

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:  
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT ROYCROFT FARM, BRAMSHALL ROAD, UTTOXETER,  
STAFFORDSHIRE**

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## Document Control

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*Cover image: View across site, looking south*



## Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Roycroft Farm, Bramshall Road, Uttoxeter, to support a planning application for the development of a new housing estate. This report outlines the results of the first phase of work.
- The site lies in an area of archaeological potential, with prehistoric find spots nearby. No Roman activity is recorded in the vicinity of the development site, and Uttoxeter is thought to have early medieval origins.
- Later medieval evidence within the site is dominated by remnants of ridge and furrow, which are present within and around the development area, while there is evidence for a 13<sup>th</sup> century smelting site in Uttoxeter itself.
- The evaluation has confirmed the limited archaeological potential identified in the previous geophysical survey, with some evidence for agricultural activities of probable medieval date, including a former ploughsoil and occasional furrows. A small number of undated linear features, pits and postholes were also identified, with some of these likely to be of modern date.

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Roycroft Farm, Bramshall Road, Uttoxeter to support a planning application for the development of a new housing estate.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation' (CIfA 2014) and Historic England (2011) 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: MoRPHE' and a specification written by this company (AAL 2016a).

## **2.0 Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 Uttoxeter is situated in the administrative district of East Staffordshire, approximately 32km west of Derby (Figure 1). The site comprises a series of hedged fields extending to c.8.05ha in total, centred on NGR SK 0783 3350.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises Mercia Mudstone Group, overlain by superficial deposits of glaciofluvial sands and gravels of the mid Pleistocene period to the north, while along the southern boundary of the site the bedrock is overlain by alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## **3.0 Planning Background**

- 3.1 A planning application for residential development was submitted for this site (P/2013/01287), and was supported by a desk-based assessment (King and Nicholls 2013). The initial application was refused permission. However permission was granted with the following condition, after an appeal:

*No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation in accordance with Paragraph 9.5 of the Archaeological Assessment prepared by Foundations Archaeology (Reference 883 dated April 2013) securing the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of work shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.*

- 3.2 Allen Archaeology contacted Staffordshire Historic Environment Team and were advised that the appropriate response would be for a staged evaluation including geophysical survey, fieldwalking (where possible) and targeted evaluation, prior to any possible future mitigation.
- 3.3 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the current National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular chapter of relevance being 'Chapter 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

## **4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 A summary of the data collated by the previous desk-based assessment is presented here (King and Nicholls 2013), along with relevant information from the wider landscape.

- 4.2 Prehistoric activity within the immediate area of the site is limited to findspots of worked flint including a piece recovered c.500m east of the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (MST695) and an arrowhead found c.700m to the southeast (MST694). A bronze palstave of late Bronze Age date was recorded in the bank of an old road c.640m northeast of the site (MST6321). Of more interest is the potential for prehistoric burnt mounds in the wider area, associated with natural waterways. Investigations in 2006 on a site at Cox Bank Farm, just over 1km to the southeast of the site, revealed a burnt mound covering a very well-preserved timber-lined trough. The site was radiocarbon dated to the mid-late Bronze Age (Hollins and Carnes 2007). Approximately 2km to the southeast are the remains of a Bronze Age bowl barrow on Toot Hill (Monument 307387).
- 4.3 There is no evidence for Roman activity within the immediate area of the site; however there are believed to have been cropmarks of a settlement immediately south of the proposed site with findspots of pottery, metal artefacts and coins of Roman date. This is an antiquarian findspot and the provenance is now unsure, with the cropmark no longer visible (Monument 305130).
- 4.4 Uttoxeter is thought to have early medieval origins, and may have been an important settlement belonging to the Earls of Mercia. Place name evidence suggests Uttoxeter developed from *Wotocheshede*, which is probably derived from the Old English personal name Wittuc and the suffix *haeddre* perhaps meaning heath.
- 4.5 Uttoxeter is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, stating that there is land for 10 ploughs, 16 acres of meadow and woodland two leagues long and as many broad (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 4.6 Medieval evidence within the site is dominated by remnants of ridge and furrow, which are present within and around the study area. Findspots of medieval date include a key (MST 15254) found c.600m to the east of the site, while there is evidence for a 13<sup>th</sup> century smelting site in Uttoxeter itself (MST689).
- 4.7 Historic mapping and aerial photographs have revealed the presence of field boundaries, earthworks and structures dating to the post-medieval period, in particular a possible fishpond (MST2151). This site refers to an area labelled as 1203 on the Uttoxeter tithe map of 1839–1843 and is suggested to be of post-medieval date.
- 4.8 A geophysical survey was completed across the development area (AAL 2016b). The survey identified several features of potential archaeological interest, including what appeared to be a large curvilinear or circular ditch, and these results were used to target the evaluation trenches (Figure 3).

## 5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The trial trenching methodology entailed the excavation of twenty trenches all, excluding two, measuring 30m long. Trench 9 measured 15m long and Trench 28 measured 44m long. All trenches were 1.8m wide and were located as shown on Figure 2. The fieldwork was undertaken by a team of four experienced field archaeologists over a period of seven working days, starting on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2016. The works reported on here comprised Phase 1 of the archaeological evaluation, involving Trenches 8–20 and 25–31.
- 5.2 The evaluation trenches were accurately located using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. In each trench, a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits in spits no greater than 0.10m in depth. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was

exposed. All further excavation was then undertaken by hand. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist.

- 5.3 All exposed plan and section surfaces were inspected for archaeological features and deposits. A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets with each deposit, allocated a unique three digit identifier (context number) and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 1. Cut features are indicated by numbers within square brackets (e.g. ditch [2707]).
- 5.4 Sections excavated were marked with string and nails and were allocated an individual drawing number. A comprehensive record of all drawings was maintained, and the location of every section drawing plotted onto the site master plan and correctly referenced. All excavated sections were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20) and labelled with an OD height.
- 5.5 All archaeological deposits and features were recorded by full colour photography, with an identification number board, appropriate metric scales and a north arrow where appropriate. General site shots were also taken to show the location of the works and of the stratigraphic sequence.

## 6.0 Results

- 6.1 The stratigraphic sequence of topsoil, subsoil and natural remained largely consistent across the site. A moderately compact and friable, mid to dark greyish brown silty topsoil (0.15–0.48m thick) overlay a probable medieval ploughsoil of mid-reddish brown clayey silt with frequent small pebbles, which in turn sealed the natural sands and gravels (Plate 1).



*Plate 1: South-facing representative section of Trench 18, 1m scale*

- 6.2 There were some variations to the natural geology across the site, as bands of gravels and clay were present, the frequency of the clay increasing on the south-facing incline of the largest field (Figure 2). Due to this south facing incline, hill wash deposits were noted in the sections of Trenches 12, 16, 17, 26 and 31. However, variations in the natural geology were minimal and it was predominantly composed of a compact mid reddish orange coarse sand with gravels.

**Trench 8 (Figures 2 and 3)**

6.3 This trench contained two ceramic land drains which were cut into the natural, 802.

**Trench 9 (Figures 2 and 3)**

6.4 Trench 9 was located to investigate two linear anomalies shown on the geophysical survey data (Figure 3). These were found to be two modern drainage ditches containing ceramic land drains, [903] and [905] (Plate 2). Both were cut through the subsoil and contained a compact dark brown clayey silt backfill (904 and 906 respectively).



*Plate 2: West-facing section of drainage ditch [903], 1m and 0.5m scales*

**Trench 10 (Figures 2 and 4)**

6.5 No archaeological features were exposed in this trench.

**Trench 11 (Figures 2 and 4)**

6.6 Removal of the topsoil and subsoil in this trench revealed a small, isolated pit, [1103] (Plate 3). The pit was circular in shape, 0.70m in diameter and 0.12m deep and contained a single, naturally accumulated fill of loose, dark brown sandy gravel, 1104.





*Plate 3: East-facing section of pit [1103], 0.5m scale*

**Trench 12 (Figures 2 and 5)**

- 6.7 This trench revealed remnants of ridge and furrow, which survive predominantly in the topsoil and as a buried ploughsoil. Furrows [1205] and [1207] were 0.60–0.62m in width and 0.08–0.14m deep and cut into the natural geology, 1202.
- 6.8 Running across the centre of this trench, and beyond the limit of excavation, was a northwest to southeast aligned linear ditch, [1203]. The ditch was 1m wide and 0.30m deep (Plate 4). The ditch contained a single, loose, light grey sandy silt fill, which had accumulated naturally and yielded no finds.



*Plate 4: South-facing section of ditch [1203], 1m scale*

### ***Trench 13 (Figures 2 and 5)***

- 6.9 Trench 13 was located to target a potentially large, curvilinear anomaly identified on the geophysical survey (Figure 3).
- 6.10 Over the anomaly, the removal of the topsoil and subsoil revealed a wide, linear band of dark reddish brown gravel (2.8m wide), cemented by iron panning. This was revealed to be 0.06m thick and irregular and has been interpreted as a natural occurrence (Plate 5).



*Plate 5: Trench 13, east-facing section after removal of gravels, 1m scale*

### ***Trench 14 (Figures 2 and 6)***

- 6.11 In this trench the natural geology was cut by a single stone land drain. In the northern most extent of the trench the natural gravels were stained grey. This is interpreted as the remnants of a furrow.

### ***Trench 15 (Figures 2 and 6)***

- 6.12 This trench was located to investigate the same potentially large, curvilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey in Trench 13. Removal of the topsoil and subsoil revealed a 4.2m wide patch of gravels within the centre of this trench: much wider than that in Trench 13 and more irregular in plan. These gravels were excavated into and were again found to be the result of a variation of the natural gravels (Plate 6).





*Plate 6: Trench 15, east-facing section after removal of gravels, 1m scale*

- 6.13 At the southern extent of Trench 15, removal of the overburden exposed a curvilinear ditch, [1504] entering the trench from the western limit of excavation and turning southeast (Plate 7). This ditch was 0.97m wide and 0.26m deep and contained a single fill of compact, mid grey sandy clay with occasional river pebbles.



*Plate 7: East-facing section of ditch [1504], 1m scale*

#### ***Trench 16 (Figures 2 and 7)***

- 6.14 This trench contained no archaeological features. However, a deposit of hill wash, 1603, was recorded at the southern extent. 1603, a 3.5m wide and 0.18m thick deposit of moderately compact light grey clayey coarse sand and gravels was excavated. Hill wash was also noted to the east of this in Trench 17.





*Plate 8: Northeast-facing representative section of Trench 16, 1m scale*

***Trench 17 (Figures 2 and 7)***

- 6.15 The removal of topsoil and subsoil revealed a deposit of hill wash in the southern extent of the trench, 1705.
- 6.16 In the centre of the trench the remnants of a pit, [1703], were cut into the natural. This pit cut through the subsoil, was circular in shape, and was 0.74m in diameter and 0.34m deep (Plate 9). The pit was filled with a moderately loose but friable, dark brownish grey, silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.



