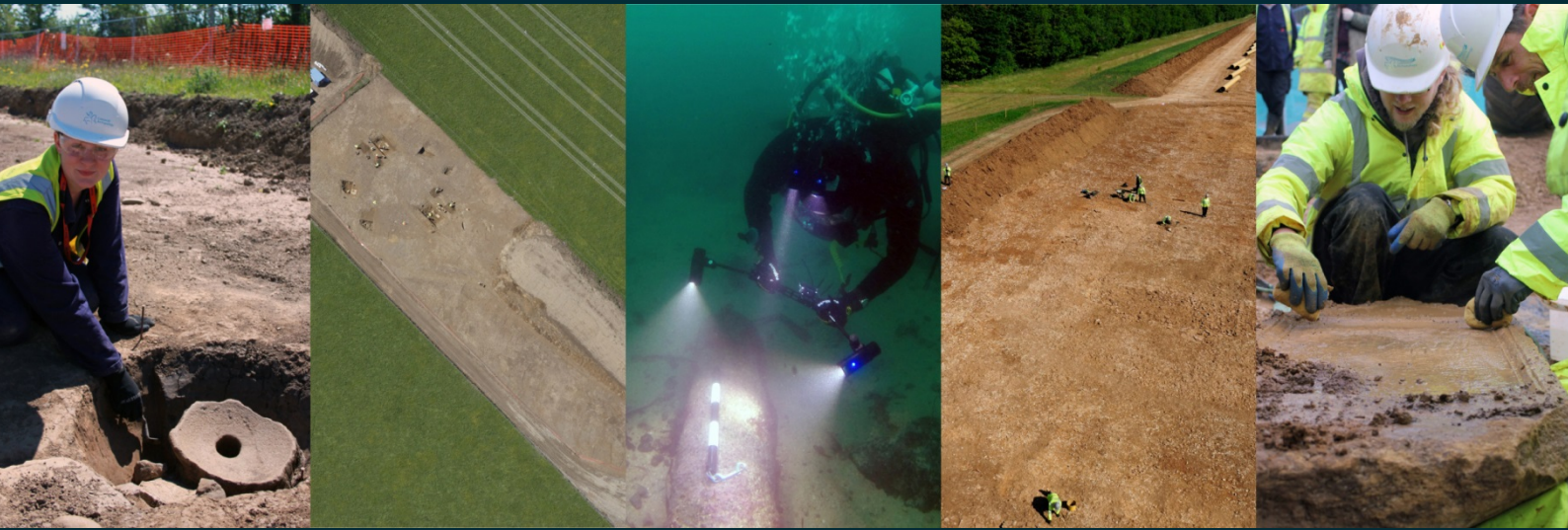


Foden Park Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire

Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief



for
Miller Homes

CA Project: 5277
CA Report: 16644

December 2016



Foden Park
Streethay, Lichfield,
Staffordshire

Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief

CA Project: 5277
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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	21 November 2016	Alex Thomson	Richard Young	Internal review		Ian Barnes
B	23 December 2016	Alex Thomson	Richard Young	Final	Curator Comment	Ian Barnes

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Foden Park
Location:	Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire
NGR:	SK 1365 1056
Type:	Excavation and Watching Brief
Date:	20 June and 28 September – 28 October 2016
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Potteries Museum & Art Gallery
Accession Number:	2015.LH.169
Site Code:	FOD 15

An archaeological excavation and watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June and then in September and October 2016 at Foden Park, Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire. Two excavation areas and two watching brief areas were located throughout the development and targeted features and artefacts identified in a previous evaluation of the site.

Two parallel post-medieval ditches were identified within the excavation area at the south extent of site. It is likely that these ditches represent successive iterations of historic field, or possibly settlement boundaries, with the more northerly ditch correlating to a known field boundary seen on the 1849 Tithe Map of Streethay Township and the more southerly ditch yielding 18th-century artefacts.

No features or artefacts pre-dating the modern period were identified within the second excavation area or either watching brief area.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2016 and September to October 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological investigations for Miller Homes at Foden Park, Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire (centred on NGR: SK 1365 1056; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Planning permission for a residential development was granted by Lichfield District Council (LDC) conditional on a programme of archaeological work. These works comprised two archaeological strip, map and sample areas and two areas of watching brief monitoring, targeted upon features and artefacts identified during previous evaluation trenching (CA 2016a). The archaeological condition was recommended by Stephen Dean, Principal Archaeologist, Staffordshire County Council (SCC), archaeological advisor to LDC.
- 1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with two separate detailed *Written Scheme of Investigations* (WSIs) produced by CA (2016b; 2016c) and approved by Stephen Dean. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014), *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.4 The development area measures approximately 55ha in extent, and comprises five large arable fields. The site is bounded to the west and south-west by railway lines, to the south and south-east by residential properties and gardens and to the north-west, north and east by further agricultural fields. The topography of the proposed development area is variable, rising to a height of approximately 84.1m AOD in the central area, with the land sloping away gently to the north, south and west and rising again to the north-west.
- 1.5 The majority of the underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Bromsgrove Sandstone of the Triassic Period, though the western and eastern extents of the site lie on the boundary into Mercia Mudstone, sedimentary bedrock of the Triassic Period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2016). The natural geological substrate identified during the course of the evaluation was variable; the

