



making sense of heritage

# Land off Humber Lane Telford, Shropshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 113450.01  
June 2016



**Land off Humber Lane  
Telford, Shropshire**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**Prepared for:**

CgMs Consulting  
Burlington House  
Lypiatt Road  
Cheltenham  
GL50 2 SY

**Prepared by:**

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

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

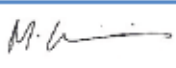

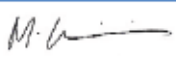
**July 2016**

**Report Ref: 113450.01**



## Quality Assurance

<b>Project Code</b>	113450	<b>Accession Code</b>		<b>Client Ref.</b>	
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>		<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b>	37000,31515		

<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	Peter Noble	MWW		01/07/2016
File:	S:\PROJECTS\113450\_Reports\V01				
	E	Peter Noble	AGN		01/07/2016
File:	S:\PROJECTS\113450\_Reports\V02				
	F	Peter Noble	MW		08/07/2016
File:	S:\PROJECTS\113450\_Reports\V03				
File:					
File:					

\* 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 off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 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 Recent investigations in the area.....	2
2.3 Recent investigations in the wider landscape .....	2
<b>3 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1 Aims and objectives .....	2
3.2 Fieldwork methodology .....	3
3.3 Monitoring .....	3
3.4 Recording.....	3
3.5 Specialist strategies .....	3
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	4
4.2 Summary.....	4
4.3 General stratigraphy.....	4
4.4 Romano-British .....	4
4.5 Modern.....	5
4.6 Features of uncertain date.....	5
<b>5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	5
5.2 Pottery.....	5
<b>6 DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>6</b>
6.1 Summary and conclusions .....	6
<b>7 STORAGE AND CURATION .....</b>	<b>7</b>
7.1 Museum .....	7
7.2 Archive.....	7



7.3	Discard policy .....	7
7.4	Copyright .....	8
7.5	Security Copy .....	8
<b>8</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>8</b>
8.1	Bibliography .....	8
<b>9</b>	<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>10</b>
9.1	Appendix 1: Trench context tables .....	10
9.2	Appendix 2: OASIS form .....	11

#### **Tables**

Table 1:	Pottery by context .....	6
----------	--------------------------	---

#### **Figures**

Figure 1:	Site location
Figure 2:	Plan of trenches
Figure 3:	Trench 1: sections of archaeological features
Figure 4:	Trench 2: sections of archaeological features
Figure 5:	Trench 3: sections of archaeological features

#### **Plates**

Plate 1:	View of the Site. Viewed from the east
Plate 2:	Trench 2 pre-excavation. Viewed from the north
Plate 3:	Trench 1 posthole 105 pre-excavation. Viewed from the west
Plate 4:	Trench 1 section of ditch 109. Viewed from the northwest
Plate 5:	Trench 2 with ditch 203 in the foreground. Viewed from the southwest
Plate 6:	Trench 2 half-section of stake-hole 208. Viewed from the west
Plate 7:	Trench 3 section of ditches 305 and 307. Viewed from the northeast



## **Land off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire**

### **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

#### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of land off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire. The work was carried out from 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2016.

Three trial trenches were excavated on land off Humber Lane, Telford, in order to assess the archaeological resource prior to development. The trenches targeted linear anomalies identified from geophysical survey.

The trenches revealed seven ditches which were roughly in the same alignment as the linear anomalies. Romano-British pottery was recovered from three of the ditches; no other artefacts were recovered. The ditches are interpreted as the remains of a field system which suggests that the land was farmed during the Romano-British period. No evidence for settlement associated with the field system was seen in the excavation or geophysical survey.

The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office under site code 113450, and will be deposited with the Shropshire County Museum Service under accession code E.00947.





## **Land off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire**

### **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

#### **Acknowledgements:**

The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting.

Curatorial support and guidance was provided by the Shropshire Historic Environment Team (SHET) who provide archaeological planning advice to Telford and Wrekin Council (TWC).

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Matt Williams. Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Buttery and Phil Maier.

Assessment of artefacts was undertaken by Lorraine Mephram.

This report was written by Peter Noble and illustrated by Alix Sperr.



## **Land off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire**

# **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of land off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire, hereafter 'the Site' (Figure 1). The Site has previously been subject to a Desk Based Assessment (DBA; CgMs 2015) and geophysical survey (ASDU 2016), which highlighted the potential for an enclosure in the western part of the Site. Following discussions between CgMs and SHET, a three trench evaluation was proposed in order to determine the nature of the possible enclosure. The Site comprises agricultural land and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 37000, 31515.

1.1.2 A written scheme of investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2016), detailing how the archaeological work would be carried out, was approved by CgMs and SHET prior to works commencing.

### **1.2 The Site**

#### **1.2.1 Location, topography and geology**

The Site comprises a triangular parcel of land of c. 30 hectares (ha), and is located 6.5 km to the north of the centre of Telford. The Site is bounded to the east by Donnington Drive, to the west and south by Humber Lane and to the north-west by farm land. The Site comprises farm land lying at between 66 m aOD and 58 m aOD. The underlying geology comprises glaciofluvial Devensian sand and gravel, and Diamicton Till over Bridgnorth Sandstone formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following is a summary of the archaeological and historical background taken from the DBA (CgMs 2015).

#### **2.1.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British**

2.1.3 There is very little recorded evidence from the prehistoric periods within the Study Area. The HER records a findspot of a bronze Roman brooch c. 165 m north-west of the Site. Watling Street, linking Roman London to Wroxeter runs c. 4 km to the south of the Site.



#### 2.1.4 **Anglo-Saxon and medieval**

2.1.5 The Site is located within the parish of Lilleshall, which is recorded in the Domesday Survey as Linleshelle (Williams and Martin 2003). The settlement is recorded as Lilsaetna gemaere in AD963 and the name may be derived from a Saxon personal name with the Old English hyll, thereby meaning "the hill of a man called Lill" (Poulton Smith 2009). A deer park for the manor of Battenhall is c. 650 m to the south-west of the Site. The HER records that there is documentary evidence that it originated in the Saxon period. The park continued in use throughout the medieval period and is depicted on post-medieval maps.

2.1.6 A medieval deer park was located to the north-west of the Site; and a watermill located near the Humber Brook c. 125 m north-west of the study site may have medieval origins.

