

**Junction of Sandford
Street and Swan Road,
Lichfield, Staffordshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
2002**

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
Project No. 986
October 2002

Junction of Sandford Street and Swan Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire
An Archaeological Evaluation
2002

by
Eleanor Ramsey
With a contribution by Stephanie Rátkai

For further information please contact:
Simon Buteux or Iain Ferris (Directors)
Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
The University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
Birmingham B15 2TT
Tel: 0121 414 5513
Fax: 0121 414 5516
E-Mail: BUFAU@bham.ac.uk
Web Address: <http://www.bufau.bham.ac.uk>

Contents

	Page
Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Site Location	2
3.0 Archaeological Background	2
4.0 Objectives	2
5.0 Method	2
6.0 Archaeological Results	3
6.1 The Pottery By S Rátkai	5
7.0 Discussion	6
8.0 Acknowledgements	7
9.0 References	8

Appendix 1

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Field Evaluation

Appendix 2

Table of finds

List of Figures

Fig. 1 Site Location

Fig. 2 Trench Location

Fig. 3 Trench 1 Plan and Sections

Fig. 4 Trench 2 Plan and Section

List of Plates

Plate 1 SW end of Trench 1 showing building F103 and ditch F105

Plate 2 Trench 1 Post-excavation

Plate 3 F109 and F108

Plate 4 Pits F200, F201 and F202 at the base of Trench 2

Junction of Sandford Street and Swan Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire
An Archaeological Evaluation
2002

Summary

An archaeological evaluation on land at the junction of Sandford Street and Swan Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire (NGR SK 1145 0950) was commissioned by Brownhill Hayward Brown. The work was undertaken by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit in October 2002 prior to the proposed redevelopment of the site. Two trenches were excavated, the locations of which were designed to identify any possible remains within the backplots of buildings fronting on to Sandford Street, and to cross the dogleg of Friars Alley to the rear of the plot. The natural yellow sandstone bedrock was exposed at a depth of 0.7m to 1.5m below the modern car park surface.

The evaluation produced evidence of an unbroken sequence of occupation and activity from the 13th century onwards, and revealed that the preservation of archaeological deposits was very good with little disturbance or truncation by modern activity. The evaluation also highlighted the change in nature of the activity and occupation within the site, from being predominantly residential in the medieval period to having a more industrial focus in the post-medieval period.

A layer and a possible ditch containing pottery dating to the 13th century were identified as the earliest phase of activity on the site. They were located within the trench closest to Sandford Street (Trench 1), and were truncated by several phases of later activity. Clay-lined pits, similar to those identified during excavations on the northern side of Sandford Street were also identified within this trench and identified as 16th century tanning pits. Further evidence for the tanning industry in the form of worked bone and horn cores was recovered from several pits in Trench 2. The only possible evidence for cellaring was identified towards the frontage of Sandford Street, suggesting that if cellaring is present then it appears to be confined to the northern end of the site.

1.0 Introduction

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at the junction of Sandford Street and Swan Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire (centred on NGR SK 1145 0950). The work was carried out by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit on behalf of Brownhill Hayward Brown to provide archaeological information in advance of the redevelopment of the site.

The archaeological work complied with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU 2002), which was approved by the Historic Environment Officer for Staffordshire. The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999).

2.0 Site Location

The site (centred on NGR SK 1145 1950, Fig. 1) is situated on the junction of Sandford Street and Swan Street and is bounded by Friars Alley to the south. The site was formerly used as a car park following the demolition of buildings previously occupying the site.

3.0 Archaeological Background

The site is located on the outskirts of what was the medieval town, within the line of the town boundary ditch. A Franciscan Friary was founded in the district c.1237 (VCH 1970, 268), the scheduled remains of which are located to the east of the site (SMR 48, SAM 32). The site is bounded by Friars Alley to the south, which is visible on Speed's Map of 1610. Recent archaeological work on the northern side of the road (Nichol and Rátkai forthcoming) and further east (Tavernor, pers. comm.) has revealed important evidence for the Saxon settlement of Lichfield. Excavation to the north also located the town boundary ditch, which was dated to the 13th century, and a large stone-lined garderobe, contemporary with the ditch, which may have belonged to an inn situated just inside the Sandford Gate. In the early post-medieval period, following the Dissolution of the monasteries, the district appears to have taken on a more industrial character with clay lined pits relating to tanning and possibly to cloth dyeing being located on both sides of the street. Evidence for metal working was also noted on both sites. This industrial focus continued, and intensified, into the 1900s.

4.0 Objectives

The overall objective of the archaeological work was to:

- establish the presence or absence of any medieval or 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 paid particular attention to the archaeological deposits within the backplot area of the site, particularly in relation to Friars Alley. The trenches were positioned to try to locate the southern continuation of the town boundary ditch and the western part of a Saxon ditch, which was on the same alignment as Friars Alley.

5.0 Method

A total of 40 square meters was excavated, comprising two trenches, each 10m long and 2m wide (Fig. 2), the location of the trenches was determined in advance by the Historic Environment Officer for Staffordshire. The tarmac was cut using a floor cutter and the modern overburden was mechanically removed, under direct archaeological supervision, on to the top of the uppermost archaeological deposit. The exposed archaeological horizon was defined and hand cleaned as necessary. A

representative sample of all significant archaeological deposits was excavated in order to understand the structural record and stratigraphic relationships of deposits.

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, and a comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* context cards. Contextual information was supplemented by scale drawings, plans (at a scale of 1:50), sections (at a scale of 1:50) and black and white and colour print photography. These, together with recovered artefacts, form the site archive.

6.0 Archaeological Results

Trench 1 (Fig. 3, Plates 1, 2 and 3) Aligned north-east – south-west.

