



making sense of heritage

# Land West of M42 Junction 10, Tamworth, Staffordshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample



Ref: 101566.02  
October 2016



**Land West of M42 Junction 10, Tamworth,  
Staffordshire**

**Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample**

**Prepared for:**

G F Tomlinson & Sons Limited  
and  
B & K Building Services Ltd

**On behalf of:**

St. Modwen Properties PLC  
Park Road  
17 High Street  
Longbridge  
Birmingham  
BB1 2UQ

**Prepared by:**

Wessex Archaeology  
Unit R6  
Sheaf Bank Business Park  
Prospect Road  
Sheffield  
S2 3EN

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)



**October 2016**

**101566.02**



## Quality Assurance

<b>Project Code</b>	101566	<b>Accession Code</b>		<b>Client Ref.</b>	
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>		<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b>	424006 300357		

<b>Version</b>	<b>Status*</b>	<b>Prepared by</b>	<b>Checked and Approved By</b>	<b>Approver's Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
v01	I	HVH	APN		16/11/15
<b>File:</b>	\\sheffield\wessex\Projects\101566\_Reports\V01				
v02	E	HVH	APN		15/01/16
<b>File:</b>	\\sheffield\wessex\Projects\101566\_Reports\V02				
v03	F	HVH	APN		04/10/16
<b>File:</b>	\\sheffield\wessex\Projects\101566\_Reports\V03				
<b>File:</b>					
<b>File:</b>					

\* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

## DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



# Land West of M42 Junction 10, Tamworth, Staffordshire

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

### Contents

Summary .....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project background .....	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	1
2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British.....	2
2.3 Anglo-Saxon and medieval.....	2
2.4 Post-medieval and modern.....	2
2.5 Recent investigations in the area.....	3
<b>3 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Aims and objectives .....	3
3.2 Fieldwork methodology .....	3
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	4
<b>5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>4</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	4
5.2 Pottery.....	5
5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM).....	5
5.4 Other finds .....	5
<b>6 DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
6.1 Summary.....	5
<b>7 STORAGE AND CURATION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
7.1 Museum .....	6
7.2 Preparation of archive .....	6
7.3 Discard policy.....	6
7.4 Security copy.....	6



<b>8</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>7</b>
8.1	Bibliography .....	7
<b>9</b>	<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>8</b>
9.1	Appendix 1: Context inventory.....	8
9.2	Appendix 2: OASIS form .....	10

### Figures

- Figure 1: Site location  
Figure 2: Plan of archaeology

### Plates

- Plate 1: Field boundary 13  
Plate 2: Quarry feature 16  
Plate 3: Blank north area of Site  
Plate 4: Trench 1 looking south-west  
Plate 5: Trench 2 looking east  
Plate 6: Trench 3 looking north-east  
Plate 7: Trench 3 deposit 303  
Plate 8: Trench 4 looking south-west  
Plate 9: Trench 4 representative section  
Plate 10: Trench 5 looking north-west  
Plate 11: Natural feature 503



# Land West of M42 Junction 10, Tamworth, Staffordshire

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by GF Tomlinson and Sons to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample on land off Centurion Way, west of Junction 10 of the M42, Tamworth, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 424006 300357 (hereafter 'the Site'). A second phase of work was commissioned by B & K Building Services Ltd in advance of further site reduction. Both phases of work took place in advance of the construction of an industrial/warehouses/distribution development.

A desk-based assessment (DBA) and geophysical survey indicated the potential for below ground remains within the Site, including possible ditches/enclosures in the south-western part of Site. The strip, map and sample took place during general reduction across the Site, and during deeper excavation in advance of foundation, service trench and attenuation pond excavation.

The second phase of work comprised five targeted trenches in order to further define areas of archaeological potential, which would help determine the strategy for additional strip, map and sample excavation.

During excavation the presence of a post-medieval field boundary ditch was confirmed and a stone land drain and quarry were revealed. The upper fill of the quarry produced a small group of finds, comprising medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material and pottery. The targeted trenching defined the limits of the quarry and demonstrated that geophysical anomalies were the result of geological features.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project codes **101566 and 101567**. The archive will be deposited with Warwickshire Museum in due course under temporary accession number **T/400**. An OASIS form (**wessexar1-238761**) can be found in **Appendix 2** of this report and will be submitted with the archive at the time of deposition.



