

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF
BAGNALL LAND
ALREWAS
STAFFORDSHIRE



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An archaeological evaluation of Bagnall Land, Alrewas, Staffordshire

Andrew Walsh

With contributions by Laura Griffin and Elizabeth Pearson

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Bagnall Land, Alrewas, Staffordshire (NGR SK 161 145). It was commissioned by Steven Weaver of CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client, who intends to develop the site for which a planning application will be submitted.

A geophysical survey was undertaken prior to the evaluation, which had identified a small number of features of probable archaeological origin in the south-east of the proposed site. These include a group of cut features indicating the presence of part of a possible enclosure and pitting. A small, isolated linear feature and a former field boundary were also identified close to the northern extent of the proposed site.

Eleven trenches were excavated in the eastern part of proposed site targeting some of the features identified during the geophysical survey. The western and northern parts of the site were not evaluated as part of this phase of archaeological works due to restrictions on access imposed as a result of its use as a livery stable.

Features cutting the natural substrate were identified in ten of the trenches. Although most did not yield any datable finds, the characteristics of the features indicate there are three broad phases of activity on the site. The earliest appears to be a prehistoric phase represented by a pit and possibly a ditch. Charcoal from a layer of fire-cracked stone within the pit was submitted for radiocarbon dating, returning an Early Bronze Age date. The second phase was represented by a group of ditches which were similar in character and were grouped together on this basis. One of these features yielded a sherd of Roman pottery. The remaining features belong to the final phase of activity which relates to post-medieval or modern agricultural activity.

The results of the evaluation did not correlate well with the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. Most of the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey were not observed, and most of the features identified by the evaluation were not detected by the survey.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Bagnall Land, Alrewas, Staffordshire (NGR SK 161 145) (Fig 1). It was commissioned by Steven Weaver of CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client, who intends to develop the site for which a planning application will be submitted to Lichfield District Council. The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application (MST1330 and MST4993).

No brief has been issued by the archaeological advisor to Lichfield DC but the project aims to conform to the generality of briefs issued in the past and to industry standard practice. A written scheme of investigation was produced (WA 2014) and the project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation are:

- to describe and assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological interest;
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was led by Andrew Mann BA MSc who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2001 and has been practicing archaeology since 2001. He was assisted in the field by Pete Lovett BSc and Mike Nicholson BSc. The report was produced by Andrew Walsh BSc MSc AlfA FSA Scot and the project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers MSc. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc MlfA). Laura Griffin (BA AlfA) contributed the finds report and Elizabeth Pearson (MSc AlfA) wrote the environmental report.

3.2 Documentary research

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for the site was undertaken by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2013). The assessment identified cropmark features within and immediately adjacent to the proposed site (MST1330 and MST4993), and throughout the wider landscape. It was therefore recognised that there was moderate to high potential for the site to contain as yet unrecorded buried archaeological remains of interest dating to the Prehistoric and Roman periods and geophysical survey was carried out to elucidate the cropmark features.

The geophysical survey identified a small number of features of probable archaeological origin in the south-east of the site (Stratascan 2014). These include a group of cut features indicating the presence of part of a possible enclosure and pitting. A small, isolated linear feature and a former field boundary were also identified close to the northern extent of the survey area.

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed written scheme of investigation was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2014). Fieldwork was undertaken between 6 and 9 March 2014. The site reference number and site code is P4345.

Eleven trenches, amounting to around 594m², were excavated in the eastern part of site targeting some of the features identified during the geophysical survey. The western and northern parts of

were not evaluated as part of this phase of archaeological works. The site boundary, geophysical features and location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked/wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

3.4 Structural analysis

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

3.5 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

3.5.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

3.5.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. 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.

Artefacts from environmental samples were examined, but none were worthy of comment, and so they not included below, nor included in the Table 1 quantification.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type according to published type series, including New Cemetery, Rocester (Leary 1996).

3.5.3 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified
- post-medieval pottery, and;
- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

3.6 Environmental archaeology methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson

3.6.1 Project parameters

The environmental project conforms to relevant sections of the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2012), *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2010) and *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations* (AEA 1995).

3.6.2 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the state of preservation, type, and quantity of environmental remains recovered, from the samples and information provided. This information will be used to assess the importance of the environmental remains.

3.6.3 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (2012a). A total of three samples (each of 10 litres) were taken from a Bronze Age pit (728). Fragments of waterlogged wood were hand-collected from the base fill (727) of a pit.

3.6.4 Processing and analysis

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flots were collected on a 300 μ m sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were fully sorted by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammerscale. The flots were scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2012). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd edition (Stace 2010).

The cell structure of all the non-oak charcoal and wood identification samples was examined in three planes under a high power microscope and identifications were carried out using reference texts (Schweingruber 1978, Brazier and Franklin 1961 and Hather 2000) and reference slides housed at Worcestershire Archaeology.

3.6.5 Discard policy

Scanned residues will be discarded 6 months after submission of this report unless a specific request is made to retain them.

3.7 Carbon Dating

One sample from the lowest layer of fire cracked stone (725) in pit (728) was submitted to SUERC (Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre) for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating. All calibrated date ranges cited in the text are those for 95% confidence (ie to 2 sigma).

No sources of contamination or non-contemporaneous carbon were evident during the fieldwork or during the subsequent assessment. All calibrated dates are identifiable by the prefix 'Cal'. Where calibrated date ranges are cited in the text, these are for 95% confidence.

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The proposed development site occupies a number of fields around Bagnall Farm, forming a roughly rectangular-shaped area with a 'panhandle' to the north. The site is bounded by the Trent and Mersey Canal to the north, agricultural land to the east and west, and Daisy Lane to the south. The site is flat, lying at a height of approximately 55m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology is mapped as Mercia Mudstone Formation, overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2014).

An overview of the archaeological context of the site taken from the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014) and geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) is given in section 3.2.

4.2 Current land-use

The site is currently agricultural land set to pasture.

5 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 3-5. The features are also shown on a phase plan (Figure 6). The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The underlying natural deposit in all the trenches was a light yellowy orange sand with frequent cobbles and pebbles consistent with the geological mapping (Plate 1).

