APPENDIX F

CULTURAL HERITAGE

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PARTNERSHIP

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APPENDIX F CULTURAL HERITAGE

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APPENDIX F1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL GAZETTEER

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1001	43	SP18259295 CURDWORTH	EARTHWORK MED	MOAT	CURDWORTH HALL FARM MOAT THE EARTHWORKS PROBABLY ENCLOSED MANOR HOUSE (No.1004).
1002	55	SP173 954 WISHAW	EARTHWORK MED	MOAT	WISHAW HALL FARM MOAT NOW INFILLED, PART OF EARTHWORKS ASSOCIATED WITH FISHPONDS (NO.1003).
1003	6124	SP173 954 WISHAW	EARTHWORK MED	FISHPONDS	WISHAW HALL FARM FISHPONDS NOW INFILLED & ASSOCIATED WITH MOAT (NO. 1002). ALSO MEDIEVAL POTTERY SCATTER.
1004	6227	SP18259295 CURDWORTH	SITE OF MED	HOUSE	CURDWORTH HALL FARM MANOR: POSSIBLE SITE OF MANOR HOUSE ASSOCIATED WITH MOAT (NO. 1001).
1005	6393	SP173 956 WISHAW	SURFACE SCATTER RB	SETTLEMENT	WISHAW HALL FARM EXTENSIVE SITE ASSOCIATED WITH COIN HOARD (NO. 1006).
1006	6394	SP17359550 WISHAW	FIND RB	COIN HOARD	WISHAW HALL FARM REMAINS OF COIN HOARD ASSOCIATED WITH SETTLEMENT SITE (NO. 1005).
1007	54	SP177 945 WISHAW	SITE OF MED	POSSIBLE DMV	WISHAW DMV POSS SITE OF DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE, THOUGH LITTLE ARCHAEOL EVIDENCE. ASSOCIATED WITH CHURCH OF ST. CHADS.
1008	47	SP18 92 CURDWORTH	FIND BA	AXE	BRONZE PALSTAVE UNLOOPED, WITH SHIELD PATTERN. NOT PLOTTED.
1009	4882	SP185 925 CURDWORTH	FIND RB	POTTERY	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY ONE SHERD OF MORTARIUM, DISCOVERED DURING CONSTRUCTION OF M42.
1010	879	SP19109075 COLESHILL	FIND RB	BROOCH	TRUMPET BROOCH PROB RELATED TO IA/RB SETTLEMENT AT GRIMSTOCK HILL (NO. 1116).
1011	4884	SP192 895 COLESHILL	EARTHWORK UD	ENCLOSURE	SMALL AREA OF EARTHWORKS D-SHAPED ENCLOSURE.
1012	4846	SP19078857 COLESHILL	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE 3 SIDES OF BANKED & DITCHED ENCLOSURE. POSSIBLY RELATED TO MOAT & MANOR HOUSE (NO. 1013).

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1013	289	SP19048834 COLESHILL	EARTHWORK MED	MOAT	COLESHILL HALL FARM MOAT REMAINS OF MOAT, PROBABLY ON SITE OF COLESHILL HALL MANOR. COULD BE RELATED TO ENCLOSURE CROPMARKS (NO. 1012).
1014	4406	SP202 875 COLESHILL	FIND RB	COIN	HADRIANIC COIN POSSIBLY RELATED TO NO.1015.
1015	5120	SP202 875 COLESHILL	FIND RB?	POTTERY	UNIDENTIFIED POTTERY POSSIBLY AN RB POTSHERD.
1016	194	SP18159525 WISHAW	EARTHWORK MED	MOAT	MOAT AT MOXHULL OLD HALL REMAINS OF POSSIBLE FORMER MOAT. ASSOCIATED WITH MOXHULL OLD HALL (NO. 1123) AND FISHPONDS (NO. 1017).
1017	193	SP18179550 WISHAW	EARTHWORK MED	FISHPONDS	MOXHULL POOL FORMER FISHPOND MODIFIED TO FORM LAKE FOR GOLF COURSE. ASSOCIATED WITH MOXHULL OLD HALL (NO. 1123) AND MOAT (NO. 1016).
1018	57	SP16529558 WISHAW	SITE OF MED	MANOR HOUSE	GROUNDS FARM MANOR HOUSE: POSSIBLE SITE OF MED MANOR HOUSE.
1019	1720	SP15809800 MIDDLETON	EARTHWORK BA	BURNT MOUND	NEW PARK WOOD BURNT MOUND MOUND 15 X 13 M NEXT TO TRIBUTARY OF LANGLEY BROOK.
1020	3243	SP14309830 SUTT COLDF	SITE OF PM	WINDMILL	HIGH HEATH MILL WINDMILL, NOW NO TRACE.
1021	4284	SK143 013 WEEFORD	EARTHWORK MED	PARK	WEEFORD PARK PALE: PARK & WITH EARTHWORK BOUNDARY ON W & N SIDES OF MEDIEVIAL PARK
1022	2083	SK130 038 WEEFORD	SITE OF MED	DMV	THICKBROOM DMV SUGGESTED APPROX LOCATION OF 'THICKBROOME' DESERTED SETTLEMENT.
1023	3664	SK129 034 WEEFORD	STRUCTURE PM	BUILDING	ICE HOUSE TO MANLEY HALL
1024	3623	SK134 049 WEEFORD	CROPMARK RB	ENCLOSURE	LARGE RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1025	1890	SK12320524 SHENSTONE	SURFACE SCATTER RB	POTTERY	POTSHERDS LOCATED ADJACENT TO WATLING STREET.
1026	1140	SK07000650	ROAD RB	COURSE OF ROMAN ROAD	WATLING STREET ROAD FROM LONDON TO WROXETER, NOW THE A5.
1027	3943	SK11550504 SHENSTONE	FIND MUL	COIN	ROMAN COIN & 3 MED COINS FOUND BY METAL DETECTOR (MED COINS - SMR 5317).
1028	3944	SK11900517 SHENSTONE	FIND MUL	METAL ARTEFACTS	FIBULA & RING. ALSO 3 MED COINS - SMR 5318.
1029	3938	SK11350538 SHENSTONE	FIND RB	COIN	COIN FOUND BY METAL DETECTOR
1030	3942	SK11820543 SHENSTONE	SURFACE SCATTER MUL	METAL & FLINT	3 COINS & A BRONZE SEAL ALSO FLINT ?KNIFE - SMR 5315.
1031	3939	SK11750575 SHENSTONE	SURFACE SCATTER MUL	METAL ARTEFACTS	COINS & FIBULA ALSO MEDIEVAL COIN - SMR 5314.
1032	3941	SK12090576 SHENSTONE	FIND RB	BROOCH	FIBULA FOUND BY METAL DETECTOR
1033	1093	SK12230598 SWINFEN & PACK	CROPMARK BA	ROUND BARROW	OFFLOW TUMULUS SUBSTANTIAL BOWL BARROW, NOW ALMOST TOTALLY DESTROYED. SMALLER RING DITCH TO WEST.
1034	1102	SK12250616 SWINFEN & PACK	CROPMARK FINDS RB	ENCLOSURE	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE RB COINS ALSO LOCATED.
1035	3940	SK11800605 SHENSTONE	SURFACE SCATTER RB	METAL ARTEFACTS	3 COINS & A FIBULA
1036	1100	SK11500586 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK RB	SETTLEMENT	MULTIPLE CROPMARKS FARMSTEAD, 2 ENCLOSURES, DITCHED ROADWAY, PIT ALIGNMENT & HUT CIRCLES.
1037	1822	SK110 055 SHENSTONE	FIND PRE	AXE -	STONE AXE NEOLITHIC OR BRONZE AGE IN DATE.
1038	2076	SK111 054 SHENSTONE	FIND PAL	AXE	QUARTZITE HAND AXE: A WATER WORN BUNTER QUARTZITE PEBBLE, SPLIT & TRIMMED.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1039	1098	SK11060540 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK RB	ENCLOSURE	DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE ASSOCIATED WITH FIELD SYSTEM, EXTENDING TO N & E.
1040	1099	SK10640531 WALL	CROPMARK RB	ENCLOSURE	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE WITH PARALLEL DITCHES. POSS. SMALL FARMSTEAD.
1041	1726	SK10710615 WALL	SITE OF RB	BUILDINGS	SEVERAL STRUCTURES 1 BUILDING ON N SIDE OF WATLING STREET, & 3 ON S SIDE.
1042	3950	SK10700624 WALL	SURFACE SCATTER RB	METAL ARTEFACTS	INCLUDING 5 COINS & 1 FIBULA NEAR ROMAN BUILDING NO. 1041
1043	3953	SK10600630 WALL	FIND RB	MILESTONE	FRAGMENT OF ROMAN MILESTONE. ORIGINALLY LOCATED AT JUNCTION OF WATLING ST & RYKNEILD ST.
1044	3949	SK10500628 WALL	SURFACE SCATTER RB	METAL ARTEFACTS	AT LEAST 17 COINS & 6 FIBULAE NEAR NO.1041.
1045	3948	SK10500635 WALL	SURFACE SCATTER MUL	METAL ARTEFACTS	ROMAN & MEDIEVAL FINDS AT LEAST 8 COINS, A FIBULAE & PAIR OF TWEEZERS, ALSO MED COINS (SMR 5321).
1046	3951	SK10670647 WALL	FIND RB?	KEY	KEY FOUND BY METAL DETECTOR POSS RB KEY.
1047	3947	SK10250635 WALL	SURFACE SCATTER RB	METAL ARTEFACTS	SEVERAL COINS & 2 FIBULAE SEE NO. 1042& 1044 -1046& 1048.
1048	3952	SK09900650 WALL	SURFACE SCATTER RB	POTTERY	INCLUDES MORTARIA & SAMIAN ALSO COARSE GREY AND BLACK WARES. SCATTER EXTENDS INTO SAM.
1049	3946	SK09680649 WALL	SITE OF RB	SETTLEMENT	SEVERAL PHASES OF BUILDING DATING BETWEEN C1ST-5TH AD, DISCOVERED DURING RESCUE EXCAVATION. PART OF SAM
1050	3997	SK09 06 WALL	FIND RB	BROOCH	30 FIBULAE FROM WALL AREA NOT PLOTTED, ARTEFACTS RESCUED FROM ANTIQUES FAIR.
1051	2070	SK095 066 WALL	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURE/ TRACKWAY	CROPMARKS W OF WALL TRACKWAYS & FIELD BOUNDARIES RELATED TO N-S TRACKWAY NO. 1082.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1052	813	SK09460634 WALL	CROPMARK UD	LINEAR FEATURE	CROPMARKS W OF WALL ?FIELD BOUNDARIES INCLUDING LARGE CURVED LINEAR FEATURE. PARTLY EXTANT IN MODERN FILED BOUNDARIES.
1053	2079	SK09 06 WALL	FIND BA	AXE	BRONZE LOOPED PALSTAVE. NOT PLOTTED.
1054	2069	SK090 066 WALL	CROPMARK RB	ENCLOSURE	POSS MARCHING CAMP MORE LIKELY SITE OF RB CEMETERY EXCAVATED 1921 & 1927.
1055	2483	SK08140557 WALL	SITE OF MED	SETTLEMENT	HILTON SMALL SETTLEMENT IN DOMESDAY BOOK, RELATED TO CROPMARKS NO. 1077.
1056	2676	SK076 066 HAMMERWICH	FIND PRE	AXE	NEO / BA FLINT AXE FOUND NEAR CRANE BROOK.
1057	1091	SK05710714 HAMMERWICH	FIND NEO	FLAKE	FLINT WASTE FLAKE
1058	2664	SK04960647 BROWNHILLS	EARTHWORK RB?	ENCLOSURE	KNAVE'S CASTLE DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURE SITUATED ON SIDE OF WATLING ST. ON SLIGHTLY RAISED GROUND, POSS. NATURAL
1059	2624	SK04860647 BROWNHILLS	SITE OF RB?	QUARRY	OCCAMSLEY PITS GRAVEL QUARRY USED BY ROMANS IN CONSTRUCTION OF WATLING ST. NOW NOT VISIBLE.
1060	2071	SK03900675 BROWNHILLS	SITE OF PM	BUILDING	WILKIN COLLIERY COLLIERY POWDER HOUSE, NOW DEMOLISHED.
1061	1087	SK01530775 NORTON CANES	CROPMARK MED	MOAT	NORTON CANES MOATED SITE RECTANGULAR IN SHAPE & LARGELY DESTROYED BY PLOUGHING.
1062	4014	SK01520765 NORTON CANES	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURE	POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE ALSO LINEAR FEATURE, S OF NO. 1061.
1063	1088	SK01220764 NORTON CANES	EARTHWORK MED	MOAT	LABURNUM FARM MOATED SITE 3 SIDES STILL SURVIVING, WATER FILLED.
1064	1086	SJ98560828 GREAT WYRLEY	SITE OF PM	BRIDGE	SITE OF C17 BRIDGE AT INTERSECTION OF WATLING ST, CANAL & RAILWAY.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1065	2559	SJ951 085 SAREDON	SITE OF MED	SETTLEMENT	GREAT SAREDON SMALL VILLAGE IN DOMESDAY BOOK.
1066	2617	SK14100040 HINTS	SITE OF PM	SETTLEMENT	CANWELL DESERTED SETTLEMENT PROBABLE SITE OF DESERTED SETTLEMENT.
1067	----	SK104 054 WALL	SURFACE SCATTER RB	METAL ARTEFACTS	CHESTERFIELD COINS & BROOCHES RECOVERED BY METAL DETECTOR.
1068	----	SP176 958 WISHAW	SITE OF MED	DMV	NOEL GRANGE DESERTED MED SETTLEMENT LOCATED FROM CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE. YATES' AND GREENWOOD'S MAPS.
1069	----	SP167 950 WISHAW	EARTHWORK MED	DMV	GROVE END EARTHWORKS, CROPMARKS & POTTERY SCATTER FROM SHRUNKEN SETTLEMENT.
1070	----	SP174 955 WISHAW	SITE OF PM	SETTLEMENT	LOWER GREEN COTTAGES ON 1ST ED OS MAP; POST MED POT SCATTER.
1071	----	SP174 955 WISHAW	SURFACE SCATTER PRE	FLINT	LOWER GREEN INDICATION OF PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY FROM FLINT ARTEFACTS.
1072	----	SK007 078 NORTON CANES	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURE	NORTON HALL FARM ENCLOSURE & DROVEWAY; TRACES OF RIDGE AND FURROW IN FIELD TO N.
1073	----	SK040 068 BROWNHILLS	CROPMARK UD	TRACKWAY	DOUBLE-DITCHED LINEAR FEATURE RUNNING NW-SE BETWEEN RACEWAY & AMUSEMENT PARK.
1074	----	SK041 066 BROWNHILLS	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURE	BROWNHILLS WEST POLICE OFFICE PART OF POSS. ENCLOSURE AND LINEAR FEATURE
1075	----	SK073 066 HAMMERWICH	CROPMARK UD	LINEAR FEATURE	CRANE BROOK HOUSE POSS. LINEAR FEATURE RUNNING N FROM WATLING STREET. POLYGONAL? FEATURE TO S MAY BE AGRICULTURAL.
1076	----	SK087 066 WALL	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURE	MOAT BANK HOUSE POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE & LINEAR FEATURE, POSS. AGRICULTURAL.
1077	----	SK086 055 WALL	CROPMARK UD	TRACKWAY	EAST OF HILTON TRACKWAY & FIELD BOUNDARIES. POSS RELATED TO NO. 1055.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1078	2061	SK09 06 WALL	CROPMARK UD	COMPLEX	LARGE COMPLEX W OF WALL INCLUDES TRACKWAYS/DROVEWAYS ?PITS & OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES. SEE ALSO ENCLOSURES NO. 1054 & 1079.
1079	2069	SK093 067 WALL	CROPMARK RB?	ENCLOSURE	CROPMARK COMPLEX W OF WALL RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE WITHIN COMPLEX 1078. RELATED TO TRACKWAY RUNNING N FROM WATLING STREET ON E SIDE.
1080	----	SK088 064 WALL	CROPMARK UD	MOAT?	WALL LANE FARM 'MOAT' SMALL RECTANGULAR CROPMARK, WITH POSS. LINEAR FEATURES TO S & E.
1081	----	SK094 061 WALL	CROPMARK UD	LINEAR FEATURE	POSS. FIELD BOUNDARY RUNNING APPROX N-S.
1082	2070	SK096 064 WALL	CROPMARK UD	TRACKWAY	CROPMARKS W OF WALL N-S TRACKWAY & E-W FIELD BOUNDARIES SW OF WALL, METALLING OBSERVED 1965. N-S TRACKWAY RELATED TO NO. 1051.
1083	----	SK098 067 WALL	CROPMARK UD	FIELD BOUNDARIES	OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES? ORIENTATED NE-SW & NW-SE.
1084	----	SK099 064 WALL	CROPMARK UD	LINEAR FEATURES	CROPMARKS S OF WALL LINEAR NW-SE FEATURE; OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES?; 2 SIDES OF POSS RECT. ENCLOSURE. POSS DITCH ON LINE OF ?ROAD WITH DITCH AT RIGHT ANGLES.
1085	----	SK101 067 WALL	CROPMARK RB	POST-HOLE ALIGNMENT	POST-HOLE FEATURE IN WALL MASSIVE RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE C.25 X 50M NW OF MANOR FARM. WITHIN SAM
1086	----	SK098 066 WALL	CROPMARK RB	LINEAR FEATURE	CROPMARK WITHIN WALL LINEAR FEATURE RUNNING NE-SW WITH CURVE AT NE END. WITHIN SAM.
1087	----	SK101 065 WALL	CROPMARK RB	FORT	FORT S OF WALL SOUTHERN DITCHES OF TRIVALLATE FORT. PART OF SAM.
1088	----	SK10120635 WALL	SITE OF RB	ROAD	EVIDENCE OF ROAD PARALLELING ASHCROFT LANE. SEE ALSO NO. 1148.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1089	----	SK099 059 WALL	CROPMARK UD	RING-DITCHES?	POSS RING-DITCHES 3 CROPMARK RINGS OF VARYING SIZE IN A LINE JUST W OF CHESTERFIELD. MAY BE FUNGUS RINGS.
1090	----	SK105 064 WALL	CROPMARK UD	LINEAR FEATURES	LINEAR CROPMARKS LINEAR FEATURES IN NW CORNER OF WATLING ST & RYKNEILD ST. PERPENDICULAR TO BOTH ROADS.
1091	----	SK098 066 WALL	SCHEDULED MONUMENT RB		LETOCETUM SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT. THE ROMAN TOWN OF WALL, INCLUDING MANSIO, BATH HOUSE, AT LEAST 2 FORTS
1092	1098	SK109 053 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK NEO/BA	RING-DITCH	PART OF COMPLEX 1039 RING-DITCH WITH CENTRAL BURIAL.
1093	1098	SK112 055 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK RB	TRACKWAY	DOUBLE-DITCHED LINEAR FEATURE ORIENTATED N-S. PART OF CROPMARK COMPLEX NO. 1039.
1094	----	SK113 056 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK PRE	HENGE/RING-DITCH	POSS HENGIFORM ENCLOSURE OR RING-DITCH.
1095	1098	SK113 053 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURE	ENCLOSURE E OF OAU 1039. PART OF COMPLEX NO. 1098.
1096	1098	SK113 053 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK UD	FIELD BOUNDARIES	FIELD BOUNDARIES PROBABLY NOT CONTEMPORARY WITH NO. 1095.
1097	1098	SK113 053 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK UD	TRACKWAY	DOUBLE-DITCHED LINEAR FEATURE ORIENTATED NE-SW. TO E OF NO. 1039.
1098	1098	SK113 053 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK PRE	ENCLOSURE?	SMALL TRAPEZOIDAL ENCLOSURE? POSS LONG BARROW? JUST E OF NO. 1095.
1099	----	SK118 055 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK UD	COMPLEX	CROPMARK COMPLEX S CORNER OF RECT ENCLOSURE/FIELD SYSTEM. SEE ALSO NO. 1166.
1100	----	SK120 050 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURE	CORNER OF RECT ?ENCLOSURE ALSO LINEAR FEATURE
1101	----	SK121 051 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURE?	CURVING LINEAR FEATURE ASSOCIATED INTERNAL FEATURES? MAY BE PART OF NO 1100.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1102	----	SK126 050 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURES	STREETWAY FARM SMALL RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES ADJOINING WATLING STREET.
1103	----	SK129 051 WEEFORD	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURE	SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE POSSIBLE INTERNAL FEATURES VISIBLE.
1104	2065	SK13930439 WEEFORD	CROPMARK RB	ENCLOSURE	DOUBLE-DITCHED ENCLOSURE AND PIT ALIGNMENT.
1105	----	SP191 871 COLESHILL	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURE	COLESHILL HALL FARM SMALL RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE & POSSIBLE HOUSE PLATFORMS. JUST S OF FARM.
1106	----	SP217 867 COLESHILL	CROPMARK UD	ENCLOSURES	HAWKESWELL FARM TRACES OF SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES PART OF MED/POST MED SETTLEMENT. RIDGE & FURROW IN AREA.
1107	----	SP165 955 WISHAW	SURFACE SCATTER MUL	ARTEFACTS	GROUNDS FARM SMALL SCATTER OF WORKED FLINT; SMALL QUANTITY OF R-B POTTERY.
1108	----	SP165 956 WISHAW	SURFACE SCATTER RB	COINS	GROUNDS FARM SCATTERED COIN HOARD FOUND BY METAL DETECTOR. SEE ALSO NO. 1107.
1109	----	SP174 954 WISHAW	SURFACE SCATTER PRE	BURNT FLINT	WISHAW HALL FARM POSSIBLE BURNT MOUND; SEE ALSO NO 1071.
1110	----	SK097 063 WALL	SURFACE SCATTER RB	POTTERY	WALL BYPASS EVIDENCE OF ROMAN OCCUPATION & OF A ROAD RUNNING SW.
1111	----	SK100 006 WALL	SITE OF RB?	WELL/PIT	WALL BYPASS PIT, POST-HOLE & STONE-LINED WELL DISCOVERED IN 1965.
1112	----	SK101 064 WALL	SITE OF RB?	OCCUPATION	WALL BYPASS DITCH AND BEAM SLOTS SUGGESTING BUILDING.
1113	----	SK099 062 WALL	SURFACE SCATTER RB	METAL ARTEFACTS	SOUTH OF WALL COINS & FIBULAE FOUND BY METAL DETECTOR.
1114	1107	SK11380494 SHENSTONE	SITE OF MED	WATERMILL	SHENSTONE MILL SHOWN ON MAP OF DOMESDAY MILLS. NOW BUILT OVER BY POST MED MILL.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1115	49	SP17859280 CURDWORTH	SITE OF PM	BUILDINGS	HOUSE & BARN BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, NOW DEMOLISHED.
1116	5130	SP19409065 COLESHILL	SITE OF IA	SETTLEMENT	GRIMSTOCK HILL IRON AGE SETTLEMENT & ROMAN TEMPLE, EXCAVATED IN 1979-81.
1117	418	SP21978610 LITTLE PACK'TON	EARTHWORK MED	MOAT	MOAT HOUSE FARM NW HALF OF MOAT REMAINS, 50M WIDE.
1118	----	SK04320754 BROWNHILLS	RAILWAY PM	DISUSED	CANNOCK CHASE COLLIERY
1119	4396	SP18559382 CURDWORTH	CANAL FEATURE PM	WHARF	DUNTON WHARF ON BIRMINGHAM & FAZELEY CANAL (NO. 1175) LOCK, COTTAGES & BRIDGE.
1120	52	SP18639183 CURDWORTH	SITE OF PM	BRIDGE	CURDWORTH BRIDGE: WOODEN PREDECESSOR OF ROAD BRIDGE OVER RIVER THAME.
1121	----	SJ97540812 CHESLYN HAY	CANAL FEATURE PM	SITE OF	HAWKINS BASIN & AQUEDUCT COMPLEX; FACILITATED BARGE LOADING FOR THE STAFFS & WORCS CANAL.
1122	----	SJ97800806 CHESLYN HAY	CANAL FEATURE PM	RESERVOIR	HATHERTON RESERVOIR BUILT AS A FEEDER TO THE STAFFS & WORCS CANAL.
1123	192	SP18159525 WISHAW	SITE OF MED	HOUSE	MOXHULL OLD HALL RELATED TO MOAT (NO. 1016) & FISHPONDS (NO. 1017). NOW PART OF THE BELFRY COMPLEX.
1124	56	SP17609575 WISHAW	BUILDING PM	INN	NOEL GRANGE ?PART OF SHRUNKEN MED SETTLEMENT (NO. 1068).
1125	3242	SP14909730 SUTT COLDF	SITE OF PM	WINDMILL	LANGLEY MILL C17TH.
1126	----	SK02870700 NORTON CANES	RAILWAY PM	DISUSED	NORTON BRANCH EXTENSION BRANCH OF LONDON & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
1127	1105	SK13430364 WEEFORD	SITE OF PM	BRIDGE	SITE OF WOODEN FOOTBRIDGE REPLACED 1700-50 BY SINGLE SPAN STONE BRIDGE.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1128	----	SK02880764 BROWNHILLS	RAILWAY PM	FORMER BRANCH R'WAY	WALSALL WOOD BRANCH EXTENSION MIDLAND RAILWAY. NO CHASEWATER AND DISTRICT LIGHT RAILWAY
1129	2221	SK06650627 HAMMERWICH	CANAL PM	DISUSED CANAL	OGLEY HAY BRANCH WYRLEY & ESSINGTON CANAL
1130	3148	SK05650669 HAMMERWICH	RAILWAY FEATURE PM	POND	ANGLESEY SIDINGS POST-MED RAILWAY FEATURE & DEW POND FOR STEAM ENGINES.
1131	1618	SK05250643 BROWNHILLS	CANAL FEATURE PM	AQUEDUCT	ANGLESEY BRANCH AQUEDUCT CAST IRON & BRICK AQUEDUCT. ALSO LISTED GRADE II.
1132	2225	SK02000640 NORTON CANES	CANAL PM	DISUSED CANAL	CANNOCK EXTENSION CANAL
1133	----	SK04660700 BROWNHILLS	CANAL PM	EXTANT CANAL	ANGLESEY BRANCH CANAL & WHARF PART OF THE WYRLEY AND ESSINGTON CANAL.
1134	2710	SJ94660877 HATHERTON	BUILDING PM	MILL	SAREDON MILL POSSIBLE EARLIER BRICK BUILDING HEIGHTENED TO FORM 3 STOREY DWELLING.
1135	2210	SJ95100907 HATHERTON	CANAL PM	DISUSED CANAL	COURSE OF HATHERTON BRANCH OF STAFFORDSHIRE & WORCESTERSHIRE CANAL.
1136	1110	SK13460202 WEEFORD	RUIN PM	WINDMILL	BRICK WINDMILL, NO ROOF
1137	4395	SP17649306 CURDWORTH	CANAL FEATURE PM	WHARF	CURDWORTH WHARF
1138	4394	SP17809320 CURDWORTH	CANAL FEATURE PM	TUNNEL	CURDWORTH TUNNEL
1139	1089	SK04280795 BURNTWOOD	FIND NEO	KNIFE	FLINT KNIFE
1140	3683	SP18 89 COLESHILL	SITE OF MED	DEER PARK	COLESHILL PARK RECORDED IN 1496.
1141	4561	SP14809710 SUTT COLDF	WOODLAND		OSIER BED SEMI-NATURAL ANCIENT WOODLAND OF 5HA.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1142	4560	SP13909810 SUTT COLDF	WOODLAND		WHEATMOOR WOOD SEMI-NATURAL ANCIENT WOODLAND OF 2HA.
1143	2693	SK035 075 BROWNHILLS	CANAL FEATURE PM	RESERVOIR	CHASEWATER RESERVOIR 260 ACRES; CONTAINED BY A HIGH DAM SURMOUNTED BY A HEXAGONAL BRICK VALVE HOUSE. CONSTRUCTED C1800.
1144	----	SK10800610 WALL	SURFACE SCATTER RB	MILLSTONES	MILLSTONES FOUND DURING A5 IMPROVEMENTS 1965. ALSO FROM S.STAFFS SURVEY.
1145	----	SK10590612 WALL	ROAD RB	COURSE OF ROMAN ROAD	COURSE OF RYKNEILD STREET BRANCHED FROM FOSSE WAY TO YORKSHIRE. METALLING C. 8M WIDE & DITCHES OBSERVED IN 1965.
1146	----	SK10580615 WALL	SITE OF RB	BUILDING	TRACES OF STRUCTURES. BEAM SLOTS, POST HOLES & FLOOR SURFACES, & POTTERY. RESCUE EXCAVATION 1965.
1147	----	SK102 061 WALL	SITE OF RB	FORT?	SUGGESTED SITE OF PUTATIVE LEGIONARY POSSIBLY INDICATED BY S & W BOUNDARY OF FIELD 2512, ON COURSE OF OLD FARM TRACK.
1148	----	SK10190645 WALL	SITE OF RB	OCCUPATION	EVIDENCE OF OCCUPATION; TIMBER SLOTS & STONE FOUNDATIONS LOCATED IN 1962-4. SEE ALSO NO. 1088.
1149	----	SK10800614 WALL	SITE OF RB	OCCUPATION	OCCUPATION ACTIVITY & BUILDING OBSERVED IN 1963-4.
1150	----	SK10940605 WALL	SITE OF RB	BUILDINGS / DITCHES	TIMBER SLOTS & DITCHES OBSERVED IN ROAD WORKS IN 1965.
1151	----	SK09820061 WALL	SITE OF RB	MANSIO	REMAINS OF MANSIO SEPARATED FROM BATH HOUSE BY A ROAD & PUBLIC SQUARE. PART OF SAM.
1152	----	SK09430630 WALL	SITE OF RB	BATH HOUSE	REMAINS OF BATH HOUSE SEPARATED FROM MANSIO BY A ROAD & PUBLIC SQUARE. PART OF SAM.
1153	----	SK100 067 WALL	SITE OF RB	FORT	FLAVIAN FORT PARTIALLY EXCAVATED IN 1959, 1967-72. PART OF SAM.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1154	----	SK10000672 WALL	SITE OF RB	BUILDING	TIMBER SLOTS PROBABLE BARRACK BLOCK WITHIN FLAVIAN FORT (OAU 1153). PART OF SAM.
1155	----	SK09930682 WALL	SITE OF RB	ROAD?	POSSIBLE ROAD METALLED SURFACE OBSERVED IN 1914.
1156	----	SK09730675 WALL	SITE OF RB	ROAD?	POSSIBLE ROAD PARCHMARK SW OF STREAM ON APPROX NE-SW ALIGNMENT.
1157	----	SK09700637 WALL	CROPMARK UD	DITCH	DOUBLE DITCHED BOUNDARY/ TRACK ALSO METALLED SURFACE ADJACENT TO OCCUPATION DEPOSITS S OF WALL. NE-SW ALIGNMENT MAY LINE TO CROPMARK COMPLEX IN NO. 1084.
1158	----	SK09480605 WALL	CROPMARK UD	DITCHES	PARALLEL DITCHES WIDELY SPACED ON NNW-SSE ALIGNMENT. MAY BE CONTINUATION OF SIMILAR FEATURE TO NW (NO. 1052).
1159	----	SK09150636 WALL	CROPMARKS UD	ENCLOSURES	SMALL ENCLOSURES SOMEWHAT AMORPHOUS CROPMARKS EAST OF NO. 1080.
1160	2069	SK09350648 WALL	SITE OF RB	CEMETERY	9 CREMATIONS OBSERVED IN ROAD WORKS IN 1965.
1161	----	SK10030655 WALL	SITE OF RB	BUILDINGS	TIMBER SLOTS, TRENCHES,FLOORS INDICATE A BUILDING WITHIN OR PREDATING NO. 1087. PART OF SAM.
1162	----	SK07400645 HAMMERWICH	CROPMARK UD	?ENCLOSURE	THREE SIDED FEATURE ADJACENT TO WATLING STREET.
1163	----	SK10840603 WALL	CROPMARK UD		E - SHAPED FEATURE
1164	----	SK138 012 WEEFORD	SURFACE SCATTER MES	FLINT	CORE & FLAKES
1165	----	SK140 007 WEEFORD	SURFACE SCATTER MES	FLINT	CORE, SCRAPER, BLADE & FLAKE
1166	----	SP14129908 SUTT COLDF	CROPMARK UD		LINEAR FEATURES & ENCLOSURES PARCH MARKS ARE VERY UNCLEAR, BUT POSSIBLY PREHISTORIC IF GENUINE.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1167	4782	SP18409500 WISHAW	ROAD PM		TURNPIKE ROAD
1168	----	SP18169256 CURDWORTH	EARTHWORK UD		EARTHWORK OF UNCERTAIN FORM RECORDED IN NAR.
1169	----	SP18 89 COLESHILL	LINEAR FEATURE MED	PARK PALE	COLESHILL PARK BOUNDARY RECORDED IN NAR.
1170	281	SP19778912 COLESHILL	SITE OF PM	WINDMILL	NOW BUILT OVER BUILT BEFORE 1783.
1171	----	SP20748725 COLESHILL	CROPMARK UD	BUILDING	BUILDING WITHIN RIDGE & FURROW
1172	----	SP21608700 COLESHILL	RAILWAY PM	DISUSED	WHITACRE & HAMPTON BRANCH MIDLAND RAILWAY CLOSED IN 1917. RECORDED IN NAR.
1173	----	SP21528650 COLESHILL	CROPMARK UD	SETTLEMENT	HAWKESWELL SETTLEMENT CROPMARKS INDICATE OCCUPATION AS RECORDED ON 1783 MAP.
1174	----	SP21568640 LITTLE PACK,TON	CROPMARKS UD		?FIELD BOUNDARIES PROB. ASSOCI. WITH VILLAGE OF HAWKESWELL.
1175	----	SP18769400 CURDWORTH	CANAL PM		BIRMINGHAM & FAZELEY CANAL
1176	----	SP18508777 COLESHILL	CROPMARK UD		FIELD BOUNDARIES & ENCLOSURES
1177	----	SK10200612 WALL	SURFACE SCATTER RB	METAL ARTEFACTS	SPREAD INDICATING OCCUPATION.
1178	----	SK09800622 WALL	CROPMARK UD	DITCH	SHORT LENGTH OF N-S DITCH EAST OF NO. 1110.
1179	----	SK095 062 WALL	WETLAND	PEAT DEPOSITS	AREA OF WETLAND,SUSPECTED PEAT DEPOSITS EITHER SIDE OF STREAM SW OF WALL. IDENTIFIED FROM SOIL SURVEY REVIEWED BY NW WETLANDS PROJECT.
1180	----	SK00900702 NORTON CANES	CROPMARKS UD	BOUNDARIES	OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES?

