



Northamptonshire
County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological trial trench evaluation

on land off

Underhill Lane, Bushbury

Wolverhampton

March 2009



Danny McAree

March 2009

Report 09/35

Northamptonshire Archaeology

2 Bolton House

Wootton Hall Park

Northampton NN4 8BE

t. 01604 700493 f. 01604 702822

e. sparry@northamptonshire.gov.uk

w. www.northantsarchaeology.co.uk



STAFF

Project manager	Iain Soden BA MIfA
Fieldwork	Danny McAree MA MBA PG Dip PIfA Adrian Adams
Text	Danny McAree
Post-medieval pottery	Iain Soden
Illustrations	Amir Bassir BSc

QUALITY CONTROL

	Print name	Signed	Date
Checked by	P Chapman		
Verified by	I Soden		
Approved by	S Parry		

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Underhill Lane, Bushbury, Wolverhampton	
Short description	Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out archaeological trial trench evaluation on 4.6ha of land, the proposed site for an extension to Bushbury Cemetery, Underhill Lane, Wolverhampton. The remains of a re-cut field boundary ditch and a probable field pond were uncovered. The date of the boundary ditch could not be established but finds from the pond include broken brick, tile, concrete, tarmac and modern plastics. Pottery from the ditch and pond dates to the 19th and 20th centuries.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey 2008	
Current land use	Open pasture	
Future work	None	
Monument type/period		
Significant finds	Post-medieval pond and field boundary	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Staffordshire	
Site address	Underhill Lane, Bushbury, Wolverhampton	
Study area	4.6ha	
OS Easting & Northing	39100 30275	
Height OD	176m OD in the west to about 143m OD in the east	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Wolverhampton City Council	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Danny McAree	
Project Manager	Iain Soden	
Sponsor or funding body	Wolverhampton City Council	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	2nd March 2009	
End date	3rd March 2009	
ARCHIVES	Location	Content
Physical		1 small bag of pot
Paper		Report
Digital		PDF of illustrations and report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Underhill Lane, Bushbury, Wolverhampton	
Serial title & volume	Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 09/35	
Author(s)	Danny McAree	
Page numbers	10	
Date	2nd April 2009	

Contents

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY
- 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
 - 3.1 Historical background
 - 3.2 Previous archaeological work
 - 3.3 Aerial photographs
 - 3.4 Historic Maps
 - 3.5 Conclusions
- 4 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY
 - 4.1 Objectives
 - 4.2 Methodology
- 5 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
 - 5.1 Results
- 6 FINDS
 - 6.1 Post-medieval pottery
- 7 DISCUSSION

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Tables

Table 1: Pottery types by context

Figures

- Fig 1 Site Location 1:10,000
- Fig 2 Sites and Monuments Record Points 1:10,000
- Fig 3 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1884
- Fig 4 Geophysical Survey Results 1:2500
- Fig 5 Trench locations overlaid on Geophysical Survey results
- Fig 6 Ditch [104] and re-cut [106] looking north
- Fig 7 Trench 7 showing 'pond' fill, looking east
- Fig 8 Ditch [104] and recut ditch [106] looking north
- Fig 9 Field boundary ditch, looking south
- Fig 10 Trench 7 'pond', looking south-east
- Fig 11 Trench 6-7, ceramic spread in the topsoil, looking east

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
ON LAND OFF
UNDERHILL LANE, BUSHBURY
WOLVERHAMPTON
MARCH 2009**

ABSTRACT

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out archaeological trial trench evaluation on 4.6ha of land, the proposed site for an extension to Bushbury Cemetery, Underhill Lane, Wolverhampton. The remains of a re-cut field boundary ditch and a probable field pond were uncovered. The date of the boundary ditch could not be established but finds from the pond include broken brick, tile, concrete, tarmac and modern plastics. Pottery from the ditch and pond dates to the 19th and 20th centuries.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out archaeological trial trench evaluation during March 2009 on land off Underhill Lane, Bushbury, Wolverhampton (NGR: 39100 30275; Fig 1). Wolverhampton City Council is proposing to create an extension to Bushbury Cemetery and Crematorium. The proposed extension will extend across the two open pasture fields to the immediate south of the existing municipal cemetery. On the recommendation of the Black Country Archaeologist, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the submission of the planning application.

The fieldwork met the requirements of an agreed specification written by Northamptonshire Archaeology (McAree 2009) following the requirements of the "Bushbury Cemetery and Crematorium, Wolverhampton: Brief for Archaeological Work", issued by the Black Country Archaeologist in February 2009 (Shaw 2009).

2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The land for the proposed extension to Bushbury Cemetery is located to the west of Underhill Lane, Bushbury (Fig 1). It comprises two open pasture fields, amounting to 4.6 hectares and is bounded by Bushbury Cemetery to the north, open fields to the west and south, and Underhill Lane to the east.

The site slopes steeply from 176m OD in the west to about 145m OD in the east at Underhill Lane. The site itself is divided by a field boundary along the crest of a high bank and marked by a silted field ditch and aged thorn trees.

The underlying geology is mapped as Kidderminster formation sandstone overlain by sandy clays and gravel. At the west of the site, the clays were '*Wick 1 541r soil association*' described as '*deep well drained coarse loamy and sandy soils, locally over gravel*'. Soils to the south and east are '*Hodnet 527c soil association*' described as '*reddish, fine and coarse loamy soils, with slowly permeable subsoil and slight seasonal water-logging*'.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.2 Historical background

The parish was recorded as '*Biscopsberie*' in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The name comprises two elements '*Biscop*' from Old English (OE) meaning 'Bishop' and '*berie*' derived from '*burh*' (OE) meaning 'fortification' or 'defended place'. Thus the name means the 'Bishop's fortification', perhaps implying either a fortification or Bishops hall somewhere in the location.

