



**REDFERN'S COTTAGE,
UTTOXETER**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

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Project No.16-05


08/2016

Redfern's Cottage34-36 Carter Street,
Uttoxeter,
Staffordshire
ST14 8EU**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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Redfern's Cottage, Uttoxeter
Archaeological Evaluation, [08/2016]

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Redfern's Cottage, Uttoxeter

Archaeological Evaluation, 08/2016

SUMMARY

The Centre of Archaeology was commissioned in May 2016 by Uttoxeter Museum Trust, to undertake an evaluation to the rear of Redfern's Cottage (NGR SK 409036 333404), in advance of the refurbishment of Redfern's Cottage and the construction of a new extension to the rear of the property. Seven test pits were excavated in May 2016 by Capstone Consulting Engineers Ltd and were observed and recorded under watching brief conditions. Later in July 2016 three evaluation trenches were completed as part of a community excavation.

The purpose of the archaeological investigations was to evaluate the existence of archaeological features present on the development site. Eight test pits and three trenches were excavated down to natural geology in an attempt to locate any surviving archaeological features.

The evaluation found evidence contemporary with and predating the 17th century Redfern's Cottage. Part of a ditch (or large pit) was identified in one of the trenches. This feature was probably associated with the known 13th century development of Uttoxeter. The lowest fills of this ditch contained pottery dating to the 13th century. Through comparing the size and form of the feature with other examples in archaeological contexts it is very likely that this was a ditch which originated in the medieval period (13th – 15th century). It is of the type used frequently for a boundary, or defensive function. Its size (which was at least 2m in depth and inferred to be at least 4m in width) suggests this was more likely to be the ditch associated with the town or local manor house. Therefore, this may be related to the medieval manor house, which is known to have existed on the southern side of Carter Street.

Two amber beads thought to have originated from a medieval rosary, metalworking waste and 13th century pottery was recovered from within the fills of this feature. The feature appeared to have gradually silted up throughout the succeeding years, ultimately becoming abandoned and filled in during a period of known development of this area of Uttoxeter in the late 16th – early 17th century. Ceramics from this period suggest the ditch was backfilled at a period contemporary with the construction of the house around 1628. Fragmentary 19th century foundations were also exposed which were probably associated with the development of the property in the later period.

The other test pits and trenches were devoid of any archaeological evidence. The site underwent extensive redevelopment in the late 1980s. This meant that any buried garden layers which may have survived, were removed and replaced by road-stone and gravels before being sealed by a flooring of brick pavers and granite setts.

The survival of the medieval feature is unusual for Uttoxeter, which has seen very little archaeological work in recent years. Remains from Uttoxeter was known to have been granted a market charter in 1251 by Henry III, this would have provided Uttoxeter with the opportunity to develop and increase in size, ultimately becoming the third biggest town in Staffordshire by the 17th century. It is likely that plots of land were laid out around the town in the 13th century as a result of this charter.

Redfern's Cottage, Uttoxeter

Archaeological Evaluation, 08/2016

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Centre of Archaeology was commissioned in May 2016 by Uttoxeter Museum Trust, to undertake an evaluation to the rear of Redfern's Cottage ahead of a redevelopment of the area (NGR SK 409036 333404, hereinafter referred to as the site). A planning application (No. P/2014/01558 and 01559) was submitted to the local planning authority (Staffordshire County Council) and as the proposed development site was of possible archaeological significance, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was recommended.
- 1.2. This report outlines the results of a watching brief undertaken on May 10th 2016 and a community supported field evaluation carried out between 4th July- 22nd July 2016, and has been prepared under the standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).
- 1.3. Prior to the archaeological investigations a Written Scheme of Investigation was completed by the Centre of Archaeology (See Appendix 1). This document outlines the historic information available for the site and should be read in conjunction with this report.
- 1.4. The watching brief and subsequent archaeological field evaluation conformed to a Written Scheme of Investigation (historic Environment Consultancy) which was approved by the local planning authority (Staffordshire County Council) prior to implementation (See Appendix 1), in accordance with government advice contained within the NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework) 2012.

2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1. The site was located within the courtyard to the rear of the Grade 2 Listed historic building, Redfern's Cottage and was centred on NGR SK 409036 333404 (Figure 1).
- 2.2. The town centre of Uttoxeter lies at around 91m AOD this falls away to around 75m AOD by the river Dove. The underlying geology comprises rocks of the Mercia Mudstone Group. Overlying this across most of the town are glaciofluvial deposits, comprising sands and gravels.

- 2.3. The present character of the site is occupied by the Grade 2 Listed historic building, Redfern's Cottage with its courtyard to the rear. This courtyard was composed of hard standing, consisting of ceramic pavers and granite setts laid in the late 1980's. The site falls within the core of the medieval town where vestiges of this settlement exist in the town today in the form of its layout, survival of burgage plots, markets and churches.
- 2.4. To the north of the site is the newly established housing estate on the site of the former cattle market and to the south of the site is Carter Street, which leads to the High Street and Market Place to the east.

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1. No archaeological projects are listed within the site. However, the site does lie within an area of high archaeological potential. The original cottage was built around 1628, with its current name stemming from the occupancy of Francis Redfern, the scholar and cooper, who lived at the property in the mid-1800s. In the Victorian period, the cottage was converted into four dwellings, although the cottage range today only appears as three. An area at the rear of the site was roofed and may have been used as a workshop. This had been extensively rebuilt at a later date, as had the courtyard. This was after Redfern's Cottage was purchased in the 1980's by the local council and redeveloped.
- 3.2. The history of Uttoxeter has been comprehensively documented by Staffordshire Extensive Urban Survey by Staffordshire County Council (Shaw and Taylor 2011) and this shall not be repeated here. What follows is a summary of this report only, with recent additions identified through the Archaeology Data Service database and the Historic Environment Record.

Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon

- 3.3. There is little evidence for human activity in the Prehistoric or Roman period. Several finds are recorded in or around the town including flints, fragments of a Bronze Age Bowl, a stone amulet (or axe) and a Bronze Age Palstave. The occasional Roman objects are also documented including a coin from Uttoxeter Heath, but surprisingly given its strategic position on the River Dove and the proximity to the large forts at Rocester, archaeologically Roman remains are absent from the archaeological record of Uttoxeter. There are no documented Anglo-Saxon sites from the area either even though the town is thought to have its origins in the 7th century AD.

Medieval

- 3.4. Uttoxeter is first recorded in Domesday Book (1086) named 'Wotocheshede', when a settlement probably existed focused around two early roads which may date back to 600AD (Anglo-Saxon period). The town was established by the lord of the manor, the Earl of Derby, in the mid-13th century when Uttoxeter was granted both a market charter (1251) and a borough charter (1252) by Henry III. The key medieval components of the town are still present and comprise the church, market place, street pattern and burgage plots. The market which had established throughout this period became one of the most important in this part of the country and became quite wealthy. By the 17th century it was one of the three largest towns or cities in the whole of Staffordshire.
- 3.5. Three high status domestic sites have been identified within Uttoxeter, all of which may have medieval origins. Interestingly, for our site, one of these was said by Francis Redfern, writing in the late 19th century, to be a medieval manor house which had survived on Carter Street almost opposite the White Hart Hotel. The central location of this house perhaps suggests that it was established an earlier point in the medieval period and may have been the premier residence and seat of the an influential individual of the town at this period. This building had however, ceased to exist by 1959. Redfern describes it as having two gables facing onto the street and one to the east. Little else is known other than that it was used as a school during the 19th century. The other two sites lay on the periphery of the town, perhaps placing them at a later date.

Post-Medieval to Modern

- 3.6. The commercial core of the town contains 54 listed buildings, including Redfern's Cottage, as well as many other undesignated properties all of which contribute to its historic character. The earliest of these properties date to the late 14th and 15th centuries, although the majority are probably 17th century in date. Following the 17th century, very little town expansion occurred until the 19th and 20th centuries, with the exception of the squatter settlement located on Uttoxeter Heath in the 18th century. Economically, dairy produce, in particular the export and manufacture of butter and cheese, have been extremely important to the town.

Archaeological evidence

- 3.7. Around thirteen archaeological interventions have been carried out in and around the town since 2000. Only four of these archaeological evaluations have been successful in uncovering evidence of the town's early occupation. Cartographic and documentary research has suggested that the town may have been laid out on an existing settlement pattern, which may have influenced the extant street pattern. This may have developed as a result of the granting of its charters in the mid-13th century. By the 16th century, Uttoxeter was said to have been well established with 127 burgage plots.
- 3.8. Archaeological work at the north end of High Street uncovered features and a buried soil containing 14th century pottery as well as a plot sub-division of 18th century or earlier date. An evaluation and subsequent watching brief on Market Place recovered 15th to mid-17th century pottery. An evaluation on land between Church Street and Town Meadows Way recovered late medieval pottery thought to have been introduced from higher ground towards Church Street to the west. Finally, an evaluation between Bridge Street and Town Meadows Way uncovered two possible burgage plot boundaries from which medieval pottery, of at least late 12th/early 13th century date, was recovered. This may suggest that some of the burgage plots had been laid out in advance and possibly in anticipation of granting of the borough charter in 1252.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1. The principal aim of the evaluation was to determine the character, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains and to preserve these features where necessary for future generations.
- 4.2. More specific aims were to:
- Identify and assess the survival of potential below ground remains.
 - Provide information which may enhance historical and archaeological knowledge of the town of Uttoxeter, particularly its early origins and medieval town planning.
 - Contribute information which may answer regionally and nationally important research questions.
 - Undertake a programme of public outreach activities and volunteer engagement.

A further programme of archaeological work may have been required, dependant on the outcome of the findings from these evaluations, as described in the WSI.

5. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the archaeological requirements of this project fell into three categories:

- Archaeological monitoring and recording of geo-tech test pit investigations
- Archaeological monitoring of internal works
- Community Archaeology event

Archaeological monitoring and recording of geo-tech test pit investigations.

