

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
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**An Archaeological Evaluation at
48-50 High Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire 2002.**

by
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Plate 4 Trench 2 prior to excavation.

Appendix 1 Archaeological specification

An Archaeological Evaluation at 48-50 High Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire 2002.

Summary

Walbrook Housing Association and Geoffrey T.H. Smedley and Associates, Consulting Engineers have proposed that land at 48-50 High Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire (centred on NGR 094 336) be redeveloped. TADW Architects were commissioned to undertake the redevelopment and contracted Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) to carry out an archaeological evaluation.

The site at 48-50 High Street Uttoxeter is occupied by a 17th-century timber framed building that fronts onto the High Street. To the rear of the property are a series of workshops and outhouses and an area of hard standing. Desk-based research suggested that the site was a split burgage plot. An archaeological evaluation was carried out in order to assess the extent and significance of any archaeological deposits and to propose a suitable mitigation strategy for any further development.

Three trial trenches were excavated in the backplot area of the property. These were firstly excavated to a level of post medieval deposits, which were excavated by hand and fully recorded. The trenches were then excavated to a natural horizon in order to reveal earlier archaeological activity. All further archaeological deposits were also excavated by hand and fully recorded.

Medieval features and a buried soil containing pottery dating to the 14th century were excavated in two trenches to the rear of the property. An episode of levelling in the 17th century truncated earlier pits, and raised the level of the ground towards the back of the plot. These deposits were later truncated by both 18th and 19th century developments on the site. No early deposits were located in the trench immediately behind the property, however, an 18th-century property division was excavated, which was obviously a continuation of the sub-division of the plot which is noted on Lightfoote's map of 1658.

1.0 Introduction

This report details the results of archaeological fieldwork in advance of the construction of residential units on land at 48-50 High Street Uttoxeter, Staffordshire (centred on NGR 094 336). TADW Architects, on behalf of Walbrook Housing Association and Geoffrey T.H. Smedley and Associates, commissioned Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) to carry out an archaeological evaluation in May 2002.

In accordance with the guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990), a recommendation for a programme of archaeological work to accompany a planning application was made by the Staffordshire County Archaeological Officer. The archaeological work complied with a brief defining the scope of the required survey, outlined by the Local Planning Authority (Wardle 2002), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (BUFAU 2002, Appendix I). The

excavation was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1994).

2.0 Location (Fig. 1)

The site is situated within the historic core of the town (centered on NGR SK 094 336), it is located on the eastern side of the High Street at its junction with Bradley Street, which bounds the site to the north. The site is bordered by the bus station to the east and retail units to the south.

The frontage onto the High Street is occupied by a timber framed structure with later brick additions. Several outbuildings and workshops are ranged around two sides of a yard immediately to the rear of the building (Plate 1), with an area of hard standing towards the back of the plot which is enclosed by a high brick wall.

3.0 Topography and Geology

The town of Uttoxeter is located on an island of glacial sands and gravel that overlies the solid geology of Meia Mudstone (Bain 2002, 2). The town sits on a slight escarpment overlooking the flood plain of the River Dove. The High Street itself is located on the southern aspect of the slope, which leads down to the confluence of the River Dove and the Picknal Brook to the south-east. The site lies at a height of c.91m AOD, sloping slightly towards the west and the south (Ground Engineering 2001). Substantial hard landscaping in the environs of the site means that it is difficult to determine whether surrounding land has been built up or scarped down.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Very little archaeological work has been undertaken in the town of Uttoxeter, however a desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the excavation (Bain 2002) and will be briefly summarised here. There is a strong local tradition that the name Uttoxeter indicates that the town is of Roman origin and that a Roman road passes through the town. The balance of evidence, however is that the origin of the name has nothing to do with Roman settlement in the area, and to date no trace of any Roman road has been found in the vicinity of the town. Following the Norman Conquest the town passed to the de Ferrers family who established it firstly as a borough, and then as a market town. The first market charter was issued in 1140, a later charter (dating to 1251) granted permission for a market every Wednesday and an annual three day fair (Bain 2002). The market was pivotal in the development of the town from that period onwards, and remains an important focus for the town and surrounding area even today.

The site is in fairly close proximity to the market and there is a distinct possibility that evidence relating to this period of the development of the town, from the medieval period through to the present day, may be present within the bounds of this site. The cartographic evidence suggests that the plot was sub-divided some time before the production of Lightfoot's map of the Town of Uttoxeter in 1658, Bain 2002, 3).

5.0 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the likely survival and significance of archaeological remains within the Study Area, and to identify the scope of any further archaeological work required in advance of the proposed development.

6.0 Method

It was proposed that four trenches be excavated across the site, three to the rear of the property and one within the existing building. The latter was not undertaken due to the instability of the structure. As the evaluation is incomplete without the excavation of this trench it is recommended that when the future of this building is established the excavation of this trial trench be reviewed. Three trial-trenches, 8m long, were located within the open backplot area. The trenches were placed within the footprint of the proposed development and were sited in order to comply with health and safety guidelines.

The trenches were excavated by machine, under direct archaeological supervision, down to the natural subsoil or the upper surface of any significant archaeological horizon the trenches were then cleaned by hand. Due to the nature of the deposits encountered the trenches were machined twice, firstly down to a horizon of later archaeological activity and then on to the natural horizon. All significant archaeological deposits encountered were excavated by hand and recorded on *pro-forma* record cards supplemented by scale plans, section drawings and photographs, where appropriate. Where no archaeological deposits were identified, the stratigraphy was recorded and photographed. Finds were retained by context and suitably qualified staff carried out final analysis and conservation.

