

Archaeological Watching Brief
at
The Maltings, Church Street,
Uttoxeter, Staffordshire

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With a contribution by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams

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Archaeological Watching Brief at The Maltings, Church Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire; Interim Report

Graham Arnold

With a contribution by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams

Part 1 Project summary

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken at The Maltings Car Park, Church Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire (Centred on NGR SK091 335) on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Midlands, who intend to build a number of three-storey houses and apartments on the site. In 2010 watching brief was undertaken in the south-east corner of the car park in the footprint of eight houses and the apartment block, with associated sewer connection trenches. A second stage was undertaken in 2011 in the footprint of a further four houses at the south-western end of the car park.

The site lies in the historic core of Uttoxeter approximately 45m from the medieval St Mary's Church. To the south east, a number of features were identified dating from the 18th-19th centuries including two circular wells 1.2m in diameter, a large vaulted cellar partially demolished, a brick built oven structure and a series of pits filled with industrial and domestic debris. The only possibly older feature recorded was the base of the sandstone wall of a building with a brick lined drain and an associated brick wall were present within the area of the apartment block. This may have formed the back wall of a building fronting onto Church Street or an ancillary back plot building. To the west a large cellar was recorded, backfilled with brick rubble and included glass bottles and ceramic tiles. This cut through 19th Century made ground. Natural deposits were not reached in this area.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. **Planning background**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at The Maltings Car Park, Church Street, (NGR SK091 335), Uttoxeter, Staffordshire (Fig 1), on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Midlands. The client intends to construct a development of three storey houses and apartments within the car park. Planning permission for the development was granted by East Staffordshire Borough Council (PA/03014/027) and an archaeological watching brief was advised by Staffordshire County Council subject to a brief (Staffordshire County Council 2010).

The development is part of a wider scheme, development of the former Uttoxeter Cattle Market. Previous mitigation for this scheme has included the preparation of an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the site and the completion of an archaeological evaluation within the Cattle Market site (WHEAS 2006).

The project conforms to the Brief for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2010) and to *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008).

An interim report (Arnold 2010) was produced following the completion of initial works in the south east part of the Maltings car park. This report includes information gathered from further watching brief undertaken of works to the west of the car park.

2. **Aims**

The aims of the watching brief were to (from the Brief)

- To secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed or small finds encountered during the groundworks and in particular any surviving features associated with medieval and early post-medieval back plot activity across the site.
- To ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect archaeological remains.
- To secure the recording and assessment of suitable palaeoenvironmental deposits associated with archaeological features where these are encountered during groundworks.
- To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

3. **Methods**

3.1 **Documentary search**

Prior to fieldwork commencing the desk-based assessment was consulted (Ferris 2004).

3.2 **Fieldwork methodology**

3.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2010).

Initial fieldwork to the east of the site was undertaken between 15th September and 28th October 2010 and covered 558m² in area.

Fieldwork at the west of the car park was undertaken between 26th July and 19th August 2011 and covered 324m². The location of the trenches are indicated in Figures 1 and 5.

Excavation of the foundation trenches was undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator, employing a narrow toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. The foundation trenches were excavated to the concrete foundation depth or the first natural horizon. Any archaeological features or deposits encountered were examined by hand and recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). Artefactual material was recovered from significant archaeological deposits, to determine their nature and dating.

3.2.2 **Structural analysis**

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was affected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.3 **Artefact methodology by Angus Crawford**

3.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4).

3.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A terminus post quem date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on pro forma sheets.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992; and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

3.4 **Statement of confidence in the methods and results**

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. All groundworks on site were archaeologically monitored and recorded.

4. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The site is one part of the area included within a desk-based assessment (Ferris 2004) for the larger development of the former cattle market and Maltings car park. Details relevant to the subject site are summarised below.

The site lies within the historic core of Uttoxeter, on the north side of the curving Church Street about 45m north of the medieval St Mary's Church.

The underlying geology of the site is Glacial Sand and Gravel, over a solid geology of Triassic Mercia Mudstone (formerly Keuper Marl). Glacial Till or Boulder Clay deposits may also be present within the site (GRM 2004).

The town is thought to have Saxon origins, and was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, within the Saxon Hundred of Totmonslow. A Weekly market and annual July fayre was granted to the borough in 1308, which would have formalised its position as the local market town for agricultural produce from the surrounding area.

The earliest cartographic survey was undertaken in 1629 on behalf of the Crown and the Duchy of Lancaster. Although this does not survive, a revised version by Peter Lightfoot from 1658 shows the site occupied by town houses with plots to the rear on the eastern edge of the town.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1887 shows the Bank Terrace Brewery established on the Maltings car park site but the eastern street frontage with Church Street appears to be houses with rear plots little changed from 1658. This changes little with

successive editions of the Ordnance Survey until 1964 when the Maltings car park site is formally turned into car parks and numbers of buildings have been cleared from stretches of the Bradley Street, Silver Street and Church Street frontages including the subject site

No previous archaeological work has taken place within Phase 1 or 2 of the development, although there was an archaeological evaluation on the Cattle Market site in 2006 (HEAS 2006).

5. Results

5.1 Structural analysis

The location of the site and units within it are shown in Figure 1. The foundation trenches and features recorded in Phase 1 are shown in Fig 2 and Fig 3. The Excavations observed in Phase 2 are shown in Figure 4. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural strata was a combination of compact reddish orange river gravels with frequent large rounded river gravels and moderately compacted red and orange sands. To the east of the site the natural ground level rose, sloping from north to south, with thicker demolition and occupation deposits in the south corner, with the natural rising to the present ground level in the far north of the site at units 87 and 88. To the west 2 natural deposits were not reached as the area had been heavily built up.