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1181	----	SJ98380818 CHESLYN HAY	STRUCTURE PM	CHANNEL	BRICK LINED CHANNEL OVERFLOW FOR WASH BROOK.
1182	----	SP14919929 HINTS	STRUCTURE MOD	SIGNPOST	BASSETTS POLE 1930S REPLACEMENT OF THE MEDIEVAL ORIGINAL BOUNDARY MARKER.
1183	----	SK144 014 WEEFORD	FIND NEO	FLINT	CORE & FLAKE
1184	----	SP176 946 WISHAW	FIND NEO	FLINT	SCRAPER
1185	----	SP175 957 WISHAW	FIND MES	FLINT	BLADE
1186	----	SK04340738 HAMMERWICH	CROPMARKS UD		RIDGE AND FURROW.
1187	----	SP13809943 SUTT COLDF	EARTHWORK PM	CLAY PIT	ON 1ST ED. OS MAP.
1188	----	SP15429684 SUTT COLDF	SITE OF PM	MILL & POOLS	LANGLEY WATERMILL RECORDED ON 1ST EDN OS MAPS. ALSO EXTANT MILL POOLS & SITES OF ASSOCIATED BUILDING(S)
1189	----	SP18479400 CURDWORTH	SITE OF PM	HOUSE	DUNTON HOUSE TRACES OF BRICK WORK & GARDEN VISIBLE.
1190	----	SP19428812 COLESHILL	LINEAR FEATURE MED		COLESHILL HALL WALK PRESERVED AS A BRIDLE WAY. WAS AVENUE WHICH LED TO COLESHILL HALL.
1191	----	SP14529920 HINTS	CROPMARKS UD		RIDGE & FURROW.
1192	----	SK08110681 HAMMERWICH	CROPMARK UD	?ENCLOSURE	POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE.
1193	----	SK09830676 WALL	SITE OF RB	DITCH	PUNIC DITCH, DISCOVERED IN EXCAVATION OF PART OF SAM.
1194	----	SK09580595 WALL	FIND RB	COIN	SESTERTIUS, C1/2ND
1195	----	SK12250528 SHENSTONE	SITE OF RB	OCCUPATION	C2/3RD POTTERY SPREAD. POTTERY FOUND DURING ROAD WIDENING IN 1957. SPREADS TO SK12400520. IN NAR.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1196	----	SK12150540 SHENSTONE	SITE OF RB	OCCUPATION	C2/3RD POTTERY IN PIT & FLOOR POTTERY FOUND WHEN PIPE TRENCH WAS CUT. SPREAD TO SK 12300520. IN NAR.
1197	----	SP172955 WISHAW	FINDS RB/MED	BROOCHES AND COIN	TWO RB BROOCHES AND A MEDIEVAL COIN FOUND BY METAL DETECTING SURVEY BY SOUTH STAFFS ARCH GROUP.
1198	----	SP17329572 WISHAW	FIND MED	COIN	HENRY VII HALF GROAT FOUND BY METAL DETECTING.
1199	----	SP17579522 WISHAW	FIND RB	COIN	2ND CENT AD RB COIN FOUND BY METAL DETECTING.
1200	----	SK02030703 NORTON CANES	LINEAR FEATURE PM	TRACK	HISTORIC TRACK ON 1ST ED OS. FROM BROWNHILLS TO NORTON CANES.
1201	----	SP21608675 COLESHILL	LINEAR FEATURE PM	TRACK	SUNKEN LANE TO HAWKESWELL VILLAGE. RECORDED ON C18TH MAP.
1202	----	SP153 976 MIDDLETON	CROPMARK PM	BOUNDARIES	OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES.
1203	----	SK06320632 HAMMERWICH	CROPMARK PM	BOUNDARIES	OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES. IDENTIFIED ON HISTORIC MAPS & APS.
1204	----	SP13909954 SUTT COLDF	CROPMARK PM	RIDGE & FURROW	RIDGE & FURROW. IDENTIFIED ON APS.
1205	----	SP155 964 WISHAW	CROPMARK PM	RIDGE & FURROW	RIDGE & FURROW. IDENTIFIED ON APS.
1206	----	SP187 898 COLESHILL	CROPMARK PM		L-SHAPED CROPMARK. POSSIBLY A FIELD BOUNDARY REMNANT.
1207	----	SP18829048 COLESHILL	CROPMARK PM		RIDGE & FURROW & FIELD BOUNDARIES.
1208	----	SK11150570 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK UD	BOUNDARIES	OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES. IDENTIFIED ON APS & HISTORIC MAPS.
1209	----	SK10980574 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK UD	LINEAR FEATURE	DOUBLE DITCHED FEATURE. POSS ROAD OR BOUNDARY.

Ref No.	SMR No.	Grid Ref. Parish	Type Date	Sub-Type	Description
1210	----	SK10900534 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK UD	BOUNDARIES	PROB. FIELD BOUNDARIES. IDENTIFIED FROM APS.
1211	----	SK11870548 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK UD		SEMI-CIRCULAR FEATURE. POSSIBLE BRONZE AGE RING DITCH, CUT BY ROAD.
1212	----	SK11740602 SHENSTONE	CROPMARK RB?		LINEAR PIT ALIGNMENT. POSS ASSOC WITH FEATURES TO THE WEST.
1213	----	SP185 925 CURDWORTH	CROPMARK UD		RIDGE & FURROW.
1214	----	SP19058970 COLESHILL	CROPMARK UD		RIDGE & FURROW, & FIELD BOUNDARIES.
1215	----	SP171951 WISHAW MED	SURFACE SCATTER		SURFACE SCATTER OF MED POT SSW OF WISHAW HALL FARM. POSS. ASSOC. WITH MED MANOR (1002) AND SETTLEMENT (1216)
1216	6124	SP174952 WISHAW	SITE OF MED	SETTLEMENT	MED SETTLEMENT SURROUNDING MOATED SITE (1002) AND FISH PONDS (1003) EVIDENT FROM PLOUGHED OUT EARTHWORKS AND MED POT SCATTER
1217	----	SP173957 WISHAW	FINDS RB/MED	BROOCH AND COIN	RB BROOCH AND MED COIN FOUND BY METAL DETECTOR W OF NOEL GRANGE
1218	----	SP175956 WISHAW	SURFACE SCATTER MED		SCATTER OF MED POT FOUND BY M HODDER BESIDE A446(T) SW OF NOEL GRANGE. POSS. PART OF MED SETTLEMENT (1068, 1216)
1219	----	SP185929 CURDWORTH	SURFACE SCATTER PRE/RB		SLIGHT SCATTER OF FINDS, ONE PREHISTORIC POT, ONE FLINT, ONE RB SHERD OF CURDWORTH MOAT (1001)
1220	----	SP193884 COLESHILL	SURFACE SCATTER		SMALL SCATTER OF PREHISTORIC WORKED FLINTS AND RB POTTERY ADJACENT TO CROPMARK SITE (1012)
1221	----	SJ952080 SAREDON	CROPMARK UD		RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES
1222	----	SJ953079 SAREDON	CROPMARK UD		SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES
1223	----	SJ954077 SAREDON	CROPMARK UD		SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE
1224	----	SJ957073 SAREDON	CROPMARK UD		SUB-CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE
1225	----	SJ958069 SAREDON	CROPMARK UD		PROBABLE FIELD BOUNDARIES

APPENDIX F2 GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

Abbr	Term	Definition
APS	Air Photographs	Used as means of discovering archaeological remains from differential crop growth, soil markings etc.
	Artefacts	Man-made objects.
BA	Bronze Age	c. 2,000 to c. 650 BC.
	Barrow	Prehistoric or more rarely Saxon burial mound (cf Ring Ditch).
	Blade	Long narrow flint flake (qv) used for cutting.
	Burnt Mound	Bronze Age mound or scatter of fire fractured stones indicating a cooking place or other activity involving heating water.
	Core	Discarded flint nodule from which flakes (qv) and blades (qv) have been struck to make tools.
DMV	Deserted Medieval Village	A medieval village or hamlet which has been deserted (not necessarily during the middle ages).
	Double Ditched	Two parallel ditches often detectable from cropmarks (qv) indicating a boundary, track or road depending on spacing and relationship to other features.
	Earthworks	Archaeological remains visible in the form of banks, mounds, hollows etc.
	Enclosure	Area of land surrounded by a ditch (or other boundary) used for settlement, corralling animals etc.
	Fibula	Brooch of safety pin form.
	Finds	Man-made objects of pottery, stone metal, etc. May occur in groups as surface scatters or spreads (qv).

Abbr	Term	Definition
	Fishpond	Pond designed to stock fish, often formed by damming stream, usually medieval or post medieval.
	Flake	Piece of flint struck off a core (qv) which may be discarded, used for cutting or turned into a tool of specific form.
	Flavian	Of the time of the Emperor Flavian, late 1st century AD.
	Hadrianic	Of the time of the Emperor Hadrian, early-mid 2nd century AD.
	Henge/ Hengiform	A prehistoric, usually Neolithic circular or oval ditched ceremonial or funerary enclosure, with one or two (opposing) entrances, of varying size, normally originally with external bank.
	House Platform	A flattened area of ground formed to provide a level site for a habitation.
	Hut Circle	A small circular or oval enclosure, often with an entrance, representing the site of a late prehistoric or Roman house or hut site. Usually known only from cropmarks (qv) in lowland Britain.
IA	Iron Age	c. 650 BC to 43 AD.
	Ice House	A sunken, usually circular domed building of the 18th and 19th centuries AD used for storing ice collected during the winter for use through the rest of the year.
	Long Barrow	A long burial mound of earlier Neolithic date (c. 4,500 to 3,500 BC).
	Mansio	Official staging post and inn located on major Roman roads at regular intervals.
	Marching Camp	Temporary Roman military encampment.

Abbr	Term	Definition
MED	Medieval	c. 1066 AD to c. 1500 AD.
MES	Mesolithic; Middle Stone Age	c. 8,000 to 4,500 BC.
	Metalling	Gravel or stone foundation and surfacing of a road.
	Moat	Wide ditch, originally and sometimes still water-filled, surrounding two or more sides of an enclosed area, often but not always the site of a high status house or farm. Usually medieval or early post medieval date.
MOD	Modern	c. 1900 AD to present.
	Mortarium	Roman pottery bowl internally encrusted with grits to assist grinding and mixing foods.
MUL	Multi-period	Applied to sites and scatters of finds consisting of elements of more than one period.
NAR	National Archaeological Record	A computerised national record of archaeological remains based on original records of the Ordnance Survey, now administered by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.
NEO	Neolithic; New Stone Age	c. 4,500 to 2,500 BC.
	Occupation	Archaeological evidence of domestic activity of a rather ill-defined character.
OS	Ordnance Survey	-
PAL	Palaeolithic; Old Stone Age	c. 450,000 to 8,000 BC
	Palstave	Form of middle Bronze Age bronze axe.
	Parchmark	Differential parching of grass revealing subsoil ditches, pits, walls, road surfaces etc.
	Pit alignment	Type of prehistoric or Roman boundary formed by a row of pits.

Abbr	Term	Definition
PM	Post-medieval	(Also Post-med.). c.1500 to 1900 AD.
	Post-hole	Soil-filled hole in the ground left by the removal of a post, usually revealed by excavation, but sometimes detectable from air photography.
PRE	Prehistoric	c.450,000 BC to 43 AD; in practice refers to features most likely to date after c.2,500 BC.
	Punic Ditch	Roman military ditch of asymmetrical profile.
RB	Romano-British	c.43 to 415 AD.
RCHME		Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.
R&F	Ridge and Furrow	Characteristic medieval and early post-medieval form of cultivation forming broad ridges and furrows, creating a corrugated appearance to fields. A number of ridges and furrows, often reverse S-shaped in plan, formed strips within the fields. May be ploughed out by later cultivation but still detectable by air photography.
	Ring ditch	Circular ditch, usually discovered by air photography (qv) of cropmarks (qv). Typically the ploughed out remains of a Bronze Age barrow (qv) but may also be a henge or hut circle (qv).
	Scheduled Ancient Monument	Designated archaeological site, structure or building protected under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, and subject to a consent procedure for any damaging works.
	Samian	A type of fine Roman pottery with a lustrous red surface imported from the continent in the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

Abbr	Term	Definition
	Scraper	Flint tool used for scraping hides, bone, wood etc.
	Sestertius	Type of Roman coin.
	Site	An area containing or expected to contain archaeological remains based on evidence of documents, air photography, surveys, earthworks, excavations, etc.
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record	Index or database record, maps, photographs and other papers forming a county-based record of archaeological and historical features. Often originally based on OS records like the NAR (qv) SMRs tend to contain a larger amount of local information.
	Spread; Surface Scatter	A concentration of finds in a small or over a large area.
	Timber slot	A soil-filled slot in the ground revealed by excavation indicating the position of a timber sleeper or wall plate used to support a building.
	Trackway	Linear feature often revealed by cropmarks (qv) of two parallel ditches suitably spaced to allow access for animals and carts etc.
	Trivallate	Form of Roman military fort defended by a triple line of ditches and banks.
UD	Undated	-
	Wetland	Area of low-lying ground where extensive peat and/or alluvium are known or suspected, in which valuable archaeological deposits sedimentary sequences and organic remains providing evidence of the past environment are likely to be preserved.

APPENDIX F3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND POLICY

F3.01 Statutory Provisions and Government or Statutory Agency Advisory Notes:

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

DoE Circular 8/87, Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas - Policy and Procedures.

DoE PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning 1990.

English Heritage Policy Statement on Historic Landscapes, June 1991.

English Heritage Policy Statement on Rescue Archaeology Funding, June 1991.

Department of the Environment, Environmental Assessment a Guide to the Procedures HMSO 1989.

DTp Manual of Environmental Appraisal

F3.02 Other National Standards

Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Practice

IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (IFA 1990)

F3.03 Local Authority Planning Policies

South Staffordshire District Local Plan Oct 1991

Policies BE23 and BE24 (archaeology); R17, R18, R19(canals); TSM2 (tourism)

Birmingham Unitary Development Plan May 1991
Policy 3.23 (archaeology)

Sutton Coldfield District Plan Policy No. 24.1

Aldridge/Brownhills Local Plan Paragraph 6.42 refers to Approved Structure Plan, ENV 18 and ENV 23

North Warwickshire Local Plan Nov 1990
Policies C1, C2, C3 (conservation); R4 (canals)

Warwickshire Structure Plan Policies E4, E8

South Staffordshire District Plan Sept 1980
Policy 6.6.1

Staffordshire Structure Plan approved April 1991
Policies 89, 90, and 91; 103A; 105A; 126

Walsall Unitary Development Plan May 1991
Policy 2.14; 3.21; 3.31; 3.60; 8.41 (REC 11: Chasewater)

Coleshill District Local Plan April 1984
Paragraph 6.92 refers to Warwickshire Structure Plan Policy ENV8; also paragraphs 6.98; 6.99.