# Land West of M42 Junction 10, Tamworth, Staffordshire

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

### Acknowledgements

The first phase of the project was commissioned by GF Tomlinson and Sons on behalf of St Modwen Ltd and Wessex is grateful to P. Newsum and B. Stockley in this regard. The second phase of work was commissioned by B & K Building Services and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to D. Mears. The fieldwork was undertaken by D. Bashford and M. Tenzer between 26th October and 3rd November 2015, and Michael Keech on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2016. The report was compiled by H. Holbrook with illustrations by K. Foster and A. Sperr, finds were reported by L. Mephram. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by A. Norton.



# Land West of M42 Junction 10, Tamworth, Staffordshire

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by St Modwen Developments Ltd (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample on land off Centurion Way, west of Junction 10 of the M42, Tamworth, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 424006 300357 (hereafter 'the Site'). A second phase of work was commissioned by B & K Building Services Ltd in advance of further site reduction. Both phases of work took place in advance of the construction of an industrial/warehouses/distribution development.
- 1.1.2 A desk-based assessment (DBA) and geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2013 and 2014) indicated that there was potential for below ground remains within the Site, including possible ditches/enclosures in the southwestern part of Site.
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2015a) detailed how Wessex Archaeology would carry out that archaeological works, and was submitted to Anna Stocks (Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire County Council; WCC) for approval prior to work commencing.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located 5.14 km south-east of the centre of Tamworth, adjacent to Junction 10 of the M42 and the county boundary with Staffordshire. The majority of the Site is within North Warwickshire Borough (NWB), with the access along Centurion Way located within Tamworth Borough (**Figure 1**). The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land approximately 10 ha in size; the north-eastern section is currently arable land with the south-western section under short grass. The Site is bounded by agricultural land to the south-west and grassland to the west. To the north-west the Site is bounded by an industrial estate, to the north by the A5, and to the north-east, east, south-east and south by the M42.
- 1.2.2 The Site is located within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 94 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation, part of the Sherwood Sandstone Group with a small patch of superficial alluvium on the western edge of the Site (British Geological Survey - Sheet 154 Lichfield).

### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following is summarised from the desk based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2013) and the WSI (2015a).



## 2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 2.2.1 The earliest evidence of human activity within the Study Area comprises two small flints, one patinated, found c.250 m north-east of the Site during the construction of the M42 and thought to be Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age in date (Demidowicz 1984). However, no associated settlement evidence was uncovered.
- 2.2.2 There is good evidence for Romano-British activity within the Study Area including the route of the Roman Road, Watling Street, which followed an already existing trackway. It ran from London to Wroxeter and acted as the boundary between Warwickshire and Leicestershire for some distance (Doubleday and Page 1904).
- 2.2.3 Three postholes were found during the construction work for the M42, one containing a Romano-British pottery sherd, suggesting the Site of a settlement located c.250 m north-east of the Site (Demidowicz 1984). Additionally a hoard of Roman Denarii were uncovered in 1848, located via the HER c.670 m north-east of the Site, although this findspot is thought to be inaccurate. Only a few coins were seen but the hoard is considered to be possibly mid-2nd century AD in date (Unknown 1849: 151). Additionally, a possible Roman linear stone feature, pottery, tile, coin and three whetstones were found during an excavation in the 1980s c.132 m north-east of the Site.
- 2.2.4 Although no evidence relating to Iron Age activity is recorded within the Site, two sets of cropmarks have been recorded close by. These consist of two parallel linear features aligned roughly east-west c.971 m north-west of the Site and linear features c.916 m west of the Site. Due to their proximity to the route of an early trackway, subsequently replaced by the Roman road, there is a distinct likelihood these features represent Iron Age/Romano-British remains as these are known to be often located close to features such as trackways.

## 2.3 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 2.3.1 No finds or features of Saxon date are located within the Site, although reference to Wilnecote, c.1.9 km west of the Site, and Baddesley Ensor, c.2.7 km east of the Site, in the Domesday Book indicates their origins in this period. Within the broader landscape the town of Tamworth itself has existed since the Anglo-Saxon period when it served as the capital of Mercia and was the largest town in the Midlands due to its strategic position (Higham and Hill 2001, 902).

## 2.4 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.4.1 By the post-medieval period activity close to the Site increased, particularly around the village of Freasley c.110 m south of the Site. The village contains 16th and 17th century buildings including the Grade II Listed Freasley Hall, the door of which is dated 1723, although the hall was probably constructed in the late 17th century (Salzman 1947, 188).
- 2.4.2 Other Grade II Listed Buildings within the village include Freasley Hall garden walls and gate piers, Sycamore Cottage built in the 17th century and Yew House, a late 16th/17th century house.
- 2.4.3 Activity near the Site increased during the 19th century with the establishment of two collieries, Kingsbury Colliery c.725 m south of the Site and Birch Coppice Colliery c.736 m east of the Site. The first shaft at Kingsbury Colliery was sunk in 1898 and extraction continued until the closure of the mine in 1968. Birch Coppice Colliery first began extraction in 1850 with increased production by 1875 requiring the construction of a tramway to Polesworth Canal Basin, including an underpass beneath Watling Street, and a standard gauge railway in 1878 (Northall 2013).

