

TGSB



LAND ON THE GREEN, STRATFORD ROAD, SOLIHULL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PLANNING REF. PL/2018/02731/MAJFOT

commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP)
on behalf of M7 Real Estate Ltd

May 2019

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Archaeological field evaluation, via trial trenching, was undertaken by Headland Archaeology on Land at The Green, Stratford Road, Solihull, West Midlands. The stratigraphy across much of the site suggested that the upper geological surface had been truncated during previous development of the site. Previous agricultural activity on the site was evidenced by the presence of plough scars. A truncated, probable boundary ditch that was most likely associated with a former medieval field system was recorded. Three other ditches were also recorded, two Post-Medieval/modern, and a likely temporary and truncated drainage ditch.

The larger majority of trenches did not contain any archaeological remains of note, with areas of modern disturbance recorded in many parts of the site. The recovered artefact assemblage was scarce, comprising three sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery.

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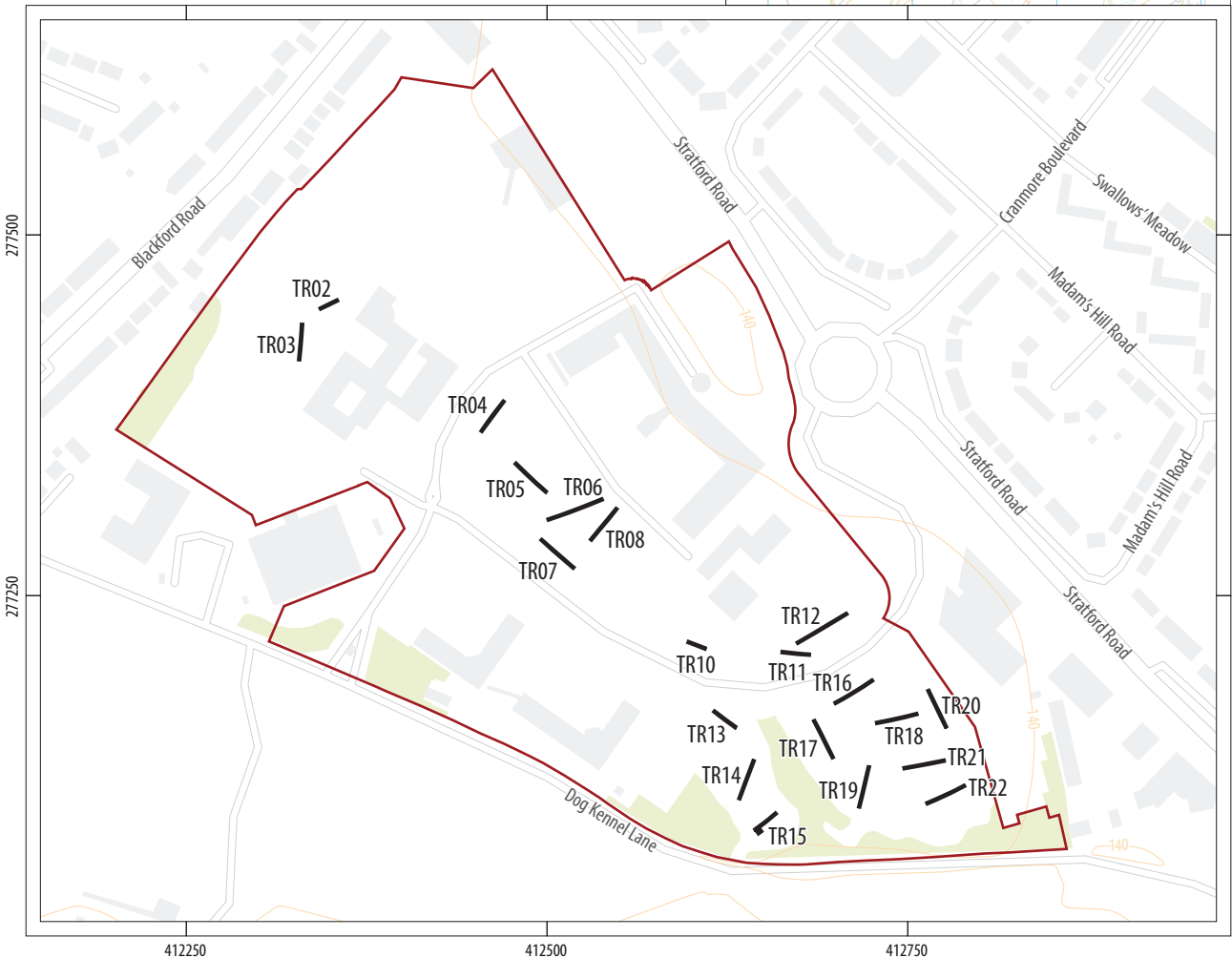
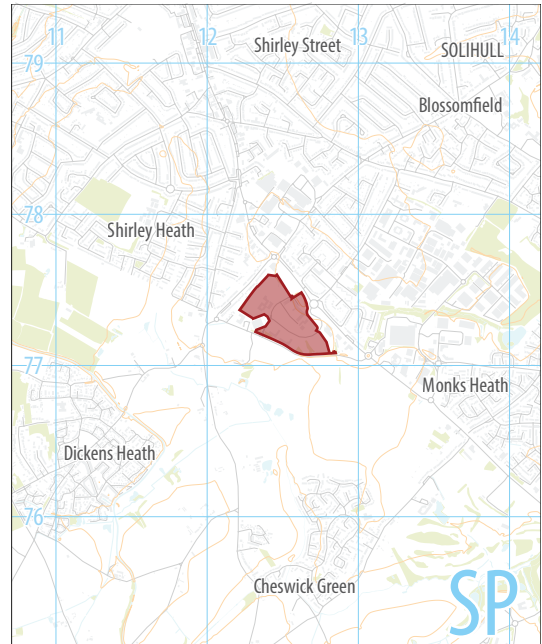
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The Green
Solihull
West Midlands