The paper records, together with the finds, comprise the site archive. The archive has been prepared according to the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of the *Management of Archaeology Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC, 1990), and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). The archive will be deposited with the relevant repository, such as the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent with the prior notification and agreement of the museum, within a reasonable time after the completion of the evaluation, subject to approval by the landowner.

7.0 Results

The trial trenches were located within the back plot area to the rear of the property fronting on to the High Street. A proposed test pit that was to be located within the building was not excavated due to the unstable nature of the structure.

7.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3, Fig 4 and Plate 2)

Trench 1 was located near to the eastern end of the backplot area, aligned north-south, it measured 2.4m wide and was 8m long. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m below the modern ground surface (89.41m AOD) where the natural subsoil

(1006) was encountered, this consisted of bands of sand and pebbles. The subsoil rose towards the north end of the trench.

The natural subsoil was overlain by a 0.3m deep layer of light brown silty-sand (1005), a sondage was excavated through this layer by hand in order to obtain dating evidence. Pottery recovered has been dated to the late 14th century (see section 8.0 below). Sealing this was a layer of brown clay silt and stones (1004) which had a maximum depth of 0.58m that once again rose towards the northern end of the trench. Pottery retrieved from this deposit included two residual Medieval sherds and a single sherd of slip ware datable to the late 17th-early 18th centuries (Rátkai pers. comm.). This was overlain by a layer of brown silty clay and sand (1003), in which a lens of concentrated fish bones was identified and sampled.

Cut into the top of this horizon, at the northern end of the trench, was a linear gully (F100). The gully was 2.7m long, 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep, aligned north-south and filled with a dark brown sand and silt (1002) that contained 18th-century pottery, and a single residual Medieval sherd (*ibid*). The gully, and horizon into which it was cut, were sealed by a layer of black silt and sand (1001), dating to the 19th century (*ibid*), that contained a profusion of building rubble and covered the whole trench to a depth of 0.24m. Sealing the trench was a layer of black material (1009), 0.2m deep. Cutting this was a linear feature (F101), aligned east-west, that was situated in the middle of the trench. This late feature was 0.7m wide, and consisted of a layer of compacted pink sand (1007), 0.2m deep, and a layer of concrete (1008) 0.8m deep.

7.2 Trench 2 (Fig 3, Fig. 4 and Plate 4)

Trench 2 ran parallel to the northern wall that enclosed the site. It was aligned east-west, was 8m long, 1.8m wide and 0.88m deep, the natural subsoil was reached at 90.34m AOD.

Excavation revealed several sub-circular features cut into the natural subsoil (Fig. 3). A sub-circular pit (F204) was located close to the southwest corner of the trench. It had a diameter of 0.74m, a bowl-shaped profile, and was 0.18m deep. It was filled by brown sandy silt (2011) that contained fragments of tile. Close to the northwest corner of the trench was a second sub-circular pit (F205). It was 0.5m in diameter, with a bowl-shaped profile and was 0.06m deep. It was filled with brown sandy silt (2012). Towards the centre of the trench was a circular pit (F206), it had a diameter of 1m, and had a bowl-shaped profile 0.3m deep. It was filled with a grey sandy-silt (2014). This contained a sherd of pottery dated from the mid 13th–14th century (see section 8.0 below). To the north was a circular posthole (F207) that was 0.25m in diameter, and 0.2m deep, and filled by grey friable silt-sand (2015). It contained a fragment of brick or tile, probably from an episode of demolition. The 2” height of the fragment is suggestive of either a tile of 18th-century date or a 16th-17th century brick (Litherland pers. comm.). The fragment was clamped and over fired with large inclusions. Immediately to the north of this was a fourth pit (F208), ovoid in plan, 0.8m long and 0.5m wide. This also had a bowl-shaped profile and was 0.2m deep. The fill (2016) consisted of a dark grey sand and silt with cobbles packed at the edges.

Sealing these features was a layer of light brown silty-sand (2003) which was c.0.14m deep and covered the whole of the trench. A sondage was excavated through this layer which produced a single sherd of 13th-14th century pottery, possibly a fragment

of a bottle neck (see section 8.0 below). Overlying this horizon was a layer of light brown silty clay rich sand (2002) that contained lenses of building rubble throughout, including brick and mortar. Pottery recovered from this layer suggests a date somewhere around the close of the 18th century (Rátkai pers. comm.). This layer was 0.3m deep and covered the whole of the trench.

Cut into the top of this horizon were several features, a linear gully (F201, Fig. 4) aligned north-south was visible in the centre of the trench. It was 0.36m wide with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by (2001) black friable sandy-silt (2001) with building rubble consisting of brick and tile, and a single sherd of 19th-century blue transfer-printed pottery (*ibid*). The linear was cut by a very truncated sub-circular pit (F200), which had a diameter of 0.85m and was only c.0.1m deep. It had a bowl-shaped profile and was filled with a dark brown friable silty-sand (2000). The pit contained residual material, including a sherd of scratch blue ware (datable to 1720-1770) and late 17th-early 18th century slip ware, as well as 19th century material (*ibid*). At the eastern end of the trench, visible in the south facing section, was a possible pit (F202). It appeared to be square in plan, 0.7m wide, 0.06m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark brown silty-sand (2004) and contained fragments of flowerpot. Sealing these features was a layer of dark brown clay-rich silt (2009), which was overlain by a narrow band, 0.06m deep, of compacted black silt (2007) that a levelling layer for a 0.8m deep surface of scalplings (2006). Cutting this surface, at the very western extremity of the trench, was an area of loose bricks 0.2m deep.

7.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 3 and Plate 3)

Trench 3 was aligned east-west and was located in an area of hardstanding between the workshops to the rear of the standing building. It was 8m long, 1.8m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m, the natural subsoil (3018) was reached 90.08m AOD, it rose slightly towards the western end of the trench. The trench was only excavated to its maximum depth in a machine-dug sondage, 0.9m wide, along the length of the south facing section for safety reasons.

