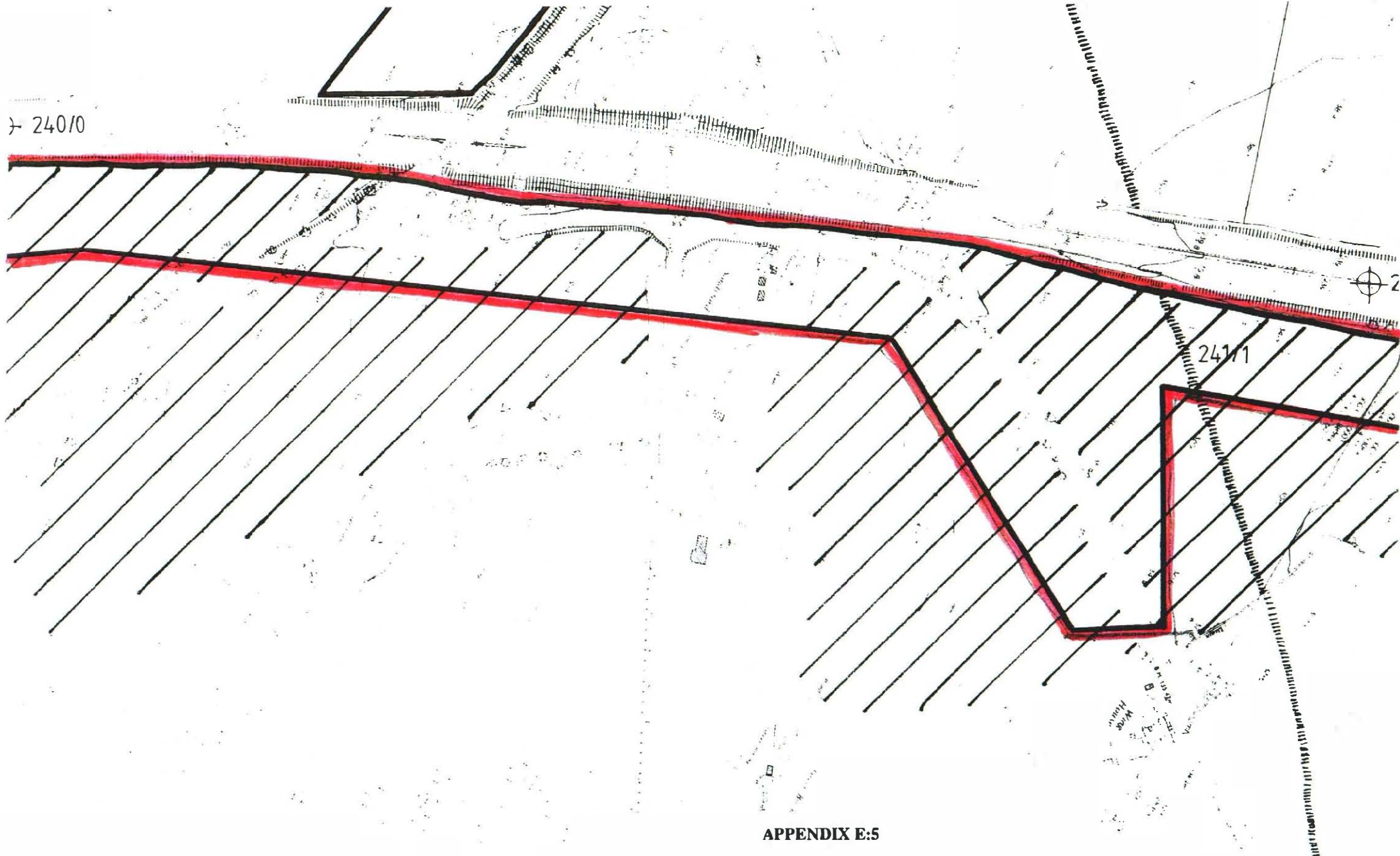
**SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE**