*Plate 9: South-facing section of pit [1703], 0.5m scale*

**Trench 18 (Figures 2 and 8)**

- 6.17 The removal of the topsoil and subsoil exposed two north-south aligned remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation. As with Trench 14, only the basal remnants of the furrows were visible, having been mostly removed by modern ploughing (Plate 10).



*Plate 10: Trench 18, south-facing representative section, 1m scale*

**Trench 19 (Figures 2 and 8)**

- 6.18 Excavation revealed two ceramic land drains cutting the natural geology, 1901, and a north-south aligned furrow [1904] (Plate 11).
- 6.19 Furrow [1904] was 0.82m wide and 0.28m deep and contained a single fill of friable, light blueish grey, silty sand with frequent pebble and occasional natural flint inclusions.





*Plate 11: South-facing section of furrow [1904], 1m scale*

***Trench 20 (Figures 2 and 9)***

- 6.20 Removal of the overburden in this trench revealed the remnants of a shallow pit in the southern extent of the trench and two modern postholes in the centre of the trench.
- 6.21 Shallow pit [2002] was 1.75m in diameter and was 0.12m deep and contained a fill of loose mid grey silty sand but did not yield any finds.
- 6.22 Postholes [2004] (Plate 12) and [2006] were 0.38m in diameter and 0.16-0.18m deep. Both were backfilled with material of similar composition to the topsoil, and so are deemed likely to be of modern origin.



*Plate 12: Northwest-facing section of posthole [2004], 0.5m scale*

**Trench 25 (Figures 2 and 9)**

- 6.23 This trench exposed a single isolated posthole [2503] that contained a single fill of loose dark grey sandy silt, similar to the topsoil (Plate 13). Although [2503] contained no finds it is likely to be modern.



*Plate 13: West-facing section of posthole [2503], 0.5m scale*

**Trench 26 (Figures 2 and 10)**

- 6.24 This trench exposed a band of clay, 2604 and a single isolated posthole [2602].
- 6.25 Very compact, pinkish red clay 2604 was confirmed by excavation to be a variation in the natural geology (Plate 14).





*Plate 14: Trench 26 east facing representative section showing natural clay 2604, 1m scale*

- 6.26 Posthole [2602] was sub-circular in shape, 0.52m north-south, 0.42m east-west and 0.34m deep. It contained a singular fill of compact mid brown sandy silt which contained a modern, iron, gate latch.

***Trench 27 (Figures 2 and 11)***

- 6.27 This trench was located to identify and investigate a narrow curvilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 3). Towards the southern end of this trench the curvilinear anomaly was revealed to be a shallow ditch, [2707], 0.42m wide and 0.10m in depth (Plate 15). The ditch was filled by loose light orangey brown silty sand with occasional pebbles.



*Plate 15: Southeast-facing section of ditch [2707], 0.5m scale*

- 6.28 A second ditch was revealed towards the middle of this trench; [2704] was 0.90m wide and 0.39m deep, containing a 0.18m thick basal fill of compact, light reddish grey sandy silt, 2705, which was



overlain by a 0.20m thick moderately compact light grey silty sand, 2706. Both ditches were sealed by the medieval ploughsoil.



*Plate 16: East-facing section of ditch [2704], 1m scale*

- 6.29 A third ditch was identified and excavated in the northern part of this trench, [2702] (Plate 17). This ditch ran east-west and measured 1.38m wide and 0.26m deep. The ditch contained a single fill of compact light reddish grey sand.



*Plate 17: East-facing section of ditch [2702], 1m scale*

### ***Trench 28 (Figures 2 and 12)***

- 6.30 This trench contained no deposits of archaeological significance. The 0.35m thick topsoil, 2800, sealed the natural geology of silty sand and gravel, 2801.

### **Trench 29 (Figures 2 and 12)**

- 6.31 This trench contained the remnants of two possible termini that extend underneath the edge of the trench [2903] and [2907] and a small pit [2905]. The termini survived to 0.7–1m wide and 0.11–0.13m deep, and contained fills of loose mid brown sandy clay.
- 6.32 Pit [2905] was located in the centre of the trench and was 0.80m in diameter and 0.13m in depth (Plate 18). The pit contained a single fill of loose, dark brown sandy clay with gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions.



*Plate 18: South-facing section of pit [2905], 0.5m scale*

### **Trench 30 (Figures 2 and 13)**

- 6.33 In the southern end of the trench, a sub-square terminus [3003] extended from the western limit of excavation for 0.6m, it was 0.5m wide and 0.2m in depth (Plate 19). Gully [3003] contained a single fill of compact light yellowish grey clayey coarse sand, probably the result of natural silting of the feature. The function of this ditch remains unclear as no dating evidence was forthcoming from its investigation and it is not shown in the geophysical survey results (AAL 2016b).





*Plate 19: Trench 30, east-facing representative section, 1m scale*

- 6.34 A shallow ditch which appeared to peter out to the east was exposed towards the middle of the trench. Ditch [3005] extended for 1.2m from the western limit of excavation and was 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep. This ditch had a fill of moderately loose light yellowish grey coarse sand with frequent pebbles, which may have accumulated through natural silting.

***Trench 31 (Figures 2 and 13)***

- 6.35 The natural sand and gravel, 3102, were overlain by 0.11m thick compact light blueish grey clay, 3110 interpreted as alluvium. This deposit was sealed by a second 0.4m thick, darker alluvial spread of compact dark grey sandy silty clay, 3108, which contained occasional small to medium rounded pebbles.
- 6.36 Layer 3108 was cut by a north to south aligned linear ditch [3106], which was 1.26m wide and 0.50m deep (Plate 20). This ditch contained an initial silting deposit of compact dark blueish grey sandy silt, 3109, which was sealed by 3101, a 0.4m thick colluvial layer of compact light blueish and yellowish grey silty sand, which not only filled and sealed the ditch but also continued across the extent of the trench.





*Plate 20: South-facing section of ditch [3106], 2 x 1m scales*

## **7.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

- 7.1 Geophysical survey of the development site showed the survival of ridge and furrow cultivation. The evaluation identified the sporadic and shallow remnants of furrows across the site and the identification of a probable medieval ploughsoil, both of which had been impacted upon by modern ploughing.
- 7.2 No dating evidence was forthcoming from the investigations. However, a small number of former ditches and postholes cut from directly below the topsoil are thought likely to be of relatively modern date. Those features that were sealed beneath the probable medieval ploughsoil may be of earlier date but their interpretative value is limited by the lack of artefactual evidence.

## **8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

- 8.1 The trial trenching methodology was suited to the nature and scale of this project, confirming the results of the previous geophysical survey.

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Lioncourt Homes for this commission and Steven Dean of Staffordshire County Council for his continued guidance throughout this project.

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## Appendix 1: Context Summary List

### Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
800	Layer	Moderately compact dark brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, 0.2m thick.	Topsoil
801	Layer	Compact mid brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, 0.1–0.2 m thick	Buried ploughsoil
802	Layer	Compact light orangey brown clayey sand with gravel.	Natural geology
803	Cut	SE-NW aligned linear with one side steep, one sloping, shallow, concave sides, uneven base, slope gradual and sharp, maximum dimensions 1.3m wide x 0.42m deep x 1.8m long.	Cut of drain ditch
804	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones, 0.42m deep x 1.8m long	Fill of ditch [803]
805	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown with orange patches with frequent small to large round pebbles, 0.42m deep x 1.8m long x 0.94m wide	Fill of ditch [803]
806	Cut	SE-NW linear with steep and concave sides, flat base and sharp break of slope, 0.42m deep x 0.94m wide x 1.8m long	Cut of drainage ditch

### Trench 9

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
900	Layer	Firm dark brown sandy silt with occasional stones, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
901	Layer	Loose mid brown sandy silt with frequent gravel, 0.41m thick	Buried ploughsoil
902	Layer	Loose mid brown sandy clay with frequent gravel	Natural geology
903	Cut	E-W linear with steep concave sides, flat base and sharp break of slope, 0.9m deep x 2.3m wide	Cut of drain ditch
904	Fill	Loose mid brown sandy clay with frequent gravel, hand excavated, 0.9m thick	Fill of cut [903]
905	Cut	E-W linear with moderately steep concave sides, concave base and sharp break of slope, 2.54m wide x 0.44m deep	Cut of drain ditch
906	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.44m thick	Fill of cut [905]

### Trench 10

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1000	Layer	Friable to moderately compact dark brown, silt, 0.27m thick	Topsoil
1001	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown silt with gravel, 0.22m thick	Buried ploughsoil
1002	Layer	Compact light orangey brown sand with gravel	Natural geology

### Trench 11

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1100	Layer	Firm dark brown sandy silt with no inclusions, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
1101	Layer	Loose mid orangey brown sand with gravel, 0.12m thick	Buried ploughsoil
1102	Layer	Loose light orangey brown sand with gravel	Natural geology
1103	Cut	Circular with moderately steep sides, concave base and sharp break of slope, 0.7m in diameter x 0.12m deep	Cut of pit
1104	Fill	Loose dark brown sand with gravel, 0.12m thick	Fill of cut [1103]

## Trench 12

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1200	Layer	Friable dark brown sandy silt with very occasional rounded pebbles up to 0.05 m, 0.36m thick	Topsoil
1201	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with small rounded pebbles up to 0.07 m, 0.24m thick	Buried ploughsoil
1202	Layer	Compact orange silty sand with frequent rounded pebble up to 0.15 m	Natural geology
1203	Cut	N-S linear with steep sides, concave base and clear edge, 1.0m wide x 0.3m deep	Cut of ditch
1204	Fill	Loose light grey sandy silt with frequent small rounded pebbles up to 0.05 m and occasional large rounded pebbles up to 0.1–0.2 m, 0.3m thick	Fill of ditch [1203]
1205	Cut	N-S linear with moderately shallow sides, flat base and clear edge, 0.6m wide x 0.14m deep	Cut of furrow
1206	Fill	Loose mid grey sandy silt with iron stained patches and occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.14m thick	Fill of furrow [1205]
1207	Cut	N- S linear with shallow sides, flat base and clear edge, 0.68m wide x 0.06m deep	Cut of furrow
1208	Fill	Loose mid grey sandy silt with moderately small (0.03 m) rounded pebbles, 0.06m thick	Fill of furrow [1207]
1209	Layer	Loose light grey silty sand with frequent rounded poorly sorted pebbles 0.07 m, 0.32m thick	Colluvium

## Trench 13

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1300	Layer	Moderately compact to friable mid greyish brown silt with no inclusions, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
1301	Layer	Moderately compact mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles, 0.15m thick	Buried ploughsoil
1302	Layer	Compact mid greyish orange slightly clayey coarse sand with gravels	Natural geology

## Trench 14

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1400	Layer	Friable to moderately compact mid orangey grey silt, 0.18m thick	Topsoil
1401	Layer	Moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, 0.23m thick	Buried ploughsoil
1402	Layer	Moderately compact mid reddish orange coarse sand with pebbles	Natural geology