2.4.4 In addition to the collieries the Birch Coppice Brick and Tile Works, c.1 km north-east of the Site, provided industrial production in the area. The works appears on the first edition OS map (1886), indicating its establishment before this date, finally disappearing from the map by 1924.

## 2.5 Recent investigations in the area

2.5.1 Geophysical survey identified possible ditches in the south-west of the Site, and a watching brief was carried out during geotechnical test pitting on the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2014 and 2015b). No significant archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified during the watching brief and a revealed stone rubble land drain was most likely of a post-medieval date. The test pits were primarily located within the north-eastern part of the Site and the negative results supported those of the geophysical survey in this area. (Wessex Archaeology 2015b).

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the project were:

- *To record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;*
- *To provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation;*
- *To investigate geophysical anomalies revealed by previous survey;*
- *To make available the results of the work.*

### 3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The Site was divided into two phases, with phase 1 comprising strip, map and record within the footprint of the proposed new buildings in the east of the Site and within a borrow pit and access road in the west of the Site. The west of the site was an area of known geophysical anomalies.

3.2.2 The phase 2 works were carried out in advance of the construction of new buildings and landscaping across the remainder of the Site. Anna Stocks (WCC) requested the excavation of three trenches of c. 50 m length, in order to further define the limits of a revealed quarry and establish whether any archaeological remains were present beyond the quarry limits. Following the excavation of the initial trenching a further two trenches were excavated to further define the quarry's eastern limits, and establish the nature of geophysical anomalies to the south of the quarry.

3.2.3 All machine work was carried out by a 360° excavator fitted with toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation ceased at the first archaeological horizon - the level of natural geology.

3.2.4 All revealed features were mapped, hand excavated and recorded (**Figure 2**). All work took place in accordance with the WSI and standard methodologies (Wessex 2015a; ClfA 2014a and b).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

#### *Phase 1*

- 4.1.1 The natural geology (9) comprised predominantly banded sandstone c.0.5 m below ground level and was overlain by bands of natural clay (10). The natural was cut by a former field boundary (13; Plate 1) and a quarry (16; Plate 2), both identified by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014).
- 4.1.2 The field boundary (13) was c.1 m wide and of clearly post-medieval date as it is shown on historic maps. The ditch was filled by sandy and silty clays (14 and 15), with post-medieval pottery recovered from fill 15. The quarry (16) was located in the south-west part of the Site in the location of the geophysical anomalies. The quarry was not bottomed being beyond the impact level of the borrow pit and access road but was over 150 m wide and over 1m deep and filled with dumps of sandstone and sandy silt (17, 18 and 27). Residual medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered along with 19th century whitewares.
- 4.1.3 A stone field drain (22) and tree throw (not illustrated) were recorded in the east of the Site.
- 4.1.4 The natural geology was overlain by a relict plough soil and the modern topsoil (Plate 3), apart from along the north-east border of the Site where natural geology was overlain by a layer of colluvium (12) below a relict ploughsoil, dumped deposits and the topsoil.

#### *Phase 2*

- 4.1.5 In the centre of the Site Trenches 1 and 2 revealed natural clay silt at 0.25 – 0.35 m below ground level, and which was overlain by topsoil. A modern machine-made cut was also revealed in Trench 1 (Plates 4 and 5).
- 4.1.6 In the east of Trench 3 a similar sequence was seen to that in Trenches 1 and 2 (Plate 6), but in the west of the trench a layer of stony sand (303; Plate 7) overlay the natural clay silt and white sand at a depth of 0.7 m. The deposit was likely to have filled the shallow eastern edge of the quarry (16) but it is feasible that it was geological in origin.
- 4.1.7 The fills of the quarry (402) were seen to a depth of 1.4 m in Trench 4 (Plate 8) and comprised fragments of bedrock in a sandy matrix (Plate 9). The fills were overlain by topsoil.
- 4.1.8 Trench 5 lay beyond the southern limits of quarry 16 and natural clay silt was revealed 0.3 m below the topsoil (Plate 10). A sand filled linear feature was revealed (503 and 504) and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly, with a second similar filled feature revealed to the south. The sharp edges to the 'cut' and sterile nature of the fill were indicative of a natural, probably glacial, feature (Plate 11).
- 4.1.9 More detailed descriptions of each context can be found in **Appendix 1**.