Barr Beacon and Sandwell Valley Countryside and Recreation Subject Plan West Midlands County Council policy P44, PR21, PR22 (canals and railway); P57.

APPENDIX F4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ROUTE

F4.01 The route passes through a variety of landscapes. From the north the route starts in the undulating landscape of the South Staffordshire and South Cannock Plateaux, both divisions of the Birmingham Plateau. The Black Brook cuts through the north east tip of the Sutton Plateau at Hints and its upper basin forms a subdivision known as the Shenstone Basin. In general this is a region of low relief. The southern part of the route enters the Blythe-Lower Tame Valleys, part of the Trent Valley System.

F4.02 The geology of the route is described in Section 2.3, and soils in Section 2.4. Traditionally the region has been seen as having been forested and sparsely settled for much of its early history, though in recent years this has been brought into question.

The Palaeolithic period is poorly represented in the region. Only one artefact of this period, a quartzite hand axe (1038) is located within the corridor.

F4.03 Mesolithic find scatters are indicative of a hunting and gathering population within the route corridor (Thomas 1974); this is further evidenced by small scatters of flint tools in the Wishaw area (Hodder 1988). No other traces of Mesolithic settlement are known. The material is generally too sparse to distinguish between hunting and base camps as has been attempted for some other parts of the country.

F4.04 Again it is flint artefacts which characterise the nature of sites in the Neolithic period. For example within the corridor a flint core, scraper, blade and flakes were located at Weeford Park, and two flints in the Wishaw area. Few Neolithic monuments have been definitely identified in the region, though cropmark complexes such as that traversed by the route at Shenstone could contain Neolithic elements.

F4.05 Round barrows, burnt mounds and chance finds of metalwork, including bronze palstaves, are all known within the study area representing the Bronze Age period. Offlow Tumulus (1033) was perhaps the most prominent monument of the period within the study area but has been much diminished by ploughing, as has the ring ditch to its west. Further cropmarks of ring ditches, one with a central burial, occur in the adjacent cropmark complex to the south crossed by the route. Two burnt mounds of the late Bronze Age occur within the study corridor, typically adjacent to streams, as with the possible example at Wishaw Hall Farm. Such sites have been variously interpreted and are perhaps best seen as prehistoric cooking places though suggestions have been made that they were primitive saunas.

F4.06 There are several find spots including flintwork and socketed axes. A late Bronze Age hoard was retrieved from Shenstone, though bronzes are in general rare and their occurrence usually relate to chance finds.

F4.07 Some of the cropmarks identified at Shenstone are likely to have Iron Age origins. Early rectilinear field systems have been identified around Lichfield, which may well extend into the Wall and Shenstone complexes. Hodder (1988) suggests that within Sutton Chase such an early field system:

> 'may be represented by a group of fields between Sutton Coldfield and Wishaw which are known to be the sites of medieval assarting, but whose regular layout is similar to the early field systems... These hints of extensive areas of enclosed fields are consistent with the environmental evidence from Fisherwick and Wall which indicates that the Iron Age landscape of the region was predominantly open with only small areas of woodland.'

F4.08 It is likely that Iron Age settlements, especially around the Wall area were predecessors of known Roman settlements. Occupation at the settlement excavated at Grimstock Hill (1116) began in the late Iron Age, extending into the Roman period. A number of pre-Roman or early Roman buildings were overlain by a Roman temple. Hillforts in the region are rare and are concentrated towards the Welsh Borderlands.

F4.09 Two major routes were established by the Romans; Watling Street (1026) from London, north-west across the Midlands to Wroxeter; Ryknield Street (1145) which branched from the Foss Way in Gloucestershire through Alcester, Birmingham, Wall and Derby to Templeborough in Yorkshire. These two roads crossed within the study area at Wall (*Letocetum*), which is almost half-way along Watling Street. This site has a series of Roman forts around which a small town flourished. The main centres in the West Midlands are all located near or at forts and began as modest settlements. The area was revived by Hadrian in c125 AD and the province prospered, however the Midlands was only a second rate growth area with sites thinly spread and few which exhibited the wealth of regions to the south. Roman farming settlements with possible evidence of associated fields are known at Shenstone, and another late Roman settlement is recorded at Wishaw close to the route. Roman finds are generally fairly numerous, not least because of metal detector surveys by the South Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society, who have been careful to make results available.

F4.10 The upland areas in the region e.g. the Birmingham Plateau and Cannock Chase are thought to have been forests, light woodlands and scrub which supported

hunting, pannage and providing wood for charcoal burners. The coalfields of the region were also exploited during this period on a small scale. The most well known industrial site, however, is that of Mancetter, which was one of the largest pottery producing centres in the country. Production began in the later part of the first century and extended into the fourth, possibly as late as AD 370. It specialised in *mortaria* (mixing bowls) which have been identified across the north and central region. A Roman pottery kiln on a smaller scale has been identified at Sherifoot Lane in Sutton Coldfield, dating to the second century but this may have been one of many.

F4.11 There are extensive prehistoric and Roman cropmarks in the Tame and mid Trent valleys as well as the River Blythe. The number of undated cropmarks interpreted as farmsteads and enclosures within the study corridor may point to a reasonable level of settlement and farming if they are of late prehistoric and Roman origin. There may have been little change from the Iron Age farmsteads after the Roman conquest.

F4.12 Relatively little is known of the end of the Roman period, but Wall has for some time been seen as a centre of particular potential interest. The Roman administrative area centred on Wall may have been maintained into the fifth century in the form of a bishopric. Certainly the area is of considerable interest for the connection between Wall and the later Diocese of Lichfield.

F4.13 Very little is known about the study corridor for the early Anglo Saxon period, in complete contrast to areas such as the Avon Valley where several cemeteries of this date have been discovered. There are no known Anglo-Saxon sites within the corridor.

F4.14 Most of the parishes crossed the route are recorded as settlements in the Domesday Book of AD 1086, and the names given often have Saxon origins. Even Watling Street has a name of Saxon origin and has been interpreted as 'way of the sons of Waetla'. The name Canwell is first recorded in the 12th century, though Cane was probably an Anglo-Saxon personal name.

F4.15 The route passes through what was essentially a rural area during the medieval period; a substantial length of the route crosses what were the chases of Cannock and Sutton. These chases were probably created because they were on relatively poor soils, well wooded and thinly populated at the time of the Norman Conquest and before, and remained so into the later Middle Ages.

F4.16 In 1086 Cannock or Chenet was an estate directly held by the king, largely as a hunting forest. Within this estate woodland was recorded as being six leagues long

by four leagues wide. It became a free chase in 1290 when the metes and bounds covering Cannock and Rugeley were set out. The overlordship of Great Wyrley remained with the Crown apparently from before the Conquest until at least 1487. Prior to the Norman Conquest land in Great Wyrley appears to have been attached to the office of Keeper of the Royal Forest of Cannock.

F4.17 The unevenly distributed hamlets and settlements and the characteristic moated sites of the 12th and 13th centuries and later reflect the practice of *assarting* as inroads were made back into the waste and woodlands after probable forest regeneration in the post-Roman period. The early Middle Ages saw substantial population expansion which led to many areas being taken into cultivation. Settlements were established on the edge of prosperous land gradually encroaching on the 'waste' land, taking it into use. Moated sites were created primarily for prestige, often surrounding major dwellings, and occasionally had a limited defensive function.

F4.18 Medieval parks were formed as areas of land enclosed to keep in game, especially deer. These were often 'waste' land in so far as they were unenclosed tracts of rough grazing and heath. Parks of medieval origin of which traces survive within the landscape of the study area include Weeford and Coleshill. Weeford received its licence to empark in about 1288-9. Yates' map of the county (1769-75) shows it as woodland, and of similar extent to the present limits of Weeford Park.

F4.19 The most well known aspect of the more recent history of the region through which the route passes is that of its industrial development towards the end of the 18th century. The coal industry was expanding from the 16th century, and the invention of the blast furnace in 1639 laid the foundations which enabled the two major resources of the region to be exploited to their full extent. The smelting of iron ore using pit coal as opposed to charcoal meant that these major assets could be capitalised on. The North Warwickshire and South Staffordshire coalfields are within the northern end of the study corridor.

F4.20 The success of Brindley's canal in 1758 for the Duke of Bridgwater's colliery at Worsley meant that a canal network was rapidly established to aid in the transport of goods. In the 1830's and 1850's the canal network was extended by several branches to serve the collieries. A number of these late canals built in the railway age are crossed by the route.

F4.21 Also from the late 18th century the turnpike roads were undergoing improvements by Act of Parliament which enabled tolls to be levied for their upkeep.

F4.22 Early systems of primitive railways which connected the mines started on wooden tramrails. Main lines soon followed, such as the London and North Western. the route crosses a number of disused mid to late nineteenth century branch lines which again reflect the industrial expansion of the Victorian era.

F4.23 Population increased in areas where there was a concentration of industrial activity, as for example at Bridgtown. The pattern of smaller agricultural settlements remained similar to that of the later medieval period. The main inclosure of fields took place in the mid 19th century. Some areas like North Warwickshire clearly flourished in the agricultural boom of the late 19th century and the environs of both Canwell and Wishaw are notable for the numerous substantial estate cottages and farmhouses of this period. Most farms are likewise marked by good solid late 19th century farm buildings, though a few earlier examples survive.

APPENDIX F5 WISHAW HALL FARM MEDIEVAL SITE: DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION

F5.01 The following description, also presented in the main text of the assessment, is extended here to include a preliminary interpretation of the origin and status of the Wishaw medieval moated site and associated settlement. The complex is illustrated in the accompanying plan. The original field surveys of the site were carried out by C J Bond in 1969 and M A Hodder in c. 1981-82 and has been summarised by Dr Hodder in *The Development of Some Aspects of Settlement and Land Use in Sutton Chase* (unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Birmingham, 1988).

DESCRIPTION

F5.02 East of Grove Lane, opposite Wishaw Hall Farm are the remains of a medieval settlement. This was recorded as earthworks in 1969 when they were thought to be a series of fishponds (1003), leats and paddock boundaries. Central to the complex was an L-shaped moat-like feature (1004) enclosing a platform (presumably of material dug out of the 'moat'). In the early 1970s this site was levelled by stripping the topsoil, and bulldozing the platform area into the hollows. Other areas of less prominent earthworks (eg the ponds) may also have been levelled in this way. The whole complex was ploughed over.

F5.03 Subsequently a surface collection survey was carried out by Dr M Hodder which suggested medieval occupation in the northern end of the field (next to the old A446 west of Brook Cottage) and in the southern part (east of Well Cottage). Sandstone rubble was observed in the northern part of the moated area. Possibly this was the Manor House site with associated farmyard in the block to the south. Less definite traces of medieval activity were found over the whole area. Metal detecting has produced a medieval and an Elizabethan coin.

F5.04 Most of the earthworks, particularly the lesser ditches recorded in 1969 are visible as crop or pasture marks on vertical air photographs taken for the route project in April 1992. In addition a linear ditch parallel to the north-south boundaries recorded in the earthwork survey is visible in the west side of the field to the east.

F5.05 It is quite likely that waterlogged organic remains are preserved in the remains of the fishponds, very possibly the moat, and perhaps some of the ditches.

INTERPRETATION

F5.06 The layout of the subdivisions between the earthwork boundaries is very suggestive of cultivation strips with the characteristic reverse S-shape of medieval

ridge-and-furrow. There is a strong possibility, taking all the topographical, earthworks and finds data together, that the site represents a c 13th century and later planned settlement laid out round a moated manor house and its associated farmyard, orchards or paddocks, and ponds. Fieldnames from Tithe maps (1847) refer to Hall Meadow and Hall Orchard near the site of the possible manor house.

F5.07 It therefore appears that the pre-existing strip fields were used as the basic framework within which a small settlement and manor house was laid out. The position of houses is uncertain, but the oldest surviving building in the complex (Well Cottage) may be typical, located by the old track leading to Church Farm which was almost certainly a headland of the medieval ridge-and-furrow. There appear to have been four or five crofts along the south side of the settlement, and five or possibly six along the east side, where the ditch showing as a cropmark appears to have split one of the strip fields in two. This would have provided extra space for the crofts (equivalent in size to those along the south side) and a track or road in front of them. There may have been a similar arrangement along the north side, but the layout of boundaries within the settlement suggests that the northern end of the strips has been truncated by Moxhull Park and the present road. The west side of the moated site was bounded by the stream, used to feed the fishponds and the moat. The settlement may have extended west of this, along the other side of Grove Lane. Medieval pottery scatters have been found south of Wishaw Hall Farm (see Appendix F13, Figure 11), and possibly to its north, where a thin scatter was observed by Hodder (1988) extending alongside Grove Lane and the A446(T) as far as a point opposite Noel Grange (1068).

F5.08 The status of this settlement is not entirely clear, but in the Middle Ages Wishaw parish consisted of two manors, Wishaw itself and Moxhull. This site bears the name of the parish and is almost exactly at its centre, whereas the other known medieval centres (at Over Green and Grove End) were on the edge of the parish. Fieldwork by Dr M Hodder has suggested there is no settlement close to the church, and that it was probably built in the fields in the 13th century. It is thus possible that both the manor and church were built on new sites in the 13th century.

F5.09 Despite the levelling of the moat site the complex as a whole is of considerable interest for the region as a possible example of 13th century manorial replanning.

APPENDIX F6 DETAILS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION STRATEGY

F6.01 This appendix provides details of the proposed strategy for mitigating impacts on archaeological deposits identified in sections 2.5.4 to 2.5.9 of Volume 2 of the main Environmental Statement, and the risk of disturbing other sites which is outlined in section 2.5.10 of the main Statement.

F6.02 The strategy is staged to provide suitable levels of detailed recording to deal with four requirements: the need to address the risk of disturbing unrecognized sites, the need clarify the potential of known sites, the need to establish suitable levels of detailed recording of significant remains that cannot be preserved, and the need to monitor construction to establish how successful the strategy has been and to record any further remains of interest. The rationale behind these stages is outlined in section 2.5.10 of the main Environmental Statement.

STAGE I)

F6.03 This stage of the strategy has the primary aim of diminishing the risk of the route adversely affecting unknown sites without adequate mitigation. As with any fieldwork it may also enhance information about sites already identified, and this is an important secondary aim.

F6.04 The following methods will be used:

a) All accessible arable areas of land-take will be subject to a detailed surface collection survey using a systematic linear transect sampling method to a standard specification based on walking lines 20 m apart and collecting artefacts from units of 20 m along each line. The survey is generally restricted to land to be used, but where only a narrow strip of land is involved the survey will extend beyond the limits of land-take around these areas to establish whether artefact scatters are likely to be extending underneath them.

b) For extensive areas of grassland low intensity geophysical scanning will be considered, the methods to be used depending on practical questions of access and land use, and on soil type.

F6.05 The surface collection survey has already been completed for those areas currently in arable cultivation to which access was given (See Appendix F12).

STAGE II)

F6.06 The objective of this stage is to evaluate known sites and areas of archaeological potential (identified either in the present study or through the detailed field investigation of the route) so that firstly their research potential can be considered in detail and secondly that requirements for further investigation or, if appropriate, preservation *in situ* beneath the route, can be defined in the form of specifications for the work to be done in each case.

F6.07 The use of machine trenching will be regarded as the normal method of detailed evaluation. A standard rate of sampling will not be appropriate to all situations, especially where the basic character and layout of a site is clear and the evaluation can be targeted to answer specific questions of preservation. Details will be agreed in advance with the relevant County Archaeologists. The use of other techniques instead of, or in addition to trenching may also be appropriate for specific sites and circumstances.

STAGE III)

F6.08 The use of excavation and survey as a means of mitigating impacts on archaeological sites is important. It will be a standard response to impacts resulting in the loss of sites with significant research potential which cannot be preserved *in situ*, or where the research potential is too critical for it to be acceptable to render the site inaccessible for the foreseeable future by burying it undisturbed. The term 'preservation by record' has been widely used in this connection but is highly misleading: any excavation is an exercise in sampling the potentially available information. Present techniques cannot recover information which in future may become recoverable, while total excavation of every deposit is seldom justifiable on cost grounds (though see below). The inherent sampling activity involved in excavation must be structured and will be designed to ensure adequate recovery of important information while avoiding the costly accumulation of knowledge of little value.

F6.09 In many instances, the general prospection surveys and detailed evaluations may themselves provide an adequate record of areas affected. But where the archaeological potential of an area is confirmed and deserves more detailed analysis, specifications for further investigation will be drawn up within the following framework:

Limited Sample Excavation

F6.10 This term is used to indicate a level of investigation which examines a generally small proportion of a site. This is applicable in two types of case:

i) When the site is of a character where there is relatively little variability over long distances (e.g. roads, field systems, colluvial and alluvial deposits) where only small areas are required to provide an adequate sample, though these may nevertheless be subject to highly intensive study.

ii) Where a site is of limited importance or only peripherally affected. In this case it may be sufficient to excavate only very small parts of it in detail (though a larger area may be stripped carefully to expose it). The recovery of a plan, key stratigraphic relationships, basic dating evidence and a general characterisation of palaeoenvironmental deposits may often be an appropriate level of response in these situations.

Full Excavation

F6.11 This term is used here to indicate a level of investigation in which the land-take areas affecting a site are stripped to archaeological specification and all deposits are sampled archaeologically. This is likely to involve a full record of deposits and structures and their relationships, much fuller recovery of artefactual evidence, and detailed sampling of palaeoenvironmental deposits. It is applicable to sites of regional or national importance, particularly where moderate and severe land-take impacts will occur.

Total Excavation

F6.12 This term is used here to indicate a level of investigation where all or most deposits are totally excavated rather than being sampled. It is appropriate to two main categories of site:

i) Where severe land-take impacts of limited extent affect especially rich complex deposits.

ii) Where by virtue of the character of the site anything less than total recovery of finds and stratigraphic information would not be an adequate response. This would apply particularly to cemetery sites where all burials likely to be affected should be removed archaeologically (in accordance with Home Office Licence conditions).

STAGE IV) WATCHING BRIEFS AND MONITORING

F6.13 It is recognised that observation during construction work can be a very unsatisfactory means of

archaeological investigation since there is little control on the circumstances and standard of discovery and recording. Both archaeologists and contracts are potentially put in the position of interfering substantially with each other's legitimate concern of doing their job to a satisfactory standard within pre-set timetables. In general the speed, scale and methods of constructing modern transport systems militate against the effectiveness of watching briefs in adequately recording sites.

F6.14 Nevertheless, this stage is of considerable importance because it is possible that not all sites will have been identified and investigated before construction starts, and it is therefore necessary to ensure that the opportunity to record remaining unidentified sites is available.

F6.15 The deliberate use of watching briefs to record sites identified prior to construction will be limited to sites of local importance with low archaeological potential. The monitoring of preliminary construction work (e.g. topsoil stripping for the haul road, service diversions, excavation of drainage ditches, road diversions) may be critical for gaining early warning of likely impacts, and thereby ensure reasonable time for detailed investigation.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

F6.16 Questions of timing and access are likely to be critical to the successful execution of the archaeological programme, particularly with respect to arable cropping cycles.

F6.17 Given the problems of access which are likely to occur, timing may be critical with regard to carrying out Stage ii) and iii) detailed excavations of significant sites such as at Wall, Shenstone and Wishaw. It is intended that these will be completed before construction work starts in the vicinity, and it is therefore proposed that such work will be programmed before the construction schedule as advance works, and allowance will need to be made for further discoveries from Stage i) of the mitigation strategy. It is proposed to advance Stage i) and Stage ii) with respect to areas of already identified potential as soon as possible to fit within the cropping cycle.

F6.18 The programme will also give proper consideration of and commitment to the need to report results. The level of analysis and reporting will similarly be structured so as to reflect the academic and popular interest of the results of investigation. These requirements can only be defined in detail once field results are available. For any major investigation a post-excavation assessment stage will be required such as is now built into English Heritage sponsored projects as standard practice.

F6.19 Consultation with local authorities and English Heritage will continue. Detailed specifications for all archaeological work will be submitted to the relevant County Archaeological Officers who will be invited to monitor its execution.

APPENDIX F7 CONSULTATIONS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED: ARCHAEOLOGY

F7.0 GENERAL CONSULTATIONS

F7.01 Comments and/or information have been received from the following local archaeological societies and individuals:

South Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society

Birmingham And Warwickshire Archaeological Society

Dr M. Hodder (information only)

Lancashire Archaeological Unit (information only)

Lichfield and Hatherton Canal Restoration Trust

Chasewater and District Light Railway Company

F7.02 The following bodies have been consulted to provide advice and/or information:

English Heritage

Staffordshire County Council Archaeology

Warwickshire County Council Archaeology

West Midlands Sites & Monuments Record Joint Data Team

Inland Waterways Advisory Council

Council for British Archaeology

F7.03 Key points raised in consultation are listed below:

F7.1 INLAND WATERWAYS AMENITY ADVISORY COUNCIL

F7.1.1 IWAAC have stated they are particularly concerned to ensure that where relict waterways are crossed, allowance should be made for their possible future restoration. In the case of Curdworth where a new lock would be required the desirability of replicating the style of the original structure was expressed.

F7.1.2 IWAAC also stated their view that the setting of Anglesey Wharf is of particular importance for public appreciation of the canal network.

F7.2 BRITISH WATERWAYS

F7.2.1 BW expressed a general view that where relict waterways are crossed their possible restoration should not be prevented. At both Anglesey Wharf and Dunton Wharf BW expressed concern that the design of

new features should be in keeping with the canals. In the case of Dunton Wharf concern was expressed about the desirability of maintaining as far as possible the historic integrity of the complex, rebuilding the lock on line and relocating the canal cottages upstream or downstream.

F7.3 ENGLISH HERITAGE, STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, WEST MIDLANDS COUNTY COUNCIL, WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

F7.3.1 English Heritage and the County Archaeological Officers have been jointly consulted about archaeological issues both through correspondence and at a joint meeting held on 17 June 1992. It was agreed that a staged programme of investigations involving general prospection, and detailed evaluation should be carried out in the light of the desk studies, in order to refine detailed mitigation proposals for significant sites directly affected through archaeological excavations or preservation *in situ* beneath the route. The option of burial sites *in situ* would only be acceptable in the light of more detailed knowledge of what was to be buried, and the possible effects of compression.

F7.3.2 At the meeting in June 1992 the proposed programme for the Environmental Assessment was explained.

F7.3.3 The desirability of bringing forward detailed field evaluations at key sites was stressed, particularly at Wall and Wishaw. It was accepted that both timing in relation to crops and access could be problematical and it was accepted that detailed results of fieldwork might need to be presented in supplementary reports after the publication of the Environmental Statement. It was suggested that use might be made of the geotechnical test pits to provide some information in key areas if access was otherwise difficult. Consultations have continued to agree detailed methodologies for surface collection surveys and trial trenching, together with views on the applicability of geophysical prospection.

F7.3.4 Concern was expressed by the statutory bodies that the archaeological implications of borrow pits and construction facilities extending beyond the main route corridor should also be considered.

F7.4 COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY AND OTHER BODIES

F7.4.1 Comments received from the Council for British Archaeology and local archaeological groups have generally reinforced the points raised by the statutory consultees. Valuable data was also received from some of these groups and other individuals.

APPENDIX F8 LISTED BUILDINGS AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES GAZETTEER

F8.1 LISTED BUILDINGS

S Denotes Conservation Area, listed building / structure or historic landscape feature lying beyond the visual envelope of the route corridor (Published Route).

Ref. No.	LPA Ref.	Grade	Feature	Description
L1 S	12721	LB II	Great Saredon Farmhouse, Saredon	Early to mid C.18
L2 S	9161	LB II	High View Cottage & Farm Cottage & attached barn, Great Saredon	Late C.16
L3	12722	LB II	Hilltop Farmhouse, Great Saredon	Early C.19
L4	9165	LB II	Hilltop Cottages, Great Saredon	Late C.17
L5	9163	LB II	Saredon Hall Farmhouse & attached cowhouse, Great Saredon	Mainly C.18 with C.19 cowhouse
L6 S	9363	Grade C	Church of St James, Norton Canes	Restored in 1888
L7	-	Non-listed	Swan Farm, A5(T), Norton Canes	Mid C.18
L8	125	LB II	Wyrley & Essington Canal, Anglesey Branch, railway aqueduct, Brownhills	Early to mid C.19
L9	13678	LB II	Overton Manor, Hammerwich	Late C.18
L10	9572	LB II *	The Windmill, Church Lane, Hammerwich	Late C.18
L11	13676	LB II	Hammerwich House Farm, Hall Lane, Hammerwich	Early C.19
L12	9569	LB II	Church of St John the Baptist, Church Lane, Hammerwich	1873-83 early English style

F8.1 LISTED BUILDINGS (Cont.)

