

**PROJECT BRIEF**

**LIFE, WORK AND DEATH IN  
BIRMINGHAM CITY CENTRE  
1100-1900  
BIRMINGHAM CITY CENTRE**

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MPhil MIFA**

**OCTOBER 2006**



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BIRMINGHAM CITY CENTRE  
1100-1900  
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**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL**

**SITE CENTRED AT:  
407179, 287076**

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**N.B.** The illustrations are not to scale

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF DOCUMENT**

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Cathy Patrick of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Birmingham City Council and English Heritage.
- 1.2 It presents a Project Brief for a Study Area within Birmingham City Centre. This Brief provides an overall archaeological framework document detailing the planning background, other relevant background information and highlighting the aims and objectives for Tenderers to consider when preparing their Project Design and quote for preparing a synthesis of the Study Area's above and below-ground archaeological remains.
- 1.3 This Project Brief has been prepared in response to a project outline prepared by Birmingham City Council and English Heritage. It is felt that despite the large amount of work within the Study Area, which has been conducted since the mid-1990s especially, there is a lack of published material disseminating the results and also a need to place some of the results into context, synthesising existing knowledge into one monograph to provide a holistic overview of the Study Area's archaeological remains. This Project will broaden knowledge of the archaeological evidence for the historical development of the City and inform future decisions about its above and below-ground heritage.
- 1.4 In line with English Heritage's strategy for 2005 - 2010 this Project's key aim will be to create and set in motion a cycle of understanding, valuing, caring and enjoying of the Study Area's historic environment. The dissemination of information which is currently unpublished will enable a better understanding of the historic environment and, in turn, a better informed public will value, care, enjoy and want to learn more about their historic environment.
- 1.5 The product of this Project will be a synthesis of our existing knowledge of the Study Area. In order to be effective the Project must be completed within a twelve month framework. The Project will be based on sound

academic analysis, but it is not an academic research exercise. It is of course hoped that the Project will identify and pave the way for future research projects, planning documents and contribute to research frameworks.

- 1.6 The location of the Study Area to be covered by the Project Design is shown in Fig. 1 (centred on 407179, 287076). The extent of the Study Area is as follows: the western boundary follows the Worcester and Birmingham Canal from Commercial Street up to its junction with the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal. The Birmingham and Fazeley Canal forms the northern boundary, up to its junction with the Digbeth Branch Canal. The eastern boundary is formed by the Digbeth Branch Canal and then the Grand Union Canal as far as Coventry Road. The Study Area includes those buildings which front on to the canals along the western, northern and eastern boundaries. The southern boundary runs along Coventry Road and Warner Street, up Bradford Street as far as the street block which incorporates the River Rea. Here it extends further south to Cheapside, continuing to Barford Street, along Hurst Street up to its junction with Thorp Street. It then follows a line across to the Worcester and Birmingham Canal just north of Commercial Street.

#### **Existing Information**

- 1.7 Birmingham City Council has produced an Archaeology Strategy, which was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance in December 2003. The Strategy clarifies existing planning policies and provides detail which supplements that included in the Birmingham Plan: Birmingham Unitary Development Plan Alterations and Environmental Appraisal Deposit Draft 2001. The Strategy emphasises the role of recent archaeological investigations in major City Centre developments; the extensive survival of these archaeological remains and the integral role of disseminating information from these investigations to the wider public. This Project will follow in the footsteps of the Strategy, developing key goals and furthering our knowledge of the Study Area through synthesis.

