

Archaeological watching brief on land off Watery Lane, Codsall Staffordshire

Worcestershire Archaeology
for Taylor Wimpey Midlands

February 2020



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LAND OFF WATERY LANE CODSALL STAFFORDSHIRE

Archaeological watching brief report



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SITE INFORMATION

Site name: Land off Watery Lane, Codsall, Staffordshire
Local planning authority: South Staffordshire Council
Planning reference: 16/00495/REM
Central NGR: SJ 87250 03900
Commissioning client: Taylor Wimpey Midlands
WA project number: P5020
WA report number: 2790
Oasis reference: fieldsec1-384693

DOCUMENT CONTROL PANEL				
Version	Date	Author	Details	Approved by
1	14/02/2020	Tim Cornah and Jamie Wilkins	Draft for comment	Tom Vaughan

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Archaeological watching brief on land off Watery Lane, Codsall, South Staffordshire

Tim Cornah and Jamie Wilkins

With contributions by Elizabeth Pearson

Illustrations by Laura Templeton

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land off Watery Lane, Codsall, South Staffordshire (NGR SJ 87250 03900). It was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Midlands, during residential development of the site, for which planning permission was granted subject to a programme of archaeological works (South Staffordshire Council planning application ref. 16/00495/REM).

Two areas of watching brief were intended to be undertaken over areas of previously identified areas of archaeological interest. In the event, most of the two areas were truncated during the construction works before monitoring was possible, with only one northern area of the site remaining entirely intact and clearly visible.

An alignment of pits with a parallel small ditch was present within the northern end of the site. Such alignments are known from the Bronze Age and Iron Age, although their function and meaning are highly debated. As is typical of the features, they contained no artefactual evidence and minimal environmental evidence. The remaining recorded features on site were furrows and ditches relating to the site's use as a water meadow.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) between January 2017 and February 2019 on land off Watery Lane, Codsall, South Staffordshire (NGR SJ 87250 03900). This was comprised of broadly two areas across the development site. The project was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Midlands, in advance of residential development of the site. Planning permission has been granted subject to a programme of archaeological works (South Staffordshire Council planning application ref. 16/00495/REM).

The archaeological advisor to the local planning authority considered that the proposed development had the potential to impact upon specific heritage assets. Previous geophysical survey (Archaeo Physica 2015) revealed possible enclosures in the southern end of the site, probable furrowing running across and various further anomalies, although few clear archaeological features. The subsequent evaluation (Cornah 2016) confirmed the enclosures related to 20th century field alignments and the features running across the field related to drainage, field boundaries and water meadows. Part of suspected prehistoric field system was present at the north of the site in the form of two ditches.

No brief was provided but a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by WA (WA 2017). The watching brief also conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014).

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The site is located to the north of the village of Codsall and c 6.5km to the north-west of Wolverhampton city centre. The topography of the northern half of the site is broadly flat, with the southern half sloping gently up towards the south. The wider area consists of a similarly low topography. The bedrock geology of the site is recorded as Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation with the superficial deposits as glaciofluvial deposits typically consisting of sand and gravels (BGS 2016).

2 Archaeological and historical background

The following archaeological background is summarised from the desk-based assessment (IS Heritage 2015), unless otherwise stated.

Little evidence of early prehistoric activity was recorded within the area, with that being sporadic finds such as worked flints. A cropmark enclosure c 900m to the west of the site may be of Iron Age or Roman origin (HER04019), and it certainly predates the mediaeval ridge and furrows crop marks which cross it. To the west of the village of Codsall is the probable line of a Roman road which ran to a fort to the north-east.

The village of Codsall is believed to have originated before the Norman Conquest, and is mentioned in the Domesday Survey. Its centre is likely to have been around the St Nicholas church to the east of the site. By the 12th and 13th centuries the settlement may have extended as far as the junction of Church Road and Church Lane. The site is away from the village core of this date, though Sandy Lane immediately to the south of the site is likely to be medieval in origin as it links the settlements of Codsall and Bilbrook. 500m to the north of the present site is the site of the shrunken settlement of Gunstone (HER52378). The nearby Gunstone Hall farmstead (HER54167) is probably on the site of the medieval manor associated with the settlement. The site itself is considered to have been in agricultural use during the period, with a slightly higher potential for settlement along Sandy Lane at its southern border.

The post-medieval period saw the first mapping of the site, with those of 1798 and 1816 being large scale. The first detailed mapping is the tithe plan of 1849, and shows the site split into seven separate land parcels with the boundaries largely running east to west; the exception being a separate north to south aligned parcel in the south-east corner, which remains extant. The east to west boundaries were removed by 1884, with one being reinstated by 1924, along with a new north to south aligned boundary associated with two buildings next to Sandy Lane. A further small parcel was added by 1938 which was shown as occupied by trees, and a further building added in the south-east corner of the site.

A number of the historic land parcel divisions show clearly on the geophysical survey along with numerous spike anomalies (Archaeo Physica 2015, Figure 2).

Evaluation of the south and south-west portions of the site was undertaken in November 2015, with six trenches (Trent and Peak Archaeology 2015). No significant archaeological deposits were identified, nor finds recovered. A series of ceramic land drains were noted, along with single pit in the southernmost trench, all of which were of 20th century date. The natural geology was recorded at 0.63 and 0.81m depth. A field boundary identified in an aerial photo and as a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey was not found as a sub-surface feature, so was interpreted to have been a former hedge line.

