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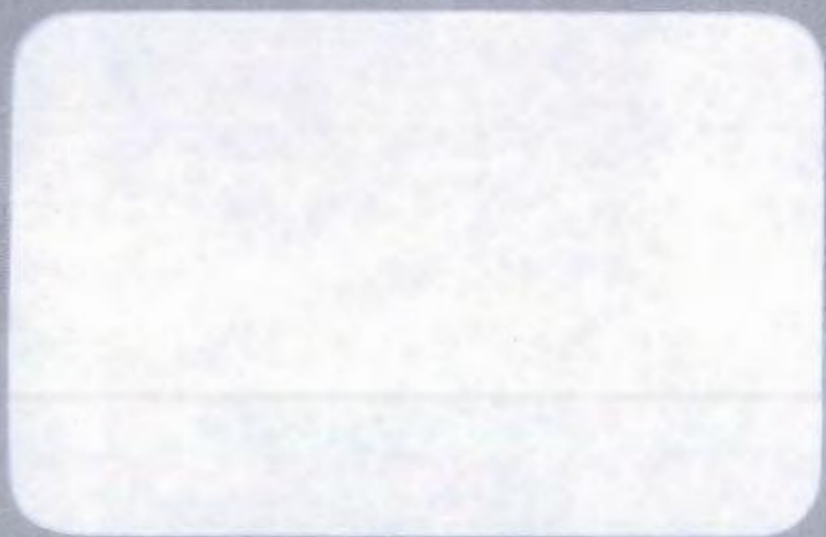
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01377/01372/01369/01352/03551

REPORT 10F2



An Archaeological Evaluation at Whitemoor Haye, Alrewas, Staffordshire 1992

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The following report outlines the results of the archaeological evaluation of approximately 180 hectares of farmland (centred on NGR SK 1776130) 1.5 km to the southeast of Alrewas, in southern Staffordshire (Fig. 1). The work was undertaken on behalf of Douglas Concrete and Aggregates Limited, to accompany proposals for sand and gravel extraction. The evaluation was carried out in three stages. The first stage involved the replotting of the available aerial photographic evidence by Air Photo Services of Cambridge. Stage two involved an extensive geophysical survey undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford predominantly in those parts of the evaluation area where there was little or no evidence for cropmark features. The third stage involved a programme of targeted trial trenching by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit aimed at clarifying the character of those potential archaeological features detected during the first and second stages. The work was undertaken between August and October 1992.

2.0 THE SITE

The area evaluated lies on a gravel terrace on the west bank of the River Tame immediately to the southeast of the village of Alrewas. The area is bounded to the east and south by the River Tame, to the west by the A38 and the Lichfield to Derby railway line, and to the north by the A513. It includes one of the most dense concentrations of cropmark features in Staffordshire. A network of linear features criss-cross the eastern half of the evaluation area and these are associated with numerous rectilinear enclosures and circular features. The majority of these features are thought to belong to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (Smith 1980, 9–12) although it is also thought that at least some of the circular features may be ring-ditches associated with ploughed-out Bronze Age round barrows. Comparison with cropmark features on nearby excavated sites

such as at Fisherwick (Miles 1968; Smith 1975a; 1975b; 1977; 59–61 and 1979) suggest that the majority of the rectilinear enclosures are settlement features and that the various linear cropmarks represent associated trackways and field systems. Most of the rectilinear enclosures lie either side of a north–south ditch system suggesting the former existence of a linear trackside settlement. The value and potential of such cropmark complexes in understanding the archaeological development of landscapes has recently been highlighted (Fulford and Nichols 1992).

Part of this cropmark complex has been scheduled as an ancient monument (Staffordshire County Monument Number 200). This incorporates an area of cropmarks with a particularly clear resolution which suggested a high level of preservation. *surely the opposite!*

There is little evidence for continued settlement following the Roman period and it has been suggested that during the medieval period the majority of the area of the evaluation became incorporated into several large open-fields (Smith 1980, Map 3).

By the mid-eighteenth century the process of enclosure was well underway and was largely complete by 1800 (Smith 1980, 5 and Map 2). The first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 sheets (1901) record the remains of the medieval landscape in the area, which may be recognised through characteristic reverse S-shaped field boundaries. Recent agricultural activity appears to have partly reversed this process with the removal of many field boundaries and the creation of large almost featureless fields. This activity is associated with the establishment of extensive systems of underground drainage which may have had a significant affect on the preservation of archaeological information, in particular environmental evidence.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

The broad objective of the evaluation was to determine the character and nature of the archaeological constraints affecting the proposal for gravel extraction. The proposed quarrying would inevitably result in the destruction of any surviving archaeological features or deposits. It was intended to provide the county archaeologist and the English Heritage monuments inspector with sufficient information on which to base curatorial decisions on the future of the surviving archaeology.

Specific objectives were:—

- i) To examine all available aerial photographs relating to the area of the evaluation, to interpret them for their archaeological content and to accurately map all potential archaeological features at 1:2500.
- ii) To establish whether further potential archaeological features and deposits, not so far detected by aerial survey, have survived within the area of proposed gravel extraction.
- iii) To determine the character, quality of survival and date of potential archaeological features, both within the scheduled and non-scheduled areas.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Aerial photographic assessment.

The photographs examined were provided by Staffordshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record and the oblique collection of the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP). The photographs were interpreted for their archaeological content, digitally rectified (using Bradford University's AERIAL software) and mapped at 1:2500 by Air Photo Services of Cambridge. Full details of the aerial photographic assessment, including mapping accuracy, are provided in Appendix I. An edited version of the revised cropmark plot forms part of Figure 2.

4.2 The field inspection and geophysical survey.

All fields were inspected and rapid scanning of areas which had been ploughed was carried out. It soon became clear from the apparent total absence of artifacts within the ploughsoil that a

more intensive programme of fieldwalking would not be worthwhile.

The geophysical survey was largely concentrated in the western half of the area where there was little cropmark evidence. Thirteen sample blocks, totalling just over 6 hectares, were surveyed using a magnetometer (Fig. 2). Some areas were situated alongside known cropmarks while the remainder were distributed randomly. It was hoped that the sampling strategy used would establish the existence of any archaeological features and determine whether the aerial photographs gave an accurate representation of the sub-surface archaeology in the areas surveyed. Further details of the geophysical survey are provided in Appendix II.

4.3 The trial trenching.

On the basis of the information provided by the field inspection, the aerial photographic assessment and the geophysical survey a programme of trial trenching across the whole evaluation area was devised. The objective was to target potential archaeological features in order to investigate their character, date and state of preservation. In the scheduled area a sample of the ploughsoil was sieved in an attempt to recover residual artifacts. In the event only two fragments of modern tile and a fragment of modern glass was recovered. The remaining ploughsoil was removed by machine and was found to vary between 0.3 and 0.4m deep. The underlying gravel subsoils were cleaned manually in order to facilitate the definition of archaeological features. In all cases these archaeological features were sample excavated in order to determine their character and to attempt to recover information relating to their date.

4.3.1 The non-scheduled area.

A total of 29 trial trenches were excavated within the non-scheduled area of the evaluation (Fig. 2, Trenches 1–8 and 10–30). The majority were designed to intersect with cropmark features or anomalies detected during the geophysical survey. In general, they consisted of 1.5m or 2m wide machine transects between 10m and 60m long. Occasionally small 'area trenches' were excavated, particularly where the objective was

to examine apparent intersections between cropmark features.

4.3.2 The scheduled area

The trial trenching within the scheduled area was carried out with scheduled monument consent. Three areas were selected for investigation, two measuring 5m x 30m and one measuring 10m x 10m (Fig. 2, Trenches 31–33). They were designed to examine the character of two rectilinear enclosures, each having associated circular features, and the relationship between these enclosures and the north–south double-ditched trackway.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 The aerial photographic assessment

The full results are provided in Appendix I. The following is a brief summary of the Air Photo Services report.

Area 1: centred SK178132

SMR numbers: 1358, 1359, 1360, 1392 (1391)

Situated in the northern part of the evaluation area. The prehistoric/Romano-British features comprise a double-ditched track running approximately north–south (SMR 1359); a double pit alignment, which crosses the track at right angles; a trapezoidal ditched enclosure (SMR 1392) and a ring ditch (?1391). Other features may belong to the medieval landscape.

Area 2: centred SK182140

SMR numbers: 1391, (1359)

The most northerly area examined. The double ditched track recorded above appears to fork with the western arm extending into Area 2 after an unrecorded gap of 170m. Here it is associated with a group of five ring ditches (possibly hut circles rather than burial monument sites) and traces of several rectilinear enclosures (SMR 1391).

Area 3: centred SK176125

SMR numbers: 194, 1359, 1362, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 4235, 4502, 4503

The central and southern areas of the evaluation. The double-ditched track (SMR 1359) continues south into Area 3 until it meets an east–west triple-ditched system (SMR 1368). The

westernmost ditch of the double-ditched track appears to terminate while the easternmost continues south as an almost continuous single linear ditch. Further south a double-ditch track (SMR 1369) crosses this ditch. Four enclosures (SMR 194, 1370, 1376 and unnumbered) lie adjacent to the north–south linear feature and may be contemporary with it. Two further enclosures (SMR 1371 and 4235) are associated with an apparent northwards return of the linear ditch to the east. In the south of the area another curving ditch is associated with a series of rectilinear enclosures (SMR 1373 and 1375). Three enclosures lie isolated from those linked by linear ditches. One (1372/1378) may be linked with the southernmost enclosure system; one abuts the river flood plain (SMR 1374) and the third, (SMR 1362) in the northwest of the area, is a broad-ditched feature, probably part of a curvilinear enclosure.

5.2 The geophysical survey

Few anomalies of definite archaeological interest were identified during the magnetometer survey undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. None of the known cropmarks were definitely located suggesting that either the ditch fills have a very low magnetic susceptibility or that suggested features had been destroyed by ploughing or had been incorrectly identified. Other magnetic responses which may have been created by archaeological features were tested by the subsequent trial trenching and the results are outlined below (Section 5.3). The full results of the geophysical survey are provided in Appendix II.

5.3 The trial trenches

A full description of the results from each of the trial trenches is provided in Appendix III. The following is a brief summary of the principal archaeological features.

5.3.1 The non-scheduled area

The cropmarks in the northern part of the evaluation (Areas 1 and 2) were tested by means of four trial trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 17). Sections through the north–south double-ditched trackway (SMR 1359) were examined in both Trenches 2 and 17. In Trench 2 the ditches were 10m apart and had V-shaped profiles (Fig. 3, F10

and F13). Further north the trackway changes direction and at least one side of it was identified in Trench 17 (Fig. 4, F70). The ditches were up to 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep. The only dating evidence was a single sherd of possible Iron Age pottery from the backfill of a modern drainage ditch (Trench 17, F35). One of the several circular cropmark features in this area was tested but no archaeological features were identified (Trench 3). The rectilinear enclosure (SMR 1392) to the east of the north-south trackway was examined by means of Trench 1 (Fig. 3). It was possible to identify the ditch forming the eastern side of the enclosure (F1), which was 1.5m wide and 0.8m deep. Although shallow internal ditches were identified all were thought to post-date the enclosure. No dating evidence for the enclosure was recovered.

To the south of the scheduled area five trenches were positioned across the line or projected line of the east-west triple-ditch system (SMR 1368). The three ditches were clearly defined in the central trenches, Trenches 4 (Fig. 3), 18 (Fig. 4) and 20 (Fig. 4), and were found to range between 2m and 3m wide and 0.5m and 1m deep. No dating evidence was recovered. No trace of any of the ditches could be identified in the easternmost (Trench 21) or westernmost (Trench 14) of this series of trenches suggesting that the cropmark evidence correctly identifies the surviving extent of this ditch system. It was possible to demonstrate (Fig. 4, Trench 18) that the eastern arm of the north-south ditch system (SMR 1359) post-dated the triple-ditch system. The only other feature of particular note was a pit, 2.2m long, 1.1m wide and 0.42m deep, lined with a substantial quantity of charcoal and backfilled with a tip of rounded cobbles (Trench 20, F54). A possible interpretation is that it represents the remains of an oven, perhaps originally set into a bank associated with one of the ditches.