- 1.8 Birmingham's urban archaeological research has been largely powered by development-related investigations, the results of which have fed into the decision-making process of the planning authority. Although this information has been entered onto the City's Sites and Monuments Record (a total of 221 entries are held on the SMR at present), it has not been analysed as a whole to provide an overview of the City's historical development. The contribution which archaeology, as opposed to documents and standing buildings, has made to our understanding of the City in recent years cannot be underestimated and yet much of the information is unpublished in detail to date. Its significance has, however, been highlighted in two recent publications (Buteux 2003 and Hodder 2004).
- 1.9 Appendix A contains details of the archaeological sites within the Study Area which are to be included in the Project. An indication of the level of reporting is given for each of these sites.
- 1.10 The Study Area contains a wide variety of high quality above and below-ground archaeological survival which contributes to the City's local distinctiveness, whilst also providing an educational and tourism resource. Standing buildings include statutorily and locally listed structures from Grade I Listed through to Locally Listed Grade C, whilst below-ground remains include artefacts from the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods, and the extensive survival of medieval, post-medieval and modern settlement and industrial features. These below-ground archaeological remains are a non-renewable resource and this Project will provide a valuable context and tool for future work in ensuring their effective management.
- 1.11 The range of standing buildings and above-ground features within the Study Area belongs predominantly to the City's post-medieval industrial heritage, including the Grade I Listed Gun Proof House on Banbury Street, the Grade II\* Listed former Gas Retort House on Gas Street, a Grade II listed canal roving bridge at Bordesley Junction, Glover Street and the Grade II public

conveniences on Liverpool Street. In total, there are 146 statutorily listed buildings and 81 locally listed buildings within the Study Area. Of these, most of the statutorily listed buildings are included on the SMR. Only those locally listed buildings which also have below-ground archaeological significance, such as the Grade C Listed Ashted Pumping Station on Ashted Row, are routinely included on the SMR.

1.12 Archaeological investigations carried out within the Study Area, especially since the mid-1990s when investigations have been largely development-related, have demonstrated the extensive survival of often complex medieval and post-medieval deposits within intensively occupied parts of the City. These have included in parts, excellent survival of environmental remains, within the medieval town, along the key medieval access routes and along the River Rea and its associated watercourses. This more recent investigation has, in effect, transformed our knowledge of the City's historic development. There is an increased academic and popular interest in and awareness of Birmingham's archaeology which this Project will seek to build upon.

1.13 Birmingham and the Study Area has been fortunate in that much of our knowledge is sourced from recent investigations which have taken a multi-period approach to the recording of the archaeological remains, giving equal emphasis to industrial and early medieval remains. This contrasts with other historic cities whose medieval and certainly post-medieval and industrial material past has been sacrificed in favour of remains relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods during excavations carried out in the 1950s-1990s period. It should be noted of course that much information will have been lost in the sweeping development programme of the late 1950s and 1960s when, as recent excavations have shown, earlier remains were cut away to form a clean foundation for centre pieces such as the Bull Ring Shopping Centre.

## **1.14 Previous Work**

1.14.1 English Heritage part-funded a Planning Archaeologist post at Birmingham City Council in 1994. Since then, archaeological work in Birmingham City Centre which has been required in the planning process as part of new developments has demonstrated good and often extensive survival of medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains. Information from excavations of various sizes and recording of surviving historic buildings has transformed our perceptions of Birmingham's past.

1.14.2 The sites investigated range geographically from Broad Street to Bordesley, and in date from the establishment of Birmingham's market in the 12<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century city. The diverse remains include medieval ditches and wasters from pottery manufacture, tanning pits of medieval and post-medieval date, metalworking residues, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century burials and a 19<sup>th</sup> century gasworks. The state of preservation is such that the excavated remains include organic material such as structural timbers and seeds, pollen and beetles providing evidence for the past environment and for industrial processes such as flax and hemp retting.

1.14.3 There has been a series of large-scale desk-based assessments carried out for defined zones now included in this Study Area. Each of these assessments considered the themes of the City's historical growth, above and below-ground archaeological potential. Although each of these desk-based assessments contains valuable information, the impact of its significance is lost and fragmented due to being contained within isolated and unpublished reports. This needs to be brought together into a synthesised piece of work.

1.14.4 Equally, despite the 26 individual archaeological investigations (evaluations, excavations, watching briefs and salvage recording) and 23 desk-based assessments which are recorded on the SMR, there are no published syntheses focussing on the City Centre's archaeology. The results of the majority of the investigations are contained within unpublished reports



produced by over 11 different archaeological organisations – copies of which are stored on the SMR (Appendix A). Archaeology within the City Centre is considered within three recent publications (Brickley and Buteux 2006, Buteux 2003, Hodder 2004) which have each helped to reinterpret existing information and to disseminate the results of recent excavations. There is also another major publication being prepared for the Bullring which is due to go to press late 2007. This work now needs to be taken forward with the focus being solely on the Study Area defined in this Project Brief.