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 100m
1:5,000 @ A4

— development boundary
— trench location



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LAND ON THE GREEN, STRATFORD ROAD, SOLIHULL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) on behalf of M7 Real Estate Ltd, to undertake a programme of archaeological work prior to the granting of planning permission for a mixed-use development. The works were undertaken on a voluntary basis, were not requested by the local planning authority and are not required to inform the planning application. The work took the form of an archaeological trial trench evaluation which focussed upon the accessible parts of the proposed development area; ie accessible areas presently not occupied by buildings, car parks, roads and services.

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

M7 Real Estate has submitted a planning application (PL/2018/02731/MAJFOT), for proposed residential and commercial development at 'The Green', Stratford Road, Solihull (Illus 1). In advance of the determination of the planning application the client has elected to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a voluntary basis.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), produced by EDP (Morgan 2019), and an Archaeological Method Statement by Headland Archaeology (Craddock-Bennett 2019), were approved by Anna Stocks, the archaeological advisor to Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council. All works were undertaken in accordance with these documents.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The proposed development area (PDA) is centred on NGR SP 12517 77287 and currently comprises a range of commercial buildings with associated car parks, access roads and grassed areas with mature trees. Many of these trees most likely survive from previous field boundaries as seen on Ordnance Survey maps from at least 1886 to 1939 (National Library of Scotland online). The site encompasses approximately 5.44 hectares and is bounded by Dog Kennel Lane, Stratford Road and the B4120. It is surrounded by open farmland to the south, and residential housing to the east and west. A retail park lies to the north. The site is located at 140m AOD at the south east, sloping down to 135m AOD at the north-west.

The underlying bedrock geology comprises mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, which is overlain by Mid Pleistocene Glaciofluvial Deposits, with Mid Pleistocene Till in the eastern corner (NERC). The soils are classified in the Soilscape 17 association, characterised as slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield University 2017).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Written Scheme of Investigation (Morgan 2019), provides the archaeological background to the site and surrounding area. In summary it states that the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (HER) does not contain any records of previously identified archaeology within the site boundary, and that historic mapping depicts the site comprising agricultural fields from at least 1843 until c. 1969. At this point development of the site commenced.

An archaeological evaluation was previously undertaken in the south-west corner of the site, which did not identify any remains of significance. An archaeological evaluation undertaken immediately east of the site identified remains relating to a demolished Victorian farm.

Within a 1km radius search area there is no evidence for prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity. Evidence for activity during the Medieval period is mainly agricultural – relict ridge and furrow earthworks. In addition to two individual pits recorded c. 670m, and c. 710m to the south, there is a moated site of the same period c. 340m to the south. Evidence from the post-medieval to modern periods are all c. 500m from the site and comprise quarry pits, a demolished building, the stray artefactual find of a cloth seal, a culvert, and a Royal Observer Core post.

Due to the built character of the site and the frequency of buried services, it was decided between EDP and the archaeological advisor that geophysical survey was unlikely to provide worthwhile data.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the investigation were detailed in the WSI.

The primary objectives regarding archaeological features were to establish their:

- › Presence;
- › Location;
- › Extent; and
- › Condition.

And additionally, to:

- › determine the character, date, and distribution of any archaeological deposits and their potential significance;
- › determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities; and
- › disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

The results of the evaluation will be used to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development.

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited with Warwickshire Museums Service to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

3 METHOD

The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the above mentioned WSI and method statement and in accordance with the following documents:

- › Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014)
- › Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a)

The agreed programme of archaeological works specified a phased approach. With a large part of the proposed development site currently built upon, it was decided that accessible areas of the site (ie currently undeveloped) would be evaluated in an initial phase of trenching. The need for further trenching would be determined by the results of the initial phase of works.

A total of 22 trenches, measuring between 15m and 40m in length and 1.80m in width, were planned for excavation to fulfil the requirements of the initial phase (Morgan 2019). The work was undertaken between the 18th and 25th of February 2019.