majority of the identified deposits consisted of light orangey-red and brownish-grey silty-sands, reddish-brown sandy-clay, sandstone bedrock, pinkish-brown sand, orangey-red clayey-sand and reddish-grey clay.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A Cultural Heritage Assessment of the entire proposed development area was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in 2011 (CA 2011), in addition to a geophysical survey (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2011). The results of these assessments are summarised below.
- 2.2 An area of worked flint was recorded just beyond the north-west edge of site and is of probable prehistoric date. A complex of cropmarks is visible on aerial photographs in the field to the north-east of the proposed development area; a ring ditch and possible enclosures suggest that these may be indicative of prehistoric activity in this area. However, those cropmarks which most clearly extend towards the site are considered to have originated as field boundaries in the post-medieval or modern periods, and no cropmarks indicative of archaeological features are recorded within the site (CA 2011).
- 2.3 The site lies adjacent to the course of Roman Ryknild Street. No evidence of Roman settlement adjacent to the road has been recorded within the site, and no evidence of anomalies indicative of archaeological features was recorded by the geophysical survey. A number of surface finds have been recorded to the north of the proposed development area, including a substantial quantity of Roman coins, prehistoric flint and possible building fragments (*ibid*).
- 2.4 A former lane ran through the southern area of the proposed development and is one suggested location for the former medieval settlement of *Morughale*. No evidence of settlement, such as earthworks or building platforms, has been located in this area, and the settlement may have lain outside of the site (*ibid*).
- 2.5 Four now-removed buildings are recorded within the site on the 1849 Tithe Map of Streethay (see Fig. 6), as well as disused field boundaries and hedge-lines. Evidence of these structures and earthworks, such as building platforms, wall

footings or ditches may have survived below ground. Aerial photography has also identified historic boundaries in the field directly to the north-east of site (*ibid*).

- 2.6 Evidence of post-medieval or modern marl extraction was also identified as extant earthworks, including a large bowl-shaped depression in north-eastern area of site. Marl is a calcium rich silty-clay deposit that is often used to replenish farmland (*ibid*).
- 2.7 The geophysical survey did not detect the presence of any definitive archaeological assets. However, possible pit-like features were identified across the area of survey together with a possible short ditch in the south-west of the survey area (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2011). Notably, in the south-western part of site, a large geophysical anomaly was detected spreading roughly parallel to both the modern railway lines and associated service buildings. It was deemed likely that this anomaly would be associated with modern truncation, demolition and disturbance related to railway construction works (*ibid*).
- 2.8 An eighty eight trench archaeological evaluation of the Phase 1 area of the site was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2015 (CA 2016a). Two undiagnostic flint flakes and fragments of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the subsoil horizon within Trench 31, along with a possible fragment of polished stone axe. A single Mesolithic microlith was recovered from the topsoil within Trench 4 and medieval pottery was also recovered from the subsoil horizon in the same trench. Evidence of post-medieval marl extraction was identified in Trenches 2, 4 and 5 and a post-medieval field boundary was recorded in Trench 74. A number of medieval pottery sherds were also recovered from the area of Trench 77 and 80-83. Modern truncation and disturbance was recorded in the south-western area of site, along with a number of modern features. Undated linear ditches were identified in Trenches 23, 25 and 26 and may represent parts of field/enclosure systems pre-dating the post-medieval period.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological strip, map and sample mitigation and archaeological watching brief were to:
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered

- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

3.2 The specific aims of the works were to:

- map and sample the ditch identified in evaluation Trenches 25 and 26 with a view to identifying any artefactual dating evidence
- identify any further artefactual material or archaeological features in the area of evaluation Trench 31
- monitor construction works in the area of Trenches 2-5 and Trenches 77 and 80-83 to identify any further artefactual material or archaeological features

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSIs (CA 2016b; 2016c). The location of the excavation and watching brief areas were agreed with Stephen Dean (SCC), informed by the results of the Phase I archaeological evaluation (CA 2016a). SMS Area 1 (encompassing Trenches 25 and 26) was proposed as an excavation area measuring approximately 1500m² in area and SMS Area 2 (encompassing Trench 31) was proposed as measuring approximately 2500m² in size. Both areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation areas were scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.

