

*BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY
FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT*

An Archaeological Evaluation
at
Peddimore, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham
West Midlands

1998



B.U.F.A.U.



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1.0 Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit at Peddimore, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham in the period 18th March - 26th May 1998. The evaluation was carried out on behalf of the Department of Economic Development, Birmingham City Council, in advance of the proposed development of the site. Prior to this project no below-ground archaeological investigations had been conducted within the proposed development site or in its immediate environs. Some indication of the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits, their nature and condition was, however, available from an earlier desk-based assessment carried out in 1996 (CPM 1996). This suggested the potential for survival of archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and medieval periods.

The present evaluation comprised a reassessment of the available air photographic evidence, geophysical scanning and survey, and the excavation of 53 trial-trenches. Prehistoric stream channels, tree-boles, gullies and a ditch were identified, and heat-shattered and burnt stones, indicative of the close proximity of a Bronze Age burnt mound, were recorded, as were 12th-14th century tree-boles, gullies, pits, and ridge and furrow which represents early-medieval agricultural activity. No evidence for a medieval moated site was found. A large oval enclosure, which was not identified in the form envisaged prior to evaluation, is thought to date to the medieval period, but may utilise an earlier feature.

Trial-trenching demonstrated that a lack of evidence for archaeological deposits and features from documents, maps, air photographs and geophysical survey cannot be taken as a rigid indicator of the presence or absence of below-ground survival of archaeological deposits and features within the site at Peddimore. The potential for further archaeological excavation, and research, should not be underestimated. Given the survival of prehistoric deposits and medieval agricultural features, the potential for the analysis of spatial patterning and restructuring of the landscape over time is considered to be good. The absence of specific evidence for domestic habitation in both the Bronze Age and medieval periods does not discount those areas not tested during the evaluation from containing such remains.

2.0 Introduction

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out at Peddimore, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham. The work was undertaken by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit on behalf of the Department of Economic Development, Birmingham City

Council, and fulfilled a planning requirement that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in advance of a full application for proposed development of the land (planning application N/02128/96/OUT). The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994), a brief prepared by Birmingham City Council (Hodder 1998), and a Specification prepared by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (Jones 1998). The evaluation conformed to Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Department of Environment 1991).

Reassessment of the available air photographic evidence was undertaken by Air Photo Services, and geophysical survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford on behalf of BUFAU and in advance of trial-trenching. The results of these preliminary stages of work are reported on separately (Air Photo Services 1998, GSB 1998). However, the results are incorporated in this report.

3.0 The Site and its Location (Figure 1)

The site consists of approximately 50 hectares of cultivated land (centred on NGR SP 158 931). With the exception of a small, crescent-shaped area of land immediately to the west of the A38, the main body of the site is bounded to the west by the A38, to the south by Walmley Ash Road and Hurst Green Farm, to the east by Wishaw Lane, whilst the northern boundary is variously represented by Peddimore Lane, a partially hedged/fenced field boundary, a canalised ditch, and an open boundary, across to Wishaw Lane. The site lies on the northern edge of a modern residential and retail area, and within a modern agricultural landscape.

4.0 Previous Archaeological Work

The site had been the subject of archaeological investigation prior to this evaluation. A desk-based assessment (CPM 1996) suggested a low level of activity within the site during the prehistoric and Roman periods, with more intensive activity in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The assessment highlighted a significant assemblage of prehistoric flint artefacts and heat-shattered stones which represent the debris of Bronze Age burnt mounds. These mounds were thought to be located close to a stream running through the site. A crop-marked enclosure was also thought to be prehistoric in date. It was suggested that a medieval moat might be located within the southeastern part of the site. Other medieval remains were represented by ridge and furrow earthworks.

The Sites and Monuments Record contains references to the recovery of prehistoric flint artefacts, Roman and medieval pottery from fieldwalking around the site, to a medieval moated site at Peddimore Hall to the north of the site, and to other ridge and furrow earthworks, and medieval and post-medieval buildings.

5.0 Objectives

The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to determine the location, nature, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the site, in order that a mitigation scheme be prepared, in fulfillment of condition 12 of Birmingham City Council's outline planning permission (Hodder 1998).

6.0 Method

The reassessment and re-plotting of aerial photographic evidence was completed prior to the geophysical scanning, and subsequent detailed geophysical survey of a 20% sample of the site. This was followed by the excavation of a total of 53 trial-trenches, representing just over a 2% sample of the site. The trenches were located to transect known areas of archaeological potential as indicated by SMR references and the earlier desk-based assessment (CPM 1998), and known air photographic and geophysical features, and also to test the remaining areas of the site as widely as possible.

A 360° tracked excavator, under archaeological supervision, was used to remove the modern topsoil overburden to the top of any significant archaeological features and deposits, or to the top of the subsoil, in the trial-trenches. This surface was cleaned by hand to identify the form of any archaeological features. Archaeological deposits and features were sampled manually, except where limited by Health and Safety considerations, to determine their character and to recover any datable artefacts from their fills.

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Environmental samples were taken where appropriate. Contextual information was supplemented by scale drawings, plans, sections and photographs which, together with recovered artefacts, form the site archive. This is presently housed at Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit.

7.0 Walkover Survey (Figures 2 and 3)

Following a reassessment of the aerial photographic evidence, a walkover survey of the site was carried out prior to commencement of geophysical survey. The site was to have been fieldwalked for the recovery of archaeological artefacts; however, the site had not been ploughed since September 1997 and the dense coverage of vegetation masked the topsoil horizon. On advice from the Birmingham City Council Planning Archaeologist, it was agreed that a walkover survey and examination of the banks of two streams would be conducted. The results of this survey are given below.

7.1 Area A

Area A was located to the north of Walmley Ash Lane. It was bounded to the west and north by Peddimore Lane, and to the east by the A38. The southern boundary was marked by a c.0.30m deep furrow which runs east-west in between Peddimore Lane and the embankment for the A38. The topography of this area was generally flat, with the exception of modern ridge and furrow which ran north-south.

The area had previously been used for arable farming, but at the time of the walkover survey was covered by rough, immature, vegetation which masked the topsoil within this inverted D-shaped piece of land. Two discrete areas of apparently recent disturbance (A¹ and A²) were also recorded.

7.2 Area B

Area B was defined by the A38 to the west, Walmley Ash Lane and land belonging to 'The Bungalow' to the south, and Peddimore Lane to the east and north. The northern boundary was marked by the former route of Peddimore Lane, represented by an overgrown, rough trackway. The ground level rose within the eastern half of this area, and then dropped down towards Peddimore Lane. Modern plough tracks ran north-south across the area which was covered with immature vegetation, and the stubble of last year's crop.

An overhead cable ran parallel with, and on the western side of, Peddimore Lane. A second overhead cable ran northeast-southwest across Area B.

7.3 Area C

Area C was bounded to the west by Peddimore Lane, to the south by a boundary with Hurst Green Farm, to the east by a canalised ditch, and to the north by a stream and partially-hedged, partially-fenced, field boundary. The stream had an average depth of 1.60m, and had a meandering course in between C² and C³. The stream was fed by a ditch running south from Peddimore Hall moat. As in Area B, modern plough tracks ran north-south across the area, the majority of which was covered with immature vegetation, and the stubble of last year's crop. Within the northeastern corner of Area C, the topsoil horizon was not masked by vegetation. The surface was, however, weathered and partially compacted. Three former field boundaries may have been represented by larger furrows and slight breaks in the line of the present-day boundaries, suggesting that Area C was made up of four smaller parcels of land. The ground level sloped gradually downwards from west to east, giving the impression of a valley bottom.

Heat-shattered stones (C¹), and an 18th century pottery rim sherd (C²) were recovered from the bed of the stream which forms the northern boundary of Area C. Two modern land drains (C³) fed into this stream. An additional four land drains (C⁴, C⁵, C⁶ and C⁷) fed into the stream which formed the eastern boundary of Area C. Three small bridges provided access from Area C to Area D.

7.4 Area D

Area D was defined by a canalised ditch running north-south and a modern field boundary on its western side, and by Wishaw Lane to the east. The ditch had an average depth of 2.10m, and had been recently re-cut and its banks re-shaped. The water flowed from north to south. A dump of modern stone was recorded in between C⁵ and C⁶. The northern and southern boundaries of Area D were arbitrary divisions of the agricultural land. Modern plough tracks ran north-south across the area, the majority of which was covered with immature vegetation. Within the lower northwestern corner of Area D, the topsoil horizon was weathered and partially compacted and was not masked by vegetation. This area coincided with a discrete, gentle rise in the ground level. Elsewhere, the natural topography of Area D was variable. Within the northern half of the area, the land sloped gradually from north to south. Along the eastern boundary, there was a short drop from Wishaw Lane to the west. A large, raised

'platform' was located in the southern third of Area D and represented the highest piece of land within the whole site.

8.0 Archaeological Results (Figures 4 - 12; Plates 1 - 11)

Results of the air photographic reassessment and geophysical survey are reported on separately (APS 1998, GSB 1998). However, Figures 4 and 5 are included in this report to illustrate those results (APS Figure 4, GSB Figure 5) and to clarify the objective of each trial-trench. The location of the trial-trenches is shown on Figure 6.

A continuous numbering system was employed for both excavated and non-excavated features and deposits within each of the 53 trial trenches. The sequence in each trial trench is described from the base of the trench upwards. However, interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence is reserved for Section 11.0 **Discussion of Archaeological Results**. A brief quantification of recovered artefacts is given at the end of each trench description. An overall quantification of this material appears in Table 1.

Spot heights were taken for each archaeological feature and trench. The values are recorded within the site archive, and relate to a benchmark marked with a metal pin and yellow triangle on the tarmaced surface of Peddimore Lane at the point of access to Area C (notional value given as 100m). Depths given in this section relate to the depth of a deposit or feature below the modern ground surface.

For the purposes of clarity, illustrative figures which accompany the stratigraphic account within this section (Figures 7 - 12) show only the archaeological deposits and features. Modern land drains and plough cuts, which were especially prevalent in Area B, are not depicted on any of the figures. Sections of characteristic or distinctive deposits and features are included.

The underlying geology and subsoil varied tremendously across the site, and this is reflected in the description of each trench. However, in general, Areas A and B, and the southern half of Areas C and D comprised glaciofluvial or river terrace drift overlain by sandy soils over gravel, whilst the northern half of Areas C and D comprised Permo-Triassic reddish mudstone and alluvium overlaid by clay (SSEW 1983).

8.1 Area A (not illustrated; Plate 1)

Trench 1

(2.50m x 100m north-south, 2.50m x 50m east-west, excavated to a depth of 0.50m).

Objective: Random.

The subsoil comprised white chalk-clay and brown sand-gravel (1001). A modern circular pit (F100) cut the subsoil and was filled with large sub-rounded stones (1003). The fill of this pit, along with that of three modern land drains, was overlaid by a thick layer of topsoil (1000). No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Artefacts: One sherd of post-medieval pottery and a piece of glass were recovered from the fill of F100 (1003).

Trench 2

(2.50m x 50m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.45m).

Objective: Transect linear geophysical anomalies.

As in Trench 1, the subsoil comprised white chalk-clay and brown sand-gravel (2001). It was overlaid by 0.45m of topsoil (1000). No archaeological features were identified in this trench. A number of modern land drains corresponded with the locations of geophysical linear anomalies.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 2.

Trench 3

(2.50m x 100m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.50m).

Objective: Transect AP linear feature at southeastern end and possible continuation south of geophysical linear anomalies.

The yellowish-brown, sandy, clay-gravel subsoil (3001) was sealed by 0.30m of topsoil. Modern land drains corresponded with the AP and geophysical features. No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 3.

8.2 Area B (Figures 7 and 8; Plates 2 - 4)

Trench 4

(2.50m x 100m, aligned east-west, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Transect AP cut and embanked features at eastern end.

The orange-yellow, gravel-sand (4001) was cut by two features at the eastern end of Trench 4. Their location corresponded to that mapped by the APs. A shallow gully (F400), aligned north-south, was filled with a brown silt-sand (4002). A modern land drain ran parallel to the gully. Both features were overlaid by 0.30m of topsoil (4000).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 4.

Trench 5 (Figure 8)

(2.50m x 80m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Transect four linear AP anomalies, and two areas of geophysical response at the northwest end and centre of the trench.

Two features cut the yellow-brown gravel-sand subsoil (5001) in this trench. A north-south aligned, shallow, linear gully (F500), with a U-shaped profile and a butt end, had two fills. The primary fill comprised a grey-brown silty-sand (5004), with occasional patches of burnt clay, whilst the upper fill comprised a dark grey-brown silty, clay-sand (5002), which contained a high percentage of charcoal. A north-south aligned ditch (F501), with a V-shaped profile, was recorded c. 30m to the southeast of F500. The ditch was filled with a dark brown sandy-silt (5003). Both features were sealed by a 0.35m-0.40m deep layer of topsoil (5000).

Artefacts: A small tile fragment was found in the fill of F501 (5003).

Trench 6

(2.50m x 100m, aligned north-south, excavated to a depth of 0.30m).

Objective: Transect area of geophysical anomaly/response, and two linear AP anomalies towards the centre of the trench.

Two features cut the orange-brown sand-gravel subsoil (6001). A bowl-shaped, linear gully (F600), orientated east-west, was filled with a dark grey-brown sandy-silt (6002). A linear ditch (F601), aligned northeast-southwest, was recorded at the southern end of the trench. The slightly irregular bowl-shaped profile of the ditch was filled with grey-brown silty-sand (6003). Both features were sealed by a 0.30m deep layer of topsoil (6000).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from the features in this trench.

Trench 7 (Figure 8)

(2.50m x 123m, aligned approximately east-west, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Transect geophysical response and AP linear feature at western end; two AP possible cut features, two AP linear features, and two embanked AP features in eastern half of trench.

Three features cut the red-brown, clayey, gravel-sand subsoil (7001) in this trench. At the western end, a linear gully (F701), with gently sloping sides and flat base, crossed the trench in a north-south direction. A second gully (F700), with a similar profile to, and on roughly the same alignment as, F701 was recorded c. 88m to the east. Both gullies were filled with a dark brown, silty, clay-sand (7002 and 7004 respectively). The third feature, a shallow, circular pit (F702), with a bowl-shaped profile, was filled with a charcoal-flecked, grey-brown, sandy, clay-silt (7005).

A number of land drains were recorded running in a north-south direction. Both these, and the archaeological features recorded in Trench 7, were sealed by a 0.30m-0.40m deep layer of topsoil (7000).

Artefacts: Five sherds of medieval pottery, dated to the 13th-14th century, were found in the fill of F702 (7005). Sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the fills of F700 (7002) and F701 (7004).

Trench 8

(2.50m x 20m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Transect two AP linear features and general area of geophysical response.

One feature (F800) cut the yellow/red-brown gravel-sand subsoil (8001). Aligned east-west, the ditch, which had gradually sloping sides and a flat base, was filled with a grey-brown sandy-silt deposit (8002), and was sealed by a 0.40m deep layer of topsoil (8000).

Artefacts: Two 19th century pottery sherds, a fragment of machine-brick, and part of a land drain were recovered from the fill of F800 (8002).

Trench 9

(2.50m x 100m, aligned east-west, excavated to a depth of 0.30m-0.40m).

Objective: Transect three AP linear anomalies.

One linear feature (F900), orientated north-south, cut the red-brown gravel-sand subsoil (9001), towards the centre of this trench. This steep-sided ditch had a flat base and was filled with a grey-brown, silty, clay-sand (9004). A 0.30m deep layer of topsoil (9000) sealed the ditch fill.

Artefacts: The fill of F900 (9004) produced three pottery sherds dating to the 19th century.

Trench 10 (Figure 8)

(2.50m x 80m, aligned east-west, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Transect four AP linear features and geophysical anomaly at western end.

Three north-south aligned linear ditches cut the yellow-brown gravel-sand subsoil (1021) in this trench. The westernmost ditch (F111) had steep sides and an irregular base. Its lower fill of red-pink clay (1029) was overlaid by a medium-brown sandy-silt (1026). The eastern side of F111 was cut by another ditch (F112), which had a bowl-shaped profile and was filled with a light-brown, silty, gravel-sand (1027). Immediately to the east of F112, and running parallel with it, was a third ditch (F113). This feature had an irregular profile and was filled with a light grey-brown sand-gravel deposit (1025).

A land drain and two plough furrows (1022 and 1024) were also recorded. Both these and F111-F113 were overlaid by 0.40m of topsoil (1020).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 10.

Trench 11 (Figure 8)

(2.50m x 60m southeast-northwest, 2.50m x 40m northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.35m).

Objective: Transect AP and geophysical anomalies.

A single linear feature (recorded as F120 and F121), orientated north-south, cut the yellow-brown gravel-sand subsoil (1101), in both arms of Trench 11. This ditch was 2.20m wide and 0.70m deep, with a steep eastern side and a gradually sloping western edge. It had a steep-sided, flat-bottomed slot, and was filled with a dark grey-brown sandy-silt (1102). A lens of redeposited natural red-brown clay slumped into the western side of the ditch.

Two land drain cuts were recorded running north-south across Trench 11. These land drains and the ditch (F120/F121) were sealed by a 0.35m deep layer of topsoil.

Artefacts: Several 19th century pottery sherds were recovered from the fill of F120 (1102).

Trench 12 (Figure 8)

(2.50m x 100m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 1.20m).

Objective: Transect three AP linear features.

Three north-south aligned linear features, and one pit, were cut into the yellow-brown gravel-sand subsoil (1201). At the northeastern end of the trench, a ditch (F130) with a bowl-shaped profile and a fill of dark-grey gravel-silt (1202) was recorded. A similar ditch (F132), filled with a dark-grey sandy-silt (1205), was recorded c.60m to the southwest. A small, shallow, pit (F131), was partly transected by Trench 12. Its earliest fill comprised a light-brown clayey-sand (1024), which was overlaid by a charcoal-flecked, dark-grey silty-sand (1203). A third linear ditch (F133), situated at the southwestern end of the trench, was excavated by machine, under archaeological supervision. Its bowl-shaped cut was filled with a charcoal-flecked, dark brown, silty sand-clay (1207), the lower 0.30m of which was partially gleyed.

All four features were sealed by a 0.30m-0.40m deep topsoil layer.

Artefacts: The fills of F132 (1205) and F133 (1207) produced pottery dating to the 19th century. Context 1207 also contained pieces of ceramic tile, brick, plaster, clay pipe, iron, slag, and bottle glass. Fragments of ceramic tile, clay pipe, iron, and bottle glass were found in 1205. The fill of F130 (1202) contained modern glass and roof slate fragments.

Trench 13 (Figure 8)

(2.50m x 100m, aligned east-west, excavated to a depth of 0.50m).

Objective: Random.

Three linear features were recorded cutting the yellow/orange-brown gravel-sand subsoil (1302). Located 20m from the western end of the trench were two, shallow, northwest-southeast aligned, gullies (F140, F141). The eastern gully (F140) was cut by F141. Both gullies were filled with a dark-brown silt-sand deposit (1303 and 1304). Approximately 46m further east, a third gully (F143), which ran north-south, was filled with a dark grey, clay-silt-sand (1307).

