



**Land Adjacent to 50 Mill End Lane,
Alrewas**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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Project No.17-09

09/2017

Land Adjacent to 50 Mill End Lane,
Alrewas,
Staffordshire,
DE13 7BY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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Land Adjacent to 50 Mill End Lane, Alrewas

Archaeological Watching Brief, 09/2017

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Land Adjacent to 50 Mill End Lane, Alrewas

Archaeological Watching Brief, 09/2017

SUMMARY

The Centre of Archaeology was commissioned in September 2017 by Mr Bob Martin to undertake a Watching Brief on land adjacent to 50 Mill End Lane, Alrewas, in advance of the construction of a new two bedroom detached dwelling (NGR 416512 315290). Several interconnected trenches were excavated by machine. These were for the purpose of laying the poured concrete and brick foundations of the proposed building. Two stratified layers were identified. The uppermost layer was composed of a thick deposit of rich organic soil. This contained fragmentary ceramics dating to the 19th century. Beneath this deposit was a sandy gravel, natural deposit, consistent with former river gravel terraces known to exist throughout the local area. No archaeological features were identified.

LAND ADJACENT TO 50 MILL END LANE, ALREWAS

Archaeological Watching Brief, 09/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Centre of Archaeology was commissioned in September 2017 by Mr Bob Martin to undertake a watching brief on land adjacent to 50 Mill End Lane, Alrewas, in advance of the construction of a new domestic dwelling (NGR 416512 315290).
- 1.2. The results of these site investigations form part of the planning documents prepared for the submission of the application to the local planning authority (Lichfield District Council, planning application reference number 16/01344/FUL). The application was for the proposed construction of a two bedroom detached dwelling at land adjacent to 50 Mill End Lane, Alrewas.
- 1.3. The proposed development site was of known archaeological significance, therefore a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was recommended by Debbie Taylor, Cultural Heritage Consultant for Staffordshire County Council.
- 1.4. This report outlines the results of a watching brief undertaken on 29th August 2017, and has been prepared under the Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).
- 1.5. Prior to the archaeological investigations a Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief was completed by Staffordshire County Council (See Appendix 1), there had been no known previous historical or archaeological work undertaken in the area.
- 1.6. This document has been prepared in accordance with government advice contained with NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework; Department for Communities and Local Government 2012) and should be read in conjunction with this report.

2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1. The site is located on land to the north of 50 Mill End Lane, Alrewas, Staffordshire and is centred on NGR 416512 315290 (Figure 1).
- 2.2. The development site is within the burgage plot of 50 Mill End Lane, a large plot upon which sits an early 17th century cottage. The present character of the site is landscaped gardens surrounded by pathways and occupied by occasional timber sheds. The site is bounded by hedgerows, timber fencing and low brick walling. Established trees are located across the site and around the boundary.
- 2.3. The site sits to the northwest of the main settlement of Alrewas. The 14th century All Saints Church is located 185m to the southeast of site. The River Trent is located 85m the north of the site and the Trent and Mersey Canal sits 265m to the southeast. Lichfield town centre, which is the nearest large conurbation, is located approximately 7km (4.35 miles) to the southwest of site.

3. GEOLOGY

- 3.1. The underlying geology of the study area comprises bedrock of the mercia mudstone group. Overlying this over most of the surrounding area is the superficial geology of river terrace sand and gravel deposits. The land across the area lies at approximately 52m AOD and 55m AOD.

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1. The extent of survival of below ground remains within the site boundary in general was unknown. There had previously been no recorded archaeological work undertaken at the site or in the adjacent properties.
- 4.2. A detailed and significant summary of the historical and archaeological resource of Alrewas and its surrounding areas, was produced by Staffordshire County Council in 2013. Titled '*Alrewas- Historic Character Assessment*' (Staffordshire County Council, 2013), this document covers the known development of the area, its current historic character and potential for further information to be recovered. It is not the purpose of the current report to repeat this information, but a summary is reproduced below.

- 4.3. The development site is located within the Trent Valley where extensive prehistoric and Roman activity has been identified. The presence of potential Bronze Age burial mounds has been identified approximately 200m to the west (SCC, 2017, 2).
- 4.4. Alrewas was recorded in Domesday Book (1086) which suggests it was a prosperous manor taking advantage of its valley location. A church existed by the late Anglo-Saxon period and this may be located on the site of the existing church, whose earliest fabric dates to the 12th century. The earliest settlement is likely to have concentrated around the church and there is the potential that Mill End Lane formed part of that settlement core (SCC, 2017, 2).
- 4.5. Alrewas belonged to the Crown until the early 13th century when it was sold to the de Somerville family, who by the late 13th-early 14th century had established the settlement as a market town. There is evidence for the re-planning of the settlement during this period where burgage plots were established. Burgage plots are evidence of medieval settlement planning probably by the lord of the manor to attract new settlers into the newly promoted borough. The plots were originally set out to standardised dimensions, although settlement contraction and expansion during the later medieval and post medieval periods often resulted in the burgage plots being amalgamated or sub-divided. The backplots of the burgages were often places where rubbish was disposed of (in pits) and small-scale industrial activity occurred. Burgage plots have been identified along both sides of Mill End Lane suggesting that the lane was integral part of the medieval market town (SCC, 2017, 2).
- 4.6. 50 Mill End Lane Cottage is a Grade II Listed building (Listing SK1663515375). The Cottage is 17th century in origin and is timber framed with some brick repairs and has one storey with attic. The external wall is plastered and it has a central brick stack, the interior is modernised with many of the original architectural features surviving. The northern gable has a queen strut roof truss, many of the timber beams are exposed throughout. Formerly thatched, it currently has plain tiled roof. A modern extension has been constructed adjacent to the western elevation of this house (British Listed Buildings, 2017). It is thought that this cottage is located within an original medieval burgage plot and the land upon which the proposed building is to be constructed has been used for an undetermined number of years as a market garden. The Ordnance Survey mapping from the 19th century onward shows 50 Mill End Lane Cottage present alongside other individual properties in the area (Figure 4).

5. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1. The principal aim of the archaeological watching brief was to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme and the recording of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks.

5.2. More specific aims were to:

- Determine the location, character, extent, date, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.
- To identify, record and understand any evidence for the early medieval and medieval settlement activity within the development site.
- To identify, record and understand evidence for any other archaeological remains within the development site.

5.3. Further generic objectives to be considered during the watching brief were to:

- Ensure that an appropriate degree of sampling is achieved from secure deposits which would inform our understanding of the site and area.
- Secure the recording and assessment of suitable environmental deposits associated with archaeological features where these were encountered during groundworks.
- Secure analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1. The outlined programme of archaeological watching brief is a requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012). Its implementation ensures that a balanced and informed planning decision can be made. The methodology employed is based upon guidelines outlined in the brief produced by the Cultural Heritage Consultant for SCC.

