

Trent Valley West Coast Mainline Upgrade

Staffordshire:

Tamworth to Lichfield

Site A15 Shaw Lane



Archaeological Evaluation Report



May 2006



Client: Network Rail

Issue N^o: 1

OA Job N^o: 3027

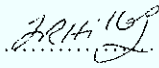
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**Network Rail, Trent Valley
West Coast Mainline Upgrade
Staffordshire: Lichfield to Armitage
Site A15 Shaw Lane**

NGR: SK 103 142

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Summary

In January 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation as part of the West Coast Main Line upgrade in Staffordshire between Tamworth and Lichfield, on behalf of Network Rail. A number of areas of this rail improvement have been designated to be of archaeological interest and this report concerns the Shaw Lane site Area A15 (centred at NGR: SK 103 142).

The evaluation revealed post-medieval/modern field boundaries and drains. Some of the ditches contained no pipe work and were interpreted as possibly forming part of an irrigation system for a post-medieval water meadow.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In January 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on land adjacent to the West Coast Railway Mainline, in two fields located to the north-west of Shaw Lane, in the parish of King's Bromley near Lichfield, Staffordshire (Fig.1). The evaluation site was 2.6 hectares in area and located at NGR SK 103 142 (centred).

1.1.2 The evaluation was carried out on behalf of Network Rail ahead of works for upgrading of the rail line between Tamworth and Lichfield (known as Network Rail 'Order 2').

1.1.3 Discussions between Steve Dean, Archaeological Officer for Staffordshire County Council and OA, led to an agreement that in areas where there was the potential for damage to possible archaeological remains, due to temporary or permanent land-take disturbance, archaeological fieldwork would be carried out.

1.1.4 As a first stage, this would take the form of a trenched evaluation (except in the case of new haul roads, which would be covered by a separate watching brief). An outline project proposal detailing how OA would implement the evaluation and watching briefs was agreed between all parties (OA 2004 - and see 1.3 below).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on Recent and Pleistocene Older River Gravel (BGS Sheet 154) at c. 77 m above OD. The site is on flat ground previously used for agricultural purposes. At the time of the evaluation land to the north-east of the railway line had been recently ploughed. The area to the south-west side of the railway line was grassland.

1.3 Previous work and project background

- 1.3.1 In 2002, an initial phase of field-walking was carried out by OA for *Railtrack* along the northern side of the railway line between (approximately) Whittington and the Sewage works to the north-west of Tamworth.
- 1.3.2 The report for this work has not been issued, as the project did not continue once *Railtrack* as a company had ceased to exist. The results of the work, however, revealed post-medieval material throughout the study area in the vicinity of a former track-way. It was thought, nonetheless, that there would have been greater potential for archaeological finds along the walked route, owing to the number of crop marks within the vicinity of the track-way and in adjacent fields.
- 1.3.3 In 2002, when Network Rail Order 2 went to Public Inquiry, Staffordshire County Council requested that further and more detailed archaeological work should be undertaken on known crop-marks along the route and within fields with ancient field names depicted on Parish Tithe maps.
- 1.3.4 The Council also requested that an all-encompassing archaeological project design be produced to cover the construction works proposed under Order 2. This work (*West Coast Mainline Upgrade - Trent Valley. Outline Proposal for Phase 1 Works, OA 2004*) was undertaken by OA and included provision for both evaluation trenches and watching briefs.
- 1.3.5 As part of the mitigation works OA monitored the construction of the haul road adjacent to the west coast mainline (OA 2005b) and the results of this watching brief and previous field-walking were used to determine a programme of work to mitigate the effects of the upgrading of the railway upon any potential archaeology. An evaluation was undertaken in July 2005 at sites 22, 24 and 25 (OA2005a).

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving on the site.
- 2.1.2 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- 2.1.3 To make available the results of the investigation on completion of the fieldwork and
- 2.1.4 To define relevant research priorities if additional archaeological investigation was deemed necessary.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 A total of 9 evaluation trenches were excavated in Area 15. The location of these trenches was chosen at random and took the form of a grid of north-south and east-west orientated trenches.
- 3.1.2 The evaluation trenches each measured 30 m by *c* 1.6 m (Fig. 2). The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were mechanically excavated to the top of natural deposits or the top of any significant archaeological level, whichever was highest. The topsoil and subsoil layers were stored separately and checked for any finds of archaeological importance.
- 3.1.3 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures outlined in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992). The stratigraphy of the trench was recorded even where no archaeological features were encountered.

