

Site/Project Name: **West Coast Main Line, Lichfield Site at Netherstowe Lane**

Site Code: **WCMA5 05**

Site/Project Type: **Evaluation**

Year(s): **2006**

Accession Number: **2005.LH.4**

Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	INTRODUCTION Email stating there was no written brief issued for this project Methodology for phase 1 works	1 sheet 10 sheets	Box 1 file 1
A	REPORT Evaluation report OASIS form printout	1 bound copy 3 sheets	Box 1 file 2
B	PRIMARY CONTEXT RECORDS Levels register Trench record sheet Context record sheets no 1 - 9	1 sheet 1 sheet 9 sheets	Box 1 file 3
B	CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS Plan record sheet Section record sheet	1 sheet 1 sheet	Box 1 file 4
B	PRIMARY DRAWINGS Plan & section drawings	1 A1 sheet	Roll 1 of 1
D	CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS Black and white photographic record sheet Colour photographic record sheet	1 sheet 1 sheet	Box 1 file 5

SCAN PDF

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Headings

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Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Staffordshire] Parish:[Lichfield] Site:[WCML, Site at Netherstowe Lane]

Site code[WCMA5 05]

Line 2: Excavators name[Haines, T]

Line 3:

Classification of material

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Index to archive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>
A:Final Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
A:Publication Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	<input type="checkbox"/>
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>
F: Documentary	<input type="checkbox"/>
F: Press and Publicity	<input type="checkbox"/>
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West Coast Main line, Lichfield Site at Netherstone
Lane
WCMA5 05

Box 1 file 1

Introduction

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tim haines

From: Dean, Stephen (DSD) [stephen.dean@staffordshire.gov.uk]

Sent: 15 March 2007 15:19

To: tim haines

Subject: West Coast Main Line archaeological brief

Dear Tim

Following on from our previous discussions I have reviewed the Staffordshire County Council files pertaining to the archaeological element of the West Coast Main Line. While a brief is mentioned in correspondence copies could not be identified within the project file or held electronically. Instead it would appear that a more general verbal agreement was in place regarding the methodology and that this led to the production of a Project Design for the archaeological works. If I do subsequently identify a Brief for the archaeological work on the West Coast Main Line I will of course forward details of this to you as a matter of urgency.

Yours sincerely

Stephen Dean

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The figures attached are in site order.

WEST COAST MAINLINE UPGRADE - TRENT VALLEY OUTLINE PROPOSAL FOR PHASE 1 WORKS

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Network Rail is to upgrade the track between Tamworth and Lichfield (previously known as 'Order 2') and Lichfield and Armitage (previously known as 'Order 1'). This comprises a distance of over 20km of track.
- 1.2 The upgrade involves the change from two tracks to four. Although much of this upgrade will take place within the present footprint of the railway, there are also a number of areas where substantial landtake, both permanent and temporary, will take place outside the present footprint.
- 1.3 These works will include the construction of haul roads, temporary and permanent compounds and storage areas, as well as the construction and replacement of bridges, and a number of other works.
- 1.4 In most cases, the Haul roads will be put into place before any other major works take place.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The section of track in question runs from Tamworth, through Lichfield to Armitage.

TAMWORTH TO LICHFIELD

- 2.2 The Tamworth to Lichfield section lies within two distinct topographical and geographical 'zones'. These are the southern uplands of Staffordshire, crossed by the north-western half of this section, and the Tame Valley, which takes up the south-east part. East of Lichfield, the railway runs alongside a gentle, north-east facing, slope. This lies at around 60-70m OD and is situated at the side of the River Tame. East of Whittington, the railway descends into the bottom of the valley, to around 55m OD, and crosses the River Tame, before entering the town of Tamworth,
- 2.3 Southern Uplands - The geology of the southern upland area is Triassic Keuper sandstones (BGS 1971). Around Hademore, this is overlain by Recent and Pleistocene Glacial Boulder Clay. Within this zone, there are alluvial deposits. These are associated with three watercourses at Huddlesford, along Fisherwick Brook and both sides of the River Tame.
- 2.4 Tame Valley - The geology at the base of the Tame Valley comprises a Recent and Pleistocene Gravel Terrace (First Terrace) to either side of the River Tame, with alluvium at the very bottom of the valley on the floodplain. At the eastern end of the corridor, to the south-east of Wigginton Hall, the line of the existing railway rises slightly at the foot of the valley slope before entering Tamworth town. The geology of this area is Triassic Keuper Sandstones,

Recent and Pleistocene Glacial Boulder Clay and Triassic Keuper Red Marls with sandy bands.

LICHFIELD TO ARMITAGE

- 2.5 The Trent Valley section of line is located towards the bottom of the western slope of a valley. This valley contains the River Trent to the north-west. The land rises significantly to the west of this area, towards the small settlements of Brook End and Longdon and to the centre of Lichfield.
- 2.6 The geology of the southern end of the study area consists of a small island of first terrace gravels around Streethay. To the north-west of this area, the line passes through an area of Triassic sandstones and a larger area of red marls with sandy bands, as far as Tomhay Wood. Within this area, two lines of alluvium are present. the north-western third of this section consists almost entirely of older river gravel with a smaller alluvial passage to the south-east of Hanch Hall, and with the northeasternmost end surrounded by red marls and a soft sandstone.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The history of this project with Oxford Archaeology (OA) began in 1999 when our Heritage Management Services were asked by Scott Wilson to produce Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) for orders 1 & 2, to be included in their Environmental Impact Assessments.
- 3.2 In 2002, when Order 2 went to Public Inquiry, Staffordshire County Council asked that further, more detailed, works should be done on the cropmark sites along the route and on the fieldnames shown on the parish Tithe maps. They also requested that an overarching project design be created for Order 2. This work was done and submitted.
- 3.3 Also in 2002, an initial phase of fieldwalking was undertaken along the northern side of the line between (approximately) Whittington and the Sewage works to the north-west of Tamworth (Order 2). The report for this work has not yet been produced, as the project did not continue once Railtrack ceased to exist. The results were, however, disappointing, with only post medieval material found throughout the study area. This was despite the fact that this work took place in the area of track which has greater potential due to the presence of a number of cropmarks either within or directly adjacent to the original study area.
- 3.4 In 2003, Oxford Archaeology was approached by Network Rail and asked to consider how to move forward with this project again, and in 2004 this request was confirmed.
- 3.5 Discussions between Ian Wykes of Staffordshire County Council and OA led to the agreement that in areas where, due to temporary or permanent landtake, there was the potential for archaeological remains to be disturbed, fieldwork would be carried out. It was agreed that, as a first stage, this would take the

- form of evaluation work, except in the case of the haul roads, which would be covered by watching brief.

4 OVERALL STRATEGY

- 4.1 All areas which are known to be subject to groundworks of any kind will be the subject of archaeological investigations. Any areas that are, at present, not thought to be at risk will need to be included in the archaeological works if circumstances change.
- 4.2 This is Phase 1 of the archaeological works. Archaeology uncovered during this phase may be subject to further mitigation work.
- 4.3 The haul roads will be constructed in advance of any major works. These will be subject to watching brief along their entire length.
- 4.4 Areas of land that will be disturbed, outside the haul roads, will usually be subject to a 2% archaeological field evaluation, although this may be varied in relation to predicted activity and immediate ground conditions. Site specific trench location plans will be produced for each area to be evaluated.
- 4.5 A list of sites that are likely to be evaluated is attached. This is based on the latest information available, but may be subject to change if there is any change in the proposed works on any area, or if new areas of impact are added to the scheme. There are also areas of permanent landtake along large strips of the line which are very long and narrow and run between the haul roads and the existing track. These cannot be evaluated in the usual way. In the event that the adjacent haul road works identify an archaeological resource, further mitigation work may be necessary in these areas.

5 AIMS & SPECIFIC STRATEGY

Watching Brief

5.1 Aims

- To establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any of archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- To signal, before the destruction of the material in question, the discovery of a significant archaeological find, for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard. In this case additional technicians may be required to aid the excavation of the archaeological material.
- To make available the results of the investigation.

5.2 Strategy

- 5.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs' (IFA, 1999).
- 5.2.2 General site procedures are as defined in the appendices at the end of this document. Excavation of archaeological features and deposits will be undertaken to fulfil the objectives required by the County Archaeologist.
- 5.2.3 The watching brief will be maintained during the construction of the haul roads.
- 5.2.4 All features and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers, and context recording will be in accordance with the established OA *Field Manual* (OAU 1992). All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.
- 5.2.5 Colour transparency and black-and-white negative photographs will be taken during the ground-works and of any archaeological features and deposits. Plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:100) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features and sample sections of stratigraphy will be drawn at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.2.6 The County Archaeological Service will be kept informed as to the progress of the fieldwork and site visits for monitoring purposes will be arranged between OA and Mr Wykes.
- 5.2.7 The fieldwork will be undertaken by a Project Supervisor under the overall direction of OA Head of Fieldwork, Nick Shepherd.