#### 2.1.7 **Post-medieval**

2.1.8 The HER records the early 19th century Lubstree Park farmstead c. 200 m north of the Site. Historic mapping shows that this farmstead has been present at this location since at least 1800. The agricultural nature of the surrounding landscape is supported by hedgerow boundaries identified to the north-east, and place name evidence to the south indicates the possible site of a windmill. Several houses and farm sites from this period have been identified including Nunnery Farm and Redhill farm to the north-west.

2.1.9 The Newport branch of the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal is recorded by the HER 75 m west of the Site. The Site is thought to have formed agricultural land since at least the early 19th century.

### 2.2 **Recent investigations in the area**

2.2.1 No known archaeological investigations have taken place on the site prior to those works associated with this report or included within it.

### 2.3 **Recent investigations in the wider landscape**

2.3.1 The Site was covered by the 1994-1999 Wroxeter Hinterland Project (HER ESA4787) and the North West Wetlands Survey (HER ESA5699).

## 3 **METHODOLOGY**

### 3.1 **Aims and objectives**

3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA Standard and guidance: archaeological evaluation (ClfA 2014a), the principle aim of the works is to determine the presence/absence, extent nature and date of any archaeological remains in order to inform the nature of further mitigation (if any). All works will be in compliance with the Code of conduct and other relevant by-laws of ClfA.

3.1.2 In furtherance of the project aim, the following objectives are defined:

- *to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits,*
- *to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
- *to confirm the approximate date or date range of the geophysical features or any other remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*



- *to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
- *to determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains; and*
- *to prepare a report on the results of the work.*

### **3.2 Fieldwork methodology**

- 3.2.1 The following methodology was utilised in order to meet the aims and objectives of the evaluation at the Site. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA's Standard and guidance: archaeological evaluation (ClfA 2014a), excepting where superseded by statements made below.
- 3.2.2 The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of three 25 m x 2 m trenches targeting a series of linear geophysical anomalies.
- 3.2.3 Mechanical excavation was undertaken using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and under constant supervision by WA. Machine excavation proceeded to the level of the natural geology or the top of the archaeological horizon, whichever was the higher.
- 3.2.4 WA staff investigated archaeological deposits and features by excavation and recording commensurate with the scale of work and using WA's pro forma recording system. Where practical, and towards meeting the aims of the evaluation, excavation included sampling of features and deposits in order to recover artefacts, ecofacts and dating evidence, and in order to determine stratigraphic relationships.

### **3.3 Monitoring**

- 3.3.1 Arrangements were put in place with the Client in order for SHET to monitor progress of the evaluation.

### **3.4 Recording**

- 3.4.1 Recording included written, drawn, and photographic elements as conditions allowed.
- 3.4.2 Archaeological features and deposits were surveyed using a GPS and related to Ordnance Survey.
- 3.4.3 Context numbers were assigned starting with the trench number, e.g. 101 for Trench 1; 201 for Trench 2 etc.

### **3.5 Specialist strategies**

#### *Artefact*

- 3.5.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the ClfA Standard and guidance: archaeological evaluation (2014a) and the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines Conservation Guideline No 2 (2001) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 3.5.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. No finds were, however, discarded without the prior approval of SHET and the designated museum repository. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts would be retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit.

- 3.5.3 A suitable metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery during the course of the fieldwork. Spoil dumps along with archaeological areas were scanned.
- 3.5.4 All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998) and in consultation with the designated conservator. Information will be obtained from the designated museum repository concerning conditions and arrangements for the deposition of finds.

#### *Environmental*

- 3.5.5 Sampling followed the Historic England (HE) guidelines Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2011, 2nd edition) and the WA Guidelines for Environmental Sampling.
- 3.5.6 Bulk environmental soil sample sizes were as per the HE guidelines, with the option to review this following on Site discussion / preliminary processing of samples. Samples were taken from well-sealed and dated or datable archaeological features for plant macro-fossils (charred and/or waterlogged and wood charcoal), small animal bones and small artefacts.
- 3.5.7 Bulk environmental soil samples were retained but have not been processed as the stratigraphic and artefactual information is considered sufficient to make an informed decision on further work. The retained samples may be processed and assessed at a later stage.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 A total of three evaluation trenches (Trenches 1, 2 and 3) were excavated within the works. All three of these trenches contained archaeological features. A plan showing all features is shown in figure 2; sections of features in trenches 1, 2 and 3 are shown in figures 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

### **4.2 Summary**

### **4.3 General stratigraphy**

- 4.3.1 The general stratigraphy across the site was consistent with a 0.34 m -0.4 m deep layer of topsoil which lay directly over geological deposits of mid-dark orange red fine sand with regular patchy outcrops of weathered Sandstone bedrock.

### **4.4 Romano-British**

#### *Trench 1*

- 4.4.1 Ditch 109 was aligned west/northwest-east/southeast and measured >2 m long x 1.1 m wide x 0.29 m deep with a flat base. Although uncertain due to the limited area of excavation it is possible that 109 began to curve to the west within the trench. 109 was filled with a fine mid reddish brown silt sand 110. Sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from 110.

#### *Trench 2*

- 4.4.2 Ditch 203 was aligned west/northwest-east/southeast and measured >2 m long x 1.5 m wide x 0.22 m deep with a flat base. 203 had been filled with a dark brown silt sand 204



with regular charcoal flecking and a sherd of Romano-British pottery. 204 lay over a light brown silt sand 205.

#### *Trench 3*

- 4.4.3 Ditch 305 was aligned north/northeast-south/southwest and measured >2 m long x 0.7 m wide x 0.5 m deep with a rounded base. 305 was filled with 306 a light brown silt sand and had been cut by ditch 307. A sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from 306.
- 4.4.4 Ditch 307 was aligned north/northeast-south/southwest and measured >2 m long x 2 m wide x 0.54 m deep with a rounded base. 307 was filled with 309 a dark grey brown silt sand with occasional charcoal flecking. 309 lay over a light brown fine silt sand 308. A sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from 309.

### **4.5 Modern**

- 4.5.1 Modern land drains were recorded within Trenches 1 and 3.