Figure No. 13:2

Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No 0244 310555

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16

240/0



APPENDIX E:5

**SITE 239.1 - KILOMETRE MARKER 241:
BURY BANK/SAXON'S LOW HINTERLAND**

**SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE**

Figure No. 13:3

Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NW Tel No. 0244 311655

MC Widening Junctions 11-16



APPENDIX E:6

SITES 248.5 - 248.6: LYMES FARM ENVIRONS

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

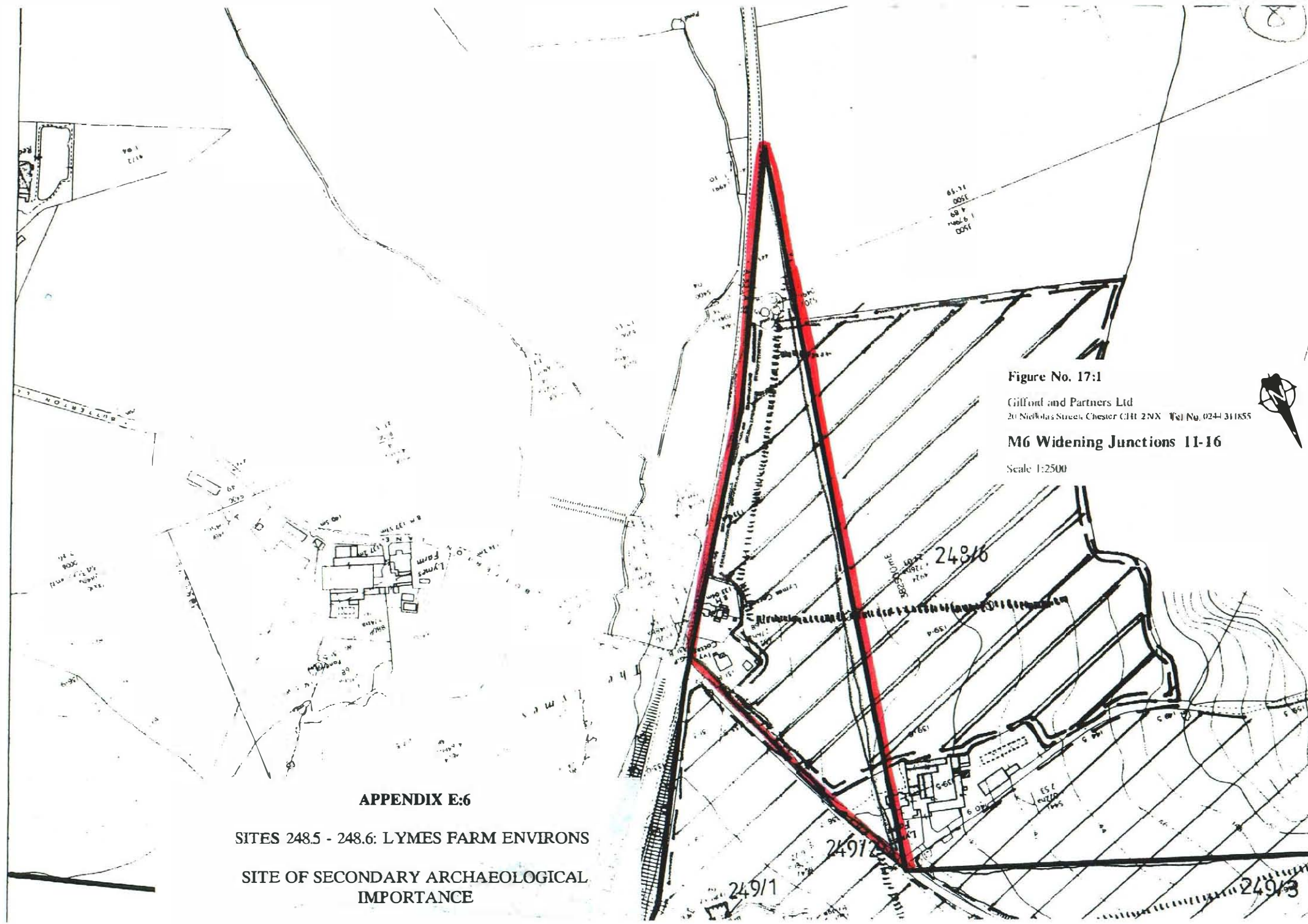


Figure No. 17:1

Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No. 0244 311855

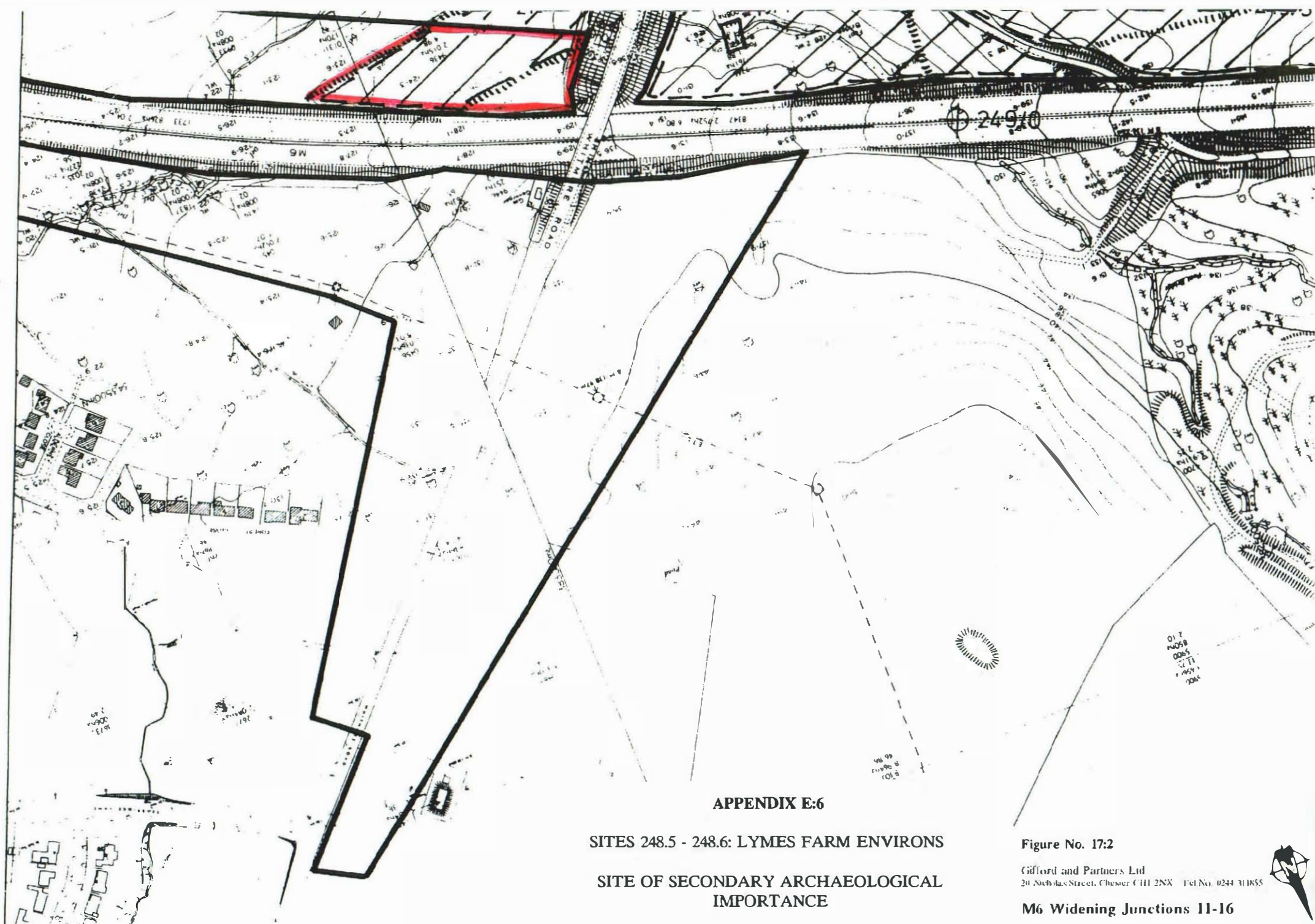
M6 Widening Junctions 11-16

Scale 1:2500

APPENDIX E:6

SITES 248.5 - 248.6: LYMES FARM ENVIRONS

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE



APPENDIX E:6

SITES 248.5 - 248.6: LYMES FARM ENVIRONS

**SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE**

Figure No. 17:2

Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No. 0244 311855

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16



APPENDIX E:7

KILOMETRE MARKERS 250 - 251: LYMES WOOD

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

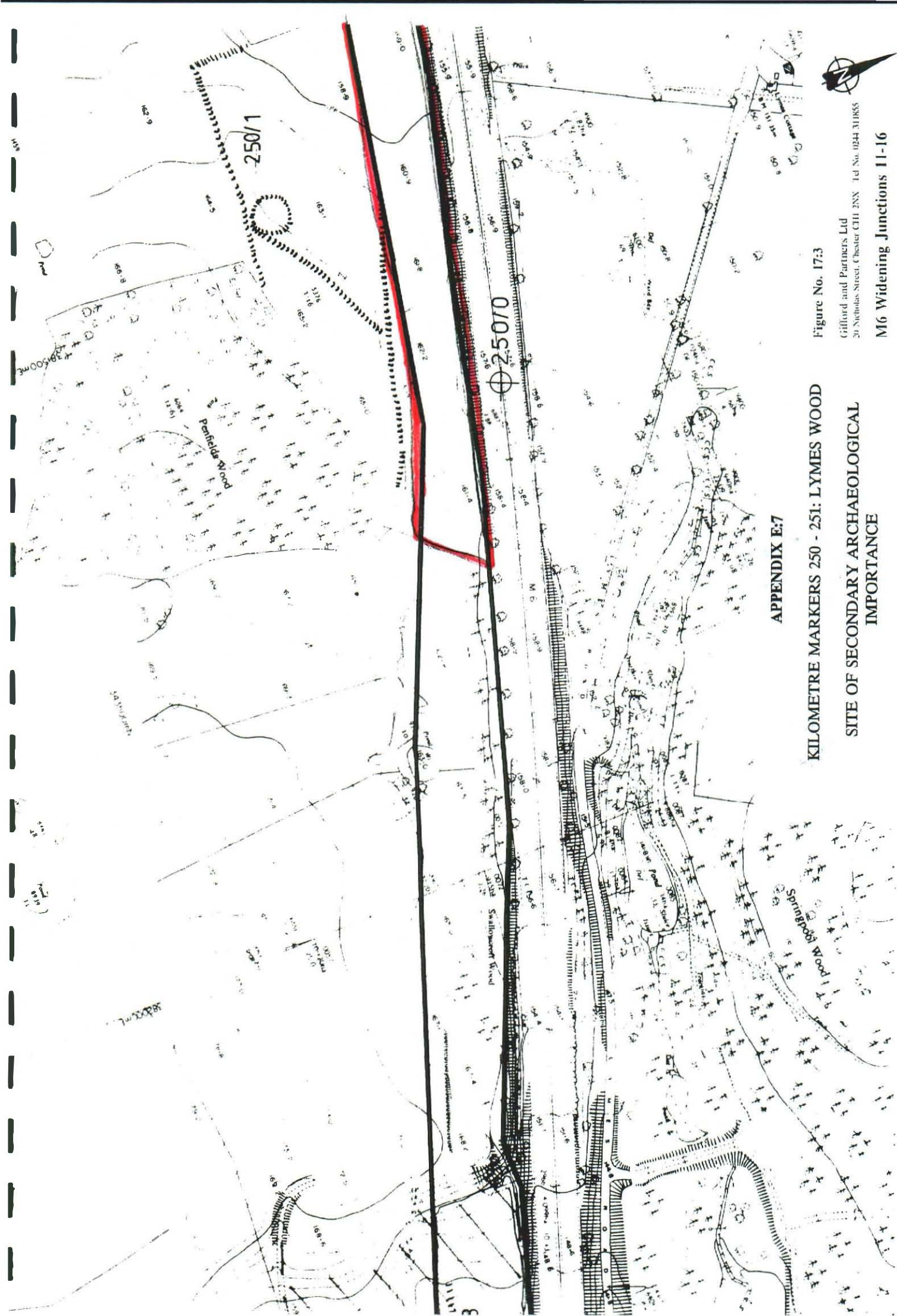


Figure No. 17.3

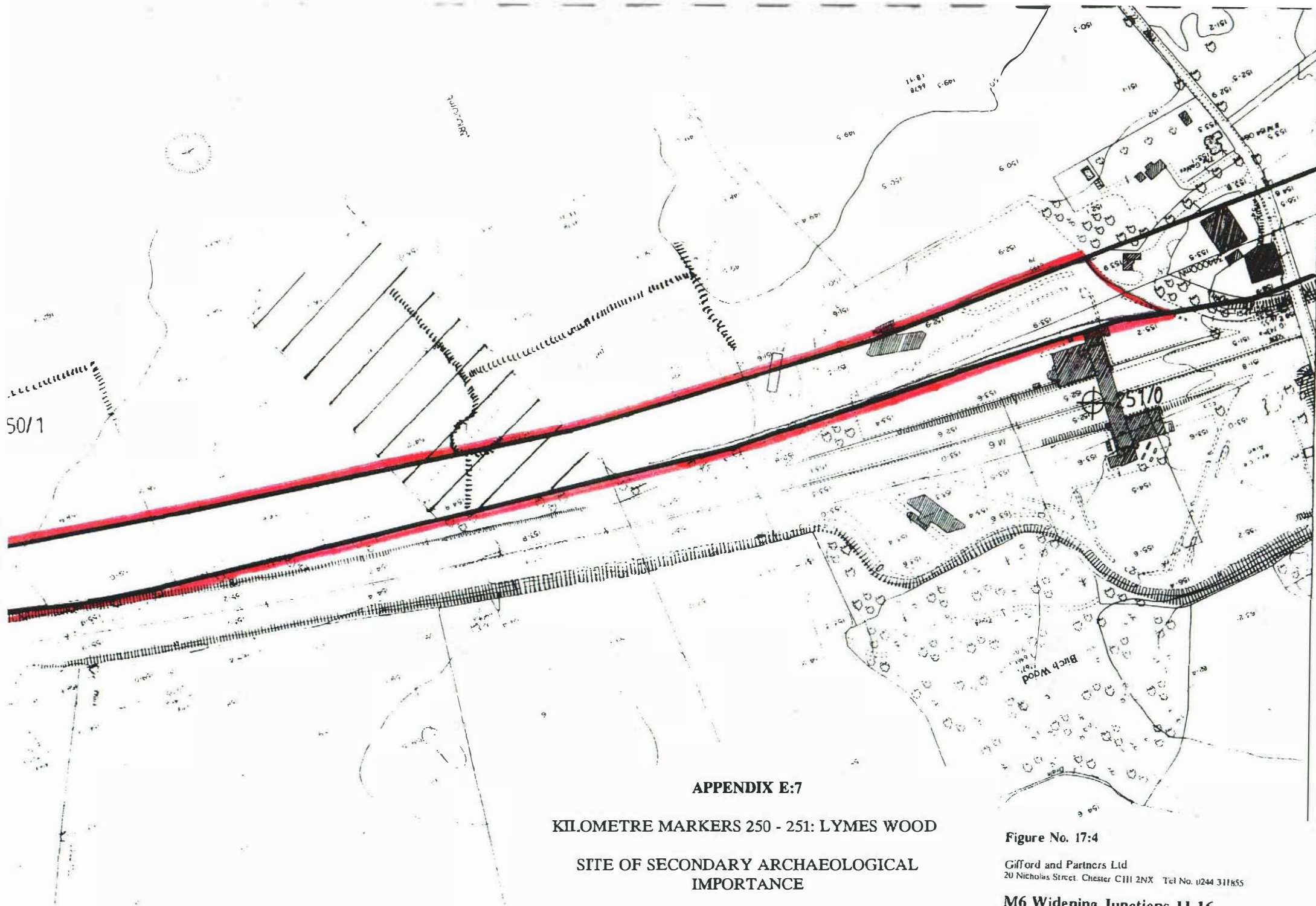
Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NN Tel No. 0244 311855

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16

APPENDIX E:7

KILOMETRE MARKERS 250 - 251: LYMES WOOD

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE



APPENDIX E:7

KILOMETRE MARKERS 250 - 251: LYMES WOOD

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE

Figure No. 17:4

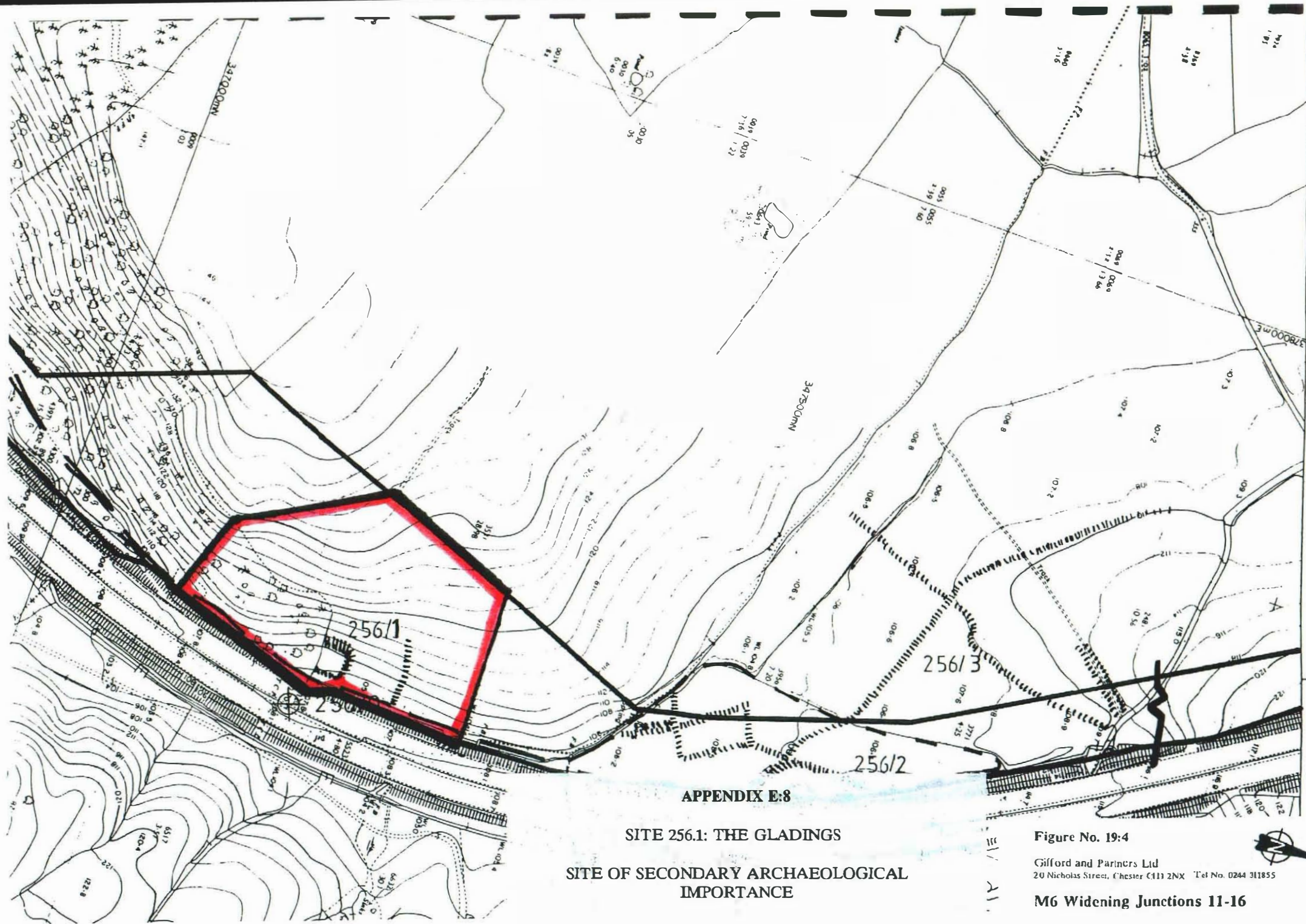
Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No. 0244 311855

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16

APPENDIX E:8

SITE 256.1: THE GLADINGS

SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE



APPENDIX E:8

SITE 256.1: THE GLADINGS
SITE OF SECONDARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPORTANCE

Figure No. 19:4

Gifford and Partners Ltd
20 Nicholas Street, Chester CH1 2NX Tel No. 0244 311855

M6 Widening Junctions 11-16

FIGURES

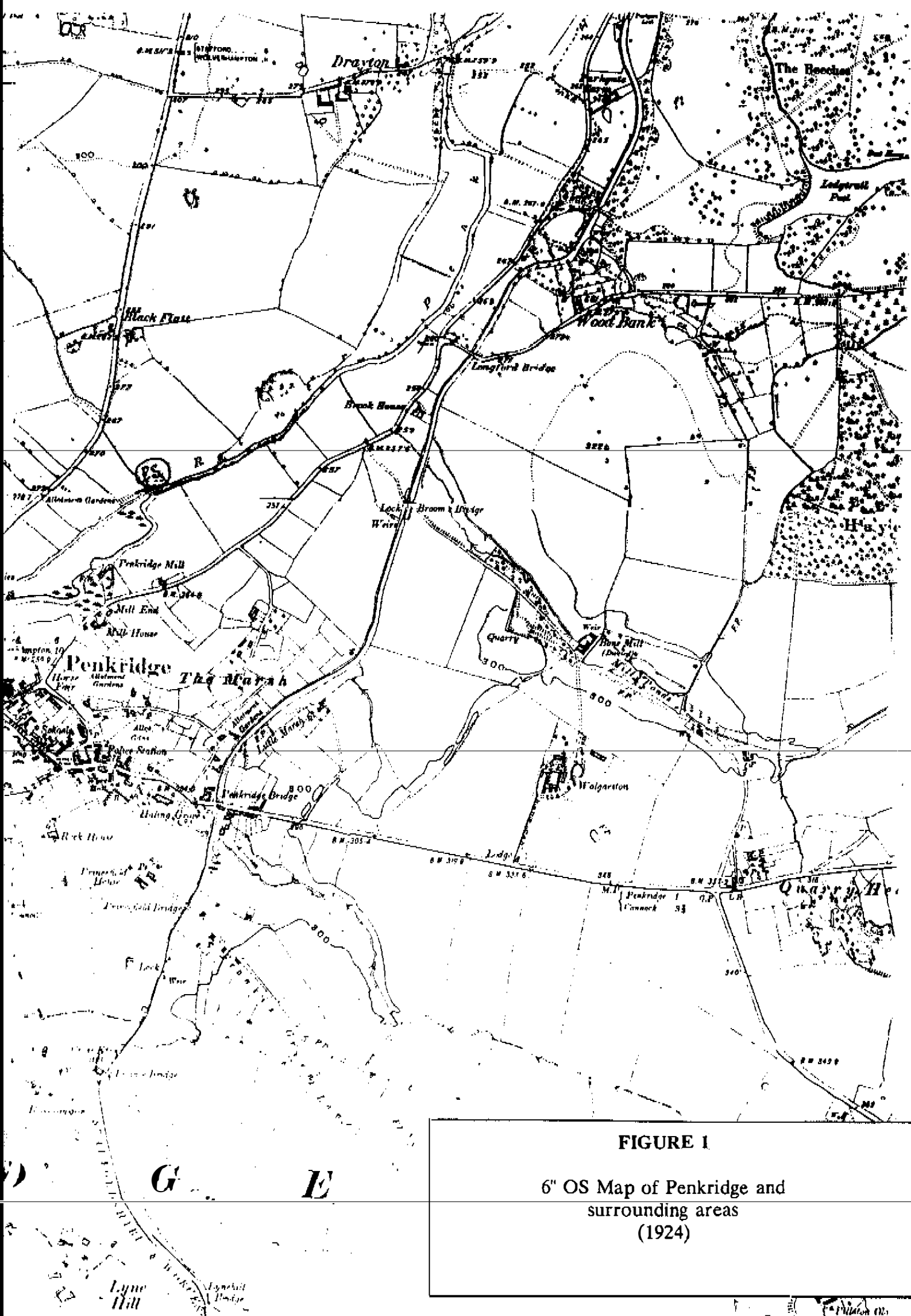
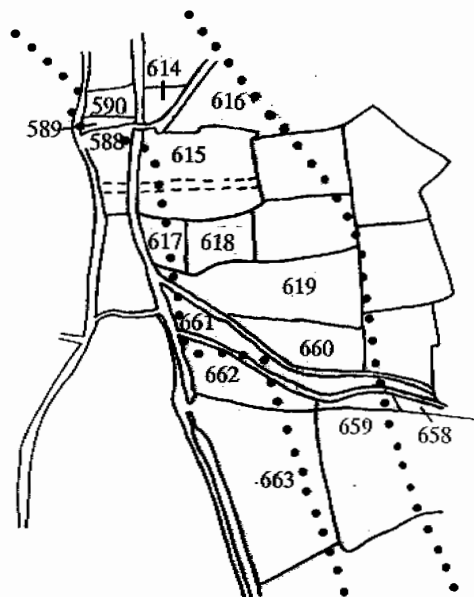