Evaluation works

5.3 Aims of the Evaluation

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- To establish the exigency for a mitigation strategy.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- To make available the results of the investigation.
- To define any relevant research priorities if additional archaeological investigation proves necessary.

5.4 Strategy

- 5.4.1 The trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision, supplemented by limited hand excavation of archaeological deposits for their initial dating and characterisation. The trenches will be located, so far as is practicable, to obtain a representative sample of the site. Trench locations will be agreed with the County Archaeologist prior to the start of the evaluation.
- 5.4.2 The trenches will produce a 2% sample of the proposed areas of development.
- 5.4.3 The trenches will be excavated to the top of the 'natural' or to the top of any significant archaeological level, whichever is the higher. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned to clarify the remains and archaeological features will be sampled to sufficiently characterise and date them. Particular care will be taken to ensure that archaeological deposits are not damaged through excessive use of machine excavation.
- 5.4.4 The stratigraphy of the trench will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits are identified.
- 5.4.5 Spoil heaps will be monitored to allow analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- 5.4.6 A project supervisor and an archaeologist, under the supervision of a project manager will undertake the fieldwork. All OA's fieldwork is carried out under the general direction of N. Shepherd (Head of Fieldwork).
- 5.4.7 Any human remains that are encountered will initially be left *in situ*. If removal is necessary this will comply with the relevant Home Office regulations.
- 5.4.8 Monitoring of the evaluation will be undertaken by Staffordshire County Archaeological Services.

5.5 Report and archive

- 5.5.1 A report of the findings will be produced within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Copies will be sent to the County Archaeological Service and the Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.5.2 The content and style of the report will be as defined in Appendix 8.
- 5.5.3 The site archive will be created in accordance with the guidelines published in Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (UK Inst. for Conservation 1990) and standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections - see Appendix 8. The project archives will ultimately be deposited with the appropriate museums.

General

1.2 Appendices 2, 7, 8 and 11 are relevant.

APPENDIX 1 : SITES FOR EVALUATION

Site No	Type of site	Site Name/address	Approx grid ref	Size (ha)
A2	2% Eval	OB 101	SK 131 103	0.9
A4	2% Eval	Netherstowe Lane	SK 126 109	1
A5	2% Eval	Netherstowe Lane	SK 126 108	0.3
A7	2% Eval	By Pond	SK 123 114	0.5
A8	2% Eval	Bridge 105	SK 121 117	1.2
A11	2% Eval		SK 113 130	0.3
A12	2% Eval	Fog Cottages	SK 111 133	1.1
A13	2% Eval	Tewnell's Lane	SK 109 136	2.7
A15	2% Eval	Shaw Lane	SK 103 142	2.6
A18	2% Eval	Lichfield Road	SK 093 151	0.6
A20	2% Eval	UB112	SK 087 160	0.9

Site No	Type of site	Site Name/address	Grid ref	Size (ha)
1	2% eval	Adj to Cross Street, Tamworth	SK 206 044	0.4
3	2% eval	Adj to FB83	SK 204 045	0.1
6	2% eval	End of Freville Close	SK 202 046	0.1
18	2% eval	Cotton Lane compounds	SK 189 054	0.4
20	2% eval	Adj to Comberford level crossing	SK 187 064	0.2
21	2% eval	Adj to Comberford level crossing	SK 187 065	0.2
22	2% eval	Adj to UB85	SK 186 067	1.9
23	2% eval	Adj to UB85	SK 185 066	1.5
24	2% eval	Adj to R Tame	SK 185 068	0.5
25	2% eval	Adj to UB87	SK 184 069	1.7
26	2% eval	Adj to UB88	SK 183 071	1.6
28	2% eval	Adj to OB 90	SK 176 080	1.6
29	2% eval	Fisherwick Road	SK 172 080	0.3
30	2% eval	Fisherwick	SK 173 082	3.5
31	2% eval	New Fisherwick road	SK 177 082	0.2
33	2% eval	Burton Road	SK 163 090	0.1
38	2% eval	Adj to UB95	SK 152 095	0.8
39	2% eval	Adj to UB96	SK 151 095	0.4
40	2% eval	Adj to UB97	SK 150 096	0.3
43	2% eval	Adj to A38	SK 142 095	5.9
44	2% eval	Adj to A38	SK 142 096	1.7
45	2% eval	Adj to A38	SK 140 097	1
46	2% eval	Burton Old Road	SK 138 098	0.2
47	2% eval	UB 93	SK 157 094	1
48	2% eval	TOLLGATE LANE	SK 192 069	10.8

APPENDIX 2 : OA Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendices**2 MACHINE EXCAVATED TRENCHES**

- 2.1 A visual inspection of the entire site will be undertaken. This will include the examination of any available exposures (e.g. recently cut field ditches and geological test pits).
- 2.2 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavated trenches. This will normally be a JCB 3CX Sitemaster or 360° tracked excavator with a 5' or 6' wide toothless bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator such as a Kubota KH 90 will be used.
- 2.3 All machining will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.
- 2.4 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.
- 2.5 Following machine clearance, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.
- 2.6 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.
- 2.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 2.8 Within significant archaeological levels a minimum number of features required to meet the aims will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within narrow trenches will not be sampled. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. It is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 2.9 Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 2.10 Different environmental sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Bulk samples, a minimum of 10 litres, but up to 30 litres if possible for early prehistoric features will be taken for flotation for charred plant remains. Bulk samples will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for macroscopic plant remains. Columns for pollen analysis will be taken if appropriate. Mollusc samples will be collected if present. Other bulk samples

for small animal bones and other small artefacts may be taken from appropriate contexts.

- 2.11 Any finds of human remains will be left in-situ, covered and protected and the coroner informed. If removal is essential it will only take place under appropriate Home Office licence, section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 and local environmental health regulations, and if appropriate in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981.
- 2.12 All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the 1996 Treasure Act. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. All staff associated with the project will be defined as 'Archaeologists' for the purposes of the Act
- 2.13 OA welcomes monitoring visits by the local authorities' archaeological representatives. Timetables of the on-site work will be provided in order that visits can be made at appropriate times.
- 2.14 After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material, but will otherwise not be reinstated.

RECORDING

- 2.15 Contexts
- If less than ten trenches are to be recorded, a block of numbers, in a continuous sequence will be allocated to each trench.
 - If more than ten trenches are to be recorded, a continuous unique numbering system will operate within each trench only.
 - Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
 - Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.
- 2.16 Plans
- These will normally drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10.
 - The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
 - A register of plans will be kept.
- 2.17 Sections
- Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.
 - A register of sections will be kept.

- Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum. The exception to this is where the proposal for the site is mineral extraction where depth in relation to the development proposals is irrelevant. In these cases only some significant sections will be tied in to OD.

2.18 Photography

- A full black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

2.19 All recording will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).

FINDS

2.20 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. However, no finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the local authority and the receiving Museum. All appropriate ironwork will be X-rayed.

2.21 The pottery and other relevant artefacts will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage.

2.22 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the approved recipient museum. These will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's "Conservation Guidelines No. 2".

2.23 The level of artefact analysis will be sufficient to establish date ranges of archaeological deposits, a general assessment of the types of pottery and other artefacts to assist in characterising the archaeology, and to establish the potential for all categories of artefacts should further archaeological work be necessary.

2.24 At the beginning of a project, the local relevant museum and the landowner will be contacted regarding the preparation and deposition of the archive and finds.

2.25 Environmental samples, if appropriate will be processed and scanned for potential date. This will usually be co-ordinated by Dr M Robinson of University Museum, Oxford using appropriate specialists.

7. WATCHING BRIEFS

7.1 Ground disturbances (demolition, general site strip and levelling, reduction for roads, excavation for service trenches and foundation trenches) will be

monitored by an archaeological supervisor assisted, where necessary, by archaeological technicians and under the overall guidance of a project manager.

- 7.2 All archaeological features and deposits exposed will be recorded.
- 7.3 Where only the tops of features or deposits are exposed, these will be located on a site plan, planned, and recorded by written description and by photographs.
- 7.4 Visible artefacts will be collected in order to assist in the dating of features and deposits.
- 7.5 Where trenches are excavated through cut features (pits, ditches, etc.) and vertical stratigraphy is not present, the features will be recorded in section with appropriate collection of finds.
- 7.6 Where ground disturbance exposes stratified remains or significant features, these will be hand excavated by the archaeologist and recorded.
- 7.7 The archaeological curator will be advised at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits that appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 7.8 On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be compiled and security copied.
- 7.9 Proposals for analysis and publication will be determined in the light of the results of the fieldwork.

RECORDING

- 7.10 All on-site recording will be undertaken in accordance with the *OAU Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).
- 7.11 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 7.12 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50 but in urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at 1:10.
- 7.13 A register of plans will be kept.
- 7.14 Sections of features or trenches showing stratigraphy will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.
- 7.15 A register of sections will be kept.
- 7.16 All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum if possible or into the contractors TBM.