### **4.6 Features of uncertain date**

#### *Trench 1*

- 4.6.1 Ditch 103 was aligned west/northwest-east/southeast and measured >2 m long x 0.64 m wide x 0.23 m deep with a flat base.
- 4.6.2 Ditch 107 was aligned north/northeast-south/southwest and measured >2 m long x 1.3 m wide x 0.3 m deep with a flat base. 107 had been cut by a modern land drain.
- 4.6.3 Posthole 105 was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.37 m x 0.3 m x 0.42 m deep with a U-shaped profile. 105 was filled with a mid grey brown silt sand 106.

#### *Trench 2*

- 4.6.4 Ditch 206 was aligned west/northwest-east/southeast and measured >2 m long x 0.5 m wide x 0.35 m deep with a sub-square profile and a flat base. 206 was filled with 207 a dark grey brown silt sand which contained regular lenses of light-mid red sand.
- 4.6.5 Stakehole 208 was circular in plan measuring 0.12 m in diameter with a U-shaped profile and a depth of 0.4 m. 208 was filled with 209 a compact dark grey brown silt sand.

#### *Trench 3*

- 4.6.6 Ditch 303 was aligned north/northeast-south/southwest and measured > 2 m long x 1.15 m wide x 0.43 m deep with a flat base.

## **5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 Finds recovered from the Site consisted entirely of Romano-British pottery, deriving from four contexts (the fills of ditches 109, 203, 305 and 307).

### **5.2 Pottery**

- 5.2.1 Thirty-seven sherds were recovered (weighing 915g); the breakdown of the assemblage by ware type and by context is given in Table 1. Several regional and traded wares were identified, including Severn Valley and Wroxeter wares, as well as south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware (BB1). There is also one sherd of Samian.

- 5.2.2 The pottery from ditch 307 (fill 309) provides the best dating evidence: this contained a Central Gaulish form 31 platter, a Black Burnished ware flanged bowl (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, fig. 123, form 22), the base of a Severn Valley ware tankard with splayed sides (Webster 1976, 31, fig. 7, type 43 or 44) and a Wroxeter whiteware mortarium (see Timby 2000, 239, fig. 4.73, M6.41). Taken together, these suggest a date range in the second half of the 2nd century AD or the early 3rd century AD.
- 5.2.3 A similar date range is suggested for the infilling of ditch 109 (fill 110), which produced a wide mouthed jar in Severn Valley ware, dating to the 2nd or early 3rd century AD (see Webster 1976, 25, fig. 4, 22).
- 5.2.4 The fill of ditch 203 contained sherds of a two-handled honey pot in an oxidised ware, probably a Wroxeter type (Timby 2000, fabric WWO); a comparable example came from the phase 3.1 portico pits at Wroxeter, dated to the 3rd century AD (ibid., fig. 4.54, JH1.11).
- 5.2.5 Ditch 305 (fill 306) produced a single undiagnostic sherd of oxidised ware, which is not closely datable.

**Table 1: Pottery by context**

Context	Ware	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Additional Comments	Date range
110	Greyware	1	18	everted rim jar	
110	Severn Valley ware	2	128	wide mouth jar	2nd–early 3rd C AD
110	Oxidised wares	2	26		
204	Oxidised wares	15	252	mostly 1 vessel, 2-handled honey pot, rim and base sherds	
306	Oxidised ware	1	13		
309	Samian	1	35	Central Gaulish: form 18/31 platter	mid–late 2nd C AD
309	Oxidised wares	4	53		
309	Severn Valley ware	2	98	Severn Valley tankard	late 2nd–4th C AD
309	Black Burnished ware (BB1)	6	205	3 conjoining sherds from flanged bowl	mid-2nd–mid-3rd C AD
309	Wroxeter whiteware mortaria	1	51	mortarium with heavy roll-rim	mid–late 2nd C AD

## 6 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Summary and conclusions

- 6.1.1 The evaluation confirmed initial results from the geophysical survey of the site (ASDU 2016) as to the presence of seemingly linear features within this area of the site. These are likely to be ditches associated with previous field systems.
- 6.1.2 Four of these ditches 109, 203, 305 and 307 contained sherds of Romano-British pottery within their fills and the strong likelihood is that these features all date from that period.



- 6.1.3 Two of these ditches 109 and 203 were aligned west/northwest-east/southeast. Ditches 305 and 307 were aligned north/northeast-south/southwest. It seems likely that these opposingly aligned features are related to the same field system with ditch 307 being a re-cut of ditch 305.
- 6.1.4 It is uncertain how many (if any) of the other ditches discovered within the works (features 103, 107, 206 and 303) are also of a Romano-British date, though it is noticeable that these ditches all share the prevalent west/northwest-east/southeast and opposing north/northeast-south/southwest alignments with those from the Romano-British period. On the whole, it would seem probable that these undated ditches are also of Romano-British date.
- 6.1.5 Only two discrete features were recorded within the works-posthole 105 and stakehole 208. These features could suggest that potential structures, fence-lines etc. also exist within the Site boundaries. Due to the limited nature of the trenching no estimate could be made for any possible relationships between these and any other features and their dating and functions are uncertain.
- 6.1.6 The results indicate that the land was farmed during the Romano-British period. It is likely that a contemporary rural settlement is nearby, although no indications of this were noted from the geophysical survey.

## **7 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **7.1 Museum**

- 7.1.1 The archive will be deposited with a suitable museum under an accession number to be confirmed.

### **7.2 Archive**

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the appropriate Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014b).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site/accession code and a full index will be prepared.
- 7.2.3 The Site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with current guidelines (e.g. UKIC 2001). It is proposed in principle that, subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire archive (including the finds) will be donated to and deposited with an appropriate Museum. Provision has been made for the cost of long term storage in the post-fieldwork costs.
- 7.2.4 The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office under site code 113450, and will be deposited with the Shropshire County Museum Service under accession code E.00947.

### **7.3 Discard policy**

- 7.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (SMA 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.



- 7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993 and 1995; EH 2011).

## **7.4 Copyright**

- 7.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by WA Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003.