A further evaluation was undertaken on the site by WA (Cornah 2016) consisting of thirteen trenches excavated across the site and located in order to test features identified on the geophysical survey, along with areas considered likely to be contain a limited potential for archaeological features. The geophysical survey primarily identified enclosures in the south-west of the site and broadly east to west aligned features of probable agricultural origins. The enclosures relate to a 20th century field alignment and the features running across the field related to drainage and field boundaries, with those in the northern possibly part of a post-medieval water meadow system.

The trenching also identified three further undated ditches not visible on the geophysical survey. The interpretation of these is unclear although they may be part of a prehistoric field system. An area of alluvial deposits within the south-east of the site was also undated.

3 Project aims

The aims of the watching brief are to observe and record archaeological deposits, and to determine their extent, state of preservation, date and type, as far as reasonably possible within the constraints of the Client's groundworks.

The evaluation report (Cornah 2016) indicated that significant deposits were be defined as those likely to be of prehistoric date.

4 Project methodology

4.1 Fieldwork methodology

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2017). Fieldwork was undertaken between 16 January 2017 and 8 February 2019.

Two areas, amounting to just over 2ha in area, were identified to be monitored during the watching brief, as specified by the archaeological advisors to Staffordshire County Council (the Curator). These were considered to be the areas of greatest archaeological potential, with Area 1 located in the north of site, and Area 2 located in the centre. The location of these areas is indicated in Figure 2.

The northern half of Area 1 was monitored closely during soil stripping in January 2017, as agreed with the Curator. However, the southern part of this area was truncated during the construction phase of development prior to observation by WA.

Some eastern sections of Area 2 were also initially monitored during soil stripping in January 2017. However, again significant parts of the area were subsequently heavily truncated during the construction phase prior to monitoring by WA. It should also be noted that some of Area 2 that was monitored had been truncated by wheel rutting from heavy plant traffic operating in very wet conditions. This meant that visibility of archaeological deposits and features was poor.

Following consultation with Staffordshire County Council, it was decided that the watching brief area would be extended to groundworks in the immediate vicinity of the original areas identified, to make up for the areas not made available for monitoring under suitable conditions. When notified of groundworks by the Client WA attended site between November 2018 and February 2019 although these were negative and identified significant recent landscaping and truncation across the area.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. 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) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a differential GPS with an accuracy limit set at 0.04m.

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

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke on Trent.

4.2 Environmental methodology by Elizabeth Pearson

4.2.1 Introduction

The environmental project conforms to guidance by ClfA (2014) on archaeological evaluation, further guidance by English Heritage (2011) and the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995).

4.2.2 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). A total of five bulk samples (each of up to 20 litres) were taken from pits, and a ditch of prehistoric date (Env Table 1).

4.2.3 Processing and analysis

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flots were collected on a 300µm 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 scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammer scale. 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 Stace (2010).

Charcoal was examined under a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope in order to determine the presence of oak and non-oak charcoal.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Position of fill	Period	Phase	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
108	2	Ditch	110		prehistoric	1	20	20	Yes	Yes
109	4	Ditch	110		prehistoric	1	20	20	Yes	Yes
143	5	Pit	144	Primary	prehistoric	1	10	10	Yes	Yes
158	1	Pit	159		prehistoric	1	20	20	Yes	Yes
164	3	Ditch	110		prehistoric	1	20	20	Yes	Yes

Table 1: List of bulk samples

4.2.4 Discard policy

Remaining soil sample and residues (post scanning) will be discarded after a period of three months following submission of this report unless there is a specific request to retain them.

5 Archaeological results

5.1 Introduction

The features recorded in the monitored areas are shown in Figures 2-3. The trench and context inventory is presented in Appendix 1.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 Natural deposits

Natural deposits (102) consisted of firm soft red and yellow clayey sands.

5.2.2 Phase 1: Prehistoric

Within Area 1, located in the north of the site, a prehistoric pit alignment was identified (Fig 2, with sections on Fig 3 and Plate 1). This comprised a series of eight discreet pits and a single elongated pit. The pit alignment followed a north-west to south-east orientation and was observed for a length of c 35m. It appears likely that the feature extended beyond the limits of excavation to both the north-west and to the south-east. The space between each of the pits ranged from 0.60m to 1.80m.

The shape of the smaller pits ranged from broadly circular to ovoid in plan, although pits [115] (Plate 5) and [144] (Plate 2) were more of a sub-rectangular shape. The smallest pit [150] was circular and had a diameter of 1.65m. Of these smaller pits, the largest [128] (Plate 3) was ovoid and measured 1.80m wide and 2.90m long. These pits displayed remarkably similar profiles comprising moderately steep sides which sloped down to a small but flat base in the centre. These features extended to between 0.80m and 1.17 in depth.

A single, elongated pit or segmented ditch [110] (Plate 4), was present within the pit alignment. This pit was located between smaller pit [144] to the north-west and [156] to the south-east. This feature measured 1.16m deep, 2.20m wide and a full 9.50m long. The sides and profile of the elongated pit [110] follow the same pattern as the smaller pits within the alignment, described above.

The fill sequences and profiles within the pits displayed remarkable similarity along the entire length of the alignment. Although there was some minor variation, four basic fills common to all of the pits were identified. The primary fill (114, 119, 127, 149, 155, 134, 164) typically comprised a red-grey sand and gravel deposit, likely to be consistent with initial side slumping of the pit edges. This was overlain by light grey-yellow clays (108, 113, 118, 126, 146, 154, 133, 141) which are typical of low-velocity waterborne siltation and waterlogging.

