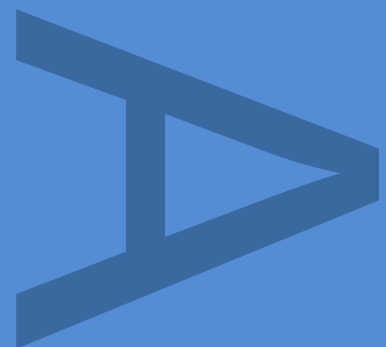


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
LAND OFF SIR HERBERT AUSTIN WAY,
NORTHFIELD, BIRMINGHAM,
WEST MIDLANDS**

ASSESSMENT REPORT

JANUARY 2012



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**Archaeological Investigations at Land off Sir Herbert Austin Way, Northfield,
Birmingham, West Midlands**

Assessment Report

Central National Grid Reference: SP 0197 7975

Site Code: UDB 11

Commissioning Client:

**Sainsbury's Supermarkets Limited
33 Holborn
London
EC1N 2HT**

The logo for Sainsbury's, featuring the word "Sainsbury's" in a bold, orange, sans-serif font.

Tel: 020 7695 4176

Contractor:

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Northern Office
Unit N19a Tursdale Business Park
Durham
DH6 5PG**



Tel: 0191 377 1111

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
January 2012**

This report is protected by copyright. The report and the information contained herein are and remain the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and are provided on a single site multi-user basis. If provided in paper form, the report may be utilised by a number of individuals within a location, but copying is prohibited under copyright. If provided in an electronic form, the report may be utilised in a shared server environment, but copying or installation onto more than one computer is prohibited under copyright and printing from electronic form is permitted for own, single location, use only. Multiple printing from electronic form for onward distribution is prohibited under copyright. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in electronic form is prohibited without prior consent from Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions herein contained.

CONTENTS

List of Figures and Plates

	<i>page</i>
PART A: PROJECT SUMMARY	
1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	1
2. INTRODUCTION	3
3. PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	12
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGIES	13
5. RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	16
PART B: DATA ASSESSMENT	
6. STRATIGRAPHIC DATA	35
7. POTTERY	36
8. CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	38
9. QUERN STONE	39
10. METAL FINDS	41
11. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS	42
12. SUMMARY DISCUSSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS	45
13. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS	49
PART C: REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
14. REFERENCES	51
15. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS	53
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1	Stratigraphic Matrices
Appendix 2	Context Index
Appendix 3	Photographic Plates

List of Figures and Plates

	<i>page</i>	
Figures		
Figure 1	Site Location	5
Figure 2	Evaluation Trench and Excavation Area Location	6
Figure 3	Area 1. Phase 2: Roman	17
Figure 4	Area 1. Phase 3: Medieval	20
Figure 5	Areas 1-3. Phase 4: Post-medieval	22
Figure 6	Areas 1-3. Phase 5: Modern	24
Figure 7	Sections from Area 1	25
Figure 8	Sections from Areas 2 and 3	26
Figure 9	Trench 1 – Plan and Section	27
Figure 10	Trench 2 – Plan and Section	28
Figure 11	Trench 3 – Plan and Section	29
Figure 12	Trench 7 – Plan and Section	30
Figure 13	Trench 8 – Plan and Section	31
Figure 14	Trench 9 – Plan and Section	32
Figure 15	Trench 10 – Plan and Section	33
 Plates (Appendix 3)		
Plate 1	Area 1, Phase 2 gully [74], looking SSW	
Plate 2	Area 1, Phase 2 posthole/pit [201], overhead, looking south-west	
Plate 3	Area 1, Phase 2 posthole/pit [209], overhead, looking SSW	
Plate 4	Area 1, Phase 2 ditch/gully [211], looking north-west	
Plate 5	Area 1, Phase 2 pit [203], sectioned, looking ENE	
Plate 6	Area 1, Phase 2 surface [235] in pit [203], looking ENE	
Plate 7	Quern stone (SF 2) from Phase 2 surface [235]	
Plate 8	Area 1, Phase 2 pit [203], looking north	
Plate 9	Area 1, Phases 3 and 4 land boundary, looking WSW	
Plate 10	Trench 1, looking north	
Plate 11	Trench 7, looking south-west	
Plate 12	Trench 8, looking NNE	

PART A: PROJECT SUMMARY

1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Archaeological investigations were undertaken August-October 2011 by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land off Sir Herbert Austin Way, Northfield, Birmingham. The investigation area, central National Grid Reference SP 0197 7975, comprises an open site in two parts, divided by a public right of way. Covering a total of c. 0.5ha, the site was formerly occupied by part of a residential street, Ulwine Drive, and the site now fronts onto the Northfield Relief Road, Sir Herbert Austin Way.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was undertaken as part of the planning process associated with a re-development scheme for the site. The site is archaeologically sensitive because of known prehistoric and Roman period activity in the near vicinity. A Bronze Age pit and a scatter of Roman pottery were recorded immediately to the east of the site in 2005 during archaeological work conducted ahead of the construction of the Northfield Relief Road. The route of the Roman road to Metchley Roman fort, which lies to the north, in the centre of Birmingham, is suspected as lying c. 100m to the east. Any archaeological remains of prehistoric or Roman period date would comprise locally or regionally significant heritage assets for the West Midlands.
- 1.3 An initial archaeological evaluation, undertaken in September 2011, comprised ten trial trenches (Trenches 1-10) providing broad coverage of the overall site and targeting areas of proposed new build in the re-development scheme. Trenches 1-5 were located in the northern portion of the site and Trenches 6-10 were located in the southern portion. Archaeological remains recorded in Trenches 4, 5 and 6 were considered to be of sufficient archaeological significance to require further exposure, examination and recording.
- 1.4 As a result of the evaluation, three open areas with a total area of c. 740m² were investigated, this work taking place September to October 2011. Area 1 took in evaluation Trenches 4 and 5. in the southern part of the northern portion of the site, to further investigate potential Roman period remains. Area 2 expanded Trench 6, in the northern part of the southern portion of the site, to further investigate potential Roman period remains and Area 3, located to the south of Trench 7, further investigated an area of potential archaeological interest.
- 1.5 Natural geological material, comprising glacially derived Mid Pleistocene till, was exposed as the basal deposit across all areas of investigation. It sloped away gradually to the north reflecting the natural topography of the area, which lies in the vicinity of a tributary of the River Rea.
- 1.6 A cluster of features of probable Romano-British origin were recorded in the northernmost part of Area A, having suffered considerable horizontal truncation by later activity. A short length of curving gully and two oval pits or postholes were potentially related to simple structures, while a linear NW-SE aligned gully may have delineated a boundary. The curving gully – possibly part of a roundhouse ring gully - yielded a sherd of pottery from a jar of early Roman date. To the south was a large 'tear-shaped' pit with a distinct stepped side lined with stones in its narrower eastern part. This surface included part of a quern stone of Roman date. The feature may have been a clay quarry, later used as a watering hole for animals. The activity of this period was probably undertaken beyond long narrow plots of land set out to the west of the nearby Roman road.

- 1.7 Evidence of agriculture-related land management and use in the medieval period was recorded in the form of a land boundary in the southern part of Area 1 and traces of plough furrows to the north. This activity continued into the post-medieval period with the land boundary being repeatedly re-defined and in fact this boundary remained fossilised in the landscape into the modern era. A series of truncated plough furrows recorded in the northern part of Area 2 probably represent post-medieval agricultural activity. Much evidence of modern era land use was recorded, with the site having been developed in the second half of the 20th century as a residential street, Ulwine Drive.
- 1.8 This Assessment Report is divided into three parts. Part A, the Project Summary, begins with an introduction to the site, describing its location, geology and topography, as well summarising the planning and archaeological background to the project. The aims and objectives of the work are then set out, followed by full descriptions of the archaeological methodologies employed during both the fieldwork and the subsequent post-excavation work. This part concludes with an illustrated summary of the recorded archaeological remains, allocated to a series of phases of activity.
- 1.9 Part B, the Data Assessment, quantifies the written, graphic and photographic elements of the Site Archive and contains specialist assessments of all categories of artefactual evidence, with recommendations for any further work in each case. This part then sets out an archaeological summary discussion before summarising the potential for further analysis of all elements of the collected project data.
- 1.10 Part C of the report contains acknowledgements and references. There are three appendices to the report, the third being a selection of photographs from the fieldwork.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General Background

- 2.1.1 This report details the methodology and results of a programme of archaeological investigations undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) between 30 August and 12 October 2011, on land off Sir Herbert Austin Way, Northfield, Birmingham. The central National Grid Reference for the site is SP 0197 7975 (Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 The archaeological project was commissioned by Sainsbury's Supermarkets Limited (the Client) ahead of a proposed re-development scheme, which would see the site re-developed as a petrol filling station and offices. The Client's agent is Turley Associates. The archaeological project was undertaken as a condition of planning permission on the recommendation of the Planning Archaeologist, Birmingham City Council (BCC).
- 2.1.3 Neither a desk-based assessment nor an archaeological evaluation was undertaken to establish the archaeological and historical potential of the site pre-determination of the planning application. The site is located within an area of recognised, but ill-defined archaeological potential; in 2005 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of Sir Herbert Austin Way, the Northfield Relief Road, and this work recorded a prehistoric pit and a scatter of Roman pottery east of and immediately adjacent to the site.¹
- 2.1.4 The initial element of the programme of archaeological investigations was a trial trenching evaluation, undertaken 30 August-13 September 2011. This work was carried out according to a Project Design² prepared by PCA and approved by the BCC Planning Archaeologist. The evaluation comprised the investigation of ten trial trenches (Trenches 1-10) (Figure 2). Archaeological remains of apparent significance were revealed in three separate trenches; in Trenches 4 and 5 in the northern part of the site and in Trench 6 in the southern part.
- 2.1.5 As a result of the evaluation findings the BCC Planning Archaeologist required a second phase of archaeological investigation, namely three open area excavations, in order to further expose remains of apparent archaeological significance. This work was undertaken following on directly from the evaluation fieldwork, without a report on the findings of the evaluation being compiled, as agreed by all parties, including the Client and the Planning Archaeologist. The open area excavation work was carried out according to an Updated Project Design³ prepared by PCA and approved by the BCC Planning Archaeologist.
- 2.1.6 Area 1, covering c. 515m², took in evaluation Trenches 4 and 5 in order to further investigate potential Roman period remains. Areas 2 and 3 covered c. 190m² and c. 36m², respectively. Area 2 expanded Trench 6 to further investigate potential Roman period remains while Area 3 was located to the south of Trench 7 to further investigate an area of potential archaeological interest. The open area excavations were undertaken 14 September-12 October 2011.

¹ Miller and Crawford 2007.

² PCA 2011a.

³ PCA 2011b.

- 2.1.7 The archaeological project herein described was designed according to the guidelines set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.⁴ In line with MoRPHE guidelines, this Assessment Report sets out a formal review of the data collected during the fieldwork.
- 2.1.8 At the time of writing, the Site Archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and all artefactual material recovered during the investigations, is housed at the Northern Office of PCA, Unit N19a Turstable Business Park, Durham, DH6 5PG. When complete, the Site Archive will be deposited with Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery at Chamberlain Square, Birmingham, B3 3DH, under the site code UDB 11.
- 2.1.9 The BCC Historic Environment Record (HER) entry for the programme of archaeological investigations is EBM596. The Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) reference number for the project is: preconst1-115340.

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 Northfield is a residential area on the southern outskirts of metropolitan Birmingham. The proposed re-development site lies on the west side of Sir Herbert Austin Way, the Northfield Relief Road (the A38), centered at National Grid Reference SP 0197 7975 (Figure 1).
- 2.2.2 The site measures c. 210m in length, SW-NE, by up to c. 42m wide. Covering c. 0.5ha, it is bounded by Sir Herbert Austin Way to the east, Vineyard Road to the north, Bellfield Junior and Infant Schools to the west, and the rear of properties fronting Hilary Grove to the south.
- 2.2.3 The site is divided into two distinct northern and southern parts by a public footpath (Figure 2). Previously developed, after c. 1955, as residential housing on Ulwine Drive, at the time of the archaeological work the site was open ground, partly surfaced with tarmac.

2.3 Geology and Topography

- 2.3.1 Birmingham sits on a geological fault line running south-west to north-east through the city, a line which effectively divides two somewhat different natural landscapes.⁵ Northfield lies just east of the fault line, where the solid geology comprises rocks of the Mercia Mudstone Group.⁶ These are dominantly red, less commonly green or grey, mudstones and subordinate siltstones, with thin beds of gypsum/anhydrite widespread and sandstones also known. Although the Mercia Mudstone is generally soft and easily eroded, the siltstones within it are more resistant to erosion and thus formed locally raised areas which have attracted settlement foci since prehistoric times.⁷ Since the bedrock weathers to clay there has always been a plentiful supply of raw material for the manufacture of pottery, brick and tile, as well as daub for walling. Glacial drift covers much of Birmingham and such material overlying the Mercia Mudstone typically forms locally prominent ridges. Mid Pleistocene Till is specifically known to underlie the area of the site.

⁴ English Heritage 2006.

⁵ Hodder 2011.

⁶ Geological information from the *British Geological Survey* website.

⁷ Hodder *op. cit.*

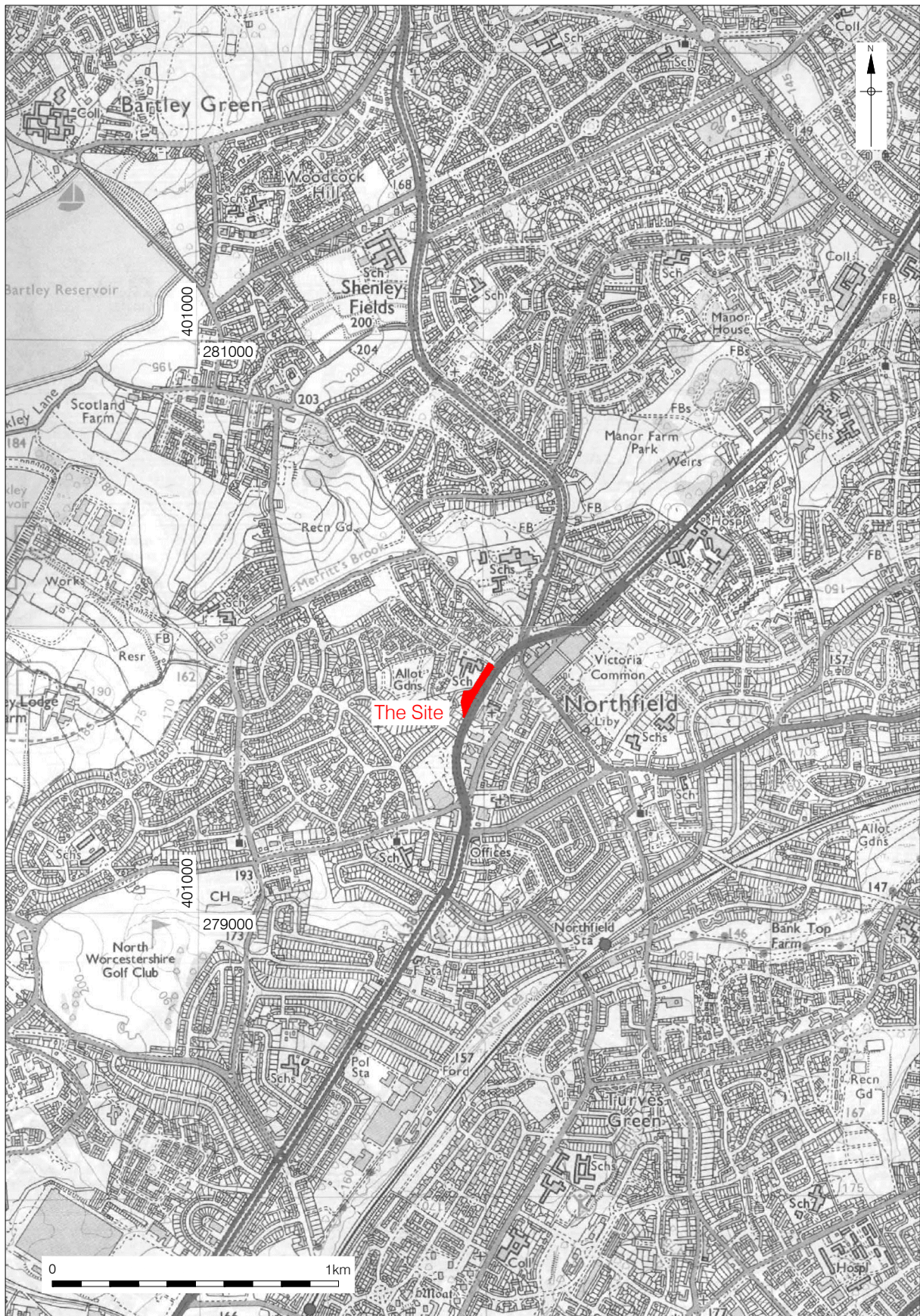


Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

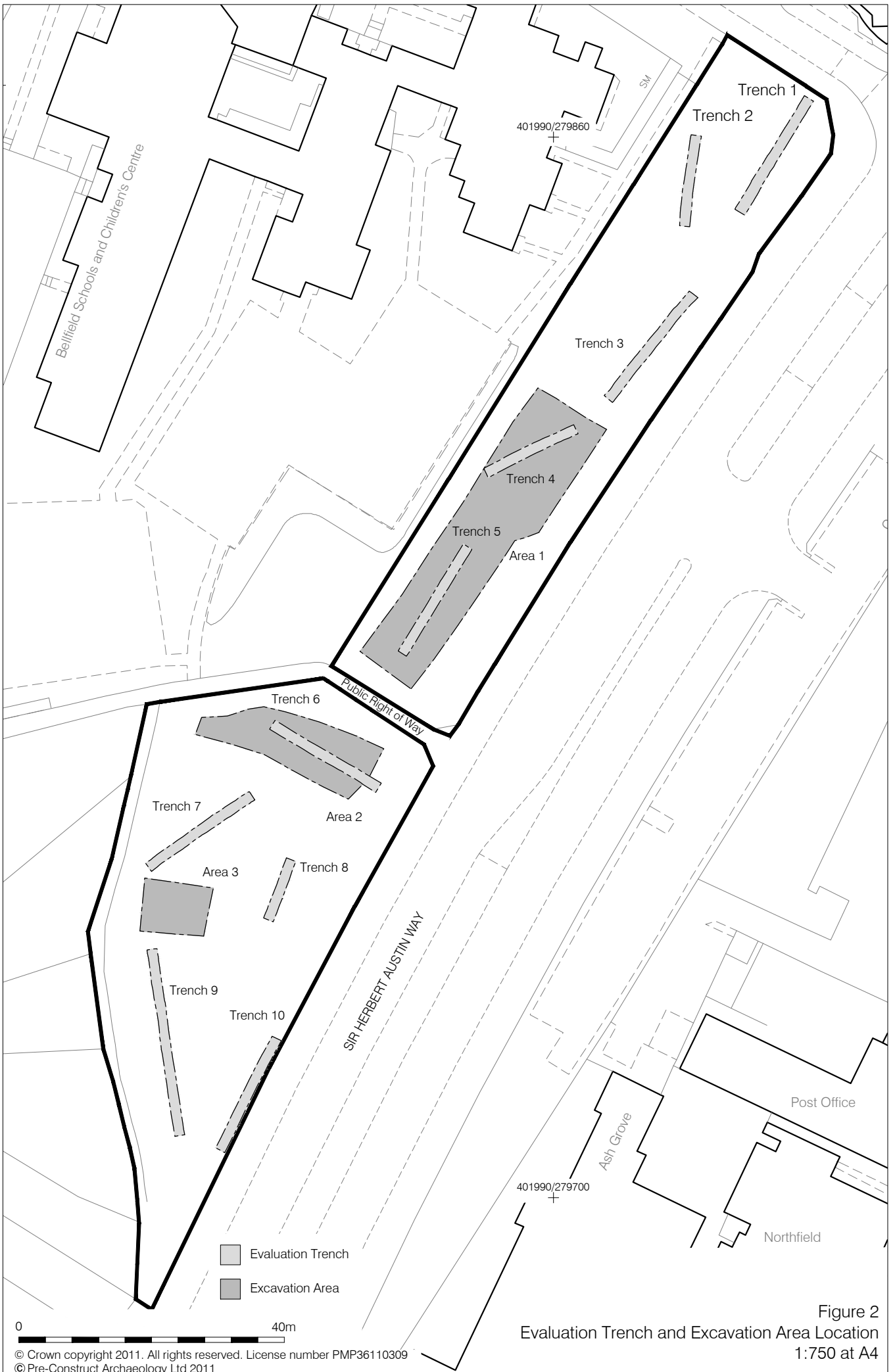


Figure 2
 Evaluation Trench and Excavation Area Location
 1:750 at A4

2.3.2 The main topographical feature in the area of the site is the valley of the River Rea, which flows from the south-west into the River Tame north of Birmingham city centre. The site lies c. 1km to the north of the Rea, with a tributary, Merritt's Brook (part of the River Bourn) only c. 0.5km to the north. The valley of Merritt's Brook is more likely an influence on the natural topography of the site, since ground level falls from south to north across the site. Ground level was recorded at the southern end of the site at c. 186m AOD, falling to c. 184m AOD at the northern end of the southern portion of the site and to c. 182m AOD at the northern end of the northern portion.

2.4 Planning Background

2.4.1 The proposed re-development scheme - planning application 2009/003776/PA - consists of a petrol filling station, offices, parking, landscaping and access. The developer is the Client and their agent is Turley Associates. Neither a desk-based assessment nor an archaeological evaluation was undertaken to establish the archaeological and historical potential of the site pre-determination of the planning application.

2.4.2 The planning application for the re-development scheme was approved with the following condition (B6) attached: *'No development shall commence before the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, including excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication of a report, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority'*.

2.4.3 The planning condition was attached on the recommendation of the BCC Planning Archaeologist, Dr. Mike Hodder. The rationale for the condition was that the site lies within an area of recognised archaeological potential. In 2005, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of Sir Herbert Austin Way, and this work recorded a prehistoric pit and a scatter of Roman pottery east of and immediately adjacent to the current site. Similar remains could therefore be reasonably anticipated upon the site and any such remains would be threatened by the construction phase of the re-development scheme.

2.4.4 The requirement for archaeological work was in accordance with Policy 8.36 of BCC's Unitary Development Plan, as well as its 'Archaeology Strategy' which has been adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance, and UK Government policy set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: 'Planning for the Historic Environment'*.⁸

2.4.5 The first stage of the programme of archaeological investigations was the trial trenching evaluation, conducted 30 August – 13 September 2011. The aforementioned Project Design was compiled by PCA to set out details of the work. Archaeological remains exposed in Trenches 4, 5 and 6, as detailed in due course, were considered to be of sufficient importance that they required further exposure, examination and recording ahead of the construction phase of the re-development scheme. Accordingly, a programme of further work was agreed with the Planning Archaeologist in order to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource, specifically what were potentially locally or regionally significant prehistoric or Roman remains.

⁸ Department for Communities and Local Government 2010.

