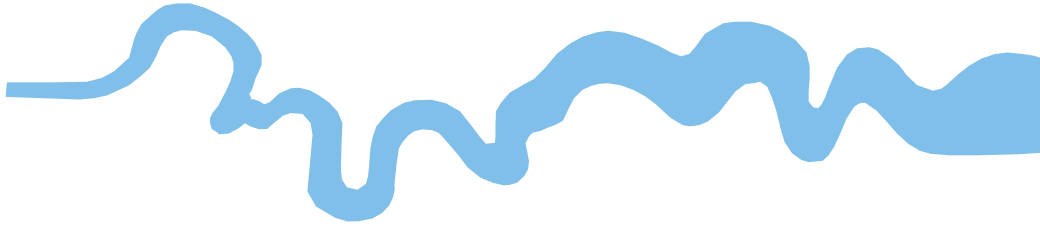


T V A S



NORTH MIDLANDS

**Land at New Inn Lane, Hanford,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire**

Phase 1

Archaeological Evaluation

by Helen Daniel

Site Code: NLH20/67

(SJ 8718 4190)

Land at New Inn Lane, Hanford, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire – Phase 1

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Oak-NGate (Stoke) Limited**

by Helen Daniel

TVAS (North Midlands)

Site Code NLS 20/67

September 2021

Summary

Site name: Land at New Inn Lane, Hanford, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire – Phase 1

Grid reference: SJ 8718 4190

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 16th-18th and 24th August 2021

Project coordinator: Helen Daniel

Site supervisor: Helen Daniel

Site code: NLH20/67

Area of site: 4.7 hectares

Summary of results: Despite the potential for archaeological remains to be present, there was no evidence of any human activity on the site prior to the post-medieval period. The only features observed and recorded related to former field boundaries which can be traced on historic mapping or modern site, service and drainage works. Except for Trench 1, which was entirely backfill and on the site of the old timber yard, there was unstratified pottery found in every trench. The pottery assemblage primarily dated to the mid-19th century and is typical of North Staffordshire sites of this date. On the basis of these results, the Phase 1 site is considered to have minimal archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited at The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent with accession number STKMG:2020.LH.25.

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|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Report edited/checked by: | Steve Ford ✓ | 29.9.21 |
| | Steve Preston ✓ | 29.9.21 |

Land at New Inn Lane, Hanford, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire – Phase 1 An Archaeological Evaluation

by Helen Daniel

Report 20/67

Introduction

This report documents the results of Phase 1 of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at land off New Inn Lane, Hanford, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire (NGR: SJ 8718 4190) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Gary Deane of Gary Deane Associates Ltd, 82 Reddish Road, Reddish, Stockport, Cheshire, SK5 7QU on behalf of Oak-Ngate (Stoke) Ltd, New Inn Lane Stoke On Trent ST4 8HA.

A hybrid planning application (62889/HYB) was made to Stoke-on-Trent City Council. This comprised an outline application for residential development of up to 471 dwellings, primary school, a health centre and associated infrastructure and a full application for the erection of 29 dwellings including landscaping, open space and access (including alterations) from New Inn Lane. The latter is dealt with in this report and is referred to as Phase 1. The consent is subject to conditions (15 and 16), which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, recommended to take the form of evaluation by trial trenching. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the City Council's policies on archaeology.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by the Local Planning Authority as advised by Mr. Jonathan Goodwin, Senior Planning Archaeologist for Stoke-on-Trent City Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Helen Daniel and Stacey Smith between the 16th and 24th August 2021 and the site code is NLH20/67. The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited at The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent with accession number STKMG:2020.LH.25.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the north-eastern side of New Inn Lane, c.850m south of the village of Hanford, on the south-west margins of the city (Fig. 1). The River Trent lies to the west of the site, around 750m away. The site is currently undeveloped heathland and the Phase 1 area has a gentle slope from an elevation of 122m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-east down to 107m aOD in the south-eastern corner. On the western half of

the site, the geology is mapped as alternating east-west bands of Halesowen Formation – Sandstone and Halesowen Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone; to the east of the site the mapping records Halesowen Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone with superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton. (BGS 2021).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted within a desk-based assessment (STAS 2016) and is also included within the Environmental Statement (GDAL 2019). In summary, the assessment highlighted that the proposal site contains the remnants of a medieval open-field system, fossilised by later enclosure.

Further interest in the site is largely informed by archaeological discoveries ranging from the Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period which have been made just beyond the boundaries of the proposal site. If contextual evidence for these finds does still survive within the proposed development area, then there is a high chance that it could be disturbed by any groundworks required as part of the scheme.

The site itself does not contain any nationally or listed heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments or Conservation Areas although the Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area is located within close proximity to the eastern site boundary. The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Map for the study area shows the site to be dominated by piecemeal enclosure; formerly open arable fields, identifiable on map evidence by reverse ‘S’ and dog-leg field boundaries, which were enclosed incrementally by informal agreement between the early 16th and 18th centuries (SCC 2011).

In 1999 a watching brief was undertaken in the course of residential development on land at Primrose Hill; no evidence of activity prior to the site’s known 19th-century occupation was identified. Trial trenching at Wilson Road (South Hanford Farm) the following year revealed some evidence for a medieval and post-medieval field system, principally a medieval ditch and post-hole and later field boundaries. Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken at Sideway Farm, the site of an 18th-century farmstead. In 2005, both an evaluation and subsequent excavation by revealed evidence of the farmhouse. Remains of ridge and furrow to the south of the farmhouse were also encountered. Evaluation trenching at the site of the Bull’s Head, a 1930s roadhouse-type pub which replaced an 18th-century coaching inn found no evidence of activity prior to the construction of the 1930s building (STAS 2016, 8).

Most recently, in 2012, a geophysical survey undertaken on land to the south of Wilson Road recorded several anomalies representing possible ditches and areas of burning and/or fired material. These were adjacent to the find spot of a broken piece of Late Bronze Age Ewart Park-type sword found by metal-detectorist in 1995.