## Trench 15

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1500	Layer	Mid compact to friable mid greyish brown silt, 0.19m thick	Topsoil
1501	Layer	Mid compact to friable mid orangey grey sandy clayey silt with frequent small rounded pebbles, 0.19m thick	Buried ploughsoil
1502	Layer	Compact mid reddish orange clayey sand with gravel and river pebbles	Natural geology

1503	Fill	Compact mid grey sandy clay with occasional pebbles, 0.26m thick	Fill of cut [1503]
1504	Cut	E-W curvilinear with sharp break of slope at the top, moderately sloping sides, concave base and clear edge, 0.26m deep x 0.97m wide	Cut of ditch

### Trench 16

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1600	Layer	Moderately compact to friable dark greyish brown silt, 0.22n thick	Topsoil
1601	Layer	Compact mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles, 0.15m thick	Buried ploughsoil
1602	Layer	Compact mid orangey red clayey coarse sand with gravel, machine excavated.	Natural geology
1603	Layer	Moderately compact light grey clayey coarse sand with gravel, 0.18m thick	Colluvium

### Trench 17

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1700	Layer	Moderately compact and friable mid to dark greyish brown silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
1701	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown sandy clayey silt with frequent small rounded pebbles, 0.22m thick	Buried ploughsoil
1702	Layer	Compact mid greyish orange clayey coarse sand with gravel	Natural geology
1703	Cut	Circular with concave steep sides and uneven base, 0.74m in diameter x 0.34m deep	Cut of modern pit
1704	Fill	Moderately loose to friable dark brownish grey silty clay with charcoal	Fill of pit [1703]
1705	Layer	Moderately compact light grey clayey coarse sand with gravel, 0.21m thick	Colluvium

### Trench 18

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1800	Layer	Moderately compact to friable dark greyish brown silt, 0.22 m thick	Topsoil
1801	Layer	Compact mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones, 0.20m thick	Buried ploughsoil
1802	Layer	Compact mid orange clayey coarse sand with gravel	Natural geology

### Trench 19

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
1900	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent angular and rounded stones, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
1901	Layer	Compact light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small to medium pebbles and gravel	Natural geology
1902	Cut	N-S linear with steep straight sides, flat base, sharp break of slope and clear edge, 0.3m deep x 0.68m wide	Cut of drain ditch

1903	Fill	Compact mid orange brown silty sand with frequent small to medium gravel and pebbles, and frequent modern CBM fragments, 0.3m deep	Fill of cut [1902]
1904	Cut	N-SE linear with shallow stepped sides, concave base, gradual break of slope and clear edge, 0.28m deep x 0.82m wide	Cut of furrow
1905	Fill	Friable light blueish grey silty sand with frequent small to large pebbles and occasional angular small to medium flint, 0.28m deep	Fill of furrow [1904]

### Trench 20

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
2000	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional rounded pebble up to 0.05 m, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
2001	Layer	Compact light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent rounded pebbles unsorted up to 0.15 m	Natural geology
2002	Cut	E-W sub-ovoid with very shallow sides, irregular base and clear edge, 1.75m diameter x 0.12m deep	Shallow pit
2003	Fill	Loose mid grey silty sand with very frequent rounded pebbles, 0.12m deep	Fill of pit [2002]
2004	Cut	NE-SW sub-rectangular with vertical sides, concave base and clear edge, 0.38m in diameter x 0.18m deep	Cut of tree bowl
2005	Fill	Loose dark grey sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles up to 0.05 m, 0.18m deep	Fill of tree bowl [2004]
2006	Cut	N-S sub-circular with undercut sides, concave base and clear edge, 0.38m diameter x 0.16m deep	Cut of posthole
2007	Fill	Loose dark grey silty sand with very occasional rounded pebbles up to 0.05 m and grass	Fill of posthole [2007]

### Trench 25

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
2500	Layer	Friable dark brown sandy silt with very occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.27m thick	Topsoil
2501	Layer	Friable mid brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles, unsorted, 0.12m thick	Buried ploughsoil
2502	Layer	Compact orangey yellow silty sand with frequent unsorted rounded pebbles	Natural geology
2503	Cut	E-W sub-square with moderately steep sides, concave base and clear edge, 0.46m long x 0.36m wide x 0.2m deep	Cut of posthole
2504	Fill	Loose dark grey sandy silt with no inclusions	Fill of posthole [2503]

### Trench 26

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
2600	Layer	Friable dark brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
2601	Layer	Compact light yellowish orange silty sand with frequent unsorted rounded pebbles up to 0.1 m	Natural geology
2602	Cut	N-S sub-square with vertical sides, flat base and clear edge, 0.48m in diameter, 0.34m deep	Cut of posthole
2603	Fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles within redeposited natural backfill and very frequent stones in north side	Fill of posthole [2603]
2604	Layer	Hard pinkish red clay with no inclusions	Natural geology

2605	Layer	Loose yellowish brown silty sand with frequent unsorted small rounded pebbles, 0.18m thick	Colluvium
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### Trench 27

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
2700	Layer	Friable dark brown sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles up to 0.05 m, 0.44m thick	Topsoil
2701	Layer	Compact reddish orange sandy silt with frequent unsorted rounded pebbles up to 0.1 m	Buried ploughsoil
2702	Cut	E-W linear with moderately shallow concave sides, concave base and moderately clear edge, 1.38m wide x 0.26m deep	Cut of furrow
2703	Fill	Compact light reddish grey sand with frequent unsorted rounded pebbles up to 0.07 m	Fill of furrow [2702]
2704	Cut	E-W linear with steep straight sides, flat base and clear edge, 0.9m wide x 0.39m deep	Cut of ditch
2705	Fill	Compact light reddish grey sandy silt with frequent rounded pebbles up to 0.05 m, 0.18m thick	Fill of ditch [2705]
2706	Fill	Moderately compact light grey silty sand with frequent rounded pebble up to 0.05 m, 0.2m thick	Fill of ditch [2705]
2707	Cut	NE-SW curvilinear with moderately steep sides, flat base and clear edge, 0.42m wide x 0.1m deep	Cut of ditch
2708	Fill	Loose light orangey brown silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles up to 0.05 m and very occasional iron-panning	Fill of ditch [2707]

### Trench 28

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
2800	Layer	Moderately compact and friable dark brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
2801	Layer	Compact mid orangey yellow silty sand and gravels	Natural geology

### Trench 29

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
2900	Layer	Friable dark grey sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles up to 0.05 m, 0.48m thick	Topsoil
2901	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt with frequent small rounded pebbles, 0.12m thick	Buried ploughsoil
2902	Layer	Compact light brown silty sand with frequent rounded pebbles up to 0.1 m	Natural geology
2903	Cut	NE-SW linear with shallow concave sides, flat base, gradual break of slope and clear edge, 1.1m wide x 0.11m deep	Cut of terminus
2904	Fill	Loose mid brown sandy clay with gravel and frequent stones	Fill of terminus [2903]
2905	Cut	E-W semi-circular with steep concave sides, concave base, sharp break of slope and clear edge, 0.8m wide x 0.13m deep	Cut of pit
2906	Fill	Loose dark brown sandy clay with gravel and occasional charcoal	Fill of pit [2905]
2907	Cut	NE-SW linear with steep concave sides, concave base, sharp break of slope and clear edge, 0.7m wide x 0.18m deep	Cut of terminus
2908	Fill	Loose mid brown sandy clay with frequent gravel, 0.16m deep	Fill of terminus[2907]



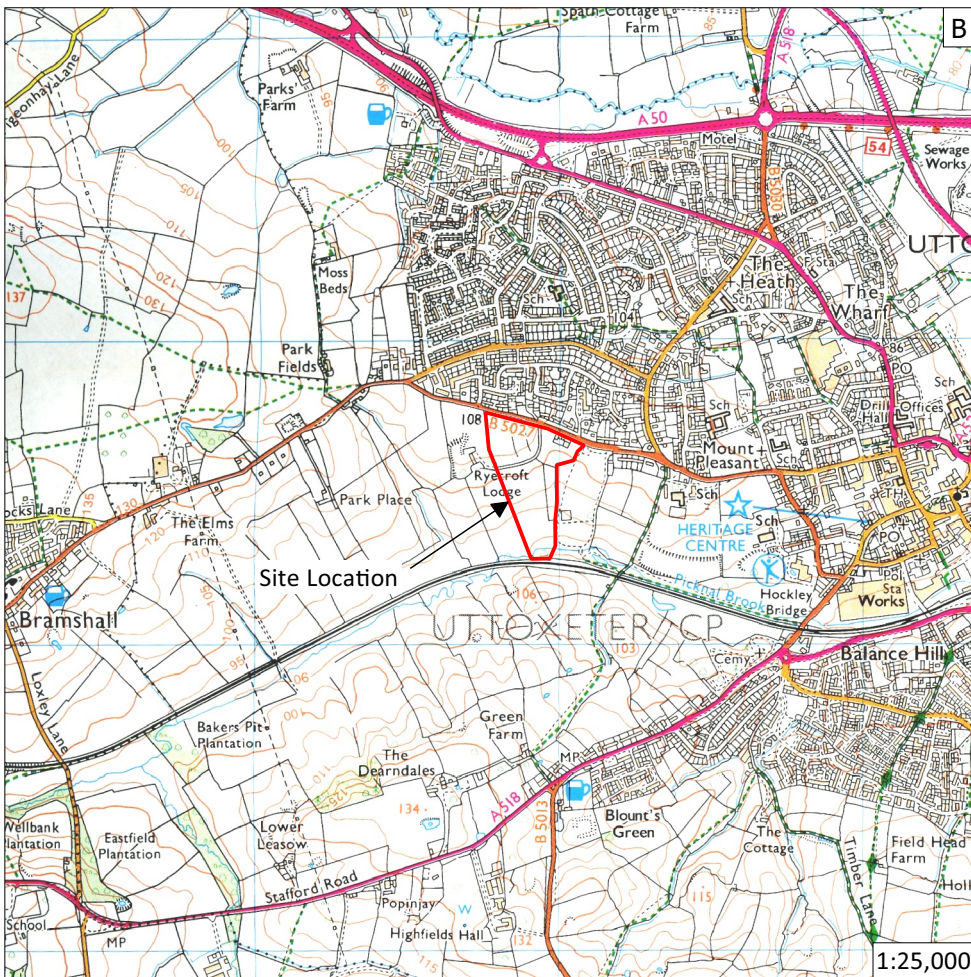
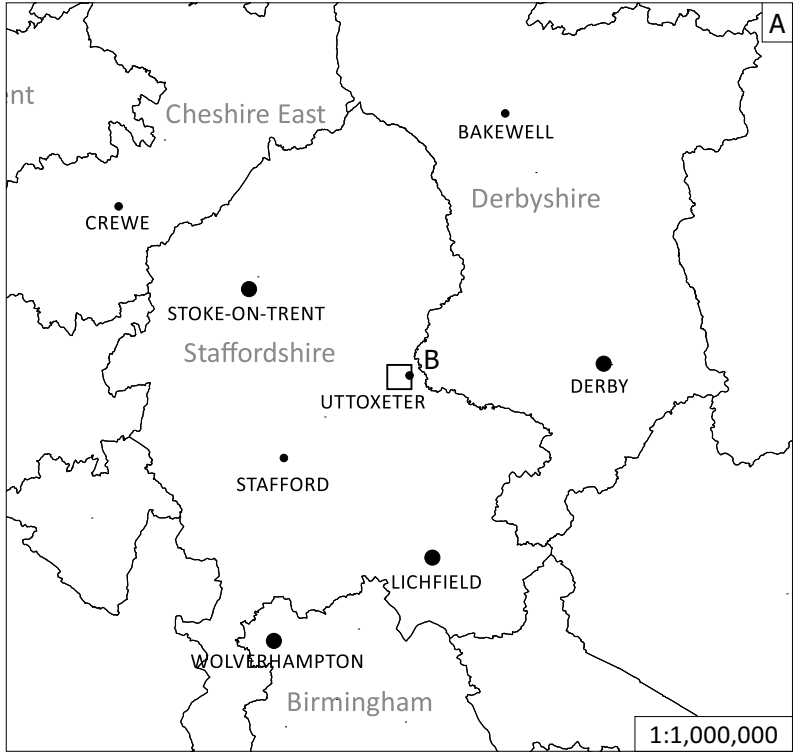
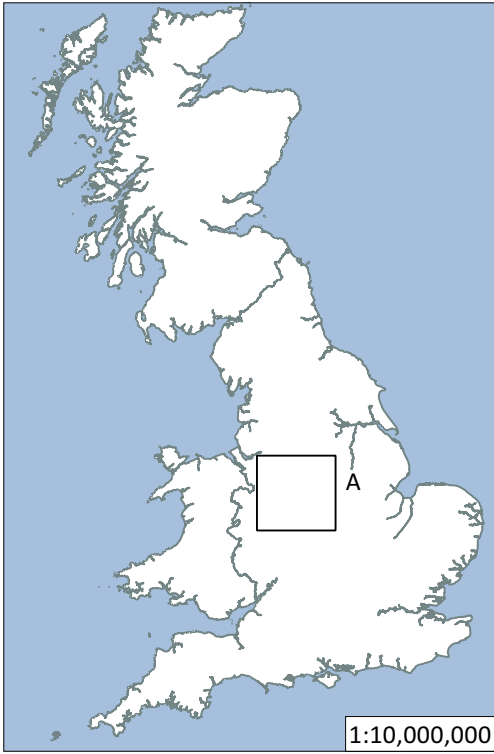
### Trench 30