2.4.6 Two open areas – taking in Trenches 4, 5 and 6 - were examined in detail during the second stage of the programme of archaeological work, namely open area excavations conducted 14 September – 12 October 2011. A third area, adjacent to evaluation Trench 7, was also examined, in order to clarify an area of possible archaeological interest. The aforementioned Updated Project Design was compiled by PCA to set out details of the work, which took place immediately following on from the evaluation fieldwork, without a report on the findings of the evaluation being compiled, with the agreement of all parties.

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.5.1 In advance of the field evaluation, the general area of the site was considered to have some archaeological potential, particularly for a specific prehistoric era and the Roman period. This potential was largely established by the discovery of archaeological features in 2005 during observation of earthmoving for construction of the Northfield Relief Road in two locations immediately adjoining the site. The first was on the west side of the road corridor excavated for the relief road, immediately adjacent to the eastern limit of the current site. Here, a pit (Historic Environment Record – HER - MBM 2455) filled with re-deposited clay, charcoal and ash was exposed. Radiocarbon dates of 1750 to 1500 cal BC were obtained from the charcoal in the pit – placing it in the Bronze Age - and three earlier dates were obtained from wood, suggesting residual material. The second was the northern part of the relief road corridor, east of the northern portion of the current site, where a concentration of Roman pottery (HER MBM 2421) was recovered.

2.5.2 A small pit recorded in a service trench near Bournville Lane, Selly Oak, c. 3km to the north-east of the site, produced the oldest pottery found in Birmingham to date. Twenty-eight sherds, representing about five different vessels, in decorated Groove ware pottery of Late Neolithic date, were recovered. The Bronze Age pit found immediately adjacent to the site was also a highly important archaeological discovery, since prehistoric structures other than burnt mounds are extremely rare in Birmingham. A previous summary of prehistoric activity for the nearby Kings Norton area states, '*There is no clear late prehistoric context for the King's Norton area, and comparatively little information from the whole of the Birmingham area as a whole for the immediate pre-Roman period*'.⁹ Any related features within the re-development site would therefore likely be of a similar degree of importance – of regional significance - as the pit recorded in the relief road corridor.

2.5.3 For the Roman period, few occupation sites are currently recorded in Birmingham and it is likely that the concentration of Roman pottery recorded adjacent to the current site in the relief road corridor represents archaeological features related to an occupation site in the near vicinity. Any such remains would be of high significance in a local context.

⁹ Jones and Halsted in Jones *et al.* 2008, 4.

- 2.5.4 The main Roman period site in Birmingham is Metchley Roman fort, located c. 5.5km to the NNE of the current site in the area now occupied by Queen Elizabeth Hospital and the University of Birmingham. First identified from cartographic sources and antiquarian descriptions, visible earthworks representing the fort had their period of origin confirmed by archaeological fieldwork only as recently as the 1930s. Established c. AD 48, the fort was occupied until c. AD 200. Part of the northern fort defences and interior is now a Scheduled Monument. A recent monograph details the results of areas investigated mainly to the west of the Roman military complex in 1999–2001 and 2004–2005.¹⁰
- 2.5.5 Two Roman roads ran southwards from Metchley Roman fort. To the SSE ran Ryknild (sometimes known as Icknield) Street, laid out between Bourton-on-the Water and Derby in the mid-late 1st century AD to serve the needs of military communication.¹¹ In the Birmingham area the section of this road ran between forts at Wall, to the north, and Alcester, to the south, where the earliest Roman military activity is also, like that at Metchley, of Claudian date. Archaeological work in recent years has established the potential for Roman roadside settlement along Ryknild Street, most notably work undertaken between 2002 and 2007 at Longdales Road, King's Norton, which lies c. 4km south-east of the current site. The results of that work, where an extensive roadside activity was investigated, have been recently published.¹² The same volume provides a summary of the evidence for Roman-British activity in the King's Norton area to date.
- 2.5.6 Notable amongst the Longdales Road findings was evidence for a series of west-east aligned ditched plot boundaries, cut at a right angle to Ryknild Street, some further defined by adjoining metalled roads. One plot was traced for at least c. 150m to the rear (west) of the road frontage, assuming that the Roman road was roughly contiguous with the modern road.¹³ Plots of two widths were identified, 35m and 28m, the wider plots potentially set out following Roman measurements, being half an *actus*.¹⁴ A broad conclusion was that the modern field pattern, itself essentially derived from the post-medieval layout, could in part respect Romano-British boundaries. The preferred interpretation of the function of the overall settlement at Longdales Road is one associated with livestock rearing, collection or management and this includes the long roadside plots, which may have been temporary stock enclosures.
- 2.5.7 Running SSW from Metchley Roman fort was the Roman road (known by antiquarians as the Upper Saltway) to Droitwich, where a fort of Claudian date is also proposed. Although this road has traditionally received less attention than Ryknild Street, with its links along the Severn Valley to Droitwich, Worcester and Gloucester it was arguably a more significant route.¹⁵ The line of the Droitwich road as it approached the Lickey Hills south-west of Birmingham is well established, although beyond that its route into Birmingham is more uncertain. It is generally accepted that it ran through Northfield, along the line of the A38, Bristol Road South, en route to Metchley fort, a line which runs less than c. 100m east of the current site. The Northfield Relief Road now diverts traffic off the A38, around the core of Northfield, for a distance of c. 0.8km.

¹⁰ Jones 2011.

¹¹ *ibid.*

¹² Jones *et al.* 2008.

¹³ *ibid.*, 58.

¹⁴ *ibid.*, 82.

¹⁵ Leather 1994.

- 2.5.8 The archaeological record for medieval Birmingham begins in the 12th century.¹⁶ Before that there was probably no town or village on its site, although there is evidence for a scatter of villages in its vicinity. Nearer to the current site, the medieval village centre of King's Norton has been subject to no little archaeological investigation, and it has been postulated that this, and potentially other sites in the area, may have been continuously occupied since the Roman period.¹⁷ As a medieval settlement and associated manor, Northfield is documented in the 11th century as 'Nordfeld' and St. Laurence Church, the earliest part of which dates to the late 12th century, is one of the few remaining medieval churches in Birmingham. There are just a few other traces of standing remains of the medieval period in the historic core of the village.
- 2.5.9 To date, very little evidence for medieval activity in Northfield has been gathered by archaeological fieldwork. The work conducted in association with the construction of the Northfield Relief Road in 2005-2006 recovered no medieval pottery at all and just a small quantity of ceramic building material of broad medieval/post-medieval date.¹⁸ Across the broader area of the former manor associated with the village, there are scant traces of ridge and furrow earthworks indicative of medieval open field farming, but the majority of such evidence has been obliterated by modern development. Corn mills of likely medieval origin are documented on the banks of the River Rea.
- 2.5.10 Throughout the post-medieval period, certainly until the 19th century, Northfield remained an essentially agricultural parish within the northernmost part of the county of Worcestershire.¹⁹ The report on the Northfield Relief Road work surmised that '*the area to the west of the Bristol Road seems to have been farmed in common and it is likely that the fields shown on the 1845 tithe map were created in the late 18th or early 19th century*'.²⁰ The road, later designated the A38, was turnpiked in 1762 and the village was a known local centre of nail making as 19th century industrialisation commenced. In the ten years between 1891 and 1901 the population of the village increased from fewer than 10,000 to nearly 21,000. This was partly due to the influx of a suburban population and partly to the erection of manufactories in the area. Further expansion, including extensive housing development, followed the establishment of the Austin Motors works at Longbridge and Cadbury's 'Bournville model village', south and north of Northfield, respectively, in the first decade of the 20th century. In administrative terms, Northfield became part of Birmingham in 1919.
- 2.5.11 Historic mapping demonstrates the transformation of the distinct rural village of Northfield into a developed suburb of Birmingham. Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1880s shows the site taking in parts of three open fields west of what is now the A38, with the historic core of Northfield village to the east, accessed by Church Road. There was relatively limited development along the main road at this time, notably the Bell Inn – which dates from the 1850s at least - and a brick and tile works, to the north-east and south-west of the site, respectively.

¹⁶ Hodder 2011, 81.

¹⁷ *ibid*, 98-99, this provides a summary of archaeological excavation evidence in King's Norton.

¹⁸ Miller 2007, 6-8.

¹⁹ Information regarding the later history of Northfield is taken from the Victoria County History 1913, and various websites, including the BCC website.

²⁰ Miller *op. cit.*, 9.

2.5.12 The brick and tile works is depicted with extensive clay extraction pits around the buildings, and in cartographic terms such manufactories clearly demonstrate the beginnings of industrialisation of the rural margins of Birmingham. By the 1904 edition of the Ordnance Survey map, the brick and tile works was disused and roadside development had increased in the vicinity of the site, although not significantly. The last edition of the Ordnance Survey map to show the site undeveloped was produced in the 1950s, by which time development in the area of the site had increased considerably, notably with housing to the south and west. Mapping from the 1960s shows the site developed as Ulwine Drive with semi-detached houses and their gardens occupying its entirety. It is uncertain when the street was demolished but the most recent mapping available indicates that it was in recent decades.

3. PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project Aims

3.1.1 The project is 'threat-led' since the re-development scheme has the potential to disturb or destroy important sub-surface archaeological remains. These remains comprise heritage assets, as introduced in Paragraph 5 of PPS5 and defined in Annex 2 of the PPS as '*A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including local listing).*'

3.1.2 Thus, for the purposes of national policy, PPS5 merges all heritage assets which are designated under any legislation (for example, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings), into one category of designated heritage assets, while the potential prehistoric and Roman period archaeological remains at the site herein described fall into the lesser, but none the less important, category of undesignated heritage assets.

3.1.3 Therefore, the broad aim of the project was to record the heritage assets of the re-development site prior to their destruction by construction groundworks.

3.1.4 Additional aims of the project were:

- To compile a Site Archive consisting of all site and project documentary and photographic records, as well as all artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material recovered.
- To compile a report that contains an assessment of the nature and significance of all data categories, stratigraphic, artefactual, etc.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 The overarching objective of the archaeological work was therefore to shed further light on prehistoric and Roman period activity in this part of Birmingham.

3.2.2 Site specific objectives were:

- To establish the date and character of archaeological remains on the site and where possible to elucidate their relationship with the remains found during the construction of the Northfield Relief Road.
- To explore the nature of prehistoric and Roman activity on the site, including analysis of deposits likely to contain palaeoenvironmental data and/or industrial residues.
- To explore the relationship of the archaeological evidence from the site with other archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date in the wider area, including burnt mounds, Metchley Roman fort and the Romano-British roadside site at Longdales Road in King's Norton.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGIES

4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken 30 August–12 October 2011. The evaluation phase took place 30 August-13 September, with the open area excavations taking place 14 September-12 October. All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance documents of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).²¹ PCA is an IfA-Registered Organisation.
- 4.1.2 The Project Design for the evaluation set out the research aims and objectives of the project and, in a series of detailed method statements for project execution, described the techniques and approaches to be employed to achieve the those aims and objectives. The evaluation comprised the investigation of ten trial trenches (Trenches 1-10) (Figure 2). This amounted to an 8% sample of the whole site - within the planning application red line boundary - which covers c. 0.50ha. The trenches were sited to provide broad coverage of the overall site, targeting the proposed new build footprint, while also focussing on parts of the site adjoining the known archaeological features and the areas between them in order to provide the most productive archaeological information.
- 4.1.3 Archaeological remains of significance were recorded in three separate evaluation trenches, Trenches 4 and 5 in the northern portion of the site and in Trench 6 in the southern portion. Therefore, BCC's Planning Archaeologist required two open areas to be examined in detail. Excavation Area 1, covering c. 515m² and taking in Trenches 4 and 5, was located in the southernmost part of the northern portion of the site. Excavation Area 2, covering c.190m² and taking in Trench 6, was located in the northernmost part of the southern portion of the site. A third area, Excavation Area 3, was also examined to further examine a deposit of potential archaeological interest. Covering c. 36m² it was located at the south-west end of Trench 7, in the central western part of the southern portion of the site.
- 4.1.4 The open area excavations were undertaken following on directly from the evaluation fieldwork, without a report on the findings of the evaluation being compiled, with the agreement of all parties. The Updated Project Design set out the detail of this second stage of the scheme of archaeological investigations leading to fulfilment of the planning condition.
- 4.1.5 Heavy plant was utilised to remove overburden along the evaluation trenches and across the open area excavations. A wheeled c. 7-tonne back-actor excavator was used for the evaluation trenches and a tracked c. 13-tonne 360° excavator was used for the open areas. Overburden was removed by machine, using a wide toothless bucket, down to the first archaeologically sensitive deposits, or the natural sub-stratum, or to the maximum safe depth of excavation. All work was undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.
- 4.1.6 All evaluation trenches and open areas were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Archaeological deposits and features were subsequently excavated and recorded, as appropriate, using a single context recording system utilising *pro forma* context recording sheets. Plans were drawn at 1:20 and sections at 1:10.

²¹ IfA 2008a and 2008b.

- 4.1.7 A photographic record of the investigations was compiled using SLR cameras loaded with 35mm monochrome print and colour slide film, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record also included 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All record photographs included a legible graduated metric scale. Digital photography was used to supplement the film record.
- 4.1.8 The evaluation trenches and open area excavations were located relative to the Ordnance Survey grid using GPS instrumentation. Two Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) were established on the site using GPS instrumentation. The TBMs had values of 183.17m OD (used for Trenches 1-5 and Area 1) and 184.27m OD (used for Trenches 6-10 and Areas 2 and 3). The height of all principal strata and features were calculated relative to Ordnance Datum and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

4.2 Post-excavation

- 4.2.1 The stratigraphic data generated by the project is represented by the written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 160 archaeological contexts were defined during the course of the evaluation phase of work and a further 52 during the open area investigations, giving a total of 212 (Appendix B). The contents of the paper and photographic elements of the Site Archive are quantified in Section 6. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, grouping contexts and phasing the stratigraphic data (Appendix A). A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described below in Section 5.
- 4.2.2 Artefactual material from the investigations comprised small assemblages of pottery and ceramic building material, along with two iron objects and one stone object. For each category of material an assessment report has been produced including a basic quantification of the material and a statement of its potential for further analysis. The results are given in Sections 7-10. No other categories of inorganic artefactual material were represented.
- 4.2.3 The palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy of the project was to recover bulk samples where appropriate, from well-dated (where possible), stratified deposits covering the main periods or phases of occupation and the range of feature types represented, with specific reference to the objectives of the investigations. To this end, five bulk samples were recovered. The results of assessment of these samples are given in Section 11. No other biological material was recovered. Like the nearby work at Longdales Road, bone evidently did not survive at all in the acid soils of the area.²²
- 4.2.4 The complete Site Archive, in this case comprising the written, drawn and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) and the majority of the artefactual assemblage, will be packaged for long term curation.

²² Jones *et al.* 2008, 85.

4.2.5 In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document²³ will be adhered to, in particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document²⁴ and a recent IfA publication.²⁵ The depositional requirements of the body to which the Site Archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full. At the time of writing this will be Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham, B3 3DH.

²³ Brown 2007.

²⁴ Walker, UKIC 1990.

²⁵ IfA 2008c.

5. RESULTS: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

During the investigations, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example, [100]. The sequences of numbering ran from [1] to [160] and from [200] to [252] for the evaluation and excavation phases of work, respectively. The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data, and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods.

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Sub-stratum

- 5.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered at the site represent natural geological material, exposed as the basal deposit in all ten evaluation trenches and across all three excavation areas.
- 5.1.2 The natural sub-stratum was recorded as layers [29], [41], [62], [72], [83], [116], [127], [100], [136], [149] (Trenches 1-10, respectively) and layer [200] (Area 1-3). These deposits represent the drift geology of this part of the Birmingham area where Mid Pleistocene till masks the Mercia Mudstone bedrock. The recorded deposits were of variable composition and colour, in common with much glacially derived material, and a selection of the deposits are described below. There was a fall in the height of natural deposits from south to north, reflecting the natural topography of the area, as demonstrated by the following descriptions.
- 5.1.3 In Trench 10, at southern end of the site, layer [149] comprised soft, mid yellowish brown, with occasional mid reddish brown patches, clay, with moderate fine and medium sub-rounded pebbles throughout. It was recorded at a maximum height of 184.80m OD, this the maximum height recorded on any natural deposit during the investigations (Figure 15).
- 5.1.4 In Trench 6, at the northern end of the southern portion of the site, layer [116], comprised firm, mid reddish brown clay, with frequent fine and medium sub-rounded pebbles throughout. It was recorded at a maximum height of 183.90m OD. In Trench 5, at the southern end of the northern portion of the site, layer [83] comprised variously coloured pockets of clay, ranging from mid brownish pink to light pinkish yellow, with occasional fine and medium sub-rounded pebbles throughout. It was recorded at a maximum height of 183.34m OD.
- 5.1.5 At the northern of the site, the basal deposit in Trench 1, layer [29], comprised soft, mid brownish red, mottled with grey, fine sand. It was recorded in section at a maximum height of 181.60m OD towards the northern end of the trench (Figure 9). Overlying the sand towards the centre of the trench was a pocket of firm, mid brownish grey clay, [34], this also probably naturally derived. To the west, in Trench 2, layer [41] comprised firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay, becoming clayey sand to the south, recorded in section at a varying height of c. 181.30-181.60m OD, these the lowest values recorded on a natural deposit during the investigations (Figure 10).
- 5.1.6 Across most, if not all, of the site, natural sub-strata had probably seen horizontal truncation to a lesser or greater extent in the modern era, so that its original height was possibly not seen at any point.

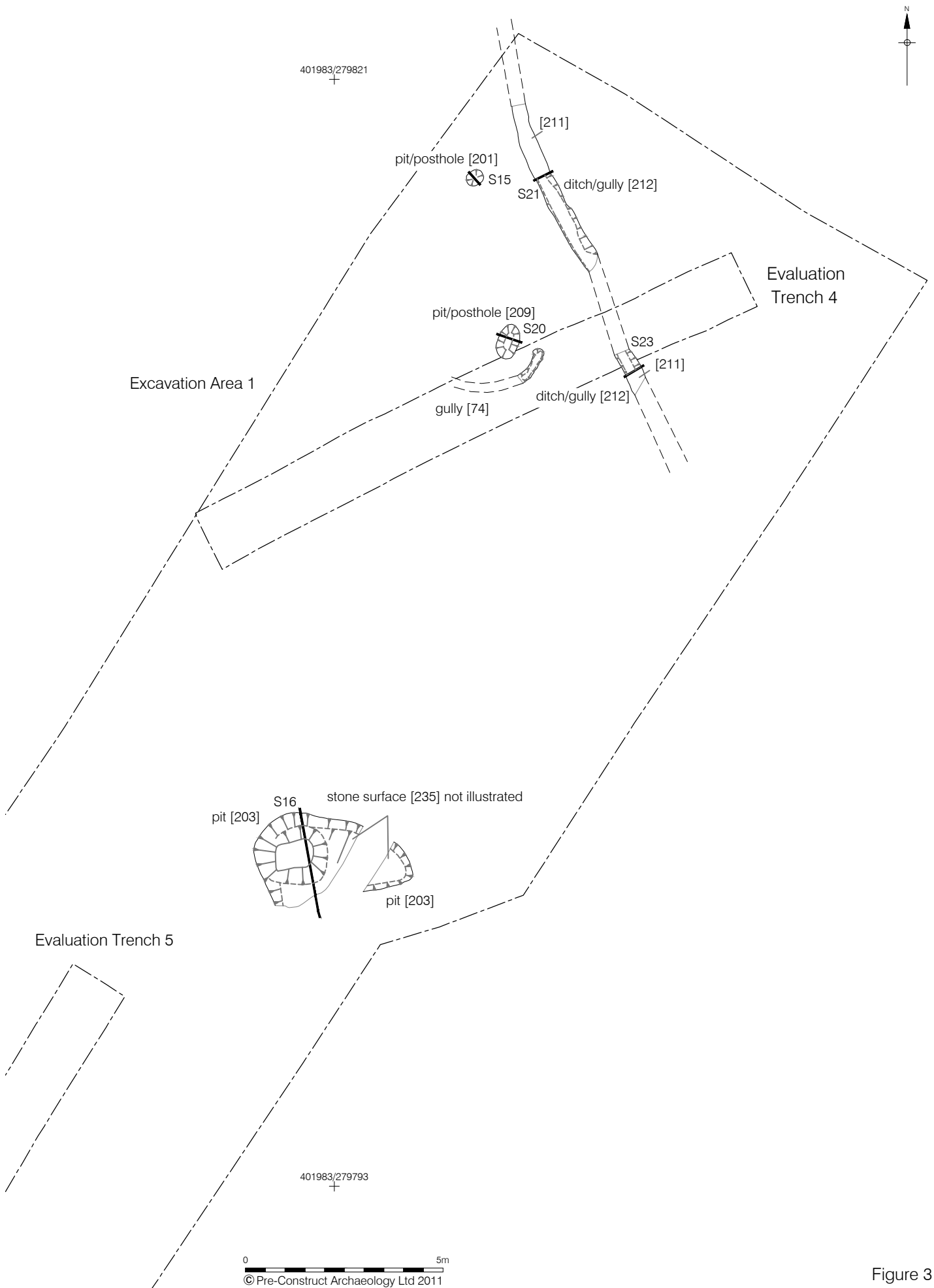


Figure 3
 Area 1
 Phase 2: Roman
 1:125 at A4

5.2 Phase 2: Romano-British

- 5.2.1 Evidence of Romano-British period activity was recorded in the northern portion of the site; this potentially associated with plots of land set out to the west of the Roman road through Northfield.
- 5.2.2 Five features of suspected Romano-British origin were recorded (Figures 3 and 7). In the northern half of Trench 4 and thus in the northern part of Area 1, a short length of a slightly curvilinear gully, [74], was exposed, cutting into the till sub-stratum (Plate 1). Aligned roughly NE-SW, it was c. 0.85m in length, truncated to the south-west by a discrete modern feature, but not continuing beyond it, and evidently ending in a rounded terminal to the north-east. The gully was 0.20m wide and only 40mm deep, although as it was exposed directly below a modern geotextile membrane, [155], above which lay a modern ground make-up layer, [65], it is highly likely that it had suffered horizontal truncation by modern landscaping activity. The feature was recorded at a maximum height of 183.11m OD. Its single fill, [73], comprised firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay, which yielded a single rim sherd from a necked jar in a reduced ware fabric, similar to types published from the pre-Flavian, Metchley Roman fort assemblage. Given the limited degree to which this gully survived, a confident interpretation is difficult, but it could be part of a ring gully and thus could potentially represent a simple structure, such as a roundhouse.
- 5.2.3 Approximately 2m to the north-east of gully [74] was an interrupted NNW-SSE aligned gully/ditch, [211] (Plate 4). In total, c. 8.0m of the feature survived within the area of excavation and it had a maximum surviving width and depth of c. 0.50m and c. 0.15m, respectively. Its firm, greyish brown silty clay fill, [212], did not produce any artefactual material. The feature was probably a truncated ditch and its purpose may have been for drainage or it was perhaps related to another form of land management; its alignment indicates that it probably did not represent a plot boundary extending away from and at a right angle to the Roman road which is suspected as lying c. 150m to the east.
- 5.2.4 Cutting into the natural sub-stratum to the west of gully [212] were two discrete features, [201] and [209] (Plates 2 and 3), both tentatively interpreted as horizontally truncated pits or probably more likely postholes. Posthole [201] was oval in shape, measuring 0.44m by 0.36m and just 20mm deep. Its firm, mid brown silty clay fill, [202], did not yield any dating evidence. Approximately 4m to the south-east, posthole [209] was a larger feature, measuring 0.88m by 0.54m, but with a similar depth of only 50mm. Its single fill, [210], comprised firm, mid brown silty clay, which did not yield any cultural material. Both features may have been associated with gully [212], potentially representing a fenceline running along its western side.
- 5.2.5 Approximately 12m to the SSW of the cluster of activity represented by the features described above, a substantial pit, [203], was recorded, cutting into the natural till sub-stratum (Plates 5 and 8). Roughly 'tear-shaped', it measured 4.0m west-east by up to 2.40m north-south, although it had been truncated to the south, in its wider, rounded western portion, by a modern intrusion, which turned to cut through its eastern part on a SW-NE alignment. The maximum surviving depth of the pit was 0.58m, this to the west, and it was recorded at a maximum height of 183.40m OD. It generally had gradually sloping sides and a rounded concave base, this in its western portion. Its narrowing eastern portion had a distinct stepped side this creating a fairly level 'shelf', measuring c. 2.0m west-east, described further in due course.

