

STAFFORDSHIRE

Cannock Chase

2/1249 (C.41.6002)

SK 05041730

16-18 LOWER BROOK STREET, RUGELEY*16-18 Lower Brook Street, Rugeley, Staffordshire. A Report on an Archaeological Evaluation*

Marches Archaeology Lyonshall : Marches Archaeology, 2000, 12pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Marches Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site, which lay within the medieval core of Rugeley. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the fill of a 20th century service trench, but no other medieval deposits or features were found. The heavily disturbed top of an 18th century brick-lined and post hole were identified, probably associated with the buildings depicted on the 1840 tithe map, which had been demolished by 1884. All other deposits had been removed. The remainder of the plot was fairly level and it seemed likely that the whole plot had been stripped of deposits during the demolition and prior to the construction of the existing standing buildings and even the upper part of the subsoil might have been removed. There was the possibility that the lower portions of deeper features, e.g. medieval pits and construction cuts, potentially existed within the site. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM

2/1250 (C.41.6008)

SJ 97901020

67-69 HIGH GREEN, CANNOCK*67-69 High Green, Cannock, Staffordshire. A Report on an Archaeological Evaluation Excavation (Marches Archaeology Series 115)*

Wainwright, J Lyonshall : Marches Archaeology, 2000, 15pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Marches Archaeology

Three evaluation trenches were excavated revealing a pit and cultivation soils, tentatively dated to the medieval period. The survival of significant archaeological remains was likely to have been higher in the area of the site directly behind the High Street frontage, to the north of trench C. Other deposits and features excavated dated from the post-medieval period, probably the 19th and 20th centuries. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM, MO, UD**East Staffordshire**

2/1251 (C.41.6001)

SK 21102910

CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN, TUTBURY*Church of St Mary the Virgin, Tutbury, Staffordshire. Archaeological Evaluation*

Northamptonshire Archaeology Northampton : Northamptonshire Archaeology, 2000, 17pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Northamptonshire Archaeology

An archaeological evaluation comprising a desk-based study and sample excavation was carried out on land immediately adjacent to the north side of the church. The church was thought to have originally been part of an 11th century property. The purpose of the work was to discover whether archaeological remains associated with the priory extended into the evaluation area and to document any potential areas of survival. In the event, excavation suggested that part of the site had been severely truncated by works possibly related to the 19th century re-building of the north aisle and elsewhere by a profusion of

18th-19th century graves. The undated and partial remains of a possible limestone wall were the only indications of any earlier activity at the site. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM, MO, UD

2/1252 (C.41.6016)

SK 11204080

DALES GAP FARM, BARROW HILL, ROCESTER

Dales Gap Farm, Barrow Hill, Rocester, Staffordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation 2000

Krakowicz, R Birmingham : Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, 2000, 9pp, figs

Work undertaken by: Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the proposed site of a new farmyard building. Two trial trenches were dug across the width of the plot at the southern and northern ends. These revealed little of archaeological interest, other than a linear, negative feature, aligned northwest-southeast, which were present in both trenches. Artefact finds were limited to a single pot sherd recovered from the exposed surface of the subsoil in trench T1 and two pot sherds collected from the surface of the track immediately to the north of the self-same trench. All three were identified as dating from the Romano-British period. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: RO, MO, UD

2/1253 (C.41.6009)

SK 17701620

LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH COTTAGE, WYCHNOR

Land Adjacent to Church Cottage, Wychnor, Staffordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Mather, L Birmingham : Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, 2000, 8pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit

An evaluation was undertaken prior to the proposed construction of a new stable block. The site lay within the deserted medieval village of Wychnor, adjacent to an area scheduled as an ancient monument. The aim of the evaluation was to locate any surviving deposits, relating to the village and 12th century church, which might have been threatened by the proposed construction of a stable block. A single trial trench was excavated. Two linear gullies containing medieval pottery were recorded. These may have been drainage features associated with a former trackway or field boundary. These cut what appeared to be an agricultural soil containing small quantities of medieval pottery. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM, UD

Lichfield

2/1254 (C.41.6018)

SK 17901480

THE RECYCLING UNIT, ALREWAS QUARRY

An Archaeological Evaluation on the Site of the Recycling Unit, Alreswas Quarry, Staffordshire (Report No. 702)

Coates, G Birmingham : Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, 2000, 19pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit

Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken on the proposed site of a Recycling Unit. This followed a geophysical survey. Although the results of the geophysical survey were largely negative, cropmarks on aerial photographs suggested the presence of archaeological features including a cursus monument. A series of 15 trial trenches were excavated to test these possible features. Very few features of potential archaeological interest were recorded in the trial trenches. A number of linear features aligned

north-south were identified and sampled, but these appeared to be the remains of medieval and post-medieval plough furrows. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM, MO, UD

2/1255 (C.41.6003)

SK 10800860

WALSALL ROAD, LICHFIELD

Walsall Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire. A Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

Marches Archaeology Lyonshall : Marches Archaeology, 2000, 18pp, figs, tabs

Work undertaken by: Marches Archaeology

Four trenches were excavated in the area of Trunkfield's Mill and revealed humic silty deposits, possibly associated with an early mill complex. Several post-medieval brick and sandstone structures were excavated that were probably part of the Trunkfields Mill complex that was in existence by 1853. There was evidence of infilling and levelling of the mill area at a later date. To the west of this the bottom and edges of the adjacent millpool were defined. To the south of the mill complex the 1805 Lichfield Conduit was located in four further trenches. This cast iron pipe replaced the medieval lead pipe. It was highly likely that the 1805 pipe followed the same alignment of the earlier pipe, indeed it was thought probable that the same trench was re-excavated to recover the lead as it was a highly sought after material. A linear feature excavated was thought to have been a field boundary ditch, which was in existence before 1805. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, UD