4.3 The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks, including the excavation of roadways, a large balancing pond, foundations and service trenches within the area of Trenches 2-5 and the area of Trenches 77 and 80-83. Non-archaeologically significant deposits were removed

by the contractors under archaeological supervision. Where mechanical excavators were used, these were equipped with a toothless bucket.

- 4.4 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and no features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were observed.
- 4.6 All artefacts recovered from the excavation and watching brief areas were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–6)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

SMS Area 1 (Figs. 3–6)

- 5.3 Due to on-site constraints, the layout of SMS Area 1 was changed to cover approximately 2000m². The natural substrate 30002 was observed at an average depth of 0.52m below present ground level (bpgl) and consisted of light orangey-red and brownish-grey silty-sands. This was overlain by sandy-silt subsoil 30001, which was in turn sealed by topsoil 30000.
- 5.4 Ditch 30004 was identified in the centre of SMS Area 1 and corresponded with the previously identified linear feature observed during evaluation trenching (CA 2016a). The ditch was observed cutting the subsoil and was roughly north-west/south-east aligned and measured up to 3.5m in width and extended throughout the excavated area, to at least 65m in length. Due to on-site constraints, including plant movement, services and the potentially unstable nature of the feature and the surrounding substrate, only limited hand excavation of this ditch was possible during archaeological fieldwork. However, artefactual evidence was recovered from sandy silt upper fill 30005, including three fragments of 18th to 19th-century pottery and

one fragment of clay tobacco pipe. During later machine excavation within the area, the ditch was observed extending to a depth of up to 1.1m bpgl. The machine excavated lower fill 30009 was searched for artefacts, but none were recovered (Fig. 4, Section AA). This ditch did not correlate to any identified geophysical anomaly.

- 5.5 Ditch 30006 was observed in the northern part of SMS Area 1 (Fig. 5, Section BB). This ditch was observed cutting the subsoil and measured 2.68m in width and at least 0.4m in depth and extended throughout the stripped area, on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch contained two fills, the uppermost of which (30008) contained late post-medieval and modern artefactual material, which was not retained. It is probable that this ditch corresponds to a boundary seen on the 1849 Tithe Map of Streethay Township (see Figs. 2, 3 and 6), although it held no correlation to any geophysical anomalies.
- 5.6 A spread of modern made-ground 30003 was identified in the western area of Area 1. This deposit measured at least 30m in length, 15m in width and up to 0.47m in thickness; it sealed the western end of ditch 30004. This deposit correlates with the previous findings of the archaeological evaluation and to anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.

SMS Area 2

- 5.7 SMS Area 2 measured approximately 2500m² in extent. The natural geological substrate 40002 was recorded at an average depth of 0.4m and consisted of reddish-brown sandy-clay and sandstone bedrock.
- 5.8 No archaeological features were observed within SMS Area 2. However, a total of ten fragments of tile and other ceramic building material of post-medieval and modern date were recovered from subsoil horizon 40001, which was sealed by silty-clay topsoil 40000.

Watching Brief Areas 1 and 2

- 5.9 The natural geological substrates (100002 and 200002) consisting of sandstone bedrock and reddish-grey clay in Watching Brief Area 1 and pinkish-brown sand and orangey-red clayey-sand in Watching Brief Area 2, were revealed at an average depth of 0.4m bpgl. This was overlain by subsoils 100001 and 200001, averaging

0.17m in thickness, which were in turn sealed by an average of 0.23m of silty-clay topsoil (100000 and 200000).

- 5.10 In both watching brief areas, no features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks and, despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefactual material was recovered.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the excavation phase is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of three sherds (34g) of pottery were recorded from fill 30005 of ditch 30004. Two sherds of black glazed earthenware (BGEW) are dateable to the 18th and 19th centuries. A single sherd of creamware (CW) is dateable from the mid to late 18th century.

Other Finds

- 6.3 A single sherd of clay tobacco pipe was recorded from fill 30005 of ditch 30004. The stem fragment cannot be more closely dated than to between the mid 16th and 19th centuries.
- 6.4 A total of 11 fragments (268g) of ceramic building material were recorded from subsoil 40001 and fill 30005 of ditch 30004. The fragments occur in a hard, sandy orange fabric of probable later post-medieval or modern date and include four tile fragments.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The excavation and watching brief identified only limited archaeological remains within the site. The features identified exhibited probable correlation to historic cartographic sources but no correlation to the preceding geophysical survey (Bartlett-Clark 2011).