The yellow sandstone subsoil (1010) was exposed at a depth of 0.7m below the modern car park surface, at 83.53m AOD. Overlying the natural subsoil was a mixed layer of dirty yellow sand and brown silt (1005). This layer was soft and loose and approximately 0.1m to 0.2m deep, it was very truncated throughout the trench. A few fragments of 13th century pottery were recovered from this layer. Cutting this horizon, at the south-western end of Trench 1, was a steep-sided cut (F105) possibly relating to a north-west – south-east aligned ditch. This cut was excavated to a depth of 1.9m below the modern ground surface, but was not fully excavated due to safety considerations. The earliest fill encountered within this feature was a loose brown silt with pockets of yellow sand (1003). Pottery dating to the mid-13th century was recovered from this context (Rátkai, pers. comm.). Above this fill was a pink brown silty clay with occasional stones (1002), which was in turn overlain by a dark red brown sandy silt with a few small stones and charcoal fragments (1001). Pottery dating to the mid-13th - early 14th century was recovered from 1002, while pottery dating to the 14th century was recovered from the upper fill (1001, *ibid.*).

Truncating the upper fill of the possible ditch were the foundations of a roughly constructed stone building (F103). The wall survived to one course deep and was mainly aligned north-west – south-east with a possible return visible at the north-eastern end (Fig. 3, Plates 1 and 2). The rough sandstone blocks were set into a thin layer of pink clay (1011), and a layer of dark brown-black sandy silt containing brick rubble, tile and mortar (1012) abutted the remains of the wall on the inside. Sealing both the upper fill of the possible ditch (1001) and the remains of the stone wall F103 was a layer of dark brown sandy-silt (1020). This layer was approximately 0.5m to 0.6m deep and was visible in both north-west and south-east facing sections.

A complex series of intersecting pits was identified at the north-eastern end of Trench 1. The earliest, two sub-circular pits (F106 and F108) were identified cutting the subsoil (1010). F106 was approximately 1.5m wide and 0.55m deep and was filled with a mottled brown and yellow sandy-silt (1004). Pottery dating from the 13th century was also recovered from this pit (*ibid.*). Sealing pit F106 was a layer of red-brown sandy-silt with some charcoal and very occasional mortar and sandstone fragments (1021). This layer was only visible in the south-east facing section, and was similar in composition to layer 1020 identified at the opposite end of the trench. The second pit, F108, was approximately 1.25m wide and 0.45m deep, and was also