## **7.5 Security Copy**

- 7.5.1 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**

Archaeology Data Service [ADS], 2013, Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

Archaeological Services Durham University (ASDU), 2016, Land off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire, Geophysical Survey, unpublished client report 4105

Brown, D H, 2011, Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised)

CgMs Consulting, 2015, Land off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, unpublished client report PC/RAJS/17598

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA], 2014a, Standard and guidance: archaeological evaluation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

-- 2014b, Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

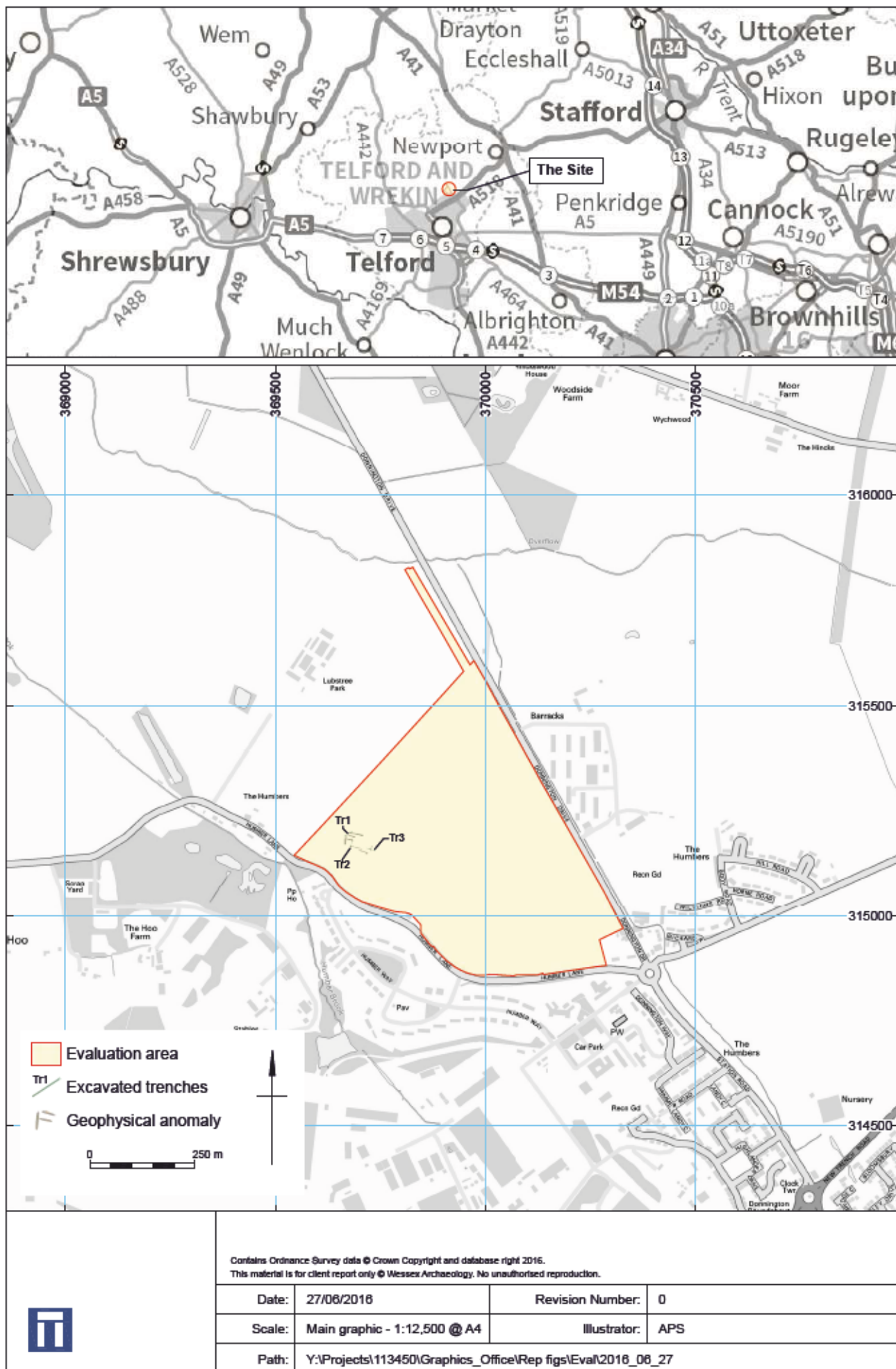
English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2nd edition

Historic England, 2015, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide, English Heritage, Kemble (version 1.1)