Strip, map and sample areas

- 7.2 The two ditches identified in SMS Area 1 are likely to represent successive generations of the same historic boundary. Ditch 30004, in the centre of SMS Area 1, runs parallel to ditch 30006 to the north. It is probable that ditch 30004 is another iteration of ditch 30006, which corresponds to a mapped historic boundary (see Figs. 2, 3 and 6).
- 7.3 There is also some potential that ditch 30004 represents a township or settlement boundary. The medieval settlement of *Morughale* (as detailed above in section 2.4) has been suggested to lie within the southern area of site and this boundary may represent activity relating to this settlement. Whilst the artefactual evidence recovered from the upper fill of the ditch suggests an 18th-century date, these finds could relate to later backfilling, although as the feature cuts the subsoil it is likely to be no earlier than post-medieval in date. This would suggest the interpretation of the feature as an iteration of a field boundary, rather than as a township or settlement boundary, is more likely.
- 7.4 An area of substantial modern disturbance, demolition, truncation and made-ground (30003) was present along the western boundary of SMS Area 1. This disturbance corresponds to a large set of anomalies on the geophysical plot and indicates the location of now demolished modern buildings and their associated services and surfaces and has likely truncated any potential archaeological remains in this area (including the western end of ditch 30004).
- 7.5 No archaeological features were identified during the course of excavation within SMS Area 2. The previously identified prehistoric pottery, flint and fragment of polished stone axe are likely to represent residual artefacts that may have been brought to the site by other means, such as via manuring of the fields in the medieval or later periods.

Watching brief areas

- 7.6 Despite the archaeological potential of the two Watching Brief Areas (see archaeological background above), the watching brief identified no archaeological remains within the area of observed groundworks. The absence of archaeological deposits may indicate that structural remains associated with previously identified medieval artefacts and post-medieval extraction pitting either do not extend as far as or were not exposed by the development, or that they may have been removed during previous development.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Alex Thomson and Luke Brannlund, assisted by Sikko van der Brug, Stu Stokes and Poppy Yapp. The report was written by Alex Thomson. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The illustrations were prepared by Sam O'Leary. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Richard Young.

9. STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Kemble whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Potteries Museum & Art Gallery under accession number 2015.LH.169. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

10. REFERENCES

Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2011 *Land at Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire: Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 2 November 2016

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 *Streethay House Farm, Streethay, Staffordshire: Cultural Heritage Assessment*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016a *Foden Park, Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire: Archaeological Evaluation*, CA Typescript Report **15751**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016b *Foden Park, Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation*

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016c *Foden Park, Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

