

RUMS/01



RUSH LANE, MARKET DRAYTON, SHROPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

commissioned by CgMs

14/01982/OUT

August 2016

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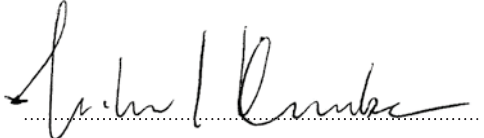
August 2016

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project team

PROJECT MANAGER Mike Kimber
AUTHOR Peter James
FIELDWORK John Gillen, Peter James
GRAPHICS Beata Wiczorek-Oleksy, Caroline Norrman
SPECIALISTS Angela Walker – Environmental
Julie Franklin – Finds
APPROVED BY Mike Kimber – Project Manager



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MIDLANDS & WEST
Headland Archaeology
Unit 1, Clearview Court, Twyford Road, Hereford HR2 6JR

01432 364 901

midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com

PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological field evaluation of the land at Rush Lane, Market Drayton in Shropshire, between 4th and 8th of July 2016. The work was commissioned by CgMs, in advance of residential development. The field evaluation encountered linear ditches representing agricultural land-use dated to the post-medieval period.

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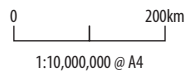
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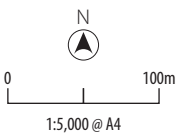
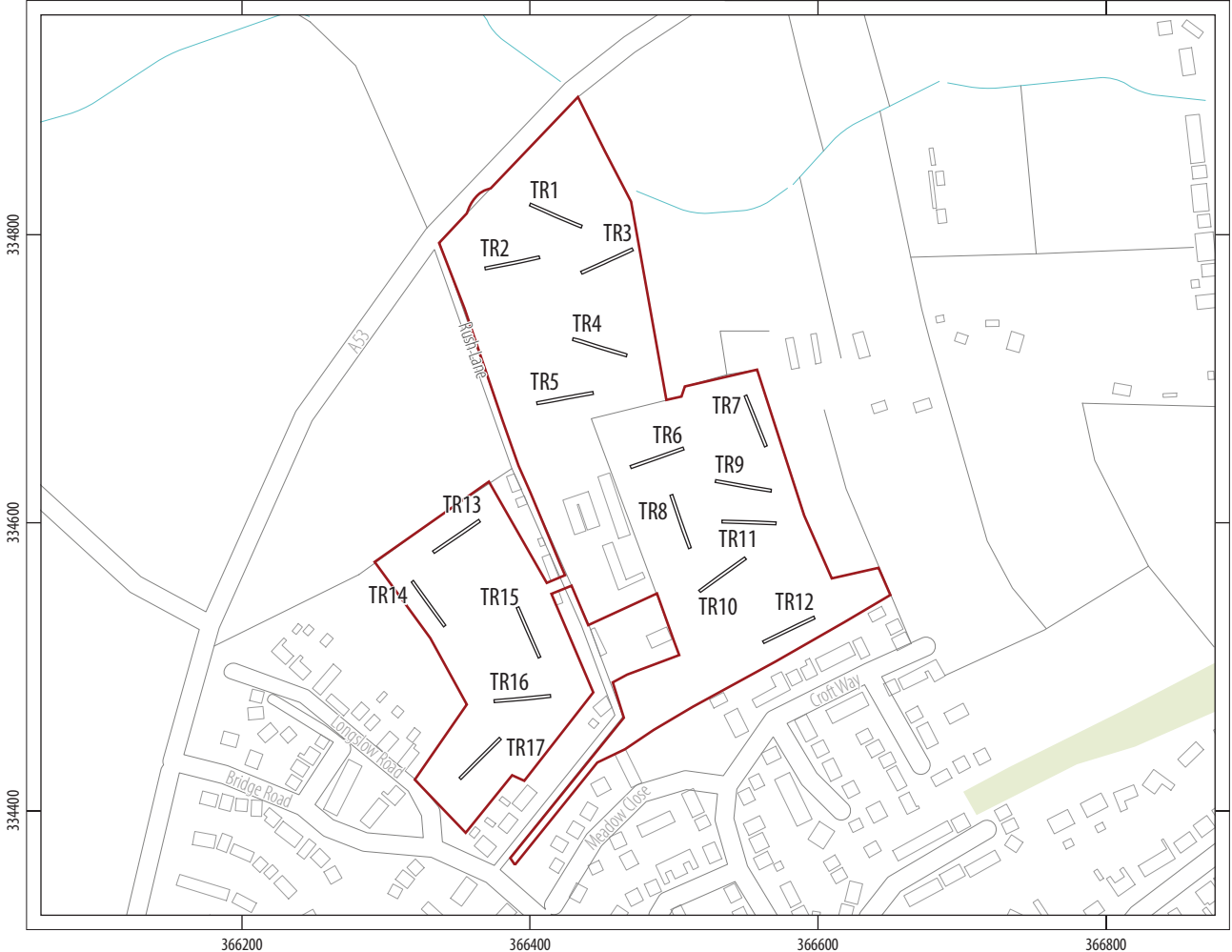
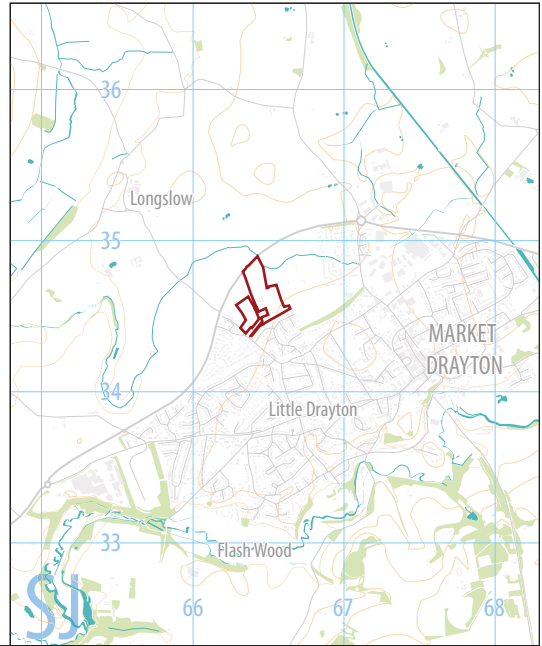
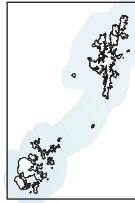
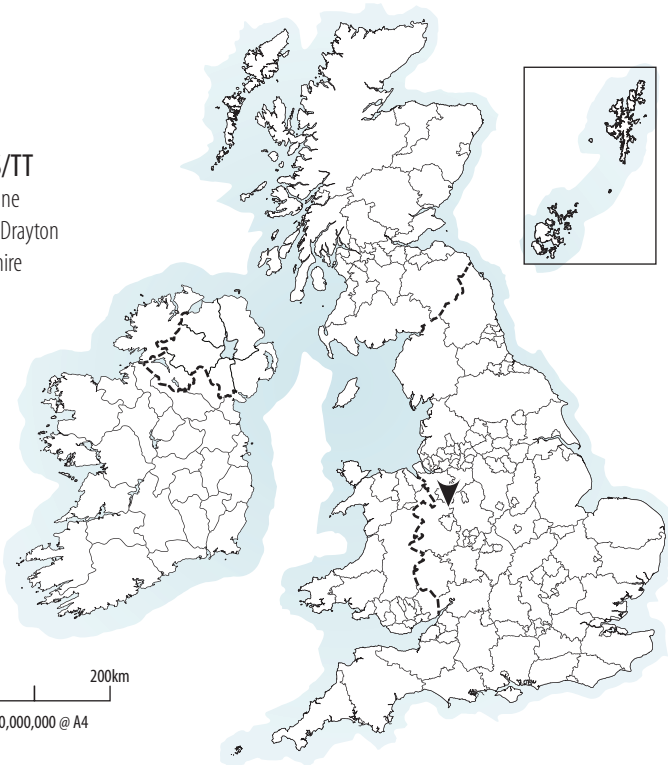
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RUMS/TT
 Rush Lane
 Market Drayton
 Shropshire