Similarly, the next fills in the sequence (107, 112, 117, 124, 131, 138, 146, 153) which comprised yellow sandy-clays, also displayed evidence of waterlogging, although less so when compared to the fills below. The final fills of the pits (103, 111, 116, 121, 129, 136, 145 and 151) consistently comprised light greyish-brown clayey-sand.

The same is likely to be true of the yellow sandy clay above this although with a lower degree of waterlogging (107, 112, 117, 124, 131, 138, 146, 153). The last fills of the pits were fairly consistent light grey brown clayey sand (103, 111, 116, 121, 129, 136, 145 and 151). This similarity in fill process suggests a natural filling and siltation process, probably from seasonal flooding. The grey clay content in the lower fills suggests that the features retained water in their base for a high proportion of the time. No dating or artefactual evidence was recovered from the pit fills.

A small, shallow ditch was present on the north-east side of the pit alignment and was aligned broadly parallel to it. The ditch appeared in two parts [161, 166] (Plate 7), with a 10m gap separating them caused by modern plough truncation. The ditch had a maximum depth of 0.21m and measured 0.60m wide. It was filled by a light grey-brown clayey-sand and no dating evidence was recovered. The function and date of this feature remain unclear, however given the proximity to the pit alignment and similar orientation, an associated boundary seems likely. However, whether these two boundaries were exactly contemporaneous was not ascertained.

An additional small pit [159] (Plate 8) was present at the northern end of the alignment which appeared to be unrelated to the boundary feature. The pit measured 0.64m in diameter and 0.29m in depth. It contained two fills, the upper of which (158) comprised a dark blackish-grey sand with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional fire-cracked stone fragments. No artefactual evidence was recovered from the pit. It is presumed that this feature was contemporary to the pit alignment, although not part of it.

5.2.3 Phase 2: Medieval to Post-medieval

A series of up to five broadly east to west aligned linear features were observed within Area 2 (Fig 1). The visibility of these features was poor due to truncation in the area by modern plant and vehicle movement. It is considered that these features were post-medieval water-meadow ditches, of the type recorded in the area during the evaluation (Cornah 2016). Within the north of Area 1, a small number of furrows were observed on a similar alignment, so it is possible that some of the linear features observed in Area 2 were also agricultural in nature (Fig 2). These features were not excavated as they were not considered to be significant.

5.2.4 Phase 3: Modern

A dark greyish-brown, clay-silt topsoil (100) covered the entirety of the site. This was observed to overlay a lighter subsoil (101), over the natural clayey sands

Truncation

Prior to the commencement of the initial watching brief, the site had been subjected to some modern truncation. This initially comprised significant truncation into the natural substrate caused by heavy vehicle and plant movement in wet conditions. This heavily affected Area 2.

Archaeological monitoring in the southern half of Area 1 in November 2018 indicated that the ground had been reduced into the natural substrate before the monitoring commenced.

Similarly, archaeological monitoring of Area 2 in February 2019 revealed that the site had been subjected to landscaping associated with the development. This had truncated the natural horizon and then reburied it with a made-ground. Subsequently no archaeology was identified during these works.

6 Artefactual evidence

Recovery of artefacts was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event no artefacts were identified which were considered to be suitable for analysis.

7 Environmental evidence by Elizabeth Pearson

7.1 Charred plant macrofossils and charcoal

The results are summarised in Tables 2 and 3.

7.1.1 Phase 1: Prehistoric

All analysed fills, except fill (158) of pit [159] contained abundant waterlogged woody and herbaceous root material, with occasional seeds of sedge (*Carex* sp 3-sided nutlets), wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) and nettle (*Urtica dioica*), which are likely to have grown in wet or damp areas (in the case of sedge) and woody or grassy areas.

A moderately abundant assemblage of charcoal was recorded in fill (158) of pit [159], which was mostly made up of poorly preserved oak fragments.

context	sample	charcoal	waterlogged plant	artefacts
108	2	occ	abt	
109	4	occ	abt	
143	5	occ	abt	
158	1	mod	occ	mod burnt stone
164	3	occ	abt	occ worked shale(?), worked (?) stone

Table 2: Summary of environmental remains; occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant

context	sample	preservation type	species detail	category remains	quantity/diversity	comment
108	2	wa	unidentified herbaceous root fragments, unidentified woody root fragments	misc	++++/low	woody root material dominant
108	2	wa	<i>Carex</i> sp (3-sided) nutlets	seed	+/low	
109	4	wa	unidentified herbaceous root fragments, unidentified woody root fragments	misc	++++/low	woody root material dominant
109	4	wa	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Carex</i> sp (3-sided) nutlets	seed	+/low	

143	5	wa	unidentified herbaceous root fragments, unidentified woody root fragments	misc	++++/low	woody root material dominant
143	5	wa	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	seed	+/low	
158	1	wa	unidentified herbaceous fragments	misc	+/low	
158	1	ch	<i>Quercus robur/petraea</i> wood, unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/low	mostly poorly preserved oak
164	3	wa	unidentified herbaceous root fragments, unidentified woody root fragments	misc	++++/low	woody root material dominant

Table 3: Plant remains from bulk samples

Key:

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
?wa = waterlogged or uncharred	++ = 11 - 50
	+++ = 51 - 100
	++++ = 101+

7.2 Discussion

The environmental remains suggest that ditch [110] and pit [144] were fringed with woody vegetation, and on account of the presence of sedge in most samples, was likely to be wet or damp ground. Little other interpretation could be made of the surroundings as diversity of the plant remains was limited. Identifiable terrestrial seed remains from these deposits could potentially be radiocarbon dated, although larger quantities of bulk sample may need to be processed, as the seeds are present in low numbers.