3.2 Finds

- 3.2.1 No finds were recovered by hand during the course of the evaluation.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 3.3.1 No deposits of environmental significance were revealed.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 4.1.1 The site is located on Recent and Pleistocene Older River gravel ; the soils encountered during the evaluation were almost entirely alluvial clays and were poorly drained. Field conditions were wet at the time of the evaluation. The flooding of trenches and excavated interventions by rain and ground water caused minor problems during the evaluation.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.2.1 The evaluation revealed post-medieval/modern field boundaries and drains. Some of the drains contained no pipe work and perhaps indicate that the area had been used as a water meadow, probably during the post-medieval period. An undated ditch, that was likely to be a field boundary/drainage ditch, was also observed in the course of the work

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Trench 1

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2 and 3) was excavated in two sections at right angles to each other. This was due to the location of a buried power cable to the north of the trench. The natural geology (101) was a yellowish orange slightly silty sand with 10% sub-rounded stone inclusions. It was reached at an average depth of 77.8 m above OD. The average thickness of overburden was 0.4 m. Two features were revealed within the trench. Cut 103 (Fig. 4) was a ditch aligned on a north-south axis. It was 0.8 m wide and 0.2 m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and concave base. A dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional well rounded stony inclusions (102) filled the ditch. No dating evidence was found within this deposit.
- 5.1.2 To the west of this feature a linear feature that shared the same alignment as 103 was revealed. Following excavation it was interpreted as bio-turbation and was not recorded in detail.
- 5.1.3 These features were overlain by topsoil 100. This layer was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with a maximum thickness of 0.45 m.

Trench 2

- 5.1.4 No archaeological features were observed during the machining of the trench (Fig. 2), which filled with ground water soon after excavation. The area within which the trench was placed appeared to have been stripped of topsoil recently. The natural geology (202) was an orangey brown silty sand with 50-60% sub-angular stone inclusions. It was reached at an average depth of 77.6 m above OD, 0.35 m below the present ground surface. This horizon had been overlain by a geo-textile membrane, above which a coarse gravel (roadstone) layer had been deposited to a thickness of approximately 0.2 m (201). Topsoil to a thickness of 0.15 m had been re-instated above the gravel (200). The full extent of this disturbance was not ascertained. The level at which the natural geology was found was comparable to other trenches in areas unaffected by this disturbance. It was therefore probable that no archaeological features had been impacted on within the trench. The gravel make up layer did create problems as it drained ground water directly into the trench during its excavation.

Trench 3

- 5.1.5 Trench 3 (Fig. 2) contained a total of four linear features and two small areas of bio-turbation. The natural geology (301) was a mottled yellowish orange silty sand with 10-20% sub-rounded stone inclusions. It was reached at an average depth of 77.2 m above OD. The average depth of overburden was 0.5 m.

- 5.1.6 Cut 302 (Fig. 4) was a ditch aligned on a NW-SE axis. It was 0.55 m wide and 0.14 m deep with a moderately sloping convex side to the north-east and a steep straight side to the south-west. The base of the cut was flat and appeared to have been spade cut. There was no evidence of a ceramic drain within the ditch. It was filled by a dark grey/black clayey silt with 10-15% sub-angular stony inclusions (303). No dating evidence was found within this deposit.
- 5.1.7 Cut 302 was orientated parallel to a second ditch on its north-eastern side. This feature contained a plastic drain and was not excavated. As both ditches were closely associated it seemed to indicate a fairly recent date for ditch 302. Two narrow ditches containing ceramic drains were recorded as running on an axis at right angles to 302. These drains probably date to the late 19th or early 20th century.
- 5.1.8 Two circular features were also excavated. They were not found to be of archaeological significance and were interpreted as bio-turbation of recent date.
- 5.1.9 The features within this trench were overlain by topsoil 300. This layer was a dark brown clayey silt containing 10% small to medium stone inclusions. It had a maximum thickness of 0.5 m.