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KEY
 [Red outline] development boundary
 [White outline] trench location



MIDLANDS & WEST Unit 1, Clearview Court, Twyford Road
 Hereford HR2 6JR
 01432 364 901
 www.headlandarchaeology.com

RUSH LANE, MARKET DRAYTON, SHROPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Planning permission has been granted for the residential development of agricultural land, centred on a farm and related out buildings at Rush Lane, Market Drayton. (NGR: SJ 66398, 34639).

Outline planning permission was granted by Shropshire County Council (14/01982/OUT). Condition 9 of the permission relates to archaeology, and states:

'No development shall take place until a phased programme of archaeological work has been implemented. The programme of work shall make provision for an initial field evaluation, comprising a sample geophysical survey and targeted trial trenching of any anomalies thus identified (up to a 2% sample of the study area), followed by further mitigation as appropriate. Each phase of work should be in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI). These written schemes shall be approved in writing by the local planning authority prior to the commencement of works.'

In response a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by CgMs (CgMs 2016). The WSI was submitted to the local planning authority and agreed by the archaeological advisor Dr Andrew Wigley.

The geophysical survey element of the initial field evaluation was undertaken in June 2016 by Tiger-Geo (Tiger-Geo 2016). Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to undertake the trial trenching element of the field evaluation in accordance with the agreed WSI in July 2016.