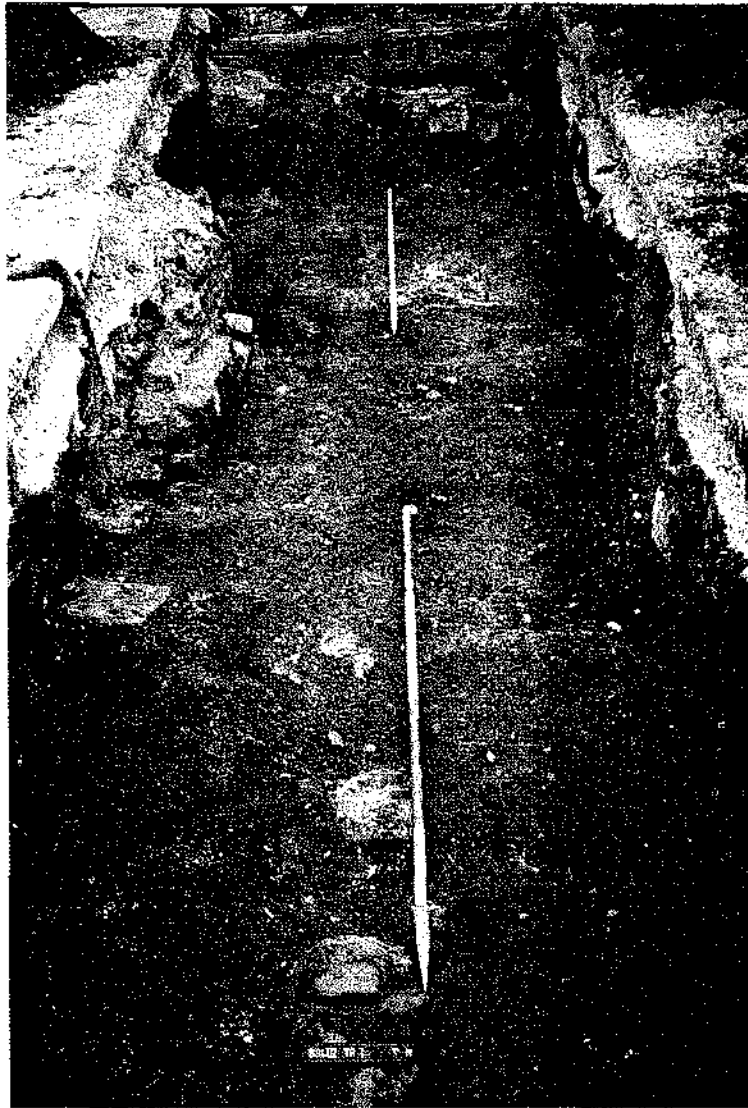


Plate 1. South-west end of Trench 1 showing building F103 and ditch F105

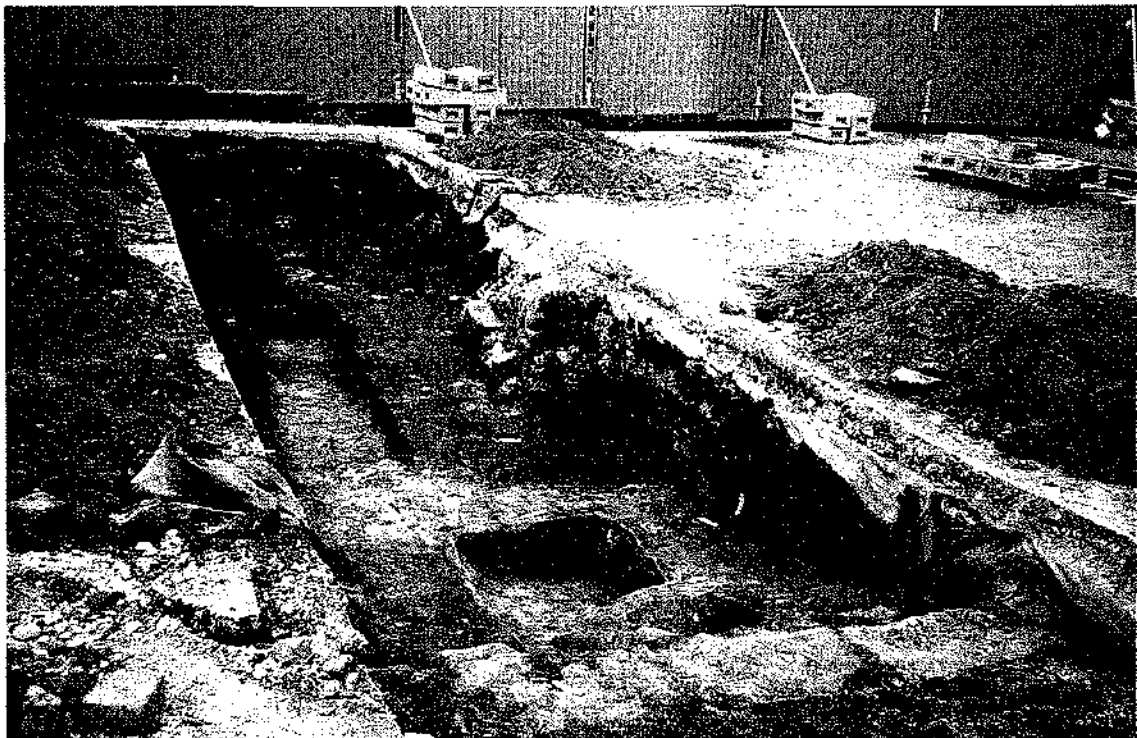


Plate 2. Trench 1 post-excavation

filled with a mottled brown and yellow sandy silt (1007). Both these pits were truncated by later activity. Two later clay-lined pits (F109 and F114) were identified cutting pit F108 (Plate 3). Pit F109 was visible in both plan and section, and was approximately 1m wide. The fill (1018) comprised a lining of pink clay, approximately 5-8cm thick, and a brown sandy-silt with much ash and charcoal. Pit F114 was visible only in section, and was heavily truncated by a later pit (F110). The fill of pit F114 (1031) also comprised a lining of pink clay, 4-6cm thick, and a brown sandy silt.

Pit F110 was approximately 1m wide with vertical sides, it truncated pits F108, F109 and layer 1005. The fill (1019) comprised crushed brick and tile and orange-brown sand. Sealing pits F110, F114 and F109 was a layer of mid-red brown sandy silt (1029) with occasional mortar fragments, brick and tile. This layer was seen in section only, and was truncated by the latest pit in the sequence, F107. This pit (F107) was approximately 1m wide and was filled with a black sand with much coke and charcoal (1006). One fragment of pottery dating to the 14th-15th century was recovered from the fill of this pit, but given its position within the stratigraphic sequence and the recovery of a fragment of modern glass from the fill, is likely to be residual.

Located centrally in the trench, and visible only in the south-east facing section were the remains of a brick wall (F104). It was aligned approximately north-east – south-west and is likely to be the remains of a cellar relating to buildings fronting onto Sandford Street. This wall (F104) truncated pit F110, and also cut layers 1005, 1020 and 1029. At the north-eastern end of the trench a brick and sandstone wall was identified (F101). This wall was aligned north-west – south-east and was bonded using concrete mortar, indicating its modernity. F101 was abutted by a layer of mixed black silt and coke with small brick, tile and mortar fragments (1008). Overlying this layer was a brick surface (F100), which also abutted F101. A modern demolition deposit of brick rubble, tile and mortar overlay both the brick surface (F100) and the wall (F101). To the south-east of wall F101, the sequence of pits identified were sealed by a thin layer of mortar and coke fragments (1028). This layer was in turn overlain by a layer of mid-brown sandy silt with much modern debris, mortar and coke fragments (1027). Both these layers were visible in the south-east facing section only, though it is possible they were contemporary with layers 1022 and 1023 which were visible in the north-west facing.

The base of a wide, shallow pit (F102) was identified to the north-east of wall F103 and the ditch F105, it was cut through layer 1005. This pit (F102) was approximately 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep with curving sides and a flat base. The fill comprised a mid-red brown sandy-silt (1014) with a discrete deposit of orange tile (1013). It is possible that this feature represents the base of a later cut (F111), which was visible only in the north-west facing section. A large modern disturbance (F111) was located centrally in the trench, opposite the possible cellar wall (F104), and was visible only in the north-west facing section. This cut was filled with a sequence of deposits which appeared to be modern building debris (1015, 1016, and 1017). It is likely that pit F102 represents the base and lower fill of this modern disturbance. At the south-west end of the trench, a second modern pit (F112) was encountered. Overlying all the modern activity within the trench was a 0.15m deep layer of levelling material and tarmac, which comprised the car park surface (1000).