1.14.5 The site investigation work carried out to date ranges from the substantial archaeological requirements at Bullring to the much smaller-scale watching brief of groundworks at The Row and Hartwell Smithfield Garage. Some sites such as at Bradford Street have only had desk-based assessments carried out. Others, such as The Old Crown Public House, Hartwell Smithfield Garage and High Street Bordesley have been evaluated or have had watching briefs carried out as part of development, but no further analysis work has been carried out. Sites at Heath Mill Lane, 170 High Street Deritend Bridge and Park Street have been evaluated and an archaeological condition has been placed on planning permission requiring further site investigation and analysis work to be carried out. The results of all these investigations are contained within reports and are included on the SMR (Appendix A). There needs to be a synthesis of these sites and an assessment of their contribution to our knowledge of the Study Area.

1.14.6 A review of these reports has been undertaken as part of preparing this project design to establish areas of future research.

#### **Below-Ground Remains**

1.14.7 The prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods are represented by a small number of spot or chance finds across the Study Area and an equally small assemblage of Roman and possibly Anglo-Saxon pottery found during the recent Bullring excavations. There appears to be a low level of activity throughout these periods and the potential for surviving deposits relating to settlement activity within the Study Area is considered to be low. It is,

however, possible that further artefactual finds will be made during future archaeological investigations.

1.14.8 In contrast, recent archaeological excavations have shown that despite the lack of surviving above-ground evidence, there is extensive survival of complex medieval remains along the medieval street pattern within the Study Area. Investigations have demonstrated settlement and industrial survival from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards, along with evidence for a deliberate and planned expansion of the town. In places, there is also good survival of waterlogged organic remains. As a result of these recent investigations, the survival of further medieval remains can be confidently predicted across much of the Study Area.

1.14.9 For the post-medieval period there is substantial survival of below-ground remains and of above-ground structures. These are accompanied by an informative series of historic maps, illustrations and documents. Recent investigation within the Study Area has shown how archaeology can help to assess the quality of these post-medieval sources and complement and augment information within these documentary sources.

#### **Above-Ground Remains**

1.14.10 A series of Conservation Area Appraisals has been carried out, and some are in progress for parts of the Study Area. These include: Colmore Row and Environs, Steelhouse, Warwick Bar, and the Digbeth, High Street Deritend and High Street Bordesley Conservation Area Appraisals. The Irish Quarter Environmental Vocabulary also contains important detail.

1.14.11 The Conservation Area Appraisals have highlighted the rich resource of above-ground archaeology within the Study Area and the Project will draw upon the detailed information contained within these, particularly in relation to the detailed documentary evidence for the historic development of the Study Area, whilst maintaining its focus on the below-ground archaeological remains.

### **Further Research**

- 1.14.12 There are already national and local planning policies in place which protect the archaeological resource, but as work within the Study Area progresses it is becoming increasingly clear that there are important gaps in our knowledge of Birmingham's historic development. Some of these can only be addressed by future archaeological investigation and as such fall outside the limits of this Project. However, other gaps are due to incomplete post-excavation analysis and can be addressed within this Project. A major example of this incomplete analysis and absence of publication is the Old Crown pottery assemblage of Deritend ware and wasters. This stands isolated from the wealth of research which has recently been completed on the Bullring sites.
- 1.14.13 Although medieval material was expected in this evaluation, the large quantity of pottery wasters could not have been anticipated from existing information. The only evidence for this industry was a small quantity of wasters found nearby during salvage recording in 1953. Design of the development affecting the Old Crown site ensured that most of the archaeological deposits were preserved in situ. It would not have been reasonable to require the developer to fund full analysis of the finds as part of the evaluation report. The evaluation was required to identify the character and date of the archaeological deposits as part of Birmingham City Council's consideration of the planning application; it was not a mitigation programme of work.
- 1.14.14 Another example of incomplete analysis and absence of publication is the St. Phillip's Cathedral site. Here, neither the quality nor the quantity of human remains and supporting documents relating to the named individuals excavated could have been anticipated. This is an important collection of remains which requires analysis comparable to that undertaken for St. Martin's Bullring.