FIGURE 1
 6" OS Map of Penkridge and
 surrounding areas
 (1924)

FIGURE 2a

ENCLOSURE MAP (1812) WITH REFERENCES
TO 1814 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

SCALE 1" = 10 Chains

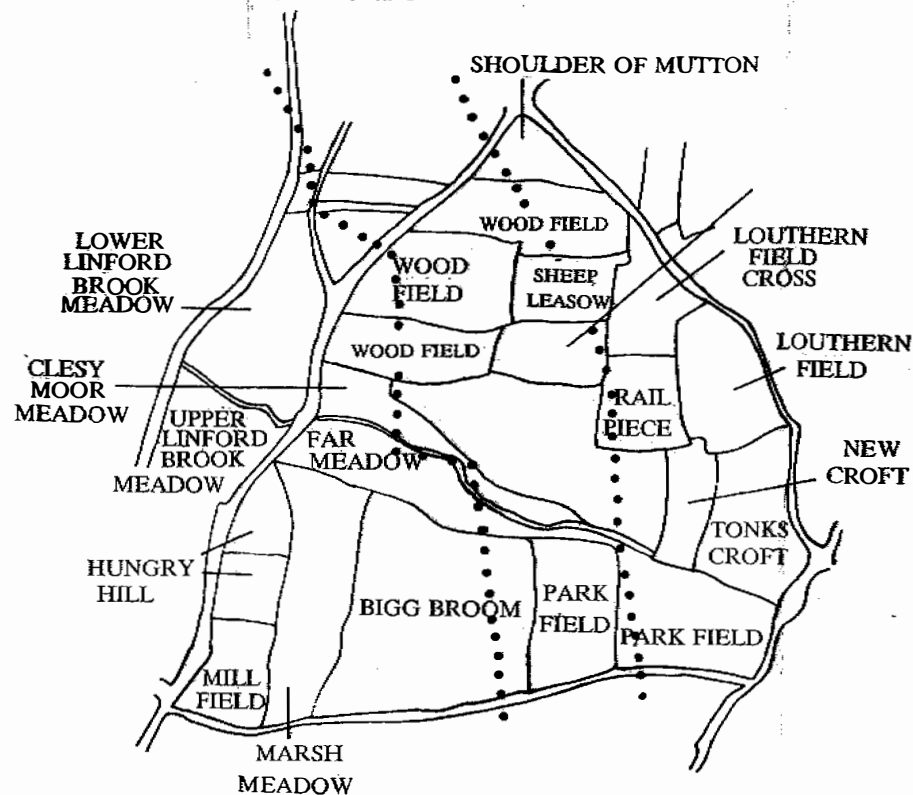


588	Woodfield Meadow	661	Clisley Moor and Rough
589	Cottage and Garden	662	Brooms Meadow
590	Croft	663	Big Broomy Ley
614	Woodfield Croft	619	Great Stone Pits
615	Woodfield	658	Plantation
616	Woodfield	659	Plantation
617	House, Garden	660	Lower Stone Pits
618	Croft		

FIGURE 2b

HATHERTON ATLAS (1754)

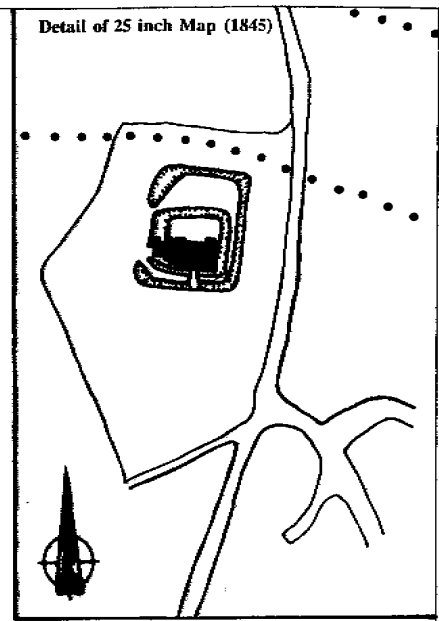
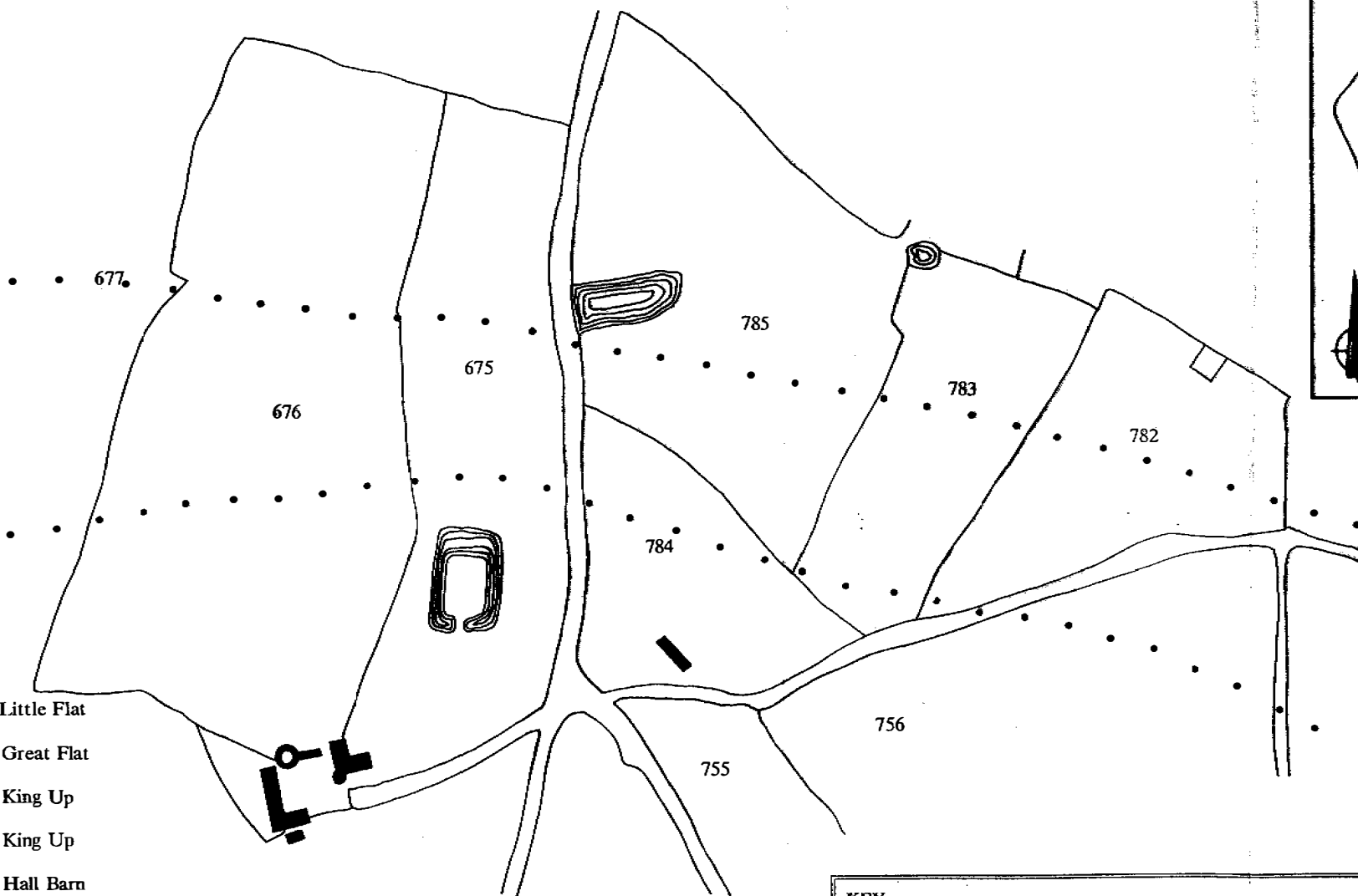
SCALE UNKNOWN



KEY	
.....	MOTORWAY WITH WIDENING CORRIDOR



Project 6588 Stage 3 M6 Widening Junctions 11-16		
Title FIGURE 2 BROOM BRIDGE: TITHE MAP AND HATHERTON ATLAS		
Drawn A.P.	Checked AT	Discussed [Signature]
Date 21-7-94		
Scale SEE DRAWING		
Drawing no 6588 - 1D		
GIFFORD AND PARTNERS		
Archaeology		



- 755 Little Flat
- 756 Great Flat
- 782 King Up
- 783 King Up
- 784 Hall Barn
- 785 Lower Mabs
- 675 Smithy Croft and Moor Meadow
- 676 Bar Leys
- 677 Long Meadow

KEY:	
	MOTORWAY WITH WIDENING CORRIDOR
	WATER
	BUILDINGS

Project 6588 - STAGE 3 M6 WIDENING JUNCTIONS 11-16		
Title FIGURE 4 CASTLECHURCH TITHE MAP (1845)		
Drawn <i>AP</i>	Checked <i>AT</i>	Approved <i>[Signature]</i>
Date 21-7-94		
Scale 25" = 1 mile		
Drawing no. 6588 - 2D	Rev.	
GIFFORD AND PARTNERS Archaeology		

