

Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council

Archaeological Assessment to Inform the Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council Local Plan

Additional Sites, 2020



July 2020

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Cover Image: Excerpt from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map- 25 inch to a Mile (1888) showing Solihull: Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland (<https://maps.nls.uk/>)

Executive Summary

In 2018 The Archaeological Information and Advice (AI&A) service at Warwickshire County Council undertook, on behalf of Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council (SMBC), an archaeological assessment of a number of sites which had been identified as potential Strategic Sites for inclusion with the Borough Council's Local Plan. The primary purpose of that assessment was to consider the archaeological potential of the proposed sites and the impact, with respect to archaeology, of any development across them.

SMBC has since commissioned the archaeological assessment of a further 10 potential Strategic Sites, four of which are extensions to sites assessed in 2018. This report sets out the results of the assessment of these additional proposed sites.

All relevant data held by the Solihull Historic Environment Record (HER), and other relevant HERs, has been consulted during the course of this assessment.

This document presents the results of that assessment, and includes:

- a summary of the state of archaeological knowledge about each site and the potential for previously unknown archaeological deposits to survive across the site;
- The likely impact that the past use of each site would have had on any archaeological deposits which may be present.
- The significance of any such archaeological features and their sensitivity to change.
- The Historic Landscape Character of each site and this character's sensitivity to change.
- a map of each proposed site showing the known heritage assets within and in the vicinity of the proposed site;
- Maps to show known heritage assets and other relevant information for each site and an area surrounding it, proportionate to the size of the site up to 1000m from the development boundary of the site;
- a preliminary assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed development of each site.

A preliminary archaeological planning recommendation, based on the state of current knowledge, is also made for each site. This may, in some cases, include a recommendation for more detailed assessment or investigation; such investigations may influence subsequent recommendations.

Where the site will form an extension to a site previously assessed in 2018, the advice provided covers both the proposed extension and the original site.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Table of Contents.....	3
Archaeological Assessment Methodology	4
General Methodology	4
Mapping.....	6
Statutory Framework.....	7
The National Planning Policy Framework	7
The Historic Environment and Plan-Making.....	8
Planning Applications and the Historic Environment.....	8
Designated Sites.....	10
Scheduled Monuments.....	10
Listed Buildings.....	10
Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and Registered Battlefields	10
Historic Landscape Character.....	10
Archaeological Assessment.....	12
Caveat:.....	12
A. General Recommendations	13
Archaeological Assessment:	13
Archaeological Mitigation:.....	14
B. Site Specific Assessments and Recommendations	16
Site 1: Barretts Farm, Balsall Common (extension)	17
Site 2: Extension to Site 3 - Windmill Lane	26
Site 3: Extension to Site 12 – South of Dog Kennel Lane	35
Site 4: Extension to Site 16 – East of Solihull	43
Site 5: South of Shirley	52
Site 6: Lavender Hall Farm.....	61
Site 7: Trevallion Stud	69
Site 8: Pheasant Oak Farm	78
Site 9: Oak Farm	86
Site 10: Land south of School Road	94
Appendix 1: Data Tables.....	102

Archaeological Assessment Methodology

General Methodology

A basic archaeological assessment has been undertaken of 10 Proposed Strategic Sites (PSS) to inform Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council's Local Plan. The study has been commissioned by the Planning Department of Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council and is further to an assessment undertaken in 2018¹.

This assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the PSS, the likely effect of the past use of the sites on any archaeological deposits across the site and the likely impact of the proposed developments upon any known, and/or unknown archaeological deposits which survive across each of the proposed sites.

This document presents the results of that assessment, and includes:

- a summary of the state of archaeological knowledge about each site and the potential for previously unknown archaeological deposits to survive across the site;
- The likely impact that the past use of each site would have had on any archaeological deposits which may be present.
- The significance of any such archaeological features and their sensitivity to change.
- The Historic Landscape Character of each site and this character's sensitivity to change.
- a map of each proposed site showing the known heritage assets within and in the vicinity of the proposed site;
- Maps showing known heritage assets and other relevant information for each site and an area surrounding it, proportionate to the size of the site up to 1000m from the development boundary of the site.
- a preliminary assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed development of each site.

A preliminary archaeological planning recommendation is also made for each site. In a number of cases this includes a recommendation for more detailed study; such studies may influence subsequent recommendations.

Where the site will form an extension to a site previously assessed in 2018, the advice provided covers both the proposed extension and the original site.

This archaeological assessment has been undertaken by archaeologists in the Archaeological Information and Advice (AI&A) section of Warwickshire County Council. All relevant data readily available to the AI&A team has been consulted during the course of this assessment.

Due to the UK Government Social distancing measures, put in place during the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic, it has not been possible to consult sources held by the Country Record Office, Local Studies Libraries or Record Offices in neighbouring counties during the preparation of this assessment.

¹Archaeological Assessment to Inform the Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council Local Plan, August 2018 (<https://www.solihull.gov.uk/Portals/0/Planning/LPR/Local-Plan-Review-Archaeological-Assessment.pdf>).

It should be noted that this project relates primarily to the **archaeological** implications of the proposed development of these strategic sites. Whilst this report references a number of extant historic buildings and structures across, and in the vicinity of, these sites, specialist conservation advice should be sought on any potential impacts that the proposed development of these Potential Strategic Sites may have on these.

The principal sources of information that have been consulted to inform this assessment include:

- The Solihull Historic Environment Record (HER), comprising:
 - HER database records;
 - Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data;
 - Modern and historic aerial photographs;
 - National Mapping Programme (NMP) digital plots;
 - Historic, modern and geological maps;
 - ‘Grey literature’ reports on previous archaeological fieldwork undertaken within Solihull;
 - Secondary sources
- Data held by Historic England for Designated Heritage Assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas
- Data from adjacent HERs where sites border the Borough Boundary and a 1000m buffer would go into those areas outside of Solihull.
- The West Midlands Research Framework²

This assessment has also been undertaken in light of the results of the “Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Aggregates Producing Areas of Warwickshire and Solihull” project, completed in 2008 by this office and funded by the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund through English Heritage (project No. 4681)³, hereafter referred to as the *Archaeological Resource Assessment*.

The primary aims of the *Archaeological Resource Assessment* project were to “improve the quality and quantity of available archaeological data in respect of potential aggregate producing areas and to facilitate more informed advice concerning the impacts and mitigation of aggregates extraction.”⁴

A process of archaeological data enhancement and validation was undertaken and a baseline of current archaeological data produced. An assessment was made of the current state of knowledge, resulting in the identification of a number of specific priority research topics for each time period.

Several mineral extraction sites which had been subject to past archaeological investigation were considered as case studies. These, along with the results from previous studies undertaken elsewhere, informed a consideration of the various issues associated with the management of the archaeological resource across proposed aggregate extraction areas and other large development sites.

² Further information on the West Midlands Research Framework can be found in: Watt, S (ed), 2011. *The Archaeology of the West Midlands. A Framework for Research*. Oxbow Books: Oxford.

³ Alexander, M. 2008. *Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Aggregates Producing Areas of Warwickshire and Solihull. Final Report Draft. Version 2.0*. Warwickshire Museum Field Services: Warwick

⁴ *ibid*

The conclusions and advice resulting from this project is also applicable to assessing large proposed development sites.

The report is available on-line at:

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/warksagg_eh_2008/

It should be highlighted that the absence of any known archaeological sites within the immediate vicinity of a proposed development site does not necessarily indicate an absence of archaeological potential. There are a number of reasons for archaeological sites not having been previously identified across an area; for example, due to a previous lack of investigation, or an underlying geology or agricultural regime which hinders cropmark generation and site identification. Absence of evidence cannot therefore be taken as evidence of absence. The assessment of the archaeological potential of each site takes this into account.

It is emphasised that this study represents a basic level assessment of the archaeological potential of these sites, using only information held by the AI&A service and HER information held by neighbouring local authorities from adjacent counties.

Due to the UK Government Social distancing measures, put in place during the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic, it has not been possible to consult sources held by the Country Record Office (CRO), Local Studies Libraries or Record Offices in neighbouring counties during the preparation of this assessment.

It is likely that further archaeological assessment of a wider range of sources including, for example, that resulting from an in depth research of records held by the CRO, aerial photographs held by Historic England, information on past disturbance across a site held by landowners, would further inform the assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed strategic sites. The archaeological planning recommendation may be revised following more detailed examination of individual sites. Moreover, additional information may be received by the HER office at some future point, increasing our understanding of the archaeology of a particular area.

Note that the significance of any hedgerows within or bounding the sites has not been assessed in respect of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 as part of this project.

Mapping

Each site-specific assessment is accompanied by maps showing:

- Designated Heritage Assets
- Non designated Heritage Assets (Monuments)
- Events
- 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping from the late 19th century.
- Historic Landscape Character Mapping

The maps have been reproduced at the scale considered best to display the archaeological monuments most relevant to the archaeological assessment.

Statutory Framework

The site-specific planning recommendations which follow have been compiled in accordance with the guidelines for the treatment of heritage assets⁵ (including archaeological remains) in the planning process as outlined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and related guidance. They have also taken into account the relevant legislation, detailed below, relating to any relevant designated sites.

The National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Chapter 16: 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' of the Framework provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets which will enable the Government's vision for the historic environment⁶.

The Government's Planning Practice Guidance⁷ (PPG), provides further information on how national policy should be interpreted and applied locally and emphasises the support for sustainable development as required by NPPF. The 'Historic Environment' PPG provides specific guidance on matters relating to planning and the historic environment.

Historic England's Good Practice Advice (GPA) also provides supporting information on good practice, particularly looking at the principles of how national policy and guidance can be applied. The GPA follows the main themes of the planning system: plan making and decision taking and other issues significant for good decision making affecting heritage assets. The GPA currently consists of three separate advice notes.

GPA1 – The Historic Environment in Local Plans⁸

GPA2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment⁹

GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets¹⁰

⁵ NPPF defines heritage assets as 'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

⁶ as set out in the Government's 2010 Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010

⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government, 2016, *Planning Practice Guidance*, Department for Communities and Local Government.

⁸ Historic England, 2015, *The Historic Environment in Local Plans - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1*, Historic England. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa1-historic-environment-local-plans/>

⁹ Historic England, 2015, *Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment – Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2*, Historic England. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/>

¹⁰ Historic England, 2017, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, Historic England. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

Further detailed, practical advice on how to implement national planning policy and guidance is also set out in Historic England Advice Notes (HEANs). These can be found on the Historic England web page at:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-system/>.

Of particular relevance to the allocating of sites in the Local Plan is Historic England Advice Note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans¹¹.

The Historic Environment and Plan-Making

Paragraph 184 of the NPPF states that heritage assets 'are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance' and paragraph 185 states that 'plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats'. This is reiterated in PPG: Historic Environment which states that 'in developing their strategy, local planning bodies should identify specific opportunities within their area for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, including their setting'.

Paragraph 28 states that non-strategic policies 'should be used by local planning authorities and communities to set out more detailed policies for specific areas, neighbourhoods or types of development' and that 'this can include allocating sites....., conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment and setting out other development management policies'.

Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states that 'local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record' and that this 'should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:
a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future'.

The Solihull Historic Environment Record (HER) contains information about known heritage assets within the Solihull Borough. It is curated by the Warwickshire County Council Archaeological Information and Advice team on behalf of Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council. It has been extensively consulted during the course of this project.

Planning Applications and the Historic Environment

As set out within paragraph 189 of the NPPF, when determining applications local planning authorities 'should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage asset affected, including the contribution made by their setting'. It further states that 'where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and where necessary a programme of field evaluation'.

¹¹ Historic England, 2015. *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans*. Historic England. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/>

The aim of such an evaluation would be to obtain sufficient information on the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation of any archaeological deposits present in order to inform an assessment of their significance and the impact that the proposed development would have upon these.

Paragraphs 193 to 196 sets out the approach to be taken when a proposal may have an impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset, or a non-designated heritage asset of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments. Paragraph 193 highlights that 'when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight to be given to the asset's conservation' and 'that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be'. Paragraph 194 further goes on to state that 'any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated asset... should require clear and convincing justification'. This section further emphasises that substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be **exceptional**, and the substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be **wholly exceptional** (paragraph 194).

Paragraph 195 of the NPPF requires that where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- (a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- (b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- (c) conservation through grant-funding or some form not for profit, of charitable or public ownership is not possible; and
- (d) the harm to or loss of the heritage asset is outweighed by the benefits of bringing the site back into use'.

Paragraph 197 sets out how non-designated heritage assets should be taken into account when determining planning applications. It states that 'in weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'.

In some instances, a development may have an impact upon heritage assets which are not of sufficient significance to preclude development. In these instances, paragraph 199 of the NPPF states that 'local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible'. It does, however, highlight that 'the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted'.

The Warwickshire County Council Archaeological Information and Advice Team provide archaeological advice on planning matters to Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council.

Designated Sites

Scheduled Monuments

Certain important archaeological sites are designated as Scheduled Monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Scheduling is at the discretion of the Secretary of State according to non-statutory criteria; by definition, Scheduled sites are sites of national importance. Scheduled sites are subject to stringent controls and formal consent is required for all works which would affect the significance of the site. There is a general presumption in favour of preservation *in situ* in respect of Scheduled sites.

Listed Buildings

The Secretary of State for the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) maintains a list of buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This Act requires permission (Listed Building Consent) to be sought for any "demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest" (paragraph 7) from the Local Planning Authority (paragraph 10).

The importance of preserving these Listed Buildings and their settings is set out in paragraph 16 of this Act, which states 'In considering whether to grant listed building consent for any works the local planning authority or the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses' (see also paragraph 66).

Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and Registered Battlefields

Under the National Heritage Act 1953¹², Historic England is empowered to maintain publicly accessible records and since 1984 they have been responsible for maintaining a Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England¹³. Sites of exceptional historic interest are assessed as grade I, those of great historic interest as grade II* and those of special historic interest as grade II.

Historic England also maintains a list of Registered Battlefields. This contains 46 important English battlefields.

Historic Landscape Character

Solihull contains a wide variety of landscape types. They are what gives each locality within the area its own particular distinctiveness.

¹² See also: Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1953 (as amended)

¹³ Pg. 322, Cookson, Neil, 2000. *Archaeological Heritage Law*. Barry Rose Law Publishers Ltd: Chichester

Historic landscape characterisation (HLC) is the process of understanding the character of the landscape in terms of historic environment by identifying patterns at a landscape scale. HLC recognises that all landscapes are the result of historic processes, reflecting the ways in which human beings have interacted with and adapted their environment. It is a descriptive process, recognising and mapping landscape areas sharing similar characteristics according to broad type (e.g. settlement, fieldscape, woodland, industrial, designed landscape) and more detailed subtypes (within the category fieldscape, for example, there are a number of subtypes: meadow; planned enclosure, irregular enclosure, rectilinear enclosure etc.). Warwickshire County Council undertook its HLC project between 2006 and 2010 as part of a national programme supported by English Heritage (now Historic England).

By recognition of the wider historic environment, and its varying sensitivity to change, the capacity of different landscape types to absorb change may be assessed, and decisions can be made to preserve and enhance significant landscapes. It is recommended that Historic Landscape Character data be used and taken into account as part of site-specific desk-based assessment and evaluations.

The European Landscape Convention (2000)¹⁴ contains an obligation to 'integrate landscape into regional and town planning policies... as well as any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape' (article 5d), whilst in the National Planning Policy Framework the definition of Heritage Asset includes landscape.

¹⁴ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176>

Archaeological Assessment.

Caveat:

It should be noted that this is a basic level assessment of the archaeological potential of these sites, using only information held by the HER office and HERs in neighbouring local authorities. Due to the UK Government Social distancing measures, put in place during the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic, it has not been possible to consult sources held by the Country Record Office, Local Studies Libraries or Record Offices in neighbouring counties during the preparation of this assessment. It is likely that further archaeological assessment of a wider range of sources, for example more detailed examination of records held by the Warwickshire County Record office, aerial photographs held by Historic England, information on past disturbance across a site held by landowners, would further inform the assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed development of these sites. The archaeological planning recommendation may be revised with the more detailed examination of individual sites.

Moreover, additional information may be received by the HER office in future, increasing our understanding of the archaeology of a particular area.

A. General Recommendations

In addition to the recommendations made in respect of individual sites the following general recommendations are made, based on the *Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Aggregates Producing Areas of Warwickshire and Solihull* (hereafter referred to as the *Archaeological Resource Assessment*), in particular Chapter 7 'Management of the Archaeological Resource'.

Archaeological Assessment:

- Archaeological assessment should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
 - In particular, detailed geomorphological work should be undertaken at the earliest opportunity (possibly undertaken in conjunction with developers during their geotechnical prospection activities) to allow the modelling of subsurface deposits in order to:
 - Predict the location of Pleistocene deposits likely to contain evidence of human activity during the Palaeolithic period;
 - Identify areas of alluvium and colluvium which have the potential for masking sites;
 - Identify palaeochannels in river terrace deposits;
 - Identify sites of particular value for palaeo-environmental studies.¹⁵

- Any detailed archaeological evaluation should utilise any available appropriate assessment tools available, including:
 - Desk based assessment (documentary research, map regression analysis, Historic Landscape Characterisation);
 - Aerial photography/survey and other remote sensing (e.g. LIDAR);
 - Walkover survey;
 - Earthwork survey;
 - Field walking;
 - Volumetric sampling of test pits for artefacts;
 - Metal detector survey;
 - Geophysical survey;
 - Geochemical survey;
 - Auguring/boreholes/test pitting;
 - Trial trenching;

and should make use of any available data previously obtained by non-archaeologists, e.g. geotechnical survey results etc.

Where appropriate, specialists such as palaeo-environmentalists, geoarchaeologists and quaternary geologists should be consulted as part of the assessment process.

- Archaeological trial trenching should be undertaken at a sufficiently high sample percentage to identify the presence of archaeological deposits and their nature, extent and significance. Analysis of data gathered from aggregate extraction site case studies as part of the *Archaeological Resource*

¹⁵ p128. *Archaeological Resource Assessment*

Assessment has demonstrated, along with an earlier study¹⁶, that low levels of sampling can often miss significant archaeological features and/or fail to adequately characterise those identified. Further information on trial sampling strategies can be found within section 7 (in particular paragraphs. 7.2.4.1.1, 7.2.5, 7.3.3.1) of the *Archaeological Resource Assessment*.

- While geophysical survey can provide useful information on the archaeological resource, and its use is recommended, previous work on sites has demonstrated that it often produces both false positive and false negative results. It is therefore recommended that bench testing be undertaken before field survey to determine the likely reliability of the results.
- Any hedgerows which will be affected should be assessed against the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Statutory Instrument 1997 No. 1160).
- The impact of the proposed development on archaeological landscapes and known monuments, including Listed Buildings, in the vicinity of the site should be considered as part of any archaeological assessment.
- The archaeological assessment should take into account any relevant Research Frameworks, including the West Midlands Research Framework as detailed in *The Archaeology of the West Midlands. A Framework for Research*¹⁷, and the specific research topics detailed within Section 6 of the *Archaeological Resource Assessment*.
- Historic Landscape Character should be considered as part of site-specific desk-based assessment and evaluations. Mineral extraction schemes should, where possible, minimise the changes to the historic landscape, and where this is unavoidable should make provision for the restoration of workings at the end of their life in ways which respect local historic landscape character.

Archaeological Mitigation:

- Any archaeological mitigation strategy should take into account any relevant Research Frameworks, including the West Midlands Research Framework, and the specific research topics detailed within the *Archaeological Resource Assessment*.
- Where appropriate, relevant archaeological and other specialists should be consulted as part of any archaeological mitigation strategy.
- Where appropriate the Historic Landscape Character and the restoration of historic hedgerows should be considered during the development of any restoration schemes.
- Palaeo-environmental work should be undertaken where appropriate deposits are identified in order to obtain datable material and determine the nature of the contemporary environment. This should include recording alluvial

¹⁶ Hey, G & Lacey, M 2001, *Evaluation of archaeological decision-making processes and sampling strategies*, Oxford Archaeological Unit and Kent County Council: Oxford

¹⁷ Watt, S (ed), 2011. Oxbow Books: Oxford.

sequences and palaeochannels which may be of intrinsic interest in their own right¹⁸.

- Where a programme of strip, map and sampling is to be undertaken as part of a mitigation strategy the Project Design should specifically state that the initial stripping level will be determined by the archaeology. All appropriate members of staff should be informed of this. Stripping should be by 360-degree excavator with a toothless bucket and access roads should not use stripped areas except where essential and once they have been specifically identified as free from archaeology¹⁹.
- An appropriate programme of analysis and dissemination of the results of any fieldwork undertaken should be undertaken, and the deposition of any finds and archives with an appropriate body. This should include, where appropriate, the dissemination of the results through means additional to the final formal report, for example, through web pages, popular publications, etc.²⁰.
- Where appropriate, public engagement and outreach should also be undertaken²¹.

Further information on prospection methodologies and the management of the archaeological resource can be found in Section 7 of the *Archaeological Resource Assessment*.

¹⁸ Hey, G & Lacey, M 2001, *Evaluation of archaeological decision-making processes and sampling strategies*, Oxford Archaeological Unit and Kent County Council: Oxford, pp128, 141

¹⁹ *ibid*, pp143, 145.

²⁰ *ibid*

²¹ Evans, C. 2007. *Extracting Warwickshire's Past: Neighbourhood Outreach Strategy. Final Report Draft*. Warwickshire Museum Field Services: Warwick provides information on outreach and public engagement. This document is also available on-line at:

http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/archive/waggs_eh_2008/downloads.cfm

B. Site Specific Assessments and Recommendations

Site 1: Barretts Farm, Balsall Common (extension)

For data tables see Appendix 1

Grid Ref: SP 24890 76930

Site Size: 97.17 ha

Geology:

The bedrock geology across the study area is dominated by the Mercia Mudstone Group, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period and Tile Hill Mudstone Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 302 to 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Helsby Sandstone Formation; Sidmouth Mudstone Formation; Branscombe Mudstone Formation and Arden Sandstone Formation, which are all formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period, are also present.

Superficial geology consists of Oadby Member – Diamicton, Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel, Baginton Sand and Gravel; Glaciolacustrine Deposits and Glaciofluvial Deposits. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment would have been dominated by rivers and Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>)

Historic Landscape Character Summary:

Within the site boundary the predominant historic landscape character is planned enclosure comprising medium and small rectilinear fields with straight boundaries which appear to have been enclosed on an area of common or heath land, probably in the 18th-19th century. The dismantled Kenilworth and Berkswell Branch Railway, which now forms part of the Kenilworth Greenway project, crosses the north-east edge of the site. Two historic farmsteads: Barrett's Lane Farm and Pool Orchard; a 20th century recreation area and Post-1955 detached housing is also within the site boundary.

Within the wider study area there are a range of different Historic Landscape Character zones. The urban area of Balsall Common situated to the west of the site, is largely a post-1950s expansion of the settlement interspersed with some pockets of earlier 20th century settlement. The historic landscape character to the south and south-west of the site boundary is typical of the formal enclosure in the 18th and 19th century. It is predominantly planned enclosure, with rectilinear fields with straight boundaries and straight roads, that are interspersed with numerous pre-1880 historic farmsteads and small holdings particularly to the south west of the PSS.

To the east and north-east, the historic landscape character is more varied. The Coventry/Birmingham railway and dismantled Kenilworth/Berkswell line represents a clear dividing line between urban Balsall Common and the planned enclosed landscape to the west and south-west. In contrast, north of the railway there are areas of mixed enclosure including piecemeal enclosure, possible squatter enclosure, planned enclosure, irregular enclosure, and paddocks. East of the site, between the railway lines, the landscape is also mixed with some very large post- second world war fields as well as paddocks and closes and planned enclosure. Settlement in these areas is dispersed in the form of historic farmsteads, detached pre 1880 housing and

country houses dating from the Post-Medieval to Modern periods with many being from 20th century.

Scheduled Monuments within the Proposed Strategic Site (PSS):

None

Scheduled Monuments within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary):

None

Conservation Areas within the PSS:

None

Conservation Areas within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary)

None

Listed Buildings within the PSS:

DSI35: Barratts Lane Farmhouse, Grade II, Historic England List Entry No. 1045801

DSI112: Barn at Barratts Lane Farm, Grade II, Historic England List Entry No. 1075970

DSI343: Pool Orchard, Grade II, Historic England List Entry No. 1343233

Locally Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Previous archaeological work within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any previous archaeological work having been undertaken across this site.

Known archaeological sites within the PSS:

MSI87: Barratts Lane Farmhouse. 17th century building

MSI88: Barratts Lane Farm Barn. 17th - 18th century buildings

MSI86: Sunnyside Farm, (Pool Orchard): 17th century building

MSI1686: Findspot: Lead shot of unknown date

MSI1793: Findspot: Medieval-post medieval strap fitting

MSI1823: Findspot: 17th century coin

MSI6119: Former LNWR (Kenilworth & Berkswell Branch). Dismantled railway line

MSI6048: Berkswell Railway Station: Passenger railway, Established 1840

MSI8866: Ridge and Furrow; West of Odnall End Farm; Balsall

MSI15141: Moated Site 160m south-west of Beechwood Farm, Berkswell

Past Disturbance to the PSS:

It is probable that the majority of the site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. A small portion of the site was used as allotments during the 20th century. Whilst this agricultural activity may have caused some damage to any archaeological deposits predating this use, this damage is unlikely to have been extensive.

Archaeological Potential of the PSS:

The proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological potential. A moated site (MSI15141) is shown on the 1841 Berkswell Tithe Map at SP 25276 277108. It is presently undated, however these sites typically date to the medieval period. The former railway will have had a significant impact on this feature, however, there is a potential for some of it, or other features related to it, to survive within the site. This majority of the remainder of this area is likely to have been in agricultural use from at least the medieval period. Although few archaeological sites have been previously recorded across or in the wider vicinity of this area, this may be due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations across this area, rather than an absence of activity during the pre-medieval periods. There is therefore a potential for previously unknown archaeological deposits, pre-dating the medieval and later agricultural use of this site, to survive across this area. These may include archaeological deposits of regional or national importance, which may be worthy of preservation in situ.

The Grade II Listed Buildings of 'Barratts Lane Farmhouse' (ref. *DSI35*) and 'Barn at Barratts Lane Farm' (*DSI112*) survive in the core of the site. A further Grade II Listed Building, Pool Orchard (*DSI343*) is located in the north-eastern portion of the site. Barratts Lane Farmhouse and Pool Orchard date to the 17th century, confirming that parts of the site have been occupied since at least that time, and potentially earlier. There is a potential for archaeological features associated with this occupation to survive across this site.

Further historic buildings lie in the immediate vicinity of the site, including the early 17th century Grade II Listed 85 Meeting House Lane and associated barn and outbuildings adjacent to its western boundary (*DSI138*, *DSI139*, *DSI260* and the 17th century Grade II Listed Brickmakers Arms to the north-west (*DSI363*, *MSI134*).

Site Sensitivity to change:

Archaeology:

Development of this site is likely to have a significant negative archaeological impact upon any archaeological deposits which survive across this area. It could also impact any historic buildings or structures, including Listed Buildings, which survive across, and in the vicinity of, this site. This could include directly impacting the fabric of these historic structures and/or their setting.

Historic Landscape Character:

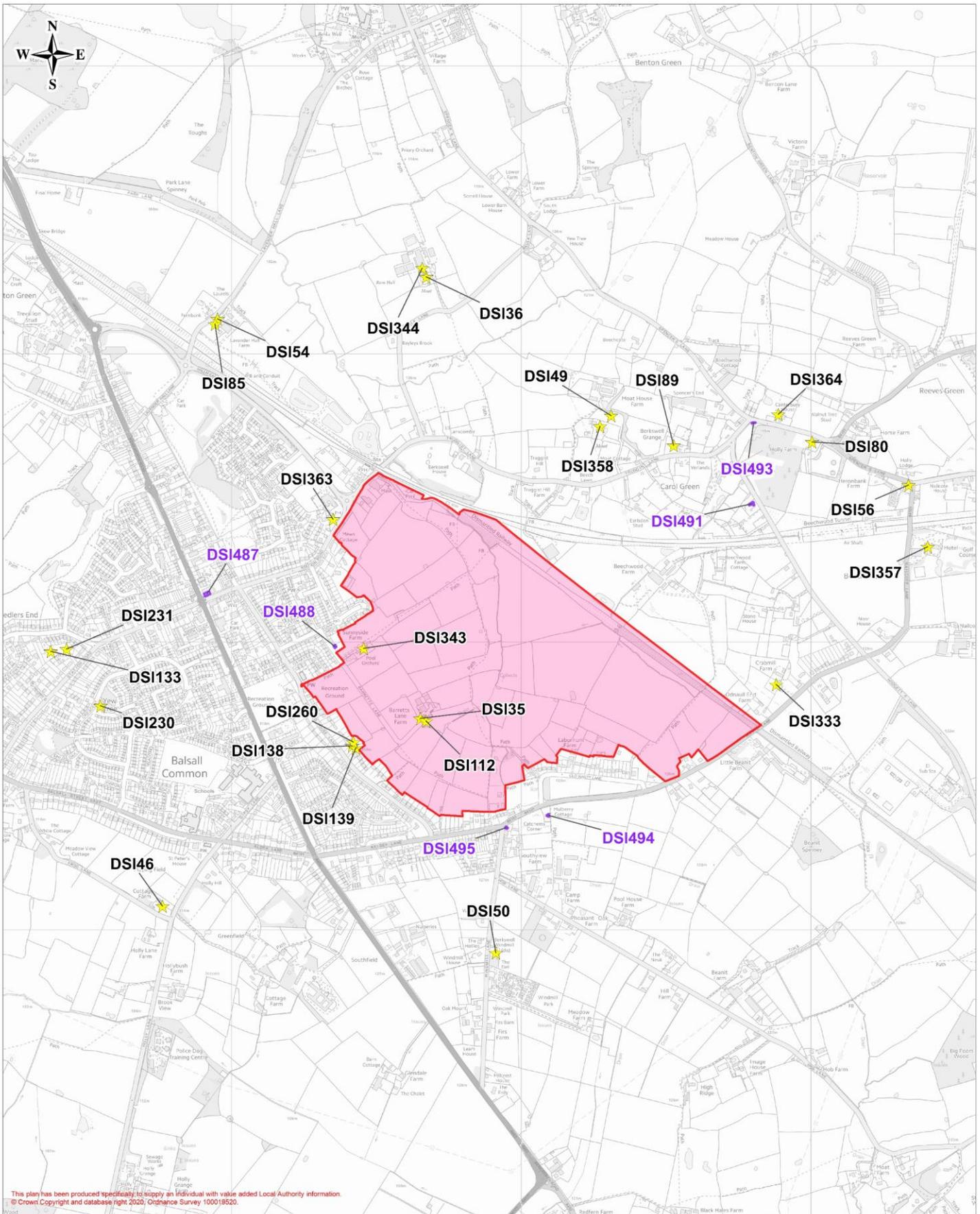
Any development will change the historic landscape character of this area from its present state which is mainly 18th-19th century rural landscape with historic farmsteads.

Planning Recommendations for the PSS:

A programme of archaeological assessment should be undertaken, the first phases of which should comprise detailed desk-based (including a walkover survey) and

geophysical survey. This should include an assessment of the impacts of the proposed development on the historic buildings which survive across and in the vicinity of the application site. This should be followed by a programme of evaluative fieldwork, the scope of which should be informed by the results of the earlier surveys. This fieldwork should be undertaken prior to the determination of any planning application in order to provide sufficient information to enable a reasoned and informed planning decision to be made. The archaeological evaluation will inform the development of a strategy, if appropriate, to mitigate the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development; this strategy may include designing the development to avoid impacting archaeological deposits which are worthy of conservation.

The Historic Landscape Character of this area should be taken into account when considering any planning application for this site.



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Site 1 (Barretts Farm Extended)

Listed Buildings

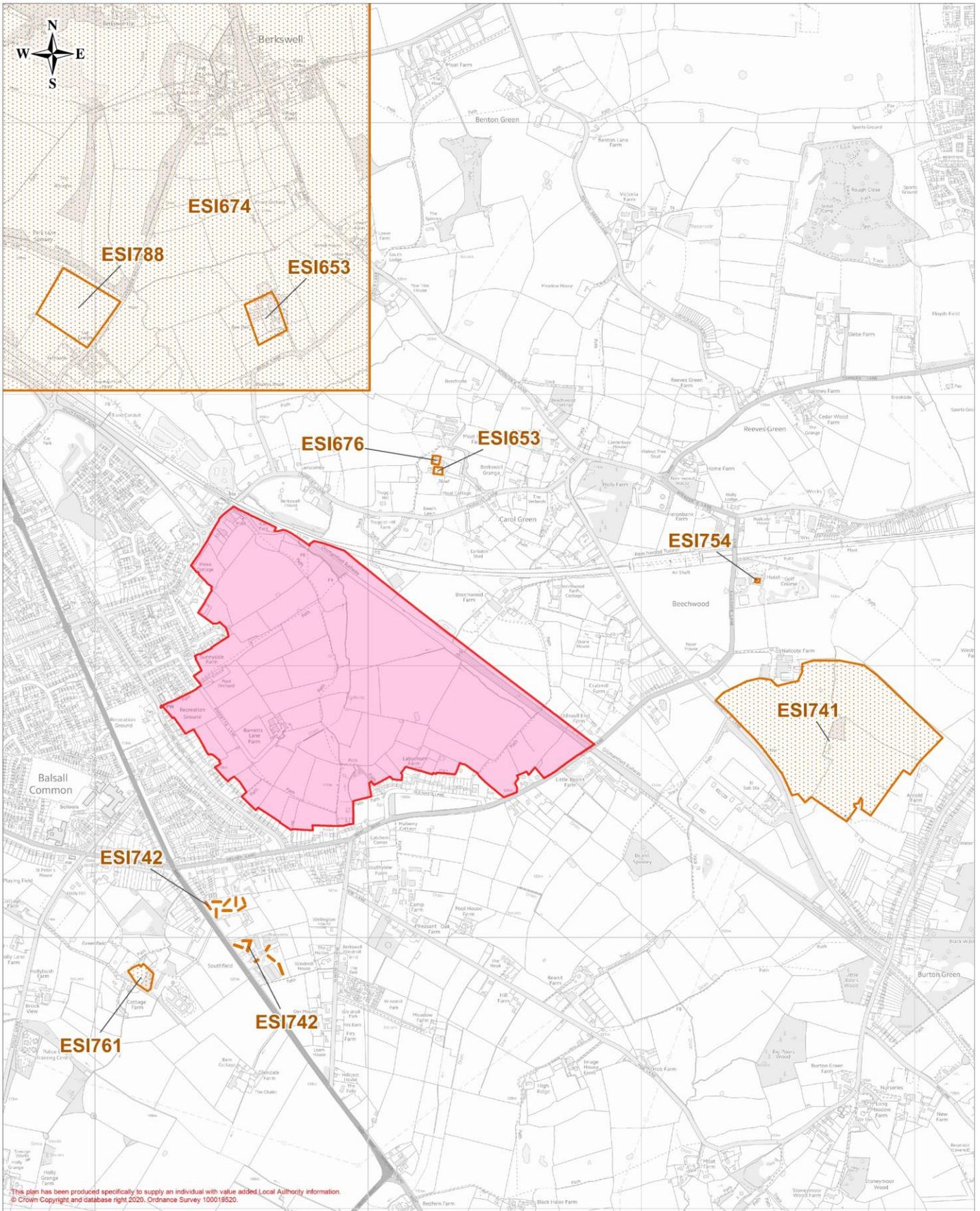
Locally Listed Buildings

 Site Area



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Site 1 (Barretts Farm Extended)

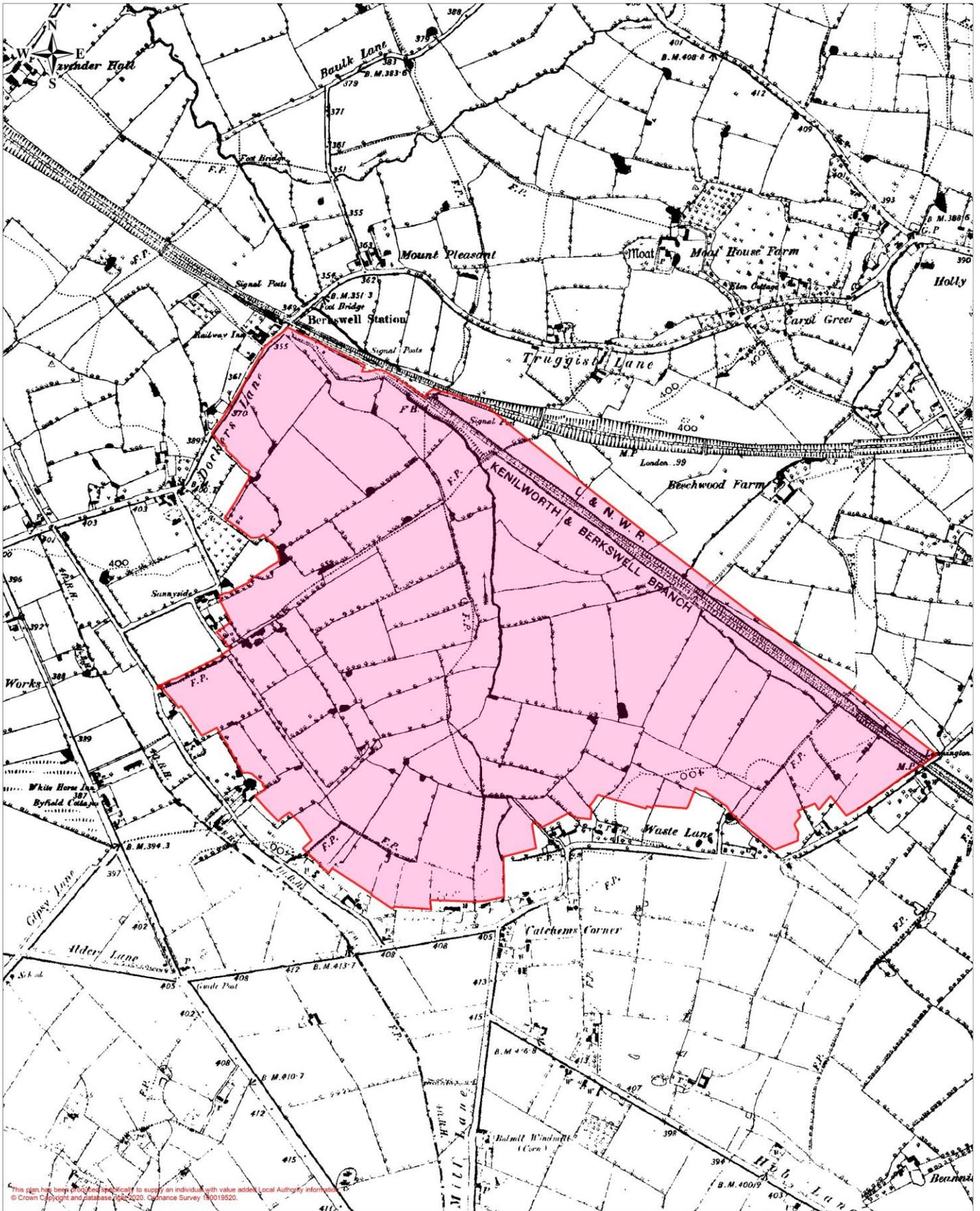
 Site Area

Archaeological Events



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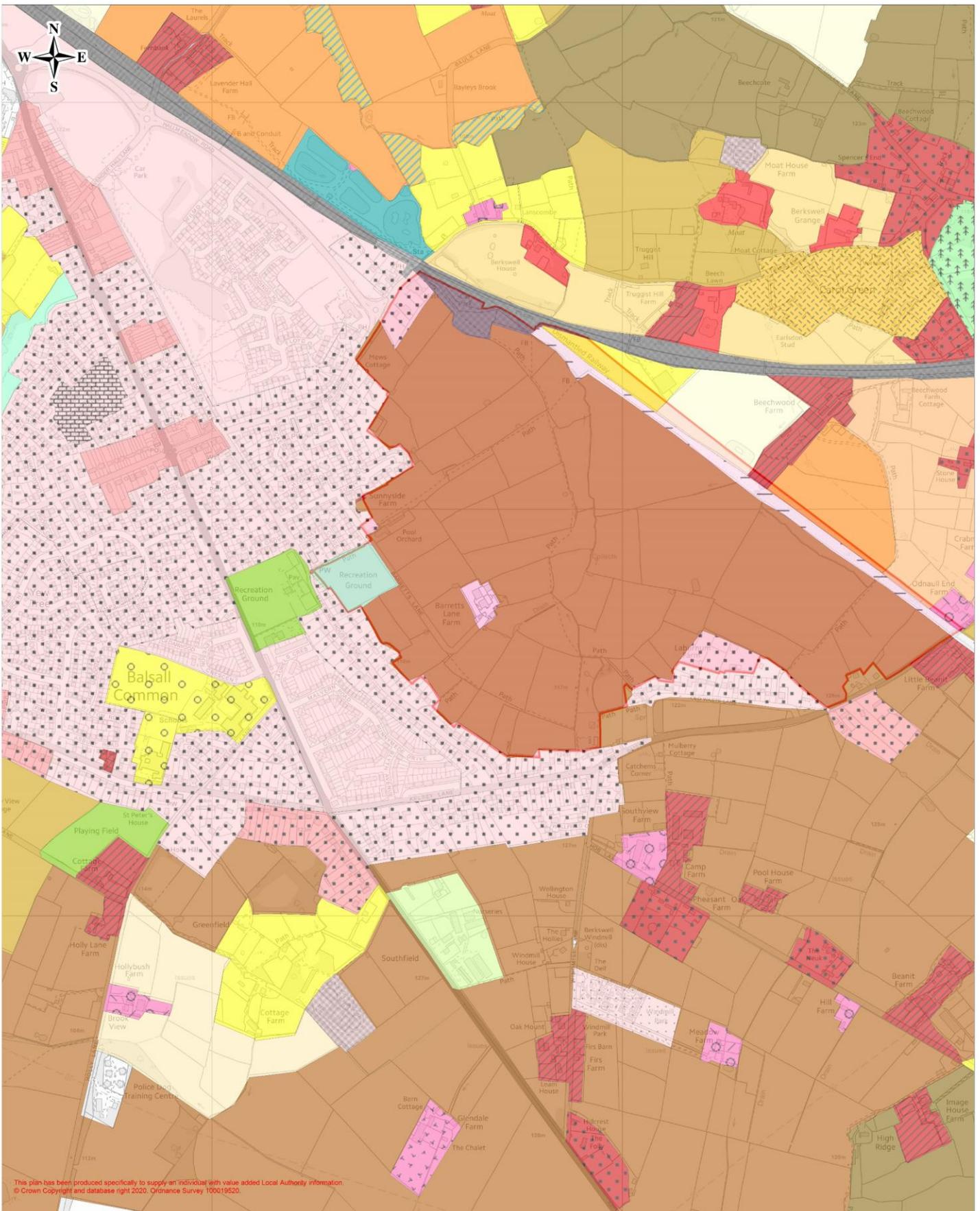
Site 1 (Barretts Farm Extended)

 Site Area

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational Disused Railway Railway Irregular Squatter Enclosure Railway Station/Sidings Country House Farm Complex Post 1955 Farm Complex Pre 1880s Post 1955 Detached Housing Post 1955 Semi-detached Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Detached Housing Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Semi-detached Housing Pre 1880s Detached Housing Historic Settlement Core Public Open Space Sports Field Golf Course Park/Garden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paddocks and Closes Utilities Coniferous Plantation Broad Leaved Plantation Very Large Post War Fields Other Large Rectilinear Fields Other Small Rectilinear Fields Planned Enclosure Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure Piecemeal Enclosure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large Irregular Fields Farm Complex - Field Barn Farm Complex - Smallholding Farm Complex - Outfarm Mobile Home Park Small Irregular Fields Fishery Floodplain and Meadow Nursery/Garden Centre Hotel
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Site 2: Extension to Site 3 - Windmill Lane

For data tables see Appendix 1

Grid Ref: SP 24791 75604

Site Size: 2.02 ha

Geology:

The bedrock across the study area is dominated by Mercia Mudstone Group, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period.