Poulton Smith, A., 2009, The Place-names of Shropshire

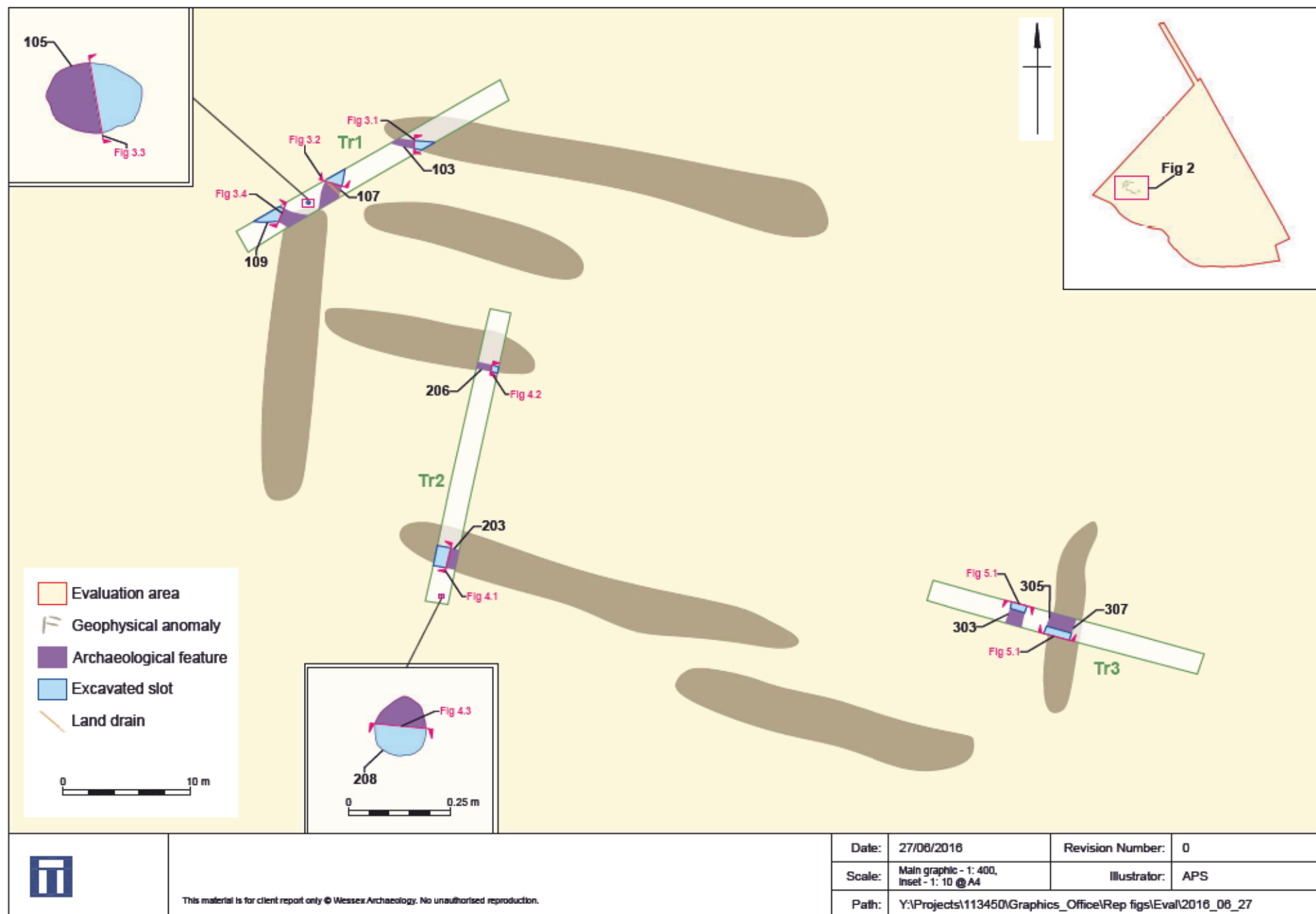
Seager Smith, R and Davies, S M, 1993. Roman pottery, in P J Woodward, A H Graham and S M Davies, *Excavations at Greyhound Yard, Dorchester 1981–4*, Dorset Natur Hist. Archaeol Soc Monogr 12, 202–89

- Society for Museum Archaeologists [SMA], 1993, Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- 1995, Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Timby, J, 2000. The Roman pottery, in P Ellis (ed), *The Roman Baths and Macellum at Wroxeter: excavations by Graham Webster 1955–85*, English Heritage Archaeol Rep 9, 193–282
- UKIC, 2001, Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage, UK Inst Conserv Archaeol Sect
- Watkinson, D and Neal, V, 1998, First Aid for Finds, Rescue and United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section, 3rd Edition
- Webster, P V, 1976. Severn Valley ware: a preliminary study, *Trans Bristol Gloucs Archaeol Soc* 94, 18–46
- Wessex Archaeology, 2016, Land off Humber Lane Telford, Shropshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation
- Williams, A. and Martin, G. H., 2003, Domesday Book: A Complete Translation, Penguin Classics