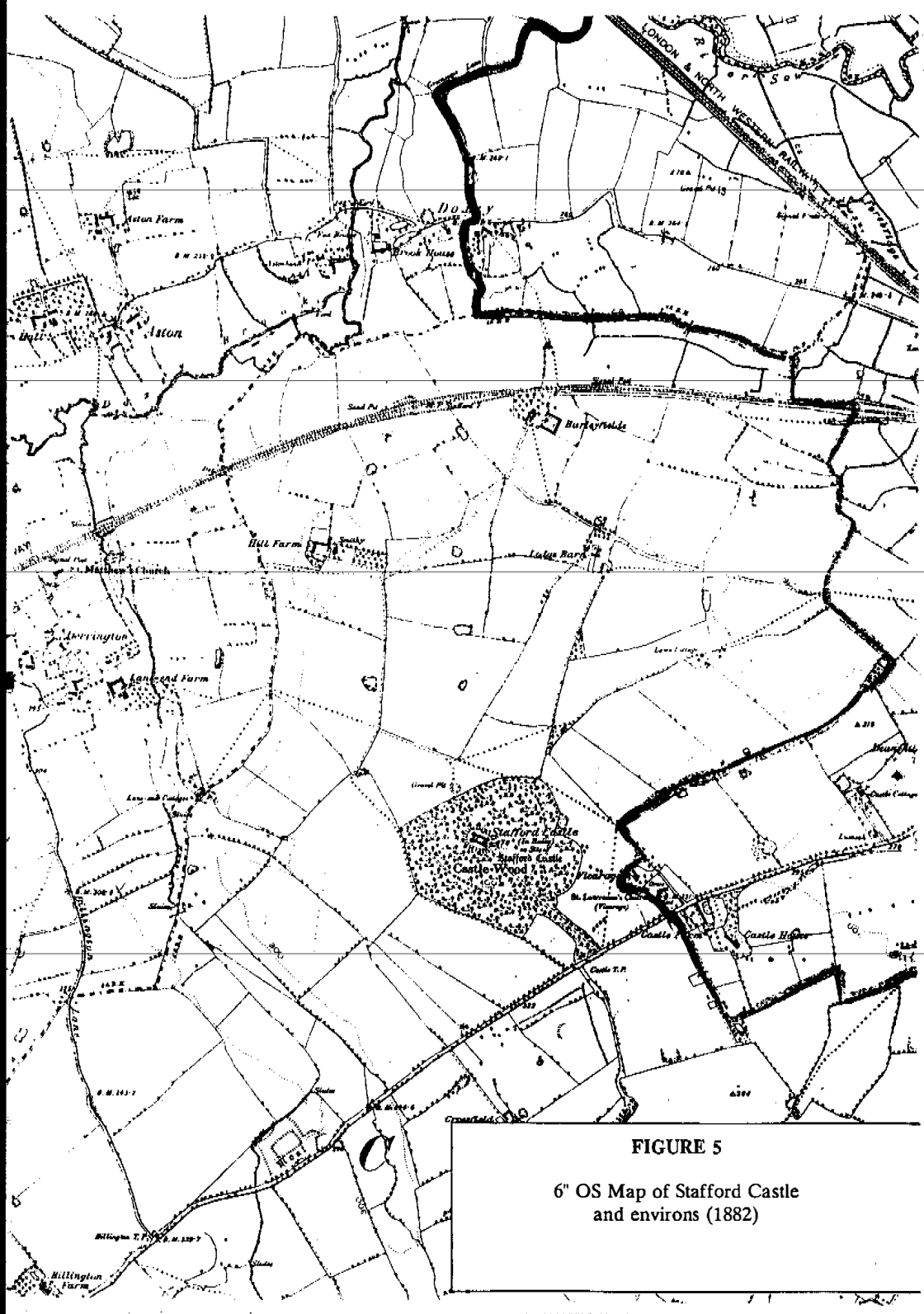
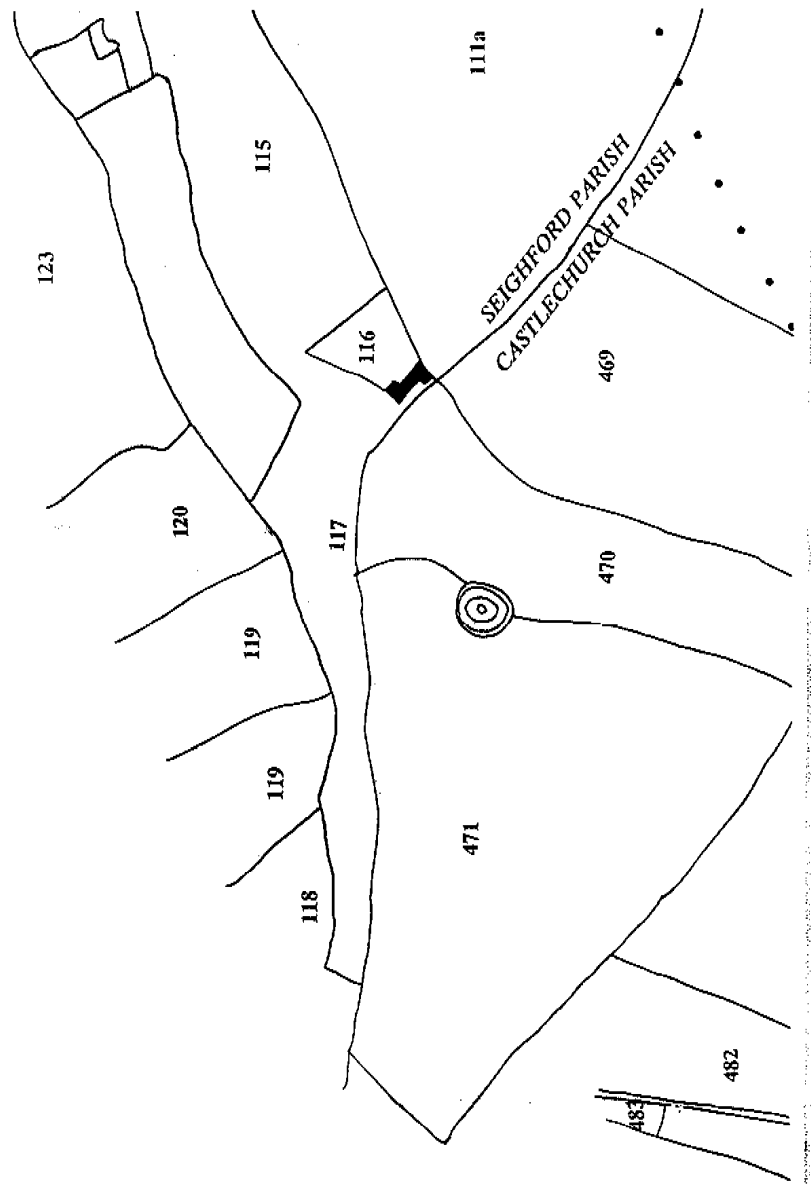
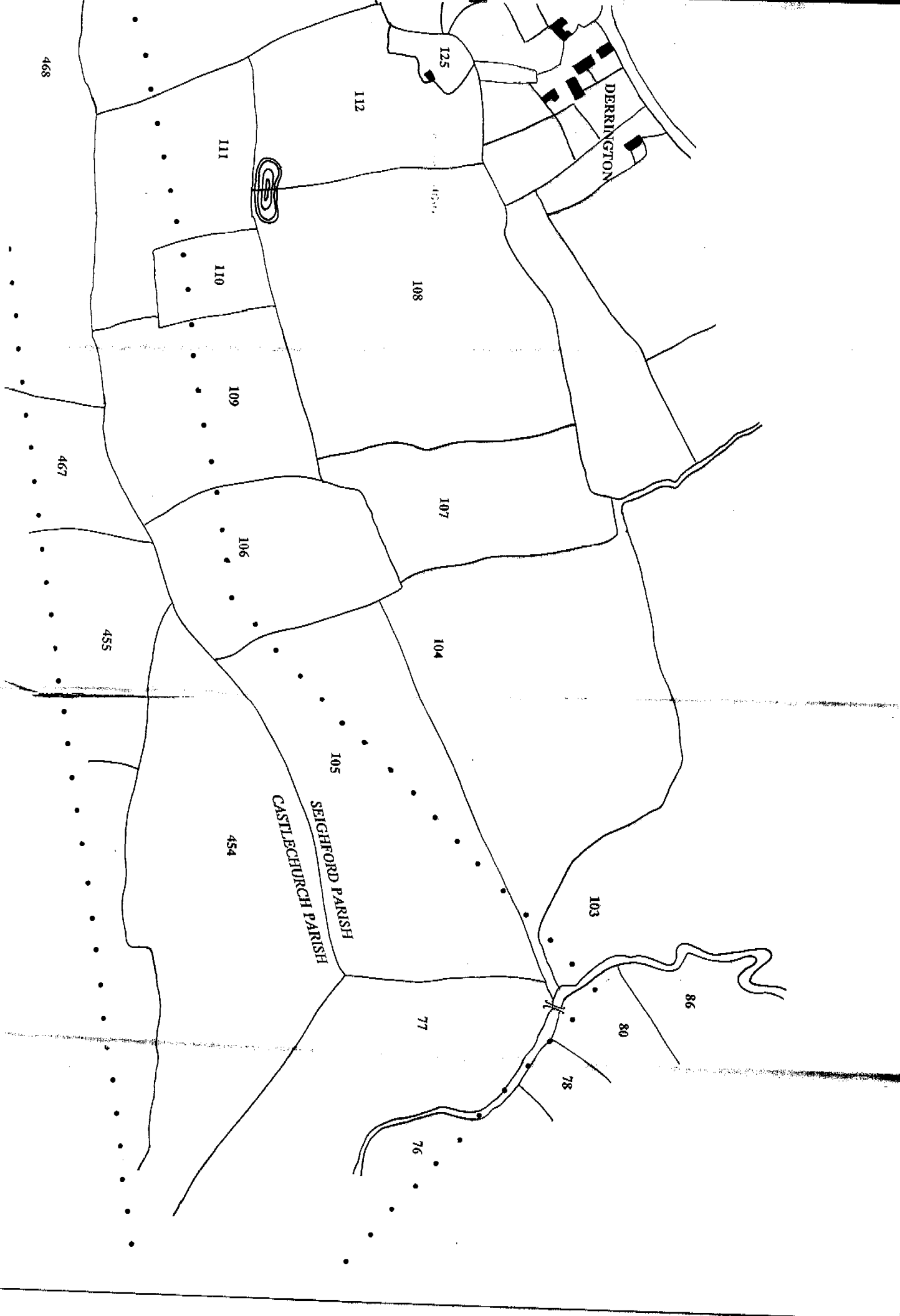




FIGURE 5

6" OS Map of Stafford Castle
and environs (1882)





KEY:	
• • • •	MOTORWAY WITH WIDENING CORRIDOR
	WATER
	BUILDING

- 76 - Brook Leasow
- 78 - Croft
- 80 - Croft
- 86 - Aston Bank
- 77 - Lea Meadow
- 103 - Pound Meadow
- 104 - Willmore Meadow
- 105 - Willmore Irons
- 106 - Mid Ford Leasow
- 107 - Near Ford Leasow
- 108 - (not listed)
- 109 - (not listed)
- 110 - Nursery
- 111 - Park Gate
- 111a - Haugh Lane
- 112 - Bridge End
- 115 - Park Nook
- 116 - House and garden
- 117 - Park Nook
- 118 - Park Side

119 - Pingott
 120 - Intake Bank
 123 - Chapel Field
 125 - House and garden
 454 - Panks Hall Meadow
 455 - Part of Brierly Hill and L. Hill
 467 - Part of Brierly Hill and L. Hill
 468 - Big Hill
 469 - Pain's Piece
 470 - Orchard Field
 477 - Near Vine House Flat
 478 - Middle Pit Flat
 479 - Lane End Meadow
 480 - Rough Bank and Wood
 481 - Moat Meadow
 482 - Newtree and Long Meadow
 483 - Plantation
 495 - Muckhill Leasow
 496 - Firchild's Wood
 579 - Brickiln Field

Project 6588 - STAGE 3 JUNCTIONS 11-16 M6 WIDENING		
Title FIGURE 6 TITHE MAPS FOR SEIGHFORD (1845) AND CASTLECHURCH (1845): SHOWING STAFFORD CASTLE AND ENVIRONS		
Drawn <i>Gfw.</i>	Checked <i>AT</i>	Approved <i>HL</i>
Date 21.7.94		
Scale 25" = 1 mile		
Drawing no. 6588 - 3D		Rev.
GIFFORD AND PARTNERS Archaeology		

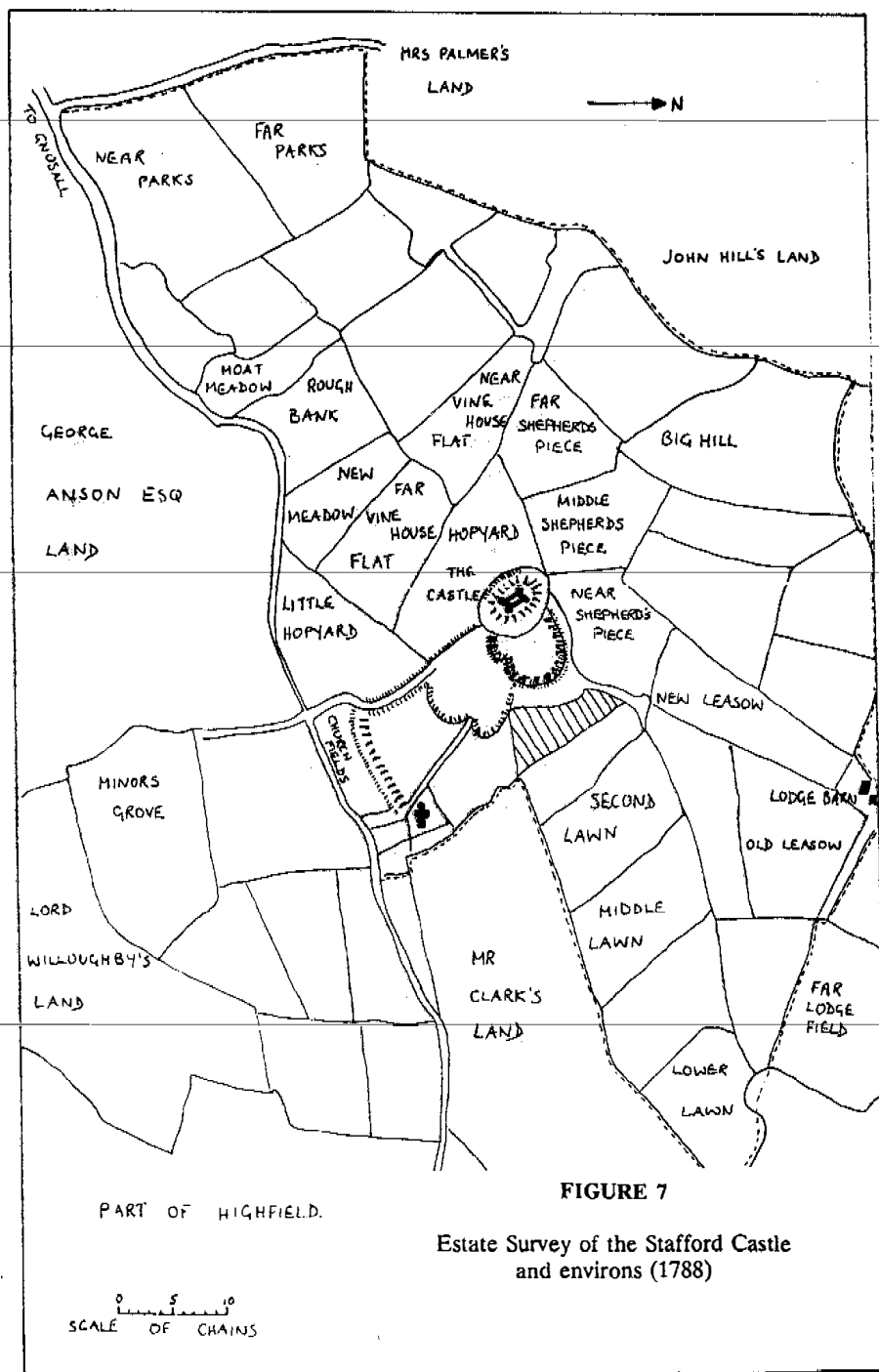
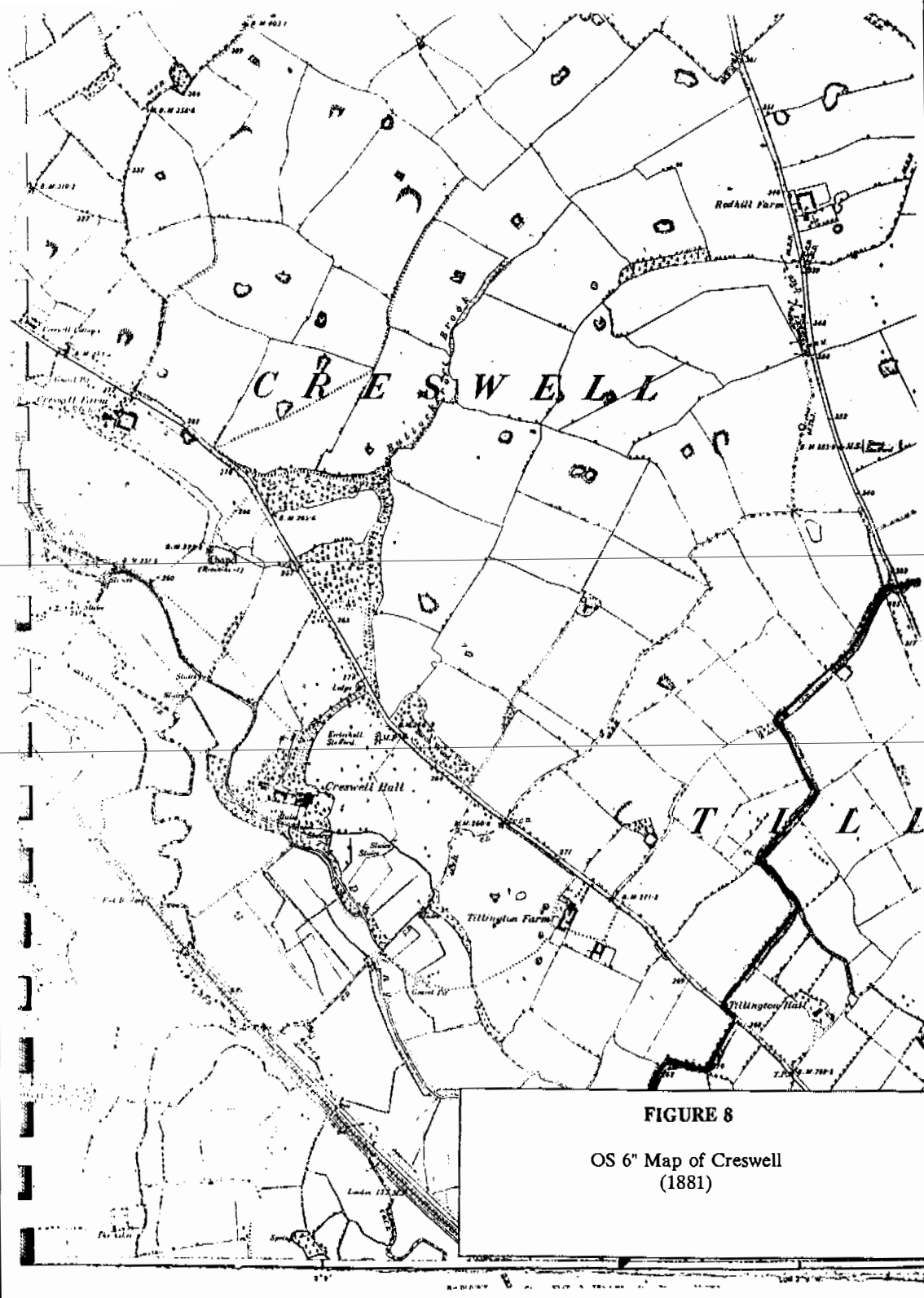