5.1.2 Phase 2: Bronze Age deposits

In Trench 7 the natural strata was cut by a sub-circular pit (728). It measured approximately 2.0m in diameter and 1.18m in depth and was filled by a sequence of seven fills (Figure 4, S.24; Plate 2). The primary fill was a waterlogged silty clay (727), which was generally sterile except for the presence of wood fragments. The rest of the pit was filled by an alternating sequence of clayey sands (726, 724 and 722) and dumps of charcoal rich deposits which also generally contained frequent fire cracked stones (725, 723, 721). The pit was 100% excavated although no finds were recovered from any of the fills. The character of the pit suggests it was prehistoric in date.

Ditch (509) was also interpreted as potentially prehistoric in date. It measured 0.88m in width and 0.42m in depth (Figure 4, S.21) and although it did not yield any finds the primary fill of this feature was a distinct dark greyish-blue, sandy gleyed clay (510) which was not identified anywhere else on site.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Roman deposits?

In Trench 8 the natural strata was cut by a small concave ditch (804) measuring 0.84m in width and 0.24m in depth (Figure 4, S.25; Plate 3). It was filled by a bluish grey silty sand (803) which yielded one sherd of unabraded Roman pottery. This feature was also recorded in Trenches 5, 6, and 11 (507, 606 and 1110) although no other finds were recovered.

Ditch 503 in Trench 5 (Figure 4, S.15), and ditches 1007, 1009 and 1011 in Trench 10 had very similar fills to ditch 804 and maybe contemporary in date although no finds were recovered from any of these features. Ditch 1007 was recut by a terminus 1005 (Figure 4, S.33), which was filled by a sterile light brown silty sand (1004) and dark brown sandy silt (1003) which contained frequent pebbles (Plate 4).

5.1.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval deposits

The remaining features appear to relate to post-medieval agricultural activity and include furrows (904, 906 and 1108) (Figure 4, S.29 and Figure 5, S.26 and S.30), features identified as former field boundaries on the 1st edition OS map shown in Figure 7 (206, 505, 604 and 1104/1106), and features which appeared post-medieval or modern in character (106, 110, 205, 207, 404, 406, 408, 410, and 704/709/718). The potential furrows were shallow and contained very loose and uncohesive silty sands that were difficult to distinguish from the subsoils. They do not appear to be aligned upon the potential furrows identified within the geophysical report (green dashed lines Figs 2-3) and the density illustrated in the geophysical report was also not encountered. This may suggest that later agricultural activity has truncated the majority of the furrows, however given their rarity and the thinness of the overlying soil it is thought that limited agricultural activity/truncation has occurred.

5.1.5 Phase 5: Modern deposits

In all the trenches the archaeological features and natural deposits were sealed by light to dark orangey brown silty sandy subsoil measuring 0.2-0.4m in depth. This was sealed by a soft greyish brown topsoil, measuring 0.3-0.4m in depth.

5.2 Artefactual analysis, by Laura Griffin

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. The assemblage came from 8 stratified contexts and could be dated from the Roman period onwards (see Table 1). Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was generally good with the majority of sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion, and the average sherd size being about average.

Period	Material class	Material subtype	Object specific type	Count	Weight(g)
post-med/modern	ceramic	earthenware	brick	2	616
post-med/modern	ceramic	earthenware	roof tile	1	190
post-medieval	ceramic		clay pipe	1	2
post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	brick	2	85
post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	pot	5	121
Roman	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	10
Total				12	1024

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
Roman	GRC2	Grey ware	1	10
Post-medieval		Blackware	5	121
Total			6	131

Table 2 Quantification of the pottery by fabric

Summary artefactual evidence by period

For the finds from individual features, including specific types of pottery, consult Tables 3 and 2 in that order and in combination. Those of particular note are discussed below.

Roman

Just one sherd of pottery could be dated to the Roman period (context 803). The sherd was undiagnostic, so only datable to the general period but the fabric could be narrowed down to a greyware fabric also identified at Rocester (GRC2).

Post-medieval

All remaining pottery was of this period and consisted of 5 sherds of blackware dating between the mid 17th and 18th centuries.

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	tpq date
105	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	77	17C		17 th century
200	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	7	18C		
204	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	19	M17C	L17C	Late 17 th century
204	ceramic		clay pipe	1	2			
405	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	9	L17C	18C	18 th century
603	ceramic	earthenware	brick	2	616			Post-medieval/modern
703	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	9	M17C	18C	18 th century
703	ceramic	earthenware	brick	1	23			
712	ceramic	earthenware	roof tile	1	190	18C	20C	20 th century
803	ceramic	earthenware	pot	1	10	M1C	4C	4 th century
1103	ceramic	earthenware	brick	1	62			Post-medieval

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.3 Environmental analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson

The environmental evidence recovered is summarised in Tables 4-6.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
725	1	Pit	728	10	10	Yes	Yes
721	2	Pit	728	10	10	Yes	Yes
723	3	Pit	728	10	10	Yes	Yes

Table 4: List of environmental samples

Context	charcoal	charred plant	Comment
721	abt		abt heat-cracked stones
723	abt	occ	abt heat-cracked stone
725	abt	occ	abt heat-cracked stone

Table 5: Summary of environmental remains

occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	723	725
Charred plant remains					
Maloideae sp	Rosaceae	pear/apple/whitebeam/hawthorn	CF		2
<i>Quercus robur/petraea</i> wood	Fagaceae	oak	C		17
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (wood)	Betulaceae	alder	CE		3
<i>Salix</i> sp wood	Salicaceae	willow	C		2
<i>Gallium aparine</i>	Rubiaceae	cleavers/goosefoot	ABC	+	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (wood/charcoal)	Oleaceae	ash	C		1
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Asteraceae	stinking chamomile	AB		+
<i>Carex</i> sp	Cyperaceae	sedge	CDE	+	

Table 6: Plant remains from bulk samples

Key:

Habitat	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 - 100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats * = fragments	
F = cultivar	

5.4 Plant macrofossil remains

Identifiable charcoal was abundant in all three pit samples in association with abundant heat-cracked and burnt stones, whilst occasional weed seeds such as stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), goosefoot (*Gallium aparine*) and sedge (*Carex* sp) were also identified. Limited interpretation could be made of the seed remains which may represent crop processing waste burnt during processing, or simply burnt vegetation in the vicinity of a hearth. As there was no other evidence for cereal crop remains, and an abundance of burnt stone, the material may derive from a hearth not associated with food production.