Bushbury seems never to have been a substantial nucleated settlement. Rather, settlement appears to have been of a dispersed nature, with small hamlets clustered around the several manors (Bushbury, Moseley, Elston, Showell, Oxley, Wobaston, and Essington) and a number of other locations around the parish. The hamlets, with their surrounding open fields, would have been set in woodland clearings, or assarts (Litherland 1990). Substantial areas of woodland still persisted into this period, as recorded in the Domesday Book at both Moseley and Essington.

There are a significant number of moated sites within the area, the construction of which began during the middle of the 12th century. Some were associated with manors known to have been established prior to Domesday, such as those at Bushbury and Moseley, others may represent colonisation of the remaining woodland (ibid).

During the post-medieval period the area remained rural in character and was not part of the industrial development that characterised most of the rest of the West Midlands during the latter part of the period.

By the time of the first census at the beginning of the 19th century there were just over 750 people living at Bushbury and Essington. Of these, 420 people were receiving poor relief, that is, just over half the parish. This illustrates the relative poverty of the area at the time. By the beginning of the 20th century the population had risen to over four thousand. The influx of people was due in part to the construction of the railways in the middle of the 19th century.

3.2 Previous archaeological work

The Black Country Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was consulted for documented sites and monuments within the proposed development area and a nominal 500m radius surrounding it (Fig 2). There are no nationally designated sites (such as Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens) either within or adjacent to the development area.

A search was also undertaken of the National Monument Record (NMR) held by English Heritage. No additional records were noted.

Little fieldwork has been carried out in the vicinity of the site. Knowledge of prehistoric activity is limited to the stray find of a Bronze Age axe head found in a garden in Keats Road (BCSMR 2574).

No Roman settlement is known of in the immediate area although the main Roman road from London to mid-Wales passed to the north of Bushbury (Litherland 1990).

Homestead moat, recorded at the junction of Pendrill and Wentworth Roads may have represented one of a number of moated sites in the vicinity, thought to have been constructed during the colonisation of the remaining woodland in the parish (BCSMR 2539).

Enclosure is thought to have been a drawn out and piecemeal event within the parish, which probably dated from the 16th century. However, an open field known as 'Bushbury Great Field' was still in existence into the 18th century (BCSMR 6828).

A major route from Chester to London is thought to have passed over the brow of Bushbury Hill (BCSMR 6859). The small lane to the west of the site may correspond to this ancient roadway.

A survey of the Bushbury Green Wedge undertaken by Litherland (1990) identified a number of boundaries and features within the surrounding fields that may have medieval origins.

To the north-east lies Northycote Farm (BCSMR 539). The site of a probable medieval moat is located at Homestead Moat to the south (BCSMR 2539). The Bushbury Survey recorded all of the local fields, the field names and any extant earthworks (Litherland 1990).

In this survey, the west field was identified as Field 15. There was a small ridge across the field identified as a possible earlier boundary. The east field boundary was marked by a very steep bank that drops some 2-3m to the east (BCSMR 6832). The east field of the proposed development area was identified as Field 16, previously recorded on the Bushbury tithe map as 'Underhill Croft'. It shares the same high bank field boundary as Field 15. Low undulations recorded in the centre and south of the field were interpreted as possible subsidence (BCSMR 6833).

The only recent development in the immediate vicinity was the construction of the crematorium and associated landscaping in the middle of the 20th century (BCSMR 13183).

Geophysical survey was conducted over the whole site by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2008 (Fisher 2009, Fig 4). An area of magnetic disturbance, probably relating to dispersed ceramic building materials, was identified in the south of the eastern field. The only other recorded features were modern cables and services.

3.3 Aerial photographs

Aerial photographs of the site were examined from both the NMR (English Heritage) and the Unit for Landscape Modelling (formerly CUCAP). A faint cropmark can be seen on many of the photographs (which date from 1946 through to 1988) in the southern corner of the eastern field. This area corresponds with the area of ceramic debris found in the geophysical survey. It was thought likely to represent the remains of a building or an infilled pond. Since it is not shown on the historic maps, its demolition or filling may predate the end of the 18th century.

3.4 Historic Maps

Extracts from Yates' maps 1775 & 1798

No field boundaries are marked on these early maps of the area, although many of the smaller hamlets and farms are marked. A road over Bushbury Hill is marked. No features are marked within the site area.

Extract from Ordnance Survey 1" County Series Map of Staffordshire 1828

No field boundaries are marked and there is little other detail. The route over Bushbury Hill is not marked.

Bushbury Tithe map 1848

The field boundaries appear to be the same as they are now. Hence the boundary between the crematorium and Fields 1 and 2, and the boundary between Fields 1 and 2 date back to the mid 19th century at the latest. In practice they are likely to date back to the enclosure of Bushbury's Open Fields, perhaps in the 17th to 18th centuries.

The eastern field was known as Underhill Croft. Both fields appear to have been used for arable purposes. The eastern field was in the possession of the Whitgreave family, while the western field was in the ownership of the Escwicke family.

First edition Ordnance Survey map 1:2,500, 1884 (Fig 3)

The fields are much the same as at present. There is still no development of the surrounding area; it is still very rural. A pond is marked to the south of the site and Bushbury Hill is marked to the west.

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500, 1954-1957

The boundary between the two fields appears wider than in the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, but little else has changed. However, the landscape surrounding the site has undergone large-scale residential development.