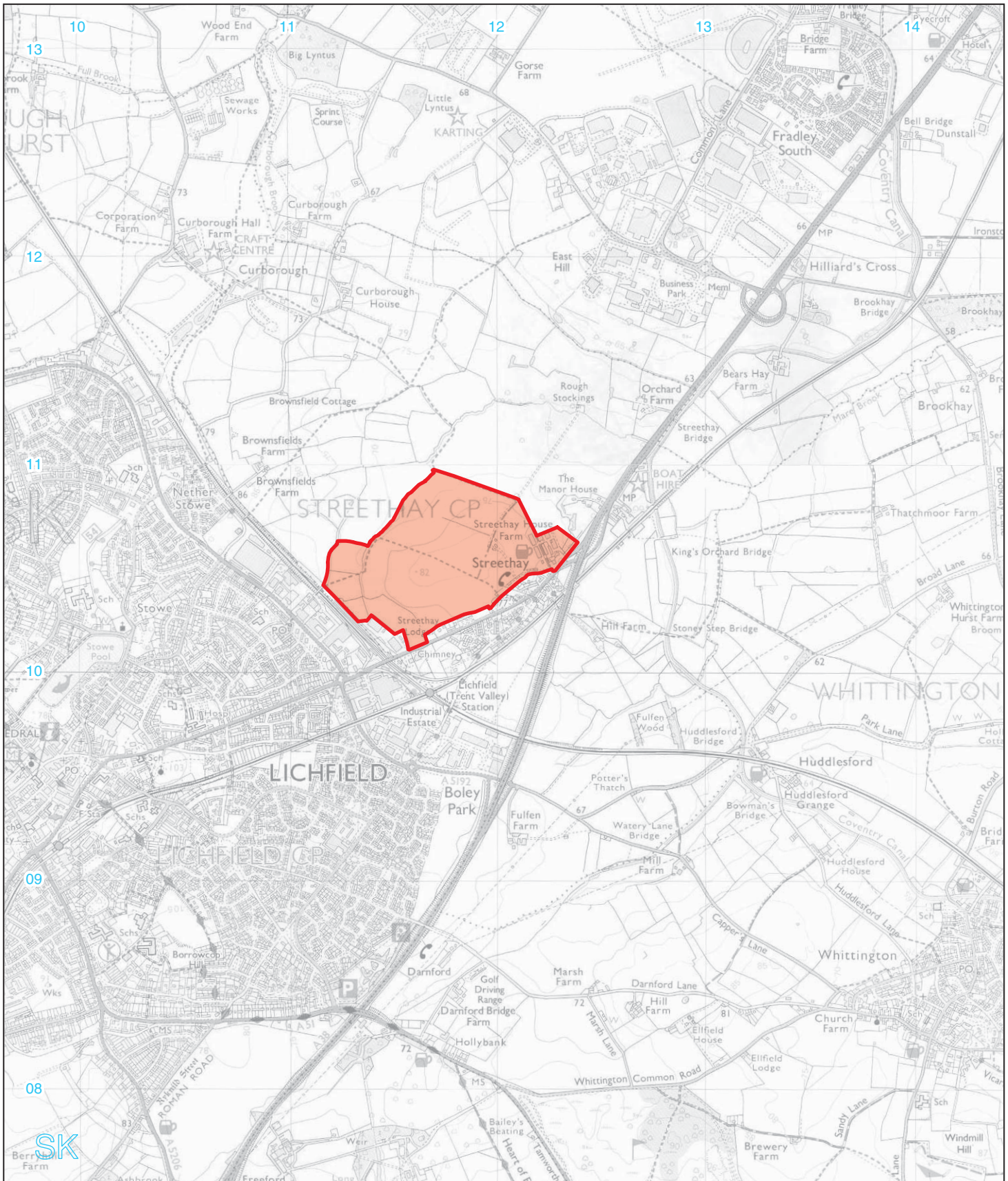
Area No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
SMS Area 1	30000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty-clay	>60	>60	0.32
SMS Area 1	30001	Layer		Subsoil	Yellowish-brown sandy-silt with gravel inclusions	>60	>60	0.2
SMS Area 1	30002	Layer		Natural Substrate	Light orangey-red and brownish-grey silty-sands	>60	>60	
SMS Area 1	30003	Layer		Made-ground	Reddish-grey silty-sand with CBM, gravel, concrete and plastic inclusions	>30	>15	0.47
SMS Area 1	30004	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear	>55	3.5	
SMS Area 1	30005	Fill	30004	Fill of ditch	Greyish-brown sandy-silt	>55	3.5	
SMS Area 1	30006	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear with steep sides	>15	2.68	>0.4
SMS Area 1	30007	Fill	30006	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish-brown clay-silt	>15	2.68	>0.4
SMS Area 1	30008	Fill	30006	Fill of ditch	Greyish-brown silty-clay	>15	0.79	0.15
SMS Area 1	30009	Fill	30004	Fill of ditch	Grey silty-sand	>1	1	0.4
SMS Area 2	40000	Layer		Topsoil	Greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay	>50	>50	0.35
SMS Area 2	40001	Layer		Subsoil	Dark reddish-brown silty-sand	>50	>50	0.29
SMS Area 2	40002	Layer		Natural Substrate	Reddish-brown sandy-clay and sandstone	>50	>50	
WB Area 1	100000	Layer		Topsoil	Greyish-brown clayey-silt	>270	>130	0.2
WB Area 1	100001	Layer		Subsoil	Reddish-brown silty-clay	>270	>130	0.2
WB Area 1	100002	Layer		Natural Substrate	Reddish-brown sandy-clay and sandstone	>270	>130	
WB Area 2	200000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark reddish-brown silty-clay	>200	>60	0.23
WB Area 2	200001	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish-brown clay-silt	>200	>60	0.17
WB Area 2	200002	Layer		Natural Substrate	Light pinkish-brown sand and orangey-red clay-sand	>200	>60	>2.5

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
30005	post-medieval pottery	BGEW	2	28	C18-C19
	post-medieval pottery	CW	1	6	
	Clay tobacco pipe	stem	1	2	
	CBM	tile	1	45	
40001	CBM	tile&frags	10	223	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Foden Park, Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation and watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June and then in September and October 2016 at Foden Park, Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire. Two excavation areas and two watching brief areas were located throughout the development and targeted features and artefacts identified in a previous evaluation of the site.</p> <p>Two parallel post-medieval ditches were identified within the excavation area at the south extent of site. It is likely that these ditches represent successive iterations of historic field, or possibly settlement boundaries, with the more northerly ditch correlating to a known field boundary seen on the 1849 Tithe Map of Streethay Township and the more southerly ditch yielding 18th-century artefacts.</p> <p>No features or artefacts pre-dating the modern period were identified within the second excavation area or either watching brief area.</p>	
Project dates	20 June and 28 September – 28 October 2016	
Project type	Excavation and Watching Brief	
Previous work	Cultural Heritage Assessment (CA 2011) Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2011) Field evaluation (CA 2016a)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	55ha	
Site co-ordinates	SK 1365 1056	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Staffordshire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Alex Thomson	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Potteries Museum and Art Gallery: 2015.LH.169	Pottery, CBM
Paper	Potteries Museum and Art Gallery: 2015.LH.169	Trench and context records, registers and field drawings
Digital	Potteries Museum and Art Gallery: 2015.LH.169	Typescript report, digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Foden Park, Streethay, Lichfield, Staffordshire: Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief</i> . CA typescript report 16644		



