

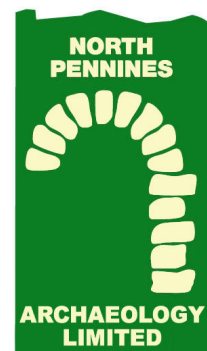
**MERIDEN QUARRY
CORNETS END LANE
MERIDEN
COVENTRY
WEST MIDLANDS**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELD-WALKING
INTERIM REPORT
CP. No: 902/09
01/06/2009**

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Wardell Armstrong LLC, on behalf of their clients Tarmac Ltd, to undertake an archaeological field-walking survey on the Phase 1 Extension Area at Meriden Quarry, Cornets Lane End, Meriden, Coventry, West Midlands (NGR SP 2245 8158). ENTEC undertook a desk-based assessment of the entire extension area, comprising Phases 1, 2 and 3, in 2006 (Atkinson 2006) in order to establish the scope of the archaeological work required to fulfil the archaeological conditions of the planning decision. The report highlighted the presence of a number archaeological features within the extension area which were likely to be impacted upon by the commencement of quarrying operations, most notably the presence of probable Prehistoric barrows and a Romano-British field system in Phase 1. As a result, Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council now requires a programme of Strip and Record during topsoil stripping as a condition of planning consent (Planning App No: 2006/2064). A programme of Archaeological Field-Walking was also required on Phase 1 the results of which are contained in this report.

The Archaeological Field-Walking was undertaken over four days between the 5th and 8th May 2009. Although the quantity of archaeological artefacts that were recovered during the field-walking was somewhat disappointing, evidence of prehistoric activity on the site was demonstrated by the presence of a single flint flake. Romano-British activity was also attested by the recovery of a single sherd of Greyware pottery. Also of interest was concentration of daub-like material that was noted in the north-eastern corner of the site.

Later material encountered during the field-walking consisted of fragments of tile, ceramic building material, modern brick and modern (19th century and later) pottery. This material was of minimal archaeological interest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Helen Martin-Bacon of Wardell Armstrong for commissioning the project on behalf of Tarmac Ltd, and for all assistance throughout the work. NPA Ltd would also like to thank Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, for all their assistance throughout the project.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Peter Ferryman of Tarmac Ltd, and all the staff at Meriden Quarry, for their help during this project.

The archaeological field-walking was undertaken by Nigel Cavanagh, Helen Noakes and Mike McElligott. The report was written by Nigel Cavanagh and the drawings were produced by Nigel Cavanagh, Helen Noakes and Matt Town. The Flint Analysis was by David Jackson. The project was managed by Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matt Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In May 2009, North Pennines Archaeology were invited by Wardell Armstrong LLC, on behalf of their clients, Tarmac Ltd, to undertake an Archaeological Field-Walking survey at Meriden Quarry, Meriden, Coventry, West Midlands (NGR SP 2245 8158; Figure 1), in advance of topsoil stripping operations in the Phase 1 Extension Area of the quarry. A previous desk-based assessment produced by ENTEC (Atkinson 2006) identified the presence of a number of archaeological features within the Phase 1 extension area that were likely to be impacted by the proposed development. As a result, The Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire County Council, acting on behalf of Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, requires that all topsoil stripping be subject to a programme of archaeological observation and investigation (Strip and Record). This is in line with government advice as set out in the DoE Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).
- 1.1.2 All stages of the archaeological work were undertaken in accordance with the specification provided by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (Giecco 2009, Appendix 2) and generally accepted best practice.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the results of the field-walking undertaken on Phase 1 and the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 SPECIFICATION

2.1.1 A specification (Giecco 2009) was submitted by Wardell Armstrong LLP for an Archaeological Field-Walking survey of the Phase 1. Following approval of the specification by The Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire County Council (acting on behalf of Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council), North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned to undertake the work. The specification was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD-WALKING SURVEY

2.2.1 The works involved a structured walk-over survey of the Phase 1 Extension Area to observe, record and retrieve any archaeological finds visible on the surface.

2.2.2 The aims and principal methodology of the field-walking survey can be summarised as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains;
- to accurately tie the survey area into the National Grid at an appropriate scale;
- to produce a photographic record of all the survey using colour digital format;
- to recover artefactual material of archaeological significance;
- to produce a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and MoRPHE standards (English Heritage 2006).

2.2.3 Phase 1 consisted of a sub-rectangular arable field, with dimensions of approximately 305m x 280m. A 20m grid was established across the site and was tied-in to known Ordnance Survey points using a Trimble 3605DR Geodimeter total station with datalogger (Figure 2).

2.2.4 Each 20m grid square was walked in a zig-zag fashion, and all non-modern artefacts were collected and bagged with reference to the grid square.

2.2.5 All modern and non-diagnostic material was counted and noted with reference to the grid square on *pro-forma* recording sheets.

2.3 THE ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and in line with current UKIC (1990) and English Heritage Guidelines (1991) and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2007). The archive will be deposited with Warwickshire Museums Service, with copies of the report sent to the County Historic Environment Record at Solihull, West Midlands, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA MEQ-A, CP 902.

2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology, and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, support the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 Meriden lies within the rolling wooded farmland of the Arden region, approximately 10km to the east of Birmingham, and 13km to the west of Coventry. The Arden region is characterised by farmland and former wood pasture to the south of Cannock Chase. Historically, the region was characterised by woodlands and heaths, with many mature hedgerow oaks and patches of ancient forest (Countryside Commission 1998). The site lies at a height of approximately 170m AOD and consists of a sub-rectangular arable field, with dimensions of approximately 305m x 280m. It is situated on the southern side of the B4102 road, approximately 1.5km to the south-west of the village of Meriden (Figure 1).
- 3.1.2 The geology of the site comprises sands, gravel and alluvium, overlying a Triassic Mercia Mudstone (British Geological Survey North Sheet, Third Edition 1979).
- 3.1.3 The site is bounded to the north by the B1042 road, to the east by a golf course, to the south by the grounds of a residential property and to the west by Cornets End Lane. The western and northern site boundaries are marked by fences and mature hedges, whilst those to the east and south are marked by a fence and mature trees. Access to the site is via a gate in the south-western corner; a 15m x 10m permanent stock enclosure lies immediately to the south of the gateway (Figure 2).
- 3.1.4 A fly-tipped dump of builders' rubble was located near the entrance of the site. The dump partially covered Grid Square N11.