5.1.2 Phase 2: 17th and 18th Century deposits

An L shaped sandstone and brick wall [25] was found within the area of the Lullington foundations in the eastern part of the development (Figure 3). The sandstone wall was orientated NE-SW with a brick lined drain [27] abutting the south side (Figure 4, Plates 14-16). The wall turned at a right angle and ran NW-SE for a further 8m was set on white lime mortar (26) which reappeared in the southeast corner of unit 87-88. Another wall constructed wholly of brick abutted the sandstone wall and ran for 2m, orientated NE-SW.

Within the area of Units 81-84 were two brick wells [6] and [7] (plates 5 and 6) cut through the demolition material (3) and the natural gravels. Well 6 had been backfilled with modern brick rubble and capped with concrete, whilst well 7 had previously been cut by service trenches and contained a mixed demolition material. Well 6 was left unexcavated whilst well 7 was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.2m. They were both preserved *in situ* by concrete ring beams set across the affected areas.

To the north of the site the sandstone wall had been levelled to form the car park as the natural ground rose meaning that only the lime mortar survived within units 87-88. A shallow, small pit (40) found within Units 81-84 which contained a deposit of animal bone and a clay pipe bowl was also dated to the 17th century. A rectangular industrial waste pit [18] dating to the 18th Century was also recorded (plate 9) within the area of Unit 85-86.

5.1.3 Phase 3: 19th Century deposits

Phase 1 development

A cellar structure measuring 8m x 3m was uncovered in the western side of Units 81-84 (Fig 2). The cellar [5] (plates 3 and 4) had remnants of a vaulted roof and a staircase but had been partially demolished to current ground level and backfilled with brick rubble.

A brick built oven [12] (plate 8) with a cast iron door and hinges was also uncovered to the north of the cellar and had been partially demolished and backfilled with brick rubble during the levelling of the site to create the car park that now exists.

A number of industrial waste pits (20, 22, 24, 34, and 36) were cut into the natural across all of the areas filled with a mixture of ash, coke, coal and other industrial debris. A large pit [11] containing industrial waste (plate 7) was revealed within Units 81-84 and recorded in section during the groundworks.

The area to the west included a cellar structure measuring 6m x 6m covering the central area of the development. This included a brick floor and was backfilled with brick rubble and a number of glass bottles, all of which were recovered and recorded. The cellar cut a 19th Century made ground which also covered the remainder of the development.

5.1.4 Phase 4: modern deposits

In both areas archaeological deposits had been levelled, particularly in the area of Ashbourne Units 87 and 88 and sealed by the modern hardcore and tarmac of the Maltings Car Park. The modern tarmac (001) and hardcore (002) across the car park area was removed prior to archaeological monitoring. A number of modern service pipes and related structures such as manholes had also truncated through deposits and into the natural ground. In the northern area of the services trench excavation the stratigraphy consisted of topsoil with tarmac and hardcore for the existing footpath, overlying the natural with no archaeological features or deposits present. All of the service trenches excavated in the eastern area revealed existing modern services and natural ground. All of the material observed in the footprint of houses to the west was cut through the 19th Century made ground.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Angus Crawford

5.3 The artefact assemblage

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. The pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavated area consisted of 88 sherds of pottery weighing 2697g. In addition, fragments of tile, brick and clay tobacco pipe, glass, ironwork and animal bones were recovered. The group came from 10 stratified contexts and could be dated from the post-medieval period onwards (see Table 1). Level of preservation was generally fair with the majority of sherds displaying only moderate levels of abrasion.

period	material class	count	weight(g)
post-medieval	Composite	1	32
post-medieval	Metal	1	9
post-medieval	Ceramic	73	9563
post-medieval	Bone	8	129
modern	Mortar	6	85
modern	Glass	1	16
modern	Ceramic	51	4337
undated	Animal bone	6	242
Totals		147	14413

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

5.4 The pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). All sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span. Where mentioned, all specific forms are referenced to the type series within the report for Deansway, Worcester (Bryant 2004).

period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	1	10
post-medieval	84	Creamware	9	72
post-medieval	83	Porcelain	2	38
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	13	538

modern	101	Miscellaneous modern wares	14	262
modern	85	Modern china	46	1522
modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	3	255

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by period and fabric-type

Post-medieval

A total of 25 sherds of post-medieval pottery were identified within the assemblage. The dominant fabric type was of post-medieval red sandy ware (fabric 78; contexts 8, 23 and 36). This was consistent with post-medieval pottery assemblages due to the large scale of production of utilitarian forms in this fabric. While post-medieval red sandy wares were produced from the 17th to 18th century several sherds were dated to the 18th century based on white to buff clay inclusions more typical of that period. All sherds were glazed in dark brown to black glazes and typical of general kitchen wares such as jars and/or pancheons.

Creamware sherds accounted for the second largest fabric group with nine sherds that could be dated to a production period of 1760-90 (fabric 84; contexts 23 and 36). While most exhibited a typical pale cream glaze, one sherd (context 36) may be a later pearlware, which is of similar fabric, based on its transfer-printed decoration. This would then date this sherd to late 18th to early 19th century.

The remaining post-medieval pottery sherds included two of porcelain (fabric 83; context 23) and a single sherd of post-medieval buff ware (fabric 91; context 36). The porcelain sherds could only be dated to the post-medieval period. However one sherd retained partial hand-painted decoration similar to Japanese Imari export porcelain of the 17th to 18th century. The post-medieval buff ware could be generally dated to the 18th century and most probably originated from a chamber pot.

Modern

Forty-six sherds of modern china (fabric 85) and fourteen sherds of miscellaneous modern wares (fabric 101) were present within the assemblage. These were predominantly from domestic table and kitchen wares including teapots, plates, tureens and jugs. The decorative finishes varied widely and included hand painted, red and blue transfer-printed designs, single colour glazing and metallic lustreware finishes. Overall, the china and miscellaneous modern wares were typical of a range of products produced during the 19th century onwards. Within the assemblage only one china potter's stamp was identified (context 23) from a blue transfer printed 'Willow ware' plate sherd. This was of 'G. TOWNS[END]' St Gregory's pottery (and other addresses), Longton, Staffordshire c. 1850 to 64 (Godden 1991).