The charcoal in fill (158) of a pit [159] at the end of a pit alignment was made up of mostly poorly preserved and partially vitrified charcoal which is likely to have been fired at a high temperature. It is uncertain whether this relates to a specific activity, such as metal working, as no metal slag or hammerscale was noted. Alternatively, the charcoal may derive from a burnt post within the pit.

From the author's experience of pit alignments in this region, it is unusual for these features to contain environmental remains in any significant quantity.

The charcoal would be unsuitable for radiocarbon dating as there is high potential for the date to include an old wood affect, because of the long lifespan of oak and the difficulty of excluding fragments that derive from the heart of an old oak.

7.3 Significance

The environmental remains are of local significance, in that they indicate the likelihood of recovering organic waterlogged deposits which have the potential to provide information on the surrounding environment, and charcoal, all of prehistoric date. The charcoal may relate to a specific industrial activity, such as metal working. The waterlogged remains may potentially be used to radiocarbon date the deposits.

7.4 Recommendations

7.4.1 Further analysis

No further work is recommended.

8 Discussion

Within the northern area of the site, an alignment of pits was orientated north-west to south-east, along with a broadly parallel shallow ditch on its north-east side. Pit alignments are commonly thought to date to the later Bronze Age or Iron Age although dating is often difficult due to the paucity of finds within the pit fills. Presumably this is because most are sited away from the environs of contemporary settlement (Rylatt and Bevan 2007). The function of these features remains the subject of ongoing debate although most commentators agree that they formed linear boundaries that operated at landscape level. They have been noted nationwide, with concentrations in the Yorkshire Wolds, East Anglia, central-eastern Scotland and the English Midlands (Wigley 2007).

They have been characterised as a series of circular, oval or sub-rectangular pits in an extended linear arrangement, often with gaps of 1-2m, in this case with gaps of between 1.8 and 0.60m, in between each pit. This would have made them ineffectual for stock enclosure. Even allowing for a degree of truncation by ploughing, it is likely that access between the pits recorded here was possible. It has been suggested that some had parallel banks and that the pits were dug in order to create spoil for the bank. However the evidence for such banks is scant and the excavation of individual pits is likely to have been inefficient in comparison to the excavation of a single linear feature or ditch (Rylatt and Bevan 2007). Given the similarity of each cut within the Watery Lane example and the fact that each pit was dug to a relatively sharp point at the base, it seems unlikely that they were purely quarry pits from which to generate spoil for the creation of a bank. It has been shown that they were occasionally recut as a single linear feature creating a ditch (Wigley 2007), which was not consistently the case here though the parallel ditch may be part of this phenomenon.

The analysis of these features increasingly relates to their position within their topographical setting such as their position crossing or along escarpments (Wigley 2007) or areas of geological change (Wainwright 2010), and notably perhaps in this case, their relationship to watercourses. A number have been identified parallel to watercourses (Rylatt and Bevan 2007, 222), although this was clearly not the case for all (Wigley 2007, 124). It has long been suggested that Iron Age and earlier communities had a particular interest in water, and the possibility that these features formed a visual boundary as water filled pits has been suggested. One example from the Peak District contained clay lined pits as would have been required in that case to hold water (Rylatt and Bevan 2007, 222).

With the pit alignment at Watery Lane, the feature ran broadly parallel to the Moat Brook to the north-east. Further to this, its fills contained a high content of blue greys clays, typical of low energy water deposition and anaerobic conditions. It is noticeable that the fill profiles of each pit were remarkably similar, suggesting the same broad water borne siltation process for all. The lack of any finds also suggested a lack of settlement within the immediate vicinity. Water played a significant part in the activities on the site, with water meadow ditches cut in during the post-medieval period (Cornah 2016). The association with water remained in the form of the adjacent road name.

9 Conclusions

The primary result of the watching brief at Watery Lane was the identification and recording of a pit alignment at the northern end of the site, flanked by a parallel ditch. Pit alignments are typologically dated to the later prehistoric period, although the exact function and meaning of these enigmatic features is subject to ongoing debate.

No further features were recorded, beyond the east to west aligned post-medieval drainage features of the type characterised during the evaluation of the site.

It is important to note that the investigation areas, as identified by Staffordshire County Council, were not fully observed. The site was subjected to significant truncation and continued development prior to areas being made available for monitoring. Therefore, it is entirely possible that further archaeological features, potentially a continuation of the pit alignment, or features related to it, were present but not observed or identified.

10 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Tim Cornah, ACIfA, Graham Arnold, PCIfA, and Jamie Wilkins, assisted by Elspeth Iliff, PCIfA.

The project was managed by Tom Vaughan, MCIfA. The report was produced and collated by Tim Cornah and Jamie Wilkins. The environmental analysis was by Elizabeth Pearson, ACIfA. The illustrations were prepared by Laura Templeton, MCIfA.

11 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for the completion of the project: Rachel Jones and Kellie Donovan (Taylor Wimpey Midlands), Debbie Taylor (former Cultural Heritage Consultant, Staffordshire County Council), and Shane Kelleher (County Archaeologist, Staffordshire County Council).