Fragments of unworked wood were also found in the base fill (727) of pit (728), one fragment of which was identified as alder (*Alnus* sp)

5.5 Charcoal remains

A selection of charcoal was identified from context (725) for the purpose of providing charcoal for radiocarbon dating. The material was dominated by oak (*Quercus robur/petraea*), with occasional fragments of non-oak species such as alder, ash and willow (Table 3). One fragment of willow (*Salix* sp) charcoal was submitted for radiocarbon dating, providing an Early Bronze Age date, most probably between 1695-1598calBC.

From a brief examination of a selection of charcoal from context (723), the material appeared to be dominated by non-oak charcoal.

The abundance of charcoal, and the presence of non-oak species shows that pit (728) has potential to provide information on use of timber resources during the Bronze Age.

6 Significance

The evaluation has demonstrated the presence of environmental remains (mostly charcoal) of local significance relating to use of woodland resources and the fuel economy. The presence of waterlogged wood also demonstrates the potential to recover waterlogged organic remains from certain features.

6.1 Dating Results

One sample from fire cracked stone layer (725) in pit (728) was submitted to SUERC (Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre) for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating. Results are presented in Table 7. The full radiocarbon report is appended as Appendix 2. The results suggest that the layer dates to between 1736-1533calBC but most probably to between 1695-1598calBC (Early Bronze Age).

Context and sample number	Laboratory code	Material	$^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$	Radiocarbon Age BP	OxCal calibrated age (95.4% probability or 2 sigma)
(725) <1>	SUERC-53310 (GU34566)	Charcoal: <i>Salicaceae</i>	-27.6 ‰	3348 ± 31	1695-1598calBC

Table 7: Radiocarbon dating results

7 Synthesis

7.1 Evaluation results

Although most of the features did not yield any datable finds, the characteristics of the features indicate there are three broad phases of activity on the site. The earliest appears to be a prehistoric phase represented by a pit and possibly a ditch. Pit 728 may have been a watering hole, although it was subject to a least two distinct back filling events in which burnt stone and charcoal was dumped into the feature. Ditch 509 contained a distinct gleyed fill and may also have been prehistoric in date.

The second phase was represented by a group of ditches which were similar in character and have been grouped together on this basis. These included ditch 507/606/804/1110, which was orientated north-east to south-west across the site and yielded one sherd of Roman pottery, ditch 503 in Trench 5, and ditches 1007, 1009 and 1011 in Trench 10. The remaining features belong to the final phase of activity which relates to post-medieval or modern agricultural activity.

7.2 Comparison with the geophysical survey

In general the results of the evaluation correlate poorly with the results of the geophysical survey (Figure 3). In most trenches linear features were identified which were not detected during the survey even though in many cases they were more substantial and contained more compacted fills. These include the possible prehistoric ditch (509), Roman ditch (507/606/804/1110) and the other potential Roman ditches in Trenches 5 and 10. Pit 728 was identified by the geophysical survey but the anomaly was not interpreted. The linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey in the south-east corner of the site did not correlate with all of the archaeological features identified and some are thought to be of geological origin. Given the discrepancy between the results of the geophysical survey and the evaluated area the apparent sterile nature of the western half of the site must be questioned (Figure 2).

8 Significance

8.1 Nature and importance of the archaeological interest

The evaluation has established the potential for buried archaeological remains to survive across the site. Although dating evidence was limited the distinct character of some of the features suggests there was activity on the site during the Bronze Age and Roman periods. The nature and significance of this activity was not established during the evaluation, although the lack of finds, charcoal flecking and structural remains suggest that the majority may have been agricultural in focus. The fire cracked stone within pit 728 may however indicate settlement nearby or at least temporary occupation of the area during the Bronze Age. A number of other prehistoric monuments exist within the area surrounding the site (MST 1330, 3965 and 4993) suggesting it may form part of a larger zone of activity/occupation.

8.2 Physical extent of the archaeological interest

The work has established that buried archaeological remains survive across the evaluated part of the proposed development site. It is also possible that further discrete Bronze Age/Prehistoric remains exist within the development area. As the geophysical survey does not appear to have accurately identified the archaeological remains within the evaluated portion of the site there is also potential that further unrecorded archaeological features exist across the entire development area.

9 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology 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 evaluation was undertaken on behalf of CgMs Consulting at Bagnall Land, Alrewas, Staffordshire (NGR SK 161 145). The earliest feature on site was an Early Bronze Age pit (possible water hole) that had been backfilled by numerous layers of fire cracked stone within a rich charcoal matrix. Although this was the only prehistoric feature firmly identified during the evaluation it is thought to belong to a wider zone of prehistoric activity visible in the surrounding landscape.

The second phase was represented by a group of ditches which were similar in character and were grouped together on this basis. One of these features yielded a sherd of Roman pottery. The remaining features belong to the final phase of activity which relates to post-medieval or modern agricultural activity.

10 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project; Steven Weaver of CgMs for commissioning the project, Stephen Dean of Staffordshire County Council for monitoring the work, and Simon Reece and the landowner for their help throughout the project.

