

birmingham archaeology



THE UNIVERSITY
OF BIRMINGHAM

2-8 WARWICK ROAD,
BIRMINGHAM

DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT AND
EVALUATION, 2007

Checked by

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Project No.1564

2-8 WARWICK ROAD, BIRMINGHAM
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION 2007

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2-8 WARWICK ROAD, BIRMINGHAM

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	BACKGROUND	1
1.2	LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	1
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	1
3	METHODOLOGY	2
4	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS	2
4.1	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
4.2	MAPS	3
4.3	SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORDS	4
5	TRIAL TRENCH RESULTS	4
5.1	TRENCH 1 (FIGS. 3 AND 8)	4
5.2	TRENCH 2 (FIGS. 3 AND 8)	5
5.3	TRENCH 3 (FIG. 3)	6
6	ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING RESULTS BY EMMA TETLOW	6
7	CERAMICS BY STEPHANIE RÁTKAI	6
8	DISCUSSION	7
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	7
10	REFERENCES	7

APPENDIX 1 DESIGN BRIEF, BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

FIGURES

- 1 Location of site within Birmingham
- 2 Location of development area and area evaluated within it
- 3 Trench locations
- 4 Tithe map, 1847
- 5 Ordnance Survey maps, 1888 and 1905
- 6 Ordnance Survey maps, 1918 and 1938
- 7 Map showing sites recorded in Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- 8 Trenches 1 and 2, simplified plans and sections

PLATES

- 1 Trench 1, looking northwest
- 2 Trench 1, cobbled surface 1005 and pit 1002 at southeast end
- 3 Trench 1, pit 1002
- 4 Trench 1, cobbles 1005
- 5 Trench 2, excavating segment through truncated moat 2004
- 6 Trench 2, southwest facing section of truncated moat 2004
- 7 Trench 2, northeast facing section of ditch 2008 (cut by modern clay filled trench to right)
- 8 Trench 3, looking northwest

SUMMARY

This report describes the results of a desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation of the site of a moated enclosure at 2-8 Warwick Road, Birmingham known from early maps. The site is centred at NGR SP1282 2871. The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology on instruction from Orion Developments with advice from Gould Singleton Architects. Three trial trenches were excavated. These revealed differential survival of medieval features associated with the moat. Very good survival of archaeological deposits was encountered in the southeastern part of the site. A large pit-like feature and a cobbled surface, within the interior of the moated enclosure, were found beneath a protective layer of gravelly clay. Further to the northwest, however, severe truncation was found to have removed all archaeological traces, with the exception of deep features. The truncated base of the moat, just 2.5 m wide, was uncovered and investigated. A possible leet that may have brought water into the moat was also found running down the slope from the northwest. Environmental samples from the base of these features produced negative results, perhaps indicating that they were regularly washed through with running water. Fills contained surprisingly few finds, with only two pieces of roof tile and one sherd of pot coming from the fill of the truncated moat; all are thought to be of 13th-14th century date.

2-8 WARWICK ROAD, BIRMINGHAM

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Proposed development at 2-8 Warwick Road, Birmingham will comprise new buildings, car park and an access road. In order for a determination to be made on Planning Application number C/07387/06/OUT an archaeological desk-based assessment and trial-trenching of the land was required, in accordance with Policy 8.36 of the Unitary Development Plan of Birmingham City Council, Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning, and the council's Archaeology Strategy, adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance. A brief for desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation was written by the Birmingham City Council Planning Archaeologist (Birmingham City Council 2007, reproduced as Appendix 1). Birmingham Archaeology was contracted to carry out the project by Orion Developments with advice from Gould Singleton Architects. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the work (Birmingham Archaeology 2007) was approved by Birmingham City Council in advance of implementation.

1.2 Location and geology

The site is on the southwestern side of Warwick Road between Acock's Green and Olton in the parish of Yardley in southeast Birmingham, close to the city boundary with Solihull. A new housing estate, including Grattidge Road, borders the site to the southwest. Gospel Lane runs roughly from north to south close to the western boundary of the site. The site is centred at NGR SP1282 2871 (Figs. 1-2).

The northeastern part of the development site alongside Warwick Road has a tarmac surface and has been used for car parking. The central part is occupied by standing buildings. The southwestern part identified for evaluation comprises a car parking area surrounded by grass and patches of overgrown vegetation. This latter part was targeted for evaluation. This land was formerly part of a recreation ground.

There is a gentle slope from northwest to southeast. The River Cole (now culverted) runs from south to north about 2.5km to the west. Kineton Green Brook runs from south to north 0.15km to the east.

The underlying geology is formed by Keuper marl, a reddish brown clay laid down in the Triassic. This is overlain on higher ground by drift deposits of boulder clay, sand, stones and gravel, and by alluvium in the valley bottoms (Skipp 1970). The site itself is situated directly on the Keuper marl.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The broad aims of the desk-based assessment and trial trenching were to define as far as possible the extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development. Specific objectives were to:

- locate the course of the moat

- assess the survival of structures within the interior of the moated enclosure
- locate evidence for the moat platform, and assess the potential for underlying structures
- consider the survival of palaeoenvironmental remains within the moat, underneath the moat platform, and within the moated area
- consider the potential of the site to contribute towards an understanding of the historic development of this part of Birmingham

3 METHODOLOGY

Desk based assessment

Methods included:

- a search of published and unpublished documentary sources, including maps
- consultation of Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record and the Solihull Sites and Monuments Record
- consultation of the West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology
- a walkover of the site to assess its topography, current character and surroundings

Trial trench evaluation

A total of 71m of 2m wide trenching (Trenches 1, 2, and 3, Fig. 3) was carried out to test the moat line, its projected continuation and also internal areas. The trench plan followed that initially defined by the Planning Archaeologist. To compensate for the shortening of Trench 3 to fit in the available space between the car park area and standing building Trench 2 was extended.

The modern overburden was removed by mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision. The exposed natural subsoil or the uppermost archaeological horizon was hand-cleaned and any archaeological features investigated by hand-excavation, planned and recorded. Recording of features and deposits was on pro-forma context sheets, supplemented by scale drawings and photography.

Subject to approval by the landowner, the paper and finds archive will be deposited with Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery.

4 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 Archaeological and historical background

The medieval moated site called 'Gospel Lane Moat' (SMR 02959-MBM841) is thought to extend over the southwestern part of the site. Two arms of the moat are illustrated on 19th century maps (Figs. 4-6). Although the remaining two arms are not mapped, their approximate courses can be conjectured, with one arm perhaps following the course of a property boundary. Much of the southwestern part of the site therefore consists of the interior of the (partly conjectural) moat, and might be expected to contain remains of timber buildings and other structures and features associated with a moated farmstead.

The site is situated very close to the eastern boundary of the parish of Yardley, within the ancient Forest of Arden. Drawing from information in the Domesday Book, Skipp (1970) states that Yardley was still largely wooded at the end of the Anglo-Saxon period. It was only in the 12th and 13th centuries, he argues, that these formerly uncultivated lands began to be

actively developed. Existing small settlements expanded, thousands of new fields were created around them and isolated farmsteads were founded in recently cleared ground – with a corresponding increase in population (see Skipp's reconstruction of the medieval topography of Yardley – Skipp 1970, map facing page 26). It was probably in this context that the Gospel Lane moat originated.

