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Engleton Lane, Brewood, Staffordshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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*With a contribution from Cynthia Poole and illustrations by
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Summary

Between October and November 2019 Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation for RPS Group on behalf of Lovell Ltd at Engleton Lane, Brewood, Staffordshire. A total of 19 trenches were excavated across the site to assess its archaeological potential. Seventeen of the evaluation trenches contained no archaeological remains, with the natural geology overlain by subsoil and topsoil. A few natural features and geological variations were investigated as a precaution. A north-south aligned ditch, possibly a post-medieval field drainage ditch, was investigated in Trench 3. The only significant remains uncovered comprised a potential prehistoric pit alignment found in Trench 6 consisting of nine closely spaced pits. Even though the pits were undated and no finds were recovered, the sterile character of the fills are consistent with similar prehistoric pit alignments discovered within the area.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Carl Champness, Senior Project Manager. The fieldwork was directed by Ashley Strutt, who was supported by Elanor Stanley and Kieran Sherlock. Survey and digitising was carried out by Ashley Strutt, Simon Batsman and Gary Jones. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Geraldine Crann and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS Group, on behalf of Lovell Ltd, to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Engleton Lane, Brewood Staffordshire. As part of a proposed housing development a programme of 19 trial trenches was undertaken across the site to assess its archaeological potential.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as part of pre-planning investigation to help inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. Although the Local Planning Authority had not set a brief for the work, discussions between Shane Kelleher, Staffordshire County Council Archaeologist, and Matthew Smith, RPS Group, had established the scope of work required. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA (OA 2019) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines the results of the evaluation.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance (CIfA 2014).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies at the north-eastern edge of the village of Brewood. The area of proposed development consists of one complete pastoral field and the southern half of two adjoining pastoral fields (Fig. 1; NGR: SJ 8809 8543).
- 1.2.2 The site is relatively level at c 100m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The closest watercourse is the River Penk, which is located c 500m east of the site. The wider landscape is relatively flat although it gently slopes down towards the River Penk at c 90m aOD.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Mudstone and Halitestone, sedimentary bedrocks formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago, with superficial deposits of diamicton (Geology of Britain Viewer, September 2019).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in the desk-based assessment (RPS 2018), but the relevant points are summarised below:

Prehistoric period (10,000 BC – AD 43)

- 1.3.2 No significant prehistoric discoveries have been made within the vicinity of Brewood, which is believed to have been largely wooded during the prehistoric period.

Roman period (AD 43 - 410)

- 1.3.3 The site lies 0.7km north-east of a scheduled Roman villa at Engleton, excavated in the early 20th century after being discovered during quarrying. However, Roman activity in the area appears to be predominantly located 1.5km to the north-east of the site in the vicinity of Watling Street.

Medieval period (AD 410 - 1486)

- 1.3.4 Although Brewood is first mentioned in Domesday Book (1086 AD), some researchers suggest that the settlement may have originated as the focus of a Mercian (aristocratic or royal) estate as early as the 7th or 8th century. The church held Brewood by the early 11th century and it is possible that it had been granted by a Mercian dynasty and became a minster church (Staffordshire County Council 2013).
- 1.3.5 The layout of Brewood reveals two possible enclosures which may have been associated with early medieval activity. The larger, rectilinear, area fossilised by the roads comprising Market Place, Sandy Lane, The Pavement and Dean Street may have enclosed the area of the minster. The second, less regular area formed by Bargate Street and Newport Street to the west may have originated as a farm or possibly a green around which settlement was focused (Staffordshire County Council 2013). These enclosures are located c 700m south-west of the site around the area recorded by the HER as the historic settlement of Brewood (HERMST2334).

Post-medieval period (AD 1486 - modern)

- 1.3.6 The majority of assets recorded by the HER date to this period and consist of houses and structures located within the village of Brewood dating from the 17th to the 19th century. There is limited evidence for growth during the 18th and 19th century beyond the historic core of Brewood. The greatest period of growth occurred in the mid 20th century when large-scale housing development was constructed to the north and north-east of the settlement's historic core (Staffordshire County Council 2013).
- 1.3.7 Historic mapping demonstrates that the site was located within an area of agricultural land on the periphery of Brewood throughout the post-medieval period and modern period. Medieval strip fields were preserved within the site as field boundaries until they were gradually removed during the 19th and into the 20th century.