- 7.17 A black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- 7.18 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.
- 7.19 All identified finds and artefacts from stratified archaeological deposits will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained.

8 EVALUATION REPORTS

- 8.1 Style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:
- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
 - Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
 - A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - A summary statement of the results.
 - A table summarising per trench the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
 - A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
 - An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/townscape setting.
- 8.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and the Archaeological Officer monitoring the works. Copies of the report will also be supplied to the County Sites and Monuments Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (normally six months).
- 8.3 If the evaluation works generate archaeological results of importance which merit wider publication, the client will be consulted about further arrangements.

ARCHIVES

- 8.4 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.
- 8.5 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.

- 8.6 The site archive will be microfilmed by the RCHME National Archaeological Record as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.
- 8.7 The site archive will be deposited with the relevant receiving Museum at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected within one year of completion of the archive. OA will advise the landowner that any artefacts resulting from the project work should be given to the relevant Museum.

11 GENERAL

- 11.1 The requirements of the Brief will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 11.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.
- 11.3 The scope of work detailed in the main part of the Written Scheme of Investigation is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost effective manner. Oxford Archaeology attempts to foresee possible site specific problems and resource these. However there may be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the costing and programme.
- Unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism, etc.
 - Complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.
 - Extensions to specified trenches or feature sample sizes requested by the archaeological curator.
 - Trenches requiring shoring or stepping, ground contamination, unknown services, poor ground conditions requiring additional plant, specialist reinstatement of surfaces (i.e. tarmac, turf).

HEALTH AND SAFETY and INSURANCE

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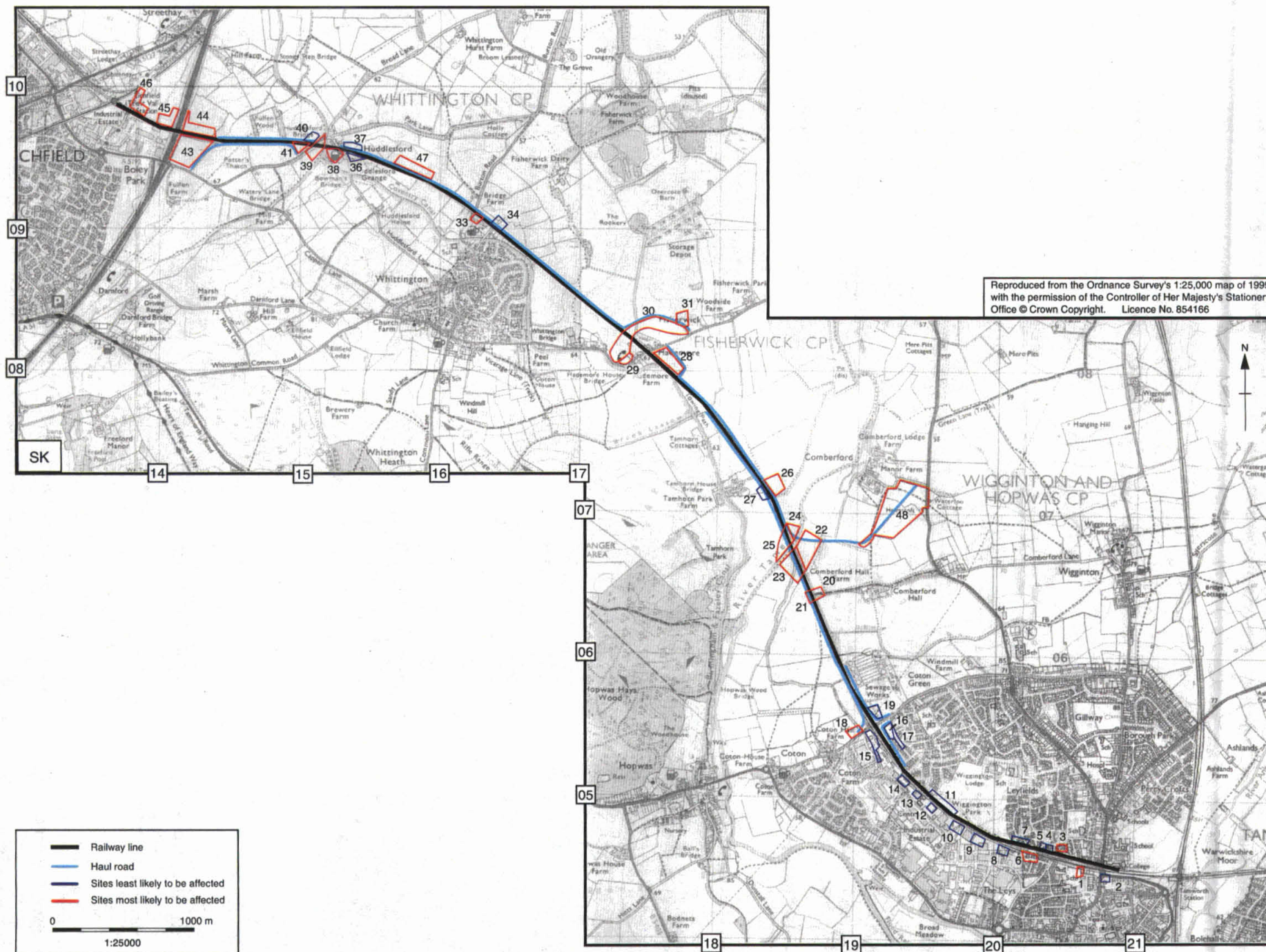


Figure 1: Tamworth to Lichfield - evaluation areas and haul roads

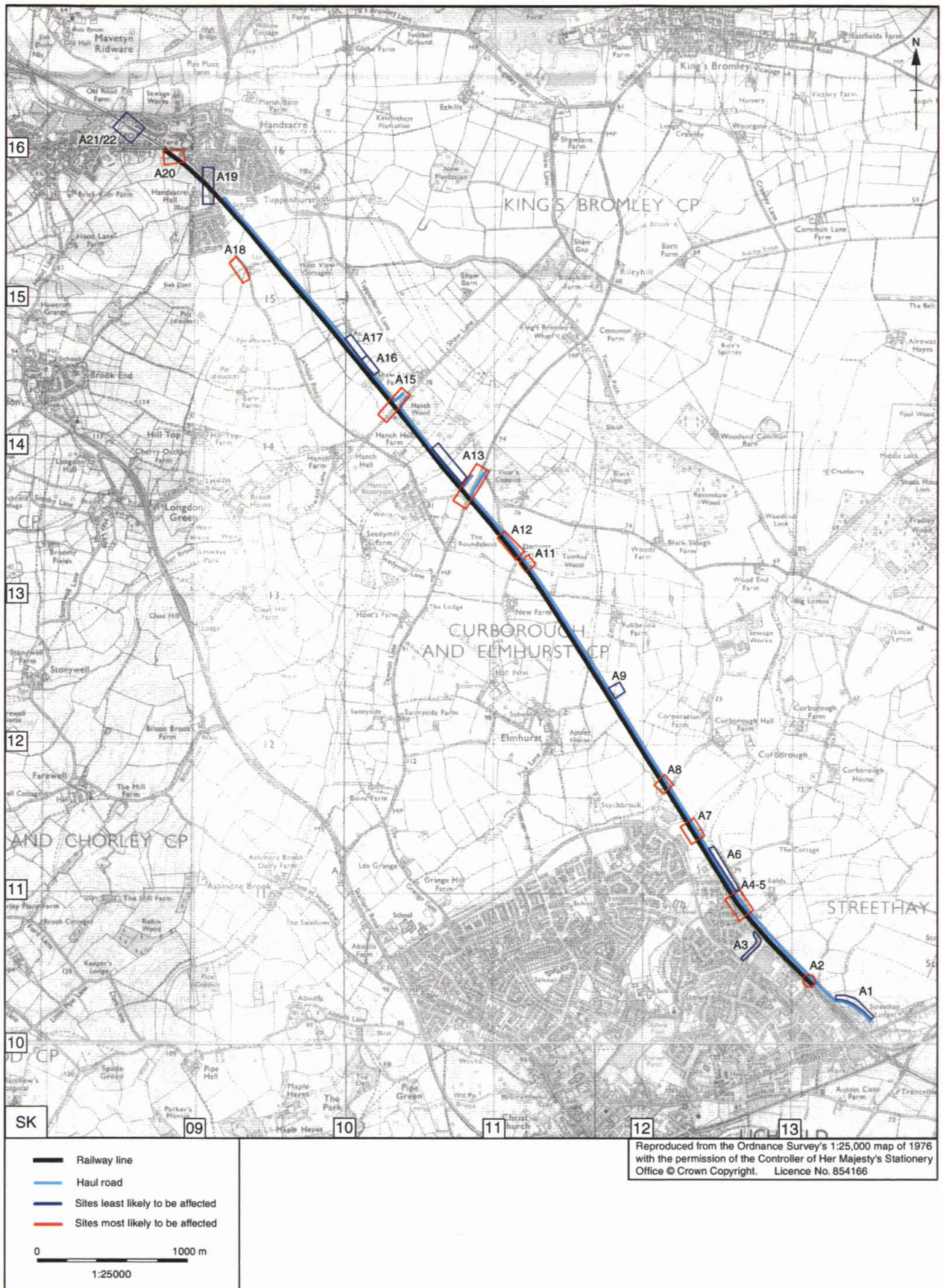


Figure 2: Lichfield to Armitage - evaluation areas and haul roads

West Coast Main Line, Lichfield Site at Netherstone
Lane
WCMAS OS

Box 1 File 2

A. Report

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Staffordshire] Parish:[Lichfield] Site:[WCML, Site at Netherstowe Lane]