Skipp states that the now infilled sites of eleven certain and three possible moated enclosures (including the site under investigation) are known in Yardley parish, mostly to the south of the Warwick Road. Nearly all are rectangular or sub-rectangular in shape and were situated in remote locations. These moats were multifunctional, providing protection, a source of water, a fish pond, and a material symbol of the status of the families who occupied the homesteads and farmed the surrounding estates (Skipp 1970, 33-4).

An important point made by Skipp, with implications for understanding this particular site, is that while those moats situated on drift geology would have required puddle clay bottoms and sides to retain water, those situated directly on the Keuper marl (like this site) would have retained water without puddling (Skipp 1970, 33-4). In this case then the geology was probably a major factor in the choice of location of the site.

An up-to-date account of present knowledge of moated enclosures in Birmingham, including summaries of excavations at Hawkesley Farm Moat, Kents Moat, Gannow Green, Sheldon Hall, Birmingham Manor House and Weoley Castle, can be found in Hodder (2004). There were probably about 90 moated enclosures within the area covered by the modern city of Birmingham. Hodder argues that the main reason for constructing moats was prestige. As he points out, digging of the moat would have made the homestead itself much more prominent – an effect often accentuated by the throwing up of earth into the interior of the enclosed area to form a raised platform on which buildings were constructed (Hodder 2004, 103-117).

The papers of the West Midlands Archaeological Regional Research Framework for Archaeology (University of Birmingham 2003) do not discuss moated sites in detail, though Palmer gives a useful summary of investigations of moated sites in Warwickshire and Solihull (Palmer 2003).

4.2 Maps

The **Tithe Award map of Yardley, 1847** (Fig. 4) shows what may be the full extent of the south-east arm of the moat, and probably about half of the southwest arm, in a L-shaped formation. The course of the remainder of the southwestern arm and perhaps the full extent of a northwest section may be indicated by the course of a hedge or ditch boundary depicted as a single line. From the available evidence the moat appears to have been roughly 70m square.

Given that single line boundaries may represent the course of the moat, it follows that further boundaries meeting the moat at a right-angle may represent inlet and outlet leats, taking water into and out of the moat. The absence of a stream on higher ground to the northwest suggests that the moat was fed from a nearby spring.

The Schedule for the Tithe map lists field 1259 as Home Meadow, 1260 as Moat Close, and 1261 as Lane Close.

Ordnance Survey maps for 1888, 1905 and 1918 (Figs. 5-6) all show the L-shaped moat but give little further information. The **Ordnance Survey map for 1938** shows the site to have been partly built over with housing along the northeast side, the rest of the site now being part of a recreation ground. A pavilion is situated in the southeast part. The moat is not shown and it can be inferred that it was completely infilled by this time.

All the maps described above show the southeastern part of the moat to be located on, and indeed to form a part of, the line of the Yardley parish boundary. The fact that the moat is situated on the boundary is significant, but easily missed because the present city boundary with Solihull (which makes use of the parish boundary for much of its length) is about 0.1km further to the southeast.

4.3 Sites and Monuments Records

Because the site is located close to the city boundary, both Birmingham SMR and Solihull SMR were consulted. All sites recorded within a radius of 1km of the site are shown on Figure 7 and listed below:

Birmingham SMR

02877-MBM768	Roman coins from Acock's Green
02878-MBM769	Fox Hollies Park burnt mound, Bronze Age
02879-MBM770	Fox Hollies Park burnt mound II, Bronze Age
02959-MBM841	Gospel Lane moat, medieval
03017-MBM899	Hiron Hall moat, medieval
03048-MBM929	Broomhall watermill, post-medieval
20213-MBM1851	Brickhouse site, 19th century
05881-MBM1986	Grand Union Canal, 18th century

Solihull SMR

MSI10524	Cottage, post-medieval
MSI3115	Windmill, near Ulverly Green, late medieval
MSI6041	Olton Station, 19th century
MSI6335	Large amount of pottery wasters, Romano-British

Of particular interest is the site of Hiron Hall moated site, 0.4km to the west. This is shown as a group of standing buildings set within a very large moated enclosure on the 1847 Tithe map and Ordnance Survey maps up to 1905. Buildings were cleared by 1918 and housing development had covered the site by 1938.

Another feature of great relevance to the Gospel Lane moat (though without a SMR number) is the Warwick – Birmingham road itself. This is mentioned as 'the highway leading from Burmyngam towards Solyhull' in 1436 (Skipp 1970, 31) and was probably also an important routeway in preceding centuries.

5 TRIAL TRENCH RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 3 and 8)

Trench 1 was positioned in order to explore the interior of the moated area. It was orientated approximately east-west. It measured 24m x 2m and was on average 0.5m deep. A sondage was excavated at the western end to a depth of 0.9m.

The orange clay natural subsoil (**1004**) was encountered at a depth of 0.5m from current ground level. Its upper surface was of a slightly dirty appearance, and this material was

accordingly hand-cleaned carefully in search of features. The sondage confirmed that this material was of natural origin and had not been redeposited from elsewhere.

Cut into the natural subsoil at the eastern end of the trench was part of a large sub-rectangular feature **(1003)**. Provisionally identified as a shallow pit, this could in fact be the butt-end of a ditch. Its sides sloped gently down to a depth of 0.3m. The fill **(1002)** was a dark grey silty clay which contained two medium sized pieces of slate but no dateable finds. This feature clearly continues beyond the evaluation trench.

About 2.5m from 1003 was a cobbled surface **(1005)**. It crosses the trench in a roughly northeast-southwest orientation, and extends for a length of about 2.2m. Cobbles varied in size from very small up to 0.2 x 0.2 x 0.2m. This could be part of a yard surface or possibly a path.

Overlying both the pit 1003 and the cobbled surface 1005 was a natural-looking layer of orange silty clay **(1001)** containing a high percentage of small stones or gravel. The upper surface of this layer was encountered only 0.18m below the current ground surface. It is homogenous throughout and may represent former platform material disturbed by ploughing. At any rate its presence effectively protected the archaeological features below. No features survived in the central and western parts of the trench where this layer was absent.

Stratigraphically later than 1001 was another subsoil layer **(1006)**. This mid brown silty clay was up to 0.3m thick, and directly overlaid the natural subsoil for much of the trench. Above 1006 was the modern topsoil and turf **(1000)**.

5.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 3 and 8)

Trench 2 was positioned in order to investigate the postulated northwestern arm of the moat. The trench was orientated northwest-southeast, and measured 35 x 2m. Depth varied from about 0.5m in the southeast to about 0.75m deep in the northwest.

Orange natural clay **(2003)** was encountered at a depth of 0.5-0.75m from the present ground surface.

Cut into the natural subsoil were two linear features. One of these **(2004)**, is thought to be the base of the truncated moat. This feature was 2.5m wide and about 0.4m deep, crossing the trench in a northeast to southwest orientation. It was filled by dark brown silty clay **(2003)**. Two pieces of tile and one sherd of pot, provisionally dated to the medieval period, were found in the fill.

Running into 2004 down the slope from the northwest was another linear feature, only one side of which was uncovered. It was investigated by means of two segments **(2006)** and **(2008)**. The fill **(2007)** / **(2009)** was a dark brown silty clay. No finds were encountered in the fill.