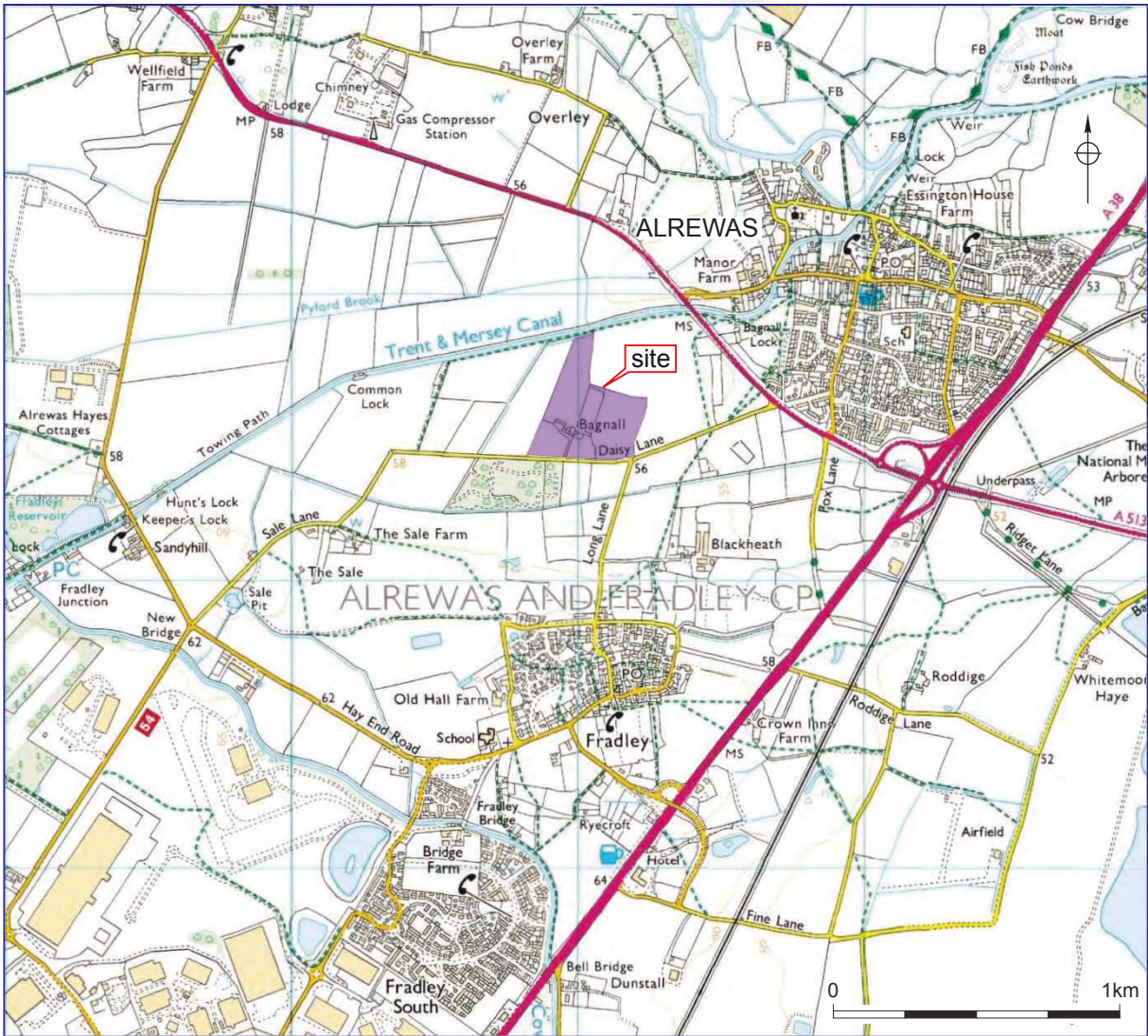
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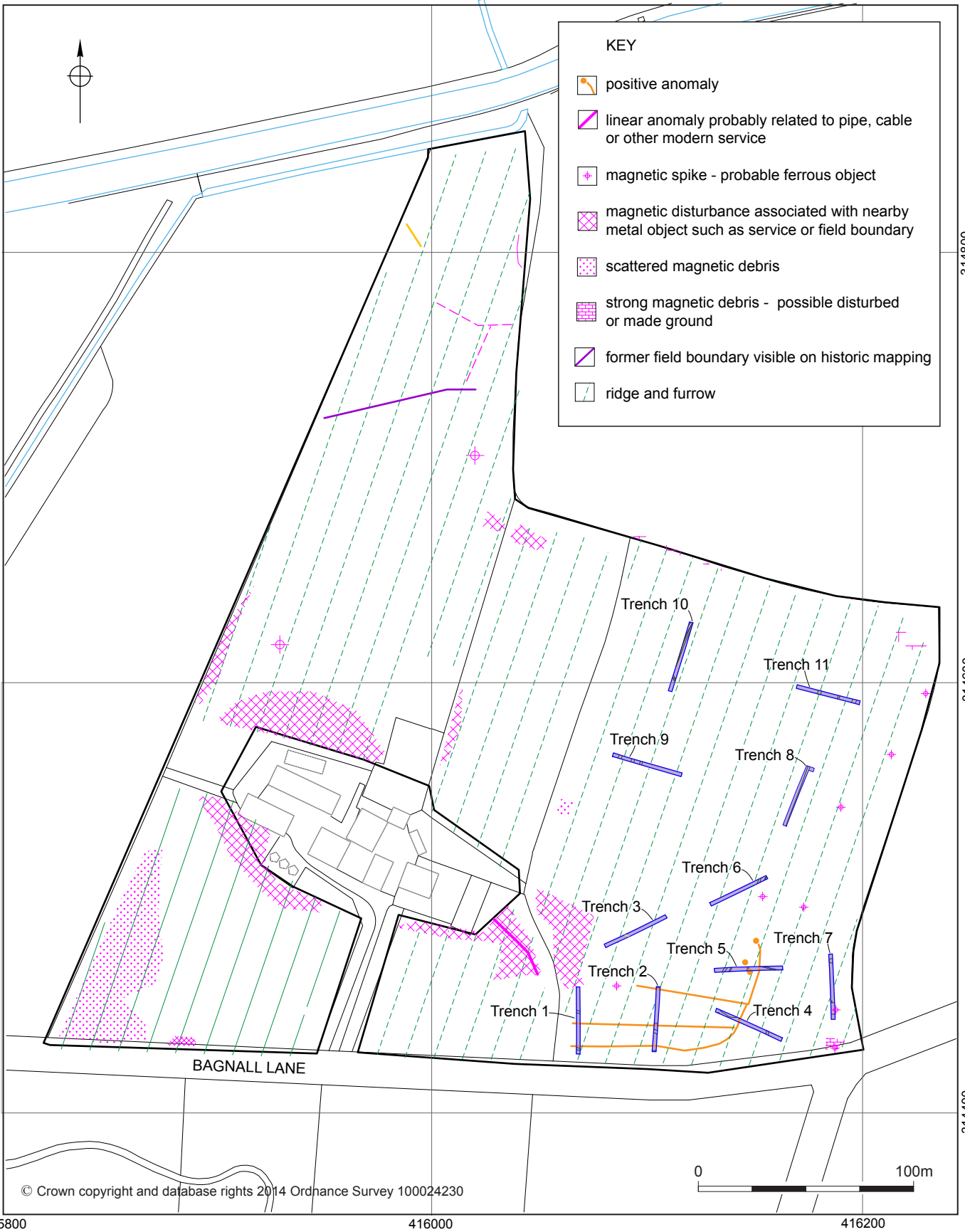
Figures