The double-ditched east-west trackway further south (SMR 1369) was also tested (Fig. 5, Trench 23) and was found to comprise two V-shaped ditches 1.7m to 2.2m wide and 0.8m to 0.9m deep (F59 and F67). Again no dating evidence was recovered.

Three trenches were intended to examine the rectilinear enclosure (SMR 1370) to the south of this trackway (Trenches 22, 24 and 25). In the event Trenches 24 and 25 were found to have been positioned too far to the east, perhaps due to a slight error in the cropmark plot. However, the northeastern corner of the enclosure was clearly picked up in Trench 22 (Fig. 5). The enclosing ditch (F48) was 2.2m wide and 0.6m deep with a U-shaped profile and a possible cleaning slot in the base. No internal features were identified and no dating evidence was recovered. No trace of the circular cropmark feature to the south of this enclosure could be identified (Trench 26).

The straight-sided enclosure to the east (SMR 1371) was examined by a cross-shaped trench (Fig. 6, Trench 27). Its western side appears to be represented by a U-shaped ditch (F64), 2m wide and 0.9m deep, which contained a fragment of Romano-British pottery (second century mortarium). Two intercutting pits within the enclosure (F61 and F66) contained fragments of decayed bone (the only evidence of bone from the entire evaluation) and a collection of hobnails.

The three rectilinear enclosures in the most southerly part of the evaluation were each tested by means of a single trench. The western side of the enclosure in the east of this group was identified in Trench 28 (Fig. 6, F94). The ditch was 2.9m wide and 1.3m deep and had a steep U-shaped profile. Several sherds from a possible Early Bronze Age urn were recovered from its fill. Several shallow silt-filled features may have represented the traces of internal structures (F95-F101). It was not possible to identify the enclosing ditch of the postulated enclosure to the west (SMR 1372/1378). However, two small circular features (Trench 29, F104 and F105) may represent traces of associated archaeological features (Fig. 6). There was no evidence for the postulated enclosure (SMR 1373) to the south (Trench 30).

The remaining trial trenches were all located in the western half of the evaluation where there was very little evidence for cropmark features. The majority were designed to examine anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The results were largely negative with few apparent

archaeological features. Two shallow linear features in Trenches 13 (F26) and 15 (F30) may relate to the traces of a linear field system indicated on the original aerial photographic plot (SMR 1357). However, no trace of the curvilinear cropmark feature in the central area of the evaluation (SMR 1362) could be identified (Trenches 8 and 10).

5.3.2 The Scheduled Area

The rectilinear enclosure in the northern part of the scheduled area was examined by a north-south trench (Fig. 7, Trench 32). The ditch forming the north side of the this enclosure (F76) had a steep V-shaped profile and was 3.2m wide and 1.4m deep. A single small sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from its upper fill. The only internal feature that appeared to be archaeological in origin was a small rectangular pit that may have been a post hole (F83). There was no trace of the circular cropmark feature suggested by the aerial photographs.

A square trench to the east (Fig. 7, Trench 33) was intended to examine the relationship between a possible eastern annexe to the enclosure and the north-south double-ditched trackway. Although the western side of the trackway (F82) was identified no trace of the postulated annexe ditch could be seen. However, two small oven-like features (F84 and F85) were recorded to the east of the trackway ditch and a small pit (F86) containing several sherds of Iron Age pottery was recorded to the west.

The rectilinear enclosure in the southeast of the scheduled area was examined by an east-west trial trench (Fig. 7, Trench 31). There was no trace of the western side of the enclosure although it is possible that it may lie to the west of the evaluation trench. However, it was possible to identify both sides of the internal circular feature, which formed a ring 16m in diameter with a U-shaped ditch (F75) 1.2m wide and 0.7m deep. Two fragments of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the fill of the ditch and a third was recovered from the ploughsoil. Near the centre of the ring ditch was a group of features including a patch of burnt clay (F78) which contained a fragment of Iron Age pottery. This group also included several small circular pits one of which (F109) had been cut to some

depth (0.7m) and another of which (F110) contained a deposit of clay and burnt pebbles.

6.0 DISCUSSION

In general, the results of the evaluation tend to confirm the initial interpretation of a series of settlement enclosures spread out along a north-south ditched trackway. The surrounding ditches of five of these enclosures were positively identified and sampled during the evaluation (Trench 1, F1; Trench 22, F48; Trench 27, F64; Trench 28, F94 and Trench 32, F76). They varied between 1.5m and 3.2m wide and 0.6m and 1.4m deep. Only three produced any dating evidence; a single sherd of Romano-British pottery from the northern enclosure ditch in the scheduled area (F76), a sherd of Romano-British mortarium from the easternmost enclosure ditch (F64) and several sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery from the ditch forming the small rectilinear enclosure in the southern part of the evaluation (F94). Few internal features were identified in any of the enclosures. Those that were recorded tended to be very shallow silt-filled features. Given the constraints imposed by narrow evaluation trenches it was not possible to distinguish any internal structures. An exception was the sub-rectangular pit (Trench 27, F66) associated with the eastern enclosure (F64). The hobnails and bone fragments from this and from the remains of an earlier feature (F61) suggest the presence of at least one burial. Within the scheduled area several other small features may have been associated with the settlement enclosures including a possible clay hearth (Trench 31, F78) and a small pit (Trench 33, F86) of which both contained fragments of Iron Age pottery.

From the available evidence provided by the cropmarks and the trial trenches two of the enclosures do appear to stand out as being potentially significant foci of settlement activity; the central enclosure (Trench 32, F76) and the southern enclosure (Trench 28, F64). Both are fairly regular sub-rectangular features demarcated by particularly substantial ditches (3.4m x 1.4m and 2.9m x 1.3m respectively). Both are also associated with small (but in the circumstances relatively significant) pottery assemblages and both form part of a relatively complex cropmark group. It is tentatively suggested that these two

enclosures form the main foci of two feature groups which might correlate with two distinct settlement areas. Furthermore it seems plausible that the two east–west ditch systems (SMR 1368 and SMR 1369) may serve to demarcate the boundary between these two enclosure groups.

Further evidence for these two settlement foci is provided by the contour survey commissioned by the developer. The main concentration of features comprising each of the two settlement groups (including the enclosures representing the suggested settlement foci) are associated with slight rises in the natural topography. The northern group (largely comprising the scheduled area) is associated with an area demarcated by the 53.5m contour. The southern group (comprising SMR 1376 and neighbouring features) is associated with an area demarcated by the 53m contour. A similar association between settlement features and higher ground has been observed at Fisherwick, 2km to the south (Jones and Smith 1979, 14).

However, it is stressed that this hypothesis is made with considerable caution, especially in view of the evidence provided by the few artifacts that were recovered which suggests that the postulated settlement features do not all belong to a single period of occupation.

Only one of the circular cropmark features identified from the aerial photographs was positively identified during the evaluation (Trench 31). It was originally suggested that this might have corresponded with a hut circle located within what appears to be a settlement enclosure. However, its size and character and the presence of Bronze Age pottery suggests that it is more likely to be the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. If a central mound formerly existed it is likely to have been flattened by subsequent agricultural activity. It is possible that the group of circular pits near the centre of the ring ditch (F109–F116) are associated with a primary burial or burials. Although there was no trace of any skeletal material this may not have survived the adverse soil conditions. A similar interpretation has been suggested for other ring ditches in the area (eg Willowbrook Farm (Staffs. County Council 1991) and Tucklesholme Farm (Hughes 1991) both of which lie to the north of the site.

However, at Whitemoor Haye an apparent Iron Age feature (F78) is also located near the centre of the ring ditch. This suggests that there was no mound present by the Iron Age and perhaps there never had been one. Instead, it seems possible that the location of the burial or some other ritual activity may have been marked by a single post or totem pole set into the deep circular pit (F109). Whatever the explanation, the Whitemoor Haye ring ditch again demonstrates the remarkable variation that is found among this class of monument.

7.0 IMPLICATIONS

Generally speaking, the preservation of archaeological features and deposits within the area evaluated is poor. However, a decision on the relative merits of continued ‘preservation in situ’ or the extent of further archaeological investigation, ‘preservation by record’, must await a proposed joint curatorial response from Staffordshire County Council and English Heritage.

The largely negative results of the geophysical survey and the trial trenching in the western area of the evaluation suggests that the evidence of the aerial photographs reflects faithfully the approximate extent of the archaeology. In the eastern area of the evaluation, although the majority of the principal cropmark features were identified within the various trial trenches, few additional small features such as individual pits and postholes were identified. This suggests that the aerial photographs are also a useful reflection of the intensity of archaeological activity. Although such features are often difficult to identify within the local gravels, their apparent absence suggests that smaller, shallower features have not survived the effects of erosion and plough truncation. The trial trenching suggests that even substantial features such as enclosure ditches, which have survived, have limited archaeological potential. Plough truncation would have had a particularly severe effect on the slightly higher areas, precisely those areas that form the suggested focus of settlement activity. There appears to be an almost total absence of organic survival (only a few fragments of bone from a single feature) and very few artifacts were recovered. The poor environmental potential may

be a consequence of recent agricultural management and in particular the dense network of modern drainage ditches.

As a consequence of the evaluation it has been possible to identify different zones of archaeological potential. It is suggested that further archaeological examination would further clarify specific archaeological problems in those areas identified as having a moderate to high potential. However, it is felt that the majority, if not all, the work could be integrated into any long term programme of gravel extraction. It should be stressed that it is felt that those areas with further archaeological potential amount to less than 10% of the total area evaluated. The following suggestions are intended as brief pointers to the extent of further work that might be required. Detailed proposals could be drawn up following receipt of the curatorial response.

Perhaps the greatest potential lies within the suggested settlement enclosures. In some cases the enclosing ditches are particularly well defined. The few fragments of pottery recovered suggest that they may belong to several different periods (although this maybe a consequence of residuality). However, the extent of the survival of internal structures appears to be limited. Further work could comprise area examination and further sample excavation of individual enclosures prior to gravel extraction.

The evaluation provided considerable information regarding the character, and in one case the sequence, of the various ditch systems. Future work could be limited to an additional examination of various intersections in order to further refine the sequence and possibly to recover further dating evidence.

Only one of the circular cropmark features was successfully identified during the evaluation (Trench 31, F75). Attempts were made to examine

several others (eg Trenches 3, 26 and 32) without success. Such isolated circular cropmark features are frequently caused by natural phenomena and this may explain the apparent absence of features in the relevant trenches. However, even when they are genuine archaeological features they can be notoriously difficult to identify during evaluations. Further work could initially be limited to archaeological scanning (perhaps during the initial topsoil-stripping phase of quarrying) with a provision for more detailed work should any features be identified.

With the exception of a couple of possible shallow ditches relating to an ancient field system, the majority of the western area of the evaluation was a complete archaeological blank. It seems unlikely that any further archaeological work will be required in these areas.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The trial trenching phase of the evaluation was carried out by a core team consisting of Rebecca Rosoff, Mark Breedon, Bob Burrows, Gwilym Hughes, Laurence Jones and Jon Sterenburg under the direction of Vince Gaffney. Numerous other members of staff assisted at various times during the course of the project. The report was compiled by Gwilym Hughes, in consultation with Vince Gaffney, and edited by Simon Buteux. Figures 1 and 2 were prepared by Nigel Dodds and Figures 3–7 by Mark Breedon. The report was produced by Liz Hooper.

Many thanks to Bob Meeson (Staffordshire County Council) and Anthony Streeton (English Heritage) for their useful comments and advice and to Barry Morgan and Mike Davis (Douglas Concrete Aggregates Limited) for all their assistance and, in particular, for providing the contour information used in Figure 2. Thanks also to the local farmers and landowners for their cooperation.

APPENDIX I - THE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

ALREWAS, STAFFORDSHIRE

Aerial Photographic Assessment

Rog Palmer BA MIFA

INTRODUCTION

Aerial photographs covering the area were provided by Staffordshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record. They comprised obliques mostly taken by Jim Pickering with additions from Arnold Baker and Fred Hartley. Further photographs, adding substantially to the total, came from the oblique collection of the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP). No additional photographs were sought from the specialist oblique collection or the vertical collection of the National Library of Air Photographs (NLAP) of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England. Photographs used are listed in Appendix A.