Superficial geology consists of Oadby Member – Diamicton, Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel, Baginton Sand and Gravel; Till, Mid Pleistocene – Diamicton; Glaciolacustrine Deposits and Glaciofluvial Deposits. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment would have been dominated by rivers and Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>)

Historic Landscape Character Summary:

The Historic Landscape Character within the PSS comprises small and medium rectilinear fields with straight boundaries, laid out in a regular pattern representative of the planned enclosure of common or heath land in the 18th and 19th centuries. Located within the north-east of the site are a pre-1950s detached house: Leam House and a late 20th century industrial complex.

Within the wider study area, there are a variety of historic landscape character zones. To the north and north-west, the area consists of 20th century settlement expansion of urban Balsall Common which is predominantly post-1950 detached housing but also includes some early 20th century detached and semi-detached housing. In the north-west, south of Balsall Common, the historic character is mixed. As well as the planned enclosure which covers most of the area there is also earlier, irregular enclosure with ridge and furrow, probably dating to the 17th or 18th century and paddocks and closes. Interspersed within these zones is a post-1950s equestrian centre and a pre-1880s historic farmstead. North-east of the site the landscape character is predominantly planned enclosure interspersed with numerous pre-1880s farmsteads. Further post-1950s detached housing, part of Balsall Common's south eastern expansion, is also present.

The area to the south, west and east of the site is largely formed of large areas of planned enclosure, again interspersed with several pre-1880 historic farmsteads particularly to the east of the site. An historic farmstead, Firs Farm is immediately to the east on the other side of Windmill Lane. Also, to the east of the site is some pre-1880s detached housing and a modern mobile home park. Further to the south and south-east the landscape becomes more diverse with areas of piecemeal enclosure, paddocks and closes and an area of very large post-second world war irregular fields, shown on the 1st edition as small rectilinear fields with straight boundaries; these fields may be rectilinear squatter enclosure of the former common or heathland. As with the

rest of the study area, several historic farmsteads are found dispersed within these zones.

Scheduled Monuments within the PSS:

None

Scheduled Monuments within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary):

None

Conservation Areas within the PSS:

None

Conservation Areas within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary):

None

Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

Locally Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Previous Archaeological Work within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any previous archaeological work having been undertaken across this site.

Known archaeological sites within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any archaeological sites or monuments within the site area.

Past Disturbance of this PSS and original PSS 'Windmill Lane/Kenilworth Road, Balsall Common'²²:

It is probable that the majority of the site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Whilst this agricultural activity may have caused some damage to any archaeological deposits predating this use, this damage is unlikely to have been extensive.

²² Site 3, p33-20, 2018 Archaeological Assessment
(<https://www.solihull.gov.uk/Portals/0/Planning/LPR/Local-Plan-Review-Archaeological-Assessment.pdf>)

Extension:

A large portion of the extension to the PSS has been subject to disturbance caused by modern development. Whilst this is likely to have impacted any archaeological deposits which survive across those parts of the site, the extent of this is presently unknown.

Archaeological Potential of this PSS and original PSS 'Windmill Lane/Kenilworth Road, Balsall Common':

This proposed development site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential. Buildings probably relating to the agricultural use of this area are shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map in the north western portion of the site. These do not appear on the earlier 1inch Ordnance Survey map, suggesting that they post-date the 1830s. These buildings appear to still be extant. The proposed development of this area could have an impact on these historic structures; there is also a potential for archaeological features associated with the use of those structures to survive across that area.

A 1779-80 estate map of this area (CR621/8) includes a reference to 'Danes Bank' (MSI15142) in this location. It is not presently known to what feature this is referring – it may be of archaeological interest.

The Parish Boundary, which crosses this site, is also marked on the 18th century estate map and may be significantly older. There is a potential for archaeological remains associated with this to survive across the site.

Aerial photographs of this area show an enclosure with a possible double ditch and bank in a semi-circular shape as a cropmark 140m to the west (MSI10464).

Although few other relevant archaeological sites have been previously recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, this may be due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations across this area, rather than an absence of activity during the pre-medieval periods. There is therefore a potential for archaeological features associated with the known site to the west, and/or other previously unidentified archaeological features, pre-dating the medieval and later agricultural use of this site, as well as features associated with the later division of this area, to survive across this area. These may include archaeological deposits of regional or national importance, which may be worthy of preservation in situ.

The Grade II* Listed Berkswell Windmill, which dates to the early 19th century, lies to the immediate east of the site.

Site Sensitivity to change of this PSS and original PSS 'Windmill Lane/Kenilworth Road, Balsall Common':

Archaeology:

Development of this site is likely to have a significant negative archaeological impact upon any archaeological deposits which survive across this area. It is also likely to have an impact on the setting of the Grade II* Listed Berkswell Windmill which is immediately adjacent to the site.

Historic Landscape Character:

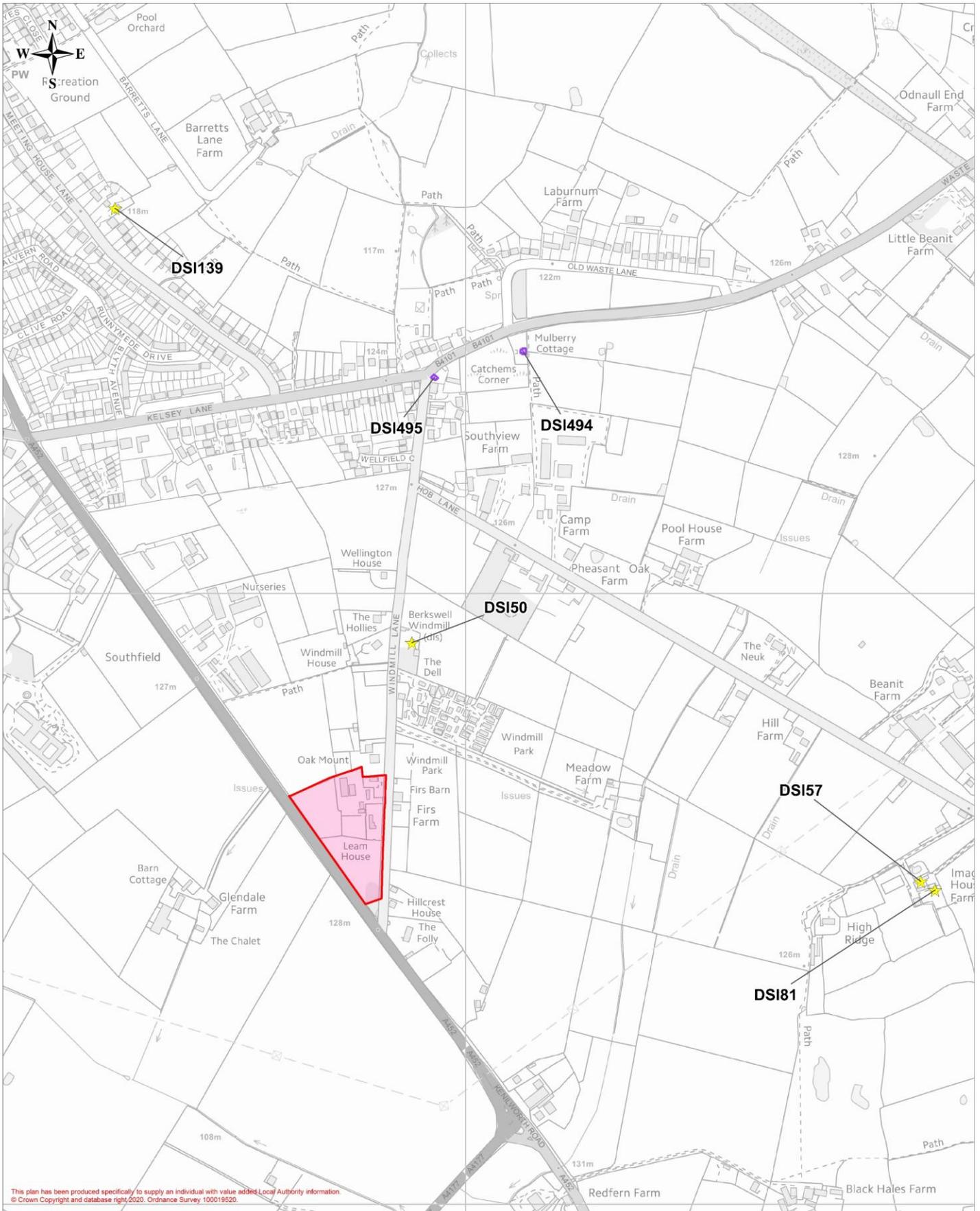
Any development will change the historic landscape character of this area from its present state which is mainly reorganised piecemeal enclosure with good survival of field boundaries since the late 19th century and a pre-1950s detached house and 20th century industrial buildings in the north-west of the site.

Of note is the parish boundary running through the centre of the site. This is marked on an estate map dating to 1779-80 and later historic maps. It is likely to be significantly older and as such is a particularly important surviving feature in the landscape.

Planning Recommendations for of this PSS and original PSS 'Windmill Lane/Kenilworth Road, Balsall Common':

A programme of archaeological assessment should be undertaken, the first phases of which should comprise detailed desk-based (including a walkover survey) and geophysical survey. This should include an assessment of the impacts of the proposed development upon the setting of any historic buildings, including the Listed Berkswell Windmill, which lie within, or in the wider vicinity of, this site. This should be followed by a programme of evaluative fieldwork, including fieldwalking and trial trenching, the scope of which should be informed by the results of the earlier surveys. This fieldwork should be undertaken prior to the determination of any planning application in order to provide sufficient information to enable a reasoned and informed planning decision to be made. The archaeological evaluation will inform the development of a strategy, if appropriate, to mitigate the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development; this strategy may include designing the development to avoid impacting archaeological deposits of national significance which are worthy of conservation.

The Historic Landscape Character of this area should be taken into account when considering any planning application for this site.



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Site 2 (Windmill Lane Extension)

Listed Buildings

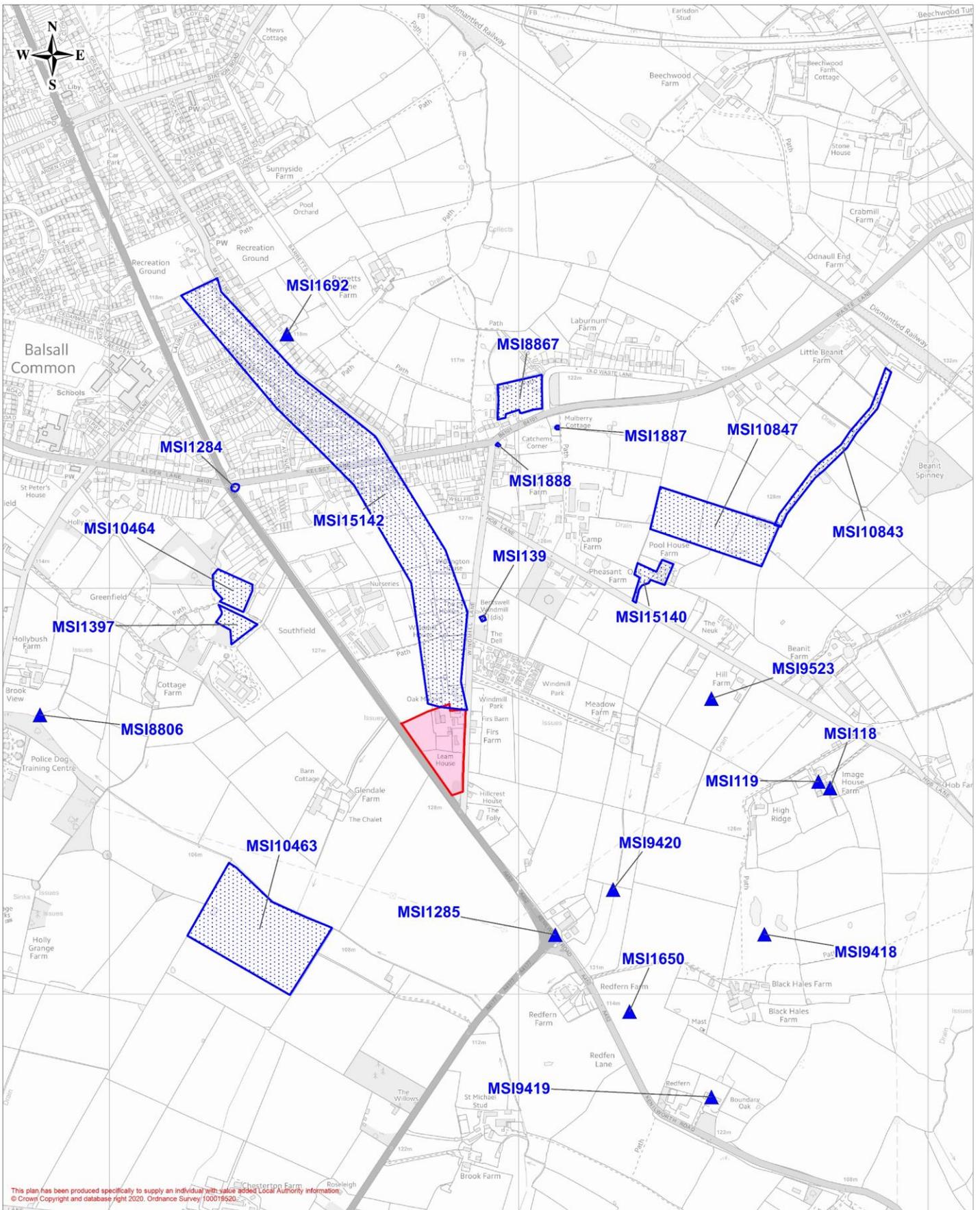
Locally Listed Buildings

 Site Area



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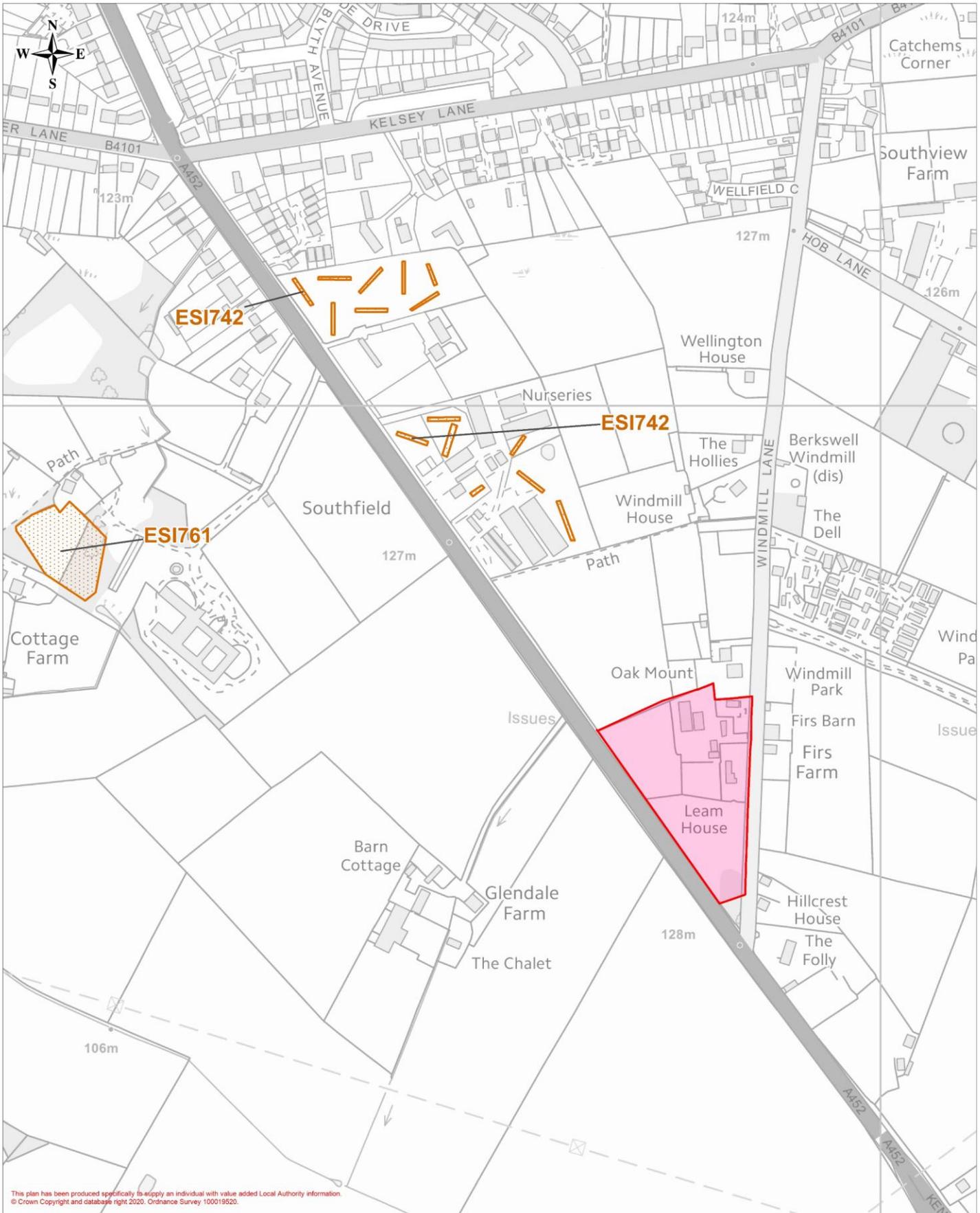
Site 2 (Windmill Lane Extension) Archaeological Monuments

 Site Area



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Site 02 (Windmill Lane Extension)

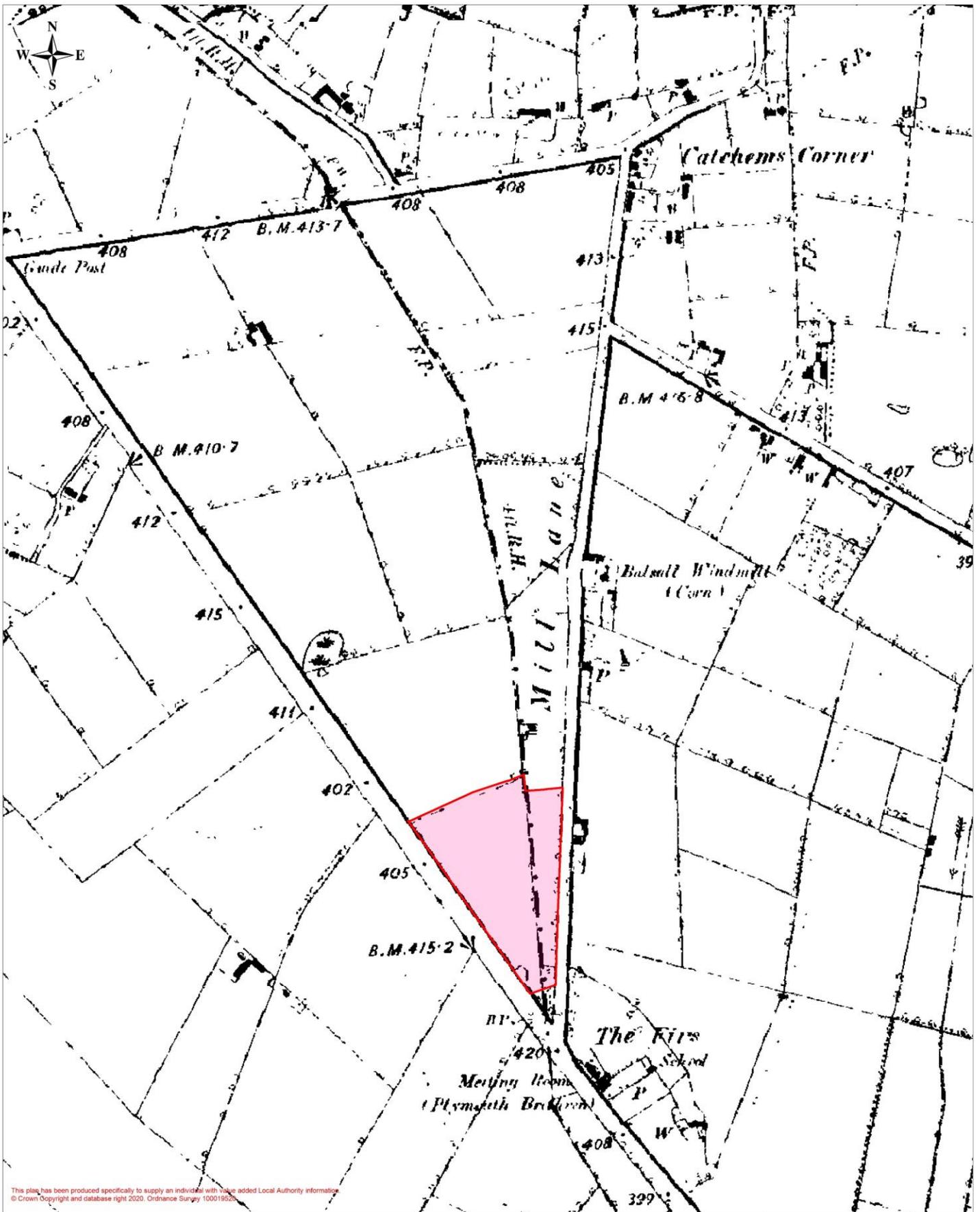
 Site Area

Archaeological Events

 Events

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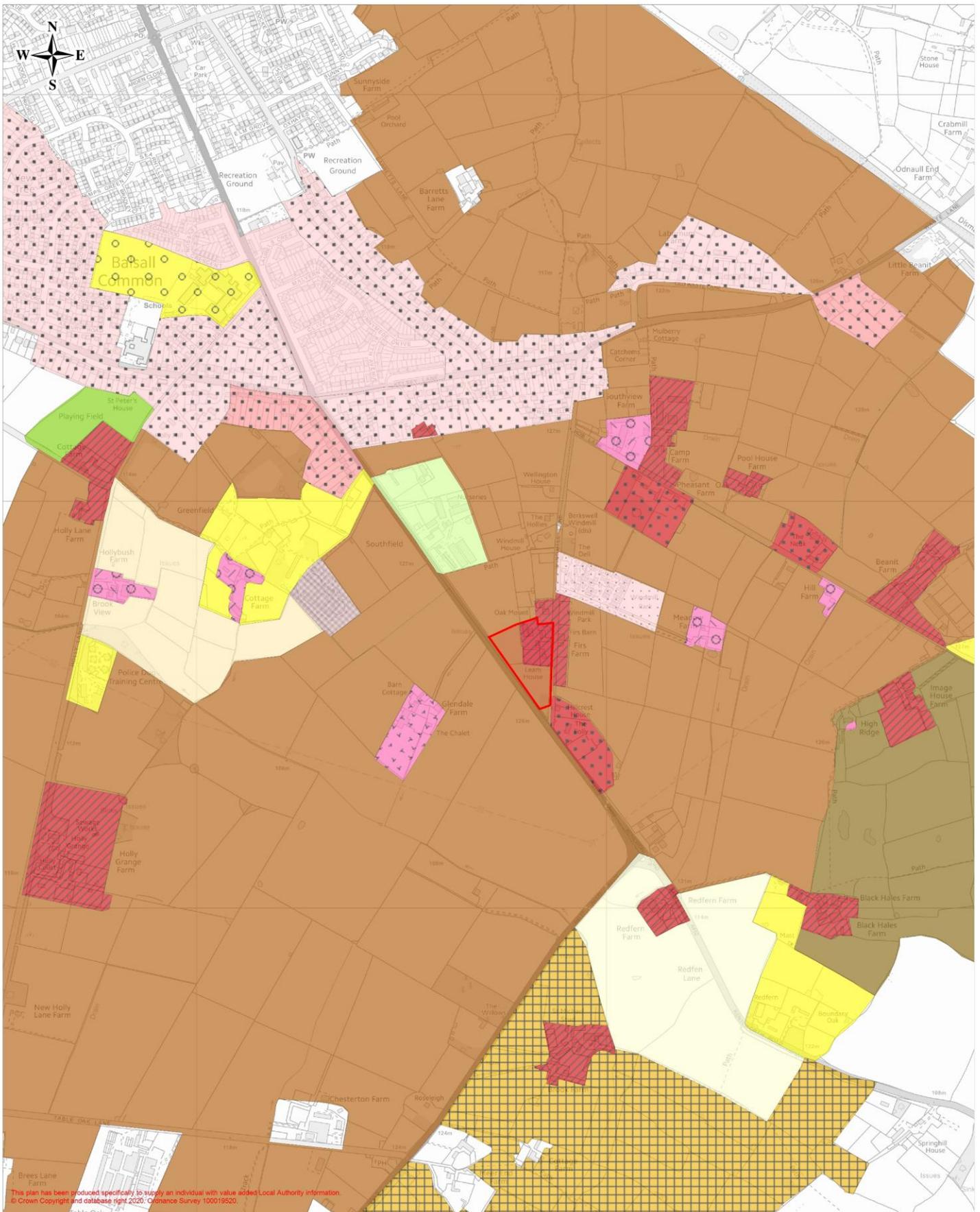
Site 2 (Windmill Lane Extension)

 Area

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**Site 2
(Windmill Lane Extension)**

 Site Area

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  Piecemeal Enclosure |  Sports Field |  Farm Complex - Smallholding |
|  Small Irregular Fields |  Pre 1880s Detached Housing |  Farm Complex - Outfarm |
|  Planned Enclosure |  Detached Housing Post 1900s/Pre 1955 |  Farm Complex - Field Barn |
|  Paddocks and Closes |  Post 1955 Semi-detached Housing |  Mobile Home Park |
|  Very Large Post War Fields |  Post 1955 Detached Housing |  Park and Ride |
|  Rectilinear Squatter Enclosure |  Farm Complex Pre 1880s |  Educational |
|  Nursery/Garden Centre |  Farm Complex Post 1880s | |
| |  Farm Complex Post 1955 | |

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Site 3: Extension to Site 12 – South of Dog Kennel Lane

For data tables see Appendix 1

Grid Ref: SP 13230 76657

Site Size: 10.3 ha

Geology:

The bedrock geology across the study area is dominated by the Mercia Mudstone Group, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period with some Sidmouth Mudstone Formation also formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period in the north-west of area.

Superficial geology consists of Till, Mid Pleistocene – Diamicton; Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel; Glaciolacustrine Deposits and Glaciofluvial Deposits. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment would have been dominated by rivers and Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>).

Historic Landscape Character Summary:

The site comprises large rectilinear fields with straight boundaries which are laid out in a very regular pattern representative of planned enclosure in the 18th and 19th centuries. Extant ridge and furrow in some of these fields suggests that they were once medieval open fields. To the east of the site there is an area of post-1955 detached housing fronted along the Stratford Road and Creynolds Lane.

The wider study area is divided by the Stratford Road, formerly Monkspath Street. The area to the south-west of Stratford Road comprises areas of mixed enclosure including planned enclosure, large irregular fields with curvilinear boundaries (representative of the piecemeal enclosure of open fields by informal arrangement) and paddocks and closes. In the south-east of the study area is Shirley Golf Course; this area previously formed irregular fields in the late 19th century and evidence of irregular enclosure remains in fields to the north of the golf course. Settlement on this side of the Stratford Road comprises post-1955 detached and semi-detached housing along Creynolds Lane and at Cheswick Green. A pre-1880 Country House and possible moated site, Elliot's Hall, is located along Creynolds Lane and is currently in use as a Management Centre and in the west of the study area can be found Light Hall Farm, a pre-1880 farmstead and possible medieval moated settlement. The site of the former TRW research centre for the automotive industry is located between Dog Kennel Lane and Stratford Road. North-east of the Stratford Road, is the urban area of Monkspath comprising post-1955 detached housing. To the north-west of the Stratford Road there are post-1955 commercial, retail and industrial zones and the urban area of Shirley Heath comprising post-1955 semi-detached housing.

Scheduled Monuments within the PSS:

None

Scheduled Monuments within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary):

None

Conservation Areas within the PSS:

None

Conservation Areas within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary)

None

Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

Locally Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Previous known archaeological work within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any previous archaeological work having been undertaken across this site.

Known archaeological sites within the PSS:

MSI8579 Ridge and Furrow-SW of Monkspath Street

Past Disturbance to this PSS and the original PSS 'South of Dog Kennel Lane'²³:

It is probable that the majority of the site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Whilst this agricultural activity may have caused some damage to any archaeological deposits predating this use, this damage is unlikely to have been extensive.

Archaeological Potential of this PSS and the original PSS 'South of Dog Kennel Lane':

The Grade II Listed Building of Light Hall (DSI224) and associated historic buildings survive in the western portion of this site. This brick building dates from 1750 and it may be associated with the adjacent moated site, which is likely to date from the medieval period (MSI9108). There is therefore a potential for archaeological features associated with the occupation of this part of the site from at least the medieval period to survive across this area.

Ridge and furrow associated with the agricultural use of this area survives across parts of the site. A historic routeway, which is record on Yates map of 1787-89 and later

²³ Site 12, p109-116, 2018 Archaeological Assessment
(<https://www.solihull.gov.uk/Portals/0/Planning/LPR/Local-Plan-Review-Archaeological-Assessment.pdf>)

historic maps, crosses the eastern part of the site in a north-south direction. This is still in use as a footpath.

Greenwoods map of 1822 shows a number of buildings fronting Monkspath Street. The later 1842 Tithe map refers to some of these as a Blacksmith's and Wheelwright's shop and further tenements. These are no longer extant. There is a potential for archaeological features associated with these to survive across this part of the site.

Although few other relevant archaeological sites have been previously recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, this may be due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations across this area, rather than an absence of activity during the pre-medieval periods. There is also therefore a potential for previously unidentified archaeological features, pre-dating the medieval and later agricultural use of this site, as well as features associated with the later agricultural use and the historic routeway, to survive across this area. These may include archaeological deposits of regional or national importance, which may be worthy of preservation in situ.

Site Sensitivity to change of this PSS and the original PSS 'South of Dog Kennel Lane':

Archaeology:

Development of this site is likely to have a significant negative archaeological impact upon any archaeological deposits which survive across this area. It is also likely to have an impact on the setting of the historic buildings which survive across and in the wider vicinity of this site, including the Grade II Listed Building of Light Hall.

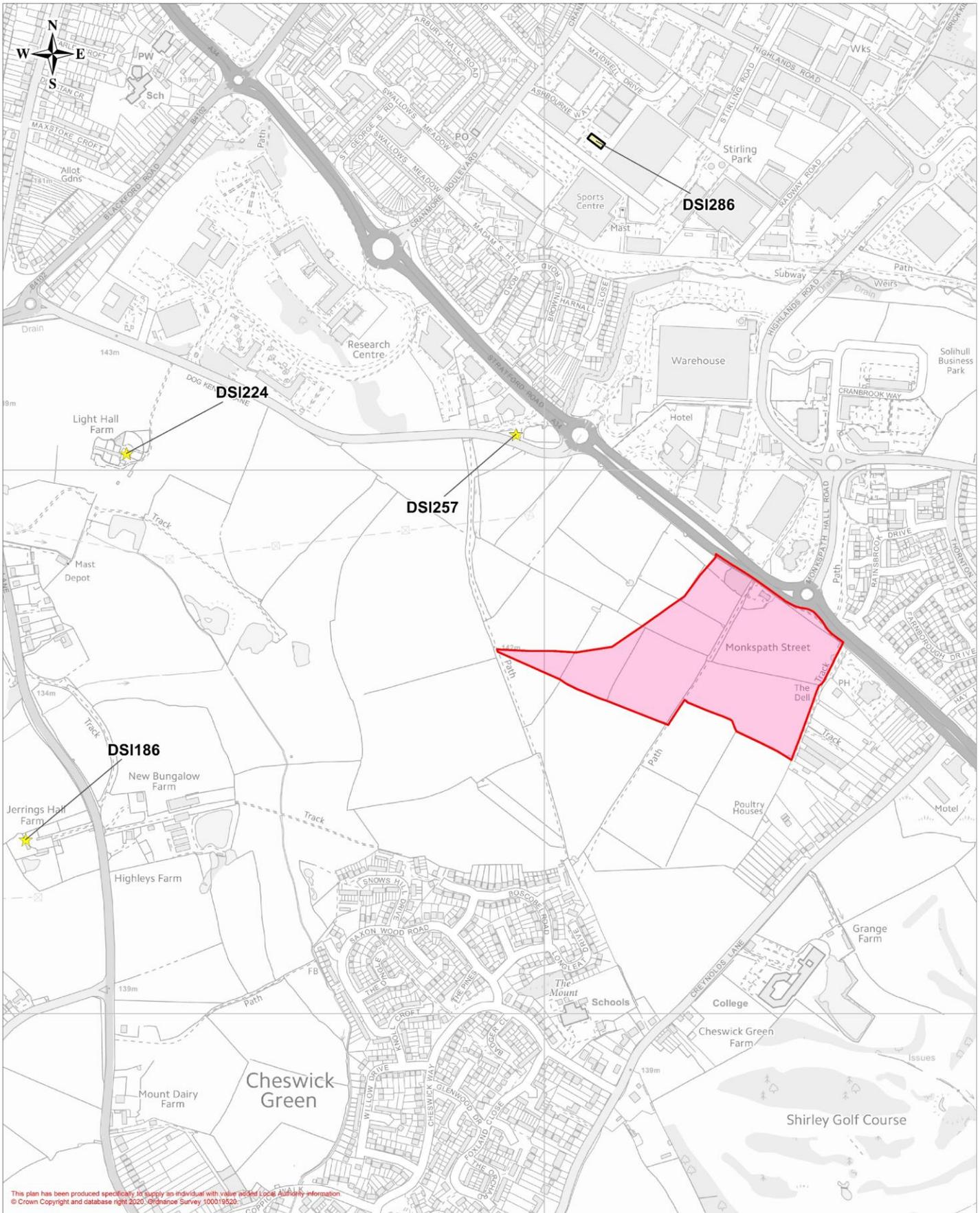
Historic Landscape Character:

Any development will change the historic landscape character of this area from its present state which is predominantly 18th/19th century planned enclosure with some extant ridge and furrow, the remnant of an earlier, potentially medieval landscape.

Planning Recommendations for this PSS and the original PSS 'South of Dog Kennel Lane':

A programme of archaeological assessment should be undertaken, the first phases of which should comprise detailed desk-based (including a walkover survey) and geophysical survey. This should include an assessment of the impacts of the proposed development upon any historic buildings or structures which survive across and in the vicinity of the application site. This should be followed by a programme of evaluative fieldwork, including fieldwalking and trial trenching, the scope of which should be informed by the results of the earlier surveys. This fieldwork should be undertaken prior to the determination of any planning application in order to provide sufficient information to enable a reasoned and informed planning decision to be made. The archaeological evaluation will inform the development of a strategy, if appropriate, to mitigate the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development; this strategy may include designing the development to avoid impacting archaeological deposits of national significance which are worthy of conservation.

The Historic Landscape Character of this area should be taken into account when considering any planning application for this site.



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Site 3 (South of Dog Kennel Road)

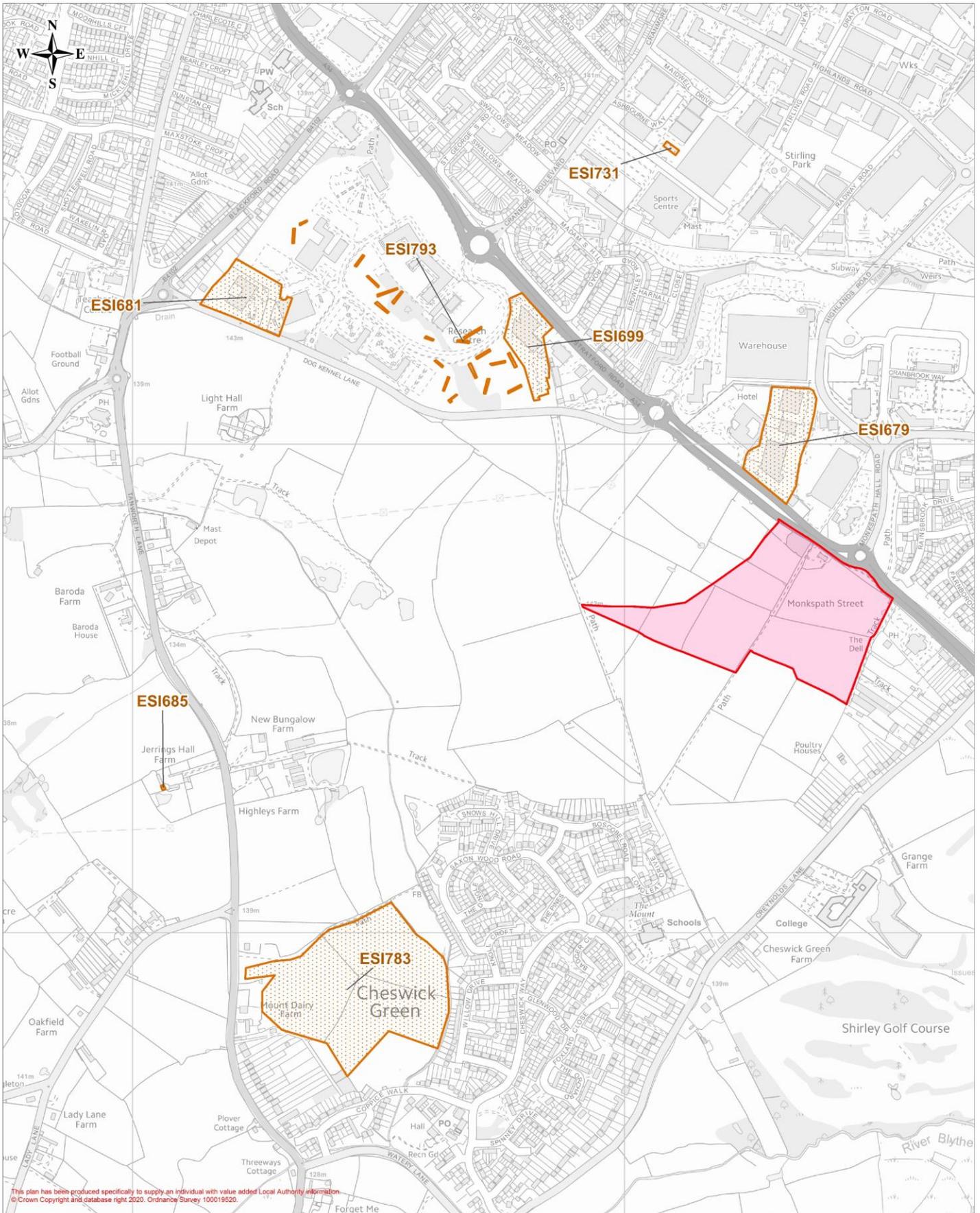
Listed Buildings

 Site Area



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Site 3 (South of Dog Kennel Road)

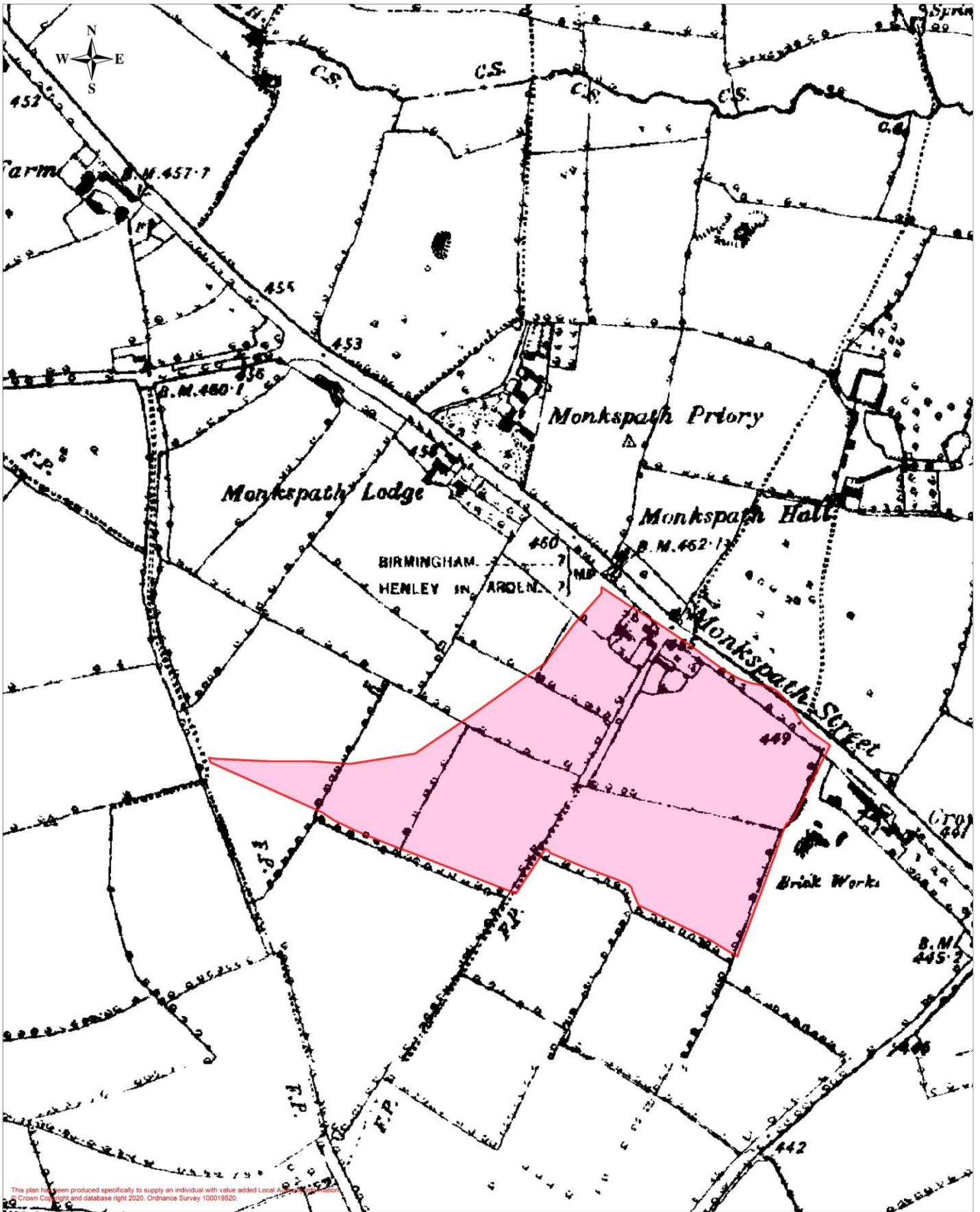
 Site Area

Archaeological Events



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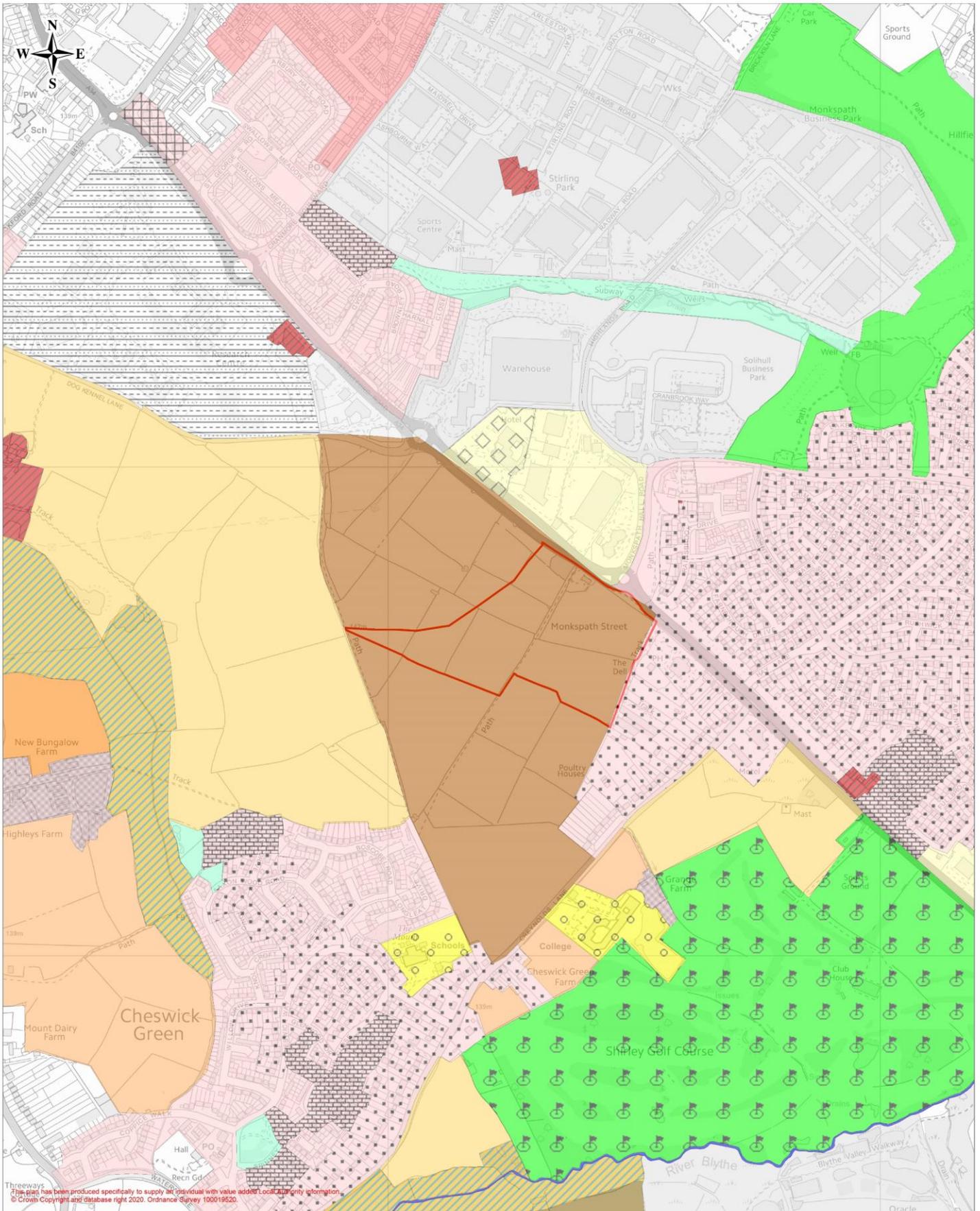
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Site 3 (South of Dog Kennel Lane Extension) OS 1st Edition 1:10560 (1880s)

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piecemeal Enclosure Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure Large Irregular Fields Planned Enclosure Other Large Rectilinear Fields Other Small Rectilinear Fields Paddocks and Closes Floodplain and Meadow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Nursery/Garden Centre Broad Leaved Plantation Post 1955 Industrial Complex Other Industrial Motor Industry Park/Garden Golf Course 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Open Space Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Semi-detached Housing Post 1955 Terraced Housing Post 1955 Semi-detached Housing Post 1955 Detached Housing Farm Complex Pre 1880s Farm Complex Post 1955 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Complex - Field Barn Flats and Apartments Educational Commercial and Retail Hotel 	<p>Site 3 (South of Dog Kennel Lane Extension)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Area 	<p>Archaeological Information and Advice PO Box 43, Barrack Street, Warwick, CV34 4SX 01926 412734 warwickshire.gov.uk</p>
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Site 4: Extension to Site 16 – East of Solihull

For data tables see Appendix 1

Grid Ref: SP 16751 80654

Site Size: 5.98 ha

Geology:

The bedrock geology within the study area is predominantly a combination of Branscombe Mudstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 201 to 228 million years ago in the Triassic Period and Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 228 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period as well as Arden Sandstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 228 to 237 million years ago in the Triassic Period.