1.4 Previous archaeological investigations

- 1.4.1 A geophysical survey has previously been carried out across the site (Magnitude Surveys 2016). The survey results were characterised by agricultural activity and the remains of a pond or similar feature. There was no evidence for any other activity underlying the agricultural activity.
- 1.4.2 There has been a number of archaeological investigations carried out across the wider search area, mainly within Brewood to the south-west of the site. These include several archaeological watching briefs and evaluations which predominantly identified post-medieval features.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- iii. To determine the depth and extent of any archaeological remains present.
- iv. To provide sufficient evidence to inform the need for further investigation if required.
- v. To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Staffordshire HER.

3.2.2 The programme of archaeological investigation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by West Midlands Regional Research Framework (HE 2016).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of 19 trenches were excavated, focusing on the anomalies of uncertain origin identified during the geophysical survey, with further trenches located in blank areas to test the veracity of the geophysical survey results. This was a reduction from the 23 trenches proposed in the WSI, due to changes in the development area. All trenches measured 30m by 1.5m in size, representing a c 4% sample of the proposed 3.9ha development area. Following the discovery of archaeology within Trench 6, one trench was enlarged to 10m in width to help better define the features and aid in further investigation.

2.2.2 Each trench was excavated using an appropriate mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from trench edges. Machining was carried out in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon depending upon which was encountered first (Plates 1 and 2).

2.2.3 The exposed surface was sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. A sample of each feature or deposit type, for example pits, was excavated sufficiently to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of firm reddish-brown clay with moderate stones was overlain by a loose mid to dark greyish brown silt with occasional stony subsoil, which in turn was overlain by dark greyish brown silt topsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and the site remained dry in places. The northern part of the site close to a hedge and small pond was particularly marshy with some ingress of water in Trenches 8, 9 and 10. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Of the 19 trenches, only Trenches 3 and 6 produced any archaeological remains. These trenches were located within the centre of the southern field of the development.

3.4 Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 4; Plate 3 and 4)

3.4.1 Trench 3 had a loose dark greyish brown silt topsoil over a loose dark greyish brown silt subsoil overlying a natural firm reddish-brown clay with a moderate inclusion of stones (Plate 3). A NE-SW aligned ditch (304) was observed within this trench. The ditch was 1.7m across and 0.40m in depth (Fig. 4; Plate 4). It contained one fill (303), a loose mid greyish brown silt with occasional stones. Two pieces of medieval or post-medieval roof tile were recovered from this fill.

3.5 Trench 6 (Figs 2 and 3; Plates 5-8)

3.5.1 Trench 6 had a loose dark greyish-brown silty topsoil overlying a subsoil of loose mid greyish brown silt with occasional stony subsoil. The subsoil overlay a firm natural of reddish-brown clay with occasional stone inclusions (Plate 5). The trench was originally found to contain four closely spaced pits (604, 605, 606 and 607) in a NE-SW alignment, all of similar size and shape, although it was noted that pit 604 was more rectangular in shape than those to the south-west (Fig. 2). The pits were spaced at regular intervals less than 1m apart. The trench was subsequently extended to reveal a further five pits (617, 618, 619, 620 and 620), which were left unexcavated. No dating material was recovered from any of the pits.

3.5.2 Pit 604 was one of three pits that were sub-square in shape. It was 1.9m across and 0.28m in depth and had four fills (Fig. 3; Plate 6). The basal fill (614) was a firm mottled greyish-yellow clay with very occasional stone inclusions, 0.06m in depth. This was

overlain by 613, a firm dark blue-grey clay, 0.10m in depth. This was in turn overlain by 612, a firm mottled greyish-yellow clay, 0.24m in depth. The colour of this fill suggests that it may represent a level of persistent waterlogging within the pit. The top fill (608) was a firm mid grey-brown sandy silty clay, 0.10m in depth.

3.5.2.1 Pit 605 was to the south west of pit 604 and was of an oval shape. It measured 2m across and 0.52m in depth. The lowest fill (616) was a loose brown/blueish grey clayey sand with very rare rounded stones, 0.52m in depth. This was overlain by 615, a loose light yellowish grey clayey sand with rare stone inclusions, 0.25m in depth. The uppermost fill (609) was a loose light yellowish grey clayish sand with very rare rounded stones, 0.24m in depth (Plate 7).