Trench 4

- 5.1.10 A total of three linear features were recorded within Trench 4 (Fig. 2). The natural geology (402) was a yellowish orange sandy clay with 20-25% sub-rounded stone inclusions, with occasional patches of grey sandy clay with 60-70% small gravel inclusions. It was reached at an average depth of 77.1 m above OD. The average depth of overburden was 0.4 m.
- 5.1.11 Cut 405 was a ditch aligned on a NE-SW axis. It was 0.6 m wide and 0.08 m deep with a shallow sloping irregular side to the south-east and a steep straight side to the north-west. The base of the cut was flat and appeared to have been spade cut. There was no evidence of a ceramic drain within the ditch. It was filled by a dark grey/black clayey silt with 10-20% sub-angular stony inclusions (406). No dating evidence was found within this deposit.
- 5.1.12 Ditch 405 was cut by a second ditch 403 (Fig.2 and 4) orientated on a NW-SE axis. It was 0.45 m wide and 0.23 m deep with a steep irregular sides and an uneven base that appeared to have been spade cut. There was no evidence of a ceramic drain within the ditch. It was filled by a dark grey silty clay with 20-25% sub-rounded stony inclusions (404). No dating evidence was found within this deposit.
- 5.1.13 A ditch similar to 405 (Fig. 2 and 4) and sharing the same orientation was found 6 m to the south-east. This ditch was not excavated. These ditches probably date to the late 19th or early 20th century, and were overlain by topsoil 400. This was a dark brown slightly sandy clay containing 10-15% sub-rounded stone inclusions. The layer had a maximum thickness of 0.4 m.

Trench 5

- 5.1.14 A total of three linear features were recorded within this trench (Fig. 2). The natural geology (501) was a yellowish orange silty sand with 15-20% sub-rounded stone inclusions. It was reached at an average depth of 76.9 m above OD. The average depth of overburden was 0.45 m.
- 5.1.15 The ditches were all approximately 0.2 m wide and were interpreted as field drains. One was orientated east-west and contained a ceramic land drain. Two others orientated NE-SW and NW-SE were recorded. The NW-SE aligned drain was stone filled. They were all overlain by topsoil 500, which was a dark brown clayey silt containing 15-20% sub-rounded stone inclusions. The layer had a maximum thickness of 0.45 m.

Trench 6

- 5.1.16 A total of four linear features were recorded within this trench (Fig. 2). The natural geology (601) was a yellowish orange silty sand with 15-20% sub-rounded stone inclusions with occasional patches of grey sandy clay with 60-70% small gravel inclusions. It was reached at an average depth of 77.2 m above OD. The average depth of overburden was 0.5 m.
- 5.1.17 The ditches were all approximately 0.5 m wide and were interpreted as field drains. Two of the ditches were orientated NE-SW with the others orientated SE-NW. None of these features were excavated as they were likely to be field drains within a post-medieval or modern field system. Elsewhere on site the features of this type did not contain ceramic drains and may have formed part of a system of water meadows.
- 5.1.18 These features were overlain by topsoil 600, which was a dark brown clayey silt containing 10-15% sub-rounded stone inclusions. The layer had a maximum thickness of 0.45 m.

Trench 7

- 5.1.19 Only one linear feature was recorded within this trench (Fig. 2). The natural geology (701) was a mid brownish orange silty sand with 20-25% sub-rounded stone inclusions with occasional patches of light grey silty sand with 20% small gravel inclusions. It was reached at an average depth of 77.5 m above OD. The average depth of overburden was 0.4 m.
- 5.1.20 The ditch was orientated NE-SW and was 0.5 m wide. It was interpreted as a field drain. The ditch was excavated and appeared to have been spade cut. It did not contain a ceramic field drain.
- 5.1.21 This feature was overlain by topsoil 700, which was a dark brown clayey silt containing 10-15% sub-rounded stone inclusions. The layer had a maximum thickness of 0.4 m.