- 5.2.6 To the east, the shelf in the side of the pit was notable for the presence of a stone surface, [235], clearly a deliberately constructed feature (Plate 6). The surface mostly comprised medium sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles, with occasional large river cobbles/boulders, in a light grey clay matrix. It extended c. 2.85m west-east by c. 1.90m north-south and was up to 0.10m thick. Within the surface was part of a quern stone (SF 2) of probable Roman date (Plate 7). This had evidently been deliberately used, following breakage, to comprise part of the surface. The pit may have been initially dug for the extraction of clay for some purpose, probably construction related or possibly ceramic manufacture. With the stone surface laid on the side shelf in the narrower eastern portion of the feature, a secondary use may have been as a watering hole for livestock. The stone surface would have provided hardstanding for animals using the feature, aiding access and egress.
- 5.2.7 In the deeper western part of pit [203] was a primary fill, [206], comprising firm, light grey silty clay with occasional large sub-rounded and sub-angular boulders. Up to c. 0.20m thick, this deposit yielded an abraded scrap of Severn Valley ware pottery, only broadly dateable to the Roman period. A secondary fill, [205], this a localised deposit c. 80mm thick at most, comprised soft, mid grey silty sand, which produced a scrap of fired clay of indeterminate date. Both fills described were restricted to the rounded lowermost portion of the pit to the west and both may have accumulated as a result of standing water. The relationship between these deposits and the stone surface was unclear, as the westernmost elements of the surface had probably been displaced to the west by the accumulation of the uppermost fill, [204], of the feature, as described below. The preferred interpretation is that both fills [206] and [205] accumulated within the feature following its eventual final disuse.
- 11.3.1 The uppermost part of pit [203] was filled with firm, light grey silty clay, [204], up to c. 0.40m thick. This material may have accumulated naturally within the feature over a considerable period of time following its disuse. It produced a small sherd of medieval pottery, dateable to the 13th century, which may have been introduced intrusively or which may simply reflect the length of time the feature took to infill by natural processes. Small quantities of charcoal were recovered from bulk samples of pit fills [204] and [206], and while the charcoal was mostly too small for identification, a single fragment of oak was noted from fill [204].

5.3 Medieval

- 5.3.1 Evidence of agricultural land management during the medieval period was recorded in Area 1.
- 5.3.2 Elements of a long-lived field boundary were initially recorded in the south-western part of Trench 5. Area 1 subsequently revealed a relatively complex sequence of boundary re-definition at this location (Figures 4 and 7 and Plate 9). The activity has been interpreted as being of medieval origin, but likely continuing into the post-medieval era as the area continued to be utilised for agricultural purposes.

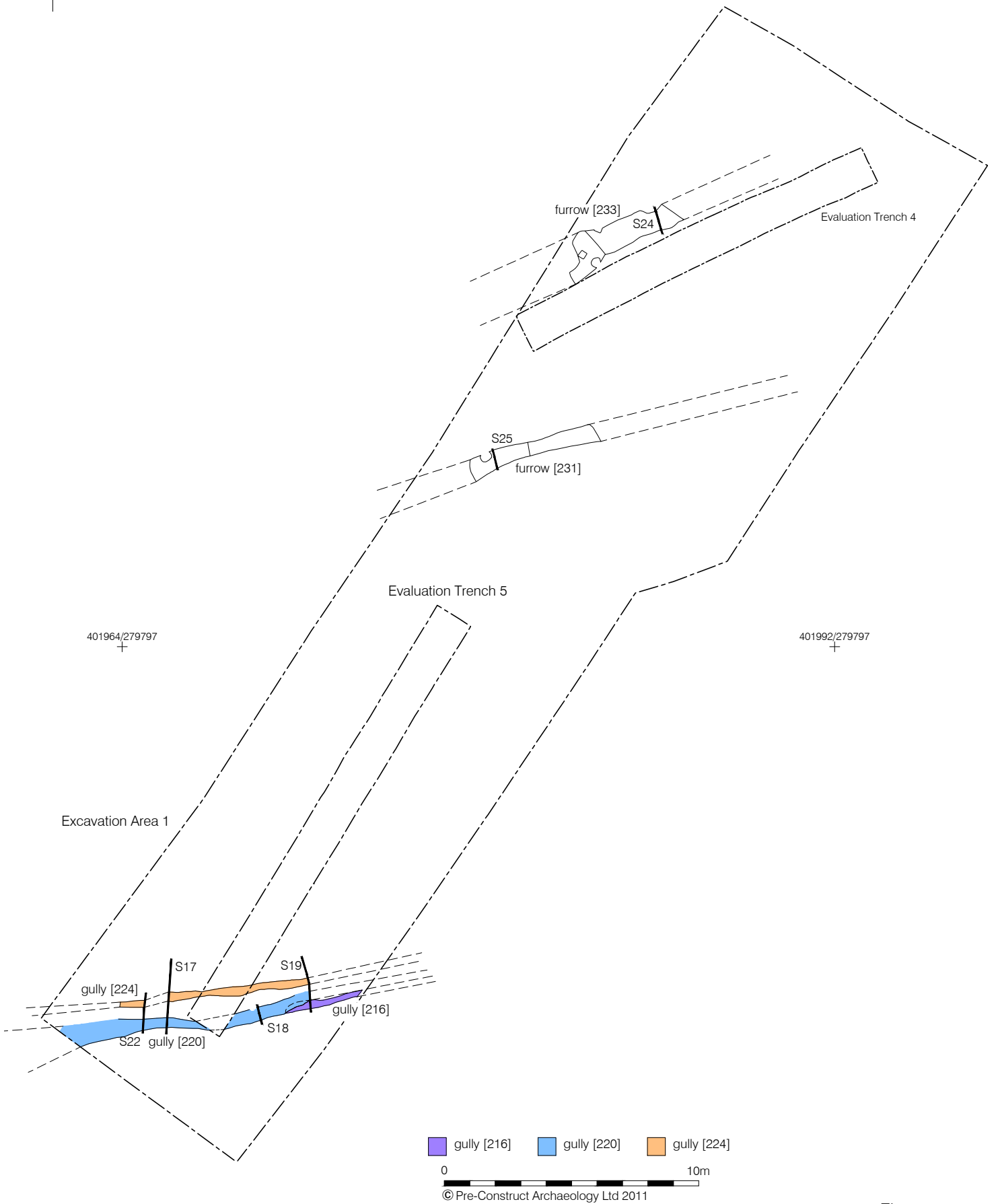


Figure 4
Area 1
Phase 3: Medieval
1:200 at A4

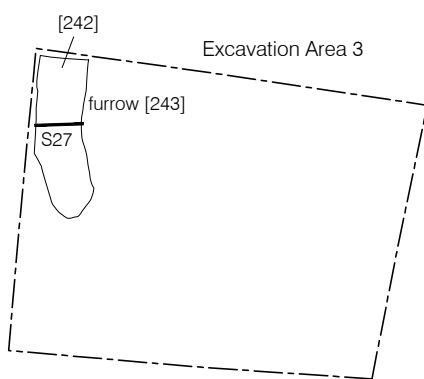
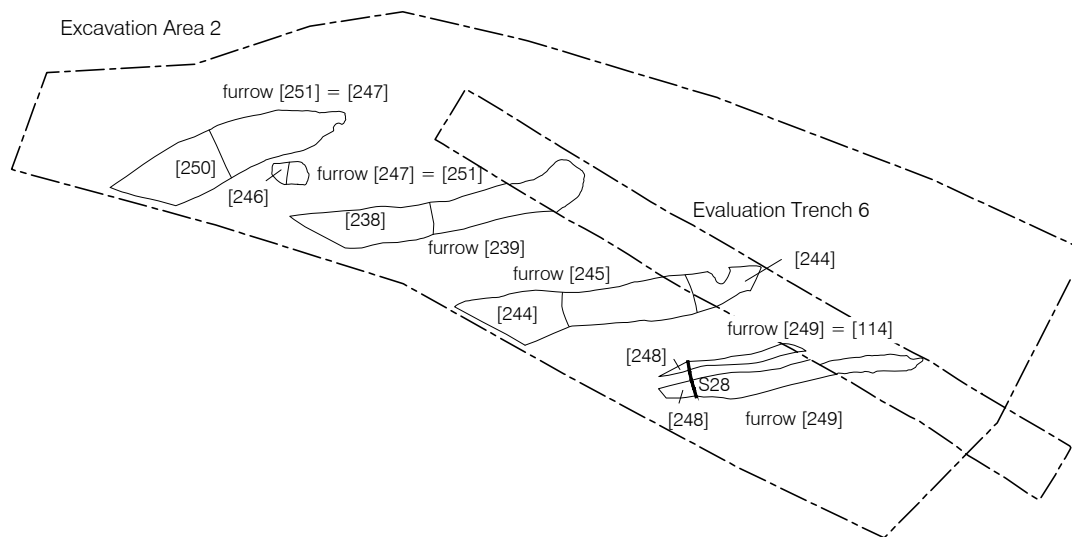
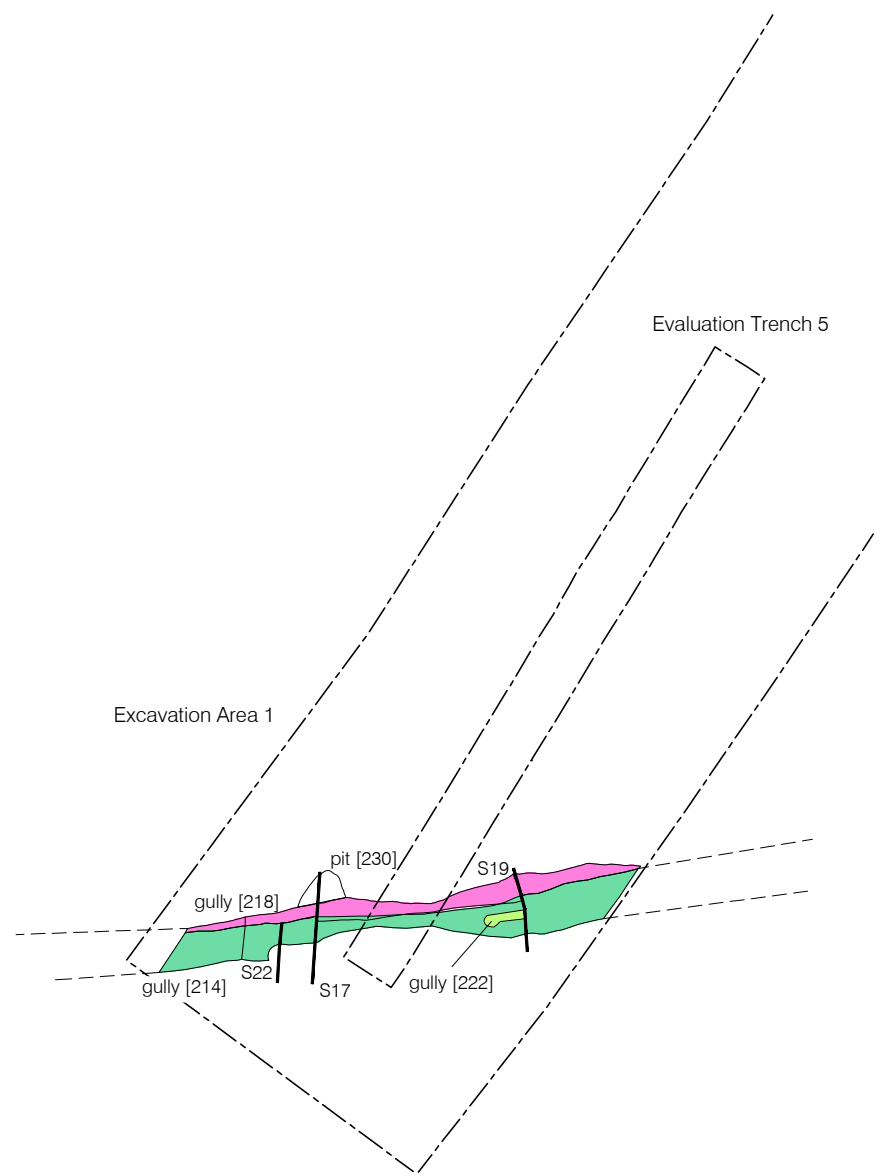
- 5.3.3 The earliest recorded element of the land boundary was a slightly sinuous gully, [220], traced for c. 9.50m running on a WSW-ENE alignment and, for much of the width of Area 1, the southernmost element of the long-lived boundary sequence. Its maximum surviving width was c. 0.80m, this to the west, and its maximum surviving depth was c. 0.28m. Its clayey silt fill, [219], yielded a single sherd of medieval pottery (Warwickshire grey ware of 13th century date) and four scraps of tile. In addition, a fragment of an iron strap or mount (SF 1) was recovered from this deposit.
- 5.3.4 Towards the eastern limit of excavation, the upper part of the southern edge of gully [220] had been truncated by another gully, [216], of which only a relatively short length, c. 3.0m, was traced. Its maximum surviving width was c. 0.40m, and its maximum surviving depth was c. 0.15m. Its clayey silt fill, [215], did not yield any artefactual material but, as a probable re-cut of gully [220], it was also of likely medieval date.
- 5.3.5 To the north, and running on the same WSW-ENE alignment, was another gully, [224], of which only the lowermost portion survived due to subsequent re-definition of the boundary. This feature may also have been of medieval origin; its clayey silt fill, [223], yielded a few scraps of brick/tile. Where excavated in evaluation Trench 5, the feature (recorded as gully [87]) yielded (from its fill, [86]) a sherd of medieval pottery, broadly of 14th century date, and a fragment of tile. A bulk sample of fill [223] yielded a relatively large larger number of uncharred plant remains and a few beetle fragments, which may indicate slightly anaerobic conditions as the feature silted up. The seeds comprised shrubs and weeds, such as bramble, hawthorn, thistles and common nettle, these probably growing beside the ditch, possibly within a hedgerow, thus supporting the interpretation of the feature as a field boundary.
- 5.3.6 Both Areas 1 and 2 revealed the remains of a series of plough furrows running on broadly the same alignment as the gullies. The features in Area 1 were potentially of medieval origin, spaced c. 7m apart, while those in Area 2 were perhaps more likely of post-medieval origin, although it acknowledged that the entire group could be contemporaneous. In Area 1, just two furrows, [231] and [233], survived due to later horizontal truncation, both revealed in the northern part of the area (Figure 4). In each case, a length of c. 5m of the feature survived, and both had maximum surviving widths of c. 1m, cutting into the natural clay. Of the two, furrow [233] had the greater surviving depth, 0.12m; its mid greyish brown silty clay fill, [234], yielded a single sherd of medieval pottery (Deritend ware, of 13th-14th century date).

5.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval

- 5.4.1 The field boundary recorded in the southern part of Area 1 continued in use into the post-medieval period; three re-definitions of the boundary, gully [222], gully/ditch [218] and gully/ditch [214], have been assigned to this phase (Figure 5 and Plate 9). With a rounded terminal to the west, very little of gully [222] was exposed. The northernmost element of the sequence was gully/ditch [218] which to the north truncated a shallow pit, [230]. Gully/ditch [218] was traced across the full width of Area 1, running on a WSW-ENE alignment. An incomplete iron nail (SF 3) was recovered from its mid greyish brown clayey silt fill, [217], along with a few scraps of brick/tile.



401945/279800



gully [214] gully [218] gully [222]

401945/279735



Figure 5
Areas 1 - 3
Phase 4: Post-medieval
1:200 at A3

- 5.4.2 Ditch [218] had been re-defined slightly to the south by ditch [214], the latest and therefore best surviving element of the entire boundary sequence. Running diagonally across the southernmost end of Area 1, a total length of 12m of ditch [214] was exposed. Its maximum width was 0.95m and its maximum surviving depth was 0.26m. Its dark grey clayey silt fill, [213], yielded a small sherd of English stoneware of late 17th to mid 18th century date, two large fragments of late medieval/post-medieval tile and a large fragment of modern roof tile, this assumed to have been introduced intrusively into the feature.
- 5.4.3 South of the field boundary and running parallel to it, a group of four plough furrows, [247]/[251], [239] (recorded as [89] in Trench 6), [245] and [249] (recorded as [114] in Trench 6), was recorded in Area 2, cutting into the natural clay. Spaced just c. 3m apart these have been interpreted as more likely to be of post-medieval date. They survived to a width of up to c. 1.50m and were very shallow features, generally with a maximum surviving depth of only c. 100mm. Fill [238] of furrow [239] (recorded as furrow [89] with fill [88] in evaluation Trench 6) yielded a small assemblage of late medieval/post-medieval tile; fill [244] of furrow [245] yielded a sherd of late medieval pottery, presumably residual in context; fill [248] of furrow [249] yielded a small assemblage of post-medieval brick/tile (where excavated as furrow [114] with fill [113] in evaluation Trench 6, the feature yielded a sherd of medieval pottery presumably residual in context). A probably related furrow, [243], was recorded in Area 3. This ran on a roughly north-south alignment, this likely reflecting the location and alignment of a field boundary to the west. Its fill, [242] yielded a sherd of medieval pottery, presumably residual in context, and a scrap of tile.

5.5 Phase 5: Modern

- 5.5.1 Much evidence of modern era activity was recorded by the investigations (Figure 6). The majority of this represents development of the site in the post-War era as the residential street Ulwine Drive. The footings and related structural remains of modern era buildings were exposed in both Areas 1 and 2 and, previously, in some evaluation trenches (for example, Plate 10). Demolition of the housing in recent decades, followed by landscaping, had also left its mark in the archaeological record. Such activity had caused horizontal truncation to many of the archaeological features.
- 5.5.2 Modern era remains are catalogued in Appendix 2, with stratigraphic relationships depicted in Appendix 1. Figure 6 illustrates the remains in outline plan and Figures 9-15 illustrate many of the remains in section. Full details of all modern era remains can be found in the Site Archive.