This report presents the results of the trial trenching, carried out between the 4th and 8th July 2016.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The development site is located on the north-western edge of Market Drayton, and covers an area of approximately c7.68ha (illus

1). The centre of the site is occupied by a farm and out buildings that cover c1.2ha of the development site. The field evaluation covered three fields, currently under pasture, which comprise the remaining c6.5ha.

The site is bounded by the A53 carriageway to the north, agricultural fields to the east and residential properties to the south and west.

It lies between c80 and 84m OD, and is relatively flat with gradual incline in the northern field. The solid bedrock is of the Bollin Mudstone Member with superficial deposits comprises of Glaciofluvial deposits, Devensian – sand and gravel (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

The soils within this area are known to be well-drained loamy brown earths of the Wick 1 Association (CgMs 2016; Ragg et al 1984).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The background of the site is covered in detail by Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (CgMs 2014). The following section has been synthesised from that document.

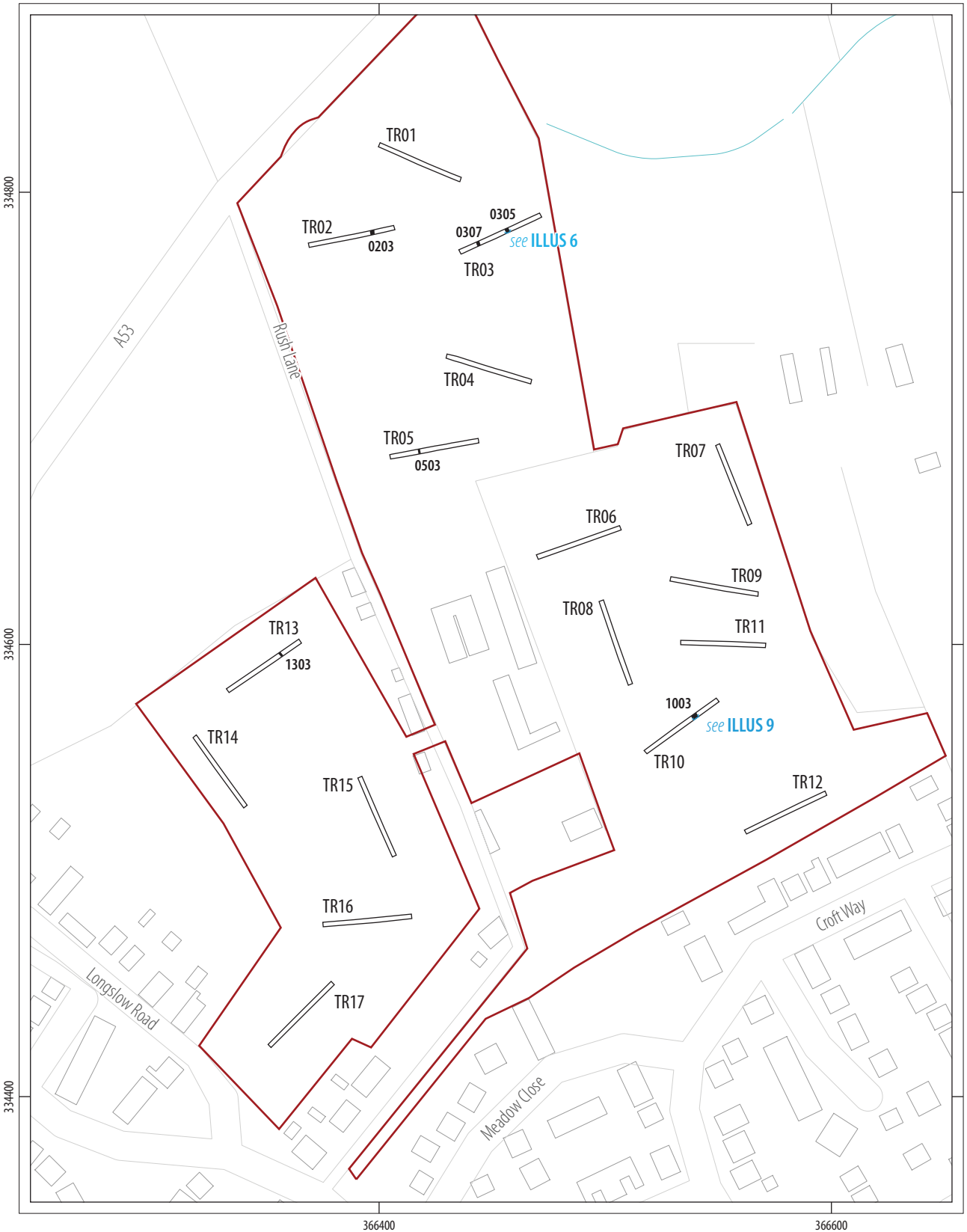
Pre-history/Roman

There are no known recorded evidence for pre-historic or Roman activity within the development site or the surrounding area.