FIGURE 7

Estate Survey of the Stafford Castle and environs (1788)



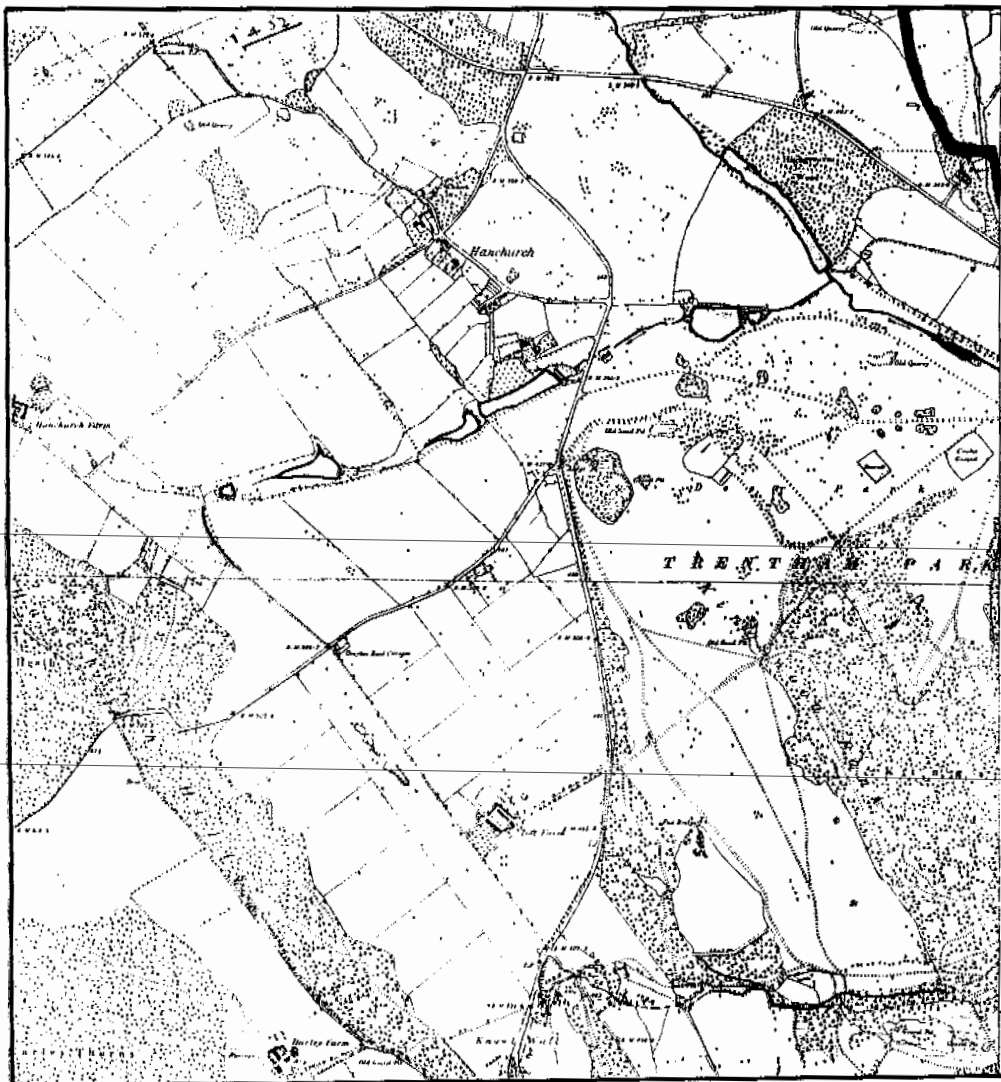
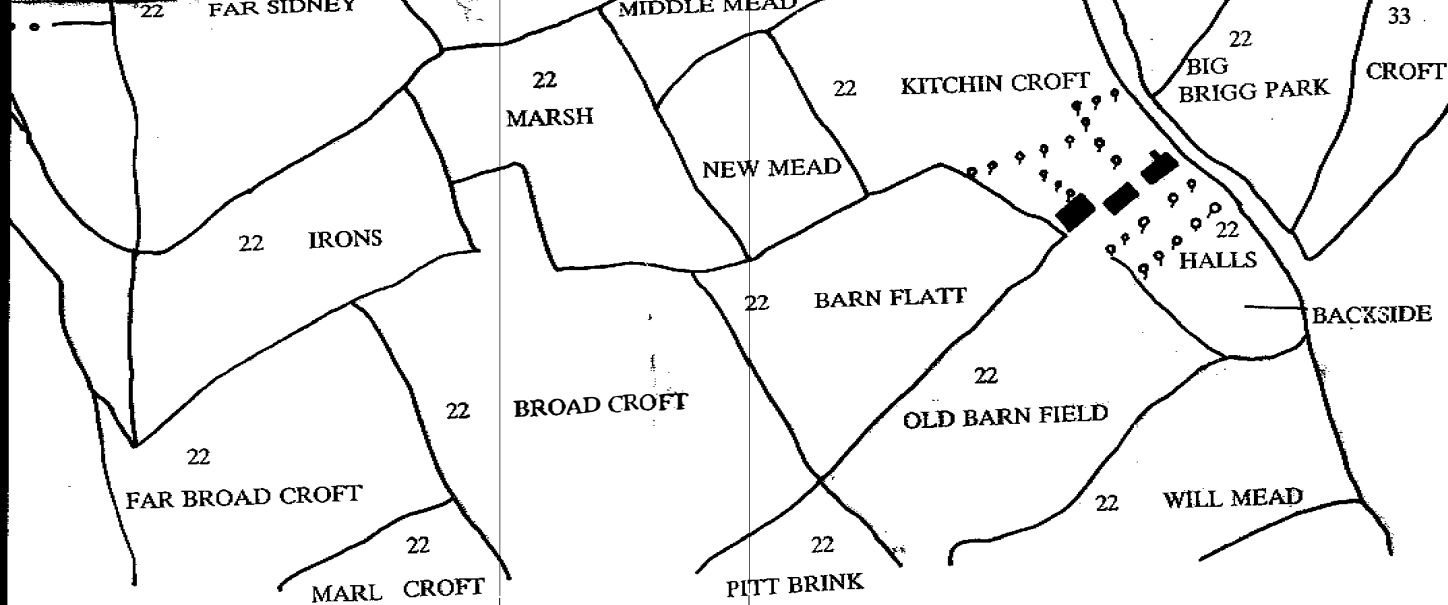


FIGURE 9

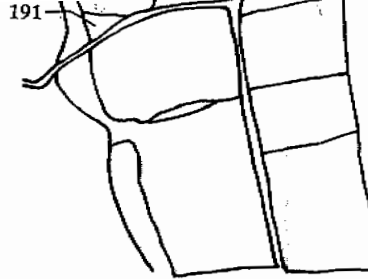
OS 6" Map of Trenton and Hanchurch
(1889)

reduced by 75%



Project 6588		
M6 WIDENING - JUNCTIONS 11-16 STAGE 3		
Title FIGURE 11 ESTATE SURVEY OF TRENTHAM AND HANCHURCH (1673)		
Drawn GW	Checked CLO	Approved AT
Date	19/8/94	
Scale	25" to 1 mile	
Drawing no.	6588-5D	Rev.
GIFFORD AND PARTNERS Archaeology		