Trench 8

- 5.1.22 A total of four linear features were recorded within Trench 8 (Fig. 2 and 3), and two areas of bio-turbation. The natural geology (801) was a mid yellowish orange silty sand with 10-15% sub-rounded stone inclusions with occasional patches of darker silty sand. It was reached at an average depth of 77.9 m above OD. The average depth of overburden was 0.45 m.
- 5.1.23 All of the ditches were orientated on a NW-SE axis. Three of them were on average 0.4 m wide. These were left unexcavated as they were of the same type as ditches excavated on other parts of the site and probably related to a post-medieval or modern field system. They were interpreted as field drains.
- 5.1.24 A larger ditch (802) (Fig. 3 and 4) 1.2 m wide and 0.13 m deep was excavated. It had moderately sloping concave sides and a wide flat base. It was filled by deposit 803, which was a dark brown slightly humic silt with 5-10% sub-rounded stone inclusions. No finds were found in this deposit. The ditch had been re-cut along its axis to lay a plastic field drain. This feature was probably a field boundary drainage ditch. Its alignment corresponded with the present entrance to the field and was at right angles to the south-eastern field boundary.
- 5.1.25 Two sub-circular features were also recorded. These were interpreted as bio-turbation and were probably tree throw pits of recent date. One of these features was located on the south-west side of ditch 802 and may have formed part of a hedge line associated with the ditch.
- 5.1.26 These features were overlain by topsoil 800, which was a dark brown clayey silt containing 10-15% sub-rounded stone inclusions. The layer had a maximum thickness of 0.45 m.

Trench 9

- 5.1.27 A total of two linear features were recorded within this trench. The natural geology (901) was a mid yellowish orange silty sand with 15-20% sub-rounded stone inclusions with occasional patches of darker silty sand. It was reached at an average depth of 78.8 m above OD. The average depth of overburden was 0.5 m.
- 5.1.28 Both of the ditches were orientated on a NW-SE axis, and were on average 0.4 m wide. They were left unexcavated as they were of the same type as ditches excavated on other parts of the site and probably related to a post-medieval or modern field system. They were interpreted as field drains.
- 5.1.29 These features were overlain by topsoil 900, which was a dark brown clayey silt containing 10-15% sub-rounded stone inclusions. The layer had a maximum thickness of 0.55 m.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1.1 The features located during the evaluation are all of a probable post-medieval or modern date. The majority of the features were field drains or irrigation channels and field boundary drainage ditches. Two types of drain were recorded. Some contained ceramic or plastic pipes and others were backfilled with small stones. Both probably functioned as land drains. A third type contained no pipes and appeared to have been backfilled deliberately. These ditches may have functioned to irrigate rather than drain the land and could have formed part of a post-medieval or modern water meadow.

6.1.2 With the exception of the disturbed area around Trench 2 that caused severe flooding there were no conditions or circumstances that adversely affected the reliability of the evaluation.

APPENDICES

7 APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thickness/ depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
001								
	100	topsoil	na	0.45	Grey brown clayey silt	na	na	na
	101	natural	na	na	Silty sand	na	na	na
	102	fill	0.8	0.2	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	na	na	na
	103	cut	0.8	0.2	Drainage ditch	na	na	undated
002								
	200	topsoil	na	0.15	Reinstated topsoil	na	na	modern
	201	layer	na	0.2	Coarse gravel over geo-textile membrane	na	na	modern
	202	natural	na	na	Orangey brown silty sand	na	na	na
003								
	300	topsoil	na	<0.5	Dark brown clayey silt	na	na	na
	301	natural	na	na	Yellowish orange silty sand	na	na	na
	302	cut	0.55	0.14	Possibly field drain	na	na	modern
	303	fill	0.55	0.14	Ditch fill dark	na	na	modern