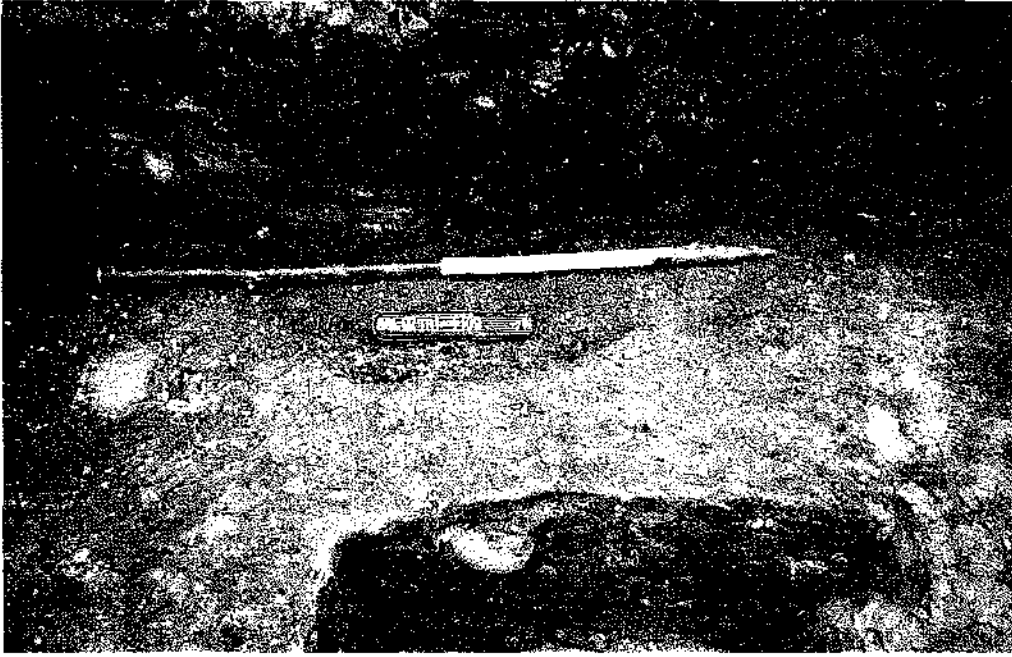


Plate 3. F109 and F108



Plate 4. Pits F200, F201 and F202 at the base of Trench 2

Trench 2 (Fig. 4, Plate 4)

Aligned north-west – south-east

The yellow sandstone subsoil (2012) was encountered at a depth of 1.5m below the modern car park surface, at 83.10m AOD, it was exposed only at the north-western end of the trench. A sequence of three large intersecting pits, F200, F201 and F202, were identified cutting the subsoil in this area (Plate 4). The earliest pit, F202, was approximately 2m wide, it was filled by a mixed red-brown silty-sand with pockets of yellow orange sand and fragments of charcoal (2004). Part of a second sub-circular pit was also identified (F201). This pit was smaller in diameter, and filled with a light red-brown sandy-silt (2003). Cutting both these pits was pit F200. It was sub-circular in plan, and approximately 2.2m wide with steep sloping sides and a flat base. The earliest fill was a yellow-orange sand with occasional small stones (2002), that may represent either slumping or the redeposition of the natural subsoil. Overlying this fill was a deposit of dark brown silty-sand, from which pottery dating to the first half of the 16th century was recovered (Rátkai pers. comm.). The upper fill of the pit (2000) was similar to the main fill, but contained a higher proportion of redeposited yellow sand.

Sealing these pits was a layer of dark red-brown silty-sand with a high proportion of charcoal, and occasional brick, tile and pottery fragments. This layer was continuous throughout the trench, and varied in depth between 0.45 and 0.6m. Cut into the top of this layer was a series of irregular pits and post-holes. The largest pit (F203) was approximately 0.8m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a very dark brown-black silty-sand with brick, tile and charcoal inclusions (2005). Pottery recovered from this feature dated it to the 16th century (*ibid.*). Adjacent to this pit, a small post-hole was identified (F204). This post-hole was square in shape, and approximately 0.25m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled with a very dark brown silty-sand (2006), similar to the fill of pit F203. Another small irregular pit was also identified cutting this layer (F205). This feature was very shallow with a flat base.

Sealing these features, and overlying layer 2008, was a layer of very dark brown-black silty-sand (2009). This layer was very similar to the fills of the underlying features, and pottery dating to the 17th century was recovered from it. However, other material noted within the layer included brick and tile fragments, the layer is more likely to be recent in date. Given that excavations in the vicinity dated an identical layer to the 19th century, it is possible that the small amount of pottery recovered from this layer and also from the features immediately beneath this upper layer is residual. Immediately overlying this layer was the make-up and tarmac that comprised the car park surface.

6.1 The pottery by Stephanie Rátkai

The pottery was examined macroscopically and spot dated. The pottery was divided into broad generic groups eg whiteware, iron-poor glazed/unglazed ware, iron rich glazed/unglazed ware etc.

The assemblage consisted of large unabraded sherds and there was little evidence of residuality. The good condition of the sherds together with results from other excavations on Sandford Street suggests that there is a good possibility of complete or near complete vessels being recovered from excavation.

The medieval pottery consisted primarily of locally produced whitewares, both utilitarian forms eg cooking pots and pipkins, and table wares such as green glazed jugs. Some of the jugs were also decorated with bands of red slip, a style known as Red-Painted Whiteware. Iron rich cooking pots were not well represented indicating that intensive occupation of this burgage plot probably began in the mid-13th century. However, the two earliest contexts, layer 1005 and fill 1004 of pit F106, do not contain whitewares. Context (1005) contained an iron-rich cooking pot sherd and F106 an iron-rich cooking pot sherd and an iron-poor jug sherd. This suggests that there may have been some occupation in the first half of the 13th century. The possible town boundary ditch (F105) contained fills of mid 13th and 14th century date.