A land drain ran the full length of Trench 13. A 0.50m deep layer of topsoil (1300) sealed the land drains and all three gullies.

Artefacts: One 19th century pottery sherd, and four ceramic tile fragments, were recovered from the fill of F143 (1307).

Trench 14 (Figure 8)

(2.50m x 130m, aligned approximately southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Transect two linear AP features at western end, and examine area of geophysical response in western half of trench.

Seven ditches, orientated more-or-less north-south, cut the yellow-brown gravel-sand subsoil (1401). Four of the ditches were excavated and were found to contain very similar grey-brown silt-sand fills (1402-1406). The fills of the remaining linear ditches were identical and, following discussion with the Planning Archaeologist, were not sampled.

Located at the eastern end of Trench 14, a steeply-cut ditch (F150) was truncated on its western side by a land drain cut (F151). This land drain was, in turn, cut by a later ditch (F152). This relationship was recorded on-site but is not shown on Figure 8. The later ditch (F152) had quite steep sides with a flat base, and two similar ditches (F153 and F154) were recorded further to the northwest.

All seven ditches, and four recorded land drains were sealed by 0.40m of topsoil.

Artefacts: Three 19th century pottery sherds were recovered from the fill of land drain cut F151 (1403). A clay pipe stem fragment was found in the fill of F153 (1405).

Trench 15

(2.50m x 100m, aligned east-west, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Transect three AP linear features.

Two linear features, aligned north-south, cut the yellow-brown, clayey, gravel-sand subsoil (1501) in this trench. The appearance and character of their fills, and alignment of their cuts, indicated that they were most likely to represent the continuation north of two ditches (F154 and one unexcavated feature) recorded in Trench 14.

The features were sealed by a 0.30m-0.40m deep layer of topsoil.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 15.

Trench 16 (Figure 8)

(2.50m x 100m northeast-southwest, 2.50m x 100m aligned approximately southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Transect AP linear features.

Three, north-south aligned, linear features cut the yellow-brown, gravel-sand subsoil (1601), in the northeast-southwest arm of this trench. A ditch (F174), situated approximately 26m from the southwestern end of Trench 16, was filled with a brown silty clay deposit (1605). It

was cut by a shallow ditch (F176) with a bowl-shaped profile. The lower fill of F176 comprised a brown silty-clay (1609), which was partially overlaid by a deposit of pink-red clay (1606). Both of these fills were sealed by a red-brown sandy-clay (1610). Approximately 42m to the northeast, a shallow gully (F170), filled with a dark-brown, clayey-silt deposit (1602), was recorded.

All of the above features, and a number of land drains, were sealed by a 0.30m-0.40m deep layer of topsoil (1600).

Artefacts: One fragment of ceramic tile was recovered from the fill of F174 (1605).

Trench 17

(2.50m x 20m, aligned approximately east-west, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Transect possible AP cut feature.

The yellow-brown sand-gravel subsoil (1701) was overlain by a 0.30m-0.40m deep layer of topsoil (1700). A concentration of gravel within the subsoil coincided with the position of a possible AP cut feature. No archaeological features were identified.

Artefacts: No finds were recovered from Trench 17.

Trench 18

(2.50m x 50m east-west, 2.50m x 50m north-south, 2.50m x 70m southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Transect AP embanked feature at centre of east-west arm, and AP linear features at southern end of Trench 18.

One, east-west aligned, linear feature cut the red-brown sandy-clay subsoil (1801), at the southern end of this trench. Within the north-south arm, the ditch was recorded as F190, with its western continuation in the southeast-northwest arm being recorded as F191. The ditch had a roughly bowl-shaped profile and was filled with a stony, dark-brown clay-silt deposit (1803).

The ditch F190/F191 was sealed by a 0.30m-0.40m deep layer of topsoil (1900).

Artefacts: Fragments of tile and brick were recovered from the fill of F191 (1803).

Trench 19 (Plate 4)

(2.50m x 100m southeast-northwest, 2.50m x 20m northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 3.50m).

Objective: Transect pond depicted on historic maps and test for features associated with Peddimore Lane.

One large feature (F210) cut the yellow/red-brown gravel-clay-sand subsoil (1901) at the southern end of this trench. The pond-cut, which was mechanically excavated under

archaeological supervision, had a minimum diameter of 23m and depth of 3.50m. It had been backfilled with a homogenous, loose, ashy, brown-black matrix containing machine-bricks and structural debris, 20th century pottery, metal cooking implements and a leather shoe (1902). Slow water seepage occurred at 2.80m-3m below the present ground surface.

This feature was sealed by a 0.40m deep layer of topsoil.

Artefacts: Shards of 20th century pottery, machine-bricks, metal cooking equipment, barbed wire, glass, and a leather shoe, were recovered from the fill of F210 (1902).

8.3 Area C (Figures 9 and 10; Plates 5 - 9)

Trench 20

(2.50m x 100m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Transect AP linear anomalies interpreted as ridge and furrow.

The yellow-brown gravel- clay-sand subsoil (2021) was sealed by a 0.25m - 0.35m thick layer of topsoil (2020).

No archaeological deposits or features were recorded in Trench 20.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 20.

Trench 21

(2.50m x 100m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.30m).

Objective: Transect AP linear anomalies interpreted as ridge and furrow.

The yellow-brown gravel-clay-sand subsoil (2101) was sealed by a 0.25m - 0.35m thick layer of topsoil (2100).

No archaeological deposits or features were recorded in Trench 21.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 21.

Trench 22

(2.50m x 50m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.50m).

Objective: Transect AP possible stream channel.

Two stream channel features, which lay on either side of a 5m wide natural ridge located towards the middle of Trench 22, cut into the red-brown clay and yellow-brown gravel-clay-sand subsoil (2201). On the western side of the ridge, a 9m wide x 0.40m deep stream channel (F241), orientated north-south, with gently sloping edges and a flattish base, was identified. This channel (F241) had a primary fill of compacted light-brown clay and gravel (2207) against its eastern edge. This was overlaid by a gleyed grey clay (2203) which was, in

turn, overlaid by a layer of slightly-gleyed, light brown clay (2202). This layer (2202) extended beyond the eastern edge of F241 up to the edge of the natural ridge.

A second stream channel (F240), located on the opposite side of the ridge and on the same alignment as F241, extended beyond the eastern end of the trench. This channel (F240) had an irregular base and gradually-sloping sides. A compacted, light brown clay and gravel (2207) on the western side of F240, and a loose gravel (2208) on its eastern side, were sealed by a later gleyed grey clay fill (2206). This was overlaid by a slightly gleyed, light-medium brown, clay (2204), which sealed F240 and which extended as far as the natural ridge to the west.

A land drain cut through layer 2204 and the fills of F240. The land drain cut, and deposits 2202 and 2204, were overlain by a 0.30m deep layer of topsoil (2200).

Artefacts: Fragments of burnt and heat-shattered stones were found towards the base of both features, in the fills 2203 (F241) and 2207 (F240).

Trench 23

(2.50m x 50m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.55m).

Objective: Transect AP possible stream channel.

The stream channels recorded in Trench 22 were also encountered in this trench, but only the continuation of the westernmost (F241) was excavated (F250). It was cut into pink-red gravelly-clay subsoil (2301), and was 7.80m wide x 0.55m deep, with a very irregular base and gradually-sloping sides. The earliest fill of F250, a grey silty sand and gravel (2305), was overlaid by a light yellowish-beige sand containing pea grit (2304). This was sealed by a brown silty clay (2302), interpreted as a possible buried soil. This would have accumulated during use of the surrounding landscape in a temporary, drier, period of time. The upper fill of F250 comprised a gleyed grey silty clay (2303).

The stream channel was sealed by a slightly-gleyed, light brown clay (2306) which was overlain by a 0.30m deep layer of topsoil (2300).

Artefacts: Fragments of burnt and heat-shattered pebbles were recovered from the possible buried soil 2302 (F250).

Trench 24 (Figure 10; Plate 5)

(2.50m x 50m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of up to 0.60m).

Objective: Transect AP possible stream channel.

Four features, including the continuation of both stream channels from Trench 22 (F240 and F241), were identified cutting into the subsoil (2401), which consisted of bands of natural grey gravelly-clay, red-brown clay, and gravel. The western channel (F261) was 5.70m wide x 0.60m deep, with a very uneven base and gradually-sloping sides. It was filled by a mix of grey clay and gravel (2410) on its western side, and by a dark grey, gleyed clay (2409). These fills were sealed by a gleyed, slightly sandy, grey clay (2408). Well preserved *in situ*

tree roots were observed extending through the fills of F261 into the subsoil (Front Cover plate), and root material was present throughout the stream channel fills, especially within fill 2409. A thin layer of slightly-gleyed, brown clay alluvium (2402) sealed F261.

The eastern stream channel (F260) cut through the alluvium (2402) which sealed F261. It had gently-sloping sides and a flat base, and was filled with a deposit of gravel (2406), a grey silty sandy clay (2405) containing a moderate amount of gravel towards the eastern edge, and a clean matrix of redeposited gravel and clay (2407) on the western side. Both of these fills (2405 and 2407) contained a high percentage of root material, some of which was burnt. A layer of gleyed, grey clay (2404) was partially-overlaid by a gleyed, light brown clay (2403).

A northwest-southeast aligned ditch (F262) was partially transected by Trench 24. The ditch, which had a steep profile, was filled with a medium-dark grey clay (2412), overlaid by a gleyed, greeny-grey clay (2411). A tree-bole (F264) was recorded immediately to the north.

All of the features, and the alluvium (2402), were sealed by a 0.20m-0.30m deep layer of topsoil (2400).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 24.

Trench 25 (Figure 10)

(2m x 50m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of up to 0.50m).

Objective: Transect AP possible stream channel.

The two stream channel features (F260 and F261) were also encountered in this trench cutting into the reddish-brown, gravelly-sandy-clay subsoil (2501). The western stream channel recorded in Trench 24 as F261, was recorded in Trench 25 as F270. Its gently-sloping, irregular profile was filled with a sand-gravel deposit (2505) which contained well-preserved tree roots. This was overlaid by a sandy clay silt (2504).

The stream channel (F270) was cut by a 10m wide, second channel (F271). A thin layer of organic material (2503), which contained waterlogged wood, lay against the western edge. The main fill of this later stream channel was represented by a gleyed, grey clay (2502). This was sealed by 0.30m of topsoil (2500).

Artefacts: Fragments of burnt and heat-shattered pebbles were recovered from 2505 (F270).

Trench 26 (Plate 6)

(2m x 50m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of up to 0.50m).

Objective: Transect AP possible stream channel.

The two stream channel features (F270 and F271) cut the red-brown gravel and clay subsoil (2601) towards the eastern end of Trench 26, appearing much narrower at this point. The western channel (F281) was again cut by the later, eastern, channel (F280). Only the eastern channel was excavated. Its 5m-wide cut was filled with a medium-grey, silty sandy clay (2602), which contained charcoal and small pieces of wood.

Both stream channels were sealed by a thin layer of slightly-gleyed, light-brown silty sand-clay (2604). This was overlaid by a 0.30m deep layer of topsoil.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from the fill of F280.

Trench 27 (Figure 10; Plates 7 and 8)

(2m x 100m southeast-northwest, 2.50m x 20m northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.60m).

Objective: Transect AP cut and embanked features coinciding with line of 'oval enclosure', and to test for the presence/absence of associated features inside and outside the enclosure.

Within the southeast-northwest arm of Trench 27, the subsoil comprised a mottled orange-brown and grey sandy gravel-clay, with lenses of pink-red mudstone (2701). Towards the middle of the trench, it was cut by a tree-bole (F290) which was filled with a charcoal-flecked, grey, silty sand-clay (2703). Immediately to the southeast, a north-south aligned, 2m wide band of charcoal-flecked, grey, silty sand-clay (2704) proved to be the fill of a second tree-bole (F291). The location of this feature coincided with that of an embanked feature mapped by the aerial photographic reassessment.

Both features (F290 and F291) were sealed by a localised, thin layer of burnt, charcoal-rich, dark grey clay (2702). A series of four modern land drains was sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of topsoil (2700).

Within the northeast-southwest arm of Trench 27, the yellow-brown sand-clay subsoil had veins of grey clay running through it (2709). It was cut at the northeastern end by a tree-bole (F294). At the southwestern end, an east-west aligned linear feature (F292), which had steeply-cut sides and a flat base, cut the subsoil. The feature was filled with a charcoal-flecked, rooty, grey-brown silty sand-clay (2706). A tree-bole (F293) was recorded 2.5m to the northeast of F292. Immediately to the northeast of the tree-bole was a modern dump of agricultural material (2710). All three features (F292, F293 and F294) and layer 2710 were sealed by 0.20m - 0.40m of topsoil (2700).

Artefacts: A sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the fill of F292 (2706).

Trench 27A (Plate 9)

(10m x 15m, excavated to a depth of 0.50m).

Objective: Transect a number of geophysical 'pit-like' anomalies.

The yellow-brown sand-clay subsoil (2711) was cut by a series of five, irregularly-spaced tree-boles (F280, F296-F299). All five features were sealed by a 0.30m - 0.35m thick layer of topsoil (2700).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 27A.

Trench 28

(2m x 80m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.55m).

Objective: Test for presence/absence of features within the 'oval enclosure'.

The mottled orange-grey, gravel-clay subsoil (2801) was cut by two modern land drains. These were sealed by a 0.30m - 0.40m thick layer of topsoil (2800).

No archaeological deposits or features were identified in this trench.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 28.

Trench 38

(2m x 100m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.90m).

Objective: Transect AP embanked and cut feature, geophysical anomaly.

Two features cut the yellow-brown gravelly sand-clay subsoil (3801). A linear feature (F380) with irregularly-sloping sides crossed the trench on a north-south alignment, its position corresponding with that of an AP cut feature. The feature continued its alignment north to Trench 45 and south to Trench 39. A dark brown, silt-clay deposit (3803) had slumped into the feature from both sides, before a later recut (F381) was undertaken for the insertion of a modern land drain into the original cut. A second, unexcavated feature (F382) was seen as a 5.50m wide band of dark grey clay-gravel (3808), characteristic of the stream channel fills seen in Trenches 22-26.

A series of six land drains was recorded along the length of Trench 38. All eight features in this trench were overlaid by a 0.30m - 0.40m thick layer of topsoil (3800).

No deposit or feature corresponding to the position of the AP embanked feature was recorded in Trench 38.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 38.

Trench 39

(2m x 100m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.50m).

Objective: Transect AP embanked and cut feature.

The yellow-brown gravel-sand subsoil (3901) was cut by a linear feature (F390) aligned north-south. This represented the southern continuation of F380 which contained a modern land drain. The feature was not excavated in Trench 39.

No other deposits or features were recorded in Trench 39.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 39.

Trench 40 (Figure 10)

(2m x 100m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.50m).

Objective: Random.

Eight features cut the yellow-brown/pink-red, gravel sand-clay subsoil (4051). Approximately 30m from the southeastern end of Trench 40, a small linear gully (F406), with a bowl-shaped profile, crossed the trench on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was filled with a grey, orange-brown silt-sand deposit (4053). Running parallel with F406 was a second gully (F407), filled with a brown silt-sand (4054). A narrow post-hole (F412) cut into the fill of F407, and was itself filled with a charcoal-flecked, brown sand-silt (4061). Four metres to the northwest, a third gully (F405), this time aligned northwest-southeast, with steep sides and a flat base, was recorded. It was filled with a slightly stony, dark brown clay-silt (4052). A fourth gully (F410), aligned northeast-southwest, was recorded in the middle of Trench 40. This shallow cut, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, was filled with a charcoal-flecked, grey-brown sand (4058). Fifteen metres to the northwest, a fifth gully (F408), aligned northeast-southwest, with a very shallow cut filled with a yellow-brown silt-sand deposit (4056), was recorded. It was cut by a later feature (F409), aligned northwest-southeast, which is thought to be the cut for a modern land drain. A sixth gully (F413) was identified at the northwestern end of Trench 40. It was aligned northeast-southwest, and had a shallow cut filled with yellow-brown sand-silt (4062).

All features were sealed by 0.30m - 0.40m of topsoil (4050).

Artefacts: Burnt clay and a fragment of animal bone were recovered from the fill of F409 (4057).

Trench 41 (Figure 10)

(2m x 100m northeast-southwest, 2m x 100m northwest-southeast, excavated to a depth of 1m).

Objective: Transect AP cut feature in northwest-southeast arm, AP linear features interpreted as ridge and furrow in northwest-southeast arm and northeast-southwest arm.

Two features cut the yellow-brown gravel-sand subsoil (4101), their position coinciding with that of an AP cut feature in the northwest-southeast arm of Trench 41. A linear ditch (F410), aligned east-west, filled with a stony, rooty, grey-brown silt-sand (4102), was cut by a second ditch (F411), also aligned east-west. The later ditch (F411) measured 2.40m in width and 0.80m in depth, and was filled with a similar deposit to 4102 (4103). Both ditches contained evidence of tree-holes and their associated root disturbance. Extending southeast from the two ditches was a series of six linear bands of light brown silt-sand. These are thought to represent the remains of ridge and furrow.

The two ditches, and the ridge and furrow, were overlaid by a 0.30m - 0.40m thick layer of topsoil (4100).

Artefacts: A sherd of post-medieval pottery and brick fragments were recovered from the fill of F410 (4102). Post-medieval pottery and glass were recovered from the fill of F411 (4103).

Trench 42

(2m x 100m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.70m).

Objective: Transect AP embanked and cut features and geophysical anomaly.

Three features cut the orange-brown/white-grey gravel-sand subsoil (4201). At the northwestern end of the trench, a shallow gully (F420), aligned southeast-northwest, had a lower fill of charcoal-flecked, brown silt-sand which contained a number of large sub-rounded stones (4203). The upper fill comprised a thin layer of grey silt-sand with small stones (4202). Eight metres to the southeast, an unexcavated, 3m-wide, band of stony, rooty, grey-brown silt-sand, which coincided with an AP embanked feature and the western continuation of an AP cut feature, was interpreted as the continuation west of the two ditches (F410 and F411) recorded in Trench 41. A second gully was recorded a further 8m to the southeast of this unexcavated band. The gully (F421), which was aligned northeast-southwest, had a bowl-shaped profile and was filled with a brown-grey silty clay-sand (4204). Two land drains were also recorded cutting the subsoil in Trench 42.

All three features were overlaid by 0.30m of topsoil (4200).

No archaeological deposit or feature was recorded along the position of an AP cut feature mapped on Figure 4.

Artefacts: A fragment of burnt stone was recovered from the upper fill of F420 (4202).

Trench 43

(2m x 100m southeast-northwest, 2m x 100m northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.55m).

Objective: Transect AP linear features interpreted as ridge and furrow at northwestern extent of trench; random location for remainder of trench.