A layer of brown clay and silt (3005) overlay the natural subsoil. This was 0.7m deep and present over the whole of the trench. A sub-circular pit was cut into the top of this horizon, but was only partially visible as it extended beyond the south facing section of the trench. This pit (F301) was 1.4m in diameter with a bowl-shaped profile and was 0.3m deep. It was filled with a yellow-brown silty-sand (3001).

Constructed on top of 3005 was what appeared to be a pathway (F300). It was 0.8m wide and ran the whole length of the trench. It appeared to have been an upstanding feature (0.16m high) with a slight camber to its surface. The path was made up of a 0.08m deep layer of compact small pebbles (3002) that formed a metalled surface. This was overlain by a layer of brown silt and clay (3010) containing a large quantity of broken tile, and was also 0.08m deep. In the south-facing section this deposit was overlain by a dark brown, rubble-rich layer (3009) that contained a very good quality facing brick of late 17th-early 18th century date (Litherland pers. comm.). The brick was clamped, made from well-puddled clay, with small inclusions it had an even firing and a good colour. Overlying this surface was a section of wall (F304, 3016), aligned southeast-northwest, that was exposed at the western end of the trench and extended beyond the north-facing section. The wall had a stepped foundation and was of single brick thickness, only one course of headers remained *in situ*. The wall was

cut by a 19th-century brick-lined drain (F306) on a north-south alignment, which also cut the metallated surface. The drain was constructed from non-bonded bricks on edge and was topped with tiles. The bricks used for constructing this drain were 2.5 inch, clamped, hand produced with large gravel inclusions and an uneven firing, generally of low quality, dated from 1750 to the 19th century (Litherland pers. comm.). The drain was set into a dark silty-sand (3017) and respected the line of a later wall (F305). The wall stood to a height of four courses, was on an east-west alignment, perpendicular to the drain, and was only partially visible in the north facing section. The construction trench for the wall had been backfilled with black silt and sand mixed with large quantities of building rubble (3015). This horizon was overlain by a levelling layer for a brick yard surface, a small section of which had survived (3012) in the north-eastern part of the trench. The area had been re-surfaced with concrete latterly.

8.0 The Artefactual Assemblage

Table 1 Quantification of Finds by Context and Material

Context	Animal Bone	Brick and Tile	Medieval Pottery	Post-Medieval Pottery	Clay Pipe	Glass	Ferrous Material	Lead
1001		1		16	1			
1002	1		1	2	1	2	2	
1005			10					
1010	7	2		35	8	4	2	1
2000	6			6	1			
2001		1		1				
2002		2		8	2	2		
2003	14		2	4				
2004				3				
2005				2	1	1	2	
2011		1						
2014			1					
2015		1						
3005	6	4	2	49		5		
3006	1	3		9	3			
3009		1						
3010				8		2		
3013				4				
3015				2				
3016		3		1				
Total	35	19	16	150	17	16	6	1

8.1 The Pottery by Stephanie Rátkai

A small collection of residual medieval sherds was found. There was only one rim sherd from 1005. Despite the small number of sherds, the paucity of medieval material from this district of the county and, in particular, Uttoxeter itself, made a more detailed study of this pottery worthwhile. The sherds were all examined under x20 magnification. Each sherd has a fabric description and details of form, decoration etc were noted. Where possible parallels are given, although the resources were not available with which to carry out an exhaustive search. A catalogue of the medieval pottery is given in Appendix II. The Post-Medieval pottery was scanned and spot dated, a break down of the wares present in each context is available in Appendix III.

8.1.1 Discussion

The medieval pottery is unlike the pottery found in southern, and particularly south-eastern, Staffordshire, where medieval assemblages tend to be dominated from the mid 13th to the 14th centuries by sandy whitewares. Likewise there is little similarity with pottery recovered from Stafford Castle. However, although it was not possible to access the medieval pottery from Roccester (Rátkai 1996) or Croxden Abbey (Rátkai 1997) for direct comparison, it is clear from the fabric descriptions in these reports that the Uttoxeter sherds, if not exactly paralleled, are in the same tradition. This tradition is probably largely closer to the pottery of south-west Derbyshire, particularly in respect of the hard-fired gritty wares, than to that of Staffordshire.

8.2 Worked Bone by Lynne Bevan

A sawn fragment of long bone was recovered (2002). This ovoid piece, probably from a cattle bone, was deliberately sawn at both ends. Such a fragment might have been a suitable blank for a purse fastener, for example. Alternatively, the fragment might have been an off-cut from the production of another bone item. The end of a second sawn long bone was recovered (2000). Logically, this was likely to have been a waste product from bone working, possibly from the same bone-working episode as the other fragment. However, it is not currently possible to determine either the nature of extent of any on-site bone-working industry based upon the available evidence.

8.3 Other Finds

None of the other finds were diagnostic or datable and will not be discussed here.

9.0 Discussion

Pottery dating to the medieval period was found in all three trenches. A great deal of truncation and disturbance had occurred immediately to the rear of the property, with deposits surviving further back into the backplot area. This was at least partly due to the natural slope of the subsoil that had allowed a build of deposits to occur at the base of the slope. The slope of the site also meant that during later episodes of levelling the site a thicker layer of material was dumped here to make up the ground than across the remainder of the site, thus capping and protecting earlier deposits from disturbance. Thus, archaeological deposits became gradually deeper and less disturbed towards the rear of the backplot area. This was also supported by the results of the test pit survey carried out prior to the archaeological evaluation. The shallowest areas of made-up ground were located below the structure on the frontage (Ground Engineering 2001) which was also the highest point of the underlying subsoil. This would suggest that there may be a potential for archaeological deposits

preserved below the standing building relating to the use of the land prior to its construction.