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

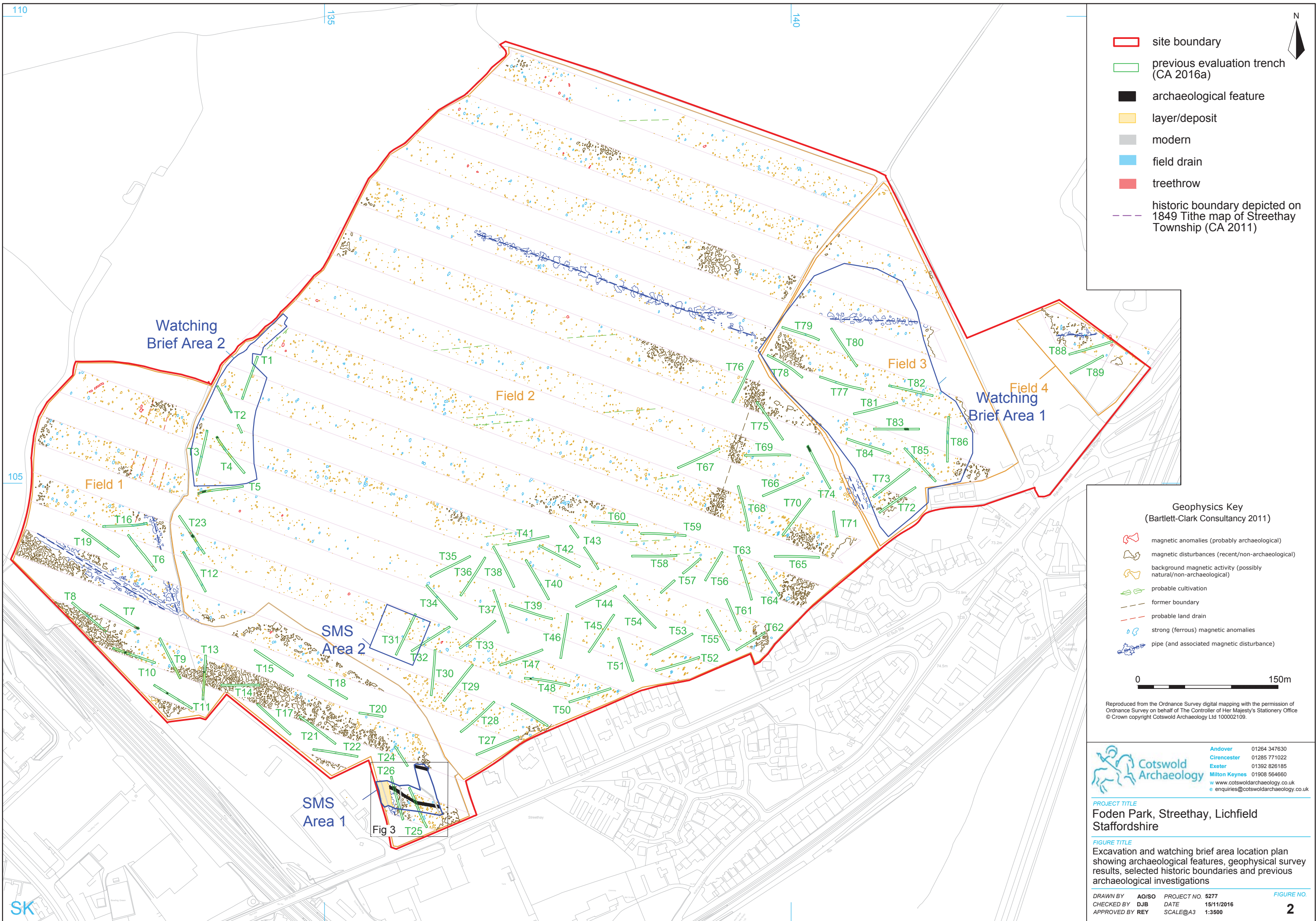
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 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Foden Park, Streechay, Lichfield
 Staffordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

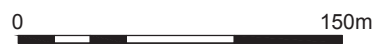
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/11/2016	
APPROVED BY	REY	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