Site code[WCMA5 05]

Line 2: Excavators name[Haines, T]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if
present

Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
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B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
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G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Network Rail

Trent Valley

West Coast Mainline Upgrade

Staffordshire: Lichfield to Tamworth

Site 4, Netherstowe Lane



Archaeological Evaluation Report



March 2007

Client: Network Rail



Issue N^o: 1

OA Job N^o: 3167

NGR: SK 126 108

Client Name: Network Rail
Client Ref No: TV4T. Project EE12, Order 2
Document Title: Trent Valley, West Coast Mainline Upgrade, Staffs:
 Lichfield/Tamworth, Site 4 Netherstowe Lane
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 Position: Senior Project Manager
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 Position: Senior Project Manager
 Date: 20th March 2007
 Signed: *AK Hiller* PP. NICK SHEPHERD
 OA HEAD OF
 FIELDWORK.
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 Lane\002Reports
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 Tamworth, Site4/ea/04.12.06
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**Network Rail, Trent Valley
West Coast Mainline Upgrade
Staffordshire: Lichfield to Tamworth
Site 4 Netherstowe Lane**

NGR : SK 126 108

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SUMMARY

During November 2006 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Site 4 Netherstowe Lane near Lichfield, Staffordshire (NGR SK 126 108) on behalf of Network Rail. The evaluation consisted of a single trench, which revealed a post-medieval metalled track pre-dating the construction of the railway.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In November 2006 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Site 4, Netherstowe Lane Bridge, near Lichfield, Staffordshire, as part of the rail improvements scheme on behalf of Network Rail. The development site is situated at NGR SK 126 108 and is approximately 890 m² in area.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies at c 84 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and overlies Keuper Sandstones (BGS Sheet 154). The evaluated area is north of the old bridge where Netherstowe Lane crosses the West Coast Mainline railway. The site itself is a flat area of landscaped grass with a scattered trees. The site had been partly truncated for the construction of the new bridge, prior to the evaluation (Fig. 1).

1.3 Previous work and project background

- 1.3.1 In 2002, when Network Rail Order 2 went to Public Inquiry, Staffordshire County Council requested that further and more detailed archaeological work should be undertaken on known crop-marks along the route and within fields with ancient field names depicted on Parish Tithe maps.
- 1.3.2 The Council also requested that an all-encompassing archaeological project design be produced to cover the construction works proposed under Order 2. This work (*West Coast Mainline Upgrade - Trent Valley. Outline Proposal for Phase 1 Works, OA 2004*) was undertaken by OA and included provision for both evaluation trenches and watching briefs.

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.4.1 The following background information is reproduced from the Heritage Impact Assessment produced by OA for Railtrack but never issued due to the collapse of the latter. The "study corridor" refers to a corridor 500m either side of the railway line which was the subject of the Impact Assessment

1.4.2 General

1.4.3 Between 1960 and 1976 J. K. St Joseph and later J. Pickering carried out regular aerial reconnaissance of the central section of the study corridor, following the discovery of a large number of crop-marks on the Gravel Terrace within the Tame Valley. As a result of this research a number of archaeological 'rescue' excavations were carried out in the early 1970s in the Fisherwick area in response to gravel extraction, which threatened to destroy a number of crop-mark sites within this area of seemingly high archaeological potential. The majority of these excavations were located c. 2 km to the north-east of the study corridor. One excavation was undertaken within the study corridor c 300 m north-east of the line of the railway. The results of these excavations were published in a British Archaeological Reports volume in 1979 entitled '*Fisherwick: The Reconstruction of an Iron Age Landscape*' (Smith *et al.*, 1979).

1.4.4 In 1980, Christopher Smith published a summary of his doctoral thesis for the University of Nottingham on the historical development of the parishes of Alrewas, Fisherwick and Whittington, in *Transactions of the Southern Staffordshire Archaeological Society* Vol XIX. Smith's study area forms a broad north-south strip which encompasses the central section of the WCML study corridor between eastings SK 16 (Whittington) and SK 19 (River Tame). The study involved detailed examination of documentary and cartographic sources, air photographs, and also involved several fieldwalking surveys. The survey revealed concentrations of material from the prehistoric to post-medieval period at various locations within his study area. Smith attempted to reconstruct the landscape of his study area at four periods in time: the 1st millennium, AD200, c. AD1300 and the mid 18th century.

Prehistoric

1.4.5 Excavations on the Gravel Terrace at Fisherwick, c. 2 km to the north-east of the study corridor, prior to gravel extraction in 1968 and 1973-4, have revealed further evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of a possible Neolithic settlement and extensive Iron Age activity. The latter includes Iron Age settlements believed to have been agricultural in nature - small farmsteads surrounded by extensive field systems. It has been suggested (Smith 1977 quoted in Hodder 1982, 19) that the Tame Gravel Terrace was divided by a series of permanent ditched boundaries during the first millennium BC, as the result of population increase. Excavations at Fisherwick revealed that pre-medieval population levels within the Valley are likely to have been considerably greater than was previously supposed (Smith 1979, 103).

Roman

1.4.6 Excavations in 1968 prior to gravel extraction at Fisherwick, c. 2 km to the north-east of the study corridor, revealed a Romano-British farmstead consisting of four circular huts, pens and palisaded enclosures, adjacent to a drove-way. The farm, dated to the early 2nd century AD to the 3rd century AD, was believed to have specialised in stock-rearing. In addition, traces of Roman activity have been found within the

historic core of Tamworth and it is possible that there may have been an earlier settlement here prior to the early medieval *burh* (Staffs SMR).

Medieval

- 1.4.7 There were a number of known medieval settlements within the study area, some of which later became deserted and which have left no trace. The settlements include Lichfield, Streethay, Whittington (all extant) and *Fisherwick* (deserted), located just outside the study corridor, and *Tamhorn*, *Horton*, *Fulfen* and *Morughale* (all deserted), located within the study corridor. These settlements would have provided a focus for the community within the parish. In addition, there were probably a number of smaller secondary settlements in the form of isolated farmsteads located away from the villages. The identification of these is less straightforward and is primarily based on buildings shown on the earliest maps consulted and place-name evidence.
- 1.4.8 Fisherwick, although not mentioned in the Domesday Book, is recorded as a manor in 1167 (VCH xiv, 239). The settlement no longer exists but is believed to lie outside the study corridor, c. 1.5 km to the north-east of the railway (Hurst 1967, 45 and VCH Staffs xiv, 239).
- 1.4.9 Tamhorn and Horton are both mentioned in Domesday and formed a township by the late 13th century, with Horton apparently more important (VCH Staffs xiv, 239). The township of Tamhorn and Horton is listed in a Subsidy Roll of 1327 when 12 people were assessed for subsidy. Smith (1980, 7) identified the possible location of the DMVs of Tamhorn and Horton through concentrations of medieval pottery and building material found during field-walking in the early 1970s. The spread of artefacts was too dense to be simply residual material within a manure scatter used to assist cultivation. It should however be noted that the VCH (XIV 1990, 240) suggests that the site of Horton village may also lie close to, or on, the present site of the small cluster of houses at Hademore, immediately to the south of the railway.

Fisherwick Park

- 1.4.10 The Railway line between Fisherwick Brook and Hademore cuts the southern edge of a formal post-medieval park called Fisherwick Park. The park is not listed in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens. The park was created to provide a setting around a '*very proper brick house*' (possibly located on or near the site of the medieval manor) built by John Skeffington in the late 16th century (VCH Staffs xiv, 243-4).
- 1.4.11 The park was enclosed by a park pale (boundary) intended to keep deer and rabbits out of the park grounds. The park was planted with a large number of trees and by the 1680s the trees had '*grown to a magnitude (in number) almost beyond belief*' (*ibid.*, 244). Two avenues led through the park to Fisherwick Hall (c. 1.5 km to the north-east of the railway) aligned on the Whittington and Tamhorn churches. The park increased in size in the later 18th century, evidently to the north-east (VCH

Staffs xiv, 244), absorbing enclosed farmland adjacent (Smith 1980, 5). In 1747 the park covered an area of 450 acres; in 1760 this had grown to 571 acres. A map of the park dated 1760 shows a fence around the perimeter of the park and the broad avenue leading to Fisherwick Park from an entrance by Hademore Lodge. The map shows little detail, other than a depiction of land within the park boundary and the enclosed fields to the east.