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
3000	Layer	Moderately compact to friable mid-dark greyish brown silt, 0.29m thick	Topsoil
3001	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown clayey silt with frequent small pebbles, 0.18m thick	Buried ploughsoil
3002	Layer	Compact mid greyish orange clayey coarse sand with gravel	Natural geology
3003	Cut	NW-SE linear square terminus with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides, flat base and clear edge, 0.6m long x 0.5m wide x 0.2m deep	Cut of gully
3004	Fill	Compact light yellowish grey clayey coarse sand with no inclusions, 0.2m deep	Fill of gully [3003]
3005	Cut	E-W linear with irregular and shallow sides, flat base and clear edge, 1.2m long x 0.7m wide x 0.14m deep	Cut of shallow feature
3006	Fill	Moderately loose light yellowish grey coarse sand with frequent small pebbles	Fill of cut [3005]

### Trench 31

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
3100	Layer	Compact to friable mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stones, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
3100	Layer	Compact light blueish and yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small to medium gravel and pebbles, 0.4m thick	Colluvium
3102	Layer	Compact light orangey yellow silty sand with gravel	Natural geology
3103	Cut	NW-SE linear with very steep sides, flat base, sharp break of slope and clear edge, 0.6 m wide x 0.6 m deep	Cut of drain ditch
3104	Fill	Compact mid orange brown clayey sand with frequent small to large gravel, pebbles and modern CBM, 0.3m thick	Fill of ditch [3103]
3105	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clayey sand with small to large round and angular stones, pebbles and frequent modern CBM, 0.5m thick	Fill of ditch [3103]
3106	Cut	E-W linear with steep concave and straight sides, uneven base, sharp break of slope and clear edge, 1.26m wide x 0.5m deep	Cut of ditch
3107	Fill	Compact light yellowish grey sandy silt with frequent small angular and round stones and occasional big rounded pebbles, 0.4m thick	Fill of ditch [3106]
3108	Layer	Compact dark grey sandy silty clay with occasional small to medium rounded pebbles, 1.46m wide x 0.4m thick	Alluvium
3109	Fill	Compact dark blueish grey sandy silt with frequent small round stones and very occasional flecks of charcoal, 0.88m wide x 0.1m thick	Fill of ditch [3106]
3110	Layer	Compact light blueish grey clay, 0.11m thick	Colluvium





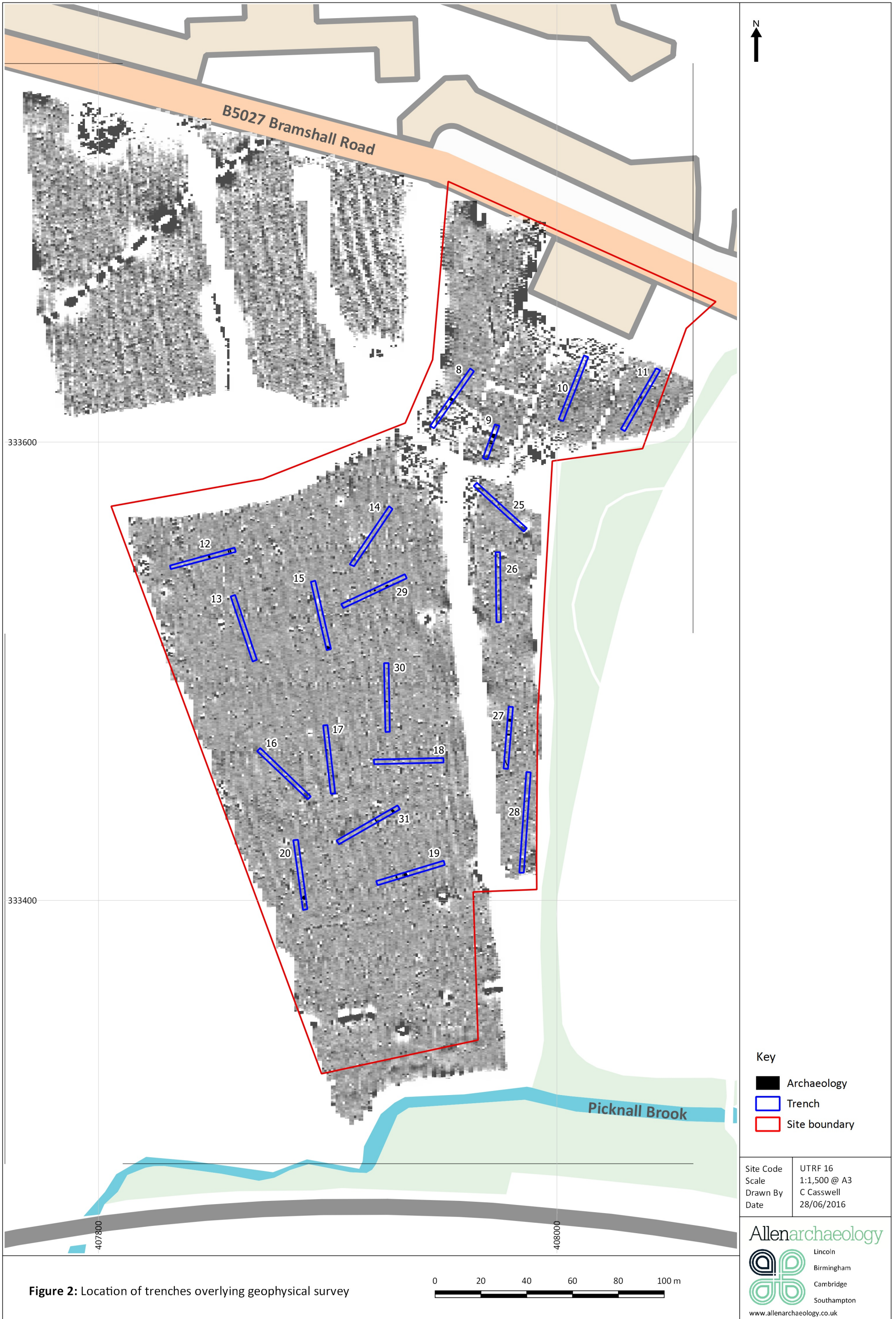
**Figure 1:** Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	UTRF 16
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	R Evershed
Date	07/03/15

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- Key
- Archaeology
  - Trench
  - Site boundary

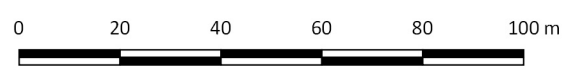
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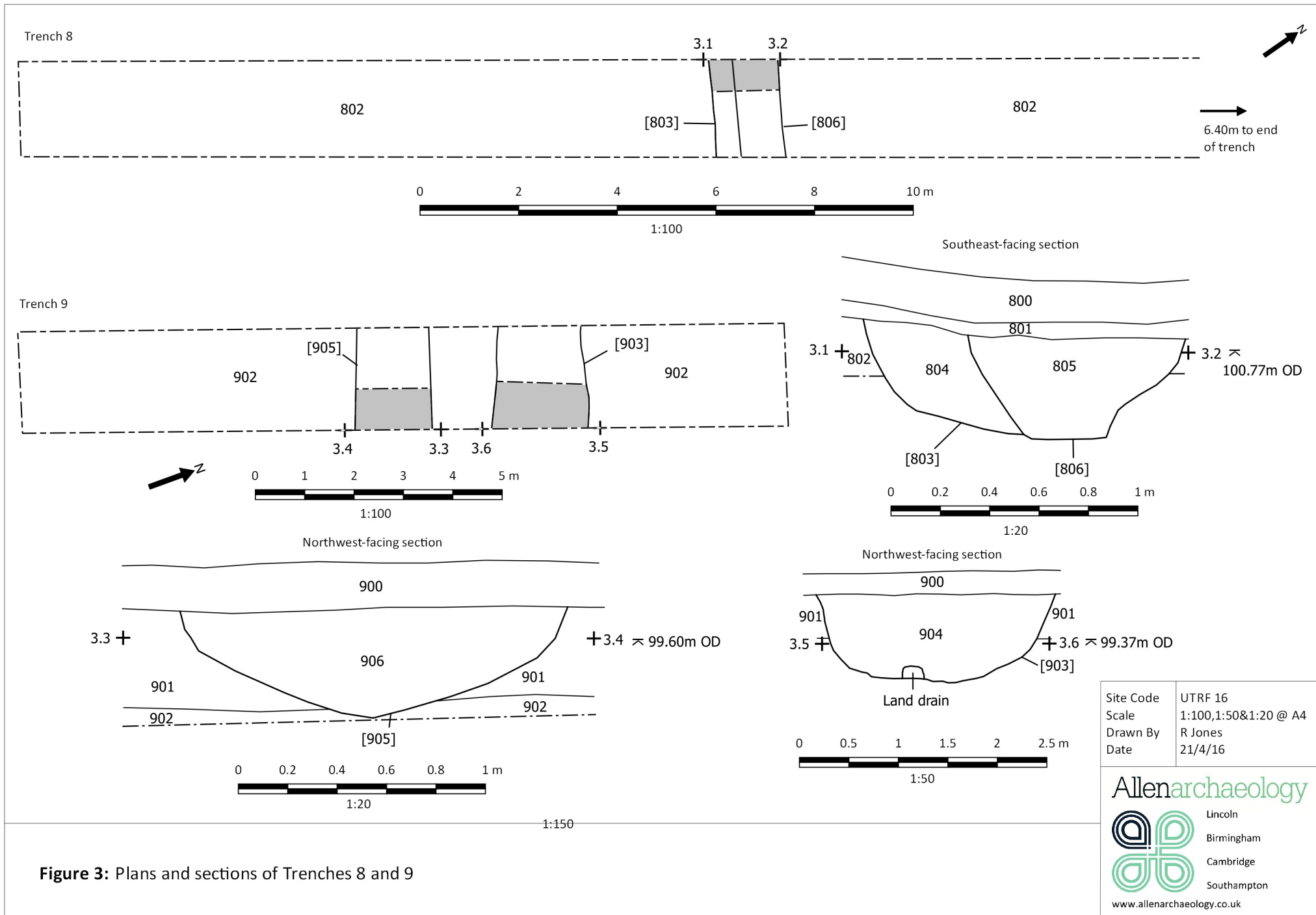
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Figure 2: Location of trenches overlying geophysical survey