- site boundary
- previous evaluation trench (CA 2016a)
- archaeological feature
- layer/deposit
- modern
- field drain
- treethrow
- historic boundary depicted on 1849 Tithe map of Streethay Township (CA 2011)

- Geophysics Key**
(Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2011)
- magnetic anomalies (probably archaeological)
 - magnetic disturbances (recent/non-archaeological)
 - background magnetic activity (possibly natural/non-archaeological)
 - probable cultivation
 - former boundary
 - probable land drain
 - strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies
 - pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)



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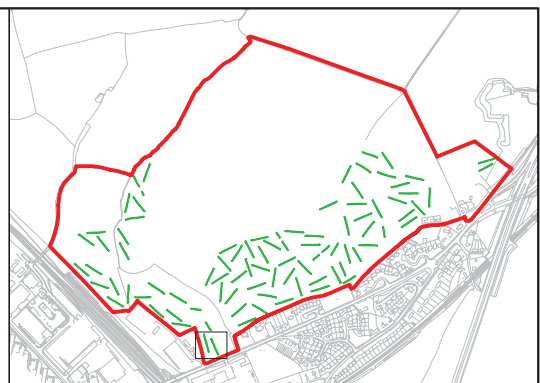
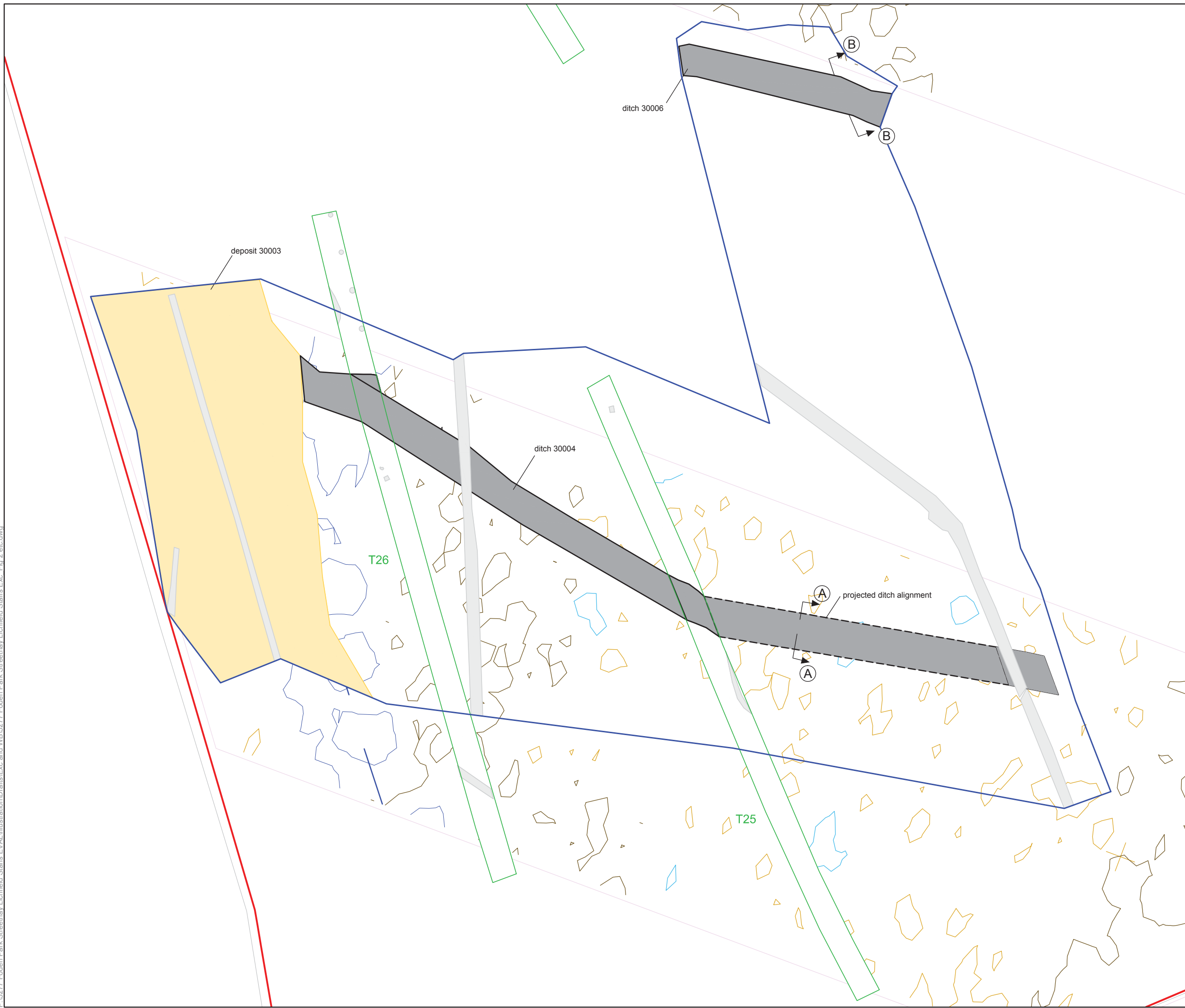
Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Foden Park, Streethay, Lichfield
Staffordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Excavation and watching brief area location plan showing archaeological features, geophysical survey results, selected historic boundaries and previous archaeological investigations