BUTTERTON TOWNSHIP



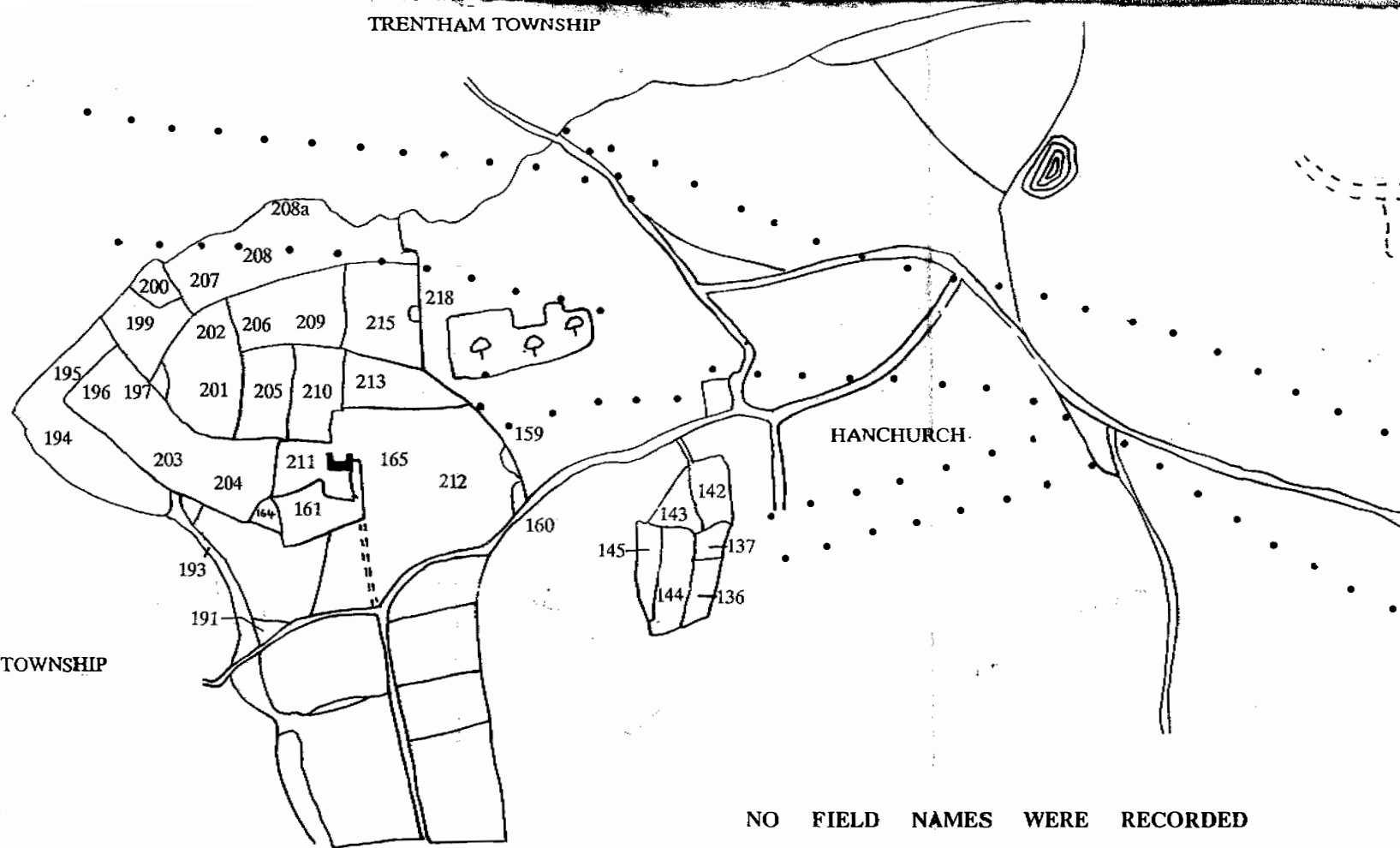
NO FIELD NAMES WERE RECORDED
IN THE TITHE APPORTIONMENT

KEY:	
	MOTORWAY WITH WIDENING CORRIDOR
	WATER
	BUILDING

TRENTHAM TOWNSHIP

BUTTERTON TOWNSHIP

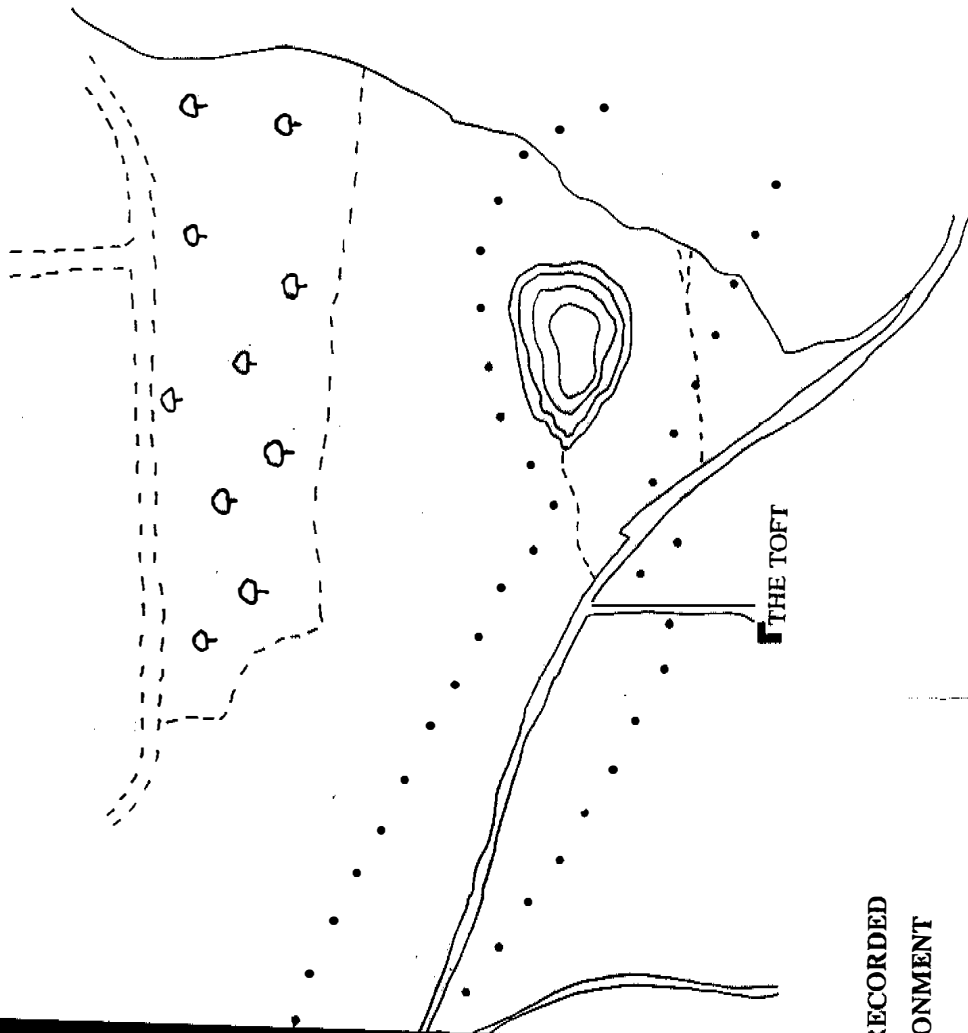
HANCHURCH



NO FIELD NAMES WERE RECORDED
IN THE TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Project 6558 - STAGE
M6 WIDENIN
JUNCTION 1

Title FIGURE 10



RECORDED
IONMENT

THE TOFT



Project 6558 - STAGE 3
M6 WIDENING
JUNCTION 11-16

Title **FIGURE 10**
TITHE MAP OF TRENTHAM PARISH,
TRENTHAM PARK AND HANCHURCH
(1844)

Drawn <i>Gfaw.</i>	Checked <i>AT</i>	Approved <i>GH</i>
-----------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

Date 21.7.94

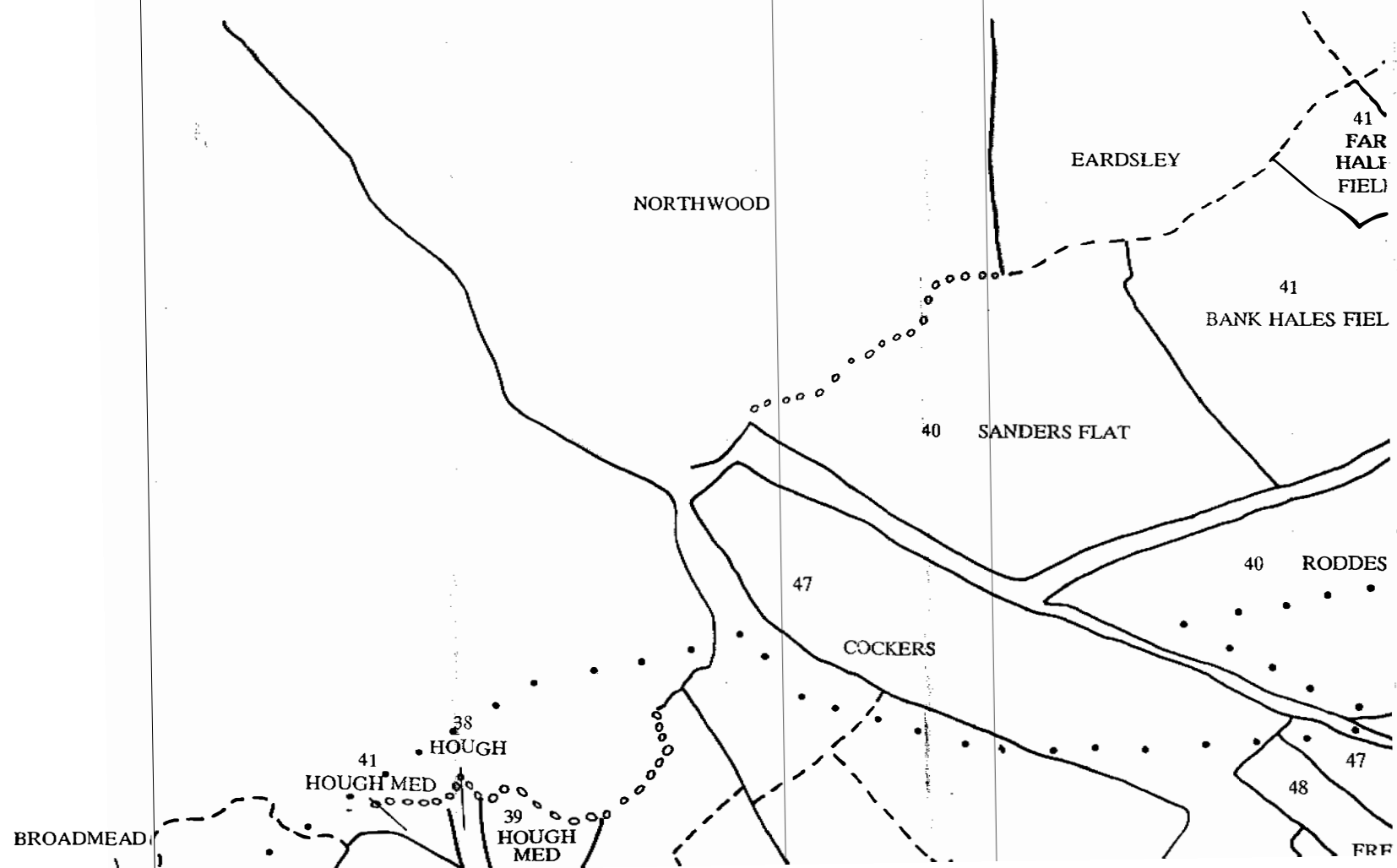
Scale 1" = 10 chains

Drawing no. 6588 - 4D	Rev.
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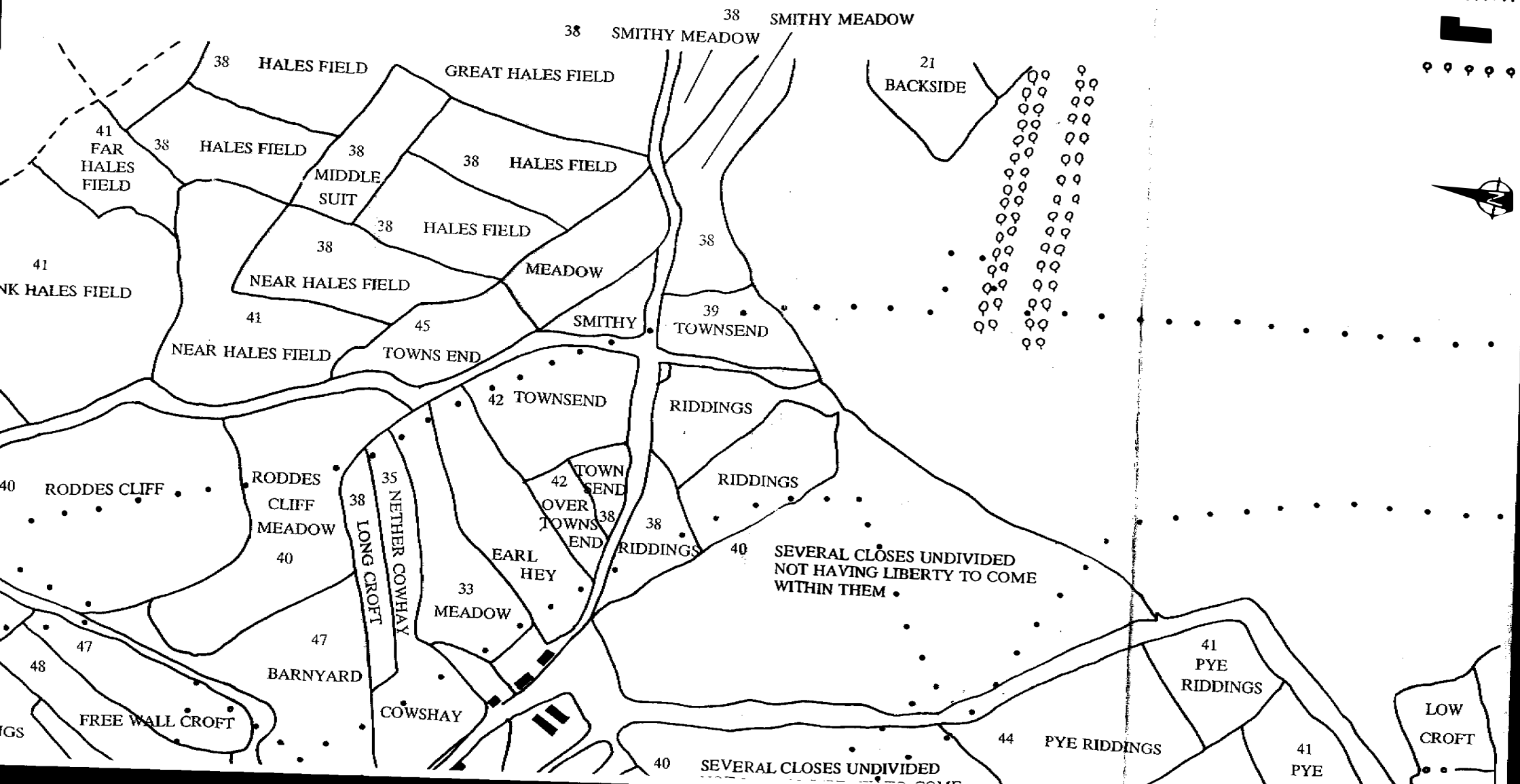
GIFFORD
AND PARTNERS