					grey/black clayey silt			
004								
	400	topsoil	na	<0.4	Dark brown sandy clay	na	na	na
	401	subsoil	na	<0.1	Dark reddish brown sandy silty clay	na	na	na
	402	natural	na	na	Yellowish orange sandy clay	na	na	na
	403	cut	0.45	0.23	Late 19th/early 20th century ditch	na	na	na
	404	fill	0.45	0.23	Dark grey silty clay	na	na	modern
	405	cut	0.6	0.8	Late 19th/early 20th century ditch	na	na	na
	406	fill	0.6	0.8	Dark grey/black clayey silt	na	na	na
005								
	500	topsoil	na	<0.45	Dark brown clayey silt	na	na	na
	501	natural	na	na	Yellowish orange silty sand	na	na	na
006								
	600	topsoil	na	<0.45	Dark brown clayey silt	na	na	na
	601	natural	na	na	Yellowish orange silty sand	na	na	na
007								
	700	topsoil	na	<0.4	Dark brown clayey silt	na	na	na
	701	natural	na	na	Mid brownish orange silty sand	na	na	na
008								
	800	topsoil	na	<0.45	Dark brown clayey silt	na	na	na
	801	natural	na	na	Mid yellowish orange silty sand	na	na	na
	802	cut	1.2	0.13	Shallow wide bottomed ditch	na	na	former field boundary
	803	fill	1.2	0.13	Dark brown humic silting	na	na	na

009								
	900	topsoil	na	<0.55	Dark brown clayey silt	na	na	na
	901	natural	na	na	Mid yellowish orange silty clay	na	na	na

8 APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

- OA 1992 OA Fieldwork Manual (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992)
- OA 2003 West Coast Mainline-Field-walking Report-not issued. OA Internal report only.
- OA 2004 West Coast Mainline Upgrade - Trent Valley. Outline Proposal for Phase 1 Works,
- OA 2005a Network Rail, Trent Valley. West Coast Mainline Upgrade. Staffordshire: Tamworth to Lichfield. Sites 22, 24 and 25. Evaluation Report
- OA 2005b Network Rail, Trent Valley. West Coast Mainline Upgrade. Staffordshire: Tamworth to Lichfield. Haul Roads Watching Brief Report

9 APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Network Rail, Trent Valley, West Coast Mainline Upgrade, Staffordshire: Lichfield to Armitage Site A15 Shaw Lane