DRAWN BY AO/ISO PROJECT NO. 5277 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 15/11/2016 2
 APPROVED BY REY SCALE@A3 1:3500



N

- site boundary
- previous evaluation trench (CA 2016a)
- Area 1: excavation area
- archaeological feature
- modern
- layer/deposit
- historic boundary depicted on 1849 Tithe map of Streethay Township (CA 2011)
- A A section location

Geophysics Key
(Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2011)

- magnetic disturbances (recent/non-archaeological)
- background magnetic activity (possibly natural/non-archaeological)
- strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies
- A pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)

0 10m

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Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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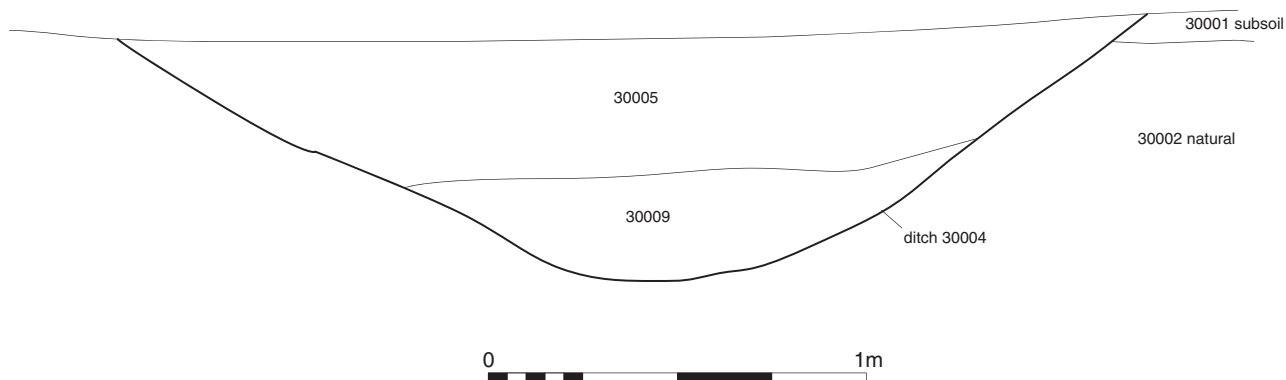
FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Area 1, showing archaeological and modern features, geophysical survey results, selected historic boundaries and previous archaeological investigations

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Section AA

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S



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

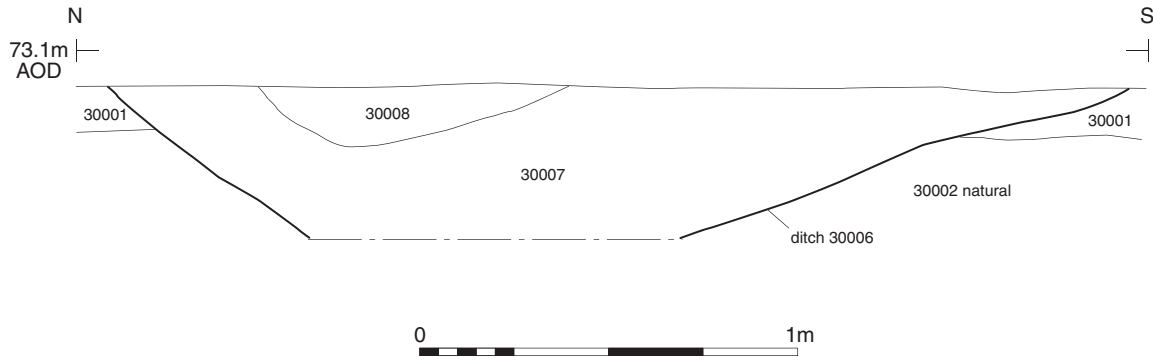
Foden Park, Streethay, Lichfield
Staffordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Ditch 30006: section and photograph

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Section BB



Ditch 30006, looking east (scale 1m)



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
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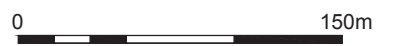
FIGURE TITLE

Ditch 30006: section and photograph

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site boundary
 previous evaluation trench (CA 2016a)



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Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE
 1849 Tithe Map of Streethay Township, showing
 location of site boundary and areas of archaeological
 investigation

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SK

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660