The remaining modern sherds consisted of three sherds of miscellaneous late stonewares (fabric 81.4; one from context 23 and two from context 1017). These were typical of small stoneware bottles produced during the 19th and early 20th century. One partial bottle still retains a partially legible production stamp of Stourbridge'.

5.5 Other artefacts

Ironwork

Only two items of ironworking were represented within the assemblage (both from context 023). These included a knife handle of composite manufacture with an iron tang with riveted

bone grips, and a hand-made nail, both of probable 19th century date. This date was also consistent with the *terminus post quem* date based on the pottery analysis.

Clay tobacco pipe

Twenty-eight fragments of clay tobacco pipe were identified from five contexts (8, 23, 36, 39 and 1017). Only one pipe bowl was present (context 39) and of a Broseley type 2a/2b dated from 1660–80 (Oswald, 1975). The remaining material consisted of pipe stems of varying length and general 17th to 19th century date. Only one stem was stamped, with partial manufacturing details for a Broseley producer, which may have been of 19th century date.

Glass

A single shard of mid-green bottle glass was present within the feature. The general flat yet rippled appearance to the shard, and the colouring was similar to bottles produced during the 19th century (prior to full mechanisation).

Brick and tile

All of the sampled brick material was identified as post-medieval based on examined material from Worcester (Crawford 2010, forthcoming). Two specialist curved bricks sampled from well contexts (007 and 012) were of general brick types produced during the 18th century. The remaining samples were of bricks produced from the 17th through to the 18th century and could not be more securely dated (contexts 5, 36 and 19). The remaining brick was of an engineering type produced in the late 19th century.

The roof tile assemblage consisted of nine fragments from only two features (context 23 and 26) which were consistent with those produced during the post-medieval period.

A small fragment of blue floor tile (context 23) was identified as decorative floor tile produced during the mid 19th to early 20th century.

5.6 Overview of artefactual evidence

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	context <i>terminus post quem</i> date
005	ceramic	Brick	1	1908	1701	1800	18 th century
007	ceramic	Brick	1	2892	1701	1800	18 th century
008	ceramic	clay tobacco pipe stem	3	8	1601	1900	19 th century
008	ceramic	Pottery	1	28	1801	1900	
008	ceramic	Pottery	1	6	1601	1800	
012	ceramic	Brick	1	2862	1650	1784	Late 19 th century
012	ceramic	Brick	1	2540	1875	1900	
019	bone	animal bone	6	242	0	0	18 th century
019	ceramic	Brick	1	204	1701	1800	19 th century
023	ceramic	clay tobacco pipe stems	8	38	1701	1900	
023	ceramic	roof tile	2	203	1551	1800	
023	metal and organic	Knife	1	32	1801	1900	
023	metal	Nail	1	9	1801	1900	
023	ceramic	Pottery	1	20	1720	1770	
023	ceramic	Pottery	3	254	1701	1800	
023	ceramic	Pottery	3	28	1760	1790	
023	ceramic	Pottery	2	38	1700	1900	

context	material class	object specific type	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	context terminus post quem date
023	ceramic	Pottery	1	20	1800	1900	
023	ceramic	Pottery	21	260	1800	1900	
023	ceramic	Tile	1	20	1800	1925	
023	glass	Bottle	1	16	1800	1900	
034	ceramic	Pottery	7	122	1775	1850	Late 18 th to mid 19 th century
036	ceramic	roof tile	7	475	1550	1800	19 th century
036	ceramic	Brick	2	142	1601	1750	
036	ceramic	Pottery	5	150	1601	1800	
036	ceramic	Pottery	1	10	1701	1800	
036	ceramic	clay tobacco pipe stem	2	6	1601	1800	
036	ceramic	Pottery	6	44	1760	1820	
036	ceramic	clay tobacco pipe stem	11	30	1601	1900	
036	ceramic	Pottery	3	108	1701	1800	
036	ceramic	Pottery	2	22	1801	1900	
039	ceramic	clay tobacco pipe bowl	1	12	1660	1680	Late 17 th century
039	bone	Animal	8	129	0	0	
1017	mortar	Mortar	6	85	1801	1900	19 th century
1017	ceramic	Pottery	17	1024	1801	1900	
1017	ceramic	Pottery	2	235	1801	1900	
1017	ceramic	Pottery	5	188	1801	1900	
1017	ceramic	clay tobacco pipe stem	1	3	1601	1900	

Table 3 Summary of context dating based on artefacts

6. Summary by Angus Crawford

The artefact assemblage from the site is of limited archaeological significance. Excluding the sampled 18th century well bricks, the assemblage was generally representative of urban rubbish discard from the later 17th century onwards.

7. Synthesis

7.1 18th Century

Perhaps the earliest feature on the site was the sandstone wall uncovered towards the centre of the site. It lay parallel to the street at a distance of about 7m and may be surmised to be the back wall of the former building on the frontage or an ancillary building to the rear. The wall itself was undated but was abutted by an 18th Century brick wall although is clearly older in form, perhaps even the building depicted on the 1658 map. The two wells on site to the south were recorded about 5m from the frontage and were dated by brick form to the 18th Century. It is likely that they supplied the houses on adjacent plots.

7.2 19th Century

The vaulted brick cellar to the west of the site is likely to have been constructed during a late 19th Century rebuild of the house on this plot which survived until 1964. The oven also dated

to this late 19th Century period. Many of the pits contained 19th Century and early 20th Century pottery suggesting that there was considerable activity on the site at this time perhaps related to the Bank Street Brewery to the rear. The cellar recorded in Phase 2 was also dated to the late 19th century by the associated bottles and other material.