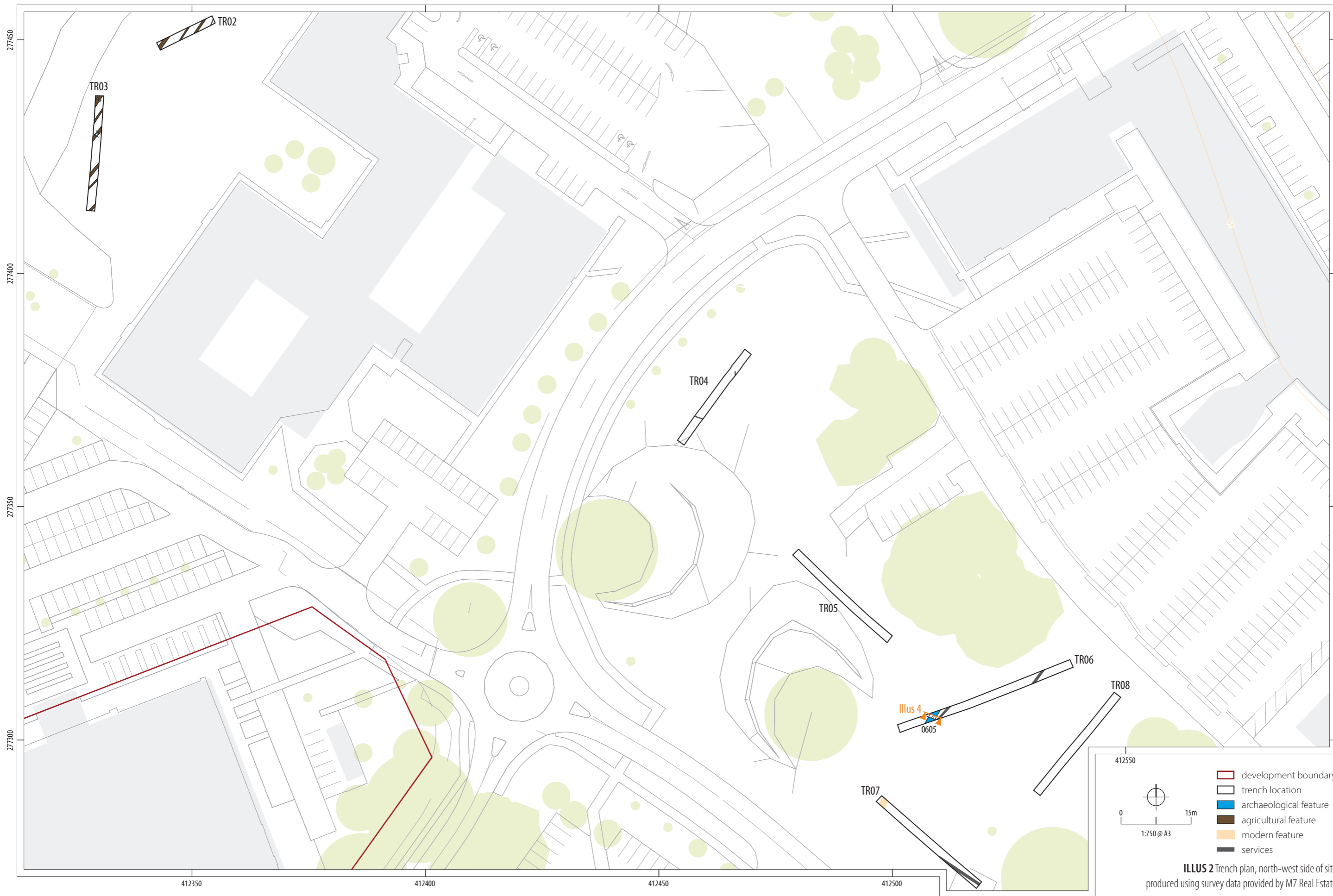
Prior to excavation, utility plans supplied by EDP were consulted and a cable avoidance tool was used to check for the presence of potential buried services.

Trenches 01 and 09 were not excavated. With agreement from EDP and the archaeological advisor, Trench 01 was dropped from the works programme as its position on top of a landscape bund was not suitable for archaeological excavation. Trench 09 was similarly dropped as soil storage bunds had been formed over its intended location by contractors undertaking drainage works to the north of the development area. No suitable positions for relocation of these trenches could be identified. Extensions to Trenches, to facilitate further understanding of partially exposed features were agreed with the archaeological advisor.

Trenches were excavated using a 14t, 360°, tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed bucket, to depths where archaeological features were identified, or geological deposits encountered. Exposed archaeological remains were recorded on Headland Archaeology evaluation trench sheets and a representative sample of features identified were subsequently excavated by hand to determine form, function and retrieve dateable material.

Drawings of significant archaeological remains and the general stratigraphy of the site were produced at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 where appropriate or digitally surveyed.

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The recorded contexts were assigned unique numbers and recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology pro forma context record sheets. Context numbers followed a two-digit format (eg 01, 02 etc) prefixed by the Trench number. Digital and black and white photographs were taken of all trenches and identified features, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. An overall site plan of the trenches and recorded features was digitally produced. Digital surveying was undertaken using a Trimble dGPS system.



ILLUS 2 Trench plan, north-west side of site
produced using survey data provided by M7 Real Estate



ILLUS 3 Trench plan, south-east side of site
 produced using survey data provided by M7 Real Estate

4 RESULTS

Results are presented in three categories: archaeological, agricultural and modern. The headings are primarily designed for illustrative purposes to distinguish between predominantly plough-scarring and disturbance (agricultural) and probable field boundaries (archaeological), the latter identified on-site as cut archaeological features.