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from four contexts (see **Table 1** for quantification by context). The assemblage includes material of medieval and post-medieval/modern date.

## 5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Of the 19 sherds recovered, ten are medieval and nine are post-medieval/modern. Medieval sherds (one from tree throw fill **20** and nine from the upper fill of quarry **16**) are all in the same coarse sandy fabric, and include a jar rim from quarry **16**. These sherds can be dated as 12th or 13th century. All ten sherds were residual finds in post-medieval contexts.
- 5.2.2 Post-medieval/modern sherds comprise four glazed redwares, broadly dated as post-medieval (one from the fill of field boundary ditch **13 (15)**, three from quarry fill **27**) and five 19th/20th century refined whitewares (four from quarry fill **27** and one from the upper fill of quarry **16**).

## 5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 5.3.1 The CBM includes two post-medieval brick fragments, one from layer 20 and one from the upper quarry fill **18**. Neither is sufficiently large to determine original dimensions, but both appear to be from unfrosted bricks, probably of 18th or early 19th century date. Two further small fragments (both from tree throw fill **20**) are undiagnostic, but almost certainly also post-medieval.

## 5.4 Other finds

- 5.4.1 Other finds comprise six post-medieval clay tobacco stem fragments (one with a partial spur) from quarry fill **27**; and a green bottle glass fragment (19th or 20th century) and an iron nail of uncertain date from tree throw fill **20**.

**Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	CBM	Clay Pipe	Glass	Iron	Pottery
15					1/5
18	1/102				10/52
20	3/20		1/4	1/34	1/3
27		6/15			7/40
<b>Total</b>	<b>4/122</b>	<b>6/15</b>	<b>1/4</b>	<b>1/34</b>	<b>19/100</b>

CBM = ceramic building material

## 6 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 The geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin in the south-west part of the Site were seen to represent the fills of a large limestone quarry pit, infilled in the 19th or 20th century but potentially having origins in the post-medieval period (Figure 2).
- 6.1.2 Immediately to the south of the quarry anomalies of possible archaeological origin were seen to be geological features; in the centre of the Site the geophysical anomalies corresponded with a modern field boundary. Land drains and a modern cut feature were also revealed.
- 6.1.3 The quarry was seen to be c. 400 m wide and up to 1.4 m deep. Its fills were sterile and comprised fragments of limestone and sand. In isolation these fills had the appearance of naturally derived deposits, but finds were recovered from these deposits in the northern part of the quarry.

- 6.1.4 The quarry was visible in the topography of the Site but only the centre of the feature was evident on LiDAR data. It is feasible that the quarry was not as large as suggested here, with the sterile fills in the south and absence of evidence for tipping indicative of natural deposits. The feature may be representative of deposits within a natural/glacially derived hollow with the finds being recovered from isolated disturbance/quarrying in the north. However, quarrying of bedrock through sand would leave an infill similar in nature to the fragmented limestone and sand seen here. The similarity of the finds-containing fills in the north to the more sterile fills in the south makes a quarry the more likely interpretation for the feature.
- 6.1.5 The presence of medieval pottery was most likely a result of redeposited material from manuring or localised medieval agricultural features.
- 6.1.6 Colluvium was present on the north-eastern part of the Site. The slope from which this resulted was probably landscaped out during the construction of the M42, which lies to the east of the Site, the boundary between which is marked by a substantial earthwork. The landscaping would have truncated any archaeological remains in the east of the Site.
- 6.1.7 Despite the Site's proximity to Watling Street, there was no evidence for residual Romano-British remains.

## **7 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **7.1 Museum**

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Warwickshire Museum Services under temporary accession code **T/1400**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### **7.2 Preparation of archive**

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises one box of paper records.