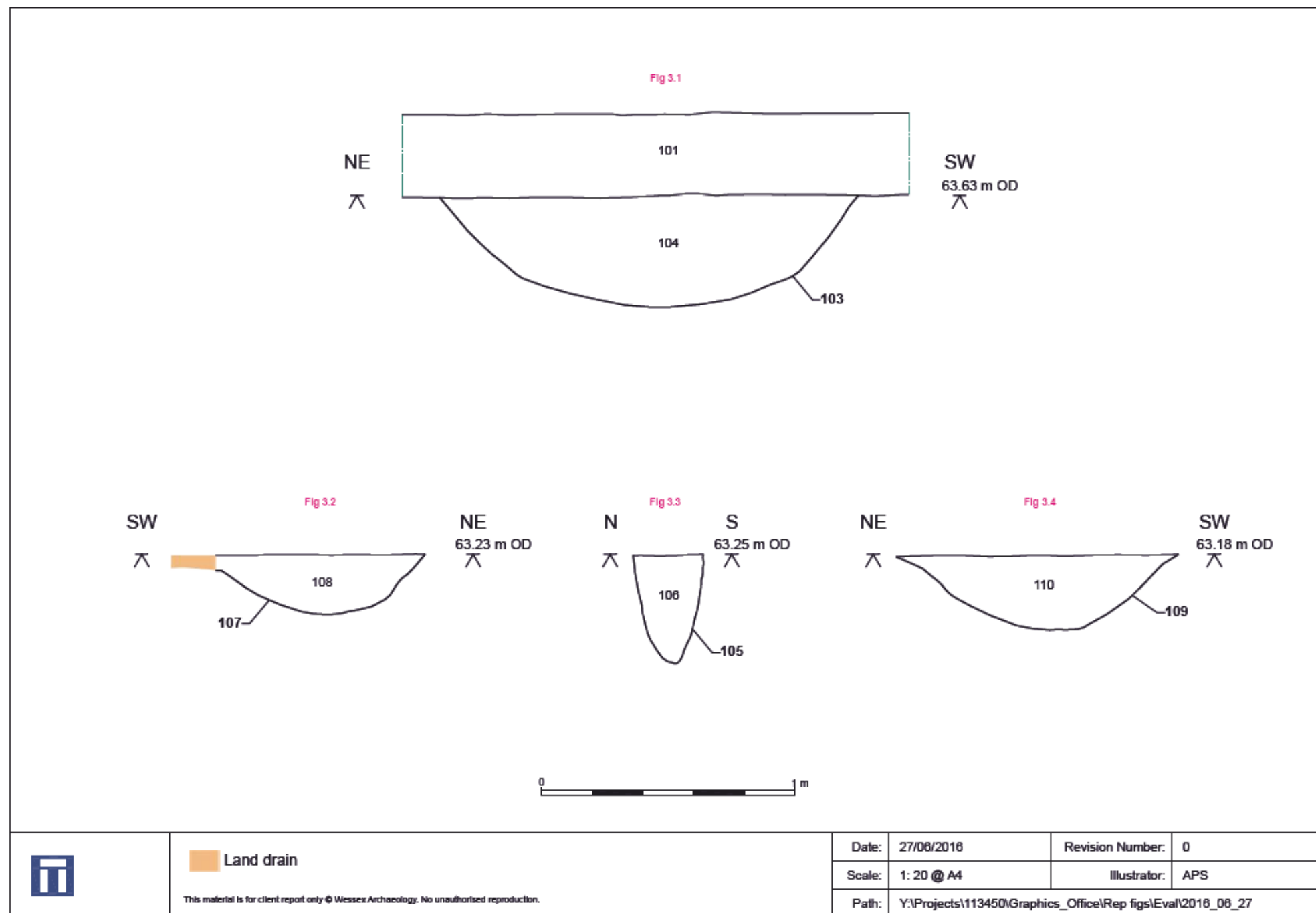
Site location

Figure 1



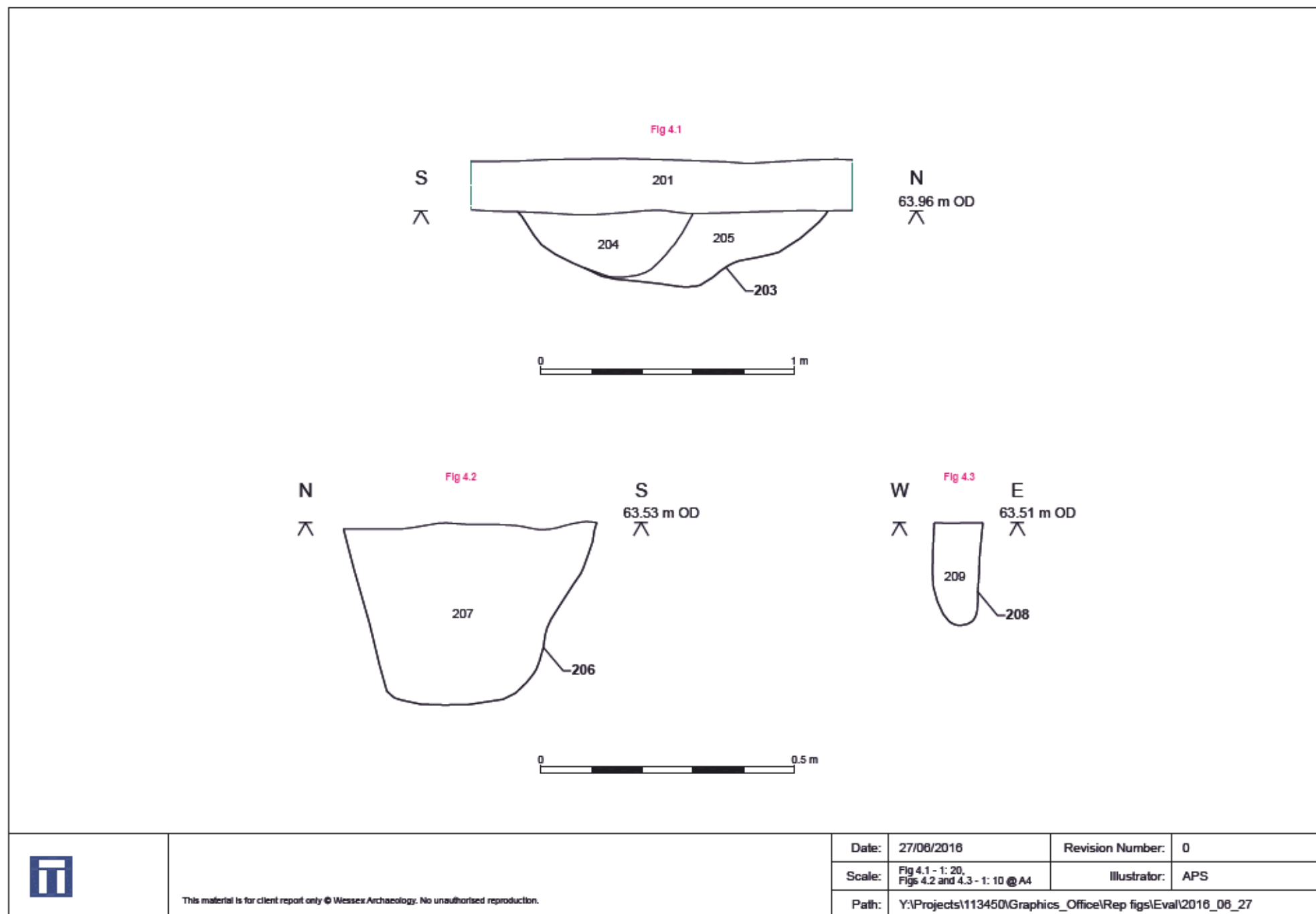
Plan of trenches

Figure 2



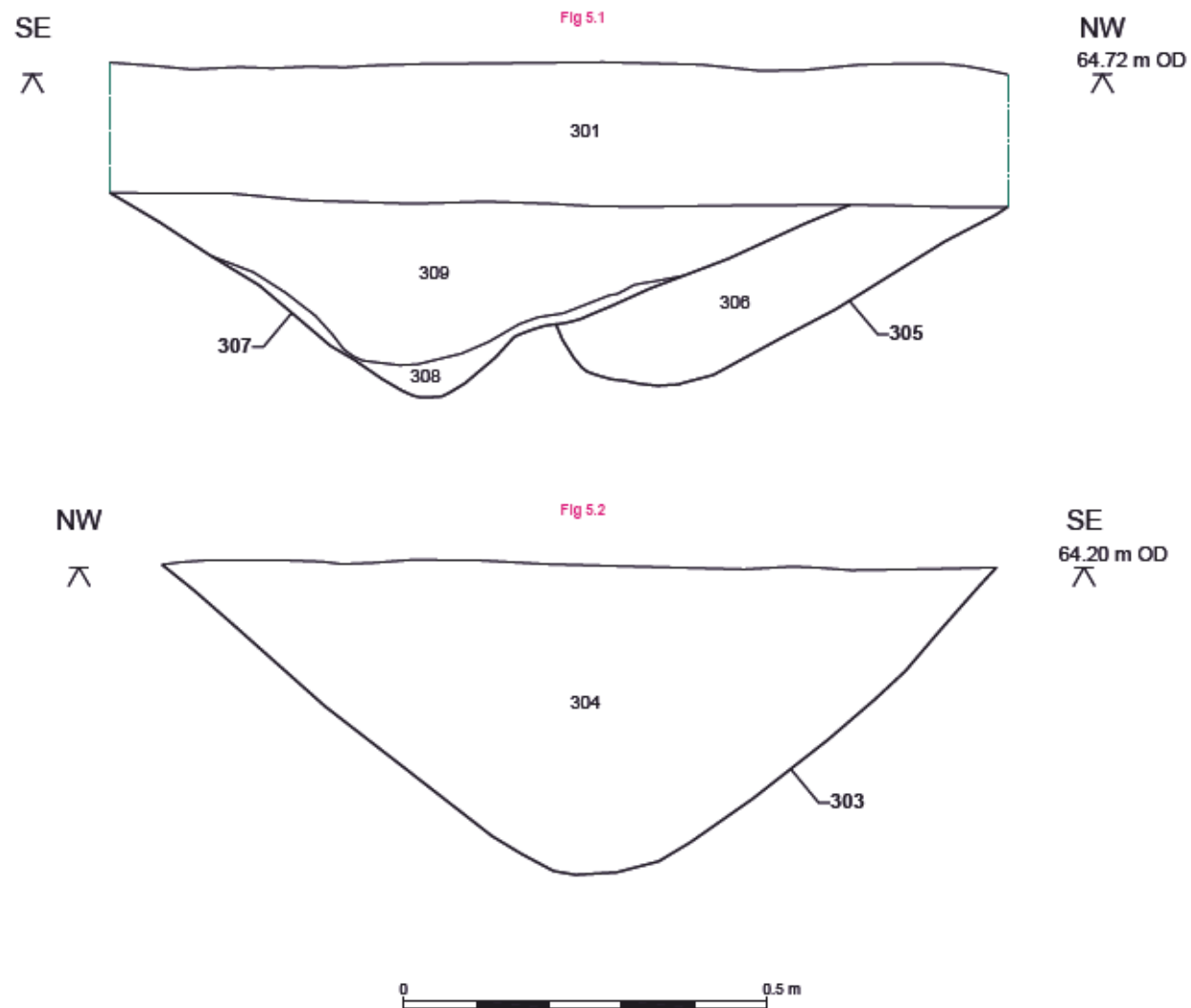
Trench 1: sections of archaeological features

Figure 3



Trench 2: sections of archaeological features





This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	27/06/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1: 10 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\113450\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_06_27		

Trench 3: sections of archaeological features


Figure 5



Plate 1: View of the site. Viewed from the east