§ Denotes Conservation Area, listed building / structure or historic landscape feature lying beyond the visual envelope of the route corridor (Published Route).

Ref. No.	LPA Ref.	Grade	Feature	Description
L13	-	-	Wall Conservation Area	Designated February 1974 by merit of concentration of listed buildings and Roman remains of archaeological significance
L14 §	9695	LB II	Wall House, Green Lane, Wall	Mid C.18
L15 §	11638	LB II	Hand pump, adjacent to barn, 25m north of Wall House, Green Lane, Wall	Late C.19
L16	11639	LB II	Wall Farmhouse, Green Lane, Wall	Mid C.18
L17 §	13700	LB II	Wall Hall, Green Lane, Wall	Early C.19
L18	11640	LB II	Church of St John, Green Lane, Wall	Early to mid C.19
L19	11641	LB II	Manor Farm, Wall Lane, Wall	Mid C.17, rebuilt early C.18, refaced late C.19
L20 §	9693	LB II	Barn approximately 25m north of Wall House, Green Lane, Wall	Early C.19, altered C.20
L21 §	11635	LB II	Moat Bank House, Wall	Late C.18
L22 §	-	-	Shenstone Conservation Area	Designated April 1977 by Lichfield District Council by merit of concentration of listed buildings
L23	9654	LB II	Church of St John, Shenstone	1852-1853
L24	9655	LB II *	Shenstone Hall, Birmingham Road, Shenstone	C.17 farmhouse, early C.19 alterations

F8.1 LISTED BUILDINGS (Cont.)

§ Denotes Conservation Area, listed building / structure or historic landscape feature lying beyond the visual envelope of the route corridor (Published Route).

Ref. No.	LPA Ref.	Grade	Feature	Description
L25	11645	LB II	Weeford Lodge, A38(T), Weeford	Early C.19
L26	9704	LB II	Blackbrook Farmhouse, London Road, A38(T), Weeford	Mid C.18
L27	-	Non-listed	Moneymore Farmhouse and Courtyard Barns, A38(T), Weeford	Mid C.19
L28	-	Non-listed	Boundary Cottage, Weeford Road, Weeford	Mid C.19
L29 §	9591	LB II *	Church of St Mary & St Giles & All Saints, Brick Kiln Lane, Canwell	Early C.20
L30 §	2/140	LB II	Collets Brook Farmhouse, Tamworth Road, Sutton Coldfield	Early C.19, mid C.19 wing at rear
L31	2/138	LB II	Fox Hill House, Fox Hill Road, Sutton Coldfield	Early C.19, mid C.19 extension
L32 §	2/139	LB II	Beehive kiln, about 100m west of Fox Hill House, Sutton Coldfield	C.19
L33 §	2/42	LB II	High Heath Cottage, Withy Hill Road, Sutton Coldfield	Early C.16
L34 §	2/117	LB II	Grounds Farmhouse, Grove Lane, Grove End	Mid to late C.18
L35	2/115 2/116	LB II	Collings Farmhouse, Grove Lane, Grove End. Including separately listed barn and stable to the north of the Farmhouse	C.17 farmhouse, largely built mid C.19 Mid C.19 barn and stable

F8.1 LISTED BUILDINGS (Cont.)

§ Denotes Conservation Area, listed building / structure or historic landscape feature lying beyond the visual envelope of the route corridor (Published Route).

Ref. No.	LPA Ref.	Grade	Feature	Description
L36	2/1114	LB II	Well Cottage, Grove Lane, Grove End	C.17, remodelled externally mid C.19
L37	2/118	LB II	Barn approximately 15m west of the Elms, Grove Lane, Grove End	Late C.17
L38	4/113	LB II *	Church of St Chad, Wishaw	C.13, alterations C.14, and C.15 major addition
L39	-	Non-listed	Wishaw Hall Farm and Outbuildings, Wishaw	C.18 farm, C.19 outbuildings
L40 §	4/62-65	LB II	Dunton Hall, Kingsbury Road, Curdworth: including separately listed barn approximately 20m south-east of Dunton hall & Pigeon House approximately 30m west of Dunton Hall	Late C.17 hall, barn and pigeon house
L41	-	Non-listed	The Lock Cottage, Dunton	Late C.18
L42 §	-	-	Water Orton Conservation Area	
L43 §	-	-	Coleshill Conservation Area	
L44	4/17	LB II	Gilson Hall, Gilson	C.18
L45	9/14	LB II	Coleshill Hall Hospital and attached coach house and stable block, Coleshill Park	Late C.19
L46 §	7/1	LB II	Coleshill Hall Farmhouse, Birmingham Road, Coleshill	Late C.17

F8.1 LISTED BUILDINGS (Cont.)

§ Denotes conservation area, listed building / structure or historic landscape feature lying beyond the visual envelope of the route corridor (Published Route).

Ref. No.	LPA Ref.	Grade	Feature	Description
L47	7/56	LB II	Wheeley Moor Farmhouse, Stonebridge Road, Coleshill	Early C.18
L48	5/93	LB II	Cut Tree Cottage, Maxstoke	C.17 origin
L49	9/32	LB II	Shenstone Park Stables, Shenstone	Late C.18

F8.2 HISTORICAL LANDSCAPES

§ Denotes Conservation Area, listed building / structure or historic landscape feature lying beyond the visual envelope of the route corridor (Published Route).

Ref. No.	SMR No. Grade	Feature	Location
H1	-	C.18 and C.19 field enclosure including elements of earlier field systems	Great Saredon
H2 §	-	C.18 and C.19 field enclosure including elements of earlier field systems	Little Saredon
H3	-	C.19 field enclosure	Middle Hill
H4	-	C.19 field enclosure & former common	Norton Green
H5 §	-	Little Wyrley Hall: historic parkland	Great Wyrley
H6 §	-	(a) Wyrley Common: extant (b) Brownhills Common: extant	Little Wyrley/Brownhills
H7	-	Former common	Chasewater
H8	Staffordshire Ref: VG 31*	*Village Green and C.19 field enclosure	Newtown
H9 §	-	Historic garden	Hammerwich
H10	-	Pre-C.18 deer park	Hammerwich
H11	-	C.18 and C.19 field enclosure including elements of earlier field systems	Hammerwich
H12 §	-	C.19 field enclosure	SE of Hammerwich

F8.2 HISTORICAL LANDSCAPES (Cont.)

§ Denotes conservation area, listed building / structure or historic landscape feature lying beyond the visual envelope of the route corridor (Published Route).

Ref. No.	SMR No. Grade	Feature	Location
H13	Staffordshire Ref. CL52	Wall Butts Common: extant	Muckley Corner
H14	-	C.18 and C.19 field enclosure including elements of earlier field systems	Wall
H15 §	-	Historic parkland	Aldershaw
H16 §	-	Historic parkland	Ralkes Lane, SW of Chesterfield
H17	-	Shenstone Hall: historic garden	Shenstone
H18 §	-	Swinfen Hall: historic parkland	Swinfen & Packington
H19 §	-	Shenstone Park: historic parkland	West of Shenstone
H20	-	Thickbroom Farm: historic parkland possibly dating back to C.19	Weeford
H21 §	-	Leasow Rough: replanted ancient woodland	Weeford
H22	-	Manley Wood: ancient woodland of uncertain origin	Weeford
H23	-	Green Wood: semi-natural ancient woodland (to be deleted from the English Nature Register)	Weeford
H24 §	-	Hovel Covert: semi-natural and replanted ancient woodland	Weeford

F8.2 HISTORICAL LANDSCAPES (Cont.)

§ Denotes conservation area, listed building / structure or historic landscape feature lying beyond the visual envelope of the route corridor (Published Route).

Ref. No.	SMR No. Grade	Feature	Location
H25	-	Weeford Park: pre-C.18 deer park with medieval boundary earthworks, and replanted ancient woodland	Weeford
H26	-	Canwell Hall: historic parkland possibly dating back to C.19	Bassetts Pole
H27	-	C.19 field enclosure	Bassetts Pole
H28 §	-	Trickley Coppice: semi-natural ancient woodland	Bassetts Pole
H29 §	-	New Park Wood: semi-natural ancient woodland	SE of Bassetts Pole
H30 §	SMR 4560	Wheatmoor Wood: semi-natural ancient woodland	SW of Bassetts Pole
H31	-	C.19 field enclosure	Langley Mill
H32	SMR 4561	Osier Bed: replanted ancient woodland	Lindridge Poole, Langley Mill
H33	-	C.19 field enclosure	Wishaw
H34	Warwickshire Ref: WA 6421	The Belfry: historic parkland possibly pre-C.19	Wishaw
H35	-	C.19 field enclosure	Gilson
H36	SMR 3683	Coleshill Hall Hospital: C.15 deer park, disparked 1812	Coleshill

F8.2 HISTORICAL LANDSCAPES (Cont.)

S Denotes Conservation Area, listed building / structure or historic landscape feature lying beyond the visual envelope of the route corridor (Published Route).

Ref. No.	SMR No. Grade	Feature	Location
H37	-	C.19 field enclosure	Coleshill
H38 §	-	Bannerley Rough: semi-natural ancient woodland	Little Packington
H39 §	SMR 4560	Todds Rough: semi-natural ancient woodland	Little Packington
H40 §	-	Mulliners Rough: semi-natural ancient woodland	Little Packington
H41 §	Grade II	Packington Hall: registered C.18 parkland	Little Packington
H42	Staffordshire Ref: CL76	The Holmes: extant common	Shenstone

APPENDIX F9 DETAILED BACKGROUND INFORMATION: LISTED BUILDINGS AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

F9.1 LISTED BUILDING CITATIONS

F9.1.1 **Great Saredon**
Great Saredon Farmhouse **Grade: II**

Farmhouse: early to mid-C.18, re-fenestrated and extensively repaired in the early C.19. Red brick with plain tile roof and raised verges; brick integral end stacks. L-shaped plan, principal range aligned north-south, with rear wing to the end of principal range on the same alignment. Two storeys and gable-lit attic, with early C.19 dentilled parapet band and coped parapet. Three window, glazing bar sashes with wedge-shaped lintels. False window to first floor centre. Central early C.19 six panel door with panelled doorcase and moulded architrave. Kitchen and dairy wing set-back to the left, one storey and gable lit attic with dentilled eaves band; C.20 casement to right; central brick ridge stack. Interior: cheese press in the dairy. (Gazetteer Reference: L1)

F9.1.2 **Great Saredon**
High View Cottage, Farm Cottage and attached barn. **Grade: II**

House, cottage and barn. Late C16 with later alterations and additions. Timber framed with brick infill, partly rebuilt in brick; plain tile roofs; brick central stack. Two cell baffle-entry plan house aligned north-south facing west. Cottage attached to the south-east aligned east-west facing south. Barn attached to the north-east aligned north-south. House: two storeys and gable-lit attic; jettied first floor with herringbone pattern framing incorporating balusters beneath the windows. Two windows, C.20 casements. Central gabled porch with C.20 door in right-hand return. South front: gable end of house to the left with central door and ground floor window to the right, both with segmental heads; two small casements to first floor breaking through the eaves band. The attached barn timber framed, much rebuilt in brick. (Gazetteer Reference: L2)

F9.1.3 **Great Saredon**
Hilltop Farmhouse **Grade: II**

Early C.19 farmhouse. Red brick, hipped plain tile roof; brick ridge stacks. Aligned north-south facing west. Three storeys, reduced proportions to second floor. Three windows, casements with wooden mullions, transoms and gauged brick heads. Central six panel door with moulded wooden architrave, rectangular overlight and bracketed cornice hood. Interior: late

C.17 open well staircase with square newels, corkscrew twist balusters and closed string, re-used and extended. (Gazetteer Reference: L3)

F9.1.4 **Great Saredon**
Hilltop Cottages (formerly listed as Nos 1 & 2 Hilltop Cottages) **Grade: II**

Late C.17 house, remodelled mid-C.19. Timber framing, faced in brown brick; plain tile roof; brick central stack. Baffle-entry plan. Two storeys with eaves band; two windows, C.20 casements with segmental heads. Central boarded door. Exposed framing to left hand gable; three square panels to eaves with straight braces; the roof truss has two collars and vertical struts. C.19 brick outshut to rear. (Gazetteer Reference: L4)

F9.1.5 **Great Saredon**
Saredon Hall Farmhouse and attached oowhouse **Grade: II**

Farmhouse and cowbarn. Early C.18 farmhouse with mid to late C.19 additions; C.19 cowbarn, incorporating some C16 work. Red brick; plain tile roofs; brick stacks. House aligned north-south facing west with cowbarn attached to its north-west corner on the same alignment, and C.19 addition to its south-east corner aligned east-west, facing south. The C.19 addition to the farmhouse involved a re-orientation, the west entrance was blocked and the new south elevation became the entrance front. South front: two storeys with corner plaster strips and hipped roof; two bays, C.20 windows in imitation of glazing bar sashes, those to the ground floor have lintels with fluted keys. Central C.20 glazed door with fanlight and radiating glazing bars. West front: early C.18 house to the right; two storeys with storey band and raised roof verges; five bays, casements with segmental heads. Blocked central door. Cowbarn attached to the left; blind except for two, three light chamfer mullioned windows with rebated frames, towards the left. The left hand half of the cowbarn is C16, the brick work being in English bond. Towards the farmyard at the rear is a pair of doors with four-centred heads. (Gazetteer Reference: L5)

F9.1.6 **Norton Canes**
Church of St James **Grade: C**

The parish church. Early decorated. Nave, chancel and west tower. Severely restored in 1888 following a fire. (Gazetteer Reference: L6)

F9.1.7 **Brownhills, Wyrley & Essington Canal, Anglesey Branch, Railway Aqueduct** **Grade: II**

Aqueduct carrying Anglesey Branch of Wyrley & Essington Canal (widened and made navigable 1850) over the South Staffordshire Railway (opened 1849). Dated 1856. Cast iron with brick abutments. Waterway carried in iron trough carried on central brick pier. an iron arch supports the towpath and is inscribed: "Lloyds Foster and Co., Engineers, Wednesbury 1856". Solid cast iron parapets have interlaced balustrade pattern in relief. (Gazetteer Reference: L8)

F9.1.8 **Overton Lane, Hammerwich**
Overton Manor **Grade: II**

Late C.18 house with C.20 alterations. Red brick, raised band at first floor level; tiled roof; end stacks. Two storey, three window front: three-two-three light casements with gauged brick heads and painted keystones; similar head to central entrance with overlight and C.20 part-glazed door. (Gazetteer Reference: L9)

F9.1.9 **Church Lane, Hammerwich**
The Windmill **Grade: II**

Late C.18 windmill, converted to a dwelling mid C.20. Rendered brickwork. Tapered circular base of three storeys with a range of C.20 windows to north. C.20 ogee roofed capping with fenestrated boarded top stage. Set prominently adjacent to the Church of St John the Baptist. (Gazetteer Reference: L10)

F9.1.10 **Hall Lane, Hammerwich**
Hammerwich House Farm **Grade: II**

Early C.19 farmhouse. Red brick, hipped tile roof; centre ridge stack; square plan. Two storeys and attic, two window front; glazing bar sashes with segmental heads; central entrance with small painted stone, segmental-roofed porch and part-glazed door. (Gazetteer Reference: L11)

F9.1.11 **Church Lane, Hammerwich**
Church of St John the Baptist **Grade: II**

Parish church. 1973-83 by Newman and Billing. Rock faced random coursed sandstone; tiled roofs; verge parapets; west steeple, nave, apse and north aisle. Early English style. Steeple: of three stages with clasping buttresses, the tower is set-in to bell chamber level with corbelled eaves, broach spire and lucarnes. Pointed, paired bell chamber openings; triple, pointed west window over pointed west door.

An octagonal stair turret is embedded into south east angle with the nave which has corbelled eaves of three bays of paired, pointed windows divided by two stage buttresses. Apse, only marginally lower than nave, two short bays to sides and three sided east end all with trefoil headed lancets; two light east window under gablet. Aisle: pent, paired pointed windows and vestry set against tower. (Gazetteer Reference: L12)

F9.1.12 **Green Lane, Wall**
Wall House **Grade: II**

House dated 1761 with minor alterations. Red brick with raised band at first floor level and pilaster strips at angles; tiled roof on corbelled eaves. Verge parapets with end stacks. Double range plan. Two storey and attic four window front, a symmetrical arrangement of three windows upset by a further range to the left (possibly later insertions). Flat headed dormers over three-two-three light transomed casements with gauged brick segmental heads (the additional range is two light and similar). Central entrance in single storey flat roofed porch with stone cornice and blocking course; segmental-headed opening to set back C.20 part-glazed double doors. Interior: deep entrance hall leads to stair hall at rear of building via an elliptical arch. Dog leg staircase set to right with open string, carved consoles, two turned balusters per tread, curtail scroll, handrail ramped at angles. (Gazetteer Reference: L14)

F9.1.13 **Green Lane, Wall**
Hand pump adjacent to barn 25m north of Wall House **Grade: II**

Late C.19 hand pump. Cast iron. Circular fluted shaft approximately 1.5m high, banded and enlarged at piston head, domed capping with finial and swan necked pump handle. Included for group value. (Gazetteer Reference: L15)

F9.1.14 **Green Lane, Wall**
Wall Farmhouse **Grade: II**

Mid C.18 farmhouse, possibly earlier core. Red brick with tiled roof; massive central ridge stack. Two storey, widely spaced two window front. Three light casements, segmental-headed to ground floor; central entrance with C.20 lightweight gabled porch. (Gazetteer Reference: 16).

F9.1.15 **Green Lane, Wall**
Wall Hall **Grade: II**

Early C.19 house. Render and roughcast on brick; tiled roof parapeted to front only; centre stacks. Entrance front: a facade built up onto a lower building. Three storeys with a heavy cornice to the parapet and quoins; three windows all with rendered surrounds. Square, glazing bar sashes to top floor, the first floor with small pane casements set back in elliptically-headed panels with quoin surrounds and ground floor with two flat-roofed semi-circular bays with double fluted pilasters flanking tripartite sashes. Central entrance with small porch on columns with frieze and cornice, part-glazed door. The lower side elevation is ramped at parapet level up to the facade to the right; two glazing bar sashes to the left. An ambitious frontage set prominently in the entrance to the village. (Gazetteer Reference: L17)

F9.1.16 **Green Lane, Wall**
Church of St John **Grade: II**

1839 Parish church by Scott and Moffat. Pale yellow chisel finished sandstone; tiled roofs on corbelled eaves with verge parapets. West steeple, nave and chancel. Steeple: a square tower of approximately three stages on a plinth with two stage diagonal buttresses is chamfered in at the last stage to form an octagonal base for the short spire; single stage of small lucarnes and a small slit trefoil-headed window over the pointed west door. Nave: of four bays on plinth and divided by two stage buttresses; two light, square-headed trefoil-light windows to each bay. Chancel: lower than nave of similar details and of one short bay; three light, labelled pointed, perpendicular-style window with panel tracery. Interior: plain-finished, plastered nave; single hammer beam and arch braced roof with double purlins and exposed rafters. Narrow, pointed chancel arch. Reading desk: fretted brasswork. Font: stone, octagonal, on stand. The church is skilfully set at the top of a rise making an attractive and prominent feature. B.O.E., p.291. (Gazetteer Reference: L18)

F9.1.17 **Wall Lane, Wall**
Manor Farm **Grade: II**

1662 farmhouse, rebuilt early C.18 and refaced in the late C.19. Red brick with stone quoins and dressings; tiled roof on cogged eaves courses but retaining parts of former ovolo cornice (to sides and top); corniced end stacks. Three storey, three window front of three-two-three lights, late C.19 labelled ovolo moulded mullioned windows; ground floor has stone three-sided bay windows flanking central entrance with late C.19 gabled single storey porch in which the

datestone has been reset. Side elevation has ovolo string at first floor level and further entrance. (Gazetteer Reference: L19)

F9.1.18 **Green Lane, Wall**
Barn approx. 25m north of Wall House
(Formerly listed as barn at Wall House) **Grade: II**

Early C.19 barn with C.20 alterations. Red brick with tiled roof; verge parapets. Long, two storey front; upper level has five diamond shape vent panels and a two light casement in the centre. Threshing floor entry to left of centre with elliptical arch and double boarded doors; C.20 garage doors adjacent to right. The left part of the building has three stable doors with small windows between and the right part three larger casements of two-three-two lights and C.20 inserted door to right of group. All except the latter have segmental heads. Right hand gable has six diminishing dove landing ledges set in the apex. (Gazetteer Reference: L20)

F9.1.19 **Wall**
Moat Bank House **Grade: II**

Late C.18 farmhouse with possibly earlier core, and mid-C.19 and C.20 alterations. Red brick, part rendered. Hipped tile roof; end stack to left. Three storey, four window front; exposed brickwork to right and larger part of two windows. Segmental-head casements of two lights to left and three to right; single, small, central window to top storey. Entrance at left side of exposed brick part, but centre of building; C.20 pedimented porch on columns to C.18 moulded surround and overlight, C.20 panelled door. Rendered part to left of two windows, closely spaced segmental-head casements; lean-to on left end. Wing to rear may contain earlier core. (Gazetteer Reference: L21)

F9.1.20 **St Johns Hill, Shenstone**
Church of St John (formerly listed as
Church of St John the Baptist) **Grade: II**

1852-3 parish church, by John Gibson. Rock faced, almost vermiculated, coursed dark sandstone. Banded tiled roofs. Verge parapets on corbelled kneelers. North tower, nave, west porch, aisles, chapel, south chapel and south porch; extremely large and of early English style. Tower: set to the north-east corner of the north aisle, square and of four stages, angle buttresses of five stages. Strings between stages and set-in below bell chamber, string at bell chamber impost level and corbelled cornice with gargoyles at angles below parapet. Two light pointed openings to bell chamber and first stage of north face; pointed

north door. Octagonal stair turret clasped against south west angle and set into aisle. Nave: extremely long, only one bay exposed beyond aisles at west end with three light pointed windows to sides and rose window to west over a small gabled porch. North and south aisle: slightly lower than nave, gabled at ends, both similar and of approximately five bays. North aisle has four bays exposed running up to tower, divided by heavy two stage buttresses, strings at cills and imposts, with three light pointed windows. South aisle has three bays exposed, the west bay with a gabled porch which has a labelled pointed arch over C.20 part-glazed doors. The two east bays are taken up by the south chapel of similar style to nave and aisles, of two bays but only two light windows to south side. Chancel: of two bays, similar to remainder but with three stage gabletted buttresses and five light pointed east window; the east end is something of a crowd of gables with five profiles in view. (Gazetteer Reference: L23)

F9.1.21 **Birmingham Road, Shenstone**
Shenstone Hall **Grade: II***

Large farmhouse. Generally C.17 with early C.19 alterations and refacing. Red brick with stone dressings, quoins and bands at floor level. The C.19 front is in ashlar. Tiled roofs with brattished verge parapets and finials; massive side stacks, triple shafted to final stage. Plan of two parallel ranges. West front: (facing road) of two storeys and gable lit attics; three flush gables, whose crenellated verge parapets are part of the early C.19 plan to Gothicise the building, rebuilt with quatrefoil windows over four light (probably C.19) chamfered mullion windows to first and ground floor. Central gable is fronted by a three storey (but only reaching up to eaves level) flat roofed porch of square plan; three light chamfered mullion windows over a heavy Tudor arched lintel to an entrance (now blocked). East front: of similar layout but all refronted in early C.19 with raised strings (stepped over windows) and with Tudor arched tripartite sash windows to first floor, similar French casements to ground all flanked by pointed arch sashes and combined under the central gable with a Tudor arched segmental head French casement over a delicate colonnaded porch with cornice, fleuron and triglyph frieze on clasped, clustered columns over central entrance which has segmental arch, fanlight and double part-glazed doors. Interior: full height entrance hall with delicate Gothic plasterwork and cantilevered stone stair with cast iron balustrade. (Gazetteer Reference: L24)