Superficial deposits comprise Glaciofluvial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment would have been dominated by rivers and Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>).

Historic Landscape Character Summary:

Within the PSS, the historic landscape character predominantly comprises paddocks and closes with some early 20th century housing. It is bounded by the Grand Union Canal to the north which divides the wider study area from west to east and Lugtrout Lane to the south. A pre-1880 farmstead: Lugtrout Farm is located directly to the east.

Elmdon Heath dominates most of the western part of the wider study and predominantly comprises post-1900s/pre-1955 housing with some later 20th century infill and allotments and playing fields. Part of the post-1955 expansion of Solihull is located to the south west of the study area. In the south-east of the study area is the settlement of Catherine de Barnes; this is largely a Post-1955 expansion of the medieval settlement. Broad-leaved Ancient Woodland including Elmdon Coppice and Hampton Coppice are located in the north of the site. East of the Hampton Coppice there are large rectilinear fields with straight and sinuous boundaries which appear to be planned woodland clearance, and some large irregular fields which were probably assarted from Hampton Coppice. The north-east of the study area comprises amalgamated post-second world war fields with curvilinear boundaries representative of piecemeal enclosure. A Pre-1880s historic farmstead, Woodhouse Farm is also within this area.

The fieldscape in the south of the study area forms two distinctive character zones divided by Field Lane, to the east there is irregular enclosure in the form of paddocks and closes and very large amalgamated fields with curvilinear boundaries, whereas to the south of the PSS and immediately east of Elmdon Heath there are small and medium fields with straight boundaries representative of planned enclosure of common or heathland in the 18th and 19th century interspersed with pre-1880s historic farmsteads and a Country House: Berry Hall, the site of a medieval moated settlement. Areas of Broad-leaved Plantation marked on the 1st Edition onwards: The Rookery and Brick Kiln Hole Wood are also to the south of the wider study area.

Scheduled Monuments within the PSS:

None

Scheduled Monuments within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary):

None

Conservation Areas within the PSS:

None

Conservation Areas within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary)

None

Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

Locally Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Previous known archaeological work within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any previous archaeological work having been undertaken across this site.

Known archaeological sites within the PSS:

MSI5075: Former site of Wherrits Well, canal feeder, Elmdon Heath.

Past Disturbance to this PSS and the original PSS 'East of Solihull' ²⁴:

It is probable that the majority of the site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Whilst the agricultural activity across this site may have caused some damage to any archaeological deposits predating this use, this damage is unlikely to have been extensive. The southern portion of the site contains some localised areas of scrub and some limited tree cover, whilst there is more intensive tree cover in the north west corner of the site. These trees are likely to have had some impact on any archaeological features present across that area, however, the extent of that impact is not yet known. The southern and central portion of the site also contains modern development, this is likely to have had an impact on archaeological features which previously survived across that area, however, the extent of that impact is not presently known.

²⁴ Site 16, p141-149, 2018 Archaeological Assessment
(<https://www.solihull.gov.uk/Portals/0/Planning/LPR/Local-Plan-Review-Archaeological-Assessment.pdf>)

Archaeological Potential of this PSS and the original PSS 'East of Solihull':

The proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological potential. The Grade II Listed Building of 'Field Farmhouse' (DSI323, MSI247), which dates to the 17th century, is located just inside the eastern boundary of the PSS. This indicates that this part of the site has been occupied since at least the earlier post-medieval period, if not earlier. At least one further building has been constructed adjacent to this building by the production of the 1830s OS one inch Old Series Map. These buildings are still upstanding. There is a potential for archaeological features associated with the occupation of and use of this farm from at least the 17th century, if not earlier, to survive across this site.

The 1822 Greenwood map shows a building to the north of Lugtrout Lane, close to Damson Parkway. This appears to have since been replaced with a more modern building. Greenwoods map also shows a further series of buildings running along the southern side of Lugtrout Lane, which may represent squatter settlement. None of these are depicted on the 1830s OS one inch Old Series map, though a building, slightly to the south of those shown on the earlier map, is shown adjacent to the (modern) Damson Parkway. This, or an early replacement, appears to still survive. There is a potential for archaeological features associated with the occupation of these parts of the site during the later post-medieval, if not earlier, to survive across this site.

A large irregular rectangular enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the immediate north of this proposed strategic site (MSI8582). It is presently undated but may date from the prehistoric periods onwards. More tenuous cropmarks have also been recorded in the adjacent field (MSI9065). There is a potential for archaeological features associated with that activity to survive across the PSS.

Although few other archaeological sites pre-dating the medieval period have been previously recorded in the wider vicinity of the site, this may be due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations across this area, rather than an absence of activity during the pre-medieval periods. There is therefore a potential for previously unidentified archaeological features, pre-dating the medieval and later agricultural use of this site, to survive across this area. These may include archaeological deposits of regional or national importance, which may be worthy of preservation in situ.

The Grade II Listed Building of 239, Lugtrout Lane, which dates to the 17th century, lies to the immediate east of the site (DSI240, MSI287), and No 32A Marsh Lane, a Grade II Listed Building of 17th century date lies to the south-west of the wider site (DSI166, MSI258).

The site of Berry Hall Park and Gardens (MSI1417), lies to the south of the wider proposed strategic site. The park and gardens were landscaped for New Berry Hall in late 19th century. Whilst New Berry Hall was demolished in the 1990s, the Grade II* Listed Old Berry Hall, a timber framed house dating to the 15th century, and other historic buildings, lie within those gardens (DSI295, MSI295).

Site Sensitivity to change of this PSS and the original PSS 'East of Solihull':

Archaeology:

Development of this site is likely to have a significant negative archaeological impact upon any archaeological deposits which survive across this area. It is also likely to have an impact on, including the setting of any historic buildings and structures, including the Grade II Listed Field Farmhouse and 289 Lugtrout Road, which survive

across, and in the wider vicinity of, this site. The development of the wider strategic site may also have an impact on the setting of the historic Berry Hall park and gardens which lie to the south.

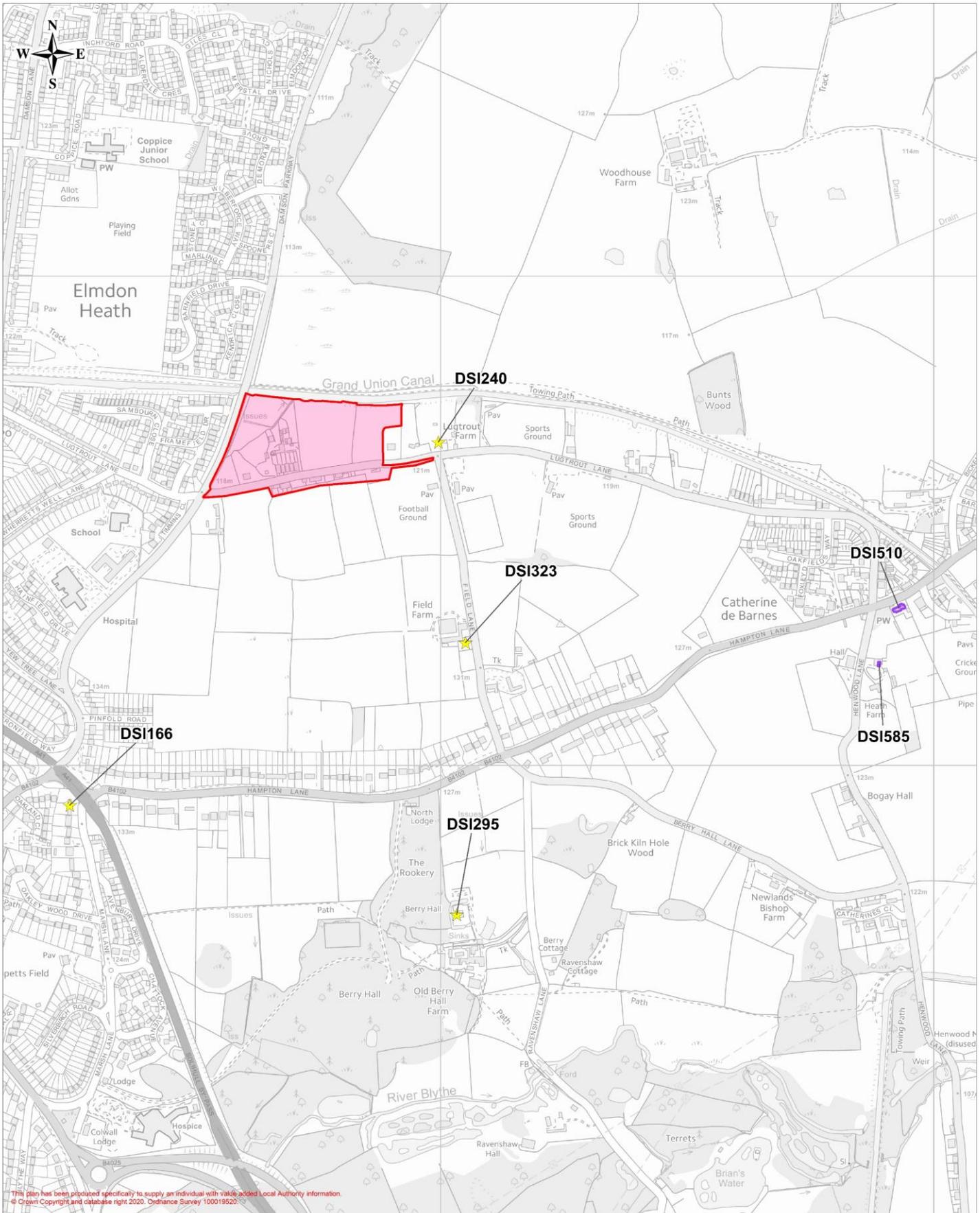
Historic Landscape Character:

Any development will change the historic landscape character of this area from its present state which consists of predominantly paddocks and closes with early 20th century housing along Lugtrout Lane.

Planning Recommendations for this PSS and the original PSS 'East of Solihull':

A programme of archaeological assessment should be undertaken, the first phases of which should comprise detailed desk-based (including a walkover survey) and geophysical survey. This should include an assessment of the impacts of the proposed development upon any historic buildings and structures which survive across and in the vicinity of the application site. This should be followed by a programme of evaluative fieldwork, including fieldwalking and trial trenching, the scope of which should be informed by the results of the earlier surveys. This fieldwork should be undertaken prior to the determination of any planning application in order to provide sufficient information to enable a reasoned and informed planning decision to be made. The archaeological evaluation will inform the development of a strategy, if appropriate, to mitigate the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development; this strategy may include designing the development to avoid impacting archaeological deposits of national significance which are worthy of conservation.

The Historic Landscape Character of this area should be taken into account when considering any planning application for this site.



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Site 4 East of Solihull Extension **Listed Buildings** **Locally Listed Buildings**

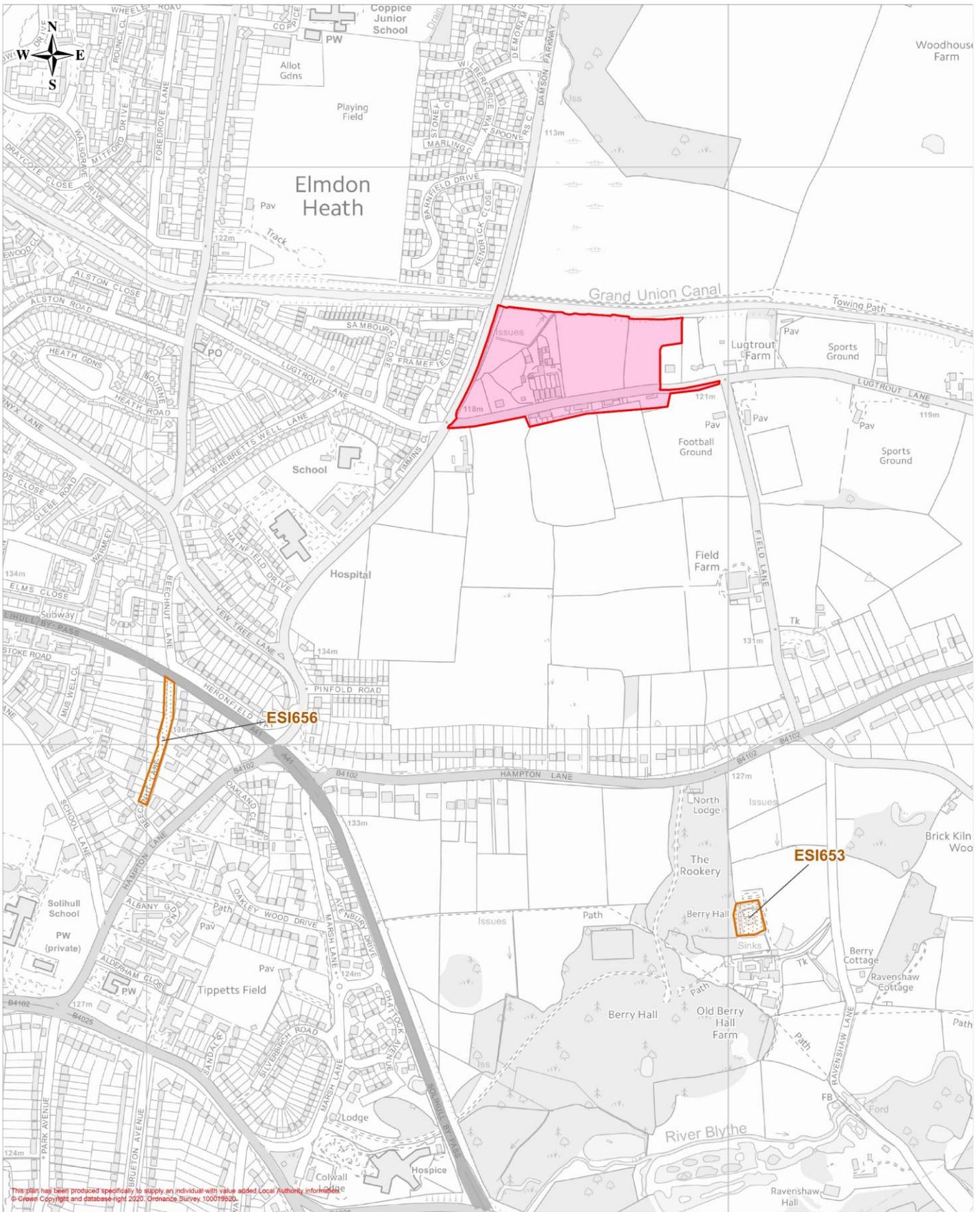
 Site Area





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Site 4 East of Solihull Extension

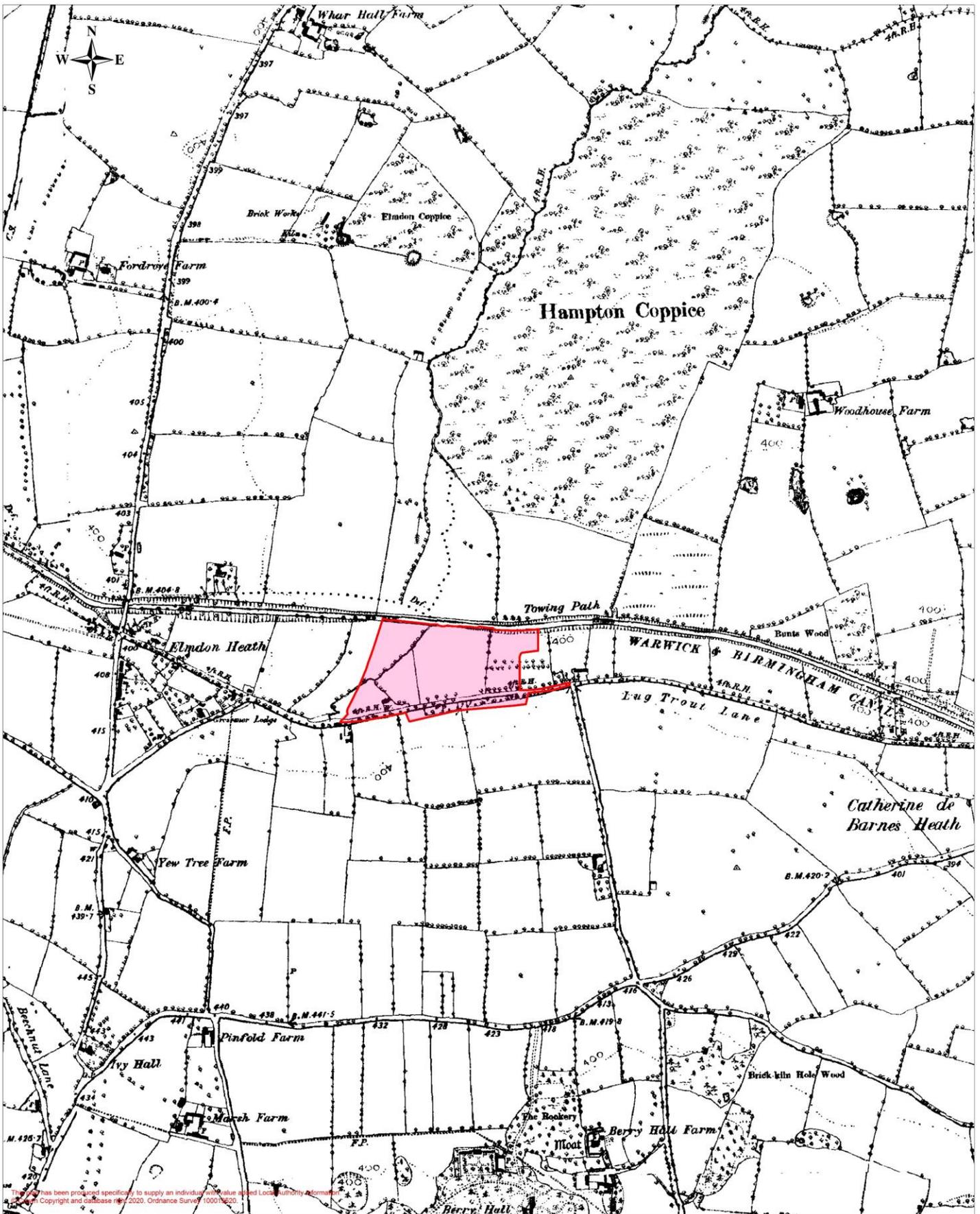
Archaeological events

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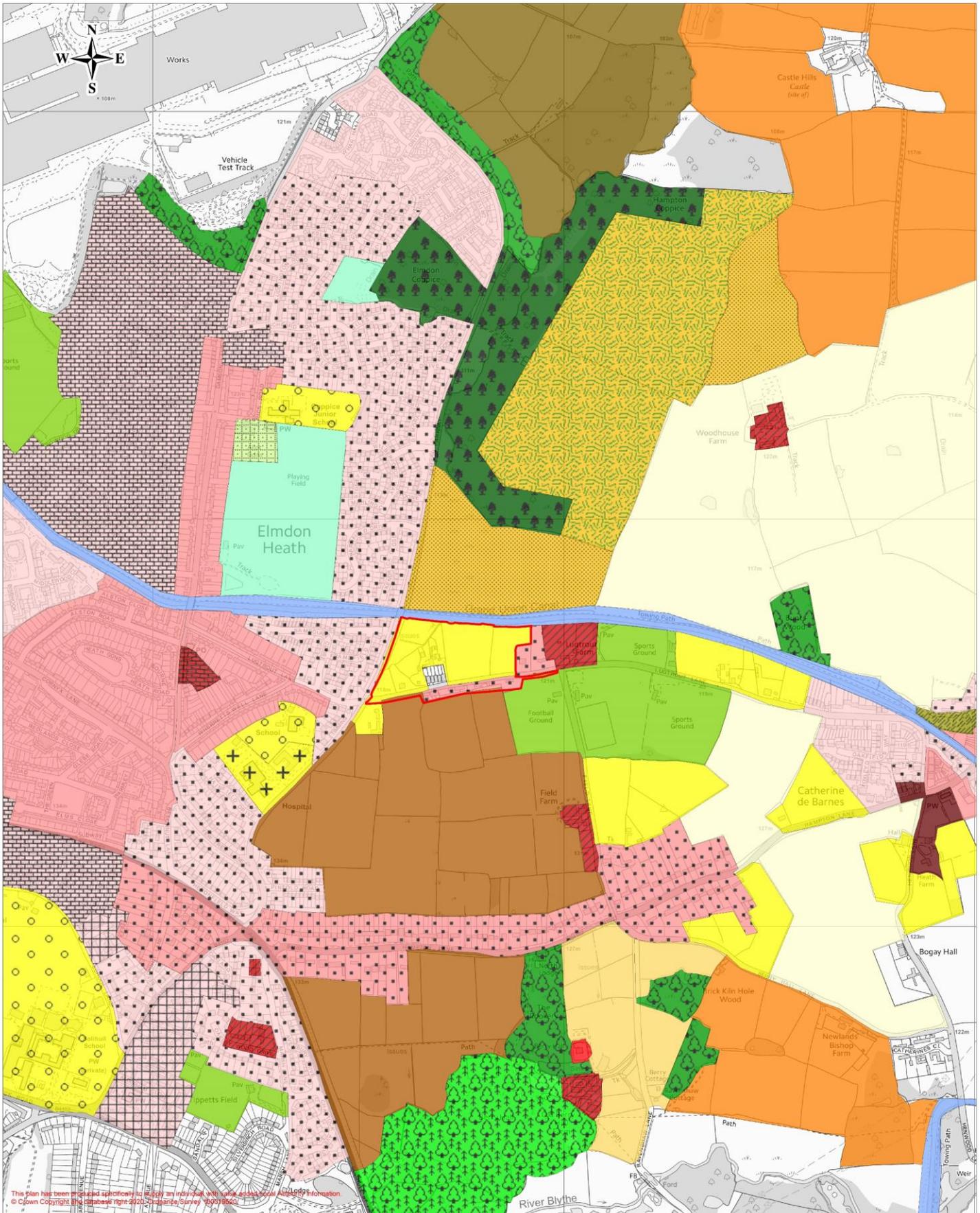
Site 4 (East of Solihull Extension)

OS 1st Edition 1:10560 (1880s)

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- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Commons | Very Large Post War Fields | Mixed Plantation | Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Detached Housing | Flats and Apartments |
| Piecemeal Enclosure | Large Assarts with Sinuous Boundaries | Sports Field | Post 1955 Terraced Housing | Canal |
| Large Irregular Fields | Planned Woodland Clearance | Public Open Space | Post 1955 Semi-detached Housing | Educational |
| Planned Enclosure | Post 1955 Allotment | Historic Settlement Core | Post 1955 Detached Housing | Hospital |
| Other Large Rectilinear Fields | Broad-leaved Ancient Woodland | Pre 1880s Terraced Housing | Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Detached Housing | |
| Paddocks and Closes | Broad Leaved Plantation | Farm Complex Pre 1880s | Country House | |

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Site 5: South of Shirley

For data tables see Appendix 1

Grid Ref: SP 10884 77682

Site Size: 13.85 ha

Geology:

The bedrock geology across the study area is dominated by the Mercia Mudstone Group, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period with some Sidmouth Mudstone Formation also formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period in the north of area.

Superficial deposits comprise Till, Mid Pleistocene – Diamicton and Glaciofluvial Deposits. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment would have been dominated by rivers and Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>).

Historic Landscape Character Summary:

The PSS contains an area of small rectilinear fields with straight boundaries and paddocks and closes, probably planned enclosure and two pre-1880s historic farmsteads: Whitlock's End Farm and Woods Farm and a recent area of coniferous plantation, which appears to be Woods's Farm Christmas Tree business. A post-1955 Country House: Ormen House is also within the site boundary.

Within the wider study area there are a range of historic landscape character zones. The urban zones of Shirley in the north of the study area; Solihull Lodge in the far north-west and Dicken's Heath in the south east of study are predominantly post-1955 residential dwellings and also includes a small industrial area, schools and recreation areas. An area of possible squatter enclosure formed of small rectilinear fields which appear to have encroached on common or heath land, is noted as Solihull Lodge Common on 19th century maps.

Areas of mixed enclosure are found in the south and west of the study area with planned enclosure east and south of the PSS as well as to the west of Dickens heath. Piecemeal enclosure is found around Three Maypoles and east of the Stratford to Birmingham railway which cuts through the west of the study area. The Stratford Canal also crosses the study area from Solihull Lodge to Dickens Heath. Dispersed settlement in the form of pre-1880 farmsteads are also found within the rural and semi-rural areas within the wider study area. These mainly date to the 18th and 19th centuries, although some may be earlier.

To the south of Solihull Lodge and west of the Stratford to Birmingham railway are areas of mixed enclosure in the form of small irregular and rectilinear fields. This area includes Major's Green settlement, a modern expansion to the south of Shirley as well as dispersed historic farmsteads.

Designated Sites

None

Scheduled Monuments within the PSS:

None

Scheduled Monuments within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary):

None

Conservation Areas within the PSS:

None

Conservation Areas within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary)

None

Listed Buildings within the PSS:

DSI30: Whitlocks Farmhouse, Grade II, Historic England List Entry No. 1039113

Locally Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Previous known archaeological work within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any previous archaeological work having been undertaken across this site.

Known archaeological sites within the PSS:

MSI189: Whitlocks Farmhouse, Bills Lane: 17th century farmhouse with a brick front and timber frame.

MSI8575: Ridge and Furrow: North-west of Whitlocks End Farm

MSI9036: Ridge and Furrow: South-west of Ormen House

MSI8572: Enclosure: South of Ormen House

MSI15144: Ridge and Furrow: South of Ormen House

MSI5030: Possible medieval routeway, north of Dickens Heath

Past Disturbance to this PSS:

It is probable that the majority of the site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period, until the more recent planting of trees across large portions of the PSS. Whilst this agricultural activity may have caused some damage to any archaeological deposits predating this use, this damage is unlikely to have been extensive. The growing of Christmas trees across large portions of the PSS is likely to have had an impact on any archaeological features that survive across those areas. There is also some localised disturbance associated with the construction of buildings and hardstanding across parts of the site. This is likely to have had some impact on any archaeological features that survive across those areas.

Archaeological Potential of this PSS:

The proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological potential. A cropmark, which has been postulated may represent part of an enclosure, is visible on historic aerial photographs to the immediate south of the site (MSI8569). Whilst this is presently undated it could date to the prehistoric period onwards. There is a potential for archaeological features associated with this cropmark site to survive across the application site.

An earthwork, which may form part of an enclosure, is recorded on historic aerial photographs in the north east portion of the site (MSI8572). It appears to post-date the ridge and furrow, also shown on this photograph, which suggests it is of medieval or later date. Whilst the upstanding portion of this feature is likely to have been flattened by the construction of a building at this location, there is a potential for the remains of it to survive under that building, or for other features associated with it to survive across the application site.

It has been postulated that a medieval routeway, recorded in the 14th century, may cross this PSS, MSI15030. There is a potential for archaeological evidence for this to survive across this area.

Two historic farms, of which some historic buildings survive, are located in the PSS. Whitlocks End Farm (MSI189), includes a grade II Listed farmhouse (DSI30, Whitlock Farmhouse) and dates to the 17th century, confirming that this part of the site is occupied from at least that time. Further buildings are shown on the 1822 Greenwood map, in an area labelled Wood Farm on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, in the north eastern corner of the site (now renamed 'Ormen House') confirming that this part of the site was occupied from at least the early 19th century. There is the potential for archaeological features associated with the use and development of these farm complexes to survive across these areas.

Although few other relevant archaeological sites have been previously recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, this may be due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations across this area, rather than an absence of activity during the pre-medieval periods. There is therefore a potential for previously unidentified archaeological features, pre-dating the medieval and later agricultural use of this site, to survive across this area. These may include archaeological deposits of regional or national importance, which may be worthy of preservation in situ.

Site Sensitivity to change of this PSS:

Archaeology:

Development of this site is likely to have a significant negative archaeological impact upon any archaeological deposits which survive across this area. It is also likely to have an impact on the setting of historic buildings and structures, including Listed Buildings, which survive in the vicinity of this site.

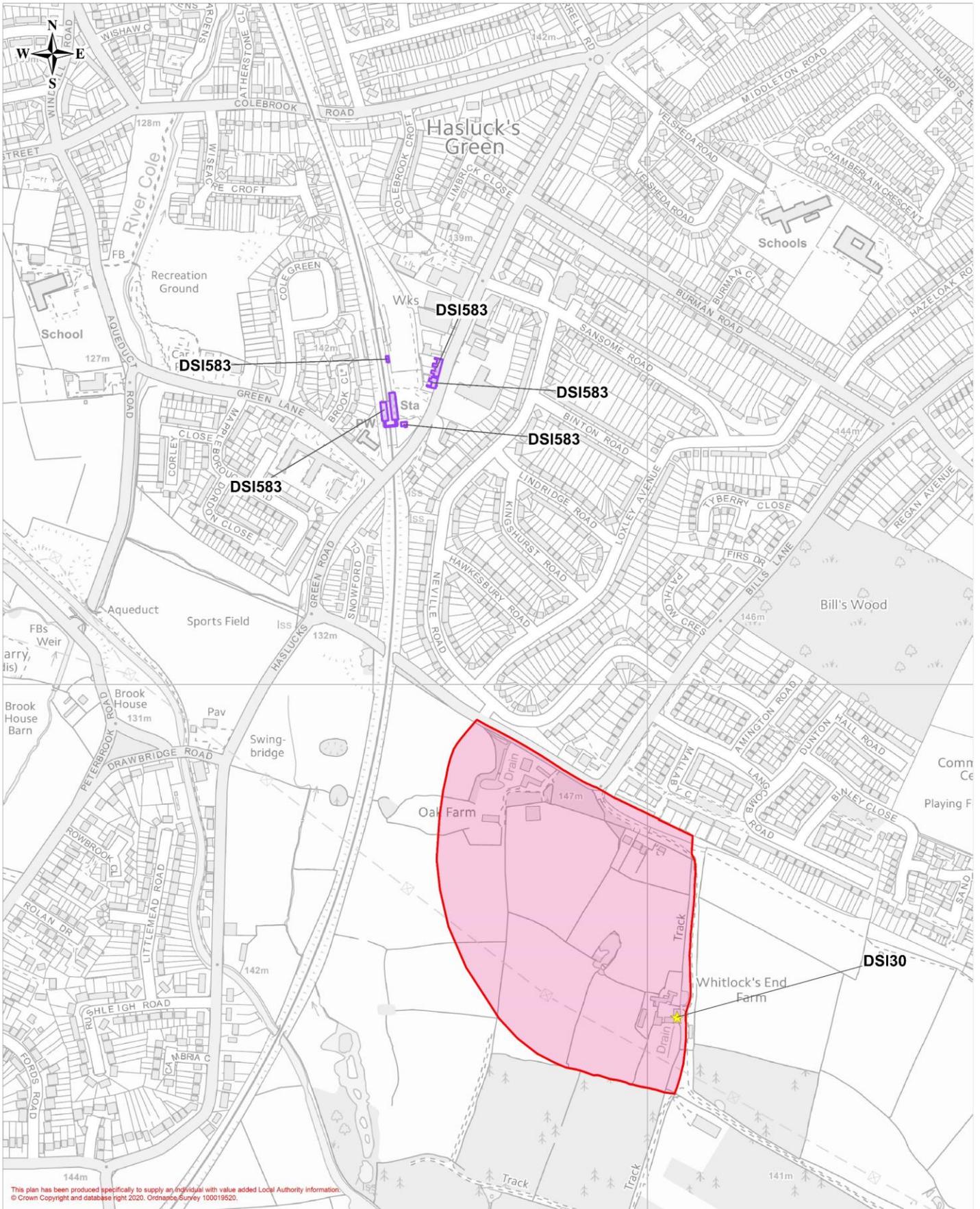
Historic Landscape Character:

Any development will change the historic landscape character of this area from its present state which consists of a mixture of small rectilinear fields and paddocks and closes, probably planned enclosure, and recent coniferous plantation with historic farmsteads and a modern Country House.

Planning Recommendations for this PSS:

A programme of archaeological assessment should be undertaken, the first phase of which should comprise a detailed desk-based assessment (including a walkover survey). This should include an assessment of the impacts of the proposed development on any historic buildings and structures, including Listed and Locally Listed Buildings, which survive across and in the vicinity of the application site. This should be followed by a programme of evaluative fieldwork, including trial trenching, the scope of which should be informed by the results of the earlier surveys. Across parts of this PSS, this fieldwork should be undertaken prior to the determination of any planning application in order to provide sufficient information to enable a reasoned and informed planning decision to be made. The archaeological evaluation will inform the development of a strategy, if appropriate, to mitigate the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development; this strategy may include designing the development to avoid impacting archaeological deposits of national significance which are worthy of conservation. Across those parts of the site which have been subject to extensive past disturbance, it may be appropriate to secure this evaluative fieldwork, and the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological work to mitigate any impacts that the development may have on any archaeological features present, by an appropriately worded condition.

The Historic Landscape Character of this area should be taken into account when considering any planning application for this site.



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Site 5 (South of Shirley)

 Site Area

Listed Buildings

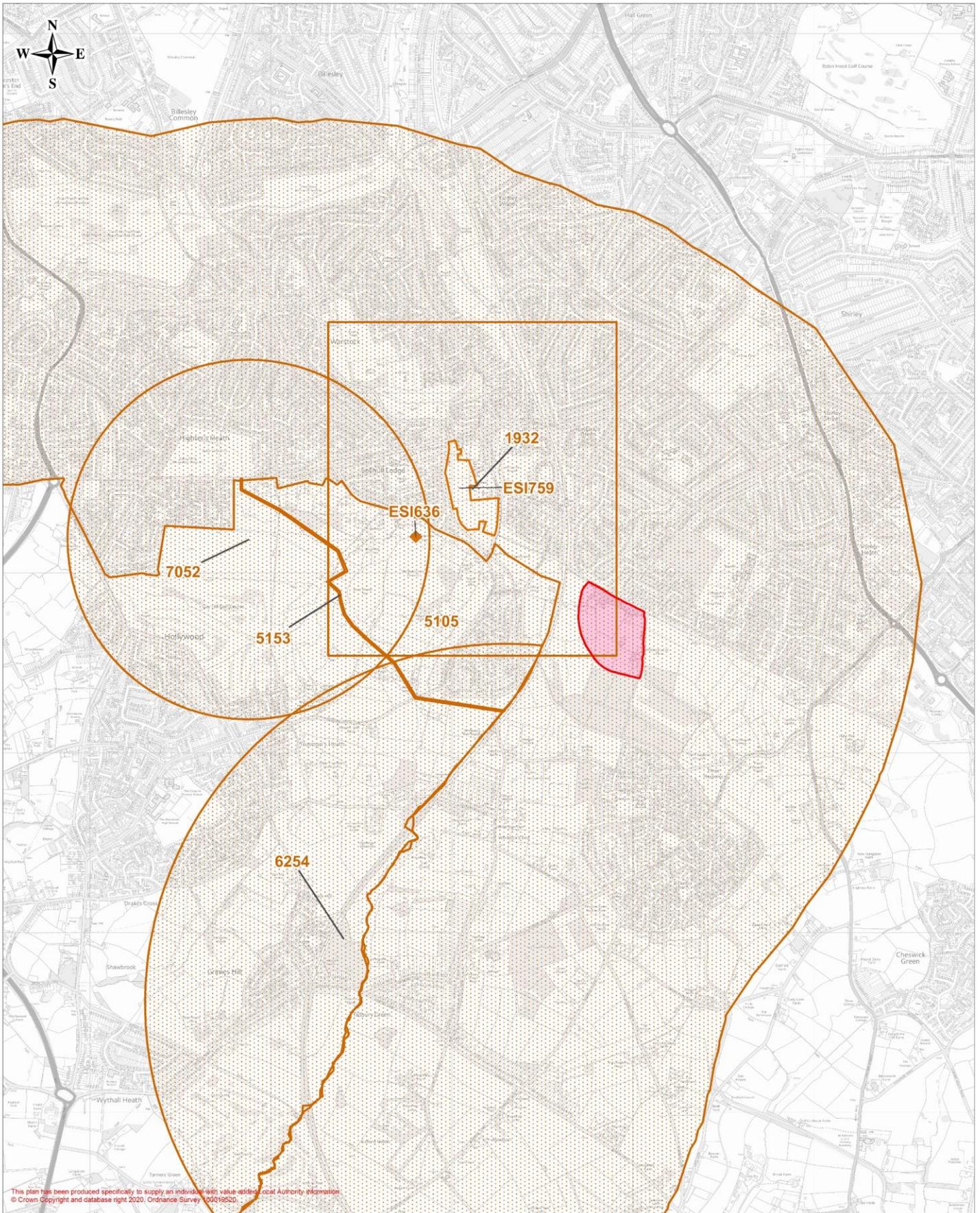


Locally Listed Buildings



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Site 5 South of Shirley

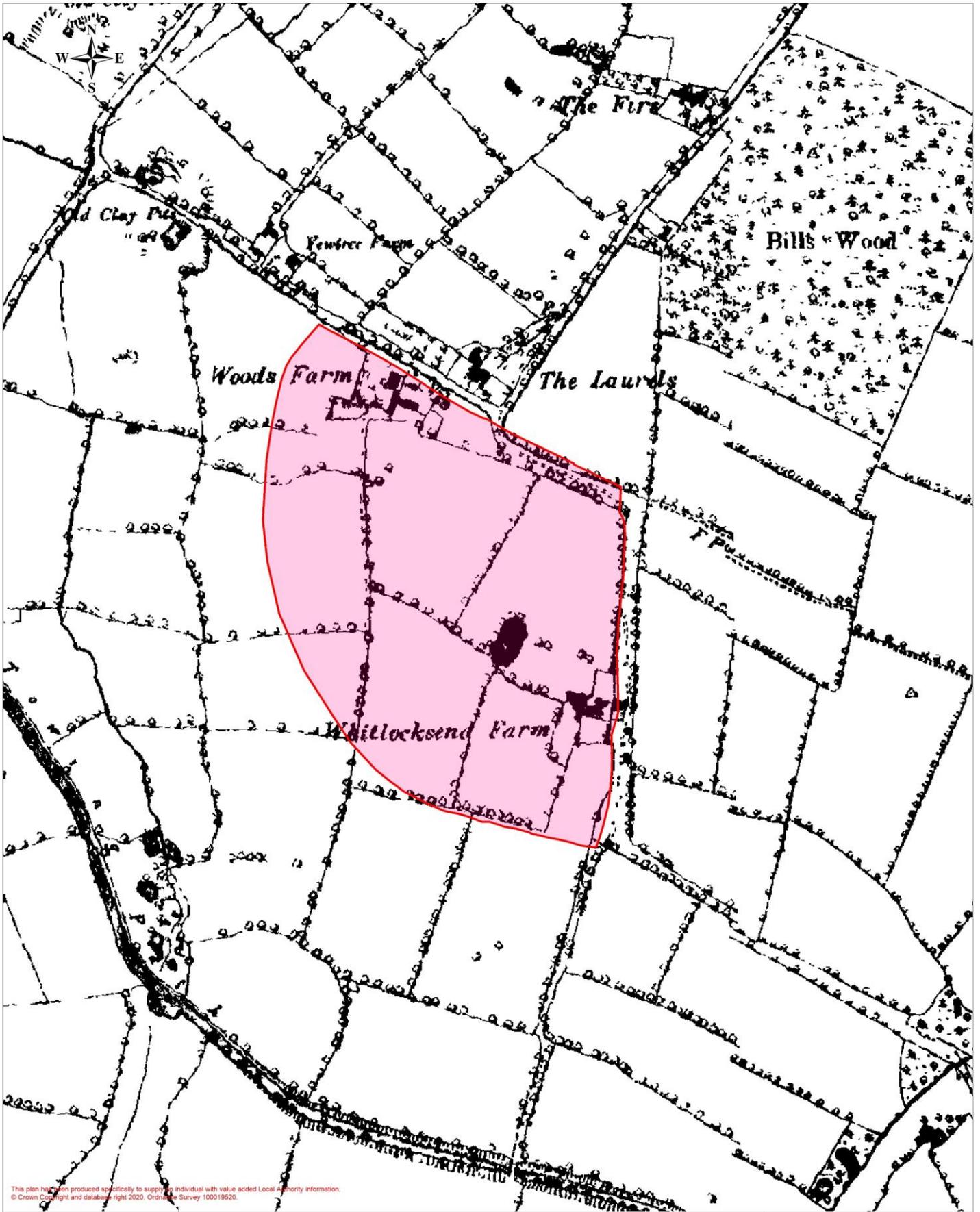
 Site Area

Archaeological Events




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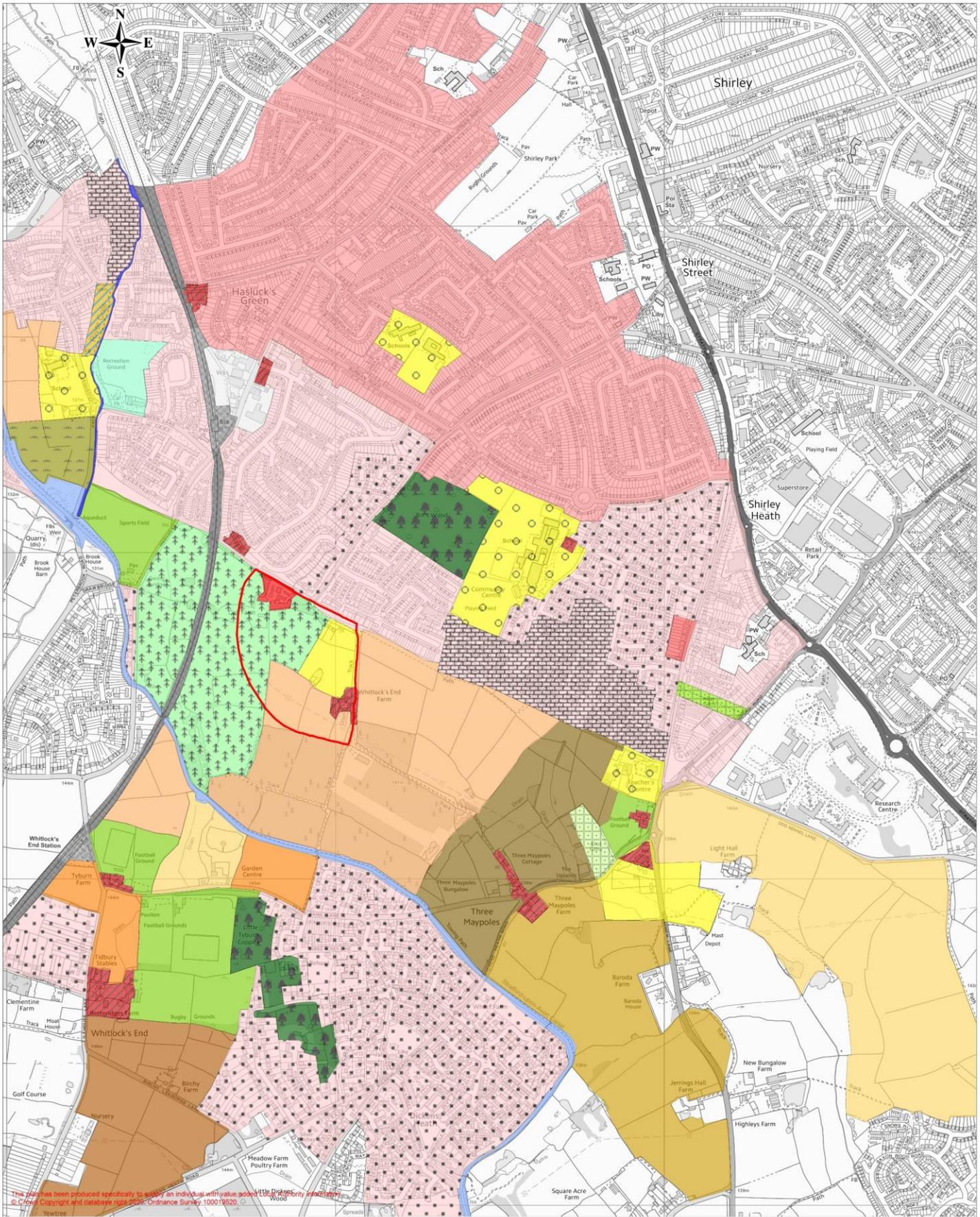
Site 5 (South of Shirley)

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrubland Piecemeal Enclosure Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure Large Irregular Fields Planned Enclosure Other Large Rectilinear Fields Other Small Rectilinear Fields Paddocks and Closes Floodplain and Meadow Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre 1955 Allotment Post 1955 Allotment Broad-leaved Ancient Woodland Coniferous Plantation Other Industrial Sports Field Public Open Space Post 1880s/Pre 1900s Semi-Detached Housing Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Semi-detached Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post 1955 Semi-detached Housing Post 1955 Detached Housing Farm Complex Pre 1880s Country House Railway Station/Sidings Railway Canal Educational 	<p>Archaeological Information and Advice PO Box 43, Barrack Street, Warwick, CV34 4SX 01926 412734 warwickshire.gov.uk</p>
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Site 5 South of Shirley
 Site Area



Site 6: Lavender Hall Farm

For data tables see Appendix 1

Grid Ref: SP 24046 77977

Site Size: 3.83 ha

Geology:

The bedrock geology across the study area consists of a mixture of Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 228 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period; Helsby Sandstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 242 to 247 million years ago in the Triassic Period; Tile Hill Mudstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 302 to 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period; and Mercia Mudstone Group, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period.