### **Dissemination**

- 1.15 It is intended that the end product of this Project will be a published monograph which brings together the work of over 11 organisations and interested parties.
- 1.16 Those tendering for this Project should clearly state where they intend to publish this monograph and confirm that they have reached an agreement in principle with the publishers.
- 1.17 A major benefit of the Project will be the unlocking of currently inaccessible information which is of great public interest. The Project will create opportunities for disseminating information through various mediums such as an interactive website, a CD-Rom aimed particularly at schools and a travelling exhibition for displaying in the City's libraries and visitor centres. Archaeology can fire the imagination of school children and adults alike and the opportunities for bringing the City's history alive will be furthered by the Project, encouraging a wider awareness and appreciation of the Study Area's historic environment.
- 1.18 Tenderers will be expected to clearly demonstrate how the synthesis will meet English Heritage's strategic aims and how it will feed into Birmingham City Council's Archaeological Strategy.

## **2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 2.1 The fundamental aims of this Project are to identify what knowledge we have to date for the Study Area, to produce a synthesis and to disseminate that information in the form of a published monograph. The Project will make the results accessible to a wide range of professional users which will include developers, planners and urban designers, as well as academic professionals and the interested general public.
- 2.2 The published synthesis will enable us to apply our archaeological knowledge to future investigations. The published synthesis will be available to all interested parties within Birmingham.
- 2.3 This Project will not be a definitive account. It should be revisited within five years of publication and amended in the light of future archaeological investigations to provide a flexible and up-to-date approach to and a framework for Birmingham's archaeology. It is also an account which is based on the interpretation of material remains rather than on written sources and as such does not represent a comprehensive or complete history of the Study Area. Rather it brings out and highlights the contributions that the below-ground remains can make to our understanding of the Study Area's historical development.
- 2.4 The Project is primarily concerned with the below-ground archaeological resource. However, information relating to above-ground archaeological remains will be taken into account and this Project will inevitably benefit from the rich and detailed Conservation Appraisals which have been, or are being, prepared for parts of the Study Area.
- 2.5 The Project will aim to explore the themes set out in the Task List (Section 4.0) and to define further questions for future research.
- 2.6 The Project will also aim to address gaps in our knowledge of Birmingham to further help in managing the Study Area's urban archaeological deposits and

structures. This will be achieved by addressing research questions set out in the Task List (Section 4.0).

- 2.7 All work undertaken as part of this Project will be undertaken with reference to the Regional Frameworks document, which is in preparation.
- 2.8 The Project will identify future opportunities for research, which lie beyond the scope of the original Brief.

### 3.0 METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1 Tenderers should prepare a formal Project Design in line with English Heritage guidance. The Project Design should set out the proposed methods and tasks and should link these with aims and objectives and with resources and proposed personnel.
- 3.2 It should be noted that the project team should include personnel who are familiar with the Study Area's archaeology.
- 3.3 All readily accessible sources will be consulted to obtain the maximum information, regarding the Study Area's archaeological and historical background and to meet the aims set out in Section 2.0 above.
- 3.4 Cumulatively, a variety of information about life, work and death in medieval and post-medieval Birmingham has emerged from recent work. Some but not all of this work will be published in detail separately. However, where only evaluation took place and there was no further work there will be no detailed publication.
- 3.5 The following available data sources should be consulted:

#### Sites and Monuments Record:

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for Birmingham City Council will be consulted. This is a GIS based register of all known archaeological sites and find spots within the City, including Scheduled Monuments. Sources referred to within each site summary should be referred to.

#### Historic Maps

There are detailed maps for the Study Area from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, along with illustrations and descriptions of buildings that have now disappeared, stored at the Birmingham City Archives and Local Studies Departments, City Library. Key maps and perspectives to be analysed against

the archaeological evidence are Westley, Bradford, Hanson and the full sequence of Ordnance Survey maps.