3.5 Conclusions

There are few prehistoric or Roman finds or features known from this area and although there was Saxon settlement in the vicinity there does not appear to have been any within the site boundaries. Map evidence, along with geophysical and field survey, suggests that the site was part of the medieval field system. However, the field name 'Underhill Croft' does suggest the possibility of a small house or farmstead on the eastern field at some point prior to the 19th century. A small ridge across the western field may indicate a previous boundary.

The lack of previous development may indicate the potential for the survival of below ground archaeology, although previous agricultural regimes may have destroyed any remains close to the surface. The presence of a possible former farmstead has been posited by a previous survey (Litherland 1990). The geophysical survey (Fisher 2009) highlighted an area of ceramic debris in the south of the eastern field; this may indicate the demolition spread relating to this putative building.

4 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Objectives

The objectives of the archaeological trial trench evaluation were to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeological remains on the site addressing the following general objectives:

- To prepare a detailed assessment of the site's or area's history and archaeological potential
- To identify any evidence for the survival of buried archaeological remains on the site which may be threatened by development of the site and area
- To determine the depth of burial, character, date, extent and state of preservation of any such remains
- Determine the nature and date of the large boundary bank which separates the two fields
- Determine the nature and date of the area of possible ceramic debris to the south of the field to the east

The work was carried out in fulfilment of the Written Scheme of Investigation and the brief prepared by the Black Country Planning Archaeologist. The work was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 1994, revised 2001) and the *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA 1997, revised 2002).

4.2 Methodology

A total of seven trenches totalling 155m long were excavated under continuous archaeological supervision, using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation proceeded as far as the top of exposed archaeology, or to the surface of the natural geology, whichever was the higher.

The trenches were related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid, with details being recorded on pro-forma trial trench log sheets with a unique context number being allocated to each distinct deposit and feature.

A full photographic record comprising both 35mm monochrome negatives, with associated prints, and colour transparencies was maintained, with additional digital photographs.

All records were compiled during fieldwork into a comprehensive and fully cross-referenced site archive. The site code is WBC 09.

All procedures complied with the Northamptonshire County Council Health and Safety provisions and Northamptonshire Archaeology Health and Safety at work guidelines.

5 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

5.1 Results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was 25m long and aligned east-west across the earth bank forming the boundary between the two fields in the proposed development area (Fig 5). At the west the ground surface lay at 163.11m OD, at about 8m to the east, there was a sharp break of slope with a steep slope down to the east of the trench where the ground surface was 158.16m OD.

At the west of the trench, red-brown sandy clay (101) was encountered at 1.2m below the ground surface (161.41 OD), at the east of the trench, it was exposed 0.45m deep (157.71 OD).

It was overlain by a layer of red-brown silty sand subsoil (102) containing occasional fine gravel. At the west of the trench, this was 0.8m deep, down the slope it expanded to 1.2m deep, at the base of the slope it tapered out within five metres to leave the east of the trench with no discernible subsoil.

At about 5m east from the break of slope, the subsoil (102) was cut by a linear ditch [104] aligned roughly north south along the earth bank field boundary (Figs 5-6). The ditch had steeply sloping sides with a rounded base 0.75m deep. It was filled with red-brown silty sand loam (105). It was cut to the east by ditch [106] on the same alignment. This was 1.3m wide and 1.0m deep with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base (Fig 6 and 8). It was filled with red-brown silty sand loam containing occasional small gravel and fragments of 20th-century pottery.

The topsoil (103) was dark brown sandy loam, quite humic and varying in depth from 0.4m deep at the west of the trench, reducing to 0.15m deep down the slope and recovering to 0.3m deep towards the east of the trench.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 24m long and also aligned east-west across the field boundary and bank at the centre of the site (Fig 5). At the west the ground surface was located at 160.34m OD. About 8m to the east there was a sharp break of slope down to the east of the trench located at 157.49 OD.

At the west of the slope, red-brown sandy clay (201) was exposed 1.3m deep (159.4m OD), at the east of the trench, it was uncovered at 0.27m (157.22 OD) below the modern ground surface.

To the west it was covered by a layer of red-brown silty sand (202) containing fine gravel. It was 0.7m deep in the west, thinning to 0.15m down the slope and tapering out just beyond the base of the bank leaving no subsoil at the east of the trench.

At about 4m east from the break of slope, the subsoil was cut by a linear ditch [204] aligned north-south along the earth bank field boundary. It had steeply sloping sides and a rounded base 0.5m deep. It was filled with red-brown silty sand loam (205) containing occasional small gravel and 19th-century pottery. It was cut to the east by re-cut ditch [206] 1.1m wide and 0.9m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled with red-brown silty sand loam containing 20th century pottery and modern plastic food wrappers and bottle tops.

The topsoil was dark brown sandy loam (203) up to 0.4m deep at the west and down the slope, tapering out to 0.3m further east.

The line of the re-cut ditch observed in both survived as an earthwork among the undergrowth along the central part of the field boundary (Fig 9).

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 31m long and aligned at right angles to Trenches 1 and 2 at the foot of the slope (Fig 5).

At the south of the trench, red-brown clay-sand (301) was uncovered at 0.33m (155.2m OD) below the modern ground surface. There was no visible subsoil. Further north along the trench, grey/green sand (302) was exposed in a lens above the natural clay. This tapered from 0.01m up to 0.5m deep at the north of the trench.

There were no archaeological features exposed in this trench. A modern machine cut service trench carrying a medium pressure gas pipe cut across the trench at an oblique angle about 14m from the south end.