3.5.3 To the south-west of pit 605 was pit 607, which was subcircular in plan, and was 2.6m in width with a maximum depth of 0.60m. Only one fill was recorded within the pit, a loose light yellowish grey clayey sand with very rare poorly sorted stones.

3.5.4 Pit 606 was further south-west to 607 and was found to be 2.20m across and 0.37m in depth. This pit had one fill (610), a loose, light yellowish grey clayish sand with very rare rounded stones (Plate 8).

3.6 Finds and environmental summaries

3.6.1 Two pieces of medieval or post-medieval flat roof tile were recovered from ditch 304 with Trench 3. No other finds were recovered during the evaluation, and none of the features had potential for environmental sampling.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in generally good conditions which allowed for good visibility of archaeological remains. The majority of the trenches were dug at their proposed locations with only slight modifications necessary due to site obstacles. The evaluation was therefore able to achieve good coverage of the proposed development area and the results can be considered to provide a reliable assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.

4.2 Interpretation

4.2.1 The evaluation revealed only one significant group of archaeological features, in the southern area of the development. Trench 6 was found to contain nine large pits forming a NE-SW aligned pit alignment. The pits were of similar shape, size and depth, but contained no finds. No sign of the pit alignment was identified continuing further to the north-east within Trench 9 or to the south-east within Trench 2.

4.2.2 The pits appeared to have gradually silted-up through natural processes. Some exhibited silting layers interleaved with erosion edge deposits, with no evidence of re-cuts or bank erosion deposits.

4.2.3 The pit alignment is example of a class of monument widely found in the Midlands (Thomas 2003). A number have been investigated within Staffordshire (eg Coates 2002; Neilson 2002). Their purpose is imperfectly understood, but they are assumed to demarcate boundaries, whether functional, social or ritual. Some examples can run across the landscape for more than a kilometre and appear to form part of a wider system of land division (Thomas 2003). A number of examples were laid out either parallel with or at right angles to rivers, and it may be significant that the Brewwood example has an approximately perpendicular alignment to the River Penk, c 500m east of the site. While pit alignments are often difficult to date due to their lack of associated artefacts, the majority seem to belong to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Further excavation would be required to elucidate the date and overall course of the pit alignment at the present site.

4.2.4 The only other feature revealed during the evaluation was a potential post-medieval field boundary ditch identified within Trench 3.

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APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a geology reddish brown clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.18	Topsoil		
101	Layer			0.31	Subsoil		
102	Layer				Natural		
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.19	Topsoil		
201	Layer			0.48	Subsoil		
202	Layer				Natural		
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation		SE-NW
Trench contain one north-south ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.23	Topsoil		
301	Layer			0.46	Subsoil		
302	Layer				Natural		
303	Fill		1.7	0.4	Secondary Fill		
304	Cut		1.7	0.4	Ditch. northeast-southwest aligned ditch	CBM	Med – post-med
Trench 4							

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.5
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.21	Topsoil		
401	Layer			0.32	Subsoil		
402	Layer				Natural		
Trench 5							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.5
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.22	Topsoil		
501	Layer			0.34	Subsoil		
502	Layer				Natural		
Trench 6							
General description						Orientation	SW-NE
Trench contained a north-south aligned pit alignment. Consists of topsoil and subsoil soil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.5
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.17	Topsoil		
601	Layer			0.34	Subsoil		
602	Layer				Natural		
603	Void						
604	Cut		1.9	0.23	Pit. No finds, part of pit alignment		
605	Cut		2	0.52	Pit. part of a pit alignment, no finds		
606	Cut		2.2	0.37	Pit. No finds, part of pit alignment		
607	Cut		2.6	0.6	Pit. No finds, part of a pit alignment		
608	Fill	604	2	0.1	Secondary Fill. upper fill of pit		
609	Fill	605	1.8	0.24	Other Fill. single fill of pit		
610	Fill	606	2.2	0.66	Other Fill. single fill of pit		