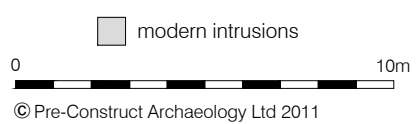
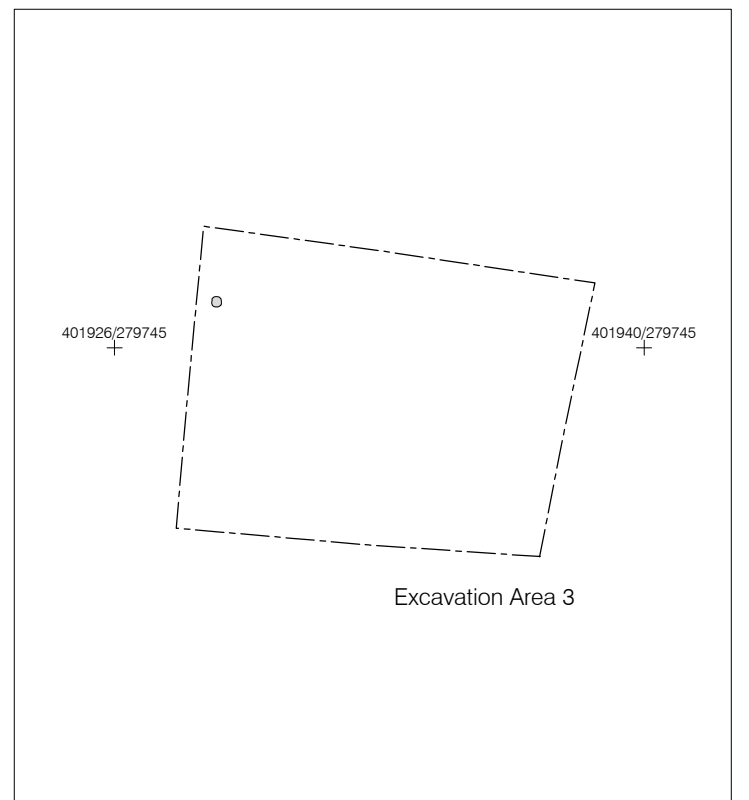
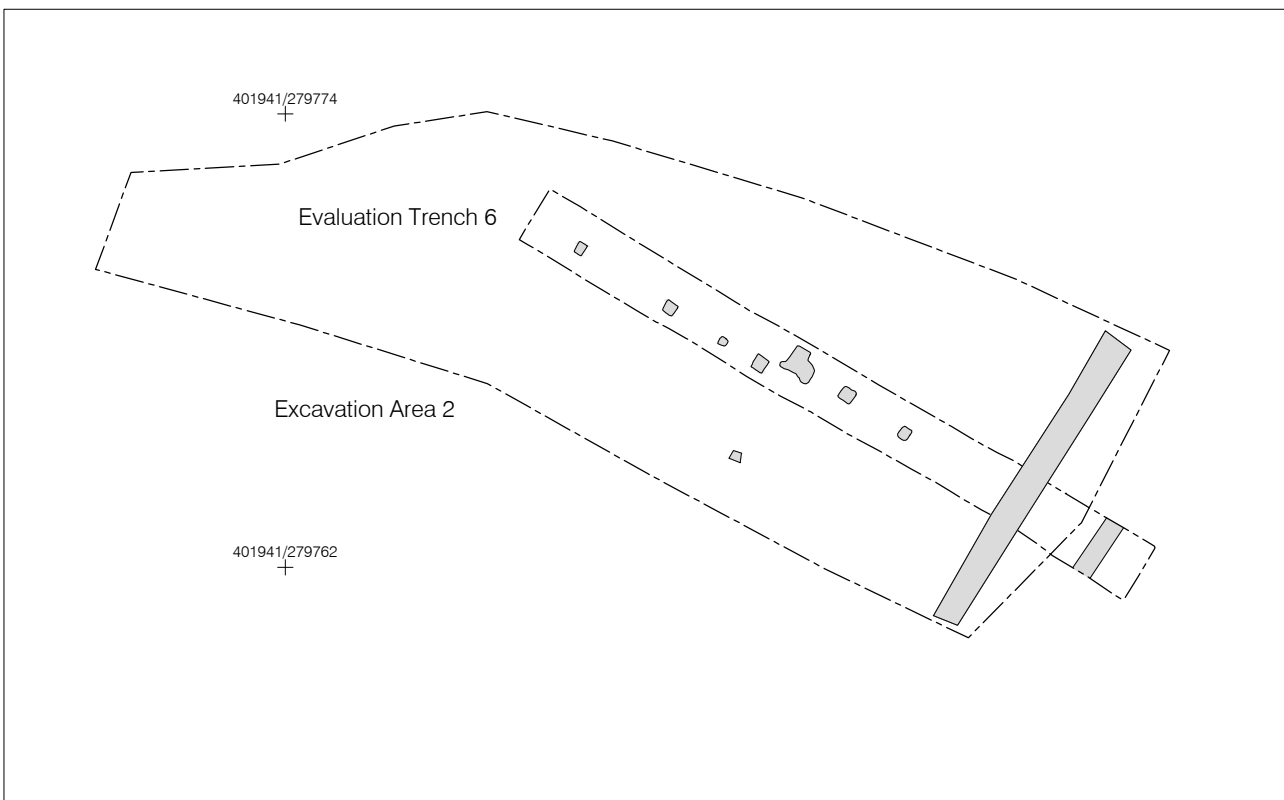
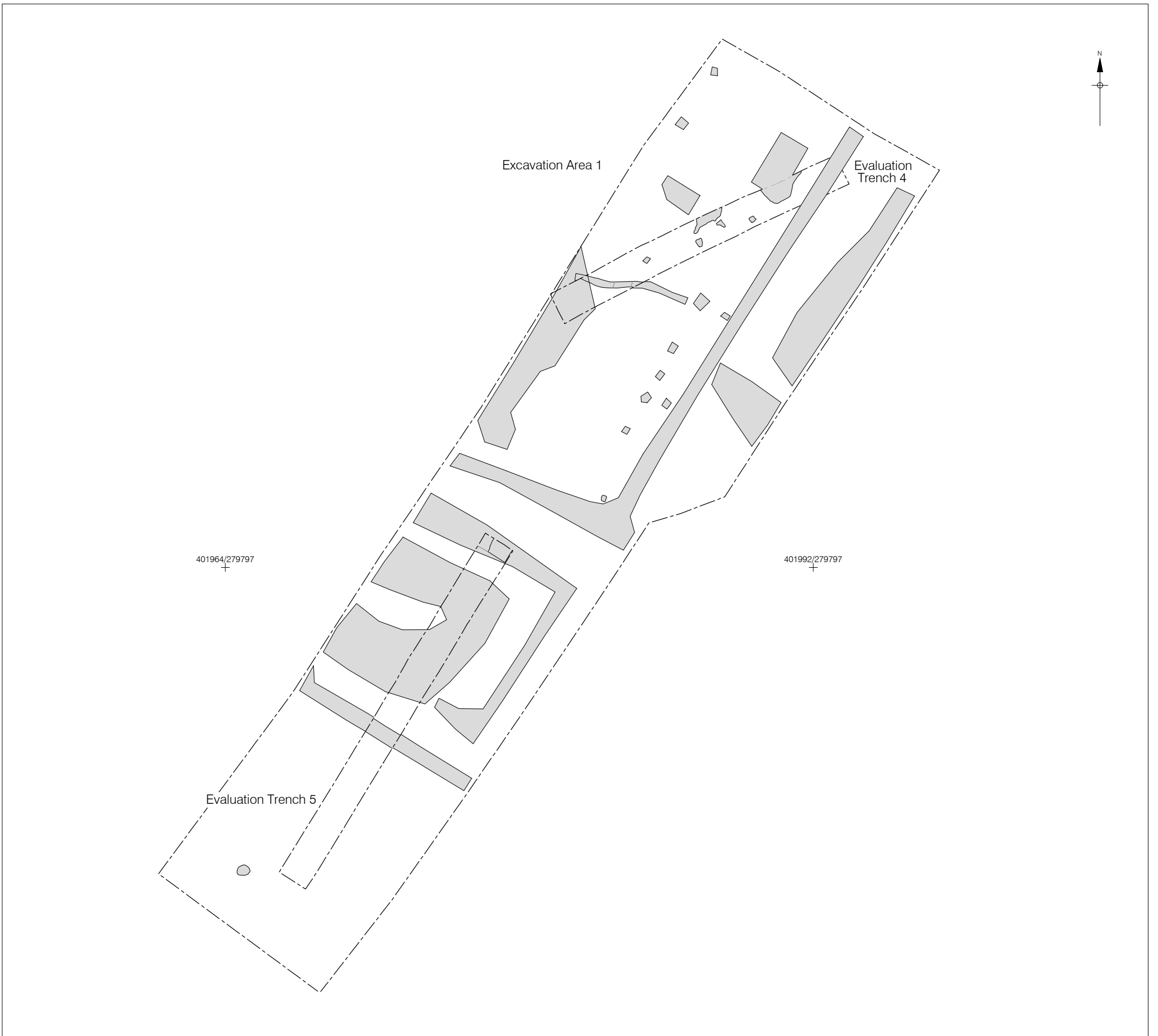
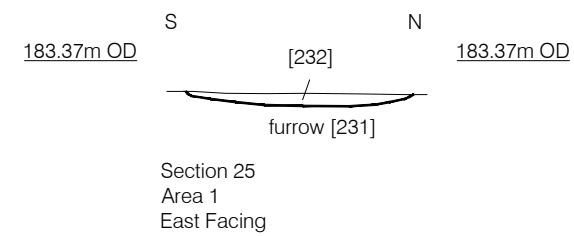
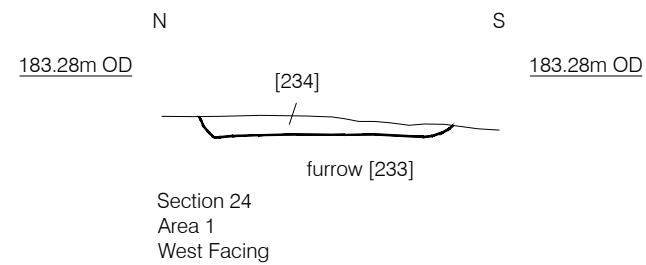
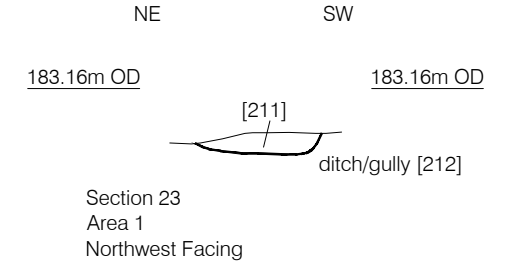
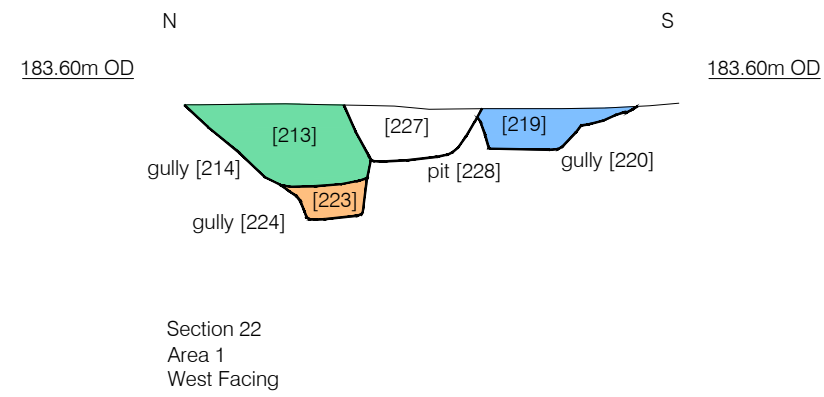
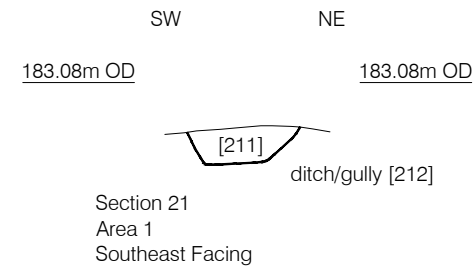
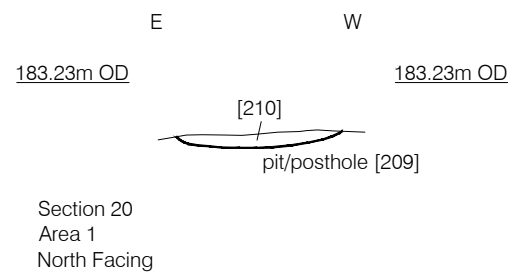
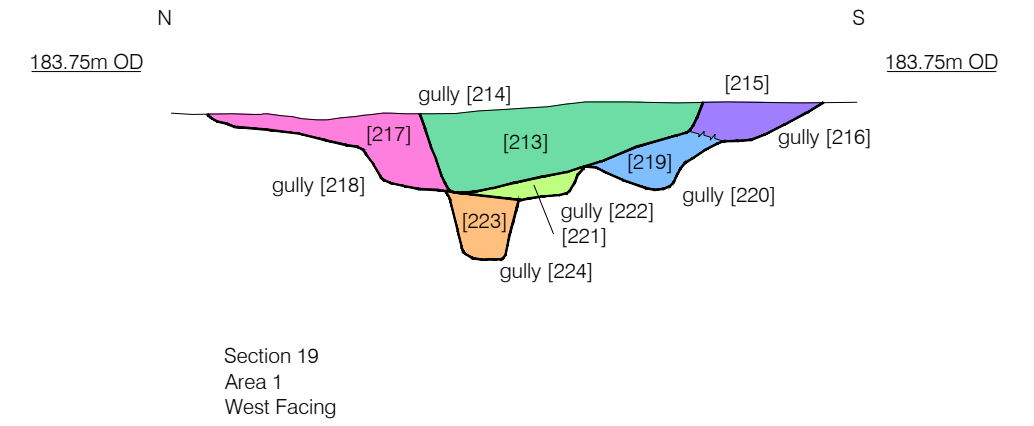
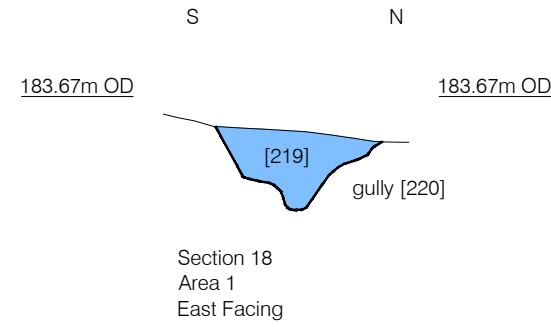
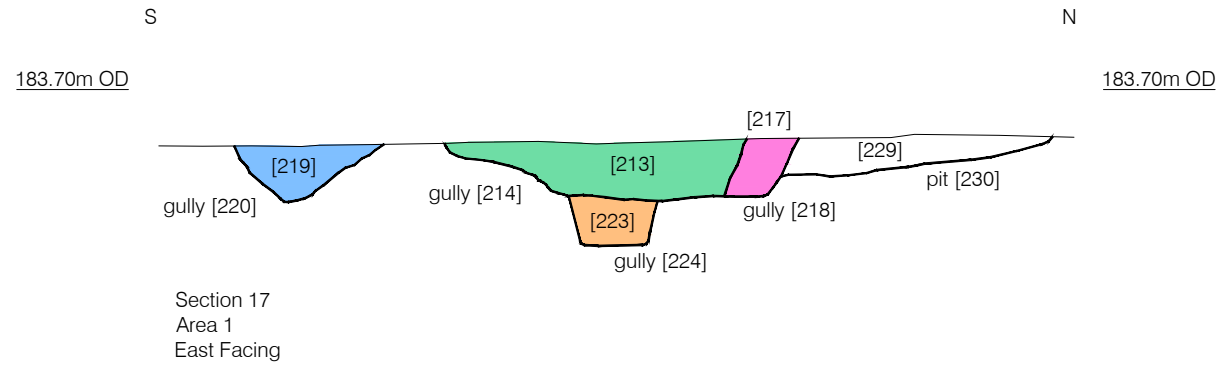
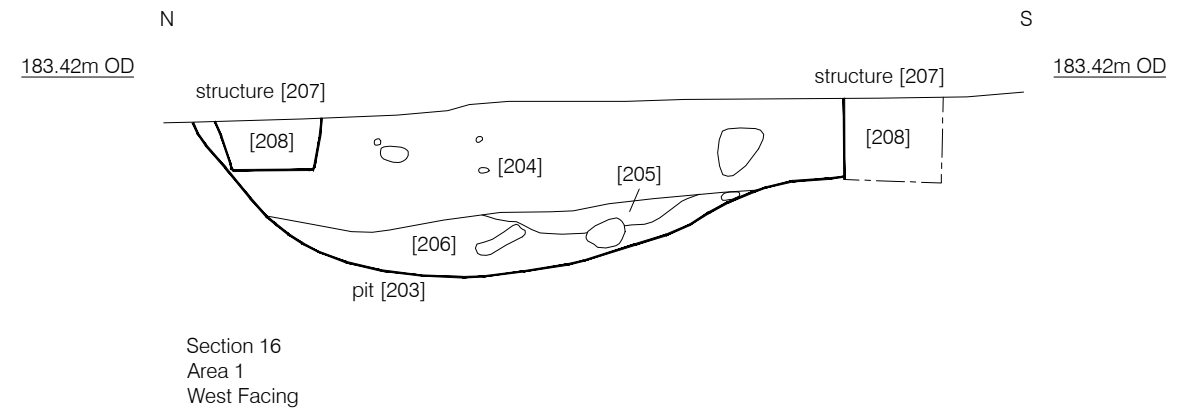
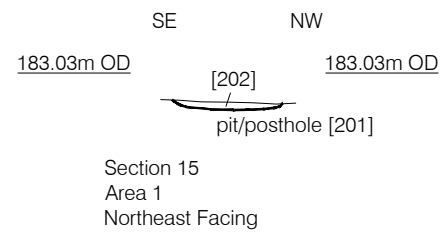
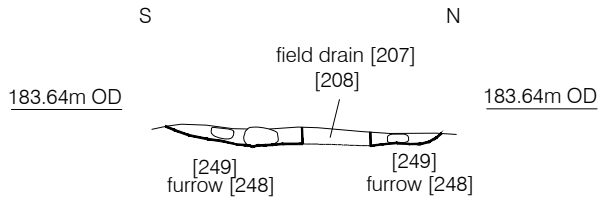
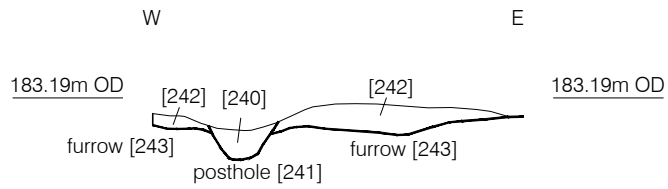


Figure 6
Areas 1, 2 & 3
Phase 5: Modern
1:200 at A3





Section 28
Area 2
East Facing



Section 27
Area 3
South Facing

0 1m
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2011

Figure 8
Sections from Areas 2 & 3
1:25 at A4

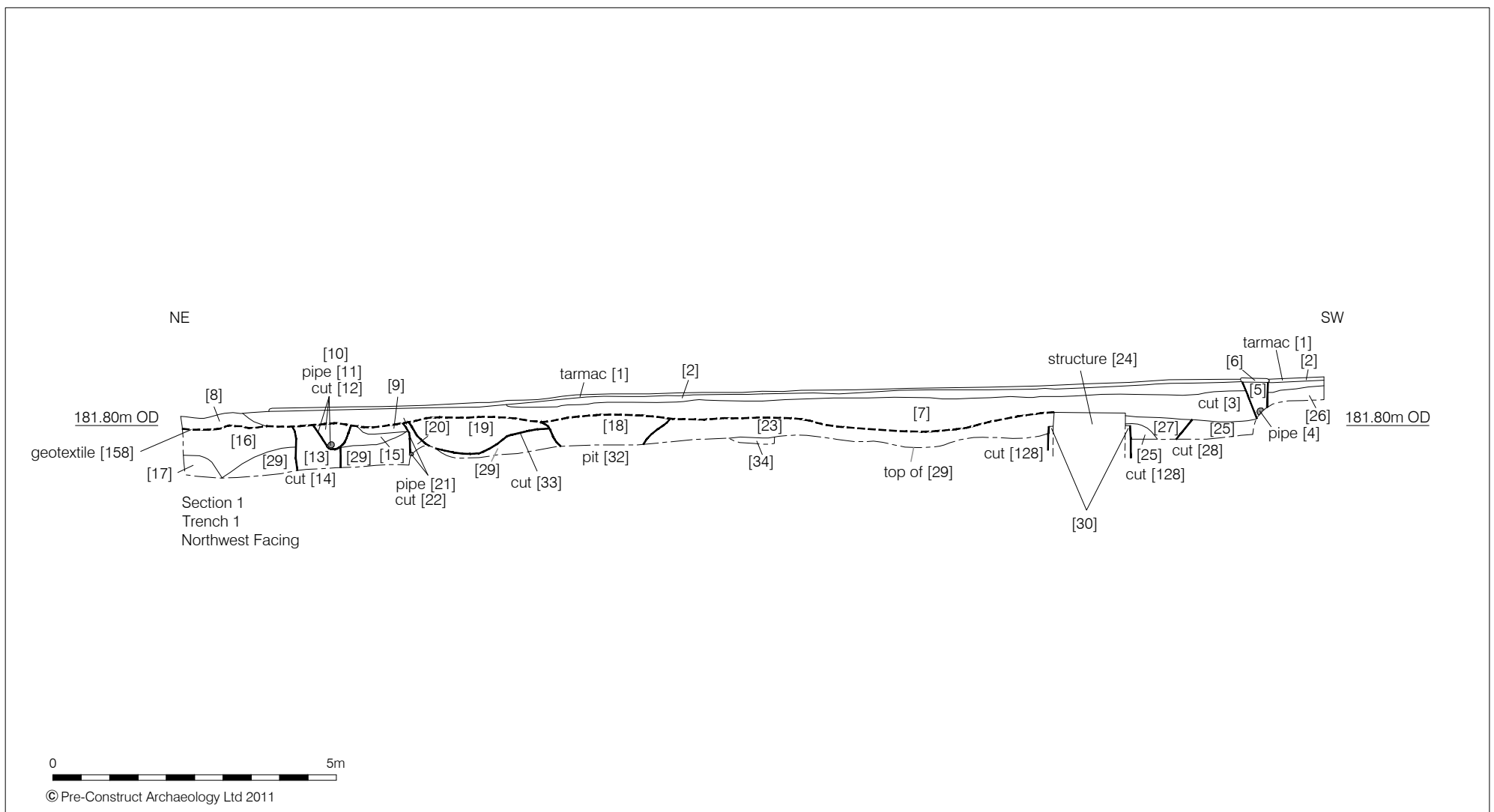
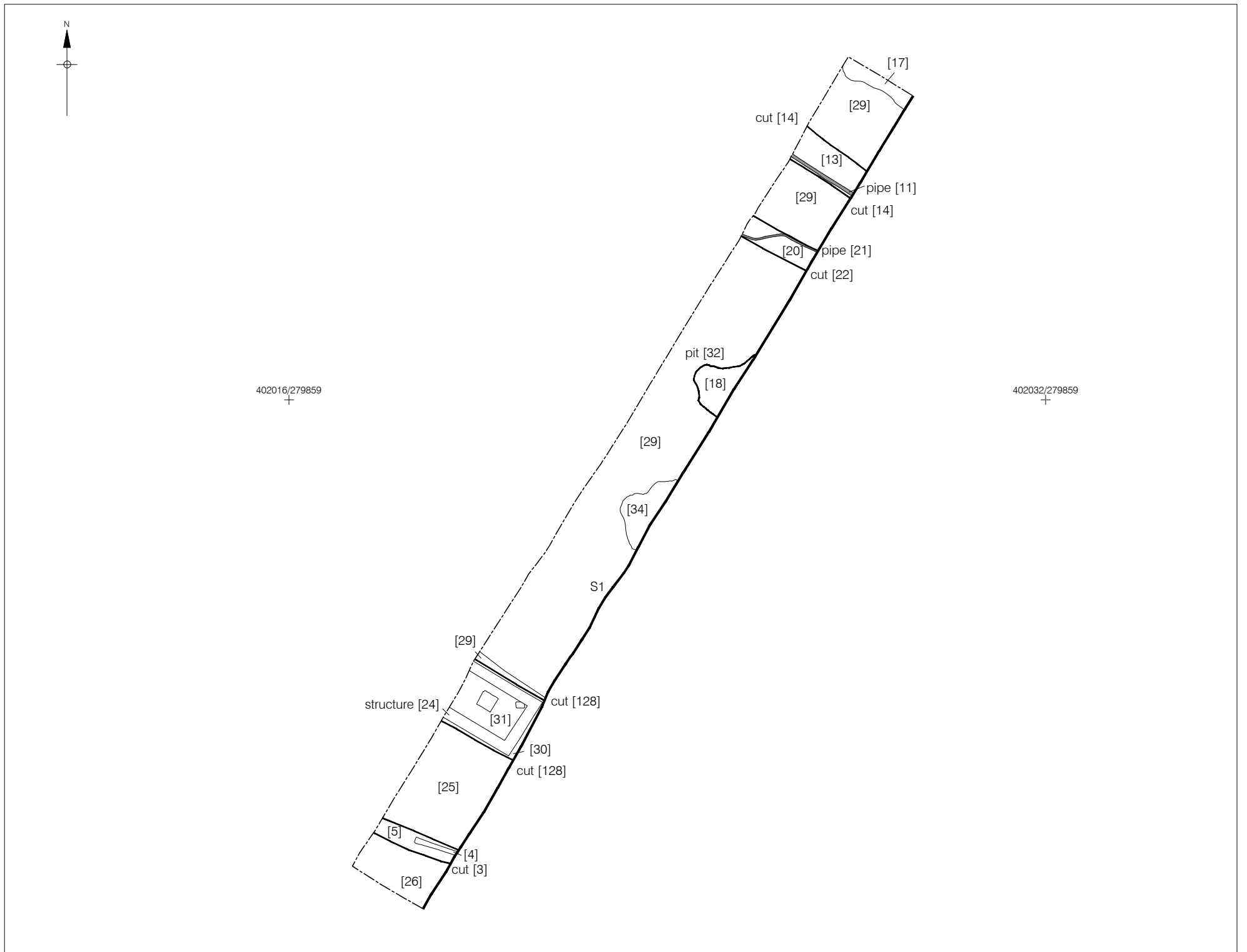