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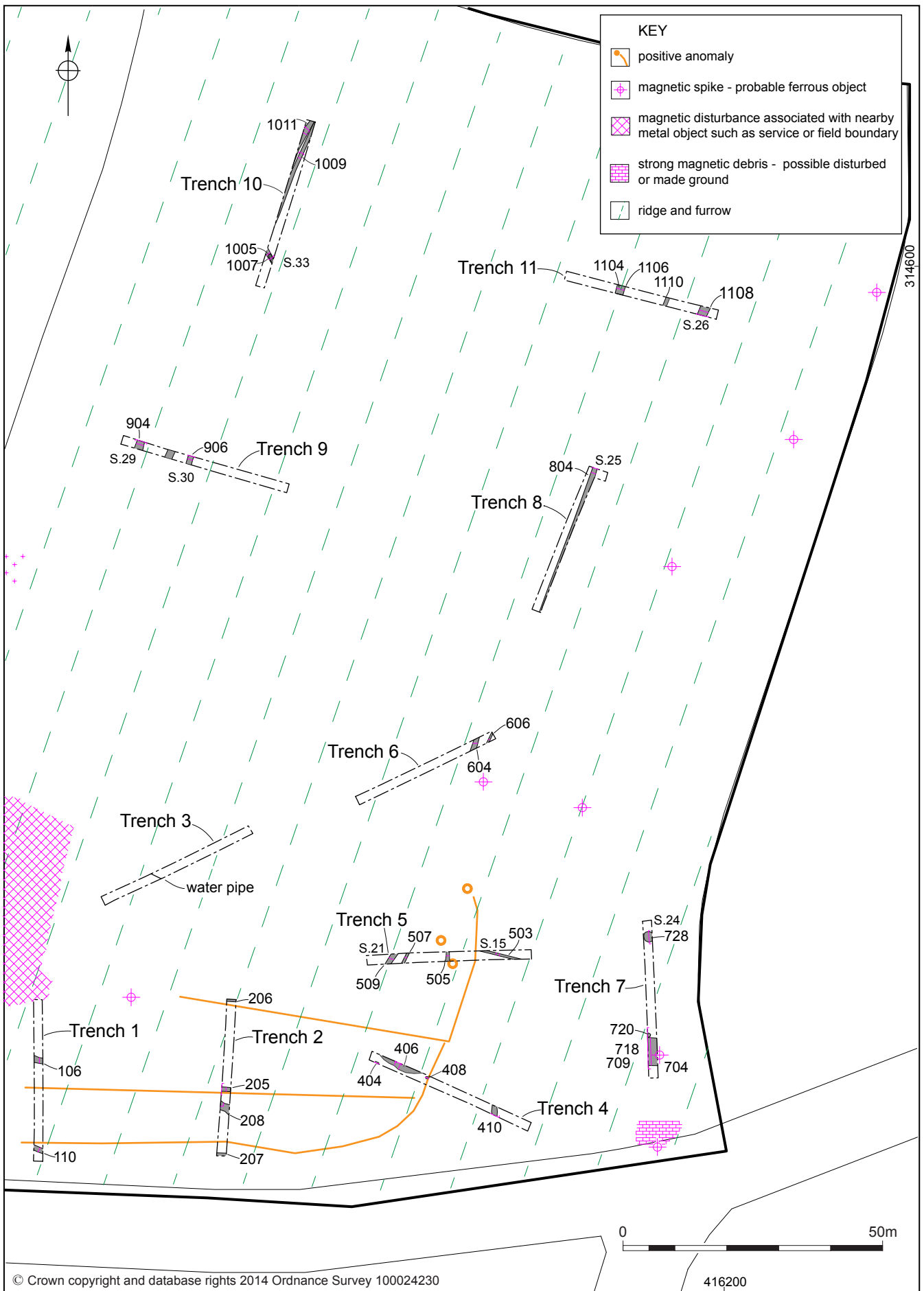
Location of the proposed site