This is the only evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area, but notably it was found to join with another fragment of sword, found in 1982 at Trentham Park, Swynnerton c.2.5km to the south-west. Both sword fragments were found on hill-top locations, each visible from the other, leading to the suggestion that the sword had been deliberately broken and ritually deposited. Within the wider area there is a Bronze Age round barrow, recorded at Northwood Farm, Trentham c.500m to the south-west of the study area. Excavation in 1859 showed it to contain a primary internment comprising cremated remains within at least one urn, and also vessels and flint implements. A burial mound on the west side of Trentham park was apparently destroyed in the early 19th century (Tringham 2013a). Place name evidence may also suggest the former presence of a barrow on a hill known as Cop Low, now partly quarried away, c.550m north east of the study area. Scattered finds dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age include a stone macehead (now lost) of Neolithic to early Bronze Age date that was found just c.250m to the west of the study area (STAS 2016, 9).

There is some evidence to suggest the presence of a Roman road in Hanchurch west of Hanford, which may have been part of a road extending between Stafford and Chester (Tringham 2013a). Otherwise evidence for Romano-British activity in the area is limited to a possible Roman bracelet found in the north west of the study area, and a Roman coin found close to New Inn Lane, c.150m south of the study area (STAS 2016, 9).

The evidence for Saxon/early medieval occupation in the study area may derive from the place name Hanford. Recorded in Domesday as *Heneford* and subsequently as *Honeford* or *Honford*, the name is thought to derive from the Anglo Saxon *Heānford*, meaning “a high ford”, and possibly refers to the hilltop location of the settlement, at the foot of which is a crossing of the River Trent (Duignan 1902).

Hanford is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and evidence for medieval activity within the study area is supplied by ridge and furrow earthworks identified on a 2007 aerial photograph in the east of the area, alongside the Trent and Mersey canal. Traces of ridge and furrow were also identified further north in the course of evaluation trenching at Sideway Farm. The piecemeal enclosure identified on the HLC map preserves the outline of former medieval field strips within the site, identifiable as small irregular or rectilinear fields with distinctive ‘S’ curve and dog-leg boundaries (SCC 2011). These distinctive boundaries are evident on modern and historical mapping and aerial photographs, particularly in the south half of the site (STAS 2016, 10).

The predominately agrarian character of the area persisted into the post-medieval period and is represented by the field system identified during trial trenching at South Hanford Farm and the 18th-century farmstead at Sideway Farm. The field systems within the site represent piecemeal enclosure: medieval open fields enclosed incrementally by means of informal, verbal agreements. In Staffordshire this process appears to have begun by the early 16th century and largely completed during the 18th century (SCC 2011). A watermill, New Inn Mill, seemingly utilised as a corn mill, was present towards the south side of the study area from at least the late 18th century. A brick and tile making industry in the area was begun in the early 18th century, with expansion in the late 18th century and on the east side of the site, a brick works east of Wilson Road, (later Hanford Tileries), was established by 1818 and continued in operation until just before the First World War (Tringham 2013b).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project are;

- to determine if there are later prehistoric or Roman deposits present on the site.
- to determine if there are Medieval deposits present on the site.

The potential and significance of any such deposits located will be assessed according to the research priorities such as set out in Historic England Research Agenda (HE 2017) or any more local or thematic research priorities such as the West Midlands Research Framework (ed. Watt 2016).

It was proposed to excavate twenty-one trenches, each 25m long and between 1.6-2m wide. Topsoil and any other overburden were to be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to expose archaeologically sensitive levels, under constant archaeological supervision. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were then to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project, without compromising the integrity of any features that might warrant preservation in situ or might better be investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. All spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds.

The majority of the trenches required either shortening or their position slightly adjusting, this was due to the proximity of unmapped services, large trees or protected natural habitats. Trench 1 was abandoned after only 6m due to the depth of the backfill encountered and its position within the site compound. To compensate for the loss of meterage and to increase the sample points, an additional trench (22) was excavated.

Results

The majority of the trenches were dug as intended. After consultation with the monitor, the positions of five trenches (1, 6, 7, 11 and 17) were altered either due to their proximity to a protected habitat or to avoid unmapped services, these issues also required the lengths of six of the trenches to be shortened (1, 6, 11, 14, 20 and 21). Due to the nature of the fill encountered, Trench 1 was only excavated for 6m of its total length. To account for the loss of meterage, trenches 7 and 10 were lengthened and an additional trench, 22, was dug.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 1 was aligned NW – SE and was 6m long and 1.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of hardcore overlying 1.2m of brick, coal and sand backfill. Natural geology was not reached and no finds were recovered.

Trenches 2, 5 and 6 (Figs 2 and 3; Pl. 2)

Trenches 2 and 6 were aligned N-S and Trench 5 on an E-W axis. The trenches were between 23.3m and 25.4m long and between 0.4m and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0–0.27m dark brown silty loam topsoil, over 0.27m–0.39m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, overlying 0.39–0.52m buff-yellow clay natural geology. In Trench 5 (Pl. 2) at 8m from the western end, a foul-water sewer was recorded running north-easterly from a manhole located directly south of the terraced houses on New Inn Lane, it was visible for part of the way as a narrow trench. No archaeological features were observed and no stratified finds were recovered.

Trenches 3, 7, 8 and 13–22 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 5; Pls 1 and 5-8)

The trenches ranged from between 23.2m and 29.5m with depths from 0.36m to 0.52m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0–0.33m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.33m–0.45m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, overlying 0.45m–0.52m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. Only three had archaeological features:

Trench 3 (Pl. 1) – at 16m from the south-east end, ditch **1** was recorded, it was *c.*1.5m wide and was not excavated. In addition, the foul-water sewer previously observed in Trench 5 was also recorded in this trench at 15m from the south-eastern end.

Trench 13 (Pl.5) – at 17m from the south-west of, ditch **05** was recorded which was *c.*1.1m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with 56, containing sherds of post-medieval pottery. At 20m and 22m in the same trench were two irregularly shaped linear features (**6** and **7**), identified as the rooting of former hedgerows which stood on the northern side of the boundary ditch.

Trench 16 (Pl.7) – at 2m from the south end a bank was recorded (57) and at 5m, ditch **8** was recorded which was *c.*1.5m wide. This was the same field boundary as investigated in Trench 13 and was not excavated here. The top of its fill contained the broken remains of a glass bottle dating to the 1930's. This ditch and the adjacent bank on its south side were both still easily visible across the site.