A preceding summary and description of the general stratigraphy across the site is also given.

A summary of all trenches and recorded contexts is presented as Appendix 1. Finds and environmental assessments are presented below following descriptions of the excavation results, with detailed finds and environmental tables given as Appendices 2 and 3.

4.1 GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY

The site was divided by internal access roads into three areas, which were under grass. Mature trees within the grassed areas formed in broken linear arrangements and most likely survive from field boundaries shown on Ordnance Survey maps from at least 1886 to 1939 (National Library of Scotland online). The site plans (Illus 2 and 3) illustrate these and others outside of the works area.

A consistent geological horizon (eg 1601), was observed across all areas. This was a yellow to mid orange sand / clayey sand with occasional to moderate water rounded stone inclusions. There were occasional patches of light grey sand and clayey sand, and similarly areas with a slightly higher concentration of stone.

Trenches 02 and 03, at the north-west end of the site, were overlain by a ploughed topsoil (0201+0301), which appears not to have been disturbed by modern development work (Illus 8).

With the exception of Trenches 10 and 15, the natural geology over the remainder of the site was overlain by a deposit of mid brown sandy clay (eg 1602), with frequent water worn stone, which was 0.10–0.15m deep and compacted. It is most likely that the central and south-eastern areas of the site had been stripped as part of a phase of construction connected with the modern developments which remain extant, and that this deposit was laid as a base prior to landscaping. Various thicknesses of made-ground up to 0.57m, comprising a mottled mix of brown silty, sandy clay and parent geology were present above this. The uppermost deposit was a topsoil typically 0.30–0.40m deep (Illus 7).

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The large majority of trenches did not contain any archaeological remains.

In Trench 06 a north-east to south-west aligned ditch [0605], measuring 1.53m wide and 0.40m deep was recorded (Illus 2 & 4). It contained two deposits, the primary fill indicating initial erosion on the west side of the cut, followed by a period of infill due to low energy water action – water run off causing it to silt up. The upper deposit especially appeared gleyed as a result of fluctuating water levels over a prolonged period. The feature was sealed by

(1602), modern made ground, suggesting the feature had been truncated. No cultural material was recovered during excavation. An environmental sample [ES001] was taken from the primary deposit (0606), and another [ES002] was taken from the upper deposit (0607). The samples contained no evidence that could date or imply the function of the feature. The ditch was interpreted as a boundary ditch, potentially associated with medieval strip fields, due to its similar orientation, the fossilisation of which can still be seen in the local area.

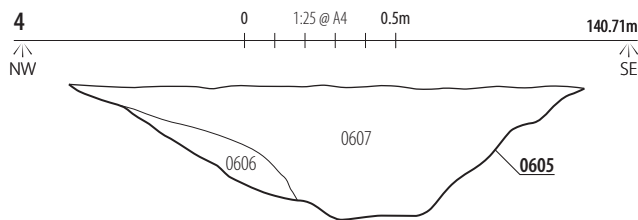
Trench 10 contained two partially exposed, linear features that run in a broadly WNW-ESE alignment along the trench (Illus 3 & 5). A relationship between the features could not be established. The southernmost linear feature [1003] was visible in the base and north facing section of the trench. It was filled with two deposits (1004); a primary fill consisting a series of lenses deposited by water run off interspersed with sand eroded from the cut and contained no finds. The upper fill (1005), rose to topsoil level and was a deliberately backfilled mix of dark organic rich soil along with elements of redeposited parent geological material. It contained small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), and two sherds of fine white glazed pottery. The northernmost feature [1006], was visible in the south facing section of the trench and its base. It too contained two deposits, (1007), primary and (1008), upper, from which a sherd of probable 17th to 19th pottery was recovered. Both deposits were very similar in nature to those in [1003]. As the alignment of the trench and the broad alignments of the ditches were near parallel, it was not possible to ascertain whether the features were crossing one another, or if one had cut the other. The position of the features does not correlate with field boundaries shown on maps from 1886 onwards but based on the evidence discussed above are most likely to be later post-medieval or Victorian in date.

A partially exposed feature [1403], was recorded in Trench 14, which was most likely linear, aligned east to west and with a terminus to the west end (Illus 6). The exposed length was 0.90m and it continued to the east, the width was 0.67m. It contained a single heterogenous deposit, which was the result of deliberate backfill. No cultural material was recovered during excavation. The feature was sealed by modern deposit (1402) and may have been truncated by machine excavation prior to this. The lack of a primary deposit suggests that whatever its purpose, it was rapidly backfilled.

A linear feature [1704] in Trench 17 was recorded in plan only due to water ingress. The feature appeared to be a probable north-east/south-west aligned truncated ditch and contained a mid-grey silty clay. It measured c. 0.41m wide, and 1.8+m long – continuing beyond the eastern and western extents of the trench.