The natural subsoil was a mix of banded sands and gravel in each of the trenches. In Trench 1 this was overlain by what appeared to be a buried soil datable to the late 14th- early 15th centuries. A similar deposit was encountered in Trench 2 where it was dated to the 17th century. The buried soil in Trench 2 overlay several very truncated pits, one of which was of definite medieval date. It appears that levelling during the early Post-Medieval period scarped down and truncated medieval deposits nearer to the property, but built up on top of them towards the back of the plot.

Both the medieval buried soil (Trench 1) and the early post-medieval buried soil (Trench 2) were truncated by 18th century developments. During the 18th century more levelling took place across the site building up and masking these earlier deposits. A path and wall, that run parallel to each other in Trench 3, and perpendicular to the property probably relate to the division of the property in to two, as is documented in the records. Worked bone recovered from 18th-century contexts in Trench 2, and the presence of many hooks in the cellar of the property suggest that the site may have been occupied by a butcher. Given the proximity of the site to the livestock market, butchery may have actually taken place on site.

Later, in the 19th century, ancillary buildings, probably workshops, were cut through what, had become, by this period, a very mixed layer across the site. This later activity becomes more intensive towards the west of the site, closer to the property. A wall located in Trench 3, on a slightly skewed angle, appears to on the same alignment as one of the outhouses recorded on the First Edition OS Map (1882).

10.0 Recommendations

Chris Wardle on behalf of Staffordshire County Council has recommended that an archaeological watching brief take place during any further contractors ground works. There is also a requirement for further work on the standing building itself. If the structure is to be retained and refurbished as part of the redevelopment scheme then a Level 2 RCHME survey may be required prior to this work. If the structural integrity of the building requires its demolition a more detailed, Level 3, recording strategy may be needed. In this event then further trial trenching would be required in the area that the building now occupies.

11.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Neal Farmer of Walbrook Housing Association, Geoff Smedley of Geoffrey T. H. Smedley and Associates and Graham Jones of TADW Architects for their assistance throughout the project. Thanks are also due to Chris Wardle who monitored the project on behalf of Staffordshire County Council and for his suggestions for the writing of this report. Thankyou for the hard work on site of Emma Hancox and Sarah Wetherall (BUFAU). Mary Duncan produced the written report, which was illustrated by Nigel Dodds and Ed Newton. Specialists to whom

thanks are due are Lynne Bevan, Steve Litherland, and Stephanie Rátkai. The report was edited by Kirsty Nichol who also monitored the project for BUFAU.

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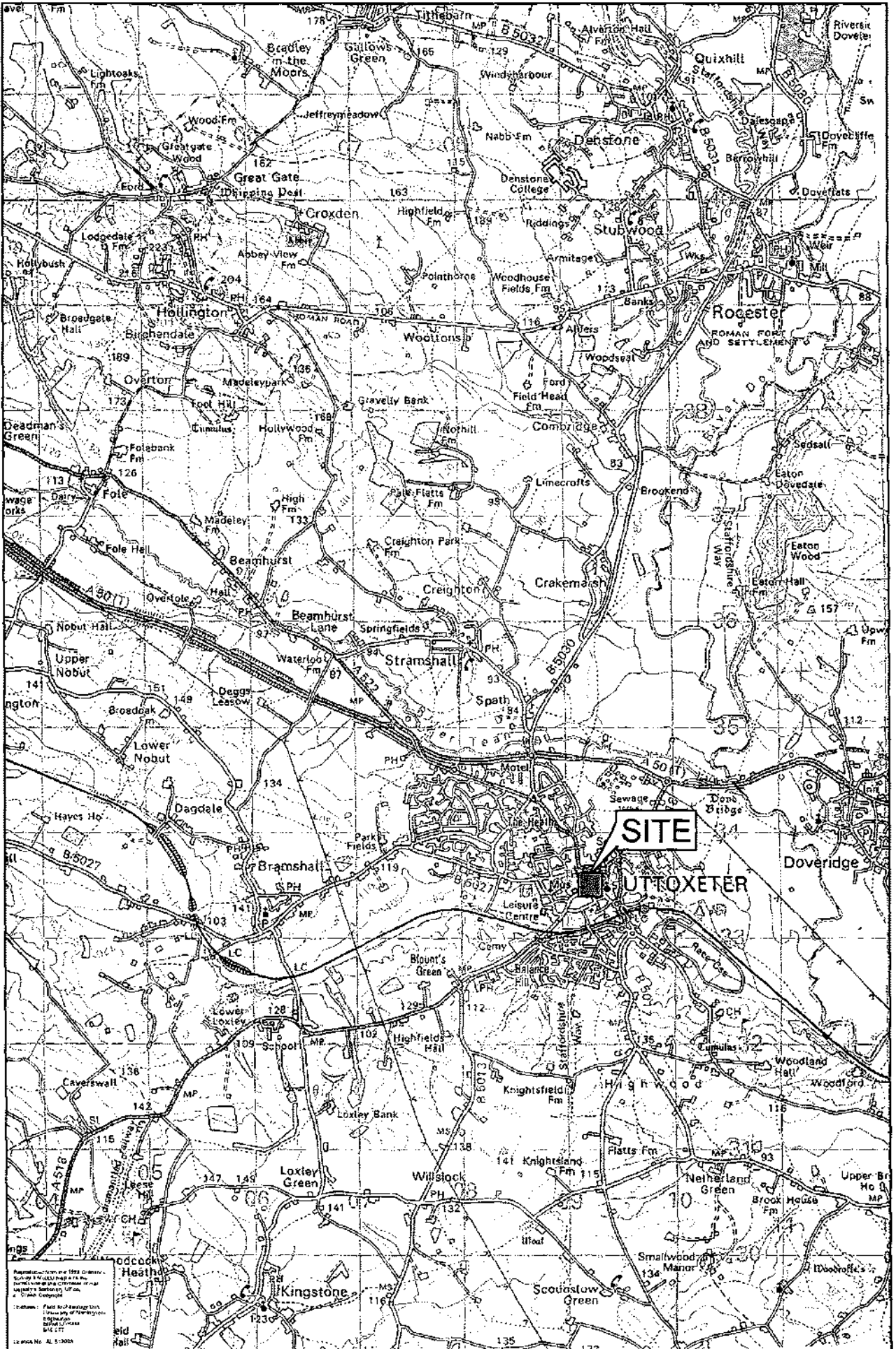