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 *Introduction:* This historical background is compiled mostly from secondary sources, and is intended only as a brief summary of historical developments specific to the study area.
- 3.2.2 *Prehistoric:* The earliest evidence of activity on the site comprises three ring ditches that have been identified by cropmarks (Solihull Sites and Monuments Record Nos. MS1915, MS1916 and MS1918)
- 3.2.3 *Roman:* A series of linear cropmarks, thought to be evidence of a field system, are also known to exist on the site (Solihull Sites and Monuments Record No. MS1288). These are assumed to be of Romano-British date.

- 3.2.4 *Medieval*: There is no evidence for medieval activity on the site, which is thought to have remained open heathland, beyond the limits of the cultivated fields associated with the medieval village of Meriden (Atkinson 2006).
- 3.2.5 *Post-medieval and Modern*: The site was known as Meriden Heath during the Post-medieval period and was enclosed in circa 1785. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 shows the post-enclosure field boundaries and a feature to the east marked as "*Packington Race Course*". The course extended into the survey area, but was relatively short-lived; it does not appear on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1905 (Atkinson 2006).

3.3 PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.3.1 A geophysical survey of Phase 1 was undertaken in 2006 as part of the Environmental Statement, but did not identify any previously unknown features.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD-WALKING

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The archaeological field-walking took place in one phase, from 5th May to the 8th May 2009. Weather conditions varied from clear and sunny to overcast, with light showers. Visibility was good throughout the survey.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 Some 550 artefacts were noted or retrieved during the field-walking.

4.2.2 The only archaeologically significant finds consisted of a single Prehistoric flint and a single sherd of Romano-British pottery (Figure 3).

4.2.3 The flint was 50.08mm long, 21.42mm wide and 8.03mm thick, with a weight of 0.007kg. It was a tertiary flake of mottled tan colour, with a slight patina at the distal end, and was probably derived from river gravel. The flake displayed six dorsal scars, at least three of which had been initiated from the proximal end, and were probably removed via the soft-hammer technique. The flake is convergent in plan, plano-convex in profile and triangular in cross-section. The flake also retains a relict platform at its distal end. It would appear that several failed removals have been attempted from the distal end, possibly indicating that the flake was removed from the opposing platform to remove this problematic area.

4.2.4 Although the flake can most probably be classified as debitage, there is some indication that it may have been an intended tool. There appears to be both direct and indirect semi-abrupt and invasive retouch along most of the left lateral margin. However, this retouch is quite sporadic and does not show the type of regularity expected, and it could as easily have been caused by plough damage or similar impact trauma. Of greater interest is the proximal end of the piece, a c.7mm section of the left lateral margin having been removed to form a point. This type of removal, which forms an irregular point, is typical of piercing tools. Furthermore, the flake displays attributes which are typical of Earlier Neolithic piercing tools which were generally produced on flakes with a greater length/width ratio, often with minimal retouch. However, the general lack of regular retouch around the point is concerning, suggesting that the apparent point may have also been formed as a result of post-depositional damage. Although the right lateral margin of the piece is in a relatively fresh condition, the left lateral margin and the distal end would also indicate post-depositional movement.

- 4.2.5 It is difficult to provide an accurate date for the piece, especially if the flake is classified as debitage as non-diagnostic elements of lithic assemblages are extremely similar throughout most periods and stone-tool industries. However, if the flake is actually an intended piercer then it would probably fit more comfortably into an Earlier Neolithic assemblage.
- 4.2.6 The Romano-British pottery was a small (15mm²) Greyware sherd which was relatively unabraded. The sherd was a small fragment of vessel body, with no obviously diagnostic features, such as rim profile, base or external decoration, present. No specialist analysis of the fabric of this sherd has been undertaken.
- 4.2.7 Large quantities of a daub-like material were recovered from a number of grid squares in the north-eastern corner of the site (Figure 4). The material consisted of hard, red, possibly fired clay that contained gravel inclusions, and a sandier concretion that also contained gravel. Spatially, the finds were confined to a very specific area, centred around grid squares A3, B3 to B5 and C3 to C5. It is therefore likely that the material indicates the presence of a ploughed-out or partially ploughed-out archaeological feature in this vicinity.
- 4.2.8 No medieval or post-medieval finds were encountered during the field walking exercise.
- 4.2.9 Quantities of ceramic building material, tile and modern brick were noted across the site (Figure 5). In general, this material was distributed relatively evenly and, in common with the modern pottery, probably represents material introduced to the site via middening or dumping, rather than being indicative of sub-surface archaeological features.
- 4.2.10 Modern finds which were noted but not retained included factory-made earthenwares, glazed whitewares, porcelain, a fragment from a stone-glazed beverage bottle and a sherd of Wedgwood Black Basalt ware. Two fragments of clay pipe stem were also recorded (Figure 6).



Plate 1: General View of Site, facing North.



Plate 2: Working Shot, facing North.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The recovery of a worked flint flake from Grid Square H4 is of significance given the presence of three ring ditches, identified by cropmarks, on the site (Solihull Sites and Monuments Record Nos. MS1915, MS1916 and MS1918). The presence of the flint would tend to support the dating and interpretation of these cropmarks and highlights the importance of the Archaeological Strip and Record Programme proposed in advance of the commencement of quarrying in this area.
- 5.1.2 Linear cropmarks, thought to be evidence of a field system, are also known to exist on the site (Solihull Sites and Monuments Record No. MS1288). The recovery of a Romano-British sherd from Grid Square K2 is significant in that it may be indicative of the date of this system, particularly since the site is thought to have been unenclosed heathland throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods (Atkinson 2006). Again, the proposed Archaeological Strip and Record Programme will be of paramount importance in resolving this issue.
- 5.1.3 The date and origin of the daub-like material is not known, but is likely to be resolved during the Strip and Record exercise. At this stage, the presence of fired clay archaeological features on the site cannot be ruled out.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.2.1 Given the presence of crop-marks on the site and the recovery of some significant archaeological material during the Field-Walking Survey, it is recommended that the proposed programme of Strip and Record during topsoil stripping should take place as planned.