Superficial deposits comprise Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel - Diamicton; Till, Mid Pleistocene – Diamicton and Glaciofluvial Deposits. These deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment would have been dominated by rivers and Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>).

Historic Landscape Character Summary:

The Historic Landscape Character of the PSS comprises large rectilinear fields with straight boundaries, which appear to be planned enclosure of the common or heathland in the 18th and 19th century. To the north-west the site is bordered by a pre-1880s historic farmstead, Lavender Hall Farm, marked as Lavender Hall on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map; the Coventry to Birmingham Railway to the south-west; amalgamated rectilinear fields with straight boundaries to the north-east and to the east, there is a 20th century fishery which is accessed from a path through the site.

Within the wider study area, the historic landscape is varied. The urban area of Balsall Common in the south and south-west of the study area is predominantly 1950s expansion of the medieval settlement interspersed with some early 20th century housing and a pre-1880 detached Public house, George in the Tree. The historic core of Berkswell is located to the north-east of the study area and to its south-west is Berkswell park associated with Berkswell Hall and marked on historic maps since 1610. Irregular enclosure is found along the western part of the study area including paddocks and closes and large irregular fields with curvilinear boundaries including some with reverse 's' shape and dog-leg morphology indicating they were following the boundaries of ridge and furrow and potentially medieval open fields. Planned enclosure interspersed with pre-1880s historic farmsteads is located across much of the east of the study area. Most of the historic farms are from the 18th and 19th century but some are earlier including the moated settlement sites of Ram Hall and Moat House, now a Country house, which both have some buildings dating to the 16th century. Also, in the east of the study area there is an area of very large post-second world war fields. The Coventry to Birmingham railway line crosses the study area from the north-west to the south-east.

Designated Sites

Scheduled Monuments within the PSS:

None

Scheduled Monuments within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary):

None

Conservation Areas within the PSS:

None

Conservation Areas within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary)

Berkswell Conservation area

Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

Locally Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Previous known archaeological work within the PSS:

ESI674 Aggregates Resources National Mapping Programme Aerial Survey
(Block 1) (2007 – 2008)

Known archaeological sites within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any archaeological sites or monuments within the site area.

Past Disturbance to the PSS:

The 1842 Tithe map refers to the main portion of the PSS as 'Wood field and spoils' which may suggest it previously had some wood cover. This may have had an impact on any archaeological features present.

A large proportion of the western half of this PSS has been significantly disturbed by the use of this part of the site as a storage area during the later 20th/early 21st century. This will have had a significant impact on any archaeological features which previously survived across large portions of this site.

An aerial photograph of the site from 1996 suggests that the eastern portion of the site had also been subject to some disturbance, probably including soil stripping. The photo shows features which may be holes dug at that time or possibly related to the trees which previously grew across this area. This will have had a significant impact on any archaeological features which previously survived this part of the site.

Archaeological Potential of the PSS:

The PSS lies to the west of Lavander Hall Farm complex. Lavander Hall Farmhouse, a Grade II* Listed Building (MS1125, DSI85) and the associated Grade II Listed barn (MS1233, DSI54), date to the 16th century, indicating that this area was occupied from at least the early post-medieval period, if not earlier. It is probable that the PSS was part of the land associated with that complex. The 1842 Tithe map refers to the main portion of the PSS as 'Wood field and spoils' which may suggest it previously had some wood cover. That map also refers to the small portion of the site to the south of the Lavander Hall complex as orchard. A building which may be a field barn is shown on the 1886 1st Edition OS map of this area. It is not longer extant.

A brooch dating from the Roman or Anglo-Saxon period has been recovered from within 100m of the PSS. Although few relevant archaeological sites have been previously recorded in the wider vicinity of the site, this may be due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations across this area, rather than an absence of activity during the pre-medieval periods. There is therefore a potential for previously unidentified archaeological features, pre-dating the medieval and later agricultural use of this site, to survive across this area.

Site Sensitivity to change:

Archaeology:

Development of this site is likely to have a significant negative archaeological impact upon any archaeological deposits which do survive across this area. It may also have an impact on the setting of any historic buildings and structures, including the adjacent Listed Buildings, in the wider vicinity of the site.

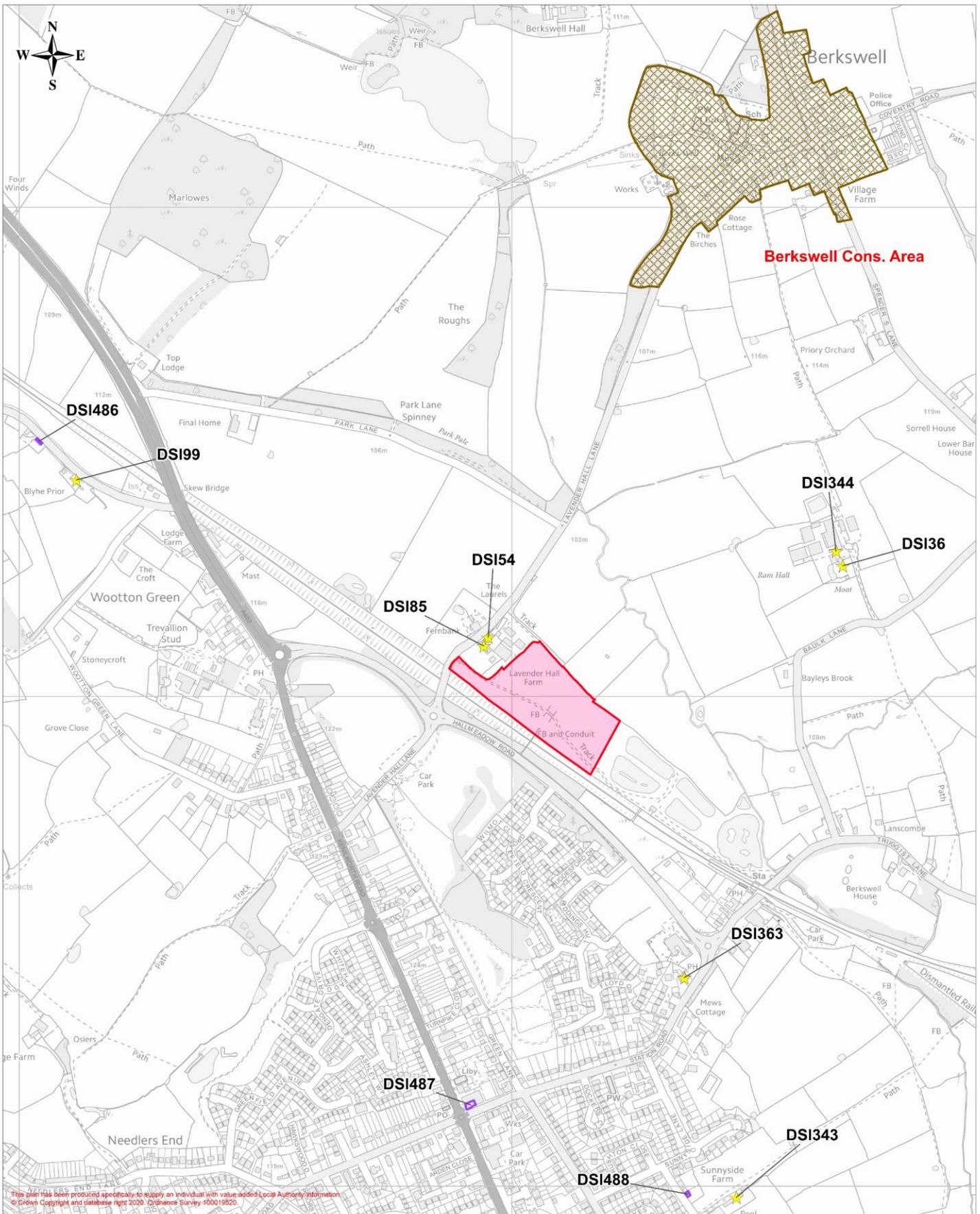
Historic Landscape Character:

Any development will change the historic landscape character of this area from its present state which consists of large rectilinear fields and planned enclosure adjacent to an historic farmstead.

Planning Recommendations for the PSS:

A detailed analysis of the past disturbance across this site, and the impacts that this would have had upon any archaeological features previously present, should be undertaken. This should include examination of any available geotechnical information. Dependent on the results of that analysis, it may be appropriate for further archaeological work to be undertaken; this assessment and any subsequent fieldwork could be secured by an appropriately worded condition.

The Historic Landscape Character of this area should be taken into account when considering any planning application for this site.



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Site 6 Lavender Hall farm

 Site Area

Listed buildings



Locally Listed Buildings

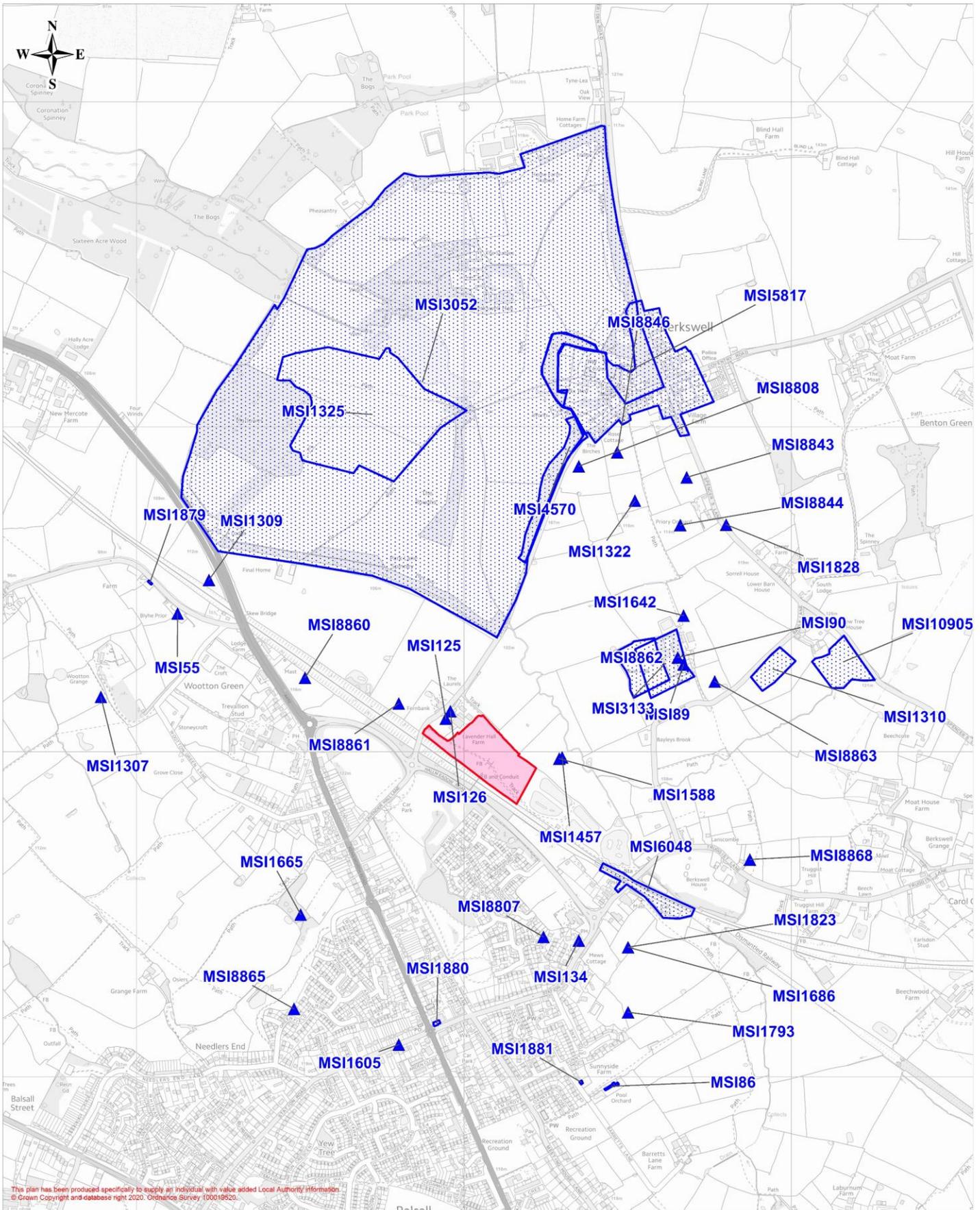


Solihull Conservation Areas



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Site 6 Lavender Hall farm

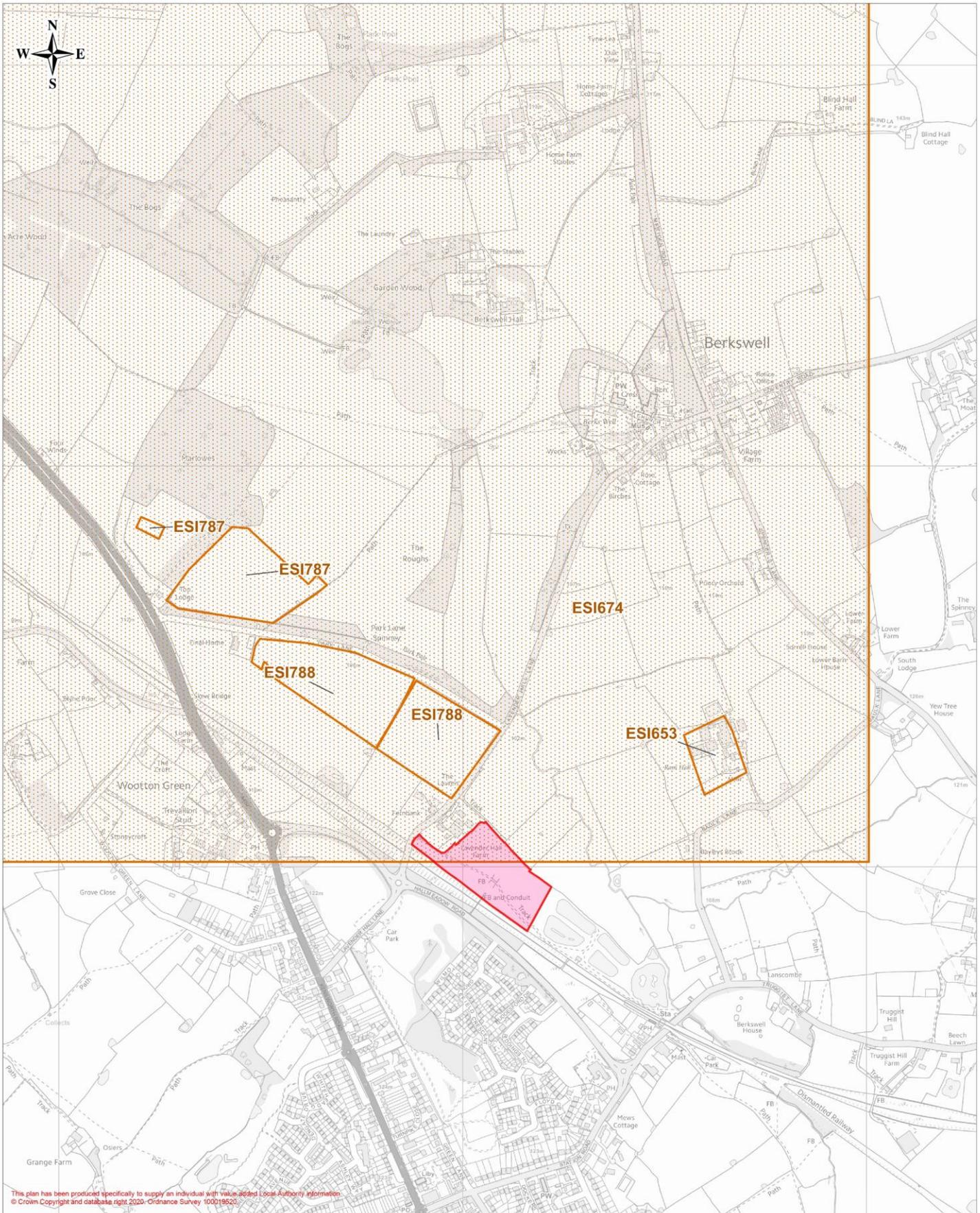
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Archaeological Monuments



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Site 6 (Lavender Hall farm)

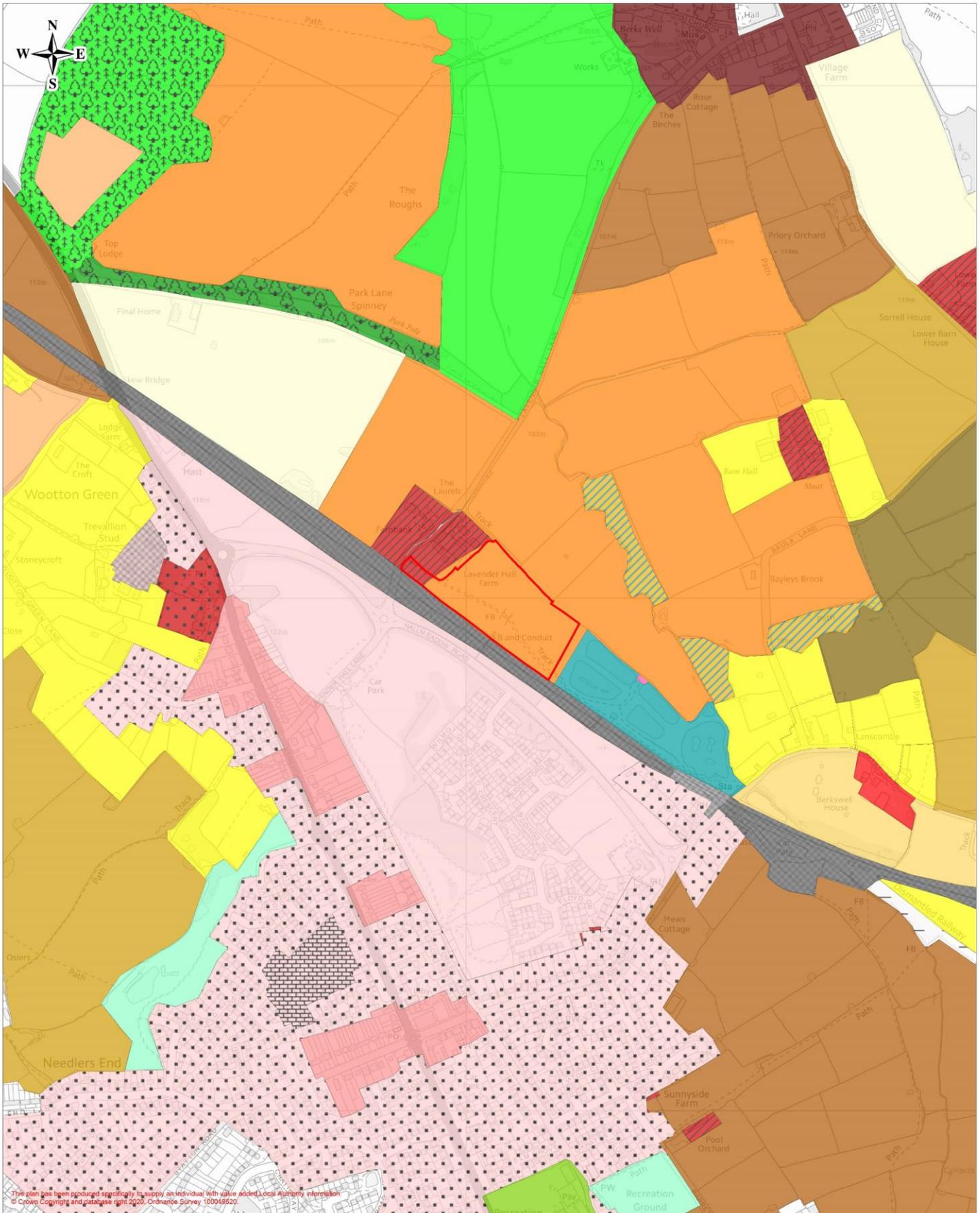
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Archaeological Events



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|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Floodplain and Meadow | Other Large Rectilinear Fields | Pre 1880s Detached Housing | Country House |
| Fishery | Very Large Post War Fields | Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Semi-detached Housing | Railway Station/Sidings |
| Farm Complex - Field Barn | Broad Leaved Plantation | Post 1955 Terraced Housing | Railway |
| Large Irregular Fields | Mixed Plantation | Post 1955 Semi-detached Housing | Disused Railway |
| Piecemeal Enclosure | Paddocks and Closes | Post 1955 Detached Housing | |
| Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure | Park/Garden | Farm Complex Pre 1880s | |
| Planned Enclosure | Sports Field | Farm Complex Post 1955 | |
| Other Small Rectilinear Fields | Public Open Space | | |
| | Historic Settlement Core | | |

Site 6 (Lavender hall farm)
 Site Area

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Site 7: Trevallion Stud

For data tables see Appendix 1

Grid Ref: SP 23303 78120

Site Size: 11.3 ha

Geology:

The bedrock geology consists of a mixture of Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 228 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period; Helsby Sandstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 242 to 247 million years ago in the Triassic Period; Tile Hill Mudstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 302 to 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period; and Mercia Mudstone Group, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period.

Superficial deposits comprise Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel; Glaciofluvial Deposits and Glaciolacustrine Deposits. These superficial deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago when the local environment was dominated by rivers and ice age conditions in the Quaternary Period. Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel deposits formed up to 3 million years ago when the local environment was dominated by subaerial slopes.

Historic Landscape Character Summary:

The historic landscape character within the PSS is predominantly paddocks and closes associated with the settlement of Wootton Green. These small rectilinear fields with curvilinear and straight boundaries could possibly represent piecemeal enclosure of medieval open fields by informal agreement. Trevallion Stud, a Post-1955 farm complex and post-1955 detached housing along the Kenilworth Road are also within the site boundary.

To the immediate south of the PSS is further Post-1955 detached housing, part of the expansion of Balsall Common and to the east is the George-in-the-tree Public House, which was originally a Staging Inn²⁵, it has been an important landmark in the area since at least the 18th century.²⁶ It is marked in this location on 19th century maps, and shown on Beighton's map from 1729, providing evidence that the establishment itself is older although it may have been in a different location.

²⁵ Balsall Neighbourhood Development Plan 2018 – 2033 Referendum Version. Available online at:

<https://www.solihull.gov.uk/Portals/0/Planning/3-Balsall-Parish-NDP-Referendum-version-with-Appendix.pdf>

²⁶ As represented in a 19th century painting: Stagecoach Outside 'The George in the Tree', Kenilworth Road, Berkswell, West Midlands by Edward Benjamin Herbert (1885).

<https://artuk.org/discover/artworks/stagecoach-outside-the-george-in-the-tree-kenilworth-road-berkswell-west-midlands-55803>

Small rectilinear fields containing in-field trees associated with a pre-1880 Country House, Wootton Grange and pre-1880s Wootton Grange Farm are located directly to the north-west.

The wider study area is divided by the Coventry to Birmingham railway. The historic landscape to the north-west of the railway is predominantly planned enclosure with some pre-1880 historic farms dispersed throughout. Berkswell Park, associated with Berkswell Hall, is situated in the north-east of the study area. The park is marked as a deer park on Speed's map of 1610. The mixed Woodland called Marlowes on modern maps probably once formed part of the park. It is marked as Fox Pit on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map and may have been created for fox hunting. To the south of the park, there is also a small area of amalgamated very large post-second world war fields and a post-1955 farmstead, New Mercote Farm, to the west of Berkswell Park.

To the south-west of the railway, the urban area of Balsall Common, predominantly a 1950s expansion of the medieval settlement interspersed with some early 20th century housing and some pre-1880 detached housing, can be found along the Kenilworth Road and across the south and south-east of the study area. To the west of the study area are areas of mixed enclosure including planned enclosure, piecemeal enclosure and some re-organised piecemeal enclosure comprised of large irregular fields with curvilinear boundaries some of which are reverse 'S' and dog-leg boundaries indicating that they were following the boundaries of ridge and furrow and probably former open fields. A pre-1880s farm complex, Grange Farm, the site of a possible moated settlement is located to the south-west of the study area.

Designated Sites

Scheduled Monuments within the PSS:

None

Scheduled Monuments within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary):

None

Conservation Areas within the PSS:

None

Conservation Areas within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary)

None

Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

Locally Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Previous known archaeological work within the PSS:

ESI674 Aggregates Resources National Mapping Programme Aerial Survey
(Block 1) (2007 – 2008)

Known archaeological sites within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any archaeological sites or monuments within the site area.

Past Disturbance to the PSS:

It is probable that the majority of the site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Whilst the agricultural activity across this site may have caused some damage to any archaeological deposits predating this use, this damage is unlikely to have been extensive. Parts of the PSS have been subject to modern development. This is likely to have had an impact on archaeological features which previously survived across those area, however, the extent of that impact is not presently known.

Archaeological Potential of the PSS:

The 1822 Greenwood map shows a building in the northern portion of the site, adjacent to the A452. A building is also shown at this location in some later maps; the present building at that location may be the same building or a later replacement. Further buildings and small enclosures are shown on the 1830s OS One Inch Old Series map. These latter buildings appear to have since been removed. There is a potential for archaeological features associated with these various historic buildings and the use of this part of the site during the post-medieval period to survive across this part of the PSS.

Whilst few other potential or known archaeological sites have been previously recorded in the vicinity of the site, this may be due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations across this area, rather than an absence of activity during the pre-medieval periods. There is a potential for previously unidentified archaeological features, pre-dating the medieval and later agricultural use of this site, to survive across this area. These may include archaeological deposits of regional or national importance, which may be worthy of preservation in situ.

Site Sensitivity to change:

Archaeology:

Development of this site is likely to have a significant negative archaeological impact upon any archaeological deposits which survive across this area. It is also likely to have an impact on any historic buildings or structures, including Listed Buildings, which may survive across, or in the wider vicinity of this site.

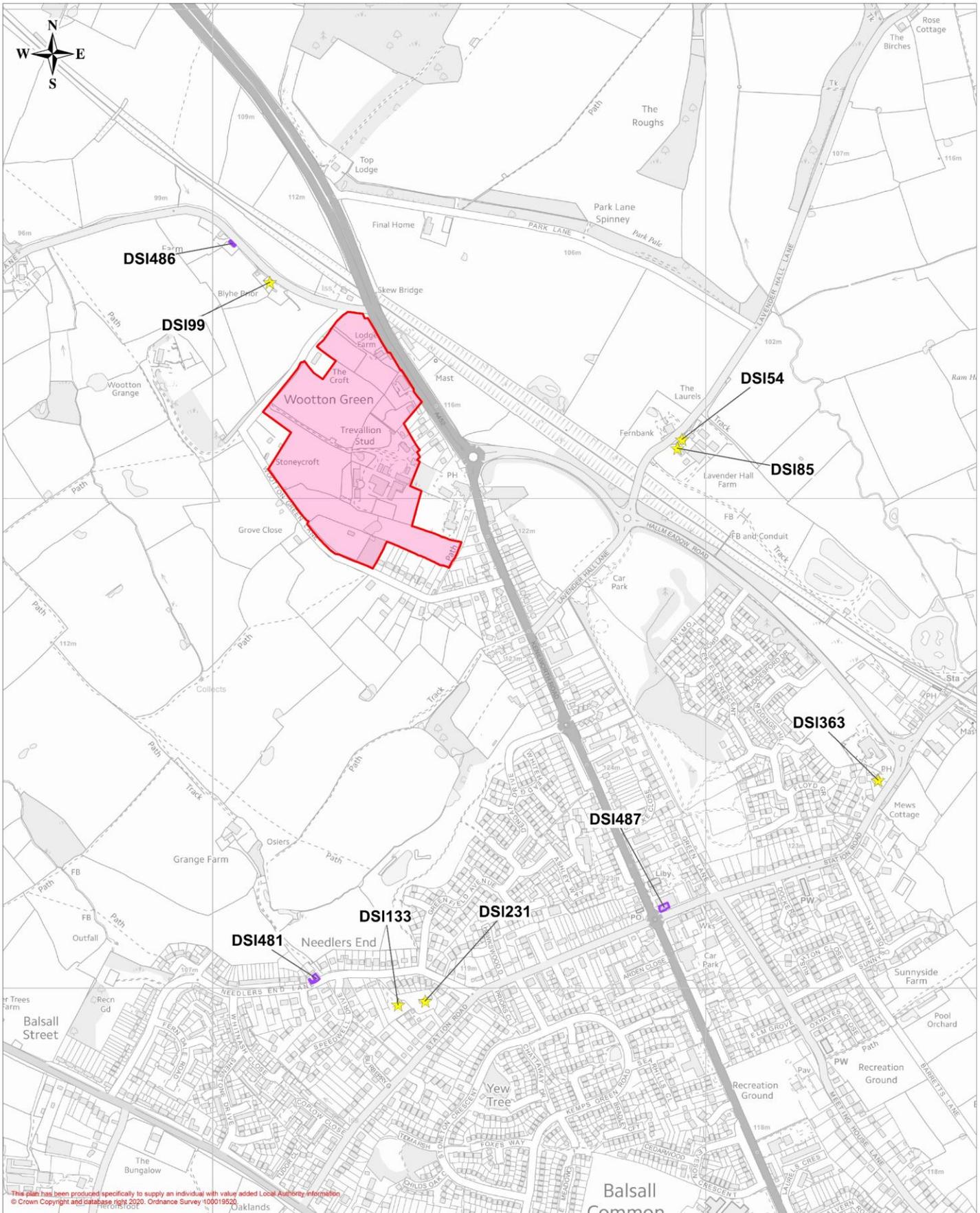
Historic Landscape Character:

Any development will change the historic landscape character of this area from its present state, which is predominantly paddocks and closes, a post-1955 farm complex (Trevallion Stud) and some post-1955 detached housing.

Planning Recommendations for the PSS:

A programme of archaeological assessment should be undertaken, the first phases of which should comprise detailed desk-based (including a walkover survey) and geophysical survey. This should include an assessment of the impacts of the proposed development on any historic buildings which survive across and in the vicinity of the application site. This should be followed by a programme of evaluative fieldwork, including fieldwalking and trial trenching, the scope of which should be informed by the results of the earlier surveys. This fieldwork should be undertaken prior to the determination of any planning application in order to provide sufficient information to enable a reasoned and informed planning decision to be made. The archaeological evaluation will inform the development of a strategy, if appropriate, to mitigate the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development; this strategy may include designing the development to avoid impacting archaeological deposits of national significance which are worthy of conservation.

The Historic Landscape Character of this area should be taken into account when considering any planning application for this site.



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Site 7 (Trevalion Stud)

 Site Area

Listed Buildings

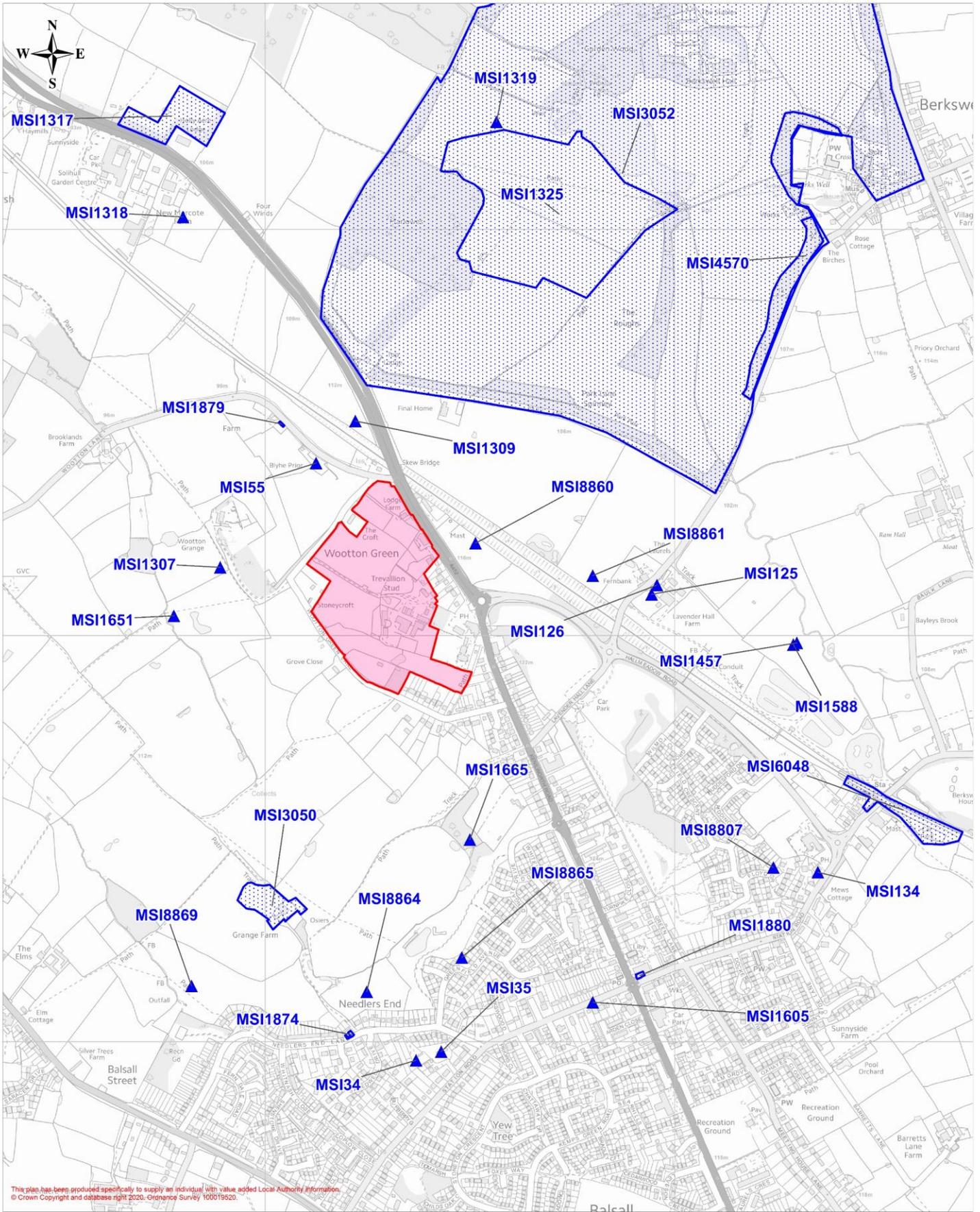


Locally Listed Buildings



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Site 6 (Trevallion Stud)

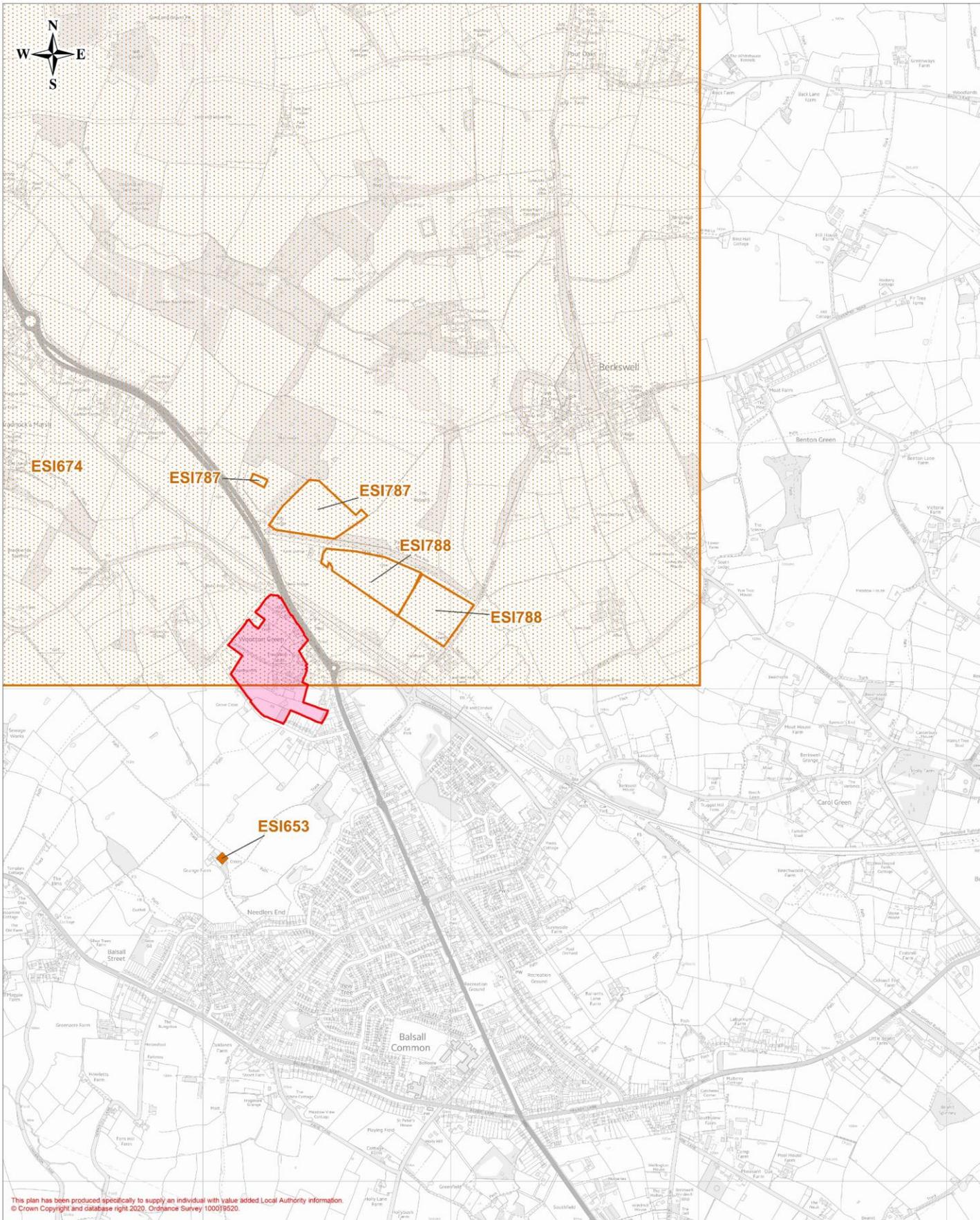
 Site Area

Archaeological Monuments




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Site 7 (Trevallion Stud)

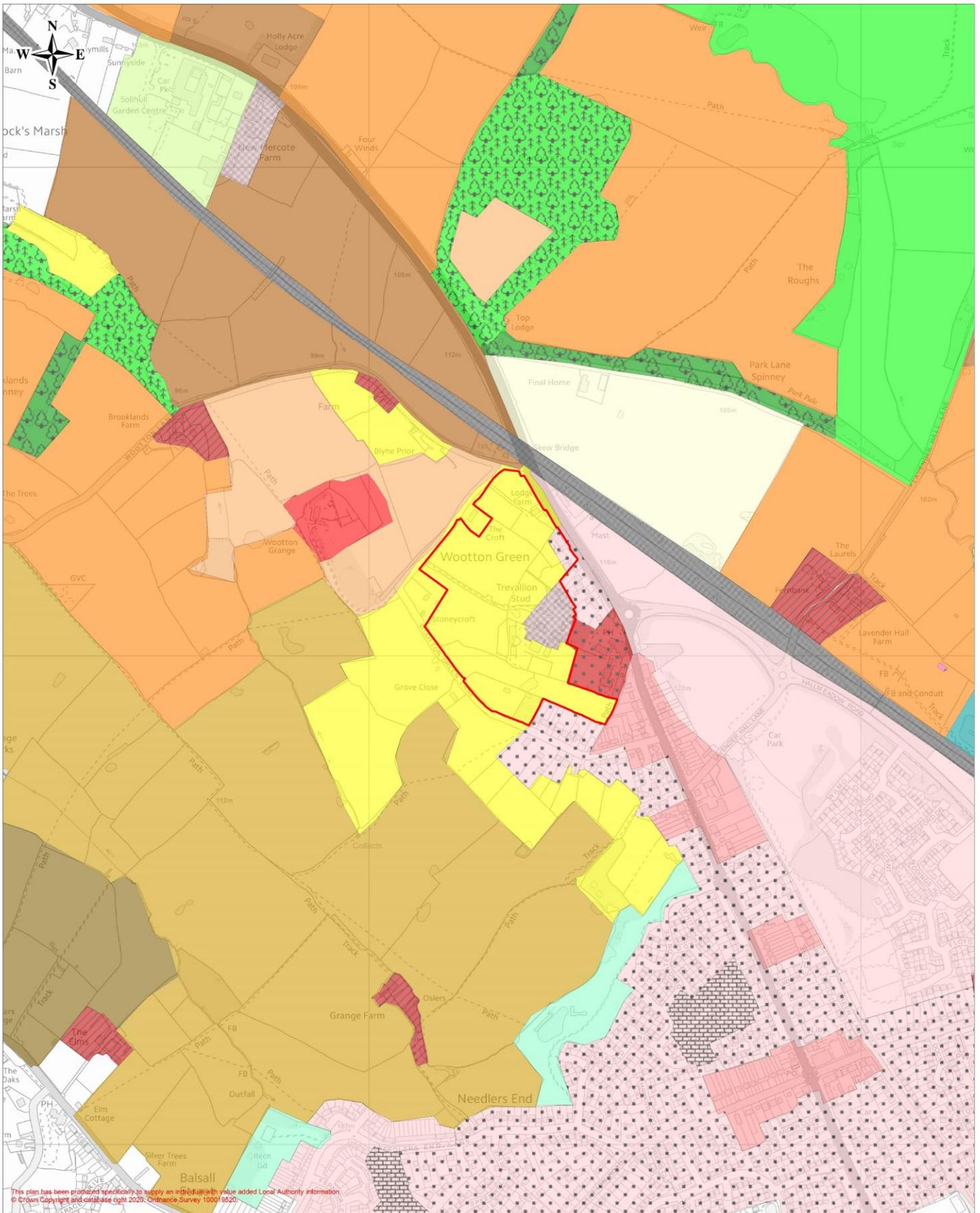
 Site Area

Archaeological Events



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piecemeal Enclosure Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure Planned Enclosure Other Large Rectilinear Fields Other Small Rectilinear Fields Paddocks and Closes Very Large Post War Fields Floodplain and Meadow Fishery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery/Garden Centre Broad Leaved Plantation Mixed Plantation Utilities Park/Garden Public Open Space Pre 1880s Detached Housing Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Semi-detached Housing Post 1955 Terraced Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post 1955 Semi-detached Housing Post 1955 Detached Housing Farm Complex Pre 1880s Farm Complex Post 1955 Farm Complex - Field Barn Country House Railway Station/Sidings Railway 	<p>Archaeological Information and Advice PO Box 43, Barrack Street, Warwick, CV34 4SX 01926 412734 warwickshire.gov.uk</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  <p>Warwickshire County Council</p> </div>
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Site 8: Pheasant Oak Farm

For data tables see Appendix 1

Grid Ref: SP 25111 76242

Site Size: 9.77 ha

Geology:

The bedrock geology across the study area consists of predominantly Mercia Mudstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period and Tile Hill Mudstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 302 to 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period to the east.