Figure 1



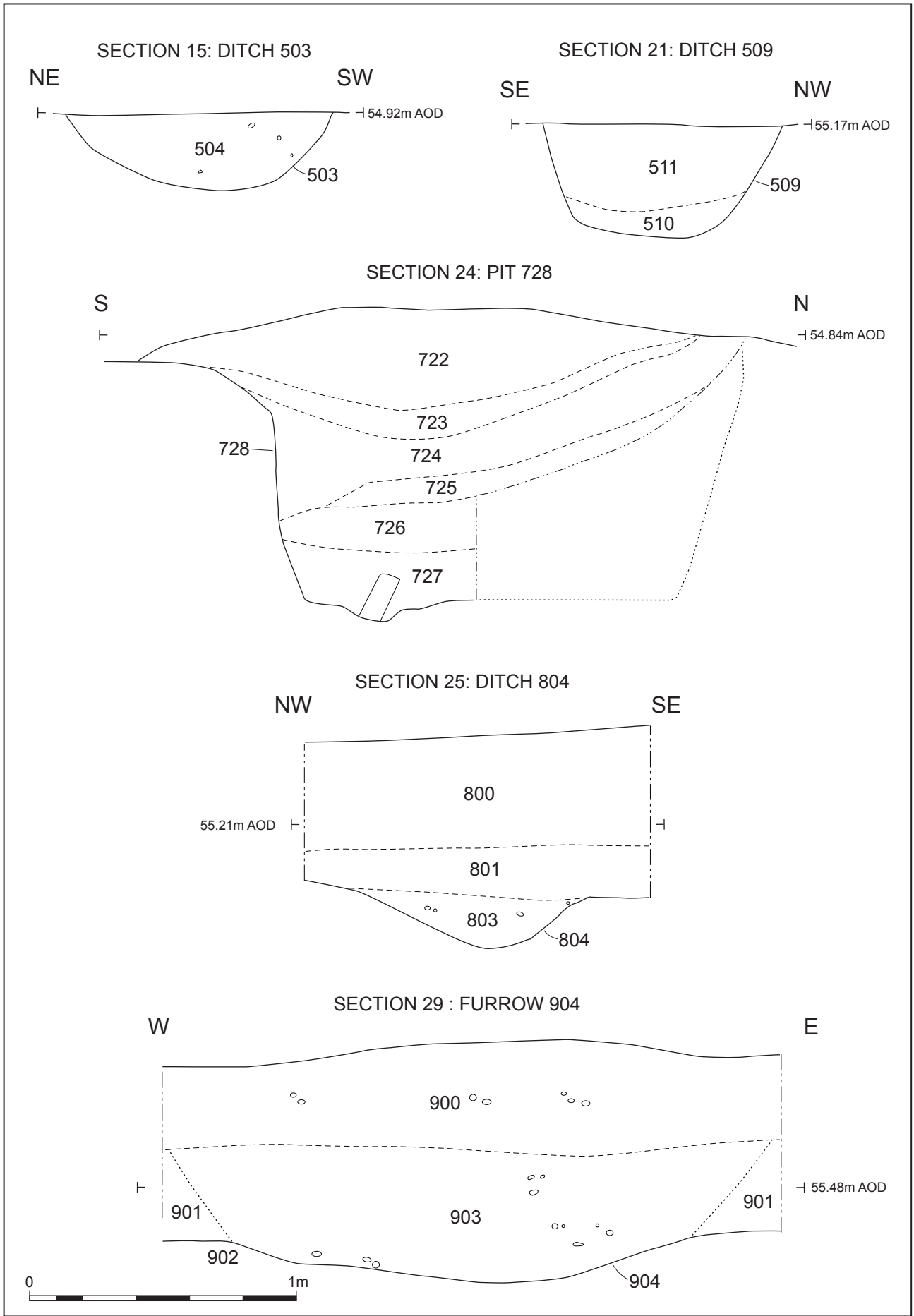
Trench location plan

Figure 2



Plan of trenches

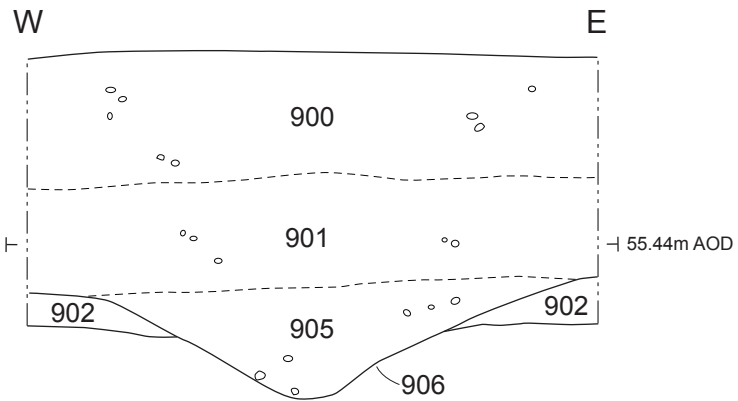
Figure 3



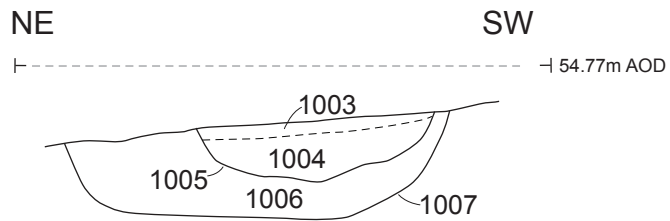
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Figure 4