7.3 **20th Century**

The site was truncated by a number of modern services and manholes and had been levelled during the 20th Century for the construction of the present car park.

8. **Publication summary**

A publication summary will be produced at the completion of the project.

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of *Taylor Wimpey Midlands* at The Maltings Car Park, Church Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire (Centred on NGR SK091 335).

Watching brief of groundworks was undertaken in two areas to the south east of the car park in 2010 and to the south west in 2011. To the south west the earliest feature recorded was a sandstone wall which lay parallel to the street at a distance of about 7m and may be surmised to be the back wall of the former building on the frontage or an ancillary building to the rear. Two wells on site were also dated to the 18th Century and were thought to supply buildings previously on the street frontage. A 19th Century cellar and an oven were observed and a number of pits relating to post-medieval activity on the site were also recorded containing 18th – 20th Century material.

To the west of the site another 19th Century cellar with a brick floor was observed, cut through a 19th Century made ground. The cellar was backfilled with glass bottles, tiles and brick rubble. This structure had truncated any earlier features on the site. Natural ground was not reached in this area due to the amount of levelling on the site.

9. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Dave Nicholls, (Site manager), Alan Jarvis and Katie Plant, Taylor Wimpey (UK), and Stephen Dean, Principal Archaeologist, Historic Environment Team, Staffordshire County Council (curator).

10. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Graham Arnold. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers. Fieldwork for Phase 1 was undertaken by Graham Arnold, Adam Lee and Angus Crawford. Fieldwork for Phase 2 was undertaken by Darren Miller. Finds analysis was by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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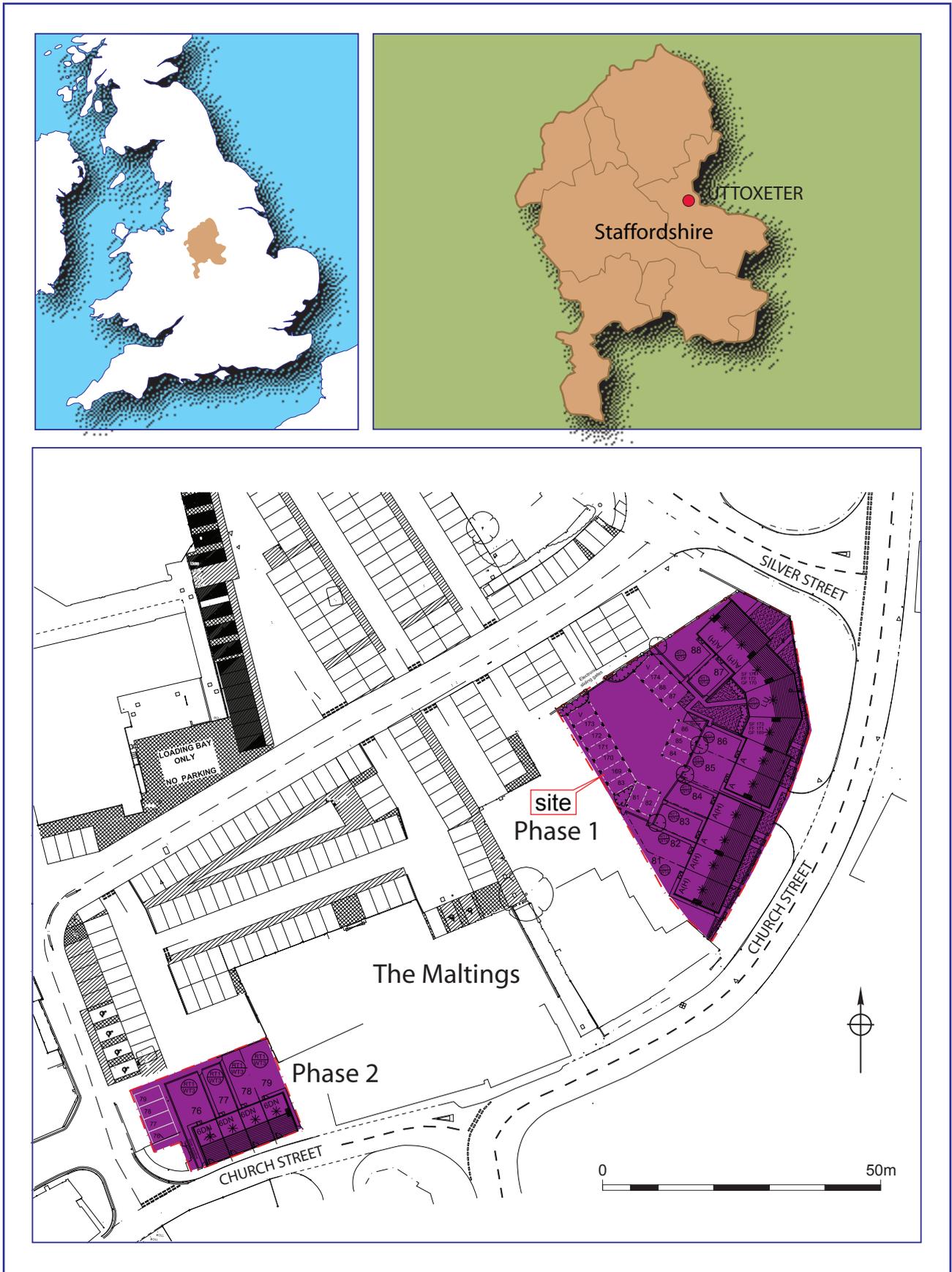
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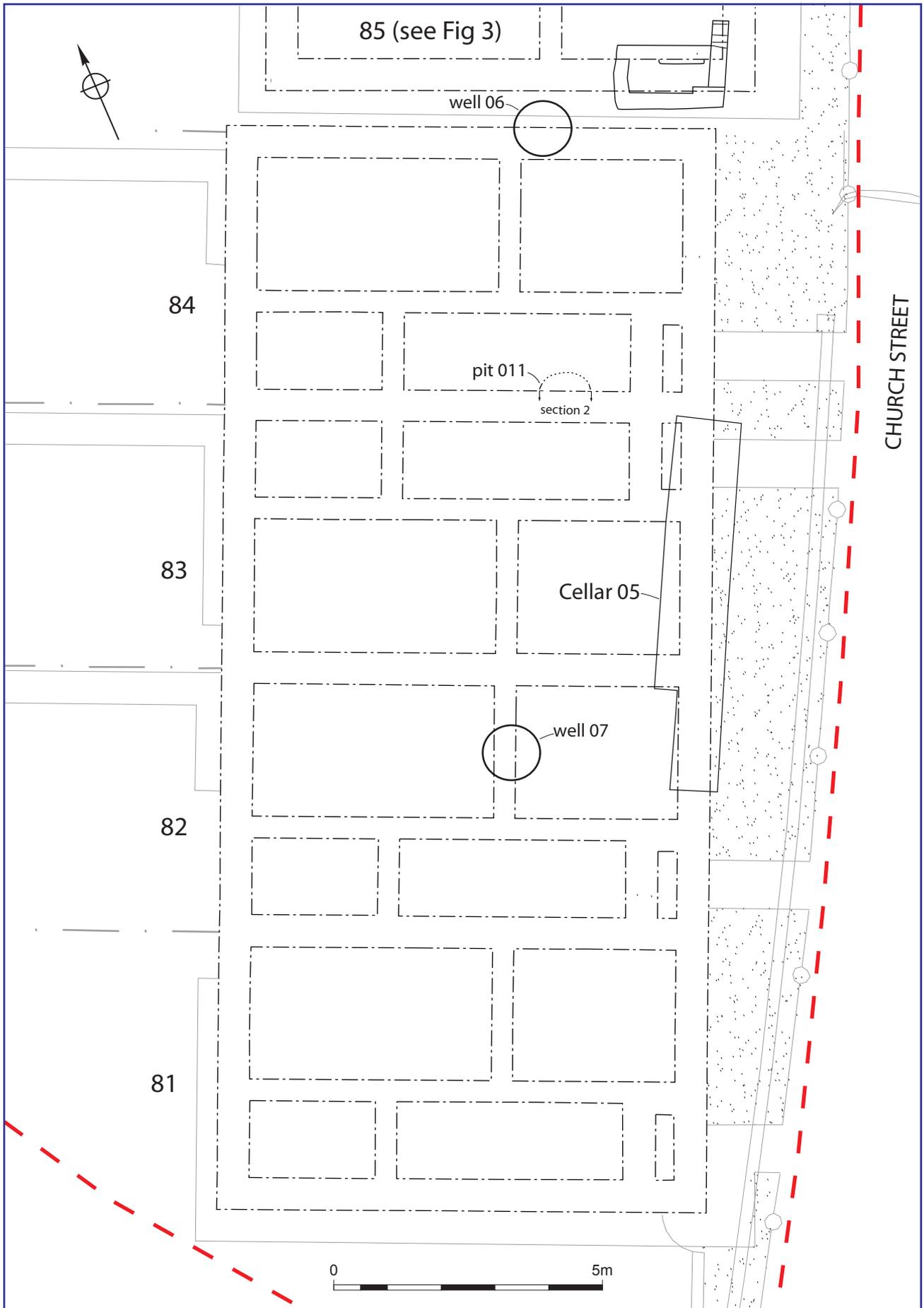
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Figures