Photographs were interpreted for their archaeological content, digitally rectified and mapped at 1:2500. Areas of deeper soil, and those apparently disturbed by 'recent' activities have also been mapped where these may be relevant to any field investigation. A search for additional control points led to the 'discovery' of the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 sheets (1901) on which were recorded the remains of the medieval landscape in the area with reverse-S shaped field boundaries indicating the direction of the lands. All such boundaries within the assessment area are relevant to the understanding of the earlier landscape and have been added to the final drawings.

At 1:2500, mapping can depict considerable detail which enables the distinction of types of feature. Examination of the mapped results should lead to accurate estimation of the required field archaeological input, and assist understanding of any features which may be encountered.

CONTENT OF THIS REPORT

To assist the fieldwork timetable the assessment area has been mapped and described as four separate areas. In this report the aerial evidence is shown on reduced plans copied from master drawings at 1:2500 scale. These figures are intended only to illustrate the following archaeological assessment report and should not be used for field measurements. Comment has been made on the types of archaeological features mapped, initially (for each area) as a general description and then listed by SMR number where relevant.

The original master drawings have been supplied to the client for use as overlays to the OS 1:2500 sheets as a guide to field planning.

LIMITATIONS OF EVIDENCE

Due to many factors, aerial photographic information is by no means a complete archaeological record. Further features may be discovered as a result of field investigation. Fieldwork is also required to identify positively and evaluate the archaeological significance of features mapped from aerial photos.

It should be emphasised that archaeological features may occur where no features have been recorded from the air, and that there are many reasons why the aerial record will never reveal all past traces. The archaeological assessment report indicates whether currently known features are likely to extend beyond their presently recorded limits, and in which directions.

MAPPING ACCURACY

The software used for rectification of interpretations provides error values for the matching of map to photograph control points. For this assessment, the mean accuracy of digital mapping for the control points of the principal rectified air photographs was matched at less than $\pm 2.0\text{m}$. Unfortunately, this magnitude of error cannot automatically be attached to the archaeological features mapped. Factors such as the obliquity of photography, local topography and enlargement from small-sized photographic prints to a map scale of 1:2500 can all introduce error.

In areas 1 and 2 the location of mapped features is thought to be accurate to the stated figures within the limits of OS map accuracy, photographic information and digital mapping technology. Area 3 presented considerable problems in that there appears to have been an active policy to remove all field boundaries (the photographs show a clear record of this). Virtually all photographs covering this area have been taken from too low a height to include a good surrounding of control points and a certain amount of manipulation has been necessary to map the features recorded. In general terms the features north of the triple linear ditch ought to lie within $\pm 2\text{m}$ of their mapped position, the east end of the triple linear is little more than a sketched position but its middle parts ought to be within $\pm 5\text{m}$. From the triple linear to the south accuracy is poor, especially around the central portion, but the southern parts could, to some extent, be hung on the OS first edition boundaries. In particular the features SMR 1371 proved impossible to locate consistently and their mapped position is that gauged as 'best fit'. Enclosure SMR 1374 also had poor control information.

The feature in enclosure 4 was recorded on one photograph only. Map and photograph control point error was matched to less than $\pm 2\text{m}$ but one control point was indistinct and the location of the archaeological feature may not be of the same accuracy.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Area 1: centred SK178132

SMR numbers: 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1392 (1391)

An assessment of this area was requested as soon as possible and will here be discussed as a unit rather than in the context of its adjacent (and yet unmapped) features. The map shows areas of deeper soil which include - at least in Area 1 - what appears to be an earlier course of the River Tame. This may be of particular importance in that any features located within it, or appearing to continue into it, may retain a degree of good organic preservation. The presence of deeper soil - unfortunately - often means that any features therein do not show on aerial photographs or produce responses to geophysical surveys. Appearance of deep soil areas on the 1:2500 plan serves as a reminder for the need for a close watching brief during topsoil stripping, or sample trenching to evaluate their archaeological potential.

The prehistoric/Romano British features comprise a double ditched track running approximately north-south; a double pit row, which crosses the track perpendicularly, and a trapezoidal ditched enclosure. One ring ditch, lying in the north of the assessment area, is more probably an outlier of SMR 1391. Other features are dubious as archaeological ditches or belong, more probably, to the medieval landscape. The pattern of the latter is apparent from the reverse-S boundaries. Ridge and furrow cultivation shows clearly on one set of photographs (CUCAP 1972) but, for reasons of clarity, has not been shown on the 1:2500 plan.

- SMR 1358. This appears to refer to a pipeline which has not been mapped for this assessment.
- SMR 1359. The double ditched track. This has short lengths (at the southern part of the mapped area) of triple ditching which may be due to activity connected with features immediately south of the area mapped. Its northern extent is presently unknown due to a mixture of unresponsive crop and the need to await further interpretation north of the present area (see area 2).
- SMR 1360. Is shown on the first edition OS 1:2500 and is likely to be an old stream channel.
- SMR 1361. The boundaries of an extant farm as shown on the first edition OS 1:2500. Additional paddock-like divisions have been mapped from the air photographs to the north and west of that farm.
- SMR 1392. A ditched trapezoid enclosure with slightly rounded corners. Its alignment closely parallels that of both the double ditch and the medieval land divisions and a date for it in either period could be argued with equal success. Aerial evidence for the eastern annexe and dashed circle shown on the SMR 1:10000 map was thought unlikely to be of archaeological origin.

SMR 1391(?). A single ring ditch, possibly with adjacent ditch lengths. Accurate location of this feature was problematical using the photographs listed. It may be moved as a result of interpretation of the main group of SMR 1391.

Area 2: centred SK182140

SMR numbers: 1391, (1359)

This area is the most northerly of those examined and extends slightly beyond the assessment area due to the absence of the new course of the A513 on the 1:2500 OS sheets. Area 2 is bounded on the west by Barley Green Lane as far south as Whitemoor Haye (although nothing is evident on aerial photographs west of the SK180 easting) and to the east by a modern drain. The drain itself, and the land between it and the River Tame is covered by alluvial spread at the boundary of which the interpreted archaeological features terminate and cannot be traced further east. Some features, notably the linear ditches with a focus at SK18281400, almost certainly continue below this deposit.

The southern limit of the 1:2500 plan of the archaeological features in area 2 overlaps - and slightly amends - that for area 1. Two photographs show clearly an alteration in the course of the north-south double ditch (which has suggestions of 'internal' ditches), possibly with a Y-junction (although this is masked by agricultural activity). It appears a fair assumption that the main course of the north-south double ditch followed the western arm of the Y and, after an unrecorded gap of some 170m, that this continued further north, changing direction again at the SK140 northing. Its course, in this northern part, cuts between five ring ditches - thought more likely to be hut circles than burial sites - and traces of rectilinear enclosures, some of which are attached to the double ditched track.

The area, especially the northern part, is densely covered by geological pitting between the areas of deep soil. Pits among these may include archaeological ones but only two, distinctly uncharacteristic of the rest, have been shown on the 1:2500 plan. Geological cracks are also thought to be present and the larger of these have been mapped. Such pits and cracks may cause surface confusion after topsoil stripping.

Ridge and furrow covers the entire area, following the reverse-S curve of the OS 1:2500 first edition boundaries, and a series of field drains has been recorded in the NW of area 2.

None of the photographs examined for area 2 showed evidence for the possible ring ditch shown on the 1:2500 plan of area 1 at SK18201363.

Area 3: centred SK176125

SMR numbers: 194, 1359, 1362, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 4235, 4502, 4503

Area 3 continues south from area 1 and covers the remaining features which form the linear system running north-south through the assessment area. One isolated site (SMR 1362) is noted in this area, whilst another (SMR 3576), included on the single 1:2500 plan, receives individual comment as 'area 4'. Where possible - and it is not always clear from the 1:10000 map - existing SMR numbers are tagged on to the written notes which follow. Boundaries as shown on the current OS 1:2500 maps have been included on the 1:2500 drawing where relevant as have those from the first edition (1901). Land drains have been indicated (not always accurately mapped) where they may affect ground judgement, and an approximation of the deep soil areas (they change with the year of photography) has been shown. Ridge and furrow cultivation covered the whole area. This has not been shown but the alignments of the lands are apparent from the OS first edition boundaries.

The unity of the area - indeed, of the whole assessment area - is suggested by the north-south linear feature (SMR 1359). In areas 1 and 2 this is of double ditched 'track' form and it continues so into area 3 until it meets the east-west triple linear ditches (SMR 1368). The western of the double ditches curves and appears to link with the triple system but the eastern ditch cuts across (over or under) these, possibly retaining a series of causeways as access, and can be traced south as an almost continuous single linear ditch. A double ditched track (SMR 1369), aligned east-west crosses this ditch but the relationship between the two is unclear. Four enclosures (SMR 194, 1372, 1376 or 1378, and unnumbered) are attached to, or lie immediately adjacent to, the north-south linear feature and may be assumed contemporary with it. Just before reaching the flood plain of the river the linear ditch appears to turn to the east and then to parallel the course of the river back northwards. Two enclosures (SMR 1371 and 4235), partially masked by deep soil deposits, lie over or under this length of ditch.

In the south of the area another linear ditch tends to form a large arc. A series of rectilinear enclosures (SMR 1373 and 1375) is attached to this ditch. There is no apparent physical relationship between this linear ditch and these features and the north-south linear system although the two could logically form part of one overall functional landscape.

Three enclosures lie isolated from those linked by linear ditches. One (SMR 1372 or 1378) may have been part of the linear arc system - the actual linking of the features may possibly be masked now by deep soil. One abuts the river flood plain (SMR 1374) but shows clearly that it was never wholly enclosed, with ditches terminating just before they meet the alluvial deposit. The third (SMR 1362) is of completely different character to any other sites in the area and its recorded form is suggestive of an iron age defensive enclosure.

- SMR 1376? A ring ditch with a slightly flattened east side. More likely a burial site than a dwelling. Cut by the linear ditch SMR 1377.
- SMR 1372. An almost trapezoidal enclosure, apparently isolated from linear ditches in the area but possibly linked to that to its south (SMR 1373 and 1375). Its eastern side is heavily masked by deep soil which may obscure traces of a link with the linear ditch. Traces of internal features have been recorded.
- SMR 1376 or 1378? A rectilinear enclosure whose relationship with the north-south linear is unclear. Some photographs suggest that the linear lay just inside the enclosure (as shown on the 1:2500 plan), on others this appears as a broader west side. The north east corner of the enclosure shows what may be evidence for a slight enlargement, with traces of a slighter ditch apparent inside the more obvious perimeter ditch. Immediately south of the enclosures, for a distance of some 60 metres, the north-south linear ditch is of close-spaced double ditched form.
- SMR 4235. Three sides of what may be an enclosure now masked on its east by deep soil.
- SMR 1374 A four-sided ditched feature which abuts the river flood plain but shows clearly that it was never wholly enclosed, with ditches terminating just before they meet the alluvial deposit. Lengths of linear ditch run north and south from this feature and may be contemporary with it or may be part of the later land division.
- SMR 4503. The photographs seen showed nothing archaeological in the area indicated by the SMR number on the 1:10000 map extract.
- SMR 1373 and 1375. An arc of linear ditch plus a number of rectilinear enclosures. Some of the enclosures are attached to the linear ditch but one, the southernmost, overlies, or is cut by, that linear. Other evidence of superimposition is apparent within the enclosures. Various lengths of isolated ditch adjacent to the enclosures suggest that this site may be more extensive than as mapped. The features produce weak crop marks and more of the site may become apparent after topsoil stripping.
- SMR 4502. Medieval boundaries - a mixture of those shown on the OS first edition 1:2500 and those recorded by air photography.

Area 4: centred SK169123

SMR number: 3576

This area, detached from the rest of the mapped features, is covered by a single photograph. This records part of a probable enclosure, likely to be of D-shape, which abuts an band of deep soil which is thought to mask the remainder of the feature. Part of its circuit is double ditched.

A linear feature lies to the south of the enclosure and appears more probably of geological, than archaeological, origin.