Figure 9
Trench 1 - Plan and Section
1:100 at A3

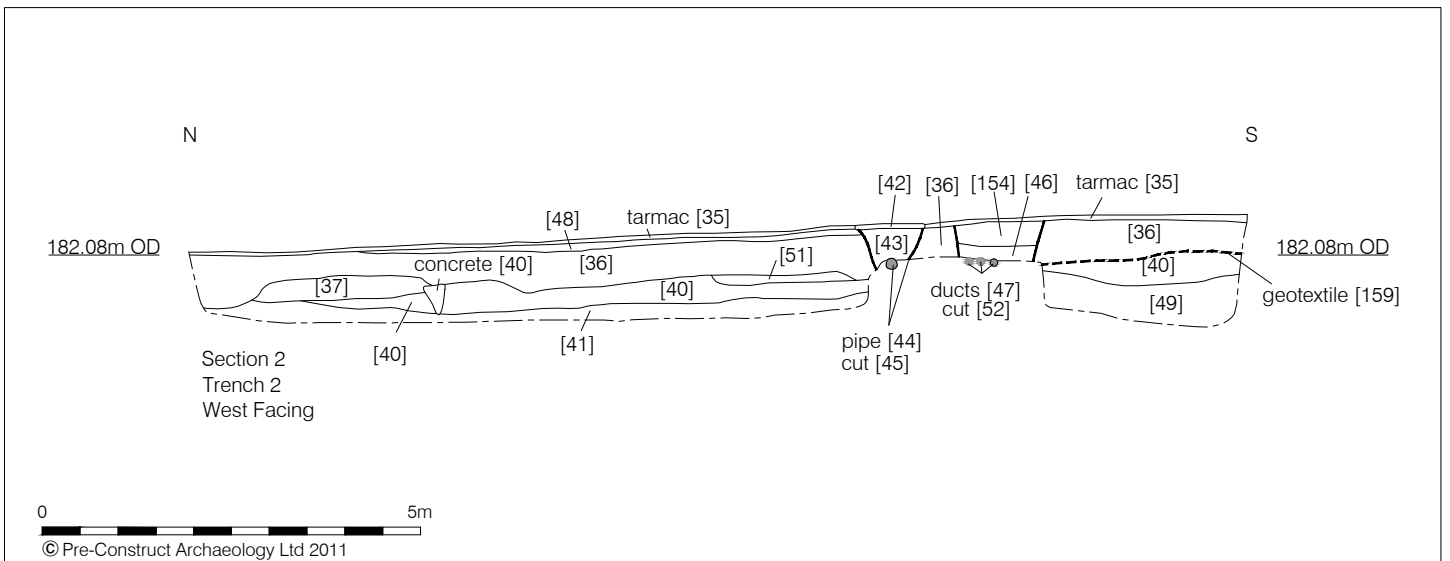
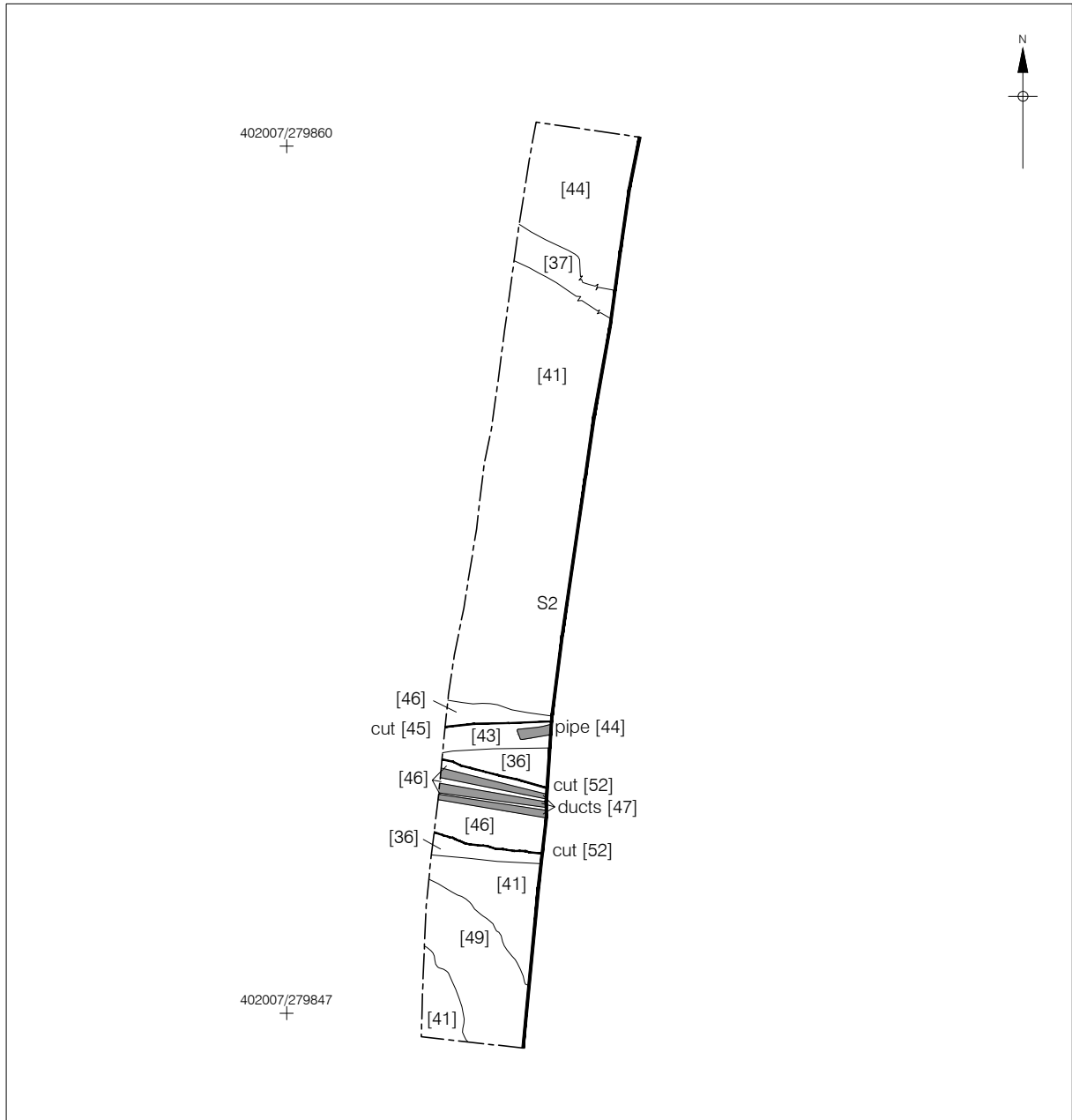


Figure 10
Trench 2 - Plan and Section
1:100 at A4

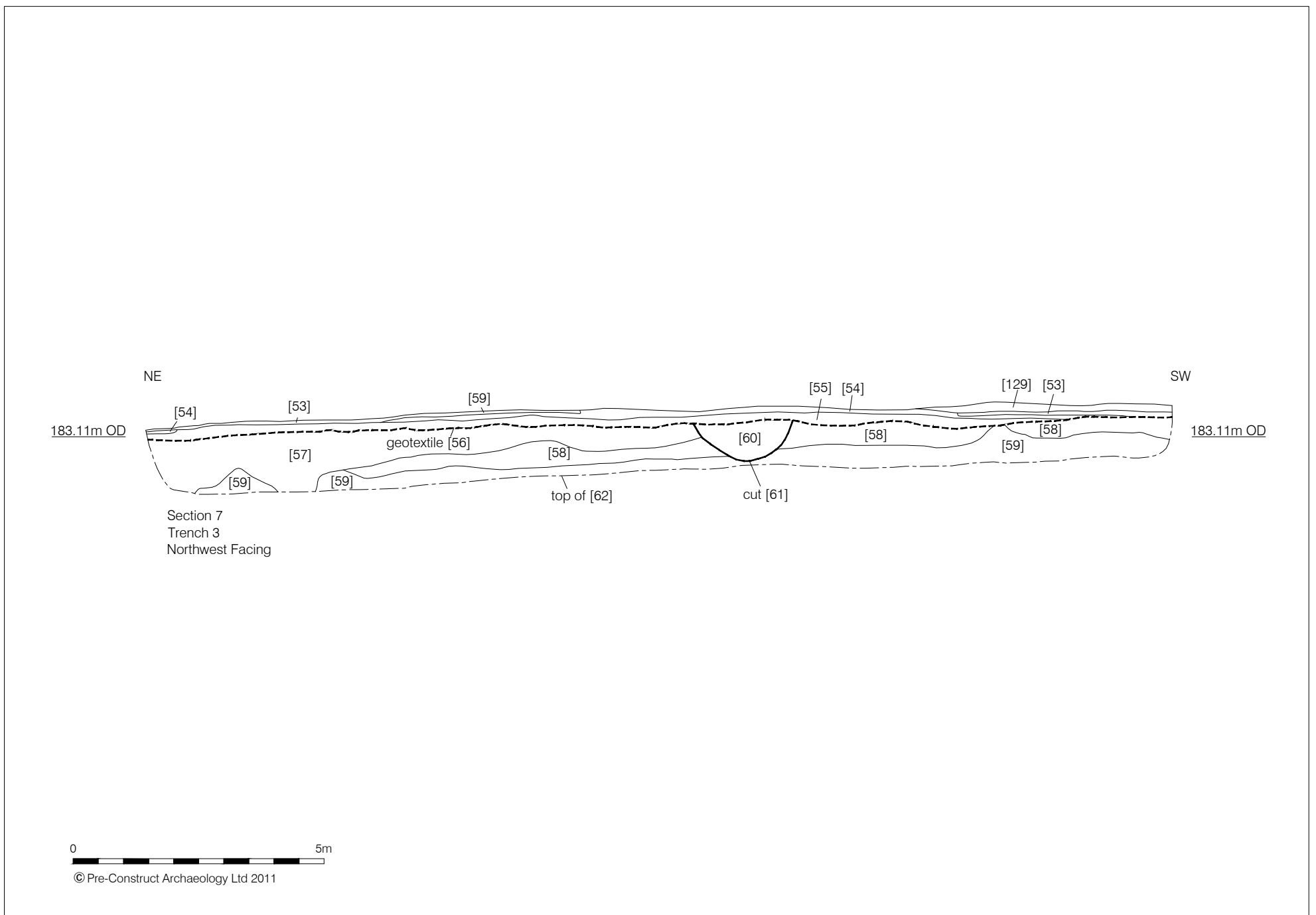
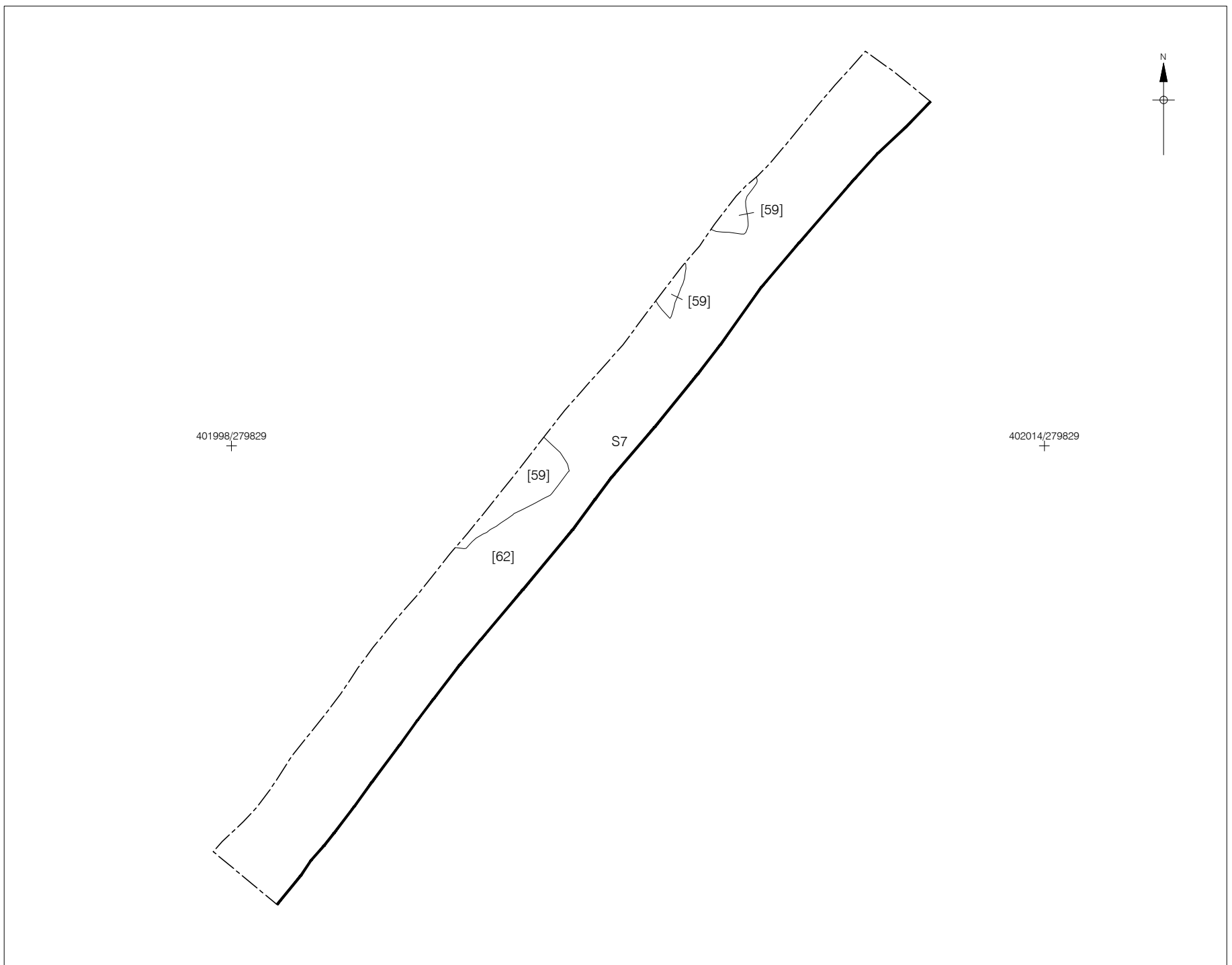


Figure 11
Trench 3 - Plan and Section
1:100 at A3

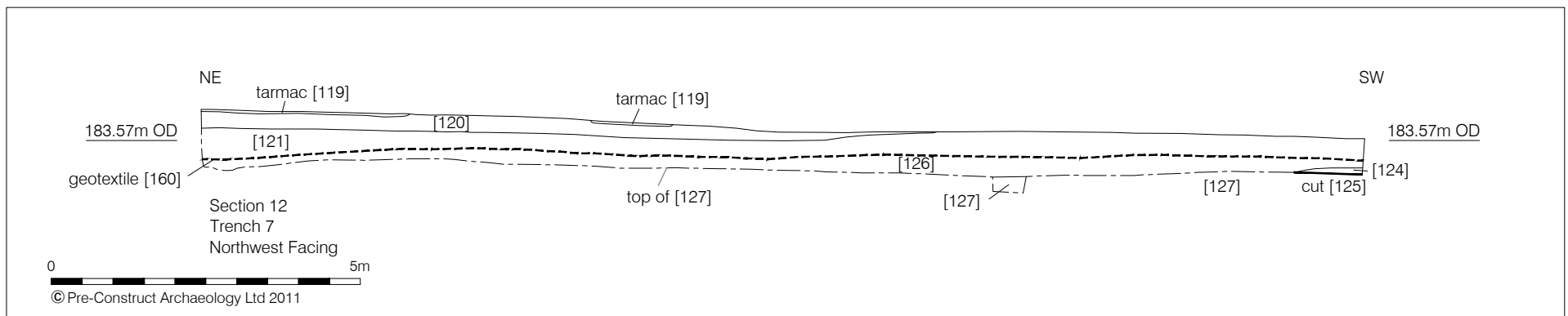
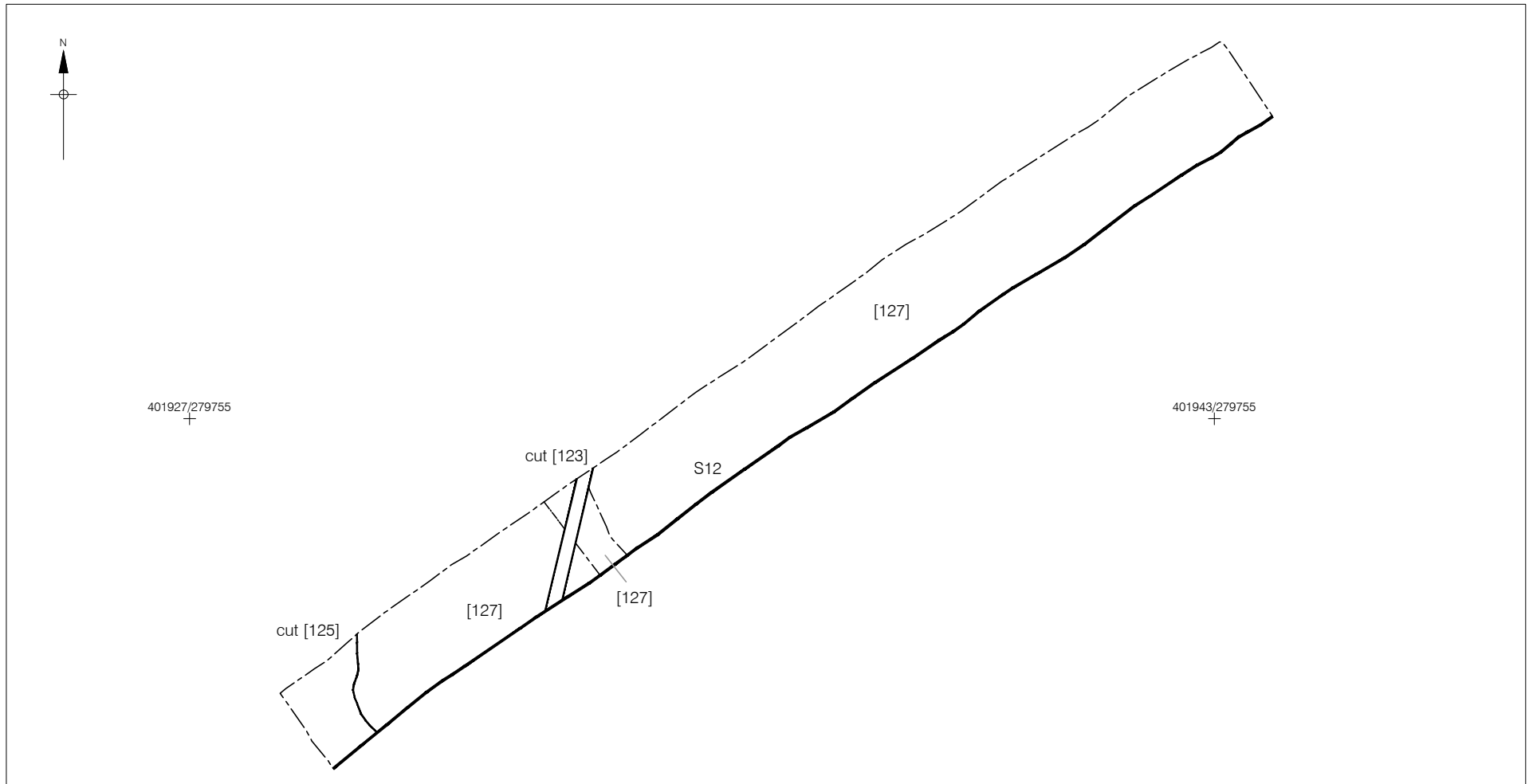


Figure 12
Trench 7 - Plan and Section
1:100 at A4

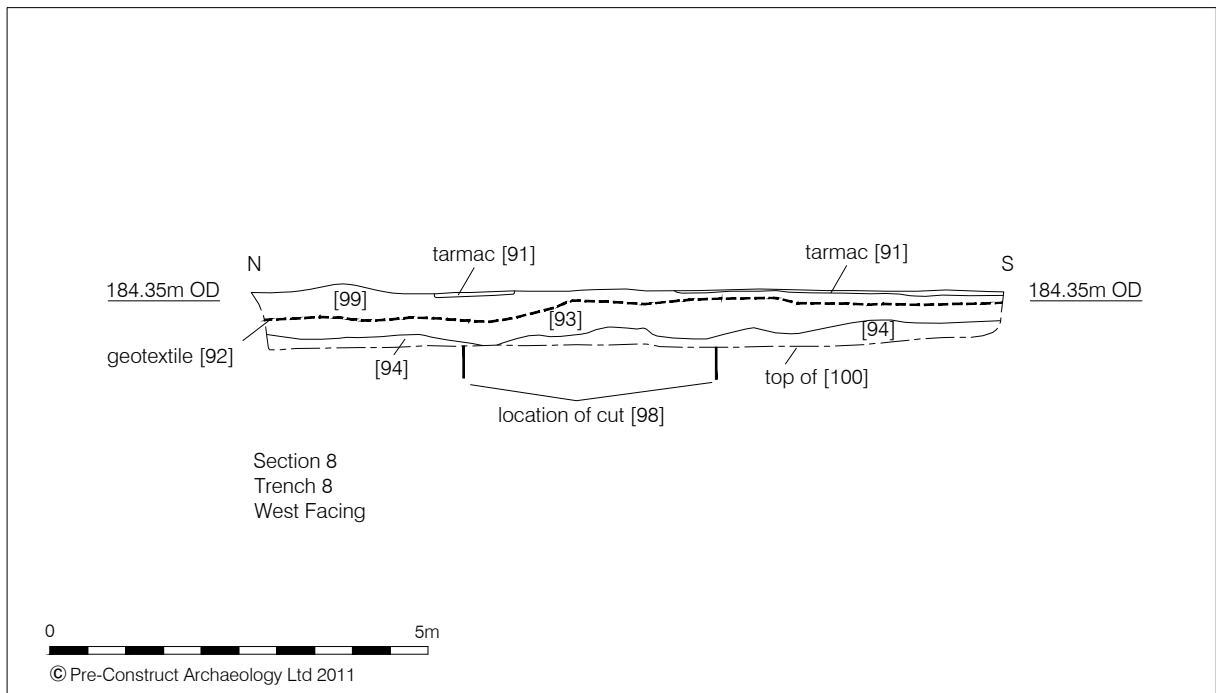
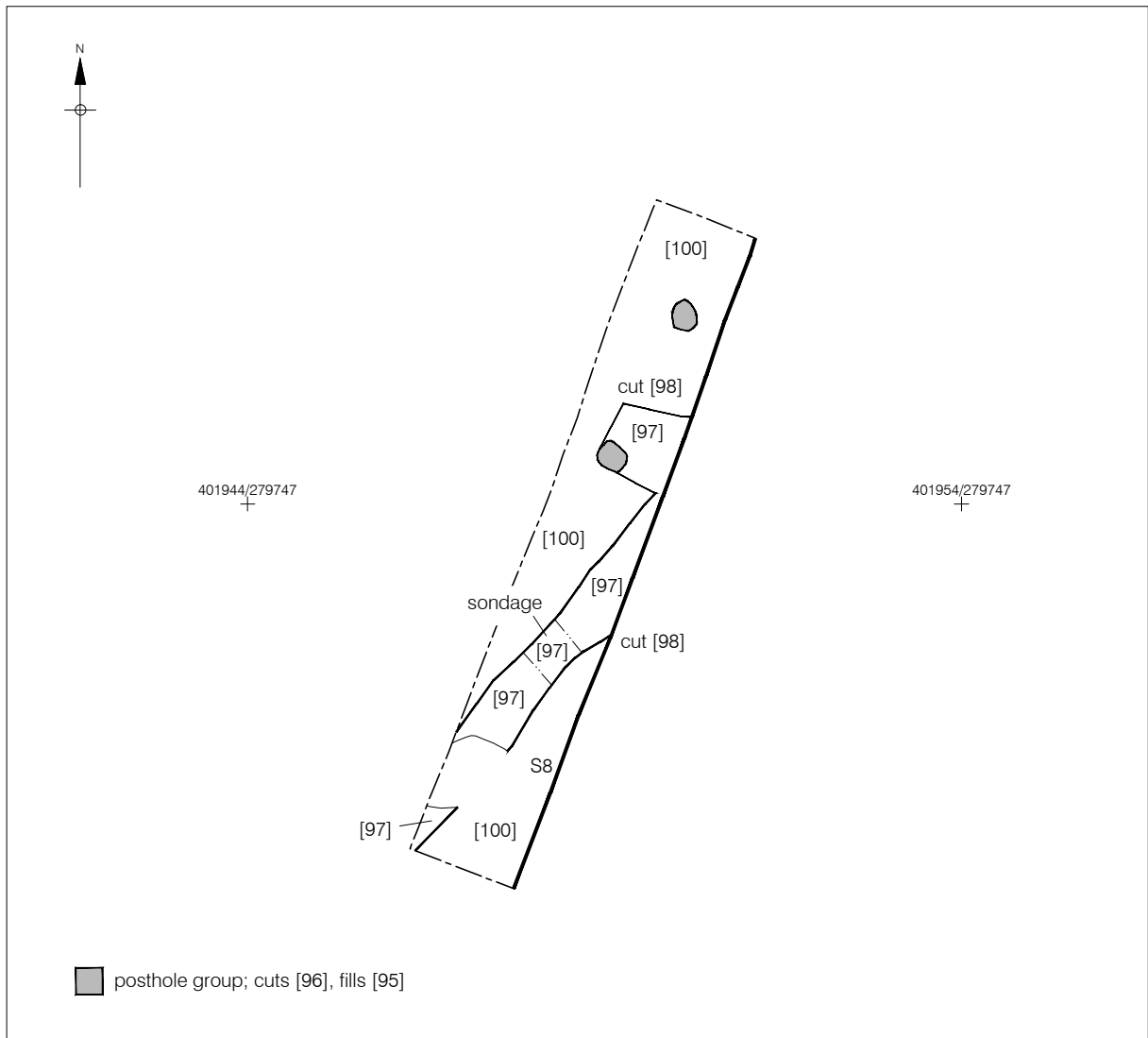