The dark brown silty sand loam topsoil (303) averaged 0.3m deep across the length of the trench.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was 25m long and aligned roughly east-west and parallel to the south boundary of the site (Fig 5).

The west of the trench was located at 154.62m OD sloping to 152.71m OD at the east. In the west, red-brown sandy clays (401) were exposed at about 0.5m (154.0m OD) below the ground surface. There were occasional lenses of grey/green sand (402) exposed along the length of the trench varying in depth from 0.06m to 0.18m being deeper to the west.

At about 3.3m from the east of the trench, the subsoil tapered out along a clearly observed, irregular curving 'pond' edge [404] demarcating a deposit of dark grey-brown sands and silts (405) quite humic and organic and mottled by root disturbance. Pottery from the base of this layer is dated to the late 19th century.

Sealing all these deposits, dark brown sandy clay loam topsoil (403) averaged 0.3m deep across the whole trench. It contained fragments of broken brick, roof tile, concrete, modern glass and plastics. These were increasingly abundant moving from west to east.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was 16m long and aligned roughly south-west to north-east across the site (Fig 5). It was excavated from the east end of Trench 4 in order to establish the extent of the silt filled 'pond' exposed in that trench.

The trench was located at 152.68m OD along its length. Red sandy clay (501) was exposed at 1.0m below ground level at the south (151.68m OD) dipping to 1.2m towards the north (151.45m OD). It was covered along the length of the trench by grey-brown silty sand (502) organic and mottled by root disturbance. This layer sloped gently from north and south to form a shallow depression 0.5m deep in the centre of the trench.

This was covered by an extensive dump of red builders' sand (503) up to 0.6m deep, containing broken brick, concrete, tile, wood and plastic. Sealing the whole trench was a layer of dark brown sandy clay loam topsoil (505) averaging 0.2m deep across the whole of the trench. This also contained broken brick, roof tile and plastic rubbish.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was 10m long and aligned roughly east-west from the north of Trench 5 to establish the length of the 'pond' exposed in that trench (Fig 5).

The trench was located at about 152.65m OD. Red silty sand (601) was exposed about 0.85m below the ground surface (151.80m OD). Exposed along the southern edge of the trench was an irregular edge [602] marking the northern limit of the putative 'pond'. It was filled with grey-brown silty sand (603) organic and mottled by root disturbance. It was 0.3m deep along the southern edge, sloping gently upwards to the north, tapering out and blending with orange-red silt sand (606) up to 0.1m deep. This was only exposed along the northern edge of the trench.

The whole trench was covered by a dump of red builders' sand (604) up to 0.6m deep, containing broken brick, concrete, tile, wood and plastics including modern food wrappers and aluminium drinks cans.

Sealing the whole trench was a layer of dark brown sandy clay loam topsoil (605) averaging 0.2m deep across the whole of the trench. This also contained broken brick, roof tile and modern plastics (Fig 11).

Trench 7

Trench 7 was 20m long and aligned roughly north-west to south-east from the east end of Trench 6 (Fig 5). It was positioned to establish the extent of the 'pond' feature to the south of the site. It was located at 152.46m OD at the north and 152.76 at the south of the trench.

Red-brown silty sand (701) was exposed at about 1.0m (151.45m OD) deep at both ends of the trench. Clearly defining the edges of the putative 'pond' edge [702] was exposed 1.4m from the north of the trench and 2m from the south (Figs 7 and 10). It had a clear shallow profile sloping down to a shallow dished base 0.5m deep. It was filled with the same grey-brown silty sand (703) organic and mottled by root disturbance observed in the adjoining trenches. The edges sloped gently to blend with the surrounding orange-red sandy clay subsoil (704) up to 0.15m deep. These layers were covered with a dump of mixed builders' debris (705) containing builders' sand, gravel, concrete, paving slabs, brick, tile, metal, wood and plastics.

The whole trench was covered with an 0.2m deep layer of dark brown silty sand loam topsoil (706) also containing brick and plastic debris (Fig 11).

6 FINDS

6.1 Post-medieval pottery by Iain Soden

Five contexts in five trenches produced 27 sherds of post-medieval pottery as follows:

Table 1: Pottery types by context

Context/type	203	303	502	602	702
English stoneware	1		3	1	2
White china	1		1	1	6
Transfer-printed earthenware		1	1		4
Midland Yellow ware c1550-1700		1			
White, salt-glazed stoneware c1720-80			1		
Pancheon				1	
20th century wall tile					2

Other than the single sherds of earlier post-medieval types (Midland Yellow and White salt-glazed stoneware), all the sherds are of later 19th or early 20th century origin.

The glazed ceramic wall tiles are probably of the 1920s or 1930s.

None is of any particular archaeological significance. They are consistent with manuring scatters on farmland throughout the Midlands.

7 DISCUSSION

The trenches across the distinctive earth bank field boundary between Fields 1 and 2 demonstrated that this was largely a natural feature. The natural break of the hill slope has been utilised in the past to create a field boundary across the field with a drainage ditch along the lower, eastern slope and a hedge and trees along the upper edge. This has created the circumstances where repeated ploughing has caused colluvial soils to move down the field slope and plateau to form deep subsoils and topsoils.

To the east of the bank, there is little or no subsoil except in isolated lenses where it serves as localised collectors of rainwater, trapped above the less permeable clay. In this area, ploughing has resulted in the loss of any subsoil and the reduction and movement of the underlying clays to the south and east.

The field boundary ditch observed in both Trenches 1 and 2 survives as an earthwork feature across most of the bank although now obscured by silting and undergrowth. It had clearly been re-cut at least once. Pottery from this feature dates from the 19th and 20th centuries. It may be much earlier but cleaning and re-cutting will have removed evidence of earlier activity.