6.2. The proposed development involves the construction of a two bedroom detached dwelling on land to the north of 50 Mill End Cottage (See attached elevation sketch and block plan; Appendix 2). There was be an archaeological presence on site from the time of removal of the topsoil throughout

- the remainder of the groundworks, primarily during the excavation of the foundation trenches (Figure 2).
- 6.3. All removal of material was undertaken by 360° tracked machine, using a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision.
 - 6.4. All topsoil and modern overburden was removed and excavation of the material continued down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon. Following this the area was cleaned, recorded and investigated. All sub-surface interventions associated with the development were archaeologically supervised in this manner. All spoil heaps were also examined for archaeological material.
 - 6.5. If archaeological features and deposits were encountered, these were to be manually sample excavated. All archaeological remains were to be investigated where these were directly impacted by the development process. This was done to sufficiently define their nature and function and to obtain suitable dating evidence.
 - 6.6. Where finds or features are located of a significance beyond that which might have been anticipated before the development began, development would cease where they might be disturbed. This was in order that provision for their adequate recording or preservation may be made in consultation with the archaeological contractor, the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority and the developer. Contingency provisions were to be made within the programme of work for this.
 - 6.7. All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology is present. Plans were produced at a scale of 1:20, and sections drawn of representative vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:20. All drawings were done using a 6H pencil on permatrace. The site and the drawings were tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using a hand held GPS and an optical level. Spot height data to record relative heights were taken using an optical level on all features, deposits and significant artefacts.
 - 6.8. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Deposit, feature, structure and trench recording forms were all used, each was cross-referenced with one another and checked by a project manager upon completion. The colour, composition, inclusions, compaction, clarity of interface, dimensions and method of excavation was recorded for each deposit. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled during excavation along with on-site interpretations.

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- 6.9. The written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using 10.2MP digital photography. Photographs were taken of each intervention. The photographs included important deposits, features and sections. Photographs were also taken of *in situ* artefacts/ working shots. Each photograph will include a suitable scale and north arrow. This record was supported by an index and site plan of shot locations.
- 6.10. Buried soils and sediment sequences were inspected and recorded on site where appropriate. Examination of soil sediments conformed to guidelines set out in *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (Historic England 2015).
- 6.11. Upon discovery of waterlogged or suitable stratified deposits such as those with good organic preservation, these were to be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and 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). Provision was made for the bulk sampling of a wide range of contexts for potential assessment and analysis for plant and animal micro/macro fossils and soils/sediments. These bulk samples were to be 20 litres in size, although this was dependent on the volume of the context.
- 6.12. 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). Where suitable deposits existed they would be sampled for dendrochronological dating evidence in line with *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological data* (English Heritage 2004a).
- 6.13. Where there was evidence for industrial activity, samples were to be taken to identify macroscopic technological residues in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy* (Historic England 2015) and *Science for Historic Industries* (English Heritage 2006).
- 6.14. Were buried human remains encountered, work would halt and the area of the discovery cordoned off. The coroner and SCC Principal Archaeologist will be consulted and the opportunity for a site meeting explored. Where the archaeological recording and excavation of human remains was warranted, a licence would first be obtained from the Department of Justice. Any such remains would be treated with due respect and removed from site for appropriate assessment in accordance with relevant standards and guidance. Preservation *in situ* was the preferable solution

however, where excavation is required this would be undertaken following the appropriate guidance; partial excavation of articulated human remains would not be undertaken.

- 6.15. Any human remains encountered would be initially left in situ and covered. In the event that human remains need to be removed this were to be carried out under the terms of a Ministry of Justice Licence and adhering to relevant environmental health regulations. All finds which may have constituted 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1997 were to be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. If removal was not possible on the same working day as discovery, appropriate security arrangements would have been provided to keep the finds safe from theft.
- 6.16. Were there to be any discovery of artefacts regarded as treasure, any such discovery will halt works, the area would be cordoned off and the Coroner, Staffordshire Portable Antiquities scheme Finds Liaison Officer and the SCC Principal Archaeologist will be consulted and a site meeting arranged at the earliest opportunity. Where such finds are of sufficient significance, a separate WSI would have been prepared by the appointed archaeological organisation to cater for the excavation, recording and careful lifting of appropriate evidence forms.
- 6.17. Any finds recovered were to be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds were retained, recorded and discussed within the report and recommendations made for further conservation. A discard strategy for all artefacts was arranged with the accessioning museum before the start of the works (Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993), none of the modern ceramics were retained. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. All artefacts will be marked with museum code and context number compatible with the recipient museum.
- 6.18. Where necessary artefact processing and conservation was to be undertaken at the Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University. Items requiring conservation will be undertaken immediately. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the publication *First Aid for Finds* (1998). The artefacts and physical archive were stored in the Centre of Archaeology's on site archive room prior to deposition at the receiving museum.
- 6.19. The full site archive does not include any artefacts retained from site. The site archive was prepared according to guidelines set down in the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC, 1990) the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2001)

and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections* (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate repository subject to permission from the landowner.

7. RESULTS

7.1. Introduction

The following section is arranged stratigraphically and context numbers are highlighted in bold. Ground level was approximately 55m AOD. All ground level data was measured against this known height. Natural ground was reached across the trenches. The depth of the trench was, determined by the formation level of the proposed building. Very few artefacts were identified in any of the buried layers, suggesting that the site had been continuously used as cultivated land, free from development.

7.2. Foundation Trenches (Plates 1, 2, 3 and 4 Figures 2 & 3) (13.6m x 3.7m)

The foundation trenches were excavated to a depth of around 1m below ground level. Natural ground (**002**) was exposed at this level (54m AOD). This layer was composed of mid orangey-brown, compacted sand and gravels. This contained frequent, small (5mm-50mm) rounded gravels. This was the superficial geology of river terrace known to be present across the area.

Overlying this layer was a dark brown organic sandy-silt deposit (**001**). This layer was 0.7m in depth and was made up of cultivated garden soils, typical of a market garden refined over an extended period of time. Several fragments of late 19th to mid 20th century pottery were identified in this layer. These were not recovered. This topsoil layer covered the entire building plot.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 A continuous building foundation trench was excavated on the site for the purpose of constructing a single detached dwelling. The trenches were machine excavated and observed archaeologically. Two stratified layers were identified in this trench. The first was the natural river terrace sand and gravels. The second was a thick cultivation soil, of a type typical of a market garden, used over a considerable period of time. The fragmentary ceramics identified were all late 19th to 20th century in origin. No other archaeological deposits or features were identified.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1. Mr Bob Martin commissioned the project. Thanks go to Debbie Taylor, Cultural Heritage Consultant who monitored the project on behalf of Staffordshire County Council. Work on site was undertaken by William Mitchell. William Mitchell produced the written report, which was edited by Kevin Colls, who also managed the project for the Centre of Archaeology.