Blank areas

The photographs examined showed no evidence for features marked by SMR numbers 1357, 1363 and 4503.

Other blank parts on the 1:2500 plans show where no photographic cover exists. In particular this refers to the band between the main linear spread of features and the single site SMR 3576. All that can be noted is that this indicates that nothing was showing on the ground which attracted the eye of the air photographer. The southern part of the assessment area has been overflowed in more than ten different years, and what can be seen of this band in the background of other obliques suggests that it is suitable arable land for the development of crop marks. It is likely that, unless buried by deep soil or ploughed away, that band is truly devoid of cut archaeological features.

Area 3: centred SK176125

Source CUCAP:

ABO 1-6	28 June 1960
ASL 65-67	4 July 1967
AXV 14-20	21 June 1969
AXZ 1-7	28 June 1969
AYA 34-36	30 June 1969
BGV 57	24 July 1971
BJT 83-86	18 July 1972
BOF 11-15	19 July 1973
BPX 53-56, 59-61	18 June 1974
BQW 33-35	25 July 1974
BTL 112-116	30 June 1975
BTM 3-4	30 June 1975
BYM 8-11	29 June 1976
CDJ 87-88	26 July 1977
COT 5-10	24 July 1981

Source Staffordshire County Council SMR:

(NLAP numbers)

SK1712/2	1964
SK1712/4, 6	1965
SK1712/8	1964
SK1712/9-10	Undated
SK1712/11-13, 16-17	23 July 1969
SK1712/18	25 July 1970
SK1712/24	28 June 1970
SK1712/25-27, 30, 32-33	25 July 1970
SK1712/37	1968
SK1712/41	1971
SK1712/42	22 July 1971
SK1712/43	1965
SK1712[22-24]	24 June 1989
SK1713/8-12	1971
SK1713/15, 17, 19-20	22 July 1971
SK1713/22, 24, 27	1965
SK1713/34, 36	4 July 1983
SK1812/3	31 August 1969
SF3325/11	August 1979
SF3355/27	1979
SF3358/19, 21 ,	August 1979

Area 4: centred SK 169123

Source Staffordshire County Council SMR:

(NLAP number)

SK1612/12	1 August 1977
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SITE SUMMARY SHEET

92 / 69 Whitemoor Haye

NGR: SK 175 130 (centre)

Location, topography and geology

Whitemoor Haye lies approximately 1.5km south of Alrewas, Staffordshire and east of the A36 Trunk Road. The application area is extensive, lying between a railway line to the west and the River Tame to the east. Thirteen sample blocks, situated primarily in the western half of the application area, totalling just over 6 ha, were surveyed using the gradiometer. The ground was generally level with varying vegetation cover, and a drift geology of sands and gravels.

Archaeology

There is extensive cropmark evidence within the application area, concentrated primarily in the east. In the centre of the application area there is also a scheduled monument (SM 194) consisting of a dense complex of cropmarks.

Aims of Survey

The aim was to sample the western half of the application area where cropmark evidence is less extensive. It was hoped that the sampling strategy used would establish the extent of the archaeological features and determine whether the aerial photographs give an accurate representation of the buried archaeology, in the areas surveyed.

The geophysical survey forms part of a wider archaeological evaluation being carried out by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU), prior to gravel extraction.

Summary of Results *

Archaeologically, the results of the gradiometer survey proved disappointing with few anomalies of definite archaeological interest being detected. Excavation has revealed that most of the anomalies are due to localised changes in the magnetic responses of the subsoil.

* It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey.

SURVEY RESULTS

92 / 69 Whitemoor Haye

1. Survey Areas (Figure 2)

1.1 Thirteen areas were surveyed using the gradiometer, covering a total area of just over 6 ha in the western half of the application area. Some areas are situated alongside known cropmarks while the remainder were distributed randomly, as shown in Figure 2.

1.2 The grids were established by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford (GSB) and tied-in by BUFAU.

2. Display

2.1 The results are displayed as X-Y traces and dot-density plots. These display formats are discussed in the *Technical Information* section, at the end of the report.

2.3 The data from each area are displayed at a scale of 1:500. Interpretations, at the same scale, are also provided for each area.

3. General Considerations - Complicating factors

3.1 The ground conditions proved ideal for geophysical survey being generally level, clear of vegetation, and free of obstructions.

4. Survey Results

4.1 Area A (Figures A1-A3)

4.1.1 Area A, 40m by 120m, lies in the south of the application area within a stubble field, adjacent to a triple ditch system visible in aerial photographs.

4.1.2 There is no suggestion of a continuation of the ditch system within the magnetic data set. A few pit like responses have been detected, and these are indicated on the interpretation diagram. However, it is possible that these are natural, rather than archaeological in origin.

4.1.3 Several broad, diffuse responses are apparent in the data. The nature of the anomalies suggest that they relate to variations in the subsoil and possibly magnetic gravels.

4.1.4 Iron spikes, almost certainly the result of modern ferrous material in the topsoil, are visible in the data set.

4.2 Area B (Figures B1- B3)

4.2.1 Area B, 80m by 60m, lies to the south of Area A, in the same stubble field. This area is in the vicinity of several linear cropmarks.

4.2.2 No linear anomalies have been located in this survey area. There are suggestions of pit like responses, which may be archaeologically significant. It is difficult to form an archaeological interpretation for these anomalies as they do not form a coherent pattern.

4.2.3 Several responses from ferrous material are apparent in the data. It is possible that some, if not all, of the presumed archaeological anomalies (section 4.2.2) are due to more deeply buried ferrous material.

4.3 Area C (Figures C1-C3)

4.3.1 Area C, 40m by 120m, lies approximately 400m to the west of the Area A, in an area devoid of cropmarks.

4.3.2 A clear ditch type response, 5m wide, has been detected in the north of the survey area. It is likely that this anomaly represents an infilled ditch. Several additional pit like responses have also been detected.

4.3.3 Weaker more diffuse anomalies are visible throughout the data set and these are probably the result of natural variations in the subsoil.

4.3.4 Several discrete ferrous responses have been detected.

4.4 Area D (Figure D1-D3)

4.4.1 Area D, 80m by 60m, lies to the north of Area A and is within a field that contains no cropmarks. The field had been ploughed prior to the survey.

4.4.2 The level of magnetic response from this area was very low. Only one anomaly of possible archaeological significance has been detected, although even this interpretation is tentative.

4.4.3 A few isolated ferrous responses are apparent in the data set.

4.5 Area E (Figure E1-E3)

4.5.1 Area E, 80m by 60m, lies to the west of Area D, within the same field.

4.5.2 The results from this area are dominated by a broad, diffuse anomaly. Although the anomaly is clear, it is relatively weak. Given the nature of this anomaly, it seems likely that these indicate buried stream channels.

4.5.3 The remaining area is extremely quiet magnetically, with no archaeological anomalies.

4.6 Area F (Figure F1-F3)

4.6.1 Area F, 80m by 60m, is situated in a field to the north of Areas D and E. Aerial photographs show two linear features, one of which is a trench associated with a modern pipeline. At the time of the survey the field contained stubble.

4.6.2 The pipe has caused a large area of magnetic disturbance in the northeast corner of the survey area.

4.6.3 The remaining area is magnetically quiet with no anomalies of archaeological interest being detected. A few discrete ferrous responses are visible in the data set.

4.7 Area G (Figure G1-G3)

4.7.1 Area G, 40m by 120m, lies approximately 300m north of Roadside Cottage, to the south of Areas E and C, in a ploughed and rolled field.

4.7.2 This area contains numerous broad magnetic anomalies. The majority of the responses are approximately parallel, aligned NE-SW. Several of the responses, particularly the ditch type anomaly in the north west of the survey, do appear to be of an archaeological nature. However, these responses are similar to those seen in Areas E and C and are possibly also due to natural variations in the subsoil, or possibly former agricultural practices such as ridge and furrow.

4.7.3 A few iron spikes are also apparent in the data set and the most prominent of these are indicated on the interpretation plan.

4.8 Area H (Figure H1-H3)

4.8.1 Area H, 80m by 60m, is situated in the centre of the application area over the southern portion of a curving cropmark, which appears to form part of an enclosure. At the time of the survey the field was covered by grass and stubble.

4.8.2 Although the feature visible on APs has not been detected by the gradiometer survey, several pit like responses have been located. These appear to be archaeological in origin as they are stronger and more discrete than the 'natural responses' seen in other areas. However, a natural origin cannot be ruled out.

4.8.3 Several iron spikes are apparent in the data set and it is possible that some of the presumed archaeological anomalies are simply more deeply buried ferrous material.

4.9 Area I (Figure I1-I3)

4.9.1 Area I lies to the southwest of the junction between Roddige Lane and Barley Green Lane and covers an area of 40m by 120m.

4.9.2 The level of response from this area was generally low although several weak anomalies have been detected. With the exception of the linear ditch type anomaly in the north, most of the responses appear to be of a natural origin.

4.9.3 Responses from ferrous material are visible in the data and the most prominent of these are indicated on the interpretation plan.

4.10 Area J (Figure J1-J3)

4.10.1 Area J, 80m by 60m, lies to the northwest of Area I, within the same field.

4.10.2 The background level of magnetic response across this area is extremely low, although several iron spike are visible.

4.10.3 One possible pit like response has been detected. While it possible that this is archaeological, the lack of any associated features makes interpretation tentative.

4.11 Area K (Figure K1-K3)

4.11.1 Area K, 80m by 60m, is situated in the south of a ploughed field, in the north of the application area.

4.11.2 A few pit like responses have been located, although it seem likely that these are mostly due to natural changes in the subsoil. However, some are relatively strong and may be archaeological; as indicated on the interpretation plan.

4.12 Area L (Area L1-L3)

4.12.1 Area L, 80m by 60m, lies to the north of the Area K and to the east of Whitemoor Haye Farm.

4.12.2 The area is dominated by strong magnetic responses in the south east which appear to be of ferrous origin. Rubble in the area suggests that these anomalies are associated with dumped material or possibly foundations of a former building.

4.12.3 To the west of the above there are several weaker anomalies. While they appear pit like in nature, it seems likely that they are modern, probably associated with the anomalies to the east.

4.13 Area M (Area M1-M3)

4.13.1 Area M was placed over an area of known cropmarks to act as a control to gauge the degree of magnetic enhancement of the features visible in the APs. This area lies in the northeast of the application area as shown in Figure 1.

4.13.2 The level of magnetic response was low. There are suggestions of ditch type anomalies. However, these responses are very weak and they do not appear to coincide with the known cropmarks.

4.13.3 A few diffuse responses are apparent in the data and these are almost certainly of a natural origin.

5. Conclusions

5.1 The results of the gradiometer survey at Whitemoor Haye were disappointing with few anomalies of clearly archaeological significance being detected. None of the known cropmarks were definitely located. It would appear that the ditch fills have a very low magnetic susceptibility. Excavation of several of the known cropmarks did not produce any clearly defined features, suggesting that many have been destroyed by ploughing or incorrectly identified.

5.2 Interpretation of the data has been hindered by anomalies caused by natural changes in the subsoil. Areas C, E and G in the southwest of the application area contained numerous such anomalies suggesting possible buried river channels.