Map regression and town-plan analysis has been undertaken for much of the Study Area, but this information has not yet been synthesised. This synthesis will form a major aim of this Project.

Archaeological desk-based assessments:

There have been 23 desk-based assessments of sites within the Study Area where further work has usually, but not always, been carried out. Some of these assessments cover large zones of development but remain isolated as pieces of unpublished research.

Watching Briefs, Salvage Recording and Evaluations:

There have been three sites with watching briefs, five with salvage recording and nine with evaluations which have not been followed by further excavation. For these sites, the data has not been fully analysed, and there are only unpublished reports.

Excavations:

Of the eight archaeological excavations carried out within the Study Area only that at St. John the Baptist Chapel carried out in the 1950s and at St. Martin's Churchyard in Bullring have so far been published. The results of some excavations have been referred to and described briefly in other published City syntheses, and the results of the remaining Bullring excavations are in preparation. Most of the remainder are still at post-excavation assessment stage.

Building recording:

As with the below-ground archaeology, information relating to above-ground structures is on the whole contained in unpublished reports.

In addition to these, there are the Statutory and Local Lists and files held at Birmingham City Council which will be made available for this Project. Files



held at the Museum, collated by Stephen Price, should also be consulted as these have proved to be a valuable source of information to previous assessments.

Archaeological archives:

These are the results of archaeological investigations, including desk-based assessments, evaluation, excavation and watching briefs carried out within the Study Area. They include finds and site records which have not yet been fully analysed.

These archaeological archives will be analysed to extract the maximum information, including details relating to the geology and topography of the Study Area.

Conservation Area Appraisals:

There are Conservation Appraisals in progress for Colmore Row, Steelhouse, Digbeth/Deritend and Warwick Bar. Each of these documents contains a detailed account of the historic development of the Conservation Area.

Conservation Files:

This includes files on Listed Buildings, Locally Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.

West Midlands Archaeological Research Framework and Agenda:

This document is well-advanced and is a valuable source for placing the Study Area in its regional context.

Unpublished archives:

A search of relevant primary and secondary sources at Birmingham Local Studies and Archives Department and Birmingham City Library will be carried out.

Unpublished research:

A wealth of research has been carried out by various parties within the Study Area. Notably, George and Toni Demidowicz have carried out extensive

research and should be consulted as part of this Project. Other unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations within the Study Area will also be examined.

Published works:

Recent volumes of local and national journals will be consulted, and published archaeological, historical and topographical papers relating to excavations and observations within the Study Area will be examined. Hutton's History of Birmingham and the various antiquarian accounts will be consulted and their contributions to the interpretation of the Study Area's history will be assessed.

Site Inspection:

Much of the Study Area has been subject to a walk over inspection which assesses the impact of existing buildings on the archaeological resource and identifies potential areas of survival. A synthesis of existing information will be carried out.

## **4.0 TASK LIST**

### **4.1 Task One**

#### Mapping and GIS

A comparable study of the key historic maps, including those by Westley, Bradford, Hanson, Piggott-Smith and the Goad Insurance maps, historic perspectives by Westley and Buck and the full sequence of Ordnance Survey maps will be undertaken to provide a historic cartographic base. The archaeological data will then be considered against this base. Topographic information, including geology, soils, contours and watercourses, will be included on a layered GIS mapping base.

### **4.2 Task Two**

#### Synthesis of Existing Desk-Based Assessments

A synthesis and overview of the existing desk-based assessments will be carried out to provide an overview of the Study Area.

### **4.3 Task Three**

#### Town-Plan Analysis

A synthesis and overview of the map regression exercises and town-plan analysis, which has already been undertaken for much of the Study Area will be prepared. A synthesis of the chronological and physical growth of the Study Area including the general pattern of development will form part of this task. The results of this task will give context to the excavated sites and will be presented as a chapter within the published monograph.