10. REFERENCES

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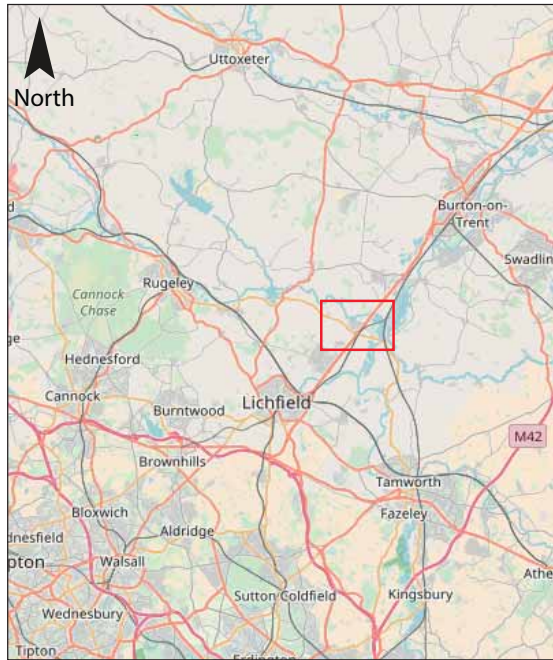


Figure 1 - Location plan (reproduced from OS open sources)

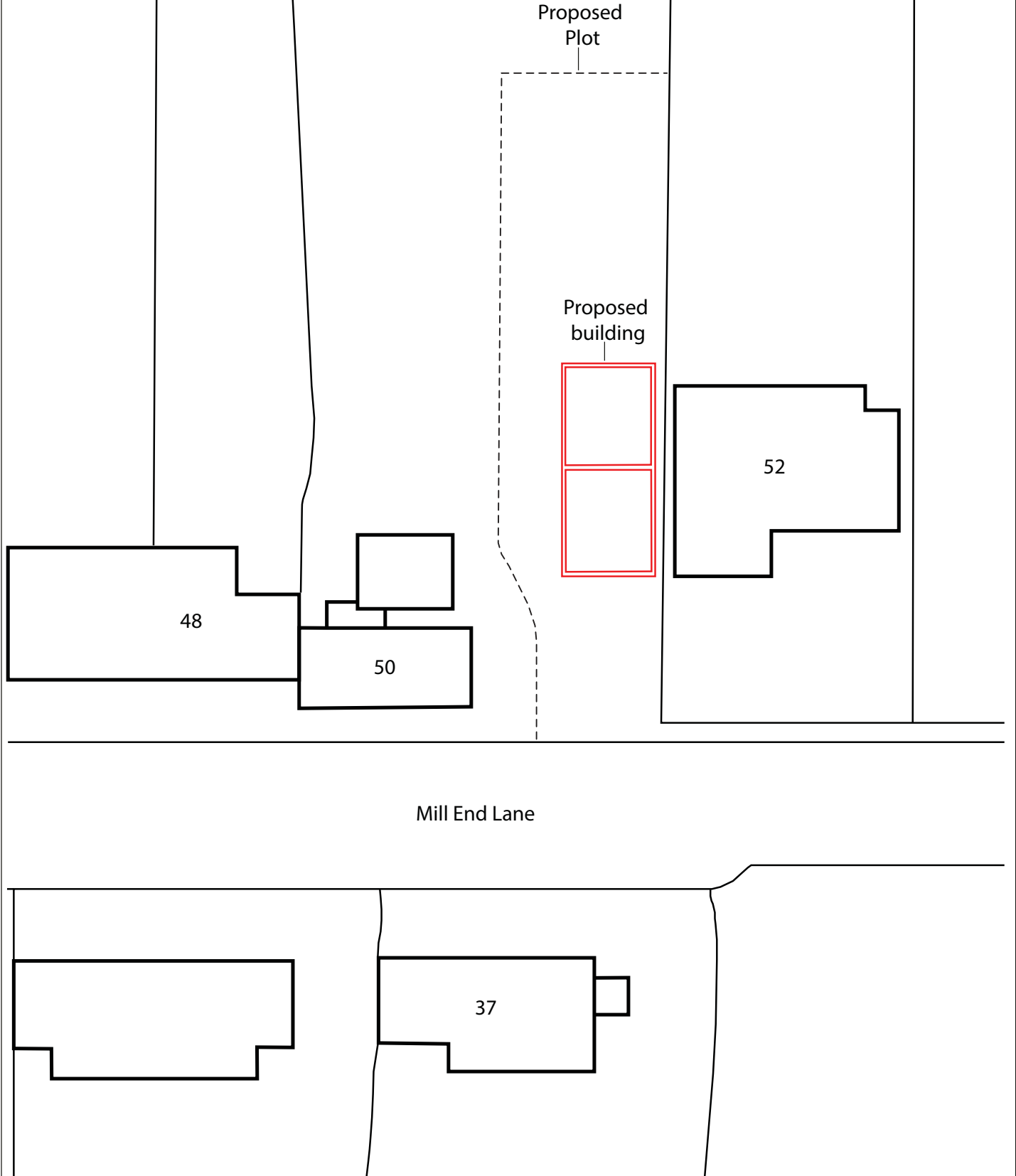
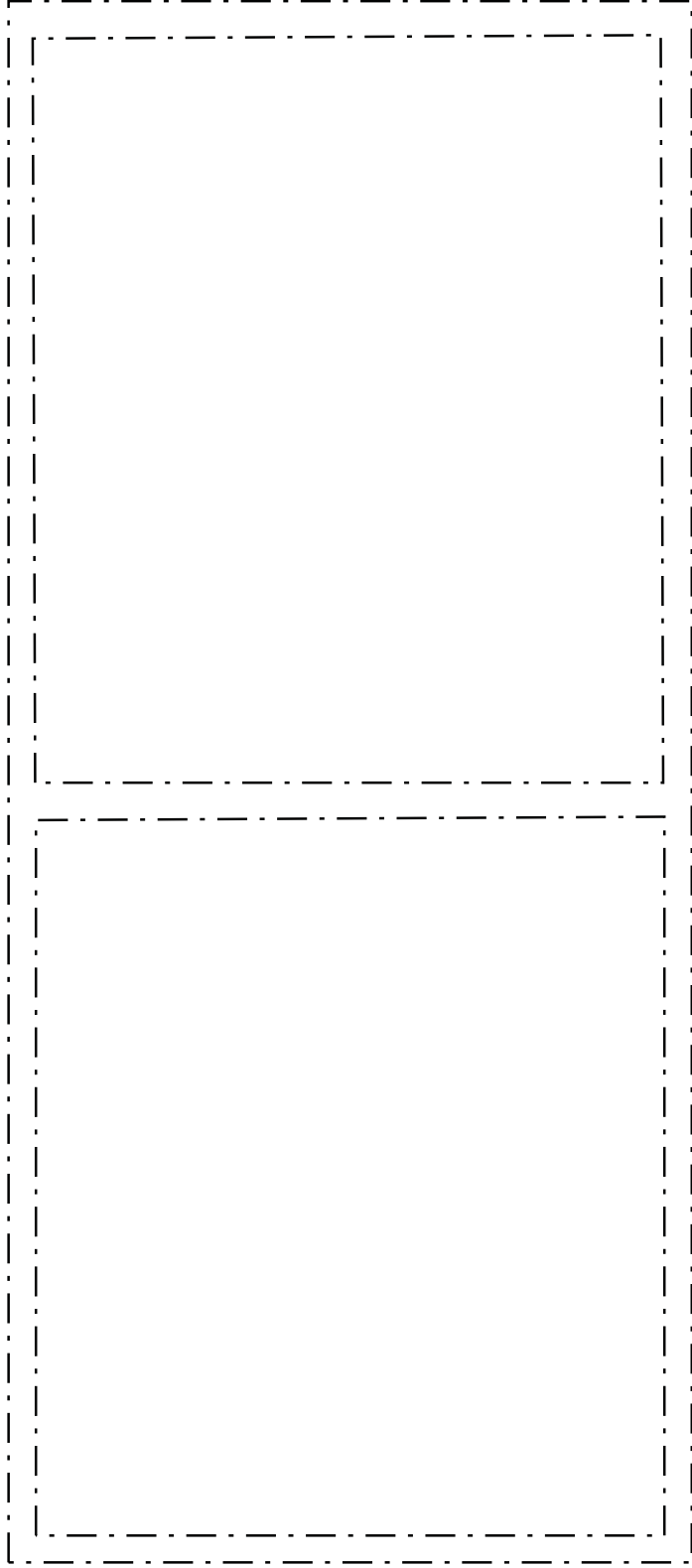