Superficial geology consists of Oadby Member – Diamicton, Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel; Till, Mid Pleistocene-Diamicton; Glaciolacustrine Deposits and Glaciofluvial Deposits. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment would have been dominated by rivers and Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>).

Historic Landscape Character Summary:

Within the PSS, the historic landscape character comprises an area of small rectilinear fields with straight boundaries laid out in a regular pattern representative of the planned enclosure of former common or heathland in the 18th and 19th centuries. A pre-1880s farmstead within the site, Camp Farm, also forms part of this landscape. Southview Farm, where a small holding is marked in the late 19th century, is also within the site boundary and immediately to the east of the PSS is another historic farm complex: Pool House Farm. Post-1955 detached housing is found to the west of the PSS along Windmill Lane.

The post-1950s urban expansion of Balsall Common is found in the north-west corner of the wider study area. Throughout the rest of the wider area, the historic landscape predominantly comprises areas of planned enclosure interspersed with numerous pre-1880s farmsteads, as well as some pre-1880s detached housing. There are also areas of irregular enclosure in the south-east of the site and small irregular fields to the west. Evidence of ridge and furrow in these areas suggest they may have once formed medieval open field systems. The Coventry to Birmingham railway line and the dismantled Kenilworth to Berkswell Branch line cut across the north east of the study area and an electricity sub-station, is also situated to the east. Post-1955 farm complexes, including an equestrian centre, are also within the wider area, as well as a Caravan and Mobile park and a Nursery/garden centre.

Designated Sites

Scheduled Monuments within the PSS:

None

Scheduled Monuments within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary):

None

Conservation Areas within the PSS:

None

Conservation Areas within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary)

None

Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

Locally Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Previous known archaeological work within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any previous archaeological work having been undertaken across this site.

Known archaeological sites within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any archaeological sites or monuments within the site area.

Past Disturbance to the PSS:

It is probable that the majority of the site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Whilst the agricultural activity across this site may have caused some damage to any archaeological deposits predating this use, this damage is unlikely to have been extensive. Parts of the PSS have been subject to modern development. This is likely to have had an impact on any archaeological features which previously survived across those parts of the site, however, the extent of that impact is not presently known.

Archaeological Potential of the PSS:

Greenwoods map of 1822 shows a number of buildings in the southern portion of the site at Campview and South View Farm, confirming that these areas were occupied since at least the early 19th century. The later maps of this area suggest a continuity of occupation until now; with some of the extant buildings potentially relating to the earliest phases of occupation. There is a potential for archaeological features relating to the occupation of these parts of the site from at least the early 19th century, if not earlier, to survive across the PSS.

Whilst few archaeological sites have been previously recorded in the vicinity of the site, this may be due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations across this area,

rather than an absence of activity during the pre-medieval periods. There is a potential for previously unidentified archaeological features, pre-dating the medieval and later agricultural use of this site, to survive across this area. These may include archaeological deposits of regional or national importance, which may be worthy of preservation in situ.

Site Sensitivity to change:

Archaeology:

Development of this site is likely to have a significant negative archaeological impact on any archaeological deposits which survive across this area. It is also likely to have an impact on any historic buildings or structures, including Listed and Locally Listed Buildings, which may survive across, or in the wider vicinity of this site.

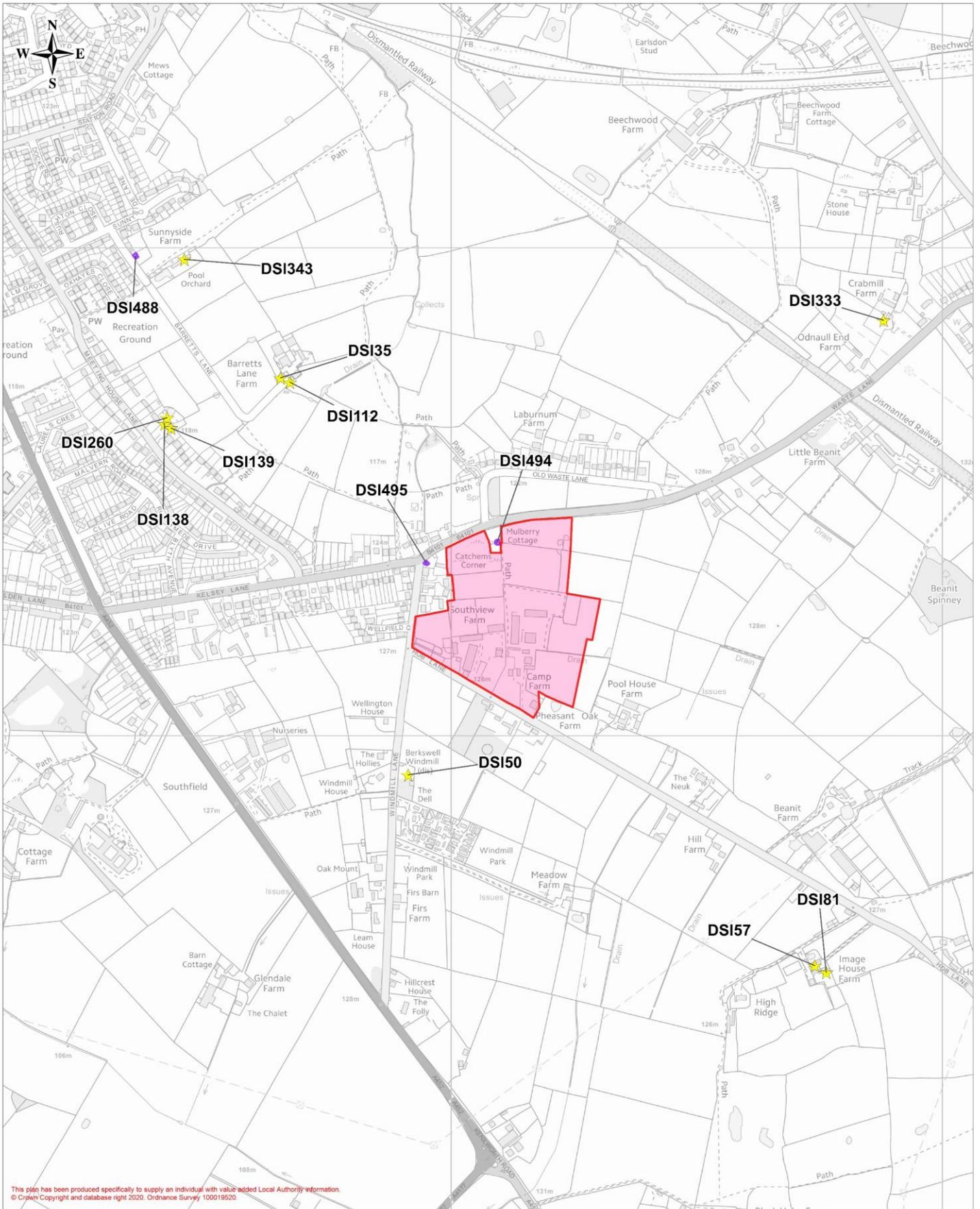
Historic Landscape Character:

Any development will change the historic landscape character of this area from its present state which is predominantly a 18th-19th century rural area comprising planned enclosure and historic farmsteads.

Planning Recommendations for the PSS:

A programme of archaeological assessment should be undertaken, the first phases of which should comprise detailed desk-based (including a walkover survey) and geophysical survey. This should include an assessment of the impacts of the proposed development upon any historic buildings which survive across and in the vicinity of the application site. This should be followed by a programme of evaluative fieldwork, including fieldwalking and trial trenching, the scope of which should be informed by the results of the earlier surveys. This fieldwork should be undertaken prior to the determination of any planning application in order to provide sufficient information to enable a reasoned and informed planning decision to be made. The archaeological evaluation will inform the development of a strategy, if appropriate, to mitigate the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development; this strategy may include designing the development to avoid impacting archaeological deposits of national significance which are worthy of conservation.

The Historic Landscape Character of this area should be taken into account when considering any planning application for this site.



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Site 8 (Pheasant Oak Farm)

 Site Area

Listed Buildings

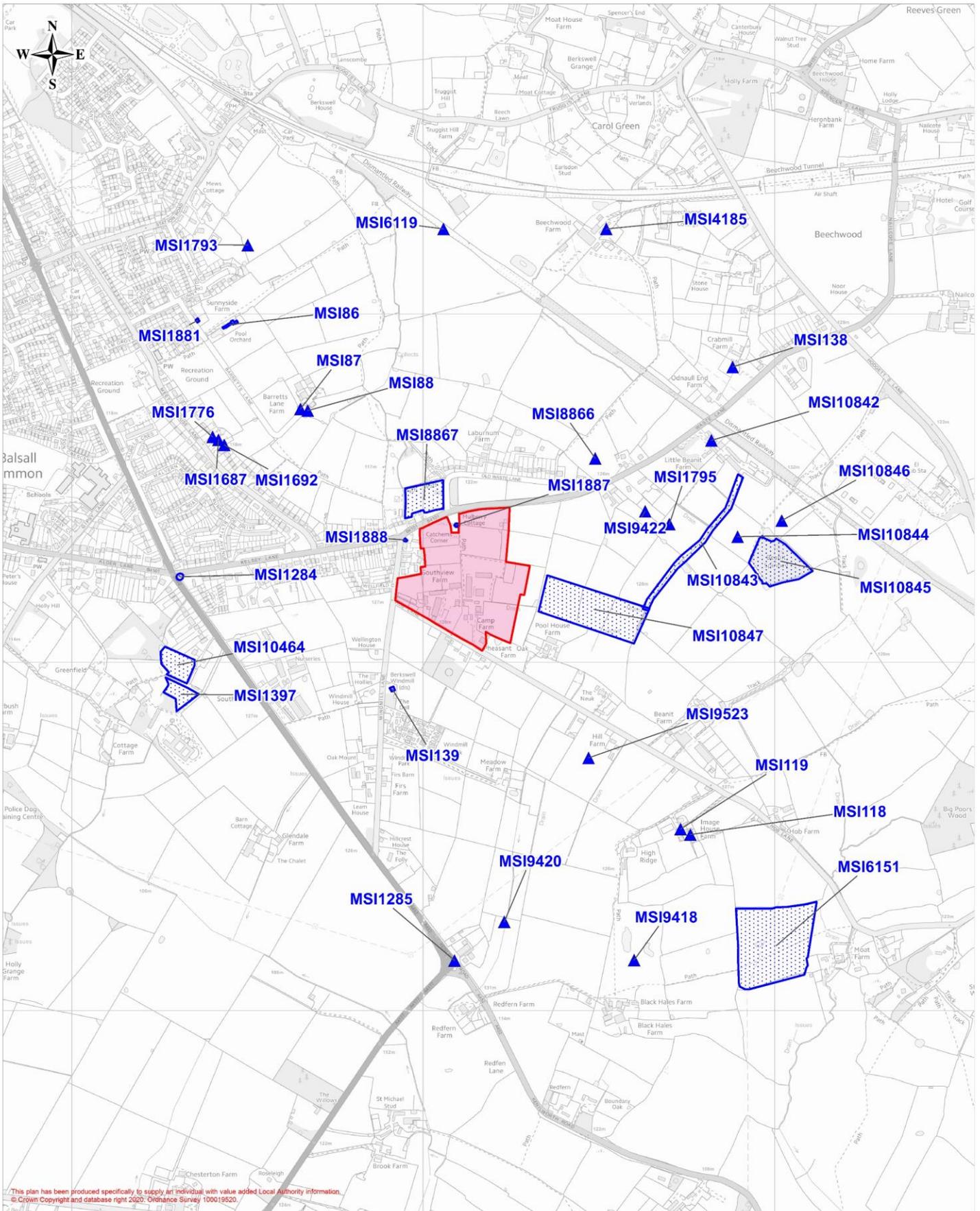


Locally Listed Buildings



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Site 8 (Pheasant Oak farm)

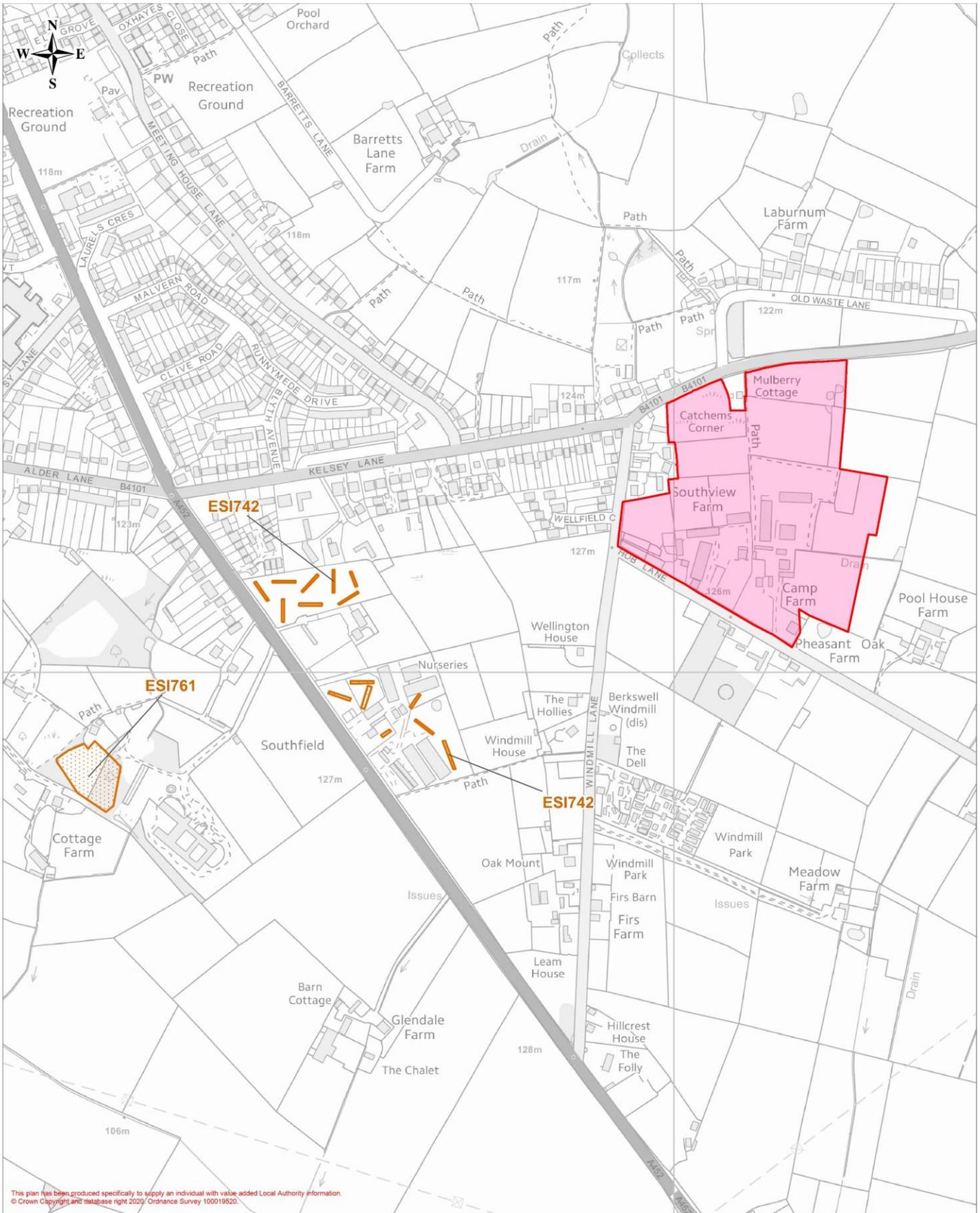
 Site Area

Archaeological Monuments




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Site 8 (Pheasant Oak Farm)

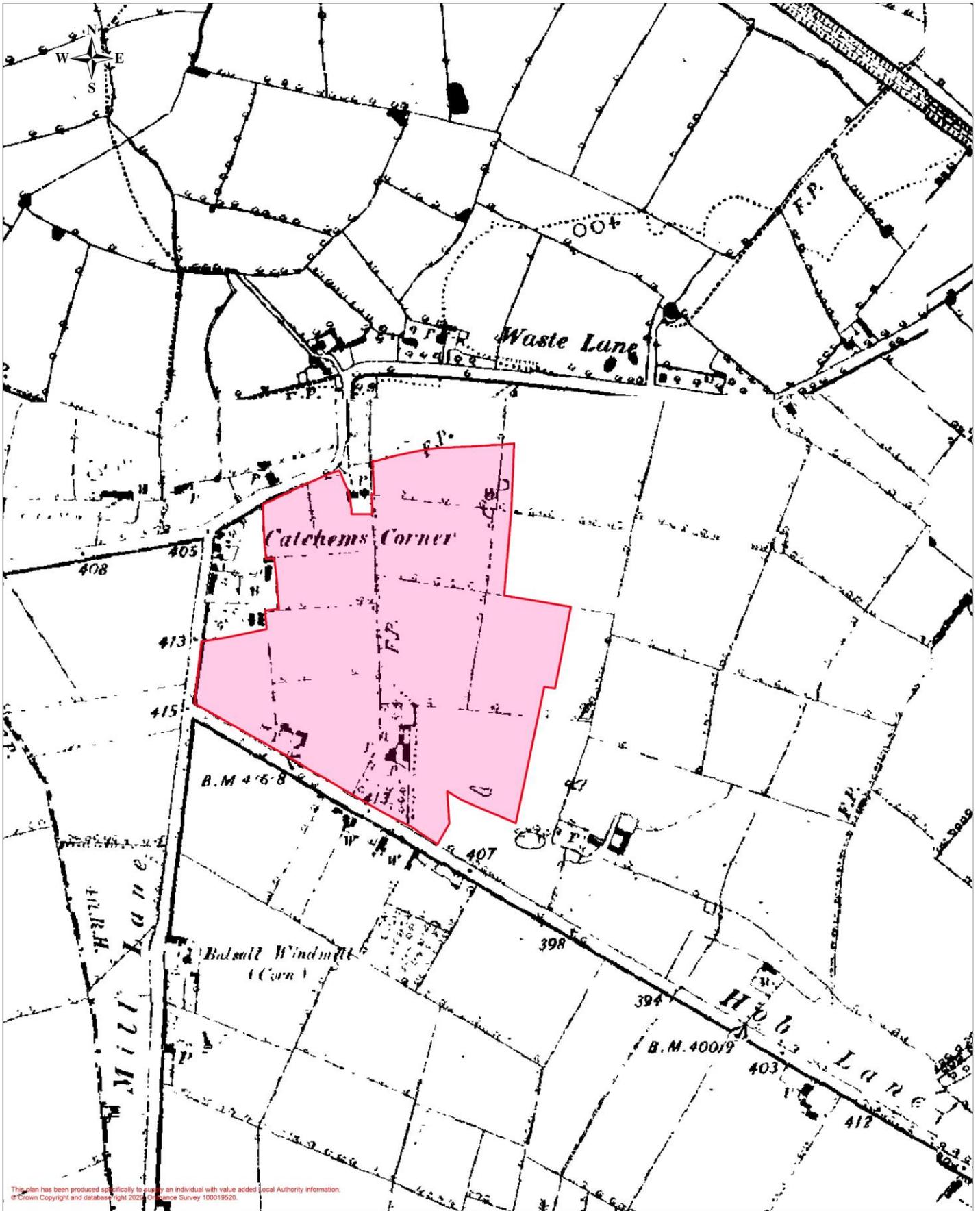
 Site Area

Archaeological Events




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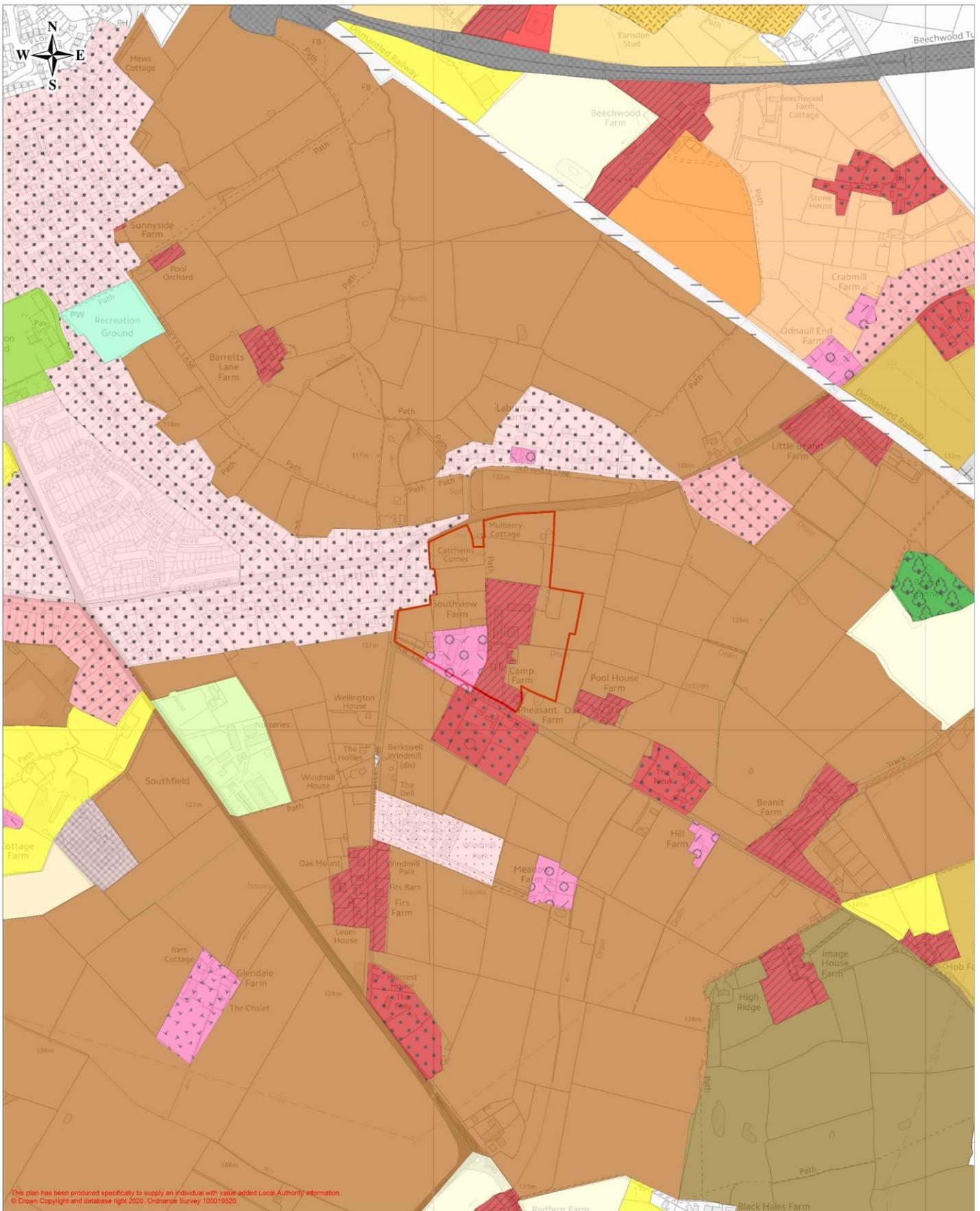
Site 8 (Pheasant Oak Farm)

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- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piecemeal Enclosure Re-organised Piecemeal Enclosure Large Irregular Fields Small Irregular Fields Planned Enclosure Other Large Rectilinear Fields Other Small Rectilinear Fields Paddocks and Closes Very Large Post War Fields Irregular Squatter Enclosure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery/Garden Centre Broad Leaved Plantation Utilities Sports Field Public Open Space Pre 1880s Detached Housing Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Detached Housing Post 1955 Semi-detached Housing Post 1955 Detached Housing Farm Complex Pre 1880s | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Complex Post 1955 Farm Complex - Smallholding Farm Complex - Outfarm Farm Complex - Field Barn Country House Mobile Home Park Railway Disused Railway Educational |
|---|---|---|

Site 8 (Pheasant Oak farm)
 Site Area

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Site 9: Oak Farm

For data tables see Appendix 1

Grid Ref: SP 18128 80389

Site Size: 1.91 ha

Geology:

The bedrock geology consists of a mixture of Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 228 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period and Branscombe Mudstone Formation, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 201 to 228 million years ago in the Triassic Period.

Superficial deposits comprise Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene - Sand and Gravel. Superficial Deposits and Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel and River Terrace Deposits, - Sand and Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2-3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment would have been dominated by rivers and Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>).

Historic Landscape Character Summary:

The PSS is located within the site of the Medieval Settlement of Catherine de Barnes to the south of Hampton lane and east of the Grand Union Canal. Within the site, the historic landscape character comprises the post-1955 farm: Oak Farm. To east of the site are paddocks and closes and a Nursery is located to the south.

Within the wider study area, there is evidence of mixed enclosure with rectilinear fields with straight boundaries, planned enclosure, in the area to the south of Hampton Road and east of the Grand union canal and piecemeal enclosure in the north-east defined by large rectilinear fields with curvilinear boundaries. Large post-second world war fields are found in the north-west and south-west and there are further paddocks and closes west of Catherine de Barnes. Dispersed settlement is found throughout the wider study area in the form of pre-1880 historic farmsteads, including some which date from the 15th and 17th centuries and the Country House: Bogay Hall which dates back to the medieval period. Post-1955 housing is situated to the south of Bogay House on the site of a former WWII isolation hospital. Part of the 20th century expansion of Elmdon heath is in the south-west of the study area. The M42 motorway crosses the east of the wider study area from north to south and there is a sewage works in the south east. The Grand Union Canal divides the wider study area from Elmdon Heath in the west to the site of Henwood Mill in the south.

Designated Sites

None

Scheduled Monuments within the PSS:

None

Scheduled Monuments within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary):

None

Conservation Areas within the PSS:

None

Conservation Areas within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary)

None

Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

Locally Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Previous known archaeological work within the PSS:

ESI794 Evaluation at Land at Oak Farm, Catherine de Barnes, Solihull (July 2018)

Known archaeological sites within the PSS:

MSI5822 Catherine De Barnes Medieval settlement.

Past Disturbance to the PSS:

Parts of this PSS have been subject to disturbance caused by modern development. Whilst this is likely to have impacted any archaeological deposits which survive across those parts of the site, the extent of this across the areas that have not yet been archaeologically examined is presently unknown.

Archaeological Potential of the PSS:

The Salter Street trackway, which may have its origins in the early Iron Age period, runs along the northern boundary of the PSS (MSI1376). Cropmarks suggestive of the presence of a series of enclosures and field systems are visible on aerial photographs to the east of the PSS (MSI10832). These are presently undated, but could date from the prehistoric periods onwards. Further undated cropmarks suggestive of prehistoric or later activity have been identified in the wider area. There is a potential for archaeological features associated with these sites, or other as yet unknown features, to survive across this PSS.

The 1816 Solihull Enclosure map shows some buildings in the south-west portion of the site and a building adjacent to the northern boundary. The northern one is not longer standing, however, the southern one may be incorporated into the extant buildings. There is a potential for archaeological features associated with these to survive across the site.

The historic parish boundary crosses the site. It is marked on an estate map from 1779-80 and may be significantly older. There is a potential for archaeological remains associated with this to survive across the site.

Site Sensitivity to change:

Archaeology:

Development of this site is likely to have a significant negative archaeological impact upon any archaeological deposits which survive across this area. It could also impact any historic buildings or structures, including Locally Listed Buildings, which survive across, and in the vicinity of, this site.

Historic Landscape Character:

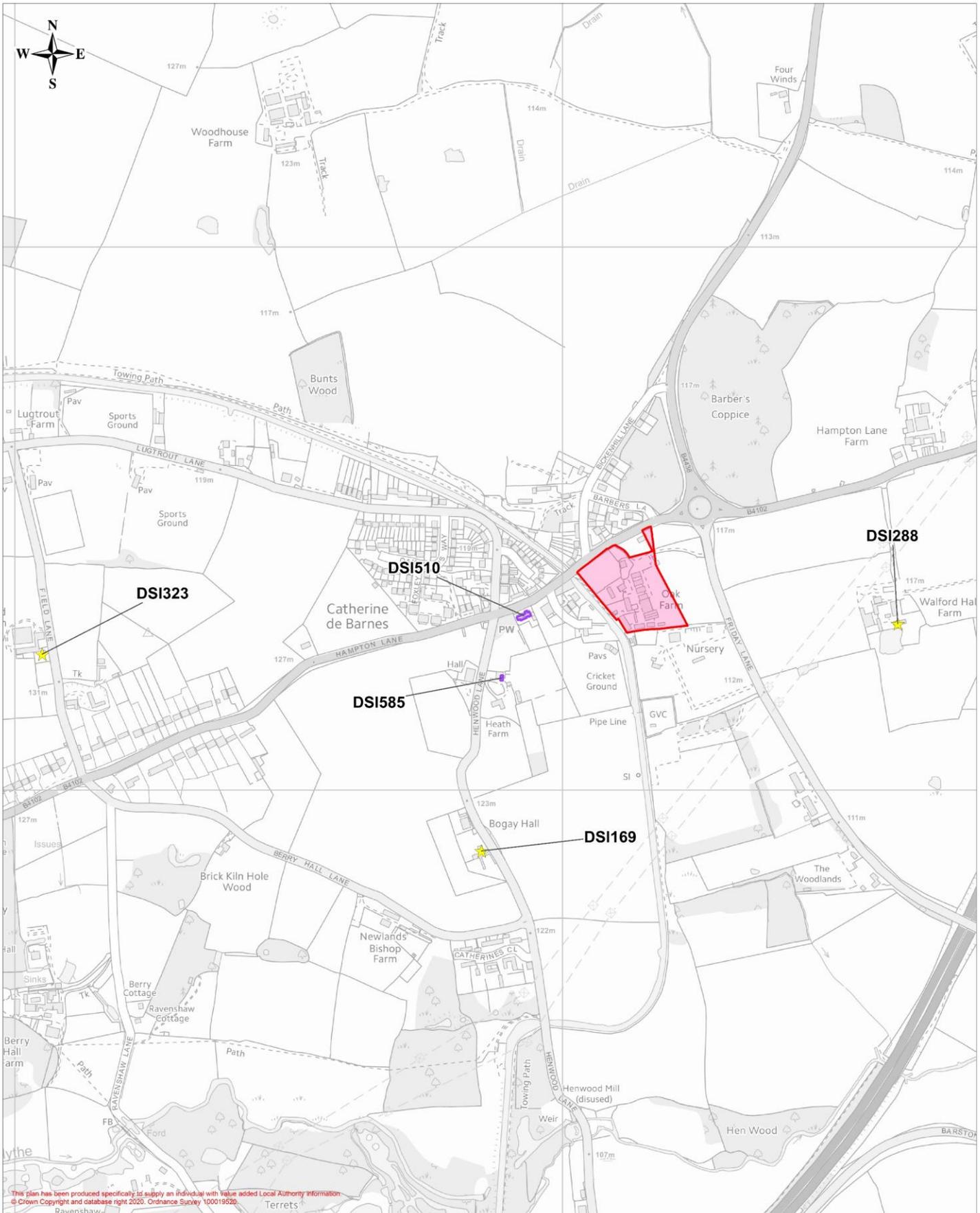
Any development will change the historic landscape character of this area from its present state which comprises a post-1955 farm.

The parish boundary runs through the centre of the site. This is marked on Greenwood's map of 1822 and later historic maps. It is likely to be significantly older and as such is a particularly important surviving feature in the landscape.

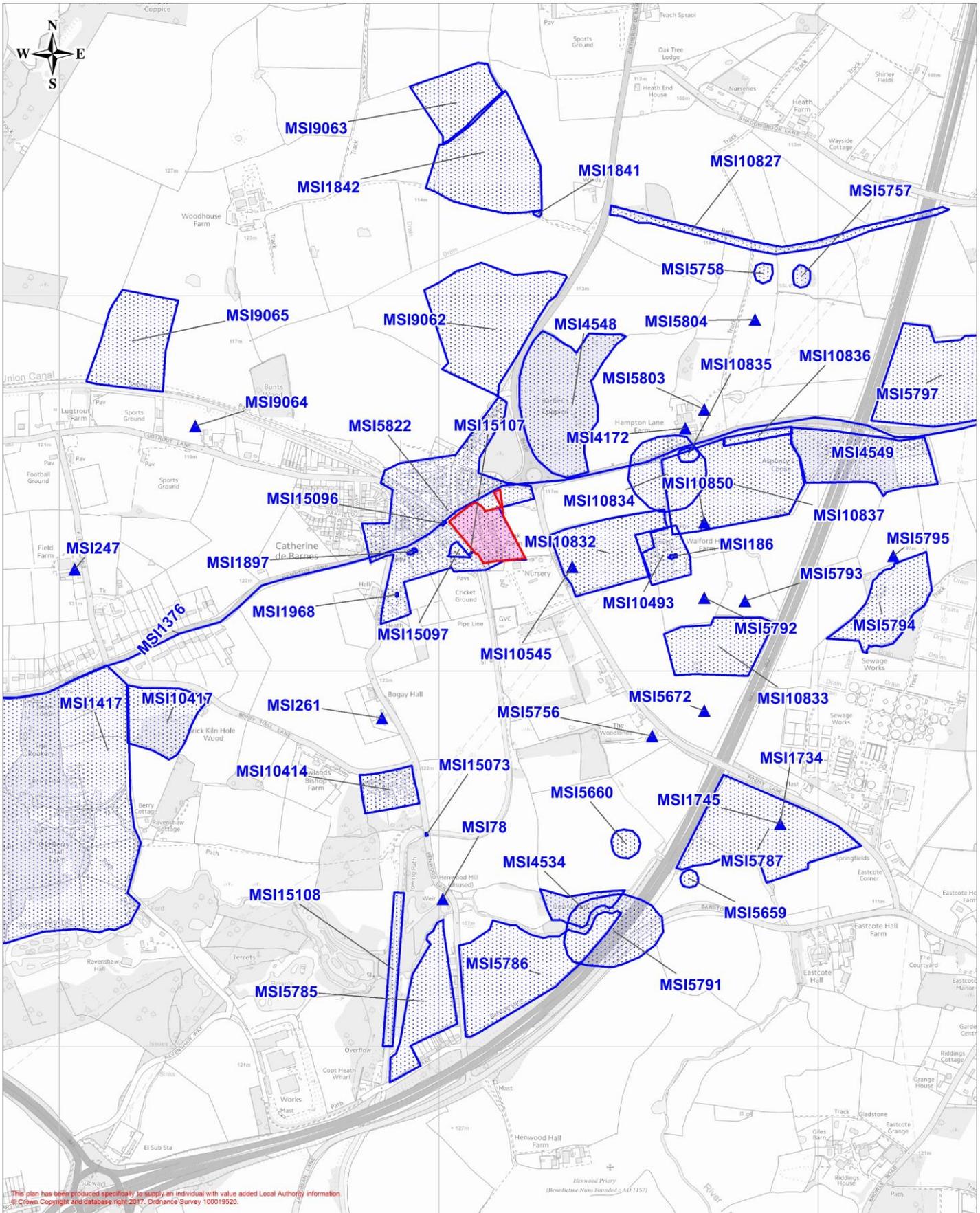
Planning Recommendations for the PSS:

An archaeological evaluation has been previously undertaken across part of this site. Further archaeological evaluation, in the form of trial trenching, should be undertaken across those parts of the site which have not yet been archaeologically examined. Depending on the results, further archaeological fieldwork may be necessary to mitigate any impacts which the development of this site could have on any archaeological features which survive across this site. The evaluation and any subsequent mitigative work necessary could be secured by a condition attached to any planning consent granted.

The Historic Landscape Character of this area should be taken into account when considering any planning application for this site.