5.1. Within the scheme, there was a requirement to test the depth and quality of existing foundations, both internally and externally, prior to the production of a finalised contractor methodology. The hand dug test pits were completed by contractors under strict archaeological supervision and recorded. The locations of these test pits is illustrated in on Figure 1. The excavated depth of each pit was determined by the depth of the existing foundations. Each pit was 600mm by 600mm (Figure 2).

Archaeological monitoring of internal works.

5.2. The existing internal and exterior elevations have all been laser scanned in advance of this work. The level of internal refurbishment is minimal, although a number of tasks will take place that offer the potential to provide new architectural and archaeological information on the historic fabric of the house. It is proposed that archaeological monitoring takes place on the following:

- Removal of existing section of ground flooring
- Removal of recessed, inbuilt book cases
- Works to extend the current ceiling hatch from 1st floor to 2nd floor

- Any other inventions associated with the installation of lights, heating or alarms (not yet finalised).

Community archaeology event.

5.3. Three small archaeological excavations were excavated in the rear courtyard (Trenches 1, 2, and 3). Trenches 2 and 3 were hand excavated by archaeologists and volunteers and Trench 1 had the modern overburden and brick floor removed by mechanical mini-digger under strict archaeological supervision down to the upper archaeological horizon (Figure 2). Subsequent excavation and recording was then undertaken by hand. The hand excavations were completed by a combination of professional archaeologists, archaeology students, and community volunteers. The project was supervised at all times by a senior archaeological Project Officer.

General methodological statement.

- 5.4. Archaeological deposits were not completely excavated unless it was deemed unavoidable. As a result around 50% of each feature was excavated. The depth of archaeological deposits across the site was assessed, and the full length of each trench was excavated down to natural where possible. Dating evidence was recovered wherever possible from each archaeological feature.
- 5.5. All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on pro-forma cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using high resolution digital photography.
- 5.6. Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and bagged on site. Where required remedial conservation work was undertaken off site. Treatment of all finds conforms to guidance contained within the Centre of Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998).
- 5.7. The full site archive includes all artefactual remains recovered from the site. 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), Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological

collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992) and the Staffordshire Archives guidelines and procedures. The paper and finds archive will be curated by Redfern's Cottage - Museum of Uttoxeter Life. A copy of the report will also be submitted to OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations). The archive procedure will follow the Museums in Staffordshire Procedure for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives 2003 and Interim Note (Draft).

6. RESULTS

6.1. Introduction

6.1.1. The following section is arranged in trench order and both feature (cut) and context numbers are highlighted in bold. Test pit and trench plans and sections are illustrated (see Plates 1-9 and Figures 2-3). Ground level was approximately 91m AOD. All ground level data was measured against this known height.

6.2. Test Pits 1 to 8

6.2.1. Five of the eight test pits (test pits 1 to 5) excavated in May 2016 followed the same stratigraphic arrangement and they shall be described as such. As the test-pits were excavated within a small site area, within the courtyard to the rear of the Redfern Cottage property, they had essentially excavated through the same material. The purpose of these test-pits was to provide geological information for the architectural planning of the proposed building and confirm the structural stability of the existing buildings.

6.2.2. Within test pits 1 to 5, natural sandy clay was encountered at approximately 0.6m below ground level, this presented itself as a dark reddish –brown colour. The deposit itself contained frequent rounded flint and quartzite pebbles (Plate 1).

6.2.3. Directly overlying this natural deposit was an imported road stone layer approximately 0.4m in thickness, used to level the site prior to the laying of ceramic pavers and granite setts. This ground surface had been bonded with a hard mortar cement.

6.2.4. In test-pits 6 and 7, natural was not encountered. Directly beneath the paved surface was an orangey brown clayey-silt deposit, which contained evidence of occupation material. These test-pits confirmed that this area of the site had received less modern disturbance (Plate 2).

- 6.2.5. A further test-pit (test-pit 8) was located inside Redfern's Cottage at the frontage. Directly beneath the quarry tile surface was a mid brown- clayey silt deposit. There was evidence of much disturbance within this test pit due to the introduction of modern services.
- 6.3. **Trench 1 (Plate 3, Figure 2)** (Approximately 4m x 2m, located at the North-East of site).
- 6.3.1. Natural mid reddish- brown, sandy- clay deposits (**1003**) were reached at a depth approximately 0.60m below ground level (90.4m AOD). This same layer had been previously identified within the test pits. It was found across the entire trench and was fairly uniform throughout. There were lenses of lighter sand and frequent rounded flint and quartzite pebbles throughout the deposit.
- 6.3.2. Above this deposit was a 0.15m thick interface layer (**1002**). This was otherwise identical to the natural, being identified by the presence of charcoal and occasional fragments of modern building material.
- 6.3.3. A plastic drainage pipe (and associated cut (**1004**) was identified at the western end of the trench. This was linear and ran in a north-westerly to south-easterly direction. The cut had been filled with mid orangey-brown sandy-clay and roadstone (**1005**).
- 6.3.4. Overlying and sealing all of these natural geological and archaeological features was a layer of imported road stone (MOT Type 1) (**1001**). This was approximately 0.4m in thickness and was used to level the site prior to the laying of ceramic pavers and granite setts. It is likely that this layer had been brought onto site after the existing garden soils had been removed and the site levelled down to the natural subsoil. Only the north-western part of the site had escaped this treatment. Overlying this road stone layer was a floor surface made up of ceramic pavers and granite setts bonded in a hard mortar cement (**1000**). These developments occurred in the late 1980's when the site was purchased by the council and preserved as a museum.
- 6.4. **Trench 2 (Plate 4, Figure 2)** (Approximately 1m x 1m, located in the centre of site).
- 6.4.1. Natural mid reddish- brown, sandy- clay deposits (**2002**) were reached at a depth approximately 0.6m below ground level. This was the same deposit encountered across the site within the test pits and trenches.
- 6.4.2. A plastic pipe and associated cuts (**2003 & 2005**) were found within the trench. The plastic pipe was most likely to be a modern foul water pipe laid during the redevelopment of the site in the

1980's. It ran from east to west and perhaps linked with the neighbouring properties. The pipe trench had been backfilled with imported small angular gravels and large pieces of road-stone.

- 6.4.3. Overlying and sealing all of these natural geological and archaeological features was a layer of imported road-stone (**2001**). This was approximately 0.4m in thickness and was used to level the site. Within this trench, this had been sealed by compost (**2000**), used as means of growing decorative garden plants.
- 6.5. **Trench 3 (Plates 5-9, Figures 2 & 3)** (Approximately 4.5m x 1.85m, located at the North-East of site)
- 6.5.1. Trench 3 contained well preserved and extensive archaeological deposits. These deposits continued outside of the confines of the trench and into the neighbouring properties to the north and west. It remained unclear to what extent the deposits had survived south of the trench, where the site had been greatly disturbed by later developments.
- 6.5.2. Natural mid reddish-brown sandy-clay deposits (**3011**) were reached approximately 0.2m below ground level at the eastern end of the trench. This was the same deposit encountered across the site within the test pits and trenches but encountered at a slightly higher level.
- 6.5.3. A large steeply sloping cut (**3018**) was present within this trench, it ran across the entire width of the trench and continued outside of the northern, southern and western edges. This feature was likely to have been a large pit or ditch but based on the gradient of the slope, its size and form and the datable pottery recovered from the base of the feature, it is most likely that it was a ditch which originated in the medieval period (13th century). The western extent was not reached but its dimensions as excavated were 1.85m in width, 2m in depth and 3m in length. The base was not confirmed, however the feature appeared to level off at a depth of around 2m. If this gradient was mirrored on the western edge, then this put the width of the ditch around at least 4m. The basal fill of the ditch (**3022**) was a dark orangey-brown silt containing frequent rounded pebbles and was approximately 0.4m in thickness. Two small wooden stakes were exposed, these had been placed into the base of the ditch and were spaced approximately 0.3m apart (Plate 9). Each stake was around 0.06m in diameter and had survived where they had become covered by the silted contents of the ditch. It is unclear what the purpose of these stakes was although they may have been part of a range of defences or additional boundary marker. Small fragments of pottery dating from the 13th - 15th century dated this basal fill. This layer was overlain by a mid-greyish brown, sandy -silt deposit (**3019**).

This contained mixed finds ranging from the medieval (13th - 15th century) to the 17th century. Ceramics, evidence of metalworking and beads were all present. This included joining sherds of pottery suggesting that domestic rubbish had been used to fill the ditch. It is likely that this deposit represented the deliberate attempt to level the ditch during a period of redevelopment. There were various lenses of different deposits within the ditch some of which were redeposited natural (**3021**) and were part of a sequence of tipping episodes. The ditch had been sealed by a brownish-orange silty-clay layer (**3002**). This was compact and was probably used as a preparation layer prior to the construction of the foundations above (**Plates 7 -9**).

- 6.5.4. One fragmentary foundation was probably 17th-18th century in origin (**3012**). This was constructed of both faced stone and hand-made brick. It only survived to a length of around 0.78m, of which only one course remained. Several other structural features were identified which date to the 19th century and provide evidence for localised improvements to the property including an external outhouse and/ or workshops. Brick walls (**3006**) and brick drains (**3007**) were all orientated north to south and had suffered demolition due to later developments (Plate 5).
- 6.5.5. Modern service trenches had been excavated throughout the trench, for the purposes of drainage and water. Trenches **3003**, **3008** and **3015** each ran north to south alongside the earlier foundations and contained plastic (**3009**), ceramic (**3004**) and lead (**3016**) pipes. One of these pipes had been cut through at a later when a small sub-rectangular rubbish pit (**3013**) was introduced, probably around the same time as the reconstruction of the courtyard in the 1980s (Plate 6).
- 6.5.6. Overlying and sealing all of these natural geological and archaeological features was a floor surface made up of ceramic pavers bonded in a hard mortar cement (**3000**). Like the rest of the site, this surface had been laid in the late 1980's when the site was purchased by the council and preserved as a museum.