Figure 13
Trench 8 - Plan and Section
1:100 at A4

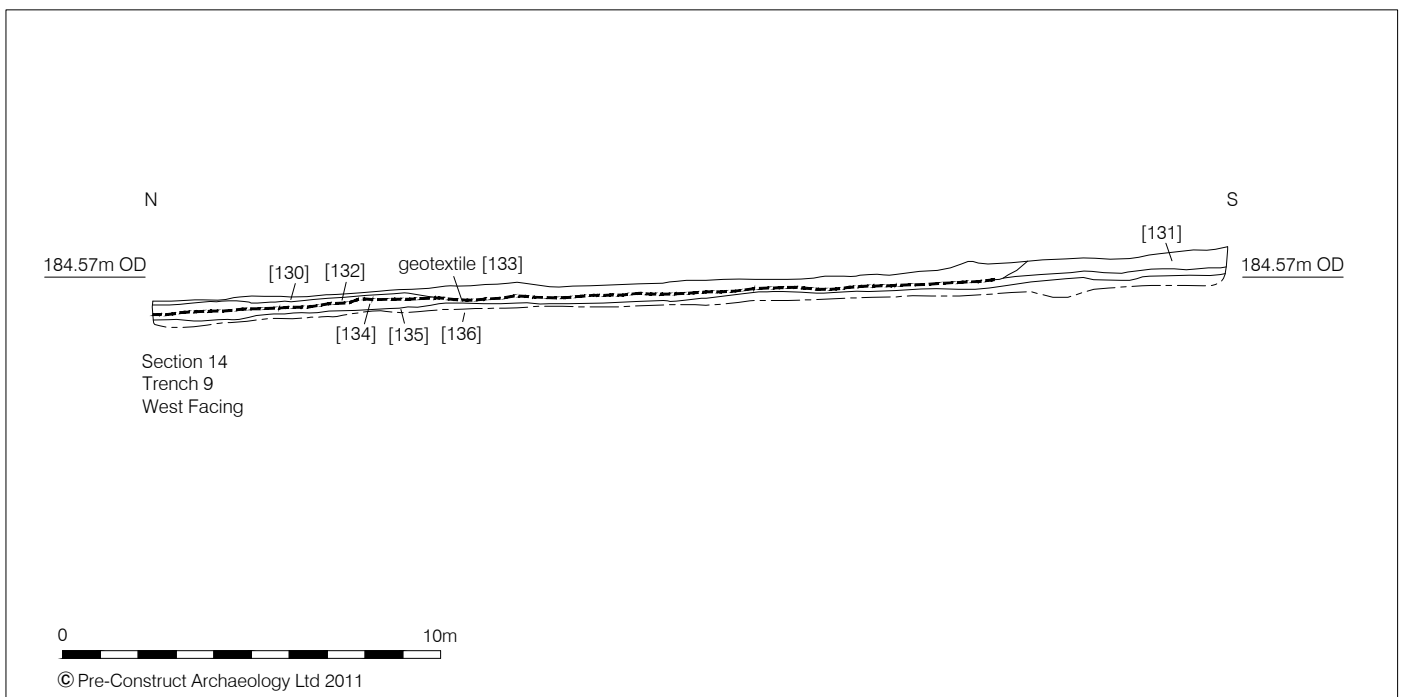
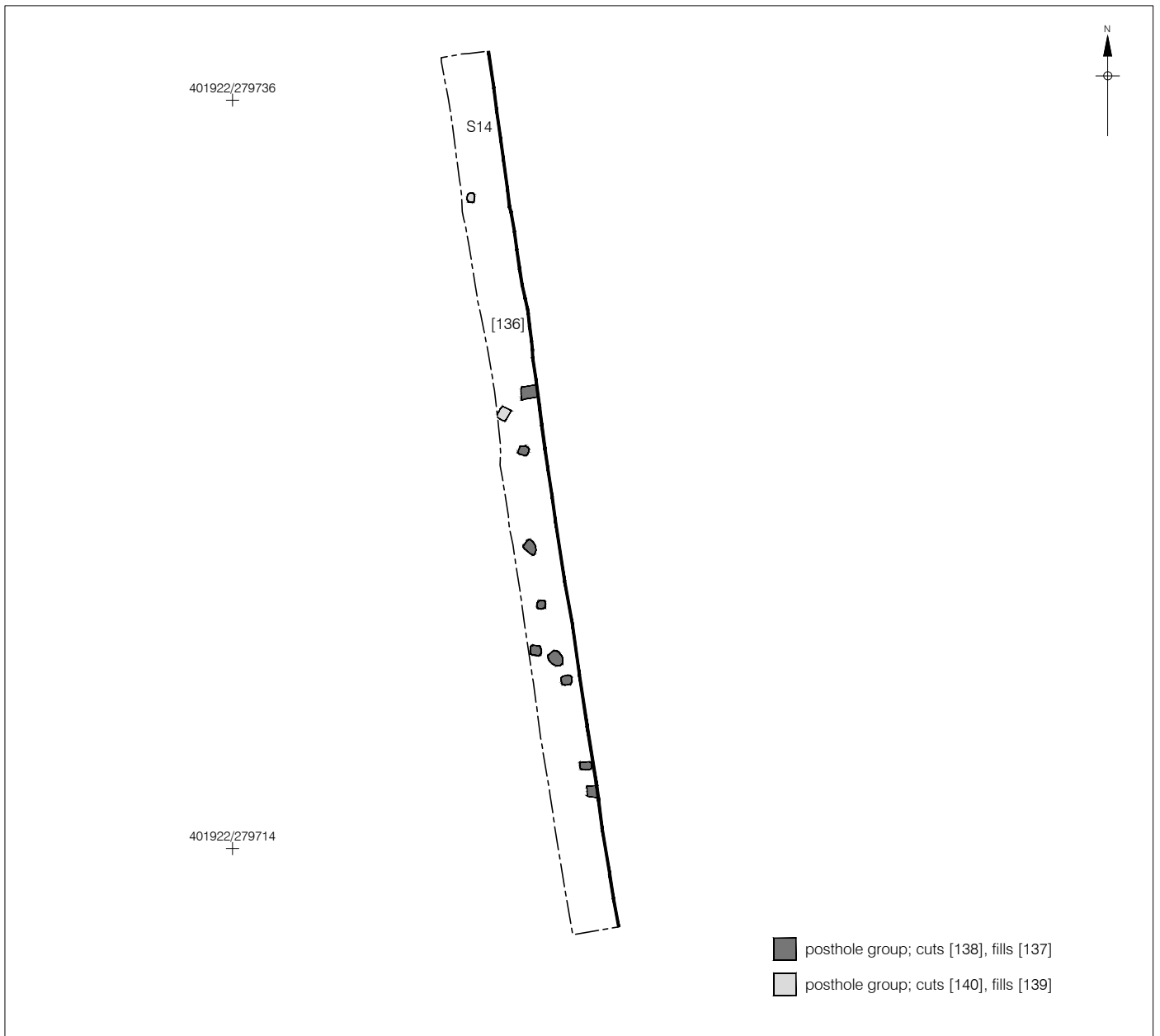


Figure 14
Trench 9 - Plan and Section
1:200 at A4

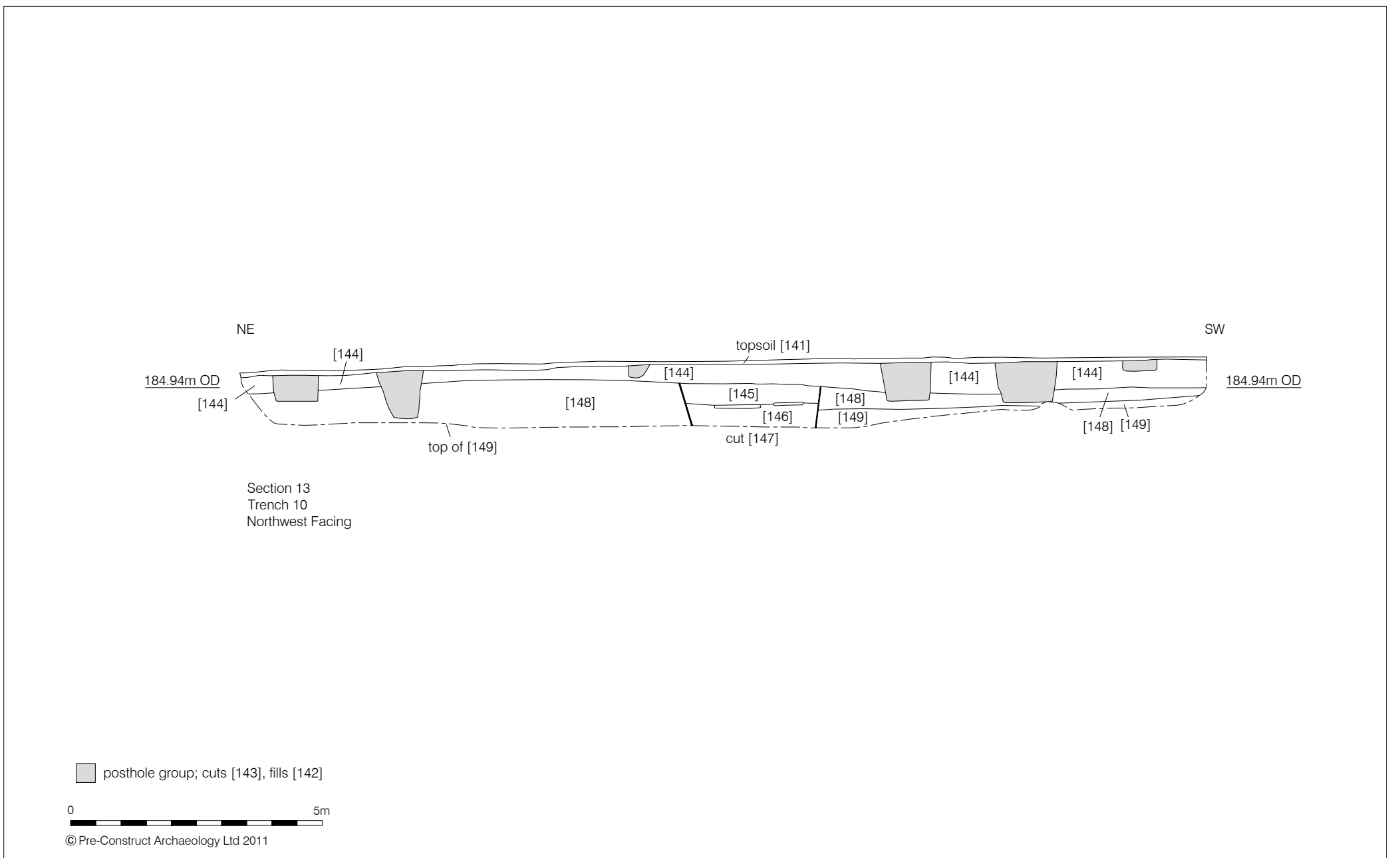
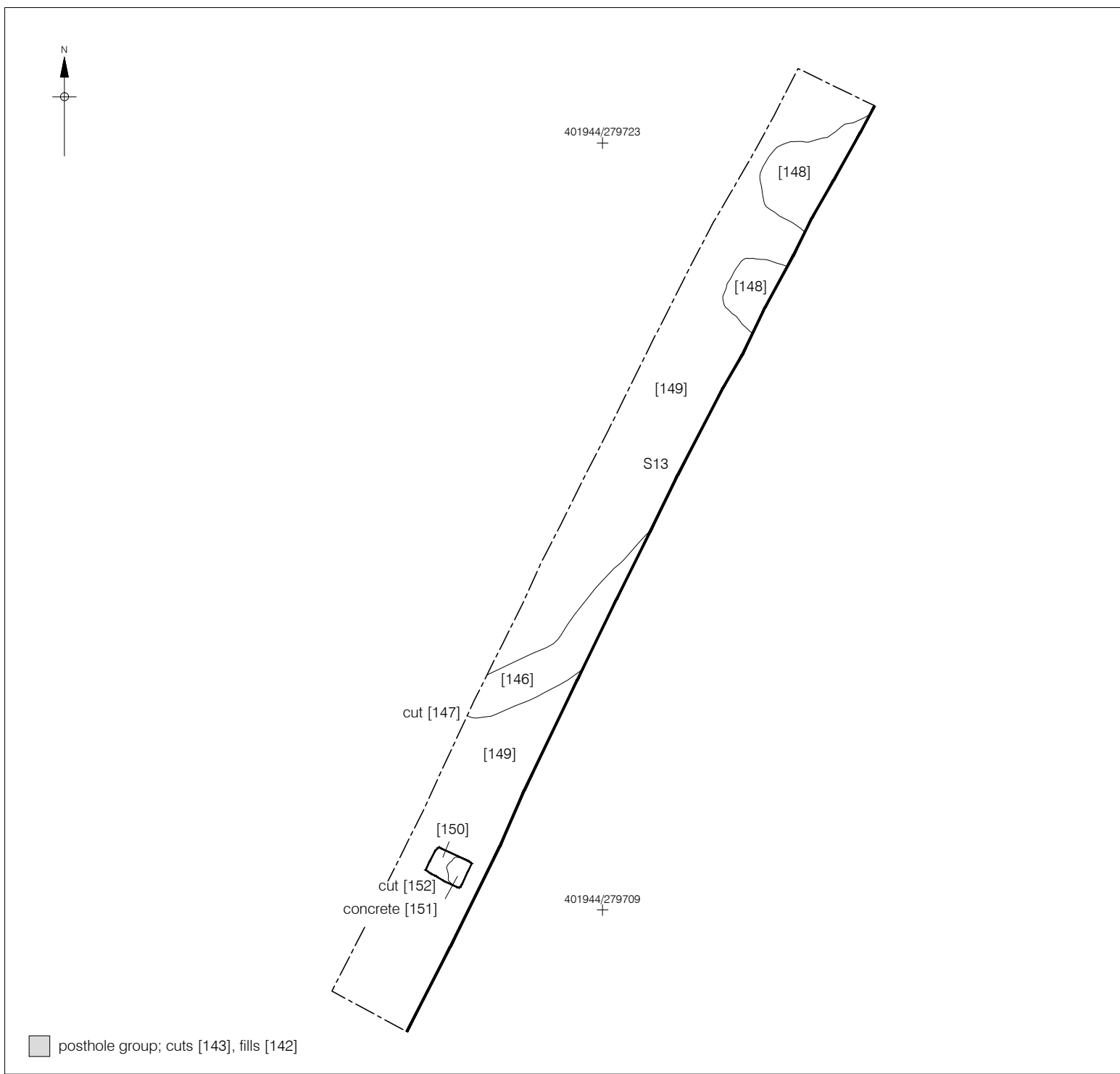


Figure 15
Trench 10 - Plan and Section
1:100 at A3

PART B: DATA ASSESSMENT

6. STRATIGRAPHIC DATA

6.1 Paper Records

6.1.1 The paper element of the Site Archive is as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Sheets</i>
Context register	2	6
Context/Masonry sheets	213	213
Section register	1	1
Section drawings	29	30
Plans	36	89

Table 6.1: Contents of the paper archive

6.2 Photographic Records

6.2.1 The photographic element of the Site Archive is as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Sheets</i>
Monochrome print registers	2	2
Monochrome prints	65	9
Colour slide registers	2	4
Colour slides	64	4
Digital photograph registers	2	2
Digital photographs	65	N/A

Table 6.2: Contents of the photographic archive

6.3 Site Archive

6.3.1 The complete Site Archive, including the paper and photographic records, is currently housed at the PCA Northern Regional Office.

6.3.2 The Site Archive will eventually be deposited with Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham, for permanent storage and the detailed requirements of the repository will be met prior to deposition.

7. POTTERY

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 In total, 14 sherds of pottery were recovered during the investigations. The entire assemblage was scanned by Dr. Chris Cumberpatch and material of Roman and medieval or early post-medieval date was separated and forwarded to regional specialists for detailed examination. C. Jane Evans assessed the Roman material and Paul Blinkhorn assessed the medieval and early post-medieval material, with the results detailed in the following sub-sections.

7.2 Roman Pottery (C. Jane Evans)

7.2.1 Only four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, with a total weight of 15.5g. A shallow linear feature, [74], in Trench 4 produced a single, highly abraded, sherd of Roman pottery, from fill [73], which provided useful dating for the feature. The rim is from a necked jar (diameter 12cm), similar to types published from the pre-Flavian, Metchley Roman fort assemblage.²⁶ The rim is in a reduced fabric, with the following inclusions: abundant ill-sorted, sub-rounded quartz <1mm; occasional angular quartz <4mm; sparse black ?ironstone. It has a grey core, brown margins and grey-brown surfaces. The fabric is likely to have a fairly local source.

7.2.2 Sandy wares are typical of the known production sites in the West Midlands, for example at Shenstone²⁷ and Sherifoot Lane, Sutton Coldfield (seen by this author); both sites are located to the north of Birmingham. The fabric is broadly similar to Metchley fabric 7.3,²⁸ which is also thought to have been produced locally.

7.2.3 The other three fragments/sherds, all tiny and abraded, were in Severn Valley ware and can only be dated broadly to the 1st to 4th centuries. The sherd from fill [97] was residual in context, this being the backfill of a modern era service trench in Trench 8. Context [206] was the primary fill of a large pit, [203], excavated in Area 1.

7.2.4 Table 7.1 catalogues the Roman pottery from the site:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
73	Reduced ware	1	14
97	Severn Valley ware	1	0.5
206	Severn Valley ware	2	1
Total		4	15.5

Table 7.1: Roman pottery by context, count and weight

7.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery (Paul Blinkhorn)

7.3.1 The medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblage comprised ten sherds with a total weight of 64g. It was recorded using the codes and chronology of the Warwickshire medieval and post-medieval pottery type-series,²⁹ as follows:

- RS02: Warwickshire grey ware, 13th–14th century. 1 sherd, 7g.

²⁶ Green and Evans 2001, Fig. 35, J20.

²⁷ Leary 2008, 468-9, fabrics R1-4.

²⁸ *ibid.* 92.

²⁹ Ratkai and Soden 1998.

- Sq30: Chilvers Coton 'C' ware, 1300-1500. 1 sherd, 4g.
- Sg12: Deritend ware, 13th–14th century. 5 sherds, 20g.
- CIST: Cistercian ware, 1475-1550. 1 sherd, 1g.
- SLM10: Late Chilvers Coton ware, 15th century. 1 sherd, 25g.
- STE01: English Stoneware. 1680-1750. 1 sherd, 7g.

7.3.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 7.2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The fabric types are all well-known in the region. The medieval material all shows a degree of abrasion which is consistent with material retrieved from ploughsoil. The entire assemblage comprised bodysherds, other than a fragment of a jar rim in RS02 and the base of a mug or tankard in STE01.

Context	RS02		Sq30		Sg12		CIST		STE01		SLM10		Date
	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	
86			1	4									14th C
113					2	5							13th C
115							1	1					L15th C
204					1	4							13th C
213									1	7			L17th C
219	1	7											13th C
234					1	3							13th C
242					1	8							13th C
244											1	25	15th C
Total	1	7	1	4	5	20	1	1	1	7	1	25	

Table 7.1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

7.4 Discussion and Recommendations

7.4.1 The Roman pottery assemblage has obvious limitations with regard to further analysis because of its small size and the poor quality of the majority of the material. What little dating evidence the assemblage provides should be incorporated into any future publication of the site findings and the reduced ware rim sherd should be illustrated in the publication. The assemblage should be retained as part of the Site Archive.

7.4.2 The medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblage is generally of poor quality, and no further work is recommended. The assemblage should, however, be retained as part of the Site Archive.

8. CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL *(C. Jane Evans and Derek Hurst)*

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Generally small quantities of ceramic building material were recovered, from a number of contexts during the investigations (see Table 8.1).

Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)
86	Post-medieval tile	1	14
88	Late medieval/post-medieval tile	11	47
97	Post-medieval tile	5	15
213	Late medieval/post-medieval tile	4	230
213	Late medieval/post-medieval tile	1	238
213	Modern (Redland) roof tile	1	256
217	Post-medieval brick/tile	5	15
219	Post-medieval tile	4	9
223	Post-medieval brick/tile	3	8
238	Post-medieval tile	13	76
240	Post-medieval brick/tile	1	1
242	Post-medieval tile	1	2
248	Post-medieval brick/tile	16	102
Total brick and tile		66	1013
97	Fired clay	4	8
205	Fired clay	1	2
Total fired clay		5	10
97	Modern ?plaster	1	37

Table 8.1: Ceramic building material and fired clay by context, count and weight

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 Most of the building material was very fragmentary and abraded, with few diagnostic features. The fabric and, where identifiable, the form, were both consistent with a late medieval or post-medieval date.