611	Fill	607	2.6	0.6	Other Fill. single fill of pit		
612	Fill	604	2	0.24	Other Fill		
613	Fill	604	1.86	0.1	Other Fill		
614	Fill	604	1	0.06	Primary Fill. initial infilling of the pit		
615	Fill	605	1.3	0.25	Other Fill. middle of three fills within pit		
616	Fill	605	1.95	0.52	Other Fill		
617	Cut				Unexcavated Pit		
618	Cut				Unexcavated Pit		
619	Cut				Unexcavated Pit		
620	Cut				Unexcavated Pit		
621	Cut				Unexcavated Pit		

Trench 7

General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
702	Layer				Natural		
703	Cut				Tree-throw. further excavation an active field drain was found in the bottom which called its legitimacy into question		
704	Fill	703			Other Fill. further excavation called the fill and cut of tree bole into question due to an active field drain in the bottom		

Trench 8

General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
801	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
802	Layer				Natural		

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation		NNW -SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.35	Topsoil		
901	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
902	Layer				Natural		
Trench 10							
General description					Orientation		SW- NE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
1001	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		
1002	Layer				Natural		
Trench 11							
General description					Orientation		NNW -SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay. Investigated to a depth of 0.90m.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
1101	Layer			0.3	Subsoil		
1102	Layer				Natural		
1103	Layer			0.2	Other Layer. peaty/humic layer, mostly dark blue-black silty clay, with some lighter grey patches. possibly the result of being within a waterlogged area/ silted up pond		
Trench 12							

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.5
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.21	Topsoil		
1201	Layer			0.43	Subsoil		
1202	Layer				Natural		
Trench 13							
General description						Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.5
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
1301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
1302	Layer				Natural		
Trench 14							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.5
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.18	Topsoil		
1401	Layer			0.38	Subsoil		
1402	Layer				Natural		
Trench 15							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.5
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.17	Topsoil		
1501	Layer			0.36	Subsoil		

1502	Layer				Natural		
Trench 16							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.22	Topsoil		
1601	Layer			0.42	Subsoil		
1602	Layer				Natural		
Trench 17							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.21	Topsoil		
1701	Layer			0.46	Subsoil		
1702	Layer				Natural		
Trench 18							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.62
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
1801	Layer			0.62	Subsoil		
1802	Layer			-	Natural		
Trench 19							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil over a natural geology of reddish-brown clay.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.15	Topsoil		
1901	Layer			0.3	Subsoil		
1902	Layer			-	Natural		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Ceramic building material