The pink-red clay and gravel subsoil (4301) was cut at the junction of the two arms of Trench 43 by a linear, northeast-southwest aligned, modern agricultural feature (F430). No archaeological deposits or features were recorded in this trench.

No deposits or features corresponding with the AP ridge and furrow were recorded.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 43.

Trench 44 (Figure 10)

(2m x 150m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.60m).

Objective: Transect AP cut and embanked feature, AP linear anomalies interpreted as ridge and furrow, geophysical anomaly.

Seventeen features cut the yellow-brown gravel sand-clay subsoil (4401). A northeast-southwest aligned, V-shaped gully (F448) which was filled with an orange-brown silty sand-clay deposit (4411), was cut by a similarly-aligned gully (F440) on its eastern side. The later gully (F440) was filled with a red-brown silty sand-clay deposit (4402). A third northeast-

southwest aligned feature (F442) was recorded a further 8m to the southeast in Trench 44. The shallow profile was pitted with root disturbance and this, combined with the rooty, silt-sand fill (4404), is suggestive of a former hedgeline. Also aligned northeast-southwest, was a narrow, V-shaped gully (F445) filled with a brown silt-sand deposit (4407). Located immediately to the southeast, and running parallel to F445, was a shallow gully (F444) which was filled with a brown silt-sand deposit (4406).

Further to the southeast were three inter-cutting features. Two V-shaped, parallel gullies (F452 and F458), aligned northeast-southwest, were both filled with a reddish-grey silt-sand deposit (4416 and 4425 respectively). The two gullies were cut by a more acutely northeast-southwest aligned gully (F453) with a bowl-shaped profile which was filled with a charcoal-flecked, brown-grey silt-sand deposit (4417). A narrow gully (F443), filled with a grey-silt-clay deposit (4405), was recorded 14m to the southeast of F453. A further 20m to the southeast was a ditch (F449), with steeply-cut edges and a V-shaped base. It was filled with a grey silt-clay (4412). This feature was cut by a smaller ditch (F451), also aligned southeast-northwest. The lower fill of this ditch was a thin layer of grey silt-clay (4415), and the upper fill was a brown silt-clay (4414). Both ditches (F449 and F451) were cut by a shallow gully (F450) filled with an orange-brown silt-clay (4413), thought to represent modern agricultural activity. Immediately to the southeast, two northeast-southwest aligned gullies (F454 and F455) were filled with grey-brown silt-clay (4419 and 4420 respectively). Three shallow scoops (F456, F457 and F459), filled with a dark-grey clay-silt-sand (4423, 4424 and 4422 respectively), located at the southeastern end of Trench 44 represented tree-boles and root activity.

All of the features were sealed by a 0.20m-0.25m thick layer of topsoil (4400).

Artefacts: Five 13th-14th century pottery sherds were recovered from the fill of F440 (4402), two from the fill of F441 (4403), five from the fill of F442 (4404) and two from the fill of F449 (4412). A fragment of clay pipe also came from F449.

Trench 45 (Figure 10)

(2m x 100m northeast-southwest, 2m x 100m southeast-northwest, 2m x 50m northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 1m).

Objective: Transect southwestern line of 'oval enclosure', AP cut and embanked features.

Five features cut the mixed yellow-brown/grey gravel-clay and pink-red clay-mudstone subsoil (4501). A ditch (F473), aligned southeast-northwest and filled with a grey-brown silty clay-sand (4506), was recorded within the northernmost arm of Trench 45. Approximately 30m to the northeast, the two stream channels, recorded as F280 and F281 in Trench 26, continued their meandering course southeast (F476 and F477). A northeast-southwest aligned ditch (F475) was recorded in the middle of the southeast-northwest arm of Trench 45. The ditch (F475) had steeply-sloping edges and a flat base, and was filled with a brown, silty sand-clay deposit (4512). It was cut by a modern land drain. The fifth feature represented the northern continuation of a post-medieval ditch (F380) which had been excavated in Trench 38. The feature was not excavated in Trench 45.

A layer of alluvium (4514) overlaid the earlier stream channel (F476), and was itself overlaid by a 0.30m thick layer of topsoil (4500). The later stream channel (F477), the two excavated ditches (F473 and F475) and the northern continuation of F380 were sealed by 0.30m-0.40m of topsoil (4500).

Artefacts: Three post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the fill of F475 (4518).

Trench 46

(2m x 50m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.40m).

Objective: Random.

The yellow/orange-brown gravel-sand subsoil (4601) was sealed by a 0.30m-0.40m thick layer of topsoil (4600). No archaeological deposits or features were identified.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 46.

Trench 47 (Figure 10)

(2m x 150m southeast-northwest, 2m x 50m northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.45m).

Objective: Transect linear AP features interpreted as ridge and furrow and AP cut feature.

Two features cut the mottled pink-red and yellow-grey gravel-clay subsoil (4701). A shallow gully (F470) filled with a charcoal-flecked, gleyed, grey silt-sand-clay (4702), was cut by a second gully (F471) filled with a slightly-gleyed, yellow-brown/grey silty-sand-clay deposit (4703). These fills were very similar in make-up to the alluvium which sealed the stream channels in Trenches 22-26 and 52. Both of the gullies in Trench 47 were aligned northeast-southwest, and had a preserved depth of 0.29m. Their fills were sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of topsoil (4700).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 47.

Trench 48

(2m x 50m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.60m).

Objective: Random.

The pinky-yellow-brown gravel-clay-sand subsoil (4801) was cut by an east-west aligned linear ditch (F480). The bowl-shaped profile was filled with a thin layer of grey-black silt (4803), which was overlaid by a silt-clay deposit (4802). The upper fill was sealed by 0.30m of topsoil (4800).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 48.

Trench 49

(2m x 100m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.50m).

Objective: Transect AP ridge and furrow at northeastern end of trench.

The yellow-brown clayey-sand subsoil (4902) was cut by a series of linear bands of pale-brown silty-sand (4901), aligned southeast-northwest. These bands represent the continuation of ridge and furrow recorded in Trench 41 to the northwest. They were overlaid by a 0.30m-0.40m thick layer of topsoil (4900).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 49.

Trench 52

(2m x 70m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.70m).

Objective: Additional trench to test for presence/absence of features on either side of the prehistoric stream channels.

The mixed red-brown sand-clay, gravel-sand-clay and pink-red mudstone subsoil (5202) was cut by the two stream channels recorded in Trench 24 to the northwest as F260 and F261, and to the southeast in Trench 25 as F270 and F271. No associated features were recorded in this trench. The southeast-northwest aligned ditch (F262), recorded in Trench 24, was not transected by Trench 52. The two stream channels (F520 and F521) were overlaid by a 0.20m thick layer of alluvium (5201) which was, in turn, overlaid by a 0.30m-0.40m thick layer of topsoil (5200).

8.4 Area D (Figures 11 and 12; Plates 10 - 11)

Trench 29 (Figure 12)

(2m x 100m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.65m).

Objective: Transect AP possible cut feature at southwestern end, AP cut and embanked features at northeastern end which coincide with line of 'oval enclosure'; and to test for the presence/absence of features within the 'oval enclosure'.

Two features, which cut the red-brown and grey sand-clay subsoil (2901), were identified in this trench. An irregular tree-bole cut (F230), filled with a waterlogged, dark grey clay (2904), which was overlaid by a rooty, charcoal-flecked, mottled green-grey and orange-brown sand-clay (2903), was sealed by a thin band of charcoal (2902). Immediately to the northeast of F230, a similar band of charcoal (2905) sealed a shallow linear gully (F231), aligned northeast - southwest. The flat-bottomed gully-cut had gently sloping sides and was filled with a charcoal-flecked, yellow-grey sand-clay deposit (2906).

Both features were sealed by an approximately 0.30m thick layer of red-brown clay alluvium (2907). This was sealed by 0.30m - 0.40m of topsoil (2900).

No deposit or feature coinciding with the AP possible cut feature mapped at the southwestern end of Trench 29 was recorded by this evaluation.

Artefacts: Fragments of burnt and heat-shattered stones were recovered from the fill of F231 (2906).

Trench 30 (Figure 12)

(2m x 100m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.80m).

Objective: Transect AP and geophysical linear anomalies interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow, AP cut and embanked feature.

One feature, which cut the red-brown clayey-sand subsoil (3031), was identified in this trench. The feature (F300) was only partially transected by Trench 30. It had a gradually-sloping, irregular, eastern side, which was exposed to a depth of 0.30m. The lower fill comprised a charcoal-flecked, red-brown clay with occasional sub-rounded stones, burnt wood and roots (3033). The upper fill, a grey-brown sandy-clay (3032) contained a higher percentage of burnt wood and root material.

Feature F300 was sealed by 0.30m of topsoil (3030).

Artefacts: Fragments of roughly-made ceramic land drain were recovered from the upper fill of F300 (3032).

Trench 31

(2m x 100m, aligned north-south, excavated to a depth of 0.60m).

Objective: Transect AP and geophysical linear features, interpreted as ridge and furrow.

A series of four linear features (F310 - F313), aligned east-west, cut the red clay subsoil (3101). All four features were filled with light brown silty sand-clay (3102 - 3105), and were sealed by 0.20m - 0.25m of topsoil (3100).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 31.

Trench 32 (Figure 12)

(2m x 100m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.80m).

Objective: Transect AP area of deeper soil, cut and embanked feature, AP and geophysical linear features, interpreted as ridge and furrow.

Two features, which cut the red-brown sand-clay subsoil (3201), were recorded. A shallow, linear cut (F320), aligned southeast-northwest, was filled with charcoal-flecked, brown silty-clay (3202). Twenty-five metres to the northwest, a second linear cut (F321), also aligned southeast-northwest, and filled with a brown silty-clay (3204) was recorded. Both features, interpreted as gullies, were sealed by 0.30m - 0.40m of topsoil (3200).

No deposit or feature coinciding with the AP area of deeper soil or embanked feature was recorded. The northernmost gully (F321) represents the continuation east of an AP linear feature, whilst the southern gully (F320) coincides with an AP cut feature.

Artefacts: A sherd of post-medieval pottery, fragment of bone and piece of leather shoe were recovered from the fill of F321 (3204). No artefacts were recovered from the fill of F320 (3202).

Trench 33

(2m x 100m, aligned east-west, excavated to a depth of 0.80m).

Objective: Transect possible southwestern continuation of 'oval enclosure', test for associated features inside and outside 'enclosure'.

Two features cut the red-brown clay subsoil (3301). The earlier, linear ditch (F330) was aligned southeast-northwest, and had a gently-sloped western profile, filled with a brown sand-clay (3302). The eastern profile had been erased by a later ditch, also aligned southeast-northwest, which contained a land drain (F331). Both features were sealed by 0.30m - 0.40m of topsoil (3300).

Artefacts: Fragments of machine-brick were recorded within the fill of F331 (3303).

Trench 34

(2m x 100m north-south, 2m x 50m northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.75m).

Objective: North-south arm to transect possible continuation of 'oval enclosure' and AP cut and embanked feature. East-west arm random location.

Two features cut the mottled orange/yellow-brown sandy-clay subsoil which also contained a variable percentage of sub-rounded stones (3402). In the north-south arm of Trench 34, a 6.70m-wide linear feature (F341), aligned east-west, was recorded. Its position coincided with that of the AP embanked feature. The shallow cut had gently sloping edges and a flat base. It was filled with a dark grey silty, sand-clay (3404), which had a high burnt wood and charcoal content. A similar feature (F340) was recorded in the east-west arm of Trench 34. Aligned north-south, this shallow cut, although narrower (2.70m wide), also had a flat base and was filled with a stony, dark grey silty, sand-clay (3403).

Both features were sealed by a 0.30m - 0.40m thick layer of grey-brown clay alluvium (3401). This was overlaid by 0.30m of topsoil (3400).

A large land drain, aligned east-west, coincided with the location of the AP cut feature.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from the fills of F340 and F341.

Trench 35 (Plate 10)

(2m x 160m, aligned north-south, with three east-west aligned extensions, excavated to a depth of 3.20m).

Objective: Transect AP cut and embanked feature at northern end, possible moated site at southern end.

One large linear feature was recorded at the southern end of Trench 35, cutting the yellow-brown/pinky-red gravel sand-clay subsoil (3502). The feature, which coincided with the southern arm of the 'moat', was mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision and, due to the instability of the trench sections, was recorded from the top of the trench, and then backfilled. The feature (F350), was approximately 14m wide and 3.20m deep, and had steeply cut edges with a bowl-shaped base. Its full length was not exposed. Fast water flow occurred at approximately 2.80m - 3m. The lower fill comprised a waterlogged grey, organic, silt-clay (3502), which was overlaid by a mixed deposit containing building debris, concrete beams and burnt oak trees (3501).

The upper fill of feature F350 was sealed by 0.30m of topsoil (3500).

No deposit or feature coincided with the AP embanked feature at the northern end of Trench 35. A large land drain, recorded in Trench 34, continued its alignment east through Trench 35, and may represent the AP cut feature. No evidence of a northern arm of the 'moat', or its associated embanked centre, was found.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from the fill of F350.

Trench 35A (Plate 11)

(20m x 20m, excavated to a depth of 3.50m).

Objective: Additional trench to establish presence/absence of western arm of 'moat'.

The sections of Trench 35A were stepped to allow safe access to the lower fill of F350 for recording, environmental sampling and recording. The western limit of F350 lay in between Trench 35A and its small western extension.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from the fill of F350.

Trench 36

(2m x 70m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.55m).

Objective: Transect AP embanked feature and test for features within eastern part of Area D.

The subsoil comprised a red-brown sand-clay with bands of light yellow-brown gravel sand-clay (3601). A tree-bole was recorded 45m from the northwestern end of the trench. This tree-bole and the subsoil were sealed by 0.30m-0.40m of topsoil (3600). No archaeological features were recorded.

No deposit or feature coinciding with the AP embanked feature was recorded.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 36.

Trench 37

(2m x 100m east - west, 2m x 50m northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 0.60m).

Objective: Transect AP area of deeper soil in east-west arm. North-south arm for random testing.

One feature cut the red-brown sand-clay subsoil (3701), and its position coincided with that of an AP area of deeper soil at the western end of Trench 37. The feature (F370), a stream channel, aligned southeast-northwest, was approximately 8.50m wide and 0.30m deep. Its gently-sloping profile and undulating base was filled with a stony, waterlogged, dark grey silt-clay which had a high content of preserved wood bark (3704).

The fill of F370 was sealed by 0.50m of grey clay alluvium (3702). This was overlaid by 0.20m of topsoil (3700).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from the fill of F370.

Trench 50 (Figure 12)

(2m x 50m north-south, 2m x 90m east - west, excavated to a depth of 0.80m).

Objective: Random.

Three linear features cut the mixed yellow-brown gravel sand-clay and red-brown sand-clay subsoil (5013). The first linear feature (F510), which was aligned northeast-southwest and which transected the north-south arm of Trench 50, had gently-sloping sides with a bowl-shaped base. It was 1m in width and had a surviving depth of 0.25m. The cut was filled with a mixed deposit of gritty, red-brown silty clay (5010). The second and third features were recorded in the east-west arm of Trench 50. Aligned north-south, a 16m wide band of dark grey clay and gravel (5014), similar to that representing the stream channels in Area C (Trenches 22 - 26) was recorded. This was not excavated. At the eastern end of Trench 50, a linear feature (F511), aligned northeast-southwest, and corresponding to the position of an AP cut feature, was recorded. The fill (5015) comprised a rooty, grey-brown, silty sand-clay, which included fragments of brick and barbed wire. The feature continued its alignment northeast to Trench 51.

Feature F510 and the deposit of grey clay and gravel (5014) were sealed by a 0.35m - 0.40m thick layer of grey clay alluvium (5017), which increased in depth from east to west. Feature F511 cut through the alluvium, and its fill was sealed by 0.35m of topsoil (5016).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 50.

Trench 51

(2m x 75m, aligned southeast-northwest, excavated to a depth of 0.50m).

Objective: Transect AP cut feature within southeastern half of trench.

One feature cut the orange-brown gravel sand-clay subsoil (5102). A linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, was recorded in the southeastern half of Trench 51, corresponding with the position of an AP cut feature. Seen as a 1m-wide cut (F520), filled with grey-brown silty

sand-clay (5103) and containing a land drain, this feature continued its alignment southwest to Trench 50.

The linear feature (F520) cut a 0.15m - 0.25m thick layer of grey clay alluvium (5101). Both were overlaid by 0.30m of topsoil (5100).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 51.

Trench 53

(2m x 40m, aligned north-south, excavated to a depth of 0.60m).

Objective: Transect AP area of deeper soil which coincided with projected northern boundary of 'oval enclosure'.

The mottled red and grey clay subsoil (5302) was overlaid by a 0.30m thick layer of grey clay alluvium (5301). This was overlaid by 0.10m - 0.20m of topsoil.

No archaeological deposits or features were recorded in Trench 53. The AP area of deeper soil may coincide with an increase in the thickness of alluvium within the trench.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 53.

9.0 The Artefacts

Prehistoric artefacts are underlined>. Medieval artefacts are italicised.

Table 1: Artefact Quantification and Dating

Area	Trench	Feature	Context	Artefacts/Dating
A	1	-	1000	1 x <i>13th-14th century pottery sherd</i>
A	1	F100	1003	2 x post-medieval pottery sherds, fragment of shell 1 x post-medieval pottery sherd 1 x fragment of glass
B	5	F501	5003	1 x fragment of tile
B	7	F700	7002	1 x post-medieval pottery sherds
B	7	F701	7004	1 x post-medieval pottery sherds
B	7	F702	7005	5 x <i>medieval (13th-14th century) pottery sherds</i>
B	8	F800	8002	2 x post-medieval pottery sherds Fragments of machine-brick, land drain
B	9	F900	9004	3 x post-medieval pottery sherds
B	11	F120	1102	19 x post-medieval pottery sherds Fragment of machine-brick
B	12	F130	1202	Fragments of glass, roof slate
B	12	F132	1205	6 x post-medieval pottery sherds Fragments of tile, clay pipe, iron, bottle glass
B	12	F133	1207	67 x post-medieval pottery sherds Fragments of tile, machine-brick, plaster, clay pipe, iron, slag, bottle glass
B	13	F143	1307	1 x post-medieval pottery sherd 4 x fragments of tile
B	14	F151	1403	3 x post-medieval pottery sherds

B	14	F153	1405	1 x clay pipe stem
B	16	F174	1605	1 x fragment of tile
B	18	F191	1803	Fragments of tile and machine-brick
B	19	F210	1902	Fragments of post-medieval pottery sherds Machine-bricks, metal cooking equipment, barbed wire, glass, leather shoe
<u>C</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>F240</u>	<u>2207</u>	<u>6 x Bronze Age heat-shattered and burnt stones</u>
<u>C</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>F241</u>	<u>2203</u>	<u>10 x Bronze Age heat-shattered and burnt stones</u>
<u>C</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>F250</u>	<u>2302</u>	<u>4 x Bronze Age heat-shattered and burnt stones</u>
<u>C</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>F250</u>	<u>2303</u>	<u>21 x Bronze Age heat-shattered and burnt stones</u>
<u>C</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>F270</u>	<u>2505</u>	<u>14 x Bronze Age heat-shattered and burnt stones</u>
C	27	F292	2706	1 x post-medieval pottery sherd
C	40	F409	4057	Burnt clay, fragments of animal bone
C	41	F410	4102	1 x post-medieval pottery sherd Fragments of machine-brick
C	41	F411	4103	1 x post-medieval pottery sherd Fragments of glass
C	42	F420	4202	1 x burnt stone
C	44	F440	4402	5 x 13th-14th century pottery sherds
C	44	F441	4403	2 x 13th-14th century pottery sherds
C	44	F442	4404	5 x 13th-14th century pottery sherds
C	44	F449	4412	2 x 13th-14th century pottery sherds, fragment of clay pipe
C	45	F475	4518	3 x post-medieval pottery sherds
<u>D</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>F231</u>	<u>2906</u>	<u>5 x Bronze Age heat-shattered and burnt stones</u>
D	30	F300	3032	Fragments of tile, slag, land drain
D	32	F321	3204	1 x post-medieval pottery sherd 1 x fragment of bone, fragments of iron, piece of leather shoe
D	33	F331	3303	Fragments of machine-brick

10.0 The Environmental Evidence

Samples of waterlogged bark taken from the prehistoric stream channel in Trench 37, and roots taken from the prehistoric stream channel in Trench 24 were not considered to be suitable for radiocarbon dating (University of Sheffield *pers. comm.*). However, the roots are considered to be suitable for species identification, and have the potential to complement existing knowledge of the prehistoric environment at Peddimore (Dept. Of Botanic Studies, University of Birmingham *pers. comm.*)

10.1 The Insect Remains *by David Smith*

Introduction

Four bulk samples from the stream channels were processed and assessed.