Archaeology

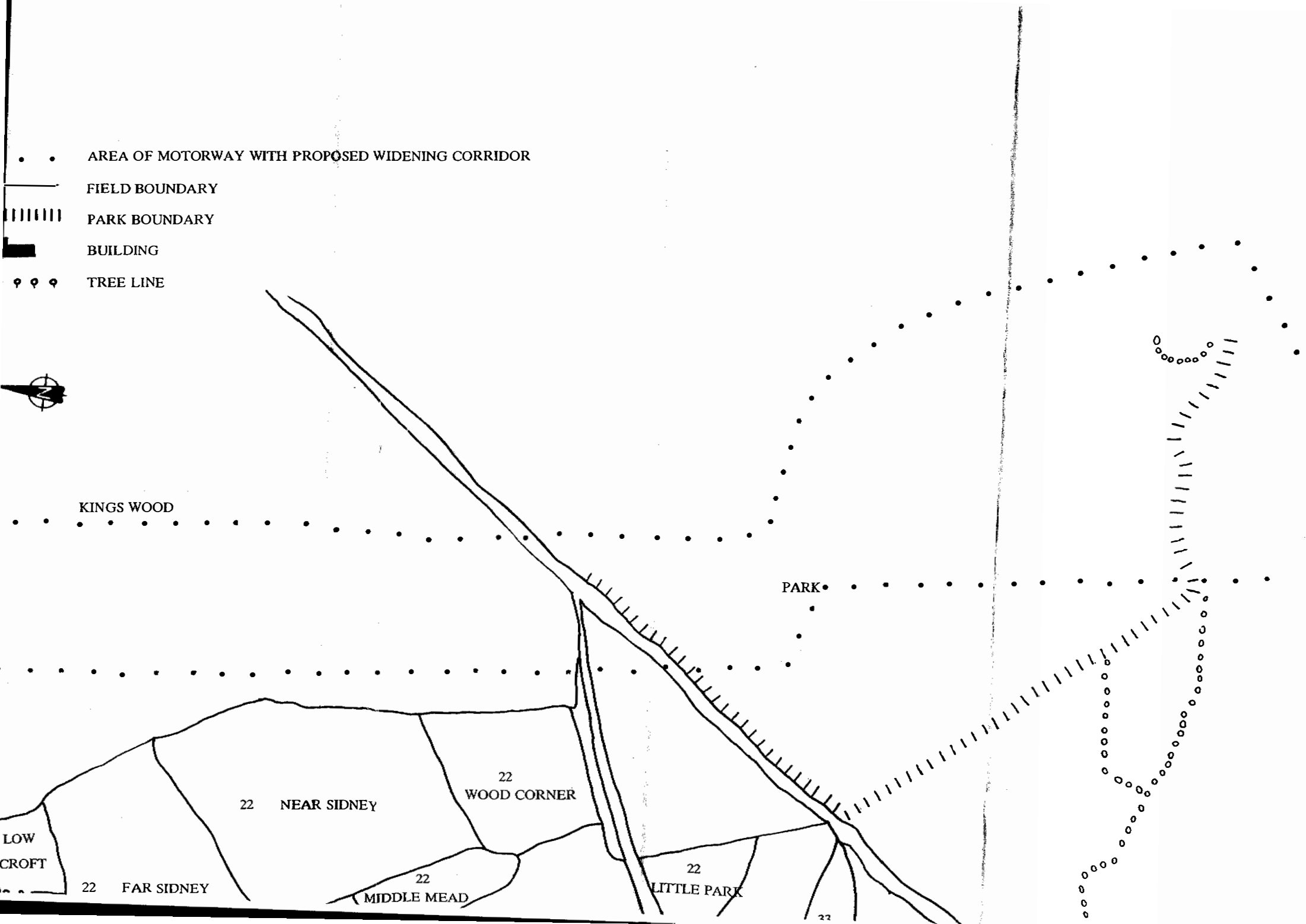
**FIGURE 11 -
ESTATE SURVEY OF TRENT**

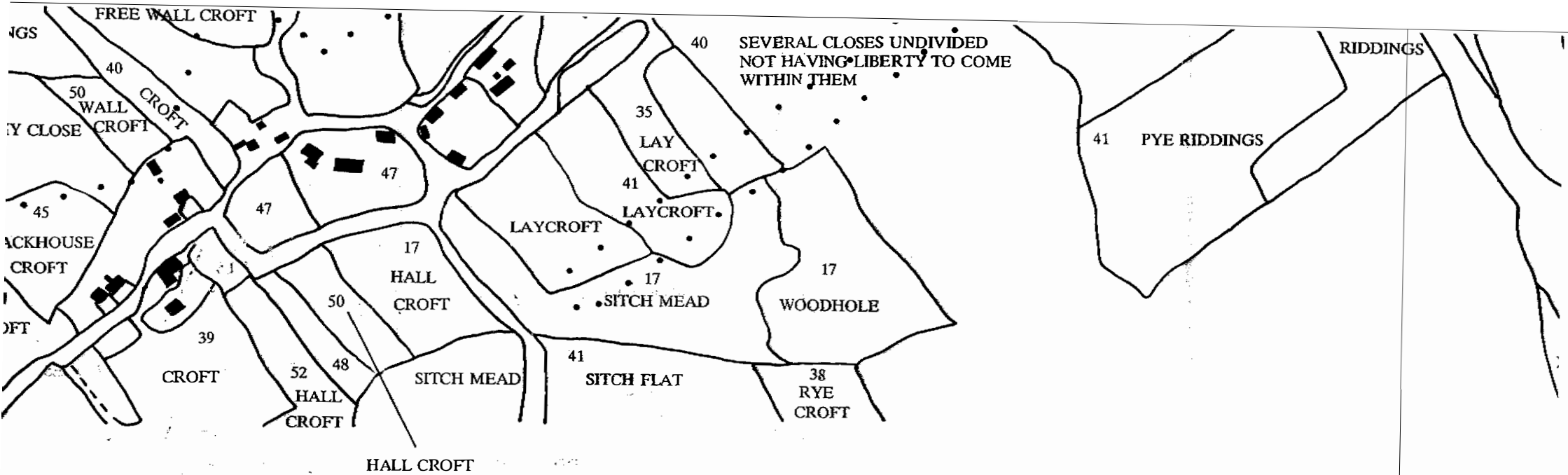


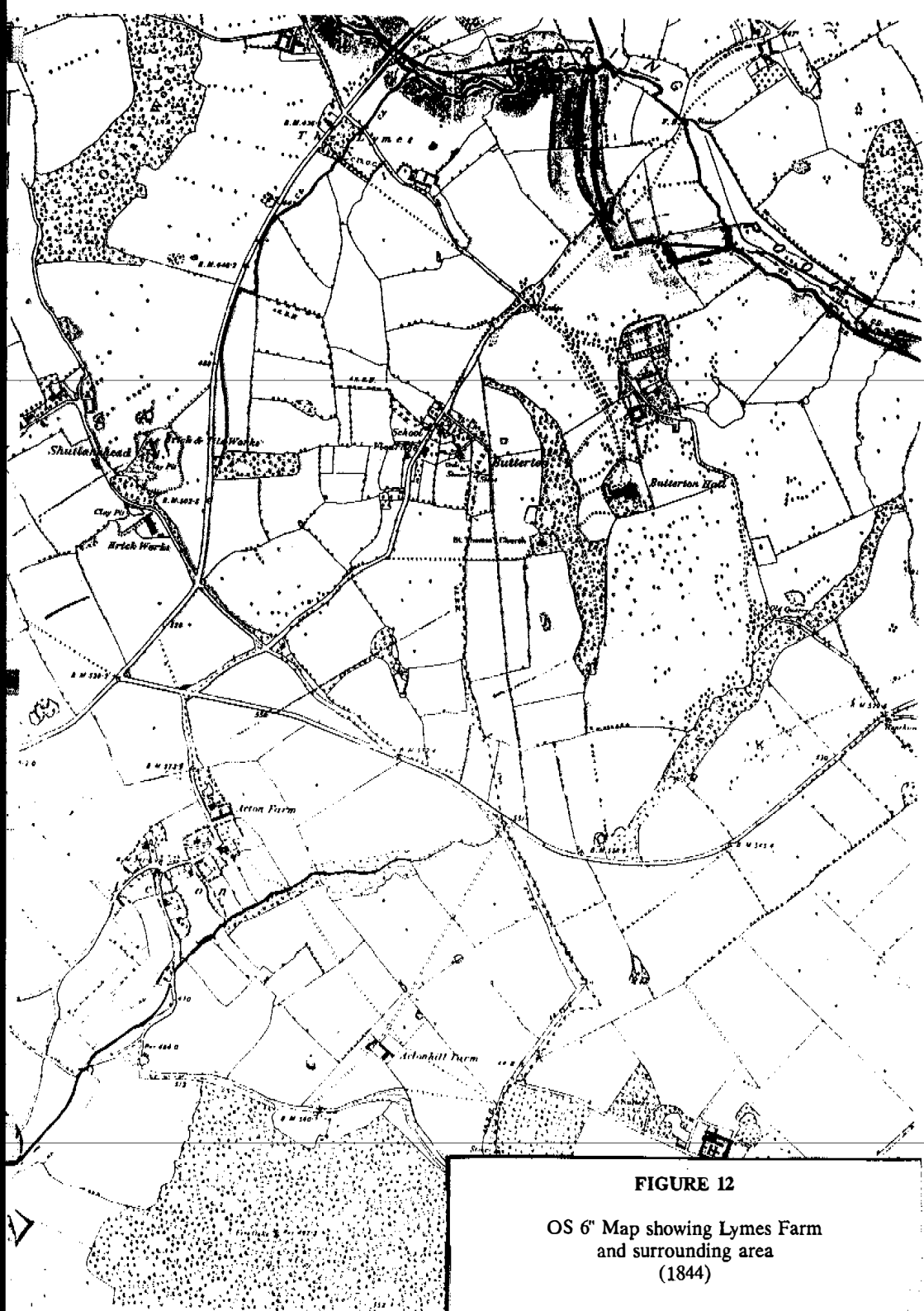
RENTHAM AND HANCHURCH (1673)



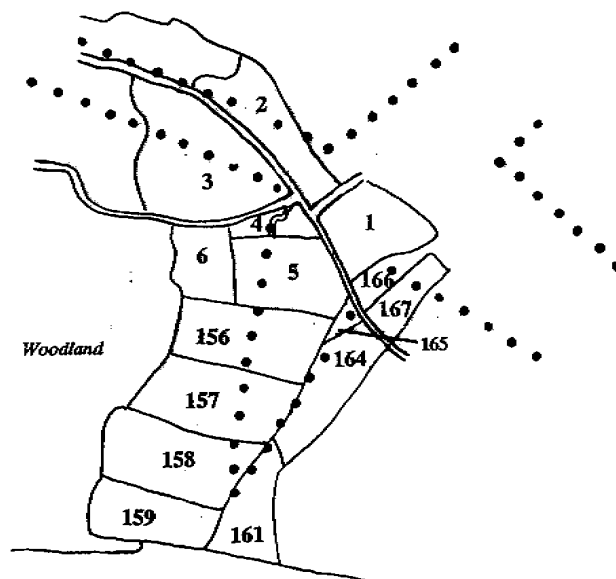
- • AREA OF MOTORWAY WITH PROPOSED WIDENING CORRIDOR
- FIELD BOUNDARY
- ||||| PARK BOUNDARY
- BUILDING
- • • TREE LINE







- 1 Brook Lemis
- 2 Mill Bank
- 3 Far Highway
Near Mill Bank
Broomy Bank etc.
- 4 House, yard, etc.
- 5 Big Meadow
- 6 Slang
- 156 Ox Half
- 157 Further Ox Half
- 158 Colliers Limes
- 159 Salt Piece
- 161 Shakeley
- 164 Further Brook Limes with rough
- 165 Road
- 166 Plant Acre Rouge
- 167 Gorse Croft



KEY	
.....	MOTORWAY WITH WIDENING CORRIDOR

Project 6588 Stage 3		
M6 Widening Junctions 11-16		
Title FIGURE 13		
Lymes Farm: Tithe Map (1844)		
Drawn <i>GPW</i>	Checked AT	Approved <i>AS</i>
Date 28-7-94		
Scale 1" = 12 chains		
Drawing no. 6588-6D		Rev.
GIFFORD AND PARTNERS Archaeology		