7. THE FINDS

7.1. The Pottery by Stephanie Ratkai (Plates 10 & 11)

7.1.1. Introduction and Methodology

All the pottery came from fills of a ditch (**3018**) thought to have been finally backfilled in the late 1620s, before construction of Redfern's cottage. The assemblage contained both medieval and post-medieval pottery but the latter is of particular interest given that there is a possible *terminus ante quem* for the use of these ceramics.

7.1.2. The greater part of the assemblage by weight and count was post-medieval. The sherds were mostly in good condition with little sign of abrasion. The post-medieval pottery was assigned to ware type, following standard nomenclature. In contrast the medieval pottery was often heavily abraded, original surfaces being sometimes completely absent. The heavy abrasion, and the small number of diagnostic sherds made close identification of form and fabric difficult. For this reason, the medieval pottery was assigned to generic groups eg gritty ware, and iron-rich sandy ware and late medieval orange ware, following Ford (1995).

7.1.3. The pottery was quantified by sherd weight and count and rim count. Table 1 shows the count and weight of pottery from the ditch fills. Where possible vessel form was recorded and most sherds could be assigned to a general, if not specific, form. All data were stored on an Excel spreadsheet and the full catalogue of the pottery forms Appendix 2.

Fabric/ware	3002 C	3002 W	3019 C	3019 W	3019x C	3019x W	3022 C	3022 W	Total Count	Total Weight
IRSW-t	2	7	1	15	1	5			4	27
IRSW-u	2	29	1	4					3	33
Buff sandy ware	4	21	1	36					5	57
Sneyd Green	3	17							3	17
Gritty ware	5	63	15	232	7	131	2	27	29	453
Late medieval orange ware	8	80	4	120	3	262			15	462
Midlands purple	24	345	28	748	4	122			56	1215
Cologne/Frechen stoneware			1	3					1	3
Blackware	24	201	31	287					55	488
Yellow ware	1	19	8	147					9	166
Coarseware/Midlands purple			12	285					12	285
Coarseware	11	382	11	200					22	582
Coarseware?			1	20					1	20
CBM	2	17							2	17
Total count/weight (g)	86	1181	114	2097	15	520	2	27	217	3825

Table 1: Quantification of the pottery from the fills of Ditch 3018

Key - 3019x, lowest spit of fill 3019; IRSW-t*, Iron-rich sandy ware (tableware forms); IRSW-u*, Iron-rich sandy ware (utilitarian forms). * after Ford 1995. Fabrics arranged roughly chronologically.

7.1.4. The Pottery

Only seven sherds were assigned a date of 13th-14th century. All of these had an iron-rich fabric; three were from cooking pots/jars, three were from two jugs and one sherd could not be identified to fabric or form with any certainty, although a jug is likely. It is unfortunate that this sherd came from fill 3019.

7.1.5. The most common medieval fabric was gritty ware. The fabric colour varied from white/buff/pale orange through to orange/red. As the name suggests the fabric is characterised by large grits (up to 4mm); ferrous inclusions are also present. The surfaces have a distinctly pimply surface. Both the oxidised gritty wares and the buff sandy ware have a long lifespan from the mid-13th century through to the 15th century. Two very 'battered' gritty ware sherds, possibly from jugs, were found in the basal fill (**3022**) of the ditch, the only sherds in this context. Three possible Sneyd Green (Burslem) sherds were identified, characterised by the presence of dark slag-like inclusions in an iron-poor fabric. They are likely to date to the 14th-15th centuries.

7.1.6. The late medieval orange wares date to the 15th-16th centuries, although some continued production into the early 17th century is possible. More than one fabric was present. A distinctive jar with a broad strap handle, abraded but with some tan glaze remaining is likely to be a Wednesbury (South Staffordshire) product, dating to the 15th-16th century.

7.1.7. When highly-fired, the late medieval orange wares become Midlands purple ware. This then transforms into the North Staffordshire butter-pot tradition, which continues throughout the 17th century. With so many undiagnostic body sherds it was not always possible to differentiate between the butter-pots and other, probably earlier forms. Butter-pots were a mainstay of the Burslem potters. Midlands purple ware was the most common fabric by far.

7.1.8. There was one late medieval Continental import, a very worn sherd from a Cologne/Frechen drinking jug, dating to the 16th century.

7.1.9. The remaining pottery was all post-medieval in date. Blackware mugs were foremost with some utilitarian coarseware bowls/wide-mouthed bowls (pancheons) and storage jars. The earliest date for the coarseware has not been securely established but the first quarter of the 17th century is likely with the possibility of some examples dating to the late 16th century. The earliest blackware is also likely to date to the second half of the 16th century but some of the mugs from the ditch fills look more likely to date to the 17th century. Pottery designated 'coarseware/midlands purple' by the author refers to vessels with coarseware forms but with a very hard-fired almost vitreous, brown or purplish fabric (unlike the rather 'bricky' fabrics of standard coarseware) and internal black glaze. These seem to be a feature of the 17th century. The Midlands yellow ware dates from the later 16th century through to the early 18th century.

7.1.10. **Vessel Function**

The function figures (see Table 2) reinforce the impression that the ditch fills contained pottery mainly post-dating the 15th century. The near absence of 'standard' medieval cooking pot/jar forms is clear and the assemblage is dominated by jars, bowls and drinking vessels - in fact given that the blackware mugs generally break into small, light-weight sherds, the drinking vessels probably represent a more important component of the assemblage than at first appears.

7.1.11. **Pottery Sources**

The medieval gritty ware tradition is found in North Staffordshire but also Derbyshire and the sources for the Uttoxeter gritty wares could be either county. Close parallels for the gritty ware and the use of incised wavy line decoration on the rim can be found at Wychnor, Staffordshire to the south-east of Uttoxeter (Rátkai 2005). Most of the medieval and post-medieval pottery, however, is likely to have been made in The Potteries.

7.1.12. **Taphonomy**

Taken as a whole the earlier medieval pottery seems to form an insignificant part of the assemblage. Its condition suggests that it has been exposed to the elements for a considerable time before deposition in the ditch and possibly represents manuring scatters or midden material. The fact that the two gritty ware sherds from the basal fill (**3022**) were in such poor condition also suggests that they had been surface scatter material incorporated into the fill many years after breakage and discard.

7.1.13. Sherds from the same vessels were found across fills (3019x), (3019) and (3002). This could suggest a single episode of backfilling, rather than a gradual accumulation but a reasonably-sized section of a buff gritty ware bowl, with a flange rim with incised wavy line decoration and the Wednesbury ware handled jar, both from [3019x] are probably evidence of the first disuse of the ditch in the 15th century. A Midlands purple cistern (bung-hole jar) found in [3019x] might also suggest this although further sherds from this vessel were recovered in [3019] and [3002].

Function	Gritty wares	IRSW	Buff ware/Sneyd Green	Late Medieval Orange wares	Midlands purple	Blackware	Yellow ware	Coarseware	Rhenish stoneware	TOTAL (g)
Cooking pot/jar	39	48	27	22	0	0	0	0	0	136
Jug	144	7	41	154	6	59	0	0	0	411
Bowl	153	0	6	33	70	0	0	456	0	718
Jar/cistern/butter-pot	0	0	0	209	980	16	0	368	0	1573
Drinking vessel	0	0	0	0	0	413	147	0	0	563
Function	Gritty wares	IRSW	Buff ware/Sneyd Green	Late Medieval Orange wares	Midlands purple	Blackware	Yellow ware	Coarseware	Rhenish stoneware	TOTAL (rim count)
Cooking pot/jar	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jug	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bowl	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	8
Jar/cistern/butter-pot	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	0	10
Drinking vessel	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by function. Recorded by weight and number of sherds.

7.2. **The amber beads (Plate 12)**

7.2.1. Two amber beads were recovered from the backfill of the ditch (3018). These amber beads were different in nature. Both were large unfaceted round beads. One of the beads was spherical with a small drilled hole and the other was a flattened sphere/ ring shaped. Each bead was worn and the amber was opaque orange, probably having been imported from the shores of the Baltic. They were large being approximately 16mm-18mm in diameter.

7.2.2. It is likely that these beads belonged to a rosary (or rosaries), used for counting prayers. These were used by medieval Christians to assist in keeping track of how many prayers they wished to repeat by fingering each bead in turn. People of all ranks and means used rosaries. They were used both as a sign of piety and as a fashion accessory, being the most common item of jewellery across all classes.

7.2.3. The small beads on the rosary were known as Aves whilst the larger more ornate ones were variously named paternosters, gauds or marker beads. The beads recovered here are likely to be of the paternoster type, amber was frequently used for this purpose. Many other materials were used. Bone in particular seems to have cut into prayer-beads in enormous quantities (Gottschnall 2008 and Ollerenshaw 2005).

7.3. **The metalworking (hearth cakes and metal objects) (Plate 13 and 14)**

7.3.1. Evidence of blacksmithing was present in the backfill deposits of ditch 3018. Small amorphous lumps of slag were recovered along with larger smithing slags, which were likely to have originated from the base of hearths. These slags, known as smithing hearth cakes, were produced when droplets of slag and hammerscale accumulated in the base of the hearth during the process of metal smithing and amalgamated to form a lump.

7.3.2. Several similar iron objects were recovered from the ditch fills. These were approximately 80mm in width and tapered to form a point at one end. All of these were corroded beyond recognition and it was unclear what the original purpose of these objects was. The most well preserved was 220mm in length and had an angular fitting at the opposite end. It is unclear at what period these products were being produced and if any other product types were produced at alongside these. Through association with the ceramics from the ditch fill, it is

clear that the ironworking was undertaken sometime in the period between the 13th and 17th centuries.