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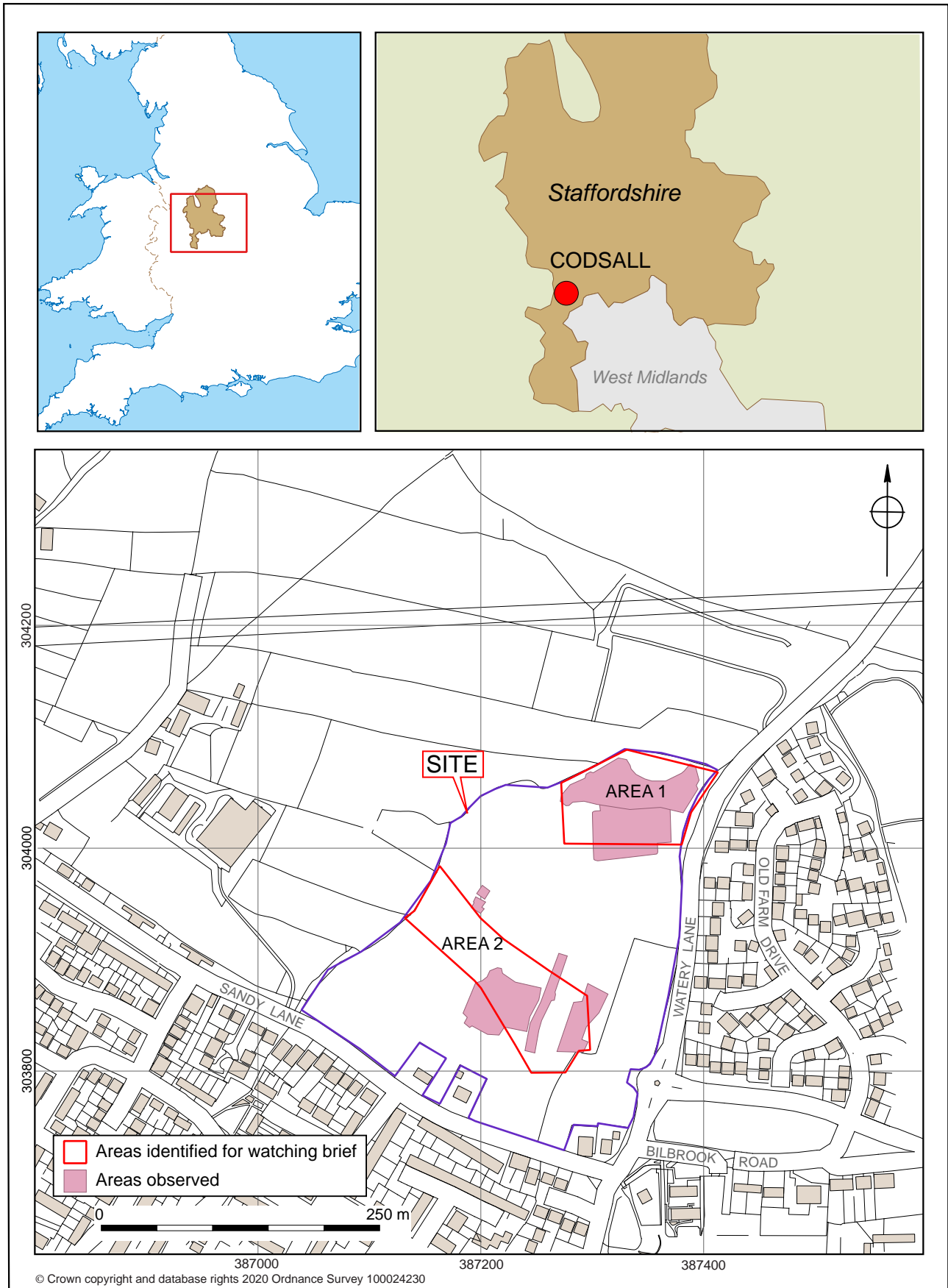
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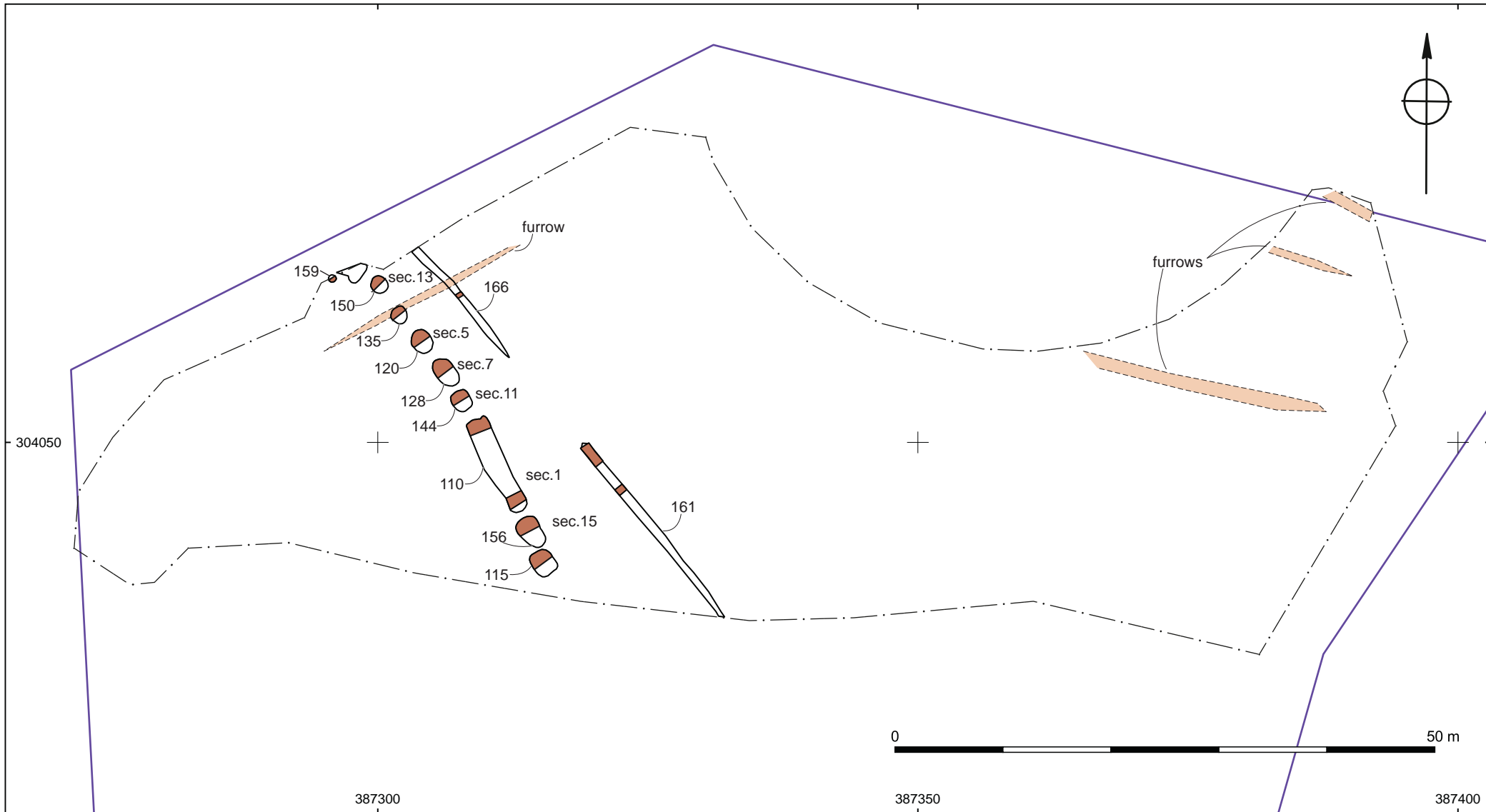
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Figures