Site code: WCMA1505

Grid reference: SK 103 142

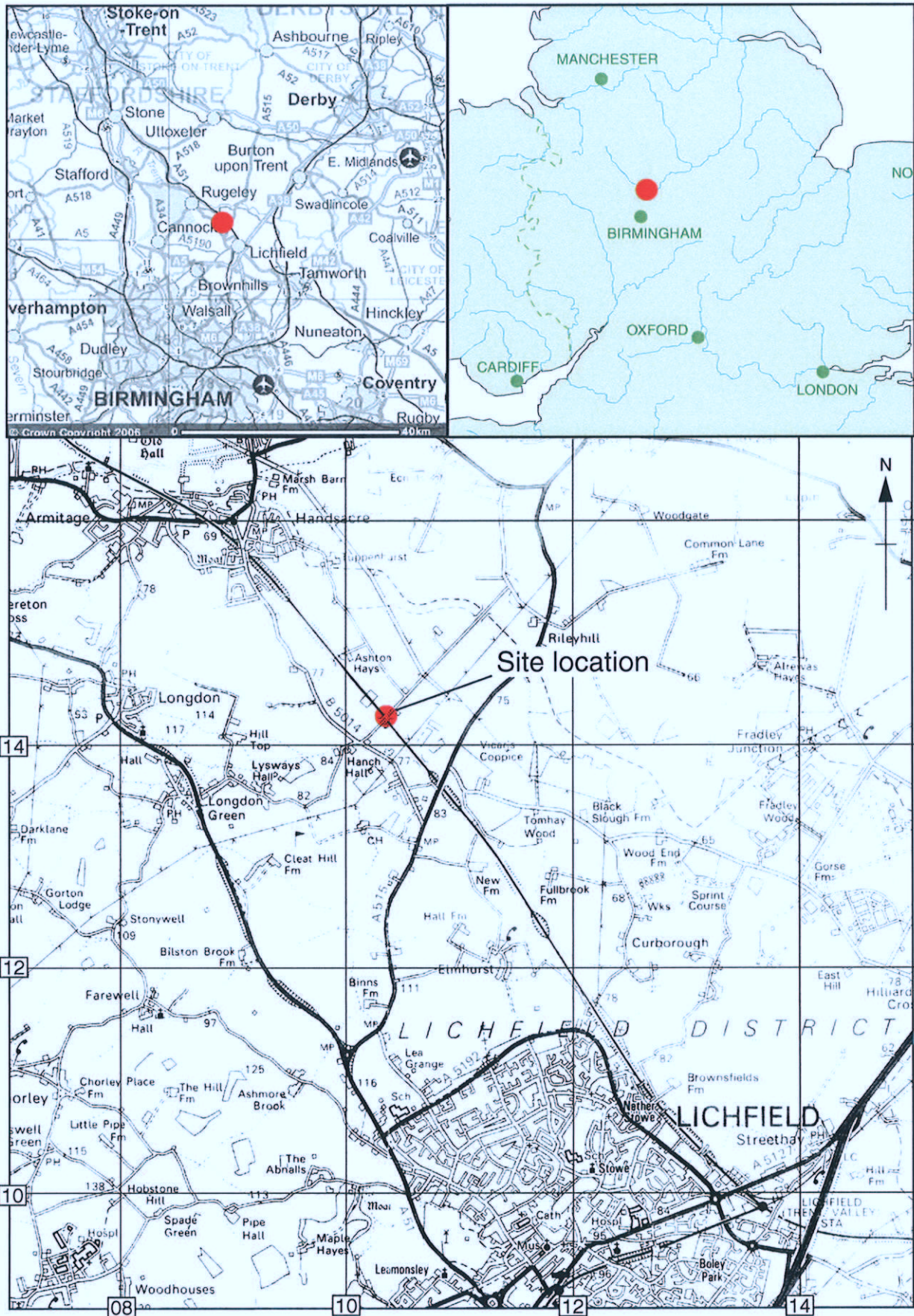
Type of evaluation: Trial Trenching

Date and duration of project: The fieldwork commenced in January 2006 and was completed within five days

Area of site: 2.6 hectares

Summary of results: The evaluation produced limited archaeological features which indicated past land divisions, drainage and possible evidence of the creation of water meadows

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Staffordshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: 2005.LH.18