- 1.4.12 Between c. 1766-79 Fisherwick Hall was demolished and rebuilt for Lord Donegall. This involved landscaping of the park by Lancelot (Capability) Brown, following an Act of 1766 stopping up all public roads through the park. The two avenues were removed and replaced with two new drives, which led to south to the lodge at Hademore, and east to Stubby Leas (outside the study area). Brown planted 10,000 trees and created a boundary plantation enclosing a ride along the south and east sides of the park (VCH Staffs xiv, 244). A plan of the Estate of Lord Spencer Chichester dated to the late 18th century shows boundary plantations along the southern edge of the park at Hademore as well as a building marked 'Hedimore Lodge' at the southern entrance to the park. Also shown is the developing estate hamlet of 'Hedimore' immediately to the south, consisting of Hademore Farm, Holly Cottage and another cottage (now demolished). It had been intended to build a brick wall around the whole park, but only about a mile of it was completed, on the south-east side. This wall was evidently still standing in 1990 (*ibid.*, 244). Shortly after 1808 Fisherwick Hall was demolished. A large number of trees were felled and the park divided into fields. The OS 1st map (1834) shows the former park, with a clear boundary in the form of a line of screening trees along the southern edge. This is the earliest map which enables the southern line of the park to be placed in relation to the modern OS mapping with any accuracy. A Plan of the Township of Fisherwick (1842) and the OS 1st edition 6th map (1883-8) both show Hademore Lodge as still extant, the latter showing the lodge to have lain some 50m north-east of the railway.
- 1.4.13 When the Trent Valley Railway was built in 1846-7, it cut across the extreme southern corner of the former Fisherwick Park, just to the south of the gate lodge. It is unclear whether the southern edge of the park as shown in 1834 represented the extent of the original 16th century park however. It is therefore possible that remains of the original park pale, in the form of a bank, ditch or fence (the latter is suggested by a map of 1760) may survive in the form of an earthwork, or that remains of a ditch may be preserved as a buried feature beneath and close to the railway. Whilst the site of the Fisherwick Hall is now occupied by a container company, and its grounds now lie under a former explosives depot and a field of crops, a pair of Grade II Listed gate piers dating to the early 19th century still survive at a point some 50 m north of the railway, flanking the former formal drive, which remains in use from this point northward. The course of the driveway southward from the gates has been abandoned following the construction of a later connecting road, although its alignment is still traceable as a double hedge line. This crosses the railway at a disused level-crossing to the west of Fogg Cottages, before passing behind Holly Cottage to emerge onto the public road behind a cast-iron telephone kiosk.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area.
- 2.1.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- 2.1.3 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- 2.1.4 To make available the results of the investigation.
- 2.1.5 To define any relevant research priorities if additional archaeological investigation proves necessary.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of a single trench measuring c 12.8 m by 1.6 m (Fig. 2).

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 The overburden was removed under archaeological supervision by a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket.
- 3.2.2 Where appropriate the trench was hand cleaned for recording purposes and planned at a scale of 1:50. Sample sections were drawn at 1:20. The trench and sections were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

- 3.3.1 No finds were recovered.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 3.4.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified and no samples were taken.

3.5 Presentation of results

- 3.5.1 The soils and ground conditions are described. This is followed by a description of the stratigraphic sequence within the trench and by a brief summary.
- 3.5.2 A Table of Contexts is given in Appendix 1.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 4.1.1 The underlying natural was a silty sand. The overlying soil layers consisted of sandy silts or silty loam. It was dry during the period of the evaluation and ground conditions were good.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

- 5.1.1 The underlying orange silty sand natural (2), with patches of reddish brown silt, was observed at c 83.84 m aOD, or between 0.52 - 1.02 m below the present ground level and had a natural slope towards the north of the site.
- 5.1.2 The natural was overlain by compacted CBM fragments and a metalled road surface of small cobbles (4). This was 0.15 m thick. The track surface and natural were cut by a north-west to south-east aligned trackside ditch (3). Its southern edge was cut into the slope with a rounded sloping side, which became a flat base. It measured 4.30 m long x 2.40 m wide x 0.20 m depth and was filled by a 0.10 - 0.14 m thick layer of hill-wash topsoil, of very dark grey brown silty sand, (5).
- 5.1.3 This was sealed by a 0.24 m thick layer of patchy dark brown and orange silty sand made ground (6), which was sealed by a 0.10 m thick old topsoil horizon of dark brown silty sand (7). This was sealed by a 0.20 m thick layer of recent topsoil of very dark grey brown silty sand loam (1). In the southern half of the trench these layers had been cut by a large irregular feature (8), which sloped sharply to the east across the site and was 0.30 m wide on the west side of the trench and over 1 m in depth in the east of the trench. It was filled by a series of layers of compacted crushed stone, hardcore and tarmac (9) and was from the works for the construction of the new bridge and hard-standing for the crane on site.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

- 6.1.1 The trench revealed the line of a post-medieval trackway that pre-dated the construction of the railway, which had been filled and then overlain by mixed soil layers. It is possible that these are up-cast material from the construction of the railway line, with the trackway being re-aligned to cross the Netherstowe railway bridge. No other archaeological features were observed in the trench and the area to the east of the trench up to the railway line had been truncated during the construction of the new replacement bridge.

Significance

- 6.1.2 The line of a trackway, possibly the former line of Netherstowe Lane was uncovered pre-dating the construction of the railway. Apart from the line of a trackway no archaeological features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

APPENDICES

7 APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Depth	Width	Length	Description	Date
1	Layer	0.20 m			Topsoil	
2	Natural				Natural	
3	Cut	0.20 m	2.40 m	4.30 m	Cut for trackway	
4	Fill	0.15 m			Road surface	Post- medieval
5	Layer	0.14 m			hill wash	
6	Layer	0.24 m			Ground make up.	
7	Layer	0.10 m			Old topsoil	
8	Cut				Modern cut	Present day
9	Fill				Modern backfill	

8 APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

- OA 1992 OA Fieldwork Manual (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992)
- OA 2000 West Coast Mainline-Historical Impact Assessment -not issued. OA Internal report only.
- OA 2003 West Coast Mainline-Field-walking Report-not issued. OA Internal report only.
- OA 2004 West Coast Mainline Upgrade - Trent Valley. Outline Proposal for Phase 1 Works,
- OA 2005, Written Scheme of Investigation
- OA 2005 Network Rail, Trent Valley. West Coast Mainline Upgrade. Staffordshire: Tamworth to Lichfield. Sites 22,24 and 25 Evaluation Report
- OA 2006 Network Rail, Trent Valley. West Coast Mainline Upgrade. Staffordshire: Tamworth to Lichfield. Site A15 Shaw Lane : Archaeological Evaluation Report

9 APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: West Coast Mainline, Site 4 Netherstowe Lane.

Site code: WCMA 06

Grid reference: SK 126 108

Type of evaluation: 1 trench 12.8 m x 1.6 m.

Date and duration of project: One day ; November 11th, 2006.

Area of site: Approximately 0.09 HA

Summary of results: A post-medieval track pre-dating the construction of the railway was located.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Potteries Museum & Art Gallery in due course. Accession Number: **2005.LH.4**



Scale 1:50,000

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Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Trench location