Trenches 3-7 were all located to establish the nature of a feature identified on aerial photography and recorded in this location during the geophysical survey of the site. It is clear from the excavations that this area was a natural hollow which no doubt 'ponded' in inclement weather.

The gently sloping sides, the grey organic silt fill and the prevalence of root disturbance all indicate an area of seasonal swampy marsh or water logging.

At some point in the late 20th century, a deliberate effort was made to level up the area with modern builders' rubbish and demolition debris including concrete, tarmac, slabs, brick, roof tile and modern plastic. In levelling, this material was spread in reducing concentrations over an area of up to 20m in all directions around the original marshy hollow. It was this sporadic spread of material that was recorded in the geophysical survey.

There is no evidence from the historical or map research, the geophysical survey or the trial trenching that there was ever any other activity in these fields other than agriculture.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fisher, I, Walker, C, and Butler, A, 2009 *An archaeological geophysical survey and desk-based assessment of land south of Bushbury Cemetery, Wolverhampton*, Northamptonshire Archaeology report **09/06**

IfA 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, Institute for Archaeologists

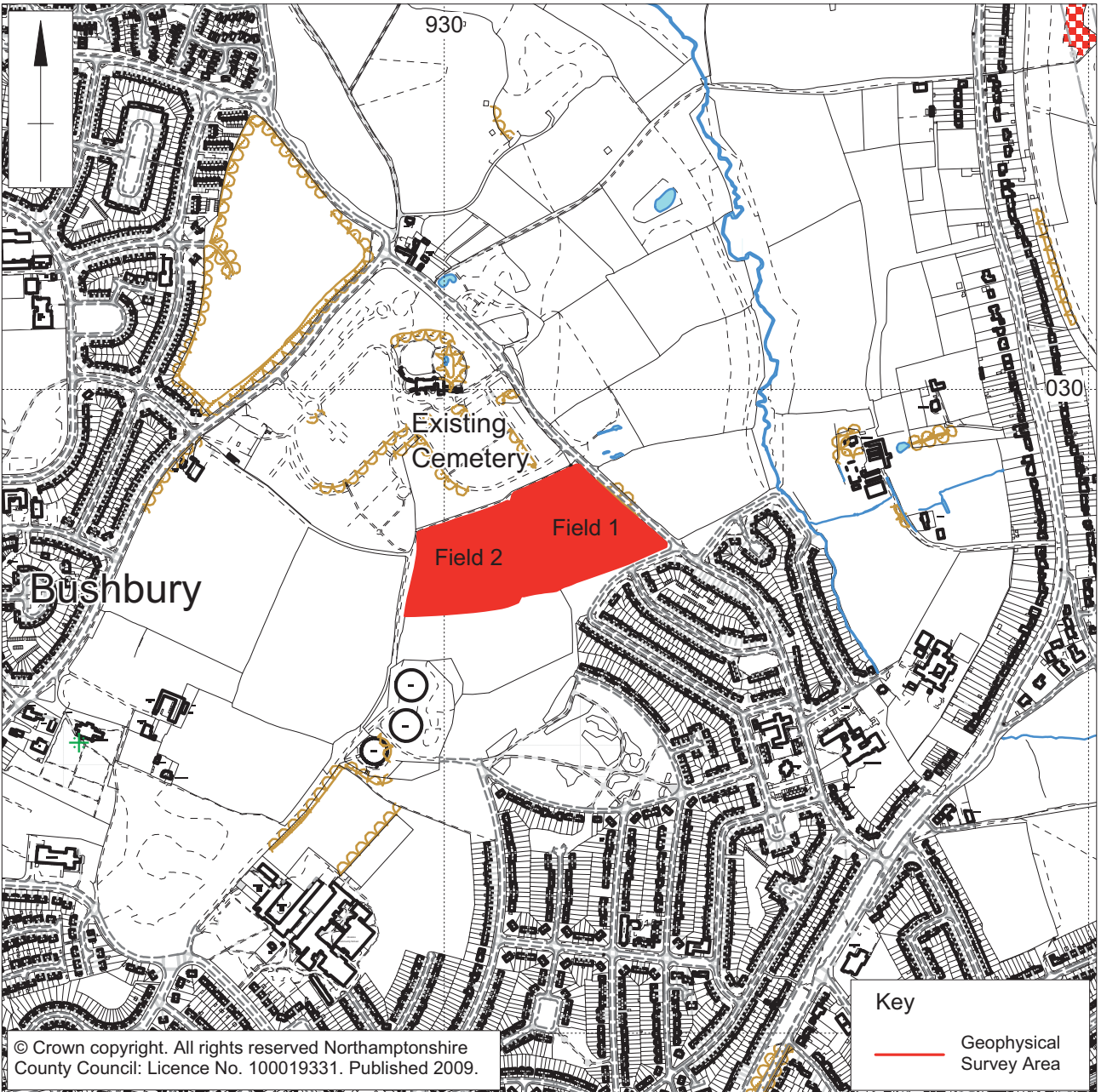
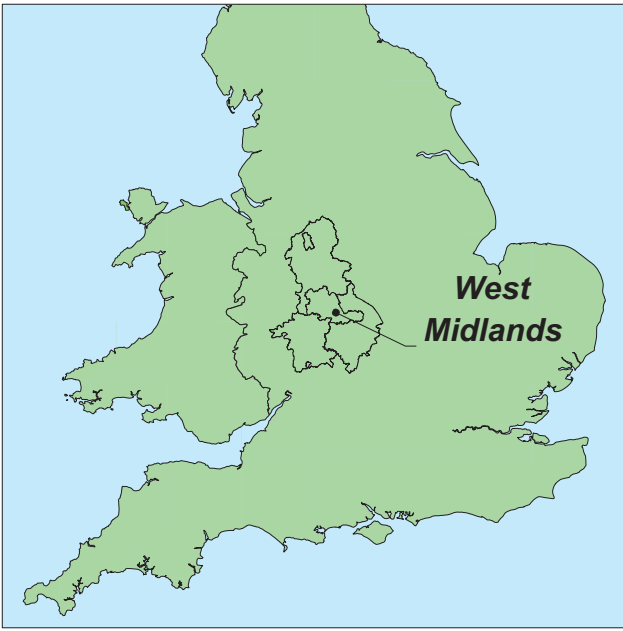
IfA 1999 *Code of Conduct, Standards, Guidelines and Practices of the Institute for Archaeologists*, Institute for Archaeologists