4.3 AGRICULTURAL DISTURBANCE AND FEATURES

An intervention was made in Trench 03 (Illus 2) to test a series of NNE-SSW aligned linear features [0303], with an average width of 0.55m. A feature on the same alignment with a width of 0.94m was also tested and proved to contain two closely positioned parallel features the same as the others. Trench 02 contained the same pattern and, with the agreement of the archaeological advisor, was



ILLUS 4 Trench 6, south-west facing section through ditch [0605] **ILLUS 5** Trench 10, looking west at partially exposed ditches [1003] and [1006]

recorded in plan only [0203]. The deposits they contained (0204), (0304), were the same as the topsoil (0301), which was the only deposit covering the natural geology. This would indicate that this area had not been stripped as seemed evident across the remainder of the site. These features were interpreted as remnants of plough scarring and corresponds to the alignment of the rectangular field that was present here prior to the modern development of the site.

Trench 12 was moved south-west as its intended location was partially inaccessible due to the placement of fencing demarking the site boundary from the site of a separate contractor.

Within this trench were several highly truncated plough scars, c.0.12m wide, and two land drains. These features all shared the same alignment and were recorded in plan only, in agreement with the archaeological advisor. The plough scars and land drains cut a north-east to south-west aligned machine-cut linear [1204], which was filled with redeposited natural geological material, suggesting that the agricultural remains were modern.

A series of ENE-WSW linear features [1903] were recorded in Trench 19. These were 0.30m wide and 0.07m deep and interpreted as plough scars. The spacing between these features was irregular, probably due to variable truncation of the area when it was stripped during modern development. This suggests that the lack of visibility of these features within surrounding trenches is due to them being entirely removed during modern development of the site, as it is likely these trenches would have been within the same field prior to the change of land use.

4.4 MODERN

A number of modern features were identified across the site. Narrow machine cut linear features were determined to be service trenches, whilst those containing obviously modern cultural material or deposits that were the same as the current topsoil (eg 1601,1501) were identified as modern disturbance. In addition, several cables not marked on the service plans, detected during CAT survey, or marked in the ground were encountered. All modern features were recorded in plan only, in agreement with the archaeological advisor.

Other

An intervention in a partially exposed feature [1505], was excavated in Trench 15, which might have been the terminus of a linear, or part of a discrete feature. The trench was extended at the request of the archaeological advisor in order to ascertain the shape of the feature in plan. This revealed an amorphous area c. 2.6–3.1m in diameter, occupied by similar deposits with at least one associated small discrete area adjacent. This feature was interpreted as a tree throw.

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

Julie Franklin

The finds assemblage numbered three sherds (50g) of pottery and three sherds (24g) of ceramic building material. All the finds were of post-medieval or modern date. All were found in Trench 10. The finds are summarised by feature in Table 1 and a complete catalogue is given at the end.

TABLE 1 Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating (dating is for finds in the backfill of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes).

TR	FEATURE	POTTERY		CBM		SPOT DATE
		COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)	
10	Linear 1003	2	7	3	24	19th/20th
10	Linear 1006	1	43	–	–	17th/19th
TOTAL		3	50	3	24	

5.1 METHODOLOGY

All of the finds were hand-collected. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (Cifa 2014; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were assessed and recorded by an appropriate specialist.

The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The pottery was examined visually, using x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Slowikowski 2001).

5.2 POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN POTTERY

The three sherds of pottery included two sherds of a porcelain cup and a jar rim of black-glazed red earthenware. The latter may date between the 17th and 19th centuries. The porcelain sherds are clearly modern.

5.3 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

There were three small sherds of roof tile found in linear [1003]. They are likely to be of post-medieval or modern date.

5.4 DISCUSSION

The finds imply a recent date for the backfill of both linear features, potentially through modern disturbance.

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

No further work is recommended.

5.6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHIVE

The finds are of no further archaeological value and could be discarded. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011).

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Laura Bailey

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Two samples taken during trial trenching at Land at The Green, Stratford Road, Solihull, were received for environmental assessment. The site comprised a truncated boundary ditch associated with a medieval field system and two Post-Medieval/ modern drainage ditches. The samples were from fill deposits (606) and (607) of Ditch [605]. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

6.2 METHOD

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was

collected in a 250 µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006) and Zohary et al. (2012); nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

6.3 RESULTS

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 3. Both samples contained modern roots and worm eggs.

Wild taxa

Occasional charred vetch/ pea (*Vicia*/ *Lathyrus* sp.) seeds were recovered from the fills (606) and (607) of Ditch [605].

Wood charcoal

Small fragments (<5mm) of oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal were recovered from Ditch [605]. No charcoal of a suitable size for radiocarbon dating was recovered.

Molluscs

Terrestrial molluscs were recovered in varying quantities from deposits (606) and (607) from ditch [605]. Given the presence of modern roots it is likely that the molluscs are also modern.

6.4 SCIENTIFIC DATING POTENTIAL OF THE REMAINS

No material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered.