Land drains were observed within some trenches (14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21) (Pl. 6); the drains consisted of broken roof tile and followed different alignments either side of the field boundary, suggesting that they at least date prior to the removal of the boundary. All trenches contained unstratified post-medieval ceramic sherds.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 4 was aligned close to SW – NE and was 25m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0–0.30m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.30m–0.41m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, overlying 0.41m–0.42m orange-red and grey banded clay natural geology. No features were observed.

Trenches 9-12 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 5; Pls 3 and 4)

Trenches 9-12 measured between 22m and 28.4m long and between 0.4m and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0–0.30m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.30m–0.42m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.42–0.44m overlying buff-yellow clay with patches of orange and grey clay natural geology. A number of shallow linear features were observed in Trenches 9 and 10, those in the latter were excavated and shown to be post-medieval/modern gullies (**3** and **4**). Trench 10 also featured a small rectilinear pit (**2**) which was of the same or similar date to the gullies.

Finds

Pottery by David Barker

The evaluation yielded 248 sherds of pottery, 15 clay pipe fragments and other ceramic building and non-ceramic material. The ceramics are largely fragmentary, unexceptional and of 19th century date. A single slipware dish sherd and two sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware are somewhat earlier than the majority of the ceramics, dating respectively to the late 17th or early 18th century and mid-late 18th century. The range of wares is typical of north Staffordshire sites of this date, comprising primarily locally-produced domestic wares – white earthenwares and bone chinaware – although some production material from the local industry is also present. This includes a small number of biscuit wasters and items of kiln furniture. Sherds of roof tile and glass vessels add nothing to the overall picture. A full overview of the ceramic finds by trench is given in Appendix 3.

Summary

The finds are unexceptional and indicate nothing beyond domestic activity in the general area of the evaluation trenches during the 19th century. Whether this is domestic activity on-site, or activity in the vicinity represented by material remains spread on fields by the process of manuring, cannot be determined from the finds alone. The absence of any sound context for the finds does not help in this regard.

Conclusion

The evaluation was carried out as intended apart from slight alterations to either the position or length of ten trenches, adjusted for reason of habitat protection, safety and/or accessibility. Despite the potential for archaeological remains to be present, there was no evidence of any human activity on the site prior to the post-medieval period. The only features observed and recorded related to former field boundaries which can be traced on historic mapping or modern site, service and drainage works. Except for Trench 1, which was entirely backfill and on the site of the old timber yard, there was unstratified pottery found in every trench. The pottery assemblage primarily dated to the mid-19th century and is typical of north Staffordshire sites of this date. On the basis of these results, the Phase 1 site is considered to have minimal archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details
0m at W or S end

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Length (m)</i> | <i>Breadth (m)</i> | <i>Depth (m)</i> | <i>Comment</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | 6 | 1.8 | 1.4m | 0–0.20m hardcore, 0.20–1.4m of brick, coal and sand backfill, natural geology not reached. |
| 2 | 25.3 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0–0.27m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.27m–0.39m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.39–0.4m buff-yellow clay natural geology. |
| 3 | 24.9 | 1.8 | 0.52 | 0–0.33m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.33m–0.45m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.45m–0.52m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. Feature: 1 (Pl. 1) |
| 4 | 25 | 1.8 | 0.42 | 0–0.30m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.30m–0.41m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.41m–0.42m orange-red and grey banded clay natural geology. |
| 5 | 25.4 | 1.8 | 0.47 | 0–0.32m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.32m–0.42m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.42–0.47m buff-yellow clay natural geology. (Pl. 2) |
| 6 | 23.3 | 1.8 | 0.52 | 0–0.32m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.32m–0.49m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.49–0.52m buff-yellow clay natural geology. |
| 7 | 28.1 | 1.8 | 0.41 | 0–0.30m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.30m–0.40m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.40m–0.41m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. |
| 8 | 25.7 | 1.8 | 0.46 | 0–0.34m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.34m–0.45m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.45m–0.46m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. |
| 9 | 25.3 | 1.8 | 0.44 | 0–0.30m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.30m–0.42m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.42–0.44m buff-yellow clay with patches of orange and grey clay natural geology. (Pl. 3) |
| 10 | 28.4 | 1.8 | 0.48 | 0–0.35m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.35m–0.45m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.45–0.48m buff-yellow clay with patches of orange and grey clay natural geology. Features: 2–4 (Pl. 4) |
| 11 | 23.3 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0–0.32m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.32m–0.39m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.39–0.4m buff-yellow clay with patches of orange and grey clay natural geology. |
| 12 | 22 | 1.8 | 0.44 | 0–0.30m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.30m–0.42m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.42–0.44m buff-yellow clay with patches of orange and grey clay natural geology. |
| 13 | 24.3 | 1.8 | 0.36 | 0–0.27m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.27m–0.34m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.34m–0.36m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. Features: 5–7 (Pl. 5) |
| 14 | 23.2 | 1.8 | 0.38 | 0–0.33m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.33m–0.37m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.37m–0.38m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. |
| 15 | 24.6 | 1.8 | 0.45 | 0–0.37m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.37m–0.43m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.43m–0.45m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. (Pl. 6) |
| 16 | 24 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0–0.32m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.32m–0.48m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.48m–0.5m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. Features: 8, 57 (Pl. 7) |
| 17 | 26.1 | 1.8 | 0.43 | 0–0.25m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.25m–0.40m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.40m–0.43m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. |
| 18 | 25.8 | 1.8 | 0.42 | 0–0.25m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.25m–0.40m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.40m–0.42m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. |
| 19 | 24 | 1.8 | 0.47 | 0–0.33m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.33m–0.45m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.45m–0.47m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. |
| 20 | 23.8 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0–0.31m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.31m–0.39m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.39m–0.4m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. |
| 21 | 23.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0–0.28m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.28m–0.38m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.38m–0.4m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. |
| 22 | 29.5 | 1.8 | 0.43 | 0–0.30m dark brown silty loam topsoil, 0.30m–0.40m brownish-orange silty clay subsoil, 0.40m–0.43m buff-yellow clay and purple-red clay natural geology. (Pl. 8) |

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Fill (s)</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Dating evidence</i> |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 3 | 01 | 52 | Former Field Boundary (un-excavated) | Post-medieval | Pottery/Map |
| 10 | 02 | 53 | Pit | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 10 | 03 | 54 | Gully | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 10 | 04 | 55 | Gully | Post-medieval | Pottery |
| 13 | 05 | 56 | Former Field Boundary | Post-medieval | Pottery/Map |
| 13 | 06 | n/a | Former Hedge-line (un-excavated) | Post-medieval | Pottery/Map |
| 13 | 07 | n/a | Former Hedge-line (un-excavated) | Post-medieval | Pottery/Map |
| 16 | 08 | n/a | Former Field Boundary (un-excavated) | Post-medieval | Pottery/Map |