8. DISCUSSION.

- 8.1. Eight test pits and three trenches were excavated, down to natural geology in an attempt to locate any surviving archaeological features.
- 8.2. The test pits and subsequent evaluation found evidence contemporary with and predating the 17th century Redfern's Cottage. Part of a ditch or large pit was identified in one of the trenches. This feature was probably associated with the known 13th century development of Uttoxeter. The basal fills of this ditch contained pottery dating to the 13th – 14th century, which were likely surface scatter material incorporated into the fill many years after breakage and discard.
- 8.3. Through comparing the size and form of the feature with other examples in archaeological contexts it is very likely that this was a ditch which originated in the medieval period (13th century). It is of the type used frequently for a boundary, or defensive function. The size (which was at least 2m in depth and inferred to be at least 4m in width) suggests this was more likely to be the ditch associated with the town or local manor house. Therefore, this may be related to the medieval manor house, which is known to have existed on the southern side of Carter Street.
- 8.4. Evidence of metalworking and two amber beads thought to have originated from a medieval rosary and metalworking waste was recovered from within the fills of this feature. The ceramics found were from a range of vessels which covered a long period of occupation. The feature appeared to have initially gradually silted up throughout the years following the 13th-15th centuries, ultimately becoming abandoned and filled in during a period of known development of this area of Uttoxeter in the late 16th – early 17th century.
- 8.5. Pottery throughout the fills suggests that there was single episode of backfilling, which followed a short period of gradual accumulation at the base of the ditch. The distribution of the pottery within the lower part of the fills of the ditch suggests that the first disuse of the ditch was around the 15th century. Most of the pottery however, post-dates the 15th century, the 1628 construction date for Redfern's cottage assures a *terminus ante quem* for the use of these remainder of the post-medieval ceramics.

- 8.6. Fragmentary 19th century foundations were also exposed, these were probably associated with the development of the property in the later period.
- 8.7. The other test pits and trenches were devoid of any archaeological evidence. The site underwent extensive redevelopment in the late 1980s. This meant that any buried garden layers which may have survived, were removed and replaced by road-stone and gravels before being sealed by a flooring of brick pavers and granite setts.
- 8.8. The survival of the medieval feature is unusual for Uttoxeter, which has seen very little archaeological work in recent years. Remains from Uttoxeter was known to have been granted a market charter in 1251 by Henry III, this would have provided Uttoxeter with the opportunity to develop and increase in size, ultimately becoming the third biggest town in Staffordshire by the 17th century. It is likely that plots of land were laid out around the town in the 13th century as a result of this charter.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1. The project was commissioned by Uttoxeter Museums Trust. Thanks are due to all the staff and volunteers of Redferns Cottage for their co-operation and assistance throughout the project. Thanks also go to Steven Dean, who monitored the project on behalf of Staffordshire County Council. Work on site was undertaken by William Mitchell and was supported by Eathan Arnold, Jess Gill and community volunteers. William Mitchell produced the written report which was illustrated and edited by Kevin Colls, who also managed the project for the Centre of Archaeology.

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PLATES AND FIGURES



Plate 1. Test Pit 2; facing south.



Plate 2. Test Pit 7; facing east.



Plate 3. Trench 1; facing west.



Plate 4. Trench 2; facing east.



Plate 5. Trench 3; west end, facing north.



Plate 6. Trench 3; east end, facing north.



Plate 7. Trench 3; Ditch 3018 facing north-west.



Plate 8. Trench 3; Ditch 3018, facing west.



Plate 9. Wooden stake at the base of ditch 3018.



Plate 10. Representative sample of medieval ceramics recovered from ditch 3018.



Plate 11. Blackware Tyg base recovered from ditch 3018.



Plate 12. Amber beads recovered from ditch 3018.



Plate 13. Smelting hearth Cakes recovered from ditch 3018.



Plate 14: Iron objects recovered from ditch 3018

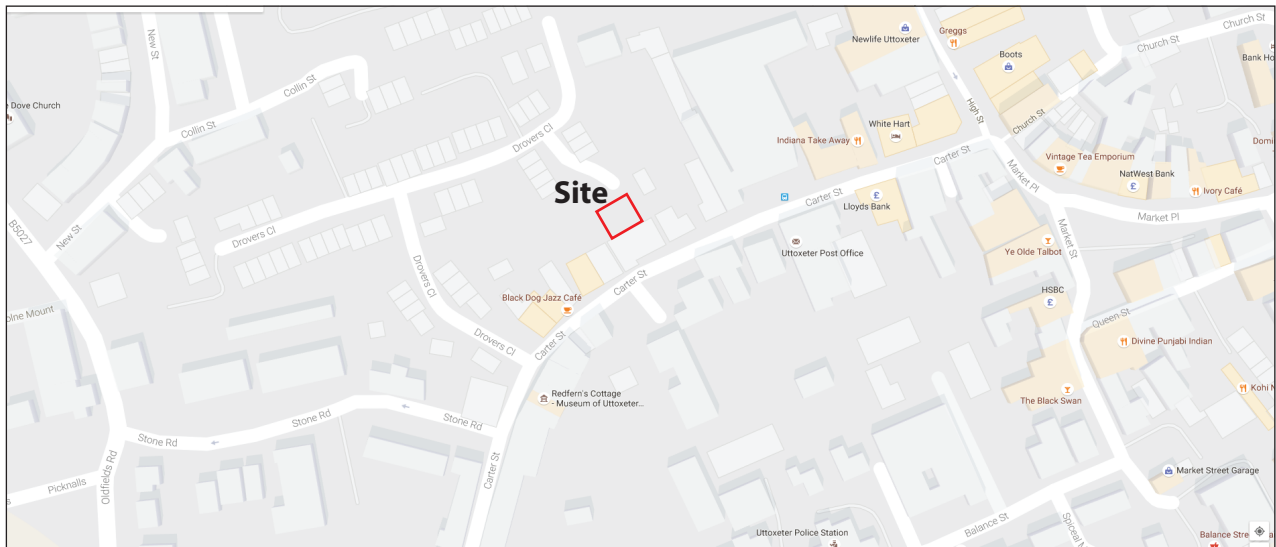
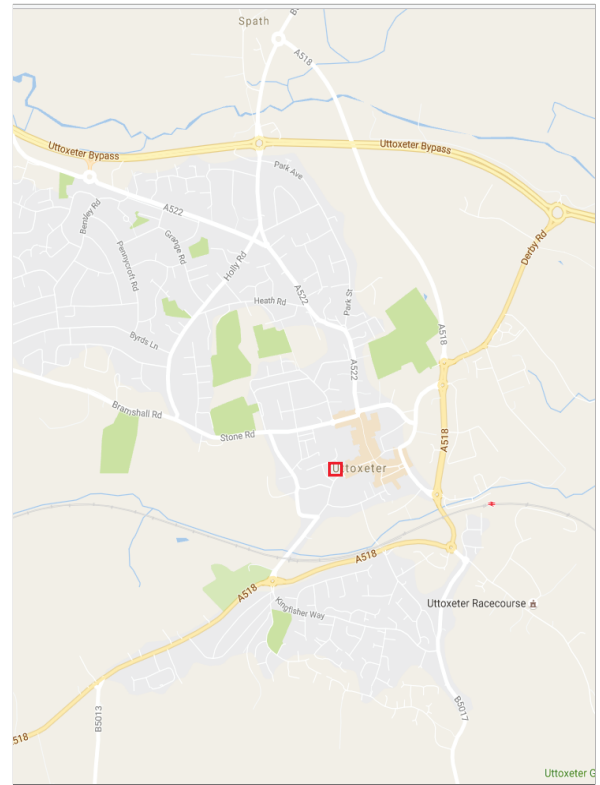
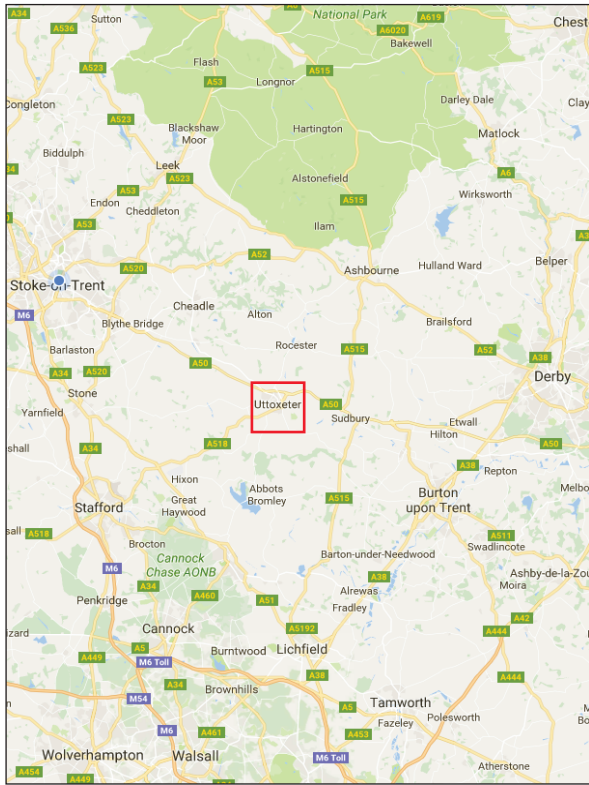
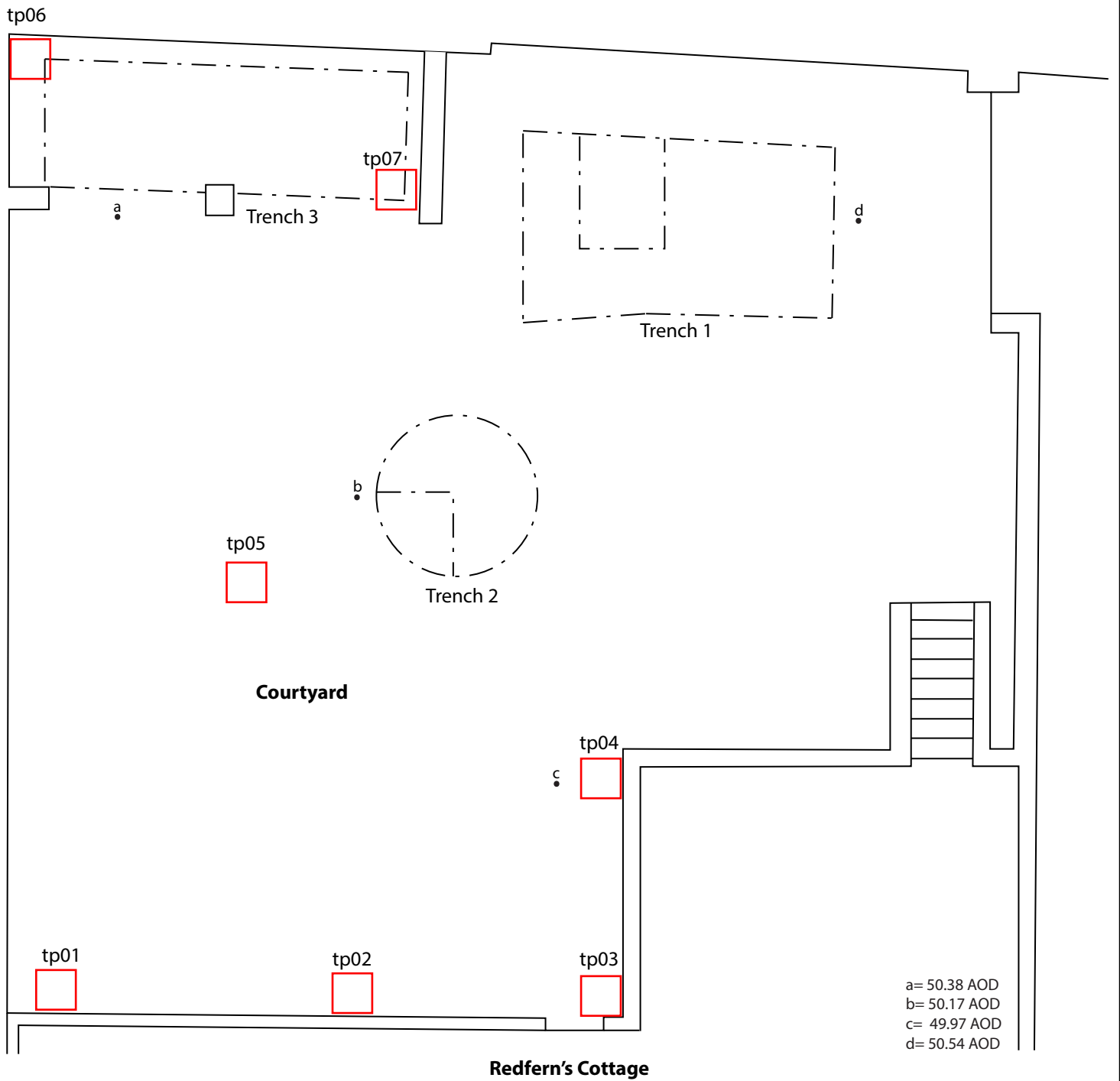
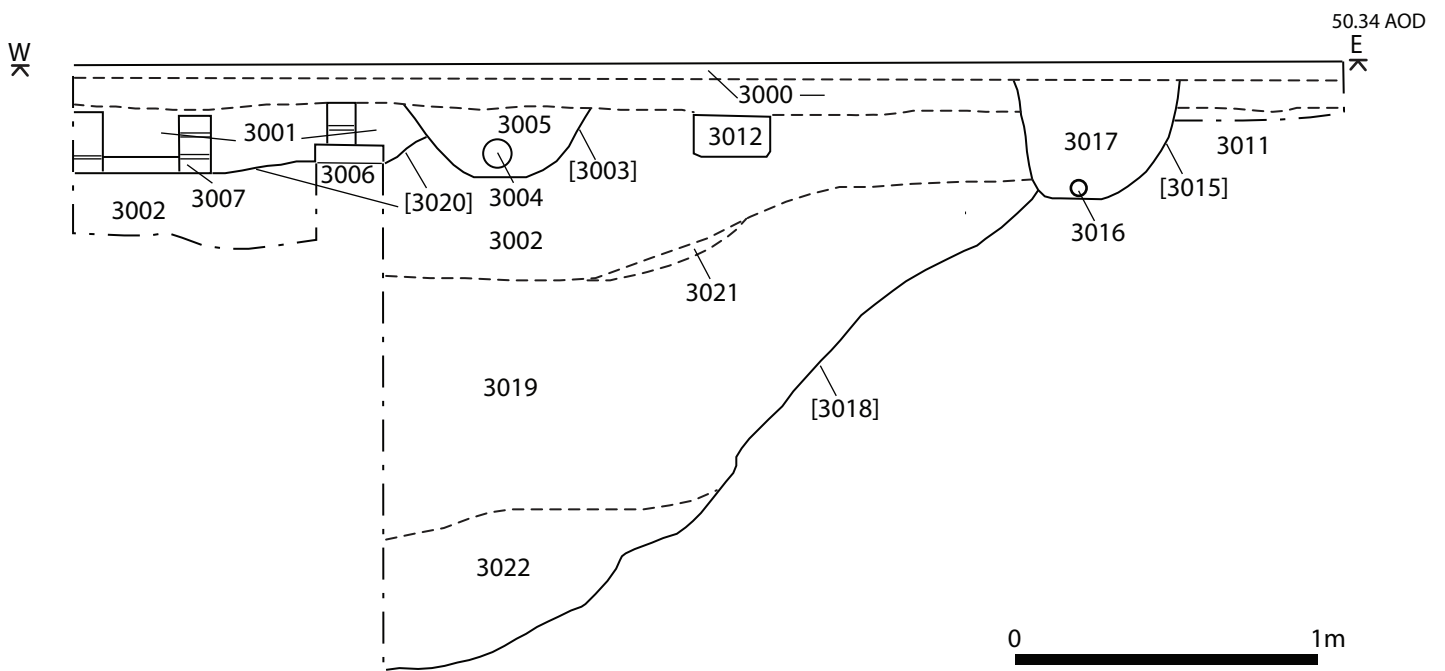
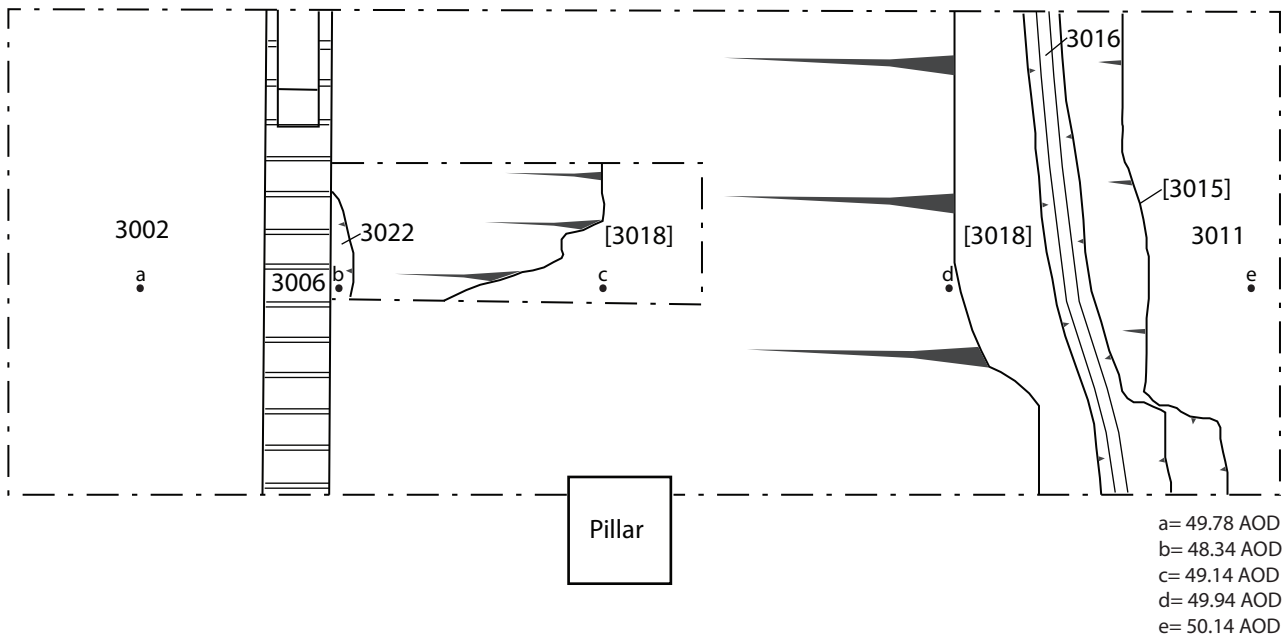


Figure 1 - Location plan (reproduced from Google open sources)



a= 50.38 AOD
b= 50.17 AOD
c= 49.97 AOD
d= 50.54 AOD

Figure 2 - Test Pit/ Trench Location Plan



APPENDIX 1:
Context Database

Context	Description	Period
1000	Granite setts set into cement bedding layer	Modern
1001	MOT- road-stone/ hard-core layer	Modern
1002	Mixed interface clay layer above natural	-
1003	Orangey clay, natural	-
1004	Cut for plastic foul water pipe	Modern
1005	Backfill of pipe trench 1004	Modern
2000	Compact/ topsoil	Modern
2001	Road-stone /hard-core layer	Modern
2002	Orangey clay, natural	Modern
2003	Cut for orange plastic drainage pipe	Modern
2004	Quarried stone fill of pipe trench 2003	Modern
2005	Cut (possible pipe trench)	Modern
3000	Ceramic pavers set into cement bedding layer	Modern
3001	Fill of foundation trench between 3006 and 3007	Modern
3002	Upper fill of ditch/pit 3018	17 th century
3003	Drainage pipe cut	19 th – 20 th century
3004	Drainage pipe	19 th – 20 th century
3005	Backfill of pipe cut	19 th – 20 th century
3006	Wall foundation	19 th – 20 th century
3007	Wall foundation (fragmentary)	19 th – 20 th century
3008	Cut for water pipe	19 th – 20 th century
3009	Water pipe	19 th – 20 th century
3010	Fill of water pipe trench	19 th – 20 th century
3011	Compact sandy clay natural	-
3012	Brick and stone wall foundation	17 th – 18 th century
3013	Small irregular post-hole cut	20 th century
3014	Fill of P/H 3013	20 th century
3015	Water pipe cut	19 th – 20 th century
3016	Lead water pipe	19 th – 20 th century
3017	Water pipe fill	19 th – 20 th century
3018	Cut of large pit/ditch	13 th -15 th century
3019	Lower fill of 3018 (beneath 3002)	17 th century
3020	Foundation trench for 3006 & 3007	17 th century
3021	Lense of orange clay beneath 3002	17 th century
3022	Basal fill of ditch/ pit 3018	13 th -15 th century

APPENDIX 2:

Written Scheme of Investigation.