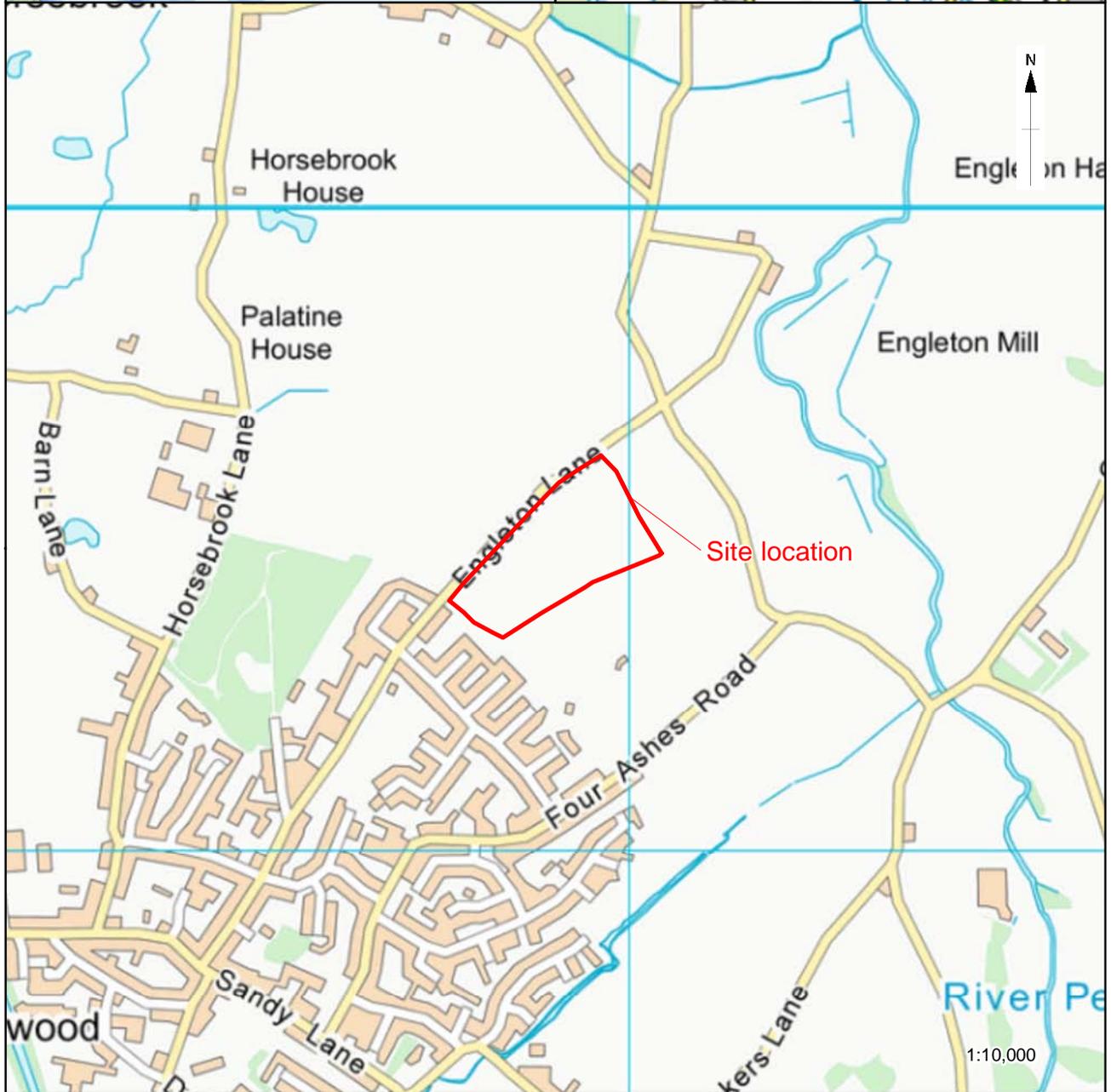
By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

Context	Description	Date
303	One piece of flat roof tile and one surface flake from base of a similar tile. Both in fairly coarse micaceous fabric. Probably nib tiles as 15mm thick. 134g	Medieval or post-medieval

APPENDIX C**SITE SUMMARY DETAILS**

Site name:	Engleton Lane, Brewood, Staffordshire
Site code:	BREL19
Grid Reference	NGR SJ 8809 8543
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	28 October to 4 November 2019, 6 days
Area of Site	4.55ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX20ES, and will be deposited with Staffordshire Potteries Museum and Art Gallery in due course, under the following accession number: STKMG.2019.LH.90.
Summary of Results:	Between October and November 2019 Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation for RPS Group on behalf of Lovell Ltd at Engleton Lane, Brewood, Staffordshire. A total of 19 trenches were excavated across the site to assess its archaeological potential. Seventeen of the evaluation trenches contained no archaeological remains, with the natural geology overlain by subsoil and topsoil. A few natural features and geological variations were investigated as a precaution. A north-south aligned ditch, possibly a post-medieval field drainage ditch, was investigated in Trench 3. The only significant remains uncovered comprised a potential prehistoric pit alignment found in Trench 6 consisting of nine closely spaced pits. Even though the pits were undated and no finds were recovered, the sterile character of the fills are consistent with similar prehistoric pit alignments discovered within the area.



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Figure 1: Site location

X:\s\Staffordshire_Engleton_Lane_Brewood_EV010\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\BREL19_Report_figure2_2019-11-27.mxd*
matt.bradley*27/11/2019