APPENDIX 3: Overview of finds by Trench

Trench 2: Ceramics: 4 sherds. These comprise 3 sherds of creamware (including 1 dish rim and a sherd with bat-printed decoration in brown or mulberry) and 1 greyish earthenware sherd with relief-moulded decoration. **Date range: late C18 – I. C19**

Trench 3: Ceramics: 4 sherds; clay pipe: 1 stem. The ceramics include a white salt-glazed stoneware plate base, a creamware plate rim of 'bath' shape, a blue printed white earthenware cup and a base sherd of ironstone-like earthenware. **Date range: mid C18 – mid C19**

Trench 4: Ceramics: 6 sherds; clay pipe: 3 stems. The ceramics include 1 beige-coloured wall tile, 1 Rockingham body sherd and 4 white earthenware sherds. The last are a jug with blue printed decoration, a hollow ware sherd with a pink printed pattern over-coloured in blue, a cup with flow blue printed decoration and a relief-moulded jug or similar sherd. **Date range: mid C19 – e. C20**

Trench 5: Ceramics: 3 sherds. These are a white earthenware plate rim with the blue-printed 'Willow' edge pattern, a glazed blue stoneware relief-moulded jug, and a bone china base sherd. **Date range: 1840s – 1860s**

Trench 6: Ceramics: 11 sherds; CBM: 1 roof tile; other: 1 sherd of green glass bottle; 1 piece glaze or glazed sagger. Ceramics include the rim of a press-moulded slipware dish with trailed & combed decoration, a white salt-glazed stoneware jug sherd, a slip-coated ware dish and 2 coarse earthenware sherds. Other sherds are refined earthenwares (4 white earthenware, 1 red ware with slip). **Date range: mid C18–I. C19**

Trench 7: Ceramics: 3 sherds; CBM: 1 roof tile; 2 sherds of glass. The ceramics comprise 1 sherd each of creamware, pearlware and white earthenware; the first two have slip decoration. **Date range: I. C18 – mid C19.**

Trench 8: Ceramics: 11 sherds; clay pipe: 3 stem sherds. Ceramics include decorated floor tile, 3 white earthenware sherds with blue printed decor. 1 truncated conical item has small socket/recess of uncertain function. 1 white earthenware sherd is unglazed. **Date range: mid-I. C19**

Trench 9: Ceramics: 19 sherds; CBM: 1 roof tile; other: 1 piece slag. The ceramics include 2 sherds of coarse earthenware, 1 of a relief-moulded blue-bodied jug, glazed, and a sherd of bone china. Others are white earthenwares and include 6 sherds with blue printed decoration – 3 sherds with 'Willow' pattern – and another printed in black. One sherd has banded slip decoration. A single piece of kiln furniture is a thimble. **Date range: mid – I. C19**

Trench 10: Ceramics: 15 sherds; other: 1 piece mortar. Apart from 1 coarse earthenware dish sherd, the ceramics are all white earthenwares. Eight sherds have printed decoration in blue (two are 'Willow', 1 is a classical scene, 2 have the pattern 'Broseley' and another is printed in flow blue). An impressed mark on 1 printed sherd is a simple asterisk. Two sherds have slip decoration and a jug handle has over-glaze painted decoration. One glazed earthenware figure represented by an apparent leg, under-glazed painted decoration. **Date range: mid-I. C19**

Trench 11: Ceramics: 27 sherds; clay pipe: 2 stems. The ceramics include 2 sherds of bone china (saucer and small plate), 3 of brown salt-glazed stoneware, 1 of blackware or coarse earthenware, and 1 of a moulded and glazed Egyptian Black stoneware vessel. Other sherds are white earthenware, creamware and pearlware. Seven sherds have blue printed decoration, with patterns including 'Willow' and 'Fibre' (or similar) and one has a partial 'Warranted' printed mark to the underside. One figure sherd is the glazed head of a lady with hat. One further sherd is unglazed. **Date range: e. – I. C19**

Trench 12: Ceramics: 27 sherds; clay pipe: 2 bowls. The range of ceramics includes 1 sherd of a thrown yellow-ground slipware dish with trailed and jewelled decoration, 1 sherd of Rockingham, 2 of coarse earthenware (one glazed), an unglazed flower pot rim, and 3 sherds of bone china. The remainder are of white earthenware and include 2 moulded base sherds of a large vessel (basin or similar), 3 sherds with printed decoration (1 'Willow' and 1 vermicelli-like pattern in blue, and 1 with a *fleurs de lys* pattern in lilac) and 2 saucer sherds with amorphous blue sponged decoration. One sherd has a discoloured blue-grey glaze with glaze crawl and is probably a waster. Four more white earthenware sherds are unglazed and there are 2 pieces of kiln furniture – a moulded stilt of unusual form. **Date range: I. C17 – I. C19**

Trench 13: Ceramics: 29 sherds; clay pipe: 1 stem. The ceramics are predominantly white earthenwares of mid C19-date, most with decoration. Blue-printed patterns include 'Willow', while there are 2 sherds with shell edge moulding and another has banded slip decoration. Another blue shell edge plate dates to c. 1820. Other sherds are of coarse earthenware, yellow ware and bone china. One white earthenware mug base is unglazed and there is 1 piece of kiln furniture – a cup ring. **Date range: c. 1820 – mid C19**

Trench 14: Ceramics: 23 sherds. Sherds include a brown salt-glazed stoneware ink pot with an internal Bristol glaze, a creamware plate or dish base with scars from a 4-pointed spur on the underside, and 2 bone china sherds. Others are of white earthenware and include sherds with printed decoration in blue (with 'Willow') and green, with banded slip decoration and blue sponged decoration. **Date range: mid C19**

Trench 15: Ceramics: 5 sherds. Two sherds of white earthenware, both with blue printed decoration, and 1 each of yellow ware, blue-bodied earthenware and Rockingham. **Date range: mid C19**