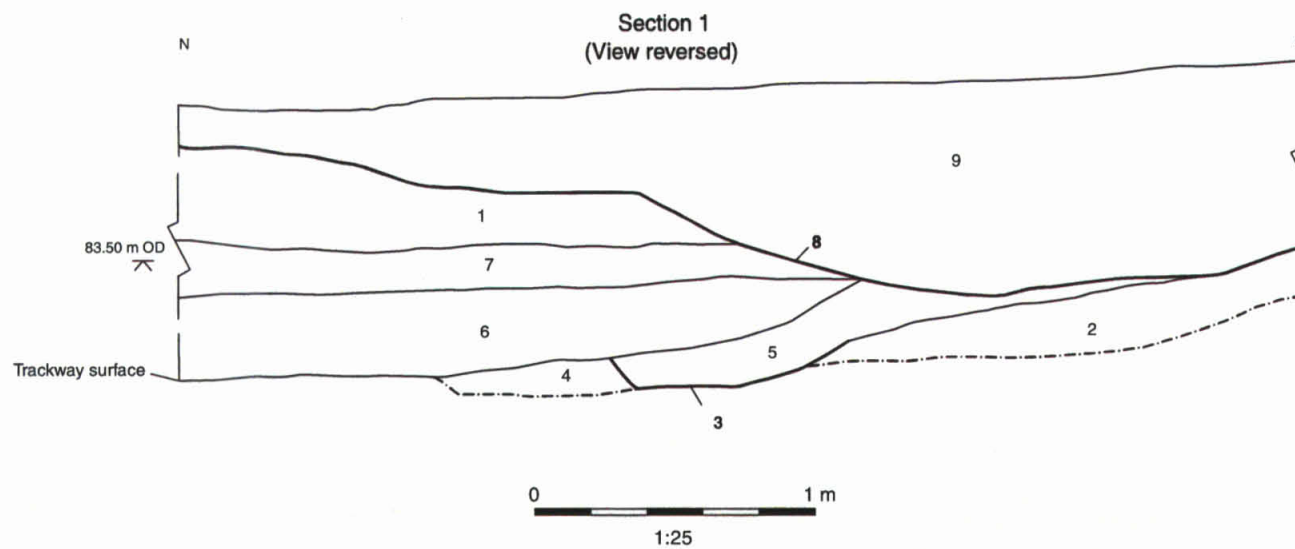
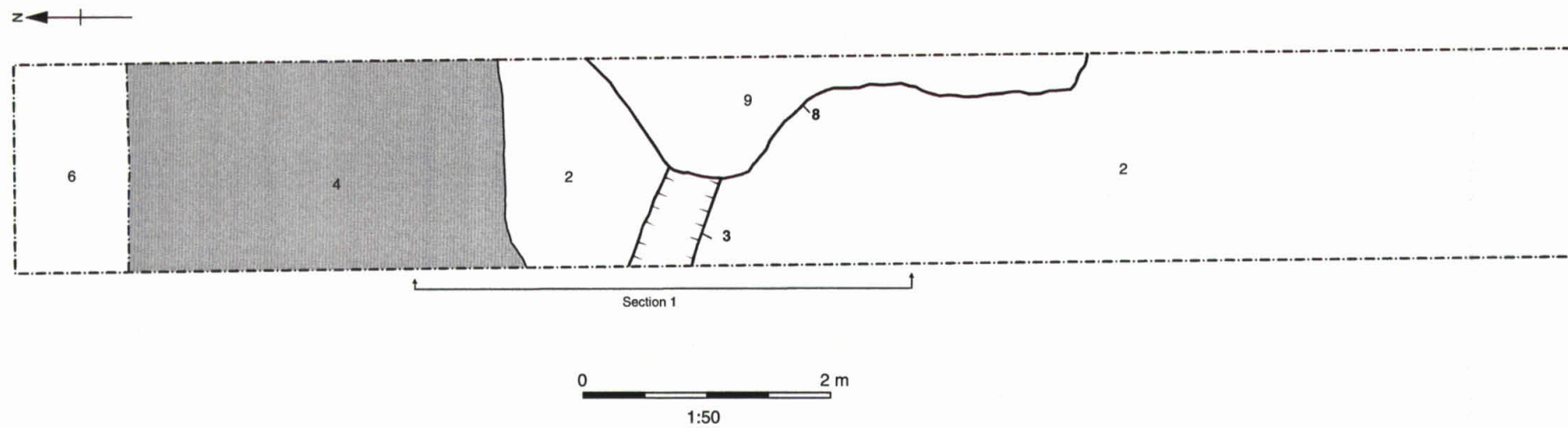


Figure 3: Trench plan and section



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OASIS ID: oxfordar1-72166

Project details

Project name	West Coast Main Line, Lichfield Site at Netherstowe Lane
Short description of the project	November 2006. Oxford Archaeology carried out an evaluation at Site 4, Netherstowe Lane near Lichfield Staffordshire, as part of the West Coast Main Line upgrade programme. The evaluation consisted of a single trench, which revealed a post-medieval metal trackway pre-dating the construction of the railway.
Project dates	Start: 11-11-2006 End: 11-11-2006
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WCMA5 05 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2005.LH.4 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Rail links/railway-related infrastructure (including Channel Tunnel)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	STAFFORDSHIRE LICHFIELD LICHFIELD Lichfield Site at Netherstowe Lane
Study area	0.09 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 126 108 52.6943908245 -1.813545312730 52 41 39 N 001 48 48 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
Project brief originator	(No written brief issued)
Project design originator	Oxford Archaeology
Project director/manager	T Haines
Project supervisor	J. Mumford

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	WCMA5 05 / WCMAINEV
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Potteries Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Archive ID	2005.LH.4
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Microfilm', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Trent Valley, West Coast Mainline Upgrade, Staffs: Lichfield/Tamworth, Site 4, Netherstowe Lane. Evaluation Report
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West Coast Main Line, Lichfield Site at Netherstone
Lane

Box 1 File 3

B. PRIMARY CONTEXT RECORDS

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

Headings

Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Staffordshire] Parish:[Lichfield] Site:[WCML, Site at Netherstowe Lane]

Site code[WCMA5 05]

Line 2: Excavators name[Haines, T]

Line 3:

Classification of material

Tick if
present

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A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
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SITE CODE WCMASOS

SITE NAME W.C. mainline. NETHERSTONE CANT.

SHEET NO. 11

[illegible]

SITE WMA505		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 1	
Trench orientation N/S		Grid reference		Field No. N/A	
Length 12.8	Width 1.6	Average depth to top of natural 0.6-1.1m		Was archaeology present?	
Plan Nos? 1		Section Nos? 1		Were finds recovered? YES	
<p>If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.</p>					
Context check list / Descriptions					
Context No.	Description				
1	Present topsoil/ploughsoil SEE CTX SHEETS				
2	NATURAL				
3	CUT				
4	DEP				
5	LAYER				
6	LAYER				
7	LAYER				
8	CUT				
9	LAYER				
2	Natural (describe) LIGHT-YELLOWISH BROWN SAND WITH PATTERNS OF REDDISH BROWN				
Brief description of archaeology/comments					
<p>TRENCH ALIGNED N/S. EXPOSED NATURAL SLOPE NORTHWARDS AND EXPOSED A METALLED ROAD SURFACE ALIGNED NW/SE ACROSS TRENCH. SECTED BEHIND A 1m OF MADE UP CROWN RD, HAD BEEN CUT BY PRESENT CUT FOR BACK OF BUILDING AND 0.3m THICK BASE FOR CURBING.</p>					
					Recorder
					Date



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

SITE WKMA505

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE LATER

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:



DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction
2. colour
3. composition
4. inclusion
5. thickness
6. extent
7. comments
8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

8

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch
5. truncation
6. fill nos
7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

7

MASONRY:

1. materials
2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones
4. coursing/bond
5. form
6. faces
7. bond
8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Level

Butts:

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

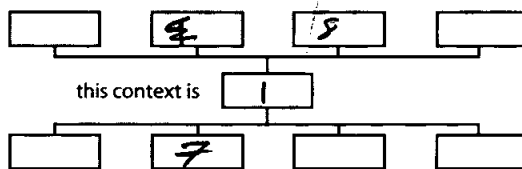
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1) Mod → loose 2) grey brown 3) Clayey silt 4) Occasional stone < 3mm 5) 20cm 6) Covers site 7) - 8) Hard exc. in overcast conditions.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Topsoil

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐ CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder MDG

☐ Samples

Date 16/11/06

☐ Building Materials

Initials

Initials

CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

3

SITE WcMA505

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE WT

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by: (5) 4

Section No.

Same as:

CUT:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts: (2)

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

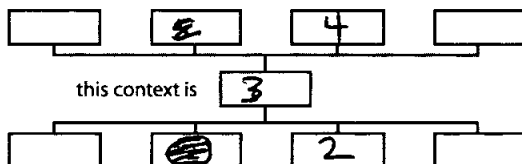
Matrix location

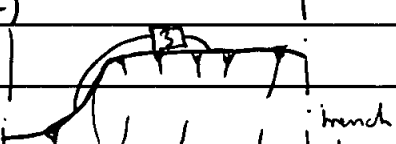
Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1) Irregular linear 2) Shallow base and sides 3) 15cm x 14cm deep.