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APPENDIX 1: FINDS LIST BY GRID

Grid	Struck Flint		R-B Pottery		Daub		Clay Pipe	Mod Pot	CBM	Tile	Brick
	Quantity	Weight (g)	Quantity	Weight (g)	Quantity	Weight (g)	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
F1											
F2								1	4		
F3											3
F4										1	2
F5											
F6											1
F7											
F8											1
F9									1		
F10											
F11										1	
F12									4		
F13									2		
G1											
G2											1
G3									1		1
G4											
G5											
G6											1
G7											
G8											2
G9											
G10											
G11											
G12											
G13											1
H1									7	2	
H2									2		
H3									7		
H4	1	8							5		
H5									2		
H6									2		
H7									4	1	
H8									1		
H9									3	1	
H10									3		
H11											
H12									3		
H13									4	1	
I1									3	4	
I2									1		1
I3									3	2	
I4											2
I5									3		4
I6									1	1	
I7											1
I8											
I9								1		1	
I10									1		
I11											
I12									1		1
J1									3		
J2										1	
J3									2		
J4								3	4		
J5									9		
J6									8	1	
J7									4	1	
J8									2		
J9										2	
J10									6		
J11									6		
J12								1	3		
K1											
K2			1	2							
K3											
K4								1	2		
K5									1		
K6									3		
K7									1		
K8								1			

K9								
K10						2		
Grid	Struck Flint	R-B Pottery	Daub	Clay Pipe	Mod Pot	CBM	Tile	Brick
	Quantity Weight (g)	Quantity Weight (g)	Quantity Weight (g)	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
K11						2		
K12						1		
L1						1		
L2								
L3							1	
L4						2		
L5						1		
L6			3	91		1	1	
L7						5	1	
L8				1	1	1	1	
L9					1	1		
L10						2		
L11								
L12						2		
M1						16	2	
M2						17		
M3						7		
M4						5		
M5						3		
M6						6		
M7						11	1	
M8					4		3	
M9						2		
M10						2		
M11					1	1		
M12						10		
N9					1	20	1	2
N10					1	1	1	
N11						1		
N12				1		1		

APPENDIX 2: SPECIFICATION

TARMAC LTD

**Meriden Quarry
Proposed Extension**

**Specification for Fieldwalking
Phase 1**

April 2009

DATE ISSUED: April 2009
JOB NUMBER: ST11064
REPORT NUMBER: J01arch

CLIENT'S REFERENCE:

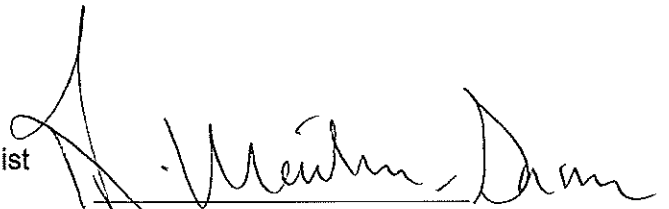
TARMAC LTD

MERIDEN QUARRY, PROPOSED EXTENSION

SPECIFICATION FOR FIELDWALKING – PHASE 1

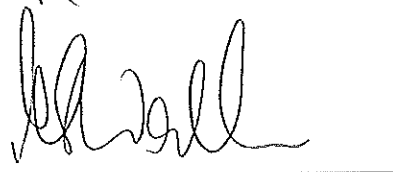
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INTRODUCTION

A requirement for a programme of archaeological fieldwalking on land comprising Phase 1 Sand and Gravel Extraction at Meriden Quarry, Solihull in Warwickshire has been established in discussion with the Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeologist. The fieldwalking is required prior to topsoil stripping of Phase 1 in order to identify potential artefact scatters which will be used to complement a subsequent programme of Strip and Record prior to the commencement of extraction in Phase 1.

A desk-based assessment as part of an Environmental Statement on the proposed Meriden Quarry Extension, which comprises Phases 1, 2 and 3, was undertaken by Entec UK Ltd in 2006 (Entec 2006). This demonstrated that the proposed extension lies in an area of archaeological potential, in particular for Bronze Age and Iron Age remains. A number of archaeological features were identified within Phase 1, including a putative hillfort (SMR MWA288), ring ditches (SMR MWA1703, MWA6402, MWA6403) and a possible ploughed out mound (MWA6404) all of which are visible on aerial photographs.

Parts of the proposed extraction area were also subject to a magnetometry survey as part of the Environmental Statement but this was not successful in identifying any hitherto unidentified archaeological features within the site.

This document comprises a specification for the fieldwalking and is intended to provide the basis for a measurable standard. The specification has been developed in accordance with discussions held with the Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeologist and also adheres to English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006), and to the procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2001).

BACKGROUND

Site Location and Archaeological Background

Meriden Quarry lies to the west of the village of Meriden, near Solihull in Warwickshire with current and past extraction areas on either side of Hampton Lane. The proposed extension comprises three extraction areas (Phases 1-3 to be worked successively) situated to the south of Hampton Lane. Phase 1 is currently used for arable whilst Phases 2 and 3 are under rough grassland. Phase 2 which is delineated by a small stream along its southern edge is for the most part particularly wet and boggy.

The geology of the site comprises sands, gravels and alluvium overlying Triassic Mercia Mudstone. Topsoil and subsoil overly the sand and gravels to various depths. Borehole

evidence suggests that Phase 1 contains ploughsoil directly overlying sands and gravels, whilst Phases 2 and 3 are characterised by alluvium with localised areas of peat overlain by peaty topsoil up to a depth of 0.7m.

Apart from potential evidence of prehistoric and Iron Age activity identified from aerial photographs within Phase 1, further evidence of prehistoric and Iron Age activity is present within the surrounding area, in particular to the north of the proposed extraction site where excavations undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2001 revealed a palimpsest of prehistoric archaeology, overlain by a series of post-medieval features (Northants 2001).