Fig 1

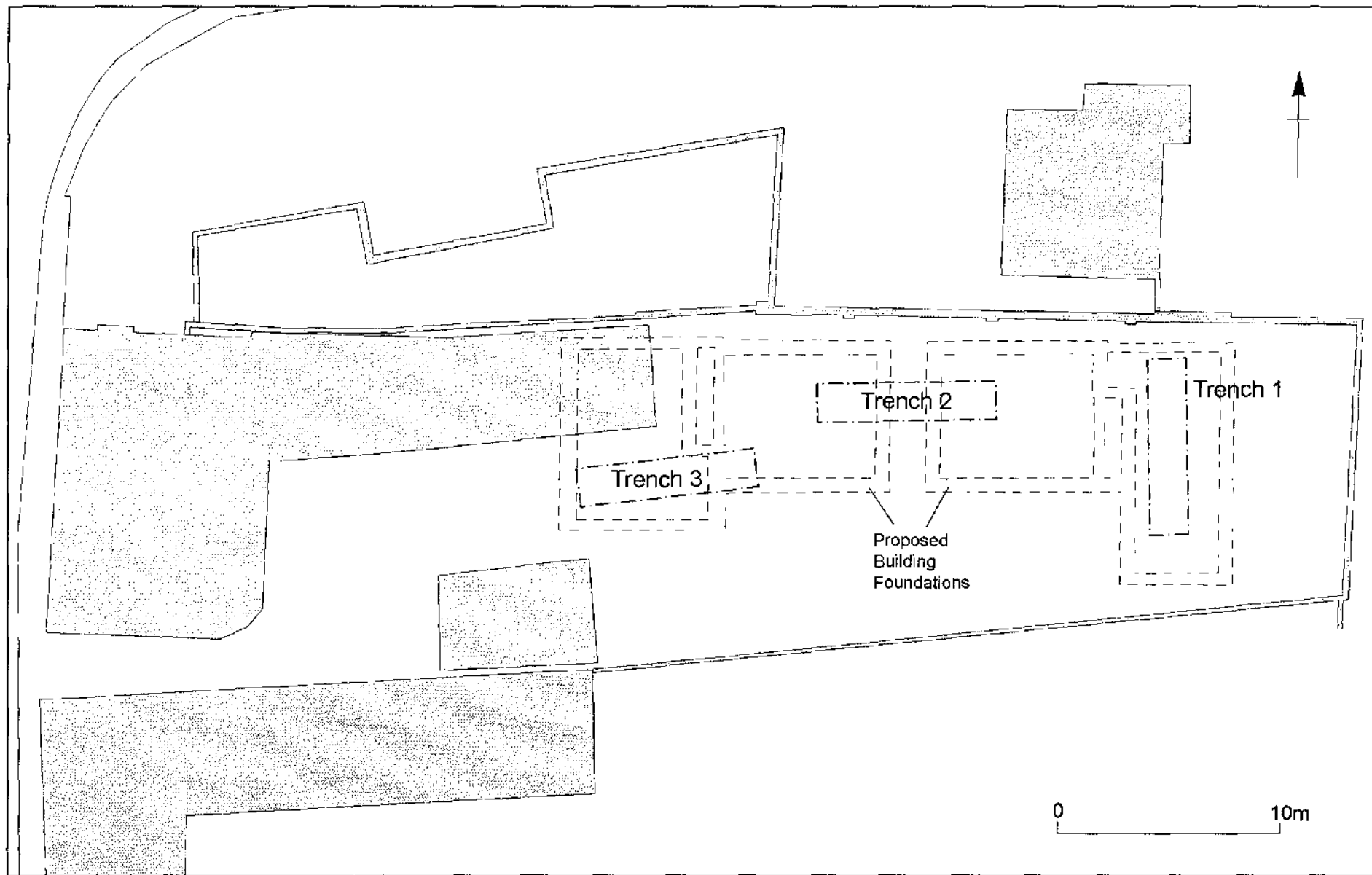
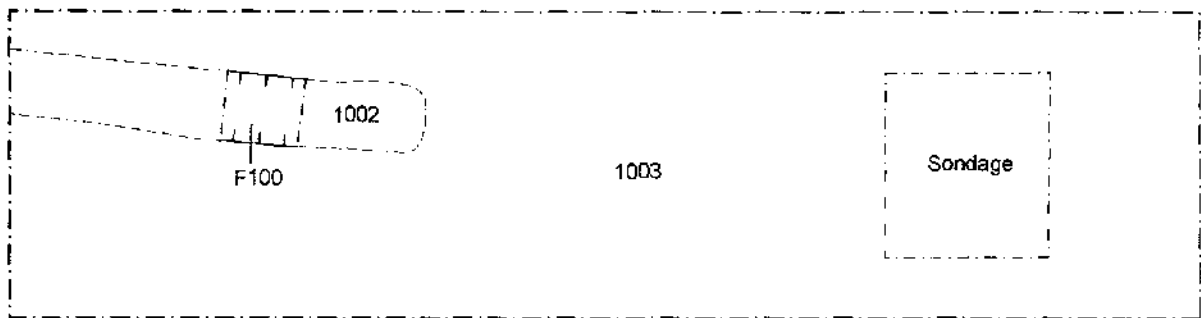
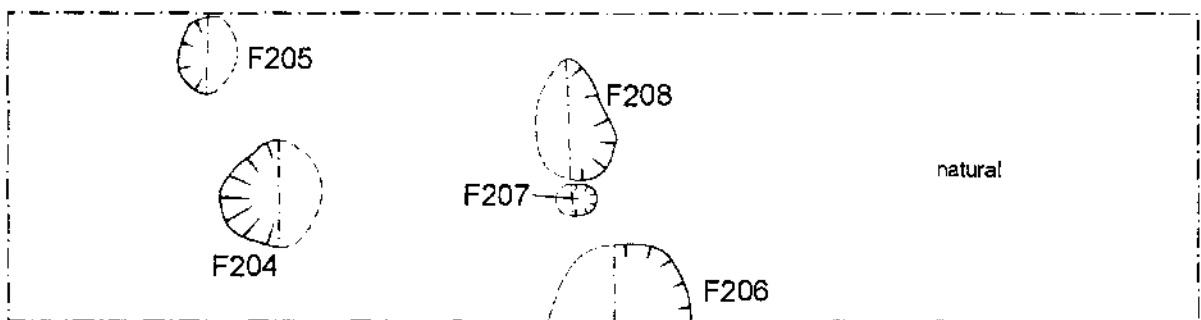