Occupation seems to have continued into the 16th century, evidenced by Tudor green and cistercian ware sherds. Only one 17th sherd was found in 2009. It is noticeable that Trench 2 seemed to contain the later pottery but with such a small group of pottery it is impossible to assess the significance of this at this stage.

Most of the pottery was of local production but a Deritend jug sherd and a jug handle in a sandy reduced ware attest to links with North Warwickshire. The presence of a Tudor Green sherd in 2001 (F201), as well as being non-local, confirms the impression already gained from previous excavation that Sandford Street was a relatively prosperous area of the city.

7.0 Discussion

The archaeological evidence recovered from the evaluation most importantly highlights the extent of the preservation of archaeological deposits within the development area. Although possible cellaring was identified towards the north of the site, fronting Sandford Street, the remains identified in the two trenches excavated indicate continuous occupation and activity from the 13th century onwards, with very little modern disturbance.

The change in nature of the occupation and activity within the site is also clearly highlighted by the evaluation. In the 13th century, activity on the site was mainly residential in nature, this is indicated by the pottery recovered from the possible town boundary ditch and the associated layers, and pits adjacent to it in Trench 1. This focus changed to a much more industrial character in the 16th and 17th centuries as indicated by the possible tanning pits identified in Trench 1, and the worked bone assemblage recovered from pits in Trench 2. An exception to this, however, is the slag recovered from the possible town boundary ditch in Trench 1. Previous evidence of metalworking in the area was indicated by the presence of metal droplets recovered from environmental samples taken from medieval deposits during excavations in the vicinity of this site (Nichol, pers. comm.). The slag recovered from the medieval

deposits within the fill of the town boundary ditch supports the theory that there was metalworking in the area from as early as the 13th-14th century.

Although previous excavations to the immediate east of the site identified a Saxon ditch that possibly extended into the development area, no evidence of this feature was encountered during the evaluation. It should be noted, however, that the small nature of the sample investigated was not conducive to identifying specific features. Given the extent of the preservation of archaeological remains within the two trenches, and the likelihood of good preservation over the rest of the site, it is entirely possible that if evidence for pre-medieval settlement exists, then it has survived within the development area.

Evidence for medieval activity is confined to Trench 1. The possible ditch identified at the south-west end of the trench is potentially the continuation of the town boundary ditch which was identified during excavations to the north of Sandford Street (Nichol and Rátkai forthcoming). However, given the small nature of the pottery assemblage recovered from this evaluation no comment can be made regarding the status of the medieval occupants, however activity at this time appears to have been predominantly residential. Previous archaeological investigations have shown that following the Dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century, the area became more industrial in nature, and evidence for this later industrial activity was identified in both trenches of the evaluation. The clay lined pits identified in Trench 1 were not dated during the evaluation, but they are exactly the same as those identified during excavations to the north of Sandford Street (Nichol and Rátkai forthcoming, 11) which were identified as 16th-century tanning pits. Worked bone and horn cores, both indicative of the tanning industry, were recovered from pits in Trench 2. The depth of subsequent garden soils sealing the archaeological remains within Trench 2 indicates the likely survival of deposits that precede these layers.

Evidence for structures on the site is ephemeral and restricted to the post-medieval period. Speeds map of 1610 shows a structure on the site adjacent to Sandford Street, which may relate to the stone structure constructed over the upper fill of the town boundary ditch. Snapes map of 1781 shows the Turks Head Inn occupying the plot. The stone and brick wall, and the brick surface identified at the north-eastern end of Trench 1 are almost certainly associated with this building. Snapes map also shows a small structure located on Friars Alley, which may relate to the wall identified at the south-eastern end of Trench 2.

Recent research has identified this area of the town as being the likely position for Saxon occupation in Lichfield, and some evidence for this has been recorded during recent excavations in the vicinity. However, the exact layout of the town during this period has remained tantalisingly out of reach. Further excavation on the site may provide important new evidence of this early and most significant period in the development of the town.

8.0 Acknowledgements

This project was sponsored by Pergola Limited. Brownhill Hayward Brown commissioned the work, and many thanks are due to Andrew Hayward for his

assistance. Thanks are also due to Chris Wardle for monitoring the project on behalf of Staffordshire County Council and Stephanie Rátkai for her assessment of the pottery. The evaluation was supervised by Eleanor Ramsey, with the assistance of Steve Williams. Kirsty Nichol managed the project for BUFAU and edited the report. The illustrations were prepared by Edward Newton.

9.0 References

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

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999 *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*

Nichol, K. 2002 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation at the Junction of Sandford Street and Swan Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire*

Nichol, K. and Rátkai, S. Forthcoming *Archaeological Excavations on the North Side of Sandford Street, Lichfield, Staffordshire 2000* Staffordshire Transactions 2002.

Appendix 1

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Junction of Sandford Street and Swan Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation is concerned with outlining the aims and methodology to be followed during an evaluation prior to redevelopment of land at the junction of Sandford Street and Swan Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire (centred on NGR SK 1145 0950) by Brownhill Hayward Brown on behalf of Pergola Ltd. The document outlines the aims of the archaeological investigations and the methods to be employed during the evaluation. An outline of the reporting procedures is also provided. The city of Lichfield is archaeologically sensitive, and adherence to this written scheme of investigation will ensure that the requirements of the Local Planning Authority can be adequately discharged. Any changes to the methodology set down in this document will be discussed and agreed with the Staffordshire County Archaeologist and the client's representative before implementation.