8.3 Recommendations

8.3.1 The building material assemblage is generally of poor quality, and no further work is recommended for any of the material.

8.3.2 The assemblage, apart from the fragment of probable modern plaster, should be retained as part of the Site Archive.

9. QUERN STONE *(Elizabeth Wright)*

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 A single fragment from a heavy upper quern stone (SF 2, from pit fill [235]) was recovered during the investigations (Plate 7).

9.2 Description

9.2.1 The quern stone is of Roman type, displaying part of a central aperture. Its overall diameter is not possible to measure with accuracy as none of circumference survives, however, the thickness of the quern and relatively steep slope of the concave rounded grinding surface suggest that the quern is unlikely to have been less than c. 40cm and more than c. 42cm in diameter, a common measurement range for hand querns of Roman date. The estimated diameter of the cylindrical central 'eye' is c. 65mm and it is surrounded by a recessed flange c. 1cm deep and c. 2cm wide. The thickness of the stone at the central eye is 75mm and maximum height at the edge, 105 mm. The upper surface of this upper stone, where it survives, has been peck dressed flat. It is possible that a small recessed area next to the central aperture on the grinding surface could be the remains of a rynd chase through which the quern has broken, but because of damage this identification remains uncertain.

9.2.2 The rock is a very massive and well cemented greyish conglomerate, the groundmass being quite fine grained, but having plentiful inclusions from gravel to pebble size. The largest inclusions appear to be of rounded and sub rounded pebbles of veined quartz, mostly white or white veined with pink, occasionally black and white, or of pink quartzite. Smaller inclusions include small particles of iron or iron minerals, possibly originating in degraded igneous rocks, and other tiny polished sub-angular gravel sized particles of various types and colours, some possibly of polished chert and others probably jasper. Any feldspar content is not conspicuous and the rock is probably non-feldspathic. A small proportion of mica is visible.

9.3 Discussion

9.3.1 The fact that the quern was massive and relatively little worn at the time of discard suggests that it was taken out of service relatively early in its useful life. There are some slight indications that may suggest proximity to fire or heat, which is sometimes used to render a stone more easily broken. Nevertheless considerable force must have been applied in order to break this thick, heavy and durable stone, and it seems unlikely that it was broken accidentally during use.

9.3.2 In her doctoral thesis regarding the petrology of querns in the East of England, Ingle analysed and described what she labeled MG/2 which may have been of somewhat similar composition to this rock.³⁰ Outcrop sources she quoted lay in the Staffordshire area and also in the Melbourne area of Derbyshire to the SW of Derby. However, these descriptions do not appear to include the large pebbles of quartzite and veined quartz seen in this specimen.

³⁰ Ingle 1989.

- 9.3.3 It is probable instead that the source rock could be a facies of the Old Red Sandstone (ORS), outcropping either to the South of Bristol or in the Forest of Dean area. Descriptions of these ORS beds³¹ include quite a wide range of conglomeratic sandstones of differing colours and textures. Ingle's description of the Upper ORS from the Forest of Dean area, and in particular the 'Quartz Conglomerate' there may most nearly match the rock of this quern. It is described as 'containing pebbles of vein quartz (or more rarely quartzite) and more minor amounts of jasper and decomposed igneous rock in a sandy matrix with a siliceous cement, and is extremely hard'. Samples from different areas are described as sometimes lacking the red colouration.³²
- 9.3.4 Given the lack of very specific context and dating information for this quern, it is doubtful that it would be worth taking a thin section of the rock for closer identification. The ORS is known as a source of querns certainly from the Roman period and probably in smaller numbers from the Iron Age. This rock was also exploited in later periods for large millstones, demonstrating its suitability as a grinding stone.
- 9.3.5 Querns are not readily closely dateable as they so frequently occur in secondary contexts, and were a long lived artefact, but a date from early in the second century onwards can be suggested. The flat top tends to suggest a quern from the earlier part of this period rather than the later as the development of Roman querns with more parallel upper and grinding surfaces suggests a technological development to avoid the problem of the quern wearing away around the central eye, which was otherwise the thinnest part of the artefact.
- 9.3.6 Some consideration has been given to the context of this quern stone in an area of stone surface laid on a 'shelf' in the side of pit [203]. The identification of the quern as of Roman date gives a *terminus post quem* for the surface. Whilst the presence of the quern within the surface does not preclude the surface from being of post-Roman date, employing a quern fragment present on site and perhaps unearthed during the digging of the pit, the balance of probabilities appears to be more towards the feature being formed during the Roman period.

9.4 Recommendations

- 9.4.1 The item should be illustrated for inclusion in any future publication of the site findings and discussed in the text of the publication paper. Thin sectioning of the rock for closer identification is not recommended.
- 9.4.2 The item should be retained as part of the Site Archive.

³¹ Hains and Horton 1969, 22-27.

³² Ingle 1989, 35-36.

10. METAL FINDS (*Märit Gaimster*)

10.1 Introduction

10.1 Two metal finds (SF 1 and SF 3) were retrieved during the investigations. Following their removal from site the objects were assessed for their vulnerability and subject to appropriate conservation in order to ensure their long term stability. The objects were X-rayed as part of the conservation process. This conservation assessment was undertaken by Karen Barker, a freelance archaeological conservator.

10.2 Description

10.2.1 The metal finds are catalogued in Table 10.1, below. A fragment of an iron strap or mount (SF 1) was recovered from fill [219] of a gully, [220], which also produced a sherd of 13th-century pottery and a few scraps of tile. An incomplete iron nail (SF 3) was recovered from fill [217] of a gully, [218], which also produced a few scraps of brick or tile.

Context No.	SF No.	Description
219	1	Section of flat iron strap; W 22mm; L 40mm+
217	3	Rectangular-section shaft of iron nail; L 27mm+

Table 10.1: Catalogue of metal finds

10.3 Storage

10.3.1 The artefacts, which were received from site in polythene bags, were repacked for long-term storage. They should be stored at low relative humidity (<15%), with the aid of active silica gel, to prevent further corrosion of the iron.

10.4 Recommendations

10.4.1 No further work is recommended for these objects, although they should be retained as part of the Site Archive.

11. PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS (*Archaeological Services Durham University*)

11.1 Introduction

- 11.1.1 Palaeoenvironmental assessment was undertaken of five bulk samples recovered during the investigations. The samples were taken from: the primary fill, [206] and upper fill, [204], of a large pit, [203], from which Roman artefacts were recovered; the primary fill, [219], of a probable medieval ditch, [220]; the fills, [223] and [242], of linear features, [224] and [243], respectively, both of probable post-medieval date.
- 11.1.2 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the samples, establish the presence of suitable radiocarbon dating material, and provide appropriate recommendations.
- 11.1.3 Samples were received by Archaeological Services on 19 October 2011. Assessment and report preparation was conducted between 20-31 October 2011. Sample processing was undertaken by Dr. Carrie Drew. Assessment and report preparation was conducted by Dr. Charlotte O'Brien.
- 11.1.4 Flots and small finds are currently held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University awaiting collection.

11.2 Methods

- 11.2.1 The bulk samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500 μ m mesh.
- 11.2.2 The residues were examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery sherds, flint and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments.
- 11.2.3 The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification for charred and waterlogged botanical remains using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Habitat classifications follow Preston *et al.* (2002).

11.3 Results

- 11.3.2 Small quantities of charcoal were present in pit fills [204] and [206] in Area 1 and the fill, [242], of probable furrow [243] in Area 3. The charcoal was generally too small for identification, although a few mineralised oak fragments were identified in context [242], and a single fragment of oak was also noted in context [204]. None of the charcoal is recommended for radiocarbon dating.
- 11.3.3 Small pieces of fired clay were recorded in all of the samples, except context [204]. A few fragments of cinder were noted in contexts [204], [219] and [223] and coal/coal shale was present throughout. Modern intrusive material included a piece of plastic and glass in pit fill [204] and roots in all samples. Sclerotia (resting bodies) of the soil fungus, *Cenococcum geophilum*, were present in contexts [204], [206] and [219].

11.3.4 A few uncharred plant remains were noted in the flots, although the fresh condition of some (particularly the birch fruits), suggests that they are modern contaminants. Many of the uncharred fruitstones are also probably later intrusions, being more resistant to decay due to their woody nature. A larger number of uncharred remains and a few beetle fragments were present in context [223] which may indicate slightly anaerobic conditions within this feature as it silted up. The seeds comprised bramble, hawthorn, thistles, buttercups, woundworts, champions, common nettle and violets. These shrubs and weeds were probably growing beside the ditch, and may derive from hedgerow vegetation, possibly indicating the presence of a field boundary.

11.3.5 Charred plant remains and material suitable for radiocarbon dating was absent from all of the samples. The results of the assessment are presented in Table 11.1.

Sample	1	2	3	4	5
Context	204	219	223	206	242
Feature	Pit 203	Ditch 220	Ditch 224	Pit 203	Linear 243
<i>Material available for radiocarbon dating</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Volume processed (l)</i>	30	20	21	15	22
<i>Volume of flot assessed (ml)</i>	20	60	40	10	100
Residue contents					
Charcoal	(+)	-	-	(+)	-
Coal / coal shale	-	-	+	-	+
Fired clay / CBM	-	(+)	+	+	+
Glass (number of fragments)	1	-	-	-	-
Flot matrix					
Beetle fragments	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Cenococcum geophilum</i> (soil fungus) scelotia	+++	+++	-	+	-
Charcoal	+	-	-	+	++
Cinder	+	+	+	-	-
Coal / coal shale	+	++	+	+	-
Plastic (number of fragments)	1	-	-	-	-
Roots (modern)	++	+++	++	+	+++
Uncharred remains (abundance)					
(r) <i>Silene</i> sp (Campions) seed	-	-	1	-	-
(r) <i>Urtica dioica</i> (Common nettle) achene	-	1	1	-	-
(t) <i>Betula</i> sp (Birches) bract	-	-	-	-	1
(t) <i>Betula</i> sp (Birches) fruit	-	-	-	-	1
(t) <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn) fruitstone	1	-	1	1	-
(t) <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly) fruitstone	-	-	-	1	-
(t) <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (Bramble) fruitstone	-	1	4	-	1
(t) <i>Rubus idaeus</i> (Raspberry) fruitstone	-	1	-	-	-
(w) <i>Carex</i> sp (Sedges) trigonous nutlet	1	-	-	-	-
(x) Brassicaceae undiff. (Cabbage family) seed	-	1	-	-	-
(x) <i>Cirsium</i> / <i>Carduus</i> sp (Thistles) achene	-	-	2	-	-
(x) Lamiaceae undiff. (Dead-nettle family) nutlet	-	-	1	-	-
(x) <i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Ranunculus</i> (Buttercups) achene	-	-	1	-	1
(x) <i>Stachys</i> sp (Woundworts) nutlet	1	2	4	-	-
(x) <i>Viola</i> sp (Violets) seed	-	-	1	-	1

[r-ruderal; t-tree/shrub; w-wet ground; x-wide niche. (+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant
Uncharred remains are scored from 1-5 where 1: 1-2; 2: 3-10; 3: 11-40; 4: 41-200; 5: >200]

Table 11.1: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment

11.4 Discussion

11.4.1 The assessment can provide little information about the features or the site due to the limited nature of the palaeoenvironmental evidence within the samples. The proximity of modern overburden to the features as a result of modern era landscaping has resulted in the incorporation of modern intrusive material. The small quantities of charcoal and cinder reflect background levels of fuel waste at the site.

11.5 Recommendations

- 11.5.1 No further analysis is recommended for the samples due to the low numbers of palaeoenvironmental remains recorded. If additional work is undertaken at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any further environmental data produced.
- 11.5.2 The flots should be retained as part of the physical Site Archive. The residues were discarded following examination.

12. SUMMARY DISCUSSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

12.1 Phase 1: Natural Sub-stratum

12.1.1 Phase 1 represents the natural sub-stratum at the site, material representing the drift geology of this part of the West Midlands, being Mid Pleistocene till of glacial origin.

12.1.2 The natural till was of variable colour and composition across the site, in terms of composition most typically clay or clayey sand. A fall in height of natural deposits across the site from south to north reflects the natural topography of the area, with the major geological feature in the vicinity being a tributary of the River Rea to the north. The maximum height recorded on natural material was 184.80m OD, this in Trench 10 in the southernmost portion of the site. In Trench 2, natural material was recorded in section at a varying height of c. 181.30-181.60m OD, these the lowest values recorded on natural deposits during the investigations.

12.2 Phase 2: Romano-British

12.2.1 The earliest evidence for human activity recorded during the investigations was of Romano-British date, this assigned to Phase 2.

12.2.2 A cluster of features, all of probable Romano-British origin, was recorded in the northernmost part of Area A. All were of shallow depth, less than 0.15m, clearly having suffered horizontal truncation by later, modern era, activity. The remains comprised a short length of curvilinear gully, [74], a linear, slightly sinuous, NNW-SSE aligned gully, [212], and two probable postholes, [201] and [209]. The curvilinear gully yielded a sherd of pottery from a jar of early Roman date but none of the other features produced dating evidence. While it is acknowledged that the features may not be precisely contemporary, they were assigned to the same broad phase of activity due to their proximity, form and the broadly similar nature of their fills.

12.2.3 Precise interpretation of these features is difficult due to the limited degree of survival. However, such features are typical of the archaeological record of the Romano-British period and close parallels can be found as close as the site at Longdales Road, King's Norton, which investigated a similar Roman roadside location on the south side of Birmingham. Gully [74] may be the truncated remains of a ring gully, representing a roundhouse, of which examples were recorded within ditch-defined roadside plots of early Romano-British date investigated at Longdales Road, for example, ring gullies R2 and R1, in Area C (Plot B) and Area D (Plot C), respectively.³³ Ring gullies R2 and R1 had postulated diameters of c. 8m and c. 10.30m, respectively. Further west, in Area A, an unenclosed phase of settlement of later Romano-British date included a relatively well-preserved ring gully (F318), representing a roundhouse measuring 10m in diameter.³⁴ To the south, a short length of slightly curvilinear gully (F334-6) was probably the truncated remains of a similar feature; gully [74] at the current site closely resembles that feature.

³³ Jones *et al.* 2008, 58-61.

³⁴ *ibid.*, 24-27.

- 12.2.4 Three oval postholes (F333, F339 and F344), all similar to putative postholes [201] and [209] at the current site, were recorded as internal features of ring gully F318 in Area A at Longdales Road, while ring gully R1 in Area D at that site contained a number of postholes (for example, to the west, 6071 and 6076,) and two pits (6119 and 6087). At the current site the two putative postholes were perhaps more likely associated with gully [212], likely to be a truncated ditch either for boundary or other feature definition or drainage. Numerous linear or slightly sinuous lengths of ditch or gully were recorded at Longdales Road. One example, ditch D9 in Area C (Plot B), had a U-shaped profile and measured 0.63m wide and 0.15m deep and was interpreted as potentially being related to a trackway associated with a roadside plot boundary.³⁵ Gully [212] at the current site may have had a similar purpose. Its NNW-SSE alignment appears somewhat at odds with any possible suggestion that it may have defined one side of a plot boundary extending at right angles to the suspected SW-NE line of the nearby Roman road.
- 12.2.5 The most substantial feature attributed a Romano-British origin at the current site was a large 'tear-shaped' pit, [203], recorded in Area A c. 15m to the south-west of the previously described group of features. It was particularly notable for a distinct stepped side, surfaced with stones, in its narrower eastern part. This surface included part of a quern stone of Roman date. The feature may have been a clay quarry pit, later used as watering hole for animals. A large flat based pit (6017) recorded in Area D (Plot C) at Longdales Road was similarly interpreted as an animal watering hole. This was an extensive feature, measuring 6.4m by 5.8m, although relatively shallow, just 0.26m, and with a narrower western portion giving an overall shape in plan similar to that of pit [203] at the current site. Notably, the feature at Longdales Road was surrounded by a possible pebble surface.
- 12.2.6 A parallel for an area of Roman quarrying later used for ponds or watering holes comes from somewhat further field, in eastern England. At a site at Ely Road, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire, an extensive area was used from the 2nd century to excavate a complex of quarry pits (with more than 40 recorded) and then was evidently used in the 3rd century for ponds (F39 and F198).³⁶ The two recorded ponds were extensive features, one (F39) measuring 10m long, 5.8m wide and 0.55m deep and with a distinct oval shape in plan, narrowing to the north-east, and thus broadly similar in form to pit [203] at the current site. The same site also recorded a watering hole (F109), of 2nd to 3rd century date, measuring 5.5m long, 4.9m wide and 1.49m deep.³⁷
- 12.2.7 The recorded Romano-British activity would have been undertaken on land to the west of the nearby Roman road, in broadly similar fashion to activity recorded c. 4km south-east at Longdales Road, King's Norton, along the route of the Ryknild Street Roman road. Notable, however, amongst the Longdales Road findings was evidence for a series of west-east aligned ditched plot boundaries (two widths were identified, 35m and 28m), cut at a right angle to the Roman road, with one plot traced for at least c. 150m to the rear (west) of the road frontage, assuming that the Roman road was roughly contiguous with the modern road.

³⁵ *ibid.*, 61-65.

³⁶ Ranson 2008, 19-20.

³⁷ *ibid.*, 13-14.

12.2.8 At the current site, which probably lies c. 150m beyond the line of the road, no definite plot boundary features were recorded and, therefore, it is probable that the site lay beyond the corridor of managed land, *i.e.* where ditch-delineated plot boundaries extended at a right angle to the road line. The overall low quantity of cultural material of definite Romano-British date recovered during investigations - just three shreds/scraps of pottery and a fragment of quern stone - testifies to the fact that the site lay on the extreme periphery of settlement. Nevertheless the Romano-British period activity recorded at the site is of high importance at a local to regional level.

12.3 Phase 3: Medieval

12.3.1 The Phase 3 evidence is indicative of medieval activity in the northern part of the site, broadly within the 12th-15th centuries, with the relevant features likely derived from agriculture-related land management and use, specifically the open field system of agriculture. Notwithstanding the truncated nature of the features assigned to this phase, the relative paucity of cultural material recovered during the investigations – an iron object, a total of eight sherds of medieval pottery and a few fragments of tile broadly of late medieval/post-medieval date - is largely consistent with the activity being carried out on the extreme periphery of settlement; the historic core of Northfield village lay some distance to the south-east of the site. The features, all in the southern part of Area 1, comprised the very truncated remains of plough furrows and the earliest elements of a long-lived ENE-WSW aligned field boundary. Historic mapping indicates that the field boundary remained in use into the later post-medieval period and modern era, until the site was developed for housing after the Second World War. The easternmost part of the existing public footpath which divides the two parts of the site represents a partial re-alignment of the historic field boundary, with the recorded archaeological remains, as described, representing its original line.

12.3.2 Ridge-and-furrow is produced solely by the action of ploughing with a 'heavy' plough, that is a plough capable of turning over the sod utilising a share, coulter and mould-board. Archaeological features representing such activity can be of any date after the introduction of such a plough and are not necessarily medieval.³⁸ However, the distance between the surviving furrows in Area 1 (c. 7m) broadly suggests that the activity was of medieval date.³⁹ Whatever its date, the furrows would have been formed as ploughing in the same pattern over a prolonged period of time resulted in the accumulation of soil in the centre of a strip of land rather than at its edges. The orientation of the features here indicates that ploughing was carried out across a slight slope, which is not typical, since the effects of natural drainage are nullified. The features did not survive sufficiently to be able to determine whether or not they had a reversed 'S' form in plan; such a form is essentially diagnostic of a medieval date as it can only have resulted from the need to turn a team of oxen onto a headland to avoid damaging adjacent strips.

12.3.3 Medieval period activity recorded at the site is of moderate importance at a local level.

³⁸ Taylor, 2000.

³⁹ Adkins and Adkins, 1982.

12.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval

- 12.4.1 Phase 4 comprised evidence of post-medieval activity in the both parts of the site, with the relevant features again likely represents a continuation of agriculture-related land management and use undertaken in fields to the north-west of the historic core of Northfield. The features comprised the later elements of the long-lived ENE-WSW aligned field boundary and the very truncated remains of a series of similarly aligned plough furrows in Area 2. The relatively narrow spacing of the features (c. 3m) indicates that this activity was of post-medieval origin.
- 12.4.2 Post-medieval period activity recorded at the site is of low archaeological significance.

12.5 Phase 5: Modern

- 12.5.1 The uppermost strata recorded at the site represent modern era activity. The predominant evidence took the form of structural remains representing the former residential usage of the site. For the most part, the features of earlier phases were exposed directly below machine excavation of modern overburden and cut into the natural sub-stratum. This demonstrated that demolition of the housing and/or subsequent landscaping had caused severe horizontal truncation of earlier archaeological levels.
- 12.5.2 Modern era activity is of negligible archaeological significance.

13. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

- 13.1 The archaeological investigations at the proposed re-development site off Sir Herbert Austin Way, Northfield, recorded archaeological remains interpreted as being of the Roman period. Since evidence of occupation of the Northfield area in this period is uncommon, the archaeological data which represent this activity are of high importance at a local to regional level. Therefore, it is considered that the findings require further analysis and publication of a final report/paper in an academic outlet, to form a permanent record of the investigations. Due to the generally fragmentary nature of the remains assigned to the Roman period, only limited further analytical work is considered necessary on the relevant archaeological data, as discussed below. However, the final report/paper is required to place the findings in a broader archaeological context.
- 13.2 Some limited further analysis is required of the stratigraphic data. The specialist assessments of the artefactual and palaeoenvironmental assemblages have all concluded that no further analytical work is warranted on the artefactual and palaeoenvironmental material. A summary of each category of material would be required, however, to form part of the final publication report/paper. The quern stone and the early Roman pottery rim sherd require illustration for inclusion in the publication. Thin sectioning of the quern stone rock is not recommended.
- 13.3 The proposed academic outlet is *Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society*. The publication report/paper would, as a minimum, contain the following:
- **Abstract:** an introductory paragraph summarising the publication, particularly the main archaeological periods represented and the main findings and their significance.
 - **Introduction:** the introduction will include the site location, and will set out the overall background to the investigations and outline the main methodologies employed.
 - **Geological and topographical background:** this section will detail the geology and topography of the site.
 - **Archaeological background:** this section will set the archaeological results in local and regional context, with particular focus on marginal roadside activities during the roman period in the west midlands.
 - **Excavated evidence:** this core section of the paper will detail the results of the investigations and will include a synthesised description of the recorded evidence, including the artefactual material recovered.
 - **Discussion:** the discussion will propose an interpretation of the archaeological remains based on the excavated features and the artefactual evidence.
 - **Illustrations:** the paper will be illustrated, including: site location plan; location plan of the excavated areas; plans and section drawings of excavated features; interpretative plans; photographs; line drawings of the quern stone and early roman pottery rim sherd.
- 13.4 A draft of the proposed publishable report/paper would be sent to the BCC Planning Archaeologist for comment prior to submission for publication.