### **7.3 Discard policy**

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

### **7.4 Security copy**

- 7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## 8 REFERENCES

### 8.1 Bibliography

- ADS, 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Brown, D.H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*
- CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*
- CIfA, 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- CIfA, 2014c. *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*
- Demidowicz, G., 1984. *West Midlands Archaeology*. 27. 38-41
- Doubleday, H. A. and Page, W. (eds)., 1904. *Victoria County History*, vol 1, Warwickshire
- Higham, N.J., and Hill, D., 2001. *Edward the Elder, 899-924*. Routledge: London
- Northall, C., 2013. *Birch Coppice (Hall End) Colliery*. Accessed via <http://northall.comuv.com/ui53.htm> 23/10/13
- Salzman, L.F. (ed.), 1947. *Victoria County History*, vol 4, Warwickshire
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA), 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA), 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*
- Wessex Archaeology, 2013. *Tamworth: Land off Centurion Way: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished client report 101560.01
- Wessex Archaeology, 2014. *Land off Centurion Way, Near Tamworth, Warwickshire, Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*. Unpublished client report 101561.03
- Wessex Archaeology 2015a. *Centurion Way, Tamworth: Land West of Junction 10 of the M42 Written Scheme of Investigation for Strip, Map and Sample*, Unpublished client report 101566.01
- Wessex Archaeology 2015b. *Centurion Way, Tamworth: Land West of Junction 10 of the M42 Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. Unpublished client report 101565.03
- Unknown., 1849. *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. 151



## 9 APPENDICES

### 9.1 Appendix 1: Context inventory

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1	Layer	Topsoil - mid - dark sandy silt clay	0 - 0.3 m
2	Layer	Mid brown grey sandy silt clay 10% gravel inclusions	0.3 - 0.5 m
3	Layer	Subsoil/old plough soil - Mid brown grey compact sandy silt clay with weathered nodules of sandstone 20% and 5% gravel	0.5 - 0.58 m
4	Layer	Dark greyish black friable	0.58 - 0.61 m
5	Layer	Possible colluvium - Mid green grey compact mixed sandy clay 40% small sandstone nodule inclusions	0.61 - 0.73 m
6	Layer	Old ground surface - Mid grey firm silt clay with 15% charcoal flecking	0.73 - 0.78 m
7	Layer	Natural - Horizontally banded sandstone bedrock	0.58 m +
8	Layer	Natural - Clay overlying sandstone	0.8 m +
9	Layer	Natural - Sandstone blocks for quarrying	0.8 m +
10	Layer	Natural - Light mottled grey blue natural clay cap	0.8 m +
11	Layer	Base of ploughsoil - Grey blue compact	0.8 m +
12	Layer	Colluvium	0.8 m +
13	Cut	Field boundary ditch cut	Not excavated
14	Fill	Field boundary ditch probable primary fill - Mid-dark orange-brown compact sandy clay 15% gravel	Not excavated
15	Fill	Field boundary upper fill - Dark brown grey friable silt clay	1 m + not excavated
16	Cut	Probable quarry face cut	1 m + not excavated
17	Fill	Probable primary fill of quarry cut - Mid - dark orange brown loose sandstone and sandy silt	1 m + not excavated
18	Fill	Probable upper fill of quarry cut - Mid orange brown compact sandy silt	1 m + not excavated
19	Cut	Probable tree throw hole	
20	Fill	Fill of tree throw - Mottled greenish grey silt clay	0.3 - 0.9 m
21	Cut	Cut for land drain - "V" shaped land drain cut	
22	Structure	Structure - Stone land drain	0.75 - 0.85 m
24	Fill	Fill of land drain cut - Mid brown yellow upper fill of land drain cut	0.5 - 0.75 m
25	Fill	Mid grey friable silt clay, some charcoal flecking - silting of stone land drain chamber	0.75 - 0.87 m
27	Fill	Quarry fill	1 - 1.3 m +
101	Layer	Topsoil	0 - 0.24 m
102	Layer	Natural clay silt	0.24 m +
103	Cut	Modern machine cut	
201	Layer	Topsoil	0 - 0.28 m
202	Layer	Natural clay silt	0.28 m +



301	Layer	Topsoil	0 - 0.35 m
302	Layer	Natural clay silt	0.35 m +
303	Fill	Sandy matrix with fragments of limestone – fill of quarry 16	0.35 - 0.67 m
304	Layer	White sand natural	0.67 m +
401	Layer	Topsoil	0 - 0.32 m
402	Fill	Sandy matrix with fragments of limestone – fill of quarry 16	0.32 – 1.42 m
403	Layer	Natural clay silt	0.32 m +
501	Layer	Topsoil	0 - 0.35 m
502	Layer	Natural clay silt	0.35 m +
503	Cut	'V' shaped natural feature, possibly glacial. 1 m wide and 0.4 m deep	0.35 - 0.75 m
504	Fill	Sand fill of natural feature 503	0.35 - 0.75 m





## 9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: wessexar1-238761

### Project details

Project name Land West of M42 Junction 10, Tamworth, Staffordshire

Short description of the project Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by St Modwen Developments Ltd (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample on land off Centurion Way, west of Junction 10 of the M42, Tamworth, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 424006 300357 (hereafter 'the Site'). The proposals comprise industrial/warehouses/distribution development. A desk-based assessment (DBA) and geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2013 and 2014) indicated the potential for below ground remains within the Site, including possible ditches/enclosures in the south-western part of Site. The strip, map and sample took place during general reduction across the Site, and during deeper excavation in advance of foundation, service trench and attenuation pond excavation. During excavation the presence of a field boundary ditch was confirmed and a stone land drain and stone quarry were uncovered. The upper fill of the quarry produced a small group of finds, comprising of ceramic building material and pottery.