Redfern's Cottage – Museum of Uttoxeter Life, Uttoxeter
Written Scheme of Investigation**NGR SK 409036 333404****Archaeological Contractor: Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University****Archaeological Project Manager: Kevin Colls****Client: Redfern's Cottage – Museum of Uttoxeter Life****Planning Application – P/2014/01558 and 01559****1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This document describes the programme of work required to undertake an archaeological investigation at the above site. It forms the written scheme of investigation for the work, which is the requirement listed under condition of granted planning application (P/2014/01558 and 01559). This condition states 'No works shall take place until a written scheme of investigation securing the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority'.
- 1.2 A planning application has been submitted to Staffordshire County Council for the refurbishment of Redfern Cottage in Uttoxeter and the construction of a new extension to the rear of the property. As the proposed development site is of possible archaeological significance, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording has been recommended. This is in accordance with government advice contained within NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework) 2012.
- 1.3 This document outlines the archaeological tasks that will be carried out during this project which comprises of an archaeological watching brief and a community archaeology event and has been prepared under the Standards and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs (Chartered Institute of Archaeologists 2014).

2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

2.1 The town of Uttoxeter is situated in eastern Staffordshire close to the border with neighbouring Derbyshire. Redfern's Cottage – Museum of Uttoxeter Life is located on Carter Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, ST14 8EU (NGR SK 409036 333404). This area falls within the core of the medieval town where vestiges of this settlement exist in the town today in the form of burgage plots, layout, markets and churches. The present character of the site is occupied by the Grade 2 Listed historic building, Redfern's Cottage and a courtyard to the rear.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 No archaeological projects are listed within the site. However the site does lie within an area of high archaeological potential. The original cottage was built around 1628, with its current name stemming from the occupancy of Francis Redfern, the scholar and cooper, who lived at the property in the mid-1800s. In the Victorian period, the cottage was converted into four dwellings, although the cottage range today only appears as three.

3.2 The history of Uttoxeter has been comprehensively documented by Staffordshire Extensive Urban Survey by Staffordshire County Council (Shaw and Taylor 2011) and this shall not be repeated here. What follows is a summary of this report only with recent additions identified through the Archaeology Data Service database and the Historic Environment Record.

3.3 There is little evidence for human activity in the Prehistoric or Roman period. Several finds are recorded in or around the town including flints, fragments of a Bronze Age Bowl, a stone amulet (or axe) and a Bronze Age Palstave. The occasional Roman objects are also documented including a coin from Uttoxeter Heath, but surprisingly given its strategic position on the River Dove and the proximity to the large forts at Rocester, archaeological the romans are absent from the archaeological record of Uttoxeter. There are no

documented Anglo-Saxon sites from the area either even though the town is thought to have its origins in the 7th century AD.

3.4 Uttoxeter is first recorded in Domesday Book (1086) named 'Wotocheshede', when a settlement probably existed focused around two early roads which may date back to 600AD (Anglo-Saxon period). The town was established by the lord of the manor, the Earl of Derby, in the mid-13th century when he was granted both a market charter and a borough charter. The key medieval components of the town are still legible and comprise the church, market place, street pattern and burgage plots.

3.5 The commercial core of the town contains 54 listed buildings, including Redfern's Cottage, as well as many other undesignated properties all of which contribute to its historic character. The earliest of these properties date to the late 14th and 15th centuries, although the majority are probably 17th century in date. Very little town expansion occurred until the 19th and 20th centuries, with the exception of the squatter settlement located on Uttoxeter Heath in the 18th century. Economically, dairy produce, in particular the export and manufacture of butter and cheese, have been extremely important to the town.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The principal aim of the archaeological project is to identify and record the character, extent, date, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains and to preserve these features where necessary for future generations.

4.2 More specific aims are to:

- Identify and assess the survival of potential below ground remains.
- Provide information which may enhance historical and archaeological knowledge of the town of Uttoxeter, particularly its early origins and medieval town planning.

- Contribute information which may answer regionally and nationally important research questions.
- Undertake a programme of public outreach activities and volunteer engagement.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The methodological approach to the archaeological requirements of this project falls into three categories:

- Archaeological monitoring and recording of geo-tech test pit investigations
- Archaeological monitoring of external courtyard groundworks
- Archaeological monitoring of internal works
- Community Archaeology event

5.2 **Archaeological monitoring and recording of geo-tech test pit investigations.** Within the scheme, there is a requirement to test the depth and quality of existing foundations, both internal and external, prior to the production of a finalised contractor methodology. It is proposed that these hand dug test pits are completed by contractors under strict archaeological supervision. Time will be given to allow for archaeological recording to take place before backfill. The locations of these test pits are shown on Figure 1. The formation depth of each pit will depend upon the depth of the existing foundations. Each pit is 600mm by 600mm.

5.3 **Archaeological monitoring of external courtyard groundworks.** An archaeological watching brief will be maintained during any intrusive groundworks associated with the construction of the new extension block. These include the slight ground reduction across the northern part of the area to level the site (although some of this will be complete as part of a community archaeology event, see below), the excavation of new foundations (although some of these will be dug through newly built up ground), and any required drainage works.

5.3 **Archaeological monitoring of internal works.** The existing internal and exterior elevations and have all been laser scanned in advance of this work. The level of internal refurbishment is minimal, although a number of tasks will take place that offer the potential to provide new architectural and archaeological information on the historic fabric of the house. It is proposed that archaeological monitoring takes place on the following:

- Removal of existing section of ground flooring (marked as Area 1 on Figure 1)
- Removal of recessed, inbuilt book cases (Area 2)
- Works to extend the current ceiling hatch from 1st floor to 2nd floor
- Any other inventions associated with the installation of lights, heating or alarms (not yet finalised).

5.4 **Community archaeology event.** It is proposed that two small archaeological excavations will be excavated in the rear courtyard (Areas 3 and 4). Area 3 will be hand excavated by archaeologists and volunteers and Area 4 will have the modern overburden and brick floor removed by mechanical mini-digger under strict archaeological supervision down to the upper archaeological horizon. Subsequent excavation and recording will then take place by hand. It is anticipated that the hand excavations will be completed by a combination of professional archaeologists, archaeology students, and community volunteers. The project will be supervised at all times by a senior archaeological Project Officer.

5.5 **General methodological statement.** All stratigraphic sequences will be recorded, even where no archaeology is present. Features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A comprehensive written record will be maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Written records and scale plans will be supplemented by photographs using high resolution digital photography.

- 5.6 Deposits may be sampled for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and the potential for analysis of biological remains. The environmental sampling policy follows the guidelines contained in the Centre of Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Sampling strategies for wooden structures conformed to guidelines set out in *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. (Brunning 1996).
- 5.7 Where suitable deposits existed they will be sampled for dendrochronological dating evidence in line with *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological data* (English Heritage 2004a).
- 5.8 Where there was evidence for industrial activity, samples will be taken to identify macroscopic technological residues in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy* (Historic England 2015) and *Science for Historic Industries* (English Heritage 2006).
- 5.9 Recovered finds will be cleaned, marked and bagged on site. Remedial conservation work will be undertaken off site as necessary. Treatment of all finds conforms to guidance contained within the Centre of Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).
- 5.10 If human burials are encountered, lifting of human skeletal remains will be avoided unless it is deemed impossible to do so. Burials will be recorded in situ and should the need arise, lifted, washed, marked and packed to standards compatible with *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993) after the coroner and the local police have been informed and the relevant licence from the Department of Justice has been granted. Excavation of human remains conforms with advice provided in *Church Archaeology: its care and management* (Council for the Care of Churches 1999), *Human bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004)

and in *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage 2005).

5.11 Under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996, the Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer for Staffordshire, the relevant coroner and the SCC Principal Archaeologist will be informed upon the discovery of Treasure (as constituted under the terms of the 1996 Treasure Act). No work should be undertaken until the relevant individuals have been notified and discussions have taken place to determine the necessary steps. However, in extremis it may be necessary to lift finds of treasure to a safe place. In such circumstances the site will be carefully cleaned and recorded in advance of excavation and bulk samples located and taken of associated deposits.

5.12 The full site archive will include all artefactual remains recovered from the site. 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). The paper and finds archive will likely be curated by Redfern's Cottage - Museum of Uttoxeter Life.

6 STAFFING

6.1 The project will be managed and directed for the Centre of Archaeology by Kevin Colls MIFA and supervised in the field by William Mitchell, a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological supervisor and community archaeologist.