Figure 2- Trench Location Plan



Plan



South facing section

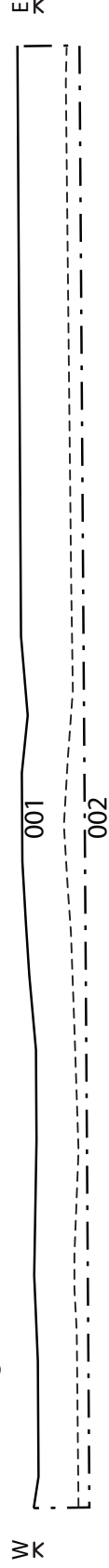
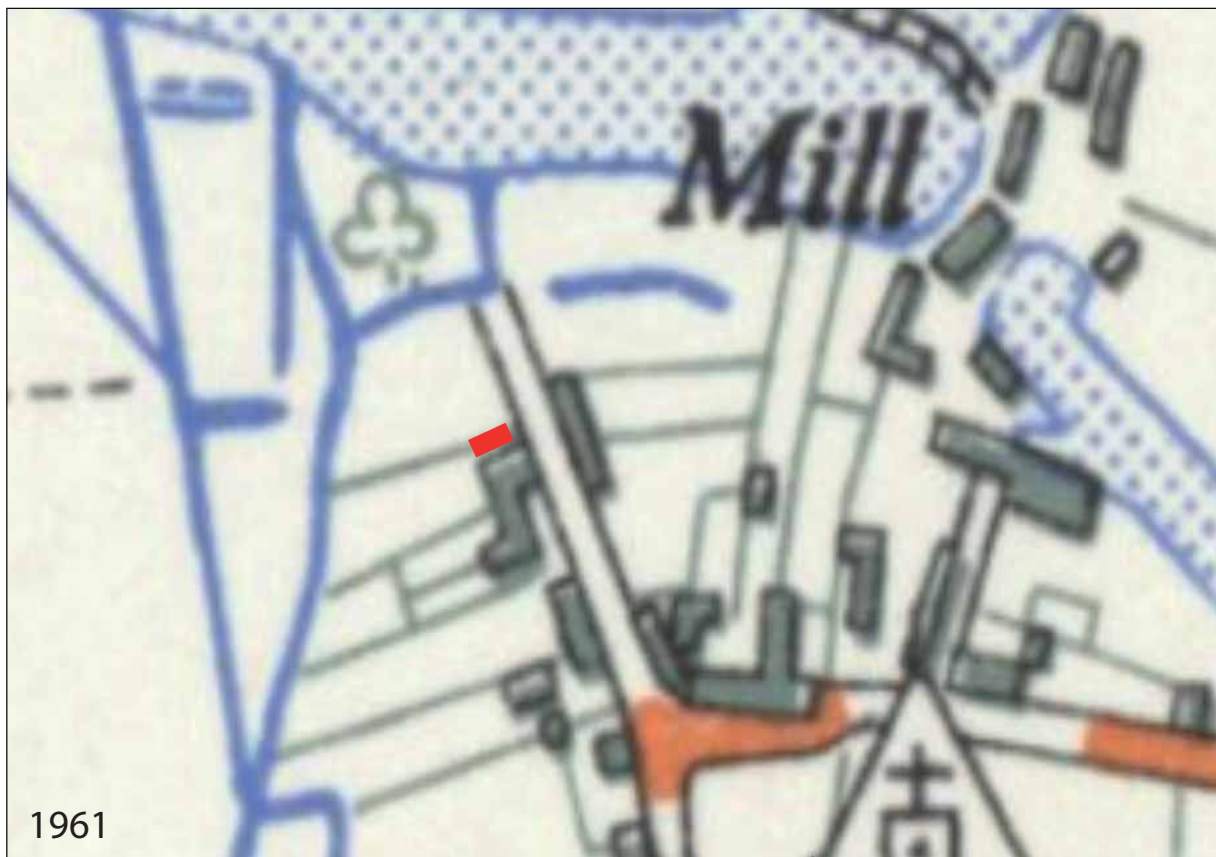
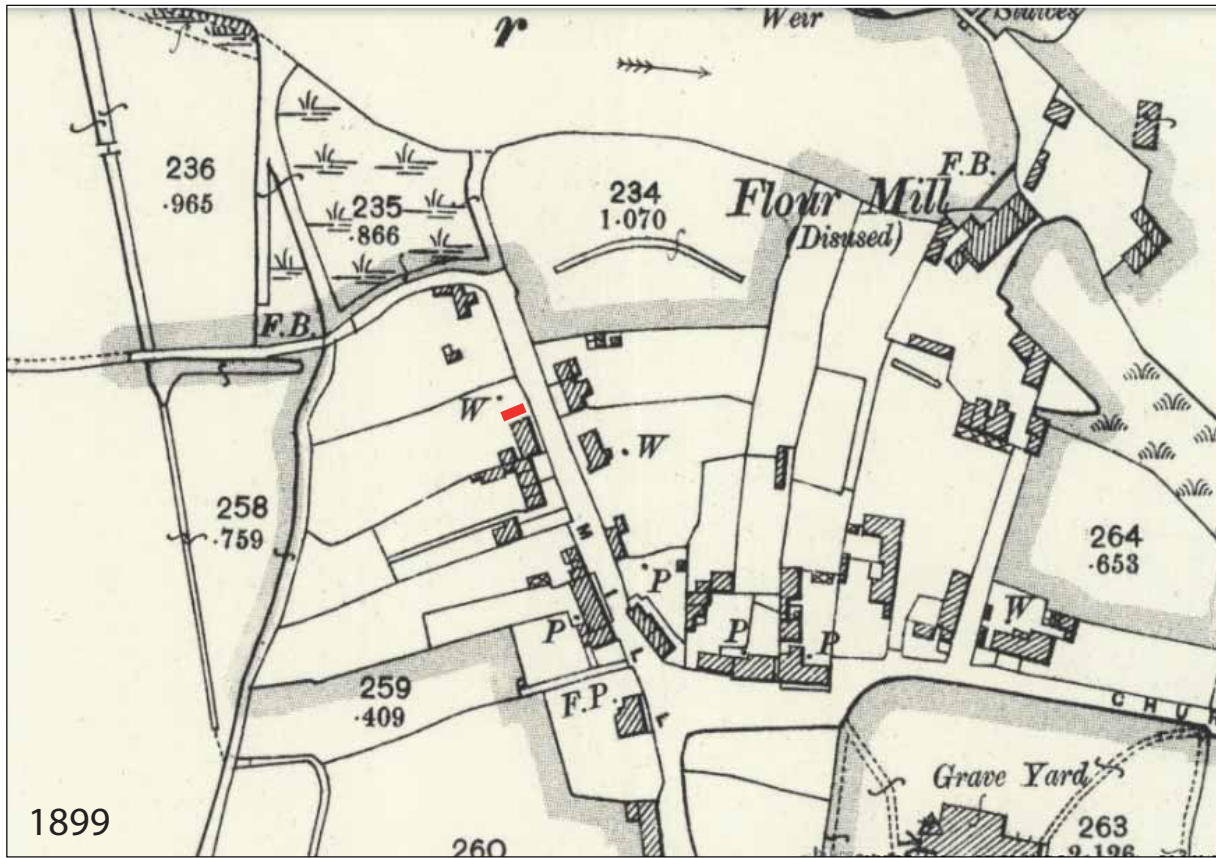