Litherland, S, 1990 *An Archaeological Survey of Bushbury Green Wedge*, Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit

McAree, D F, 2009 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Bushbury Cemetery and Crematorium, Wolverhampton*, Northamptonshire Archaeology

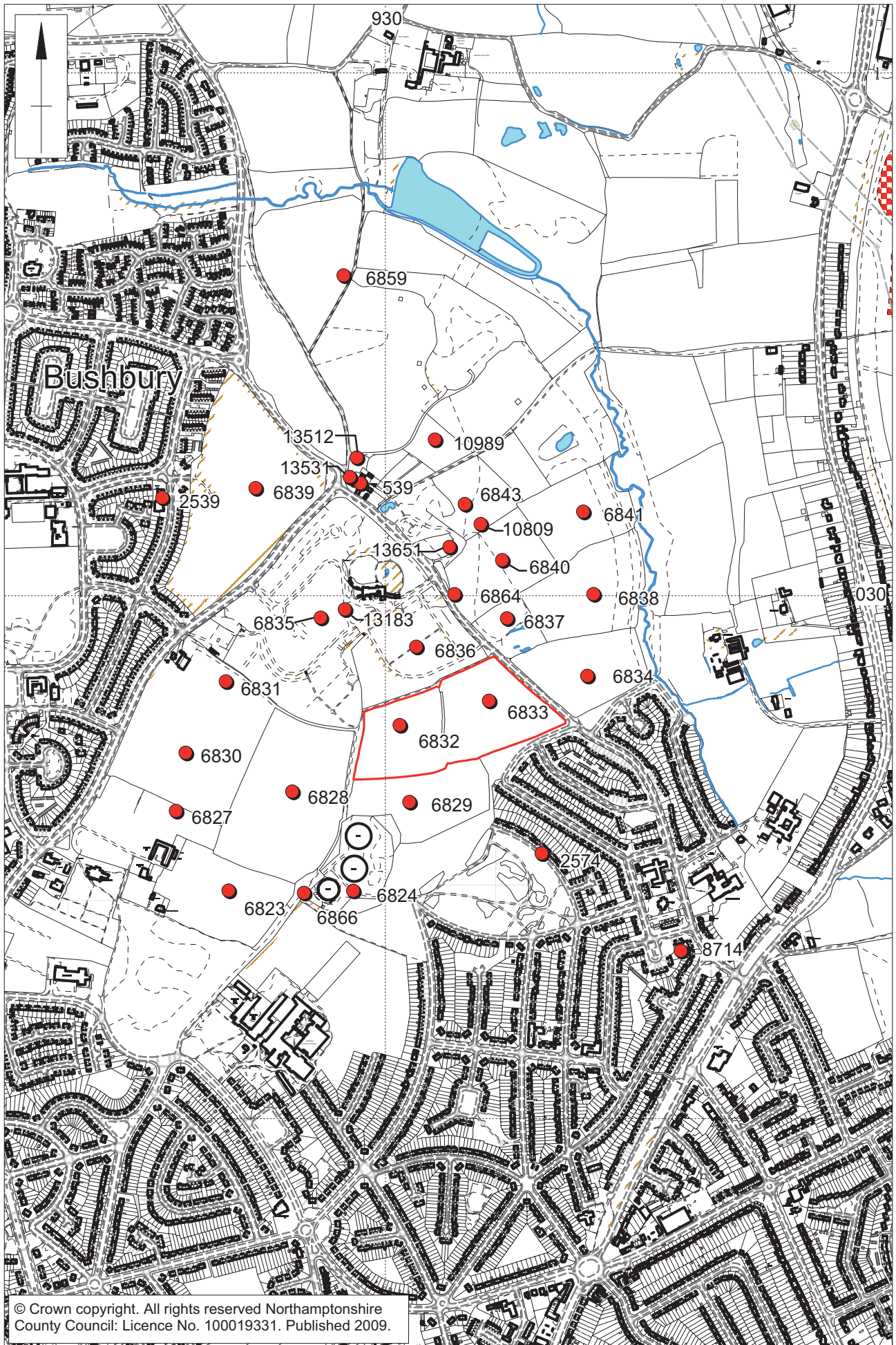
NCCNH 2003 *Health and Safety provisions and Northamptonshire Archaeology Health and Safety at Work Guidelines*, Northamptonshire County Council, Northamptonshire Heritage

Shaw, M, 2009 *Bushbury Cemetery and Crematorium, Wolverhampton Brief for Archaeological Work*, Wolverhampton City Council