F9.1.22 **London Road, Weeford**
Weeford Lodge **Grade: II**

Lodge. 1830s. Red brick with stone dressings; large-slate, steeply pitched roof; stone pitched coped verge parapets on corbelled kneelers and with finials; twin shafted side and ridge stacks. T-shaped plan. Tudor style. Road front of two storeys and two windows; raised string at first floor level. Small, projecting central gable with stone mullioned two light first floor window over four light mullioned ground floor window (occupying full width of projection and with matching side lights beyond thick corner posts), single light window to left of building; (all windows have elaborately patterned lights) right hand side filled by massive side stack. Entrance on right side facing drive with single storey gabled porch and Tudor arch doorway, the porch and drive side of rear wing are stone faced. (Gazetteer Reference: L25)

F9.1.23 **London Road, Weeford**
Blackbrook Farmhouse **Grade: II**

Mid C.18 farmhouse. Red brick; tiled roof on corbelled and dentilled eaves band; verge parapets with end stacks. Double range plan. Two storeys and attic, five window front; three gabled dormers over glazing bar sashes with painted, wedged segmental heads, the centre with a raised keystone, set over the entrance. Projecting painted brick door surround with pediment; radial fanlight and six panel door. James Wyatt, the architect, was born here in 1747. (Gazetteer Reference: L26)

F9.1.24 **Brick Kiln Lane, Canwell**
Church of St Mary and St Giles and All Saints (formerly listed as Church of St Mary, Canwell) **Grade: II***

1911 Chapel of ease, by Temple Moore. Finely random coursed, dressed and squared stone; tiled roof; verge parapets. West tower, nave and chancel combined, south porch and vestry to north. Decorated details to a simple structure. Tower: small and square in plan of three stages banded at plinth and bell chamber levels; crenellated parapets; chamfered mullion two light bell chamber opening and labelled three light pointed west window. Nave and chancel: the division not apparent from the exterior, of five and a half bays divided by large single stage buttresses banded at cill and impost level of windows which are set high-up, pointed, of three lights and have elaborate, mannered-mouchette tracery; large five light east window with similar tracery; pointed door set to south west of this in Westmorland slate and the timber brick-nogged. Vestry: gabled of two storeys with a clasping chimney stack to right and single storey

addition to left; pointed, two light window to apex and labelled, square-headed door to left of gable. The vestry almost competes with the tower giving an unusual asymmetrical style to the north elevation and not detracting from the chaste severity of the remainder. Interior: quadripartite ribbed stone vaulted roof of five bays with no break between nave and chancel; moulded pointed arch to tower; deep window reveals have miniature trefoiled ogee head (approx. 600mm high) ambulatory openings which serve to duct heated air from concealed radiators. Oak panelling up to window cill level brattished at head; piscina and sedilia with moulded pointed arches; pulpit faced by three sided oak front with carved panels; font: marble, octagonal with trefoils in panels and on concave octagonal stand; pews: substantial, simply cut oak; screen: possibly a later addition in oak of six bays either side of centre, brattished and crested top rail. B.O.E. p.94. (Gazetteer Reference: L29)

F9.1.25 **Tamworth Road, Sutton Coldfield**
Collets Brook Farmhouse **Grade: II**

Turnpike toll house, now a farmhouse. Early C.19 extended in circa mid C.19. Red brick in mixed garden wall bond. Slate roof with gabled ends and deep eaves at front, lead rolls to hips over front bay. Brick gable end stacks. Original toll house is of rectangular (probably two room) plan with entrance in central canted bay. In circa mid C.19 a wing was built at rear. Two storeys. Symmetrical east front has central two storey canted bay with panelled door with small C.20 wooden porch, flanking casements in side walls and sixteen pane sash above with flanking blind windows. The north and south gable ends each has elliptical recess with imposts, the south sendered, the north with two windows on each floor, one blind. Wing at rear has splayed north west corner because of alignment of side road and casement on south side. Interior not inspected. Note: probably dates from the Tamworth Road Turnpike of 1807. (Gazetteer Reference: L30)

F9.1.26 **Fox Hill Road, Sutton Coldfield**
Fox Hill House **Grade: II**

C.1830 house with circa mid C.19 extensions. Rendered brick. Slate roof with gabled ends and overhanging verges and eaves. Two rendered brick axial stacks symmetrical on ridge. Rectangular plan with central entrance hall and two circa mid C.19 service wings at rear. Two storeys and attic. Symmetrical three window south front. Large twenty pane sashes in giant semi-circular headed recesses, the centre recess narrow with small pedimental gable above containing semi-circular recessed lunette with intersecting

glazing bars. Central recessed doorway with semi-circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars, pilasters and glazed door. Blind and sash windows with glazing bars in side elevations and semi-circular attic lunette in gable. Two short brick wings at rear, that to right has pointed arch loft doorway in gable end; the left hand wing has very large brick stack and lean-to outshut on gable end with lunette in arched recess. Interior not inspected. (Gazetteer Reference: L31)

F9.1.27 **Fox Hill Road, Sutton Coldfield**
Kiln about 100m west-south-west of Fox Hill House **Grade: II**

C.19 pottery or tile kiln. Red brick in English garden wall bond. Circular on plan bee-hive shape cone with openings at base on south and west sides. Understood to have been built from C.1830 for making clay tiles or pottery. Source: Birmingham City Council. (Gazetteer Reference: L32)

F9.1.28 **Withy Hill Road, Sutton Coldfield**
High Heath Cottage (formerly named Vesey Cottage) **Grade: II**

Earlier C16, one of the least altered of the houses built for Bishop Vesey. Red sandstone rubble, old tiled roof. Two storeys, casement windows. Stone spiral stairway. Remains of baking oven, blocked original first floor fireplace. See P B Chatwin and E G Harcourt, The Bishop Vesey Houses, 1942, pp 13-14. (Gazetteer Reference: L33)

F9.1.29 **Grove Lane, Grove End**
Grounds Farmhouse **Grade: II**

Mid to late C.18 farmhouse. Red brick; plain tile roof; brick ridge stacks to rear wings. Gothic style. Main range aligned east-west facing south with three parallel ranges to the rear. Three storey main house with central gable and flanking two storey annexes with dentilled eaves bands. One-three-one bays: C.20 casements to ground and first floor of main house within C.18 openings with segmental heads; the second floor windows are pointed and have Gothic glazing bars and lead canes; the annexes have lancet windows containing casements with Gothic glazing bars. Central C.20 glazed door within an C.18 opening with pointed overlight, flanked by a pair of blind lancets. The rear has three gabled bays with segmental headed openings containing C.20 casements. Interior: central through-passage. (Gazetteer Reference: L35)

F9.1.30 **Grove Lane, Grove End**
Collings Farmhouse **Grade: II**

C.17 farmhouse, now a house, largely rebuilt in the mid C.19. Timber-framed with brick infill panels, largely rebuilt in red brick; plain tile roof; brick integral end stacks. Two storeys. One segmental-headed casement to each storey, the upper one has a gable over. Single storey, single bay extension wing to the right with one segmental-headed casement, and a plank door to the left with gabled porch. The left hand return has a small casement with gothic glazing bars. Exposed framing to the rear of two tiers of square panels to the upper storey, and casements with Gothic glazing bars. Single-storey rear wing. Interior not inspected. (Gazetteer Reference: L35)

F9.1.31 **Grove Lane, Grove End**
Barn and stable immediately north of Collings Farmhouse (formerly listed as barn at Collings Farm). **Grade: II**

Mid C.19 barn and stable. Red brick; plain tile roof. Central double leaf barn door painted black and white. Segmental-headed doors to right and to left of centre. Glazing bar casement to the left. Included for group value. (Gazetteer Reference: L35)

F9.1.32 **Grove Lane, Grove End**
Well Cottage **Grade: II**

Cottage. Probably C.17 but remodelled externally in the mid-C.19. Roughcast timber-traming; plain tile roof; rendered ridge stack. One storey and attic. Two windows; segmental-headed casements with Gothic glazing bars; C.20 flat roofed former to the left. Plank door to left with segmental head. Single storey lean-to extension to the left with Gothic glazing bar window above. (Gazetteer Reference: L36)

F9.1.33 **Grove Lane, Grove End**
Barn approx. 15m west of The Elms (formerly listed as Barn at The Elms) **Grade: II**

Late C.17 Threshing barn. Timber-framed, partly on sandstone plinth, mostly brick infill panels but the upper walls are covered in weatherboarding, the outer walls of the south-west bay have been rebuilt in brick. Three bay range aligned north-south enclosing the west side of a former farmyard. One storey; two tiers of rectangular panels to eaves level. Large central cart entrance. Brick bay to the left with right hand plank door, left hand brick extension with

garage doors. The right hand gable has an exposed queen strut roof truss and there is further exposed framing to the rear with straight braces. interior: roof trusses with raking struts extending from tie beam to principal rafters, carrying one pair of purlins, curved wind braces. (Gazetteer Reference: L37)

F9.1.34 **Wishaw**
Church of St Chad **Grade: II***

Church. C.13 in origin with C.14 and C.15 alterations and additions and a major addition of circa 1700; restored 1886-7. Dressed sandstone blocks; plain tile roof with stone coped verges. West tower, three bay nave with side aisles and two bay chancel with south vestry. West tower; circa 1700. Gothic Revival style. Four stages and third stage moulded off-set string, parapet string and crenellated parapet with continuous moulded coping around the merlons and embrasures. West door with raised keystone and bolection moulded surround containing a fanlight with radiating glazing bars. Large pointed window above with similar mouldings and glass within a network of lead canes. Above that, and to both north and south face of the first stage is a circular window, and at belfry level paired pointed windows, all with similar mouldings. Nave and aisles: the north aisle is C.15 and has a square-headed window in the centre of the north side containing two trefoil-headed lights beneath a four centred arch with sunken spandrels. To the right of this is a blocked pointed doorway. The east window is pointed and contains three lights which reflect a graded lancet arrangement: the central light rises to the soffit of the arch whereas the others are lower and have perpendicular tracery over. Mid C.14 south aisle with some C.19 renewal of the stonework. Two light south window with truncated reticulations beneath a square head. Pointed east window of three trefoil-headed lights and reticulated tracery incorporating Perpendicular elements. Late C.15 clerestory of paired trefoil headed lights beneath semi-circular heads. In the east gable of the nave the former roof-line can be discerned. Chancel: early C.14. Pointed east window of three lights with reticulated tracery and keel-moulded hood with stops carved as human heads. In the west bay of both north and south sides is a single-light window with trefoiled ogee head cut out of a single stone. C.19 vestry aligned north-south with three trefoil-headed lights to the south gable and a lateral stack. Interior: the C.13 north arcade was remodelled in the C.15: pointed arches of two chamfered orders, the outer with broach stops. The westernmost of the two columns is C.13 and cylindrical, the other is C.15 and

octagonal as are the two responds, each column and respond has an appropriate moulded capital. Mid C.14 south arcade with octagonal columns, moulded capitals and pointed arches of two chamfered orders. Tall pointed tower arch of circa 1700 with outer hollow segment moulded order and inner semi-cylindrical order, both interrupted by moulded imposts. The arch is fitted by a C.19 wooden screen with pointed windows at second stage level. Acutely pointed early C.14 chancel arch of two continuous chamfered orders. The chancel windows have segmental pointed rere-arches and there is a cupboard in the north wall with a pointed arch. Squint between south aisle and chancel allowing the occupants of the former a view of the alter. Fittings: C.18 baluster font with gadrooned basin. C.19 font, octagonal on cylindrical pedestal with waterholding base. C.19 Gothic pulpit, removed from St Mark's Church, Ladywood which was demolished in 1947. Monuments: south aisle: Andrew Hacket, died 1709; cartouche surmounted by an heraldic shield. John Lisle, died 1673; large aedicular wall monument with Ionic columns on brackets and scrolled pediment with central urn. Lisle Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield, died 1728; central panel with side scrolls, and brackets beneath flanking a pair of heraldic shields; broken pediment containing an achievement of arms, and behind it an obelisk; the two corners are each surmounted by an urn spouting flame. Mary Lisle, died 1676; draped cloth surmounted by an heraldic shield garlanded with flowers. North aisle: Thomas Lander, died 1809; oval tablet surmounted by an urn. (Gazetteer Reference: L38)

F9.1.35 **Kingsbury Road, Curdworth**
Dunton Hall **Grade: II**

Late C.17 house. Red brick; hipped plain tile roof; brick ridge stacks. Aligned north-west/south-east. South-west front: Three storeys, reduced proportions to second floor, moulded brick eaves cornice. Five bays: twelve pane glazing bar sashes with gauged brick heads and raised keystones, some of the windows are blind and painted in imitation of glazing bar sashes. Central six panel door within a C.19 porch with cast iron colonettes at the angles, and hipped roof. North-east front: three bays; sixteen pane glazing bar sashes with gauged brick heads and raised keystones, casement to ground floor left, tall stair window to centre. C.19 six panel, double leaf door to centre with rectangular overlight. Late C.18 extension wing attached to the left: one ogee headed window with Gothic glazing bars, and doorway to the left with straight head. Two bay north-west and south-east sides. Interior: Late C.17 dogleg staircase with closed string, turned balusters and

panelled dado. Dunton Hall is said to have been the home of Dr Samuel Johnson's maternal grandparents, Cornelius and Anne Ford. (Buildings of England: Warwickshire: P285; VCH: Warwickshire: Vol IV, 1965, p61). (Gazetteer Reference: L40)

F9.1.36 **Kingsbury Road, Curdworth**
Barn approx. 20m south-east of Dunton Hall **Grade: II**

Late C.17/early C.18 barn. Red brick; plain tile and slate roof, hipped to the south-west. L-shaped plan: main range of seven roof bays with three threshing floors, aligned north-east/ south-west facing south-east with rear wing to the north-east. One storey. Three cart entrances, to left, right and centre. The right hand (north-east) gable has an exposed timber-framed roof truss with two collars and a saddle at the apex. Interior: tall king-post roof trusses carrying two pairs of purlins; raking struts extend from the tie beams to the principals and from the king-posts to the principals; there are straight wind braces. (Gazetteer Reference: L40)

F9.1.37 **Kingsbury Road, Curdworth**
Pigeon House approx. 30m west of Dunton Hall (formerly listed as pigeon house at Dunton Hall) **Grade: II**

Late C.17/C.18 pigeon house. Red brick (Flemish bond); hipped plain tile roof. Square plan. Two storeys with dentilled eaves band. The west side has a central square-headed doorway and two first floor windows with segmental heads. Interior: walls lined with nesting boxes; open timber roof with provision for a cupola. (Gazetteer Reference: L40)

F9.1.38 **Gilson**
Gilson Hall **Grade: II**

Early C.18 farmhouse. Red brick (Flemish bond); hipped plain tile roof; brick ridge stacks. U-shaped plan: main range aligned north-east/south-west facing south-east, with two rear wings, the space between then now infilled. Two storeys and attic with first floor band and moulded wooden eaves cornice. Five window front: glazing bar casements with segmental heads; two attic dormers with hipped roofs. Central six panel door with moulded wood surround and porch with hipped roof on cast iron columns. The wings are of two bays length with similar windows to those of the front; first floor band and cornice are continued on the wings. Three gabled bays to the rear: the

middle and left hand bays each have a door to the left; the right hand wing has a single storey kitchen extension with attached pump. Interior: the front door opens into an entrance hall containing an early C.18 L-plan staircase with closed string, turned balusters and newel pendants. (Gazetteer Reference: L44)

F9.1.39 **Coleshill Park**
Coleshill Hall Hospital and attached coach house and stable block. **Grade: II**

1873 country house, now a hospital. Red and blue brick with ashier quoins and dressings: plain tile roof with raised verges; brick ridge stacks. Gothic style. Principal alignment north-east/south-west facing south-east with coach house and stables attached to the south-west. Two storeys and attic. Two-one-two bays: windows mainly mullioned and transomed: large attic dormer to the left with brick gable and smaller dormers elsewhere. Central three storey porte cochere tower with first floor oriel window with stone roof; two second floor lancets and a crenellated parapet. Gable end of the chapel to the left attached to the main house by a set-back link. It has two ground floor casements, a first floor oriel window on a buttress, and a central bellcote with hipped roof. To the far left are contemporary former coach house and stables with steeply pitched roofs, arranged around two courtyards. Interior: stately entrance hall containing a staircase and first floor gallery with wrought iron balustrades. (Buildings of England: Warwickshire: P236). (Gazetteer Reference: L45)

F9.1.40 **Birmingham Road, Coleshill**
Coleshill Hall Farmhouse **Grade: II**

Late C.17 stable block incorporating farmhouse, with later alterations. Red brick (Flemish bond) with sandstone quoins and plinth coping; massive plain tile roof with hipped ends; brick off-ridge stack. Aligned north-west/south-east; the house occupies the south-east end of the range whereas the rest of the building is devoted to stables. North-east front: two storeys. Five bays: C.19 casements with segmental heads. Half-glazed door to left of centre with C.19 bracketed canopy. The right hand half of this front is obscured by vegetation. The south-west front towards the farmyard has a central door with heavy chamfered timber frame, leading onto a former through-passage. House door to the right flanked by two bays with segmental headed casements. The fenestration is otherwise irregular and includes two fixed light

glazing bar casements with segmental heads. Inserted doors to the left, and a loft hatch with plank door. Interior: late C.17 roof with two collars and two pairs of queen struts. Reputed to be the former stable door to the now demolished Coleshill Hall. (Gazetteer Reference: L46)

F9.1.41 **Stonebridge Road, Coleshill**
Wheeley Moor Farmhouse **Grade: II**

Early C.18 farmhouse, with later additions. Red brick; hipped plain tile roof; brick ridge stack. Two storeys and attic, with first floor band and toothed eaves band. Three window front dominated by a central porch/staircase wing with dentilled eaves band and pyramidal roof. Central tall fixed-light glazing bar window to ground floor within a segmental arched recess, blind window above painted with imitation glazing bars. The windows to the main body of the house are C.19 or C.20 glazing bar sashes within C.18 openings with segmental heads; attic dormers with hipped roofs. There is a C.20 door to the left return of the porch. Two storey extension set back to the right. Roughly three bays but irregular fenestration. Lean-to extension in front of the left hand bay, and roof continued to the right as a canopy over a plank door. On the right hand side of the rear elevation is a C.19 two storey canted bay with hipped slate roof, C.20 French casements and C.19 glazing bar sashes. Interior not inspected. (Gazetteer Reference: L47)

F9.1.42 **Arnolds Lane, Duke End**
Cut Tree Cottage **Grade: II**

Cottage. C.17 origin, and late C.18. Timber-frame mainly replaced by red brick. Plain-tile roof with red brick and stacks. One storey and attic. Two gable eaves dormers, C.19, on the front. Segmental arches to two wood casements, C.19. A doorway at the east end of the first wall has a boarded door in similar arch. Adjoining at the east end is a single storey outbuilding, C.19. Red brick and plain tiled. (Gazetteer Reference: L48)

F9.1.43 **Park Lane, Shenstone**
Shenstone Park Stables **Grade: II**

Late C.18 stables, now a warehouse, with C.20 alterations Red brick with moulded stone eaves, quoins and dressings; tiled roof. Broad flat 'U'-shaped plan. Tall single storey facade, has flanking gables and projecting central pedimented projection; the pediments are set below ridge level and the whole has

oeil de boeuf in the tympanum, and corniced entrance betlow with keystone and overlight. Flanking wings are of two windows, now top hung casements with gauged brick heads and keystones. Outer gables have large C.20 entrances, the left hand retains a window similar to those described. The stables are all that remain of Shenstone Park. (Gazetteer Reference: L49)

F9.2 REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKLAND CITATION

F9.2.1 Great Packington
Packington Hall **Grade: II**

Landscape park and lakes, approximately 220ha, round Packington Hall and Packington Old Hall. Packington Old Hall, in northern area of estate, built 1679-80 for Sir Clement Fisher. The second Packington Hall, 1km south-west of packington Old Hall, built 1693 by Sir Clement Fisher (nephew of the Sir Clement above), was extensively enlarged 1766-72 for the third Earl of Aylesford, who used designs of Matthew Brettingham the Elder. Stables of comparable size to the north, C.1762-65, probably designed by William and David Hiorne or Hiorns. A range between hall and stables by William Burn, 1862 including conservatory and aviary, now destroyed. St James' Church, by Joseph Bonomi, 1789-90, 750m east of Packington Hall, forms a part of the landscape scheme. The late C.17 halls both had gardens of largely geometrical designs, including canals and avenues, but these have gone. In c.1750 Capability Brown was called in to make a survey for improvements. In 1751 he returned, making designs for various buildings and a grotto. The latter survives in part at the east end of the Hall Pool, approximately 300m to the south-east of Packington Hall. Brown created two main lakes, the Great Pool and the Hall Pool which are fed from the east, and run for 2km east-west and slightly to the south of Packington Hall. Principal woodland for 700m to the south of Hall Pool (Wilderness and Little Dayhouse Wood), at the east end of Great Pool (the Decoy and Church Wood), and - the Garden Spinney - to the north-west of the Hall and stables. Kitchen gardens of 5ha north of the stables. A raised balustraded terrace runs to west and south of the Hall, with rectangular corner extensions to the north and south of the west terrace. C.19 lawns and gardens to south have now gone. Country Life, 31 July 1897, 98; 9 July 1970, 102; 23 July 1970, 226. Peysner N, and Wedgwood A, Warwickshire, 1966. Stroud D, Capability Brown, 1975. (Gazetteer Reference: H41)

F10 **CONSULTATIONS: LISTED BUILDINGS AND HISTORIC STRUCTURES**

F10.1 **MEETINGS HELD WITH THE FOLLOWING PLANNING AUTHORITIES:**

F10.1.1 Birmingham City Council - 7 July 1992

North Warwickshire Borough Council - 15 July 1992

F10.2 **CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE FOLLOWING PLANNING AUTHORITIES:**

F10.2.1 Staffordshire County Council
Warwickshire County Council
South Staffordshire District Council
Cannock Chase District Council
Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council
Lichfield District Council
Birmingham City Council
North Warwickshire Borough Council

APPENDIX F11 SOURCES CONSULTED AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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County List of Ancient Monuments Warwickshire 1987 (also updates to July 1992)

F11.2 ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

National Archaeological Record

F11.3 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

First edn 1-inch maps (1830s)

First edn 6-inch maps (Staffs 1882-3, Warws 1887)

First edn 25-inch maps (1883)

F11.4 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORDS

Sites and Monuments Record of Staffordshire

Sites and Monuments Record of Warwickshire

Sites and Monuments Record of West Midlands

F11.5 COUNTY MAPS

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F11.6 TITHE MAPS AND AWARDS

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F11.7 **INCLOSURE AWARDS**

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F11.8 **ESTATE MAPS**

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Cannock: Norton Canes Great & Little Wyrley Estate of Marquess of Stafford 1823 ref D593/H/423

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APPENDIX F12 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURFACE COLLECTION SURVEY

BACKGROUND

F12.01 A surface collection survey of available areas of arable land along the proposed route of the Birmingham Northern Relief Road was undertaken by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in October and November 1992. The survey is part of a staged programme of archaeological investigations aimed at mitigating the likely impact of the construction and operation of the proposed orbital motorway upon the cultural heritage.

F12.02 The survey area comprised the landtake corridor of the proposed road and services, together with adjacent areas to be affected by landscaping and groundworks related to their construction. The route corridor examined runs approximately from Great Saredon in South Staffordshire to Maxstoke in North Warwickshire.

F12.03 Surface collection survey (or 'fieldwalking') is an established archaeological technique used to identify unknown sites, to define areas of archaeological potential, and to interpret past patterns of human settlement and activity. The evidence, in the form of artefacts visible on the bare surface of cultivated soil is much conditioned by factors such as the intensity of past activity, the depth of soil accumulation, and the history of subsequent land use.

METHODOLOGY

Field Recording

F12.04 The methodology used for the surface collection survey took the form of a systematic linear transect sampling strategy designed to cover all arable areas that would be affected by walked along landtake for the BNRR. The collection was made in standard 20m units transects 20m apart. This sampling method was agreed in advance with English Heritage, the County Councils of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, and the West Midlands Joint Planning and Transportation Data Team as being appropriate.

F12.05 The survey was based on a basic corridor about 80m wide. However, allowing for proposed cuttings, embankments, interchanges, slip roads and subsidiary works (such as balancing ponds), larger areas, up to 300m wide in many cases, were examined.

F12.06 The transects to be walked were pre-determined on base maps of the BNRR proposals at a scale of 1:2500, (March 1992 Preferred Route; Drawing Nos. R41 CEH 01-29; Revs. B & C).

F12.07 In the field the start and finish points of each transect were measured in, normally with reference to

field boundaries, and the transect was walked, with 20m units along each transect being measured cumulatively using a fixed length of rope.