The intersection of the two linear features was investigated but no stratigraphic relationship between them could be established. This may be because they are contemporary - strongly indicated by the fact that ditch 2006/2008 runs into, but does not cross the moat. It could be a leet feeding water into the moat from a source further uphill.

Overlying the natural subsoil and the features cut into it was subsoil **(2002)**, which consisted of a light brown silty clay. This was cut by a 2m wide service trench backfilled with compacted

yellow clay, crossing the trench in a northeast to south west orientation. The subsoil was overlaid by modern topsoil and turf **(2001)**.

5.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

Trench 3 was positioned to intercept the suggested eastern arm of the moat, assuming it to have enclosed the area on all four sides. It was oriented roughly north-south, and measured 12.00 x 2.00m.

Orange natural clay **(3004)** was encountered at a depth of 0.6-1m from the present ground surface. There were no archaeological features cut into the natural subsoil. Overlying it was a grey silty layer with high ash content **(3003)**, which contained 19th century pottery and tile (not collected). Above 3003 was a dark brown clay silt **(3002)** containing modern rubble the depth of which increases towards the north of the trench, and light orange ashy layer **(3001)**. This was sealed by a thin modern topsoil layer **(3000)**.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING RESULTS BY EMMA TETLOW

Three samples from the moated site at Warwick Road were assessed for environmental potential.

- Sample 1002 was from the fill of a large shallow pit (1003) within the moat.
- Sample 2005 was basal fill of a cut (1004) thought to be the base of the truncated moat.
- Sample 2009 was from a possible leat (2008) which fed the moat.

The samples were processed using the standard method of processing for waterlogged plant remains outlined in Kenward *et al.* (1980). The material was washed through a 300µm mesh sieve and examined under a low power binocular microscope at x10 magnification.

All three contexts contained virtually no organic remains but did contain some large fragments of charcoal. No identifiable waterlogged plant remains or insects were observed in either sample.

None of the three samples yielded interpretable evidence; hence further processing of these samples for proxy evidence is not recommended. No material commonly found in this type of deposit such as charred plant remains were readily visible. The nature of the depositional environment clearly precludes the preservation of identifiable or interpretable, site-specific proxy evidence.

7 CERAMICS BY STEPHANIE RÁTKAI

The only sherd of pottery came from layer 2005 at the base of the truncated moat (2004). This was part of a medieval cooking pot rim, of a sandy brown fabric with a grey core. Thought to be of local origin, it is dated to the 13th-14th centuries. The fabric contains sand and possibly mudstone.

Two pieces of roof tile also came from 2005. These are also medieval in date, and may well be of the same date as the pottery.

8 DISCUSSION

The main evidence for the existence of the site comes from 19th century maps, which shows the southwestern angle of the moat. Further sections may be indicated by field boundaries marked on the Tithe map of 1847. The realisation that the southeastern arm of the moat is on the line of the Yardley parish boundary (though not on the post-war city boundary) is a significant finding of the desk-based assessment.

There is good survival of features in the interior of the moat only in the southeast part of the site. The cobbled surface and large pit-like feature, although undated, are typical of features that might be expected to be found in a medieval homestead. Even here, however, no platform material survives. There is evidence of severe truncation and removal of archaeological deposits over the rest of the site. The protective layer of gravelly silt overlying surviving archaeological features may derive from levelling of the platform higher up the slope.

The linear feature found on the expected position and orientation of the moat, despite its width of only 2.5m, is thought to be the truncated base of the northwest arm of the moat – fitting in with other evidence of heavy truncation. Before truncation the moat was presumably three or four times as wide at a higher level. An intriguing discovery is the ditch running (down the slope) into the moat (which runs across the slope); this could be a leat specifically designed to supply water from a source further uphill. The fact that environmental samples produced negative results might indicate that these features were regularly washed through with running water.

The one sherd of pottery and two roof tiles from the fill of the truncated moat are obviously not enough to securely date the moated site, but a 13th-14th date is provisionally indicated.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Paul Collins, Nick Berry and Matt Edgeworth carried out the excavation for Birmingham Archaeology. Stephanie Rátkai examined the pottery and Emma Tetlow wrote the environmental results. Birmingham Archaeology would like to thank Orion Developments and Stephen Cox of Gould Singleton Architects for their assistance. Thanks are also due to the Planning Archaeologist, Mike Hodder, who monitored the project for Birmingham City Council. Of great help were the Local Studies Section at Birmingham Central Library, Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record, and Alison Hatcher of Solihull Sites and Monuments Record. The report was written by Matt Edgeworth, illustrated by Bryony Ryder and edited by Alex Jones, who managed the project.

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APPENDIX 1: DESIGN BRIEF, BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

Application number C/07387/06/OUT

Warwick Road/ Grattidge Road (SP 1282 2871)

Proposed residential development

Brief for *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation* in advance of determination of planning application

1. Summary

*Proposed development at Warwick Road/ Grattidge Road includes part of a medieval moated site. This brief is for assessment of the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains, consisting of an **archaeological desk-based assessment and an archaeological field evaluation consisting of excavated trenches**. This will determine the need for preservation of archaeological remains in-situ and/or for further archaeological excavation in advance of commencement of development.*

2. Site location and description

The application site is located between Warwick Road and Grattidge Road. The moated site is in the southern part of the application site, adjoining Grattidge Road. This part of the site is occupied by a surface car park and unused overgrown land.

3. Planning background

Application number C/07387/06/OUT is for a buildings, car parks and an access road. Because the site may include archaeological remains which would be affected by the proposed redevelopment, an assessment of its archaeological implications is required in advance of consideration of the proposals and **before the application can be determined**. This is in accordance with Policy 8.36 of the City Council's Unitary Development Plan, the City Council's Archaeology Strategy which has been adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance, and government advice in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, "Archaeology and Planning". The archaeological assessment will enable appropriate archaeological mitigation strategies to be devised. The mitigation strategies may involve modification of site layout or foundation design to ensure in situ preservation of archaeological remains, or, if this is not feasible, **full recording of archaeological remains by archaeological excavation in advance of development, followed by analysis and publication of the results**.

4. Existing archaeological information

The application site includes part of a medieval moated site, "Gospel Lane Moat" (SMR MBM841). Two arms of the moat are shown on 19th century maps and, assuming the site is approximately square, the line of the other two arms, within the application site, can be extrapolated. By analogy with similar sites elsewhere in Birmingham and beyond, the moat is likely to have surrounded timber buildings and other features such as yards. These

features may have been constructed on a platform derived from material dug out of the moat. An earlier ground surface with features predating the moat and palaeoenvironmental evidence from the time of its construction may be preserved under the platform, and palaeoenvironmental evidence may survive in the infilled arms of the moat.

Moated sites are numerous in Birmingham and the surrounding area. A few of Birmingham's moats have been excavated, to varying extents. At Birmingham Moat and Gannow Green palaeoenvironmental data was sampled and analysed.

5. Requirements for work

The archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation are required to define the likely extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains in the area of the proposed development, so that appropriate mitigation strategies can be devised. The mitigation strategies may involve modification of site layout or foundation design to ensure in situ preservation of archaeological remains, or, if this is not feasible, full recording of archaeological remains in advance of development, followed by analysis and publication of the results.