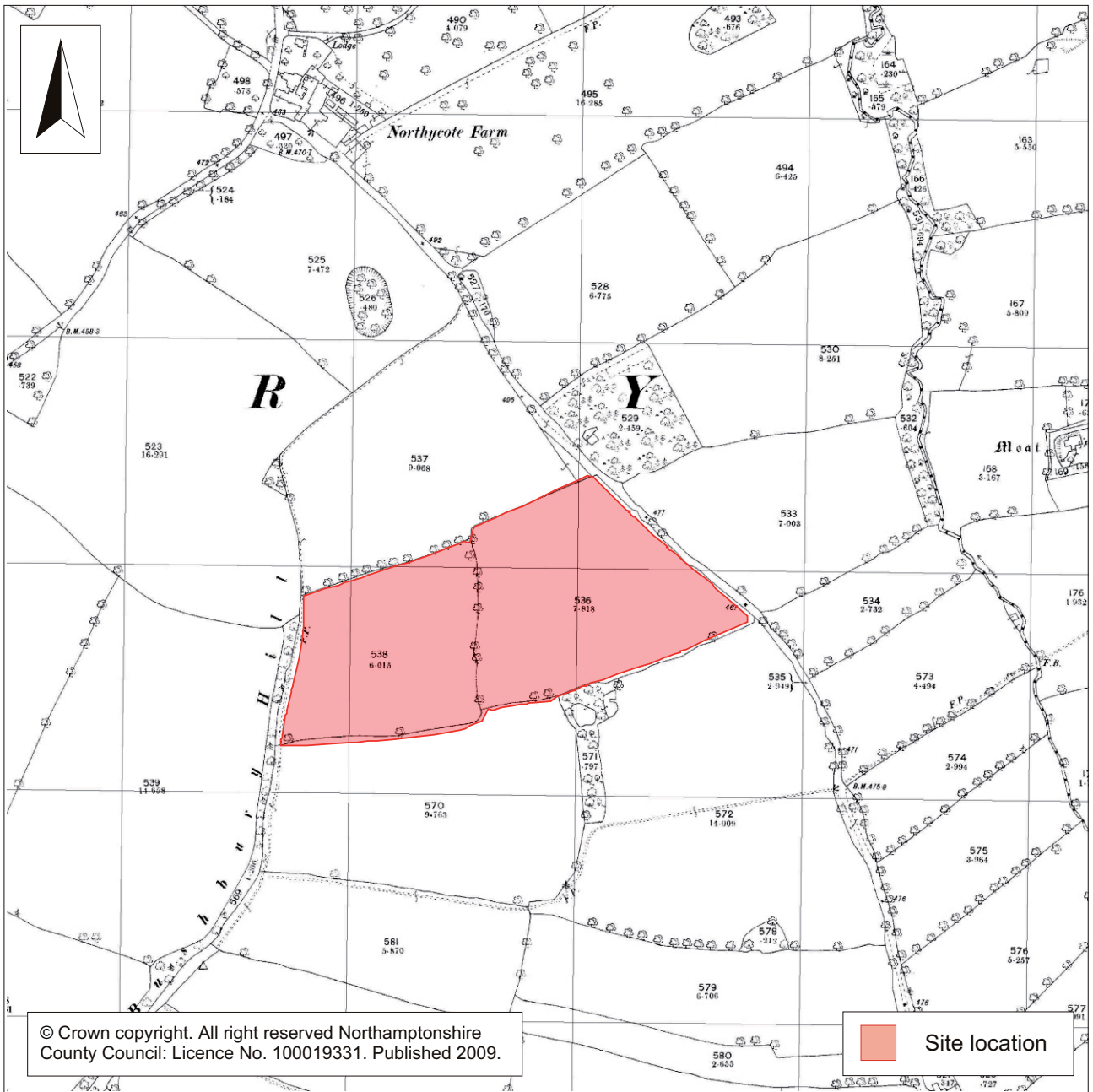
1:10,000

Site Location Fig 1



Scale 1:1,000

Sites and Monuments Record points Fig 2



First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1884 Fig 3



1:2500

Geophysical Survey Results Fig 4



1:2500

Trench Locations Overlaid on Geophysical Survey Results Fig 5

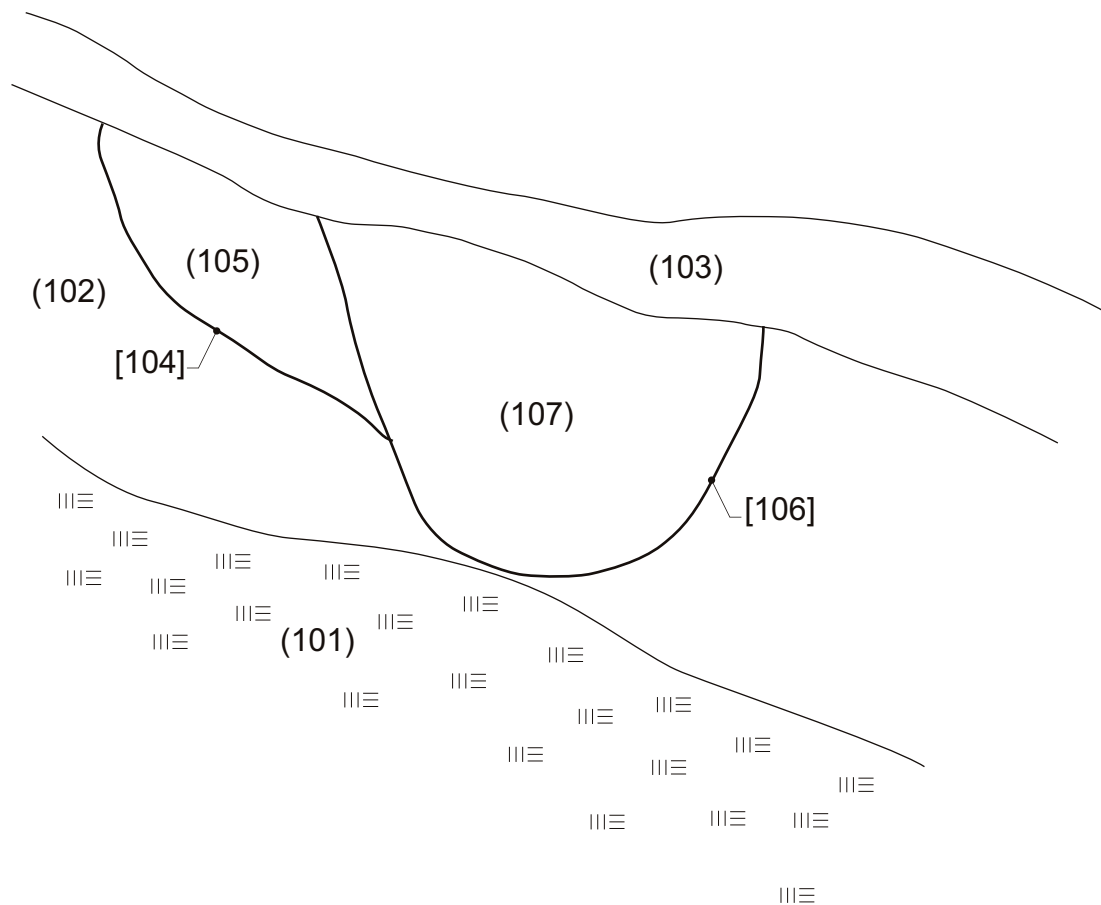
Section 1

W

E