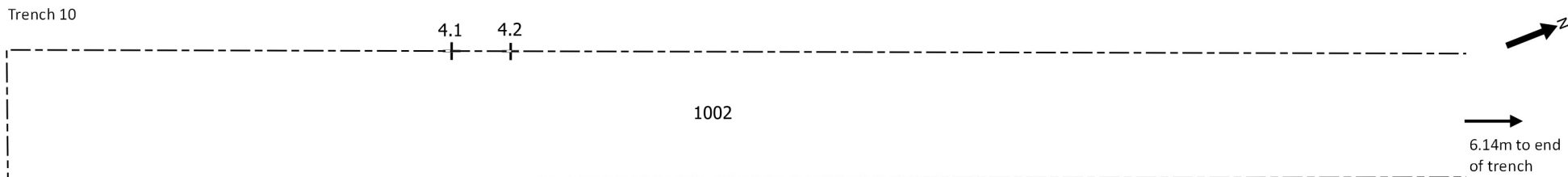
**Figure 3:** Plans and sections of Trenches 8 and 9

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Date	21/4/16

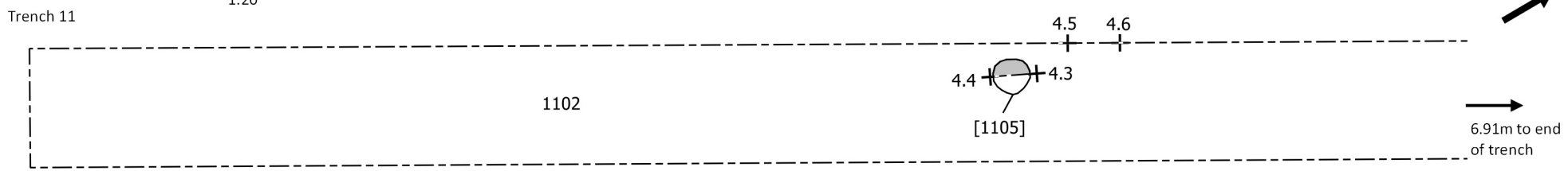
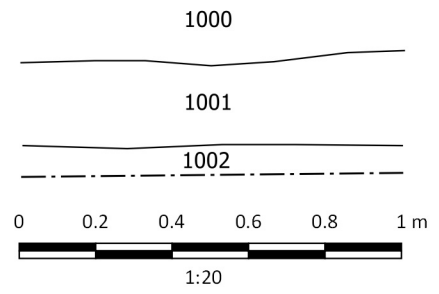
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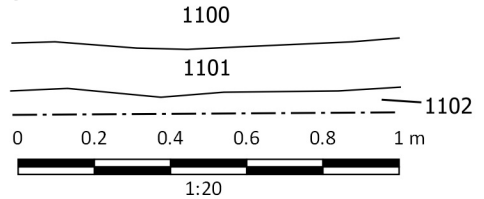
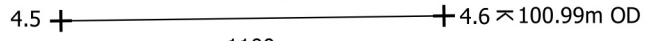
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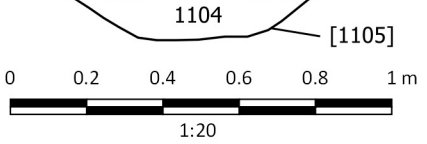
East-facing section



Southeast-facing section



West-facing section



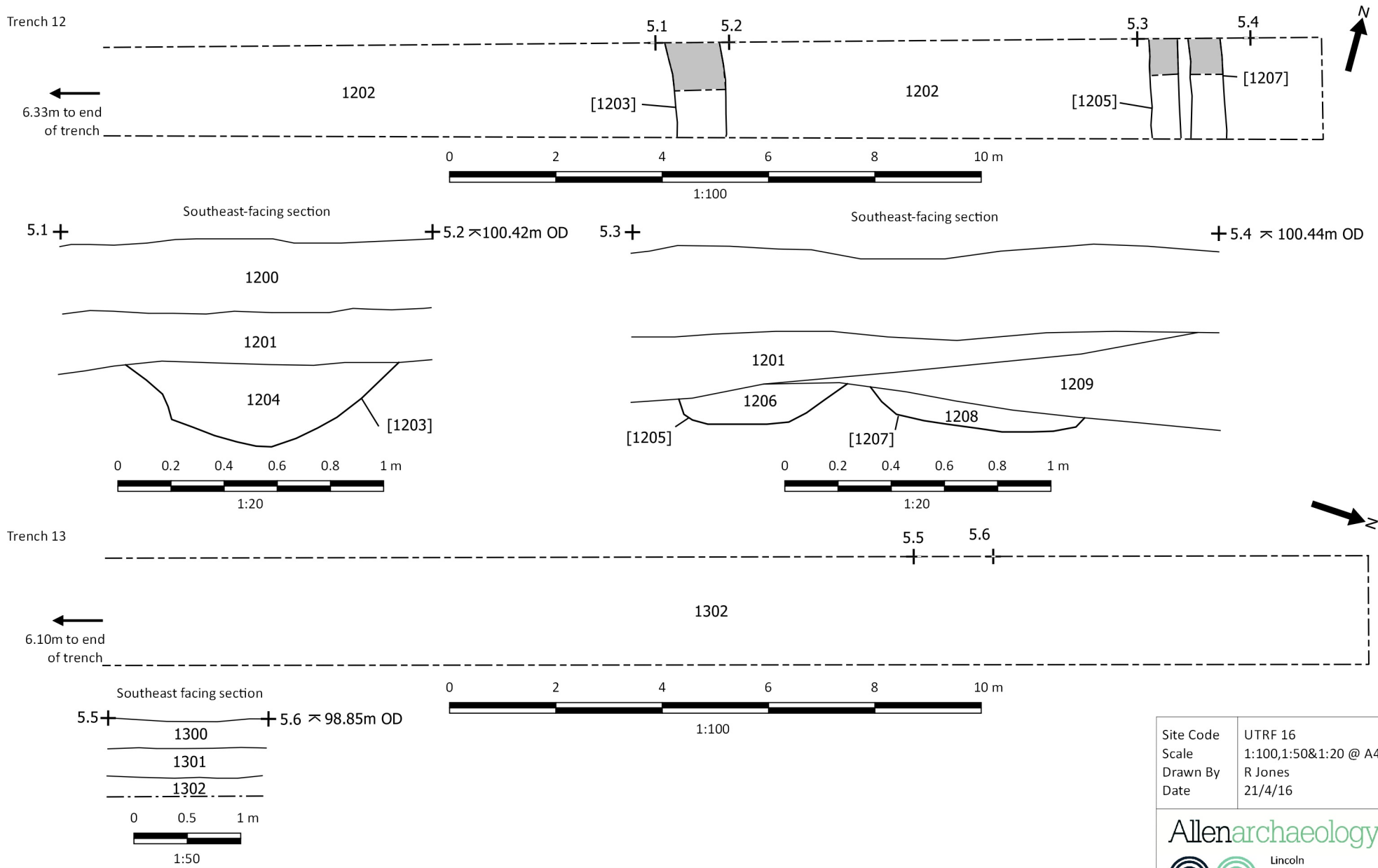
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**Figure 4:** Plans and sections of Trenches 10 and 11