In particular, the archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation must address the following:

- (i) The extent of the moated site, indicated by infilled moat arms
- (ii) The survival of structures and deposits within the moated area
- (iii) The presence of a platform in the area enclosed by the moat, and the survival of structures below the moat platform
- (iv) The survival of palaeoenvironmental data in the infilled moat, below the moat platform, and in the moated area
- (v) The potential of the site to contribute to an understanding of the historic development of this part of Birmingham.

6. Stages of work

The desk-based archaeological assessment and archaeological field evaluation can be carried out concurrently.

The extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains on the application site, as described in part 5 above, are to be assessed by site inspection and a search of published and unpublished written records, illustrations and maps, archaeological and geotechnic records, and a comparison with archaeological evidence from nearby medieval sites and other moated sites in the surrounding area. The attached guidance note provides information on sources. In addition, relevant papers in the West Midlands Archaeological Research Framework should be consulted, together with Victor Skipp's *Medieval Yardley* and the Yardley Tithe map. As the site is close to the border with Solihull, the Solihull SMR will need to be consulted as well as that for Birmingham.

The archaeological field evaluation is to consist of excavated trenches across the whole of the application site. The number of trenches and the location and size of each trench are

to be agreed on site with the Planning Archaeologist prior to commencement, but it is anticipated that at least three trenches will be excavated, in locations to cross the probable lines of the moat arms and to include the area enclosed by the moat. Surface deposits in each trench are to be mechanically removed, under archaeological supervision.

Subsequent excavation is to be entirely manual. Excavation in each trench is to be sufficient to define, record and sample all archaeological features encountered. In order to address the points raised in part 5 above, excavation must be sufficient to establish whether there is a raised platform in the area enclosed by the moat, and the nature of deposits under it. The potential of deposits to contain evidence of the past environment, including deposits in the moat fill and deposits under the moat platform if present, must be assessed. Finds are to be cleaned, marked and bagged and any remedial conservation work undertaken.

7. Staffing

The archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation are to be carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and all staff are to be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles in the project. It is recommended that the project be under the direct supervision of a Member or Associate Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

8. Written Scheme of Investigation

Potential contractors should present a Written Scheme of Investigation that which details methods and staffing. It is recommended that the Written Scheme of Investigation be submitted to the City Council's Planning Archaeologist before a contractor is commissioned, to ensure that it meets the requirements of the brief.

9. Monitoring

The archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation must be carried out to the satisfaction of Birmingham City Council, and will be monitored by the Planning Archaeologist. At least five working days notice of commencement of the assessment must be given to the Planning Archaeologist, so that monitoring meetings can be arranged.

The monitoring will include a review meeting on completion of the research for the archaeological desk-based assessment to determine requirements for the field evaluation, and at least one site meeting during the evaluation.

10. Reporting

The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation are to be presented as a written report, containing the following:

- (i) Copies of historic maps and other appropriate illustrations
- (ii) An analytical summary of the information obtained in the desk-based assessment;
- (iii) An analytical summary of features and deposits found in the evaluation;
- (iv) Appropriate plans and sections;
- (v) A summary of finds;
- (vi) An assessment of the palaeoenvironmental data;

(vii) An assessment of the site's significance in terms of national, regional and local importance. The non-statutory criteria for scheduling should be employed;

(viii) A copy of this brief.

A copy of the report must be sent to the Planning Archaeologist.

11. Archive deposition

The written, drawn and photographic records of the archaeological desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation, together with any finds, must be deposited with an appropriate repository within a reasonable time of completion, following consultation with the Planning Archaeologist.

12. Publication

The written report will become publicly accessible, as part of the Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record, within six months of completion. The contractor must submit a short summary report for inclusion in *West Midlands Archaeology* and summary reports to appropriate national period journals. On completion of the project the contractor must also complete the obligatory fields of the OASIS form and submit an electronic version of the report to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis>).

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

Date prepared: 10 January 2007

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Warwick Road Grattidge Road DBA and eval brief.doc