The insects from these samples were assessed in order to see:

- 1) the state of preservation of the insect remains present.
- 2) if the faunas recovered have an interpretable value.
- 3) whether an analysis of these insect remains would be informative as to the nature of the environment both within this channel and that of the countryside surrounding it.

Sample Preparation and Analysis

The weights and volumes of the four samples are listed in Table 2. The samples were processed using the standard method of paraffin flotation as outlined in Kenward *et al.* (1980). This paraffin flot was then sorted under a binocular microscope.

Where insect faunas were present, these were assessed using the system for "scanning" faunas as outlined by Kenward *et al.* (1985). On average the time taken to scan each sample was around 20 minutes. All the species present have been identified as far as was possible.

Results

Small faunas of Coleoptera (beetles) and Trichoptera (caddis flies) were recovered. The Coleoptera recovered are listed in Table 2. The numbers of individuals present are estimated in the following way * = 1-2 individuals ** = 2-5 individuals. The taxonomy used for the Coleoptera (beetles) follows that of Lucht (1987).

Preservation

No insect remains were encountered in the fills of the stream channels (2406, F260 and 2408, F261), in Trench 24. The fill of a tree-hole (2903, F230) in Trench 29, and of a stream channel (3704, F370) in Trench 37, had poor preservation of the insect material. Many of the remains were very fragmentary and pitted. As a result, a small and probably unrepresentative fauna was recovered.

Potential of the faunas

The majority of the insects recovered are water beetles. All of the species present, such as the *Ochthebius*, *Hydreana* and *Limnebius*, have a wide habitat tolerance and, as a result, are not found in specific water conditions.

There is a limited number of species present which are indicative of the landscape away from the body of water itself. The *Noterus* weevil probably fed on some form of emergent waterside vegetation in the area. The *Aphodius* dung beetle may indicate the presence of pasture. There are three species of beetle present that suggest scrub or woodland. These are a type of "wood worm" *Grynobius planus*, the colydid *Cercylon* and the "leaf miner" *Rhynchaenus*. Although these species indicate the presence of woodland in the vicinity, it was not possible to identify the nature or scale of this woodland. This is for two reasons. First, some species identified are not specific to only one particular type of tree and, second, it was not possible to identify all these taxa to species level and, therefore, the species host tree could not be identified. In the case of the fill of a tree-hole (2903, F230) in Trench 29, this means it is not possible to say if these insects are associated with this specific tree-hole only, or are from the general environment.

It would, therefore, seem that these faunas have a low potential to provide helpful interpretations of the landscape or human activity at Peddimore.

Suggested further analysis

This assessment has suggested that there is little value in conducting a full analysis of these insect faunas, except as the weakest form of supporting evidence for other environmental results such as those gained from the plant macro-fossil and pollen analyses. Any further work on these insect faunas can be seen as not essential to the project.

Table 2: The Insects Recovered from in the Samples from Peddimore.

	2903	3704
Weight (kg)	8	12
Volume (l)	12	12
COLEOPTERA		
Carabidae		
<i>Bembidion ?guttula</i> (F.)	-	+
<i>B. spp.</i>	-	+
<i>Pterostichus sp.</i>	-	+
Hydraenidae		
<i>Hydraena testacea</i> Curt.	++	
<i>H. spp.</i>	+	++
<i>Ochthebius spp.</i>	+	++
<i>Helophorus spp.</i>		+
<i>Limnibius spp.</i>	++	++
Hydrophilidae		
<i>Cercyon</i> (aquatic) spp.	+	+
<i>Enochrus sp.</i>		
Silphidae		
<i>Silpha sp.</i>	-	+
Catopidae		
<i>Catops sp.</i>	-	+
Staphylinidae		
<i>Lesteva sp.</i>	+	++
<i>Oxytelus sp.</i>	+	-
<i>Platystethus sp.</i>		+
<i>Stenus sp.</i>	+	-
<i>Lathrobium spp.</i>	+	+
<i>Tachyphorus sp.</i>	-	+
Helodidae		
<i>Cyphon sp.</i>	+	-
Dryopidae		
<i>Dryops sp.</i>	-	+
Colydiidae		
<i>Cercylon sp.</i>	+	-
Anobidae		
<i>Grynobius planus</i> (F.)	+	+
Scarabaeidae		
<i>Aphodius spp.</i>	-	+
Curculionidae		
<i>Notaris spp.</i>	-	+
<i>Rhynchaenus spp.</i>	+	+
TRICOPTERA		
Genus and spp. Indet.	++	++

10.2 Charred Plant Remains *by Wendy Smith*

Three samples were assessed for their charred plant remains: one from the fill of a tree-bole (F230, 2903), one from the fill of a gully (F231, 2906), and one from the lower fill of a gully (F500, 5004).

The samples were assessed in order to determine whether:

- 1) charred plant remains are present.
- 2) the plant remains provide information on human activity at the site, in particular cultivation or other agricultural activities.
- 3) the plant remains provide information on the wider environment.

Method

The samples were processed using water flotation. The flots (the material which floats on the water's surface) were sieved to 500 µm and the heavy residues (the material which does not float) were wet sieved to 1mm. Both were air dried at room temperature and bagged when fully dry.

The heavy residues and flots were scanned using a low-powered binocular microscope at magnifications between x6 and x25. The assessment was done through rapid scanning of samples and, therefore, the results presented below are provisional. Preliminary identifications were made without consulting a reference collection and the speed of assessment may mean that some seeds, especially smaller sized seeds, may not have been identified.

Results

Table 3 summarises the assessment results. The fill of a tree-bole (F230, 2903) had no charred plant remains and does not merit further analysis. The two gully fills (F231 2906 and F500 5004) did contain a small quantity of charred plant remains which represented a limited range of taxa.

The dating of F231 to the Bronze Age, and F500 to the medieval period, means that no recommendation for full analysis of these samples is made - knowledge and understanding of these periods within the West Midlands region is well-established and assessment of the samples from Peddimore suggests that these would not add to, or alter, our understanding of the area (Lisa Moffett *pers. comm.* English Heritage Archaeobotanist).

Table 3: Archaeobotanical Assessment Results

Trench Number	TR29	TR29	TR5
Feature Number	F230	F231	F500
Context	2903	2906	5004
Context Description	fill of tree-bole	fill of gully	lower fill of gully
Provisional Dating	PREH to MED	PREH	? MED
Sample volume (L)	20 L	10 L	20 L
Flot volume (ml)	100 ml	1150 ml	80 ml
Further Analysis needed	no	no	no
Comments	<p>heavy residuc: no charred plants observed</p> <p>flot: modern root. No charred plants observed. Some charcoal.</p>	<p>heavy residuc: large quantity of charcoal observed - possibly mineralised. One charred <i>Galium</i> sp. seed.</p> <p>flot: large quantity of charcoal - possibly mineralized. Cereal culm node. Weed / wild seeds observed included: <i>Rumex</i> sp. (dock), Sm. legume, <i>Carex</i> sp. (sedge), and <i>Atriplex</i> sp. (orache). Assessed as POOR.</p>	<p>heavy residuc: some charcoal, possibly mineralised.</p> <p>flot: modern root. Large quantity of modern seeds or possibly dried out waterlogged material. <i>Rubus</i> sp. (brambles), unidentified Rosaceae (rose family), unidentified culm base. Cereal culm node. <i>Rumex</i> sp. (dock). Assessed as POOR.</p>

10.3 Assessment of Archaeobotanical Material (plant macrofossils) by James Greig

Summary

Well-preserved plant remains were found in some of the samples taken from the prehistoric stream channels, indicating a woodland glade or scrub habitat around the site. Some human activity is shown by the presence of weeds and charcoal. The channels had a wetland and aquatic flora growing in and beside them, as would be expected. The material has the potential to show something of archaeological significance in the interpretation of the site as a whole.

Laboratory work

Following sieving, a sub-sample of 100ml of each sample was measured out by water displacement. The sub-samples were dispersed in water and sieved on a 300 micron mesh. They were then sorted for macrofossils under a stereo microscope; identification and recording was done simultaneously, using the reference collection for checking where necessary. The samples assessed were:

Area	Trench	Feature	Context	
C	24	F260	2406	Prehistoric stream channel a few remains; woody material
C	24	F261	2408	Prehistoric stream channel few remains; some modern grass (<i>Holcus</i>)
C	25	F270	2504	Prehistoric stream channel little organic material, no seeds
D	34	F341	3404	?Prehistoric land boundary woody material, a few seeds, modern anthers
D	35	F350	3502	Modern pond organic material, tree leaves, plenty of seeds
D	37	F370	3704	Prehistoric stream channel organic material

Results

The plant remains are listed in Table 4 below, using nomenclature and order of the taxa according to Kent (1992).

Plant macrofossils, mainly all seeds, were generally well-preserved, and abundant in samples from the modern pond F350 and the prehistoric stream channel F370. Preservation was good, with very delicate Poaceae (grass) seeds still intact. Woody material and bud scales were seen, as well as tree leaves in F350. Some modern contamination was noticed in the prehistoric stream channels F260, F261, F270, F341, such as anthers and a seed of *Holcus*, a grass, but these were easily distinguishable from sub-fossil material. The remains were mainly plant macrofossils (Table 4), but some beetle remains were also seen, also larval cases of Trichoptera (caddis) indicating standing water, and mollusc opercula which showed that snails had been present, though the shells had become dissolved in acidic conditions. Charcoal shows that there was human activity.

Aquatic vegetation

Ranunculus subg. *Batrachium* (water crowfoot) occurs mainly in the stream channels, while Alismataceae (water-plantains) and Potamogetonaceae (pondweeds) were only found in the modern pond F350. *Glyceria* sp. (flote-grass) was found mainly in the prehistoric stream channel F370. The division of aquatic plants between those of the stream channel where there would have been flowing water, and the pond flora indicative of still water, is as expected.

Wetland and marsh

Ranunculus flammula (lesser spearwort), *Polygonum hydropiper* (water-pepper), *Hypericum* sp. (St John's wort), *Apium* cf. *nodiflorum* (fools' watercress), probably *Mentha* sp. (? water mint), *Senecio aquaticus* (marsh ragwort), *Juncus* (rush), and probably the *Carex* species (sedges) would have grown on the wet ground near the stream and pond. *Alnus* (alder) was very abundant in the pond (F350) and present in the stream channel F370 as well; alder grows beside water and its seeds could have been transported by water.

Dry land taxa (more-or-less) often found in woodland, scrub and hedge-bottoms

This group includes several taxa, *Ranunculus* sect. *Ranunculus* (buttercups), *Urtica dioica* (nettle), *Rumex longifolius* (northern dock), *Viola* sp. (pansy or violet), *Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus* (bramble), *Rubus idaeus* (wild raspberry), *Potentilla* sp. (cinquefoil), *Ajuga reptans* (bugle) and *Scrophularia* sp. (figwort). They could be put in a number of habitats, but seem to form a fairly logical group, suggesting that the site could have been in a damp woodland glade or similar.

Weeds

A number of weeds were found, which would grow on relatively dry, disturbed ground: *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen), *Solanum nigrum* (black nightshade), *Sonchus asper* (prickly sow-thistle), *Senecio* cf. *jacobea* (? common ragwort). These, and the charcoal which was present in all samples, are the main signs of human activity on the site.

Grassland plants

Daucus carota (wild carrot), *Prunella vulgaris* (self-heal) and *Taraxacum* sp. (dandelion), could be indicators of grassland, together with some Poaceae (grass) seeds.

Differences between samples

The modern pond material contains more dry-land plants relating to the present landscape, such as weeds and grassland plants, than the prehistoric stream channel samples.

Discussion

There are a number of results from prehistoric sites which suggest that as early as the Bronze Age, the landscape was a very open one with extensive pasture and little woodland remaining (Greig and Colledge 1988). In contrast, analysis of organic material and pollen from underneath a Bronze Age burnt mound at Bournville showed that there was wildwood present on site, rich in *Tilia* (lime), and a beetle, *Ernoporus caucasicus*, which feeds upon lime was found (Greig 1982). These suggest the environment at roughly the time of burnt mound activity at this site was a well-wooded one. If the Peddimore material is Bronze Age in date, it could provide further comparison of the state of the landscape between the Birmingham plateau and the river valleys.

The samples from Peddimore have potential for further analysis. The processing of more material from F370 for plant macrofossils would be worthwhile to record further plant taxa, to fill out the plant list, and to provide more detailed information on the habitat. In addition, pollen analysis of some samples would be very worthwhile as this would clarify the presence of trees and shrubs which are hinted at by the woody remains and bud scales. Pollen analysis could illustrate, more exactly, the appearance and make-up of the surrounding landscape, and would allow comparison with results from other sites within the region. Integration of the results with other environmental work, especially the beetle results, would enhance this interpretation.

Table 4: Macrofossil Assessment Results

Sample:	F260	F261	F341	F350	F370	
<i>Ranunculus</i> sect. <i>Ranunculus</i>	-	1	-	3	4	
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L.	-	-	-	-	15	lesser spearwort
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg						
<i>Batrachium</i> DC A. Gray	2	4	-	-	11	water crowfoot
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	-	3	-	-	4	nettle
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertner	-	-	-	29	1	alder
" catkin	-	-	-	3	1	+
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	-	-	-	1	1	fat-hen
<i>P. hydropiper</i> (L.) Spach	-	-	-	-	2	water-pepper
<i>Rumex longifolius</i> DC	-	-	-	2	-	northern dock
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	-	1	-	11	1	dock
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.	-	1	-	-	-	St John's wort
<i>Viola</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-3	pansy, violet
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.	-	-	-	-	1	raspberry
<i>Rubus</i> sect.						
<i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab.	-	-	-	-	2	bramble
<i>Rubus idaeus/fruticosus</i>	1	5	-	1	1	bramble/wild
raspberry						
<i>Rosa/Rubus</i> thorn	-	-	-	1	-	rose or bramble
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	2	-	-	-	-	cinquefoil
<i>Apium</i> cf.						
<i>nodiflorum</i> (L.) Lag.	-	7	-	-	-	fools' watercress

<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	-	-	-	1	-	wild carrot
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	-	-	-	8	-	black nightshade
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> L.	-	-	-	-	1	bugle
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	-	-	-	1	-	self-heal
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	-	6	-	-	-	mint
<i>Scrophularia</i> sp.	-	1	-	-	-	figwort
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	-	-	-	-	1	greater plantain
<i>Galium</i> sp.	-	-	-	1	-	bedstraw
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	-	-	-1	-	1	elder
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill	-	-	-	1	-	prickly sow-thistle
<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	-	-	-	1	-	dandelion
<i>Senecio</i> sp.	-	1	-	-	-	ragwort
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i> Hill	-	-	-	-	-	marsh ragwort
<i>Senecio</i> cf. <i>jacobea</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	common ragwort
Alismataceae	-	-	-	41	-	water plantains
Potamogetonaceae	-	-	-	4	-	pondweeds
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	-	8	-	2	6	rush
<i>Carex</i> subg. <i>Vignea</i>	-	-	-	4	2	sedges
<i>Carex</i> subg. <i>Carex</i>	-	-	-	-	1	sedges, triconvex nuts
<i>Carex</i> sp. utricle	-	-	-	3	-	sedges
<i>Glyceria</i> sp.	-	2	-	1	11	flote-grass
Poaceae nfi	-	-	-	4	-	grasses
charcoal fragments	+	+	+	+	+	
tree bud scales	-	-	+	-	+	
caddis	-	-	-	-	+	

(Plant list, names and order according to Stace (1991)).

11.0 Discussion of the Archaeological Results (Figure 13)

11.1 Introduction

Archaeological deposits, features and artefacts dating to the Bronze Age, early medieval period, and post-medieval period were identified by the evaluation (Figure 13). No evidence of Romano-British activity was recorded. The archaeological remains were predominantly characterised by deposits within water-carrying streams, tree-boles, gullies and ditches, with a number of pits and postholes suggesting possible small-scale settlement activity related to the agricultural use of the surrounding landscape from the prehistoric period onwards.

11.2 Bronze Age

Although no datable prehistoric artefacts were recovered from the site, the presence of burnt and heat-shattered stones in the fills of the earlier stream channel recorded in Trenches 22-26, does suggest that at least one burnt mound is located within the immediate vicinity. Burnt mounds comprise a concentration of heat-shattered stones and charcoal, and can be dated by radiocarbon analysis. Within the West Midlands, burnt mounds are characteristic of the period 1500 - 1000 BC, and are indicative of Bronze Age settlement sites. Originally, the burnt mound would have been sited by a source of water, such as a stream channel, spring or area of standing water. The function of burnt mounds, which are also found in Wales, Scotland and Ireland, is the subject of some debate, with suggestions of cooking (dropping heated stones into water for boiling), industrial processes (such as dyeing or felting textiles, leatherworking or woodworking) and saunas (for which anthropological examples in

America and Northern Europe exist), all being feasible. Any settlement associated with a burnt mound would have been sited on higher, dryer ground, away from the mound. In the case of Peddimore, there are higher gravel-sand ridges to the east and west of the stream channels. It is possible that two gullies in Trench 47 and a ditch in Trench 24, to the west, represent the remains of activity relating to management of the prehistoric landscape and associated settlement. The alignment of the ditch in Trench 24 suggests that it has been cut to deliberately feed into one of the stream channels, so utilising a natural feature to establish a system of water management.