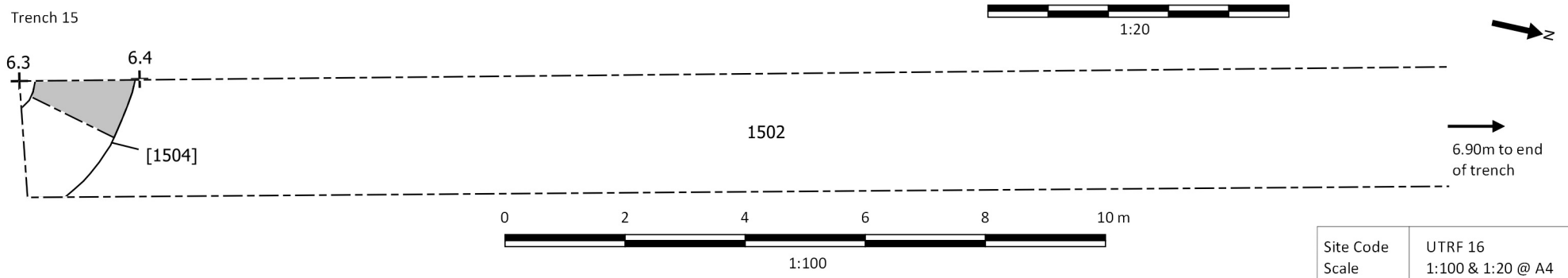
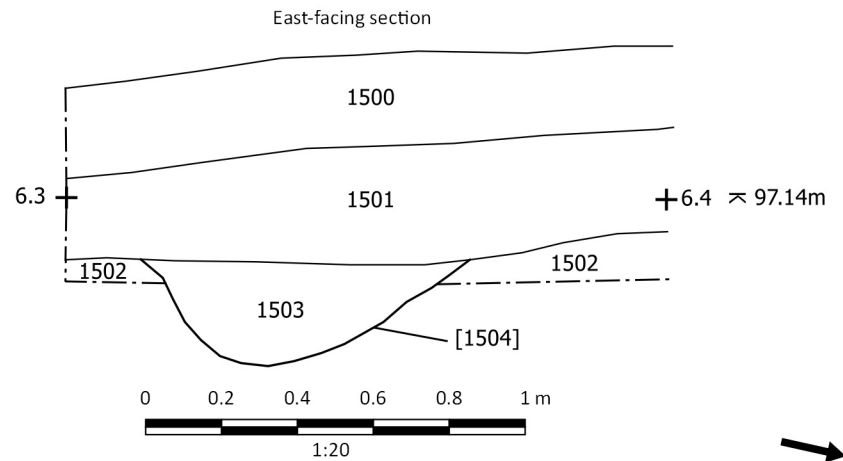
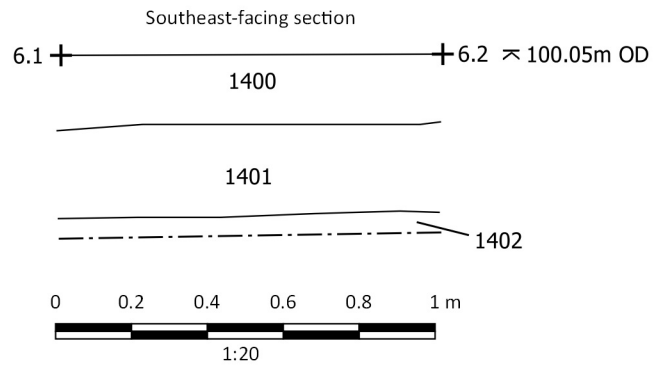
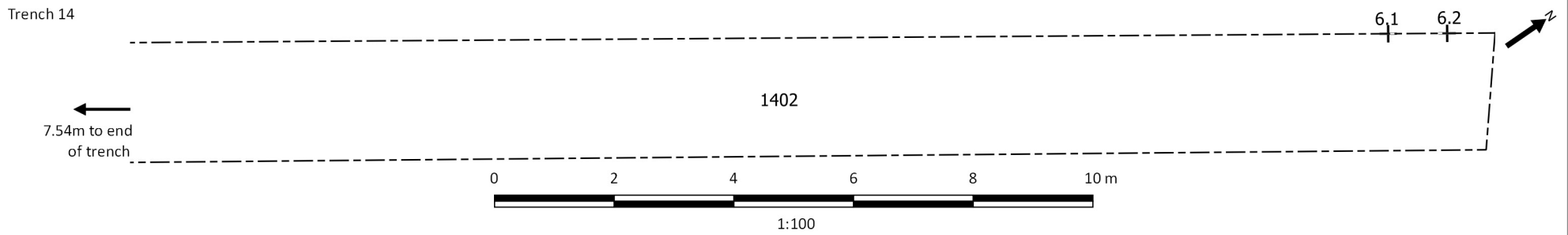
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**Figure 5:** Plans and sections of Trenches 12 and 13



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Date	21/4/16

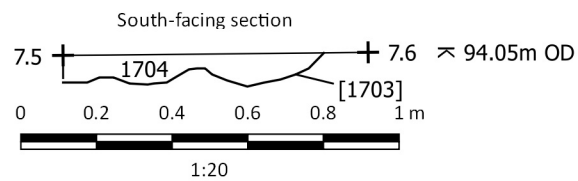
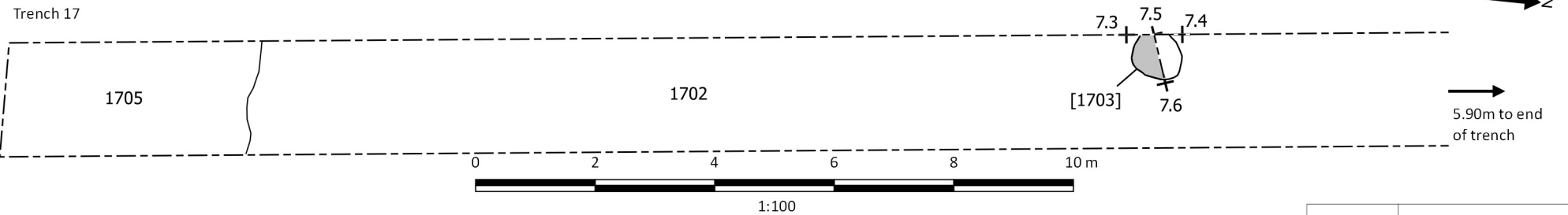
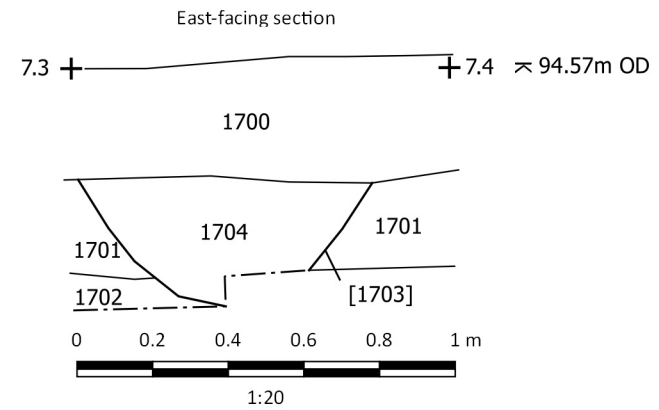
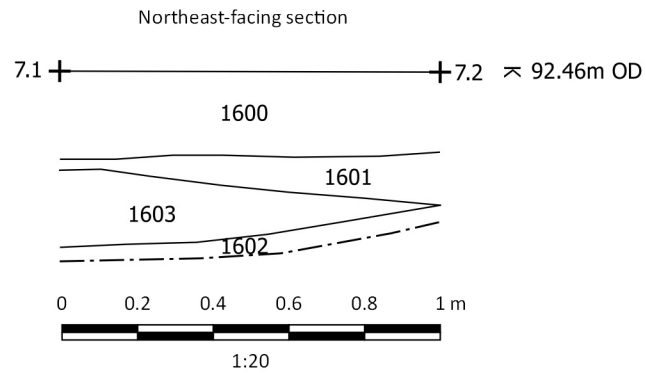
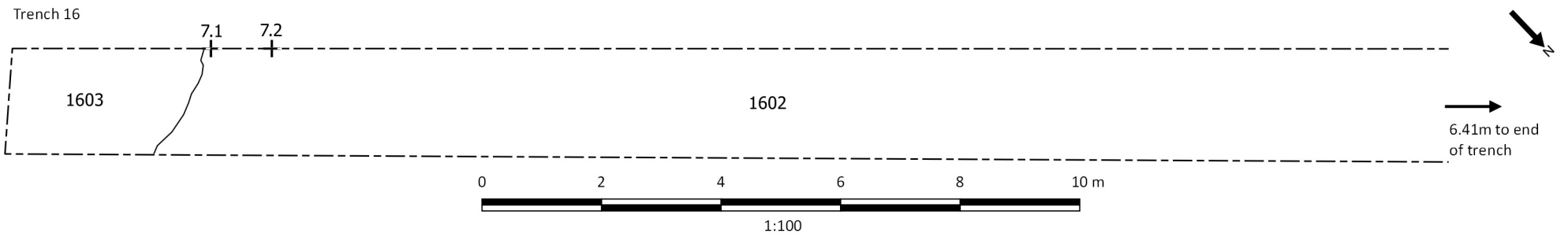
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**Figure 6:** Plans and sections of Trenches 14 and 15





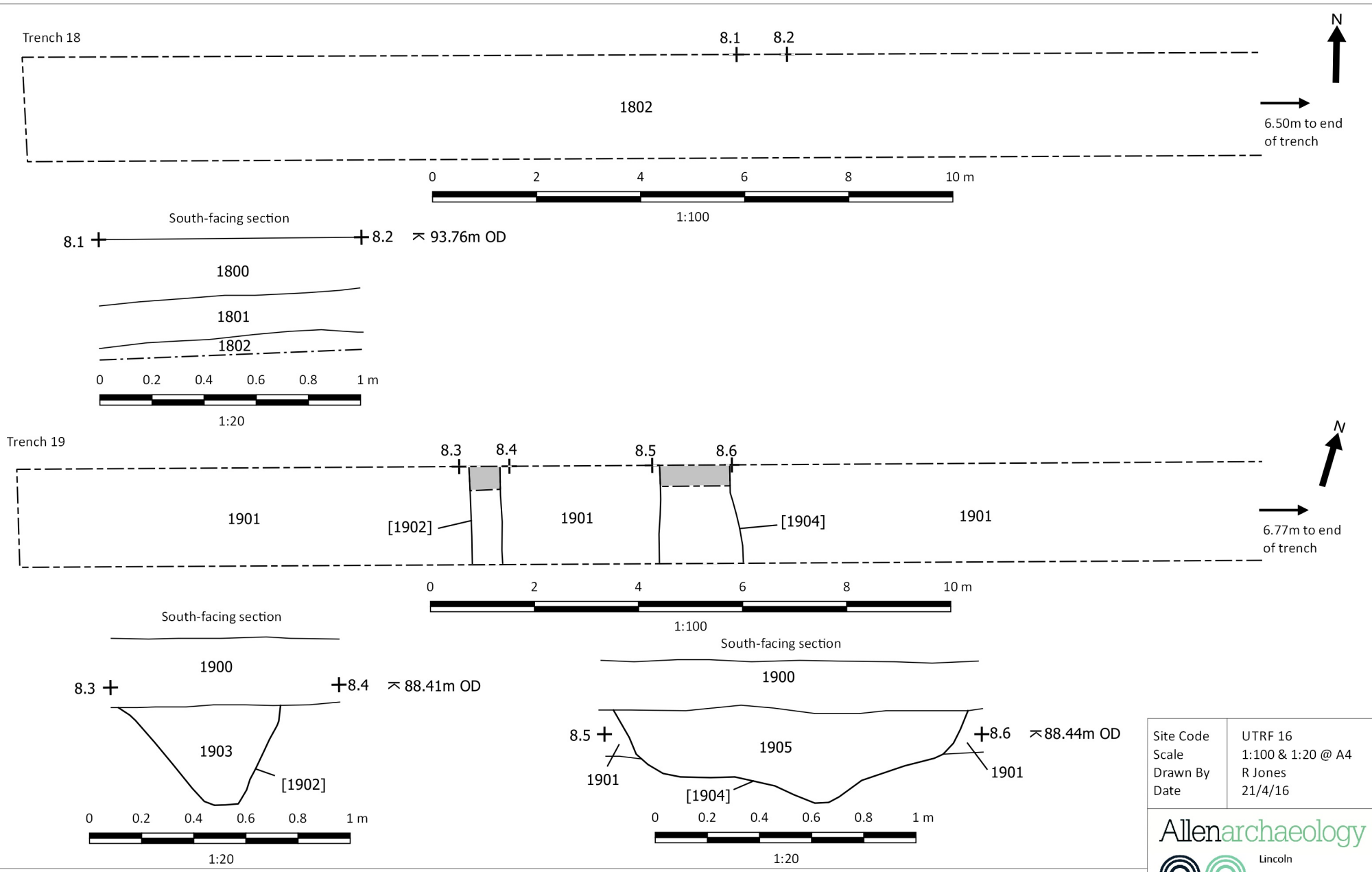
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Scale	1:100 & 1:20 @ A4
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Figure 7: Plans and sections of Trenches 16 and 17



