

# *The Flora of Staffordshire, 2011.*

## **Update No. 8 (February, 2019).**

### **Excavations at Tipping Street, Stafford, 2009-10. Grid reference SJ923231.**

This project was undertaken by *Oxford Archaeology South* and reported in *Staffordshire Archaeological & Historical Society Transactions Volume XLVII*, 2014.

We are indebted to David Wall for drawing our attention to this publication.

The archaeological excavations were on land at Tipping Street/South Walls Car Park prior to the development of Staffordshire Place 1 & 2: multistorey buildings, which are now occupied by various businesses and new offices of Staffordshire County Council.

Detailed investigations took place on possible Iron Age roundhouses, three Staffordshire Type Ware Kilns and Medieval and post-Medieval urban remains.

Charred plant remains of arable crops, weeds, shrubs and trees pertaining to the period **AD 900-1100** were recovered from the **kiln area**:

<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	<i>Avena sativa</i>
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	<i>Carex</i> spp.
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	<i>Isolepis setacea</i>
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	probable <i>Prunus domestica</i>	<i>P. padus</i> or <i>P. spinosa</i>
<i>Raphanus</i> sp.	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
<i>R. obtusifolius</i>	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	<i>Secale cereale</i>
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	<i>Vicia faba</i>	

Additionally, in nearby **wells** (also **AD 900-1100**):

probable <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	<i>Luzula</i> sp.	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	<i>Solanum</i> sp.
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	<i>S. media</i>	<i>S. neglecta</i>
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	<i>U. urens</i>	

and in a nearby **pit** (also **AD 900-1100**):

*Cirsium* sp.

and in a **refuse pit** (**AD 900-1100**):

<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	<i>Rubus</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i>	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
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In **buried soil** probably from the pre-late Saxon period (**AD 1000-1100**):

<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var. <i>bulbosum</i>	<i>Galium</i> sp.	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
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and in charcoal from a kiln (**AD 1000-1100**):

<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	<i>Fraxinus excelsis</i>	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	<i>Salix</i> or <i>Populus</i> sp.	

In a **ditch (13<sup>th</sup>- mid 14<sup>th</sup> century)**

*Tripleurospermum inodorum* *Triticum durum* or *T. turgidum*

**Corrigenda.**

Two species that were thought to be extinct in Staffordsire were reported to have been seen again: see **Plant Records 2018**. Consequently, they should be deleted from the **Timeline of Extinctions** in the **7<sup>th</sup> Flora Update (April 2018)**:

*Eriophorum latifolium* (last previous record was for 1884);

*Drosera anglica* (last recorded in 1969).