The recovery of environmental evidence from the site, specifically from the stream channels, suggests that the low-lying area which extends south from Trench 50 in Area D, through Trenches 22-26 in Area C, to Trench 37 in Area D, was formerly traversed by watercourses, with surrounding areas of marshy ground. It seems probable that the prehistoric environment at Peddimore was in a state of gradual, but constant, change. This is evidenced in particular by the silting up of the earlier stream channel prior to its being partially eroded by the later channel to the east. The variable nature of the stream environment is indicated by the presence of different types of fills encountered towards the base of the channels, including gravelly materials deposited by moving water, some containing large waterworn pebbles deposited by faster flowing water, and a sandy fill indicating an area of slow-moving water. A fairly extensive marshland environment is suggested by areas of alluvium which extend beyond the edges of the stream channels. Burnt wood in the eastern stream channel fills in Trench 24, and well-preserved roots in the western channel, suggests a partly-wooded environment, and this is supported by the scatter of tree-boles across the site (for example in Trench 29). The burnt fragments may suggest anthropogenic activity. In almost all cases the gravelly fills at the base of these channels were overlaid by a gleyed, grey clay containing varying percentages of sand and silt, which, in turn, was overlaid by a light-medium brown clay displaying a lesser degree of leaching. This was interpreted on-site as a separate alluvial episode. However, it has been suggested (Prof. S. Limbrey *pers. comm.*) that they are all part of a very gradual silting-up process - the degree of gleying indicating their degree of waterlogging.

Analysis of the charred plant remains noted the presence of cereal within the prehistoric gully fill of Trench 29, along with wild seeds suggestive of a partially-wooded environment. This is supported by evidence from an assessment of the insect remains which suggests the proximity of woodland or scrub, with some pasture and waterside vegetation in the vicinity. Assessment of the macrofossils suggests the presence of trees and shrubs, which correlates with the results obtained from underneath the burnt mound at Bournville, Birmingham (Greig 1982). Pollen analysis would help to clarify the appearance and make-up of the surrounding landscape, and would allow further comparison with the environmental results from other sites within the region.

The reclamation and occupation of marginal, low-lying and marshy pieces of land in the later prehistoric period is not just a local trend, but a national one precipitated by a population explosion which placed increasing pressure on existing land resources and which demanded an intensification of land management to sustain it (Lambrick 1992). The expending of energy in the creation of a network of ditches and gullies to manage the landscape by channelling the water and draining the land is suggested at Peddimore by the ditch in Trench 24 which feeds into one of the stream channels, and by the gullies in Trench 47 which run

southeast from the higher ground in the northern half of Area C. These features may also have acted as land boundaries for the inhabitants of a settlement who were creating burnt mounds, managing the landscape, and whose domestic habitation area was not transected by the evaluation trial-trenches. On-site occupation was probably never more than small-scale, and may have been seasonal rather than continuous. It would have been represented by a number of hut-circles used for domestic habitation and the preparation of food. Using the distribution of features which are contemporary with the stream channels, it seems likely that such a site would be located on the higher ridge of ground to the west of Trenches 22-26.

The site appears to have experienced prolonged episodes of flooding, as suggested by the accumulation of a 0.30m - 0.50m thick layer of clay alluvium recorded within the low-lying 'valley base', which filled and sealed the suggested Bronze Age features. In Area C, this alluvium was recorded filling the gullies within an area of low-lying land transected by Trench 47. The main band of alluvium extended southeast from Trench 22 towards Trench 45, reflecting the stream channel courses, and in Area D, the alluvium extended south from Trench 50 to Trench 37, its eastern limit being marked by Trench 29. It seems likely that the episodes of flooding were the deciding factor in the abandonment of the site following the Bronze Age, and for its subsequent period of vacation up to the early medieval period.

The prehistoric use and occupation of the site at Peddimore should be seen within the context of changing settlement patterns, increased pressure on land, and the utilisation of previously-marginal land.

11.3 Medieval Period

Environmental evidence suggests that the site experienced a prolonged episode of flooding, represented by the thick layer of alluvium which accumulated within the low-lying parts of Areas C and D. The earliest medieval activity is dated to the 12th/13th century, and is represented by a gradual encroachment into Area C. This encroachment, or 'assarting', extended northeast from Peddimore Lane, and resulted in the creation of a number of long, narrow strips of land which are characteristic of the medieval period. Other typical remains are the remains of ridge and furrow at the southern end of Area C, and in the northeastern part of Area D. These do not survive as standing earthworks, but as shallow cuts within the subsoil.

The main focus for medieval activity appears to be represented by deposits and features in Trenches 7 and 13 in Area B, Trenches 40, 41, 44 and 49 in Area C, and Trenches 31, 32 and 50 in Area D.

In Area B, secure dating for a discrete, shallow pit in Trench 7 came from the recovery of 13th/14th century grey-ware sherds from its fill. The dating of three gullies in Trench 13 to the medieval period is based upon their similarity in form, character and alignment to those in Trench 44. A small assemblage of 12th/13th century and 13th/14th century pottery sherds was recovered from the fills of the gullies in Trench 44. The alignment and form of the gullies in Trench 13 contrasts with that of the majority of features recorded in Area B, which are dated to the post-medieval period, and which are aligned roughly north - south and east - west, rather than the southeast - northwest line taken by the gullies in Trench 13. The gullies are relatively discrete, and do not extend northwest into Trench 14. It seems possible that

these features extend from, and reflect, an earlier path of Walmley Ash Lane, so representing an early agricultural encroachment on previously-uncultivated land.

Two of the gullies in Trench 44 (F440 and F442) can be securely dated to the 13th/14th century, with an additional six being dated by their similarity in form, character and alignment. The gullies are aligned northeast - southwest, and together form long, narrow strips of land extending from Peddimore Lane, which may represent agricultural divisions and, as in Trench 13, may also represent a gradual encroachment upon what was, in the medieval period, previously open land. In Trenches 41 and 49, a larger area of medieval agricultural land is represented by the remains of ridge and furrow, which are aligned northwest - southeast and which extend from the present-day boundary with Hurst Green Farm to a ditched boundary, represented by F410 and F411 in Trench 41. The eastern and western limits of this piece of land are represented on-site by the ridge and furrow themselves. Although the two ditches in Trench 41 are dated to the post-medieval period, it seems likely that they respect and follow an earlier field boundary which, by association with the ridge and furrow, can be dated to the medieval period.

The dating of four gullies and one post-hole in Trench 40 to the medieval period again rests upon their similarity to features in Trench 44. The posthole, which cut one of the gullies, is the only structural feature recorded by the evaluation. Together, the two features suggest a fenced land division, or possibly a small-scale structure. Medieval ridge and furrow, aligned east - west, was also recorded in Trench 31. Two gullies in Trench 32, and one in Trench 50, may also date to this period.

Medieval encroachment, or 'assarting', in the Peddimore area is known from references in Dugdale, which date cultivation and enclosure here as early as 1288 (Dugdale 1730). Hodder, in his research, notes agreements on the making of assarts within the eastern part of Sutton Coldfield dating to 1240-41, and links the names of a number of the assarts to land located immediately to the east of Peddimore Hall (Hodder 1988). It seems likely that the medieval gullies recorded by the present evaluation relate to a similar period of activity. Another hint of the character of the medieval landscape at Peddimore is given by Dugdale when he refers to the granting of the enclosure of land at nearby Dunton. The Earl of Warwick grants permission on the condition that field boundaries were no wider than 3ft 6in, allowing his deer to leap over them. Two ditches, one in Trench 45 and one in Trench 48, match these dimensions to the inch.

11.4 Post-Medieval Period

Post-medieval deposits, features and artefacts were recorded in all four areas of the evaluation. The majority of these coincided with linear features mapped from the air photographs (Figure 4) and geophysical anomalies (Figure 5).

Features in Area A were limited to a series of modern land drains in Trenches 1 - 3, and a single modern agricultural pit in Trench 1.

Prior to evaluation, the field boundaries, as shown on 19th century maps, within Area B were thought to date to the medieval period (Hodder 1988). However, the sections excavated within Trenches 4 - 19 suggest a post-medieval, rather than medieval, origin.

11.5 The 'Oval Enclosure'

An earlier desk-based assessment had highlighted an entry on the Sites and Monuments Record which recorded the presence of a large 'oval enclosure' within the site (PRN 20323). Although no dating evidence was available, it had been suggested, prior to the evaluation, that this feature might be dated to the prehistoric or medieval period. Such an enclosure in either period would have served a specific purpose by delineating a parcel of land, distinguishing and separating it from the surrounding landscape.

The air photographic assessment mapped the northern boundary of the enclosure as an area of deeper soil, the eastern and western boundaries as a combination of cut and embanked features, whilst the southern boundary was marked by differing soil tones. The homogeneity of the crop condition within the enclosure, compared with the crop outside the enclosure, suggested a difference in subsoil or landuse.

Geophysical survey recorded a number of linear anomalies in Area C, which corresponded with the suggested western boundary. A group of pit-type anomalies was also recorded within the enclosure.

Trial-trenching helped to qualify the above evidence, although the date and function of the enclosure remains open to debate. The suggested line of the northern boundary was transected by Trench 53. Here, a thick layer of alluvium was recorded, but this did not seal, and was not cut by, any feature. Following a re-examination of the available historic maps, it appears likely that the northern boundary would have been represented by the original course of a stream channel which has been canalised and maintained in modern times. The canalisation would have erased any surviving evidence of its former curving course. The western boundary is represented by a line of tree-boles cutting the subsoil which are sealed by a burnt, charcoal-rich, layer overlaid by topsoil. The linear features recorded by air photographs and geophysical survey correspond with modern land drains. The pit-type anomalies recorded by geophysical survey corresponded to a scatter of tree-boles recorded in Trench 27A. There is no surviving evidence of the curving southern boundary mapped by the air photographs. Instead, the eastern and western boundaries continue their alignment south, represented by the line of an earlier stream channel in Trench 45, and by a linear ditch in Trench 33.

An interpretation based on the evidence outlined above would suggest that the enclosure formed one part of the evolving medieval landscape, the western boundary being represented by a line of trees in Trench 27 which, to the south in Trench 45, respected and utilised the course of a former prehistoric stream channel. The homogeneity of the crop condition within the enclosure suggested a difference in subsoil or landuse. Although the subsoil was variable in its make-up across the site, no marked difference within the enclosure was recorded during the trial-trenching. However, a difference in historical landuse might be represented by the cluster of tree-boles within the enclosure. In this context, the enclosure could have served as a parcel of land or woodland set aside for the lord of the manor. The enclosure can be seen to provide a focus for subsequent development of the medieval landscape, with the historic maps showing the characteristic long, narrow, medieval fields extending north and east from the enclosure. One map records the enclosure as 'The Lords Meadow', and it has been suggested that this might correspond with a 15th century reference to 'Earlsmede', the lord of the manor of Sutton being, at that time, the Earl of Warwick (Hodder *pers. comm.*).

As stated earlier, the dating and function of the enclosure remain open to debate. Evidence within Trench 29 suggests a possible prehistoric date, at least for the eastern side of the enclosure. Here, the boundary is represented by a tree-bolt which is sealed by a thick layer of clay alluvium. A linear gully, aligned northeast - southwest, was recorded immediately to the north of the tree-bolt and was also sealed by the alluvium. Elsewhere within the site, this alluvium seals the prehistoric stream channels, and pre-dates any medieval activity. The excavated evidence in Trench 29 suggests, therefore, that the eastern side of the enclosure predates the alluvium and so, by association, it also predates the medieval period. The possibility that the medieval enclosure utilises an earlier, prehistoric feature, cannot be ruled out.

11.6 The 'Moated Site'

An earlier desk-based assessment highlighted a number of references within the Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record to a possible moated site (PRN 20012, 20316 and 20317) within the southern part of Area D (CPM 1996). In addition, historic maps listed a number of fields as 'Little Moat Meadow', 'Moat Meadow' and 'Moat Piece'. A reassessment of the air photographic evidence mapped an area of parched crop within Area D, which was surrounded by a possible cut feature, morphologically similar to a moated site. Geophysical survey recorded an irregular linear anomaly, represented by responses characteristic of dumped, structural, material. Two smaller linear anomalies were also recorded extending southeast and south from the larger feature.

Trial-trenching (Trench 35 and Trench 35A) identified a 14m-wide and 3.20m-deep linear agricultural pond, whose lower fill represented a period of silting at the base of the pond, and whose upper fill represented an episode of modern infilling, using felled and burnt oak trees, concrete beams and modern structural debris. A reassessment of the historic maps shows that this pond coincides with the location of one mapped from the 19th century onwards.

12.0 Assessment of the Archaeological Importance of the Proposed Development Site

The evaluation has provided evidence of Bronze Age and early medieval activity within the site, and it is possible that further archaeological excavation may uncover artefacts and features representing settlement and land usage in these, and potentially other, periods.

Archaeological deposits and features within the site are variously characterised by well-preserved Bronze Age gullies, ditches and stream channels which contain heat-shattered and burnt stones, along with good environmental evidence which can help to reconstruct a picture of the evolving landscape and its usage during that period, relatively shallow pits, gullies and the remains of agricultural fields represented by ridge and furrow - all dating to the 12th-14th centuries, and more-recent ditched features representing post-medieval farming practices.

The recovery of heat-shattered and burnt stones from the fills of the stream channels which meander across the site suggests the presence of at least one Bronze Age burnt mound within the immediate vicinity. The flow of water within the channels is likely to mirror that of the modern-day ditched-boundaries which flow from north-south. This would suggest that the stones have been washed down from a burnt mound which lies to the north of the site.

However, burnt mounds are known to occur in clusters, and it is possible that one or more may be located within the areas not tested by trial-trenching. A total of 30 burnt mounds has been recorded in Birmingham, one of which lies immediately southeast of Area D. Prior to their discovery, evidence of Bronze Age occupation within Birmingham was limited to a small number of bronze axes, and the importance of burnt mounds lies with their potential to provide associated settlement evidence. Elsewhere within Birmingham, at Bournville, evidence of a structured and planned Bronze Age agricultural landscape has been recovered from environmental remains underneath the burnt mound (Greig 1982), and it is possible that the site at Peddimore may be able to contribute to this valuable, but limited, area of knowledge.

The survival of a ditch and gullies which may be contemporary to the stream channels and, by association, the burnt mound or mounds, indicates the potential for a high level of the preservation of agricultural or settlement remains, which may have been assisted by the overlying layer of alluvium in the low-lying eastern half of Area C and western half of Area D.

The identification of surrounding field systems dating to the medieval period has contributed further to our understanding of the landscape and its historical development, placing it within the context of a 12th-century population explosion and consequent pressure on land resources. In this way, the archaeological remains from the Bronze Age and the medieval period can be seen to tell a very similar story.

The absence of a medieval moated site from Area D places a greater emphasis on the moat's location being further to the south, possibly within land presently forming part of Hurst Green Farm.

The stratigraphic evidence was complemented by a small, but potentially informative, assemblage of pottery. The medieval pottery assemblage consists of small, abraded, grey and white wares, with one shell-tempered rim. It derives from primary contexts in feature fills which appear to have been slightly truncated by plough disturbance. The assemblage has the potential to address questions of chronology, site status and function, and could usefully be compared with assemblages recovered during fieldwalking here and from other sites within the locality.

Assessment of the insect and charred plant remains sampled from archaeological deposits at Peddimore suggests that the evidence is not of a high quality. However, in contrast, the macrofossil remains are well-preserved and the samples have the potential, through pollen analysis, to provide more detailed information on the surrounding habitat. This would allow comparison with the results obtained from other sites within the region. Dating of the deposits by radiocarbon analysis remains a possibility for providing a chronological framework for earlier occupation.

As has been shown in a number of the trial-trenches, the lack of evidence for archaeological deposits and features from documents, maps, air photographs and geophysical survey cannot be taken as a rigid indicator of the presence or absence of below-ground survival of archaeological deposits and features over such an extensive area, and the potential for further archaeological excavation, along with the study of pottery and environmental remains, should

not be underestimated. Given the good survival of prehistoric deposits and ecofactual remains and of medieval agricultural features, the potential for the analysis of spatial patterning and restructuring of the landscape over time is considered to be high. The absence of evidence for domestic habitation in both the Bronze Age and medieval periods places a greater emphasis on those areas not tested during the evaluation.

At a wider, regional level the site at Peddimore has the potential to provide important comparative data for contemporary sites within the West Midlands. The potential aims for future work at Peddimore may be summarised as being to:

- 1) date the stream channels and tree-boles from existing samples.
- 2) further analyse the stream channel environmental samples, especially for pollen.
- 3) locate and investigate any prehistoric settlement remains.
- 4) confirm the medieval agricultural development.
- 5) investigate areas of alluvial cover which mask and protect prehistoric remains.

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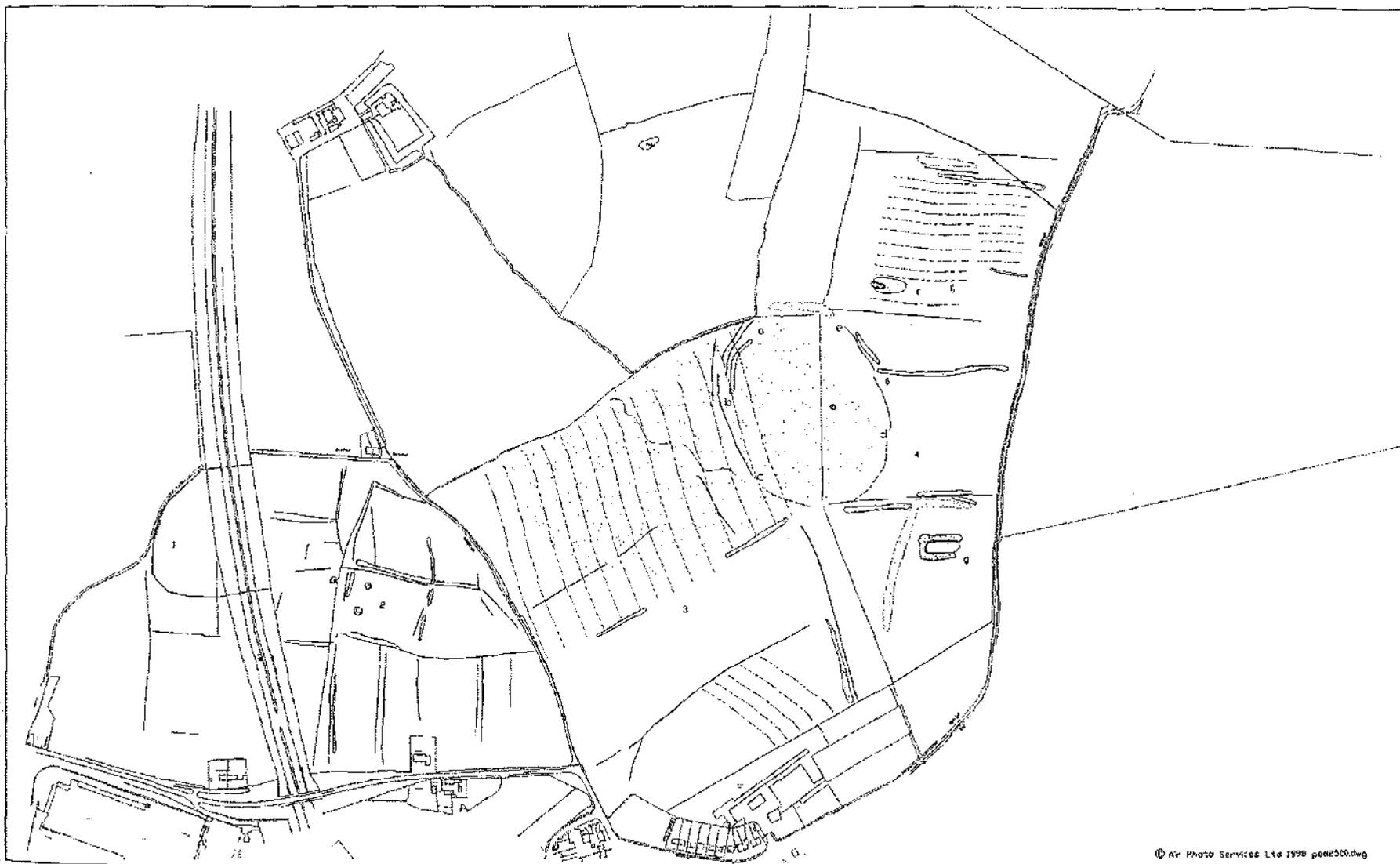
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PEDDINORE HALL, SUTTON COLDFIELD, WEST MIDLANDS: Aerial Photographic Assessment

SOURCE: Vertical photographs held by Birmingham City Council Planning and Architecture Department.