PART C: REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

14. REFERENCES

Bibliography

- Adkins, L. and R. Adkins, 1982. *The Handbook of British Archaeology*, Papermac.
- Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum.
- Department for Communities and Local Government 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5, 'Planning for the Historic Environment'*, HMSO.
- English Heritage 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, English Heritage.
- Green, S., and J. Evans, 2001. 'Coarse wares', in A. Jones, 'Roman Birmingham 1. Metchley Roman forts excavations 1963-4, 1967-9 and 1997', *Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society*, **105**, 90-97.
- Hains, B.A. and A. Horton, 1969. *British Regional Geology, Central England*, Third Edition, HMSO.
- Hodder, M., 2011. *Birmingham. The Hidden History*, Tempus Publishing.
- Ingle, C. J., 1989. *Characterisation and Distribution of Beehive Querns in Eastern England*. Ph. D. Thesis, University of Bristol, unpublished.
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, IfA.
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008b. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, IfA.
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008c. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, IfA.
- Jones, A., et al., 2008. *A Romano-British Livestock Complex in Birmingham. Excavations 2002-2004 and 2006-2007 at Longdales Road, King's Norton, Birmingham*, Birmingham Archaeology Monograph Series 4, BAR British Series 470, Archaeopress.
- Jones, A., 2011. *Roman Birmingham 3. Excavations at Metchley Roman Fort 1999-2001 and 2004-2005. Western settlement, the livestock complex and the western defences*, Birmingham Archaeology Monograph Series 9, BAR British Series 534, Archaeopress.
- Leary, R., 2008. 'Romano-British pottery fabrics', in A.B. Powell et al., *The Archaeology of the M6 Toll 2000-2003*, Oxford Wessex Archaeology Monograph, **2**, 465-470.
- Leather, P., 1994. 'The Birmingham Roman Roads Project', *West Midlands Archaeology*, **37**, 9 (transcript on the *Birmingham Roman Roads Project* website).
- Miller, D. and A. Crawford, 2007. *Archaeological Watching Brief Along the Route of the Northfield Relief Road, Birmingham*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, Report 1393, unpublished.
- PCA, 2011a. *Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation on Land West of Ulwine Drive, Northfield, Birmingham*, unpublished.

- PCA, 2011b. *Updated Project Design: Archaeological Investigations on Land off Sir Herbert Austin Way, Northfield, Birmingham*, unpublished.
- Preston, C.D., D.A. Pearman and T.D. Dines (eds.), 2002. *New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora*, Oxford University Press.
- Ranson, C., 2008. *The Waste Management Park, Ely Road, Waterbeach, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report No. 835, unpublished.
- Rátkai, S. and I. Soden, 1998. *Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Type Series*, unpublished.
- Stace, C., 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*, 2nd Edition, Cambridge University Press.
- Taylor, C., 2000. *Fields in the English Landscape*, Sutton.
- Victoria County History, 1913. *A History of the County of Worcester, Volume 3*, Victoria County History (transcript on the *British History Online* website).
- Walker, K., 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*, Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

Online Sources

Birmingham City Council website, at: <http://birmingham.gov.uk>

British Geological Survey website, at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>

British History Online website, at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

Birmingham Roman Roads Project website, at: <http://www.brrp.bham.ac.uk/>

15. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

Acknowledgements

PCA would like to thank Sainsbury's for commissioning the archaeological investigations herein described. The role of Mark VanDenBerg is acknowledged. The liaison role of Chris Benham of Turley Associates is also acknowledged.

The role of Dr. Mike Hodder, BCC Planning Archaeologist, is acknowledged.

PCA Credits

Project management: Robin Taylor-Wilson

Fieldwork: Aaron Goode (Site Supervisor), Sophie Laidler, Scott Vance

Archive consolidation: Aaron Goode and Amy Roberts

Report: Robin Taylor-Wilson

Illustrations: Jennifer Simonson

Metal finds: Märit Gaimster

Other Credits

Roman pottery: C. Jane Evans

CBM: C. Jane Evans and Derek Hurst

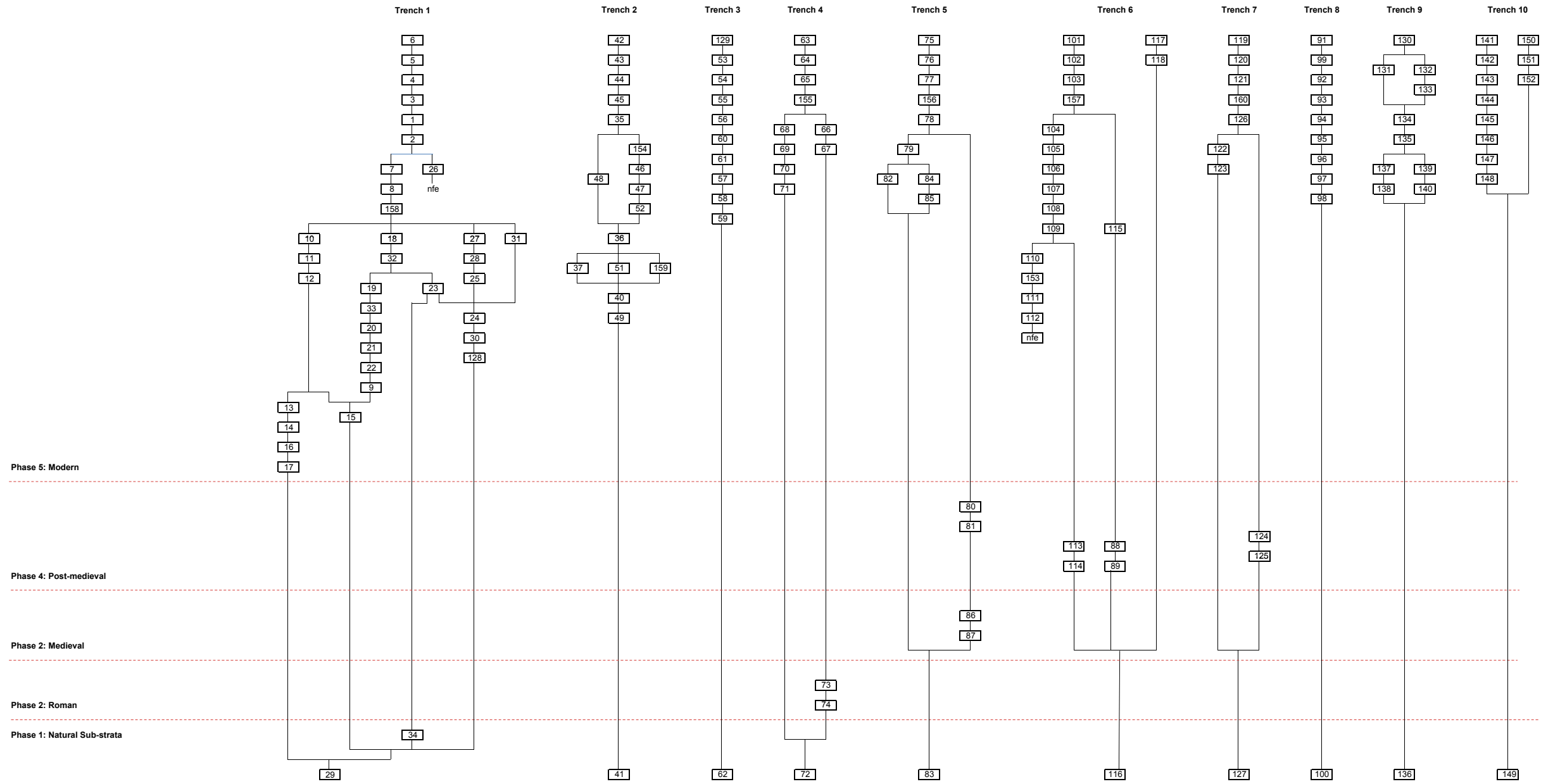
Medieval and post-medieval pottery: Paul Blinkhorn

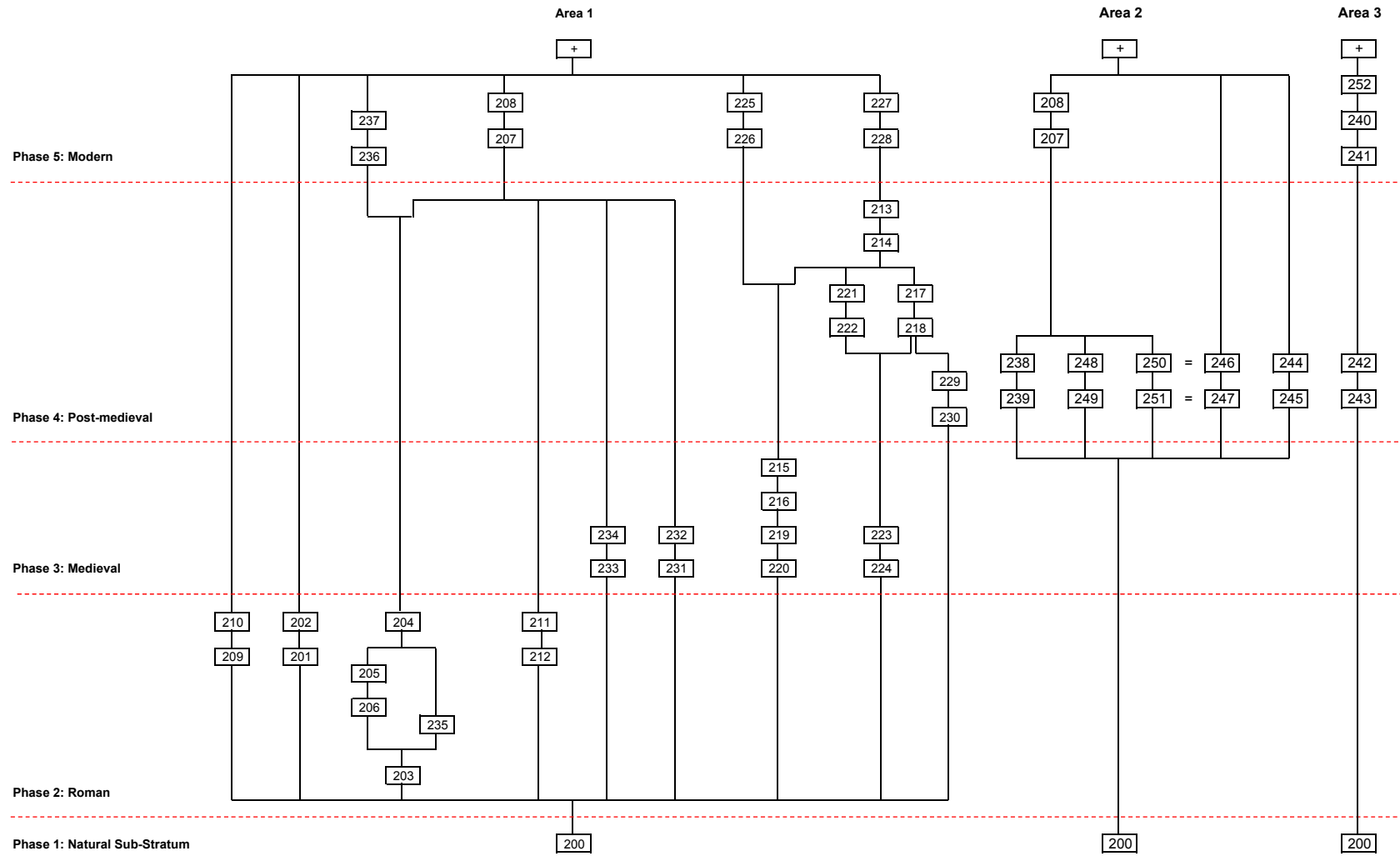
Quern: Elizabeth Wright

Conservation: Karen Barker

Palaeoenvironmental remains: Archaeological Services Durham University (work co-ordinated by Dr. Charlotte O'Brien)

APPENDIX 1
STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES





APPENDIX 2
CONTEXT INDEX

UDB 11 (EVALUATION): CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Phase	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
1	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Tarmac surface
2	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Hardcore make-up for tarmac [1]
3	1	5	Cut	Linear	Service trench containing pipe [4] and fills [5]-[6]
4	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Plastic pipe within service trench [3]
5	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [3]
6	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Concrete capping of service trench [3]
7	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
8	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
9	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
10	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [12]
11	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Iron pipe within service trench [12]
12	1	5	Deposit	Linear	Service trench containing iron pipe [11] and fill [10]
13	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [14]
14	1	5	Cut	Linear	Service trench containing fill [13]
15	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
16	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
17	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
18	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of pit [32]
19	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Fill of pit [33]
20	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [22]
21	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Lead pipe within service trench [22]
22	1	5	Cut	Linear	Service trench containing lead pipe [22] and fill [21]
23	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
24	1	5	Masonry	Structure	Small brick structure
25	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
26	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
27	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Fill of pit [28]
28	1	5	Cut	Discrete	Pit containing fill [27]
29	1	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural sand
30	1	5	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete footing for structure [24]
31	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Demolition dump
32	1	5	Cut	Discrete	Pit containing fill [18]
33	1	5	Cut	Discrete	Pit containing fill [19]
34	1	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay
35	2	5	Deposit	Layer	Tarmac surface
36	2	5	Deposit	Layer	Make-up for tarmac [35]
37	2	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
40	2	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
41	2	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay
42	2	5	Deposit	Layer	Repair to tarmac surface [35]
43	2	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [45]
44	2	5	Deposit	Fill	Plastic pipe within service trench [45]
45	2	5	Cut	Linear	Service trench containing plastic pipe [44] and fill [43]
46	2	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [52]
47	2	5	Deposit	Fill	Plastic ducts within service trench [52]
48	2	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
49	2	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
51	2	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
52	2	5	Cut	Linear	Service trench containing pipes [47] and fills [46] & [154]
53	3	5	Deposit	Layer	Tarmac surface
54	3	5	Deposit	Layer	Make-up for tarmac [53]
55	3	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
56	3	5	Deposit	Layer	Geotextile membrane
57	3	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
58	3	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
59	3	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
60	3	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of footing [61]
61	3	5	Cut	Linear	?Footing containing fill [60]
62	3	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay

UDB 11 (EVALUATION): CONTEXT INDEX

63	4	5	Deposit	Layer	Tarmac surface
64	4	5	Deposit	Layer	Make-up for tarmac [63]
65	4	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
66	4	5	Deposit	Group No.	Group no. for fills of intrusions [67]
67	4	5	Cut	Group No.	Group of intrusions filled by [66]
68	4	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of field drain [70]
69	4	5	Deposit	Fill	Ceramic drain within field drain [70]
70	4	5	Cut	Linear	Field drain containing ceramic drain [69] and fill [68]
71	4	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
72	4	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay
73	4	2	Deposit	Fill	Fill of gully [74]
74	4	2	Cut	Linear	Gully containing fill [73]
75	5	5	Deposit	Layer	Gravel surface
76	5	5	Deposit	Layer	Tarmac surface
77	5	5	Deposit	Layer	Make-up for tarmac [76]
78	5	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
79	5	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
80	5	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of gully [81]
81	5	4	Cut	Linear	Gully containing fill [80]
82	5	5	Masonry	Foundation	Concrete footing
83	5	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay
84	5	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of robbed-out footing [85]
85	5	5	Cut	Linear	Robbed-out footing containing fill [84]
86	5	3	Deposit	Fill	Fill of gully [87]
87	5	3	Cut	Linear	Gully containing fill [86]
88	6	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of furrow [89]
89	6	4	Cut	Linear	Furrow containing fill [88]
91	8	5	Deposit	Layer	Tarmac surface
92	8	5	Deposit	Layer	Geotextile membrane
93	8	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
94	8	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
95	8	5	Deposit	Fill	Fill of posthole [96]
96	8	5	Cut	Discrete	Posthole containing fill [95]
97	8	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [98]
98	8	5	Cut	Linear	Service trench containing fill [97]
99	8	5	Deposit	Layer	Make-up for tarmac [91]
100	8	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay
101	6	5	Deposit	Layer	Tarmac surface
102	6	5	Deposit	Layer	Make-up for tarmac [101]
103	6	5	Deposit	Layer	Levelling deposit
104	6	5	Deposit	Fill	Fill of service trench [105]
105	6	5	Cut	Linear	Service trench containing fill [104]
106	6	5	Deposit	Fill	Fill of service trench [108]
107	6	5	Deposit	Fill	Lead pipe within service trench [108]
108	6	5	Cut	Linear	Service trench containing lead pipe [107] and fill [106]
109	6	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
110	6	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of service trench [153]
111	6	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
112	6	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
113	6	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of gully [114]
114	6	4	Cut	Linear	Gully containing fill [113]
115	6	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
116	6	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay
117	6	5	Deposit	Group No.	Fills of postholes [118]
118	6	5	Cut	Group No.	Group of postholes filled by [117]
119	7	5	Deposit	Layer	Tarmac surface
120	7	5	Deposit	Layer	Make-up for tarmac [19]
121	7	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
122	7	5	Deposit	Fill	Fill of field drain [123]
123	7	5	Cut	Linear	Field drain containing fill [122]

UDB 11 (EVALUATION): CONTEXT INDEX

124	7	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of furrow [125]
125	7	4	Cut	Discrete	Furrow containing fill [124]
126	7	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
127	7	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay
128	1	5	Cut	Discrete	Foundation trench for footing [30]
129	3	5	Deposit	Layer	Gravel surface
130	9	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
131	9	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
132	9	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
133	9	5	Deposit	Layer	Geotextile membrane
134	9	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
135	9	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
136	9	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay
137	9	5	Deposit	Group No.	Fills of postholes [138]
138	9	5	Cut	Group No.	Postholes containing fills [137]
139	9	5	Deposit	Group No.	Fills of postholes [140]
140	9	5	Cut	Group No.	Postholes containing fills [139]
141	10	5	Deposit	Layer	Dumped Deposit
142	10	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of posthole [143]
143	10	5	Cut	Discrete	Posthole containing fill [142]
144	10	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
145	10	5	Deposit	Fill	Upper fill of feature [147]
146	10	5	Deposit	Fill	Primary fill of feature [147]
147	10	5	Cut	Linear	Intrusion containing fills [145]-[146]
148	10	5	Deposit	Layer	Landscaping dump
149	10	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay
150	10	5	Deposit	Fill	Backfill of posthole [152]
151	10	5	Deposit	Fill	Concrete packing within posthole [152]
152	10	5	Cut	Discrete	Posthole containing packing [151] and fill [150]
153	6	5	Cut	Linear	Service trench containing fill [110]
154	2	5	Deposit	Fill	Upper fill of service trench [52]
155	4	5	Deposit	Layer	Geotextile membrane
156	5	5	Deposit	Layer	Geotextile membrane
157	6	5	Deposit	Layer	Geotextile membrane
158	1	5	Deposit	Layer	Geotextile membrane
159	2	5	Deposit	Layer	Geotextile membrane
160	7	5	Deposit	Layer	Geotextile membrane

UDB 11 (EXCAVATION): CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Area	Phase	Type 1	Type 2	Interpretation
200	1	1	Deposit	Layer	Natural clay
201	1	2	Cut	Discrete	Posthole/pit filled by [202]
202	1	2	Deposit	Fill	Fill of posthole/pit [201]
203	1	2	Cut	Discrete	Pit filled by [204]-[206] & [235]
204	1	2	Deposit	Fill	Fill of pit [203]
205	1	2	Deposit	Fill	Fill of pit [203]
206	1	2	Deposit	Fill	Fill of pit [203]
207	1	5	Cut	Group No.	Group of intrusions filled by [208]
208	1	5	Deposit	Group No.	Fills of intrusions [207]
209	1	2	Cut	Discrete	Pit filled by [210]
210	1	2	Deposit	Fill	Fill of pit [209]
211	1	2	Deposit	Fill	Fill of gully/ditch [212]
212	1	2	Cut	Linear	Gully/ditch filled by [211]
213	1	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of gully/ditch [214]
214	1	4	Cut	Linear	Gully/ditch filled by [213]
215	1	3	Deposit	Fill	Fill of gully [216]
216	1	3	Cut	Linear	Gully filled by [215]
217	1	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of gully/ditch [218]
218	1	4	Cut	Linear	Gully/ditch filled by [217]
219	1	3	Deposit	Fill	Fill of gully [220]
220	1	3	Cut	Linear	Gully filled by [219]
221	1	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of gully [222]
222	1	4	Cut	Linear	Gully filled by [221]
223	1	3	Deposit	Fill	Fill of gully [224]
224	1	3	Cut	Linear	Gully filled by [223]
225	1	5	Deposit	Group No.	Fills of postholes [226]
226	1	5	Cut	Group No.	Postholes filled by [225]
227	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Fill of pit [228]
228	1	5	Cut	Discrete	Pit filled by [227]
229	1	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of pit [230]
230	1	4	Cut	Discrete	Pit filled by [229]
231	1	3	Cut	Linear	Furrow filled by [232]
232	1	3	Deposit	Fill	Fill of furrow [231]
233	1	3	Cut	Linear	Furrow filled by [234]
234	1	3	Deposit	Fill	Fill of furrow [233]
235	1	2	Deposit	Fill	Stone surface lining pit [203]
236	1	5	Cut	Discrete	Posthole filled by [237]
237	1	5	Deposit	Fill	Fill of posthole [236]
238	2	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of furrow [239]
239	2	4	Cut	Linear	Furrow filled by [238]
240	3	5	Deposit	Fill	Fill of posthole [241]
241	3	5	Cut	Discrete	Posthole filled by [240]
242	3	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of furrow [243]
243	3	4	Cut	Linear	Furrow filled by [242]
244	2	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of furrow [245]
245	2	4	Cut	Linear	Furrow filled by [244]
246	2	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of furrow [247]
247	2	4	Cut	Linear	Furrow filled by [246]
248	2	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of furrow [249]
249	2	4	Cut	Linear	Furrow filled by [248]
250	2	4	Deposit	Fill	Fill of furrow [251]
251	2	4	Cut	Linear	Furrow filled by [252]
252	3	5	Deposit	Layer	Modern overburden

APPENDIX 3
PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES



Plate 1. Area 1, Phase 2 gully [74], looking SSW (*1m scale*)



Plate 2. Area 1, Phase 2 posthole/pit [201], overhead, looking south-west (*0.5m scale*)



Plate 3. Area 1, Phase 2 posthole/pit [209], overhead, looking SSW (0.5m scale)



Plate 4. Area 1, Phase 2 ditch/gully [211], looking north-west (1m scale)



Plate 5. Area 1, Phase 2 pit [203], sectioned, looking ENE (1m scale)



Plate 6. Area 1, Phase 2 surface [235] in pit [203], looking ENE (1m scale)



Plate 7. Quern stone (SF 2) from Phase 2 surface [235], (0.2m scale)



Plate 8. Area 1, Phase 2 pit [203], looking north (2m scale)



Plate 9. Area 1, Phases 3 and 4 land boundary, looking WSW (2m scale)



Plate 10. Trench 1, looking north (2m scale)



Plate 11. Trench 7, looking south-west (*2m scale*)



Plate 12. Trench 8, looking NNE (*2m scale*)

PCA

PCA SOUTHERN

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTHERN

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WESTERN

6 KING ALFRED PLACE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 7DF
TEL: 07714 134099
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