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Figure 1: Site location

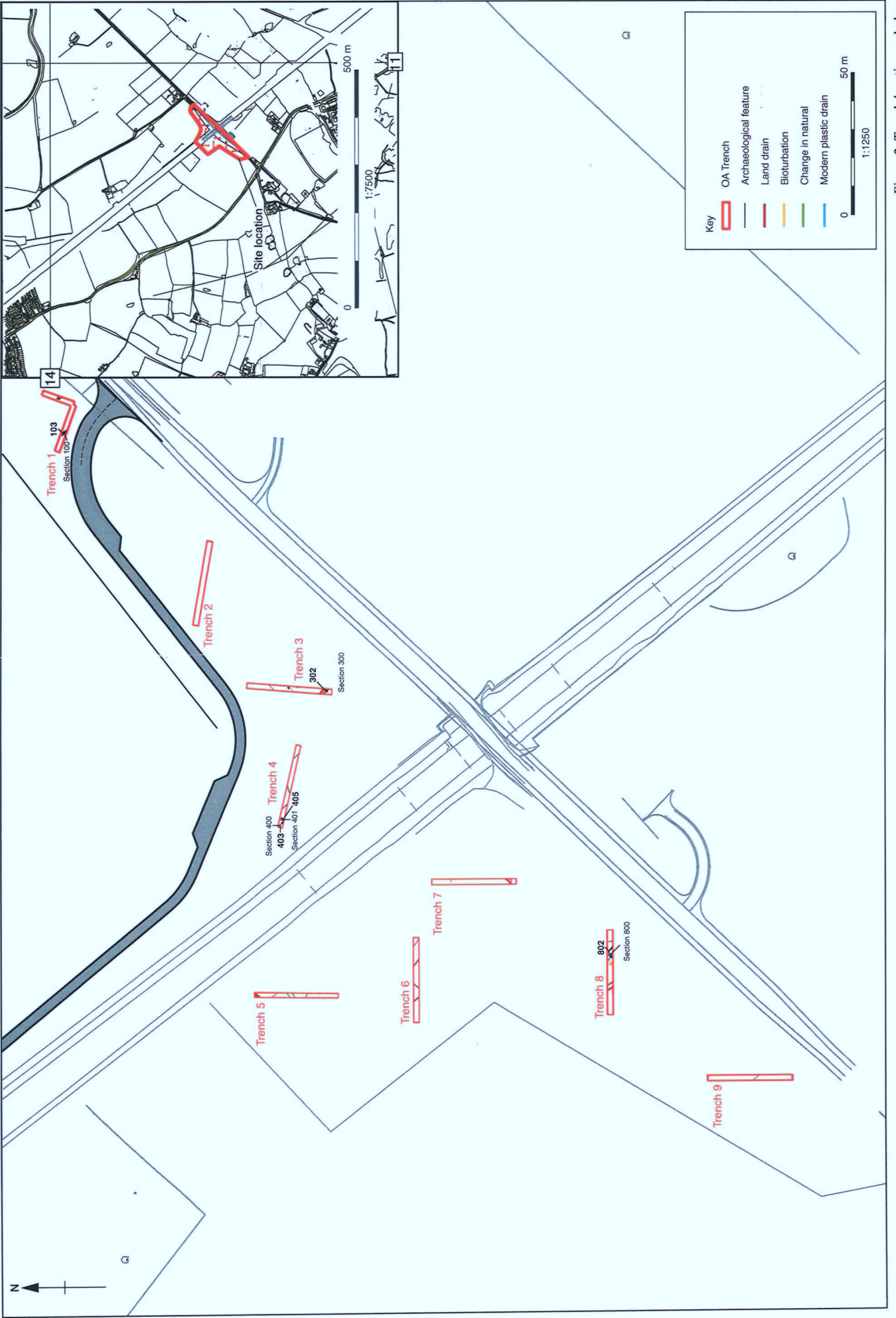


Figure 2: Trench location and plans

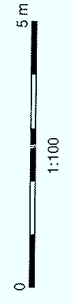
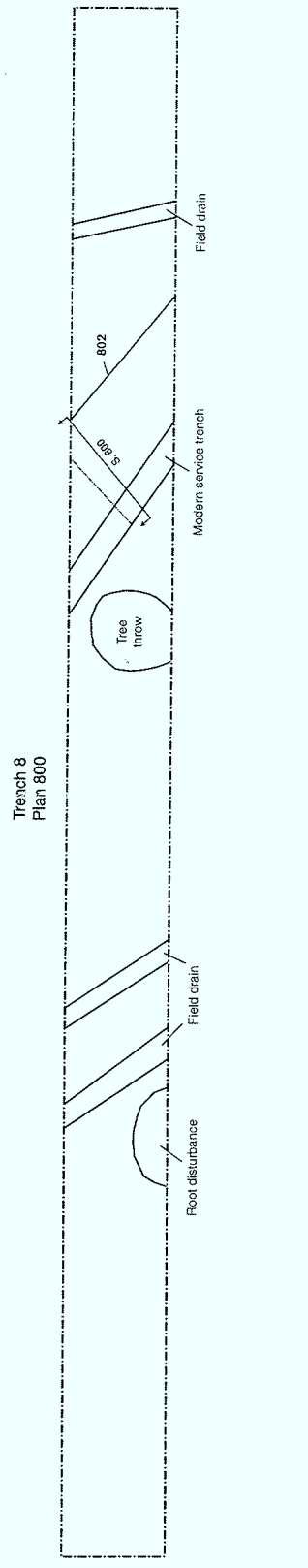
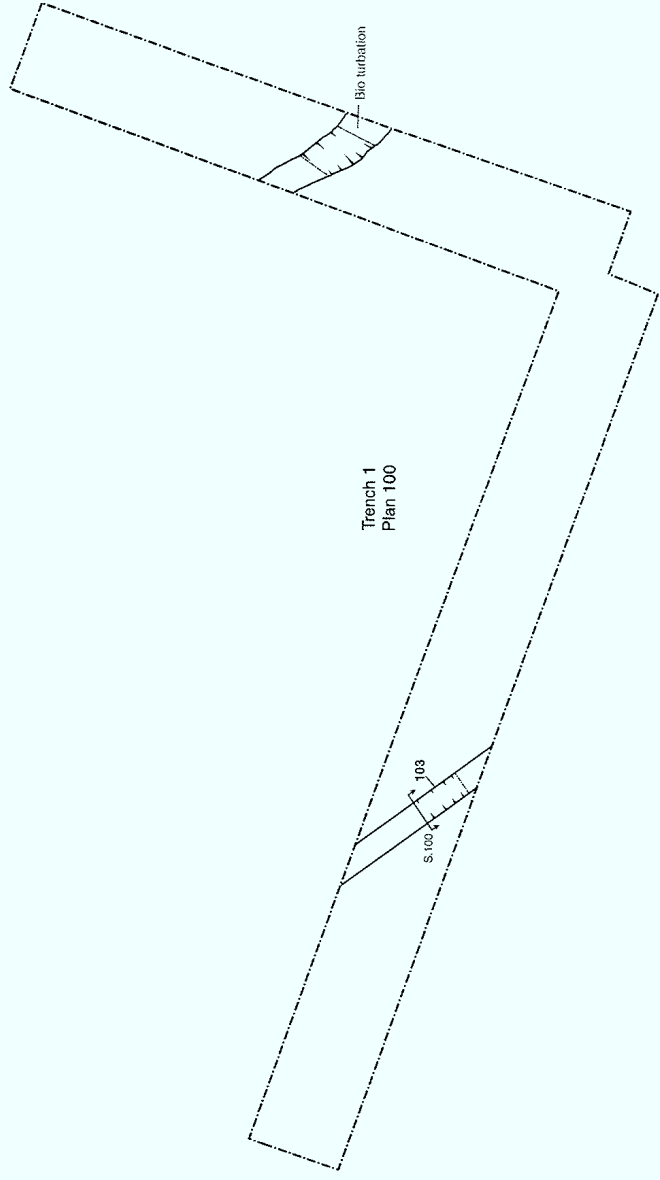
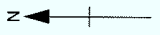