Figure 3- Plan and south facing section



11. PLATES AND FIGURES



Plate 1: Site pre-excitation, facing west



Plate 2. Site post- excavation of turf, facing west



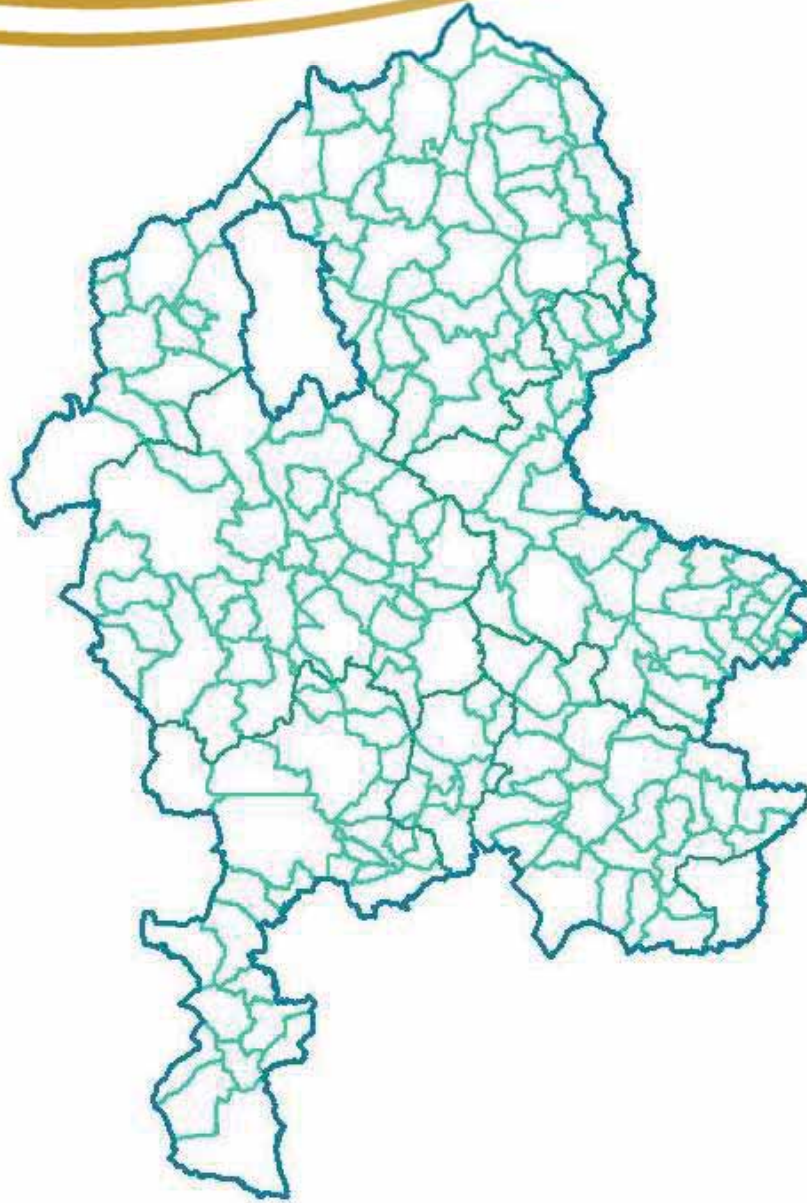
Plate 3. Site post excavation of foundation trenches, facing east



Plate 4. Southernmost trench, showing natural sand and gravels (002), facing east.

12. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief



Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief
Land adjacent to 50 Mill End Lane, Alrewas
September 2017

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A planning application (16/01344/FUL) has been submitted to Lichfield District Council for the erection of a two bedroom detached dwelling with associated works on land adjacent to 50 Mill End Lane, Alrewas (NGR 416512 315290). Following a review of the information held on the Staffordshire County Council (SCC) Historic Environment Record (HER), the SCC Historic Environment Team (HET) advised the Local Planning Authority (LPA) that there was demonstrable potential that the proposed scheme would impact upon archaeological remains. Bearing in mind this potential and the scale of the scheme the LPA were advised that an archaeological watching brief would represent an appropriate level of mitigation in this instance. This advice is in accordance with NPPF para 141.
- 1.2 The SCC HET has been approached to prepare a Specification to inform the detail of archaeological works to be carried out. The objective of this Specification is to establish a framework which is acceptable to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), acting on the advice of the SCC HET, within which a watching brief may be carried out.
- 1.3 The watching brief will be conducted in accordance with this specification and will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for '*Archaeological Watching Briefs*' (2014). All stages of the project will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Historic England volume '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (MoRPHE) (2015).
- 1.4 Bearing in mind the scale of the proposed scheme and the demonstrable archaeological potential in the area, it is considered that this Specification may act as the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) identified within the planning condition. Alternatively the appointed archaeological organisation may choose to prepare a separate WSI based upon the content of this Specification. Any variation in working methodology in either case must be agreed in advance with the developer and the LPA through the SCC HET as their archaeological advisors.

2. HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The development site is located within the Trent Valley where extensive prehistoric and Roman activity has been identified. The presence of potential Bronze Age burial mounds has been identified approximately 200m to the west.
- 2.2 Alrewas was recorded in Domesday Book (1086) which suggests it was a prosperous manor taking advantage of its valley location. A church existed by the late Anglo-Saxon period and this may be located on the site of the existing church, whose earliest fabric dates to the 12th century. The earliest settlement is likely to have concentrated around the church and there is the potential that Mill End Lane formed part of that settlement core.
- 2.3 Alrewas belonged to the Crown until the early 13th century when it was sold to the de Somerville family, who by the late 13th-early 14th century had established the settlement as a market town. There is evidence for the re-planning of the settlement during this period where burgage plots were established. Burgage plots are evidence of medieval settlement planning probably by the lord of the manor to attract new settlers into the newly promoted borough. The plots were originally set out to standardised dimensions, although settlement contraction and expansion during the later medieval and post medieval periods often resulted in the burgage plots being amalgamated or sub-divided. The backplots of the burgages were often places where rubbish was disposed of (in pits) and small-scale industrial activity occurred. Burgage plots have been identified along both sides of Mill End Lane suggesting that the lane was integral part of the medieval market town.

3.0 PROJECT AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The overarching project aim is to ensure the archaeological monitoring of groundworks across the development area.
- 3.2 The specific project objectives to be addressed by this watching brief are:
- To identify, record and understand any evidence for the early medieval and medieval settlement activity within the development site.
 - To identify, record and understand evidence for any other archaeological remains within the development site.
- 3.3 More generic objectives to be considered during the watching brief are:
- To ensure that an appropriate degree of sampling is achieved from secure deposits, which will inform our understanding of the site and area. The details of this strategy will be agreed with the SCC HET as and when such features are encountered.
 - To secure the recording and assessment of suitable environmental deposits associated with archaeological features where these are encountered during groundworks.

- To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The archaeological contractor may use this specification as their WSI or may choose to prepare a separate WSI detailing the recording works to be undertaken during groundworks. If the contractor chooses to prepare their own WSI this must take into account the requirements of this specification. The project should include the following as appropriate:
1. Groundworks, including hand excavation and any other excavation with machinery, will need to be carried out under archaeological supervision. Where machinery is used a toothless bucket will be required in order to ensure a smooth and flat surface;
 2. Inspection of sub-soil for archaeological features;
 3. The rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits;
 4. Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;
 5. A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication.
- 4.2 In advance of fieldwork the appointed archaeological organisation will contact the accepting museum to make them aware of the project and to obtain a Site Accession Code. This code will be included on all site record sheets during the lifespan of the project and during the subsequent post-fieldwork assessment phase.
- 4.3 A written record of the progress of the watching brief shall be maintained and supported by the production of plans and sections drawings (at appropriate scales). A photographic record (monochrome prints and polychrome slides) will also be maintained and supported by an index and site plan of shot locations.
- 4.4 Any finds to be recovered should be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds should be retained, recorded and discussed within the report and recommendations made for further conservation. The necessity for the long term conservation of finds from the site will be agreed with the archaeological contractor and the SCC HET as an advisor to the LPA. Contingency provisions should be made within the programme of work for this.
- 4.5 If necessary, arrangements shall be made for development to be interrupted for reasonable periods in order that satisfactory records might be made.
- 4.6 Features encountered should be appropriately sampled for environmental

remains. This work should be undertaken in line with current Historic England guidance and should be agreed following discussion with the SCC Historic Environment Team advising the LPA. Contingency provisions should be made within the programme of work for this.

- 4.7 If finds are located of a significance beyond that which might have been anticipated before the development began, development shall cease where they might be disturbed in order that provision for their adequate recording or preservation may be made in consultation with the LPA or personnel nominated by them. Contingency provisions should be made within the programme of work for this.
- 4.8 The developer shall afford access to the development site for the purposes of archaeological monitoring to officers of the LPA or personnel nominated by them at all reasonable times upon compliance with the requirements of health and safety.
- 4.9 The developer shall give the LPA or personnel nominated by them at least ten days' notice in writing of the commencement of the development, and shall keep them informed of the progress of the watching brief during the period in which it is carried out.
- 4.10 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (UKIC, 1990), and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992)
- 4.11 The archaeological contractor should agree all on-site working practices with the developer at the earliest opportunity and identify those elements of the construction programme requiring time for recording.
- 4.12 The project should also attempt to place the project findings into their historical and geographical context through cartographic and documentary research.
- 4.13 The project should be conducted by an archaeological organisation working in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and the relevant CIfA standard and guidance (2014). Archaeologists working on the project should not attempt tasks outside of their areas of competence.
- 4.14 Any articulated human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ until a licence to excavate has been granted by the Ministry of Justice. The provisions for analysis, assessment and reburial of any human remains encountered during groundworks should be discussed with representatives of the LPA and SCC HET. A contingency for the recording and excavation of articulated human remains should also be agreed in advance. Similarly provision for the reburial on consecrated ground of any human remains encountered during groundworks should also be made.
- 4.15 Any material recovered which would be regarded as Treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act should be reported to the coroner.

5. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

- 5.1 The post fieldwork assessment and report preparation shall be carried out immediately on completion of site investigations. The site archive shall be prepared in accordance with established relevant ClfA guidance and as detailed in the guidance of the accepting museum.
- 5.2 A draft report on the results obtained should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and personnel nominated by them for comment within 8 weeks of the completion of site work. The report should follow the guidance laid out in the relevant ClfA standards and guidance but should include consideration of:
1. Non-technical summary.
 2. The aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording.
 3. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological and environmental material uncovered.
 4. The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits and structures on the site not disturbed by development - surviving areas of archaeological potential should be indicated on the site plan.
 5. Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, and drawings at an appropriate scale and photographs. All plans, sections, etc., created during the watching brief will be related to Ordnance Survey datum levels and their relation to the National Grid referencing system shall be made clear.
 6. Summary of results.
 7. Description of the archive and the location for its long-term deposition.
- 5.3 Following receipt of comments on the draft report, the appointed archaeological organisation shall endeavor to address and produce a final amended report as soon as is practical. Copies of the final written and illustrated report will (as a minimum) be sent to
- i) the client;
 - ii) the Local Planning Authority; and
 - iii) the Staffordshire HER.
- 5.4 The copy of the report sent to the Staffordshire HER should be accompanied by a completed copy of the Activity and Source Submission Form (see appendix 1) and a CD Rom containing a full pdf copy of the report, supplementary documents and all drawings.
- 5.5 If significant remains are recorded during the project, then it may be

necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2015). If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will need to be submitted to the LPA for agreement.