Project Co-ordinator: Dr S Ovenden

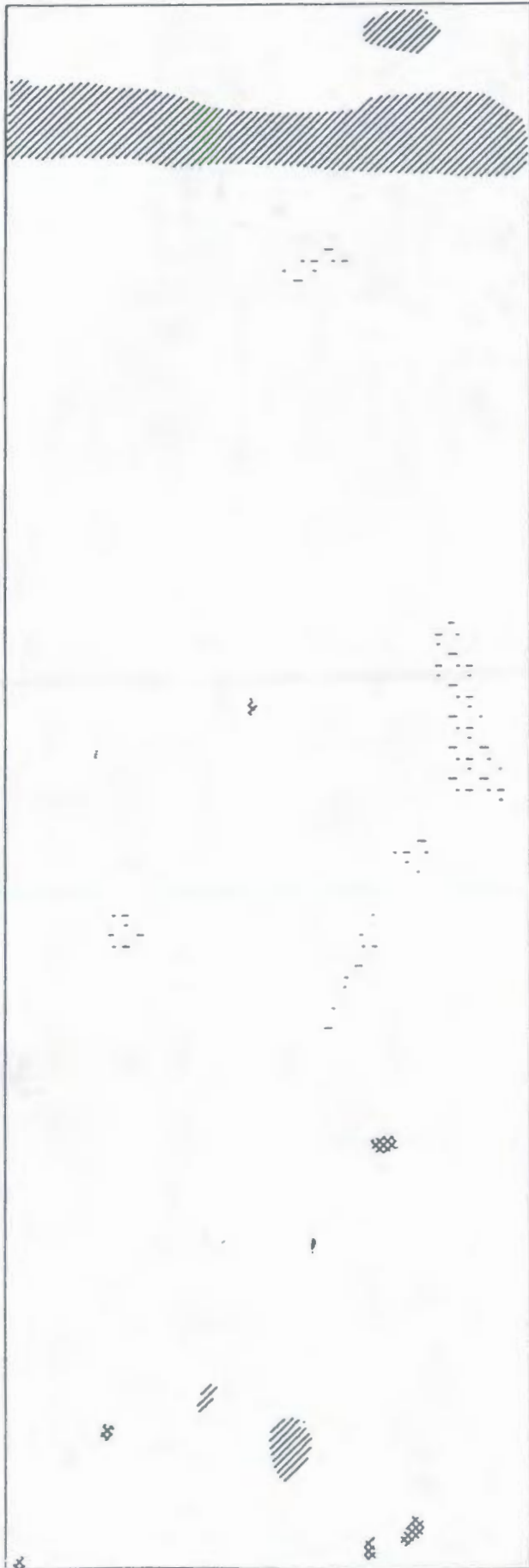
Project Assistants: I Barnes, Dr C Gaffney, S. Gaffney, J Gater, D Shiel, A Shields and C Stephens

28th September 1992

Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

WHITEMOOR HAYE

Area C






-  Ditch / Pit
-  ? Natural / Archaeology
-  Ferrous



Figure C3

WHITEMOOR HAYE

Area F

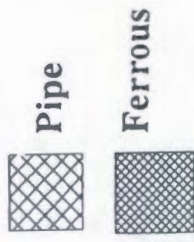
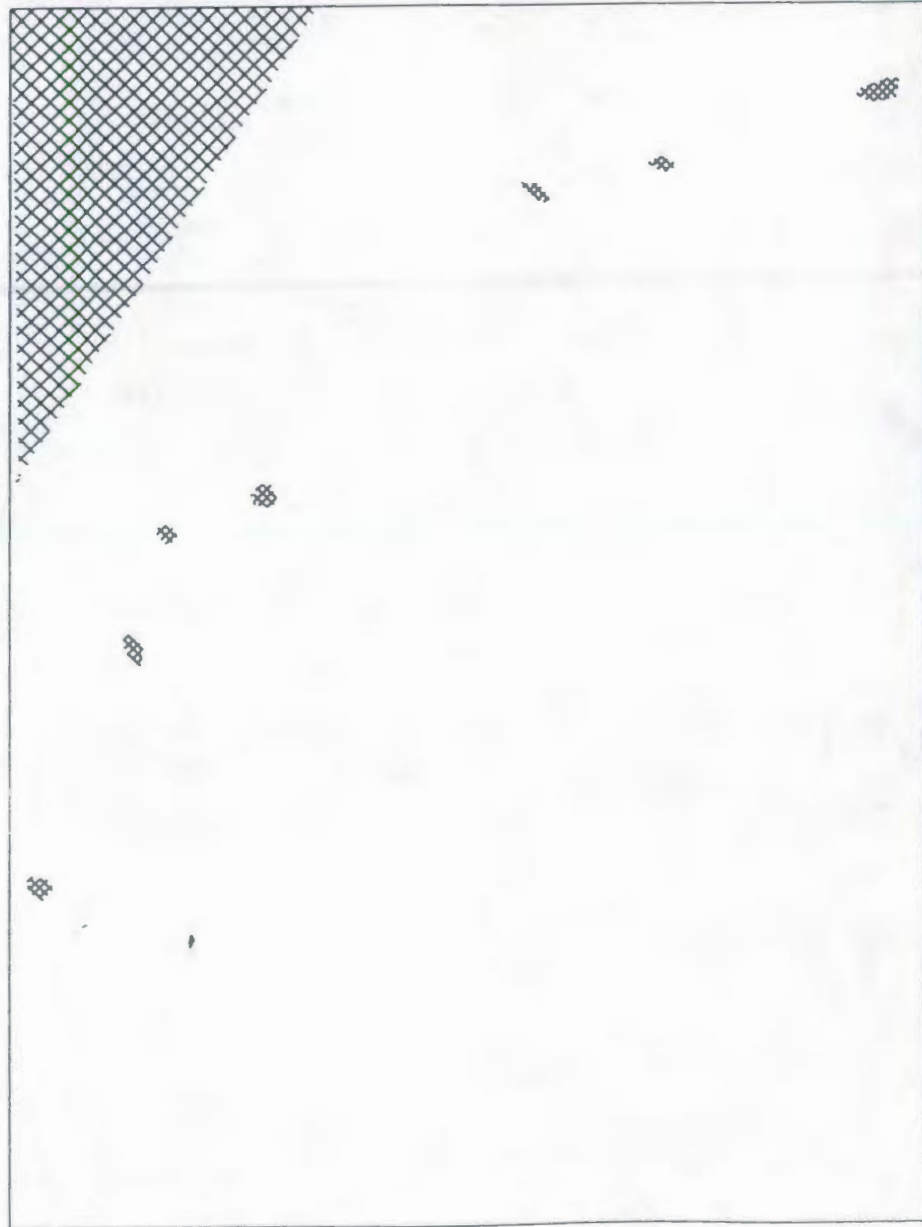





Figure F3

WHITEMOOR HAYE

Area M



-  ? Archaeology
-  ? Natural / Archaeology
-  Ferrous

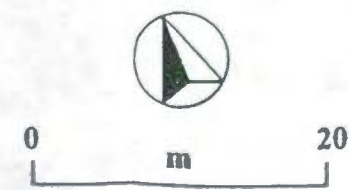


Figure M3

APPENDIX III - DETAILED RESULTS OF TRIAL TRENCHING

Detailed Results of Trial Trenching

During the excavation the trial trenches were given letter codes. (In order to minimise confusion they have been numbered 1–33 for the purposes of this report. The original letter code appears in parenthesis at the beginning of each trench description).

Trench 1 [A] (Fig. 3)

Aim: To examine character of rectilinear enclosure (SMR 1392) in northern area of the evaluation

Method: Machine excavated trench 56m x 1.5m

Natural: Sand and gravel, little clay. pH 6.8. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick

Archaeological features: from east to west:–

F1 – north–south ditch, 1.5m wide x 0.8m deep, steep V-shaped profile with sandy silt fills (1001 and 1002)

F2 – north–south ditch, 0.5m wide x 0.3m deep, U-shaped profile with sandy silt fill (1004)

F3 – north–south ditch, 1.8m wide x 0.2m deep, very shallow U-shaped profile with sandy silt fill (1005)

F4 – north–south ditch, 1.8m wide x 0.25m deep, shallow U-shaped profile with sandy silt fill (1006)

Interpretation: It seems likely that the V-shaped ditch (F1) corresponds with the eastern side of the enclosure (SMR 1392). In retrospect it seems probable that the evaluation trench stopped just short of the western side. The plot of the aerial photograph suggests that the enclosure measures 40m across indicating that the western side should lie just 3m beyond the western end of the evaluation trench. If this interpretation is correct then the remaining features (F2, F3 and F4) all lie within the enclosure. The position of the central ditch (F3) would suggest that it corresponds with

a north–south orientated cropmark feature which appears to run through the centre of the enclosure. The remaining ditches maybe drainage features of recent origin.

Archaeological potential: Moderate. Further examination of the enclosure may provide further structural evidence and indications of date although general preservation appears poor.

Trench 2 [B] (Fig. 3)

Aim: To examine character of double-ditched track (SMR 1359) running approximately north–south through northern and central area of evaluation area

Method: Machine excavated trench 30m x 1.5m

Natural: see Trench 1

Archaeological features: from east to west:–

F12 – modern land drain

F11 – irregular sand filled hollow. Probably natural

F10 – north–south ditch, 1.2m wide x 0.4m deep, V-shaped profile with narrow slot at base. Filled with sandy silt (1011)

F9 – north–south ditch, 0.9m wide x 0.3m deep, irregular V-shaped profile

F5–F8 – four north–south ditches, up to 0.7m wide x 0.2m deep with shallow U-shaped profiles

F13 – north–south ditch, 1.7m wide x 0.7m deep, V-shaped profile with narrow slot at base. Sandy silt fill (1014)

Interpretation: The double-ditched trackway is almost certainly represented by the V-shaped ditches with basal slots (F10 and F13). The distance apart (10m) corresponds with the distance suggested by cropmark plot. The remaining north–south features may represent more recent drainage ditches.

Archaeological potential: Low to moderate. Further examination of double-ditched trackway might produce dating evidence although it would be difficult to justify any major input of resources.

Trench 3 [C]

Aim: To examine character of circular cropmark in northern area of evaluation (possibly part of SMR 1391)

Method: Machine excavated trench 30m x 1.5m

Natural: see Trench 1

Archaeological features: None

Interpretation: Either cropmark feature was created by a natural phenomenon or cropmark has been wrongly plotted (NB some difficulty was encountered during the plotting stage, see Appendix I, page 5)

Archaeological potential: Low. Further archaeological scanning may be desirable to try and locate possible feature. Perhaps this could best be undertaken immediately prior to any gravel extraction.

Trench 4 [D] (Fig. 3)

Aim: To examine character of the western end of the east–west orientated triple-ditch cropmark (SMR 1368).

Method: Machine excavated trench 40m x 2m

Natural: sand and gravel. pH 6.7. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick.

Archaeological features: from east to west:–

F41 – east–west ditch, 3m x 0.8m, U-shaped profile

F40 – east–west ditch, 3m x 0.8m, U-shaped profile

F14 – east–west ditch, 2.7m x 0.9m, V-shaped profile

Interpretation: The three ditches examined clearly correspond with the cropmark of the triple-ditch system identified on the aerial photographs. No other associated features were recorded.

Archaeological potential: Low to moderate. Further examination might provide dating evidence but detailed work would be difficult to justify.

Trench 5 [E]

Aim: To examine character of linear anomaly in northern area of geophysical survey area G.

Method: Machine excavated trench 20m x 1.5m

Natural: Mixed. Yellowish brown fine sand and silt with medium to large pebbles, much iron precipitation and patches of peat. pH 7.6

Archaeological features: None

Interpretation: geophysical anomaly due to natural variation in subsoil

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 6 [F]

Aim: To examine series of anomalies in southern area of geophysical survey area G.

Method: Machine excavated trench 20m x 1.5m.

Natural: Mixed. As for Trench 5

Archaeological features: Recent land drain orientated north–south towards eastern end of trench

Interpretation: geophysical anomalies caused by natural variations in subsoil

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 7 [G]

Aim: To examine character of broad anomaly in eastern area of geophysical survey area E.

Method: Machine excavated trench 30m x 1.5m

Natural: Yellowish red sand with small to medium sized pebbles

Archaeological features: two shallow features (F18 and F19) may be archaeological, although probably natural

Interpretation: geophysical anomaly probably corresponds with buried stream channel.

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 8 [H]

Aim: To examine character of eastern side of curvilinear cropmark feature (SMR 1362)

Method: Machine excavated trench 40m x 1.5m

Natural: Unsorted mix of sand, clay and stone of mixed sizes. Parent material resembles a glacial

till rather than a terrace deposit. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick

Archaeological features: None

Interpretation: Absence of any feature corresponding with cropmark suggests that it has either been eradicated by recent ploughing or corresponded with natural variation in subsoil. Feature was not identified within geophysical survey area H.