Trench 16: Ceramics: 5 sherds; clay pipe: 1 stem; glass: 4 sherds; other: 1 bottle top. The ceramics comprise 1 sherd of a small pearlware vessel with a blue-painted moulded shell edge and 4 sherds of white earthenware. The last include a plate with the blue-printed 'Willow' pattern and the remains of an unidentified maker's mark with a lion, a saucer with a grey printed fibre pattern, a sherd with blue slip-banded decoration, and a body with light blue sponged decoration. **Date range: c. 1820 – I. C20.**

Trench 17: Ceramics: 13 sherds; clay pipe: 1 stem. One sherd is of bone china, but all others are of white earthenware or creamware. Amongst the printed decoration is one small plate sherd with the pattern 'Asiatic Pheasants' and 2 sherds have blue slip-banded decoration. A single creamware sherd has mocha decoration on a yellow slip ground. **Date range: e. – mid C19**

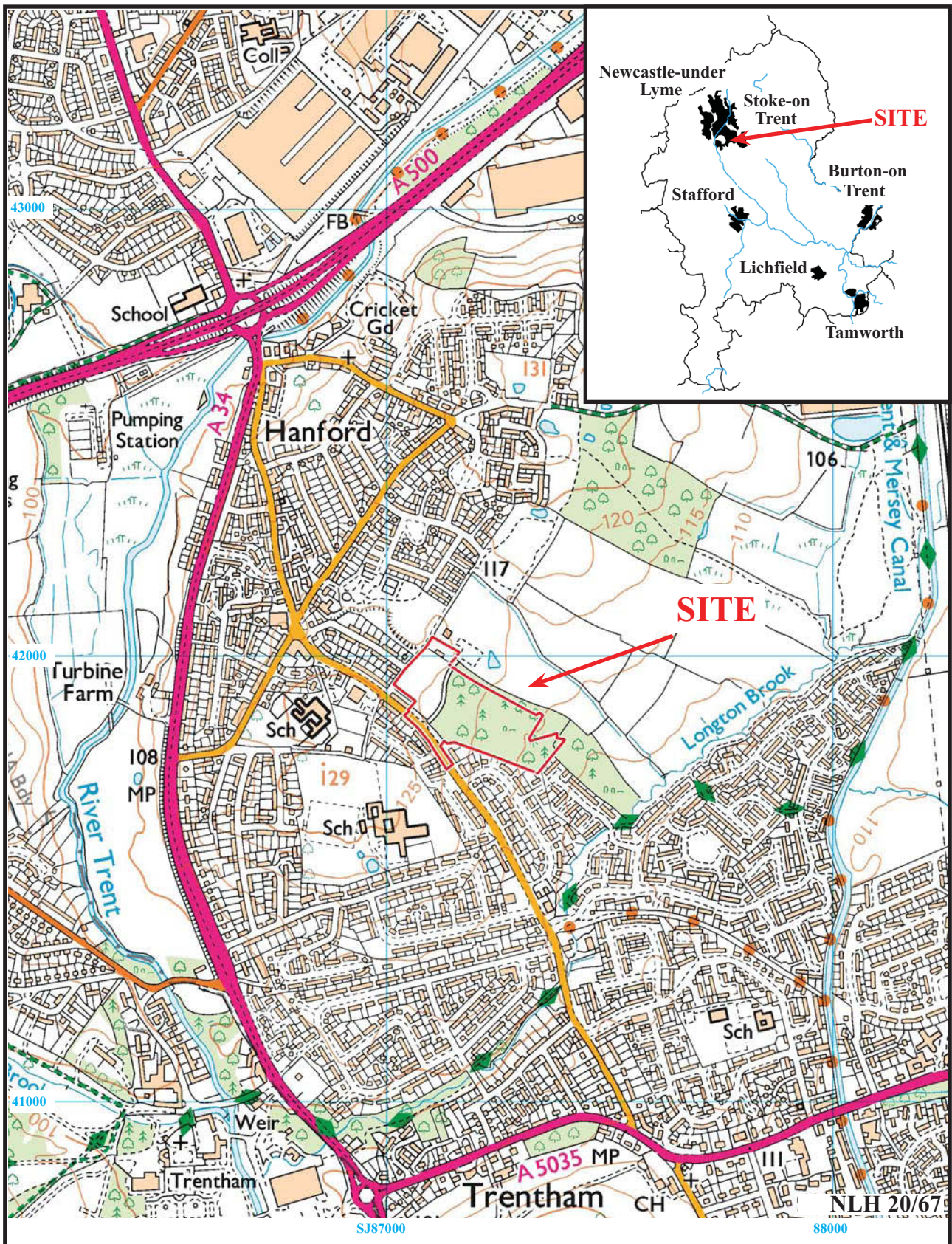
Trench 18: Ceramics: 6 sherds. Sherds of white earthenware (including a plate rim with a band-and-line painted edge in green), blue-bodied earthenware, a pearlware teabowl with black painted decoration, and a faceted Rockingham or black ware teapot. **Date range: 1820s – e.C20**

Trench 19: Ceramics: 14 sherds. The ceramics are predominantly white earthenwares; decoration is blue printed (including 1 sherd of 'Willow'), under-glaze painted and banded slip with dicing. One burnt flower pot sherd has a slip coat and rouletted decoration. There are also 3 sherds of yellow ware and a coarse earthenware base sherd. **Date range: 1820s – I. C19**

Trench 20: Ceramics: 7 sherds. With the exception of a Rockingham cover, the ceramics are all white earthenwares. One is a plate with the blue printed 'Willow' pattern, while 2 sherds have under-glaze painted decoration; 1 saucer sherd is unglazed. **Date range: mid C19**

Trench 21: Ceramics: 12 sherds; clay pipe: 1 stem. Two sherds are of bone china; others are of white earthenware and pearlware with blue printed and banded slip decoration. A single shell edge plate is unglazed. **Date range: e. – mid C19**

Trench 22: Ceramics: 4 sherds. These comprise 1 creamware plate base, 1 cream- or pearlware body, and 2 white earthenware sherds with blue-printed decoration, one being a plate rim with the 'Willow' pattern. **Date range: e. – mid C19**