1.2 Background

The site is located on the outskirts of the medieval town, within the line of the town boundary ditch. A Franciscan Friary was founded in the district c.1237 (VCH Staffs, iii, 1970, 268), the scheduled remains of which are located to the east of the site (SMR 48, SAM 32). The site is bounded by Friars Alley to the south which is visible on Speed's Map dating to 1610. Recent archaeological work on the northern side of the road (Nichol and Ratkai forthcoming) and further east (Tavernor pers. comm.) has revealed important evidence for the Saxon settlement of Lichfield. Excavation to the north also located the town boundary ditch which was dated to the 13th century, and a large stone-lined garderobe, contemporary with the ditch, which may have belonged to an inn situated just inside the Sandford Gate. In the early post-medieval period, following the Dissolution of the monasteries, the district appears to have taken on a more industrial character with clay lined pits relating to tanning and possibly to cloth dying being located on both sides of the street. Evidence for metal working has also been noted on both sites. This industrial focus continued, and intensified, into the 1900s.

1.3 Overall aims

The overall objective of the archaeological work is to:

- establish the presence or absence of any medieval or 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 within the backplot area of the site, particularly in relation to Friars Alley. Trenches will be positioned to try to locate the southern continuation of the town boundary ditch and the western part of the aceramic ditch which was on the same alignment as Friars Alley.

1.4 Methodology

Two 10m long trenches will be excavated on the proposed development site (Fig 1). Tarmac will cut using a floor cutter and all modern overburden will be removed by machine under direct archaeological supervision. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be defined and hand cleaned as necessary. A representative sample of all significant archaeological deposits will be excavated in order to understand the structural record and stratigraphic relationships of deposits. A 50% sample of the fills of discrete negative features will be excavated, and a 20% sample of the fills of linear negative features will be excavated. However, it is recognised that in certain circumstances this level of sampling may have to be increased to realise the full research potential of specific features and deposits. In other circumstances, features or deposits may not merit these sampling levels. Approval for any sampling variation will be sought from the Staffordshire County Archaeologist.

All stratigraphic sequences will be recorded, even where no archaeology is present. Features will be planned at a scale of 1:20, and sections will be drawn through all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10. A comprehensive written record will be maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* context cards. Written records and scale plans will be supplemented by photographs, using monochrome and colour print and colour slide photography. These records will comprise part of the site archive.

The full site archive will include all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. The overall co-ordination of finds strategy will be the responsibility of Lynne Bevan (BUFAU Post-Excavation Manager), all ceramics and small finds will be retained. All finds will be processed during and immediately following the fieldwork. An immediate assessment will be made of any special conservation requirements. If any finds require stabilisation, advice will be sought from specialists in artefact conservation and will be conserved. Otherwise, finds will be stored in the appropriate conditions to minimise deterioration (for example, dry storage in Stewart boxes with silica gel where necessary).

2.0 STAFFING

The project will be managed by Kirsty Nichol BA PG Dip Archaeol, AIFA (Assistant Project Manager) for BUFAU, the fieldwork will be carried out by experienced and qualified archaeologists.

Specialist staff will be, where appropriate:

Lynne Bevan - Post-Excavation Manager, lithics and small finds

Annette Hancocks - Romano-British ceramics.

Dr Ann Woodward - prehistoric ceramics.

Stephanie Ratkai - medieval and post-medieval ceramics.

Marina Ciaraldi - charred plant remains.

Richard Thomas - animal bone.
Dr James Greig - pollen and plant macro-fossils.
Dr David Smith - micro-fauna.
Dr Susan Limbrey - soils.

3.0 REPORT

The results of the investigations will be described in a combined, illustrated report, which will contain the following:

1. Summary.
2. Aims and methodology.
3. Description of the archaeological background.
4. Methodology for each component of the work.
5. A narrative description of the results.
6. A discussion of the evidence, set in its local, regional and national context.
7. A summary and specialist assessment of the finds evidence.
8. Plans at appropriate scales, related to OS base mapping.
9. A copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Two copies of the report will be submitted to the Staffordshire Sites and Monuments Record, and two to the Local Planning Authority accompanied by a completed *Activity and Source Submission Form*. A summary of the work will be offered to West Midlands Archaeology and any other appropriate journal.

4.0: ARCHIVE

The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down 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). It is intended that the archive will be deposited with an appropriate museum, such as the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent, with the prior notification and agreement of the museum. The *Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Material from Excavations and Fieldwork*, as stated by the museum, will be adhered to.

5.0: HEALTH AND SAFETY

All current legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with.

6.0: GENERAL

BUFAU is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists. All staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute.

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

Any items suspected to be 'Treasure' will be reported in accordance with *The Treasure Act 1996*.

7.0: REFERENCES

Nichol and Ratkai (forthcoming) *Archaeological Excavations on the North Side of Sandford Street, Lichfield, Staffordshire 2000* Staffordshire Transactions 2002.

VCH Staffs, iii, 1970 *Victoria History of the County of Staffordshire*, Vol. 3.

*Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
October 2002*

Appendix 2

Table 1. Features and contexts with artefacts (by quantity)

Feature	Context	Description	Medieval Pottery	Post-medieval pottery	Bone (Worked)	Bone (Unworked)	Slag	Glass	Tile	Iron; Nails	Iron; Other	Copper Alloy
F105	1001	Fill of ditch	53		3	14	4					
F105	1002	Fill of ditch	10									
F103	1003	Fill of ditch	1									
F106	1004	Fill of pit	2									
	1005	Layer	1		2	8						
F107	1006	Fill of pit	1					1				
F200	2000	Fill of pit			24	26			23	3	5	
F200	2001	Fill of pit	2	7								5
F203	2005	Fill of pit	1					1	1			
	2008	Layer	2						3			
	2009	Layer	1	1					2			
U/S			1						2			

Table 1. Features and contexts with artefacts (by quantity)