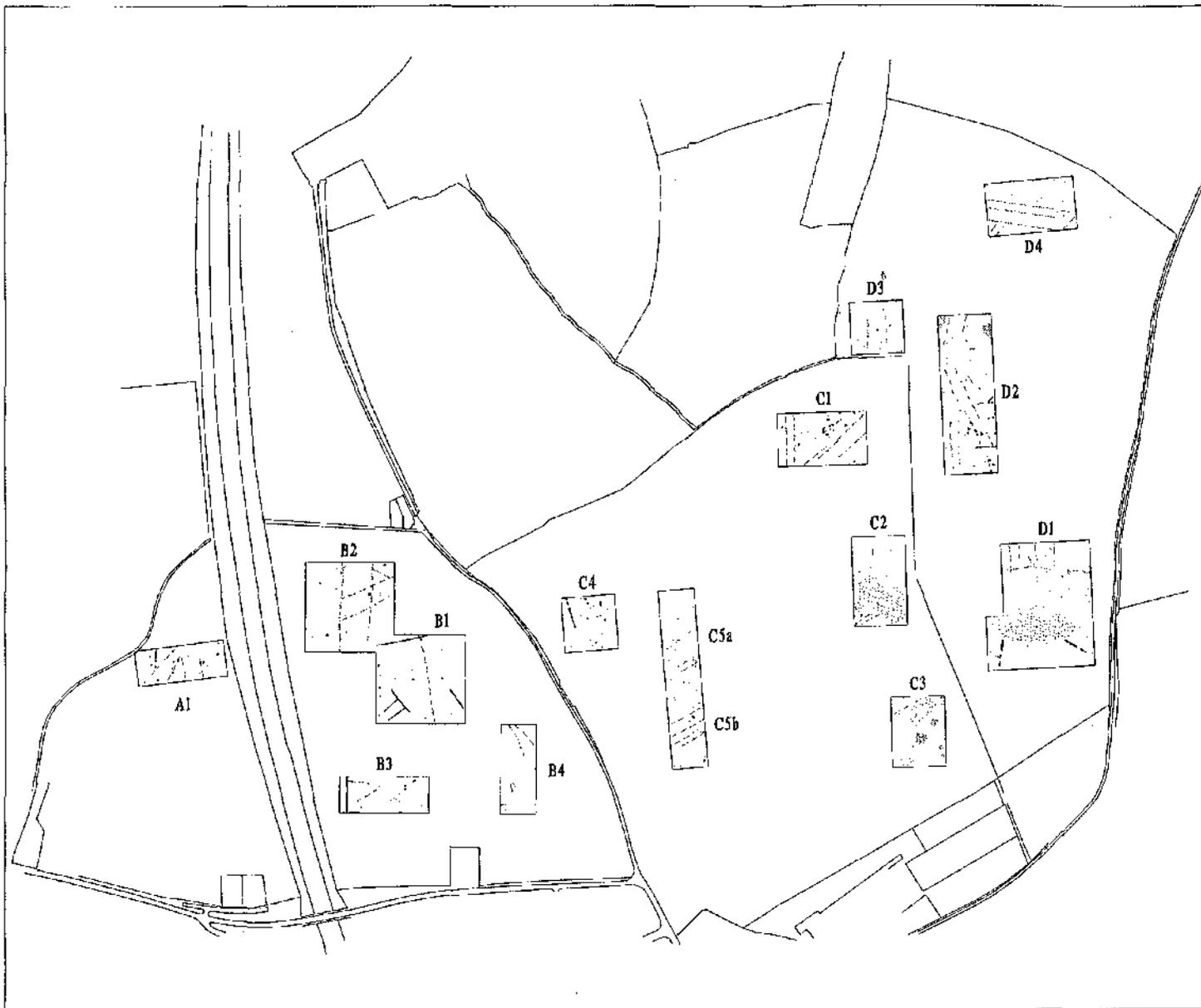
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PROJECT: Peddimore Hall
 CLIENT: BUPAU
 DATE: March 1998
 SCALE: 1:2500
 BY: AD

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|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Cut features | | Possible cut features | | Area of different crop response |
| | Embanked features | | Areas of deeper soil | | Extent of study area |
| | Levelled ridge & furrow (archaic) | | Extent of 'loaf' area | | Former stream channel |

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 SN6 4EP
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Fig.4



PEDDIMORE HALL, SUTTON COLDFIELD, WEST MIDLANDS: Aerial Photographic Assessment

SOURCE: Vertical photographs held by Birmingham City Council Planning and Architecture Department.



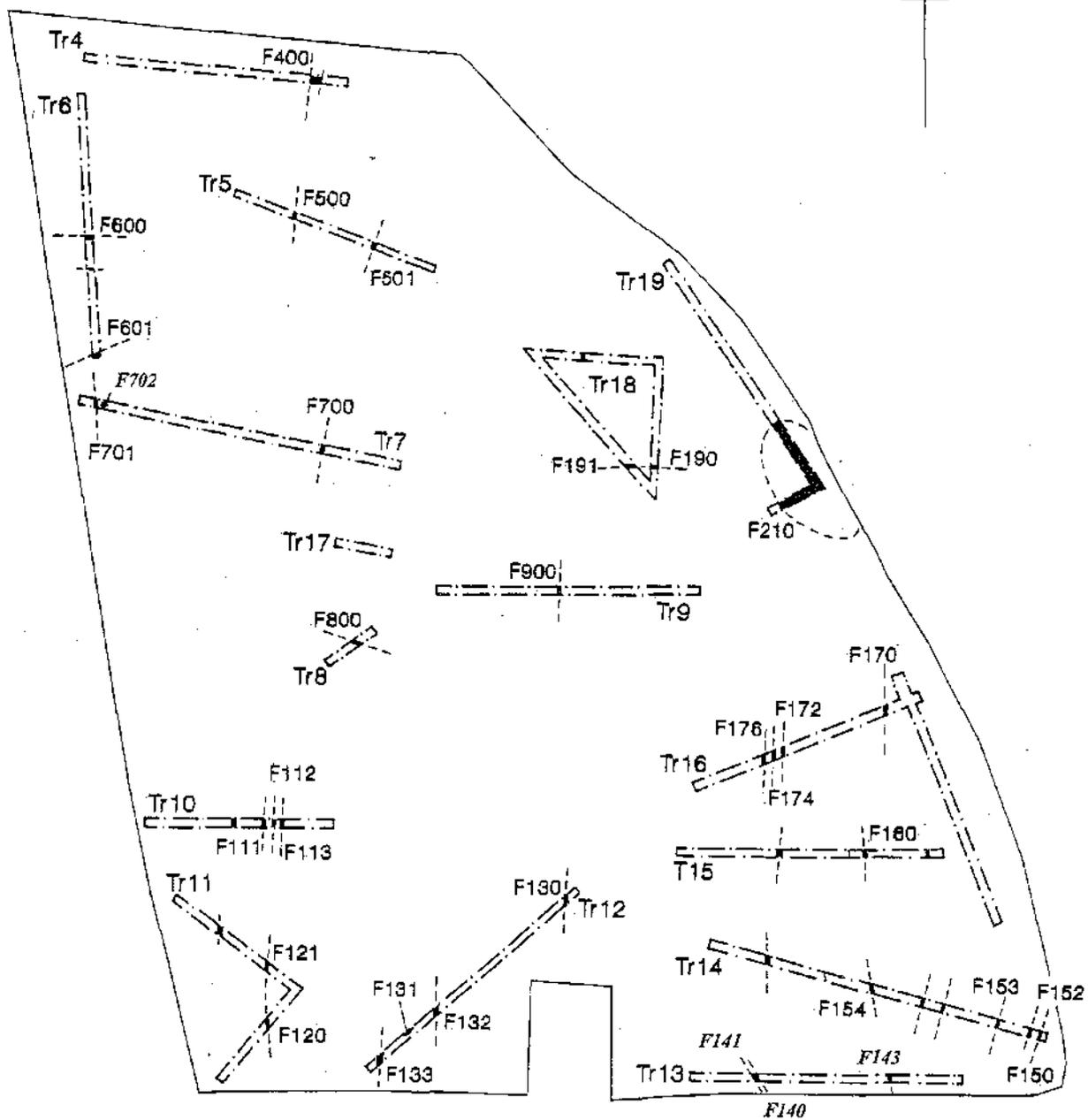
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Fig.6

Area B



F510 Medieval Features

F341 Prehistoric Features

Fig.7

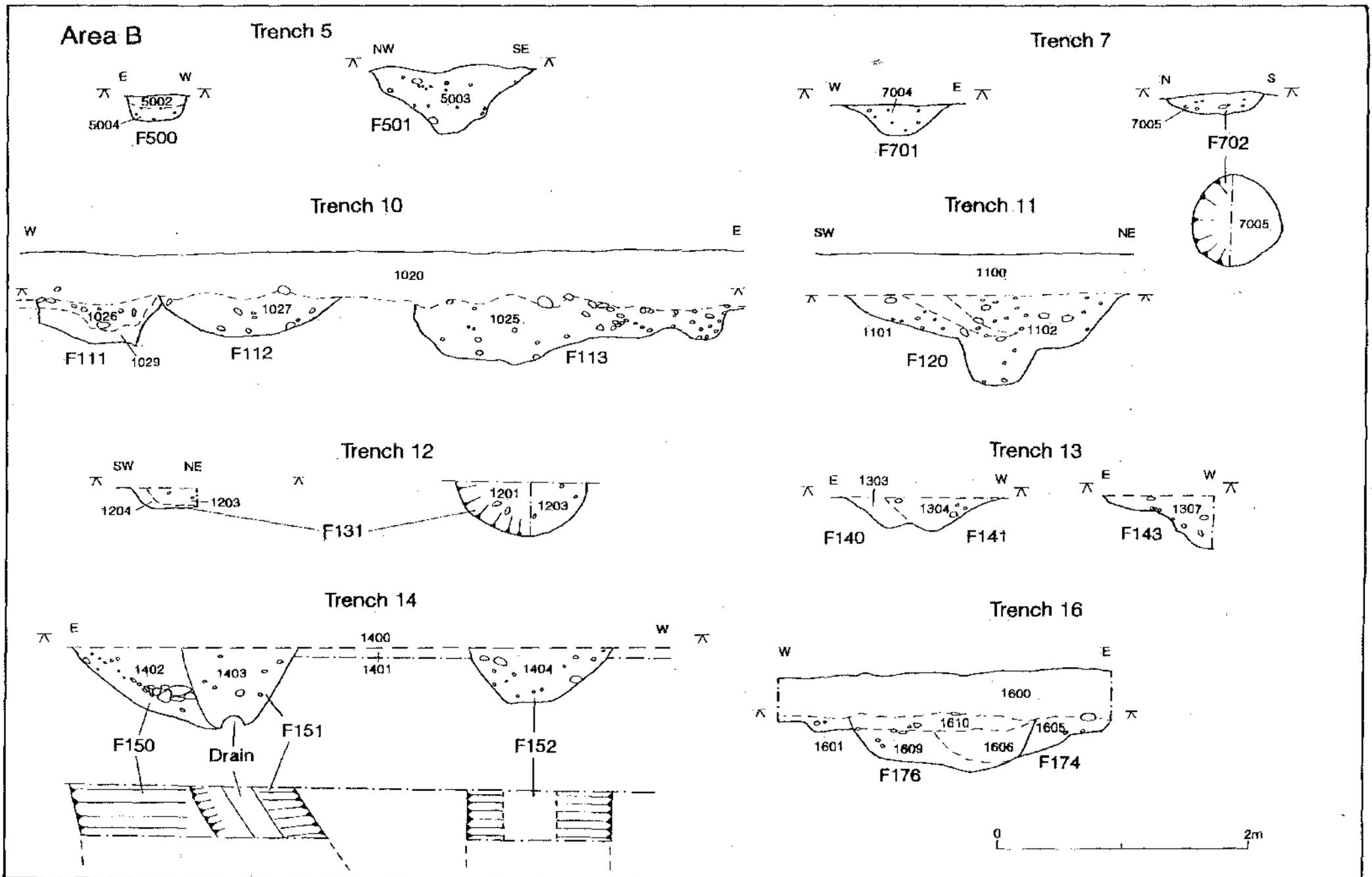
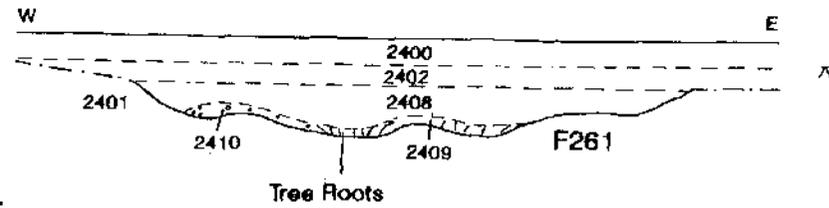
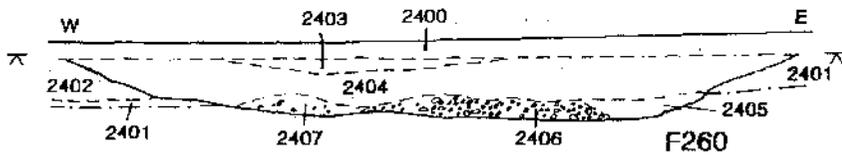


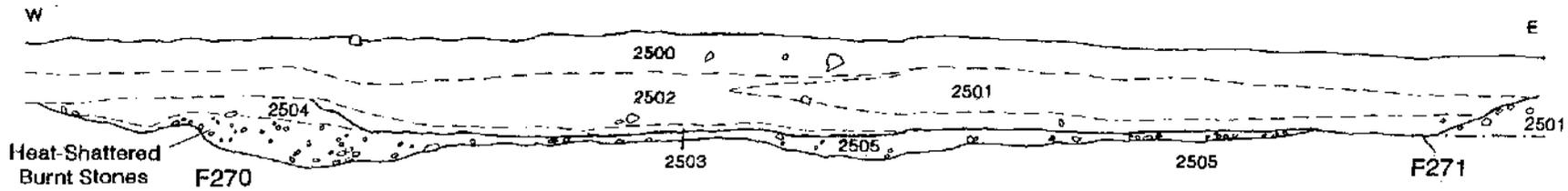
Fig.8

Area C

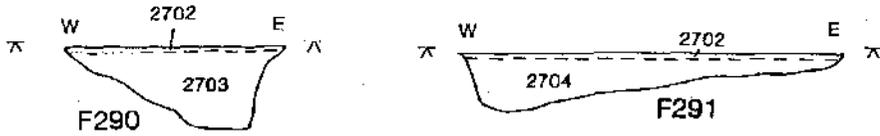
Trench 24



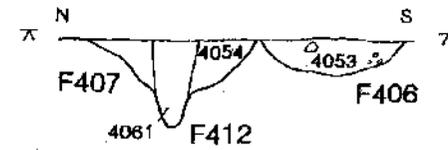
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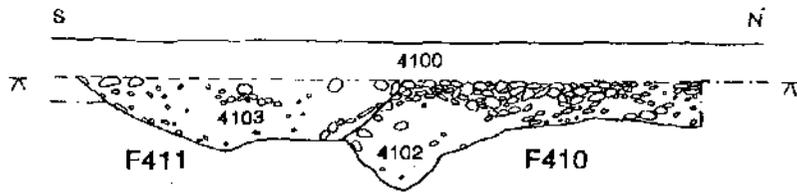
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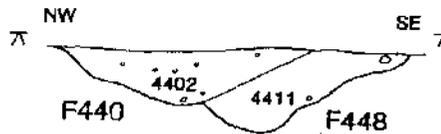
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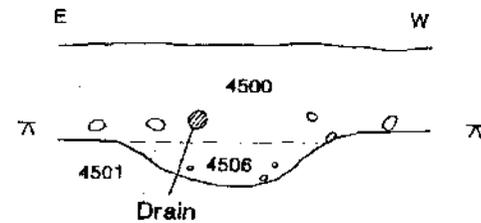
Trench 41