- 5.6 The archive and finds, including a copy of the watching brief report, shall be deposited at an appropriate museum, such as the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery at Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. The museum guidelines regarding the acceptance of such material should be taken into account. The recipient museum shall be informed in advance of the date when the watching brief is to commence.
- 5.7 All digital records (i.e. photographs) made during the project will be securely stored in an appropriate format and media which can be maintained in perpetuity in their original form and in line with current best practice guidance (i.e. *'Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation.'*(Brown, D. 2007)). For more information on digital archiving please refer to the Archaeology Data Service website (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/DepositingData>).
- 5.8 The written report will become publicly accessible, as part of the Staffordshire HER, within *six* months of completion. The appointed contractor shall also submit a short summary report for inclusion in the next edition of the journal *West Midlands Archaeology* within six months of the completion of the fieldwork.

6. Bibliography

ClfA (revised 2014). *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Historic England (2015). *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. (MoRPHE). London, Historic England.

Staffordshire County Council (2013). *Staffordshire Extensive Urban Survey: Arewas Historic Character Assessment*. www.staffordshire.gov.uk/extensive-urban-survey

Watt, S. (ed) (2011). *The Archaeology of the West Midlands. A Framework for Research*. Oxford, Oxbow Books.

If you wish to comment on the contents of this brief or require additional information, then please contact Debbie Taylor at the address below:

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Staffordshire County Council
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Tipping Street, Stafford, ST16 2DH

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Email: Debbie.taylor@staffordshire.gov.uk

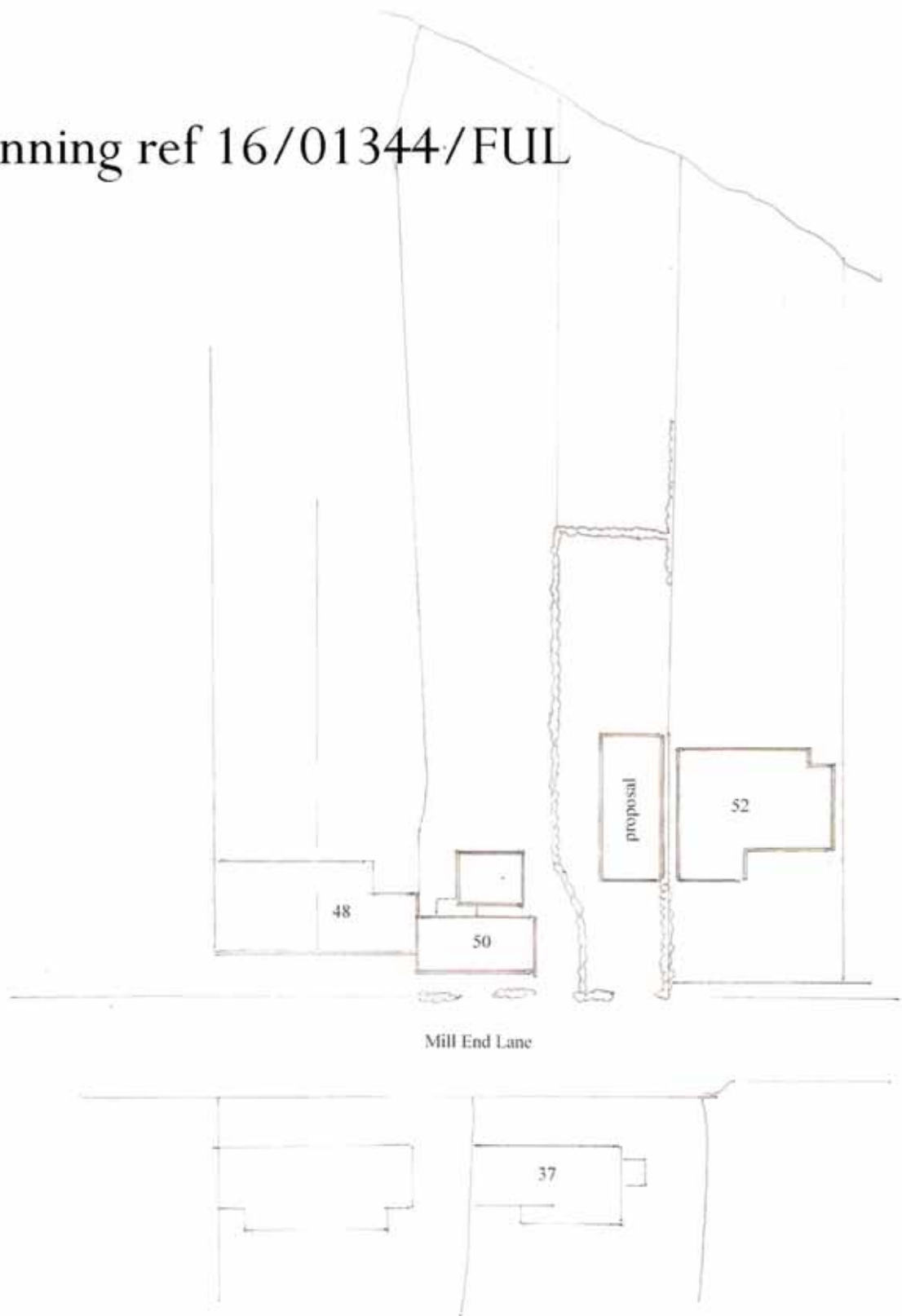
Appendix 1: Staffordshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record

Activity and Source Submission Form

Submission date -
Site Activity or Event
Name of event (eg. Watching Brief at The Blue Boar, Ipstones.)
Location of event (eg. The Blue Boar P.H. Overton Lane, Ipstones.)
NGR
Civil Parish
Brief Description of event (eg. Watching brief during cellar alterations and renovation, prior to conversion to residential use.)
"Activity Type(s)" (highlight as appropriate) Air Photography / Evaluation-trial excavation / Field Walking / Measured survey-drawing / Geophysical survey / Archaeological excavation-full / Archaeological excavation-part / Field survey / Photogrammetric survey / Rectified photo survey / Photographic record / AP interpretation / Salvage-rescue excavation / Watching brief / Environmental sampling / Post-excavation analysis / Documentary research
Commencement date (eg. 01-May-1978)
Completion date (eg. 02-Sept-1983)
Organisation or contractor details (organisation name, address, telephone, e-mail etc.)
Report Details
Date
Type of document (highlight as appropriate) Written / Photographic / Cartographic / Drawn
Title
Author(s)
Brief summary of contents
Brief description of document (eg. Written text with illustrations, bibliography and references. Appendices dealing with environmental sampling. 32 pages. etc.)
Cross references to Staffordshire SMR (if applicable please list Primary record numbers)