Plate 2: Trench 2 pre-excitation. Viewed from the north

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	27/06/2016	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\113450\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_06_27	

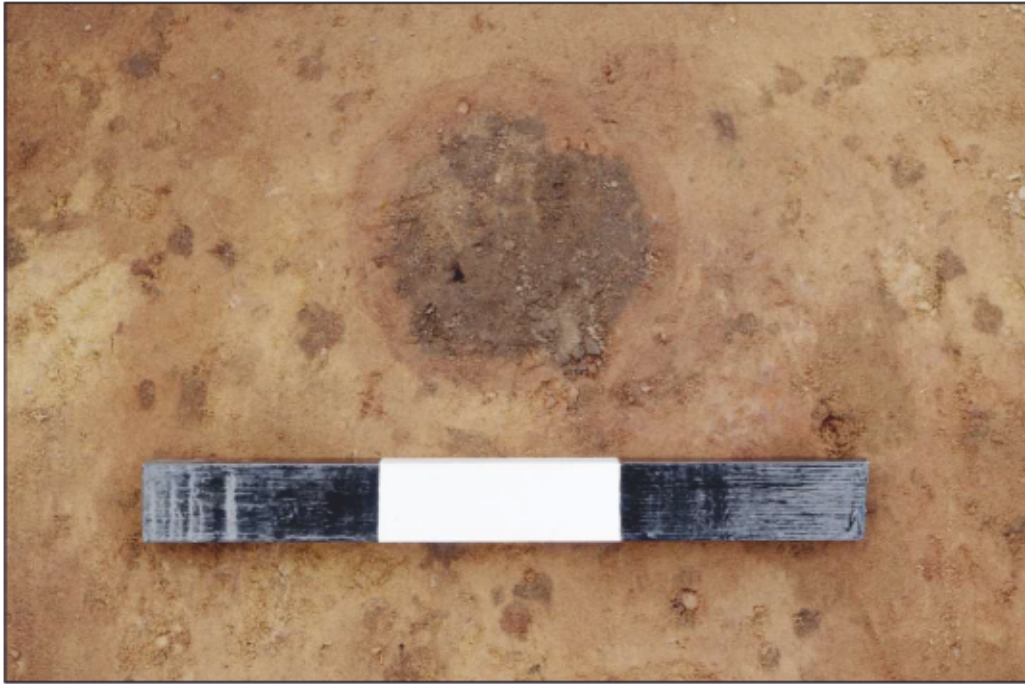


Plate 3: Trench 1 posthole 105 pre-excitation. Viewed from the west



Plate 4: Trench 1 section of ditch 109. Viewed from the northwest


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	27/06/2016	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\113450\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_06_27	