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 10 [I]

Aim: To examine character of southern side of curvilinear cropmark feature (SMR 1362)

Method: Machine excavated trench 40m x 1.5m

Natural: As for Trench 8. Ploughsoil 0.45m thick

Archaeological features: recent land drainage orientated east-west towards southern end of trench

Interpretation: See Trench 8

Archaeological potential: low

Trench 11 [J]

Aim: To examine the character of a linear ditch-type anomaly in the north of geophysical survey area I

Method: Machine excavated trench 30m x 1.5m

Natural: reddish yellow sandy material with small and medium sized rounded stones. Occasional patches of clay with sand. Band of natural clay towards eastern edge. pH 7.8. Ploughsoil 0.4m deep.

Archaeological features: none

Interpretation: Geophysical anomaly presumably corresponds with natural band of clay

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 12 [K]

Aim: To determine whether archaeological features associated with dense cropmark complex to east (SMR 194) extend westwards into area with no cropmark evidence and with a very low level of magnetic response

Method: Machine excavated trench 30m x 1.5m along eastern edge of geophysical survey area D

Natural: sand with pebbles. Patches of peaty gley sand. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick.

Archaeological features: none

Interpretation: In this area, at least, the absence of cropmark and magnetic evidence for archaeological features is reflected by the absence of features during trial trenching

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 13 [L]

Aim: To examine a possible pit-like anomaly recorded in the eastern area of geophysical survey area K

Method: Machine excavated trench 30m x 1.5m

Natural: sand with small medium and large sized pebbles

Archaeological features: Two features: a modern land drain (F34) which continues northwards into Trench 15 and a shallow ditch, 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep and orientated north-south (F26).

Interpretation: No evidence for geophysical anomaly. Shallow ditch (F26) may relate to possible field system recorded on original aerial photographic plot (SMR 1357)

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 14 [M]

Aim: To determine whether triple ditch system (SMR 1368) continues westwards beyond the apparent end of cropmark evidence

Method: Machine excavated trench 50m x 1.5m located immediately to west of cropmark evidence for triple ditch system

Natural: sand with rounded stones. pH 6.17. Ploughsoil 0.35m thick

Archaeological features: Modern land drain (F28) orientated north-south along length of trench. Shallow feature at northern end probably corresponds with natural stream channel

Interpretation: Absence of archaeological

features, and in particular evidence for continuation of triple ditch system suggests that in this area the aerial photographic evidence reflects the true surviving extent of the archaeology. Absence of triple-ditch system also indicated by geophysical survey area A

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 15 [N]

Aim: To examine character of increased magnetic response in southeast of geophysical survey area L

Method: Machine excavated trench 30m x 1.5m

Natural: sand with small, medium and large sized stones

Archaeological features: Two modern land drains (F31 and F34) orientated approximately north-south. Three possible archaeological features recorded at western end of trench:—

F30 – a shallow ditch orientated northeast-southwest, 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep. Cut by land drain, F34.

F32 – a north-south orientated ditch, 2m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Fragment of post-medieval brick recovered from fill. Not fully excavated because of waterlogging

F33 – A shallow feature approximately 1m across

Interpretation: Results are fairly inconclusive. Possible shallow linear feature (F30) may relate to possible traces of a field system indicated by original aerial photographic plot (SMR 1357)

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 16 [O]

Aim: To examine character of geophysical anomaly in eastern area of geophysical area A

Method: machine excavated trench 20m x 1.5m

Natural: Sand and gravel. One natural feature of clay with sand. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick

Archaeological features: none

Interpretation: Geophysical anomaly possibly corresponds with natural feature

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 17 [P] (Fig. 4)

Aim: To examine character of double-ditched system (SMR 1359) where it intersects with possible ring ditches at northernmost limit of evaluation area.

Method: Machine excavated trench 57m x 1.5m

Natural: sand and gravel. Ploughsoil 0.3m.

Archaeological features: Two modern land drains orientated northwest-southeast. One (F35) contained a residual fragment of Iron Age pottery. Slightly to the west of the centre of the trench two north-south orientated ditches (F70 and F71). The westernmost was 1.5m wide and 0.7m deep with a U-shaped profile. The easternmost was shallower, 0.3m deep, and broader, 2.5m wide.

Interpretation: It seems likely that the two north-south ditches (F70 and F71) correspond with the double-ditch system.

Archaeological potential: Moderate. Further work may be required in order to examine the character of the associated ring ditches.

Trench 18 [P1] (Fig. 4)

Aim: To examine intersection between north-south orientated double-ditched system (SMR 1359) and east-west orientated triple-ditched system (SMR 1368)

Method: machine excavated trench 15m x 15m with a subsequent extension 15m x 1.5m to the north

Natural: Sand and gravel. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick.

Archaeological features: Four archaeological ditch-type features identified and sectioned. All contained a sequence of grey/brown sandy silts:

F37 – East-west ditch, 2.5m wide x 0.7m deep, U-shaped profile

F38 – East-west ditch, 2m wide x 0.8m deep, U-shaped profile

F39 – East-west ditch, 2.8m wide x 0.9m deep, U-shaped profile

F43 – northeast-southwest ditch, 1.9m wide x 0.9m deep, V-shaped profile with cleaning slot in base. Clearly cut central east-west ditch (F38)

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 22 [T] (Fig. 5)

Aim: To examine character of cropmark enclosure (SMR 1370) lying in junction between north-south linear feature (SMR 1359) and double ditched track (SMR 1369)

Method: Machine excavated trench 20m x 1.5m. A second trench subsequently excavated at angle of approximately 45 degrees from central area of Trench 22.

Natural: sand and gravel

Archaeological features:

F48 – corner of enclosure ditch 2.2m wide x 0.6m deep, shallow U-shaped profile with possible cleaning slot at base. Filled with grey brown clayey silts.

Interpretation: Northeast corner of enclosure. No obvious features were identified within trench extension within interior of enclosure although the area cleaned may correspond with former location of internal bank.

Archaeological potential: Moderate. Preservation does not appear to be particularly good. However, further work to examine enclosure plan and to clarify nature of any possible surviving internal arrangement may be considered necessary.

Trench 23 [U] (Fig. 5)

Aim: To examine character of east-west double ditch cropmark (SMR 1369)

Method: Machine excavated trench 25m x 1.5m

Natural: Sand and gravel

Archaeological features: from north to south:–
Modern land drain (no feature number)

F59 – east-west ditch, 1.7m x 0.9m, V-shaped profile. Brown sandy fill becoming grey towards bottom of ditch with iron staining throughout.

F67 – east-west ditch, 2.2m x 0.8m, V-shaped profile. Sandy fill with iron staining.

F68 – Small pit, 0.5m across x 0.3m deep immediately to south of ditch F67.

F69 – Small pit, 1.1m across x 0.25m deep near southern edge of trench

Interpretation: The two east-west V-shaped ditches (F59 and F67) clearly correspond with double-ditch cropmark, with possible associated but undated features.

Archaeological potential: Low to moderate. In view of the absence of artifacts and low potential for organic survival it would seem difficult to justify further detailed excavation.

Trenches 24 [V] and 25 [W]

Aim: To examine possible eastern entrance to cropmark enclosure (SMR 1370)

Method: Machine excavation of two trenches each 11m x 1.5m

Natural: sand and gravel with extensive iron pan.

Archaeological features: single modern drainage ditch in Trench 25

Interpretation: Trenches clearly incorrectly located to the east of the cropmark enclosure (eastern edge identified in Trench 22) perhaps due to slight error in cropmark plot.

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 26 [X]

Aim: To examine character of circular cropmark feature in southern area of evaluation

Method: Machine excavated trench 48m x 1.5m

Natural: Sand and gravel

Archaeological features: None

Interpretation: Either cropmark feature was created by a natural phenomenon or cropmark has been wrongly plotted

Archaeological potential: Low. Further archaeological scanning may be desirable to try and locate possible feature. Perhaps this could be undertaken immediately prior to gravel extraction.

Trench 27 [Y] (Fig. 6)

Aim: To examine character of enclosure on southeastern edge of evaluation area

Interpretation: The trial trench was able to clearly demonstrate that the eastern arm of the north–south double ditch system post-dated the east–west triple-ditched system.

Archaeological potential: Moderate. Absence of artifacts and the poor survival of organic remains suggests that little further work on these ditch systems is necessary.

Trench 19 [Q]

Aim: To examine a linear anomaly in northern area of geophysical survey area C

Method: Machine excavated trench 18m x 1.5m

Natural: More sandy than to the north and east, in places slightly mottled. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick.

Archaeological features: None

Interpretation: Geophysical anomaly caused by natural variation in sub-soil

Archaeological potential: Low

Trench 20 [R] (Fig. 4)

Aim: To examine eastern end of triple-ditch system (SMR 1368)

Method: Machine excavated trench 39m x 1.5m. Small extension 3m x 2.5m subsequently excavated to determine extent of unusual feature in central area of trench.

Natural: Particularly sandy, relatively stone free

Archaeological features: from north to south:–

F49 – circular feature, 0.5m across x 0.5m deep, brown sand and gravel fill

F55 – east–west ditch, 1.3m wide x 0.7m deep, U-shaped profile, sand and gravel fill. Lower component of fill (1055) stonier than upper fill (1054).

F52 – east–west ditch, 3m wide x 0.8m deep, shallow V-shaped profile, brown sandy silt fill (1041).

F56 – northeast–southwest feature, 0.33m deep with sandy fill (1064). Cut by pit, F54.

F54 – Pit, 2.2m x 1.1m and 0.42m deep. Composed of two lobes, the eastern of which was excavated. The base of feature composed of a yellow stained

sand (1063) and the sides were lined with a substantial deposit of charcoal (1042) which appeared to represent wood fragments burnt in situ. The feature was subsequently filled with a deposit of rounded cobbles (1044) which in turn was overlain by a brown sand (1043).

F57 – east–west ditch, 2.2m wide x 0.5m deep, shallow U-shaped profile. Sandy fill (1065 and 1066)

F51 – east–west ditch, 2.5m wide x 1.0m deep, V-shaped profile. Sandy fill (1032).

F58 – Pit at southern end of trench. 1.25m across x 1.0m deep. Sandy fill (1067).

Interpretation: The three broad east–west ditches (F52, F57 and F51) clearly correspond to the triple-ditch system. No dating evidence was recovered from these or any of the other archaeological features in the area. The burnt pit feature (F54) may be the remains of a figure-of-eight oven, which may have been dug into the base of a bank associated with the nearby ditch (F57). A similar association between a bank and Roman ovens has been observed elsewhere (eg Bromfield, Shropshire (Hughes 1991a)). The fills of the feature are remarkably similar to a feature recently excavated at Tucklesholme near Barton-under-Needwood (Hughes 1991b). Early 5th century A.D. radiocarbon dates were obtained for the charcoal from the Tucklesholme feature.

Archaeological potential: Moderate. Limited further archaeological work may be required in order to clarify the context for the burnt pit feature (F54).

Trench 21 [S]

Aim: To examine series of linear cropmark features on eastern edge of evaluation area, some of which might be related to eastward continuation of triple-ditched system.

Method: Machine excavated trench 40m x 1.5m

Natural: sandy gravel

Archaeological features: Three features, two of which contained fragments of modern brick and the third contained modern drain pipe.

Interpretation: cropmark features appear to relate to modern drainage ditches.

Method: Machine excavated trench 30m x 1.5m. Subsequent extension to north and south, 11m x 3m, forming cross-shaped trench.

Natural: Sand and gravel; particularly stony.

Archaeological features: – from west to east

F64 – North–south ditch, 2m wide x 0.9m deep, steep U-shaped profile. Stony lower fill (1070) and sandy upper fill (1057). Contained fragment of late 1st century–mid 2nd century Romano-British mortarium.

F65 – North–south ditch, 1m wide x 0.7m deep, U-shaped profile with flat base.

F61 – Surviving fragment of pit cut by later pit (F66). Fill (1069) contained fragments of decomposed bone.

F66 – Sub-rectangular pit in central area of trench. 1.6m wide x 0.6m deep. sand and gravel fill contained concentration of iron hobnails at southern end of pit.

F67 – Unexcavated ditch fill within southern arm of trench

F68 and F69 – two shallow irregular pits in eastern arm of trench.