Location of the site and areas of investigation

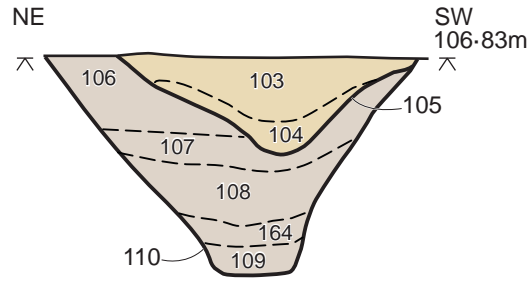
Figure 1



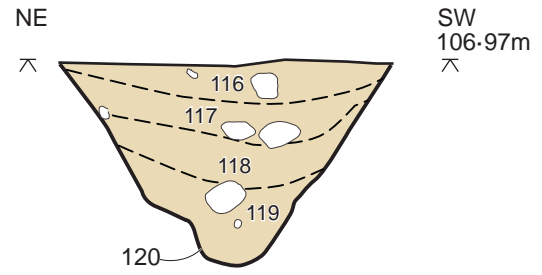
Area 1 Pit alignment

Figure 2

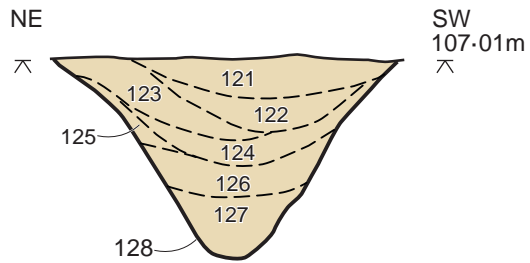
Section 1



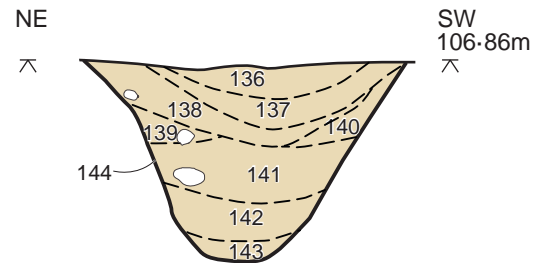
Section 5



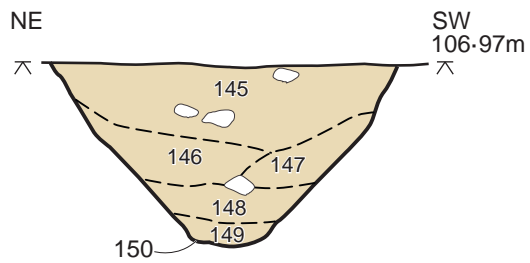
Section 7



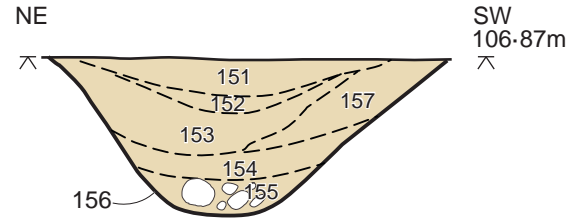
Section 11



Section 13



Section 15



Pit alignment: sections

Figure 3

Plates



Plate 1:
Looking south-east across the prehistoric pit alignment located in Area 1. The north-west facing section of pit [150] is visible in the foreground. Scales 1m.



Plate 2: North-west facing section of pit [144], within the pit alignment located in Area 1. Scale 1m.



Plate 3: North-west facing section of ovoid pit [128] within the pit alignment located in Area 1. Scales 1m.