<p>Site 9 (Oak Farm)</p> <p>Site Area</p> 	<p>Listed Buildings</p> 	<p>Locally Listed Buildings</p> 	<p>Archaeological Information and Advice PO Box 43, Barrack Street, Warwick, CV34 4SX 01926 412734 warwickshire.gov.uk</p>
			



Site 9 (Oak Farm)

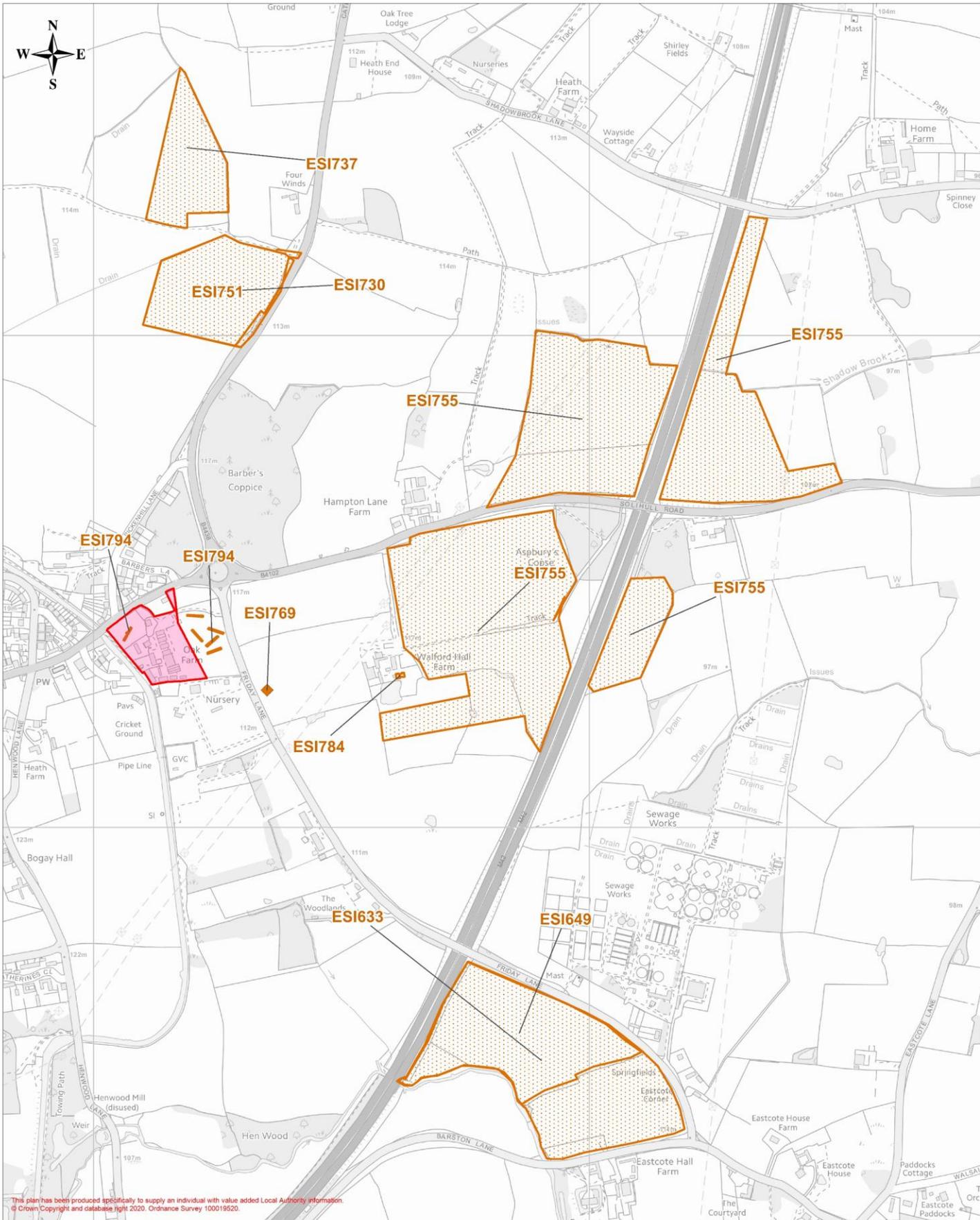
Archaeological Monuments

 Site Area



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Site 9 (Oak farm)

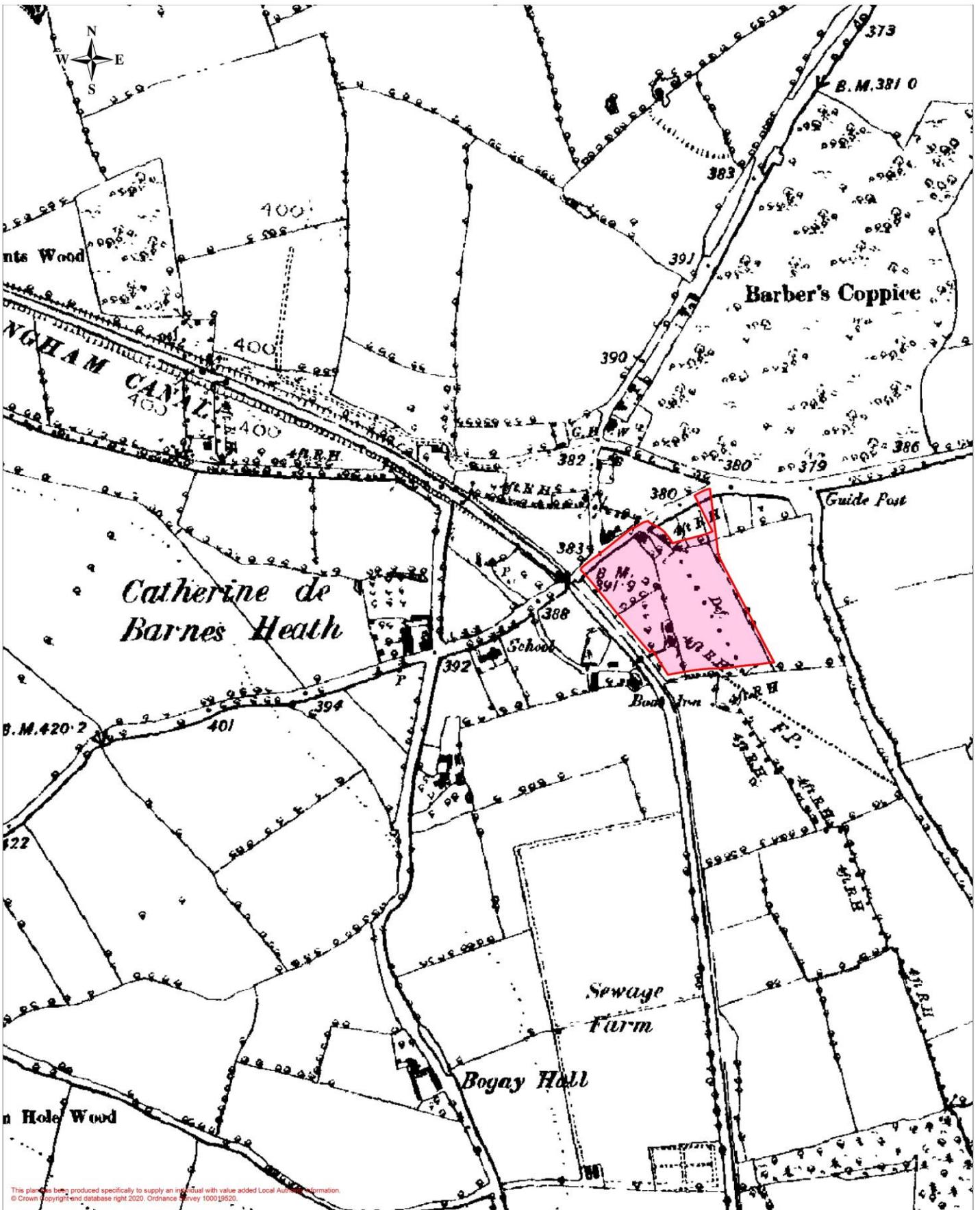
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Archaeological Events

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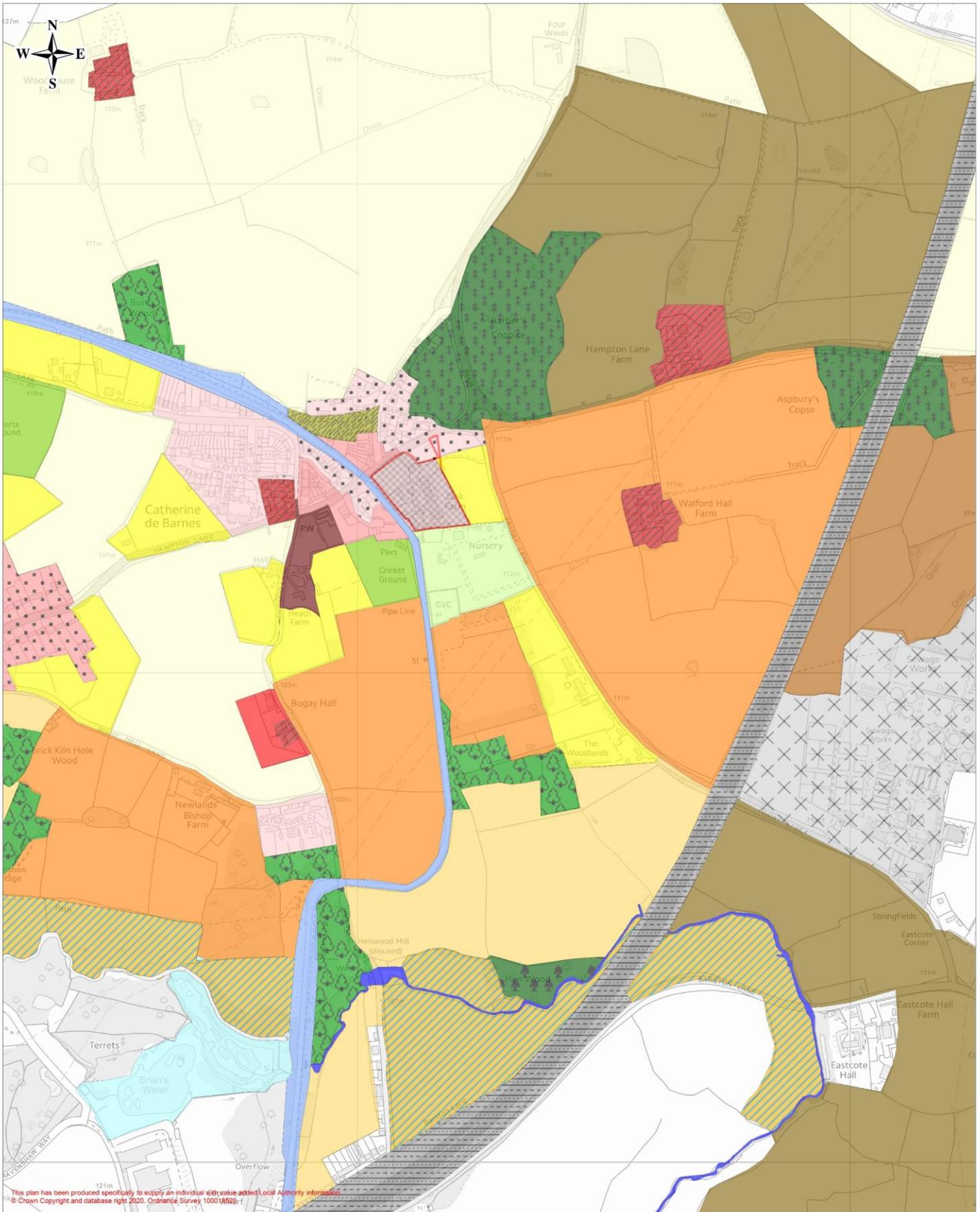
Site 9 (Oak farm)

 Site Area

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- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Commons | Large Assarts with Sinuous Boundaries | Broad Leaved Plantation | Post 1955 Detached Housing |
| Piecemeal Enclosure | Floodplain and Meadow | Utilities | Farm Complex Pre 1880s |
| Large Irregular Fields | Artificial Body of Water | Sports Field | Farm Complex Post 1955 |
| Planned Enclosure | Water | Historic Settlement Core | Country House |
| Other Large Rectilinear Fields | Nursery/Garden Centre | Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Semi-detached Housing | Motorway |
| Paddocks and Closes | Broad-leaved Ancient Woodland | Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Detached Housing | Canal |
| Very Large Post War Fields | Replanted Ancient Woodland | Post 1955 Semi-detached Housing | Site Area |

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Site 10: Land south of School Road

For data tables see Appendix 1

Grid Ref: SP 14806 72732

Site Size: 5.96 ha

Geology:

The bedrock geology across the site consists of a combination of Mercia Mudstone Group, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period and Arden Sandstone Formation - Siltstone and Sandstone, Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 228 to 237 million years ago in the Triassic Period.

Superficial deposits consist of Till, Mid Pleistocene – Diamicton; Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel; and Glaciofluvial deposits. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment would have been dominated by rivers and Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>).

Historic Landscape Character Summary:

The PSS is within an area of small paddocks and closes associated with the nearby settlement of Hockley Heath. The site is bounded by the Stratford Canal to the south and the village of Hockley Heath to the north along School Lane and to the east around Stratford Road.

Hockley heath is predominantly a 20th century expansion of an earlier settlement, and this mainly consists of post-1955 detached housing. There is also a post-1955 school and a recreation area. Pre-1880 historic farmsteads are also located around the village including Hockley Cottage Farm, located in the north of the settlement on the Stratford Road. Further historic farmsteads are dispersed throughout the wider study area. A pre-1880 Country House: Aylesbury House, the site of a possible medieval moated settlement is located to the east of the wider study area and is currently in use as a hotel. The historic core of Nuthurst is located to the south along the Stratford Road.

The fieldscape across the wider study area is dominated by irregular enclosure, small, medium and large fields with curvilinear and straight boundaries, representative of piecemeal enclosure, including an area of irregular squatter enclosure, to the west of the wider study area, indicative of encroachment onto common land in the post-medieval or industrial periods. Very large post-second world war fields are also within the wider study area located in the south-west and north west.

Designated Sites

Scheduled Monuments within the PSS:

None

Scheduled Monuments within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary):

None

Conservation Areas within the PSS:

None

Conservation Areas within the study area (1km buffer from PSS boundary)

None

Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

Locally Listed Buildings within the PSS:

None

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Previous known archaeological work within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any previous archaeological work having been undertaken across this site.

Known archaeological sites within the PSS:

The Solihull Historic Environment Record has no record of any archaeological sites or monuments within the site area.

Past Disturbance to the PSS:

It is probable that the majority of the site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Whilst this may have caused some damage to any archaeological deposits predating this use, this damage is unlikely to have been extensive. Aerial photographs suggest there may have been some late 20th/early 21st century disturbance across a small portion of the north-east corner of the site. The extent of that disturbance is presently unknown.

Archaeological Potential of the PSS:

The OS One Inch Old Series map from the 1830s shows a building in the north-east corner of the site. By the time of the 1842 Tanworth Tithe Map an additional building has been added to this part of the site, which is described 'Homestead Yards and Garden' in the associated apportionment. These buildings are no longer extant, but there is a potential for archaeological features associated with these structures and the historic use of this part of the site to survive across this area.

Whilst few other archaeological sites have been previously recorded across or in the vicinity of the site, this may be due to a lack of previous archaeological investigations across this area, rather than an absence of activity during the pre-medieval periods. There is a potential for previously unidentified archaeological features, pre-dating the

medieval and later agricultural use of this site, to survive across this area. These may include archaeological deposits of regional or national importance, which may be worthy of preservation in situ.

Site Sensitivity to change:

Archaeology:

Development of this site is likely to have a significant negative archaeological impact on any archaeological deposits which survive across this area. It is also likely to have an impact on any historic buildings or structures across or in the wider vicinity of the site.

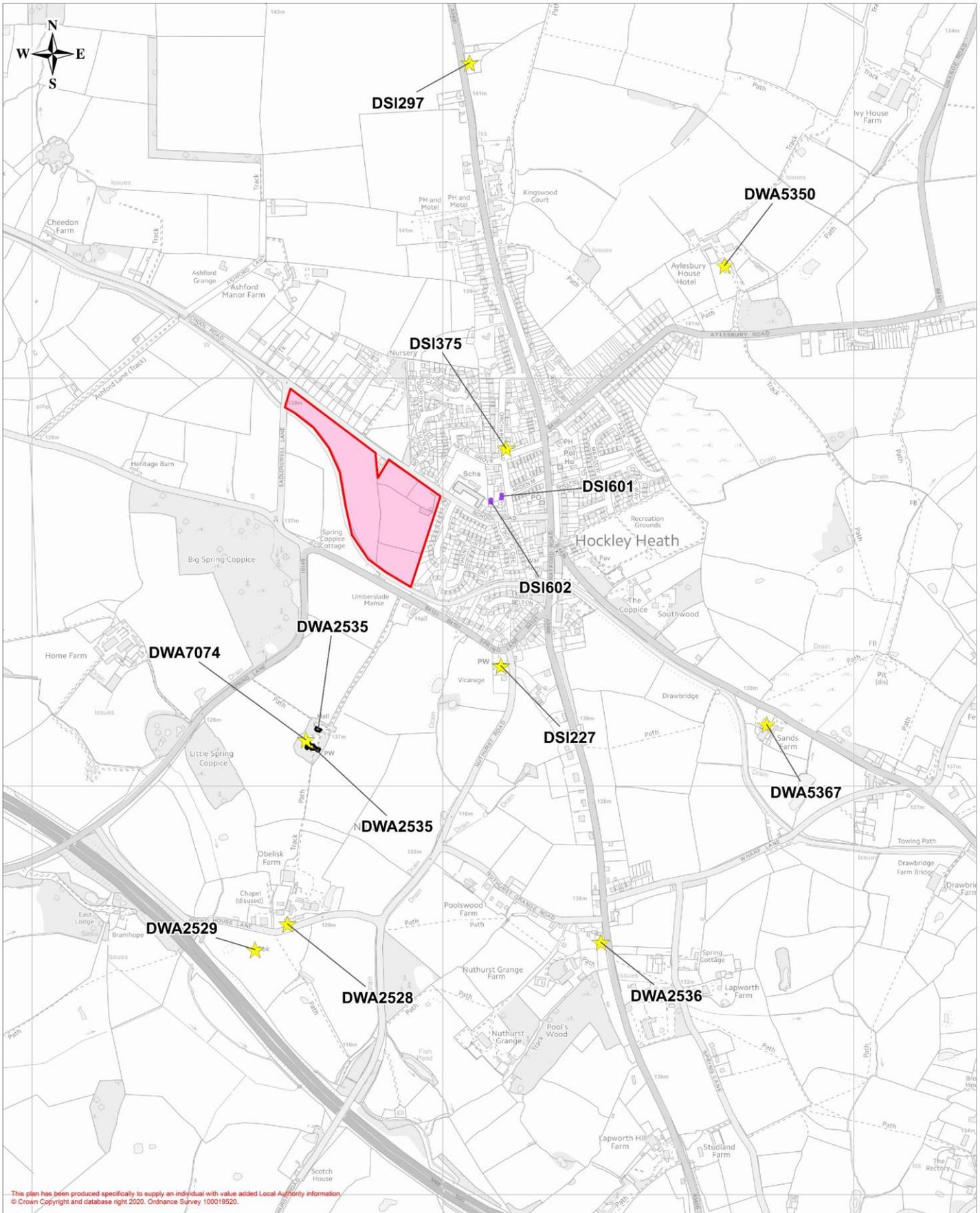
Historic Landscape Character:

Any development will change the historic landscape character of this area from its present state which consists of paddocks and closes with good survival of field boundaries since the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Planning Recommendations for the PSS:

A programme of archaeological assessment should be undertaken, the first phases of which should comprise detailed desk-based (including a walkover survey) and geophysical survey. This should include an assessment of the impacts of the proposed development upon any historic buildings which survive across and in the vicinity of the application site. This should be followed by a programme of evaluative fieldwork, including fieldwalking and trial trenching, the scope of which should be informed by the results of the earlier surveys. This fieldwork should be undertaken prior to the determination of any planning application in order to provide sufficient information to enable a reasoned and informed planning decision to be made. The archaeological evaluation will inform the development of a strategy, if appropriate, to mitigate the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development; this strategy may include designing the development to avoid impacting archaeological deposits of national significance which are worthy of conservation.

The Historic Landscape Character of this area should be taken into account when considering any planning application for this site.



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Site 10 (Land Off School Lane)

 Site Area

Listed Buildings

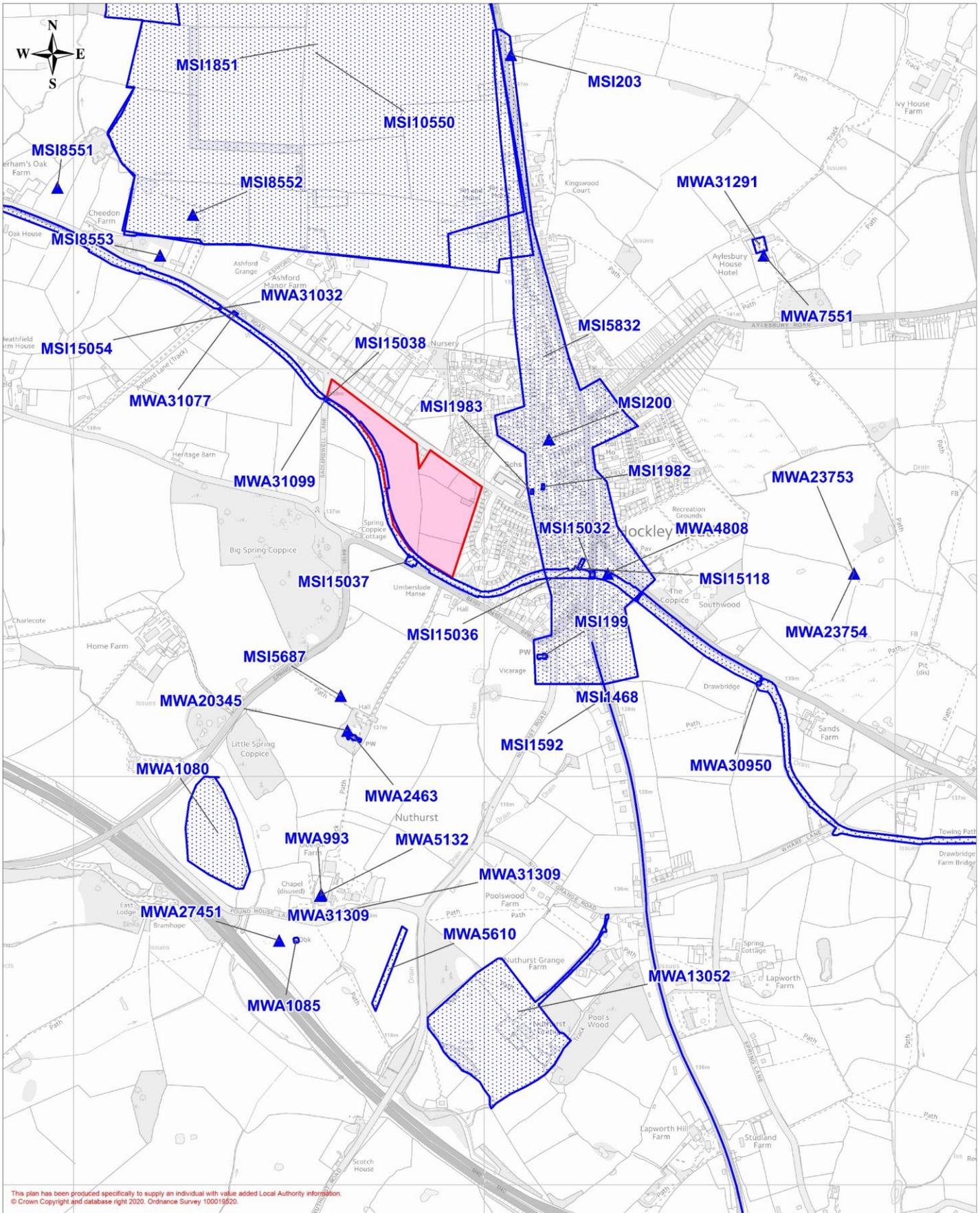



Locally Listed Buildings



Archaeological Information and Advice
 PO Box 43, Barrack Street,
 Warwick, CV34 4SX
 01926 412734
 warwickshire.gov.uk





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Site 10 (Land off School Lane)

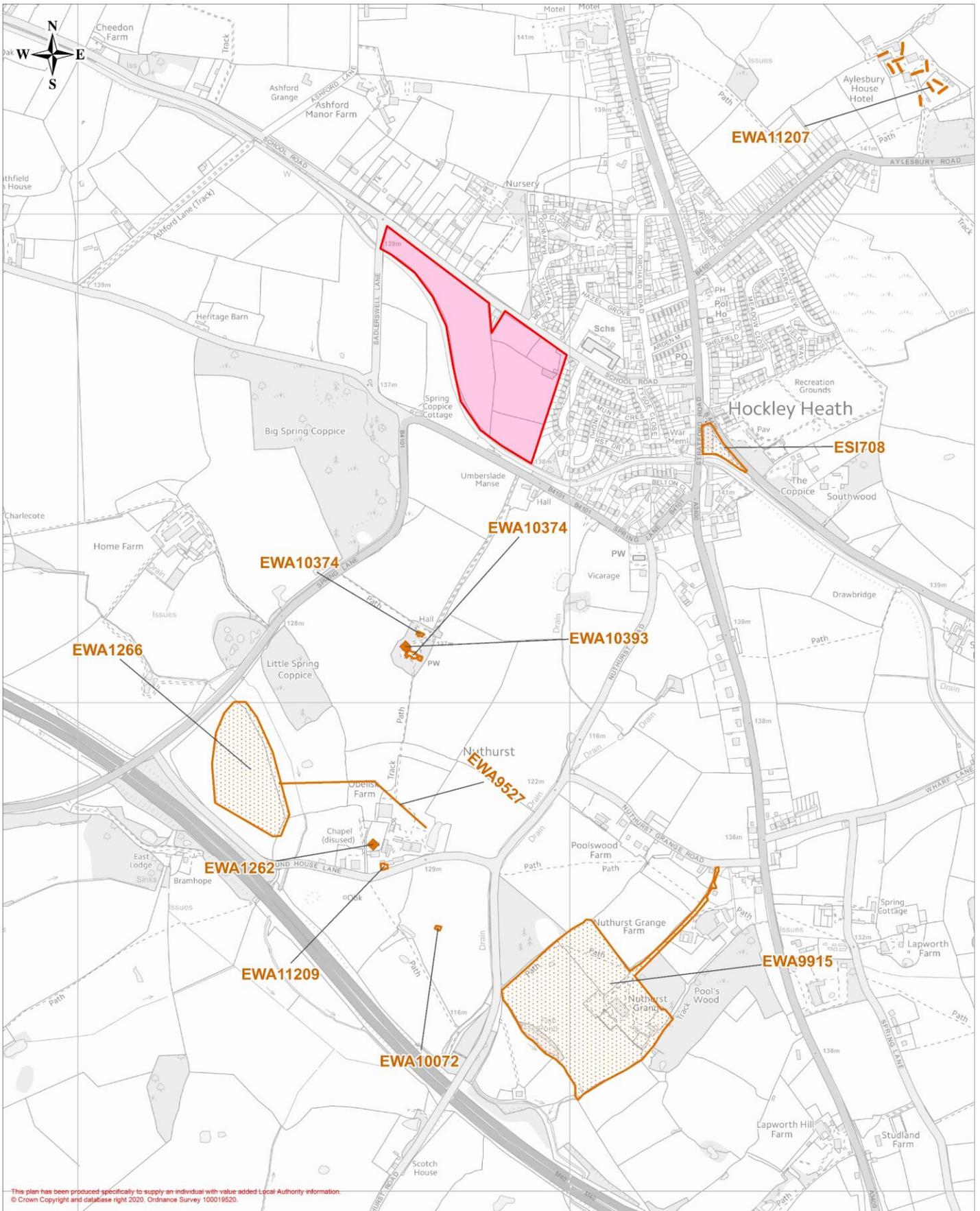
 Site Area

Archaeological Monuments



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Site 10 (Land off School Lane)

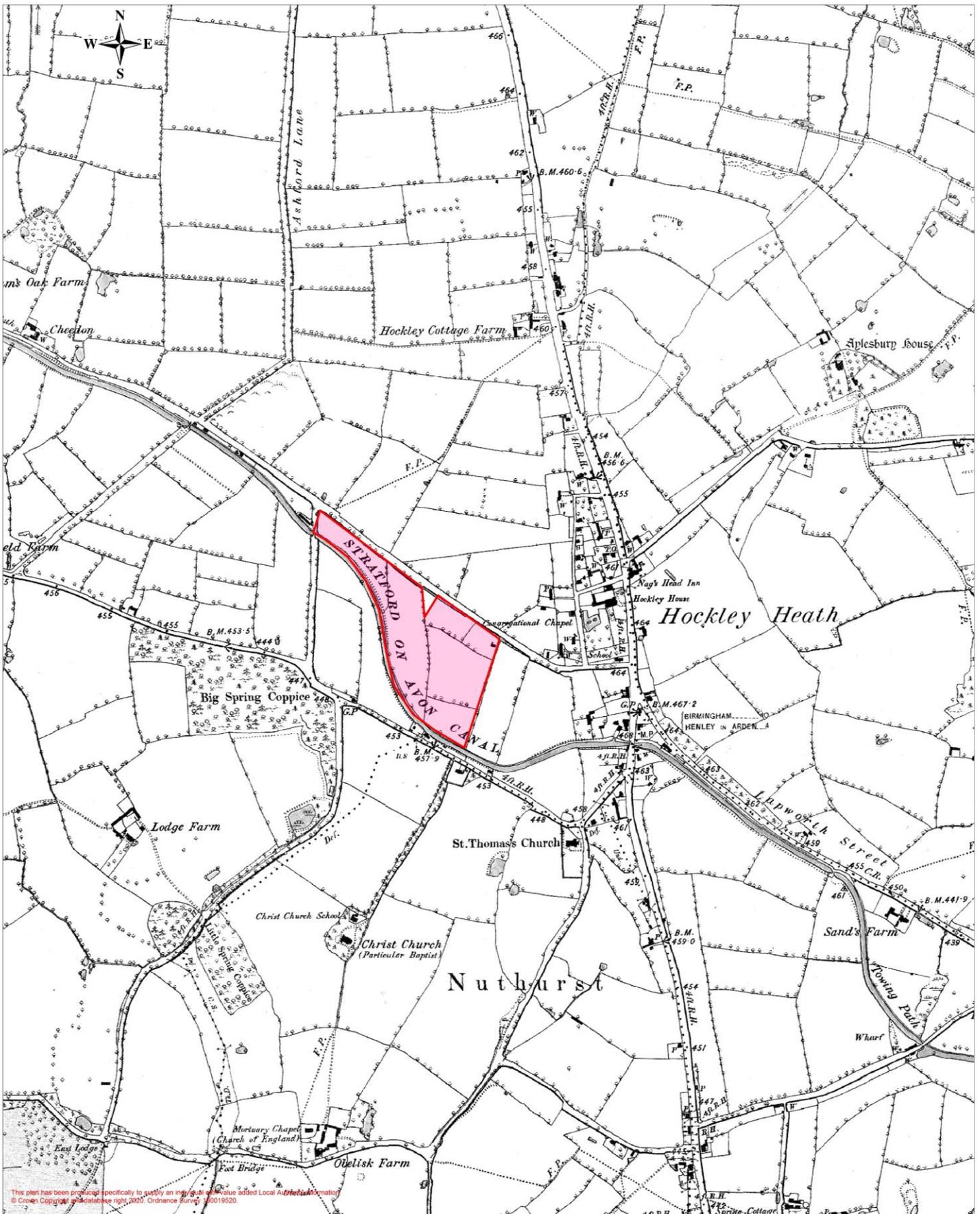
 Site Area

Archaeological Events




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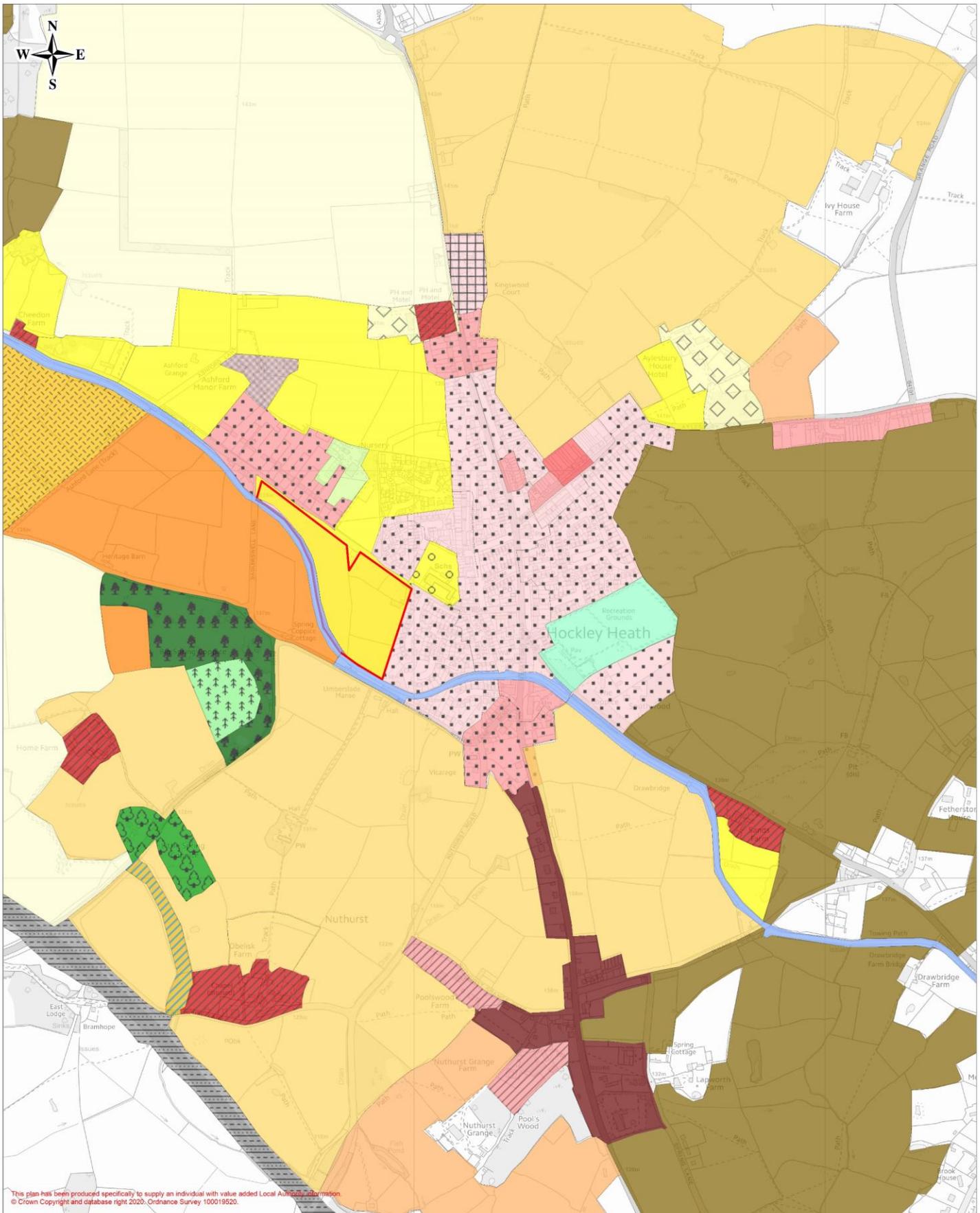
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Site 10 (land off School Lane) OS 1st Edition 1:10560 (1880s)

 Site Area

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Piecemeal Enclosure	Nursery/Garden Centre	Historic Settlement Core	Farm Complex Post 1955
Large Irregular Fields	Broad-leaved Ancient Woodland	Post 1880s/Pre 1900s Semi-Detached Housing	Farm Complex - Field Barn
Other Large Rectilinear Fields	Mixed Ancient Woodland	Post 1900s/Pre 1955 Semi-detached Housing	Flats and Apartments
Other Small Rectilinear Fields	Broad Leaved Plantation	Post 1955 Semi-detached Housing	Motorway
Paddocks and Closes	Coniferous Plantation	Post 1955 Detached Housing	Canal
Very Large Post War Fields	Public Open Space	Farm Complex Pre 1880s	Educational
Irregular Squatter Enclosure		Farm Complex Post 1900s/Pre 1955	Hotel
			Site 10 (Land South of School Lane)
			Site Area

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warwickshire.gov.uk



Appendix 1: Data Tables

Site 1: Barretts Farm (Extended), Balsall Common

Designations

Listed Buildings

Desig UID	National Ref	Name	Grade
DSI36	1045806	RAM HALL	II*
DSI46	1054081	COTTAGE FARMHOUSE	II
DSI49	1054777	BARN AT MOAT HOUSE	II
DSI50	1054782	BERKSWELL WINDMILL	II*
DSI54	1054821	BARN AT LAVENDER HALL FARM	II
DSI56	1054833	WEST'S COTTAGE	II
DSI80	1075938	HOLLY HOUSE	II
DSI85	1075943	LAVENDER HALL FARMHOUSE	II*
DSI89	1075947	BERKSWELL GRANGE	II
DSI133	1075992	TEMPLARS CROFT	II
DSI138	1076672	85, MEETING HOUSE LANE	II
DSI139	1076673	BARN AT NUMBER 85	II
DSI230	1397986	THE COTTAGE	II
DSI231	1187144	THE HOMESTEAD	II
DSI260	1253080	OUTBUILDING APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES EAST OF NUMBER 83 (NOT INCLUDED)	II
DSI333	1343223	CRABMILL FARMHOUSE	II
DSI344	1343234	BARN AT RAM HALL	II
DSI357	1343254	Nailcote Hall	II
DSI358	1343255	MOAT HOUSE	II
DSI363	1367067	THE BRICKMAKERS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE	II
DSI364	1367082	CANTERBURY HOUSE	II
DSI35	1045801	BARRATTS LANE FARMHOUSE	II
DSI112	1075970	BARN AT BARRATTS LANE FARM	II
DSI343	1343233	Pool Orchard	II

Locally Listed Buildings:

Desig UID	Name	Description
DSI487	Former National Westminster Bank, Kenilworth Road/ Station Road	Branch bank opened 1929, by A. S. Parker of Plymouth, single storey with single storey outshots to north and south. Extended to rear and side post-war. Orange-red brick for quoins, darker red for walls, slate ridged roof
DSI493	Tower House, Truggist Lane	Small altered C17 wing to late C19 house. Original part timber framed, red brick nogging, 1 storey, 2 C19 oriel casement windows, tiled roof.

DSI488	Sunnyside Farmhouse, Barratts Lane	C18 or early C19 front. Red brick, tiled roof with 2 gabled dormers. 1 storey and attics, 2 C19 lattice casement oriel windows. Brackets to doorhood on left. Early timber framework exposed at side.
DSI494	Mulberry Cottage, Waste Lane	C17. Timber frame, whitewashed brick. Machine tiled roof with gabled dormer. 1 storey and attic, single storey modern lean-to in front.
DSI495	Fox's Cross, Waste Lane	Much altered early house. Whitewashed pebble dash. Machine tiled roof. 2 storeys, 2 flush lattice casement windows. Gabled closed porch.
DSI491	Oak Croft, Hodgetts Lane	C17 or C18. Timber framed with whitewashed brick nogging, thatched roof. 1 storey and attics, 2 gabled dormers, flush casement windows. (Elm Croft on OS map)

Solihull HER Monuments

Mon UID	Record Type	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	From Date	To Date	Period	Summary
MSI1019	BLD	87	Barratts Lane Farmhouse, Barratts Lane, Berkswell	FARMHOUSE	1600	1699	Post-medieval	A timber framed building of 17th century date.
MSI1071	BLD	88	Barn at Barratts Lane Farm, Barratts Lane, Berkswell	BARN	1600	1699	Post-medieval	A 17th or 18th century timber framed barn.
MSI15141	Mon	15141	Moated Site 160m south-west of Beechwood Farm, Berkswell	MOAT	1066	1750	Medieval to Post Medieval	A Moated site is shown in this location on the Berkswell Tithe map from 1841
MSI1686	FS	MSI1686	BERKSWELL (Unknown date)	FINDSPOT	0	0	Undated	Lead shot of unknown date
MSI1793	FS	1793	BERKSWELL (Mediaeval+)	FINDSPOT	1066	0	Medieval to Unknown	Strap fitting
MSI1823	FS	1823	WEST MIDLANDS BERKSWELL (Post-Mediaeval)	FINDSPOT	1603	1625	Post-medieval	17 th century Coin
MSI869	BLD	6048	Berkswell Railway Station	Railway Station	1800	1899	Imperial	Site of Railway Station situated 1,500m south of Berkswell village. Established in 1840s on the London & Birmingham Railway and still in use as a passenger station
MSI871	Mon	6119	Former LNWR (KENILWORTH & BERKSWELL BRANCH): section from Berkswell to Burton Green	Railway	1800	1899	Imperial	The section of the former Kenilworth to Berkswell branch line of the LNWR from Berkswell to Burton Green (which now lies

								within Solihull Borough). Opened 1884. The track was taken up following closure in 1965 and developed as a Greenway country park.
MSI1121	8866	LND	Ridge and Furrow; W OF ODNAULL END FARM; BALSALL	Ridge and Furrow	1066	1539	Medieval to Post medieval	Ridge and Furrow
MSI60	MON	10464	ENCLOSURE; SW OF KENILWORTH RD; S OF ALDER LANE	ENCLOSURE	-4000	1539	Early Neolithic to Medieval	Enclosure? A double ditch and bank in a semi-circular shape.
MSI1757	FS	1457	Berkswell (Romano-British to Migration)	FINDSPOT	43	410	Romano-British to Migration	
MSI1795	FS	1795	BERKSWELL (known as)	FINDSPOT	43	410	Romano-British to Migration	
MSI1738	FS	1439	Balsall (Romano-British)	FINDSPOT	318	378	Romano-British	
MSI1079	LND	8807	RIDGE & FURROW; SW OF STATION; BALSALL COMMON	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1116	LND	8861	RIDGE & FURROW; W OF LAVENDER HALL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1118	LND	8863	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF RAM HALL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1120	LND	8865	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF GRANGE FARM; NEEDLERS END	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1123	LND	8868	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF BERKSWELL HOUSE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1220	LND	9523	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF HOB LANE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI162	MON	10844	RIDGE & FURROW; NW OF BEANIT SPINNEY; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI164	LND	10846	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF BEANIT COPPICE; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow. Not obvious on modern aerial photographs.
MSI876	LND	6152	RIDGE & FURROW; CAROL GREEN	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow. Not visible on modern aerial photographs.
MSI601	MON	3226	MOAT; MOAT HOUSE FARM, CAROL GREEN; BERKSWELL	MOAT	1066	1539	Medieval	Moat House Farm, dating from C1600. The surrounding house is greater part of square moat.
MSI1209	LND	9422	RIDGE & FURROW; HIGH CLOSE; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI161	MON	10843	HEDGELINE/BOUNDARY BANK; SE OF LITTLE BEANIT FARM; BERKSWELL	TRACKWAY, HEDGE	1066	1539	Medieval	Ancient boundary and pathway.

MSI163	MON	10845	Beanit Spinney, Berkswell	WOOD	1066	1539	Medieval	Woodland.
MSI587	MON	3133	MOAT; RAM HALL: BERKSWELL	MOAT	1066	1539	Medieval	Remains of a wet moat survive west and south of the house.
MSI820	MON	5814	SETTLEMENT; BALSALL COMMON	SETTLEMENT	1066	1539	Medieval	Medieval settlement.
MSI165	LND	10847	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF POOL HOUSE FARM; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI177	LND	10904	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF BERKSWELL GRANGE; CAROL GREEN	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and furrow.
MSI178	LND	10905	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF YEW TREE FARM; BENTON GREEN	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1397	LND	1397	Ridge and Furrow south of Balsall Common	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow identified from modern aerial photography. Located just south of 722, Kenilworth Road, Balsall Common
MSI500	MON	3052	Berkswell Park	DEER PARK	1066	1539	Medieval	Park mentioned from 1300s onwards. The original extent is unknown, but the 1830s extent is shown on the one inch to one mile OS map.
MSI1310	MON	1310	Ditches and banks SE of Rams Hall	STACK STAND	1066	1539	Medieval	Distinct area of ditches and banks seen on aerial photographs.
MSI1122	LND	8867	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF BARRATTS LANE FARM; BALSALL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI160	MON	10842	LITTLE BEANIT FARM; WASTE LANE; BERKSWELL	OCCUPATION SITE, FARMHOUSE	1066	1899	Medieval to Imperial	Area of grassland. 'Bearnit' is an Anglo-Saxon place name for "place cleared by burning".
MSI1117	LND	8862	RIDGE & FURROW; W OF RAM HALL; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1913	Medieval to Imperial	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1642	FS	MSI1642	Berkswell (Mediaeval to Imperial)	FINDSPOT	1400	1800	Medieval to Imperial	
MSI1127	BLD	89	RAM HALL; BAULK LANE	MANOR HOUSE	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	Ram Hall and remains of a moat. Dates from C16.
MSI1133	BLD	90	RAM HALL BARN; BAULK LANE	BARN	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	Late C16 or early C17 timber framed building.