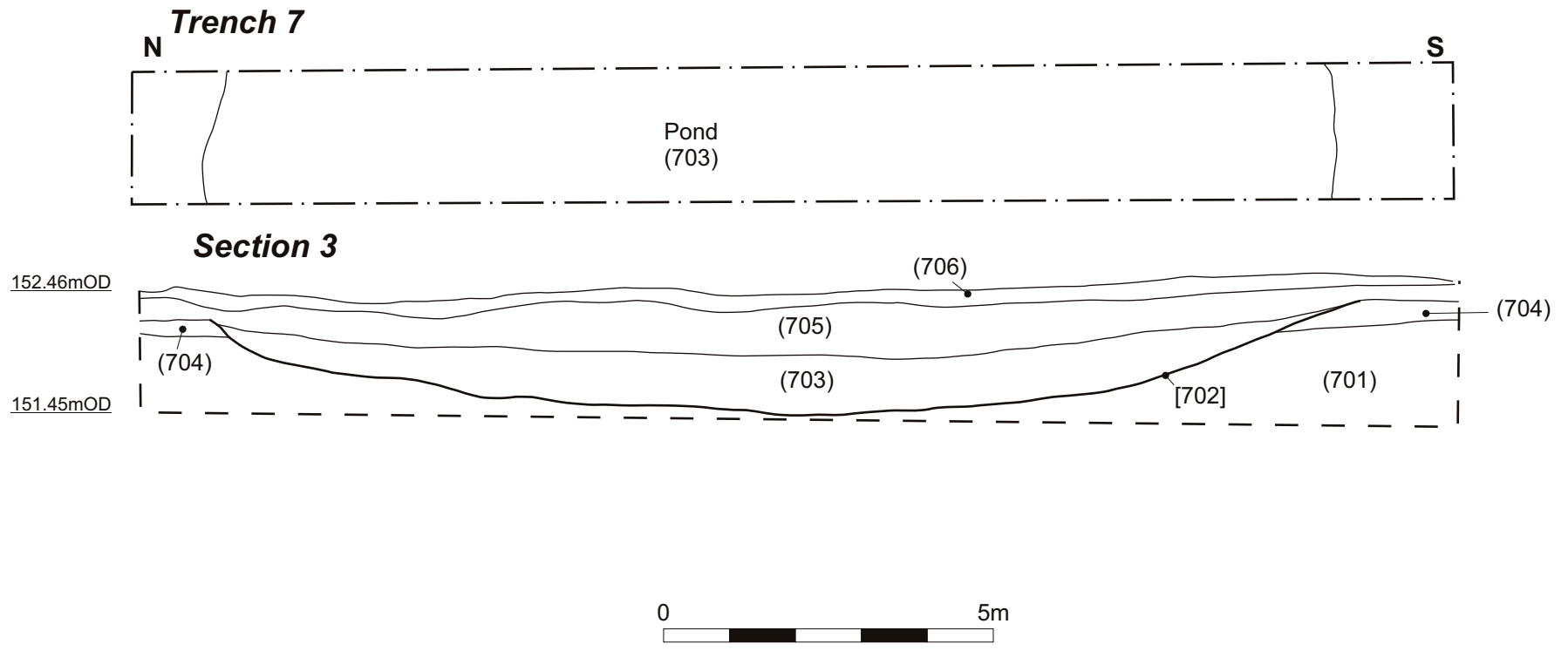
160.28mOD

159.48mOD



0 1m

Ditch [104] and recut [106] looking north Fig 6



Trench 7 showing "pond" fill looking east Fig 7



Fig 8: Ditch [104] and recut ditch [106] looking north



Fig 9: Field boundary ditch, looking south



Fig 10: Trench 7 'pond', looking south-east



Fig 11: Trench 6-7, ceramic spread in the topsoil, looking east