Plate 5: Trench 2 with ditch 203 in the foreground.  
Viewed from the southwest

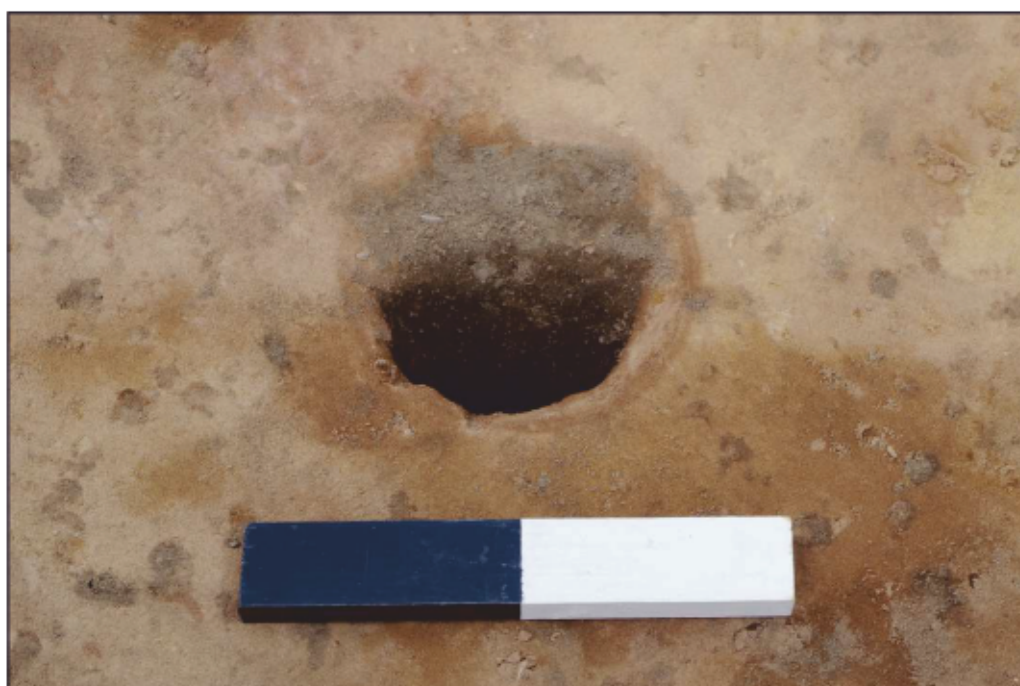


Plate 6: Trench 2 half-section of stake-hole 208. Viewed from the west



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	27/06/2016	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\113450\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_06_27	



Plate 7: Trench 3 section of ditches 305 and 307. Viewed from the northeast

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	27/06/2016	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: APS
	Path:	Y:\Projects\113450\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_06_27	

## 9 APPENDICES

### 9.1 Appendix 1: Trench context tables

<b>Trench 1</b>	<b>Dimensions: 25 x 2m</b>	<b>Max depth: 0.8m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
101	Topsoil – Light grey brown silty sand loam.	0-0.37
102	Natural – mid-dark orange red fine sand with regular patchy outcrops of weathered Sandstone bedrock.	0.37+
103	Ditch aligned west/northwest-east/southeast.	0.23
104	Mid orange brown silt sand. Fill of 103.	0.23
105	Posthole.	0.42
106	Mid grey brown silt sand. Fill of 105.	0.42
107	Ditch aligned north/northeast-south/southwest.	0.30
108	Light-mid orange brown silt sand. Fill of 107.	0.30
109	Ditch aligned north/northeast-south/southwest.	0.29
110	Fine mid reddish brown silt sand. Fill of 109.	0.29

<b>Trench 2</b>	<b>Dimensions: 25 x 2m</b>	<b>Max depth: 0.86m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
201	Topsoil – Light grey brown silty sand loam.	0 - 0.34
202	Natural – mid-dark orange red fine sand with regular patchy outcrops of weathered Sandstone bedrock.	0.34+
203	Ditch aligned west/northwest-east/southeast.	0.52
204	Dark brown silt sand. Fill of 203.	0.46
205	Light brown silt sand. Fill of 203.	0.52
206	Ditch aligned west/northwest-east/southeast.	0.35
207	Dark grey brown silt sand. Fill of 206.	0.35
208	Stake-hole.	0.40
209	Compact dark grey brown silt sand. Fill of 208.	0.40

<b>Trench 3</b>	<b>Dimensions: 25 x 2m</b>	<b>Max depth: 1.09m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
301	Topsoil – Light grey brown silty sand loam.	0 - 0.40
302	Natural– mid-dark orange red fine sand with regular patchy outcrops of weathered Sandstone bedrock.	0.30 - 0.55+
303	Ditch aligned north/northeast-south/southwest.	0.43
304	Light brown silt sand. Fill of 303.	0.43
305	Ditch aligned north/northeast-south/southwest.	0.50
306	Light brown silt sand. Fill of 305.	0.50
307	Ditch aligned north/northeast-south/southwest.	0.54
308	Light brown silt sand. Fill of 307.	0.10
309	Dark grey brown silt sand. Fill of 307.	0.44





## **9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

**OASIS ID: wessexar1-256425**

## Project details

Project name	Land off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of land off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire, hereafter 'the Site'. The Site comprises a triangular parcel of agricultural land of c. 30 hectares (ha), and is located 6.5 km to the north of the centre of Telford. A total of three evaluation trenches (Trenches 1, 2 and 3) were excavated within the works. All three of these trenches contained archaeological features. The evaluation confirmed initial results from the geophysical survey of the site as to the presence of seemingly linear features within this area of the site. These probable linear features were ditches which were most probably associated with previous field systems. Four of these ditches contained sherds of Romano-British pottery within their fills and the strong likelihood is that these features all date from that period. Two of these ditches were aligned west/northwest-east/southeast and two were aligned north/northeast-south/southwest. It seems likely that these opposing aligned features are related to the same field system. It is uncertain how many (if any) of the other ditches discovered within the works are also of a Romano-British date, though it is noticeable that these ditches all share the prevalent west/northwest-east/southeast and opposing north/northeast-south/southwest alignments with those from the Romano-British period. On the whole, it would seem probable that these undated ditches are also of Romano-British date. Only two discrete features were recorded within the works. These features could suggest that potential structures, fence-lines etc. also exist within the Site boundaries. Due to the limited nature of the trenching no estimate could be made for any possible relationships between these and any other features and their dating and functions are uncertain. It is probable that the Romano-British features are associated with a nearby settlement.
Project dates	Start: 30-06-2016 End: 03-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	113450 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	SHROPSHIRE TELFORD AND WREKIN LILLESALL AND DONNINGTON Land off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire
Postcode	TF2 8LR

Study area	30 Hectares
Site coordinates	SJ 37000 31515 52.877085789867 -2.936197292911 52 52 37 N 002 56 10 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.37m Max: 0.55m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project design originator	CgMS Consulting Ltd
Project director/manager	Matt Williams
Project supervisor	Jonathan Buttery
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cgms Consulting Ltd.

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Shropshire Museum Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Shropshire Museum Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Shropshire Museum Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Humber Lane, Telford, Shropshire: an archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Noble, P.
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Williams, M.
Other bibliographic details	113450.3
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield

Description	A4 laser printed comb bound report
Entered by	Ashley Tuck (a.tuck@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	1 July 2016

**OASIS:** Please e-mail [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



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



FS 606559

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.