The site is located over Devensian fluvio-glacial drift deposits which have been known to be settled and exploited from the later prehistoric period onwards, and was considered to have potential for previously unknown pre-historic and Roman activity.



Medieval/Saxon

There are no known recorded features or materials within the development site. It is likely that the site lay within an area of common ground or open fields throughout the medieval period.



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 N
 0 5m
 1:2,500 @ A4

KEY
 development boundary
 trench location

ILLUS 2 Trench location plan

Post-medieval to modern

The town of Market Drayton grew in prosperity during the late 17th century.

Baugh's (c1808) and Greenwood's (c1827) county maps indicate the street layout of Market Drayton. There is no detail on the land of the development site, so it is likely that the land continued to be used as common ground or open fields.

The tithe map of Drayton c1845 depicts the site comprising thirteen fields. A few buildings were established either side of Rush Lane. The western field contained potentially three ponds.

Throughout the 19th and 20th century the landscape continued in agricultural land use. The farm-house was established during this period with various out-buildings constructed and removed.

The Ordinance survey map c1982 illustrates the northern field as one field and the out-buildings, once located in the north-western corner, have been removed.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 GENERAL

The methodology followed was outlined in the WSI (CgMs 2016).

The purpose of the archaeological investigation was as follows:

- › to assess the results of the geophysical survey and provide information on the extent, date, character, preservation, significance and quality of archaeological remains within the development site;
- › to assess the artefactual and ecofactual potential of archaeological deposits encountered;
- › to assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- › to inform formulation of a further measures, if required, to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains; and
- › to produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Shropshire HER.

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited in the Shropshire Museum to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit. An online OASIS form has been completed and will be ultimately submitted with the approved version of the report (OASIS ID: headland4-258693).

3 METHODOLOGY

The trial trench evaluation comprised seventeen trenches measuring

40m in length and 1.9m in width. Topsoil and subsoil was removed by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision and ceased when the natural substrate or archaeological horizon was exposed.

Prior to breaking ground, all trenches were located using a differential GPS. Utility plans were consulted, and all trenches were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) to identify any potential buried services.

Where archaeological features were identified, a representative sample was excavated by hand, sufficient to characterise the archaeological potential.

3.1 RECORDING

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (CgMs 2016). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets that conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded. All sections of excavated archaeological features were hand-drawn on permatrace.

A plan of the trenches and features across the entire site was recorded digitally with Trimble GPS using standard Headland Archaeology methodology.

A full photographic record was taken using digital photography and incorporating black and white print photographs where appropriate. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

4 RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in Appendix 1. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (ie Trench 01: (0100), Trench 02: (0200)) with cuts indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets. Selected technical detail is utilised below in order to describe the remains found and to inform the interpretation and dating presented in this report.

The archaeological remains comprised negative cut features, encountered in five of the seventeen trenches (Illus 2). These were linear features, representing agricultural land-use during the post-medieval period.

Trenches 1 to 5 were located in the north field; Trenches 6 to 12 in the east field and Trenches 13 to 17 in the west field.

4.2 TRENCH RESULTS

The natural substrate was relatively consistent across the site. In general, it was medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of clay, sandstone and ironstone gravel.



ILLUS 3 General shot of north field looking south **ILLUS 4** General shot of east field looking south-east **ILLUS 5** General shot of west field looking north

This was exposed between 0.36 – 0.72m BGL. The subsoil, in general, comprised of medium red brown sandy silt and in turn sealed by medium-dark grey brown sandy loam plough-soil.

North field (Trenches 1–5)