Project dates Start: 26-10-2015 End: 03-11-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 101566 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes T/1400 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m

Monument type FIELD BOUNDARIES Post Medieval

Monument type QUARRY Medieval



Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON Uncertain
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	STAFFORDSHIRE TAMWORTH TAMWORTH Land West of M42 Junction 10, Tamworth, Staffordshire
Postcode	B78 2EY
Study area	10 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 24006 00357 52.600116589362 -1.645522107202 52 36 00 N 001 38 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 94m Max: 94m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	GF Tomlinson and Sons



Project director/manager	Norton, A.
Project supervisor	Dan Bashford
Project supervisor	Martina Tenzer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	St Modwen Properties PLC

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Warwickshire Museum Services
Physical Archive ID	T/1400
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Warwickshire Museum Services
Digital Archive ID	T/1400
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Warwickshire Museum Services
Paper Archive ID	T/1400
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"



## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land West of M42 Junction 10, Tamworth, Staffordshire, Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Holbrook, H.
Other bibliographic details	101566.02
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 Comb bound report

---

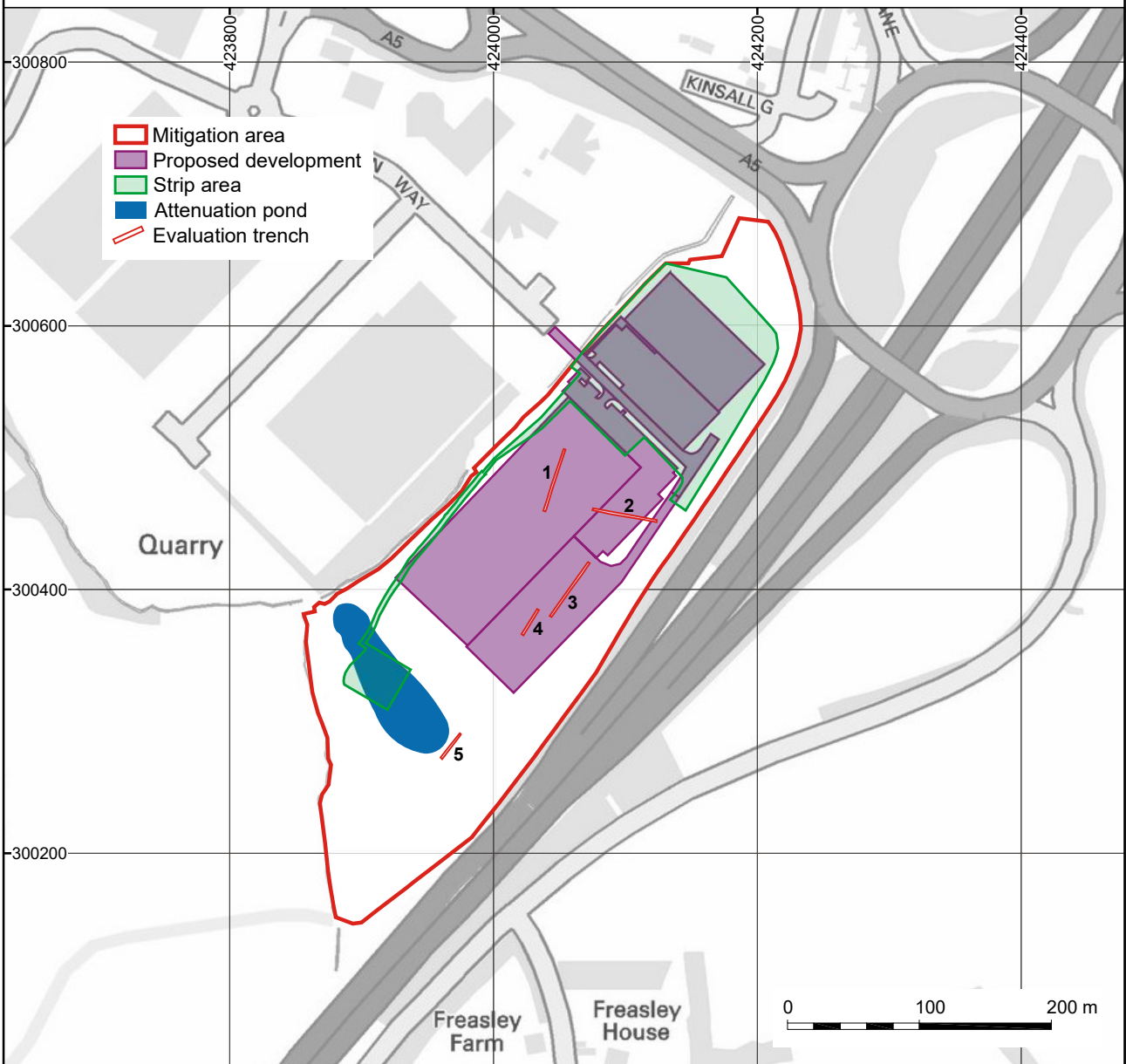
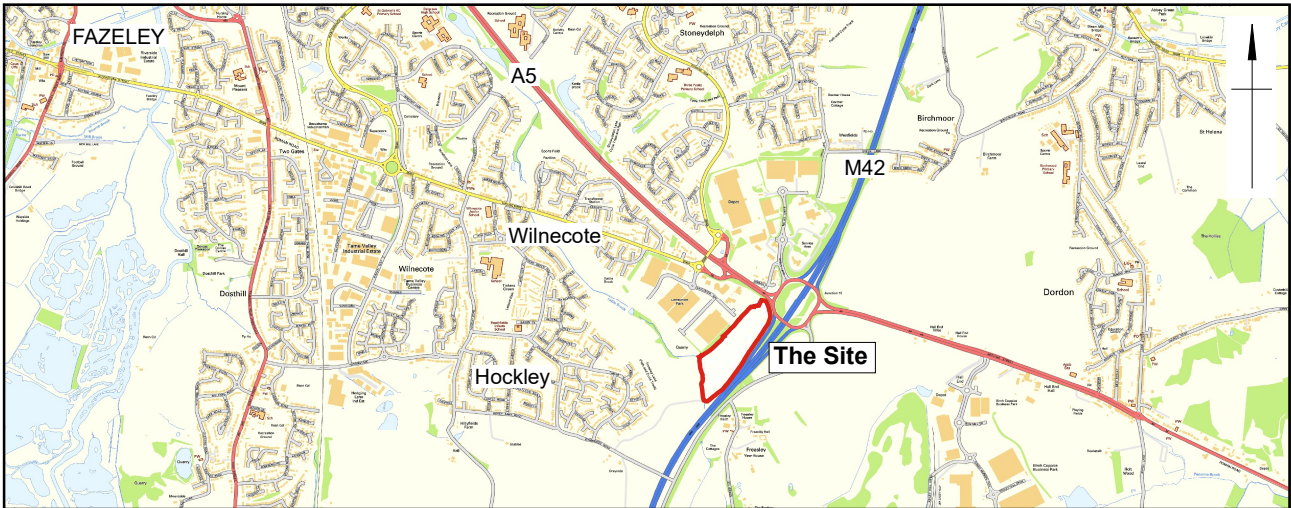
Entered by	Jessica Tibber (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	25 January 2016

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:Historic England) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



