

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

Interim Report

Graham Arnold

With a contribution by Angus Crawford

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

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Worcestershire County Council



Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council,
Woodbury Building,
University of Worcester,
Henwick Grove,
Worcester WR2 6AJ

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

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Part 1 Project summary

The initial phase of an 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. Phase 1 of the 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.

This interim report describes the first phase of the watching brief. The second phase, in the footprint of a further five houses at the northern end of the car park is expected to be carried out in the next two years.

The site lies in the historic core of Uttoxeter approximately 45m from the medieval St Mary's Church. 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.

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).

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).

Fieldwork for Phase 1 of the development was undertaken between 15th September and 28th October 2010.

The foundation trenches for Phase 1 of the development covered 558m² in area. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 1.

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 are shown in Fig 2 and Fig 3. 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. The natural ground level rose sloped 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.

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 (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 right angles 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

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.

5.1.4 Phase 4: modern deposits

The 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 revealed existing modern services and natural 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 | |

| context | material class | object specific type | count | weight(g) | start date | end date | context <i>terminus post quem</i> date |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------|-----------|------------|----------|--|
| 023 | ceramic | clay tobacco pipe stems | 8 | 38 | 1701 | 1900 | 19 th century |
| 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 | |
| 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 | |
| 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.

7.3 **20th Century**

The area of phase 1 had been truncated by a number of modern services and manholes and later 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.