4)  5) -
6) (5) (4)
7) -

Interpretation/Discussion

Cut trench ~~for~~ for road. DITCH

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds


Recorder MDG


☐ Samples

Date 16/11/06

☐ Building Materials

Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 4
SITE WCMAS05	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE DEPOSIT
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 6, 5.	DEPOSIT:
Structure No.	Abutted by:	1. compaction 2. colour
Plan No. 1	Cut by:	3. composition 4. inclusion
	Filled by:	5. thickness 6. extent
Section No. 1	Same as:	7. comments 8. method & conditions
	Part of:	CUT:
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	1. shape in plan
	Overlies:	2. base/sides/top profile
Level	Butts:	3. dimension and depth
Slide No.	Cuts:	4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
Neg No.	Fill of: 3	MASONRY:
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
		3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
		7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
Description (See check lists):		STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX
1) V. compact 2) Brown + grey 3) Sandy silt + pebbles 4) Stone cobbles, c. 6cm diam 5) Unexcavated. 6) Fills [3] 7) Metalled road. 8) Cleared with hand + brush, overcast		<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <div style="margin: 0 auto; text-align: center;"> this context is <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">4</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> </div>
Interpretation/Discussion		
Metalled road surface, running NW-SE across bend, in direction of old bridge.		
Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds		Recorder MOG
<input type="checkbox"/> Samples		Date 16/11/06
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials		Initials

 CONTEXT RECORD		Context No. 5
SITE WCMAS05	ADDITIONAL SHEETS:	TYPE LAYER
Trench	Context Type: Deposit / Cut / Structure	Check Lists:
Site sub-div	Overlain by: 6	DEPOSIT: 1. compaction 2. colour 3. composition 4. inclusion 5. thickness 6. extent 7. comments 8. method & conditions
Structure No.	Abutted by:	
Plan No. 1	Cut by:	CUT: 1. shape in plan 2. base/sides/top profile 3. dimension and depth 4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments
	Filled by:	
Section No. 1	Same as:	MASONRY: 1. materials 2. size of bricks etc 3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments
	Part of:	
Co-Ordinates	Consists of:	
	Overlies: 4	
Level	Butts:	
Slide No.	Cuts:	
Neg No.	Fill of: [3]	
Matrix location	Relationships uncertain	

Description (See check lists):

1) Moderate → loose 2) Dark grey / black 3) Sandy silt 4) None 5) c10-12cm 6) Fills [3]. 7) Silty fill next to road metalling. 8) Hard exc. in overcast conditions.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

```

graph TD
    A[ ] --- B[ ]
    A --- C[6]
    A --- D[ ]
    B --- E[ ]
    B --- F[5]
    B --- G[ ]
    C --- F
    D --- F
    F --- H[ ]
    F --- I[4]
    F --- J[ ]
          
```

this context is **5**

<p>Interpretation/Discussion</p> <p>Fill of roadside ditch, runs parallel to metalled surface.</p>

Finds (tick): None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pot <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Flint <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Burnt stone <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> CBM <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Leather <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Finds <input type="checkbox"/> Samples <input type="checkbox"/> Building Materials	Recorder MOG Date 16/11/06 Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

6

SITE WCM 505

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE 16 LAYER

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: 7

DEPOSIT:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Structure No.

Abutted by:

Plan No.

1

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

1

Same as:

Part of:

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies: 4 5

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill nos 7. other comments

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces 7. bond 8. dimensions as found 9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

Neg No.

Fill of:

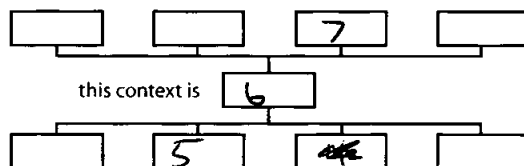
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1) Moderate compact. 2) Mottled orange + dark grey
3) Silty sand. 4) None.
5) Max depth 24 cm. 6) ~~Overlies~~ Overlies road, contexts 4 & 5.
7) - 8) ~~Seen in~~ Seen in machined section.

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Made ground to level road surface.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small Finds

Recorder MDG

☐ Samples

Date 16/11/06

☐ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

7

SITE **WCMASOS**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **LAYER**.

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by: **1**

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method & conditions

Plan No.

Cut by: **8**

Filled by:

CUT:

Section No.

Same as:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill pos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Part of:

Consists of:

Overlies: **6**

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4. coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of:

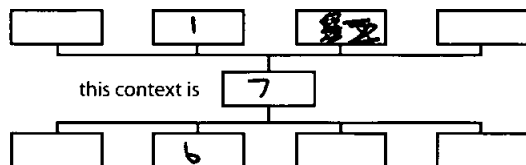
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1) Compact 2) Dark brown
3) Sandy silt 4) None
5) 10 cm 6) Overlies 6, cut by
8 7) Old soil horizon - topsoil?
8) Seen in machined section



Interpretation/Discussion

Buried soil horizon - dark colour, topsoil?

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small FindsRecorder **MDG**☐ SamplesDate **16/11/06**☐ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

8

SITE **WCMAS05**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **CUT**

Trench

Context Type: ~~Deposit~~ / Cut / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method &
conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

(9)

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

8

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Slide No.

Cuts:

(7)

Neg No.

Fill of:

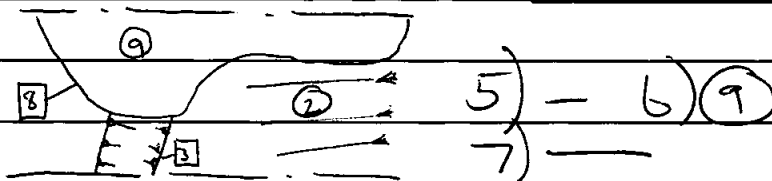
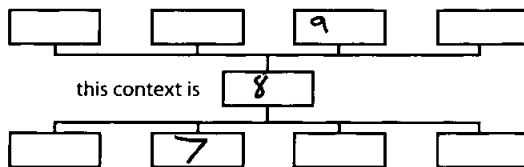
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

1) Irregular 2) Slopes down from
N → S. 3) Extends across whole
trench 4)

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



Interpretation/Discussion

Fairly recent land level, filled by modern
made ground. Part of new bridge construction work.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small FindsRecorder **MDG**☐ SamplesDate **16/11/06**☐ Building Materials

Initials



CONTEXT RECORD

Context No.

9

SITE **WCM1505**

ADDITIONAL SHEETS:

TYPE **LAYER**

Trench

Context Type: Deposit / ~~Cut~~ / ~~Structure~~

Check Lists:

Site sub-div

Overlain by:

DEPOSIT:

Structure No.

Abutted by:

1. compaction 2. colour
3. composition 4. inclusion
5. thickness 6. extent
7. comments 8. method &
conditions

Plan No.

Cut by:

Filled by:

Section No.

Same as:

Part of:

CUT:

1. shape in plan
2. base/sides/top profile
3. dimension and depth
4. sketch 5. truncation 6. fill
nos 7. other comments

Co-Ordinates

Consists of:

Overlies:

Level

Butts:

MASONRY:

Slide No.

Cuts:

1. materials 2. size of bricks etc
3. finish of stones 4.
coursing/bond 5. form 6. faces
7. bond 8. dimensions as found
9. other comments

Neg No.

Fill of: **18**

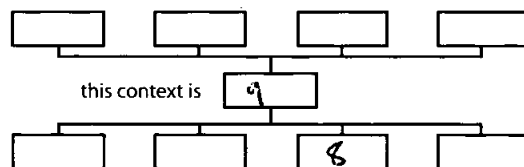
Matrix location

Relationships uncertain

Description (See check lists):

STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

1) Loose 2) Black, grey, orangey/brown
3) Angular rocky inclusions,
sandy gravel. 4) Angular stone.
c. 3-5 cm 5) c. 70 cm max.
6) Fills **18**. 7) Modern made ground. 8) Machine
excavated, seen in both bench sides.



Interpretation/Discussion

V. recent made ground.

Finds (tick): None ☒ Pot ☐ Bone ☐ Flint ☐ Stone ☐ Burnt stone ☐ Glass ☐ Metal ☐
CBM ☐ Wood ☐ Leather ☐

☐ Small FindsRecorder **MDG**☐ SamplesDate **16/11/06**☐ Building Materials

Initials

West Coast Main Line, Lichfield Site at Netherstone
Lane

Box 1 File 4

D. Catalogue of Drawings

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

Submitter OASouth

No. of CD copies: 2

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Site information

Line 1: [OASouth] County:[Staffordshire] Parish:[Lichfield] Site:[WCML, Site at Netherstowe Lane]

Site code[WCMA5 05]

Line 2: Excavators name[Haines, T]

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Classification of material

Tick if
present

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PLAN RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE WCMAS⁵

SITE NAME WEST COAST MAINLINE SITE 34

[illegible]

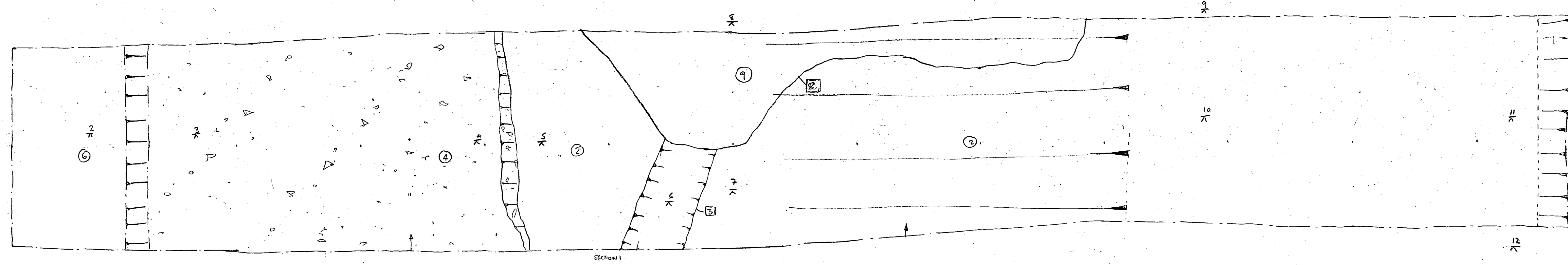
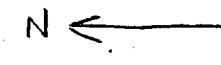