Fig.2

Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3

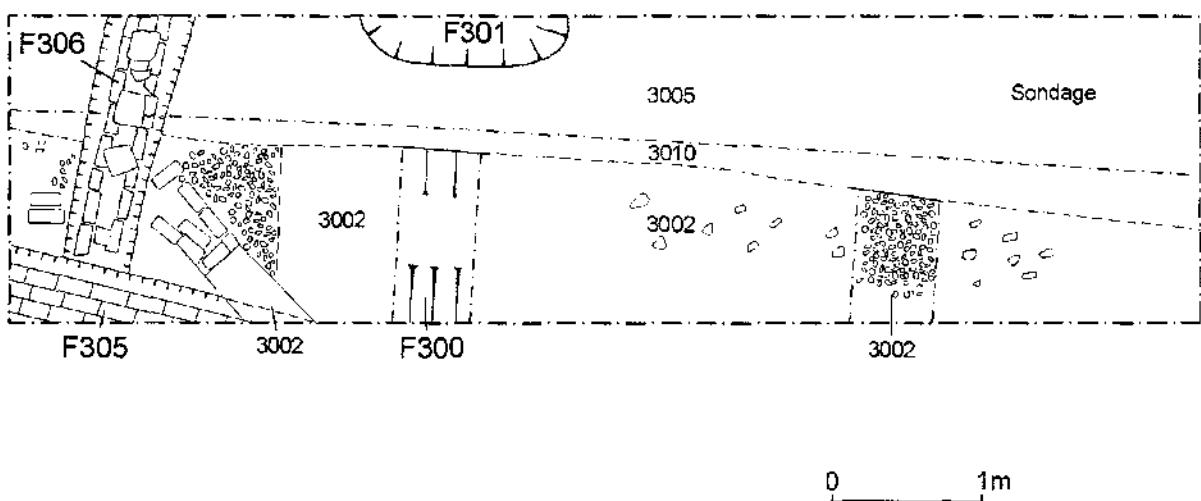
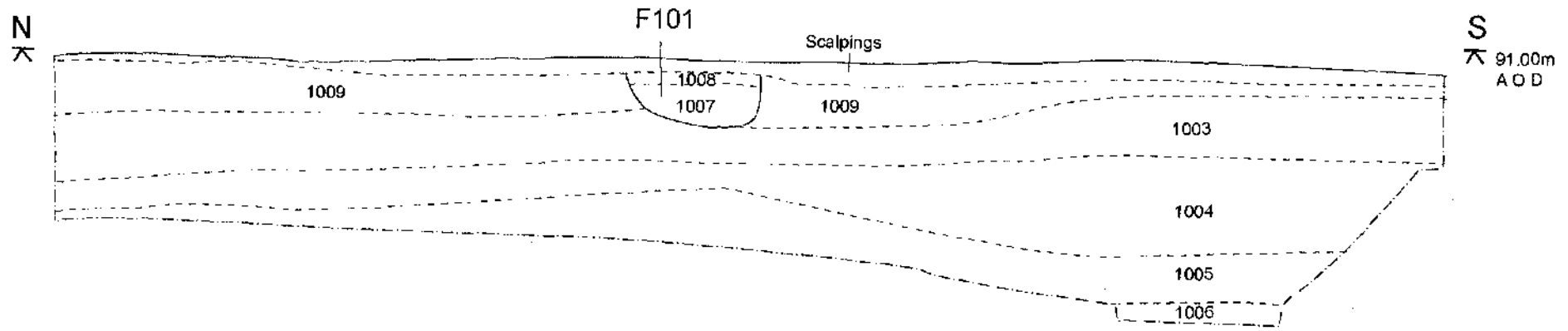