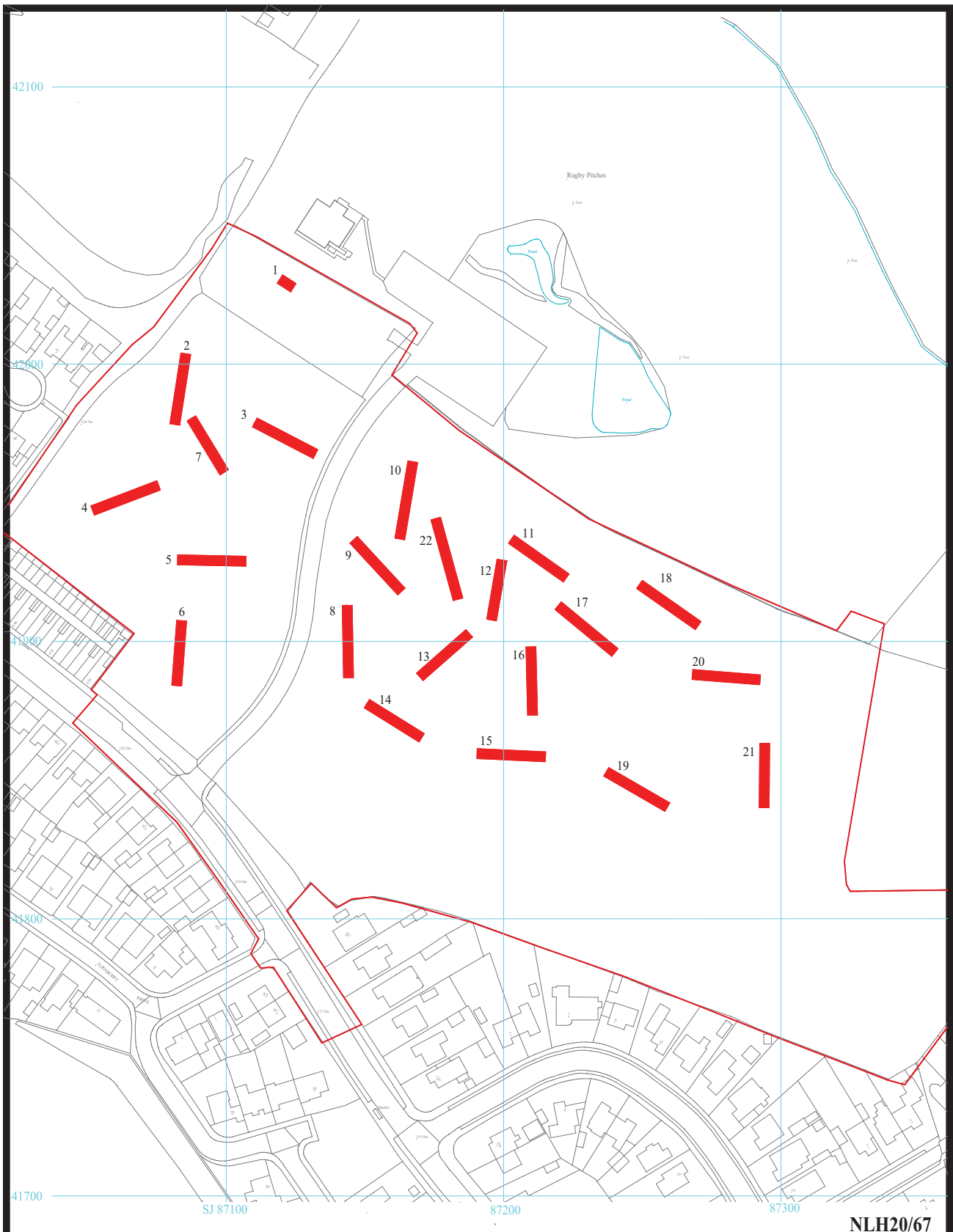


**Phase 1 - Land at New Inn Lane, Hanford,
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Hanford and Staffordshire.

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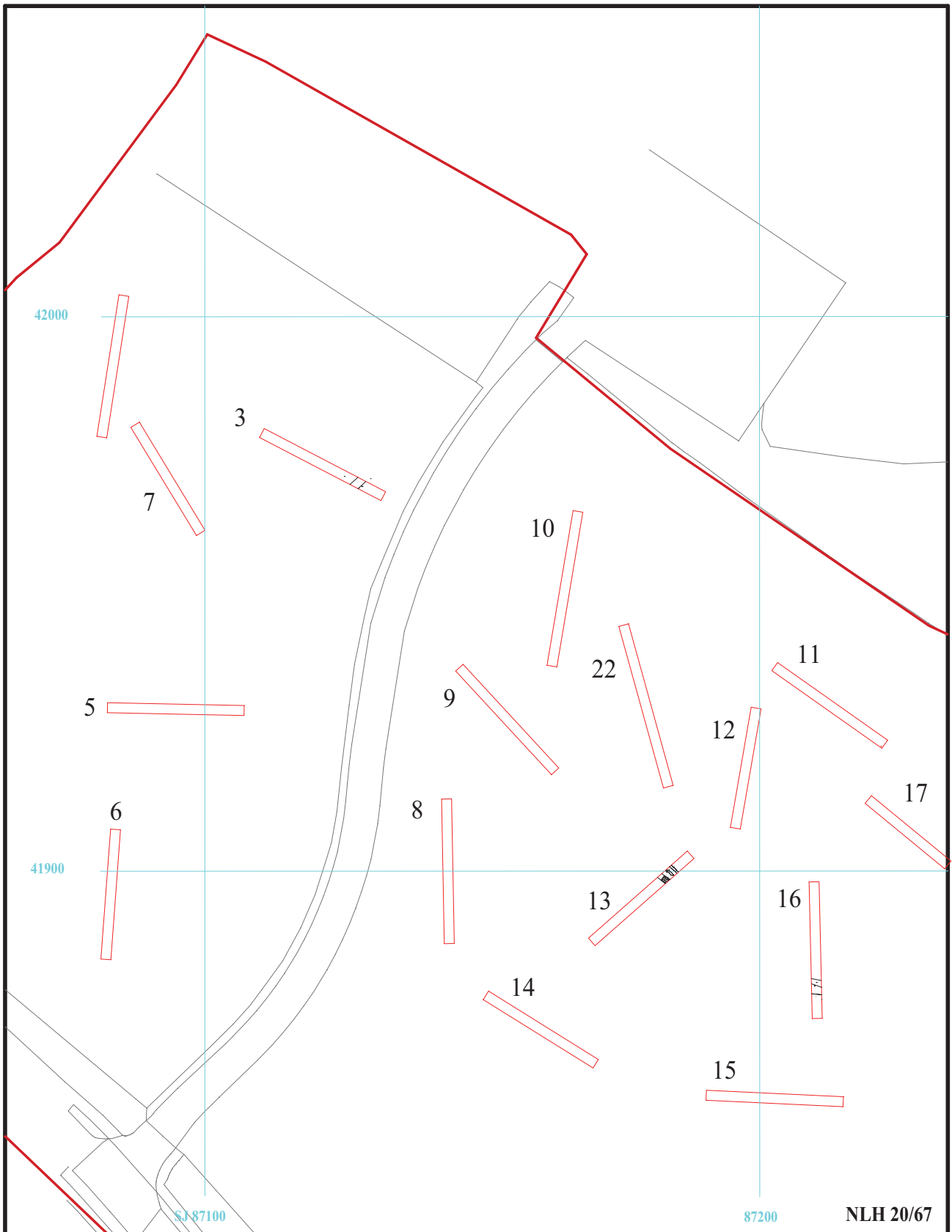