Finds included a group of urns recovered from pits dated to 1800-1600 BC, a double ring of postholes of possible late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date and a polygonal Iron Age enclosure containing three ring ditches.

Legislation and Planning

National Policy

The Government's stance on archaeology is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16. PPG16 provides guidance on Scheduled Monuments and non-designated archaeological remains and management of these issues within development proposals. It acknowledges the importance of archaeological remains as a finite and valuable resource and advocates the preservation *in situ* of important remains wherever possible.

However, the guidance also acknowledges that there may be instances where the need for development outweighs the significance of the remains, which may be satisfactorily mitigated by archaeological recording.

Local and Regional Policy

The Solihull Unitary Development Plan 2006 states (Policy Env8):

The Council will safeguard and encourage the enhancement of the Borough's archaeological remains, as a finite and irreplaceable resource. Proposals for development that may affect archaeological remains will be required to provide adequate information to allow the impact to be properly assessed, including suitable investigation where the existence or importance of the remains is uncertain.

There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation in situ of nationally important remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings. Development which would have an adverse effect on such remains, either on or under the site, or their character or setting will be permitted only if it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the archaeological value of the site itself and the national policy to preserve such remains.

Development that would have an adverse effect on remains of regional or local importance, or their settings, will be permitted only if the benefits of the development outweigh the archaeological importance of the remains. Where preservation is not feasible or warranted, developers will be expected to make appropriate provision for the prior excavation and recording of the remains.

METHODOLOGY

General methodology

The following is a method statement for a field-walking survey over Phase 1; which is an area of potential prehistoric remains. The total area of Phase 1 is approximately 9 hectares.

The survey will involve the systematic collection of artefacts from the surface of ploughed land, in order that surface distributions may be mapped. Patterns in the distribution of artefacts can provide information on past land use, and indicate the possible locations of archaeological sites. The results of the fieldwalking will be used to complement the subsequent programme of Strip and Record on Phase 1.

The spatial resolution of the fieldwalking survey is determined on a project-by project basis. A standard 20m grid will be established for the purposes of landscape survey and site identification.

Fieldwalking survey

A fieldwalking grid will be established to cover the extent of the ploughed land, and tied-in to known Ordnance Survey points using a Trimble 3605DR Geodimeter total station with datalogger.

Each grid will be walked using 2m traverses in a zig-zag pattern. All non-modern artefacts will be collected, bagged, and referenced to the grid square. Finds will be returned to the company offices in Nenthead for processing.

Data tables will be produced for the fieldwalking finds, providing information on the nature, quantity and weight of finds collected. The data tables will be imported into Arc GIS in order to produce artefact distribution maps, both by type and by period.

Where required significant artefacts will be given unique find numbers and the positions accurately recorded using Thales Mobile Mapper GPS in the field.

GPS survey data will be downloaded onto a laptop computer for initial data processing using Mobile Mapper Office. The data will subsequently be exported in shapefile format, in order to produce an artefact distribution map in Arch GIS.

Reporting

An interim summary report will be produced on the results of the fieldwalking. No detailed work will be carried out on the finds assemblage at this stage other than quantification and data entry but the results will ultimately be fully integrated into a report subsequent to the Strip and Record. The interim summary report will include the following:

- A location plan showing the location of the study area, related to the national grid, and an eight figure Ordnance Survey grid reference
- The dates on which the project was undertaken
- A concise, non-technical summary of the results
- A summary of the historical and archaeological background of the site
- A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained
- Digital photographs where appropriate
- Data tables detailing the nature of the finds recovered.
- Distribution maps showing the location and relative concentration of finds by type and period.
- A copy of the specification

Archive and Dissemination

A copy of the final report will be forwarded by Wardell Armstrong to the Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeologist for comment. Three copies of the final report, once approved by the County Planning Archaeologist, will be supplied to the Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record (now known as the HER, Historic Environment Record), where viewing will be available on request. A digital copy of the report (in pdf format) will also be provided.

Once the overall field work project has been completed the data archive for the project will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Archaeology Data Service (ADS 2001). The project will also be registered with the **Online Access** to the Index of archaeological investigationS (**OASIS**), and the **OASIS** project identifier will be included in the report.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Full consideration will be given to health and safety issues during all fieldwork. A full risk assessment will undertaken to assess all real and potential hazards prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

MONITORING

The project will be managed by Helen Martin-Bacon, Principal Archaeologist at Wardell Armstrong LLP, on behalf of Tarmac Ltd. She will be the first point of contact throughout the

duration of the project and will liaise directly with the Warwickshire County Council Planning Archaeologist.

The fieldwork and reporting will be undertaken by a specialist archaeological contractor (North Pennines Archaeology Ltd) supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist who will be sub-contracted directly by Wardell Armstrong.

The project will be monitored on behalf of Warwickshire County Council by Anna Stocks, Planning Archaeologist.