Fig.3

Trench 1



Trench 2

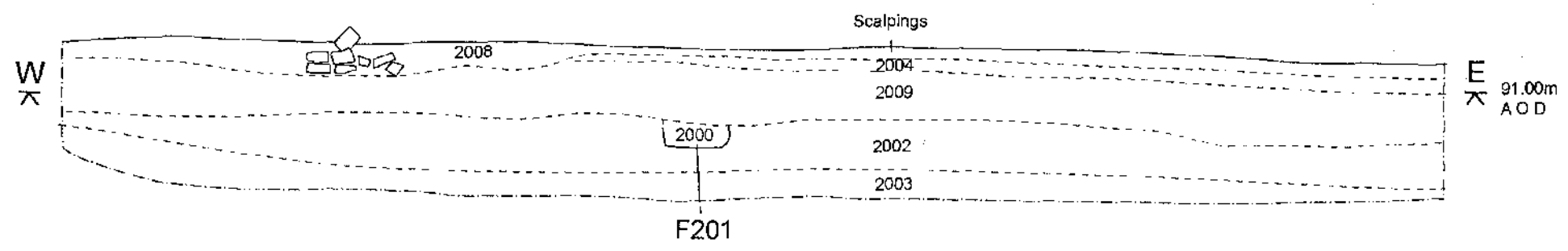


Fig.4



Plate 1.



Plate 2.



Plate 3.

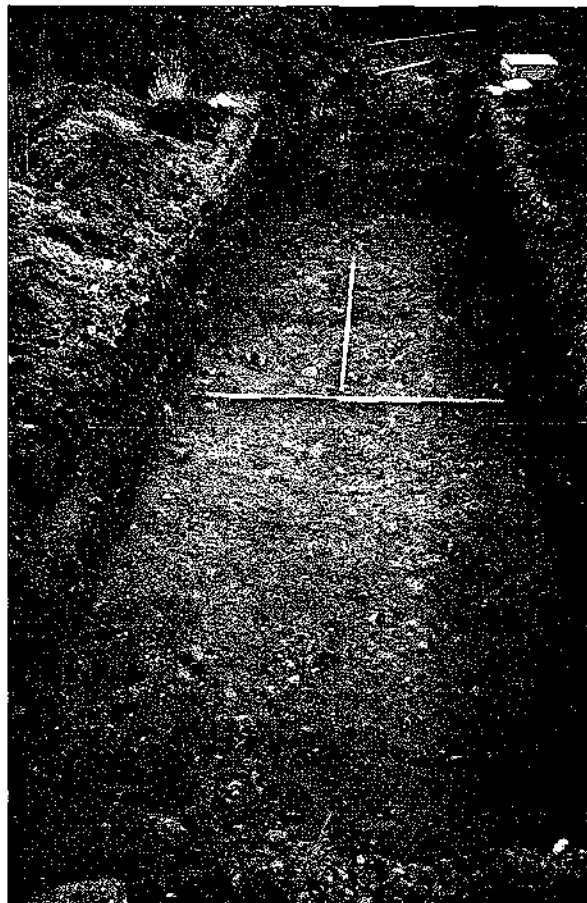


Plate 4.

Appendix 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIFICATION

Archaeological Evaluation

48-50 High Street, Uttoxeter, Staffs.

1.0: INTRODUCTION

This document is based upon the following:

- A site inspection on 9th April with the developer, planners and archaeological advisers.
- A desktop study conducted by BUFAU (Bain 2002).
- A brief prepared by Staffordshire County Council on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

While the broad aims and methodology described in this Archaeological Specification will be followed, certain specific details may require to be altered as work proceeds. Such variations would be agreed in advance with the curatorial archaeologist monitoring the project on behalf of SCC and with the client's representative.

2.0: SITE LOCATION

The site for the purposes of evaluation comprises the buildings 48-50 High Street, Uttoxeter and a parcel of land planned for development to the rear of the properties. Any decisions on recording of the presently-standing buildings will be covered by another brief and specification.

3.0: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological background is set out in Bain 2002, and will not be repeated here.

4.0: EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

The aims of the archaeological evaluation are to:

- establish the likely presence or absence of any medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits and features within the proposed development site.
- define the nature, extent and significance of surviving deposits and features.
- provide information to allow the formulation of a mitigation scheme for any further work in advance of development, where appropriate.

The evaluation will pay particular attention to identifying any archaeological deposits along the street frontages and within former yards and uncultivated backplots. There is an expectation that features relating to both the medieval burgage plots thought to have been laid out here and to post-medieval development on the site will be encountered. Through recovery and study of any artefacts, dating of archaeological features and deposits will be

undertaken, and social and economic data will also in all probability be generated. Environmental samples will be taken where appropriate, as recommended in the BUFAU Environmental Procedures Manual (a copy of which can be supplied on request).

These aims will be achieved through the excavation of four archaeological trial-trenches. A single trench or test-pit 1-1.5m by 1-1.5m will be dug inside the front unit of No.48. Geotechnical information suggests that the backyard area is considerably built up. The three exterior trenches will be 1.8m wide and 8m long and will be opened by a JCB or similar machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. These trenches may need to be wider at the top and stepped to enable safe working through deep built-up deposits, or be stepped towards the centre of the trench where box shoring may be employed. A decision on this will be made on site once deposits have been examined during initial machining. After initial machining excavation work will be undertaken by hand. Trench locations are marked on the accompanying plan. Positions may need to be altered if services are encountered.

5.0: STAFFING

The evaluation will be managed by Kirsty Nichol BA PGDip Archaeol, in consultation with Dr Iain Ferris B.A. PhD M.I.F.A. (BUFAU Director and Research Fellow, Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Birmingham) and directed by a qualified supervisor on the BUFAU core staff (to be named when timetable confirmed), with the assistance of three experienced Archaeological Site Assistants up to a total of 20 person days. The Project Finds Manager will be Lynne Bevan B.A. Mphil M.I.F.A. (Senior Post-excavation Manager and Research Fellow) and the Environmental Supervisor will be Dr Marina Ciaraldi.