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 was undertaken by Graham Arnold, Adam Lee and Angus Crawford, finds analysis by Angus Crawford and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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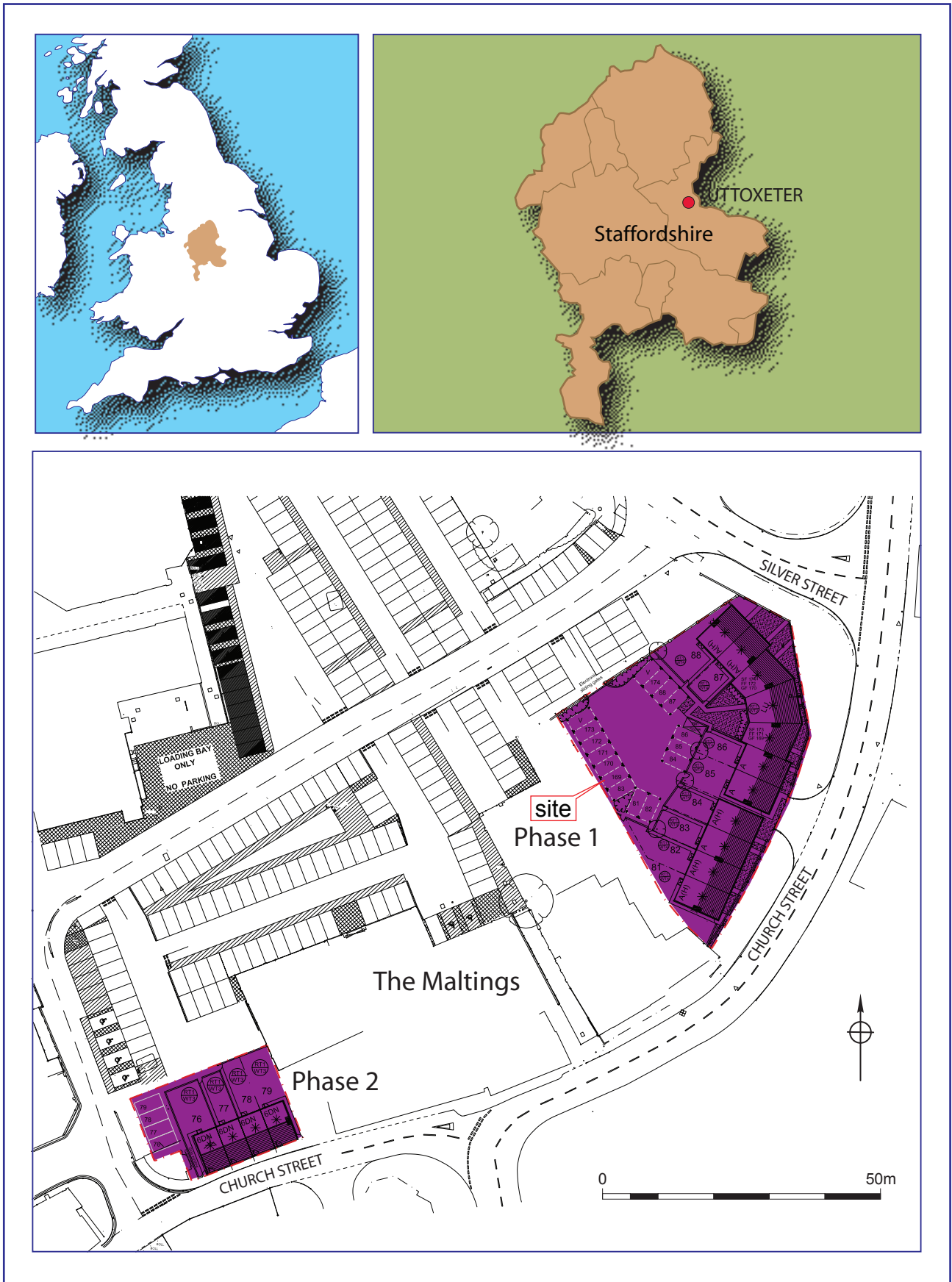
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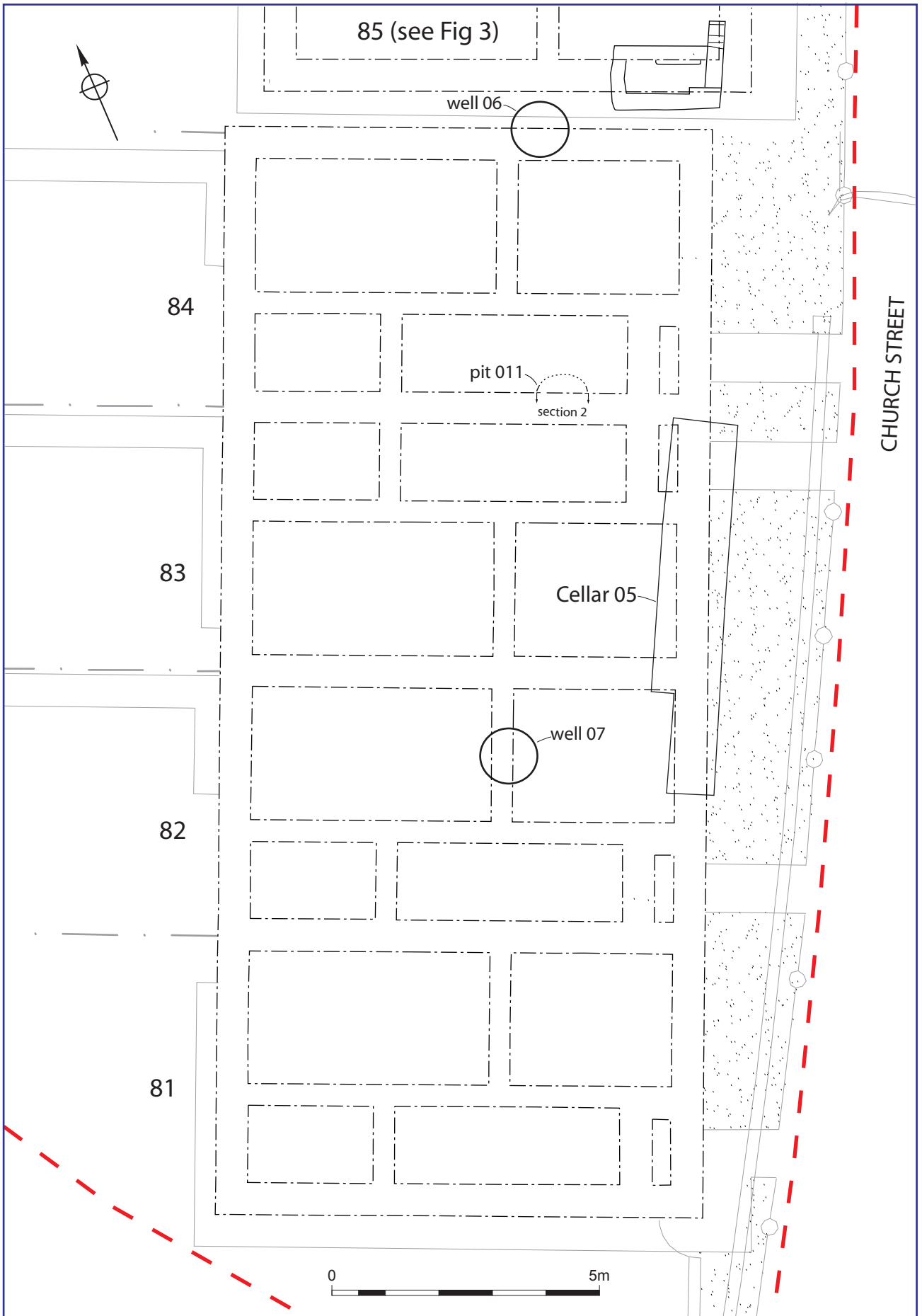
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Figures