Interpretation: Westernmost ditch (F64) presumably corresponds with western side of cropmark enclosure. No clear evidence for other cropmark ditches apart from narrow ditch F65. The two central pits would appear to represent two intercutting graves, the finds suggesting a Roman date. It is possible that the ditches may represent the boundaries of a burial area.

Archaeological potential: Moderate to high. The possibility that a more extensive cemetery exists cannot be ruled out. However, preservation of skeletal material is likely to be very poor.

Trench 28 [AF] (Fig. 6)

Aim: To examine character of cropmark of rectilinear enclosure associated with north–south linear feature in southern area of evaluation

Method: Machine excavated trench 40m x 2m

Natural: Sand and gravel. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick

Archaeological features: from west to east:–

F94 – North–south ditch, 2.9m wide x 1.3m deep, steep U-shaped profile. Sandy silt fills (1093–1095) becoming stonier towards bottom of ditch. Several fragments of Early Bronze Age type pottery recovered 0.4m below top of feature.

F95–F100 – Series of irregular shallow pits up to 1.7m across and 0.25m deep. Brown silty sand fill.

F101 – ?Circular pit at eastern end of trench, 1m across and 0.4m deep. Filled with brown sandy silt (1096) with lens of dark brown silt and charcoal (1098) and lens of orange red silt (1099).

Interpretation: Western side of enclosure clearly represented by ditch F94. Shallow pits (F95–100) may relate to internal features although natural lenses of silty material within the sands and gravels are not uncommon. The fills of the pit at the eastern end of the trench (F101) clearly suggest an archaeological origin.

Archaeological potential: Moderate to high. Internal features do not suggest a particularly high level of preservation of any internal structures. However, if the presence of early Bronze Age pottery reflects the date of the enclosure then the site is potentially highly significant, given the rarity of early prehistoric settlement evidence. Further clarification is clearly required.

Trench 29 [AG] (Fig. 6)

Aim: To examine character of trapezoidal enclosure, to west of linear ditches in southern area of evaluation

Method: Machine excavated trench 30m x 2m

Natural: Sand and gravel with lenses of peaty material. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick.

Archaeological features: from west to east:–

Modern land drain – not excavated

F106 – Irregular peat-filled linear feature. Probably natural.

F104 and F105 – Two small circular pits with grey/brown sandy silt fill. Easternmost (F105) not excavated. Westernmost (F104), 0.5m across and 0.4m deep with steep to vertical sides.

F103 – Shallow pit with peaty fill. Probably natural.

F102 – Modern drainage ditch.

Interpretation: No evidence for enclosure ditch. Two small pits (F104 and F105) may be archaeological features (?post holes).

Archaeological potential: Low. Further archaeological scanning maybe required in order to further clarify existence of enclosure.

Trench 30 [AH]

Aim: To examine character of cropmark features at southern end of evaluation.

Method: Machine excavated trench 30m x 2m

Natural: Sands and gravels with band of coarser pebbles towards eastern end and lenses of greyish clay. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick.

Archaeological features:

F108 – shallow pit at western end of trench

F107 – linear band of brown silty sand at eastern end of trench

Interpretation: Both features are probably natural variations in subsoil. Little or no evidence for features represented by cropmarks.

Archaeological potential: Low

Scheduled Area

Trench 31 [AC] (Fig. 7)

Aim: To examine character of rectilinear enclosure and associated circular cropmark feature in central area of evaluation (SMR 194, Staffordshire Scheduled Monument Number 200).

Method: Machine excavated trench 36m x 5m

Natural: Sand and gravel. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick

Archaeological features: from west to east

F79 – large irregular area of peaty material within natural gravel. Probably natural variation in subsoil.

F75 – Ring ditch, 16m in diameter. Ditch, 1.2m wide x 0.7m deep, with U-shaped profile. Upper fill sandy silt with iron staining (1074). Lower fill gravel and silt (1075). Two sherds of Early Bronze age type pottery recovered from upper fill

F77 – Shallow silt filled pit. Probably natural

F78 and F109–F116 – group of features at approximate centre of ring ditch. Includes a burnt clay and stone filled hearth-type feature (F78), 1.7m long x 0.9m wide, which contained a single sherd of Iron Age-type pottery (1078). To the north of the 'hearth' was a deep circular pit, 0.3m in diameter x 0.7m deep (F109) filled with sandy silt and gravel, and three small stake holes (F113–F115). To the northwest was a shallow circular feature (F116) and to the east, and possibly at the centre of the ring ditch, was a group of three intercutting pits (F110–F112). The two northernmost of these pits were filled with a silty sand and gravel and were up to 0.3m deep. The southernmost (F110) was deeper (0.5m) with a clay-lined base (1103), and was filled by a deposit of rounded and burnt pebbles (1102) with a lens of grey clay (1101).

F80 and F81 – Two shallow and parallel linear features orientated approximately east–west at eastern end of trench. The northernmost (F80) clearly cuts the eastern side of the ring ditch (F75).

Interpretation: The ring ditch was probably associated with a Bronze Age round barrow which has been removed by ploughing. The central group of features (F78 and F109–116) probably represents the remains of primary ritual activity under the centre of the former barrow mound. It is possible that one or all of the small circular pits may have been cremation burials although there was no trace of any surviving burnt bone. There was no trace of the enclosure ditch to the west of the ring ditch, although it seems likely that the evaluation trench stopped short of this feature. It is probable that the two linear features in the east of the trench relate to more recent agricultural activity.

Archaeological potential: Moderate to high. It was not possible to identify the enclosure ditch and no associated internal features were recorded (apart from the ring ditch which is likely to be of an earlier date). This suggests that preservation of internal structures is poor. However, features associated with the ring ditch clearly do exist and it is possible that others, perhaps associated with secondary ritual activity, might also have survived.

Trench 32 [AD] (Fig. 7)

Aim: To examine the character of a rectilinear enclosure in the central area of the evaluation and an associated circular cropmark feature (SMR 194, Staffordshire Scheduled Monument number 200)

Method: Machine excavated trench 36m x 5m

Natural: Sand and gravel. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick

Archaeological features: from west to east:—

F76 – east–west ditch, 3.2m wide x 1.4m deep, with a steep V-shaped profile. Primary fill composed of brown gravel and silt (1079) and upper fill composed of brown sandy silt with iron staining (1077). Single, small fragment of Romano-British pottery recovered from upper fill.

F89 and F90 – two shallow circular features filled with sandy silt. Upon excavation, the fill proved to underlie gravel natural, indicating that the features were natural variations in the subsoil.

F87 and F88 – Two shallow east–west linear features filled with sand and gravel. Possibly natural features or result of recent agricultural activity.

F83 – Small pit cutting northernmost linear feature (F88). Area of charcoal within southern end of fill gave the impression of a post pipe for a possible post hole.

Interpretation: Large V-shaped ditch (F76) clearly corresponds with northern side of rectilinear enclosure. However, no evidence for suggested internal circular feature could be identified. Only possible internal feature represented by possible small post hole (F83). All other features appeared to be natural or created by modern agriculture.

Archaeological potential: Moderate. Although the enclosure ditch appears well-preserved the absence of significant evidence for internal structures would appear to diminish the archaeological value of the feature.

Trench 33 [AE] (Fig. 7)

Aim: To examine the relationship between

ditches apparently abutting a rectilinear enclosure in the central area of the evaluation and the north–south linear trackway (All features part of SMR 194, Staffordshire Scheduled Monument 200).

Method: Machine excavated trench 10m x 10m

Natural: Sand and gravel. Ploughsoil 0.3m thick

Archaeological features:

F82 – northeast–southwest ditch corresponding to western side of ditched trackway. V-shaped profile with flat base, 1.1m wide x 0.65m deep. Lower fill (1086) composed of sand and gravel with cobbles. Upper fill (1084) a sandy silt with iron staining.

F84 and F85 – Two irregular-shaped features in northeast of trench with projecting ‘tongues’ to south. Both filled with burnt deposits including charcoal and burnt clay or daub.

F93 – Small shallow pit to east of ditch (F82). Probably natural.

F91 and F92 – Two linear features with sandy fills. The easternmost appeared to be cut by the north–south ditch (F82). However, the fills did not have the silty appearance of other excavated archaeological features.

F86 – Very small and shallow circular feature containing several fragments of Iron Age pottery.

Interpretation: Although the north–south ditch was identified there was no clear evidence for the suggested east–west feature. It is possible that the cropmark has been caused by one or both of the linear features to the west (F91 and F92) although it seems likely that these have a natural origin. It seems possible that the two pit features (F84 and F85) are the remains of small ovens.

Archaeological potential: Moderate. It appears that only the most resilient of features (such as ditches and larger pits) have survived what has presumably been a general truncation of the subsoil.