SITE CODE WCM A⁵ OS

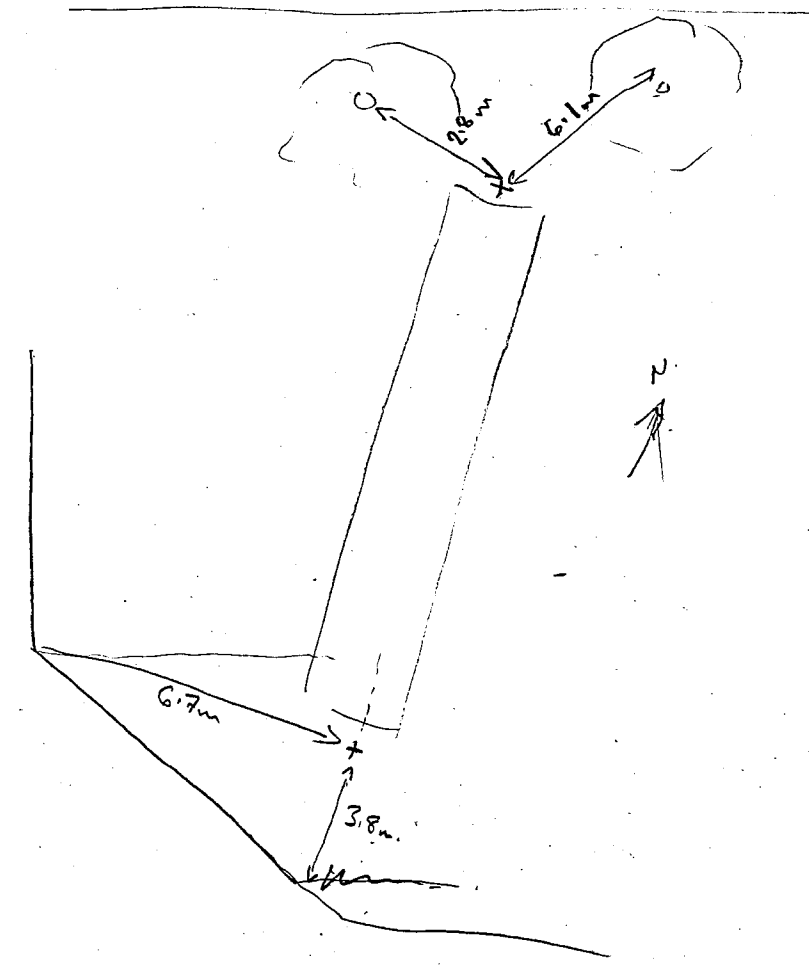
SITE NAME WEST COAST MAINLINE SITE4

[illegible]

WCMAS 05
TRENCH PLAN 1
NETHERSTONE LANE
PLAN 1:20

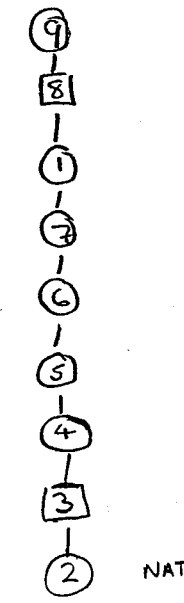
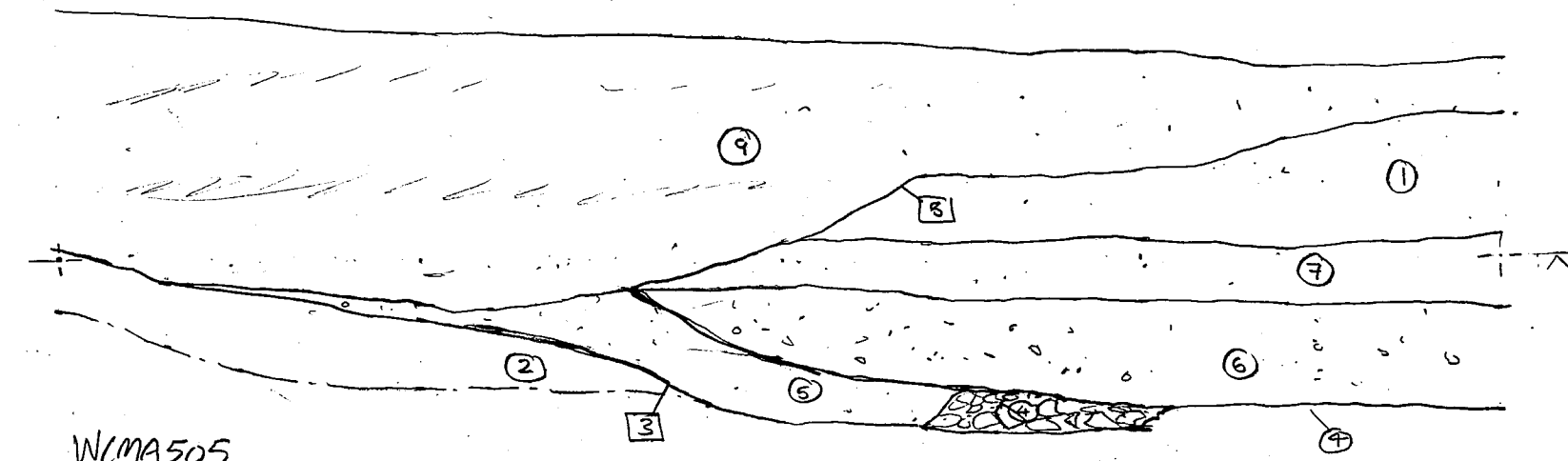


KR 02 = 84.069



83.499m

WCMAS 05
TRENCH 1
SECTION 1
NETHERSTONE LANE
1:20
J.M



Levels

1	83.709
2	83.429
3	83.089
4	82.109
5	83.029
6	83.039
7	83.119
8	84.059
9	84.239
10	83.669
11	83.839
12	84.369

West Coast Main Line, Lichfield Site at Netherstone
Lane
WCMAS OS

Box 1 File 5

D. Catalogue of Photographs

SCAN PDF

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE **WCMAS05**

SITE NAME **W.C. Mainline, Netherstone Lane**

FILM NO. **1**

Camera number

Lens number

Black & white / ~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
16/11/06	1	—	10 Shot	MOG
	2	→S	Tr 1, Trench shot	"
	3	"	" " "	"
	4	"	" " "	"
	5	→N	Tr. 1, Trench shot	"
	6	"	" " "	"
	7	"	" " "	"
	8	→ SE	Section 1,	"
	9	"	" " "	"
	10	"	" " "	"
	11	→E	W facing section	"
	12	"	" " "	"
	13	"	" " "	"
	14	→E	General shot - showing bridge	"
	15	→S	" " - entrance gate	"
	16	→SE	Oblique shot of W facing section	"
	17	→SE	General shot - showing entrance & roadway	"
	18	→NW	General shot - showing N fence	"
	19	→SW	Oblique shot of Section 1	"
	20	→SEV	Oblique shot of Section 1	"
	21	→SE	Oblique shot of W facing section	"
	22	→S	Oblique trench shot, E side	"
	23	→S	Oblique trench shot, W side	"
	24	→N	Oblique trench shot, E side	"
	25	→N	Oblique trench shot, W side	"
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37			



PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE **KMAS05**SITE NAME **W.C. Mainline, Netherstone Lane**FILM NO. **1**

Camera number

Lens number

~~Black & white~~ / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0			
16/11/06	1	-	ID Shot	MDG
	2	→S	Tr. 1, Trench shot	"
	3	"	" " " "	"
	4	"	" " " "	"
	5	→N	Tr 1, Trench shot	"
	6	"	" " " "	"
	7	"	" " " "	"
	8	→W	Section 1	"
	9	"	" " " "	"
	10	"	" " " "	"
	11	→E	W facing section	"
	12	"	" " " "	"
	13	"	" " " "	"
	14	→E	General shot showing bridge	"
	15	→S	General shot - entrance gate	"
	16	→SE	Oblique shot of W facing section	"
	17	→SE	General shot - showing entrance + roadway	"
	18	→NW	General shot - showing N fence	"
	19	→SW	Oblique shot of Section 1	"
	20	→SW	Oblique shot of Section 1	"
	21	→SE	Oblique shot of W facing section	"
	22	→S	Oblique trench shot, E side	"
	23	→S	Oblique trench shot, W side	"
	24	→N	Oblique trench shot, E side	"
	25	→N	Oblique trench shot, W side	"
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