### **4.4 Task Four**

#### Analysis of Old Crown Pottery Assemblage

A major example of a gap in our knowledge of the Study Area is the incomplete analysis and absence of publication of the Old Crown pottery assemblage of Deritend ware and wasters which was recovered during evaluation of the site. The archaeological deposits were subsequently preserved in situ and there was, therefore, no requirement for any further analytical work, other than that carried out for the evaluation report. This

assemblage now stands isolated from the wealth of research which has recently been completed on the Bullring sites.

The pottery assemblage from the Old Crown site will be fully analysed and an illustrated archive report will be prepared. Information gained from this analysis will feed into Task Six.

The full publication of this pottery assemblage is desirable but falls outside the remit of this Project.

#### **4.5 Task Five**

##### Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon Archaeological Evidence

A synthesis and overview of our knowledge of the Study Area for these periods (in effect, the pre-medieval periods) will be prepared and presented as a chapter within the published monograph. Information for these periods is relatively sparse in comparison with the medieval and post-medieval evidence from the Study Area.

#### **4.6 Task Six**

##### Artefactual Evidence

A synthesis and overview of the artefactual evidence for the medieval and post-medieval periods will be prepared and presented as a chapter within the published monograph. This will draw upon the results of Task Four. The relationship of the Study Area to its hinterland will be considered.

<sup>Wt</sup> Specifically, the medieval and post-medieval assemblages from the Old Crown, Hartwells, Heath Mill Lane, Park Street/Bordesley Street sites should be included. The level of analysis will be comparable with that undertaken for the Bullring sites. Reference should be made to the Bullring sites and Birmingham Moat. Identification of the pottery types, variation in their date, source and forms should also be made. <sup>Wt</sup>

A consideration of clay pipes should be included within this task.

#### **4.7 Task Seven**

##### Environmental Record

A synthesis and overview of the currently unpublished information relating to the environmental record (plant remains, pollen, insects, metalworking residues), including a consideration of the exploitation and management of the environment and of the Study Area's relationship with its hinterland, will be prepared and presented as a chapter within the published monograph.

#### **4.8 Task Eight**

##### Built Historic Environment

A synthesis and overview of the currently unpublished information relating to the built historic environment, with specific reference to sites where above and below-ground archaeology survives (for example the Gas Street Retort House and Fazeley Street Gas Works), will be prepared and presented as a chapter within the published monograph. This task will draw upon the extensive studies carried out by Toni and George Demidowicz and on the available Conservation Area Appraisals.

Tenderers will be expected to clearly state the method to be used in considering the relationship between below-ground and above-ground archaeology so that a balanced synthesis is achieved.

#### **4.9 Task Nine**

##### Burial Archaeology

A synthesis and overview of currently unpublished information regarding burial archaeology sites will be prepared and presented as a chapter within the published monograph. This will draw upon evidence from the investigations at St. Phillips, St. Bartholomew's and Park Street burial grounds (including Albert Street), comparing these with those at St. Martin's.

#### **4.10 Task Ten**

##### Industry and the Historic Environment

Recent archaeological excavations have provided new information on the range of industries within Birmingham, the locations of their buildings and the dates when they were operational. A synthesis and overview of this currently unpublished information is required. It will be presented as a chapter within the published monograph. This will include consideration of the significance of the River Rea, its former courses, other watercourses and later canals in the development of the Study Area.

Tenderers should include consideration of the locations and characters of industries, including pottery, leather tanning, metalworking, textiles and their inter-relationships, including the study of the raw materials, fuels and their markets.

#### **4.11 Task Eleven**

##### Compiling and Editing of the Project Monograph

Individual chapters and their accompanying illustrations will be brought together and edited into the final monograph.

A publication synopsis will be prepared.

Tenderers should clearly state where the Project monograph is to be published and should have agreed this in principle with the publishers prior to submission of their Project Design.

## **5.0 TIMETABLE**

- 5.1 This Project is to be completed within a twelve-month period from the receipt of written instruction.
- 5.2 A detailed timetable will be submitted by the Tenderer as part of their Project Design, identifying key monitoring points. Regular monitoring meetings will be held with English Heritage, Birmingham City Council and key personnel to ensure that the Project, that is the completed monograph, is delivered to the publishers within the twelve-month framework.
- 5.3 Monitoring meetings will be held following each task deadline. A monitoring meeting will also be held to ensure that Task Eleven, compiling and editing of the Project, is progressing on schedule.
- 5.4 A meeting of key personnel inputting to Tasks One – Three will be held to allow discussion of key task points and to ensure compatibility of results.
- 5.5 Two meetings of all key personnel will be held to allow specialists the opportunity to exchange information and to highlight emerging key points to the remainder of the team.