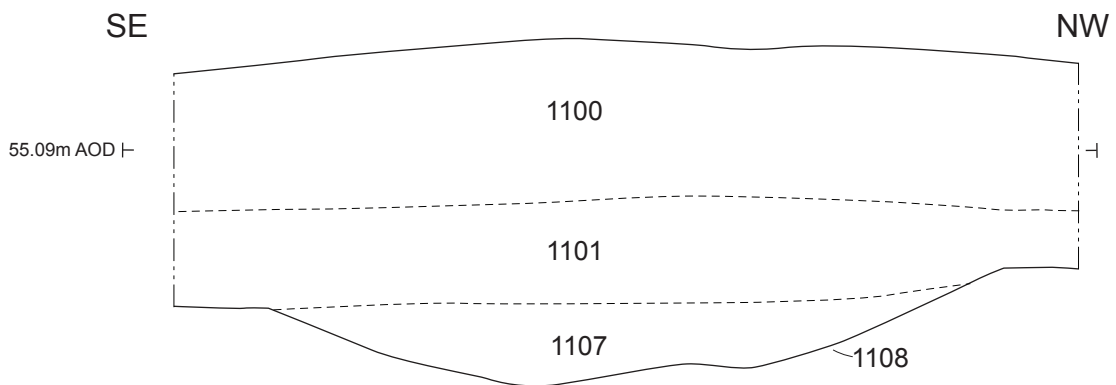
SECTION 30 : FURROW 906



SECTION 33: DITCH 1007

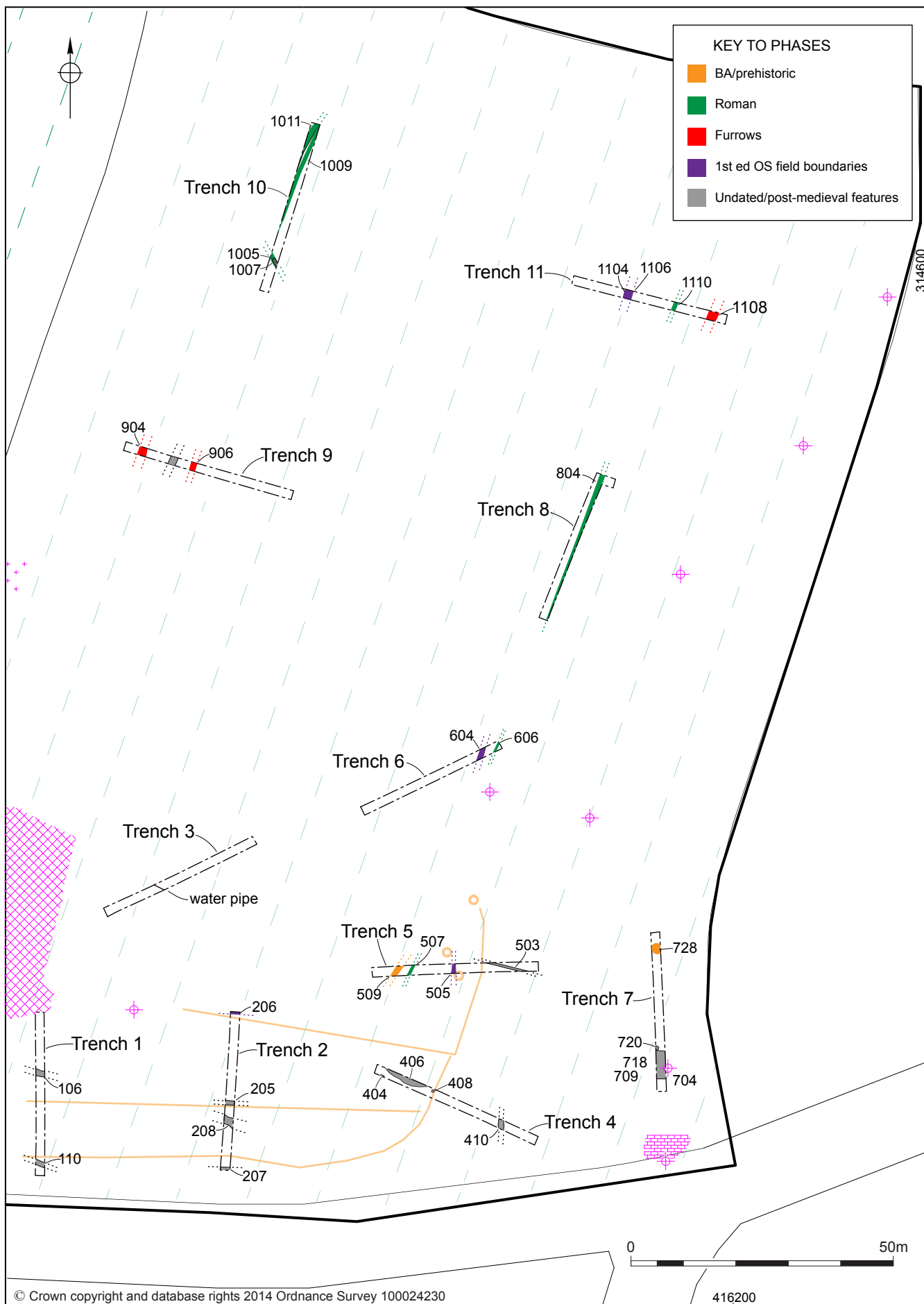


SECTION 26: FURROW 1108



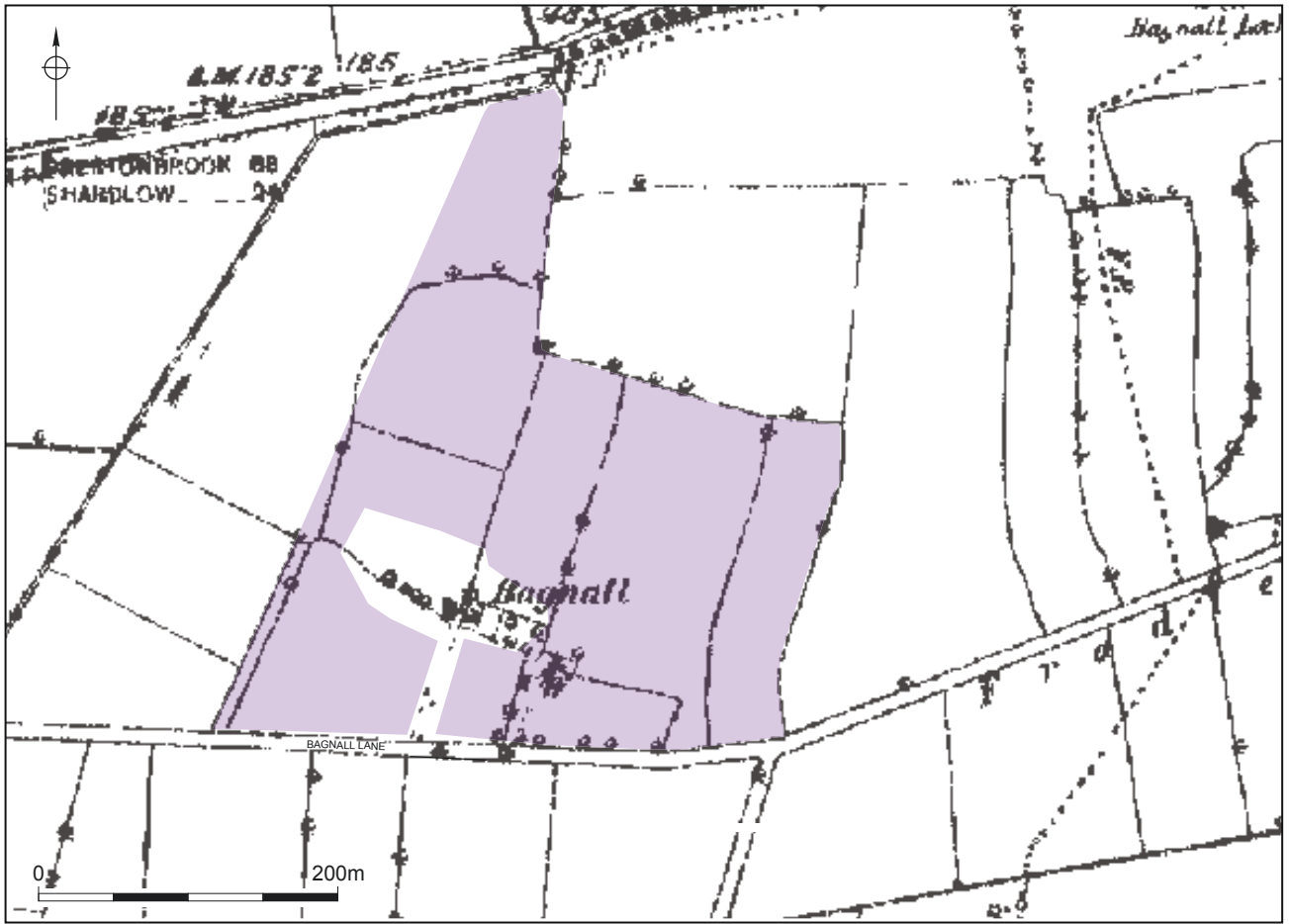
Sections

Figure 5



Phase plan

Figure 6



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Extract from 1st edition OS

Figure 7

Plates



Plate 1: Trench 5, showing the natural substrate cut by archaeological features (facing east)



Plate 2: Pit 728, showing the distinct backfilling events. The brown deposit to the lower right of shot is also an excavated pit fills.