Trench 44



Trench 45



Trench 47

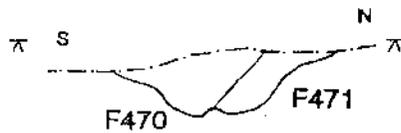
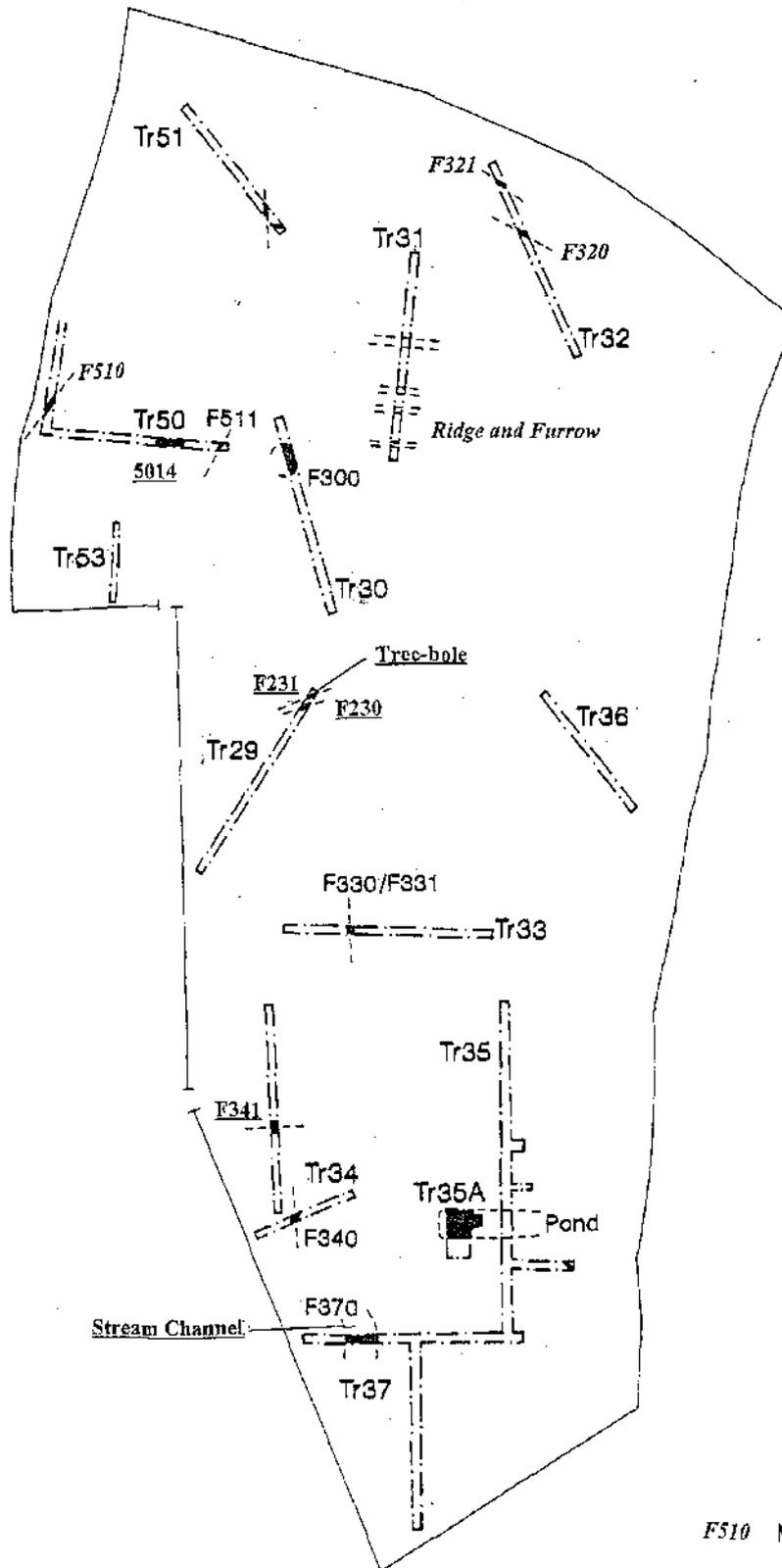


Fig.10

Area D



F510 Medieval Features

F341 Prehistoric Features



Fig. 11

Area D

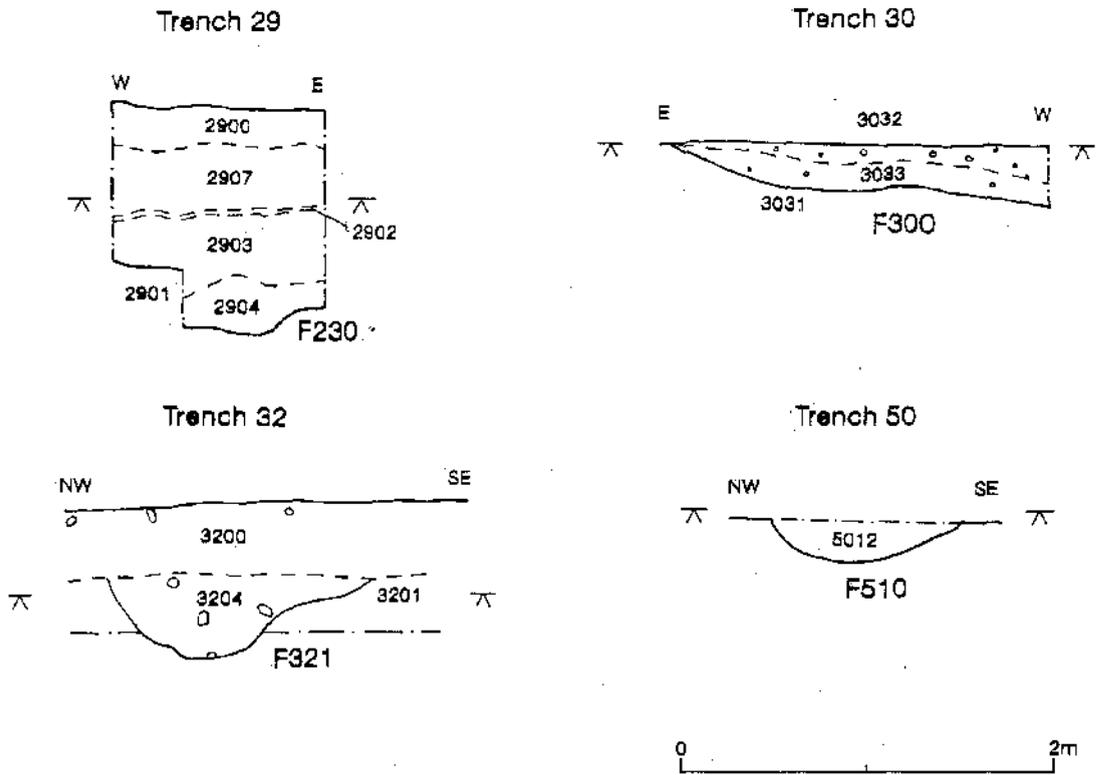
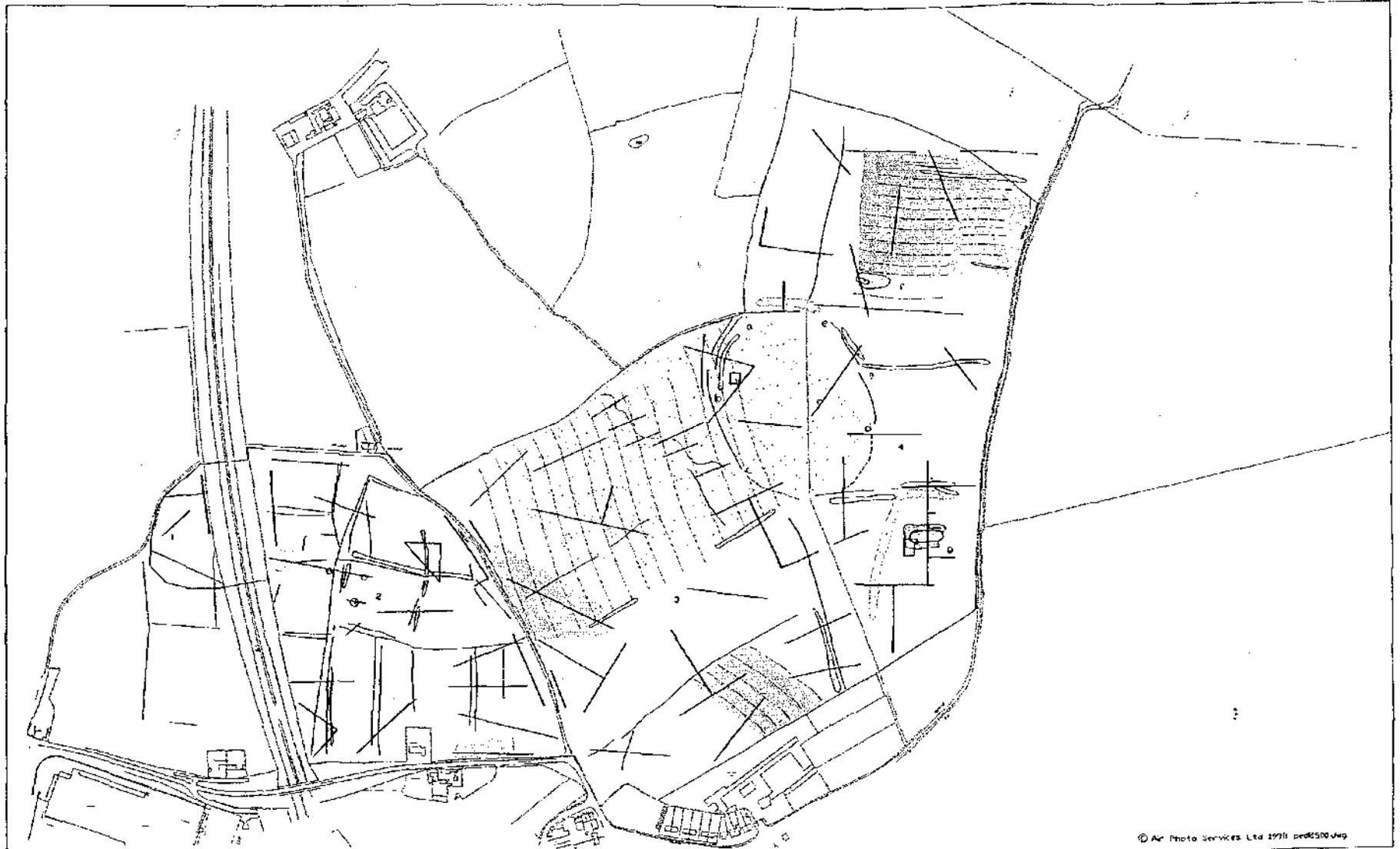


Fig.12

PEDDINORE HALL, SUTTON COLDFIELD, WEST MIDLANDS: Aerial Photographic Assessment

SOURCE: Vertical photographs held by Birmingham City Council Planning and Architecture Department.



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PROJECT: Peddimore Hall
 CLIENT: BUFAU
 DATE: March 1998

- | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | Cut Features | | Possible cut features | | Area of different crop response |
| | Embanked features | | Areas of deeper soil | | Trial Trenches |
| | Levelled ridge & furrow (schematic) | | Extent of study area | | |
| | Extent of 'loam' area | | Former stream channel | | |

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 LEWISHAM, WILTSHIRE
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 01249 891411



Preserved Medieval Deposits

Preserved Prehistoric Deposits
 Sealed by Alluvium

Fig.13



Plate 1: Area A, Trench 1. West-facing section of pit F100.

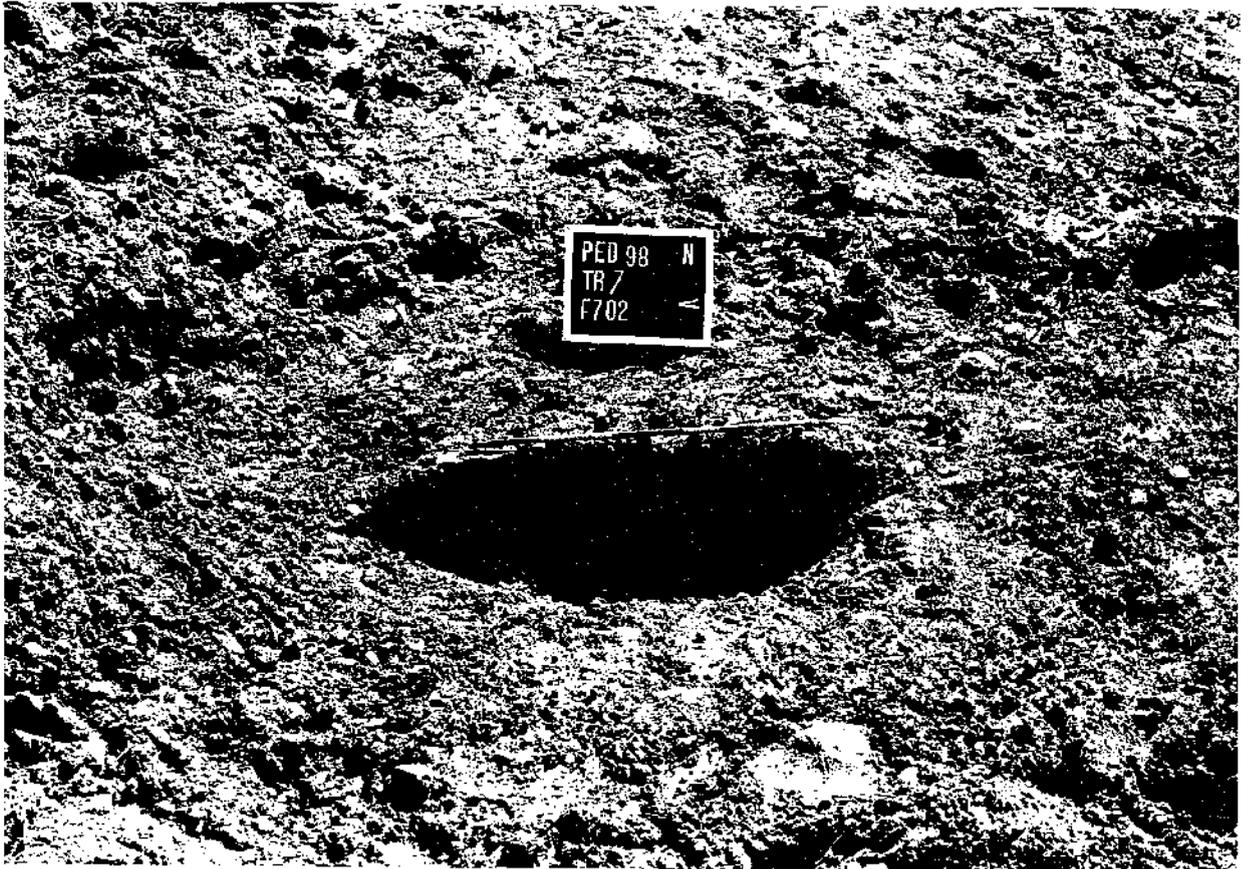


Plate 2: Area B, Trench 7. West-facing section of pit F702.

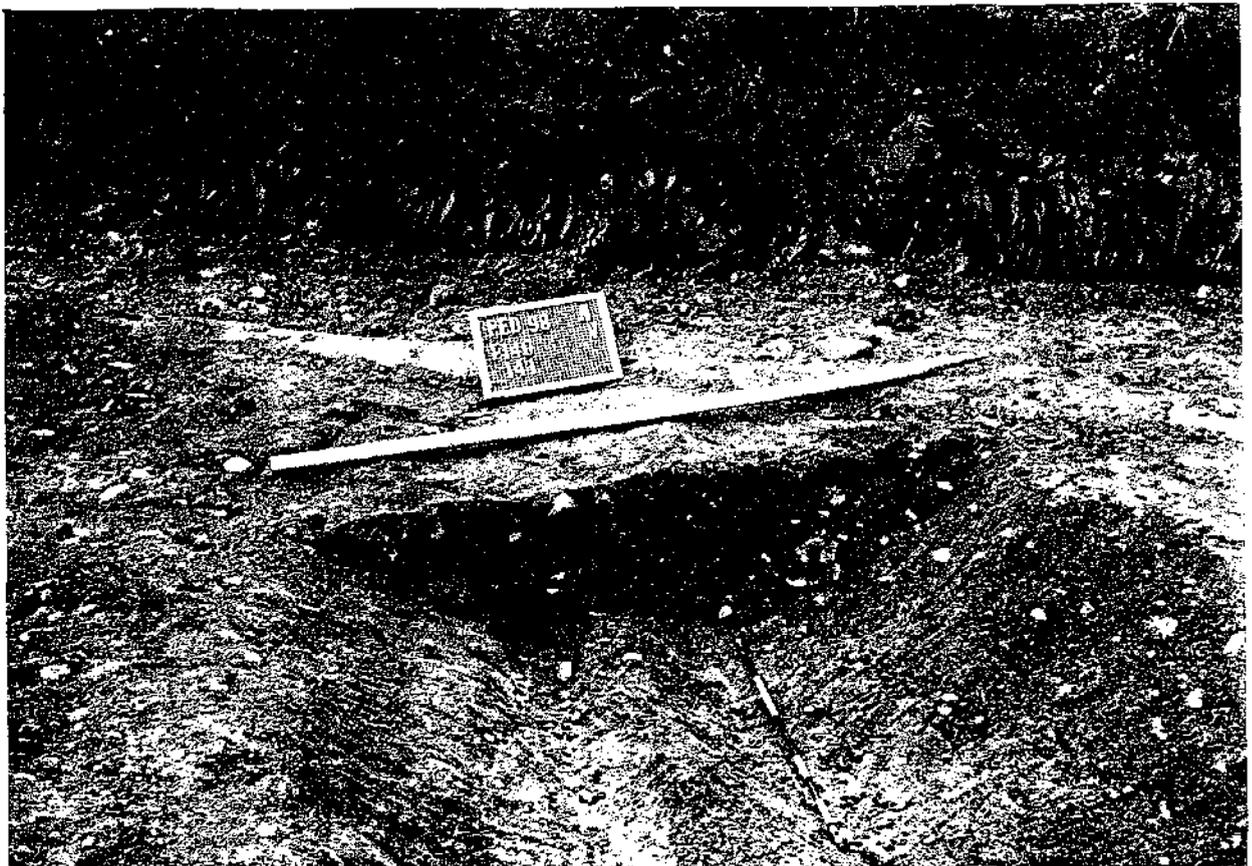


Plate 3: Area B, Trench 13. Northwest-facing section of gullies F410/F411

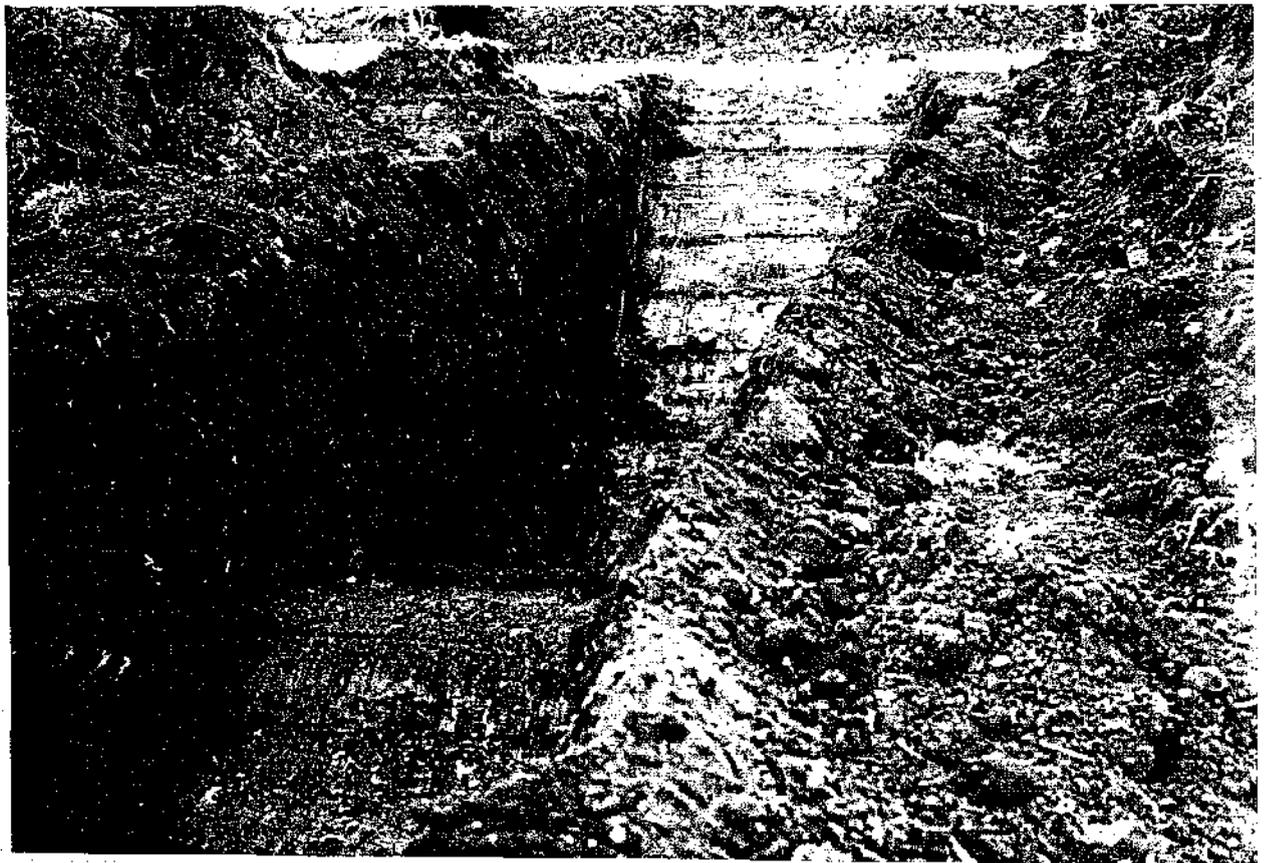


Plate 4: Area B, Trench 19. Machine-excavated profile of pond F210.