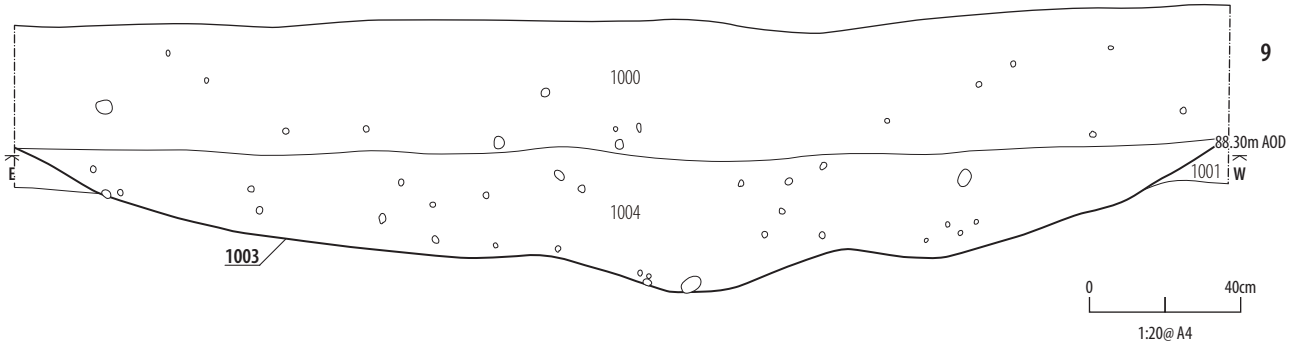
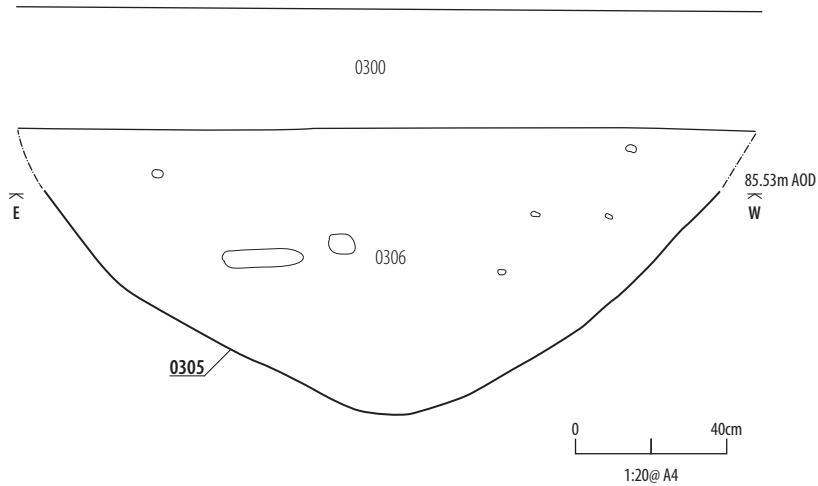
The topsoil and subsoil depths were consistent across the field, measuring between 0.40 – 0.58m thick overlying the natural substrate.

Located on the west side of field was a linear ditch (contexts [0503 and 0203]), aligned north to south. This feature had been identified by geophysical survey results and correlates with a field boundary shown on the ordinance survey map of c1975 (CgMs 2014). Trenches 2 and 5 were positioned to target this feature.

Ditch [0503] was approximately 1.1m wide and 0.50m in depth (Illus 8). It contained a single humic backfill with base of bowl and wine glass bottle dated to the late 18th century recovered. Ditch [0203] was recorded in plan and remained unexcavated. It measured 1.6m in width (Illus 2).

In Trench 3 two linear ditches were encountered, respecting north to south alignment. Ditch [0305] was 1.8m wide and 0.50m in depth. Fragments of ceramic building material and coke were recovered. Ditch [0307] measured 1.5m wide and 0.43m in depth. Both features contained homogenous deposition (Illus 7).

Trenches 1 and 4 exposed no archaeological features.



ILLUS 6 North facing section of ditch [0305]

ILLUS 7 North facing section of ditch [0307]

ILLUS 8 South facing section of ditch [0503]

ILLUS 9 North facing section of ditch [1003]

East field (Trenches 6–12)

Topsoil was consistent across the field, with thicknesses between 0.30 – 0.37m. Subsoil was identified within Trenches 6, 7, 10 and 11 with thicknesses between 0.12 – 0.20m.

Trenches 7 and 11 were relocated. Trench 7 moved approximately 5m to the east from its original position due to the presence of a borehole. Trench 11 was re-aligned on east to west orientation because of an overhead cable (Illus 3).

In Trench 10, linear ditch [1003] was encountered, aligned north to south, measuring 1.62m wide and 0.34m in depth (Illus 9). It contained a single medium grey brown sandy silt deposit with a few abraded sherds of pottery and ceramic building material dated between 17th – 18th centuries.

Trench 6–9, 11 and 12 exposed no archaeological features.

West field (Trenches 13–17)

Topsoil and subsoil varied in depths between 0.35 – 0.72m. Trench 17 encountered a deeper and more compact soil structure, suggesting potential location of an agricultural headland. No subsoil was present within Trench 16.

In Trench 13 was linear ditch [1303], aligned north to south. It measured 1.8m wide and 0.44m in depth, containing two clear phases of deposition (Illus 10). A heavily abraded fragment of ceramic building material was retained, broadly dated to the post-medieval to modern.

Trench 14–17 exposed no archaeological features.

Geological and/or features of a natural origin

Trench 9 exposed sub-circular feature, approximately 1.9m wide by 2.10m in length. This feature was investigated and confirmed as natural in origin.

5 DISCUSSION

There was no impact as a result of ploughing and other cultivation related activities. The depth of plough soil was relatively consistent across the site although the presence of subsoil was inconsistent. The character, typology and form of ditches [1003] and [1303] are also comparable.

Geophysical survey preceded the field evaluation suggesting low potential for underlying remains. Ditches [0203] and [0504] confirmed that a linear anomaly identified by the geophysics was a backfilled field boundary ditch. This feature cut through the subsoil and contained late 18th century pottery. It is likely, based on historical map data that this ditch remained until c1975 (CgMs 2014).