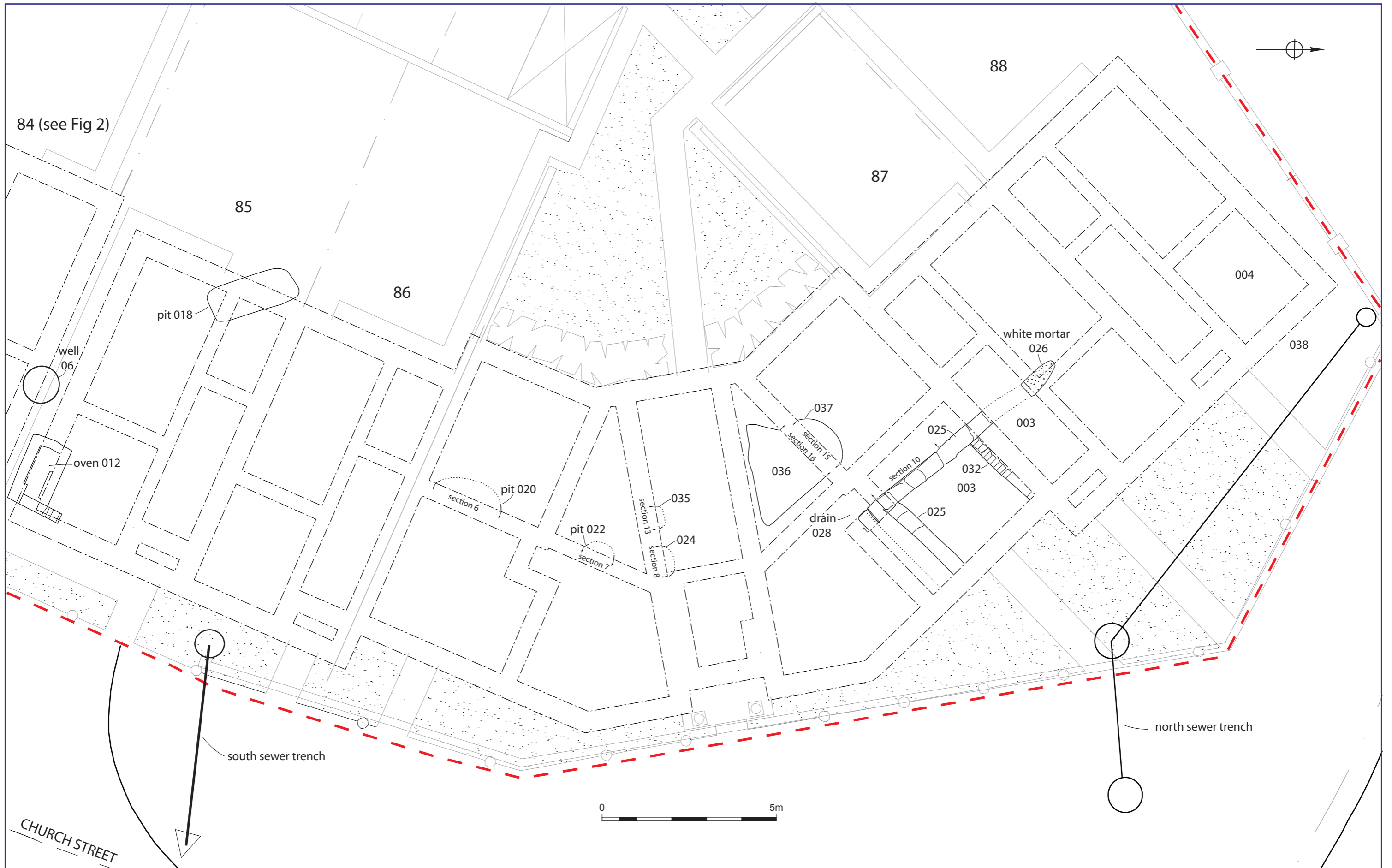


Location of the site (based upon Taylor Wimpey drg No 1A1250/102B)