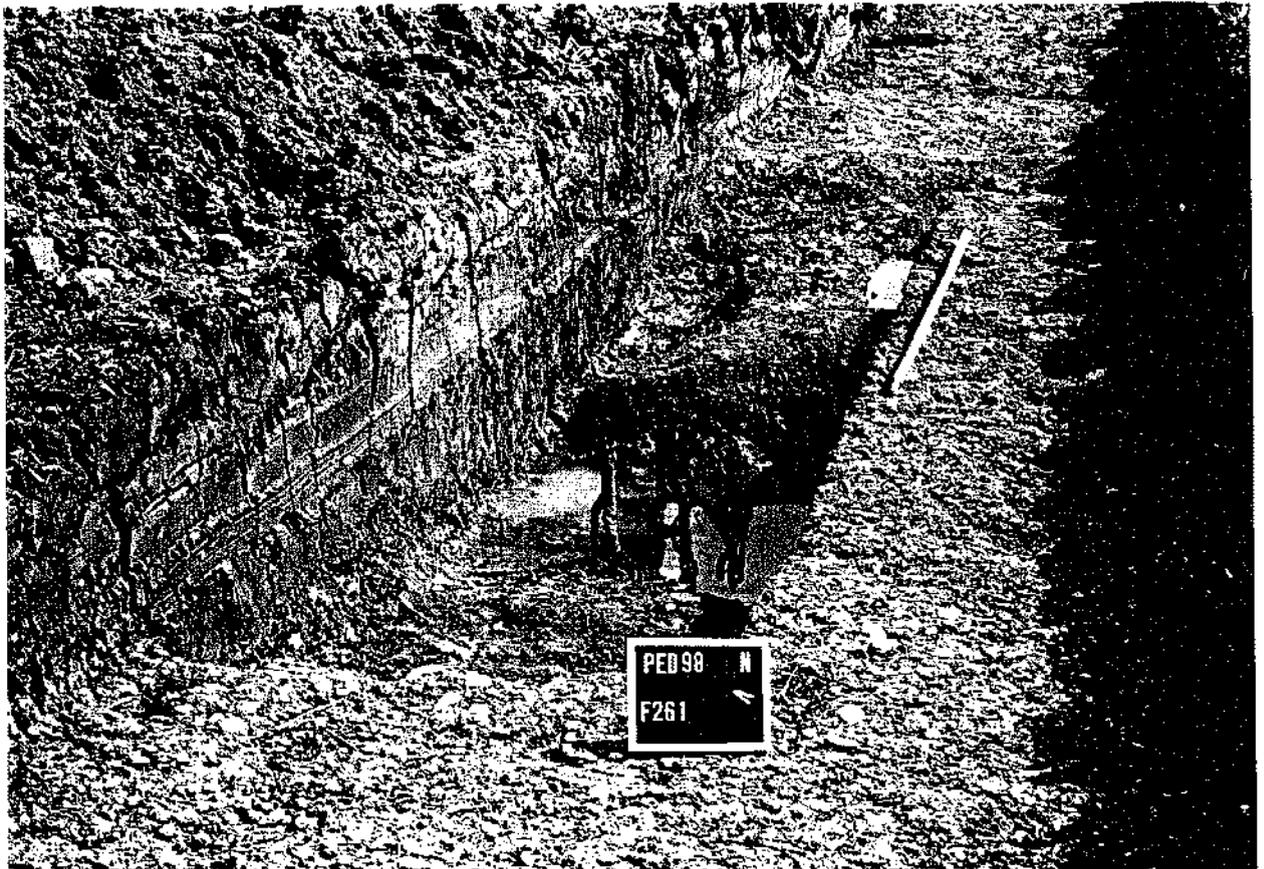


Plate 5: Area C, Trench 24. Stream channel, F261, with *in situ* roots.

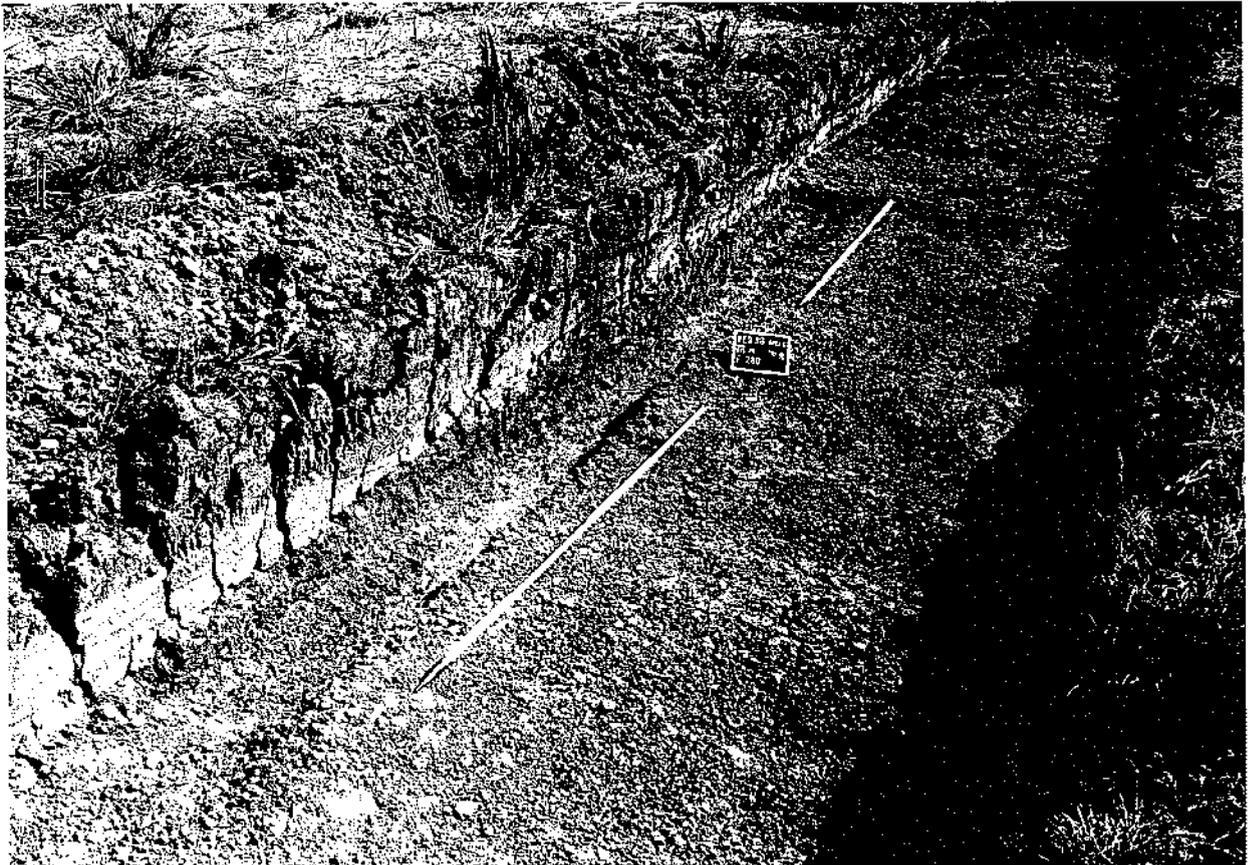


Plate 6: Area C, Trench 26. Stream channel, F280.

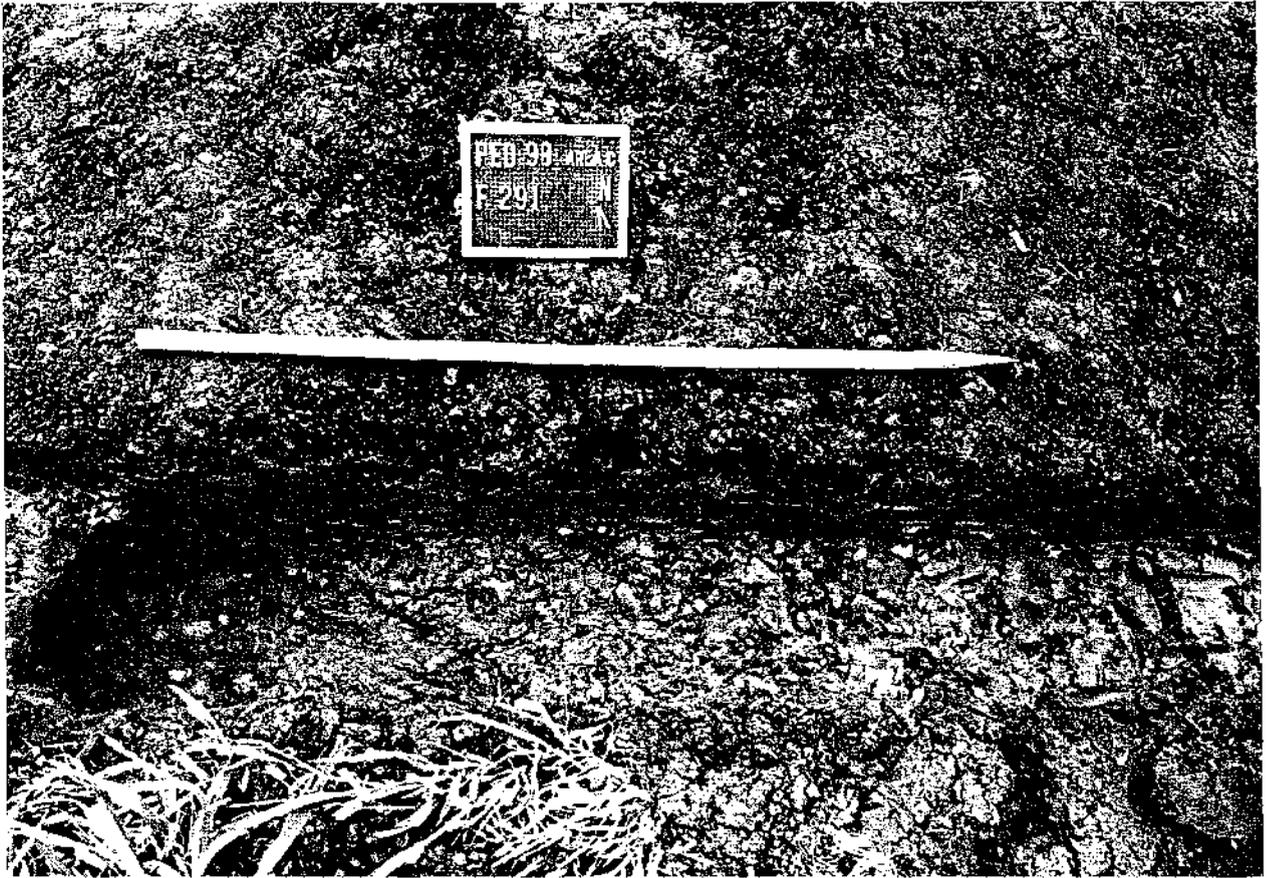


Plate 7: Area C, Trench 27. Southwest-facing section of embanked feature, F291.



Plate 8: Area C, Trench 27. Southwest-facing section of tree-bowl, F294.



Plate 9: Area C, Trench 27A. Tree-bowls coinciding with geophysical anomalies.

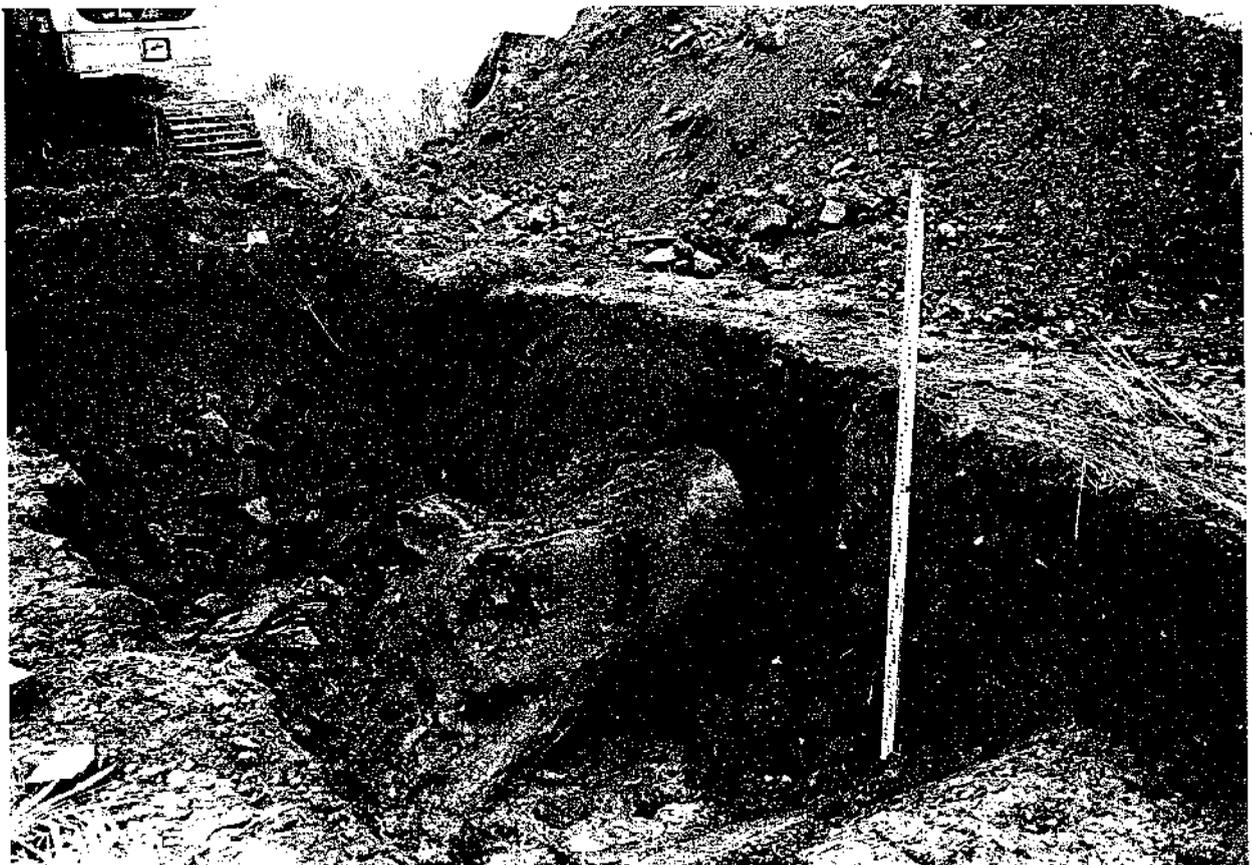


Plate 10: Area D, Trench 35. Machine excavation of pond, F350.

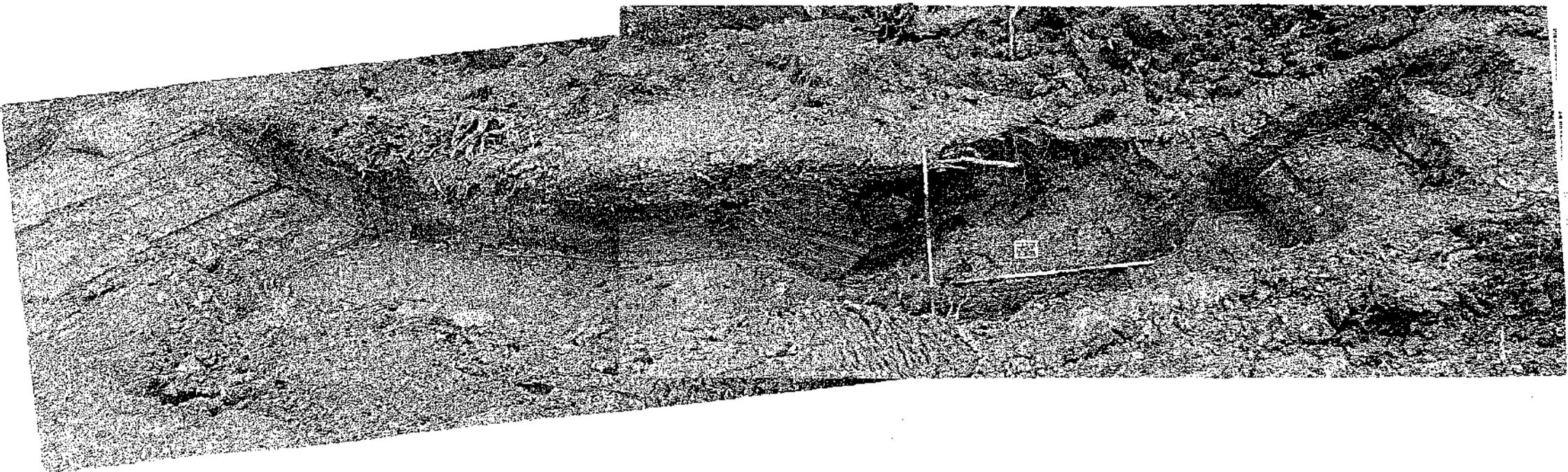


Plate 11: Area D, Trench 35A. Machine-excavated profile of pond, F350.