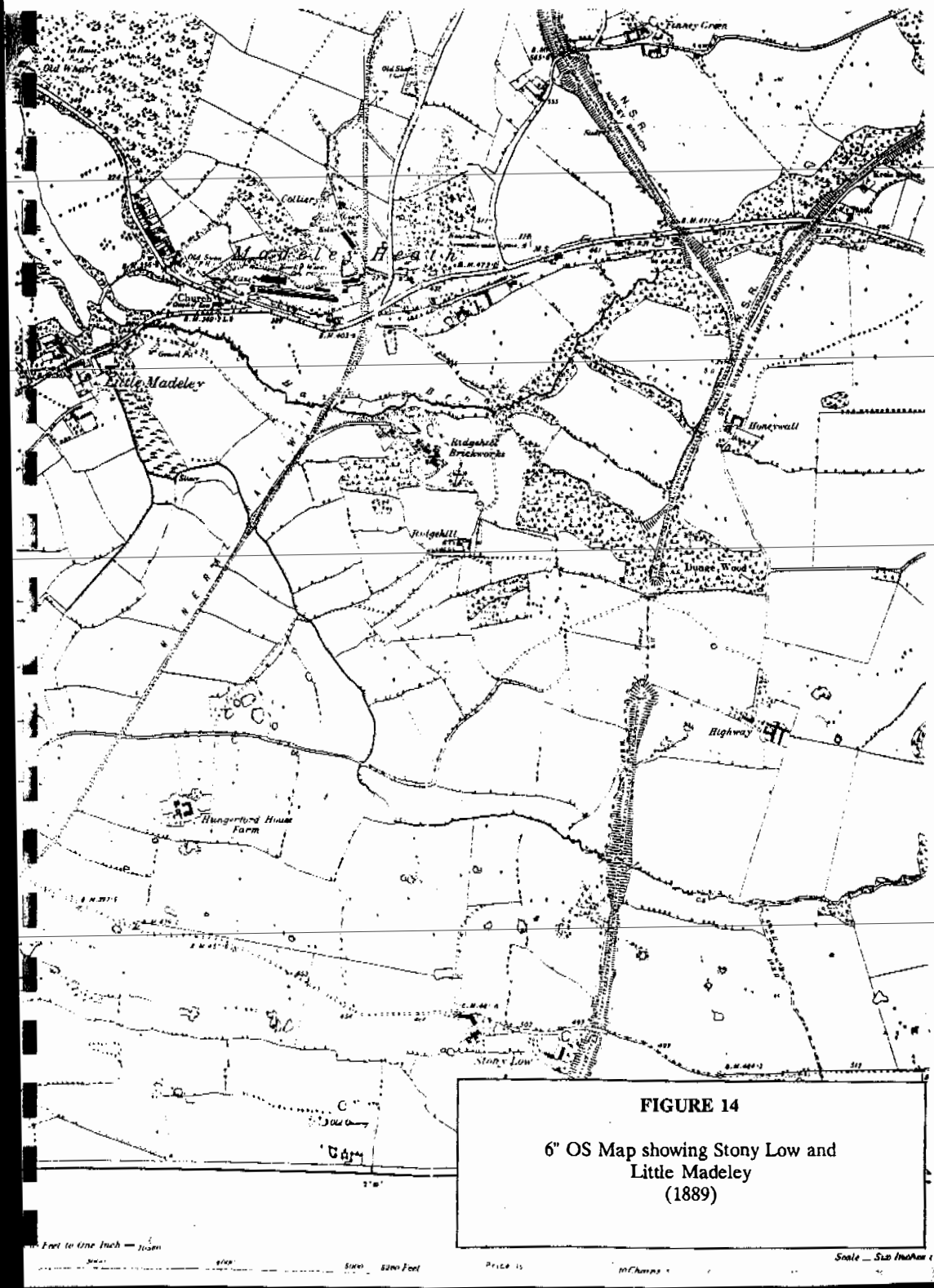
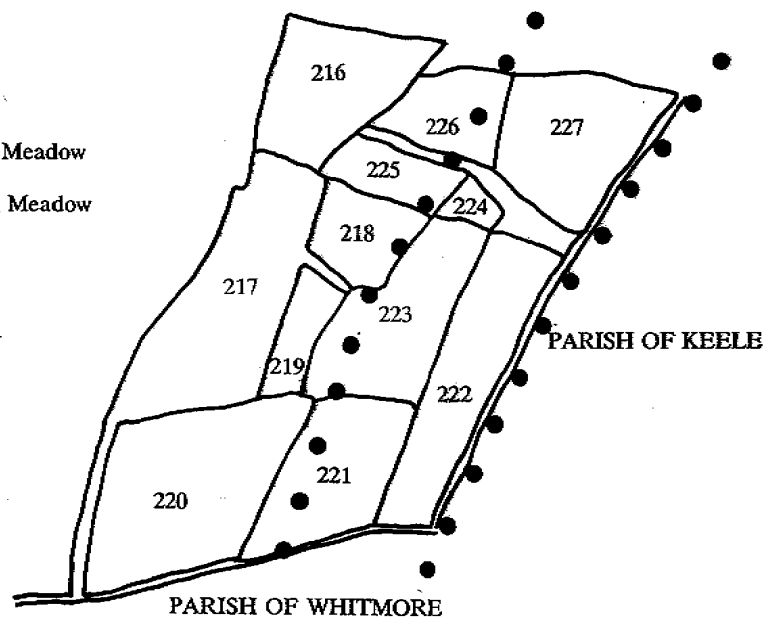


FIGURE 14

6" OS Map showing Stony Low and
Little Madeley
(1889)

- 216 Barnfield
- 217 Ashton field
- 218 Lower Part of Long Meadow
- 219 Higher Part of Long Meadow
- 220 Stony Flat
- 221 Horse Pasture
- 222 Bank Meadow
- 223 Blackshaw Bank
- 224 (not listed)
- 225 Higher Barley Field
- 226 Lower Barley Field
- 227 Derbyshire Field



KEY	
• • • •	MOTORWAY WITH WIDENING CORRIDOR

Project 6588 - STAGE 3		
Title FIGURE 15 STONEYLEW/MADELEY PARISH (1844)		
Drawn AP	Checked AT	Approved <i>[Signature]</i>
Date 21-7-94		
Scale 1" = 6 chains		
Drawing no. 6588-7D		Rev.

**GIFFORD
AND PARTNERS**
Archaeology

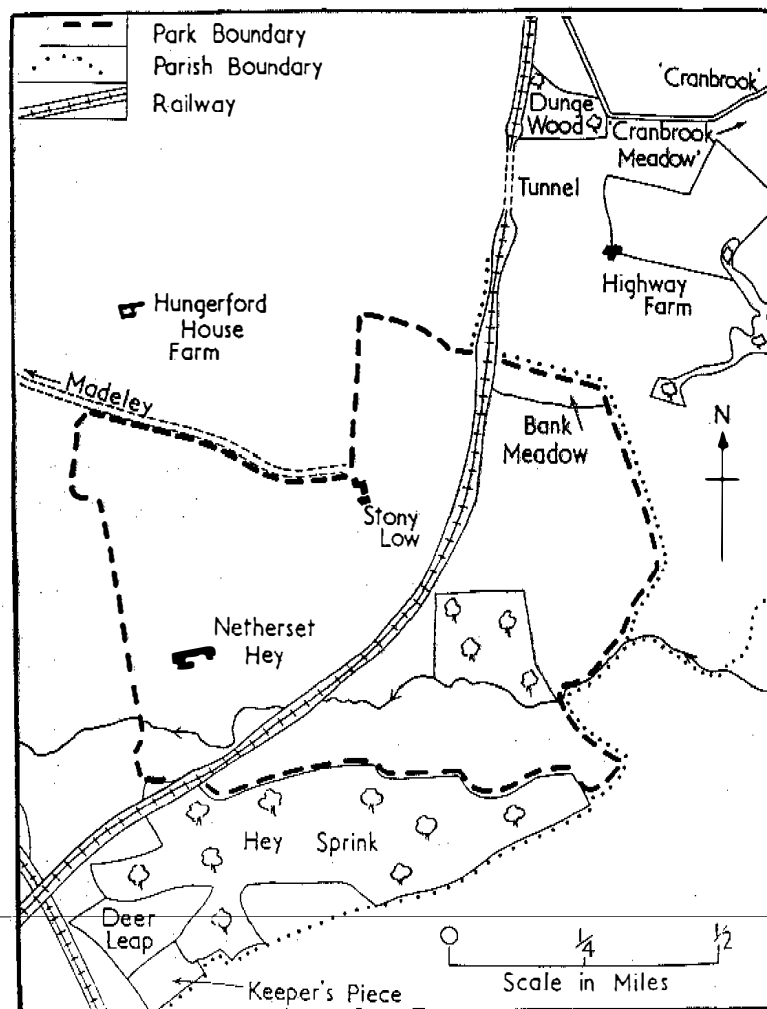
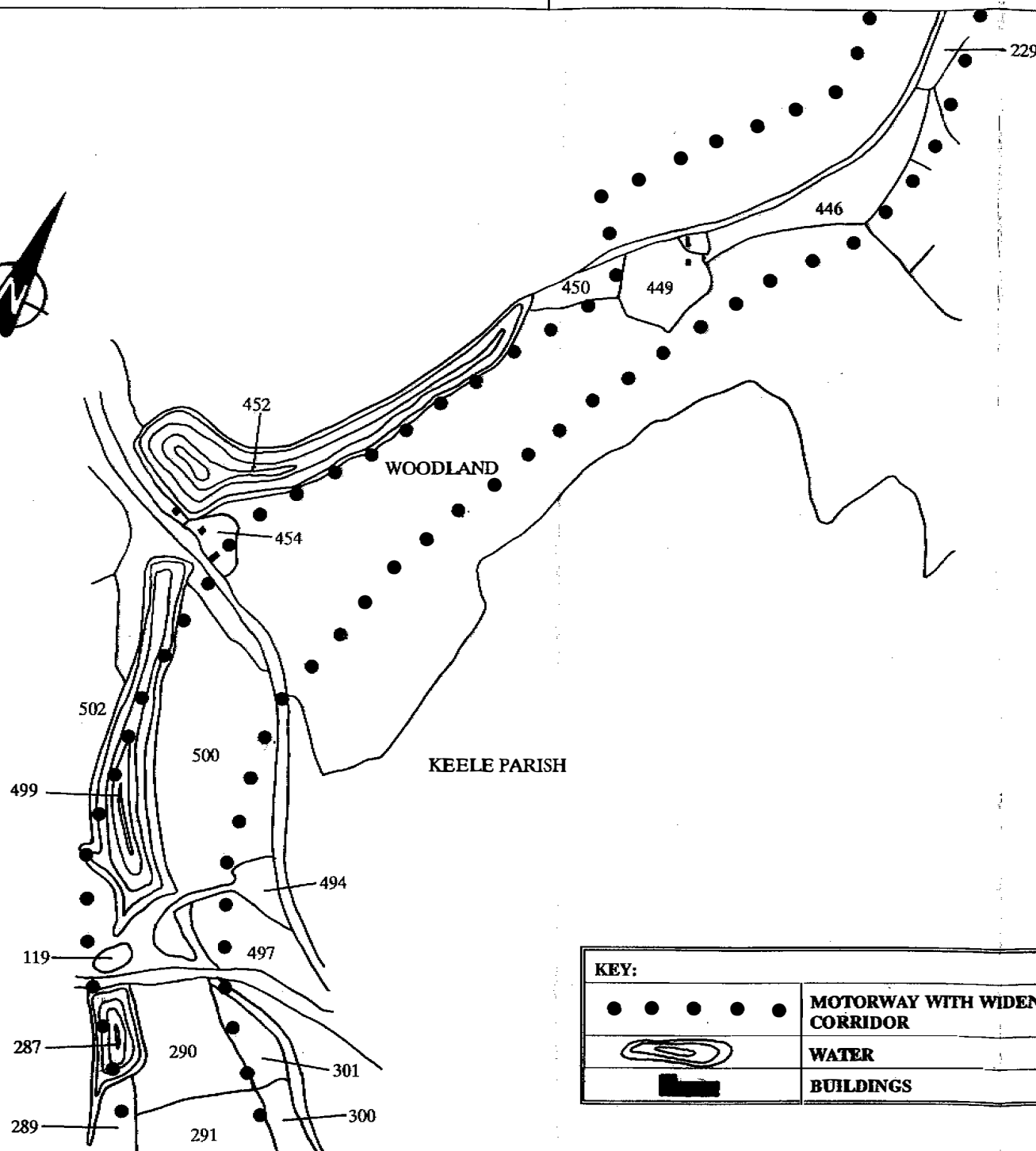


FIGURE 16

Possible boundaries of
Nerthersethey Medieval Park

(Cantor, 1968)

- 119 Croft/garden
 229 (not listed)
 287 (not listed)
 289 Brians Meadow
 290 Wall Bean
 291 Great Beast Croft
 300 (not listed)
 301 (not listed)
 446 Long Meadow
 449 Cottage/Garden/Croft
 450 Cottage/Garden/Croft
 452 Part of Lower Pool
 456 Waltons Wood and Plant
 494 (not listed)
 497 (not listed)
 499 Upperpool
 500 Pool Field
 502 Lawn



KEY:	
	MOTORWAY WITH WIDENING CORRIDOR
	WATER
	BUILDINGS

Project 6588 - STAGE 3
 M6 WIDENING
 JUNCTIONS 11-16

Title FIGURE 17
 Madeley Tithe Map Showing
 Little Madeley Fish Ponds (1844)

Drawn AP	Checked AT	Approved <i>[Signature]</i>
--------------------	----------------------	--------------------------------

Date 24-7-94

Scale 1" = 6 chains

Drawing no. 6588-8D	Rev.
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GIFFORD
AND PARTNERS

Archaeology

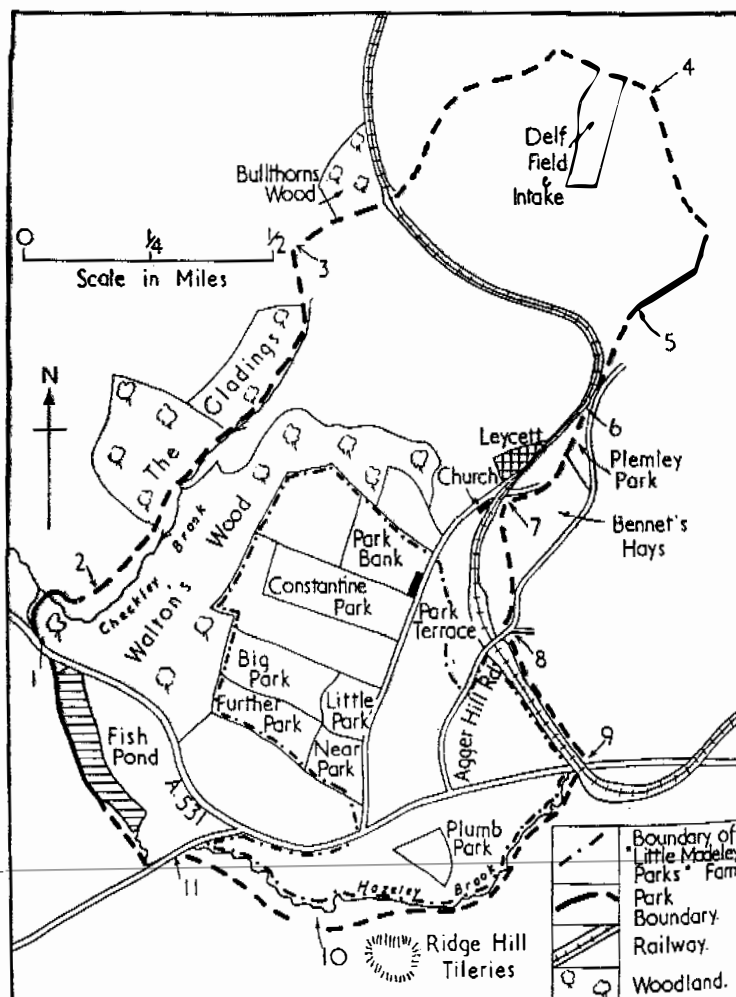


FIGURE 18
Possible boundaries of
Leycester Medieval Deerpark
(Cantor, 1968)