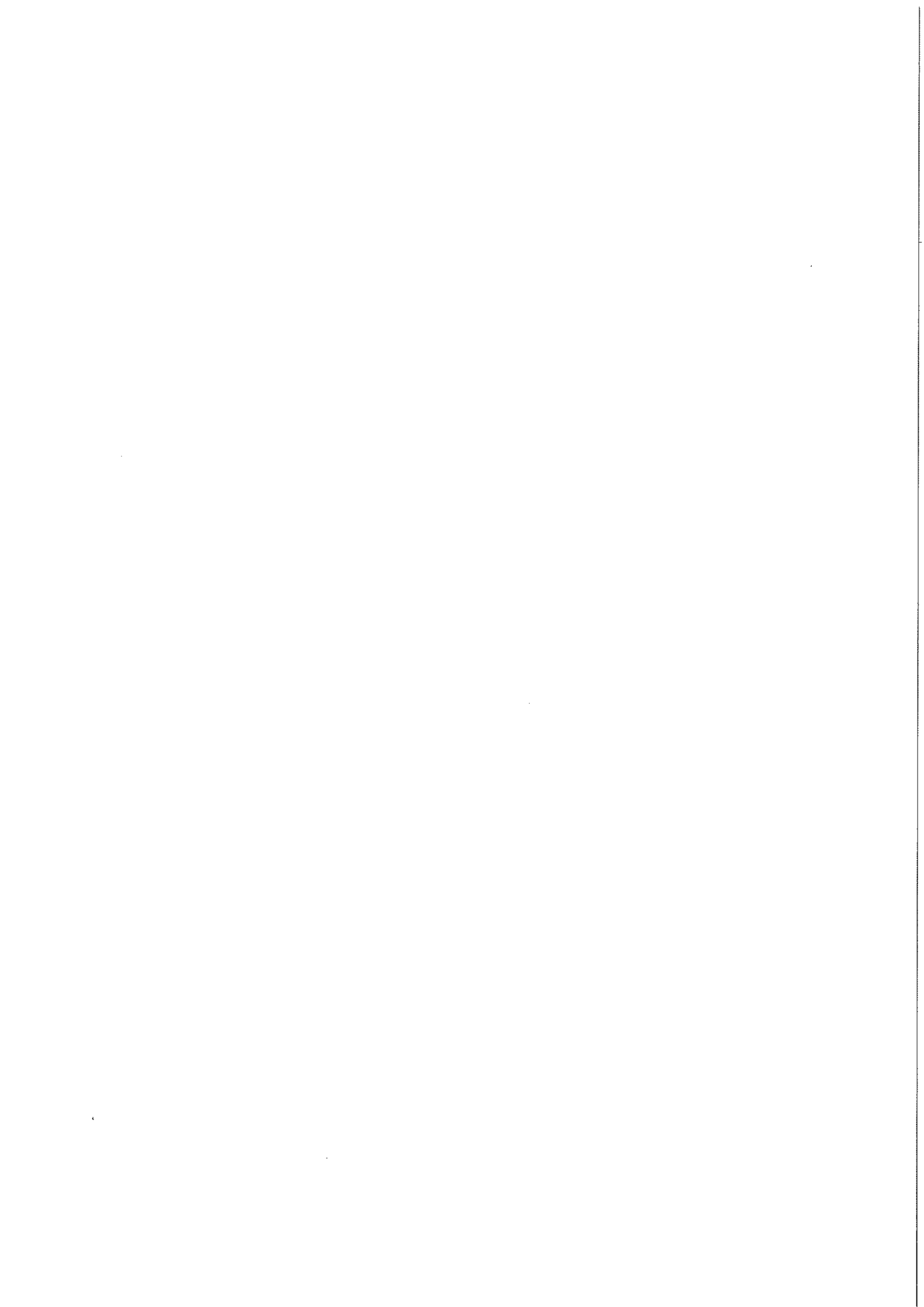
REFERENCES

English Heritage, 2006, *Our Portable Past: Statement of English Heritage policy and good practice for Portable Antiquities/surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes*, English Heritage, Swindon

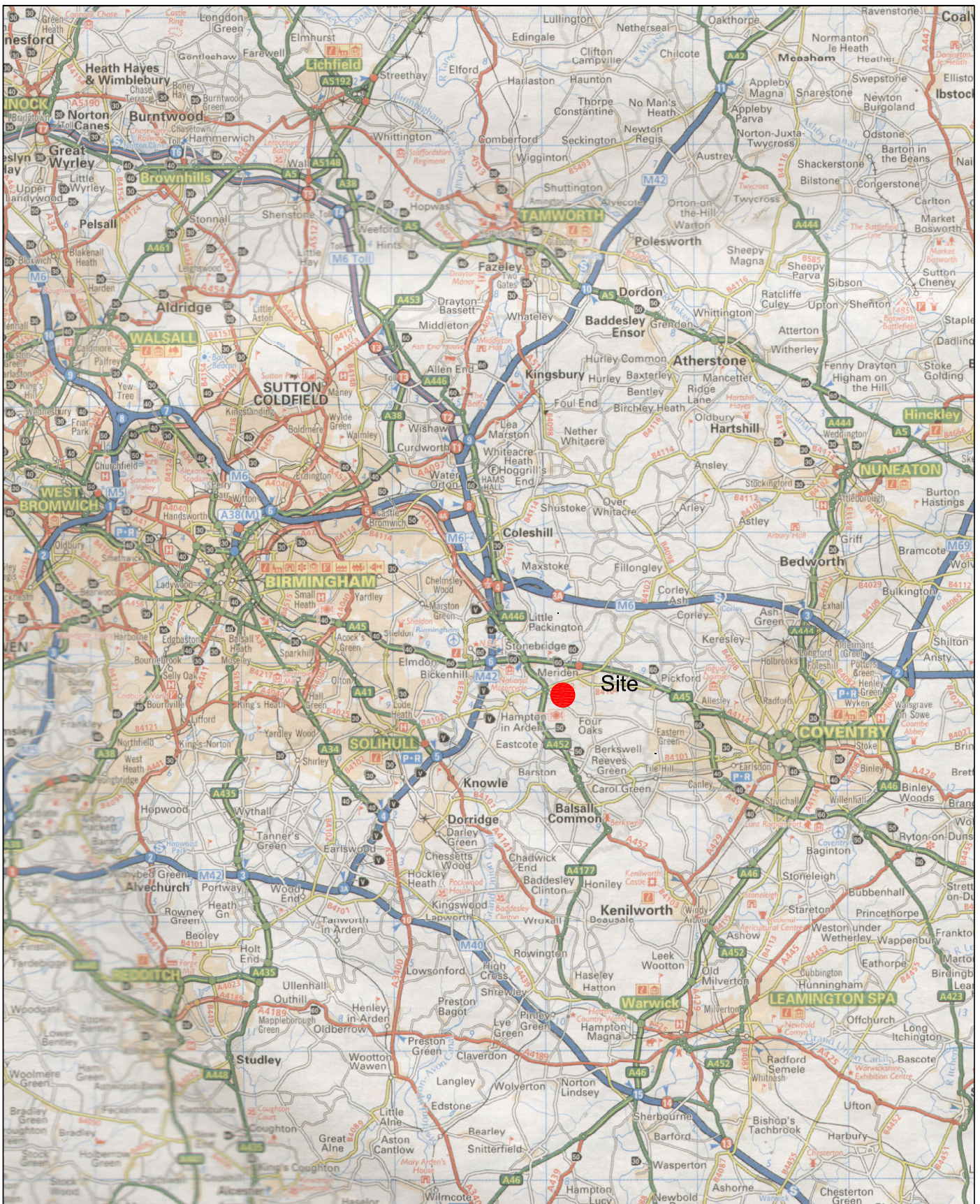
Entec, 2006, *Tarmac Ltd Meriden Quarry Proposed Extension. Cultural Heritage Assessment.*, Entec UK Ltd