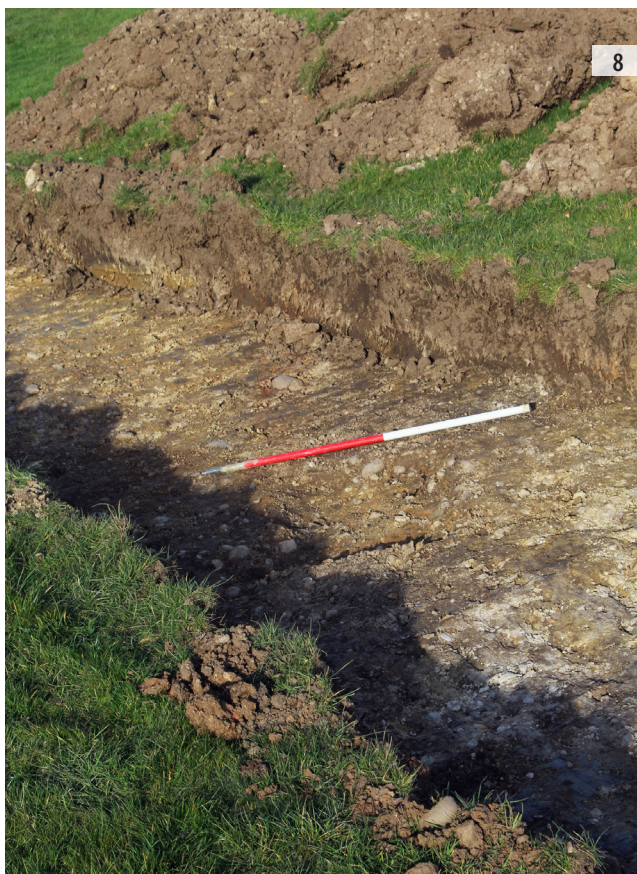
6.5 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The environmental assemblage offers no information on site economy or the nature and function of the ditches.

7 DISCUSSION

The majority of the areas under evaluation have been disturbed as part of the modern development of the site. It seems likely that during construction the site had been stripped to the level of natural geology, with a significant depth of modern overburden subsequently being deposited. Evidence for former agricultural activity was limited to trenches in areas peripheral to the existing development (ie Trenches 02, 03 & 19).

Ditches identified in Trench 10, contained post-medieval and modern pottery, are potentially of Victorian date and are of limited archaeological value.



ILLUS 6 Trench 14, looking south at ditch [1403], with terminus to west (right) made ground present across the majority of the south-east side of site

ILLUS 7 Trench 16, looking north-east at a representative trench section, showing agricultural land at the west end of the site

ILLUS 8 Trench 3, looking north-east at a representative trench section, showing undisturbed agricultural land at the west end of the site

A boundary ditch in Trench 6 does not conform to features identified on historic maps and may be associated with an earlier, possible strip field system though may equally be of post-medieval date. No finds were recovered and an environmental sample recovered from the feature offered no information on the nature or further function of the ditch. The lack of cultural material does not suggest any immediate proximity to settlement activity, with its fills indicating gradual sedimentation and gleying and that the ditch is likely to represent a former field boundary.

8 CONCLUSION

As with the findings of previous investigations in the immediate area, very few archaeological features were identified. Those that were had likely been associated with the more recent division and drainage of agricultural land. A general paucity of cultural material from both identified ditches and topsoil deposits suggests that the area had not been used for any intensive or domestic type activity in the past. It was noted that areas of modern disturbance had occurred in many areas of the site, with only the periphery showing least signs of truncation.

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10 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 TRENCH AND CONTEXT REGISTER

*DBGL = Depth Below Ground Level

TR02	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	ENE-WSW	20	1.8	0.34
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)
(0201)	Topsoil – same as (0301)			0–0.30
(0202)	Natural geology – same as (1603)			0.30–LOE
[0203]	Plough scar cuts – same as (0303)			0.30+
(0204)	Fill of [0203] – same as (0304)			0.30+
SUMMARY: NE-SW PLOUGH SCARRING. NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS.				

TR03	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	30	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)
(0301)	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy clay with moderate water worn stone up to 0.14m			0–0.31
(0302)	Natural geology – same as (1603)			0.31–LOE
[0304]	Plough scar cuts aligned NE-SW			0.31+
(0304)	Fill of [0304] – Mid greyish brown sandy clay			0.31+
SUMMARY: NE-SW PLOUGH SCARRING. NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS.				

TR04	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	30	1.8	0.82
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)
(0401)	Topsoil – same as (1501)			0–0.28
(0402)	Made ground – mixed construction debris in brown sandy clay			0.28–0.88
(0403)	Natural geology – same as (1603)			0.76–LOE
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. 2 MODERN UNMARKED CABLES.				

TR05	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	30	1.8	0.68
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)
(0501)	Topsoil – same as (1501)			0–0.36
(0502)	Made ground			0.36–0.64
(0503)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)			0.64–0.79

(0504) Natural geology – same as (1603) 0.48–LOE

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS.