Plate 4: North-west facing section of elongated pit, or segmented ditch, [110] in the centre of the pit alignment located in Area 1. Scale 1m.



Plate 5: North-west facing section of pit [115] within the pit alignment located in Area 1. Scale 1m.



Plate 6: North-west facing section of pit [120] within the pit alignment located in Area 1. Scale 1m.



Plate 7: North-west facing section of small ditch [161/166], scale 1m.



Plate 8: South-east facing section of small pit [159], scale 1m.

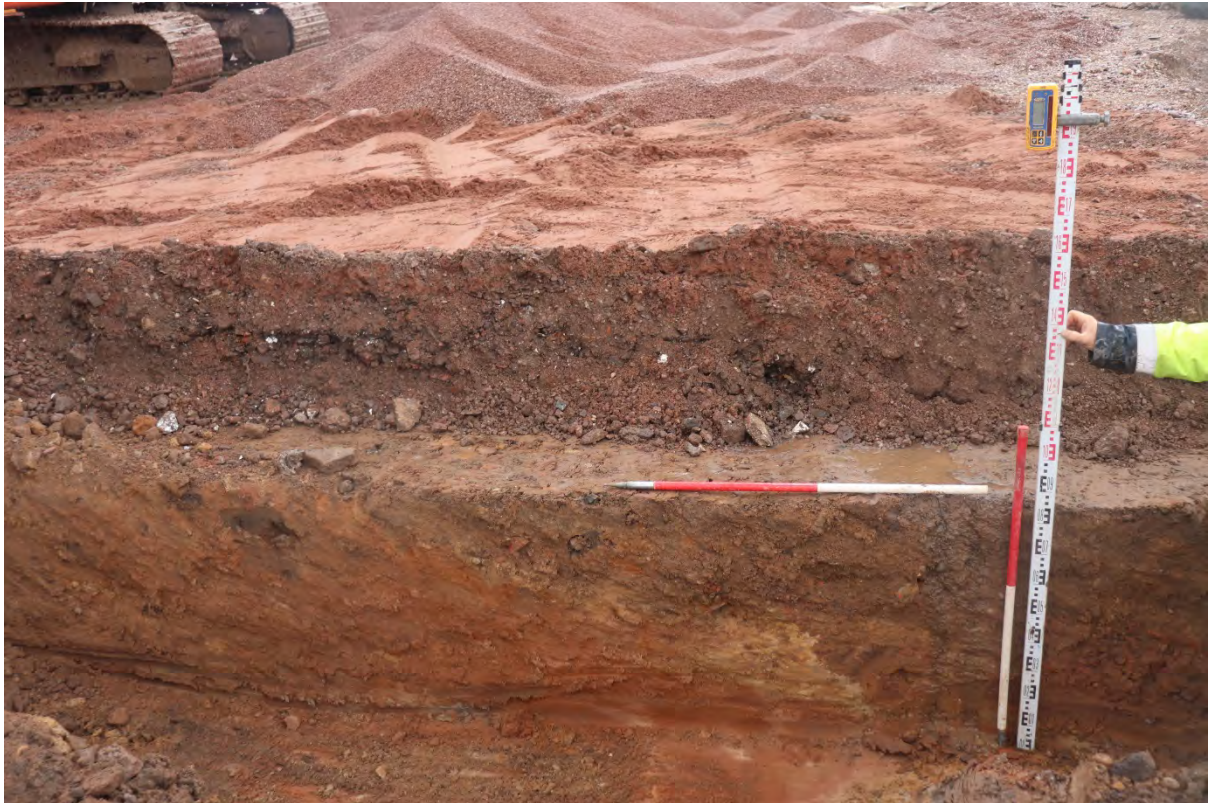


Plate 9: Made ground deposits and truncated natural substrate observed during the archaeological monitoring of the southern half of Area 1. Scales 1m.



Plate 10: Made ground deposits and truncated natural substrate observed during archaeological monitoring in the west of Area 2. Scales 1m.

Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Deposit description
100	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil		
101	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil		
102	Natural	Layer	Natural geology		
103	Ditch	Fill	W = 1.56m. Upper fill of ditch terminus [110] in recut [105].	0.52m	Soft yellowish grey clayey sand
104	Ditch	Fill	W=1.04m. Fill of ditch terminus [110] in recut [105].	0.18m	Soft reddish grey sand
105	Ditch	Cut	TBoS - moderate. Sides - moderate, slightly convex. BBoS - moderately sharp, Base - concave. Recut of ditch terminus [110]. May not be real.		
106	Ditch	Fill	W=0.72m. Fill of ditch terminus [100].	0.4m	Soft yellowish grey clayey sand
107	Ditch	Fill	W=1.38m. Fill of ditch terminus [110]	0.16m	Firm yellow clay
108	Ditch	Fill	W=1.14m. Fill of ditch terminus.	0.30m	Firm grey
109	Ditch	Fill	W=0.5m	0.14m	blueish grey clay
110	Ditch	Cut	W=2m. Shape - linear with rounded terminus. TBoS - sharp. Sides - steep. BBoS - Sharp. Base - flat. Orientation - NW-SE. Cut of ditch terminus. Fairly deep, v-shaped cut. Presumed the same as the slot dug in the evaluation.	1.14m	
111	Pit	Fill	W=1.52m. Upper fill of pit [115]. 50% excavated with mattock.	0.28m	Soft grey clayey sand
112	Pit	Fill	W=2m. 50% excavated with mattock. Fill of pit [115]	0.30m	Firm yellowish grey clay
113	Pit	Fill	W=1.14m. Occasional sub-rounded boulders. 50% excavated with mattock. Fill of pit [115].	0.24m	Soft grey clay
114	Pit	Fill	W=0.94m. Occasional sub-rounded cobbles & boulders. 50% excavated with mattock. Basal fill of pit	0.12m	Loose reddish grey sand
115	Pit	Cut	W=2m, L=2.36m. Shape - sub-rounded. TBoS - moderately sharp. Sides -	0.8m	

moderately steep, slightly convex. BBoS - moderate. Base - flat. 50% excavated. Cut of pit. Wide v-shaped profile with flat base. Part of an alignment of pits. No finds. Prehistoric?