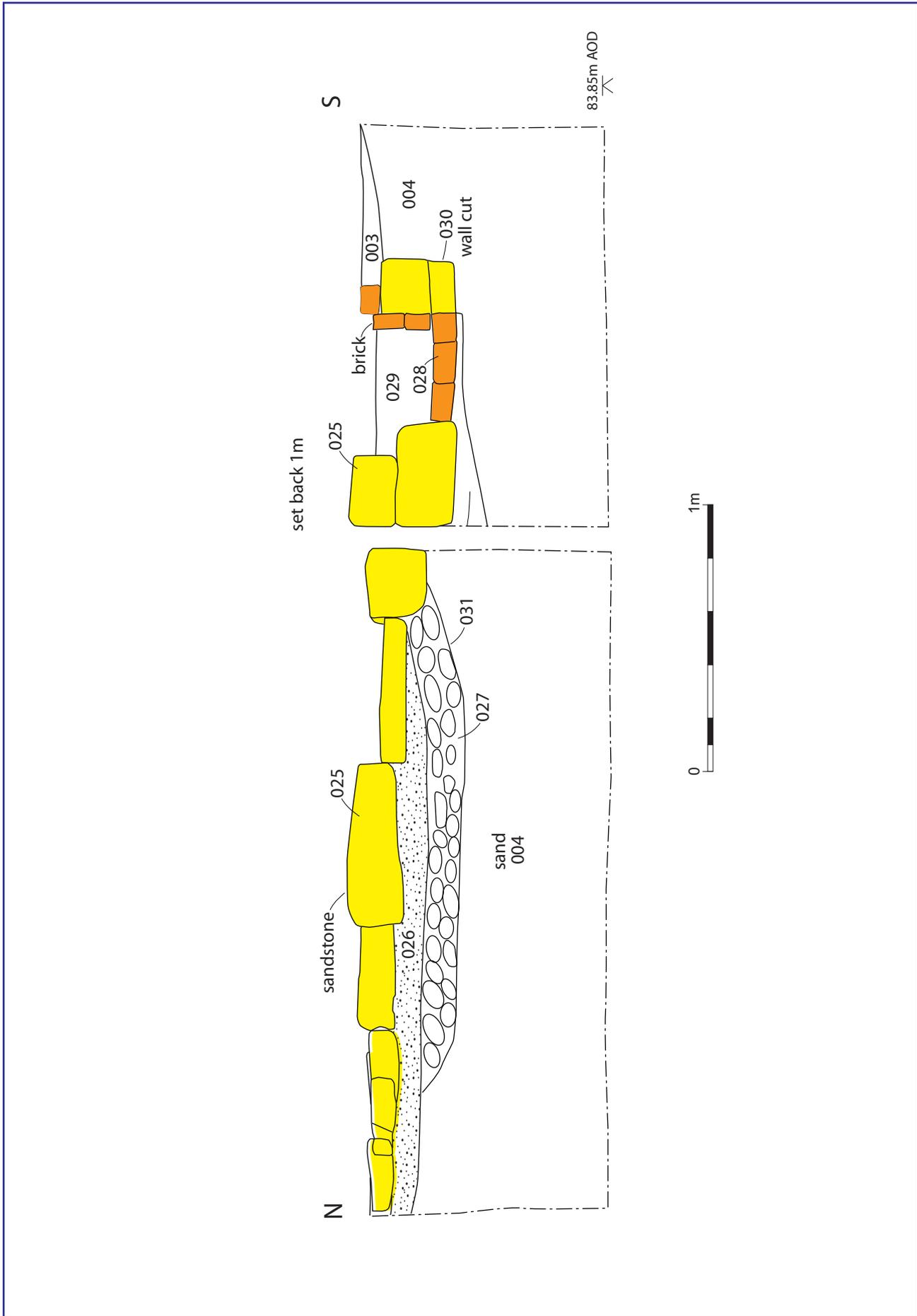


Location of the site (based upon Taylor Wimpey drg No 1A1250/102B)

Figure 1



Plan of foundation trenches for Units 81 to 84 (based upon Taylor Wimpey drg No 1A1250/102B) Figure 2



North-east facing section of wall 025

Figure 4



Plan of Phase 2, Units 76 to 79 (based upon taylor Wimpey dwg No 1A1250/102B) Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1 General location shot before work began, looking north



Plate 2 Units 81-84 foundations marked out, looking south east



Plate 3 Cellar 5 uncovered, looking north



Plate 4 Cellar 5 backfilled with brick and demolished vaulted roof



Plate 5 Well 6 in plan backfilled with brick and concrete rubble



Plate 6 Well 7 excavated by machine to 2.5m below ground level looking south



Plate 7 South facing section of pit 10 in Ashbourne Units 81-84



Plate 8 Oven [12] South facing profile within Units 85-86.



Plate 9 North facing section of pit [18] in Ashbourne Units 85-86



Plate 10 Pit [20] East facing section within Lullington foundations



Plate 11 Pit [22] East facing section within Lullington foundations



Plate 12 Pit [24] south-facing section within Lullington foundations



Plate 13 Wall [25] North- east facing section within Lullington foundations



Plate 14 Southwest facing section within Lullington foundations of Wall [25]



Plate 15 Wall [25] Southwest facing section showing mortar and rubble foundations within the Lullington apartments area (Figure 4)



Plate 16 Wall [25] and drain [27] Southwest facing section (Figure 4)



Plate 17 Wall [32] Northwest facing section within Lullington foundations



Plate 18 Pit [35] North facing section within Lullington foundations



Plate 19 Wall [32] North facing section within Lullington foundations



Plate 20 Area of Lullington foundations excavated showing walls [25] and [32]



Plate 21 Remnants of mortar [26] from wall [25] in foundations of Units 87-88



Plate 22 Location of Units 87-88 during excavation looking East



Plate 23 Phase 2 carpark being uncovered showing modern services, voids and brick wall of cellar looking South west



Plate 23 Cellar 41 close up of void and backfill 39 looking south west



Plate 23 Cellar after walls removed showing made ground and modern services looking north west



Plate 24 Made ground 42 cut by modern services looking northeast



Plate 25 Concrete platform for houses after excavations were completed and all services had been installed looking southeast.

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Ashbourne Units 81 - 84

Maximum dimensions: Length: 20m Width: 9m Depth: 1.9m max

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
001	Layer	Modern tarmac of car park - overburden	0 – 0.20m
002	Layer	Type 1 hardcore overburden beneath tarmac	0.20m – 0.30m
003	Demolition material	Amorphous dark grey, moderately compact silty clay and brick demolition material with frequent brick fragments and occasional sandstone pieces	0.30m – 1m
004	Natural	Compact dark reddish orange sandy gravel and reddish orange sands.	0.5m – 1.9m max below ground level
005	Structure	8m x 3m brick built cellar with imprint of staircase that has been previously demolished during levelling of car park. Brick, flagstone and cemented floor with cast iron within. Cut into the natural ground. Backfilled with broken brick rubble, modern demolition material.	0.5m - 2.7m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
006	Well	1.2m Diameter, circular brick built well, capped with concrete and back filled with brick and concrete demolition material. Curved bricks. Brick sample retained.	0.5m + BGL Unexcavated
007	Well	1.2m diameter brick built well. Bricks are 9" x 4 1/4" x 3" with mix of sandy lime mortar. Excavated to maximum of 2.5m below ground level.	0.5m – 2.2m +
009	Fill	Dark grey and black silt, contaminated by modern services and brick rubble.	0.5m -2.2m +
010	Fill	Pale grey silt with frequent ash, brick fragments and coal and bands of lime mortar. Fill of Pit 011	0.4m – 1.4m
011	Cut	Cut of industrial waste pit with vertical sides and a concave base.	0.4m – 1.4m
039	Fill	Dark greyish brown silt containing animal bone and clay pipe.	0.5m – 0.7m
040	Cut	Cut of pit with gradual top break of slope, concave sides and a flat base.	0.5m – 0.7m