TR06	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	ENE-WSW	40	1.8	0.50
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)
(0601)	Topsoil – same as (1501)			0–0.25
(0602)	Modern asphalt surface			0.25–0.38
(0603)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)			0.31+
(0604)	Modern ad hoc track aligned SE-NW. Brick, rubble and asphalt in two parallel ruts.			0.25–0.58
[0605]	Cut of NE-SW linear. 0.75m wide, 0.40m deep. Probable field boundary.			0.63+
(0606)	Primary fill of [0605] – light greyish brown slightly sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones. Natural low energy infill.			–
(0607)	Fill of [0605] – Dark greyish brown slightly silty, sandy clay, with frequent small rounded stone. Natural low energy infill – silting.			–
(0608)	Made ground – mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, with moderate rounded stones. Redeposited natural – landscaping green space.			0.25+
(0609)	Natural geology – same as (1603)			0.44–LOE

SUMMARY: 1 X NE-SW LINEAR DITCH: 2 X NE-SW MODERN SERVICE CUTS: 1 X MODERN AD HOC TRACK: 1 ASPHALT SURFACE.

TR07	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	30	1.8	0.92
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)
(0701)	Topsoil – same as (1501)			0–0.25
(0702)	Made ground – mottled yellow, orange, greyish brown clayey sand, with occasional rounded stone. Heterogenous, poorly sorted. Redeposited geological deposit.			0.25–0.82
(0703)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)			0.82–0.92
(0704)	Natural geology – same as (1203)			0.60–LOE
(0705)	Modern linear – aligned NNE-SSW. Recorded in plan only. 0.80m wide with mottled mid grey and yellow sandy clay, with CBM fragments and modern hand shovel.			0.25+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. 1 X MODERN LINEAR: 1 X MODERN SERVICE TRENCH ALIGNED NW-SE.

TR08	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	30	1.8	0.63

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*DBGL (M)
(0801)	Topsoil – same as (1201)	0–0.40
(0802)	Asphalt surface – same as (0602)	0.40–0.60
(0803)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)	0.60–0.70
(0804)	Natural geology – same as (1603)	0.70–LOE
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. 1 X MODERN ASPHALT SURFACE.		

TR10	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	13.70	1.8	0.65

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*DBGL (M)
(1001)	Topsoil – same as (1501)	0–0.25
(1002)	Natural geology – same as (1603)	0.75–LOE
[1003]	Partially exposed linear ditch cut aligned broadly NW-SE, U-shaped, c.0.80m deep, 1.06m+ wide. 6m exposed in trench.	0.25+
(1004)	Primary fill [1003] – light grey gleyed plastic, sandy clay with bands of dark brown sands and occasional small rounded stones. Natural infill – erosion of cut and silting	–
(1005)	Upper fill [1003] – dark brown slightly silty, sandy clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions – poorly sorted. deliberate backfill. Modern pottery and CBM.	–
[1006]	Partially exposed linear ditch cut aligned broadly NW-SE, U shaped, c. 0.50m+ deep, 0.76m+ wide. 6m exposed in trench	0.25+
(1007)	Primary fill [1006] – light grey gleyed friable, slightly clayey sand with bands of mid brown sands and occasional small rounded stones. Natural infill – erosion of cut and silting. Not fully excavated.	–
(1008)	Upper fill [1006] – dark brown slightly silty, sandy clay with moderate rounded stone inclusions – poorly sorted. deliberate backfill. PM/modern pottery sherd.	–
SUMMARY: 2 X LINEAR DITCHES PARTIALLY EXPOSED RUNNING ALONG TRENCH, NO RELATIONSHIP COULD BE ESTABLISHED. PM TO MODERN IN DATE.		

TR11	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	E-W	20	1.8	0.70

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*DBGL (M)
(1101)	Topsoil – same as (1201)	0–0.40
(1102)	Made Ground – mottled orangey sand and redeposited natural geology with small rounded stone inclusions.	0.40–0.74
(1103)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)	0.50–0.84
(1104)	Natural geology – same as (1603)	0.60–LOE

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS.

TR12	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	40	1.8	–

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*DBGL (M)
(1201)	Topsoil – mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions.	0–0.40
(1202)	Redeposited natural geology – see (1603)	0.40–0.50
(1203)	Natural geology – same as (1603)	0.50–LOE
(1204)	Modern service linear aligned ENE-WSW cut by land drains and plough scars.	0.28+

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. 1 X SERVICE TRENCH: 2 X NNW-SSE LAND DRAINS: NNW-SSE PLOUGH SCARS.

TR13	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	20	1.8	1.0

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*DBGL (M)
(1301)	Topsoil – same as (1501)	0–0.30
(1302)	Made ground – mid orange sand with large concrete blocks	0.30–1.00+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. 1X MODERN SERVICE TRENCH E-W.		

TR14	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	N-S	30	1.8	0.45

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*DBGL (M)
(1401)	Topsoil – same as (1501)	0–0.20
(1402)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)	0.20–0.30
[1403]	Cut of E-W linear drainage ditch with terminus at W – 0.67m wide; 0.22m deep.	0.30+
(1404)	Fill of [1403] – mid greyish brown, slightly silty, sandy clay with occasional small rounded stone.	0.30+
(1405)	Natural geology – same as (1603)	0.30–LOE

SUMMARY: 1 X EW DRAINAGE DITCH WITH TERMINUS ON W END, CONTINUES TO E.