Ditches [0305] and [0307] contained contemporary dating material as well as respecting the same orientation. It is plausible to suggest that these features relate to contemporary field system.

6 CONCLUSION

The field evaluation encountered linear ditches of post-medieval origin. These features potential relate to the open-field system, consisting of strip farming of narrow parcels of land demarcated by ditches aligned north to south. The open-field system is generally well understood and further work on these remains will not contribute any information of value to regional research objectives. There was no evidence for any other classes of archaeological remains within the site.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Trench and context register

*D BGL = Depth below ground level

TR01

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.9	0.40	0.44
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
0100	Topsoil – Medium grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.27	
0101	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03).	0.13	
0102	Natural – Medium red brown sandy clay with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

No archaeological features encountered.

TR02

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
38.8	1.9	0.44	0.48
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
0200	Topsoil – Medium grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.30	
0201	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03).	0.12	
0202	Natural – Medium red brown sand with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	
0203	Cut of ditch. Aligned N/S. 1.6m wide	N/A	
0204	Fill of ditch [0203]	N/A	

SUMMARY

Linear ditch exposed, N/S aligned. Cut through sub-soil. Unexcavated. Continues and excavated in Trench 5.

TR03

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
39.5	1.9	0.49	0.59
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
0300	Topsoil – Medium grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.34	
0301	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03).	0.15	
0302	Natural – Medium red brown sandy with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	
0303	Void	N/A	
0304	Void	N/A	
0305	Cut of ditch. N/S aligned	0.60	
0306	Fill of [0305]; secondary deposit – Medium grey brown sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04)	0.60	
0307	Cut of ditch. N/S aligned	0.40	
0308	Fill of [0307]; secondary deposit – Medium red brown sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03)	0.40	

SUMMARY

Two linear ditches, respect N/S orientation. Cut through sub-soil.

TR04

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.9	0.60	0.80
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
0400	Topsoil – Medium grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.30	
0401	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03).	0.28	
0402	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

No archaeological features encountered.

TR05

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
39.8	1.9	0.54	0.70
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
0500	Topsoil – Medium grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.30	
0501	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03).	0.22	
0502	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	
0503	Cut of ditch. N/S aligned	0.50	
0504	Fill of [0503]; secondary deposit – Dark red brown sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.06)	0.50	

SUMMARY

Linear ditch, aligned N/S. Cut through sub-soil. Continues from Trench 2.

TR06

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.9	0.45	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
0600	Topsoil – Medium grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.35	
0601	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03).	0.15	
0602	Natural – Medium red brown sandy clay with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

No archaeological features encountered.

TR07

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.9	0.48	0.55
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
0700	Topsoil – Medium grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.33	
0701	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03).	0.20	
0702	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

No archaeological features encountered.

TR08

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.9	0.41	0.44
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
0800	Topsoil – Medium grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.40	
0801	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

No archaeological features encountered.

TR09

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.9	0.38	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
0900	Topsoil – Medium grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.35	
0901	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

Anomaly investigated. Interpreted as natural hollow. Approximately 1.9x2.10m. No archaeological features encountered.

TR10

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
39.40	1.90	0.42	0.48
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
1000	Topsoil – Medium grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.36	
1001	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03).	0.12	
1002	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	
1003	Cut of ditch. N/S aligned	0.34	
1004	Fill of [1003]; secondary deposit – Medium grey brown sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.05)	N/A	

SUMMARY

Linear ditch, aligned N/S. Cut through sub-soil.

TR11

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.90	0.52	0.60
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
1100	Topsoil – Medium grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.33	
1101	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03).	0.17	
1102	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

No archaeological features encountered.

TR12

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.9	0.37	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
1200	Topsoil – Dark grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04). Good plough soil.	0.37m	
1201	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

No archaeological features encountered.

TR13

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
39.90	1.90	0.38	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
1300	Topsoil – Dark grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03). Good plough soil.	0.36	
1301	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04).	0.14	
1302	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	
1303	Cut of ditch. N/S aligned	0.44	
1304	Fill of [1303]; primary deposit – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03)	0.13	
1305	Fill of [1303]; secondary deposit – Medium grey brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04)	0.36	

SUMMARY

Linear ditch, aligned N/S. Cut through sub-soil.

TR14

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.90	0.47m	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
1400	Topsoil – Dark grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03). Good plough soil.	0.30	
1401	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04).	0.17	
1402	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

No archaeological features encountered.

TR15

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.90	0.44	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
1500	Topsoil – Dark grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03). Good plough soil.	0.25	
1501	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.04).	0.15	
1502	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and Iron stone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

No archaeological features encountered.