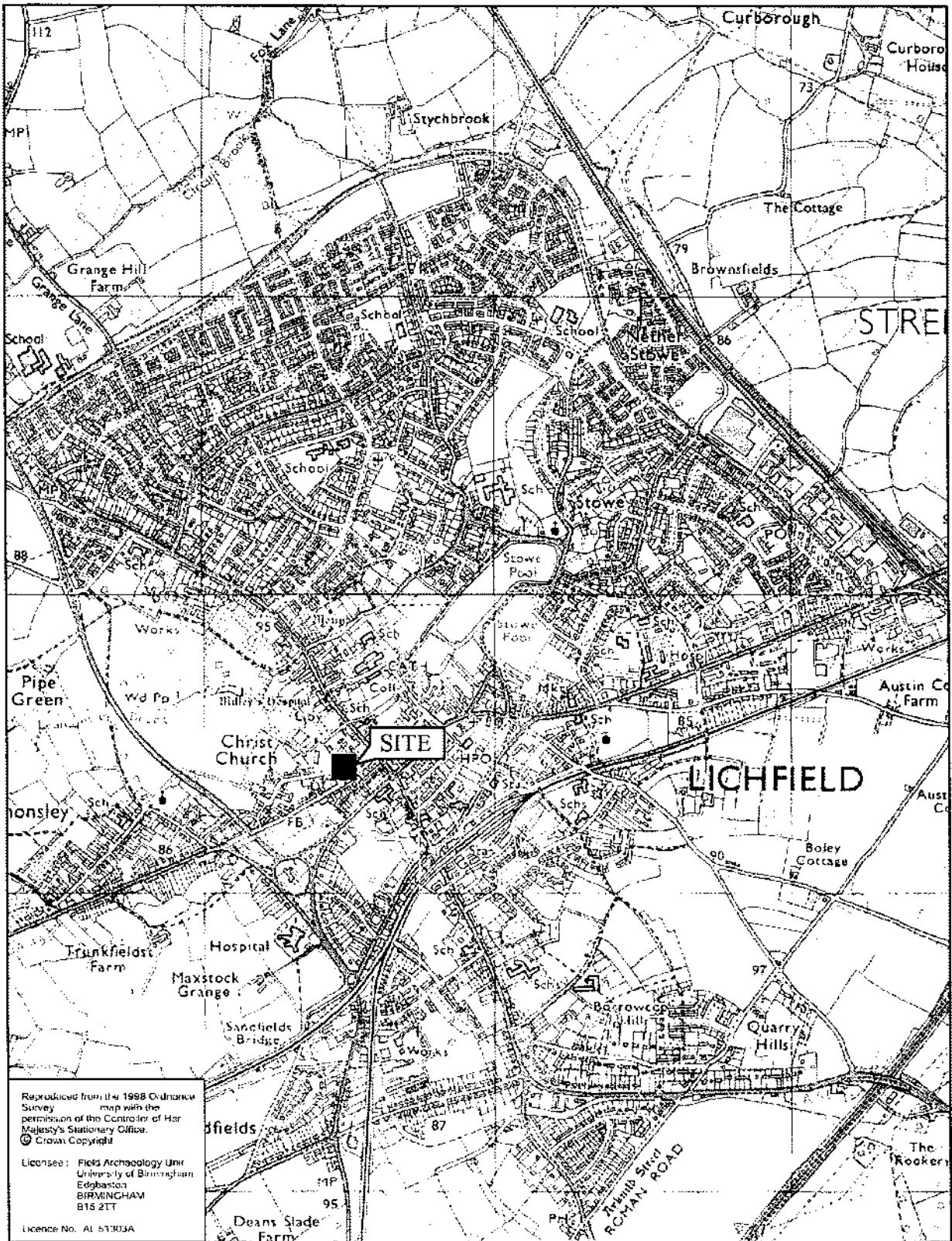


Fig.1

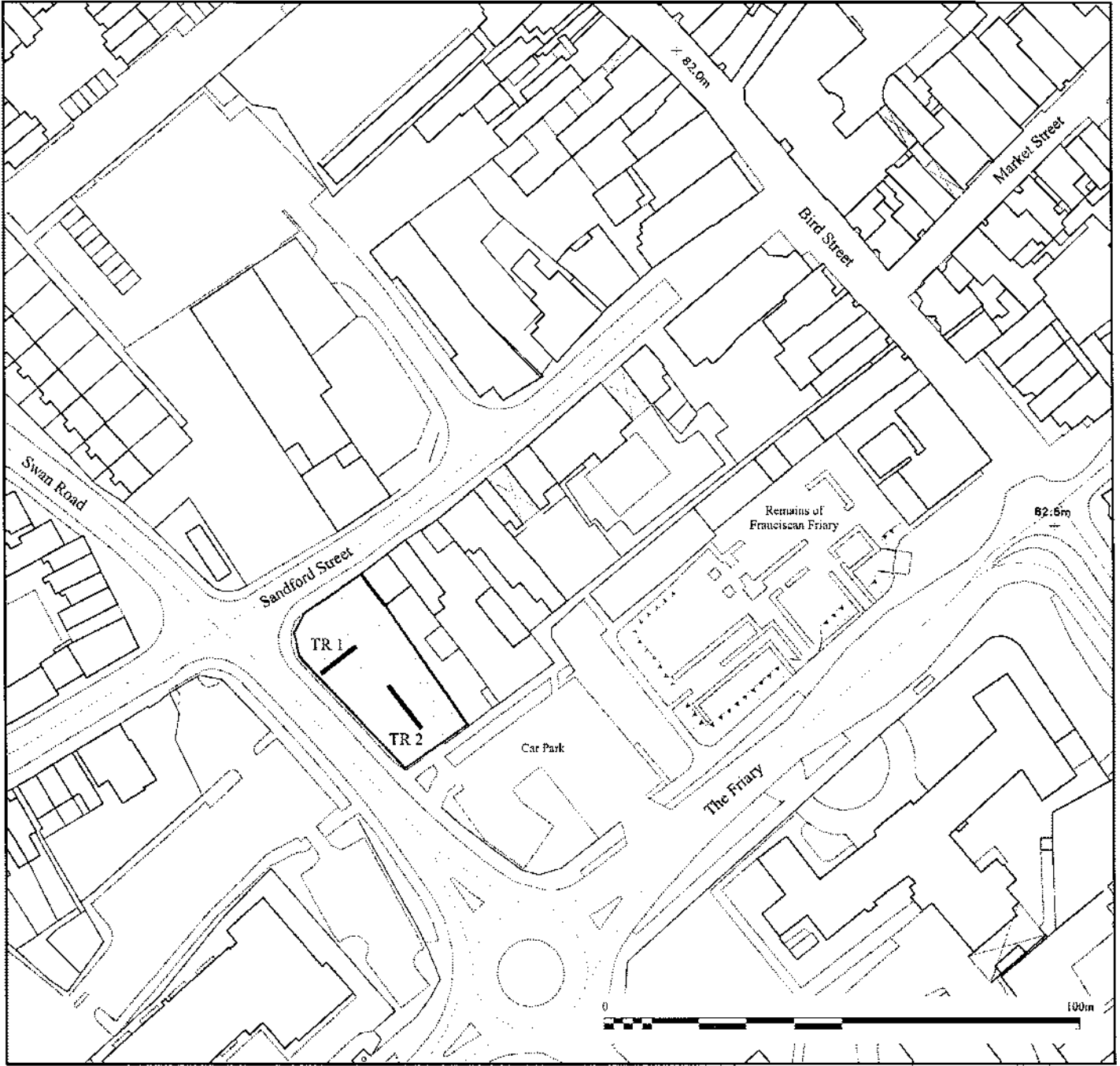