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Figure 2. Plan showing trench layout of Phase 1.





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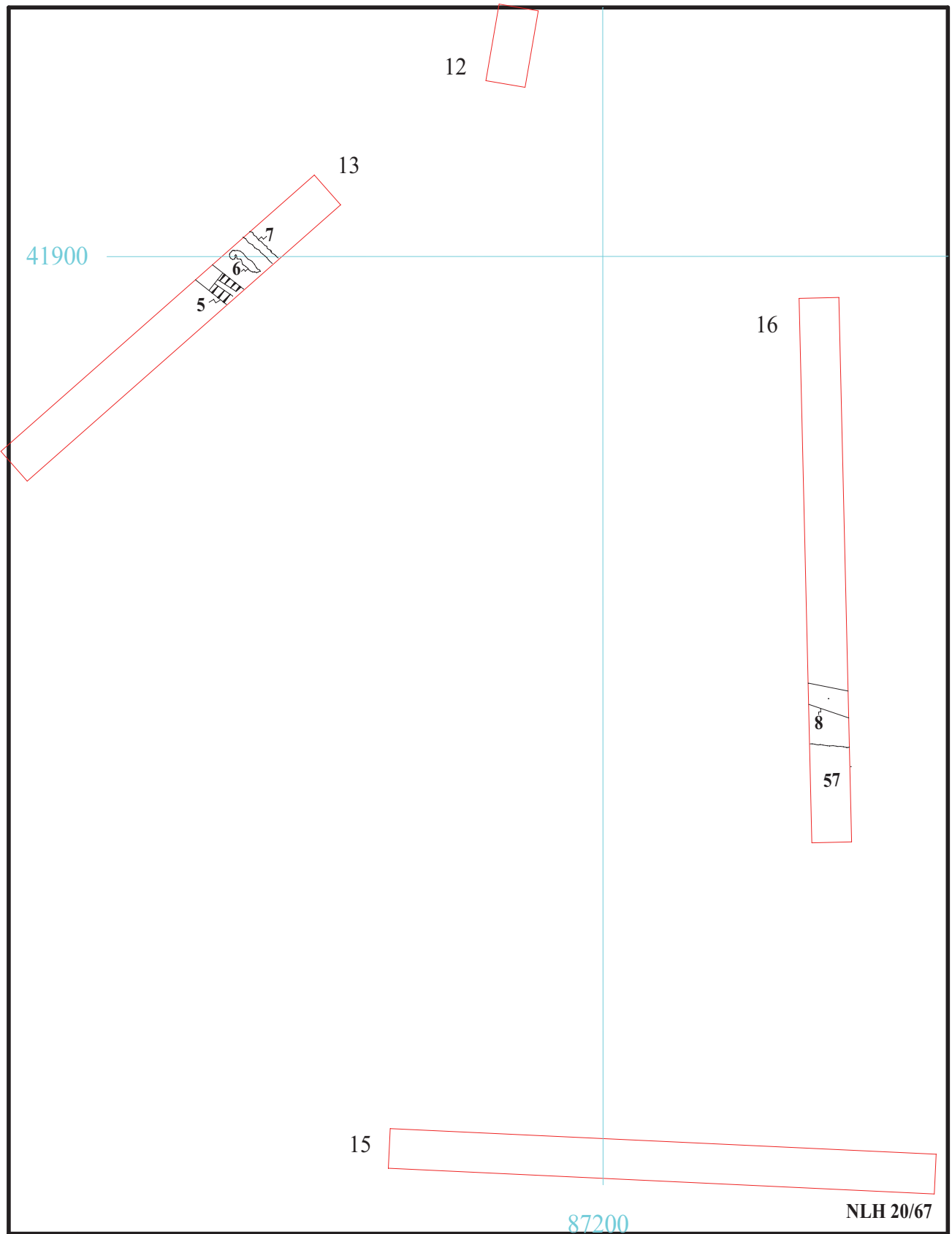
Figure 3. Detailed plan showing trenches, with features in black.



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87200

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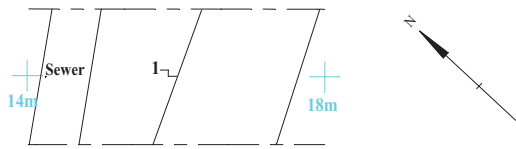


**Land at New Inn Lane, Hanford,
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Archaeological Evaluation**

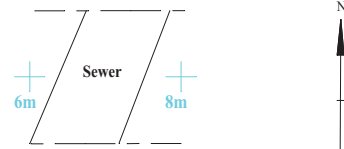
Figure 4. Detail of trenches 13 and 16 showing position of field boundary