TR16

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.90	0.37	0.45
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
1602	Topsoil – Dark grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0 – 0.03). Good plough soil.	0.35	
1601	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

No archaeological features encountered.

TR17

L (M)	W (M)	MIN. D (M)	MAX. D (M)
40	1.90	0.64	0.70
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*D BGL (M)	
1700	Topsoil – Dark grey brown sandy loam with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0–0.03). Good plough soil.	0.34	
1701	Subsoil – Medium red brown sandy silt with few sub-rounded sandstone and ironstone (0–0.04).	0.38	
1702	Natural – Medium red brown sandy silt with pockets of sandstone and ironstone gravel.	N/A	

SUMMARY

No archaeological features encountered.

Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

PHOTO	BW	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
001	—	108-0001	ESE	Opening/pre-ex shot of Trench 1
002	—	108-0002	ESE	Opening/pre-ex shot of Trench 4
003	—	108-0003	W	Opening/pre-ex shot of Trench 5
004	—	108-0004	NE	Opening/pre-ex shot of Trench 3
005	—	108-0005	S	Record shot of [0303] showing non-archaeological
006	—	108-0006	S	Record shot of [0303] showing non-archaeological
007	—	108-0007	NNE	SSW facing record shot of rep. sec. in Trench 1 at northern end
008	—	108-0008	NE	SW facing record shot of rep. sec. in Trench 4 at western end
009	—	108-0009	S	N facing record shot of rep. sec. in Trench 5 at eastern end
010	1/35		S	ID shot
011	1/34	108-0010	S	N facing section of (0300)(0301) and [0305] – N-S orientation
012	1/33	108-0011	S	N facing section of (0300)(0301) and [0307] – N-S orientation
013	—	108-0012	NW	Opening/pre-ex shot of Trench 2
014	—	108-0013	S	N facing section of rep. sec. in Trench 2
015	1/32	108-0014	N	S facing section of ditch [0503]
016	—	108-0015	SW	Open/pre-ex shot of Trench 17
017	—	108-0018	SE	NW facing shot of rep. sec. in Trench 17
018	—	108-0019	E	Open/pre-ex shot of Trench 16
019	—	108-0020	N	S facing section of rep. sec. in Trench 16

PHOTO	BW	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
020	—	108-0021	N	Open/pre-ex shot of Trench 15
021	—	108-0022	E	W facing section of rep. sec. in Trench 15
022	—	108-0016	—	Void
023	—	108-0017	—	Void
024	—	108-0023	NW	Open/pre-ex shot of Trench 14
025	—	108-0024	SW	NE facing photo of rep. sec. in Trench 14
026	—	108-0025	E	Open/pre-ex record shot of Trench 12
027	—	108-0026	S	N facing section of rep. sec. in Trench 12
028	—	108-0027	W	Open/pre-ex record shot of Trench 10
029	—	108-0028	SE	Open/pre-ex record shot of Trench 11
030	—	108-0029	NNW	SSE facing section of rep. sec. in Trench 11
031	—	108-0030	N	Open/pre-ex record shot of Trench 8
033	—	108-0031	E	Open/pre-ex record shot of Trench 6
034	—	108-0032	E	W facing section of rep. sec. in Trench 8
035	—	108-0033	N	S facing section of rep. sec. in Trench 6
036	—	108-0034	S	Open/pre-ex record shot of Trench 7
037	—	108-0035	E	W facing section of rep. sec. in Trench 7
038	1/31	108-0036	N	S facing section of ditch [1303]
039	—	108-0037	W	E facing shot of Trench 13
040	—	108-0038	SE	Open/pre-ex record shot of Trench 9
041	—	108-0039	NE	SW facing section of rep. sec. in Trench 9
042	—	108-0040	SE	Record shot of hollow [0902] – non archaeological
043	1/30	108-0041	S	N facing section of ditch in Trench 10

APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

The finds assemblage numbered seven sherds (199g) of pottery, one piece (392g) of glass and four fragments (36g) of ceramic building material. All were of post-medieval or modern date. The finds are summarised by feature in the Table 1, a complete catalogue is given at the end.

TR	FEATURE	POTTERY (PM-MOD)		GLASS		CBM		DATING
		COUNT	WGT	COUNT	WGT	COUNT	WGT	
03	ditch [0305]	–	–	–	–	2	14g	PM/Mod
03	ditch [0307]	2	8g	–	–	–	–	c 18th
03	topsoil 0300	2	5g	–	–	–	–	17th+
05	ditch [0503]	1	162g	1	392g	–	–	c L18th
10	ditch [1003]	2	24g	–	–	1	21g	17th/18th
13	ditch [1303]	–	–	–	–	1	1g	PM/Mod
Total		7	199g	1	392g	4	36g	

TABLE 1 Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating

Post-medieval to modern pottery

The pottery included sherds of blackware and slipware with a single sherd of porcelain and a small brown-glazed sherd. The slipwares

were red bodied flatwares with white slip trailed decoration. The most distinctive blackware sherd (ditch [0503]) represented a large bowl. All the sherds could date to the 18th century though a broader 17th to 19th century dating is also possible. If deposition had continued into the 19th century sherds of creamwares and whitewares are notable by their absence but with such a small assemblage, this may not be significant.