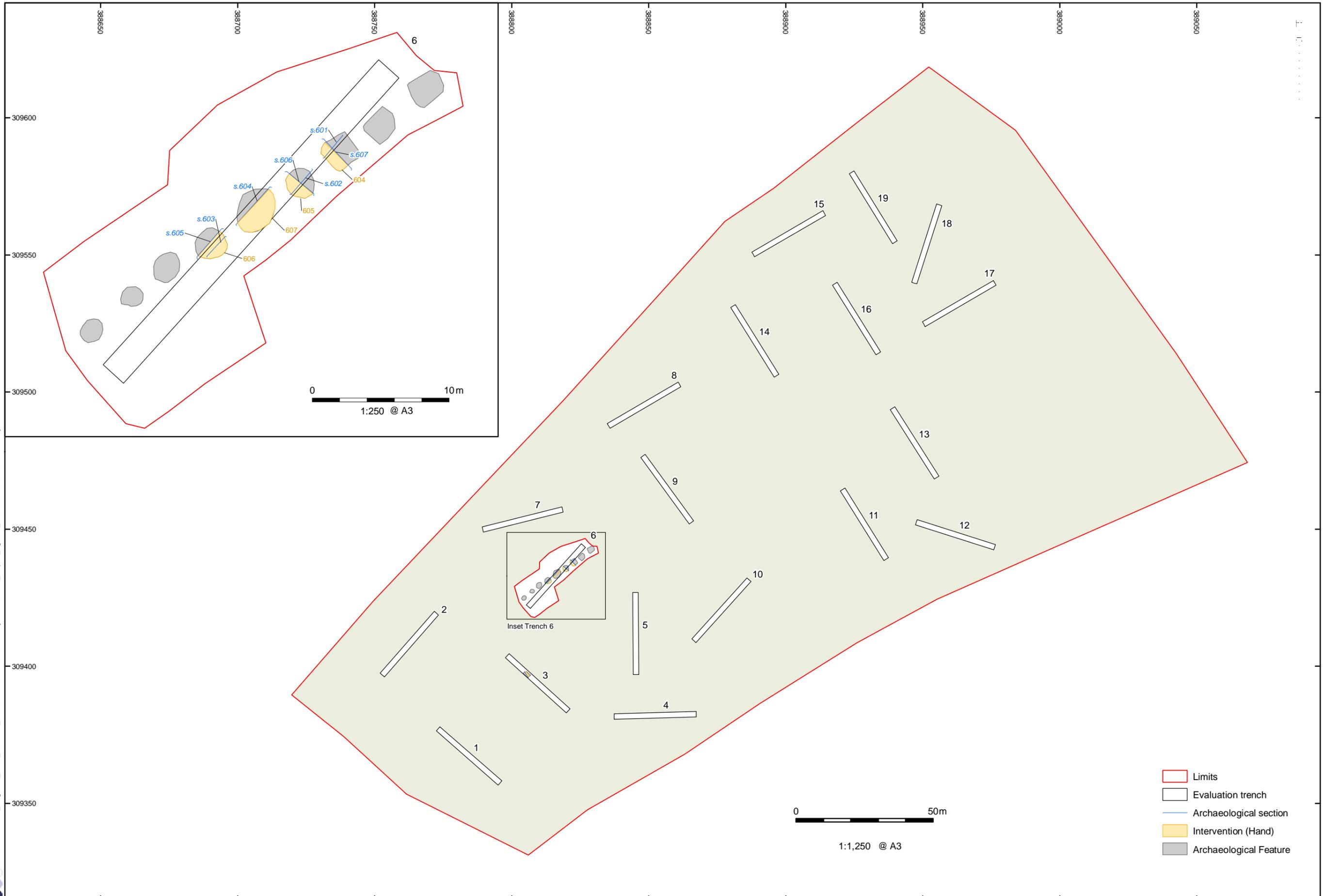


Figure 2: Trench location with archaeology

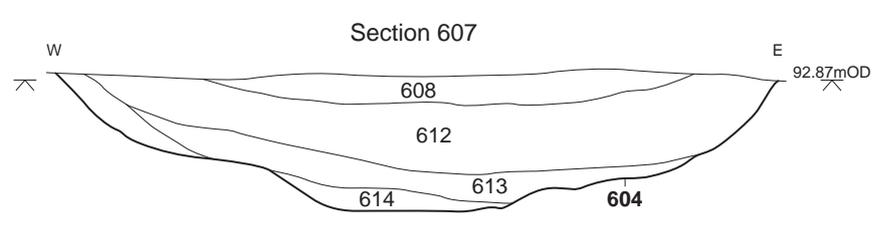
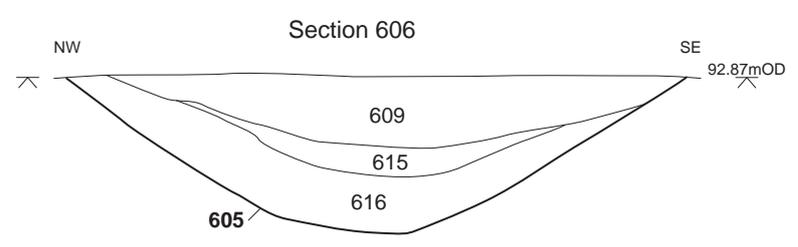
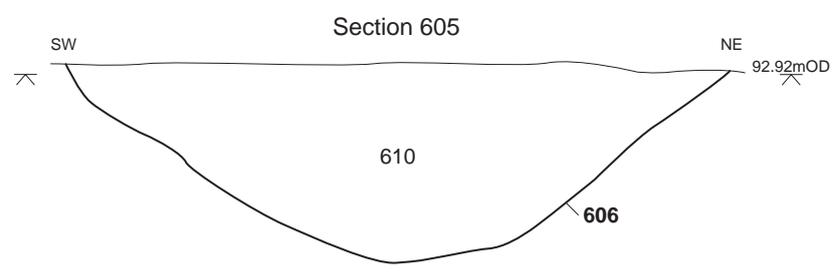
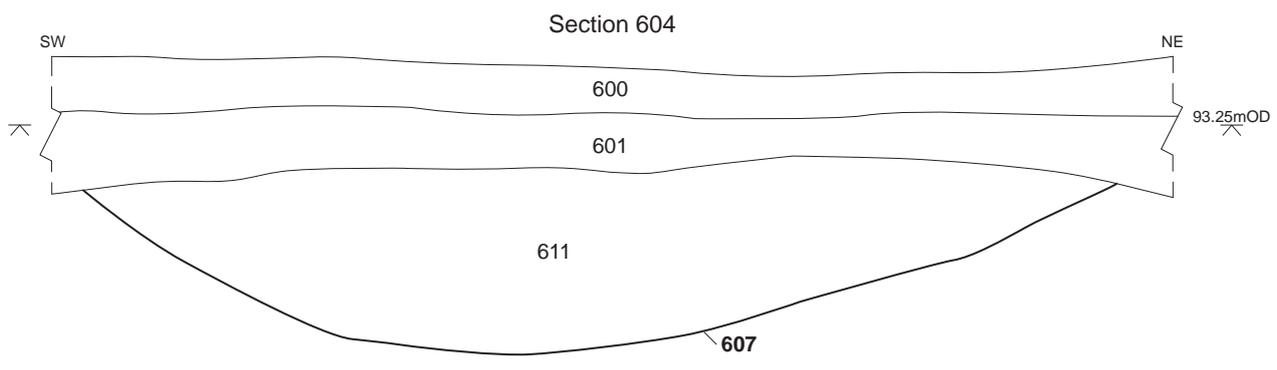


Figure 3: Trench 6 sections

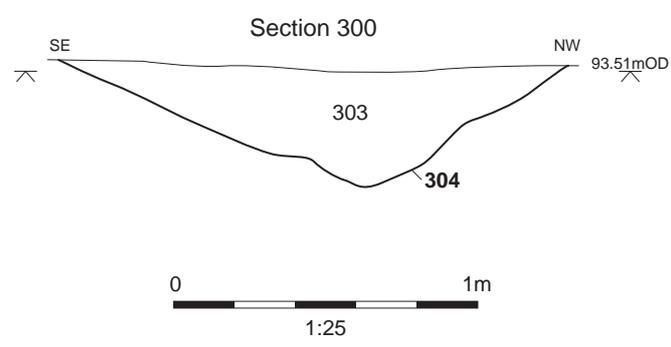


Figure 4: Section 300, facing SW, of ditch 304



Plate 1: Trench 11, looking east (2x2m scales)



Plate 2: Trench 18, Looking north-west (2m scales)



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking north-west (2x2m scales)



Plate 4: North-east facing section 300 of ditch 304 (1m scale)



Plate 5: Pit alignment in Trench 6, looking north (2m scale)



Plate 6: South-east facing section 607, pit 604 (1m scale)



Plate 7: South-west facing section 606, pit 605 (1m scale)



Plate 8: South-east facing section 605, pit 606 (1m scale)



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