Fig.1

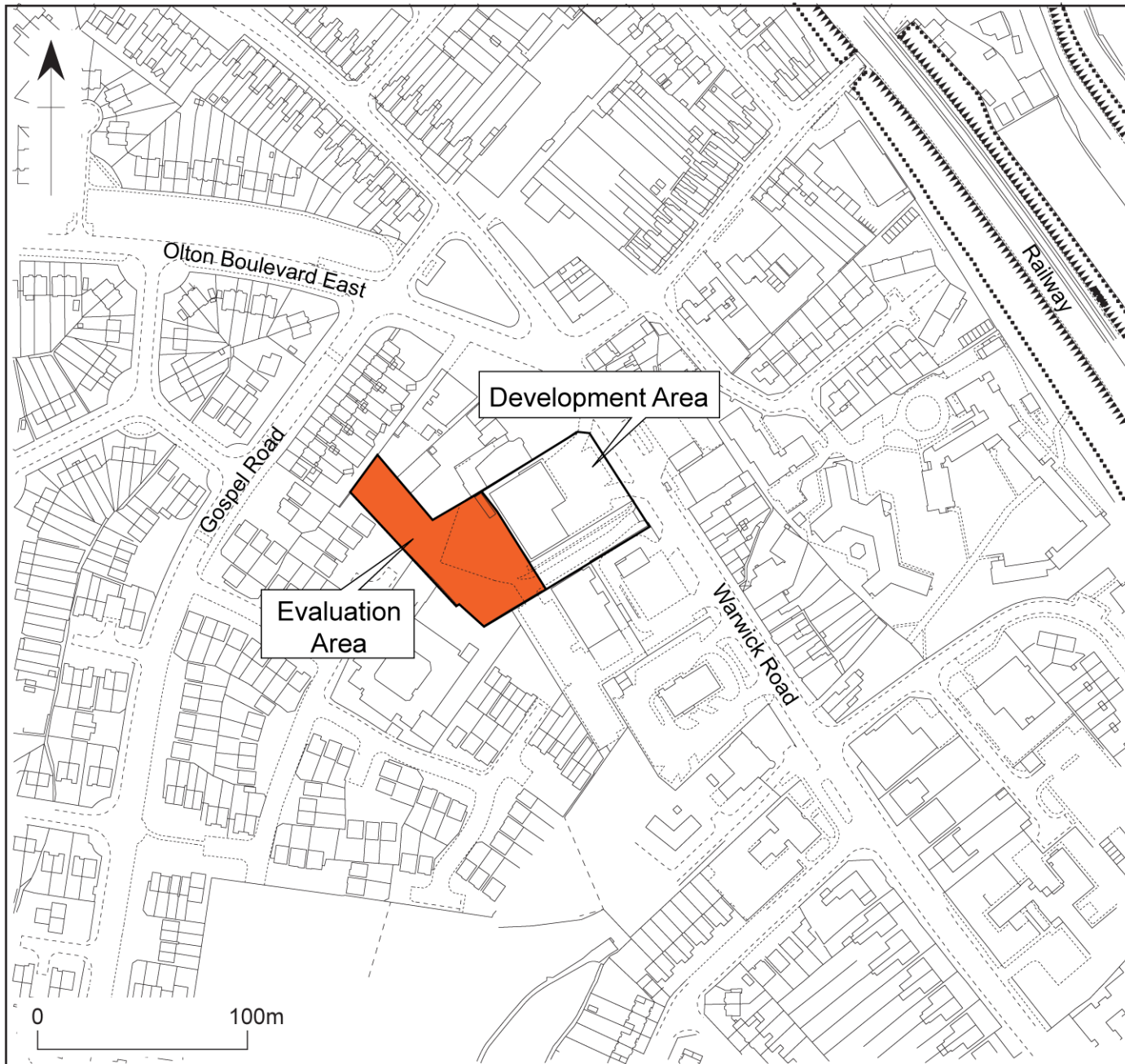


Fig.2

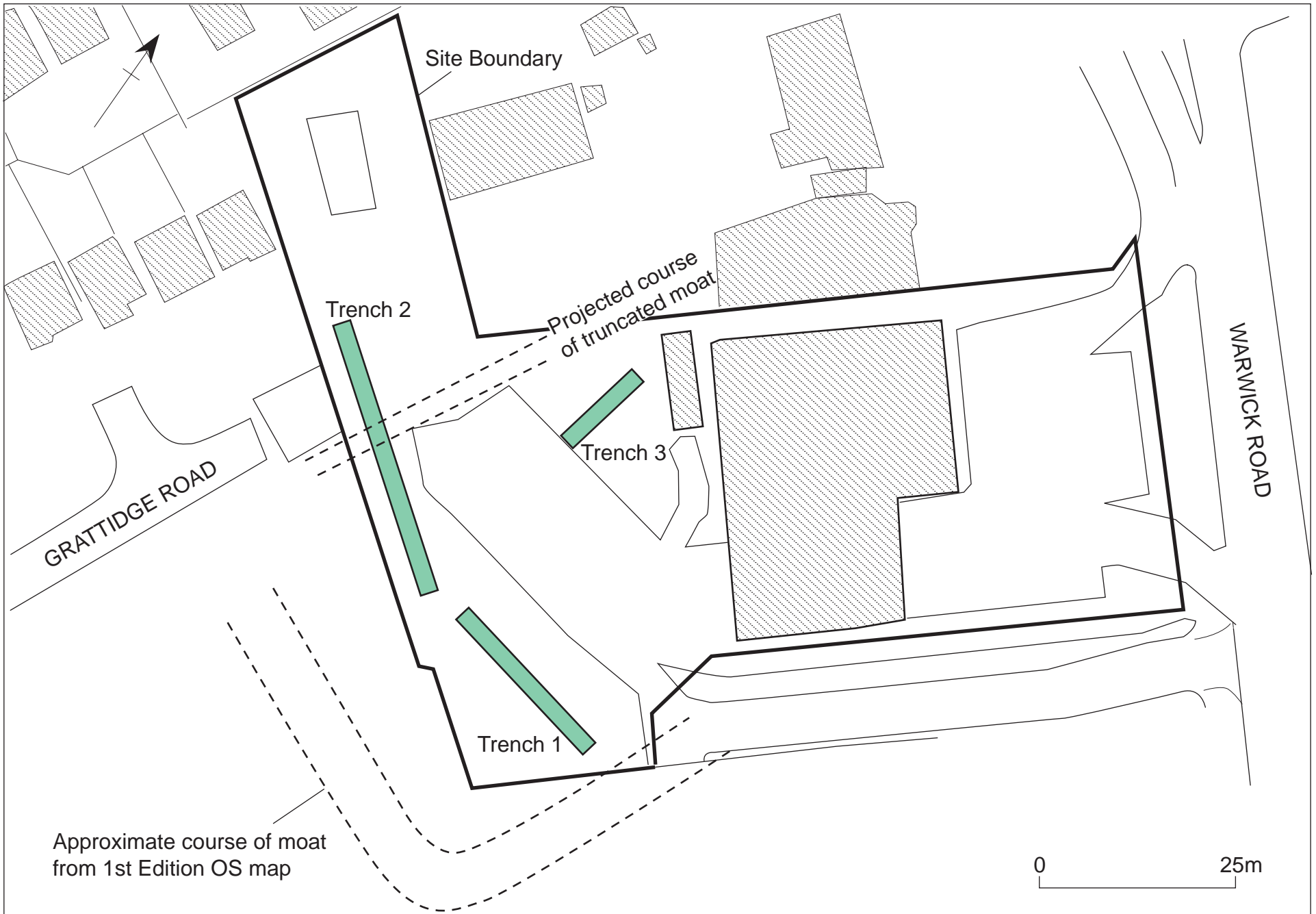


Fig.3