MSI232	BLD	125	LAVENDER HALL FARMHOUSE	FARMHOUSE	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	Farmhouse of C16 origin. Altered and refaced in red brick in the late C17.
MSI243	BLD	135	MOAT HOUSE; TRUGGIST LANE	MANOR HOUSE	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	C17 house with later additions. The surrounding house is the greater part of a square moat.
MSI244	BLD	136	BARN; MOAT HOUSE, BERKSWELL.	BARN	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	C16 or C17 listed timber framed building.
MSI246	BLD	138	CRABMILL FARMHOUSE; WASTE LANE	FARMHOUSE	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	Late C16 or early C17 timber framed farmhouse.
MSI1588	FS	MSI1588	Berkswell (Post Mediaeval)		1540	1750	Post-medieval	
MSI247	MON	139	Windmill, Windmill Lane, Berkswell	WINDMILL	1540	1900	Post-medieval to Imperial	The site of an 18th century or early 19th century tower windmill. The windmill ceased working in 1948 and was restored in 1975.
MSI1605	FS	MSI1605	Balsall (Post Mediaeval)	FINDSPOT	1578	1578	Post-medieval	
MSI242	BLD	134	THE BRICKMAKERS ARMS; STATION RD	INN	1600	1699	Post-medieval	C17 timber framed building.
MSI348	BLD	1776	OUTBUILDING; E OF 83 MEETING HOUSE LANE; BERKSWELL	FARM BUILDING	1600	1699	Post-medieval	An outbuilding used as a garage. Dating from C17 with later alterations.
MSI609	BLD	33	THE COTTAGE; NEEDLERS END; BALSALL COMMON	HOUSE	1600	1699	Post-medieval	C17 or C18 timber framed building.
MSI621	BLD	34	TEMPLARS CROFT	HOUSE	1600	1699	Post-medieval	C17 timber framed house.
MSI632	BLD	35	THE HOMESTEAD; 97 STATION ROAD	HOUSE	1600	1699	Post-medieval	C17 timber framed building which has been extensively restored.
MSI291	BLD	1687	85 MEETING HOUSE LANE; BERKSWELL	HOUSE	1600	1699	Post-medieval	Early C17 timber framed building, with alterations in the early C18 and C20.
MSI233	BLD	126	BARN; LAVENDER HALL FARM	BARN	1600	1699	Post-medieval	C17 or earlier, timber framed barn. Damaged by fire in 1983 and rebuilt.
MSI293	BLD	1692	Barn at 85 Meeting House Lane, Berkswell	BARN	1600	1699	Post-medieval	A timber framed barn with brick nogging and thatched roof, dating from the early 17th

								century but was later extended to the south in the 19th century.
MSI245	BLD	137	BERKSWELL GRANGE; TRUGGIST LANE	HOUSE, TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	1600	1899	Post- medieval to Imperial	Built in the C17, with C19 additions.
MSI1665	FS	MSI1665	Balsall (Post-Mediaeval +)	FINDSPOT	1600	1900	Post- medieval to Imperial	
MSI423	BLD	24	COTTAGE FARMHOUSE; HOLLY LANE	FARMHOUSE	1700	1799	Post- medieval to Imperial	Red brick farmhouse, built in 1744.
MSI648	BLD	4185	BEECHWOOD FARM; HODGETTS LANE	FARM BUILDING, BARN	1700	1899	Post- medieval to Imperial	Farm is first mentioned in documentary sources in 1781.
MSI1283	MON	1283	Site of brick works at Needlers End, Balsall	BRICK KILN	1751	1914	Imperial to Modern	The site of brick works, and kiln marked an Ordnance Survey map of 1886 and located at Needlers End, Balsall.
MSI1284	MON	1284	The site of a Guidepost in Balsall	SIGNPOST	1751	1914	Imperial to Modern	The site of a Guidepost, a signpost from the Imperial period, at the east end of Alder Lane, Balsall.
MSI1881	1881	BLD	Sunnyside Farmhouse, Barratts Lane, Balsall Common	Farmhouse	1601	2050	Post medieval to Modern	Sunnyside Farmhouse is a locally listed building with an 18th to 19th century frontage. The timber framing visible on the sides indicate a possible construction date in the 17th century.
MSI1887	1887	BLD	Mulberry Cottage, Waste Lane, basally Common, Berkswell	Timber Framed House	1601	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	A locally listed 17th century house with modern alterations.
MSI175	10902	LND	Ridge and Furrow, South of Holly House, Reeves Green	Ridge and Furrow	1066	1539	Medieval to Post medieval	Ridge and Furrow. Not visible on modern aerial photography. Dubious interpretation, more evidence would be needed to confirm this was

								ridge and furrow.
MSI222	116	BLD	HOLLY HOUSE; SPENCERS LANE	House	1700	1799	Post Medieval to Imperial	C18 red brick house.
MSI1884	1884	BLD	Oak Cottage (formerly Oak or Elm Croft), Hodgetts Lane, Berkswell	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; THATCHED ROOF	1610	2050	Post medieval to Modern	Oak Cottage has also been known as Oak Croft and Elm Croft. It is a locally listed building dating to the 17th or 18th century
MSI1781	1781	PAM	BERKSWELL (Romano-British)	Findspot	43	410	Romano-British	
MSI236	129	BLD	Nailcote Hall, Nailcote Lane, Berkswell	MANOR HOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING; HOTEL	1500	2050	Medieval to Post Medieval	A late 16th century house with later additions.
MSI1880	1880	BLD	NatWest Bank, Kenilworth Road/Station Road, Balsall	BANK (FINANCIAL); COURTYARD	1928	2050	Modern	The locally listed NatWest Bank is located on the corner of Kenilworth Road and Station Road in Balsall.
MSI1886	1886	BLD	Tower House, Truggist Lane/Spencer's Lane, Balsall Common, Berkswell	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; DETACHED HOUSE; TOWER	1600	2050	Post Medieval to Modern	The 17th century original wing of the Tower House which fronts Spencer's Lane is a Locally Listed Building.
MSI919	6406	MON	SETTLEMENT; NAILCOTE	SETTLEMENT	1066	1539	Medieval	Medieval Settlement.
MSI1677	1677	PAM	Balsall (Post-Mediaeval)	Findspot	1550	1650	Post Medieval	
MSI1783	1783	PAM	BERKSWELL (Post-Mediaeval)	Findspot	1540	1750	Post Medieval	
MSI15142	15142	Mon	Danes bank, Balsall Common	BOUNDARY DITCH	801?	1913?	Early Medieval to Imperial	Danes Bank' is referred to on an 1779-80 Estate map. It appears to be a boundary bank along the parish boundary between Balsall and Berkswell.

Solihull Events

Event uid	Record type	Name
ESI653	EVS	West Midlands Moated Sites Survey: Interim Report
ESI653	EVS	West Midlands Moated Sites Survey: Interim Report
ESI676	EVP	Archaeological Observation at Moat Farmhouse, Truggist Lane, Berkswell, Solihull.
ESI674	EVP	Aggregates Resources National Mapping Programme Aerial Survey (Block 1)
ESI741	EVS	Archaeological geophysical survey at Nailcote Farm, Solihull
ESI742	EV	Trial trench evaluation on land at Kenilworth Road (north and south) Balsall Common, Warwickshire
ESI754	EVT	Evaluation at Nailcote Hall Hotel, Berkswell
ESI761	EVT	Evaluation at Kenilworth Road, Balsall Common
ESI788	EVS	Geophysical Survey at Lavender Hall, Berkswell

Site 2: Extension to Site 3-Windmill Lane

Designations

Listed Buildings

Desig UID	National Ref	Name	Grade
DSI50	1054782	BERKSWELL WINDMILL	II*
DSI57	1054848	BARN AT IMAGE HOUSE FARM	II
DSI81	1075939	IMAGE HOUSE	II
DSI139	1076673	BARN AT NUMBER 85	II

Locally Listed Buildings

Desig UID	Name	Description
DSI494	Mulberry Cottage, Waste Lane	C17. Timber frame, whitewashed brick. Machine tiled roof with gabled dormer. 1 storey and attic, single storey modern lean-to in front.
DSI495	Fox's Cross, Waste Lane	Much altered early house. Whitewashed pebble dash. Machine tiled roof. 2 storeys, 2 flush lattice casement windows. Gabled closed porch.

Solihull Monuments

Mon UID	Record Type	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	From Date	To Date	Period	Summary
MSI60	MON	10464	ENCLOSURE; SW OF KENILWORTH RD; S OF ALDER LANE	ENCLOSURE	-4000	1539	Early Neolithic to Medieval	Enclosure? A double ditch and bank in a semi-circular shape.
MSI1285	MON	1285	The site of a Guidepost in Berkswell	SIGNPOST	1801	1914	Imperial to Modern	The site of a Guidepost dated to the 19th century, at the junction of Redfern Lane and Meer End Road, Berkswell.
MSI15142	15142	Mon	Danes bank, Balsall Common	BOUNDARY DITCH	801?	1913?	Early Medieval to Imperial	Danes Bank' is referred to on an 1779-80 Estate map. It appears to be a boundary bank along the parish boundary between Balsall and Berkswell.
MSI1220	LND	9523	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF HOB LANE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1122	LND	8867	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF BARRATTS LANE FARM; BALSALL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.

MSI247	MON	139	Windmill, Windmill Lane, Berkswell	WINDMILL	1540	1900	Post-medieval to Imperial	The site of an 18th century or early 19th century tower windmill. The windmill ceased working in 1948 and was restored in 1975.
MSI225	BLD	119	Barn at Image House Farm, Hob Lane, Berkswell	BARN	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	A timber framed barn of late 16th or early 17th century construction.
MSI1078	LND	8806	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF HOLLYBUSH FARM; BALSALL COMMON	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1888	BLD	1888	Fox's Cross, Waste Lane, Balsall Common, Berkswell	DETACHED HOUSE	1600	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A locally listed altered post medieval house.
MSI293	BLD	1692	Barn at 85 Meeting House Lane, Berkswell	BARN	1600	1699	Post-medieval	A timber framed barn with brick nogging and thatched roof, dating from the early 17th century but was later extended to the south in the 19th century.
MSI1206	LND	9419	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF KENILWORTH RD	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI161	MON	10843	HEDGELINE/BOUNDARY BANK; SE OF LITTLE BEANIT FARM; BERKSWELL	TRACKWAY; HEDGE	1066	1539	Medieval	Ancient boundary and pathway.
MSI165	LND	10847	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF POOL HOUSE FARM; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1207	LND	9420	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF REDFERN FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI59	MON	10463	Possible cropmarks, 600m East of Holly Lane Farm	SITE	-4000	1750	Early Neolithic to Post-medieval	Exceptionally unclear and unlikely cropmarks, no good cropmarks visible on any other available air photos
MSI224	BLD	118	IMAGE HOUSE; HOB LANE	HOUSE	1700	1799	Post-medieval to Imperial	C18 red brick house.
MSI1397	LND	1397	Ridge and Furrow south of Balsall Common	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow identified from modern aerial photography. Located just south of 722, Kenilworth Road, Balsall Common
MSI1650	PAM	1650	Berkswell (Imperial to Modern)	FINDSPOT	1830	1940	Imperial to Modern	
MSI1284	MON	1284	The site of a Guidepost in Balsall	SIGNPOST	1751	1914	Imperial to Modern	The site of a Guidepost, a signpost from the Imperial period, at the east end of Alder Lane, Balsall.

MSI1205	LND	9418	RIDGE & FURROW; AROUND BLACK HALES FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1887	BLD	1887	Mulberry Cottage, Waste Lane, Balsall Common, Berkswell	Timber-Framed House	1600	2050	Post- medieval to Modern	A locally listed 17th century house with modern alterations.

Solihull Events

Event UID	Recordtype	Name
ESI742	EV	Trial trench evaluation on land at Kenilworth Road (north and south) Balsall Common, Warwickshire
ESI761	EVT	Evaluation at Kenilworth Road, Balsall Common

Site 3: South of Dog Kennel Lane Extension

Designations

Listed Buildings

Desig UID	National Ref	Name	Grade
DSI186	1076732	JERRINGS HALL	II
DSI224	1076770	LIGHT HALL	II
DSI257	1253061	PILLAR BOX AT SP 129 771	II
DSI286	1319467	Goldfinger House	II

Solihull Monuments

Mon UID	Record Type	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	From Date	To Date	Period	Summary
MSI1008	LND	8579	Ridge and Furrow- SW of Monkspath Street	Ridge and Furrow	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1005	LND	8576	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF STRATFORD RD	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI138	FS	10818	RB FINDS; E OF THE MOUNT; CHESWICK	FINDSPOT	43	409	Romano-British	Romano British finds, found in a ploughed field.
MSI188	LND	10930	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF HIGH LEAS FARM; CHESWICK	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI200	LND	10979	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF HIGH LEAS FARM; CHESWICK	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow. Not visible on modern aerial photographs
MSI384	BLD	204	Bannister Cottage, 527 Tanworth Lane, Hockley Heath	HOUSE	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	A late 17th century building with timber framing. De-listed in 2001
MSI385	BLD	205	JERRINGS HALL; TANWORTH LANE	MANOR HOUSE; HOUSE	1500	1900	Medieval to Imperial	C17 building.
MSI931	LND	6688	RIDGE & FURROW; ADJACENT CHESWICK GREEN FARM (NE)	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI932	LND	6689	RIDGE & FURROW; SW OF CHESWICK GREEN FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI933	LND	6690	RIDGE & FURROW; SW OF CHESWICK GREEN FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.

MSI1183	MON	9108	Moat, Light Hall, Hockley Heath	MOAT	1066	1539	Medieval	Moated site at Light Hall.
MSI366	BLD	190	LIGHT HALL; DOG KENNEL LANE	HOUSE	1700	1799	Post-medieval to Imperial	Red brick house dating from 1750.
MSI630	MON	348	PILLAR BOX; DOG KENNEL LANE; SOLIHULL	POST BOX	1800	1899	Imperial	A pillar box dated c.1857.
MSI181	MON	10923	PIT; NR JERRINGS HALL FARM	PIT	1066	1913	Medieval to Imperial	Pit.
MSI180	MON	10922	PIT; NEAR JERRINGS HALL FARM	PIT; POND	1066	1913	Medieval to Imperial	Pit and associated pond.
MSI1182	MON	9107	MOAT; JERRINGS HALL FARM	MOAT	1066	1539	Medieval	Probable moated site.
MSI208	MON	10999	Burnt Mount at 26 Snowhill Drive, Cheswick Green	BURNT MOUND?	-4000	42	Later Prehistori c	A large quantity of heat shattered stones were found in the rear garden of 26 Snowhill Drive, Cheswick Green.
MSI513	MON	3065	The Mount (moated enclosure), Cheswick Green, Hockley Heath	MOAT; CASTLE	1066	2050	Medieval to Modern	An earthwork surrounded by a moat.
MSI852	FS	6015	RB POTTERY; THE MOUNT; CHESWICK GREEN	FINDSPOT	43	409	Romano-British	Excavation of site produced one sherd of fine grey Roman pottery.
MSI1191	MON	9351	PLEASURE GARDEN; MOUNT FARM COTTAGE; CHESWICK	GARDEN	1900	1999	Imperial to Modern	A pleasure garden established in 1906.
MSI936	MON	6693	FIELD SYSTEM ETC; S OF R BLYTHE; CHESWICK GREEN	FIELD SYSTEM; ENCLOSURE	-4000	1750	Early Neolithic To Post-medieval	Field boundaries and enclosures.
MSI1184	MON	9109	MOAT; ELLIOTTS HALL; CHESWICK;	MOAT; FISHPOND	1066	1539	Medieval	Possible remains of a moat, but likely to have been altered when the hall was extended.
MSI1178	MON	9094	CULVERT; HIGHLANDS RD; SHIRLEY	CULVERT	1800	1899	Imperial	A brick lined culvert.
MSI758	MON	5732	SITE OF SHELLEY DMV; MONKSPATH; SOLIHULL	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	1066	1539	Medieval	Possible C14 deserted medieval settlement.
MSI1131	MON	8999	SMITHS POOL; SHELLY	FISHPOND	1066	1539	Medieval	A C14 fishpond.
MSI1243	MON	1243	The site of a Royal Observer Corps Post in Shirley	ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS SITE; UNDERGROU ND MONITORING POST	1961	1991	Modern	The remains of a Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post in use during the Cold War period to report nuclear bursts and fall-out in the event

								of an attack. It was situated 400m south of Dog Kennel Lane.
MSI1373	FS	1373	Find of Neolithic/ Bronze Age flints at Cheswick Green.	FINDSPOT	-4000	-601	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Reported find of flints dating to the Neolithic/ Bronze Age at Cheswick Green to the north of The Mount.
MSI1387	MON	1387	Quarry pits south of Small Farm	QUARRY	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Quarry pits are shown on the First Edition and later Ordnance Survey maps.
MSI1388	MON	1388	Quarry pits north-west of Monkspath Hall	QUARRY	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Quarry pits are shown on the First Edition and later Ordnance Survey maps.
MSI1389	MON	1389	Quarry pits north-east of Monkspath Hall	QUARRY	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Quarry pits are shown on the First Edition and later Ordnance Survey maps.
MSI1390	MON	1390	Quarry pits east of Monkspath Hall	QUARRY	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Quarry pits are shown on the First Edition and later Ordnance Survey maps.
MSI1391	MON	1391	Clay pits south of Brick Kiln Farm	QUARRY	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Clay pits are shown on the First Edition and later Ordnance Survey maps. Probably associated with a brick kiln somewhere in the vicinity of Brick Kiln Farm.
MSI496	BLD	303	MONKSPATH HALL; STRATFORD RD; SOLIHULL	MANOR HOUSE	1700	1799	Post-medieval to Imperial	Red brick house dated c.1775. This was delisted in 1990
MSI1392	BLD	1392	Monkspath Priory House	HOUSE	1751	1913	Imperial	House built 1870s. Now a hotel.
MSI1009	MON	8580	Ridge and furrow; north east of Monkspath Hall	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1007	MON	8578	Ridge and furrow; South-west of Monkspath Hall	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow, now built on.
MSI1006	MON	8577	Ridge and furrow west of Monkspath Hall	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow, now destroyed.
MSI925	LND	6682	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF CLUB HOUSE; SHIRLEY GOLF COURSE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow, overlain by a golf course.
MSI926	LND	6683	RIDGE & FURROW; NW OF CLUB HOUSE; SHIRLEY GOLF COURSE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.

MSI927	LND	6684	RIDGE & FURROW; SW OF MONKSPATH FARM; STRATFORD RD; MONKSPATH	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ploughed out ridge and furrow, now overlain by a golf course.
MSI929	LND	6686	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF CHESWICK GREEN FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow, ploughed out and overlain by a golf course.
MSI928	LND	6685	RIDGE & FURROW: N OF RIVER BLTHE; SHIRLEY GOLF COURSE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ploughed out ridge and furrow, now overlain by a golf course.
MSI1376	MON	1376	Salter Street trackway.	TRACKWAY	-800	1539	Early Iron Age to Medieval	Ancient saltway originating in Droitwich and traceable across the Arden.
MSI1376	MON	1376	Salter Street trackway.	TRACKWAY	-800	1539	Early Iron Age to Medieval	Ancient saltway originating in Droitwich and traceable across the Arden.
MSI1010	MON	8581	Ridge and Furrow South of Shelly Farm	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow, now built over.
MSI199	LND	10978	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF STRATFORD RD; MONKSPATH	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1008	LND	8579	RIDGE & FURROW; SW OF MONKSPATH HALL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI930	LND	6687	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF THE MOUNT; CREYNOLDS LANE; CHESWICK	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI201	LND	10980	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF JERRINGS HALL FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1595	BLD	1595	Goldfinger House, Shirley, Solihull	COMMERCIAL OFFICE; CONCRETE FRAMED BUILDING	1955	2050	Modern	The extant 20th century office building known as Goldfinger House, off Cranmore Boulevard in Shirley, is a historic Listed Building of 1955 by the acclaimed architect Erno Goldfinger.
MSI1760	PAM	1460	Hockley Heath (Post-Mediaeval)	FINDSPOT	1540		Post-medieval to Unknown	The site of a post medieval farmhouse which dated to the 19th century and had a timber framed back wing. The building was demolished

								sometime before 1982.
MSI1998	MON	1998	Brick Hill Farmhouse, Brick Kiln Lane	FARMHOUSE	1601	1982	Post-medieval to Modern	Smoke Generators were positioned along Hay Lane, Solihull in WW2.
MSI15010	MON	15010	Smoke Screen Installation along Hay Lane, Solihull.				Unknown	A memorial to the Boer War was erected circa 1907 in the Victoria Cross Gardens which formed part of the Mount Pleasure Gardens at Cheswick Green.
MSI15052	MON		Site of the Boer War Memorial, Cheswick Way/Creynolds Lane, Cheswick Green	COMMEMORATIVE GARDEN; WAR MEMORIAL	1907	1970	Imperial to Modern	An undated boundary ditch not shown on historic maps and possibly associated with a Medieval or Post Medieval strip field system was identified during an Archaeological Evaluation at land on the Green, Stratford Road, Solihull.
MSI15127	MON	15127	Boundary ditch	BOUNDARY DITCH	1066	1539	Medieval	Two ditches containing Post Medieval/ Modern pottery were identified during an Archaeological Evaluation at Land on the Green, Stratford Road, Solihull.
MSI15128	MON	15128	Ditch	DITCH	1540	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	The site of a post medieval farmhouse which dated to the 19th century and had a timber framed back wing. The building was demolished sometime before 1982.

Solihull Events

Event UID	Recordtype	Name
ESI679	EVT	Archaeological Evaluation Report, Car Dealerships, A 34, Solihull
ESI681	EVT	Archaeological Evaluation at the Former TRW site, Shirley, Solihull.
ESI685	EVT	Archaeological Observation at Jerrings Hall Farm, Tanworth Lane, Hockley Heath
ESI699	EVT	Evaluation of Plot 8, Former TRW Site, Dog Kennel Lane/Stratford Road, Shirley
ESI731	EVS	Goldfinger House (474000)
ESI783	EVT	Evaluation on land at Tanworth Road, Cheswick Green
ESI793	EV	Archaeological Evaluation at Land on the Green, Stratford Road, Solihull

Site 4: East of Solihull Extension

Designations

Listed Buildings

Desig UID	National Ref	Name	Grade
DSI166	1076713	93, MARSH LANE, 32A, HAMPTON LANE	II
DSI240	1203343	239, LUGTROUT LANE	II
DSI295	1342852	OLD BERRY HALL	II*
DSI323	1342884	FIELD FARMHOUSE	II

Locally Listed Buildings

Desig UID	National Ref	Pref Ref	Name	Description
DSI510	LLHA	St Catherine's Church and School	DSI510	St Catherine's Church and School: Church and school of 1879 by prominent Birmingham architect J. A. Chatwin for Birmingham manufacturer Joseph Gillott junior. Imposing building of significant local importance and interest in village scene. Architect of regional and national note adds to importance. Clear historical interest in terms of design and materials, impressive in both local and Borough-wide context. Domestic scale and signature chimneystacks were clearly intended to create a building acknowledging vernacular building and striving to respect the scale of the small village.
DSI585	LLHA	Heath Farm Barn	DSI585	18 th century or earlier timber-framed barn.

Solihull Monuments

Mon UID	Record Type	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	From Date	To Date	Period	Summary
MSI677	MON	4543	HAMPTON/ ELMDON COPPICES	WOOD	1600	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	Semi-natural ancient woodland.
MSI15075	MON	15075	Former site of Wherrits Well, canal feeder, Elmdon Heath	CANAL FEEDER	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Wherrits Well 19th century water feeder into the Grand Union Canal near Elmdon Heath
MSI894	BLD	6291	Old Berry Hall Farm, Solihull	FARMHOUSE	1600	1699	Post-medieval	Farm situated south of 15th century house, Old Berry Hall and Moat: the house was originally named Berry Hall but was renamed Berry Hall Farm in 19th century

								when Joseph Gillett built a new house called Berry Hall. Latter house was known as New Berry
MSI1968	BLD	1968	Heath Farm Barn, Henwood Lane, Catherine de Barnes	BARN; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	1701	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A locally listed 18th century barn at Heath Farm to the south of Catherine de Barnes.
MSI1232	MON	14003	Possible hollow way, Beechnut Lane, Solihull	HOLLOW WAY	1066	1539	Medieval	Possible medieval hollow way
MSI19	MON	10416	Mill leat near Old Berry Hall	LEAT	1540	1900	Post-medieval to Imperial	Mill leat
MSI1676	PAM	1676	Solihull (Unknown data)	FINDSPOT			Unknown	
MSI15072	MON	15072	Bridge 79 over Grand Union Canal at Elmdon Heath	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Late 19th century Iron bridge carrying Damson Lane over the Grand Union Canal. Pipe bridge next to it. Rebuilt 1958.
MSI15075	MON	15075	Former site of Wherrits Well, canal feeder, Elmdon Heath	CANAL FEEDER	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Wherrits Well 19th century water feeder into the Grand Union Canal near Elmdon Heath
MSI15067	MON	15067	Site of former Solihull Wharf on south side of Grand Union Canal	CANAL WHARF	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Site of former Solihull Wharf 1830s until mid-20th century situated between Olton and Elmdon Heath
MSI129	BLD	10691	Barn at Old Berry Farm, Solihull	BARN; FARM BUILDING	1540	1913	Post-medieval to Imperial	A timber framed barn set among other buildings.
MSI475	BLD	287	239 Lugtrout Lane, Solihull	HOUSE	1540	1900	Post-medieval to Imperial	A 17th century timber framed building, later altered in the 19th century with front wall largely rebuilt in red brick.
MSI1292	MON	1292	Site of brick works, Elmdon Coppice	BRICK KILN	1751	1914	Imperial to Modern	The site of a kiln and brick works marked on an Ordnance Survey map of 1886.

MSI1011	MON	8582	Enclosures, south of Hampton Coppice, Elmdon Heath	ENCLOSURE	-4000	1750	Early Neolithic to Post-medieval	A series of cropmarks including a large rectangular enclosure, linear features and smaller rectangular features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photos.
MSI1858	MON	1858	Garden and glasshouse in grounds of New Berry Hall late 19th century.				Unknown	Large walled rose and vegetable garden created a few hundred feet from the hall. Included an 80-foot-long glasshouse incorporating a vinery and peach and nectarine houses. A gasometer is marked to the east of the garden.
MSI1376	MON	1376	Salter Street trackway.	TRACKWAY	-800	1539	Early Iron Age to Medieval	Ancient saltway originating in Droitwich and traceable across the Arden.
MSI20	MON	10417	BRICK KILN HOLE WOOD: E OF OLD BERRY HALL	BRICK KILN	1540	1913	Post-medieval to Imperial	Site of possible brick kiln?
MSI443	BLD	258	32A Hampton Lane, Solihull	HOUSE	1540	1900	Post-medieval to Imperial	A 17th century timber framed, L-plan structure that makes up one building with 93 Marsh Lane.
MSI15007	MON	15007	Bombing of Alceston Road and Cornyx Lane, Solihull.				Unknown	Bombing of Alceston Road and Cornyx Lane, Solihull on the 27th July 1942.
MSI486	MON	295	Old Berry Hall & Moat, Ravenshaw Lane, Solihull	MOAT; MANOR HOUSE	1066	2050	Medieval to Modern	A late 15th century house that was formerly the home of the Waring family until the late 17th century. The remains of a double platform moat is still visible around the site.

MSI825	MON	5822	SETTLEMENT; CATHERINE DE BARNES	SETTLEMENT	801	1539	Early medieval to Medieval	Medieval settlement.
MSI1417	MON	1417	Site of New Berry Hall park and gardens, Solihull	PRODUCTIVE WALLED GARDEN; ROSE GARDEN; VINERY; ORCHARD HOUSE; ORNAMENTAL LAKE	1870		Imperial to Unknown	Park and gardens landscaped for New Berry Hall in late 19th century for Joseph Gillott junior.
MSI1418	BLD	1418	South Lodge, Hampton Lane, Solihull	LODGE	1904	2000	Imperial to Modern	Brick lodge to New Berry Hall built 1905. New Berry Hall demolished in 1990s after standing empty for over 30 years. South Lodge derelict in 2006 but now renovated and extended.
MSI1897	BLD	1897	St Catherine's Church and School, Hampton Lane, Catherin-de- Barnes	CHURCH; SCHOOL; BELL TOWER; WAR MEMORIAL	1879	2050	Imperial to Modern	St Catherine's Church and School is a locally listed building. It was constructed in 1879 by J A Chatwin for the Birmingham manufacturer Joseph Gillott Jr.
MSI431	BLD	247	FIELD FARMHOUSE; FIELD LANE	FARMHOUSE	1540	1900	Post- medieval to Imperial	C17 timber framed building. The front wall has been rebuilt in red brick in the C19.
MSI1163	MON	9065	CROPMARKS - MOAT? SE OF HAMPTON COPPICE	MOAT	1066	1539	Medieval	Cropmarks, possible moat site.
MSI1186	MON	9170	Air Raid Shelter, Coppice Junior School, Solihull	AIR RAID SHELTER	1939	1945	Modern	Air raid shelter.
MSI1162	LND	9064	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF LUGTROUT LANE; CATHERINE DE BARNES	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI18	MON	10415	Causeway to Old Berry Hall	MILL POND; CAUSEWAY; DAM	1066	2050	Medieval to Modern	Causeway to the Hall across a dam.

Solihull Events

Event UID	Recordtype	Name
ESI653	EVS	West Midlands Moated Sites Survey: Interim Report
ESI656	Doc	Research into Beechnut Lane, Solihull

Site 5: South of Shirley

Designations

Listed Buildings

Desig UID	National Ref	Name	Grade
DSI30	1039113	WHITLOCKS FARMHOUSE	II

Locally Listed Buildings

Desig UID	Name	Description
DSI583	Shirley Railway Station, bridges and houses, Haslucks Green Road	Early 20th century station for London Midland line (under auspices of GWR).

Solihull Monuments

Mon UID	Record Type	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	From Date	To Date	Period	Summary
MSI364	BLD	189	WHITELOCKS FARMHOUSE; BILLS LANE	FARMHOUSE	1600	1699	Post Medieval	A C17 farmhouse, with a brick front and timber frame.
MSI1004	LND	8575	RIDGE & FURROW: NW OF WHITLOCKS END FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval to Post Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1148	LND	9036	RIDGE & FURROW; SW OF ORMEN HOUSE; WHITLOCKS END	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval to Post Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1001	MON	8572	POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE; S OF ORMEN HOUSE	ENCLOSURE	1066	1539	Medieval to Post Medieval	An earthwork, which may form the eastern edge to an enclosure, is visible on aerial photographs in the NW corner of the field overlying ridge and furrow
Msi15144	LND	15144	RIDGE AND FURROW; S ORMEN HOUSE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1750	Medieval to Post medieval	
MSI15030	MON	15030	Probable medieval routeway, north of Dickens Heath	HOLLOW WAY	1066	2050	Medieval to Modern	A possible medieval routeway that is currently in use as a bridleway.
MSI352	FS	1792	RB COINS, NR PETERBROOK MILL	FINDSPOT	43	409	Romano-British	A group of Roman coins. (The find spot is in Worcestershire)
MSI866	BLD	6045	WHITLOCKS END RAILWAY STATION	RAILWAY STATION	1800	1899	Imperial	Railway Station.
MSI659	MON	4521	BILLS WOOD	WOOD			Unknown	Ancient woodland.

MSI179	MON	10921	Site of Three Maypoles Canal Wharf next to Bridge 11, Stratford upon Avon canal	CANAL WHARF	1700	1799	Post-medieval to Imperial	A former wharf at the crossing of Tythe barn Lane and Stratford upon Avon canal.
MSI656	MON	4518	LITTLE TYBURN COPPICE	WOOD	1600	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	Semi-natural ancient woodland.
MSI530	MON	3080	MOAT; BETTERIDGE FARM; HOCKLEY HEATH	MOAT	1066	1539	Medieval	First and second edition maps indicate a moat at Betteridge Farm. No trace of the moat now, the area is covered in a modern housing estate.
MSI997	LND	8568	RIDGE & FURROW; NE OF BETTERIDGES FARM; WHITLOCKS END	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI996	LND	8567	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF BETTERIDGE'S FARM; WHITLOCKS END	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow under rugby field.
MSI999	LND	8570	RIDGE & FURROW; NE OF TYBURN FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI998	MON	8569	Cropmark of an enclosure? SW OF WHITLOCKS END FARM	ENCLOSURE	-4000	1750	Early Neolithic to Post-medieval	Cropmark of a possible enclosure.
MSI1149	LND	9037	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF RAILWAY; WHITLOCKS END	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1000	LND	8571	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF SWING BRIDGE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow. In Worcestershire
MSI658	MON	4520	OLD GROVE COPPICE	WOOD			Unknown	Ancient woodland.
MSI1003	LND	8574	RIDGE & FURROW; W OF 3 MAYPOLES FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ploughed out ridge and furrow.
MSI1150	LND	9038	RIDGE & FURROW; NORTH OF THREE MAYPOLES	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI198	LND	10977	RIDGE & FURROW; W OF HIGHFIELD FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1386	MON	1386	Site of a quarry adjacent to the canal	QUARRY	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	A quarry is shown from the second edition ordnance survey map of 1905. It lay adjacent to the canal
MSI867	BLD	6046	Shirley Railway Station, Haslucks Green Road, Shirley	RAILWAY STATION; BARGE BOARD; SIGNAL BOX; FOOTBRIDGE	1908	2050	Imperial to Modern	The locally listed early 20th century Shirley Railway Station includes a footbridge and the

								now demolished signal box.
MSI867	BLD	6046	Shirley Railway Station, Haslucks Green Road, Shirley	RAILWAY STATION; BARGE BOARD; SIGNAL BOX; FOOTBRIDGE	1908	2050	Imperial to Modern	The locally listed early 20th century Shirley Railway Station includes a footbridge and the now demolished signal box.
MSI1965	BLD	1965	Station Masters House, Haslucks Green Road, Shirley	STATION MASTERS HOUSE; BARGE BOARD	1908	2050	Imperial to Modern	The locally listed 19th century Station Masters House at Shirley Station.
MSI1966	BLD	1966	Station Cottages, Haslucks Green Road, Shirley	RAILWAY WORKERS COTTAGE; BARGE BOARD	1908	2050	Imperial to Modern	The locally listed 19th century cottages associated with Shirley Station
MSI1966	BLD	1966	Station Cottages, Haslucks Green Road, Shirley	RAILWAY WORKERS COTTAGE; BARGE BOARD	1908	2050	Imperial to Modern	The locally listed 19th century cottages associated with Shirley Station
MSI1601	BLD	1601	Tithe barn at Tyburn Farm, Tythe Barn Lane, Shirley	TITHE BARN	1700	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A tithe barn is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition mapping of the Tyburn Farm area.
MSI15030	MON	15030	Probable medieval routeway, north of Dickens Heath	HOLLOW WAY	1066	2050	Medieval to Modern	A possible medieval routeway that is currently in use as a bridleway.
MSI15040	MON	15040	Canal Aqueduct carrying Stratford upon Avon Canal over the River Cole and Aqueduct Road near Shirley	AQUEDUCT			Unknown	19th century single-arch brick aqueduct situated 240 metres north-west of Bridge 8 on the Stratford upon Avon Canal. Sometimes known as Major's Green Aqueduct.
MSI15041	MON	15041	Bridge 11 on Stratford upon Avon Canal north of Dickens Heath	CANAL BRIDGE			Unknown	Single-arch brick bridge carrying Tythe Barn Lane over Stratford upon Avon Canal north of Dickens Heath. 19th century. No vehicular access over bridge.
MSI15042	MON	15042	Bridge 10 on Stratford upon Avon Canal near Dickens Heath	CANAL BRIDGE			Unknown	Hump-back brick bridge carrying path over Stratford upon Avon Canal
MSI939	MON	6734	Stratford-upon-Avon Canal	CANAL	1751	1913	Imperial	Stratford-on-Avon Canal which runs between Stratford and Birmingham. The canal opened in 1802.
MSI15117	MON	15117	Wharf next to Bridge 12, Stratford upon Avon canal	CANAL WHARF	1820	1880	Imperial	Evidence for a wharf at this location appears from 1830s - 1840s

								although by 1880s it does not appear to be in existence.
MSI15120	MON	15120	Stratford upon Avon Canal Bridge carrying Dickens Heath Road	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Stratford upon Avon Canal Bridge carrying Dickens Heath Road
MSI15121	MON	15121	Railway Bridge over Stratford upon Avon Canal	RAILWAY BRIDGE	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Railway Bridge over Stratford upon Avon Canal

Worcestershire Monuments

Mon UID	Pref ref	Mon Type	Name	Description	Dates
MWR1370	9676	MON	Enclosure, Peterbrook Road, Wythall	ENCLOSURE	Unknown
MWR39687	25727	Mon	Pond, South of Brookhouse Farm, Wythall	POND	POST MEDIEVAL to 21ST CENTURY AD
MWR39688	25728	Mon	Marsh, North of Brook House, Wythall	MARSH	Unknown
MWR39689	25729	Mon	Pond, North East of Colewood, Wythall	POND	POST MEDIEVAL to 21ST CENTURY AD
MWR44496	31373	MON	Site of Tilehouse Farm, Wythall	FARMSTEAD	19TH CENTURY AD to Unknown
MWR5856	41375	MON	Anti-tank cylinders, Brookhouse Farm, Wythall	ANTI TANK BLOCK	World War Two
MWR9853	45608	MON	Site of the Swing Bridge over the Stratford-on-Avon Canal. Wythall	SWING BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD
MWR9854	45609	MON	Drawbridge Inn, Drawbridge Road, Wythall	INN	19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD
MWR20381	16723	BLD	825 Haslucks Green Road, Shirley	OUTBUILDING	18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD
MWR44494	31371	BLD	Brookhouse Farm, Wythall	FARMSTEAD	19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD
MWR44495	31372	BLD	Brook House, Wythall	FARMSTEAD	19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD
MWR44660	31570	BLD	83 Haslucks Green Road (Farmstead), Wythall	FARMSTEAD	19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD

Solihull Events

Event UID	Record type	Name
ESI636	Fin	RB Coins, Near Peterbrook Mill

ESI759	EVS	Geophysical Survey on land at Aqueduct Road, Shirley
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Worcestershire Events

Event UID	Record type	Ref	Name	Organisation
WSM42435	DBA	1932	Ongoing Work: Desk Based Assessment, Shirley, Solihull	
WSM33544	EVP	5105	Find of Looped Palstave Near Brookhouse Farm, Wythall	
WSM34077	EVS	5153	Walkover Survey in 2000 on Birmingham to Solihull Link Main	
WSM43249	EVS	5564	The Historic Buildings of Worcestershire and Historic Farmstead Characterisation Project	Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service
WSM47463	DBA	6254	Ongoing work - Desk Based Assessment in 2013 on land at Tidbury Green, Warwickshire	Waterman Energy, Environment and Design Ltd
WSM66229	DBA	7052	Ongoing Work - Desk Based Assessment in 2014 On Land off Maypole Lane, Hollywood	CgMS Consulting

Site 6: Lavender Hall Farm

Designations

Listed Buildings

Desig UID	National Ref	Name	Grade
DSI36	1045806	RAM HALL	II*
DSI54	1054821	BARN AT LAVENDER HALL FARM	II
DSI85	1075943	LAVENDER HALL FARMHOUSE	II*
DSI99	1075957	THE COTTAGE	II
DSI343	1343233	Pool Orchard	II
DSI344	1343234	BARN AT RAM HALL	II
DSI363	1367067	THE BRICKMAKERS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE	II

Locally Listed Buildings

Desig UID	Name	Description
DSI486	Wooton Green Farm, Wooton Green Lane	Red brick walls refacing or replacing original timber frame with infill panels, thatched roof, rectangular plan of single storey and attic. Casement windows, those at first floor set beneath thatched eyebrow hoods. Stringcourse forming hood moulds to ground floor windows, prominent red brick chimney stacks
DSI487	Former National Westminster Bank, Kenilworth Road/ Station Road	Branch bank opened 1929, by A. S. Parker of Plymouth, single storey with single storey outshots to north and south. Extended to rear and side post-war.
DSI488	Sunnyside Farmhouse, Barratts Lane	C18 or early C19 front. Red brick, tiled roof with 2 gabled dormers. 1 storey and attics, 2 C19 lattice casement oriel windows. Brackets to doorhood on left. Early timber framework exposed at side.

Solihull Monuments

MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	FromDate	ToDate	Period	Summary
MSI1079	LND	8807	RIDGE & FURROW; SW OF STATION; BALSALL COMMON	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1080	LND	8808	RIDGE & FURROW; SW OF VILLAGE; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1098	LND	8843	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF PRIORY ORCHARD; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1099	LND	8844	RIDGE & FURROW; W	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.

			OF PRIORY ORCHARD; BERKSWELL					
MSI1101	LND	8846	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF VILLAGE; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1115	LND	8860	RIDGE & FURROW; NW OF LAVENDAR HALL; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1116	LND	8861	RIDGE & FURROW; W OF LAVENDER HALL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1118	LND	8863	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF RAM HALL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1120	LND	8865	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF GRANGE FARM; NEEDLERS END	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1123	LND	8868	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF BERKSWELL HOUSE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1127	BLD	89	RAM HALL; BAULK LANE	MANOR HOUSE	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	Ram Hall and remains of a moat. Dates from C16.
MSI1133	BLD	90	Barn at Ram Hall, Bauk Lane, Berkswell	BARN	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	A late 16th or early 17th century timber framed building.
MSI232	BLD	125	LAVENDER HALL FARMHOUSE	FARMHOUSE	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	Farmhouse of C16 origin. Altered and refaced in red brick in the late C17.
MSI242	BLD	134	THE BRICKMAKERS ARMS; STATION RD	INN	1600	1699	Post-medieval	C17 timber framed building.
MSI721	BLD	55	THE COTTAGE; WOOTON LANE	HOUSE	1600	1699	Post-medieval	Eastcote House
MSI587	MON	3133	MOAT; RAM HALL; BERKSWELL	MOAT	1066	1539	Medieval	Remains of a wet moat survive west and south of the house.
MSI689	MON	4570	CHURCH WOODS WEST	WOOD			Unknown	Semi-natural ancient woodland.
MSI823	MON	5817	Settlement of Berkswell	SETTLEMENT	1066	1539	Medieval	Medieval settlement.
MSI1307	LND	1307	Ridge and Furrow at Wooton Grange	RIDGE AND FURROW	1540	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	Ridge and Furrow in parish of Barston.

MSI1309	LND	1309	Ridge and Furrow at Skew Bridge	RIDGE AND FURROW	801	1750	Early medieval to Post-medieval	Ridge and Furrow in parish of Berkswell.
MSI1322	LND	1322	Ridge and furrow in fields between Lavender Hall Lane and Spencers Lane Berkswell	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1913	Medieval to Imperial	Ridge and furrow in the parish of Berkswell.
MSI178	LND	10905	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF YEW TREE FARM; BENTON GREEN	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI500	MON	3052	Berkswell Park	DEER PARK	1066	1539	Medieval	Park mentioned from 1300s onwards. The original extent is unknown but the 1830s extent is shown on the one inch to one mile OS map.
MSI233	BLD	126	Barn at Lavender Hall Farm, Lavender Hall Lane, Berkswell	BARN	1600	1699	Post-medieval	A timber framed barn dating to the 17th century or possibly earlier. The building was damaged by fire in 1983 and reconstructed.
MSI1310	MON	1310	Ditches and banks SE of Rams Hall	STACK STAND?	1914	2050	Modern	Distinct area of ditches and banks seen on aerial photographs.
MSI1325	MON	1325	Banks and Ditches to the south west of Berkswell Hall, Berkswell	FIELD BOUNDARY; TRACKWAY	1066	1750	Medieval to Post-medieval	Banks and Ditches to the south west of Berkswell Hall, Berkswell.
MSI1588	PAM	1588	Berkswell (Post Mediaeval)		1540	1750	Post-medieval	
MSI1665	PAM	1665	Balsall (Post-Mediaeval +)	FINDSPOT	1600	1900	Post-medieval to Imperial	
MSI1605	PAM	1605	Balsall (Post Mediaeval)	FINDSPOT	1578	1578	Post-medieval	
MSI1642	PAM	1642	Berkswell (Mediaeval to Imperial)	FINDSPOT	1400	1800	Medieval to Imperial	
MSI1686	PAM	1686	BERKSWELL (Unknown date)	FINDSPOT			Unknown	
MSI1757	PAM	1457	Berkswell (Romano-British to Migration)	FINDSPOT	43	410	Romano-British to Migration	
MSI1793	PAM	1793	BERKSWELL (Mediaeval+)	FINDSPOT	1066		Medieval to Unknown	
MSI1823	PAM	1823	WEST MIDLANDS BERKSWELL	FINDSPOT	1603	1625	Post-medieval	

			(Post-Mediaeval)					
MSI1828	PAM	1828	WEST MIDLANDS BERKSWELL (unknown date)	FINDSPOT			Unknown	
MSI1117	LND	8862	RIDGE & FURROW; W OF RAM HALL; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1913	Medieval to Imperial	Ridge and Furrow. Mapped as extant ridge and furrow based on 2013 aerial photographs, despite NMP mapping showing it as ploughed out.
MSI1879	BLD	1879	Wootton Green Farm, Wootton Lane, Wootton Green, Balsall	FARMHOUSE; THATCHED ROOF	1601	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A locally listed 17th century farmhouse on Wootton Lane.
MSI1880	BLD	1880	NatWest Bank, Kenilworth Road/Station Road, Balsall	BANK (FINANCIAL); COURTYARD	1929	2050	Modern	The locally listed NatWest Bank is located on the corner of Kenilworth Road and Station Road in Balsall.
MSI1881	BLD	1881	Sunnyside Farmhouse, Barratts Lane, Balsall Common	FARMHOUSE; CASEMENT WINDOW	1601	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	Sunnyside Farmhouse is a locally listed building with an 18th to 19th century frontage. The timber framing visible on the sides indicate a possible construction date in the 17th century.
MSI1018	BLD	86	Pool Orchard, Barretts Lane, Berkswell	DETACHED HOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	1600	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A 17th century timber framed building.
MSI869	BLD	6048	Berkswell Railway Station, Berkswell	RAILWAY STATION	1800	1899	Imperial	Site of Railway Station situated 1,500m south of Berkswell village. Established in 1840s on the London & Birmingham Railway and still in use as a passenger station. Site has been mapped indicating extent at 1937 (Source 6).