Ashbourne Units 85 - 86

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10m Width: 9m Depth: 1.2m max

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
001	Tarmac Car Park	Modern tarmac of car park	0 – 0.20m
002	Hardcore	Type 1 Hardcore beneath car park tarmac	0.20m – 0.30m
003	Demolition material	Amorphous dark grey, moderately compact silty clay and brick demolition material with frequent brick fragments and occasional sandstone pieces	0.30m – 1.3m
004	Natural	Compact dark reddish orange sandy gravel and reddish orange sands.	0.5m – 1.3m
012	Structure	Brick fireplace or industrial oven with cast iron door and	0.65m – 1.2m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		fittings.	
013	Fireplace floor	Brick floor of fireplace or oven	1.1m - 1.2m
014	Fill	Brick and metal debris backfill around fireplace or oven	0.5m – 1.2m
017	Fill of ashy pit	Friable black and very dark grey ash sand and silt with porcelain, brick fragments with occasional bone and redeposited natural orange sands.	0.4m – 1.4m
018	Cut	Rectangular cut with vertical sides and a sloping base. Only seen at an oblique angle in sections. 3.3m long and 1m wide. Demolition backfill	0.4 – 1.4m

Lullington Apartments

Maximum dimensions: Length: 23m Width: 10m Depth: 1.2m max

Orientation: N - S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
001	Layer	Modern tarmac of car park	0-0.20m
002	Layer	Type 1 Hardcore beneath car park tarmac - overburden	0.20 – 0.30m
003	Layer	Amorphous dark grey, moderately compact silty clay and brick demolition material with frequent brick fragments and occasional sandstone pieces	0.30 – 0.50m
004	Natural	Compact dark reddish orange sandy gravel and reddish orange sands.	0.30m – 1.2m
019	Fill	Dark orangey brown silty clay with moderate rounded pebbles, ash and charcoal, porcelain and cbm	0.3m – 0.86m
020	Cut	Cut of pit with gradually sloping sides and a concave	0.3m – 0.86m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		base. Industrial waste pit.	
021	Fill	Friable dark blackish grey ash, coke and coal in a grey silt matrix. Contained occasional porcelain, cbm and clay pipe.	0.3m – 0.52m
022	Cut	Shallow pit with a gradual slope south to north	0.3m – 0.52m
023	Fill	Friable dark blackish grey silt with frequent ash, coke and coal fragments	0.3m – 0.82m
024	Cut	Cut of industrial waste pit with steep vertical sides and a flat base with a step on the east side.	0.3m – 0.82m
025	Structure	Wall consisting of white sandstone blocks 0.60m x 0.25m x 0.20m and brick 9" x 4 ½" x 3". 4m NE SW and 4m NW-SE with butted by a brick and sandstone drain.	0.30 – 0.50m
026	Layer	Loose yellowish white lime mortar with occasional small brick fragments, ash and charcoal. Underlies wall 25	0.50m – 0.60m
027	Layer	Dark brown, black silty clay and large river gravel hardcore base to sandstone wall with occasional brick and tile fragments	0.60 – 0.74m
028	Structure	Drain measuring 0.40m wide x 0.46m high constructed of a brick (9" x 4½" x 3") base, with brick and sandstone pieces (0.20m x 0.20m) along the edges. The drain butts wall 25 and is parallel to the wall orientated NE-SW.	0.30m – 0.66m
029	Fill	Drain filled light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent mortar and demolition material	0.36m – 0.58m
030	Cut	Square construction cut of drain with vertical sides and a flat base.	
031	Cut	Construction cut of wall 25. Gradual sloping cut for sandstone wall visible in East and West sections. Filled by 25, 26, and 27. Cut into the natural sand	0.50m - 0.76m
032	Structure	Brick wall butting sandstone wall 25 made of 19 th Century bricks two courses high with headers and footer and a yellowish white lime mortar bond. 2m in length aligned NE – SW towards Church Street frontage.	0.35m – 0.52m
033	Cut	Construction cut of brick wall 32 with flat square base. Cut into the natural sand.	0.35m - 0.52m
034	Fill	Moderately compact light brownish grey sandy clay with frequent rounded pebbles, occasional cbm and porcelain. Dump of mixed material, maybe from levelling the site.	0.35m – 0. 89m
035	Cut	Cut of industrial waste pit ovoid in plan with sharp steep	0.35m – 0.89m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		straight edges and a slightly concave base.	
036	Pit fill	Moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent coke, ash and charcoal inclusions	0.35m – 0.91m
037	Pit cut	Cut for ashy industrial dump or pit ovoid in plan. East side of cut vertical, west side has a gradual slope with an irregular base.	0.35m – 0.91m

Ashbourne Units 87 - 89

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10m Width: 10m Depth: 0.9m max BGL

Orientation: NW - SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
001	Tarmac Car Park	Medium orange/brown fine soft sandy silt with frequent root action and worm sorting. Contains occasional medium flecks of charcoal, rare tile and rare clay pipe. Cut by one modern water pipe trench.	0 – 0.20m
002	Hardcore	Medium orange friable silty sand with worm sorting and root action present in upper 0.10m. Also cut by water pipe trench.	0.20 – 0.30m
003	Demolition material	Amorphous dark grey, moderately compact silty clay and brick demolition material with frequent brick fragments and occasional sandstone pieces	0.30m – 0.50m
004	Natural	Compact dark reddish orange sandy gravel and reddish orange sands.	0.30m – 0.90m
026	Lime Mortar	Loose yellowish white lime mortar with occasional small brick fragments, ash and charcoal. Continuation of base of sandstone wall 25 which does not survive in this area.	0.50m – 0.60m
038	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown silty loam with occasional small rounded pebbles, frequent roots and humic material.	0 – 0.30m