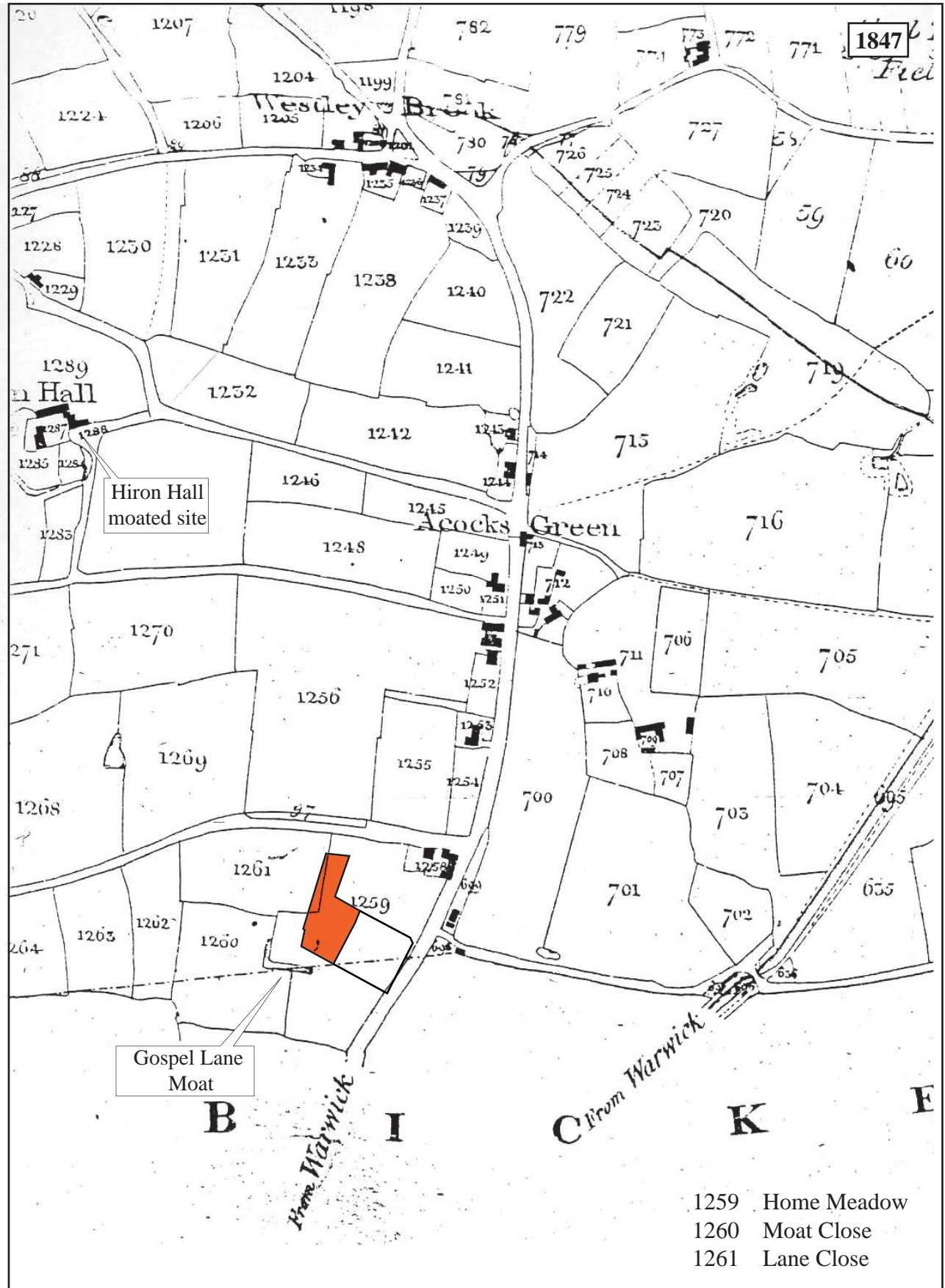


Fig.4

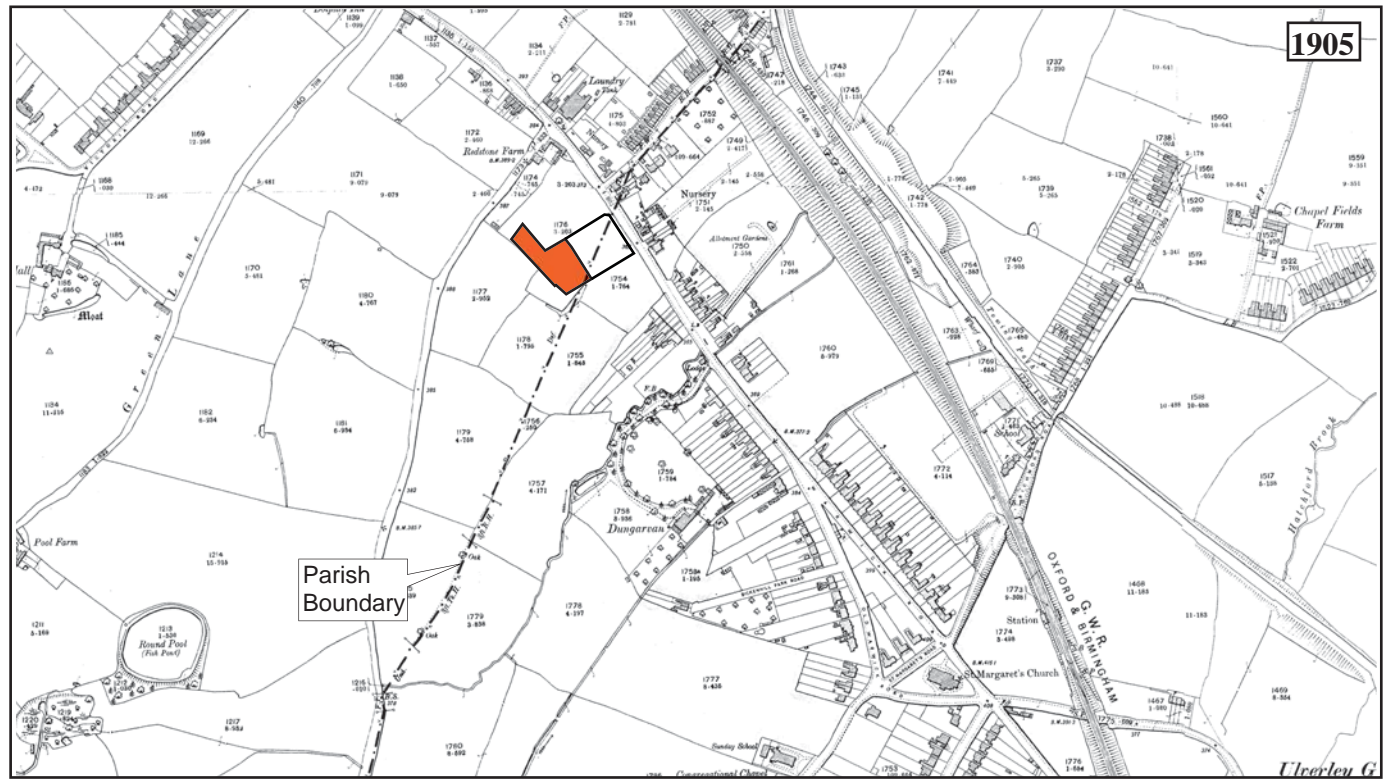
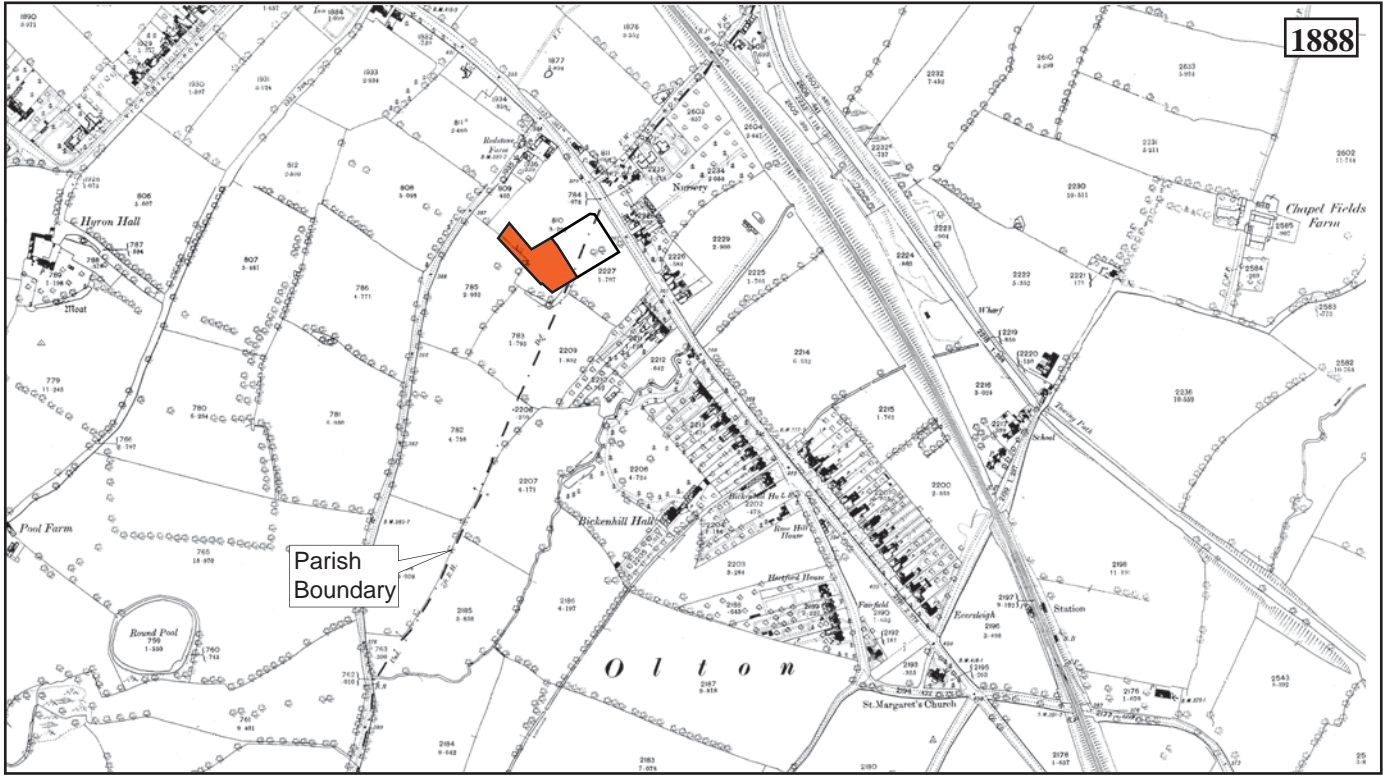