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APPENDIX 3: FIGURES





 <p>North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2009</p>	<p>PROJECT: Meriden Quarry Field-walking Survey</p> <p>SCALE: 1:250,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP 902</p> <p>CLIENT Tarmac Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: NC</p> <p>DATE: Date as report</p> <p>FIGURE: Figure No 1</p>		<p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100014732</p>
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Figure 1 : Site Location

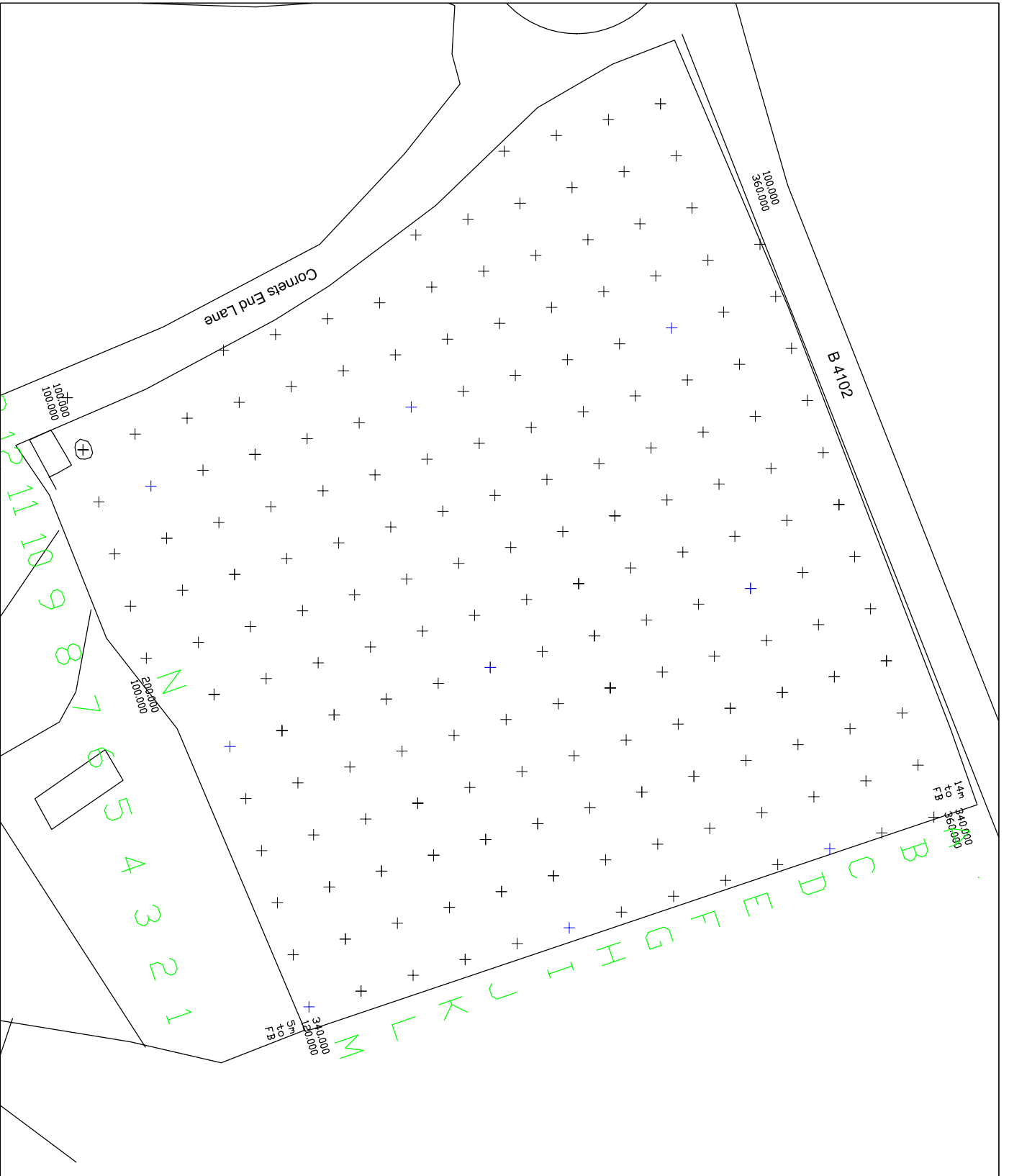


Figure 2: Layout of Survey Grid



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Meriden Quarry

CLIENT:
Tarmac Ltd

SCALE: 1:2000 at A4

DRAWN BY: FGM/T/NC
DATE: MAY 2009



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REPORT No:
CP 902/09

FIGURE:
Figure No 2



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Meriden Quarry

CLIENT:
Tarmac Ltd

SCALE: 1:2000 at A4

DRAWN BY: FGM/T/NC
DATE: MAY 2009

KEY: Quantity of Finds

- 10+
- 6 - 10
- 2 - 5
- 1
- Flint
- R-B Pottery



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REPORT No:
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FIGURE:
Figure No 3