## **6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Brickley, M. and Buteux, S. et al 2006 St. Martin's Uncovered

Buteux, S.B. 2003 Beneath the Bull Ring. The Archaeology of Life and Death in Early Birmingham.

Hodder, M. 2004 Birmingham The Hidden History.



## Appendix A

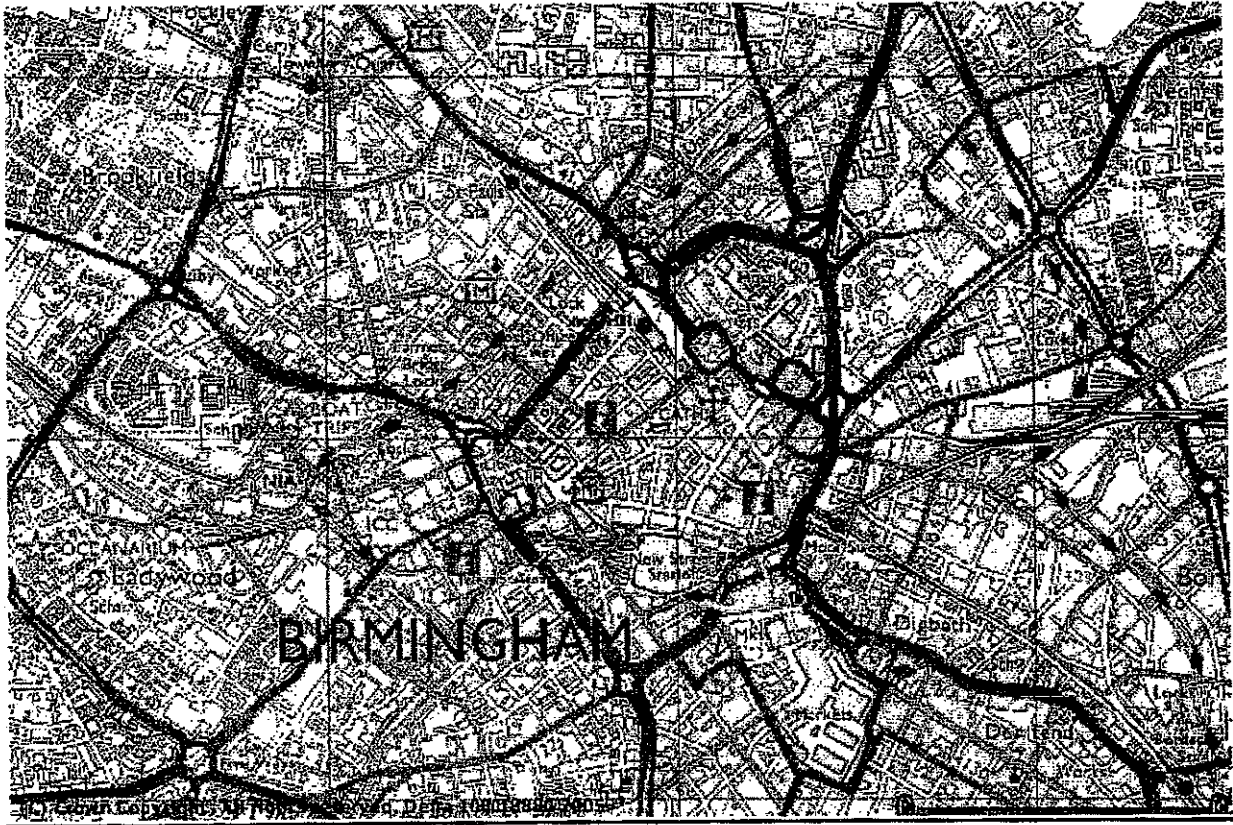


Figure 1 - Study Area Location