F12.08 Standard field recording forms were used to record each transect. The following information was logged:

A "land parcel number" (internal to this survey)
Transect (identified alphabetically)
Soil description
Topography
State of crop
Weather/light conditions
Degree of weathering of soil
Collection unit
Presence or absence of finds
Notes on finds not collected
Recorder and date

Collection policy

F12.09 Guidelines were devised and agreed with the County Archaeological Officers on which categories of artefacts should be collected. In order to keep the quantity of material within manageable proportions, finds which were clearly post-Medieval in date (principally stoneware pottery, porcelain, 'frogged' brick, clay pipe, bottle glass and land drain fragments) were not collected, but noted as present on the field record forms. Samples of brick and tile fragments were kept even when they were thought likely to be of post-Medieval date since these materials are frequently not closely datable from superficial inspection. All other finds of flint, pottery, glass, bone, burnt stone, slag, shell, and metal objects were collected. Obviously C.20 objects (eg. plastics, gun cartridges, batteries) were ignored.

F12.10 There was not, therefore, a policy of total recovery of material. The practical application of such policies in the past has indicated that the collection of modern material is wasteful of time and resources with no gain in relevant information. However, there was an assumption to err on the side of caution and recover objects of uncertain date.

F12.11 Information was stored and manipulated on a dBaseIV database, and selected finds plotted using the EasyCAD 2 graphics program. The distribution of the most indicative types of material covered (worked flint, and prehistoric, Roman and Medieval pottery) is shown in Figures 2 to 16 of this appendix. These also show land parcel numbers referred to in the text.

CONDITIONS

Access

F12.12 Of the total of thirty-one property owners or tenants who were approached for access to their land, twenty-four gave access and seven refused. The latter included land at Wall, Shenstone and Weeford.

F12.13 The total arable area walked was 169.5ha. This represents about 10km of the length of the route (ie. about 25% of the total length). The remaining land take was not surveyable either due to refusal of access, or because of non-arable land use.

Geology

F12.14 The route would cross a range of topography running from the South Staffordshire Plateau in the north-west, down through the Shenstone Basin, and on to the lower Tame and Blythe valleys in the south-east. Broadly, the underlying geology consists mainly of marls and shales of the Coal Measures in the north-west, a range of sandstones and pebble beds in the central section, and Mercian Mudstones in the south-east. There are also extensive gravel terraces in the south-east, particularly in the Coleshill area (Cole Valley) and in the Tame Valley as far as Wishaw. Drift Boulder Clay covers some areas, more especially the region between Chasewater and Bridgtown, large areas of which were not considered suitable for field survey in any case because of disturbance by mining and modern development. Elsewhere Boulder Clay is patchy. There are small areas of floodplain alluvium in the valleys of the rivers Blythe and Tame, but these are not extensive and are generally covered by pasture.

F12.15 Despite this variety, the geology does not give rise to extreme variations in topography or soil conditions. The relief generally consists of undulating hills and broad valleys. Altitude ranges from 76m AOD (the floodplain of the Tame) to 160m AOD (near Weeford Park), with a general altitude around 100-130m AOD.

Soils

F12.16 Soils are generally light and sandy, but slightly heavier over the Mercian mudstones. Pebbles are frequent on most of the land. The tendency of the sandy soils to weather rapidly meant that the conditions for field observation and collection were generally good and all categories of finds easily seen. The exception to this would have been spreads of burnt pebbles which might have been expected on sites of ploughed-out prehistoric burnt mounds. In the event, none were found and the only abnormally pebbly concentrations were interpreted as natural

outcrops. There is no naturally occurring flint in the region and flint artefacts, which can sometimes be difficult to distinguish from natural flints, were consequently highly visible when they occurred.

Crops

F12.17 The field survey was conducted when crops were generally absent, or only just showing through. In some cases the crop growth in a single land unit was variable resulting in an inconsistent visibility of the ground surface. Occasionally, vegetable detritus remaining after the potato or beet harvest obscured the ground to some degree, but even in these cases 70-80% of the surface was still visible. Two land parcels were walked in poor conditions (while under unploughed stubble) where surface visibility was 50-70%.

Summary of field conditions

F12.18 Combining the data collected on soil and crop conditions it has been possible to broadly classify the survey conditions for each land parcel as 'good', 'fair' or 'poor'.

i) Good: soil well or moderately well weathered, crop not through or just through, surface visibility in excess of 85%.

ii) Fair: fair-poor weathering of soil, or soil sometimes compacted by farm machinery, crop conditions variable.

iii) Poor: ploughed but with poor weathering and poor surface visibility; unploughed with stubble.

F12.19 The number of land parcels attributable to the three categories of survey condition was as follows:

Condition	*No. of land parcels*
Good	47
Fair	8
Poor	5
Total	60

RESULTS

Finds

The Flintwork

F12.20 A small collection of twenty-four worked flints was recovered. The collection comprises seventeen unretouched flakes (seven complete, seven broken and three burnt) and seven retouched pieces.

F12.21 The flint exhibits fairly good flaking properties. It is generally dark brown in colour although there are occasional orange and grey pieces. The flint is lightly corticated. Cortex where present is thin and brown in colour. A derived source may be envisaged.

F12.22 Eight of the unretouched flakes exhibited Neolithic characteristics, narrow butts, diffuse bulbs of percussion and previous blade scars (Holgate 1988). However, in the absence of diagnostically earlier tool types, the dating of this material to the Neolithic period should be treated with caution.

F12.23 The prehistoric retouched component consisted of two end scrapers, one thumbnail scraper, one small step flaked scraper. The scrapers are typically Bronze Age, ranging from early (the thumbnail and one end scraper) to late (the step flaked example). Three post-Medieval gun flints were also recovered.

F12.24 In conclusion the flint seems to represent mainly Bronze Age activity, but the possibility of earlier activity cannot be ruled out. More recent activity is attested by the three gun flints recovered.

Prehistoric pottery

F12.25 A single sherd of pottery with a shelly fabric, which is likely to be of prehistoric date, was recovered from Land Parcel 15.

Roman pottery

F12.26 A total of twenty-three sherds of Roman pottery were identified. This is a small quantity and its distribution is not widespread. The majority of sherds comprised very worn oxidised and reduced sandy wares. A stoneware burnished sherd was recorded in Land Parcel 30 and a fine colour coated rouletted beaker sherd from Land Parcel 39.

Medieval pottery

F12.27 A total of sixty sherds of Medieval pottery were identified. The majority of the pottery appeared to be non-diagnostic sandy fabric types and limestone tempered wares dating from the C.12 to C.14. Late Medieval Surrey white wares and Coarse Border wares were recorded in Land Parcel 30 giving a C.14/C.15 date for some of the material. A handled cooking pot from the same area is probably earlier. A strap handle to a pitcher of probable 13th century date was found in Land Parcel 52. Late Medieval reduced ware types were recovered from Land Parcels 43 and 104.

Finds Distribution

General

F12.28 Overall, the surface collection survey showed a low density of archaeologically significant finds. The more significant ones - knapped flints, Roman pottery, and Medieval pottery - have been plotted (Figures 2 to 16). More than half the land parcels walked (thirty-one out of sixty) yielded no significant finds at all, and most of the remainder only the occasional artefact. However, a few scatters of possible archaeological interest have been identified, and these are discussed below.

F12.29 It can be noted that, while the size of symbols on Figures 2 to 16 is calculated according to the statistical significance of the individual finds, the low density of finds from this survey made statistically significant concentrations difficult to define. In consideration of this, some concentrations of finds have been judged to be of possible significance despite having little statistical weight attached to them.

Knapped flint

F12.30 A total of twenty-one knapped flints of prehistoric date were recovered. Four of these were tools and the rest probably waste flakes. This is a very small collection in view of the extent of the survey area, and it is unlikely that any important sites were located. However, given that the absence of 'background scatters' of knapped flint is the norm in this area, it is possible that even small scatters could be of some significance. Attention can be drawn to three small concentrations of artefacts which might be related to occupation nearby.

i) Rye Farm (Land Parcels 22 and 23 Figures 11 and 12). Three of the four flint tools recovered in the survey were found in this area but were widely scattered.

ii) Wishaw Hall Farm (Land Parcels 30 and 38 Figure 11). A small scattered group of flints here might be related to an identified possible prehistoric site on the eastern side of the farm (M A Hodder 1988).

iii) Area north-east of Coleshill Hall Farm (Land Parcel 5 Figure 14). Four flints were recovered from the southern part of this field representing a very small but relatively tight cluster of objects.

Prehistoric pottery

F12.31 A single sherd of probable prehistoric pottery was recovered at Curdworth from Land Parcel 15 (Fig. 13). The significance of this stray find is unclear.

Roman pottery

F12.32 A total of twenty-four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. The density of pottery was low and each scatter can probably be attributed to manuring rather than reflecting a focus of settlement.

F12.33 Six sherds from Wishaw Hall Farm (Land Parcels 30 and 38 Figure 11) are close to a known area of Roman settlement. Further sherds were noted from Land Parcel 38, but were not collected as they lay outside the survey zone.

F12.34 Four sherds from Rye Farm (Land Parcels 23 and 24 Figures 11 and 12) possibly relate to an unlocated settlement in the vicinity.

Medieval pottery

F12.35 Medieval pottery formed the largest category of archaeologically significant finds. Three particular concentrations can be noted:

i) Wishaw Hall Farm (Figure 11). Relatively dense concentrations of sherds from Land Parcel 30 and the bottom of Land Parcel 38 are probably related to the known moated site and fishponds (M A Hodder 1988), but suggest occupation extending to the south and northwest of the present farmhouse.

ii) Rye Farm (Figures 11 and 12). A light scatter of sherds in Land Parcels 22, 23 and 24 is probably a manuring scatter, and might be related to the fields of the putative deserted Medieval village of Wishaw.

iii) Area north of Shenstone (Figure 6). There was a widespread distribution of sherds across Land Parcels 53 and 54 whose significance is difficult to assess. The scatter is diffuse and is probably associated with manuring in the Medieval period.

CONCLUSIONS

F12.36 No definite new sites of obvious archaeological significance were found as a result of the surface collection survey. The density of artefacts was, on the whole, very light. Only the relatively dense concentration of pottery around Wishaw Hall Farm

(Figure 11) suggests a site of some interest, and that the Medieval occupation here might be more extensive than hitherto thought. Elsewhere, small concentrations of Medieval and Roman pottery probably reflect patterns of discard peripheral to actual occupation sites. The very low concentrations of prehistoric flintwork may similarly reflect low level activity peripheral to main areas of settlement, but this is less clear.

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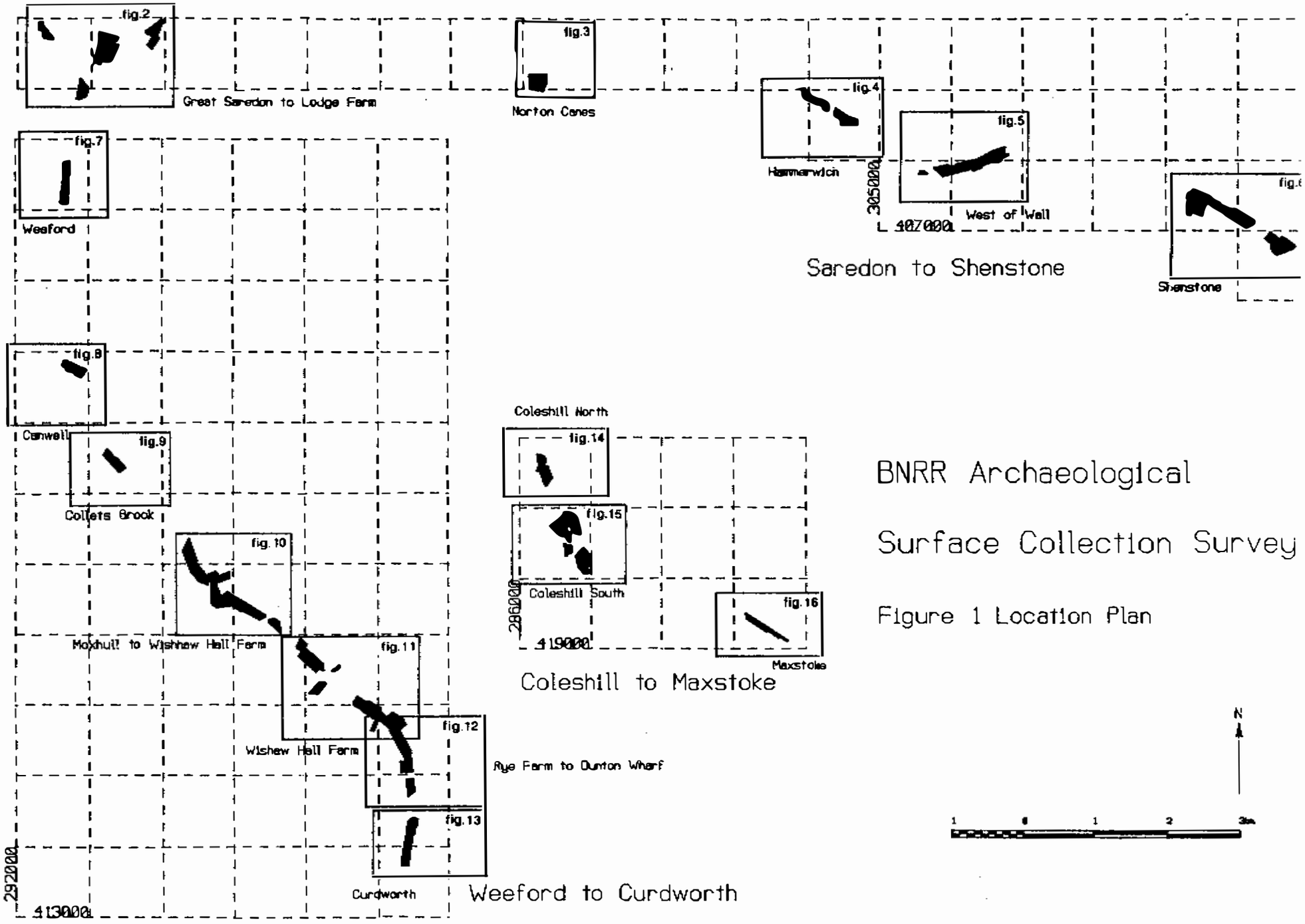


fig.2
Great Saredon to Lodge Farm
fig.3
Norton Canes
fig.4
Hammerwich
fig.5
West of Wall
fig.6
Shenstone
Saredon to Shenstone
305000
407000
fig.7
Weeford
fig.8
Canwell
fig.9
Collets Brook
fig.10
Moxhull to Wishaw Hall Farm
fig.11
Wishaw Hall Farm
fig.12
Rye Farm to Dunton Wharf
fig.13
Curdworth
Weeford to Curdworth
292000
413000
Coleshill North
fig.14
fig.15
Coleshill South
fig.16
Maxstoke
Coleshill to Maxstoke
286000
419000
BNRR Archaeological
Surface Collection Survey
Figure 1 Location Plan
N
1
0
1
2
3km

BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey

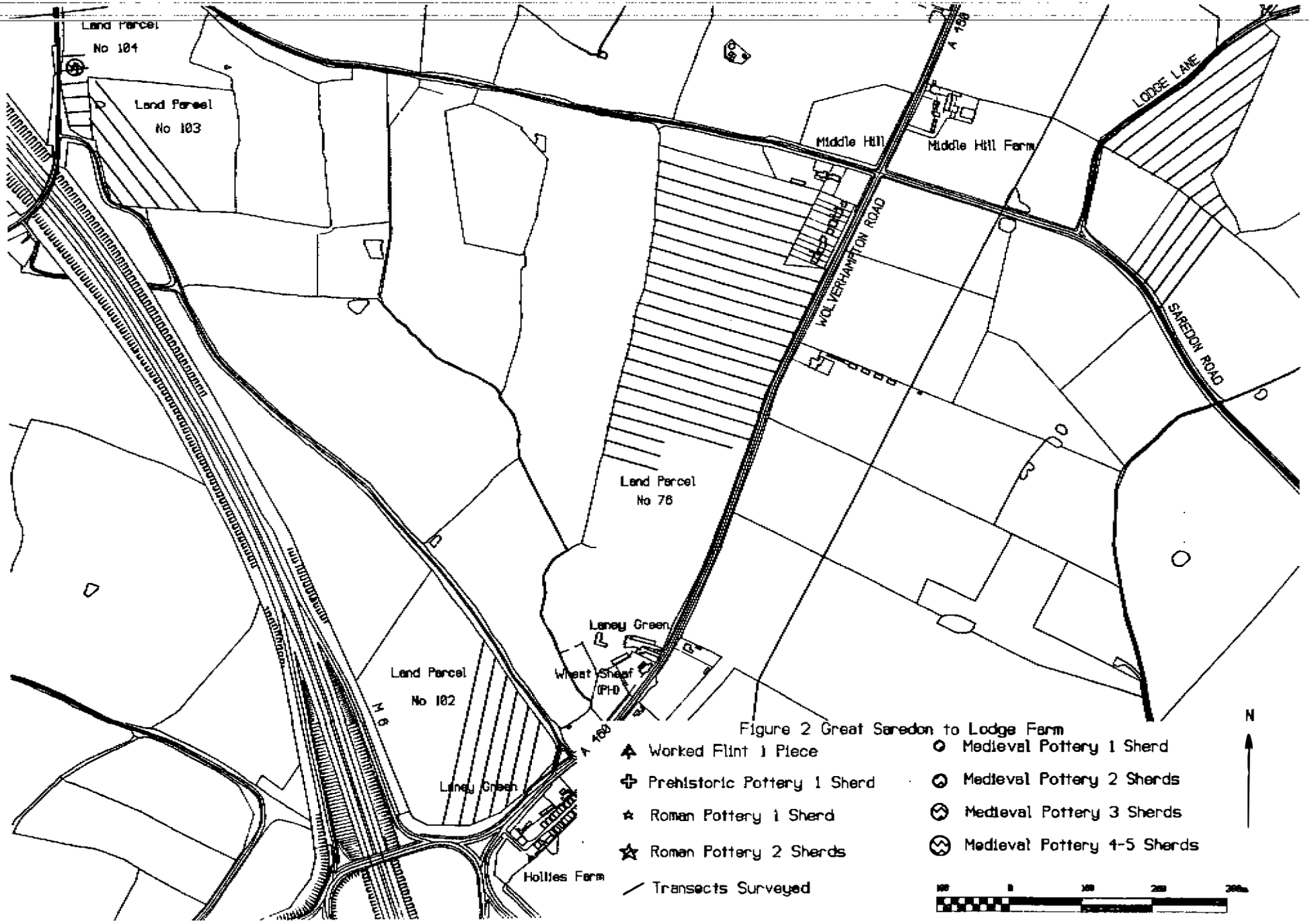


Figure 2 Great Saredon to Lodge Farm

BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey

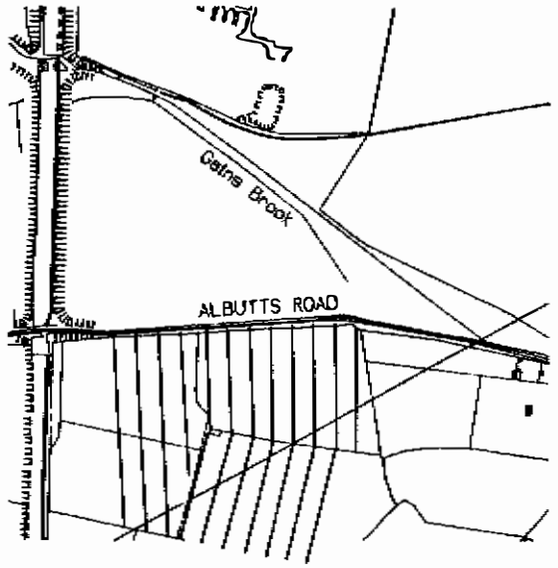


Figure 3 Norton Canes

N

- Worked Flint 1 Piece
- Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
- Transects Surveyed
- Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
- Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds

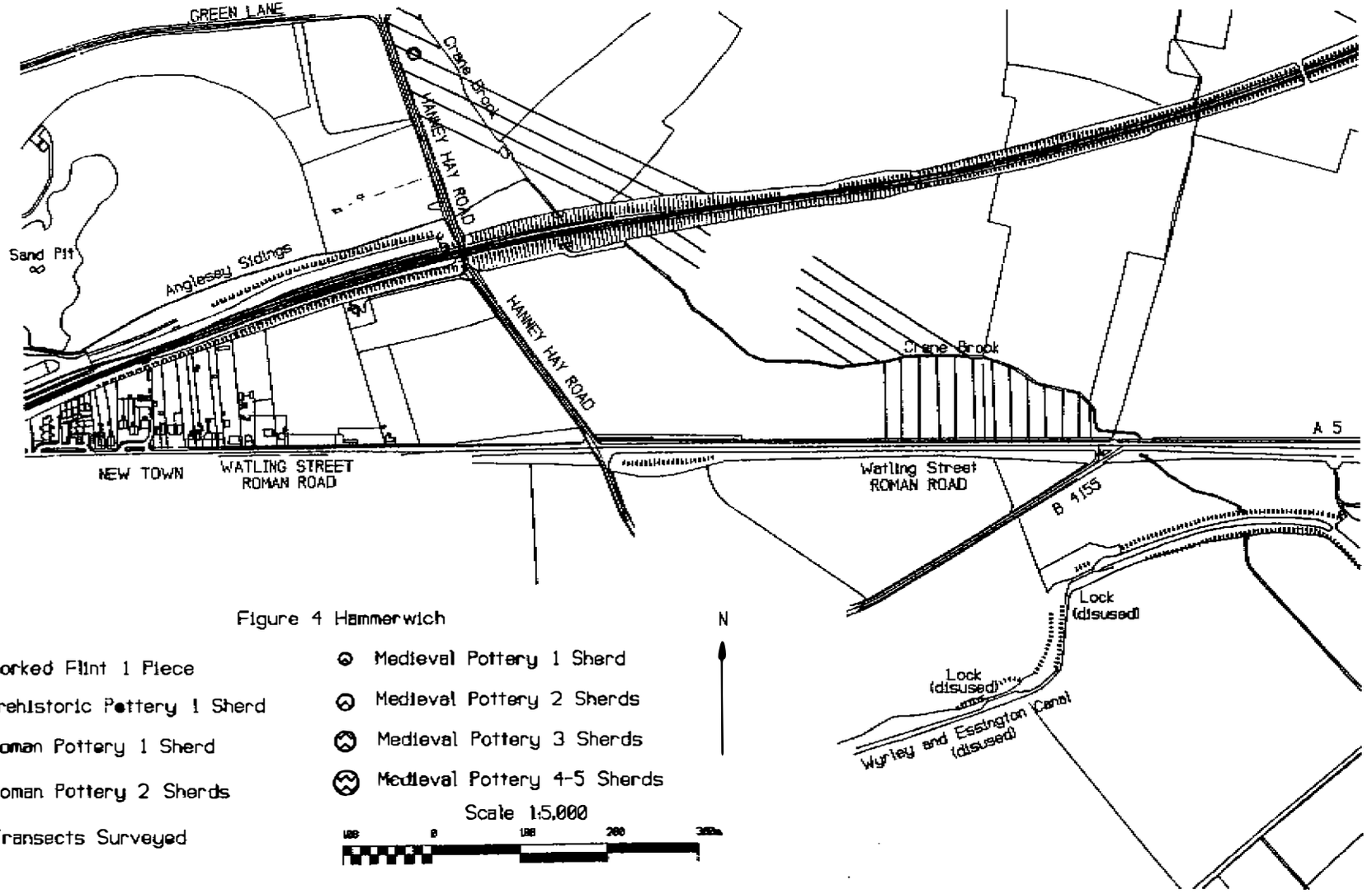


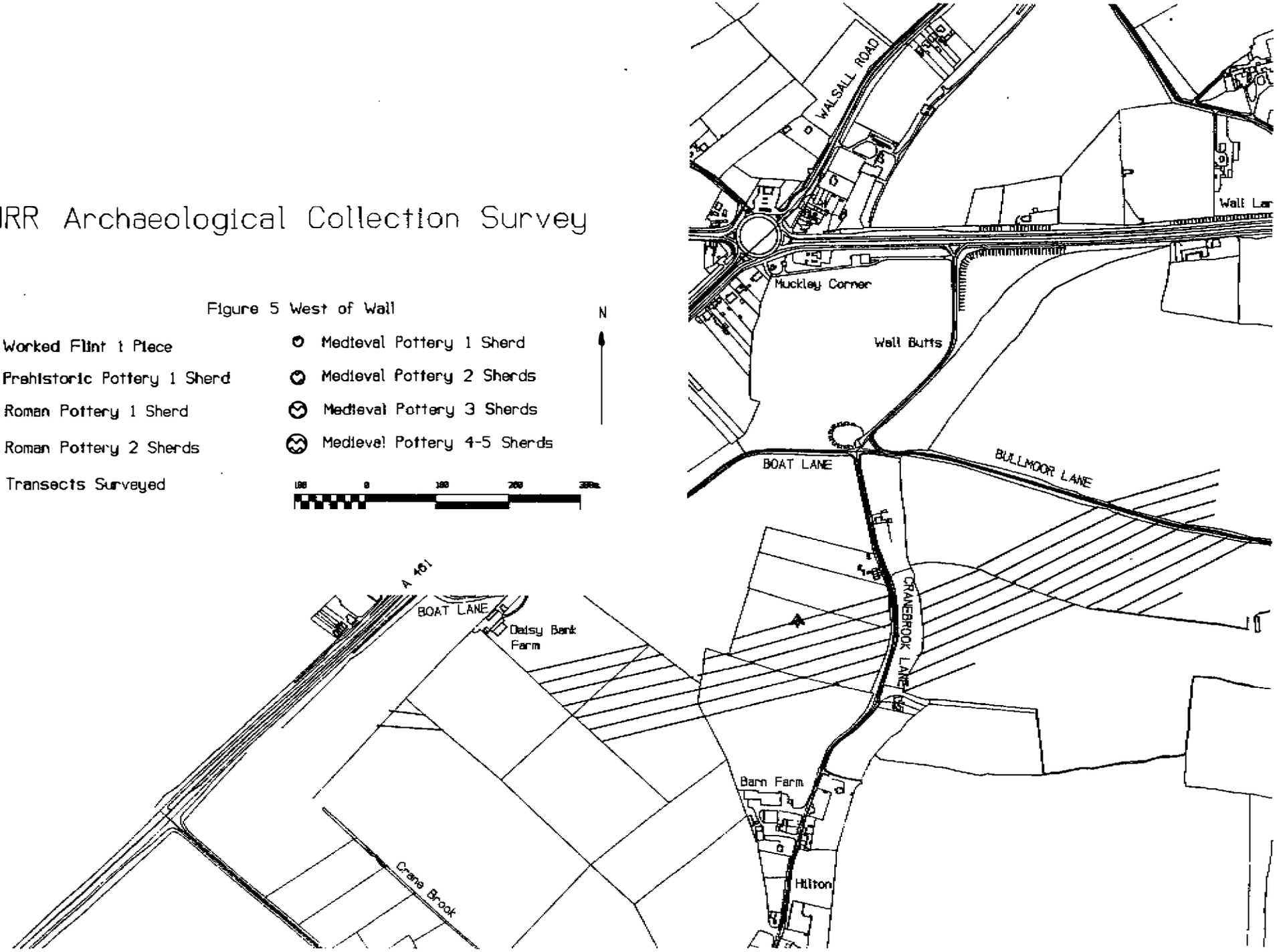
Figure 4 Hammerwich

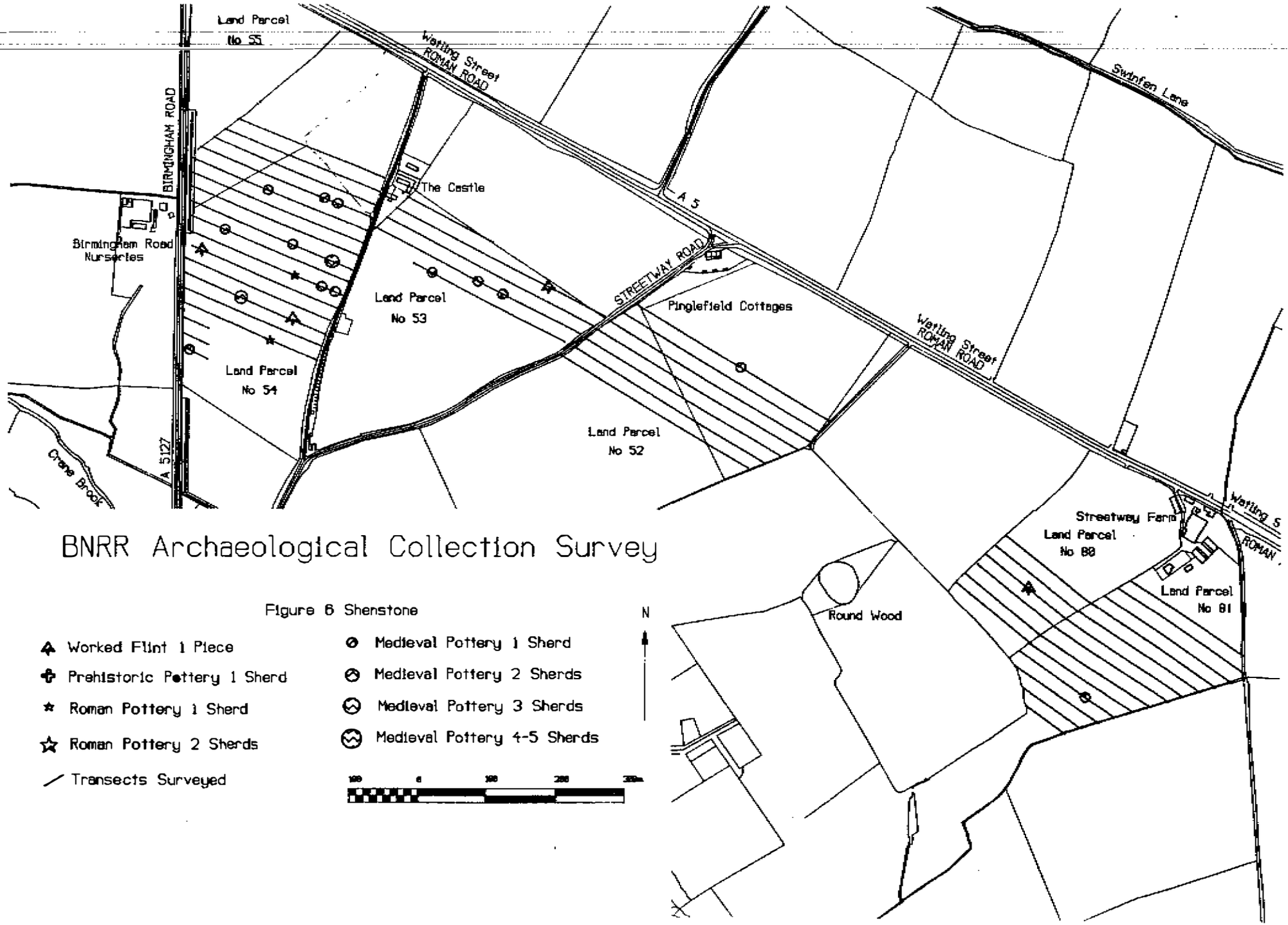
BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey

Figure 5 West of Wall

- Worked Flint 1 Piece
- Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
- Transects Surveyed
- Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
- Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds

N





BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey

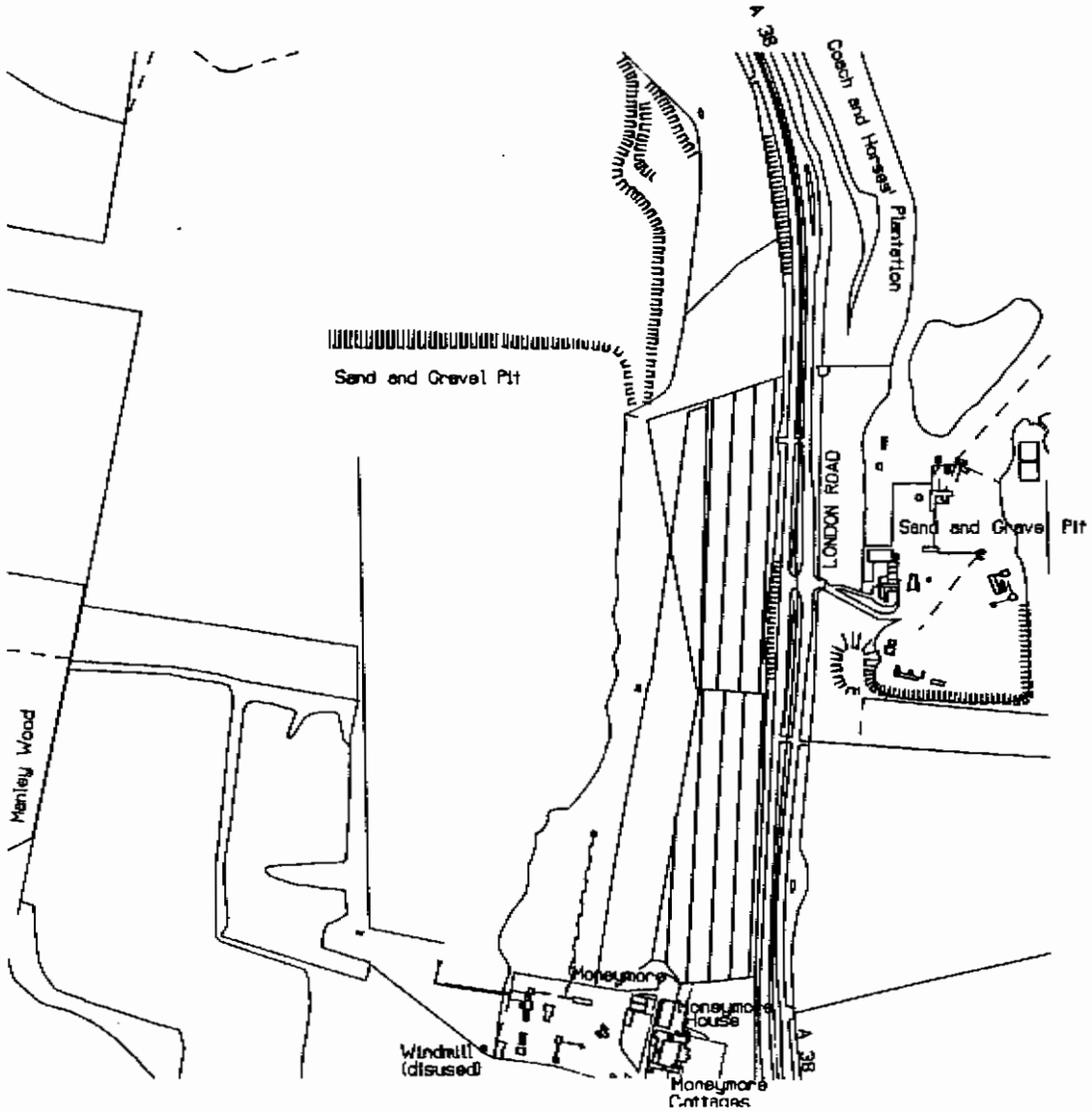
Figure 6 Shenstone

- Worked Flint 1 Piece
- Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
- Transects Surveyed
- Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
- Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds

BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey

Figure 7 Weeford

- Worked Flint 1 Piece
- Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
- Transects Surveyed
- Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
- Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds



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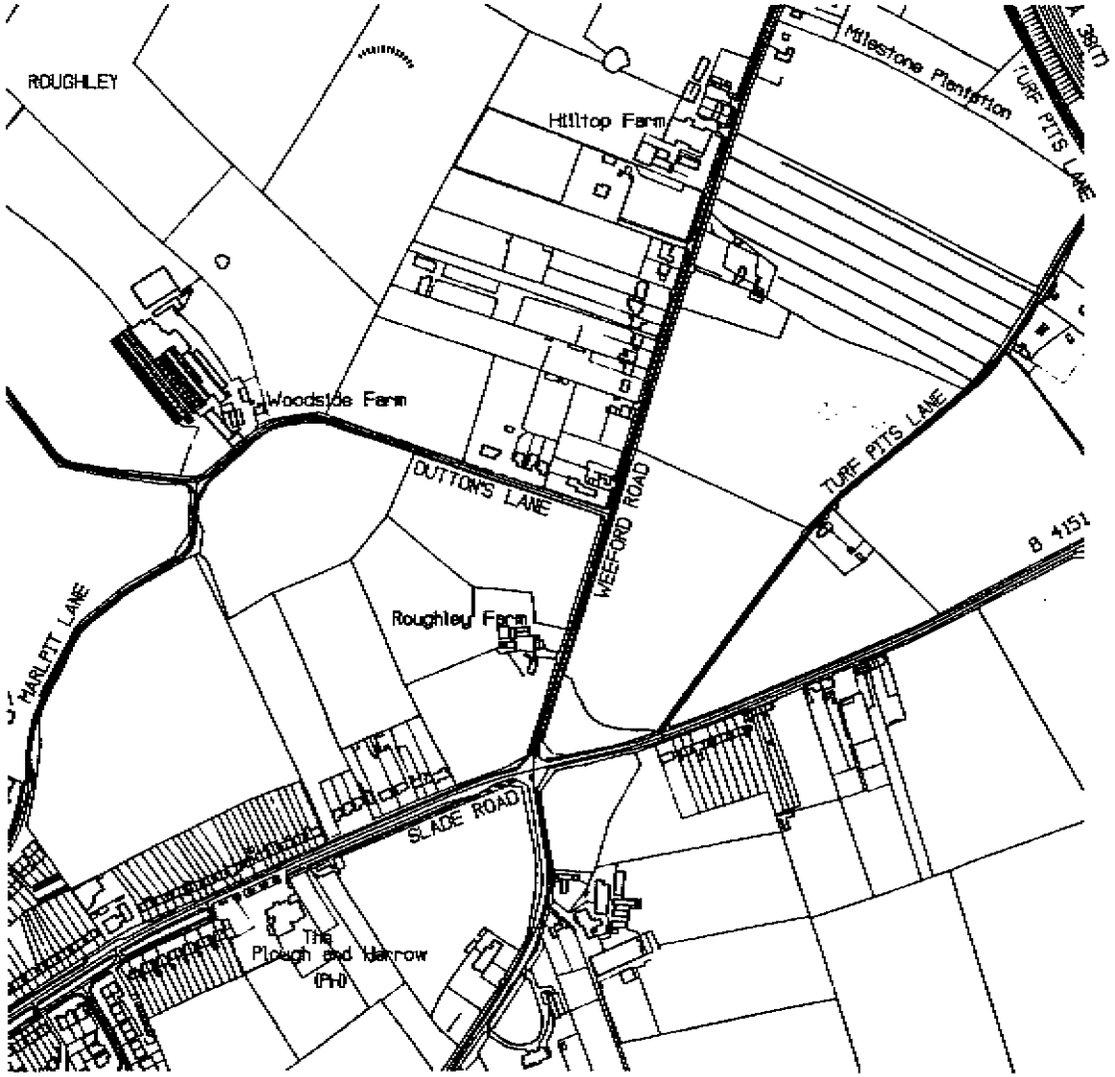


Figure 8 Canwell

N

- Worked Flint 1 Piece
- Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
- Transects Surveyed
- Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
- Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds

BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey

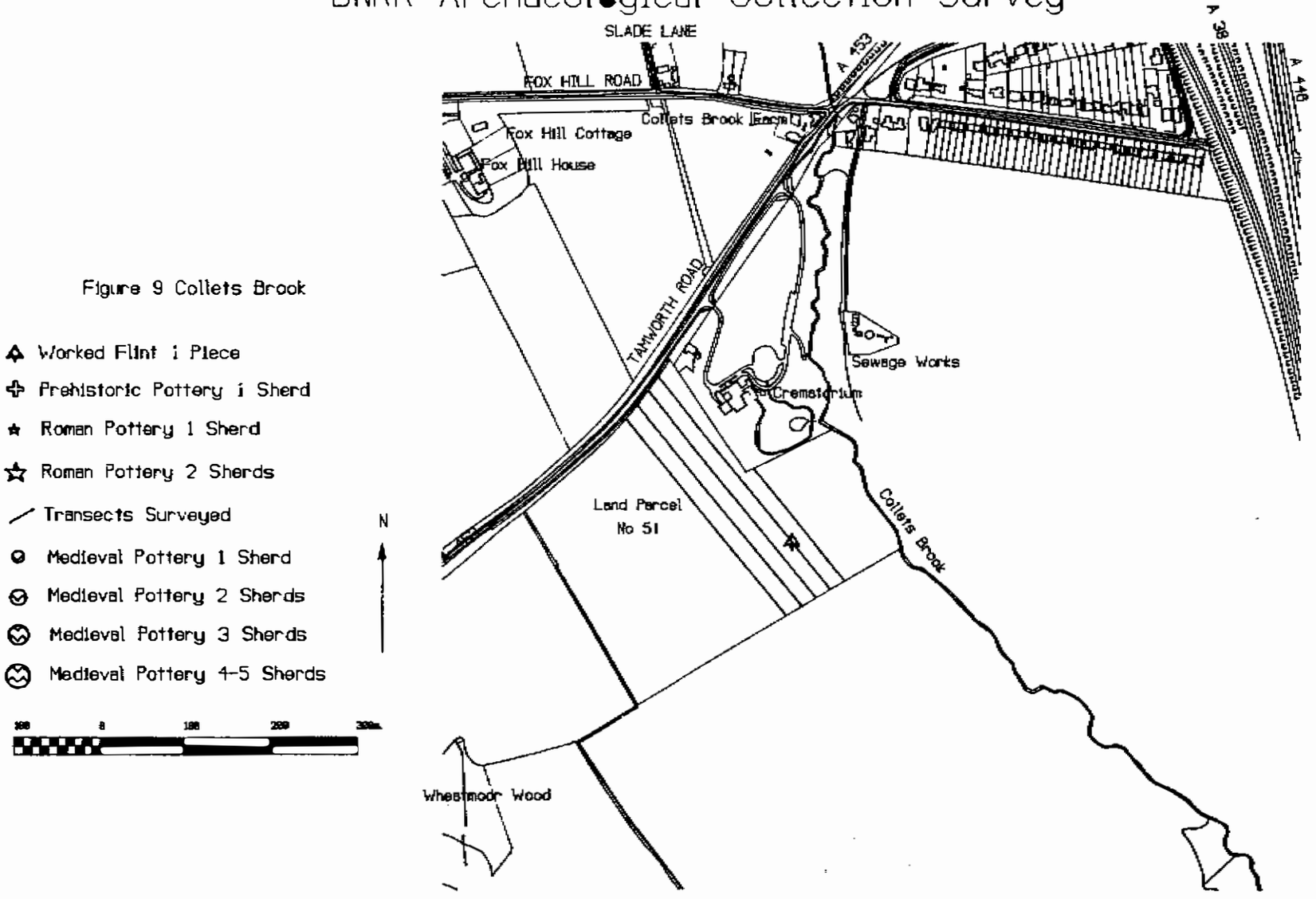
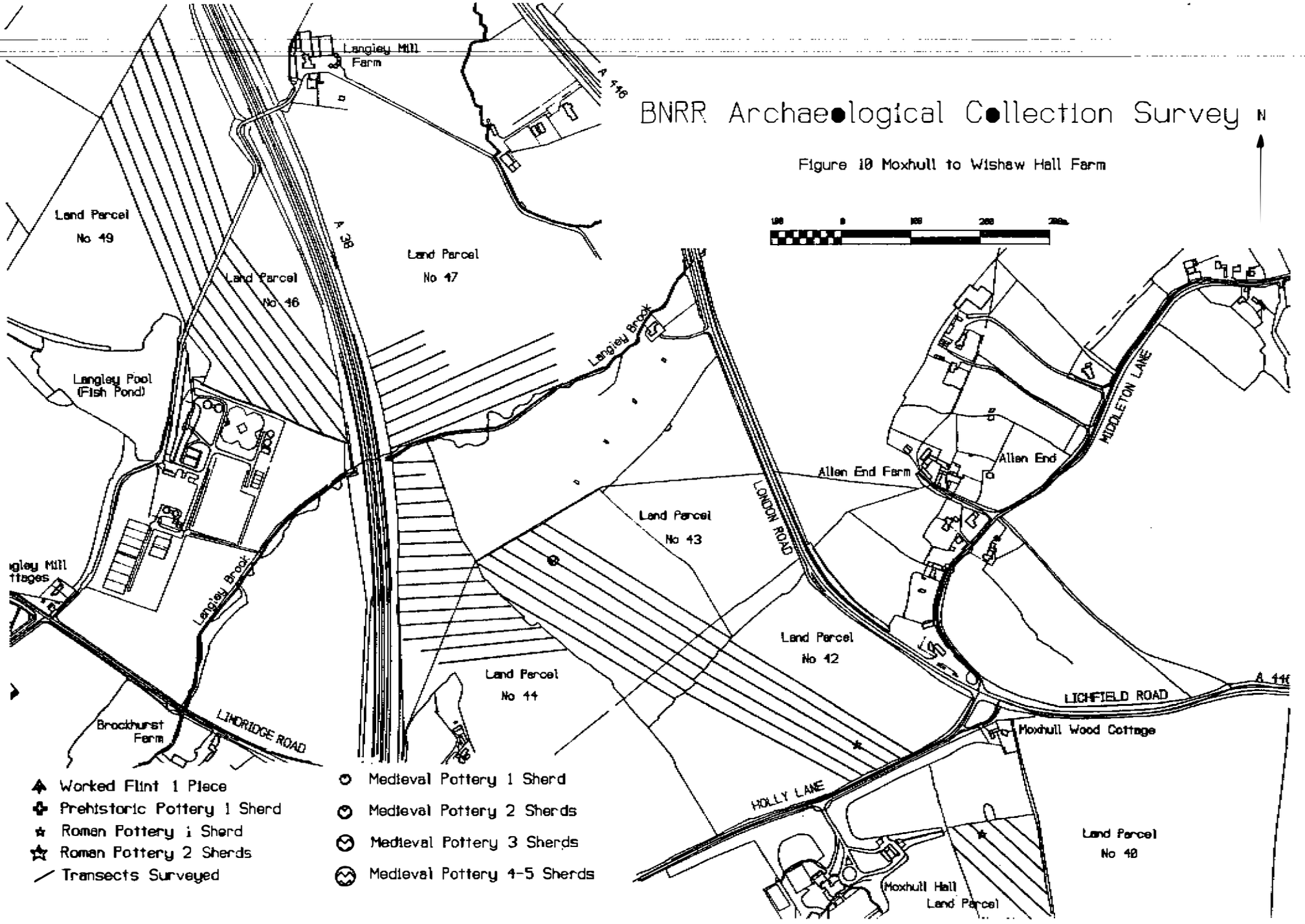
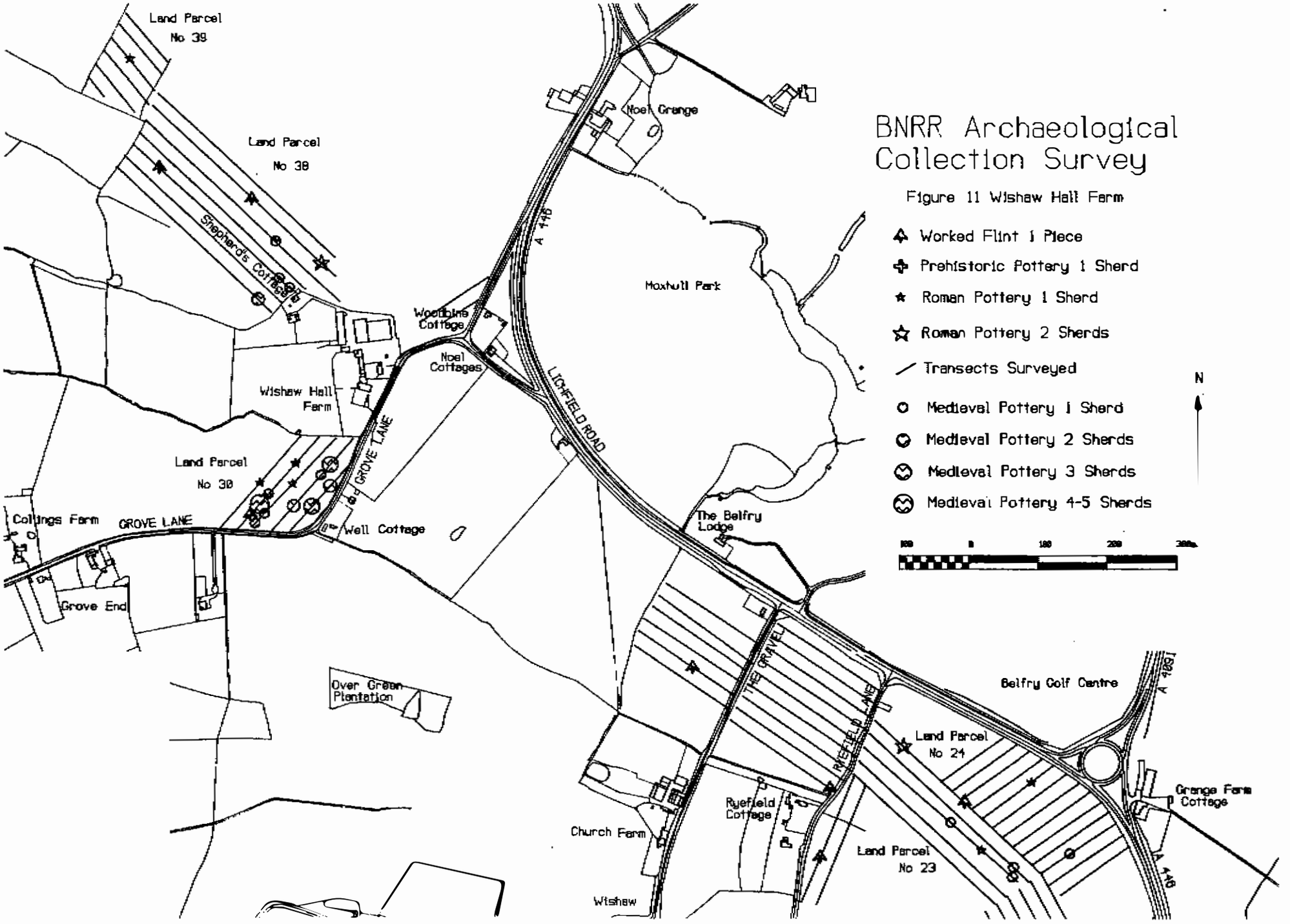