Fig.2: Site Location.

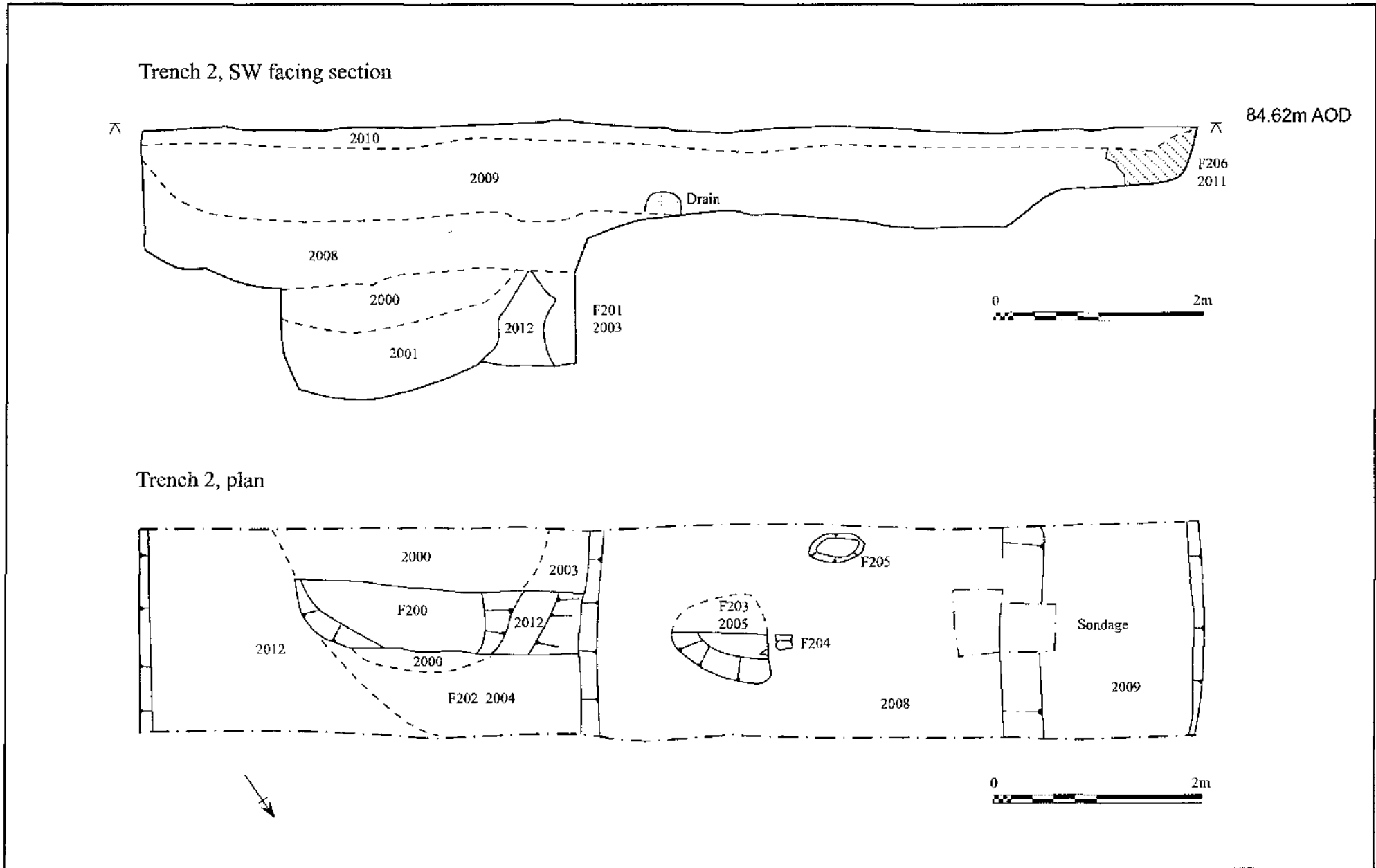


Fig.4