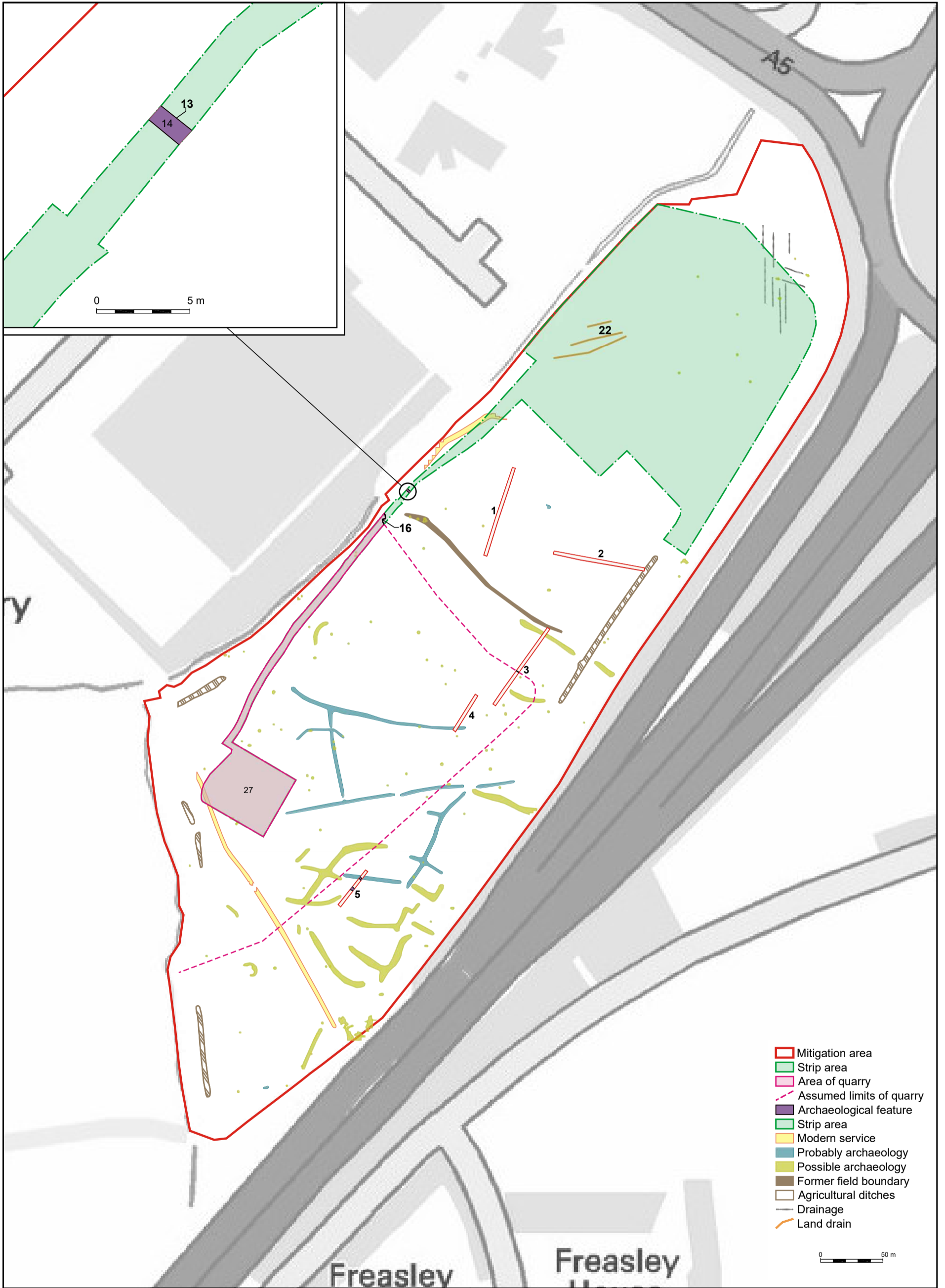
Digital data reproduced from OS data © Crown Copyright supplied by St. Modwen Developments Ltd.  
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2016.  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	29/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:5000 @ A4	Illustrator:	KG/KJF/APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\101566\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Strip-map-sample\2016_09_23		

Site location

Figure 1



- ▭ Mitigation area
- ▭ Strip area
- ▭ Area of quarry
- - - Assumed limits of quarry
- ▭ Archaeological feature
- ▭ Strip area
- ▭ Modern service
- ▭ Probably archaeology
- ▭ Possible archaeology
- ▭ Former field boundary
- ▭ Agricultural ditches
- ▭ Drainage
- ▭ Land drain

Digital data reproduced from OS data © Crown Copyright supplied by St. Modwen Developments Ltd.  
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2016.  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	29/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1: 2000, Inset - 1: 200 @ A3	Illustrator:	KG/ KLF/ APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\101566\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Strip-map-sample\2016_09_23		

Plan of archaeology

Figure 2



Plate 1: Field boundary 13



Plate 2: Quarry feature 16


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	23/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF/ APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\101566\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Strip-map-sample\2016_09_23		



Plate 3: Blank north area of Site



Plate 4: Trench 1 looking south-west


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	23/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF/ APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\101566\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Strip-map-sample\2016_09_23		





Plate 5: Trench 2 looking east



Plate 6 : Trench 3 looking north-east


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	23/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF/ APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\101566\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Strip-map-sample\2016_09_23		



Plate 7: Trench 3 deposit 303



Plate 8: Trench 4 looking south-west


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	23/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF/ APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\101566\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Strip-map-sample\2016_09_23		



Plate 9: Trench 4 representative section



Plate 10: Trench 5 looking north-west



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	23/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF/ APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\101566\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Strip-map-sample\2016_09_23		



Plate 11: Natural feature 503

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	23/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF/ APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\101566\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Strip-map-sample\2016_09_23		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.