6.2 Specialist staff will be, where appropriate:

Prehistoric pottery	David Mullins	Freelance Specialist
Prehistoric flint	Barry Bishop	Freelance Specialist

Roman pottery	Jane Evans	Freelance pottery specialist
Roman pottery	Jane Timby	Freelance pottery specialist
Samian pottery	Felicity Wild	Freelance pottery specialist
Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery	Stephanie Rátkai	Finds Researcher, University of Birmingham
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Chris Cumberpatch	Freelance
Post-medieval pottery and glass	Leigh Dodd	Freelance
Ceramic building material	Phil Mills	Leicester University
Vessel glass	Cecily Cropper	Freelance specialist
Clay tobacco pipe	Dr David Higgins	Freelance Specialist
Coins, brooches	Dr Roger White	University of Birmingham
Iron, leather	Quita Mould	Freelance finds specialist
General finds	Jon Goodwin	Finds specialist, Senior Planning Officer, Stoke On Trent City Council
Animal bone	Matilda Holmes	Freelance archaeozoologist
Human bone	Dr Caroline Sturdy Colls	Staffordshire University
Archaeo-geomorphology	Dr Andrew Howard	Freelance specialist
Palynology	MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
Archaeobotany	MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
Entymology	Dr David Smith	University of Birmingham
	Dr Emma Tetlow	University of Edinburgh
Charcoal and wood	Rowena Gale	Freelance Specialist
Dendrochronology	Dr Robert Howard	Nottingham Tree Ring Dating Laboratory
Archaeometallurgy	Anthony Swiss	Freelance specialist
	Rod MacKenzie	Freelance specialist
	Jane Cowgill	Freelance specialist
Glass residues	Dr David Dungworthy	English Heritage

7 REPORT

- 7.1 A report will be produced for the project. On completion of the fieldwork post-excavation work will commence including finds processing/ conservation, analysis and additional primary research. A site archive will be compiled and an illustrated report will be prepared.

7.2 This report would be in the format required by the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006, 2008) guidelines as appropriate, to include:

- 1) Summary
- 2) Description of the archaeological background
- 3) Method
- 4) A narrative description of the results and discussion of the evidence, set in their local, regional and national research context, supported by appropriate plans, sections and photographs
- 5) Summary of the finds and environmental evidence
- 6) Specialist assessments of the finds and environmental evidence
- 7) Discussions and conclusion

7.3 The written report will be made publicly accessible, as part of the Staffordshire County Council Historic Environment Record within three months of completion. Two copies of the report will be lodged with Staffordshire County Council and Uttoxeter Town Council (if required). A digital copy (Adobe Acrobat PDF format) will be submitted if requested. Three copies will be lodged at Redfern's Cottage. A summary report may be submitted for inclusion in a local archaeological journal or similar. If the results are considered of regional or national importance it may be appropriate to publish the report in a regional or national archaeological journal or other suitable publication outlet including digital online reports.

7.4 On completion of the report the appropriate OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) form will be completed and the report will be submitted to OASIS.

8 ARCHIVING

- 8.1 The full site archive will include all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. Finds and the paper archive will likely be curated by Redfern's Cottage on behalf of the landowner (Uttoxeter Town Council).
- 8.2 Preparation and deposition of the site archive, from both evaluation and excavation will be undertaken with reference to the Warrington Museum and Art Gallery guidelines and to *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

9 TIMETABLE

- 9.1 It is proposed that the community excavation will commence on the 4th of July and run until the 24th of July 2016. The watching brief elements will begin with the geo-tech test pits in April, with the other tasks taking place sporadically throughout the life of the project.

10 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 10.1 All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief and Field Evaluation* (CIfA revised 2013).

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 11.1 A detailed risk assessment (and method statement when appropriate) will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

11.2 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with. The excavation will conform to the *Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992*, *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, and *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007* and any other health and safety legislation where appropriate. Work will be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid out in the *Staffordshire University health and Safety Manual* and *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual* (SCAUM 2007).

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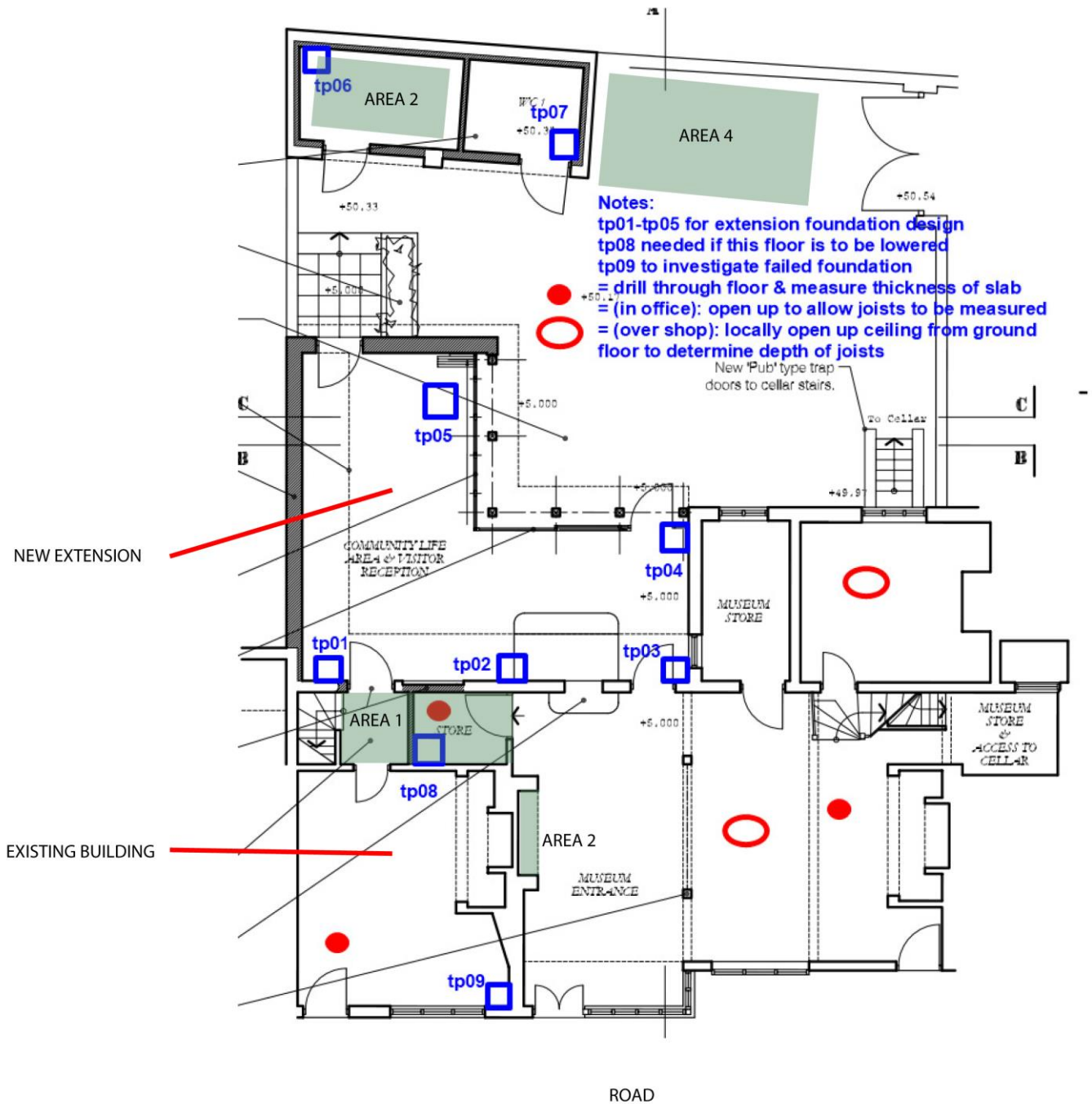
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Figure 1 – Plan of the development showing the location of the test pits and the areas of specific archaeological intervention



APPENDIX 3:
Pottery Catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric/ware	qty	wght	mv	form	Comment	Date
3002	Blackware	2	25		jug	regular corrugation, ext and int. black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3002	Blackware	2	15		mug	joining base sherds	late 16th-17th c
3002	Blackware	1	17		mug	carination below rim, dull black glaze, some crawling, part of handle present	late 16th-17th c
3002	Blackware	6	45		mug	four sherds join, dull brown glaze, carination – perhaps to take a lid, one handle present poss two-handled posset pot -type	late 16th-17th c
3002	Blackware	2	15		corrugated mug	sherds join, int. and ext. dk, brown glaze	late 16th-17th c
3002	Blackware	1	12		jug?	ext. brown glaze, int. unglazed	late 16th-17th c
3002	Blackware	1	10		jug?	int. and ext. brown glaze	late 16th-17th c
3002	Blackware	1	17		corrugated mug	Body-handle, int. and ext. black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3002	Blackware	1	12		jug?		late 16th-17th c
3002	Blackware	1	14		mug	int. glossy black glaze, ext. dull black glaze, handle scar	late 16th-17th c
3002	Blackware	5	17		mug	several vessels	late 16th-17th c
3002	Blackware	1	2		mug	handle	late 16th-17th c
3002	Buff gritty ware	1	22	1	bowl	partial int. olive glaze	14th-15th c
3002	Buff gritty ware	1	9				14th-15th/16th c
3002	Buff gritty ware	1	21		jug	'ridged' ext., partial dark olive glaze	14th-15th/16th c
3002	Buff gritty ware	1	9		cpj		14th-15th c
3002	Buff gritty ware	1	2		?		14th-15th c
3002	Buff ware	1	6		bowl	int. streak of dk. Olive glaze	mid 13th-15th c
3002	Buff ware	3	15		cpj	ext. sooting	mid 13th-15th c
3002	Buff ware (Sneyd Green?)	1	5		jug	some patchy ext light olive glaze	14th-15th c
3002	Buff ware (Sneyd Green?)	1	5		cpj		14th-15th c
3002	CBM	2	17		roof tile		medieval
3002	Coarseware	1	87		Wide-mouthed bowl	Body-base, ext. brown slip, int. dark brown, slightly metallic glaze, wear on ext. base edge	late 16th-17th c
3002	Coarseware	1	43		bowl	Body-base, ext. red-brown slip, int. mid brown to dk. brown glaze, some 'blow-out on ext.	late 16th-17th c
3002	Coarseware	1	22		bowl	base, wired, red-brown ext. slip, int. mid-brown to dk. Brown glaze	late 16th-17th c
3002	Coarseware	1	45	1	Wide-mouthed bowl	int. and ext. purple-brown slip, most of int surface missing, black glaze run on ext. from another vessel	late 16th-17th c
3002	Coarseware	1	71	1	Wide-mouthed bowl	ext. and int. purple-brown 'metallic' slip, int. metallic black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3002	Coarseware	4	51			more than one vessel, all glazed int., all with ext. slip	late 16th-17th c
3002	Coarseware	1	8		jar?	int. and ext. reddish slip	late 16th-17th c
3002	Coarseware	1	55		jar	int. and ext. red/brown slip, int. mid brown, dribbled glaze	late 16th-17th c
3002	Late medieval orange ware	2	5			very worn	15th-16th c
3002	Late medieval orange ware	1	7			base, very worn, spots of olive glaze	15th-16th c