**Figure 8:** Plans and sections of Trenches 18 and 19

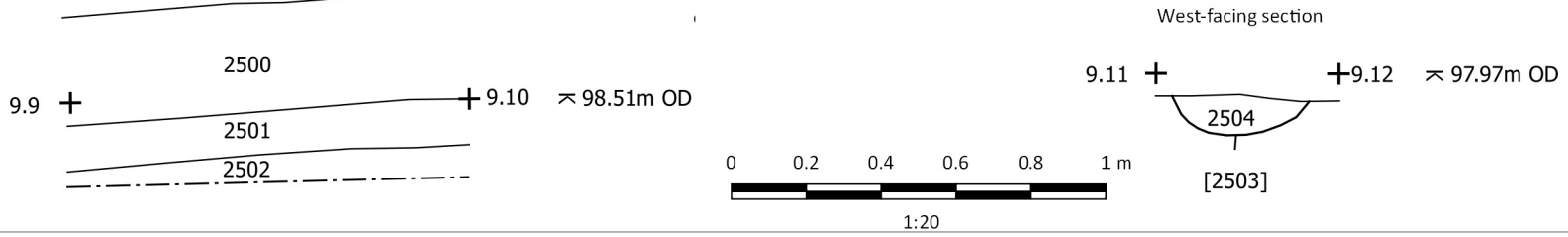
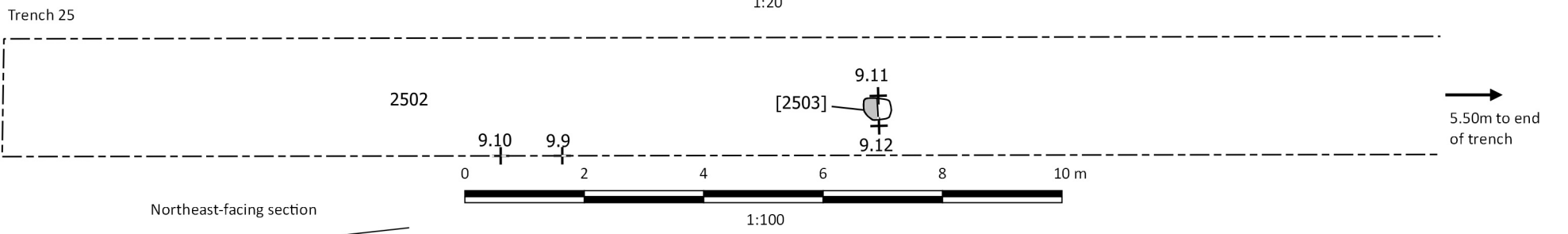
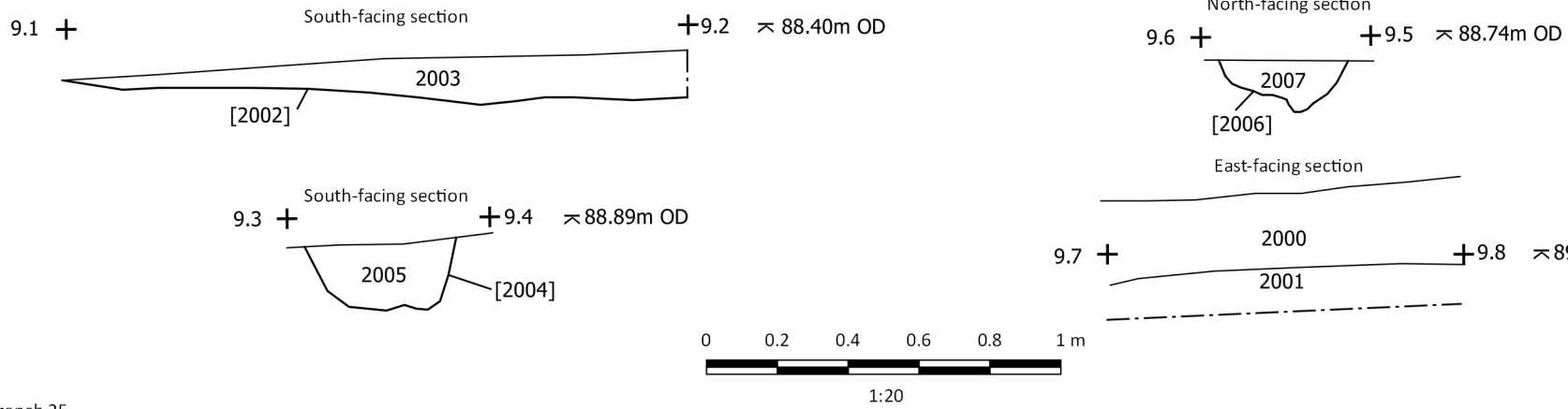
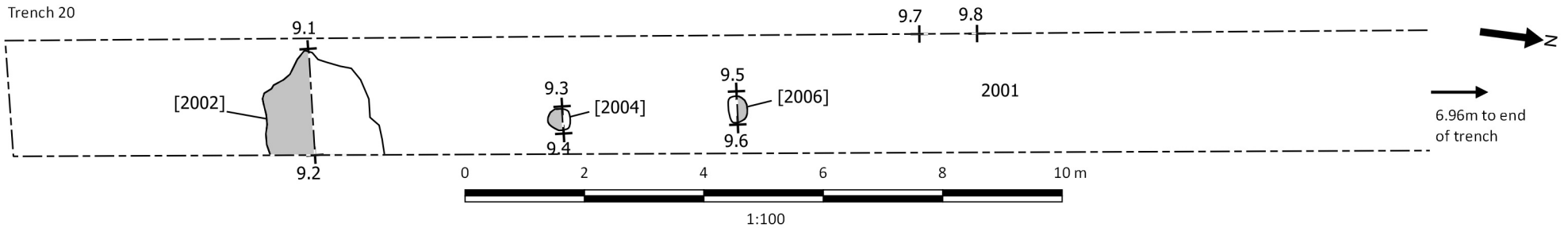
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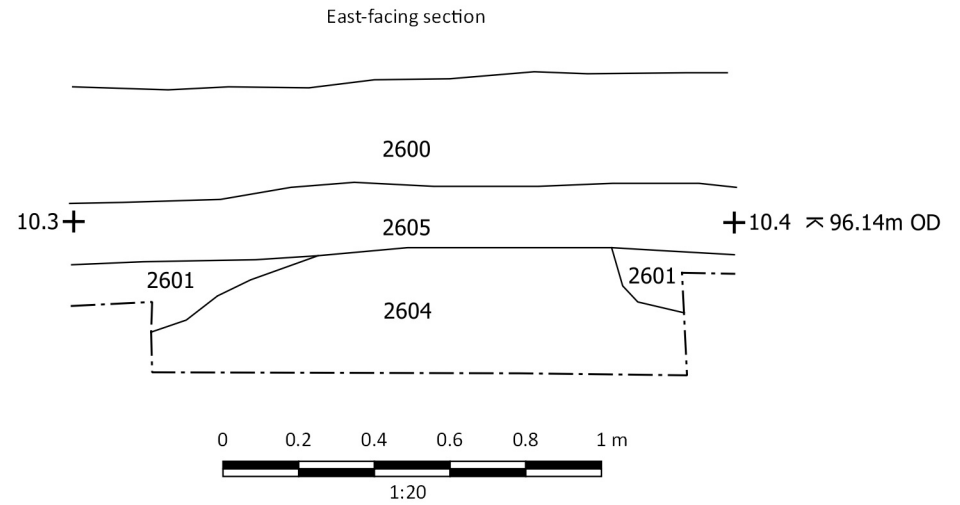
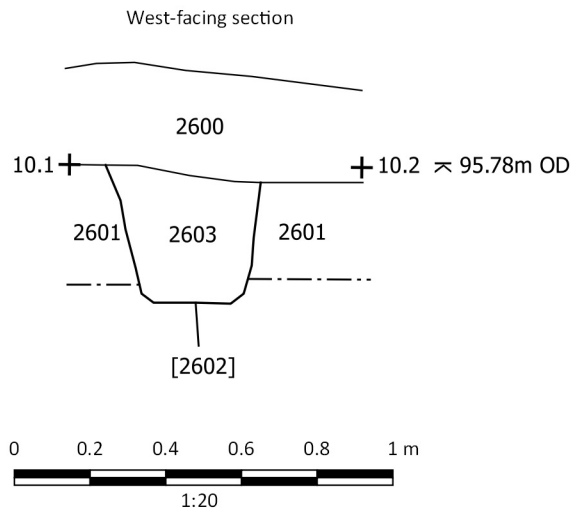
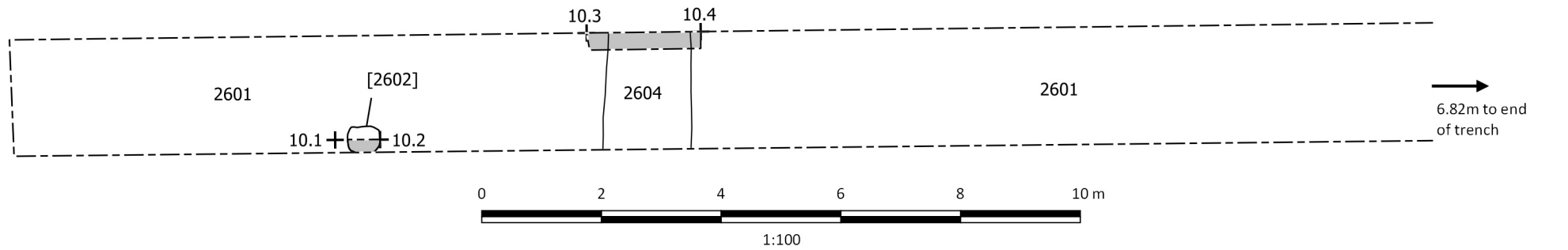
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**Figure 9:** Plans and sections of Trenches 20 and 25

Trench 26



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Drawn By	R Jones
Date	21/4/16

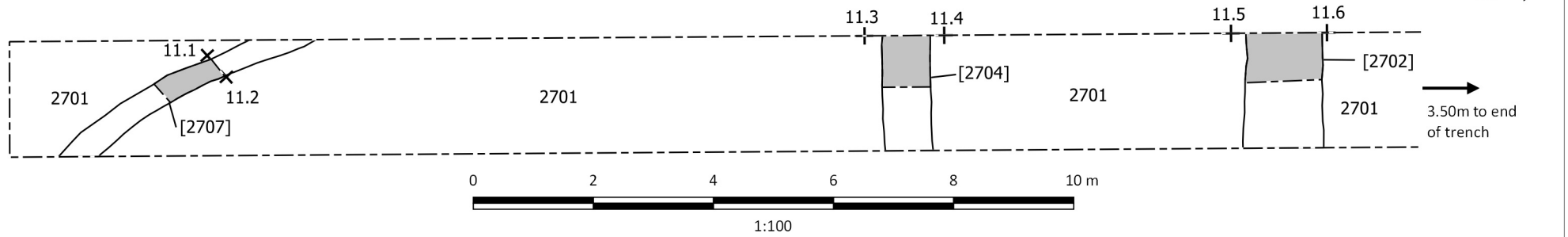
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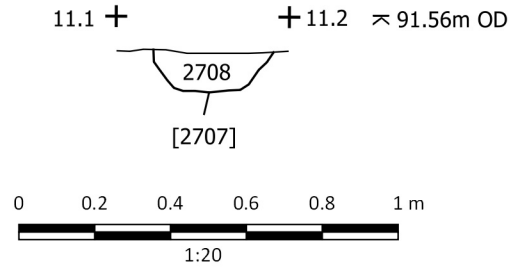
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Figure 10: Plan and sections of Trench 26