TR15	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	20	1.8	0.45

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*DBGL (M)
(1501)	Topsoil – same as (1601) with occasion charcoal/clicker inclusions.	0–0.40
(1502)	Natural geology – same as (1602)	0.40–LOE

[1503]	Cut of modern linear drainage ditch – aligned SSE-NNW. Profile suggests machine ditching bucket. 0.62m wide; 0.32m deep.	0.40+
(1504)	Fill of [1503] – heterogenous deposit comprising natural geology with moderate rounded stone – poorly sorted. Air pockets, very soft.	0.40+
[1505]	Edge defining tree throw	0.40+
(1506)	Fill of [1505] – mid greyish brown sandy clay – patchy, with variable organic content.	0.40+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. 1 X TREE THROW; 1 X MODERN DRAIN-AGE DITCH.		

TR16	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	30	1.8	–
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)
(1601)	Topsoil – mid greyish brown, silty clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions			0–0.40
(1602)	Made ground/prepared surface – dark brown sandy clay with moderate rounded stone inclusions; compacted. Probable machine deposited and tracked/rolled over.			0.40–0.73
(1603)	Natural geology – mottled yellow and mid orange clayey sand with occasional to moderate rounded stone inclusions			0.45–LOE
[1604]	Linear – N-S aligned, modern possible ad hoc drainage ditch/wheel rutting disturbance. 0.64m wide, 0.25m deep.			0.76+
(1605)	Fill of [1604] – Bluish grey slightly sandy, silty clay with poorly sorted rounded and sub rounded stone inclusions.			0.76+
(1606)	Undulation in natural geology, likely modern filled by dark brown sandy clay			0.75+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. 2 X MODERN DISTURBANCE.				

TR17	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	30	1.8	0.60
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)
(1701)	Topsoil – same as (1601)			0–0.40
(1702)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)			0.40–0.44
(1703)	Natural geology – same as (1603)			0.44–LOE
(1704)	WSW-ENE aligned linear, c.0.40m wide. Trench flooded, recorded in plan only.			0.44+
SUMMARY: 1 X WSW-ENE LINEAR – NOT EXCAVATED; 1 X MODERN LINEAR; 1 X MODERN SERVICE; LAND DRAINS.				

TR18	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	ENE-WSW	30	1.8	0.46

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*DBGL (M)
(1801)	Topsoil – same as (1601)	0–0.40
(1802)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)	0.40–0.45
(1803)	Natural geology – same as (1603)	0.45–LOE
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS.		

TR19	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	30	1.8	0.49
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	*DBGL (M)
(1901)	Topsoil – same as (1601)	0–0.30
(1902)	Natural geology – same as (1603)	0.40–LOE
[1903]	Cut of ENE-WSW plough scar	0.40+
(1904)	Fill of [1903] – light greyish brown, slightly silty, sandy clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions	0.40+
[1905]	Cut of ENE-WSW plough scar	0.40+
(1906)	Fill of [1905] – light greyish brown, slightly silty, sandy clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions	0.40+
(1907)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)	0.30–0.40
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. SERIES OF ENE-WSW PLOUGH SCARS THROUGHOUT TRENCH.		

TR20	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	30	1.8	0.53
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)
(2001)	Topsoil – same as (1601)			0–0.40
(2002)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)			0.40–0.50
(2003)	Natural geology – same as (1603)			0.50–LOE
(2004)	Modern disturbance – ENE-WSW interface of possible ditch (partially exposed) c.3.5. from N end of trench – possibly same as in TR17			0.00+
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. 1X MODERN DISTURBANCE; LAND DRAINS; 1 X MODERN BORE HOLE.				

TR21	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	30	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)
(2101)	Topsoil – same as (1601)			0–0.30
(2102)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)			0.30–0.40
(2103)	Natural geology – same as (1603)			0.40–LOE

SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS.

TR22	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	30	1.8	0.52
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION			*DBGL (M)
(2201)	Topsoil – same as (1601)			0–0.45
(2202)	Made ground/prepared surface – same as (1602)			0.40–0.55
(2203)	Natural geology – same as (1603)			0.55–LOE
SUMMARY: NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. 1 X MODERN SERVICE TRENCH N-S				

APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

TR	CONTEXT	CUT	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
10	1004	1003	2	7	Pottery (Mod)	Porcelain	plain cup rim and body sherd	19th/20th
10	1004	1003	3	24	CBM	Roof tile	small sherds, 15mm thick	PM/Mod
10	1007	1006	1	43	Pottery (Mod)	GRE	jar/bowl rim, hard fired, internal brown/black glaze	17th/19th

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA TABLE

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

ch = charred, w/l = waterlogged, u = uncharred

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

Context			606	607
Sample			1	2
Feature			Ditch [605]	Ditch [605]
Sample Vol (l)			10	20
Retent Vol (l)			-	2.5
Flot Vol (ml)			15	10
Sufficient for AMS?			N	N
Weed seeds				
Vicia sp./Lathyrus sp.	Vetch/ peas	ch	-	+
Charcoal				
Charcoal	Qty	ch	-	++
Charcoal	Max size (mm)	ch	-	5
Charcoal	Oak	ch	-	++
Molluscs	Terrestrial	-	+++	++



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