3002	Irsw-t (1)	2	7		jug	streaks and patches of light olive glaze, one sherd has wide spaced horizontal combing	13th-14th c
3002	Irsw-u (1)	1	18		cpj		13th-14th c
3002	Irsw-u (1)	1	11	1	cpj	simple everted rim	13th-14th c
3002	Late medieval orange ware	1	13		cpj	Base, very worn	15th-16th c
3002	Late medieval orange ware	1	9		cpj	very worn	15th-16th c
3002	Late medieval orange ware	1	24				15th-16th c
3002	Late medieval orange ware	2	22		jug	spots and splashes of dk. olive glaze	15th-16th c
3002	Midlands purple	8	78			several vessels	15th-16th c
3002	Midlands purple	6	61		cistern		15th-16th c
3002	Midlands purple	2	11		jar		16th-17th c
3002	Midlands purple	1	5		jic	ext. olive-brown glaze	15th-16th c
3002	Midlands purple	1	52		jar/cistern	base, int. thin partial brown glaze, some blistering	16th-17th c
3002	Midlands purple	1	31		jar/cistern	base, trace of int. glaze, ext. firing deposits	15th-16th c
3002	Midlands purple	1	51		jar/cistern	Body-base	15th-16th c
3002	Midlands purple	1	9	1	jar	plain upright rim	15th-early 17th c
3002	Midlands purple	1	22	1	jar/cistern	plain everted rim	16th-17th c
3002	Midlands purple	1	7	1	cistern	stubby everted rim with 'cut-outs'	15th-16th c
3002	Midlands purple	1	18	1	jar	stubby rim	15th-16th c
3002	Sneyd green	1	7		cpj	heavy ext. soot	14th-15th c
3002	Yellow ware (buff fabric)	1	19		handle		late 16th-early 18th c
3019	Blackware	1	128		tall, flaring mug multiple handles	Base-body, dull dark brown glaze	17th c
3019	Blackware	1	12		tall? Mug	Base, brown glaze	17th c
3019	Blackware	1	25		corrugated mug	Base, black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	1	8		mug handle	black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	1	6		mug handle	dull black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	1	11		mug handle	brown glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	2	16		hw	possibly large mug or jug, neatly 'corrugated ext., int. and ext. black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	4	37		mug/small jug	rounded form, part of elliptical handle, ext. brown glaze with light flecks, some glaze dribbles on int.	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	1	3	1	mug	int. and ext black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	1	4	1	mug	int. and ext black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	1	2	1	mug	int. and ext black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	1	1	1	mug	int. and ext black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	1	3	1	mug	int. and ext black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	1	5		mug	int. and ext black glaze, slight carination below rim (although rim not present)	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	12	25		mug	all sherds glazed black, apart from two with dull brown glaze, possibly part of mug base above, several vessels	late 16th-17th c
3019	Blackware	1	1		mug	int. and ext black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Buff gritty ware	1	81		jug	Handle large, elliptical section, rather crude, irregularly-shaped stabbing	13th-15th c
3019	Buff gritty ware	1	20	1	bowl	flange rim with incised wavy line	13th-15th c
3019	Buff gritty ware	1	10		jug	Body-base	13th-15th c
3019	Buff gritty ware	1	19		?	Base	13th-15th c
3019	Buff gritty ware	1	8		?		13th-15th c

3019	Buff gritty ware	3	46		?	ext. sooting	13th-15th c
3019	Buff gritty ware	1	6		?	int. sooting	13th-15th c
3019	Buff gritty ware	4	20		jug	ext glaze, all from different vessels	13th-15th c
3019	Buff gritty ware	1	4		bowl	Some int. light green glaze	13th-15th c
3019	Buff ware	1	36		jug	v. thick walled, worn	13th-15th c
3019	Coarseware	1	61	1	bowl	Base-body, stubby, tapering everted rim, int. dribbled brown glaze, int. and ext. purple-brown slip	late 16th-17th c
3019	Coarseware	1	40		Wide-mouthed bowl	base, int. black glaze, ext red-brown slip	late 16th-17th c
3019	Coarseware	4	32		Wide-mouthed bowl	ext. metallic brown slip, int. dribbly black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Coarseware	1	8		bowl?	ext red-brown slip, int. brown glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Coarseware	1	30		Wide-mouthed bowl	ext red-brown slip, int. dk. Brown glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Coarseware	1	12		?	int. and ext. red slip	late 16th-17th c
3019	Coarseware	2	17		bowl	horizontal handle, ext and int. purple-brown slip – 'metallic'-looking in places, int. toffee-brown glaze, very clean red-brown fabric	late 16th-17th c
3019	Coarseware?	1	20		hw	burnt, int. brown slip, int. and ext glaze dark grey – could be a yellow ware?	17th c?
3019	Coarseware/mp	1	106		jar	Base-body, int black glaze on base and dribbling a little down the int. wall	late 16th-17th c
3019	Coarseware/mp	9	168	1	jar	stubby, lid-seated rim - ?butter pot	late 16th-17th c
3019	Coarseware/mp	2	11		jar?	int. and ext. black glaze	late 16th-17th c
3019	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	1	3		drinking jug	very heavily abraded	16th c
3019	Red gritty ware	1	18		cpj	Body-base	13th-15th c
3019	Irsw-t (1)	1	15	1	cpj/bowl	elaborate rim, very worn	13th-14th c
3019	Irsw-t (1)	1	4		cpj	very worn	13th-14th c
3019	Late medieval orange ware	2	87	1	globular jar	upright rim	late 16th-17th c
3019	Late medieval orange ware	1	8		?		16th-17th c
3019	Late medieval orange ware (1)	1	25		jug	handle, random stabbing, very worn	15th-16th c
3019	Midlands purple	2	99	1	jar	upright rim	15th-early 17th c
3019	Midlands purple	1	70	1	bowl	small, everted rim	late 16th-17th c
3019	Midlands purple	12	315		cistern	Bung-hole, over-fired, some blistering, some thin ext. glaze	16th-17th
3019	Midlands purple	1	87		jar/butterpot		late 16th-17th c
3019	Midlands purple	1	27		jar		late 16th-17th c
3019	Midlands purple	1	13	1	jar	stubby everted rim, slightly carinated neck	late 16th-17th c
3019	Midlands purple	1	6		jug?	some ext. olive glaze	16th-17th c
3019	Midlands purple	2	32		?	same vessel	16th-17th c
3019	Midlands purple	5	49		?	more than one vessel	16th-17th c
3019	Midlands purple	1	26		jar	simple upright rim – Sneyd Green?	15th-16th c
3019	Midlands purple	1	24	1	jar	simple upright rim, possibly a Sneyd Green product	15th-16th c
3019	Yellow ware (buff fabric)	3	66		large mug	Body-base-handle scar, large areas where the glaze has flaked from the surfaces, marked int. throwing grooves	late 16th-early 18th c
3019	Yellow ware (buff fabric)	3	42		large mug	areas where glaze has flaked from the surface	late 16th-early 18th c
3019	Yellow ware (buff fabric)	2	39		large mug	sherds join	late 16th-early 18th c

3022	Buff gritty ware	2	27			very battered sherds, no ext surface remaining, possibly from jugs	13th-15th c
3019x	Buff gritty ware	3	79	1	bowl	flange rim with incised wavy line, ext. soot	14th-15th c
3019x	Buff gritty ware	1	3		jug	broad incised line, ext. light olive glaze	13th-14th c?
3019x	lrs-w-t	1	5		?	very worn	
3019x	Late medieval orange ware (1)	1	107	1	jug	strap handle, fairly random stabbing going straight through the handle, trace of ext. olive glaze	15th-16th c
3019x	Late medieval orange ware (1)	1	33		bowl	very worn int. trace of int. olive glaze, heavy ext. soot	15th-16th c
3019x	Late medieval orange ware (Wednesbury type)	1	122	1	Handled-jar	broad strap handle, traces of ext. tan glaze, very worn	15th-16th c
3019x	Midlands purple	4	122		cistern	more sherds from cistern in upper fills	15th-16th c
3019x	Orange gritty ware	1	28	1	bowl	rim with shallow lid-seating	14th-15th c
3019x	White gritty ware	1	9		jug	vestige of ext glaze	13th-15th c
3019x	White gritty ware	1	12		cpj	heavy ext soot	13th-15th c

Key

cpj	cooking pot/jar
ext.	External/exterior
hw	hollow ware
int.	Internal/interior
lrs-w-t	Iron-rich sandy ware (table wares)
lrs-w-u	Iron-rich sandy utilitarian wares