Appendix 2: Architectural Drawings

planning ref 16/01344/FUL

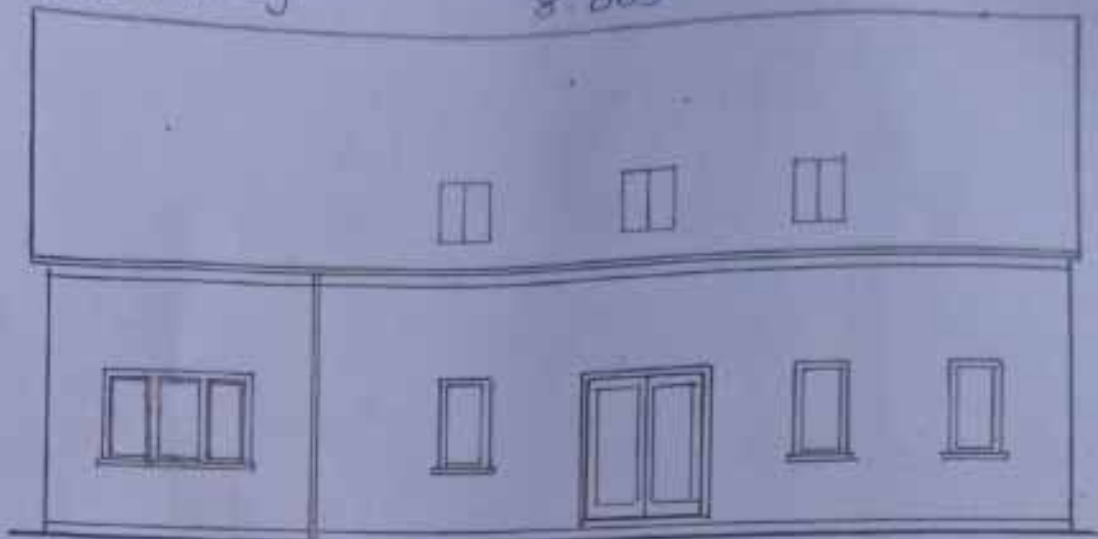


Block Plan 1:
50 Mill End Lane
Alrewas
15 11 16

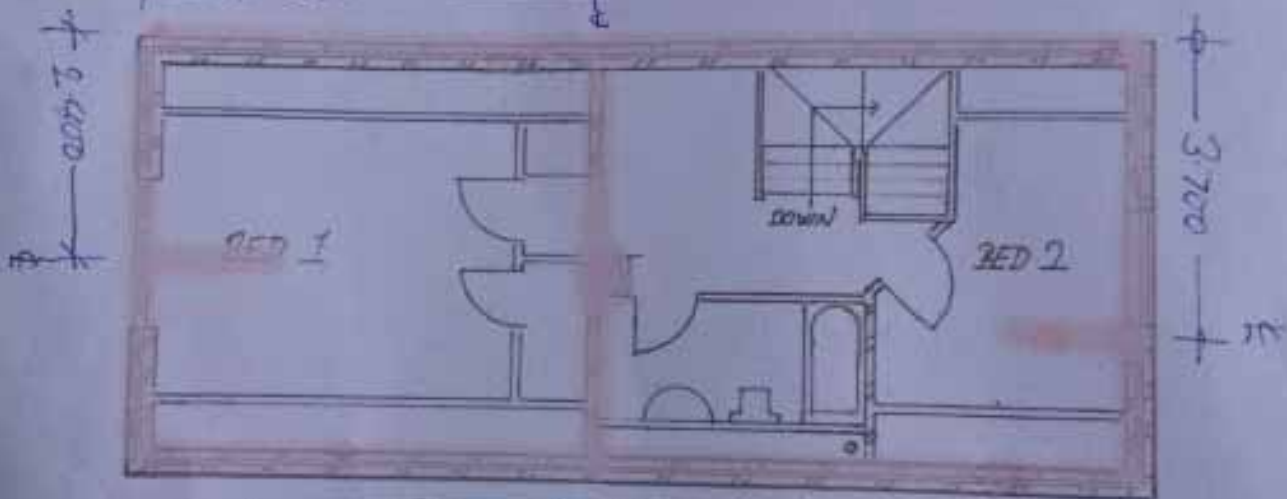
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$$3.250^2 + 6^2 = \sqrt{\quad}$$

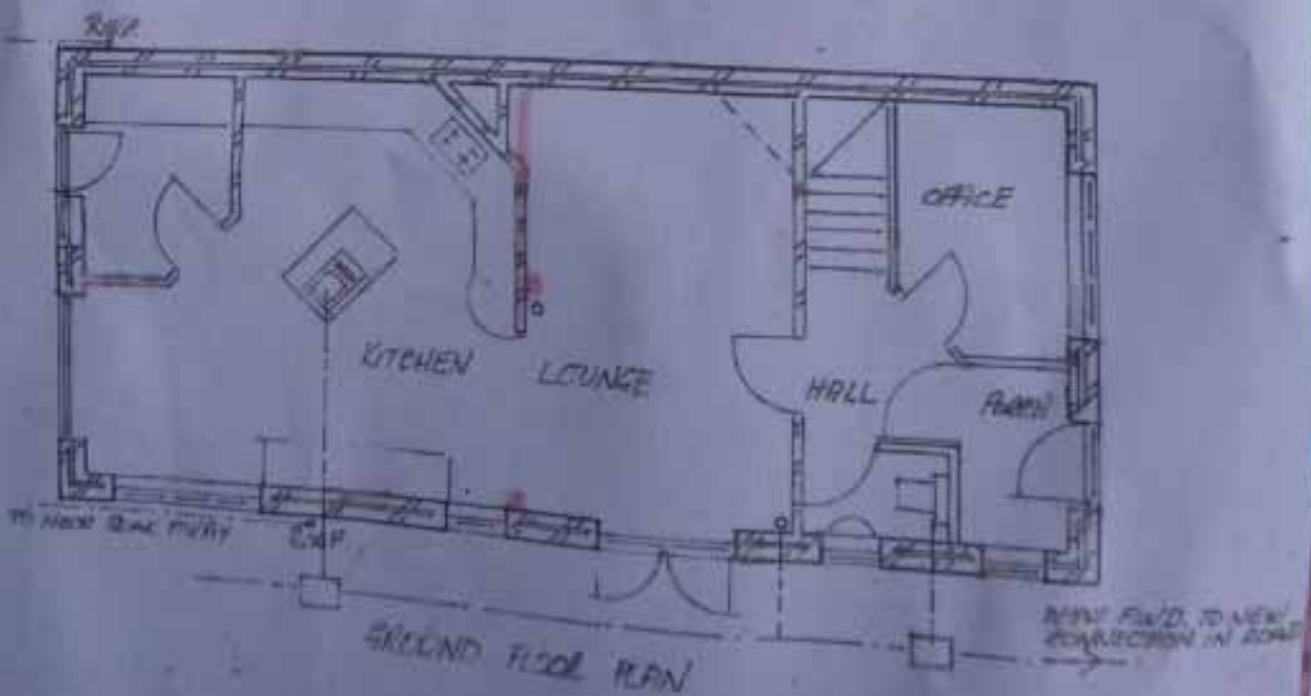
14.865 DIAG
8.663



13.600 SIDE ELEVATION
6.250



3.700
1.500 FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1.50



GROUND FLOOR PLAN