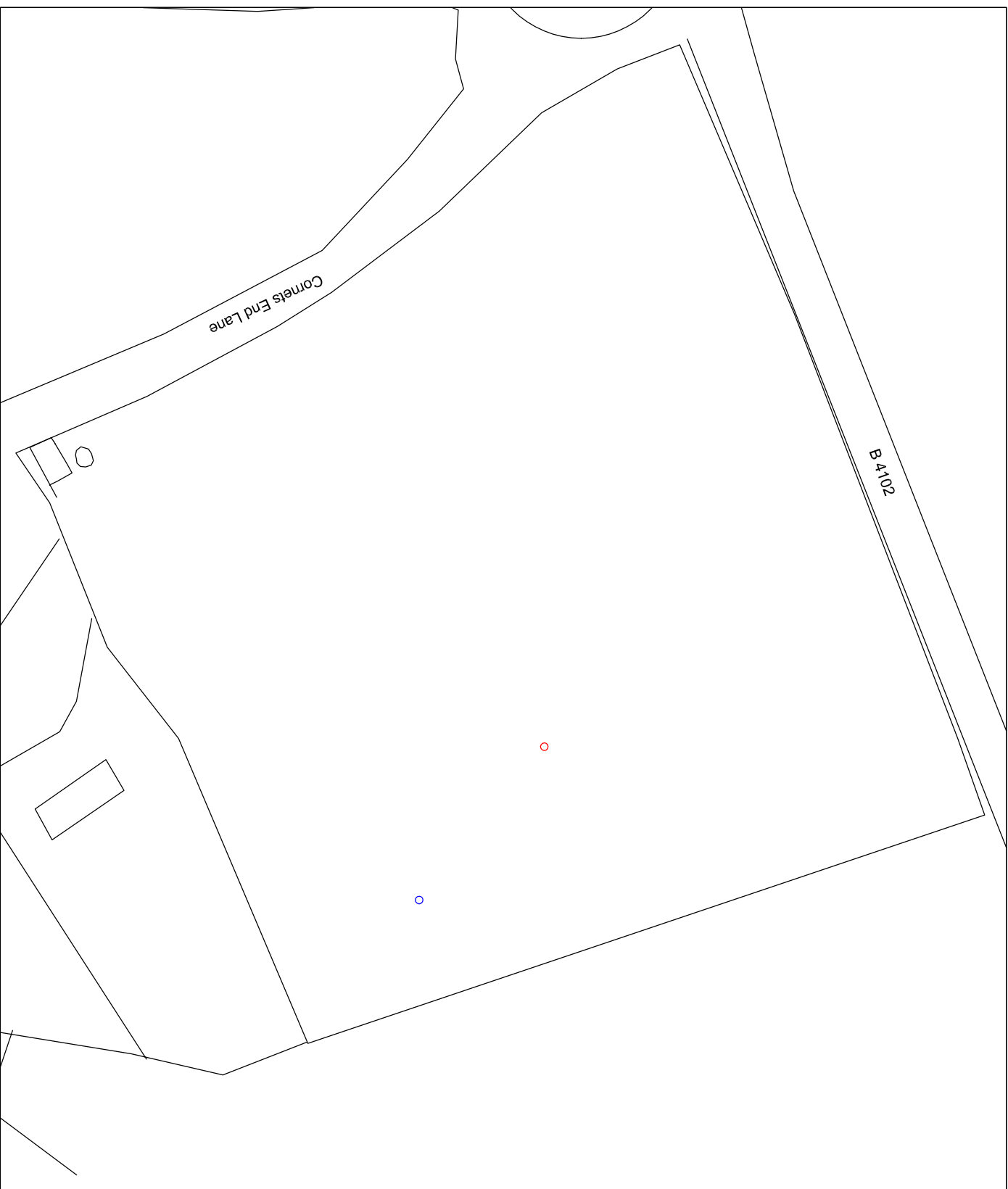


Figure 3: Flint and Romano British Pottery Finds



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Meriden Quarry

CLIENT:
Tarmac Ltd

SCALE: 1:2000 at A4

DRAWN BY: FGM/T/NC
DATE: MAY 2009

KEY: Quantity of Finds

- 10+
- 6 - 10
- 2 - 5
- 1



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FIGURE:
Figure No 4

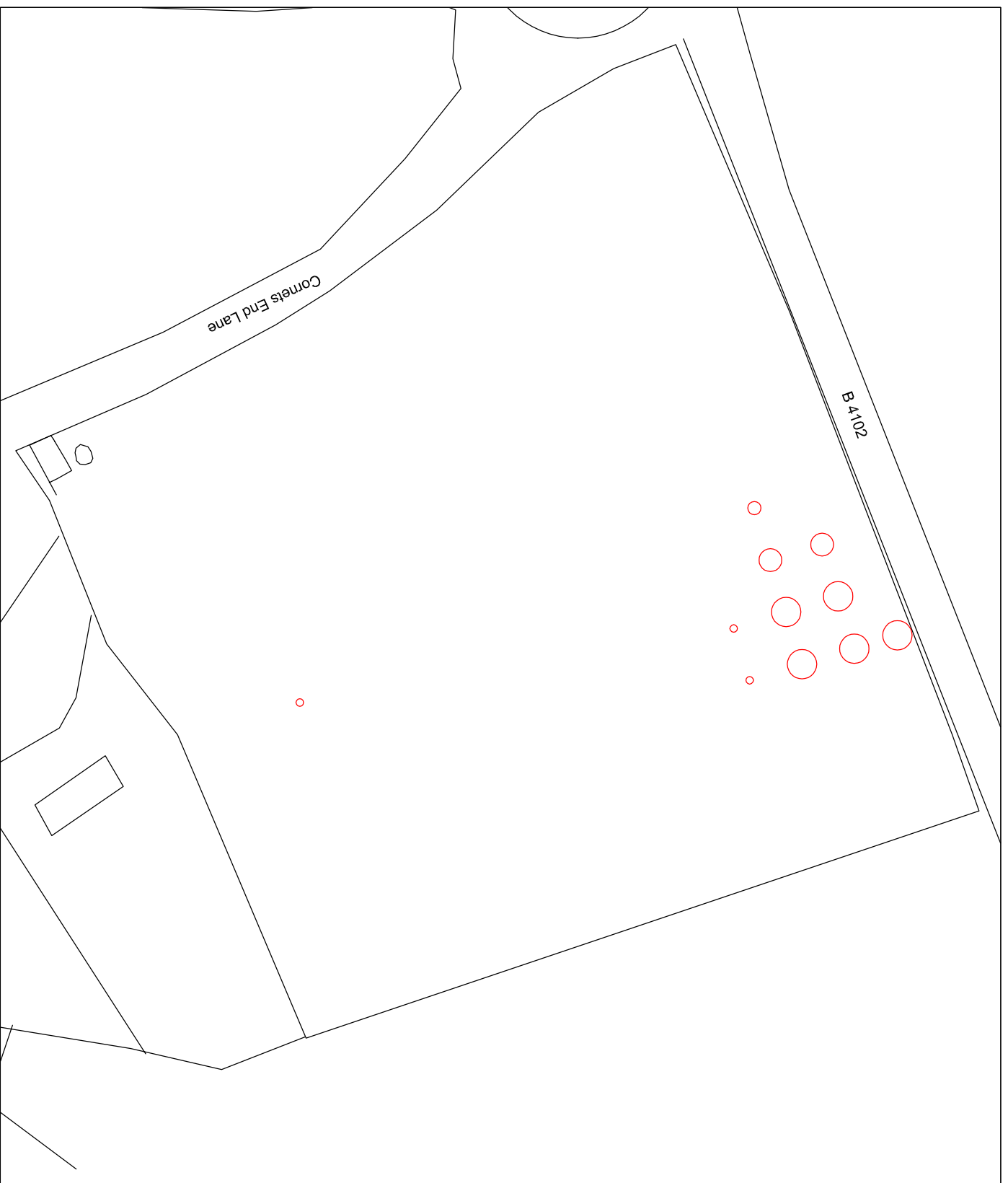


Figure 4: Distribution of Daub-like Material









North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Meriden Quarry

CLIENT:
Tarmac Ltd

SCALE: 1:2000 at A4

DRAWN BY: FG/MT/NC
DATE: MAY 2009

KEY: Quantity of Finds