Fig.5

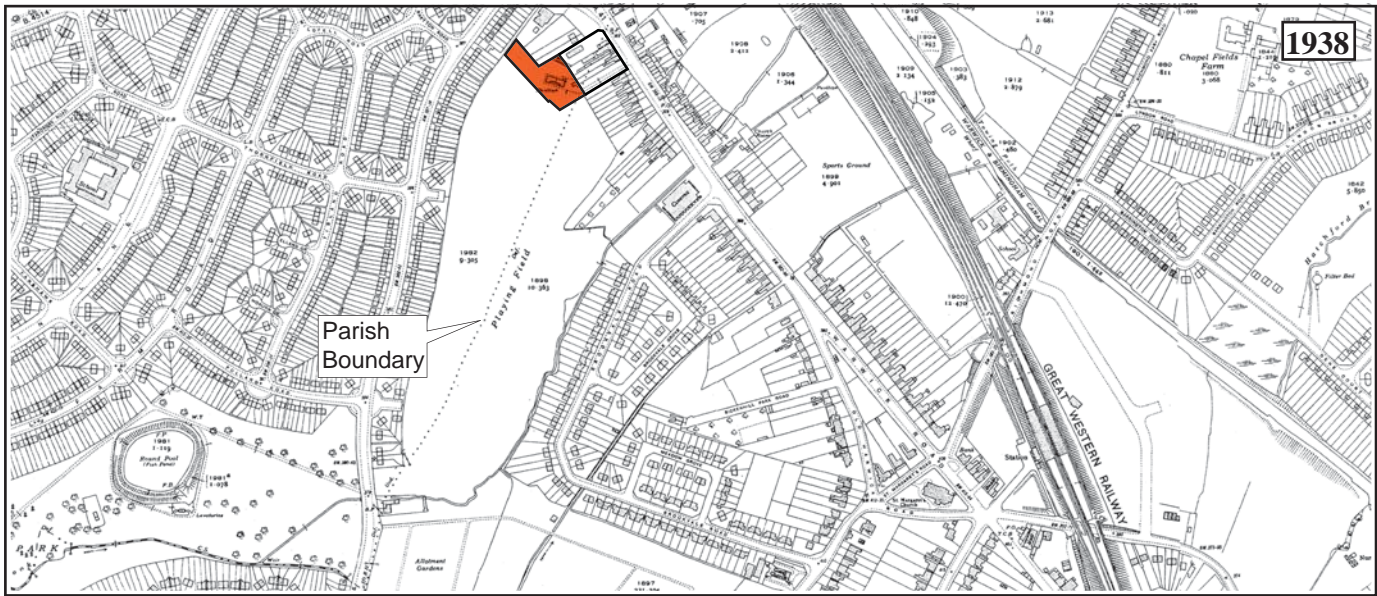
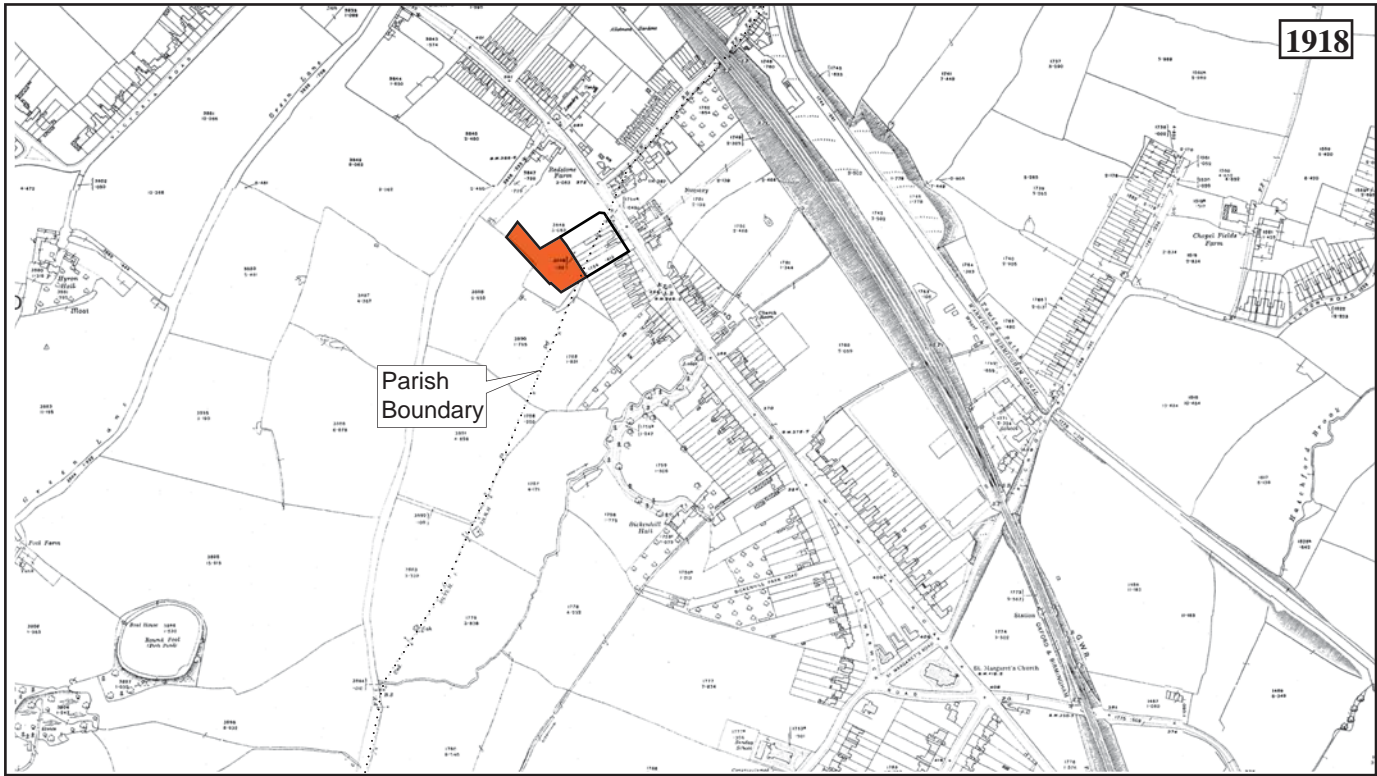