Figure 3: Trench plans, trench 1 and 8

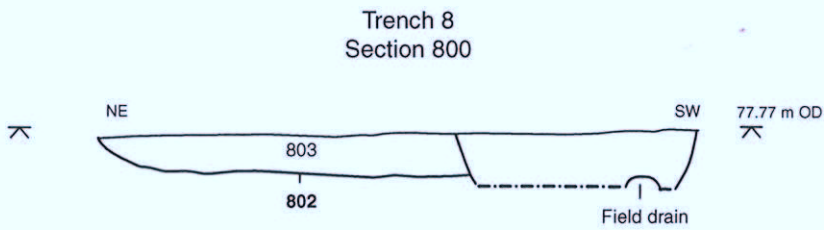
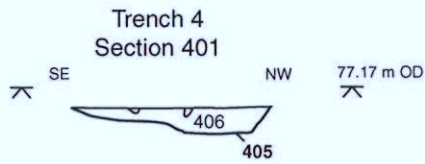
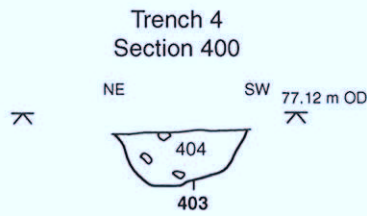
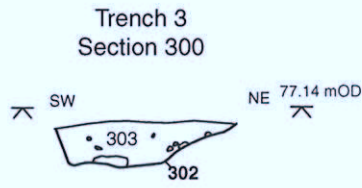
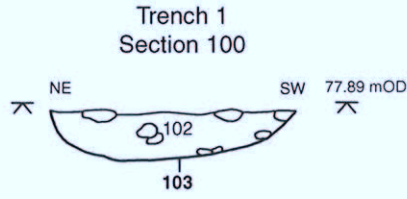


Figure 4: Sections



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