Solihull Events

Event UID	Record type	Name
ESI653	EVS	West Midlands Moated Sites Survey: Interim Report
ESI674	EVP	Aggregates Resources National Mapping Programme Aerial Survey (Block 1)
ESI787	EVS	Geophysical Survey at Berkswell Estate, Berkswell
ESI788	EVS	Geophysical Survey at Lavender Hall, Berkswell

Site 7: Trevallion Stud

Designations

Listed buildings

Desig UID	National Ref	Name	Grade
DSI54	1054821	BARN AT LAVENDER HALL FARM	II
DSI85	1075943	LAVENDER HALL FARMHOUSE	II*
DSI99	1075957	THE COTTAGE	II
DSI133	1075992	TEMPLARS CROFT	II
DSI231	1187144	THE HOMESTEAD	II
DSI363	1367067	THE BRICKMAKERS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE	II

Locally Listed Buildings

Desig UID	Name	Description
DSI481	Ivy House Farm, 165, Needlers End Lane	Early C19. Red brick, Welsh slated roof. 2 storeys, 3 casement windows with glazing bars under pointed keyblocks and rusticated lintels. Door surround of pilasters, entablature.
DSI486	Wooton Green Farm, Wooton Green Lane	Red brick walls refacing or replacing original timber frame with infill panels, thatched roof, rectangular plan of single storey and attic. Casement windows, those at first floor set beneath thatched eyebrow hoods. Stringcourse forming hood moulds to ground floor windows, prominent red brick chimney stacks.
DSI487	Former National Westminster Bank, Kenilworth Road/ Station Road	Branch bank opened 1929, by A. S. Parker of Plymouth, single storey with single storey outshots to north and south. Extended to rear and side post-war.

Solihull Monuments

MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	FromDate	ToDate	Period	Summary
MSI1079	LND	8807	RIDGE & FURROW; SW OF STATION; BALSALL COMMON	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1115	LND	8860	RIDGE & FURROW; NW OF LAVENDAR HALL; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1116	LND	8861	RIDGE & FURROW; W OF LAVENDER HALL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1119	LND	8864	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF GRANGE FARM; NEEDLERS END	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1120	LND	8865	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.

			GRANGE FARM; NEEDLERS END					
MSI1124	LND	8869	RIDGE & FURROW; SW OF GRANGE FARM; NEEDLERS END	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI232	BLD	125	LAVENDER HALL FARMHOUSE	FARMHOUSE	1500	1599	Medieval to Post- medieval	Farmhouse of C16 origin. Altered and refaced in red brick in the late C17.
MSI242	BLD	134	THE BRICKMAKERS ARMS; STATION RD	INN	1600	1699	Post- medieval	C17 timber framed building.
MSI621	BLD	34	TEMPLARS CROFT	HOUSE	1600	1699	Post- medieval	C17 timber framed house.
MSI632	BLD	35	THE HOMESTEAD; 97 STATION ROAD	HOUSE	1600	1699	Post- medieval	C17 timber framed building which has been extensively restored.
MSI721	BLD	55	THE COTTAGE; WOOTON LANE	HOUSE	1600	1699	Post- medieval	Eastcote House
MSI689	MON	4570	CHURCH WOODS WEST	WOOD	?	?	Unknown	Semi-natural ancient woodland.
MSI1307	LND	1307	Ridge and Furrow at Wootton Grange	RIDGE AND FURROW	1540	2050	Post- medieval to Modern	Ridge and Furrow in parish of Barston.
MSI1309	LND	1309	Ridge and Furrow at Skew Bridge	RIDGE AND FURROW	801	1750	Early medieval to Post- medieval	Ridge and Furrow in parish of Berkswell.
MSI1318	LND	1318	Ridge and Furrow at Mercote Farm, Berkswell	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1913	Medieval to Imperial	Ridge and Furrow in the parish of Berkswell.
MSI1319	LND	1319	RIDGE & FURROW; SOUTH WEST OF BERKSWELL HALL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1913	Medieval to Imperial	RIDGE & FURROW; SOUTH WEST OF BERKSWELL HALL
MSI499	MON	3050	MOAT; GRANGE FARM; BALSALL	MOAT; GRANGE?	1066	2050	Medieval to Modern	There is no indication of a moat in the area of Grange Farm, however two ponds are shown on the first edition map. These together with field boundaries, may indicate remains of a moat.
MSI1317	LND	1317	Ridge and Furrow at Mercote Farm, Berkswell	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1913	Medieval to Imperial	Ridge and Furrow in the parish of Berkswell. Appears to be ploughed out.
MSI500	MON	3052	Berkswell Park	DEER PARK	1066	1539	Medieval	Park mentioned from 1300s onwards. The original extent is unknown but the

								1830s extent is shown on the one inch to one mile OS map.
MSI233	BLD	126	Barn at Lavender Hall Farm, Lavender Hall Lane, Berkswell	BARN	1600	1699	Post-medieval	A timber framed barn dating to the 17th century or possibly earlier. The building was damaged by fire in 1983 and reconstructed.
MSI1325	MON	1325	Banks and Ditches to the south west of Berkswell Hall, Berkswell	FIELD BOUNDARY; TRACKWAY	1066	1750	Medieval to Post-medieval	Banks and Ditches to the south west of Berkswell Hall, Berkswell.
MSI1588	PAM	1588	Berkswell (Post Mediaeval)	FINDSPOT	1540	1750	Post-medieval	Findspot
MSI1651	PAM	1651	Balsall (Mediaeval)	FINDSPOT	1526	1529	Medieval	Findspot
MSI1665	PAM	1665	Balsall (Post-Mediaeval +)	FINDSPOT	1600	1900	Post-medieval to Imperial	Findspot
MSI1605	PAM	1605	Balsall (Post Mediaeval)	FINDSPOT	1578	1578	Post-medieval	Findspot
MSI1757	PAM	1457	Berkswell (Romano-British to Migration)	FINDSPOT	43	410	Romano-British to Migration	Findspot
MSI1874	BLD	1874	Ivy House Farm, 151 Needlers End Lane, Balsall Common	OUTBUILDING; BARN; FARMHOUSE	1801	2050	Imperial to Modern	The Locally Listed Ivy House Farm is of an early 19th century date.
MSI1879	BLD	1879	Wootton Green Farm, Wootton Lane, Wootton Green, Balsall	FARMHOUSE; THATCHED ROOF	1601	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A locally listed 17th century farmhouse on Wootton Lane.
MSI1880	BLD	1880	NatWest Bank, Kenilworth Road/Station Road, Balsall	BANK (FINANCIAL); COURTYARD	1929	2050	Modern	The locally listed NatWest Bank is located on the corner of Kenilworth Road and Station Road in Balsall.
MSI869	BLD	6048	Berkswell Railway Station, Berkswell	RAILWAY STATION	1800	1899	Imperial	Site of Railway Station situated 1,500m south of Berkswell village. Established in 1840s on the London & Birmingham Railway and still in use as a passenger station. Site has been mapped indicating extent at 1937 (Source 6).

Solihull Events

Event UID	Record type	Name
ESI674	EVP	Aggregates Resources National Mapping Programme Aerial Survey (Block 1)
ESI787	EVS	Geophysical Survey at Berkswell Estate, Berkswell
ESI788	EVS	Geophysical Survey at Lavender Hall, Berkswell
ESI653	EVS	West Midlands Moated Sites Survey: Interim Report

Site 8: Pheasant Oak Farm

Designations

Listed Buildings

Desig UID	National Ref	Name	Grade
DSI35	1045801	BARRATTS LANE FARMHOUSE	II
DSI50	1054782	BERKSWELL WINDMILL	II*
DSI57	1054848	BARN AT IMAGE HOUSE FARM	II
DSI81	1075939	IMAGE HOUSE	II
DSI112	1075970	BARN AT BARRATTS LANE FARM	II
DSI138	1076672	85, MEETING HOUSE LANE	II
DSI139	1076673	BARN AT NUMBER 85	II
DSI260	1253080	OUTBUILDING APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES EAST OF NUMBER 83 (NOT INCLUDED)	II
DSI333	1343223	CRABMILL FARMHOUSE	II
DSI343	1343233	Pool Orchard	II

Locally Listed Buildings

Desig UID	Name	Description
DSI488	Sunnyside Farmhouse, Barratts Lane	Red brick farmhouse, with an 18 th or early 19 th century front, tiled roof with 2 gabled dormers. Early timber framework is exposed at the side and it has 19 th century casement oriel windows/
DSI494	Mulberry Cottage, Waste Lane	17 th century timber-framed building with modern lean-to in front.
DSI495	Fox's Cross, Waste Lane	Much altered early house

Solihull Monuments

MonUID	RecordType	PrefRef	Name	MonType	FromDate	ToDate	Period	Summary
MSI1019	BLD	87	Barratts Lane Farmhouse, Barratts Lane, Berkswell	FARMHOUSE	1600	1699	Post-medieval	A timber framed building of 17th century date.
MSI1071	BLD	88	Barn at Barratts Lane Farm, Barratts Lane, Berkswell	BARN	1600	1699	Post-medieval	A 17th or 18th century timber framed barn.
MSI648	BLD	4185	BEECHWOOD FARM; HODGETTS LANE	FARM BUILDING; BARN	1700	1899	Post-medieval to Imperial	Farm is first mentioned in documentary

								sources in 1781.
MSI60	MON	10464	ENCLOSURE; SW OF KENILWORTH RD; S OF ALDER LANE	ENCLOSURE	-4000	1539	Early Neolithic to Medieval	Enclosure? A double ditch and bank in a semi-circular shape.
MSI164	LND	10846	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF BEANIT COPPICE; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow. Not obvious on modern aerial photographs.
MSI1285	MON	1285	The site of a Guidepost in Berkswell	SIGNPOST	1801	1914	Imperial to Modern	The site of a Guidepost dated to the 19th century, at the junction of Redfern Lane and Meer End Road, Berkswell.
MSI1220	LND	9523	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF HOB LANE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1122	LND	8867	RIDGE & FURROW; SE OF BARRATTS LANE FARM; BALSALL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI247	MON	139	Windmill, Windmill Lane, Berkswell	WINDMILL	1540	1900	Post-medieval to Imperial	The site of an 18th century or early 19th century tower windmill. The windmill ceased working in 1948 and was restored in 1975.
MSI225	BLD	119	Barn at Image House Farm, Hob Lane, Berkswell	BARN	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	A timber framed barn of late 16th or early 17th century construction.
MSI875	MON	6151	RIDGE & FURROW; W OF HOB LANE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1888	BLD	1888	Fox's Cross, Waste Lane, Balsall Common, Berkswell	DETACHED HOUSE	1600	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A locally listed altered post medieval house.
MSI293	BLD	1692	Barn at 85 Meeting House Lane, Berkswell	BARN	1600	1699	Post-medieval	A timber framed barn with brick nogging and thatched roof, dating from the early 17th century but was later extended to

								the south in the 19th century.
MSI291	BLD	1687	85 Meeting House Lane, Berkswell	HOUSE	1600	1699	Post-medieval	An early 17th century timber framed building, with alterations occurring in the early 18th century and 20th century.
MSI161	MON	10843	HEDGELINE/BOUNDARY BANK; SE OF LITTLE BEANIT FARM; BERKSWELL	TRACKWAY; HEDGE	1066	1539	Medieval	Ancient boundary and pathway.
MSI1793	PAM	1793	BERKSWELL (Mediaeval+)	FINDSPOT	1066	?	Medieval to Unknown	
MSI1121	LND	8866	RIDGE & FURROW; SW OF ODNAULL END FARM; BALSALL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI160	MON	10842	LITTLE BEANIT FARM; WASTE LANE; BERKSWELL	OCCUPATION SITE; FARMHOUSE	1066	1899	Medieval to Imperial	Area of grassland. 'Bearnet' is an Anglo-Saxon place name for "place cleared by burning".
MSI871	MON	6119	Former LNWR (KENILWORTH & BERKSWELL BRANCH): section from Berkswell to Burton Green	RAILWAY	1800	1899	Imperial	The section of the former Kenilworth to Berkswell branch line of the LNWR from Berkswell to Burton Green (which now lies within Solihull Borough). Opened 1884. The track was taken up following closure in 1965 and developed as a Greenway country park.
MSI165	LND	10847	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF POOL HOUSE FARM; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1207	LND	9420	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF REDFERN FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1795	PAM	1795	BERKSWELL (Romano-British)	FINDSPOT	43	410	Romano-British to Migration	

MSI163	MON	10845	Beanit Spinney, Berkswell	WOOD	1066	1539	Medieval	Woodland.
MSI348	BLD	1776	OUTBUILDING; E OF 83 MEETING HOUSE LANE; BERKSWELL	FARM BUILDING	1600	1699	Post-medieval	An outbuilding used as a garage. Dating from C17 with later alterations.
MSI224	BLD	118	IMAGE HOUSE; HOB LANE	HOUSE	1700	1799	Post-medieval to Imperial	C18 red brick house.
MSI1397	LND	1397	Ridge and Furrow south of Balsall Common	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow identified from modern aerial photography. Located just south of 722, Kenilworth Road, Balsall Common
MSI246	BLD	138	CRABMILL FARMHOUSE; WASTE LANE	FARMHOUSE	1500	1599	Medieval to Post-medieval	Late C16 or early C17 timber framed farmhouse.
MSI1284	MON	1284	The site of a Guidepost in Balsall	SIGNPOST	1751	1914	Imperial to Modern	The site of a Guidepost, a signpost from the Imperial period, at the east end of Alder Lane, Balsall.
MSI1018	BLD	86	Pool Orchard, Barretts Lane, Berkswell	DETACHED HOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	1600	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A 17th century timber framed building.
MSI1205	LND	9418	RIDGE & FURROW; AROUND BLACK HALES FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1209	LND	9422	RIDGE & FURROW; HIGH CLOSE; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI162	MON	10844	RIDGE & FURROW; NW OF BEANIT SPINNEY; BERKSWELL	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI1887	BLD	1887	Mulberry Cottage, Waste Lane, Balsall Common, Berkswell	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	1600	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A locally listed 17th century house with modern alterations.
MSI1881	BLD	1881	Sunnyside Farmhouse, Barratts Lane, Balsall Common	FARMHOUSE; CASEMENT WINDOW	1601	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	Sunnyside Farmhouse is a locally listed building with an 18th to 19th century

								frontage. The timber framing visible on the sides indicate a possible construction date in the 17th century.
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Solihull Events

Event UID	Record type	Name
ESI742	EV	Trial trench evaluation on land at Kenilworth Road (north and south) Balsall Common, Warwickshire
ESI761	EVT	Evaluation at Kenilworth Road, Balsall Common

Site 9: Oak Farm

Designations

Listed Buildings

Desig UID	National Ref	Name	Grade
DSI169	1076716	BOGAY HALL	II*
DSI288	1342830	Walford Hall Farmhouse	II*
DSI323	1342884	FIELD FARMHOUSE	II

Locally Listed Buildings

Desig UID	Name	Description
DSI510	St Catherine's Church and School	Church and school of 1879 by prominent Birmingham architect J. A. Chatwin for Birmingham manufacturer Joseph Gillott junior
DSI585	Heath Farm Barn	C18 or earlier. Timber frame, red brick nogging, machine tiled roof. Modern red brick buttresses. Low walls, probably 3 bays long.

Solihull Monuments

Mon UID	Record Type	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	From Date	To Date	Period	Summary
MSI825	Mon	5822	SETTLEMENT; CATHERINE DE BARNES	Mon	801	1539	Early medieval to Medieval	Early medieval to Medieval
MSI1162	LND	9064	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF LUGTROUT LANE; CATHERINE DE BARNES	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF LUGTROUT LANE; CATHERINE DE BARNES
MSI166	MON	10850	ADMIN NO: WALFORD HALL SERVICE STATION PROPOSALS				Unknown	ADMIN NO: WALFORD HALL SERVICE STATION PROPOSALS
MSI303	FS	1734	RB POTTERY; BARSTON SURVEY	FINDSPOT	43	409	Romano- British	RB POTTERY; BARSTON SURVEY
MSI314	FS	1745	FLINTS; BARSTON SURVEY	FLINT SCATTER	-500000	42	Prehistoric	FLINTS; BARSTON SURVEY
MSI431	BLD	247	FIELD FARMHOUSE; FIELD LANE	FARMHOUSE	1540	1900	Post- medieval to Imperial	FIELD FARMHOUSE; FIELD LANE
MSI447	BLD	261	BOGAY HALL; HENWOOD LANE	HOUSE	1066	1539	Medieval	BOGAY HALL; HENWOOD LANE
MSI647	BLD	4172	HAMPTON LANE FARM; HAMPTON LANE	FARMHOUSE	1500	1599	Medieval to Post- medieval	HAMPTON LANE FARM; HAMPTON LANE
MSI742	FS	5672	ROMAN POTTERY; S OF	FINDSPOT	43	409	Romano- British	ROMAN POTTERY; S OF WALFORD HALL FARM

			WALFORD HALL FARM					
MSI768	BLD	5756	THE WOODLANDS; FRIDAY LANE	HOUSE	1540	1900	Post-medieval to Imperial	THE WOODLANDS; FRIDAY LANE
MSI804	LND	5792	RIDGE & FURROW; ADJACENT WALFORD HALL FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	RIDGE & FURROW; ADJACENT WALFORD HALL FARM
MSI805	LND	5793	RIDGE & FURROW; ADJACENT WALFORD HALL FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	RIDGE & FURROW; ADJACENT WALFORD HALL FARM
MSI807	LND	5795	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF ASPBURYS COPSE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF ASPBURYS COPSE
MSI816	LND	5803	RIDGE & FURROW; ADJACENT HAMPTON LANE FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	RIDGE & FURROW; ADJACENT HAMPTON LANE FARM
MSI817	LND	5804	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF HAMPTON LANE FARM	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	RIDGE & FURROW; N OF HAMPTON LANE FARM
MSI967	MON	78	Henwood Mill, Henwood Lane, Barston	WATERMILL	1540	1900	Post-medieval to Imperial	Henwood Mill, Henwood Lane, Barston
MSI803	MON	5791	CALDEFORD MILL; S OF HENWOOD	WATERMILL	1066	1900	Medieval to Imperial	CALDEFORD MILL; S OF HENWOOD
MSI731	MON	5659	OLD STREAM BED NORTH OF BARSTON LANE	LEAT; NATURAL FEATURE	410	1750	Migration to Post-medieval	OLD STREAM BED NORTH OF BARSTON LANE
MSI672	MON	4534	HEN WOOD	WOOD	1540	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	HEN WOOD
MSI732	MON	5660	LYNCHETS; N OF HENWOOD	LYNCHET	801	1539	Early medieval to Medieval	LYNCHETS; N OF HENWOOD
MSI17	BLD	10414	Isolation Hospital, Henwood	HOSPITAL	1751	1913	Imperial	Isolation Hospital, Henwood
MSI20	MON	10417	BRICK KILN HOLE WOOD: E OF OLD BERRY HALL	BRICK KILN	1540	1913	Post-medieval to Imperial	BRICK KILN HOLE WOOD: E OF OLD BERRY HALL
MSI1163	MON	9065	CROPMARKS - MOAT? SE OF HAMPTON COPPICE	MOAT	1066	1539	Medieval	CROPMARKS - MOAT? SE OF HAMPTON COPPICE
MSI1161	MON	9063	ENCLOSURE? NE OF WOODHOUSE FARM; BICKENHILL	ENCLOSURE			Unknown	ENCLOSURE? NE OF WOODHOUSE FARM; BICKENHILL
MSI1160	MON	9062	CROPMARKS; NW OF BARBERS COPPICE; CATHERINE DE BARNES	SITE; NON-ANTIQUITY	-4000	1750	Early Neolithic to Post-medieval	CROPMARKS; NW OF BARBERS COPPICE; CATHERINE DE BARNES
MSI682	MON	4548	BARBERS COPPICE	WOOD	1600	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	BARBERS COPPICE

MSI825	MON	5822	SETTLEMENT; CATHERINE DE BARNES	SETTLEMENT	801	1539	Early medieval to Medieval	SETTLEMENT; CATHERINE DE BARNES
MSI147	MON	10827	GORSEY LANE; HAMPTON IN ARDEN	ROAD	1540	1900	Post- medieval to Imperial	GORSEY LANE; HAMPTON IN ARDEN
MSI770	MON	5758	PIT; M42 CORRIDOR	PIT	1540	1900	Post- medieval to Imperial	PIT; M42 CORRIDOR
MSI769	MON	5757	PITS; M42 CORRIDOR	PIT	1540	1900	Post- medieval to Imperial	PITS; M42 CORRIDOR
MSI156	MON	10836	BUILDINGS (SITE); E OF HAMPTON LANE FARM; CATHERINE DE BARNES	HOUSE	1540	1900	Post- medieval to Imperial	BUILDINGS (SITE); E OF HAMPTON LANE FARM; CATHERINE DE BARNES
MSI155	MON	10835	MARLPIT; OPP HAMPTON LANE FARM; CATHERINE DE BARNES	MARL PIT	1066	1750	Medieval to Post- medieval	MARLPIT; OPP HAMPTON LANE FARM; CATHERINE DE BARNES
MSI683	MON	4549	ASPBURYS COPSE	WOOD			Unknown	ASPBURYS COPSE
MSI154	MON	10834	CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCES N OF WALFORD HALL FARM	DEFENCE	-800	1065	Early Iron Age to Early medieval	CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCES N OF WALFORD HALL FARM
MSI157	MON	10837	CROPMARK; NE OF WALFORD HALL FARM	LINEAR FEATURE	-4000	1750	Early Neolithic to Post- medieval	CROPMARK; NE OF WALFORD HALL FARM
MSI152	MON	10832	CROPMARKS; W OF WALFORD HALL FARM	ENCLOSURE; FIELD SYSTEM	-4000	1750	Early Neolithic to Post- medieval	CROPMARKS; W OF WALFORD HALL FARM
MSI79	MON	10493	MOAT; WALFORD HALL FARM; HAMPTON	MOAT; FISHPOND	1066	1539	Medieval	MOAT; WALFORD HALL FARM; HAMPTON
MSI153	MON	10833	CROPMARK; SE OF WALFORD HALL FARM	DITCH	-4000	1750	Early Neolithic to Post- medieval	CROPMARK; SE OF WALFORD HALL FARM
MSI809	MON	5797	ENCLOSURES; RIDGE & FURROW N OF HAMPTON LANE	RIDGE AND FURROW; ENCLOSURE	1066	1539	Medieval	ENCLOSURES; RIDGE & FURROW N OF HAMPTON LANE
MSI1376	MON	1376	Salter Street trackway.	TRACKWAY	-800	1539	Early Iron Age to Medieval	Salter Street trackway.
MSI797	LND	5785	Ridge & Furrow; W OF HENWOOD LANE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge & Furrow; W OF HENWOOD LANE
MSI798	LND	5786	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF HENWOOD LANE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF HENWOOD LANE
MSI799	LND	5787	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF FRIDAY LANE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF FRIDAY LANE
MSI806	LND	5794	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF ASPBURYS COPSE	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	RIDGE & FURROW; S OF ASPBURYS COPSE

MSI1841	MON	1841	Bombing decoy site SF2E, Catherine-de-Barnes Lane	STARFISH SITE; BOMBING DECOY	1941	1943	Modern	Bombing decoy site SF2E, Catherine-de-Barnes Lane
MSI1842	MON	1842	Parson's Piece Field, Catherine-de-Barnes	FIELD	1812	1812	Imperial	Parson's Piece Field, Catherine-de-Barnes
MSI1417	MON	1417	Site of New Berry Hall park and gardens, Solihull	PRODUCTIVE WALLED GARDEN; ROSE GARDEN; VINERY; ORCHARD HOUSE; ORNAMENTAL LAKE	1870		Imperial to Unknown	Site of New Berry Hall park and gardens, Solihull
MSI1897	BLD	1897	St Catherine's Church and School, Hampton Lane, Catherin-de-Barnes	CHURCH; SCHOOL; BELL TOWER; WAR MEMORIAL	1879	2050	Imperial to Modern	St Catherine's Church and School, Hampton Lane, Catherin-de-Barnes
MSI1968	BLD	1968	Heath Farm Barn, Henwood Lane, Catherine de Barnes	BARN; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	1701	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	Heath Farm Barn, Henwood Lane, Catherine de Barnes
MSI10545	MON	10545	Burnt Mound, Friday Lane, Catherine de Barnes	BURNT MOUND; PIT; GULLY?	-4000	42	Later Prehistoric	Burnt Mound, Friday Lane, Catherine de Barnes
MSI361	BLD	186	Walford Hall Farmhouse, Solihull Road, Hampton In Arden	CROSS WING; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING; H SHAPE PLAN; CROSS PASSAGE; HALL HOUSE; INGLENOOK; CHIMNEY STACK; FARMHOUSE	1400	2050	Medieval to Modern	Walford Hall Farmhouse, Solihull Road, Hampton In Arden
MSI15073	MON	15073	Bridge 77 over Grand Union Canal, near Catherine de Barnes Heath	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Bridge 77 over Grand Union Canal, near Catherine de Barnes Heath
MSI15096	MON	15096	Catherine de Barnes Bridge 78 carrying Hampton Lane over the Grand Union Canal	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Catherine de Barnes Bridge 78 carrying Hampton Lane over the Grand Union Canal
MSI15097	MON	15097	Site of former canal wharf at Catherine de Barnes Bridge on Grand Union Canal	CANAL WHARF	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Site of former canal wharf at Catherine de Barnes Bridge on Grand Union Canal
MSI15107	MON	15107	Site of former footbridge over the Grand Union Canal, Catherine de Barnes	FOOTBRIDGE	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Site of former footbridge over the Grand Union Canal, Catherine de Barnes
MSI15108	MON	15108	Aqueduct carrying the Grand Union Canal over the River Blythe, Henwood	AQUEDUCT; EMBANKMENT	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	Aqueduct carrying the Grand Union Canal over the River Blythe, Henwood

Solihull Events

Event UID	Record type	Name
ESI633	EVS	Barston Parish Survey
ESI649	EVS	Barston Parish Survey
ESI730	EV	Archaeological Evaluation at Woodhouse Farm, Catherine de Barnes
ESI737	Doc	Proposed Cemetery, Catherine-de-Barnes Lane, Catherine-de-Barnes
ESI751	EVS	Geophysical Survey, Dog Rescue and Welfare Centre, Solihull
ESI755	EVS	Geophysical Survey of Land at Hampton Lane Farm/Walford Hall Farm, Catherine De Barnes
ESI769	EV	Evaluation at Friday Lane, Catherine de Barnes
ESI784	EVP	Tree-Ring Analysis of timbers at Walford Hall Farm, Hampton-in-Arden
ESI794	EV	Evaluation at Land at Oak Farm, Catherine de Barnes, Solihull

Site 10: Land South of School Road

Designations

Listed Buildings

Desig UID	National Ref	Name	Grade
DSI297	1342854	2301 AND 2303, STRATFORD ROAD	II
DSI375	1374411	61 AND 63, ORCHARD ROAD	II
DSI227	1076773	Church of Saint Thomas	II

Locally Listed Buildings

Desig UID	Name	Description
DSI601	82-84 Orchard Road	Late C18 or early C19. Red brick, tiled roof with corbelled cornice. 2 storeys, 4 flush casements with glazing bars, ground floor cambered arches. Modern closed gabled porch to No. 82.
DSI602	90 Orchard Road	Early C19, altered. Whitewashed brick, old tiled roof with 3 dormers, 1 box, 2 gabled. 1 storey and attics, 3 modern casement windows. Corbelled brick cornice.

Solihull Monuments

Mon UID	Record Type	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	1700	1799	Period	Summary
MSI378	BLD	200	61-63 Orchard Road, Hockley Heath, Solihull	HOUSE	1600	1699	Post-medieval to Imperial	An 18th or early 19th century building of whitewashed brick with single storey lean-tos at either end.
MSI383	BLD	203	2301-2303 Stratford Road, Hockley Heath, Solihull	HOUSE	1540	1900	Post-medieval	A 17th century building with timber framing and red brick.
MSI747	MON	5687	GAS PLANT; BAPTIST CHURCH; OFF SPRING LANE; NUTHURST	GAS WORKS	1066	1539	Post-medieval to Imperial	Gas generating plant.
MSI980	LND	8551	RIDGE & FURROW; NE OF ROTHERHAMS OAK FARM; ILLSHAW HEATH	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI981	LND	8552	RIDGE & FURROW; E OF CHEEDON FARM; ILLSHAW HEATH	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.
MSI982	LND	8553	RIDGE & FURROW; SE	RIDGE AND FURROW	801	1539	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow.

			OF CHEEDON FARM; ILLSHAW HEATH					
MSI830	MON	5832	Hockley Heath medieval settlement	SETTLEMENT	1066	1539	Early medieval to Medieval	Medieval settlement.
MSI1592	PAM	1592	Hockley Heath (Mediaeval)		1558	1603	Medieval	
MSI1768	PAM	1468	HOCKLEY HEATH (known as)	FINDSPOT	1940	1948	Post-medieval	
MSI1851	MON	1851	RAF Hockley Heath	AIRFIELD	1780	2050	Modern	Second World War Airfield, west of Hockley Heath.
MSI1982	MON	1982	Nos 82-84 Orchard Road, Hockley Heath	SEMI DETACHED HOUSE	1801	2050	Imperial to Modern	82-84 Orchard Road dates to the late 18th or early 19th century and is included on the local list.
MSI1983	BLD	1983	No 90 Orchard Road, Hockley Heath	DETACHED HOUSE	1940	1947	Imperial to Modern	A locally listed early 19th century detached house.
MSI10550	MON	10550	Hockley Heath Airfield (Relief Landing Ground), Hockley Heath	AIRFIELD	1879	2050	Modern	An RAF Relief Landing Ground for RAF Honiley opened in 1941 finally closing in 1946-47.
MSI375	BLD	199	Church of St Thomas, Nuthurst Road, Hockley Heath	CHURCH; STEEPLE; SPIRE	1751	1913	Imperial to Modern	The Church of St Thomas was built in 1879 by John Cotton.
MSI15032	MON	15032	Bridge 25 over the Stratford upon Avon Canal at Hockley Heath	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	1913	Imperial	Brick-built arched bridge carrying Stratford Road over canal at Hockley Heath
MSI15036	MON	15036	Old Basin and Wharf at Hockley Heath, Stratford upon Avon Canal	CANAL WHARF; CANAL BASIN	1751	1913	Imperial	Early 19th century basin and wharf on the north side of the canal to the west of Bridge 25 on the Stratford upon Avon Canal with a brick arched bridge over the entrance from the canal
MSI15037	MON	15037	Former wharf, Spring Lane, Hockley Heath	CANAL WHARF	1751	1913	Imperial	19th century former wharf situated on the southern side of the Stratford upon Avon Canal approximately 450 metres west of Bridge 25
MSI15038	MON	15038	Bridge 24 on the Stratford	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	1913	Imperial	19th century brick built arched

			upon Avon Canal, near Hockley Heath					bridge carrying Sadlerswell Lane over the Stratford upon Avon Canal approximately 800 metres north-west of Hockley Heath
MSI15054	BLD	15054	Building at 209 School Road, Hockley Heath	BUILDING	1751	1913	Imperial	Brick building situated on northern side of the canal 30 metres east of Bridge 23 over Stratford upon Avon canal. Few windows on side facing road. Possibly of earlier industrial use. Situated mainly in Solihull BC area but partly in Warwickshire.
MSI939	MON	6734	Stratford-upon-Avon Canal	CANAL	1751	2050	Imperial	Stratford-on-Avon Canal which runs between Stratford and Birmingham. The canal opened in 1802.
MSI15118	MON	15118	Stratford upon Avon Canal Bridge at Old Basin Hockley Heath	TOWING PATH BRIDGE	1700	1799	Imperial to Modern	Stratford upon Avon Canal Bridge at Old Basin Hockley Heath
MWA27451	PAM	MWA27451	Tanworth-in-Arden (Mediaeval) Field 98	FINDSPOT	1400	1500	Medieval	Mediaeval artefact found during metal detecting
MWA993		MWA993	Site of Nuthurst Chapel, Tanworth in Arden.	CHAPEL	1066	1539	Medieval	The site of a chapel dating to the Medieval period but replaced by a mortuary chapel in the Imperial period. It is located 300m south of Little Spring Coppice.
MWA5132	BLD	MWA5132	Nuthurst Mortuary Chapel, Tanworth in Arden	CHAPEL; MORTUARY CHAPEL	1751	1913	Imperial	A mortuary chapel dating to the Imperial period. It was built on the site of a Medieval chapel and is situated 300m south east of Little Spring Coppice.
MWA4808	MON	MWA4808	Old Warwick Road	ROAD; TOLL GATE; TOLL ROAD	1751	1913	Imperial	The route of the Old Warwick Road, a toll road

								dating to the Imperial period. It ran between Hatton and Hockley Heath. This is also the site of a toll gate dating to the same period.
MWA7551	BLD	MWA7551	Aylesbury House, Lapworth	HOUSE	1066	1900	Medieval to Imperial	Aylesbury House. The building dates to the Imperial period but incorporates the remains of a Medieval building. It is situated 700m north east of Hockley Heath.
MWA1085	MON	MWA1085	Obelisk 100m SW of Obelisk Farm, Umberslade	OBELISK	1540	1913	Post-medieval to Imperial	The site of an obelisk dating to the Post Medieval period and believed to form a feature of Umberslade Park.
MWA1080	MON	MWA1080	Site of Clay Hall to NE of East Lodge	MANOR HOUSE; HOUSE	1066	1539	Medieval	The site of a manor house dating to the Medieval period and known from documentary evidence. It was situated 300m south west of Little Spring Coppice.
MWA5610	MON	MWA5610	Iron Age linear earthwork, part of Hobditch	LINEAR EARTHWORK; BOUNDARY	-800	42	Iron Age	A linear earthwork, possibly an Iron Age boundary, known as Hobditch. It is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs. It is located 800m east of Umberslade Park.
MWA13052	MON	MWA13052	Nuthurst Grange (Lodge), Nuthurst, Stratford	GARDEN	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	C20th house with pleasure grounds including formal terraced garden to south.
MWA4775	MON	MWA4775	Turnpike Road from Edge Hill to Birmingham via Stratford	TOLL ROAD	1725	1750	Post-medieval	A toll road which was established during the Post Medieval period. It continued to be used during the Imperial period. It was part of one

								of the London to Birmingham routes. The road ran between Edge Hill and Birmingham via Stratford.
MWA2463	BLD	MWA2463	Baptist Church, Nuthurst	CHAPEL; BAPTIST CHAPEL	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	A Baptist chapel dating to the Imperial period. It is located 200m east of Little Spring Coppice.
MWA23753	PAM	MWA23753	LAPWORTH (Romano-British) Field 340	FINDSPOT	43	409	Romano-British	Romano-British artefact found during metal detecting
MWA23754	PAM	MWA23754	LAPWORTH (Mediaeval) Field 340	FINDSPOT	1250	1400	Medieval	Mediaeval artefact found during metal detecting
MWA20345	MON	MWA20345	War memorial at Umberslade Christ Church Baptist Church, Nuthurst	WAR MEMORIAL (FREESTANDING); COLUMN	1919	2050	Modern	A World War One freestanding war memorial is located in the churchyard of Umberslade Baptist Church, off spring Lane, Tanworth-in-Arden parish.
MWA30950	MON	MWA30950	Bridge 26 on Stratford upon Avon canal	DRAWBRIDGE; CANAL BRIDGE	1751	1913	Imperial	Drawbridge
MWA31024	MON	MWA31024	Bridge 22 over the Stratford upon Avon Canal	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	1913	Imperial	19th century brick built arched bridge carrying Rotherham's Oak Lane over the Stratford upon Avon Canal
MWA31032	MON	MWA31032	Bridge 22 over the Stratford upon Avon Canal	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	1913	Imperial	19th century brick built arched bridge No 22 carrying Ashford Lane over the Stratford upon Avon Canal near Hockley Heath
MWA31077	BLD	MWA31077	Building at 209 School Road, Hockley Heath	BUILDING	1751	1913	Imperial	Brick building situated on northern side of the canal 30 metres east of Bridge 23 over Stratford upon Avon canal. Few windows on side facing road. Possibly of earlier industrial use. Situated mainly in Solihull BC area but partly in Warwickshire.

MWA31099	MON	MWA31099	Bridge 24 on the Stratford upon Avon Canal, near Hockley Heath	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	1913	Imperial	19th century brick built arched bridge carrying Sadlerswell Lane over the Stratford upon Avon Canal approximately 800 metres north-west of Hockley Heath. Just inside Warwickshire boundary.
MWA31291	MON	MWA31291	17th-18th century activity at Aylesbury House, Lapworth	PIT; GULLY; WALL; POST HOLE; STRUCTURE	1600	1800	Post-medieval to Imperial	17th-18th century domestic and garden activity related to Aylesbury House was recorded during an evaluation in 2016.
MWA31309	BLD	MWA31309	Obelisk Farmhouse, Pound House Lane, Tanworth-in-Arden	FARMHOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING; INGLENOOK; BAY WINDOW	1600	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A 17th century farmhouse with later additions and alterations including being refronted in the early 19th century.
MWA31309	BLD	MWA31309	Obelisk Farmhouse, Pound House Lane, Tanworth-in-Arden	FARMHOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING; INGLENOOK; BAY WINDOW	1600	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A 17th century farmhouse with later additions and alterations including being refronted in the early 19th century.
MWA4330	MON	MWA4330	The Stratford-upon-Avon Canal	CANAL	1751	1913	Imperial	The Stratford on Avon Canal dates from the Imperial period. It runs between the Bancroft Basin in Stratford and the Worcester and Birmingham Canal at Kings Norton, Birmingham.

Warwickshire Monuments

Mon UID	Record Type	Pref Ref	Name	Mon Type	From date	To date	Period	Summary
MWA27451	PAM	MWA27451	Tanworth-in-Arden (Mediaeval) Field 98	FINDSPOT	1400	1500	Medieval	Mediaeval artefact found during metal detecting
MWA993		MWA993	Site of Nuthurst Chapel, Tanworth in Arden.	CHAPEL	1066	1539	Medieval	The site of a chapel dating to the Medieval period but replaced by a mortuary chapel in the Imperial period. It is located 300m

								south of Little Spring Coppice.
MWA5132	BLD	MWA5132	Nuthurst Mortuary Chapel, Tanworth in Arden	CHAPEL; MORTUARY CHAPEL	1751	1913	Imperial	A mortuary chapel dating to the Imperial period. It was built on the site of a Medieval chapel and is situated 300m south east of Little Spring Coppice.
MWA4808	MON	MWA4808	Old Warwick Road	ROAD; TOLL GATE; TOLL ROAD	1751	1913	Imperial	The route of the Old Warwick Road, a toll road dating to the Imperial period. It ran between Hatton and Hockley Heath. This is also the site of a toll gate dating to the same period.
MWA7551	BLD	MWA7551	Aylesbury House, Lapworth	HOUSE	1066	1900	Medieval to Imperial	Aylesbury House. The building dates to the Imperial period but incorporates the remains of an Medieval building. It is situated 700m north east of Hockley Heath.
MWA1085	MON	MWA1085	Obelisk 100m SW of Obelisk Farm, Umberslade	OBELISK	1540	1913	Post-medieval to Imperial	The site of an obelisk dating to the Post Medieval period and believed to form a feature of Umberslade Park.
MWA1080	MON	MWA1080	Site of Clay Hall to NE of East Lodge	MANOR HOUSE; HOUSE	1066	1539	Medieval	The site of a manor house dating to the Medieval period and known from documentary evidence. It was situated 300m south west of Little Spring Coppice.
MWA5610	MON	MWA5610	Iron Age linear earthwork, part of Hobditch	LINEAR EARTHWORK; BOUNDARY	-800	42	Iron Age	A linear earthwork, possibly an Iron Age boundary, known as Hobditch. It is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs. It is located 800m east of Umberslade Park.
MWA13052	MON	MWA13052	Nuthurst Grange (Lodge), Nuthurst, Stratford	GARDEN	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	C20th house with pleasure grounds including formal terraced garden to south.
MWA4775	MON	MWA4775	Turnpike Road from Edge Hill to Birmingham via Stratford	TOLL ROAD	1725	1750	Post-medieval	A toll road which was established during the Post Medieval period. It continued to be used during the Imperial period. It was part of one of the London to Birmingham routes. The road ran between Edge Hill and Birmingham via Stratford.
MWA2463	BLD	MWA2463	Baptist Church, Nuthurst	CHAPEL; BAPTIST CHAPEL	1751	2050	Imperial to Modern	A Baptist chapel dating to the Imperial period. It is located 200m east of Little Spring Coppice.
MWA23753	PAM	MWA23753	LAPWORTH (Romano-British) Field 340	FINDSPOT	43	409	Romano-British	Romano-British artefact found during metal detecting

MWA23754	PAM	MWA23754	LAPWORTH (Mediaeval) Field 340	FINDSPOT	1250	1400	Medieval	Mediaeval artefact found during metal detecting
MWA20345	MON	MWA20345	War memorial at Umberslade Christ Baptist Church, Nuthurst	WAR MEMORIAL (FREESTANDING); COLUMN	1919	2050	Modern	A World War One freestanding war memorial is located in the churchyard of Umberslade Baptist Church, off Spring Lane, Tanworth-in-Arden parish.
MWA30950	MON	MWA30950	Bridge 26 on Stratford upon Avon canal	DRAWBRIDGE; CANAL BRIDGE	1751	1913	Imperial	Drawbridge
MWA31024	MON	MWA31024	Bridge 22 over the Stratford upon Avon Canal	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	1913	Imperial	19th century brick built arched bridge carrying Rotherhams Oak Lane over the Stratford upon Avon Canal
MWA31032	MON	MWA31032	Bridge 22 over the Stratford upon Avon Canal	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	1913	Imperial	19th century brick built arched bridge No 22 carrying Ashford Lane over the Stratford upon Avon Canal near Hockley Heath
MWA31077	BLD	MWA31077	Building at 209 School Road, Hockley Heath	BUILDING	1751	1913	Imperial	Brick building situated on northern side of the canal 30 metres east of Bridge 23 over Stratford upon Avon canal. Few windows on side facing road. Possibly of earlier industrial use. Situated mainly in Solihull BC area but partly in Warwickshire.
MWA31099	MON	MWA31099	Bridge 24 on the Stratford upon Avon Canal, near Hockley Heath	CANAL BRIDGE	1751	1913	Imperial	19th century brick built arched bridge carrying Sadlerswell Lane over the Stratford upon Avon Canal approximately 800 metres north-west of Hockley Heath. Just inside Warwickshire boundary.
MWA31291	MON	MWA31291	17th-18th century activity at Aylesbury House, Lapworth	PIT; GULLY; WALL; POST HOLE; STRUCTURE	1600	1800	Post-medieval to Imperial	17th-18th century domestic and garden activity related to Aylesbury House was recorded during an evaluation in 2016.
MWA31309	BLD	MWA31309	Obelisk Farmhouse, Pound House Lane, Tanworth-in-Arden	FARMHOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING; INGLENOOK; BAY WINDOW	1600	2050	Post-medieval to Modern	A 17th century farmhouse with later additions and alterations including being refronted in the early 19th century.

Solihull Events

Event UID	Record type	Name
ESI708	EVP	Archaeological Assessment of land at 2635 Stratford Road, Hockley Heath, Solihull

Warwickshire Events

Event UID	Record type	Name
EWA9915	FO	Site visit to Nuthurst Grange (Lodge) garden, Nuthurst, Stratford by J Lovie c1996
EWA10072	EV	Evaluation at Obelisk Farm, Tamworth-in-Arden
EWA9527	RO	Archaeological Observation at Obelisk Farm, Pound House Lane, Tanworth-in-Arden
EWA10374	ASS	Christ Church Baptist Church, schoolrooms and Church Hall, Tanworth-in-Arden
EWA10393	ASS	War memorial at Christ Church Baptist Church
EWA1262	FO	Visit to the site of Nuthurst Chapel, Tanworth in Arden
EWA1266	FO	Visit to the Site of Clay Hall to Northeast of East Lodge, Tanworth in Arden
EWA11207	EV	Evaluation at Aylesbury House, Lapworth
EWA11209	BS	Building Recording at Obelisk Farm, Pound House Lane, Tanworth-in-Arden