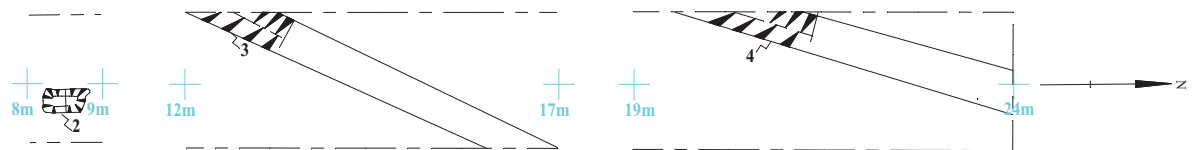
Trench 3



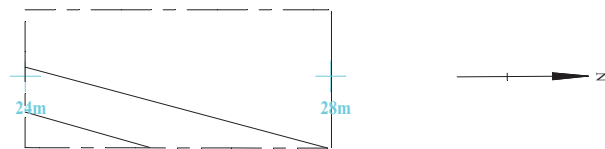
Trench 5



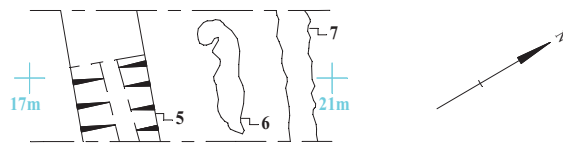
Trench 10



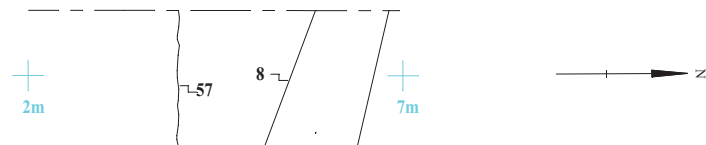
Trench 10



Trench 13



Trench 16



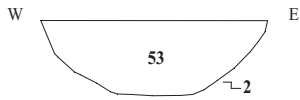
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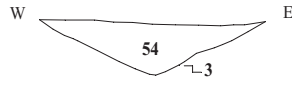
Figure 5. Trench plans.



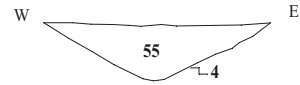
Trench 10



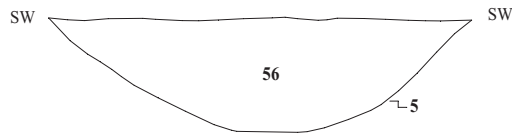
Trench 10



Trench 10

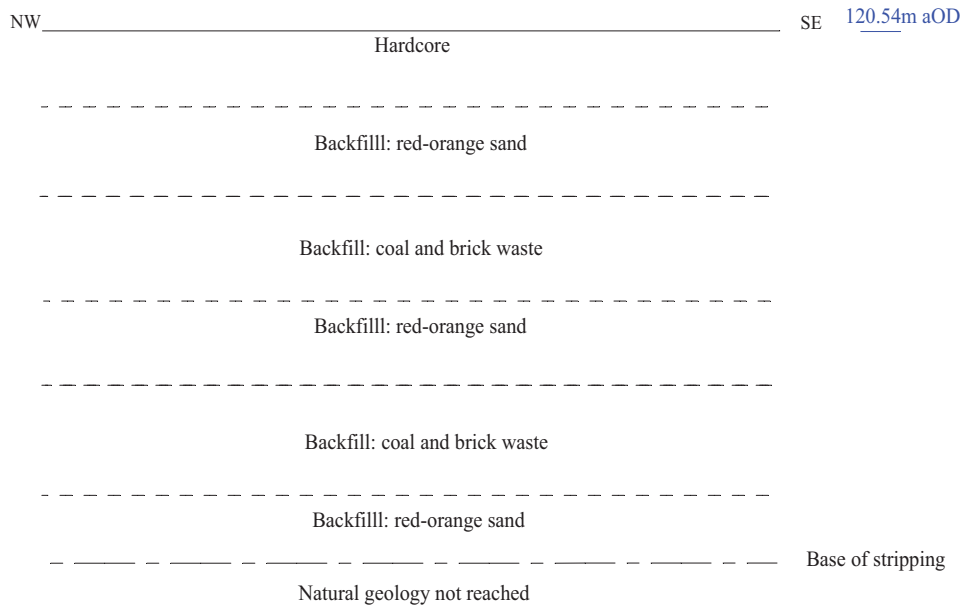


Trench 13



116.05m aOD

Trench 1 - representative



Hardcore

**Land at New Inn Lane, Hanford,
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 6. Section drawings of features and representative section.





Plate 1. Trench 3, looking north-west,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 5, looking east,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 3. Trench 9, looking north-west,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 10, looking north,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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**Phase 1 - Land at New Inn Lane, Hanford,
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 to 4.**





Plate 5. Trench 13, looking north-east,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Trench 15, looking east,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 7. Trench 16, looking north,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 7. Trench 22, looking north,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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**Phase 1 - Land at New Inn Lane, Hanford,
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Plates 5 to 7.**





Plate 5. Trench 13, looking north-east,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Trench 15, looking east,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 7. Trench 16, looking north,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Trench 22, looking north,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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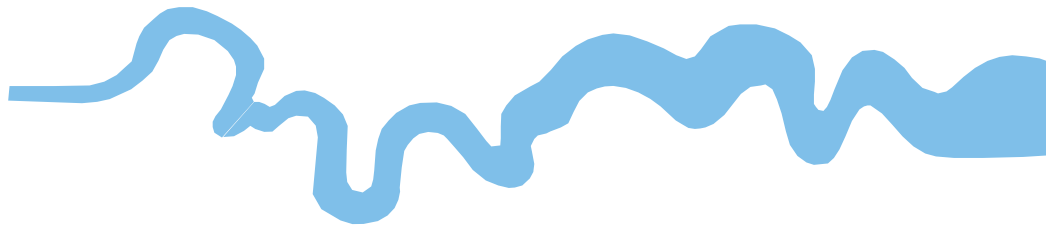
**Phase 1 - Land at New Inn Lane, Hanford,
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Plates 5 to 8.**



TIME CHART

| | Calendar Years |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Modern _____ | AD 1901 |
| Victorian _____ | AD 1837 |
| Post Medieval _____ | AD 1500 |
| Medieval _____ | AD 1066 |
| Saxon _____ | AD 410 |
| Roman _____ | AD 43 AD 0 BC |
| Iron Age _____ | 750 BC |
| | |
| Bronze Age: Late _____ | 1300 BC |
| Bronze Age: Middle _____ | 1700 BC |
| Bronze Age: Early _____ | 2100 BC |
| | |
| Neolithic: Late | 3300 BC |
| Neolithic: Early | 4300 BC |
| | |
| Mesolithic: Late | 6000 BC |
| Mesolithic: Early | 10000 BC |
| | |
| Palaeolithic: Upper | 30000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Middle | 70000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Lower | 2,000,000 BC |





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