Specialist staff, as required, could be:

Lynne Bevan (BUFAU)—Roman, medieval and post-medieval small finds. Prehistoric flint.

Stephanie Ratkai - medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Dr Ann Woodward (BUFAU)—Prehistoric pottery.

Richard Thomas- animal bone.

Dr Marina Ciaraldi (BUFAU)- charred plant remains.

Dr David Smith, Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Birmingham - insect remains.

Dr James Greig, Birmingham Environmental Laboratory - pollen

CVs of all staff can be provided as required.

6.0: REPORT

The results of the fieldwork will be prepared as an evaluation report, with a short note in West Midlands Archaeology and the appropriate national period journals. The illustrated report will contain the following:

- (a) Description of the archaeological background.
- (b) Aims and methodology.

(c) A narrative description of the results and discussion of the evidence, set in their local and regional context, supported by appropriate plans and sections.

(d) Presentation of the finds and environmental evidence.

(e) Synthetic discussion of the site in its local and regional archaeological context, identifying the relevant research issues.

(f) Implications of the evaluation results and possible mitigation responses.

7.0: ARCHIVE

The site archive will conform to the guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects and the specific requirements of the County depository in the Potteries Museum Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent..

8.0: FIELDWORK TIMETABLE

Week 0-Risk Assessment

Week 1- Evaluation trenching. Supervisor +Site Assistants x 3. Up to 1 week.

Weeks 3-4-Report preparation.

9.0: GENERAL

All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The project will follow the requirements set down in the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994).

Monitoring meetings will be arranged as appropriate during the course of the project.

A risk assessment will be prepared in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.

10.0: REFERENCES

Bain, K. 2002 48-50 High Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. BUFAU Report No. 899.

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit 16 April 2000

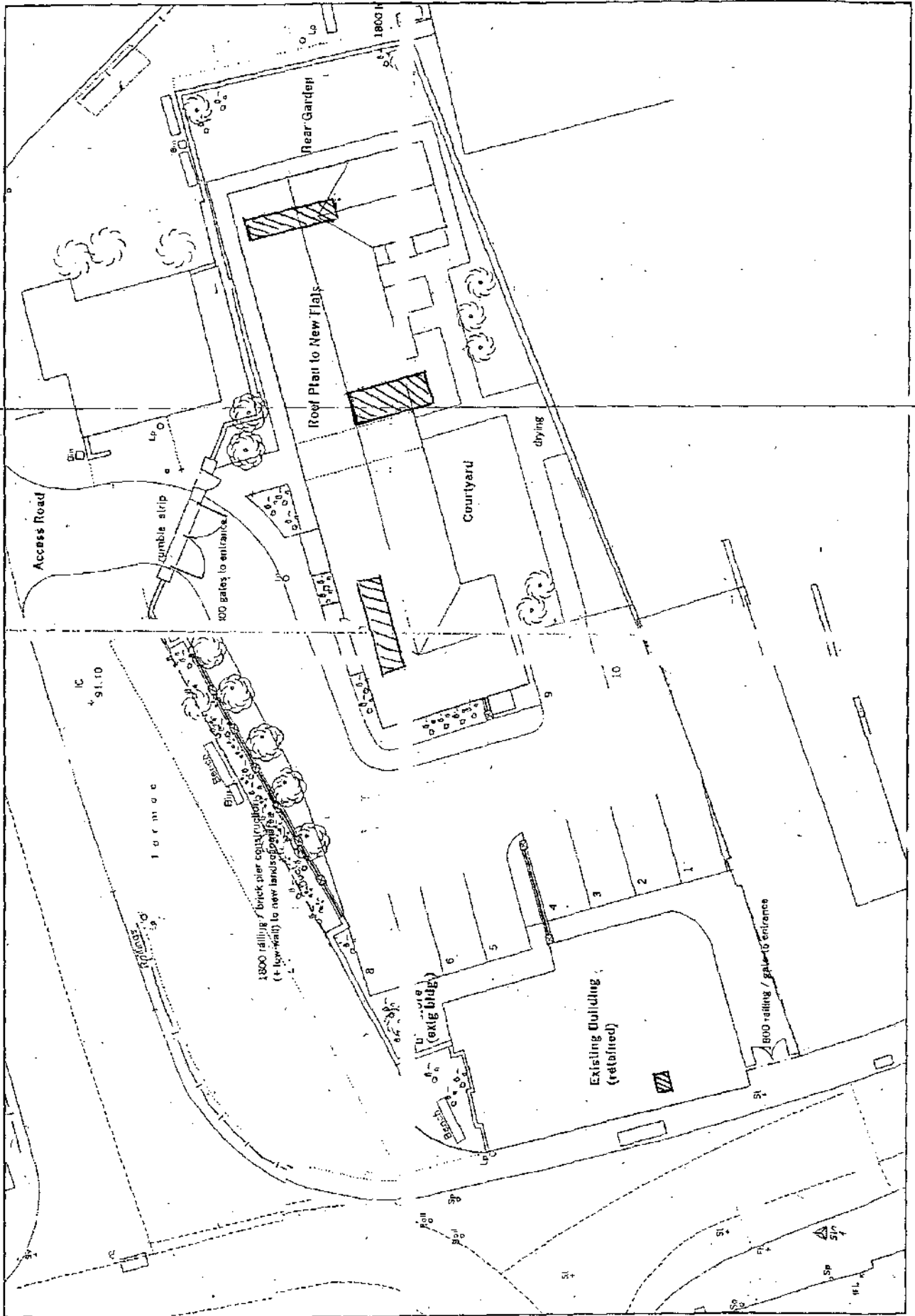


Fig.16