116	Pit	Fill	W=1.76m. Occasional small rounded stones. 50% excavated, hand dug, dry conditions.	0.33m	Soft yellowish grey
117	Pit	Fill	W=1.70m. Occasional large rounded stones, 50% excavated by hand. Sand wash in fill of [120]	0.22m	Soft grey sandy clay
118	Pit	Fill	W=1.44m. Rounded stones. 50% excavated, by hand. Clay fill of [120].	0.24m	Firm yellowish grey clay
119	Pit	Fill	W=1.12m. Occasional large rounded stones. 50% excavated, hand tools. Basal fill of [120]. Possible material washed in off a bank?	0.50m	Soft reddish grey
120	Pit	Cut	Pit, part of alignment.	1.07M	
121	Pit	Fill	Top fill of Pit [128].	0.24M	grey clayey sand
122	Pit	Fill	Fill of Pit [128].	0.27M	Soft reddish grey sand
123	Pit	Fill	Fill of Pit [128].	0.30M	Soft yellowish grey clayey sand
124	Pit	Fill	Cohesive fill of Pit [128].	0.15M	yellow clay
125	Pit	Fill	Fill of Pit [128].	0.14M	Soft grey sandy clay
126	Pit	Fill	Fiil of Pit [128].	0.17M	Soft grey clay
127	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of Pit [128]. Soft reddish grey sand and gravels.	0.32M	Soft reddish grey sand
128	Pit	Cut	Pit - forming part of a Pit alignment.	1.07M	
129	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit [135]. Weathering. No finds.	0.22M	Soft yellowish grey clayey sand
130	Pit	Fill	Small band of red sand in pit [135]. Likely weathered in to fill a depression in previous fills. No finds.	0.12M	Soft reddish grey sand
131	Pit	Fill	Fill of Pit [135]. Most likely weathering. No finds.	0.24M	Soft yellowish grey sand
132	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [135]. Likely weathering over time. No finds.	0.28M	Soft orangey grey sand
133	Pit	Fill	Clayey fill of pit [135]. Possibly clading filling a depression in the basal fill (134). No finds.	0.14M	Soft grey clay
134	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit [135]. Likely	0.26M	Soft reddish grey clayey

			weathering. No finds.		sand
135	Pit	Cut	Cut of large, steep sided pit in an alignment of similar pits running NW-SE. No evidence for use or dating. No finds. Possibly prehistoric?		
136	Pit	Fill	W=1.04m. Upper fill of pit [144]	0.16m	Soft yellowish grey sandy clay
137	Pit	Fill	W=1.33m. Fill of pit [144].	0.12m	Soft red sand
138	Pit	Fill	W=1.48m. Fill of pit [144].	0.24m	yellow sandy clay
139	Pit	Fill	W=0.45m. Fill of pit [144].	0.16m	reddish grey clayey sand
140	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [144].	0.24M	reddish grey clayey sand
141	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [144].	0.28m	blueish grey clay
142	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [144].	0.22m	greyish red sand
143	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [144].	0.1m	greyish blue clay
144	Pit	Cut	Pit, part of alignment.	1.02m	
145	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [150].	0.41m	yellowish grey sand
146	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [150].	0.23m	orangey grey sand
147	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [150].	0.22m	whiteish grey sand
148	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [150].	0.19m	yellowish grey clay
149	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [150].	0.1m	reddish grey sand
150	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit, part of alignment.	0.86m	
151	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [156].	0.19m	grey clayey sand
152	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [156].	0.09m	Soft reddish grey sand
153	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [156].	0.3m	yellowish clay
154	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [156].	0.12m	blueish grey clay
155	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [156].		reddish grey sand
156	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit in alignment.	0.75m	
157	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [156].	0.26m	grey sandy clay
158	Pit	Fill	Dark, charcoal rich fill of small pit [158]. No finds. Possible dump of burnt	0.13m	Loose blackish grey sand
159	Pit	Cut	Cut of small pit with slightly undercut sides. Contained a possible dump of burnt material. No finds or dating.	0.29m	
160	Gully	Fill	Fill of gully [161].	0.41m	reddish grey sand
161	Gully	Cut	Cut of gully.	0.41m	
162	Pit	Fill	Single fill of small pit [163]. Contained large stones, possible a deliberate deposit.	0.16m	grey sand
163	Pit	Cut	Cut of small pit.	0.16m	
164	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [110].	0.12m	red sand
165	Gully	Fill	Fill of gully [166].	0.2m	Soft grey clayey sand
166	Gully	Cut	Cut of gully.	0.2m	

167	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of small pit [159]. Grey sandy filly, possibly windblown. No finds.	0.2m	Soft grey sand
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Appendix 2: Summary of project archive (P5020)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	-
Paper	Context sheet, Diary (Field progress form), Drawing, Plan, Report, Section.
Digital	Database, GIS, Images raster/digital photography, Survey, Text

*OASIS terminology