Fig.6

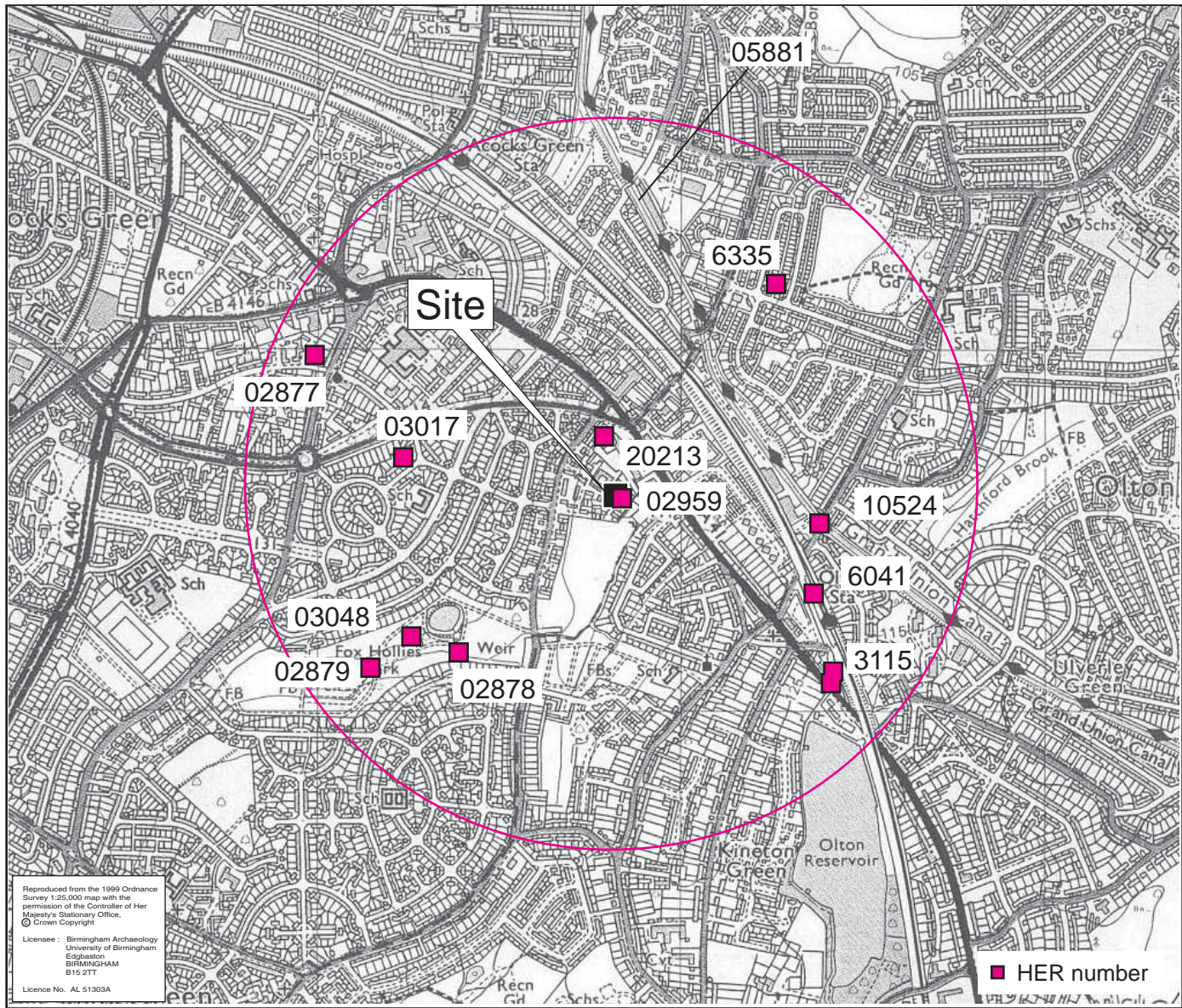


Fig.7

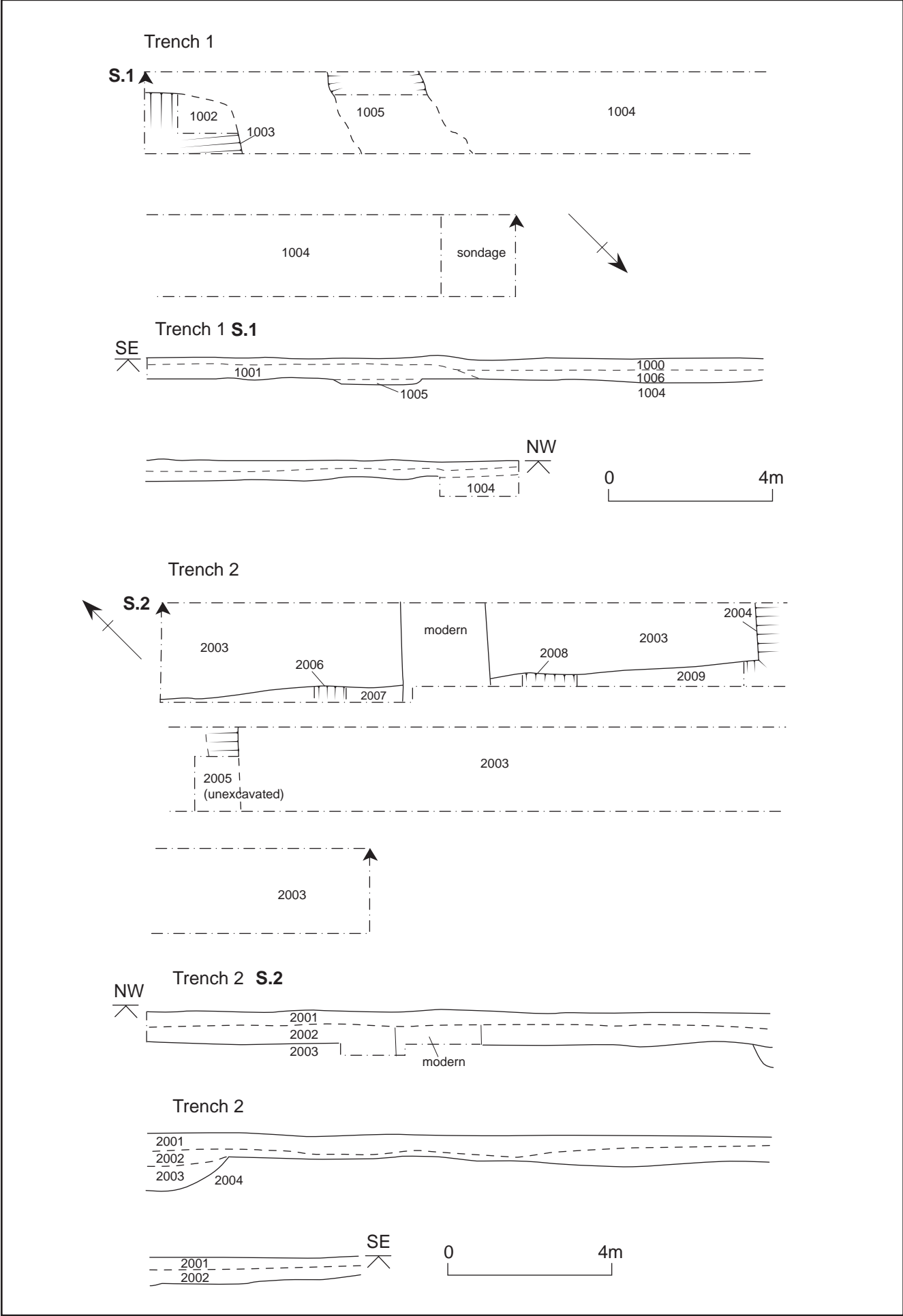


Fig.8



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8