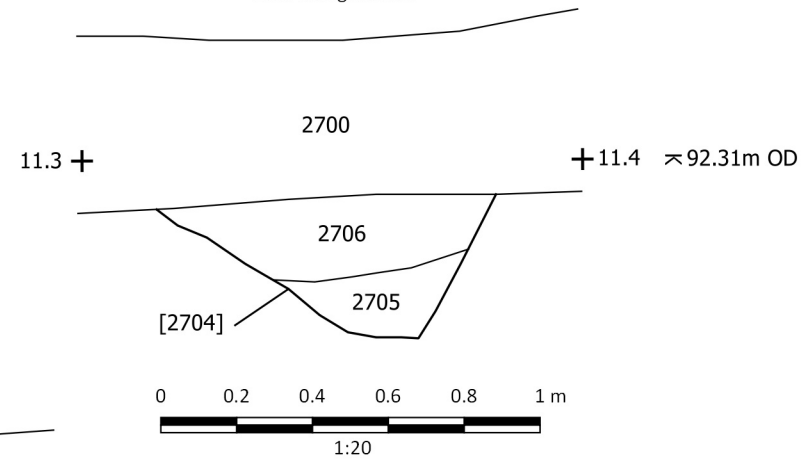
Trench 27



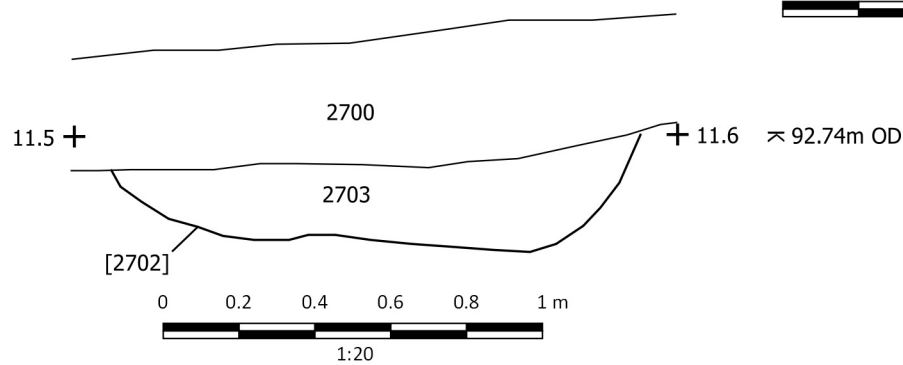
Southeast-facing section



East-facing section



East-facing section



Site Code	UTRF 16
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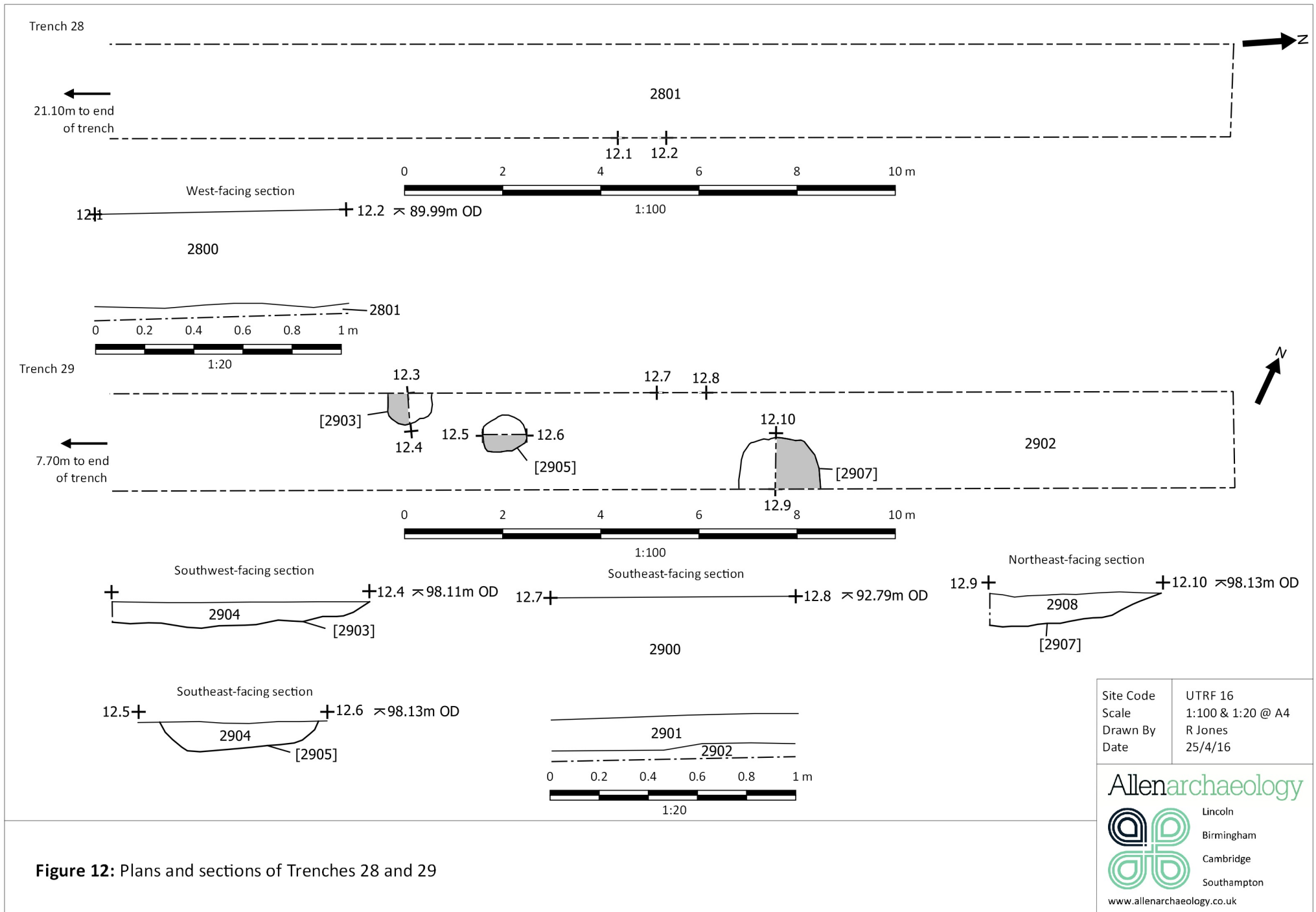
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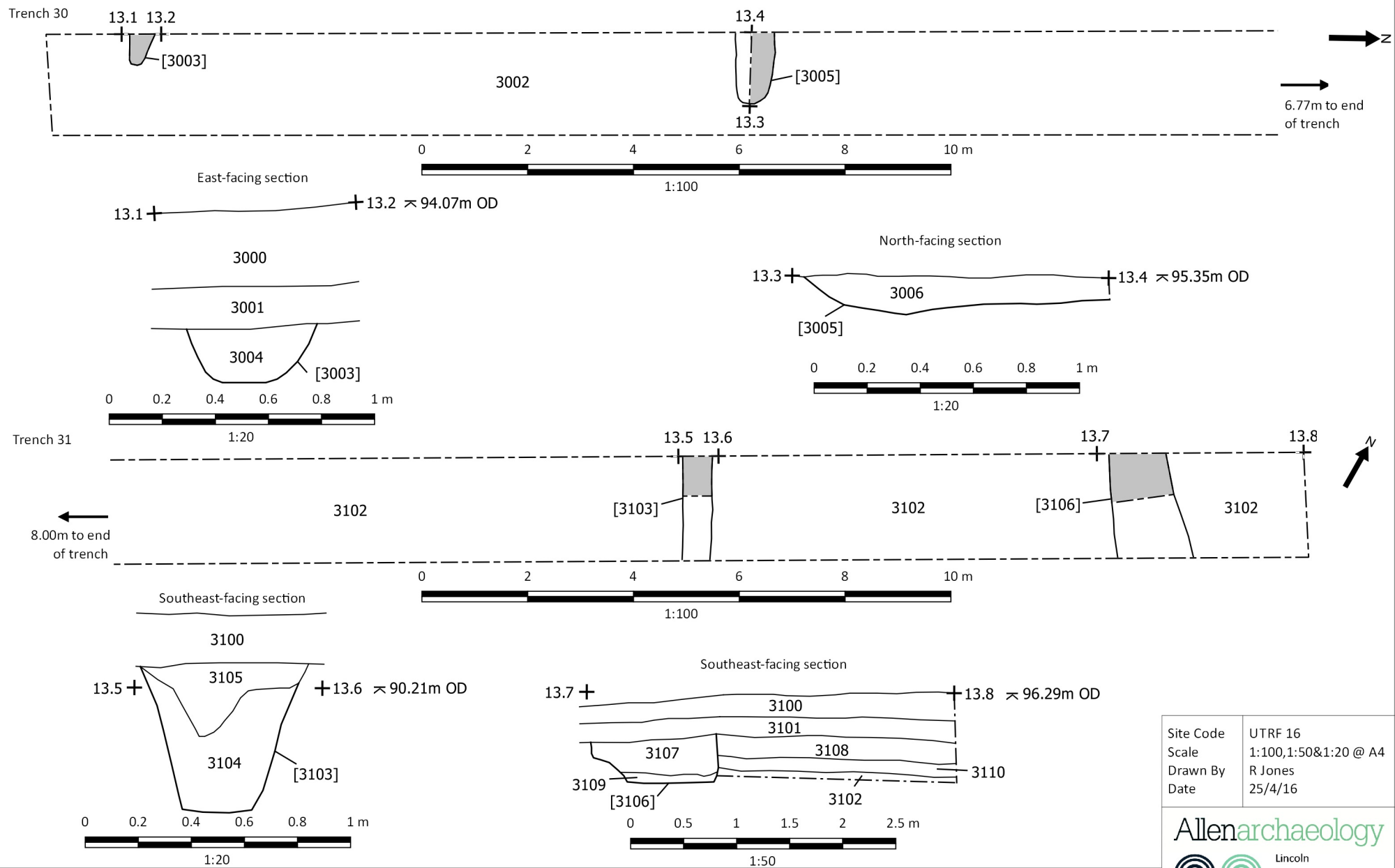
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Figure 11: Plan and sections of Trench 27





**Figure 12:** Plans and sections of Trenches 28 and 29



**Figure 13:** Plans and sections of Trenches 30 and 31

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