Figure 9 Collets Brook

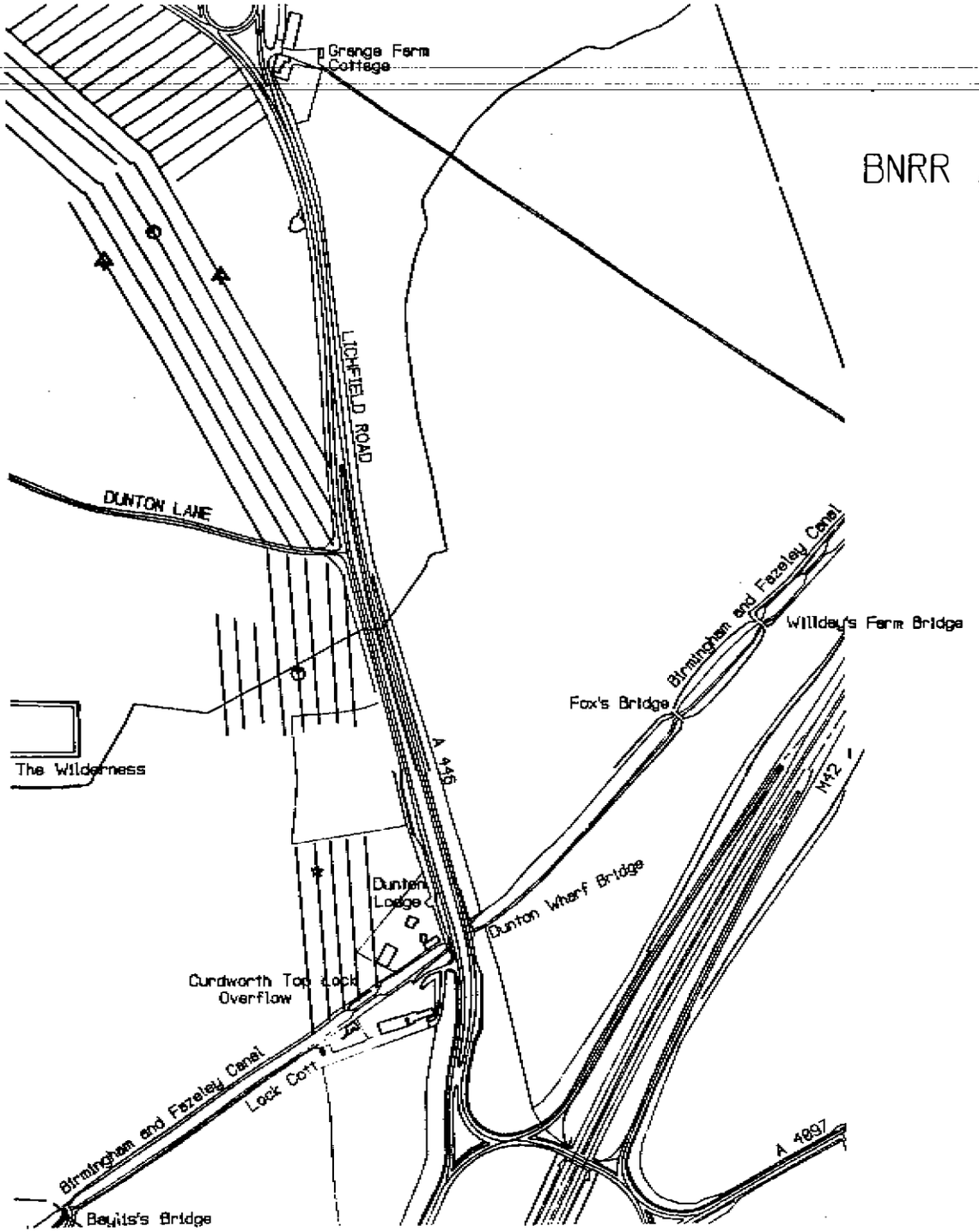
- Worked Flint 1 Piece
- Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
- Transects Surveyed
- Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
- Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds


BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey
Figure 10 Moxhull to Wishaw Hall Farm
N
Langley Mill Farm
A 446
Land Parcel No 49
Land Parcel No 46
Land Parcel No 47
Langley Pool (Fish Pond)
Langley Brook
Allen End Farm
Allen End
MIDDLETON LANE
LONDON ROAD
Land Parcel No 43
Land Parcel No 42
Land Parcel No 44
Brockhurst Farm
LINDRIDGE ROAD
LICHFIELD ROAD
Moxhull Wood Cottage
HOLLY LANE
Land Parcel No 40
Moxhull Hall Land Parcel
Worked Flint 1 Piece
Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
Transects Surveyed
Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds


BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey
Figure 11 Wishaw Hall Farm
Worked Flint 1 Piece
Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
Transects Surveyed
Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds
N
Land Parcel No 39
Land Parcel No 38
Land Parcel No 30
Land Parcel No 24
Land Parcel No 23
Shepherd's Cottage
Noel Grange
Moxhull Park
Woodbine Cottage
Noel Cottages
Wishaw Hall Farm
A 446
LICHFIELD ROAD
GROVE LANE
Collings Farm
Well Cottage
The Belfry Lodge
Grove End
Over Green Plantation
THE GRAVEL
RYEFIELD LANE
Belfry Golf Centre
A 4091
Ryefield Cottage
Grange Farm Cottage
Church Farm
Wishaw

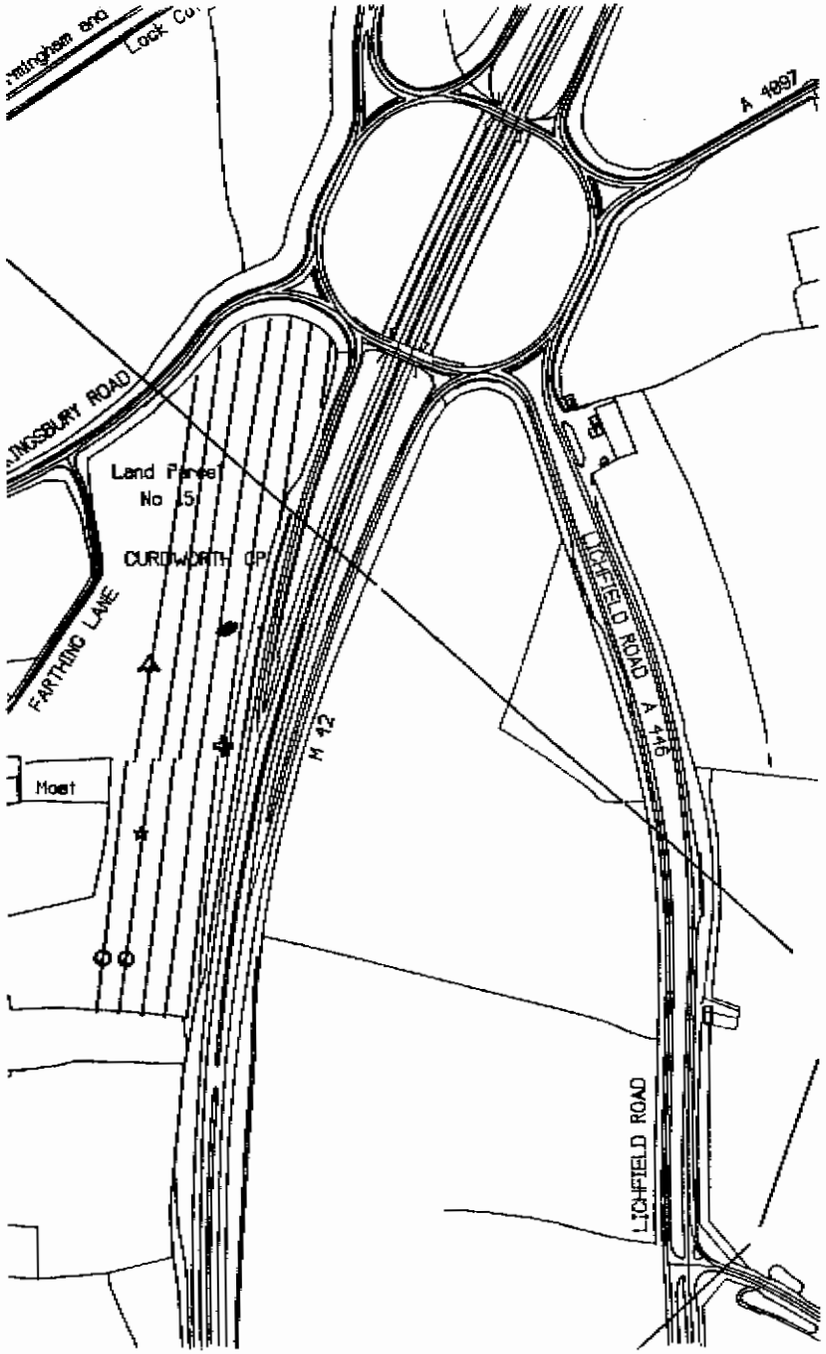
BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey

Figure 12 Rye Farm to Dunton Wharf



- Worked Flint 1 Piece
- Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
- Transects Surveyed
- Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
- Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds

N



BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey

Figure 13 Curdworth

- Worked Flint 1 Piece
- Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
- Transects Surveyed
- Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
- Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds

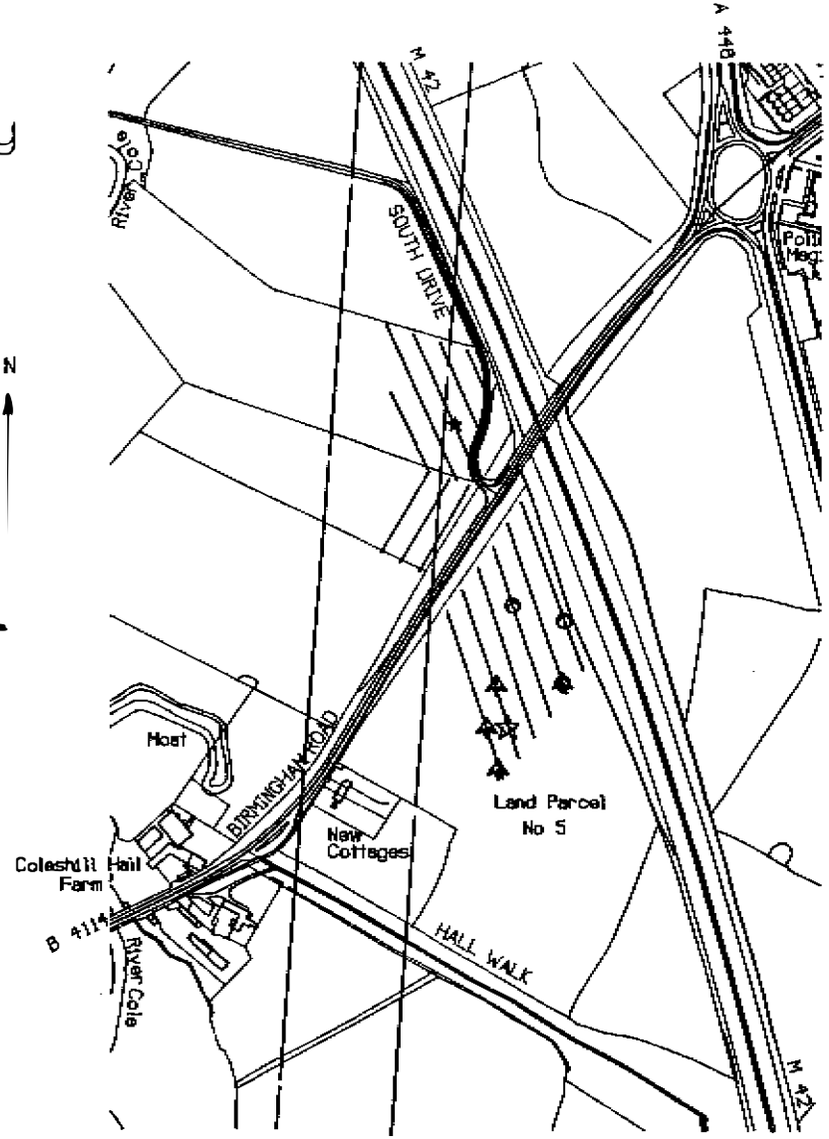
N

BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey

Figure 14 Coleshill North

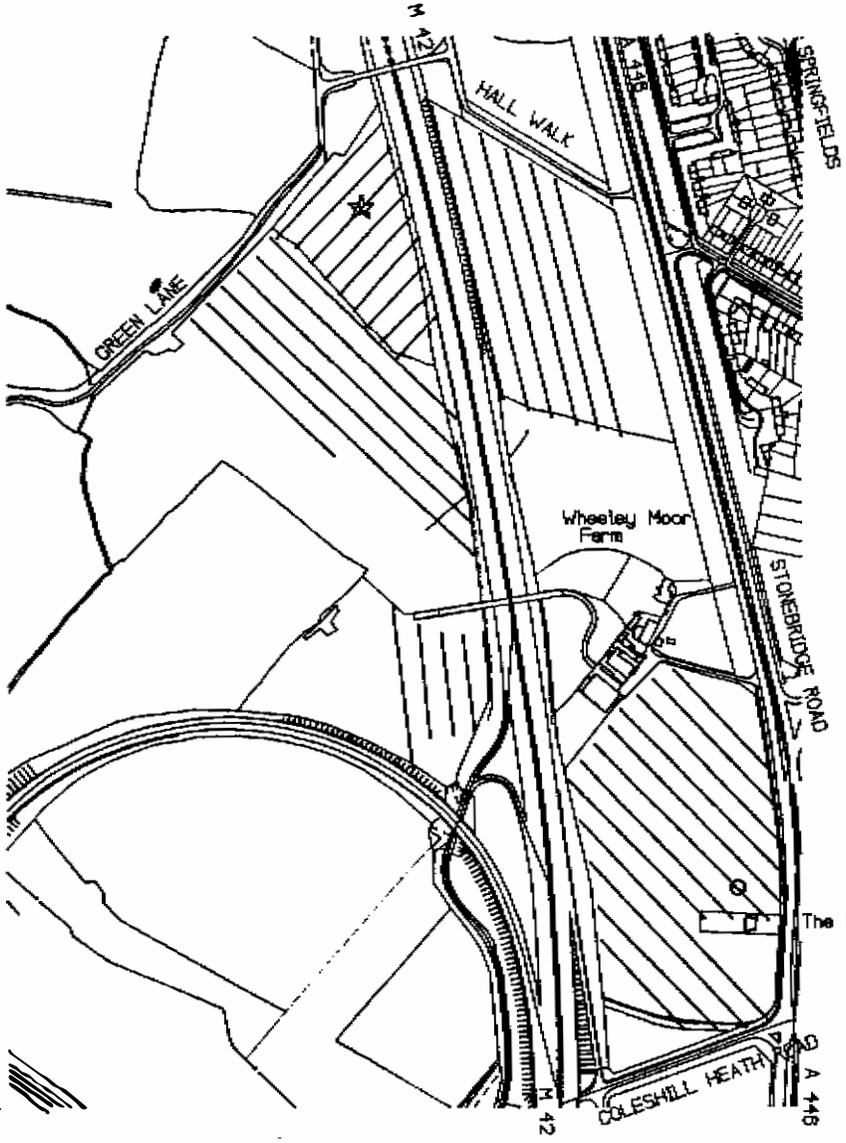
- Worked Flint 1 Piece
- Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
- Transects Surveyed
- Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
- Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds

N



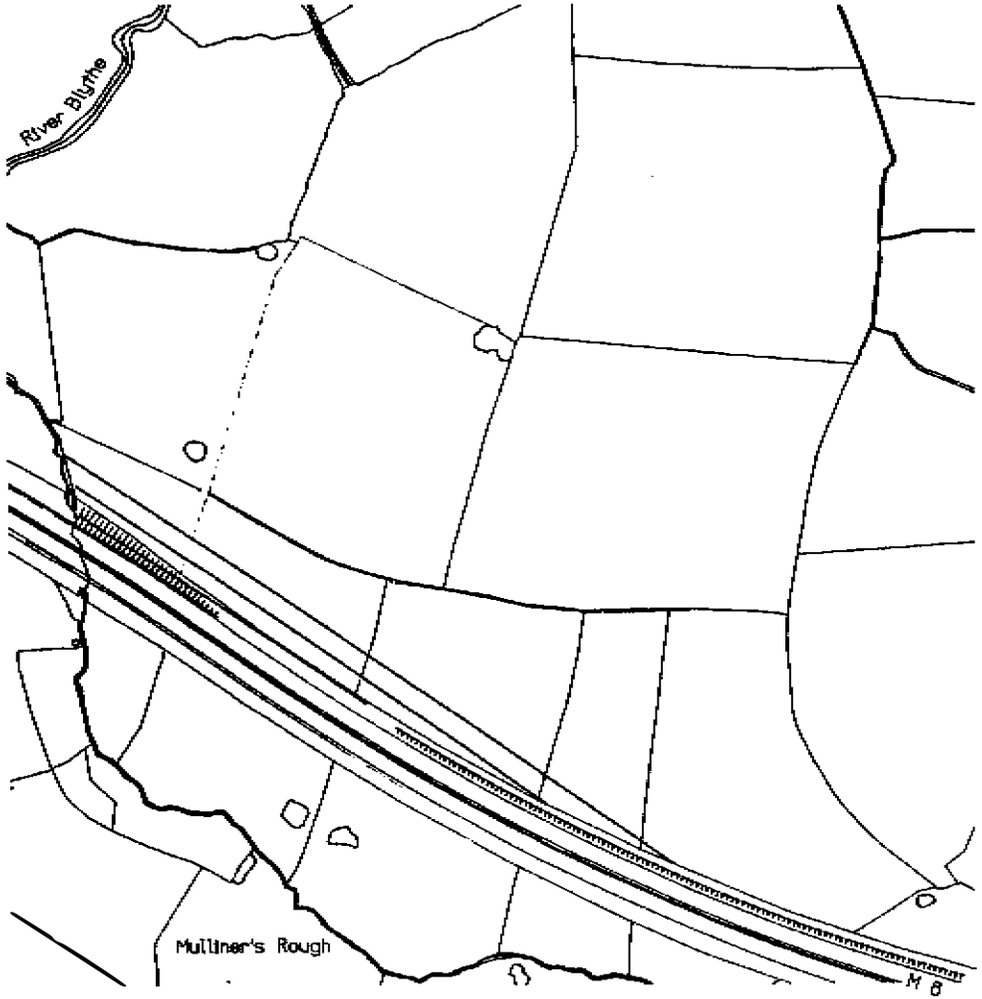
BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey

Figure 15 Coleshill South



- Worked Flint 1 Piece
- Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
- Transects Surveyed
- Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
- Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds

N



BNRR Archaeological Collection Survey

Figure 16 Maxstoke

- Worked Flint 1 Piece
- Prehistoric Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 1 Sherd
- Roman Pottery 2 Sherds
- Transects Surveyed
- Medieval Pottery 1 Sherd
- Medieval Pottery 2 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 3 Sherds
- Medieval Pottery 4-5 Sherds

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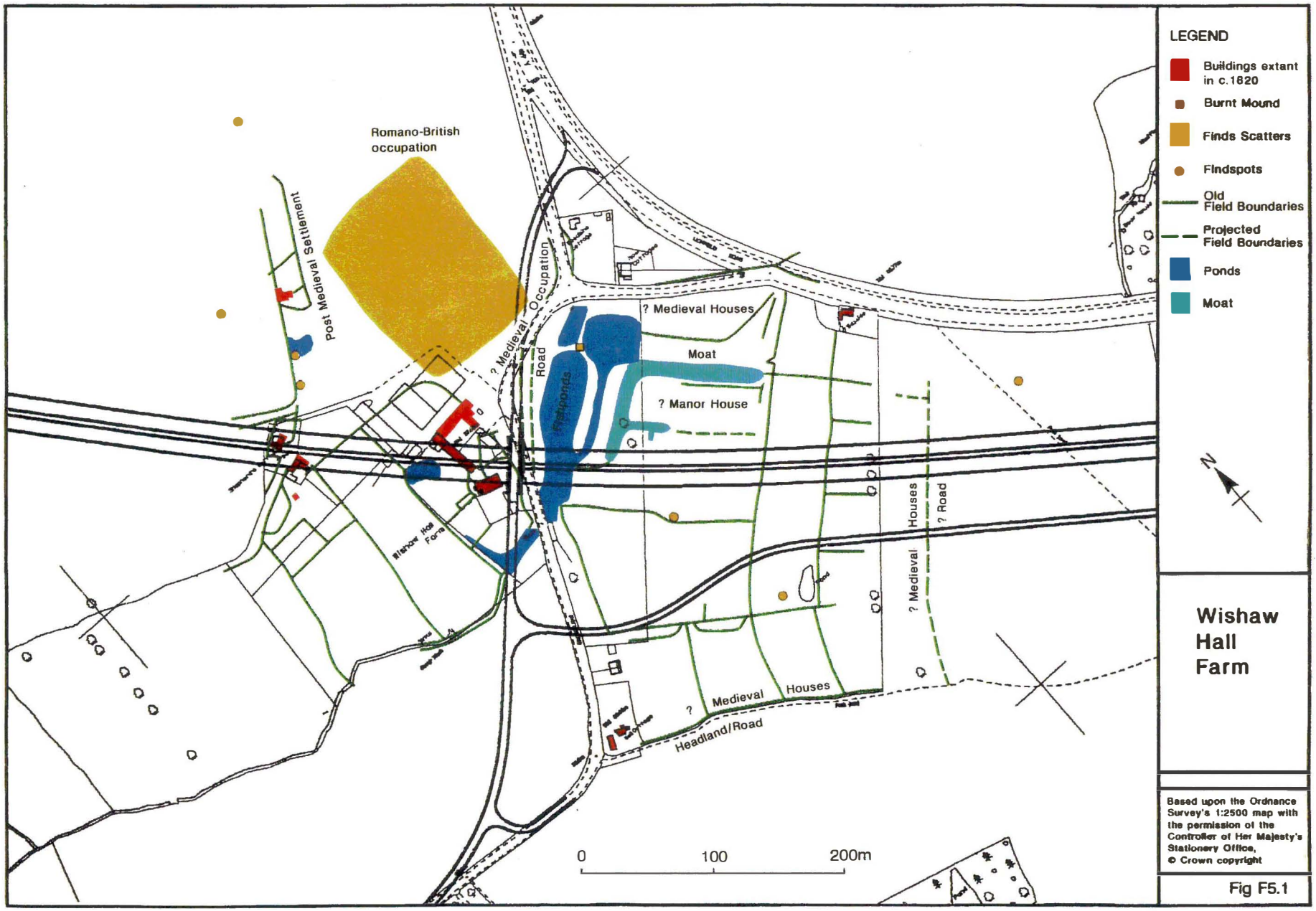
Romano-British occupation
Post Medieval Settlement
? Medieval Occupation
Road
Fishponds
? Medieval Houses
Moat
? Manor House
Wishaw Hall Farm
? Medieval Houses
? Road
Medieval Houses
?
Headland/Road
0
100
200m
LEGEND
Buildings extant in c.1820
Burnt Mound
Finds Scatters
Findspots
Old Field Boundaries
Projected Field Boundaries
Ponds
Moat
N
Wishaw Hall Farm
Based upon the Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright

Fig F5.1