Plate 3: Ditch 804 yielded one sherd of Roman pottery



Plate 4: Ditch 1007 was recut by ditch terminus 1005, which contained a pebbly fill

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length 30m Width 1.8m

Context summary

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
103	Linear	Fill	Soft light greyish brown silty sand	0.14	fill of linear 106
104	Linear	Fill	Soft dark brownish black silt loam	0.34	fill of linear 106
105	Linear	Fill	Soft mid brown silty sand	0.42	lowest fill of linear 106
106	Linear	Cut		0.42	small E-W linear, post med
107	Linear	Fill	Soft light greyish brown silty sand	0.22	upper fill of 110
108	Linear	Fill	Soft black silt loam	0.31	fill of linear 110
109	Linear	Fill	Soft light greyish brown silty sand	0.42	primary fill of linear 110
110	Linear	Cut		0.68	cut of NW-SE linear, probably post-med in date

Trench 2

Length 30m Width 1.8m

Context summary

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
203	Ditch	Fill	Soft mid reddish brown silty sand	0.28	fill of ditch 205
204	Ditch	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand	0.23	primary fill of ditch 205
205	Ditch	Cut		0.51	E-W post med ditch

Trench 3

Length 30m Width 1.8m

No features

Trench 4**Length** 30m **Width** 1.8m**Context summary**

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
403	Posthole	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand	0.35	fill of posthole 404
404	Posthole	Cut		0.35	posthole, probably post-med in date
405	Pit	Fill	Soft mid reddish brown silty sand		fill of pit 406
406	Pit	Cut			pit cut, probably post-med in date
407	Posthole	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown silty		fill of rectangular posthole
408	Posthole	Cut			posthole cut, probably post-med in date
409	Ditch	Fill	Soft mid reddish brown silty sand	0.18	fill of ditch 410
410	Ditch	Cut		0.46	field boundary ditch?
411					
412	Ditch	Fill	Soft mid blackish grey silty sand	0.28	primary fill of ditch 410

Trench 5**Length** 30m **Width** 1.8m**Context summary**

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
503	Ditch	Cut		0.14	ditch gully of unknown function and date
504	Ditch	Fill	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand	0.14	fill of ditch 503
505	Ditch	Cut		0.14	boundary ditch, probably post-med in date
506	Ditch	Fill	Soft mid brown silty sand	0.14	fill of ditch 505
507	Ditch	Cut		0.32	
508	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact light bluish grey silty sand	0.32	fill of ditch 507
509	Ditch	Cut		0.42	ditch of unknown function or date
510	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish blue sandy clay	0.10	fill of ditch 509
511	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact light greyish blue silty sand	0.32	fill of ditch 509

Trench 6**Length 30m** **Width 1.8m****Context summary**

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
603	Linear	Fill	Soft light brown silty sand	0.44	fill of linear 604
604	Linear	Cut		0.44	NE-SW linear, probably modern in date

Trench 7**Length 30m** **Width 1.8m****Context summary**

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
703	Ditch	Fill	Soft dark brown sandy loam		
704	Ditch	Cut			
705	Feature	Fill	light grey sandy loam		
706	Feature	Cut			
707	Ditch	Fill	light grey sandy silt		
708	Ditch	Fill	light grey sandy silt loam		
709	Ditch	Cut			
710	Ditch	Fill	light orangey brown sandy silt loam		
711	Ditch	Cut			
712	Ditch	Fill	dark brown sandy loam		
713	Ditch	Cut			
714	Ditch	Fill	mid orangey brown sandy silt		
715	Ditch	Fill	mid greyish brown sandy silt		
716	Ditch	Cut			
717	Ditch	Fill	dark brown silt loam		
718	Ditch	Cut			
719	Ditch	Fill	dark brown silt loam		
720	Ditch	Cut			
721	Pit	Fill	Firm black silty sand	0.10	fire cracked stone dump within 728, prehistoric?
722	Pit	Fill	Soft mid bluish grey clayey sand	0.38	fill of pit 728
723	Pit	Fill		0.12	dump of fire cracked
724	Pit	Fill	Soft light whiteish yellow sand	0.40	fill of pit 728
725	Pit	Fill		0.08	
726	Pit	Fill		0.20	
727	Pit	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	0.20	waterlogged fill of pit 728
728	Pit	Cut		1.18	Waterhole that has been

purposefully backfilled with
fire cracked stone dumps.

Trench 8

Length 30m **Width** 1.8m

Context summary

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
803	Linear	Fill	Soft mid bluish grey silty sand	0.24	fill of linear 804
804	Ditch	Cut		0.24	cut of small ditch

Trench 9

Length 30m **Width** 1.8m

Context summary

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
903	Furrow	Fill		0.16	same fill as subsoil
904	Furrow	Cut		0.16	possible furrow cut
905	Ditch	Fill		0.32	fill of 906
906	Ditch	Cut		0.32	ditch or furrow cut

Trench 10

Length 30m **Width** 1.8m

Context summary

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
1003	Ditch	Fill	Soft dark brown sandy silt loam	0.08	upper fill of 1005
1004	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact light brown silty sand	0.16	primary fill of 1005
1005	Ditch	Cut		0.16	cut of NW-SE ditch, probable recut of 1007.
1006	Ditch	Fill	Soft light orangey brown silty sand	0.28	fill of linear 1007
1007	Ditch	Cut		0.28	cut of NW-SE linear of unknown function and date.
1008	Linear	Fill	Soft mid brown sandy silt	0.30	fill of 1009.
1009	Linear	Cut		0.30	cut of NE-SW linear, date unknown
1010	Linear	Fill	Soft mid brown sandy silt	0.30	fill of ditch 1011.
1011	Linear	Cut		0.30	cut of NE-SW linear. Possibly a furrow, undated

Trench 11**Length** 30m **Width** 1.8m**Context summary**

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
1103	Ditch	Fill	Soft dark brown silt loam	0.34	fill of ditch 1104
1104	Ditch	Cut		0.34	cut of N-S ditch, modern field boundary
1105	Linear	Fill	Soft light brown silt loam	0.20	fill of 1106, possibly modern in date
1106	Linear	Cut		0.20	cut f small linear, probably modern in date.
1107	Linear	Fill	Moderately Compact light yellowish brown silty sand	0.22	fill of 1108
1108	Linear	Cut		0.22	cut of shallow wide linear, probable boundary ditch, undated

Appendix 2 Radiocarbon dating results

Appendix 3 Technical information

The archive (site code: P4345)

The archive consists of:

60	Context records AS1
1	Field progress reports AS2
2	Photographic records AS3
124	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
13	Scale permatrace drawings AS34
3	Sample records AS17
1	Sample number catalogues AS18
3	Flot records AS21
11	Trench record sheets AS41
1	Box of finds
1	CD-Rom/DVDs
1	Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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