-  10+
-  6 - 10
-  2 - 5
-  1
-  Tile
-  CBM



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FIGURE:
Figure No 5

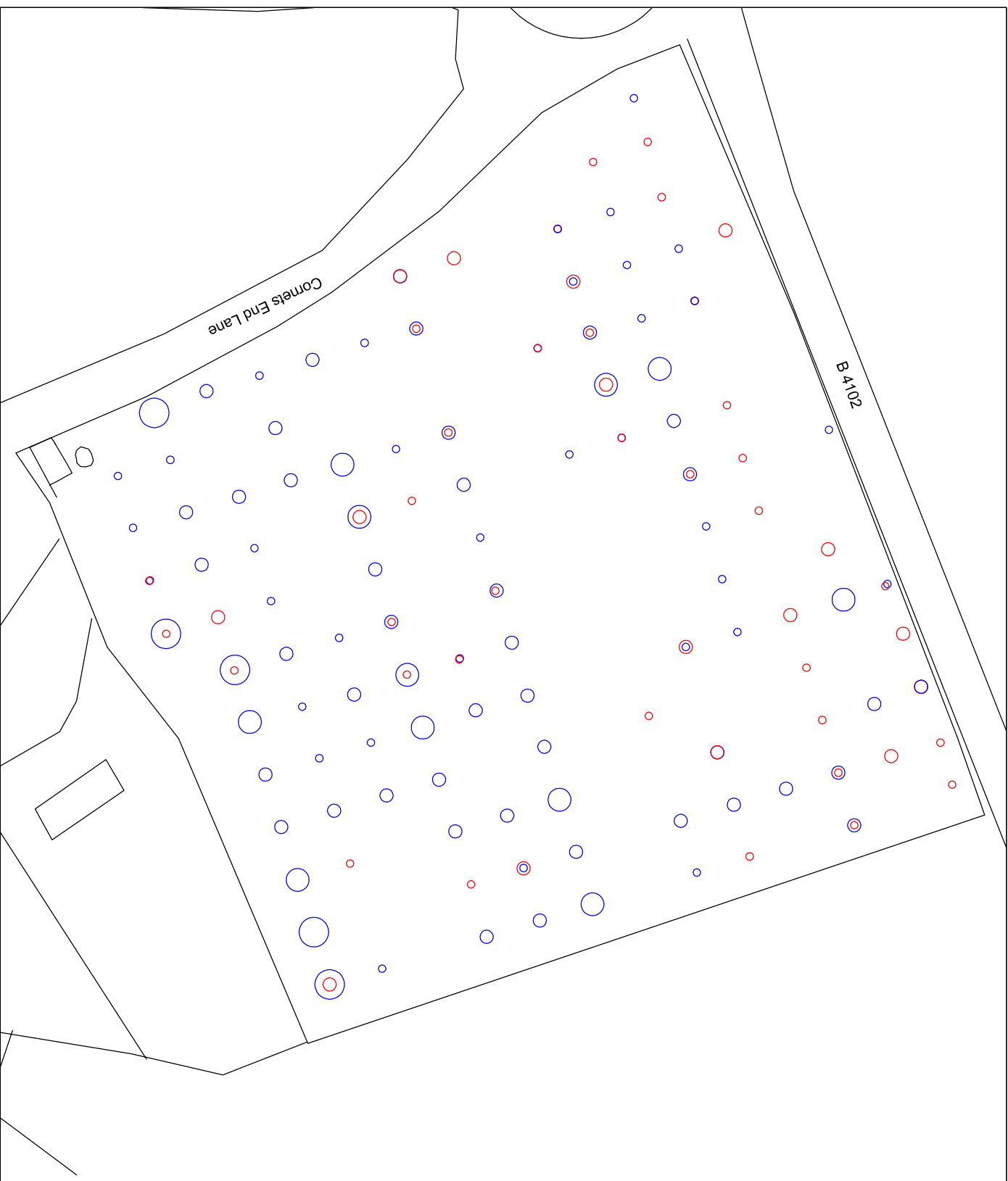


Figure 5: Distribution of Tile and CBM



North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
2009
Meriden Quarry

CLIENT:
Tarnac Ltd

SCALE: 1:2000 at A4

DRAWN BY: FG/MT/NC
DATE: MAY 2009

KEY: Quantity of Finds
 ○ 10+
 ○ 6 - 10
 ○ 2 - 5
 ○ 1
 ● Clay Pipe
 ● Modern Brick
 ● Modern Pottery



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REPORT No:
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FIGURE:
Figure No 6



Figure 6: Distribution of Modern Finds