Glass

The single glass find was a complete base from a cylindrical wine bottle. It can be dated to the period c1770–1810.

Ceramic building material

The four sherds were all small fragments of brick. They cannot be closely dated but are consistent with the dating of the other finds.

Discussion

The finds indicate activity in the area in the 18th century, possibly beginning earlier or continuing a little later. The small size and number of the finds suggest this activity was low level, probably largely agricultural in nature and the finds may derive from manuring. Ditch [0503] is the only feature containing larger finds, in the form of large pieces of pottery and glass and these two finds may represent a primary dump of midden material.

Finds catalogue

TR	CONTEXT	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
03	0300	–	1	3	Pottery (PM)	Blackware	small rilled sherd, glazed both sides	17th – 18th
03	0300	–	1	2	Pottery (PM)	Misc	small sherd, buff fabric, brown glaze	17th – 19th
03	0306	–	2	14	CBM	Brick	fragments	PM/Mod
03	0308	–	1	2	Pottery (PM/Mod)	Porcelain	small sherd fragment of moulded decoration and blue paint	18th – 19th
03	0308	–	1	6	Pottery (PM)	Slipware	pale red fabric, white slip trailing, yellow on red-brown, flatware sherd with wiggly line decoration	17th – 18th
05	0504	–	1	162	Pottery (PM)	Blackware	large sherd from large heavy bowl rim	17th – 18th
05	0504	–	1	392	Glass	Bottle	base from cylindrical wine bottle	c1770 – 1820
10	1004	–	1	9	Pottery (PM)	Blackware	internal glaze	17th – 18th
10	1004	–	1	21	CBM	Brick	corner fragment	PM/Mod
10	1004	–	1	15	Pottery (PM)	Slipware	pale red fabric, white slip trailing, yellow on red-brown, flatware sherd, pattern unclear	17th – 18th
13	1305	1	1	1	CBM	Brick	fragment	PM/Mod

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Introduction

A single sample of 40 litres was recovered during archaeological work in relation to residential development at Rush Lane, Market Drayton. The sample was taken from the fill of a N/S aligned ditch determined to be Post-medieval to modern in date. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the sample.

Method

The bulk sample was subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. The sample was scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006) and Zohary et al. (2012). After careful consideration of the uncharred seeds present in the samples they were determined to be a modern intrusive component and were therefore not considered further.

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Tables 2 (Retent samples) and 3 (Flot samples). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables. The sample contained a proportion of modern roots and occasional intrusive uncharred seeds.

Charred plant remains

There were no charred plant remains present in the assessment sample.

Finds

Finds including pottery, ceramic building material and glass will be discussed as the subject of a separate finds report.

Discussion

No material of real significance was recovered from the assessed sample. The retent material was primarily composed of cinder with rare fragments of coal which is consistent with a post medieval date.

Dating potential of the remains

No remains suitable for dating were present.

Recommendations

No further work is required.

References

Cappers RTJ, Bekker, RM & Jans, JEA 2006 *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands* Barkhuis Publishing and Groningen University Library: Groningen

Stace C 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles* (2nd edition) Cambridge University Press: Cambridge

Zohary, D, Hopf, M & Weiss, E 2012 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World* Oxford University Press: Oxford

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	FEATURE	SAMPLE VOL (L)	CERAMIC			ORGANIC	MATERIAL AVAILABLE FOR AMS DATING	CINDERS	COAL	COMMENTS	
				CBM								WOOD
				BRICK	DAUB	TILE						
1305	1	Fill of [1303] N/S aligned ditch	40	+			+	No	+++	+	No obvious charcoal, mostly cinder and coal fragments	

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

TABLE 2 Retent sample results

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	FEATURE	TOTAL FLOT VOL (ML)	CHARCOAL		MATERIAL AVAILABLE FOR AMS DATING	COMMENTS
				QTY	MAX SIZE (MM)		

Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

TABLE 3 Flotation sample results



© 2016 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

SOUTH & EAST

Headland Archaeology
Building 68C, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

01525 861 578

southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

MIDLANDS & WEST

Headland Archaeology
Unit 1, Clearview Court, Twyford Road
Hereford HR2 6JR

01432 364 901

midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

NORTH

Headland Archaeology
Unit 16, Hillside, Beeston Road
Leeds LS11 8ND

0113 387 6430

north@headlandarchaeology.com

SCOTLAND

Headland Archaeology
13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

0131 467 7705

scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com