WHITEMOOR HAYE Evaluation 1992

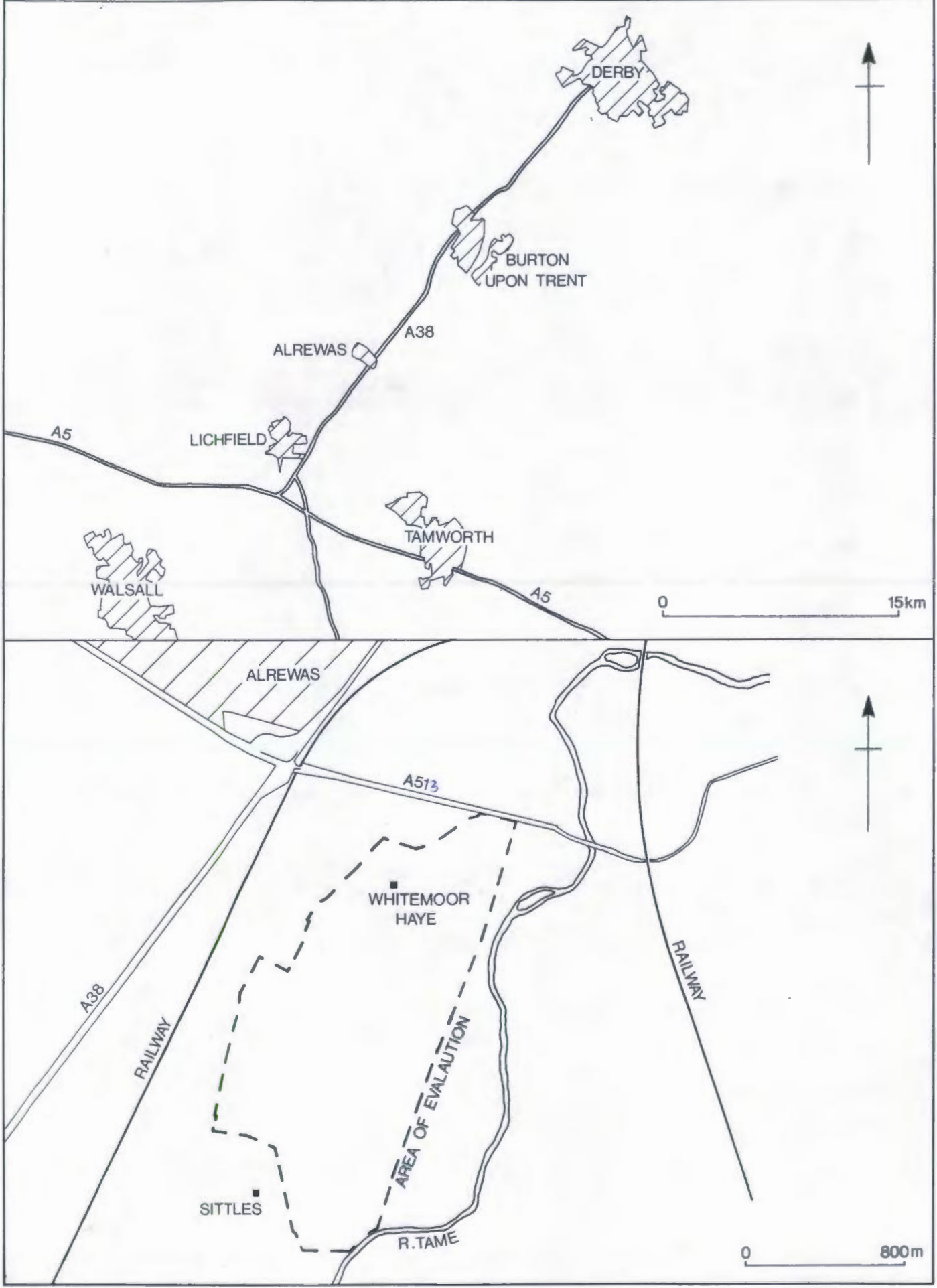


Figure 1

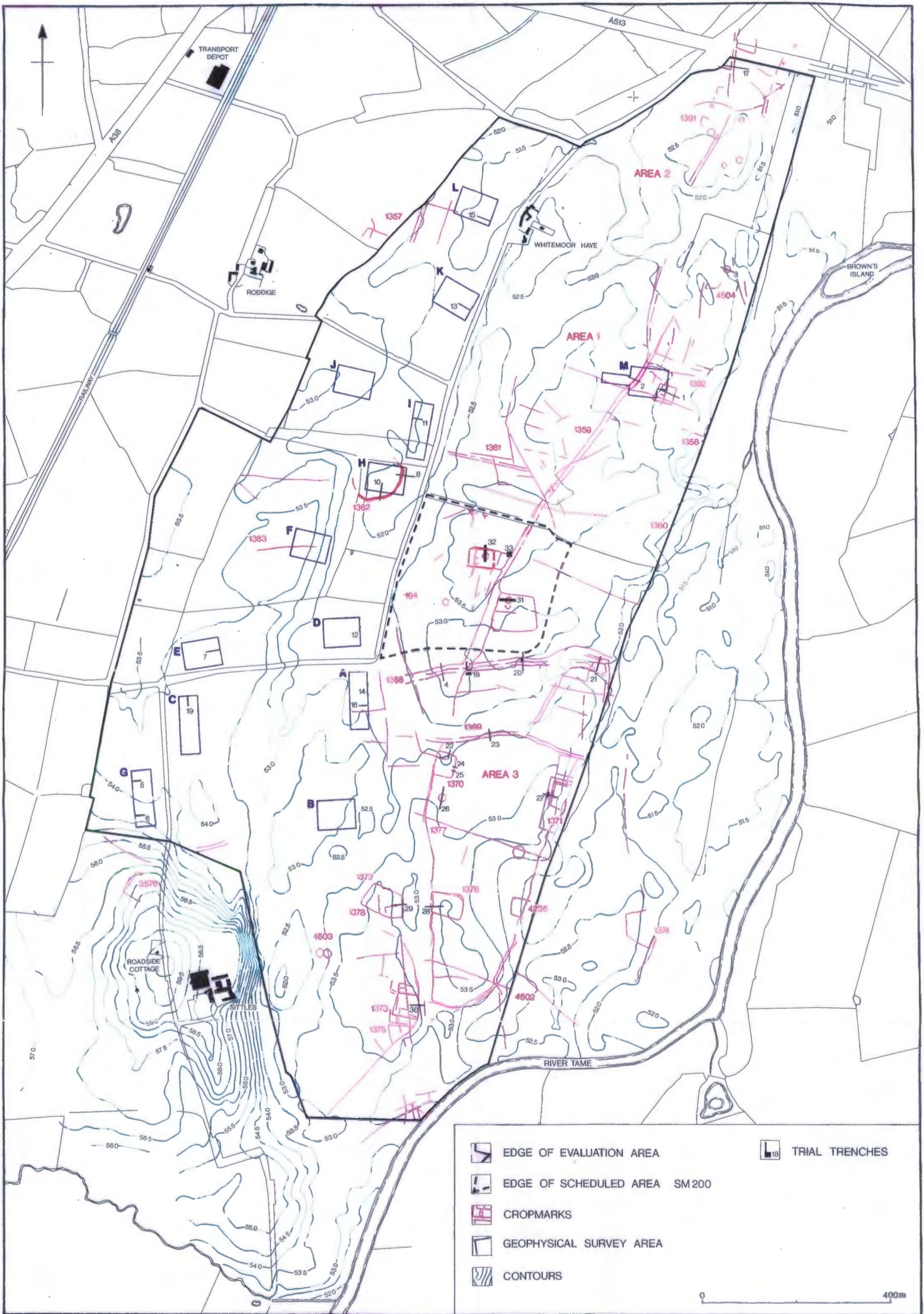


Fig. 2 Whitmoor Haye Archaeological Evaluation 1992

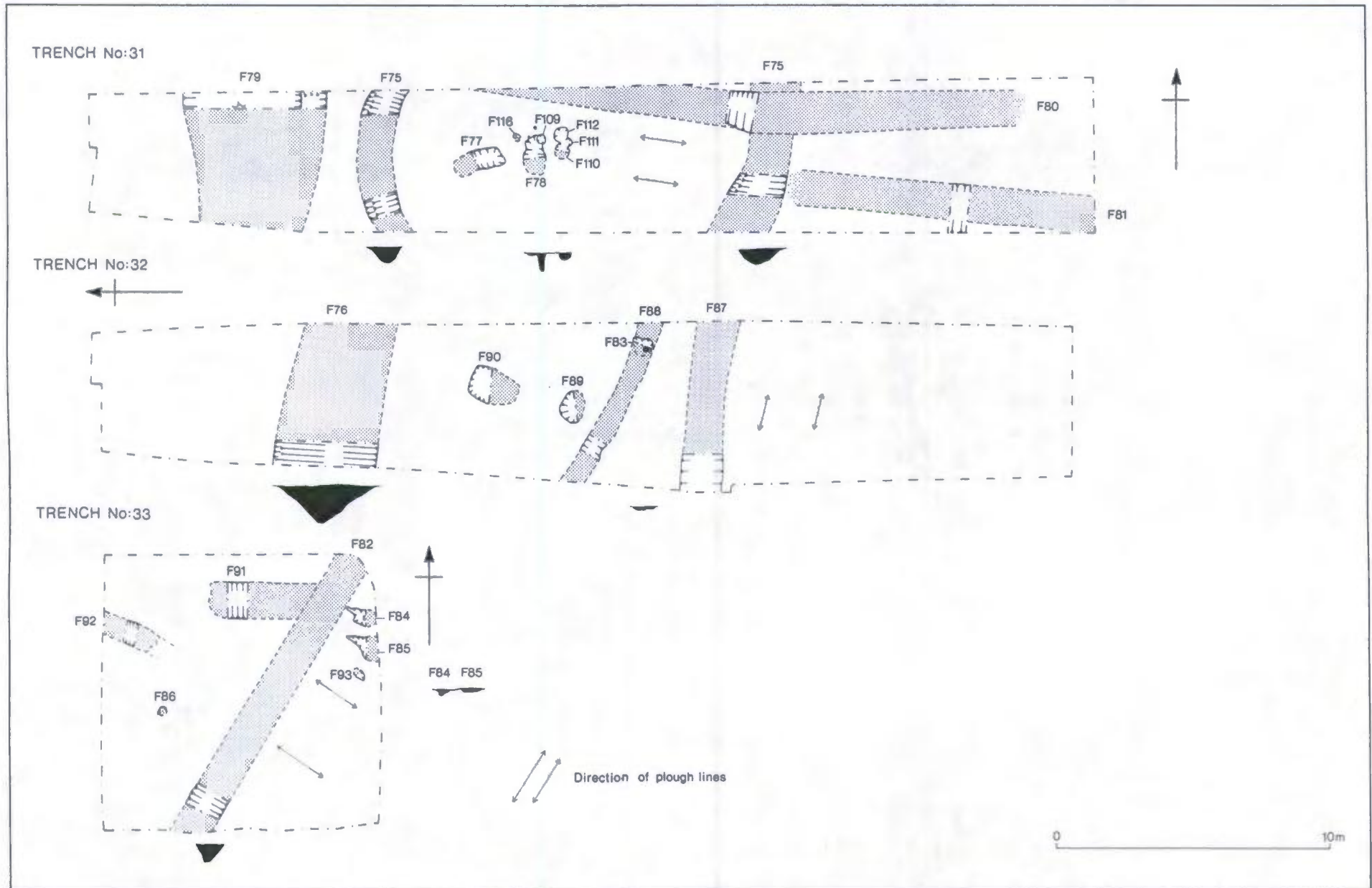


Figure 7

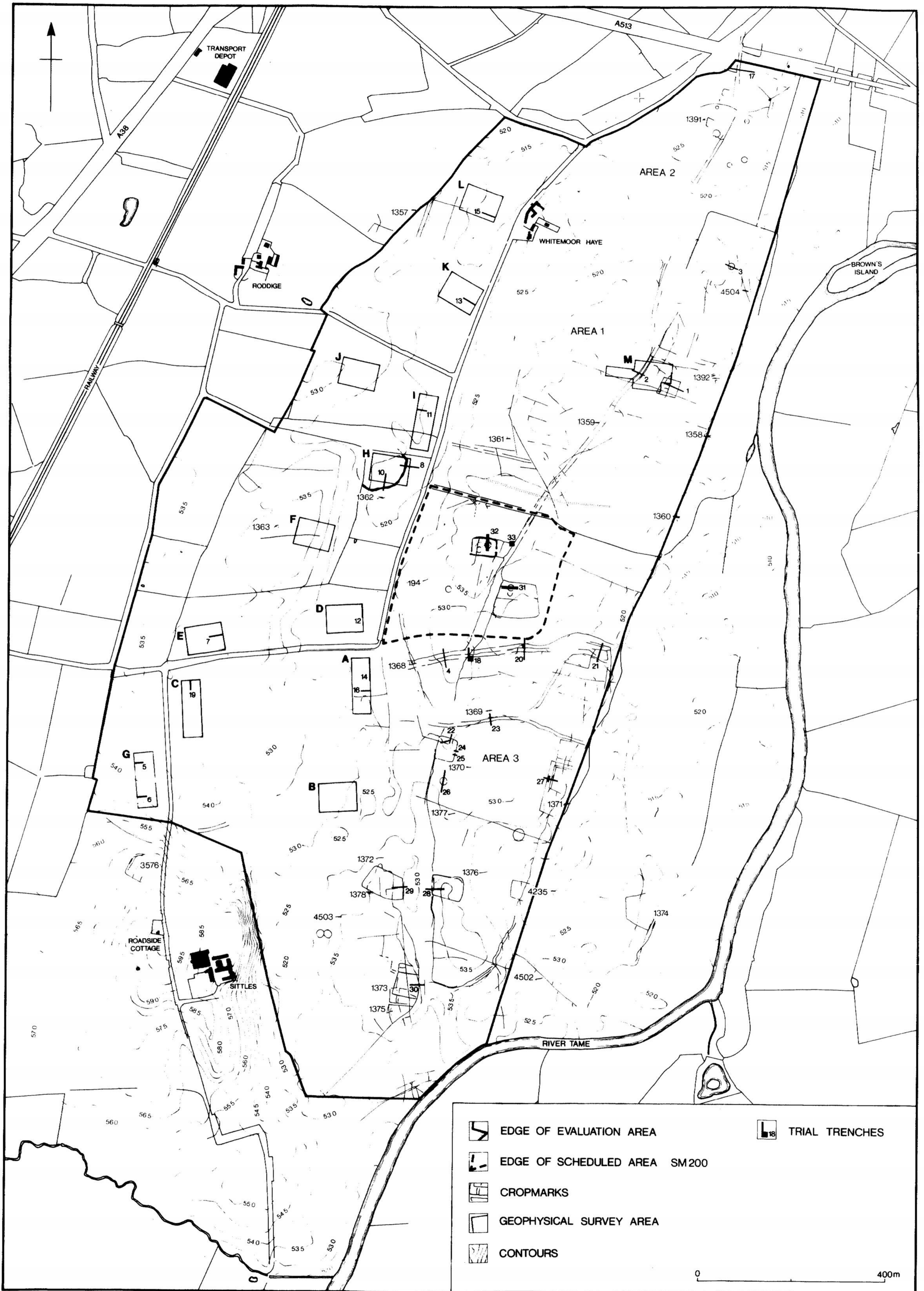


Fig. 2 Whitmoor Haye Archaeological Evaluation 1992