South 1500mm Water Pipe trench connection into combined sewer

Maximum dimensions: Length: 7m Width: 0.9m Depth: 1.75m max BGL

Orientation: E - W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
001	Tarmac Car Park	Medium orange/brown fine soft sandy silt with frequent root action and worm sorting. Contains occasional medium flecks of charcoal, rare tile and rare clay pipe. Cut by one modern water pipe trench.	0 - 0.20m
002	Hardcore	Medium orange friable silty sand with worm sorting and root action present in upper 0.10m. Also cut by water pipe trench.	0.20 – 0.30m
008	Fill of Service trench	Redeposited natural and mixed demolition material backfill around service pipes	0.30m-1.50m
015	Fill of Service trench	Dark brown and dark grey mixed demolition material backfill of combined sewer	0.30m – 1.75m +
016	Cut of Service trench	Cut of modern water pipe. U- Shaped machine cut trench.	0.30m – 1.75m +
004	Natural	Compact dark reddish orange sandy gravel and reddish orange sands.	1.50m – 1.75m +

North 1500mm Water Pipe trench connection into combined sewer

Maximum dimensions: Length: 5m Width: 4m max Depth: 1m – 3.5m max BGL

Orientation: E - W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
001	Tarmac Pavement	Modern tarmac of pavement	0 – 0.20m
002	Hardcore	Type 1 hardcore beneath pavement	0.20m – 0.30m
015	Fill of Service trench	Redeposited natural and mixed demolition material	0.30m – 3.5m
016	Cut of Service trench	Cut of modern water pipe. U – Shaped trench with vertical sides. Machine cut.	0.30m – 3.5m
004	Natural	Compact dark reddish orange sandy river gravels and reddish orange sands.	0.30m – 3.5m +

Site area: **1500mm Water Pipe trench connection into combined sewer**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 12m Width: 0.9m Depth: 1.2m max BGL

Orientation: NW - SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
038	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown silty loam with frequent roots and humic material.	0-0.20m
003	Demolition material	Amorphous dark grey, moderately compact silty clay and brick demolition material with frequent brick fragments and occasional sandstone pieces.	0.20m – 0.25m
004	Natural	Compact dark reddish orange sandy river gravels and reddish orange sands.	0.25m – 1.2m

Site area: **Phase 2 Foundations**

Maximum dimensions: Length: 18m Width: 18m Depth: 1.71m max BGL

Orientation: NW - SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
039	Fill of 19 th - 20 th C Cellar	Loose mid and dark brown sandy silt with common brick and mortar inclusions	0.15 -1.71m
040	Cellar Wall	Machine made red brick and cement mortar cellar wall	0.15 – 1.71m
041	Cellar Wall	Machine made red brick and cement mortar cellar wall	0.15 – 1.71m
042	19 th Century Made ground cut by cellar	Firm mid to dark brown sandy silt with common small – medium gravels and cbm fragments. Frequently truncated by modern services.	0.15m – 1.71m +
043	Tarmac	Modern car park surfacing	0 – 0.15m
044	Road stone	Orange sandy gravel hardcore levelling for tarmac surface	0.15 – 0.30m

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

44	Context records AS1
19	Fieldwork progress records AS2
3	Photographic records AS3
2	Drawing Number Catalogue AS4
2	Context number catalogue AS5
7	Trench record sheets AS41
184	Digital photographs
19	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds
1	Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery
Bethesda Street
Hanley
Stoke on Trent
ST1 3DW
Tel: Stoke on Trent (01782) 232323

Staffordshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record

12. Activity and Source Submission Form.

Submission date – 28-11-11

12.1 Site Activity or Event

Name of **event** (eg. Watching Brief at The Blue Boar, Ipstones.)

Watching Brief at The Maltings Car Park, Church Street, Uttoxeter

Location of **event** (eg. The Blue Boar P.H. Overton Lane, Ipstones.)

"The Stables", The Maltings Car Park, Church Street, Uttoxeter

NGR Centred at SK091 335

Civil Parish

Uttoxeter

Brief Description of **event** (eg. Watching brief during cellar alterations and renovation, prior to conversion to residential use.)

Watching Brief combining Phase 1 and Phase 2 of housing development by Taylor Wimpey West Midlands in the Maltings Car Park.

“Activity Type(s)” (highlight as appropriate) *Air Photography / Evaluation-trial excavation / Field Walking / Measured survey-drawing / Geophysical survey / Archaeological excavation-full / Archaeological excavation-part / Field survey / Photogrammetric survey / Rectified photo survey / Photographic record / AP interpretation / Salvage-rescue excavation / **Watching brief***

Commencement date (eg. 01-May-1978)

15-Sept-2010

Completion date (eg. 02-Sept-1983)

28-Aug-2011

Organisation or contractor details (organisation name, address, telephone, e-mail etc.)

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12.2 Report Details

Date

/11/2011

Type of document (highlight as appropriate) *Written / **Photographic** / Cartographic / Drawn*

Title

Archaeological Watching Brief at The Maltings, Church Street, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire: Interim Report

Author(s)

Graham Arnold

Brief summary of contents

Final report describing phases 1 and 2 of the watching brief for the construction of 8 three storey houses and an apartment block and four further houses. Features exposed during groundworks included a sandstone wall, two 18th Century wells, two cellars, an oven and a series of post-medieval rubbish pits.

Brief description of document (eg. Written text with illustrations, bibliography and references. environmental sampling. 32 pages. *etc.*)

Written text with illustrations, bibliography and references. Appendices dealing with finds analysis.

Cross references to Staffordshire SMR (if applicable please list Primary record numbers)

EST 1409

See also Interim Report 1809 Arnold 2010