Figure 1

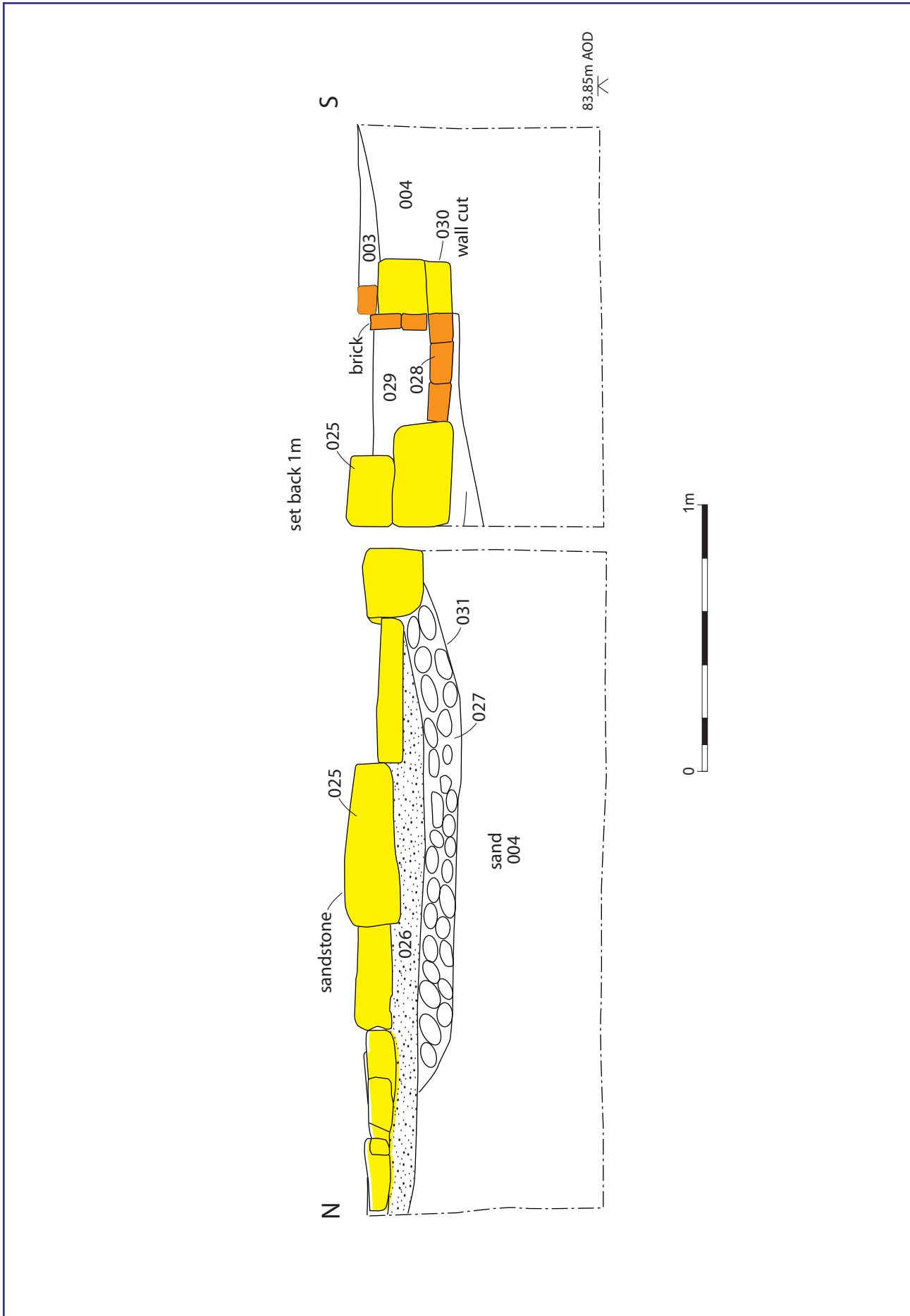


Plan of foundation trenches for Units 81 to 84 (based upon Taylor Wimpey drg No 1A1250/102B) Figure 2



Plan of foundation trenches: plots 86, 87, 88 and 89 and Lullington Apartments

Figure 3



North-east facing section of wall 025

Figure 4

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

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 |
| 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 ¼" 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 fittings. | 0.65m – 1.2m |
| 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 base. Industrial waste pit. | 0.3m – 0.86m |
| 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 | 0.60 – 0.74m |

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|----------------|---|---|
| | | and tile fragments | |
| 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 straight edges and a slightly concave base. | 0.35m – 0.89m |
| 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 |

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|----------------|---|---|
| 004 | Natural | Compact dark reddish orange sandy river gravels and reddish orange sands. | 0.25m – 1.2m |

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| 38 | Context records AS1 |
| 16 | Fieldwork progress records AS2 |
| 2 | Photographic records AS3 |
| 1 | Drawing Number Catalogue AS4 |
| 1 | Context number catalogue AS5 |
| 7 | Trench record sheets AS41 |
| 167 | Digital photographs |
| 17 | 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 – 7-12-10

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 during Phase 1 of housing development by Taylor Wimpey West Midlands in North-east corner of 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-Oct-2010

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

Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service

Woodbury

University of Worcester

Henwick Grove

Worcester

WR2 6AJ

01905855471

trogers@worcestershire.gov.uk

garnold@worcestershire.gov.uk

12.2 Report Details

Date

/11/2010

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

Interim report describing the first phase of the watching brief for the construction of 8 three storey houses and an apartment block. Features exposed during groundworks included a sandstone wall, two 18th Century wells, a cellar, an oven and a series of post-medieval rubbish pits.

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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)

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| EST 1409 |
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