South Staffordshire

2/1256 (C.41.6000)

SJ 97601520

POTTAL POOL SAND AND GRAVEL QUARRY

Pottal Pool Sand and Gravel Quarry Extension, Staffordshire. Archaeological Assessment Report

Newman, C & Wild, C Lancaster : Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 2000, 38pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Lancaster University Archaeological Unit

The archaeological assessment comprised a desk-based study alongside a rapid identification survey. No sites were recorded within the survey area on the SMR, although there was an earthwork enclosure of unknown date immediately to the south. The site had formed part of the royal forest of Cannock in the Middle Ages, but by the end of the 16th century it was part of the landed estate of the Littleton family. From the 18th century the site had been part of a warren and place name evidence indicated the former presence of keepers' lodges in the vicinity. The area seems to have been traditional woodland, until post medieval clearance, with deliberate re-planting by the 19th century and most of the current tree cover dated from the 1920s onwards. The field survey identified several large banks within the study area, presumably related to early phases of commercial forestry. The survey also identified two areas of modern disturbance and a disused quarry. It was recommended that the large banks be recorded prior to their destruction by the proposed quarry extension. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO

2/1257 (C.41.6004)

SJ 93601760

THE MOAT HOUSE, ACTON TRUSSELL

Archaeological Evaluation at The Moat House, Acton Trussel, Staffordshire (Report No. 93)

Potteries Museum Field Archaeology Unit

Stoke-on-Trent : Potteries Museum Field

Archaeology Unit, 2000, 10pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Potteries Museum Field Archaeology Unit

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a kitchen extension within the area of Acton Trussel moated house, a SAM. Two trial trenches were excavated. The evaluation revealed little that was of any archaeological interest. The presence of medieval and early post-medieval material in association with modern finds indicated that archaeological layers were present until comparatively recently, but had been removed by landscaping work. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM, MO

Stafford

2/1258 (C.41.6011)

SJ 86402030

HAUGHTON

Geophysical Survey Report 2000/33. Haughton, Staffordshire

GSB Prospection Bradford : GSB Prospection, 2000, 20pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: GSB Prospection

Both resistance and gradiometer surveys were employed to locate evidence of past medieval activity. A number of anomalies of archaeological potential were recorded, mainly in the northern part of the site. However, these did not conform to a pattern that could be readily identified as archaeological. Interpretation was complicated by anomalies produced by localised geological changes, ridge and furrow and modern disturbance. The results suggested that the survey area had not been the focus of significant medieval occupation. [Au]

2/1259 (C.41.6112)

SJ 98702460

HOME FARM, INGESTRE

Home Farm, Ingestre. The Soils

Terra Nova Brecon : Terra Nova, 2000, 9pp, pls, fig

Work undertaken by: Terra Nova

Soils and superficial deposits at Home Farm were examined in test pits and auger holes in order to describe the relationship between the Holocene history of the site and a group of archaeological remains. Fluvioglacial deposits, some modified by periglacial reworking, and Holocene pedogenesis were described and discussed in terms of archaeological survival. [Au]

2/1260 (C.41.6010)

SJ 98682459

INGESTRE

Archaeological Evaluation of a Prehistoric Pit Alignment and Associated Deposits at Ingestre, Staffordshire

Archaeophysica Ltd Shrewsbury : Archaeophysica Ltd, 2000, 27pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeophysica Ltd

The archaeological evaluation, consisting of geophysical surveys and the excavation of two trial trenches revealed limited indications of the suspected Bronze Age pit alignment, identified in aerial evidence. This was thought to have been almost totally ploughed out, a process that probably started after the aerial photographs taken in 1974. Buried below the plough soil and stratigraphically below the prehistoric pits, a relict landscape was found with evidence of early deforestation or land clearance in the form of charcoal with alluvial material containing a small amount of worked flint. Episodic flooding seemed to have occurred and the fertility of the deposited silt must have been exploited because cut into it furrows of an early plough were identified. Continued flooding seemed to have built up a large thickness of soil, into which was eventually cut the alignment of pits, which may have ended on the edge of a former course of the river Trent. Material from these deposits was submitted for radiocarbon dating. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PR, PM, UD

Staffordshire Moorlands

2/1261 (C.41.6017)

SK 07254245

ALTON CASTLE

A Report for Carly Tinkler Associates on a Geophysical Survey Carried Out at Alton Castle, Staffordshire. Part II: Radar Survey of the Fosse

Barker, P P & Mercer, E J F Upton upon Severn : Stratascan, 2000, 18pp, figs

Work undertaken by: Stratascan

The ground probing radar survey undertaken at the site was successful in identifying areas, which may have had an impact on the landscaping of the castle fosse. It was likely that mixed fill material was present beneath much of the site, although an area comprising two buried horizons was identified. These results would need confirming through intrusive investigations. Although, for the purpose of this study, an assessment was made of the top 1m of the radargrams, potential archaeological features below this had been highlighted. Such features were mainly concentrated around the existing bridge and in the south west of the site. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD