

Midland Metro Birmingham Eastside Extension – Archaeological Evaluation Report



Trial Pit 02 Looking south-west after excavation

Prepared for Mott MacDonald

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Summary

- As part of a wider scheme of ground investigation works and archaeological monitoring Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Mott MacDonald to direct the excavation of three test pits, and monitor the hand excavation of two Boreholes and two inspection pits associated with Ground Investigation taking place in advance of the construction of the Birmingham Eastside Extension (BEE). Furthermore geoarchaeological analysis was undertaken on a single borehole.
- The test pits within Zone 1 established the presence of human remains at depths between 112.46m AOD and 112.34m AOD. Grave cuts were visible at depths from 113.80m, AOD, and up to a depth of possibly 112.34m AOD. These burials within the Park Street Gardens (formerly the Park Street Burial Ground) are dated by historic records to the 19th century
- No human remains or grave cuts and/or coffins were observed within the test pit within Zone 4. If there were surviving graves within this area, the result of the test pit suggested that they were overlain by at least 1.4m of 20th century deposits.
- No archaeological remains were observed within either the boreholes or the inspection pits dug to facilitate the plate load tests and window samples, with made ground extending to a depth of up to 1.40m BGL within all 5 of the interventions, sealed by concrete, tarmac or grass.
- The geoarchaeological review concluded there was limited potential for palaeoenvironmental remains across the site, though the sequence observed within BH1305, WS6308 and WS69310B, suggested that within Zone 3 had a higher palaeoenvironmental potential, reflecting the presence of a waterlogged landscape, with evidence of fluvial activity of the River Rea during the early Holocene period, at a depth of between 1.05 and 1.40m BGL. It is recommended that further geoarchaeological surveys will be required to understand the significance of these waterlogged deposits.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Mott MacDonald to direct the excavation of three test pits, and monitor the hand excavation of two inspection pits associated with plate load tests, two with Boreholes and one inspection pit associated with a window sample, as part of a wider scheme of ground investigation works and archaeological monitoring, in advance of the construction of the Midland Metro Birmingham Eastside Extension (hereafter the “BEE”) (Fig. 1, Between NGR SP 07157 87091 and SP 07982 86305).. A geoarchaeological assessment of deposits recovered from a geotechnical borehole is also provided.
- 1.1.2 The works were carried out as part of a programme of archaeological works required by Birmingham City Council in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Mott MacDonald (MM 2016) which adhered to the standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIfA 2014).
- 1.1.3 The BEE will be constructed within the eastside of the City of Birmingham. The archaeological monitoring was conducted as part of initial evaluation works in order to assess the potential survival of archaeological deposits along the route of the BEE.

2 Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 As noted above, the site was located in Birmingham, (Between NGR SP 07157 87091 and SP 07982 86305) within a mostly built-up area presently used as roadways and a grassy area of the Park Street Gardens. The majority of the site was covered in tarmac, with some areas covered by blocked pedestrian pavements and the interventions within the Park Street Gardens located in grassy areas. The topography across the study area is generally flat or gently sloping.
- 2.1.2 The BEE extends across the canalised River Rea and across the boundary between two solid Triassic geologies; to the east, Zone 1 and 2 are underlain by the Bromsholme Sandstone Formation and to the west, Zones 3 and 4 are underlain by the Mercia Mudstone Group. Quaternary rivers actively traversed this boundary, depositing glaciofluvial sand and gravel across all zones. A pre-Holocene river channel has been identified outside of the study area to the west, along the A4540 (BGS sheet 168, 1996), but within the study area the BEE will be constructed over mainly Quaternary sand and gravel and Holocene alluvium of the River Rea.

3 Historical & Archaeological Background

- 3.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site was covered in detail in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Mott MacDonald and derived from data held at the BCC HER. The following description summarises that of the WSI.
- 3.1.2 As part of the construction of the Birmingham City University East Side Campus, an archaeological excavation took place at Banbury Street, 10m east of Zone 2. This project produced significant results, such as preserved floral remains, worked flints and pine charcoal, informing on the environment of the area during the Upper Palaeolithic and Early Mesolithic as well as human activity and the human manipulation of the environment during these periods (Higgins, Score 2009).

- 3.1.3 At the time of the Domesday Book, Birmingham consisted mostly of small rural settlements parcelled out amongst a dozen manors. In 1166 AD the lord of the manor, Peter de Birmingham is documented as establishing a weekly manor, denoting the area as a commercial and industrial centre. This may be seen either as the catalyst for expansion of trade, or an acknowledgment of the area as an existing trading centre.
- 3.1.4 There is evidence of multiple occupation sites dating to the medieval period within the proximity of the site, the earliest of which, off Floodgate Street, dates to the 12th and 13th centuries. Further pottery dating to 13th and 14th centuries was recovered from a site off Hartwell Grange on High Street, Deritend (Litherland 1996 & 1997). The proposed Scheme passes through the periphery of both of these sites.
- 3.1.5 Settlement subsequently expanded, incorporating surrounding villages and hamlets, although it is likely that much of the town's Post-medieval labour and trade were taken up by agriculture and local marketing as opposed to other industrial activities (Stephens 1964). This rural character is likely to have persisted until the late 16th century when iron production began to come to the fore, with considerable population expansion in the 17th century and the establishment, by the 18th century, of Birmingham as the leading metal manufacturing centre in the country.
- 3.1.6 St. John's Chapel, and its surrounding burial ground was located on the southern front of High Street Deritend in Zone 3 and dates originally to the 14th century before being rebuilt in 1791 and demolished post World War 2. There is a wall plaque on the side of the Bull Ring Trading Estate which states that the chancel end of the chapel extends 17 feet into the carriageway and as such may be impacted upon by the BEE. Historic mapping has also confirmed the position of St John's Chapel as beneath the dual carriageway.
- 3.1.7 Three cemeteries dating to the Post-medieval period are located within the limits of the site. The cemetery of Park Street was located in the area designated as Zone 1, within the northern part of the site.

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1.1 The aims and objectives stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mott MacDonald 2016) were to:
- Establish if there had been modern truncation or disturbance to the Proposed Scheme route;
 - Determine the stratigraphy across the Proposed Scheme route to establish the likelihood of geoarchaeological and archaeological deposits being present; and
 - Appropriately record any archaeological evidence dating from the Post-medieval period without disregarding it as less important than evidence dating from earlier periods. This was a research aim included in "The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research" (Watt 2011)

5 Methodology

5.1 Proposed Ground Investigation (GI)

- 5.1.1 Ground Investigations (GI) were carried out for engineering purposes to establish the geotechnical and geoenvironmental conditions of the Proposed Scheme.
- 5.1.2 The following GI methods were subject to archaeological monitoring:
- Borehole;
 - Dynamic Plate Load;
 - Static Plate Load;
 - Window Sample;
 - Test Pits; and
 - Geoarchaeological Analysis
- 5.1.3 Borehole, Dynamic Plate Load, Static Plate Load and Window Sample required a hand dug inspection pit to be dug to a minimum of 1.2m and had a plan area of approximately 0.5 x 0.5m.
- 5.1.4 The two Test Pits within Zone 1 were machine dug and measured 2.0 x 5.0m and were no deeper than 1.2m, the Test Pit within Zone 3 was also machine dug and measured 2.0 x 2.0m
- 5.1.5 The borehole core was analysed by the attending archaeologist in the laboratory at the office.

5.2 Inspection Pit Monitoring

- 5.2.1 Inspection Pits, a maximum of 1.2m in depth and 0.5 x 0.5m in plan were hand dug as part of borehole, dynamic plate load, and static plate load test as well as window samples. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by a professional archaeologist supplied by Trent & Peak Archaeology. The GI was undertaken by the Principal Contractor using appropriate hand tools. Monitoring of the hand dug inspection pits allowed for potential topsoil finds and features to be retrieved by the archaeologist and the stratigraphy to be recorded. The GI did not cause harm to any buildings and spoil heaps were examined for archaeological material and not left overnight. Where archaeological features were encountered within the investigation pits, excavation by the ground work contractor was stopped until appropriate time was made available for the archaeologist to fully investigate.

5.3 Test Pits

- 5.3.1 The machine dug test pits within Zone 1 measured 2.0 x 5.0m, and 2.0 x 2.0m within Zone 3 and had a maximum depth of 1.2m. The test pits were reduced under supervision of the attending archaeologist and established the presence or absence of human remains and allowed a detailed record of the stratigraphy of the area to be made.
- 5.3.2 Spoil heaps were examined for archaeological material. Where archaeological features were encountered within the test pits excavation by the ground work contractor was stopped until appropriate time was made available for the archaeologist to fully investigate.

5.4 Geoarchaeological Analysis

- 5.4.1 The borehole 1304 was analysed by the geoarchaeologist off site. All geoarchaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the appropriate chapters of *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (Historic England 2015).

5.5 Planning and Recording

5.5.1 Where archaeological remains were identified they were recorded and the following procedures were initiated:

- All features were recorded and located on appropriate scale plans. Plans showed the limits of the areas and were related to the OS grid.
- All sectioned and excavated archaeological features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 and were levelled to ordnance datum.
- All archaeological features, layers or deposits were allocated unique context numbers prior to any hand excavation, which were recorded on pro-forma test pit sheets and/or context sheets detailing: character, contextual relationships, a detailed description, associated finds, interpretation and cross referencing to the drawn, photographic and finds records.
- An adequate photographic record of the investigation was made using colour digital images. The photographic record included views of the trial pits and any finds or features of interest within them. The photographic record included information detailing: site code, date, context(s), section number, north arrow and a scale unless they were to be used for publication purpose. All photographs were listed and indexed on context record sheets.
- A record was maintained of all site drawings and these formed part of the project archive. All site drawing contained the following information: site name, site number code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and compiler.

5.6 Finds (including treatment of human remains)

5.6.1 Any human remains identified, were left in-situ, covered and protected. All work was carried out with the appropriate Ministry of Justice license and in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Historic England 2005).

5.6.2 A Faculty from the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) was not required during the works as the burial ground was no longer in ownership of the Church of England. This was confirmed in an email from Adrian Mann (Care of Churches Office), it was also believed that the graveyard was de-consecrated during the 19th century. Any charnel (disarticulated remains or coffin furniture) which was encountered within the test pits or GI investigations was appropriately bagged and photographed. The remains were then respectfully placed back into the excavated area and re-interred. The excavations within the areas excavated under licence were appropriately screened in accordance with the conditions of the Ministry of Justice burial licenses.

6 Results

6.1 Trial Trenches

Trench 1, 5m x 2m Top of Trench @ 114m AOD (Figures 2, 5 & 7)

- 6.1.1 Following the removal of the topsoil (1000), made ground (1001) was encountered to a depth of 0.50m below ground level, which included the remains of a late 19th/early 20th footpath (1005) (Plate 1). At 0.50m BGL at least three grave cuts were visible; [1009], [1011] & [1013]. Excavation continued down to 1m below ground level at which depth it was apparent that here were a number of intercutting graves which were hard to identify as individual cuts (Plate 2). A hand-dug sondage into one of grave [1018] revealed possibly in-situ but very poorly preserved human remains approximately 1.80m below ground level (at 112.34m AOD, Plate 3). Once the human bone had been recorded and temporarily removed, machine excavation continued to a depth of 2.60m below ground level. At this depth a dark humic layer with large amounts of disarticulated human remains was observed (1019), and it was interpreted as a probable charnel layer. Excavation ended at 2.60m due to health and safety concerns and the limitations of the machine (Plate 12).

Trench 2, 5m x 2m Top of Trench @ 113.64m (Figures 2, 6 & 7)

- 6.1.2 Following the removal of the topsoil (1000), made ground (1001) was removed down to a depth of 1m below ground level where four east-west aligned grave cuts were visible (Plate 4). A hand-dug sondage revealed a degraded coffin and a number of associated iron nails. Within the coffin, at 112.05m AOD, there were reasonably well preserved, in-situ human remains (lower right leg and foot (1028) (Plate 5). A natural substrate of silty sand (1015) was identified immediately below human remains and therefore hand excavation ceased.

Trench 3, 2m x 2m Top of Trench @ 107m AOD (Figure 4 & 7)

- 6.1.3 Modern Tarmac and concrete road material were removed and mechanical excavation continued through mixed layers of 20th material comprising a firm brown clay with frequent inclusion of brick fragments, probably relating to the construction of the carriageway and not the demolition of the chapel. This was excavated to a depth of 1.40m below ground level before the depth and confines of the trench made further excavation difficult. No human remains were encountered during the excavation of this trench (Plate 6).

6.2 Window Samples

WS – 6306 (Figure 2, Plate 7)

Context number	Description	Thickness
(1000)	Topsoil Loose, Mid-Greyish-Brown, Sandy-Silt	0.12m
(1020)	Levelling Deposit Sealing Demolition Layer (1021) Friable, Orange-Brown, Sand	0.10m
(1021)	20 th century Demolition Layer Friable, grey, silt, inclusions of moderate CBM	>0.98m

	fragments and patches of Sand	
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- 6.2.1 Following the removal of the topsoil a 0.10m thick deposit of sand was observed, sealing a thick demolition layer (1020), which extended beyond the depth of the inspection pit for the sample. The demolition layer was interpreted as probably relating to the demolition of the terraced houses in this area during the first half of the 20th century.

6.3 Plate-load Inspection Pits

PL(S) – 7307 (Figure 3, Plate 8)

Context number	Description	Thickness
(1031)	Tarmac	0.12m
(1032)	Concrete	0.23m
(1037)	Loose, Yellow-Brown, Sand	0.20m
(1038)	Friable, Grey, Sandy-Clay; Inclusions of occasional Charcoal Flecks and CBM Fragments	>0.60m

PL(S) – 7308 (Figure 4, Plate 9)

Context number	Description	Thickness
(1031)	Tarmac	0.12m
(1032)	Concrete	0.23m
(1033)	Loose, Orange & Pink Sand with moderate Brick inclusions	0.20m
(1036)	Medium Compaction, Reddish-Grey, Crushed Brick and Clay	>0.65m

- 6.3.1 Following the removal of the overlying tarmac and concrete in both of the inspection pits, modern made ground deposits associated with the road construction were observed to the maximum excavated depth at 1.2m BGL.

6.4 Boreholes

Borehole 1302 (Figure 2, Plate 10)

Context number	Description	Thickness
(1039)	Crushed Road surface	1.0m

(1040)	Firm Compacted Bedding Deposit	0.25m
(1041)	Levelling/Consolidation Deposit	0.15m
(1042)	Natural Clay	>0.50m

6.4.1 Following the removal of the tarmac, modern made ground deposits were observed to a depth of 1.4m BGL, sealing the natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Borehole 1306 (Figure 3, Plate 11)

Context number	Description	Thickness
(1043)	Modern Concrete Road Surface	0.30m
(1044)	Bedding Deposit	0.25m
(1045)	Consolidation & Road Build	0.50m
(1046)	Natural Clay	>0.50m

6.4.1 Following the removal of the tarmac, modern made ground deposits were observed to a depth of 1.05m BGL, sealing the natural geology. No archaeological deposits were observed.

6.5 Geoarchaeological Review

Dr. Samantha Stein

6.5.1 The sediment profiles recorded from Borehole BH1304 were reviewed by the TPA geoarchaeologist. Most of these profiles were composed of industrial and modern made ground deposits. The upper profile of borehole 1304 (Figure 2) reviewed at TPA offices, revealed that the material was humic sandy silt with <10% clay, with moderate rounded cobbles and pebbles, and angular brick, clinker, and coal. Unfortunately, the remainder of BH1304 could not be retained for later geoarchaeological examination.

Geoarchaeological Analysis from Borehole BH1304	
Depth (m)	Description
0.2	Very dark brown 10YR 2/2 slightly humic silty sand with <10% clay; frequent roots. Quartz medium sand. Moderate rounded cobbles and pebbles. Occasional charcoal, clinker, ash, and modern inclusions. Modern topsoil.
0.4	Black 10YR 2/1; as above, no roots, but with anthropogenic input, including coal and industrial type waste in inclusions and micromass; modern, slightly darker than above, as not exposed to O horizon.

0.6	As above, with increasing brick and industrial waste.
1.0	As above, with continued brick and industrial waste, occasional sandstone coarse sand-sized inclusion.

- 6.5.2 Of the boreholes that were recorded in the field by GeoTech (Geotechnics Forthcoming), only one demonstrated high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Borehole 1305 (Figure 3) contained gleyed sand with clay at 1.40m BGL, just above sand and gravel, which may have indicated the presence of a waterlogged landscape in the early Holocene; this deposit was only 0.40 cm in depth, so it may have represented a margin of a palaeochannel or temporary wetland environment.
- 6.5.3 Two additional boreholes contained sediments related to Holocene environment, window sample 6310B and window sample 6308 (Figure 3). Window sample 6310B contained a thicker deposit of sand with red clay at 1.05m BGL, which may be indicative of fluvial activity across sand and gravel and Mercia Mudstone. Window sample 6308 also contained a deposit of sand above the glaciofluvial deposits at 1.3m BGL, that may be related to Holocene fluvial activity of the River Rea.

7 Conclusion

- 7.1.1 The evaluation established that human remains were present in Zone 1 at depths between 112.46m AOD and 112.05m AOD. Grave cuts were visible from 0.50m BGL so it is possible that human remains in shallower graves could be situated between 0.50m and 1.90m from ground level.
- 7.1.2 No human remains were encountered in Zone 4. TP03 revealed 20th century deposits down to a depth of at least 1.40m BGL. Due to the limited nature of the investigation (2m by 2m) and its location beyond the limits of the chapel building (Fig 4) the lack of evidence relating to St. Johns Chapel is not conclusive as to the survival of the structure or any associated burials. To more fully understand the level of truncation and survival of medieval and Post-medieval remains in this area, further archaeological work may be required.
- 7.1.3 The inspection pits for plate load tests PL(S)-7307, PL(S)-7308 and boreholes 1302 and 1306 established that within the roadways, the natural geology was sealed by up to 1.40m of modern made ground associated with the construction of the existing roads.
- 7.1.4 The inspection pit for window sample WS-6306 established that deposits associated with the demolition of the 19th century terrace housing in the 20th century extended to at least 1.20m BGL.
- 7.1.5 The results would suggest that within the existing roadways of Zones 3 & 4, modern truncation and disturbance extends to a depth of up to 1.40m BGL. However, given the limited nature of the investigation further archaeological works would be required to better establish the extent of the truncation and the presence or absence of any below ground archaeological remains in this area.
- 7.1.6 Within Zone 1 however the uppermost surface of grave cuts could be encountered at depths from 113.80m, AOD, and up to a depth of possibly 112.34m AOD. The geoarchaeological review concluded that there was limited potential for palaeoenvironmental remains across the site. However, three boreholes did

demonstrate a higher potential for palaeoenvironmental remains (BH1305, WS6310B & WS6308, for location of which see Geotechnics Forthcoming), suggest that these parts of the site were located in a waterlogged landscape, with evidence of fluvial activity of the River Rea, during the early Holocene period.

- 7.1.7 All three of these interventions were located on north – south aligned New Canal Street, ca. 175m south of the previous archaeological work at Birmingham City University Eastside Campus and 350m west of the River Rea, suggesting a good potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to exist along this stretch of the proposed route. To more fully understand the nature of these remains, further archaeological work would be required.
- 7.1.8 No further archaeological deposits were observed across the proposed route, within the interventions monitored.

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Plates



Plate 1: Trench 01 late 19th/early 20th Century footpath, looking south-west



Plate 2: Trench 01 at 1m BGL, looking south-west



Plate 3: Trench 01, sondage at south-west end, looking south



Plate 4: Trench 02 at 1m BGL, looking south-west

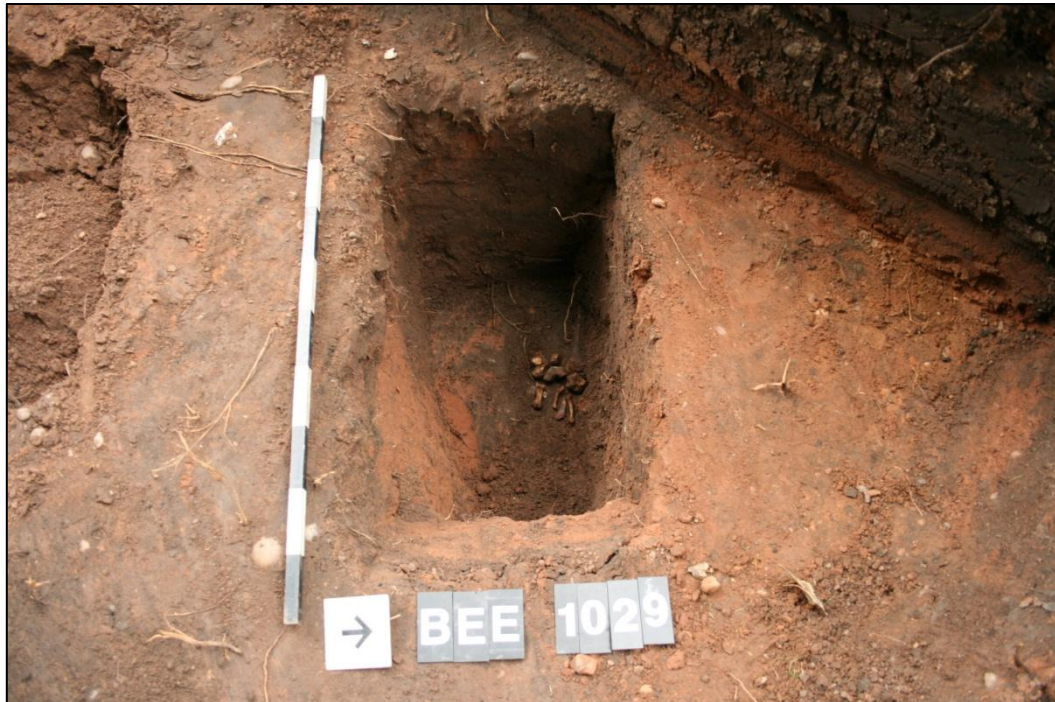


Plate 5: Trench 02, Exposed human remains within grave cut [1029], looking west



Plate 6: Trench 03, looking north-west



Plate 7: WS-6306



Plate 8: PL(S) 7037



Plate 9: PL(S) 7308



Plate 10: BH 1302, from ground level to 1.5m BGL

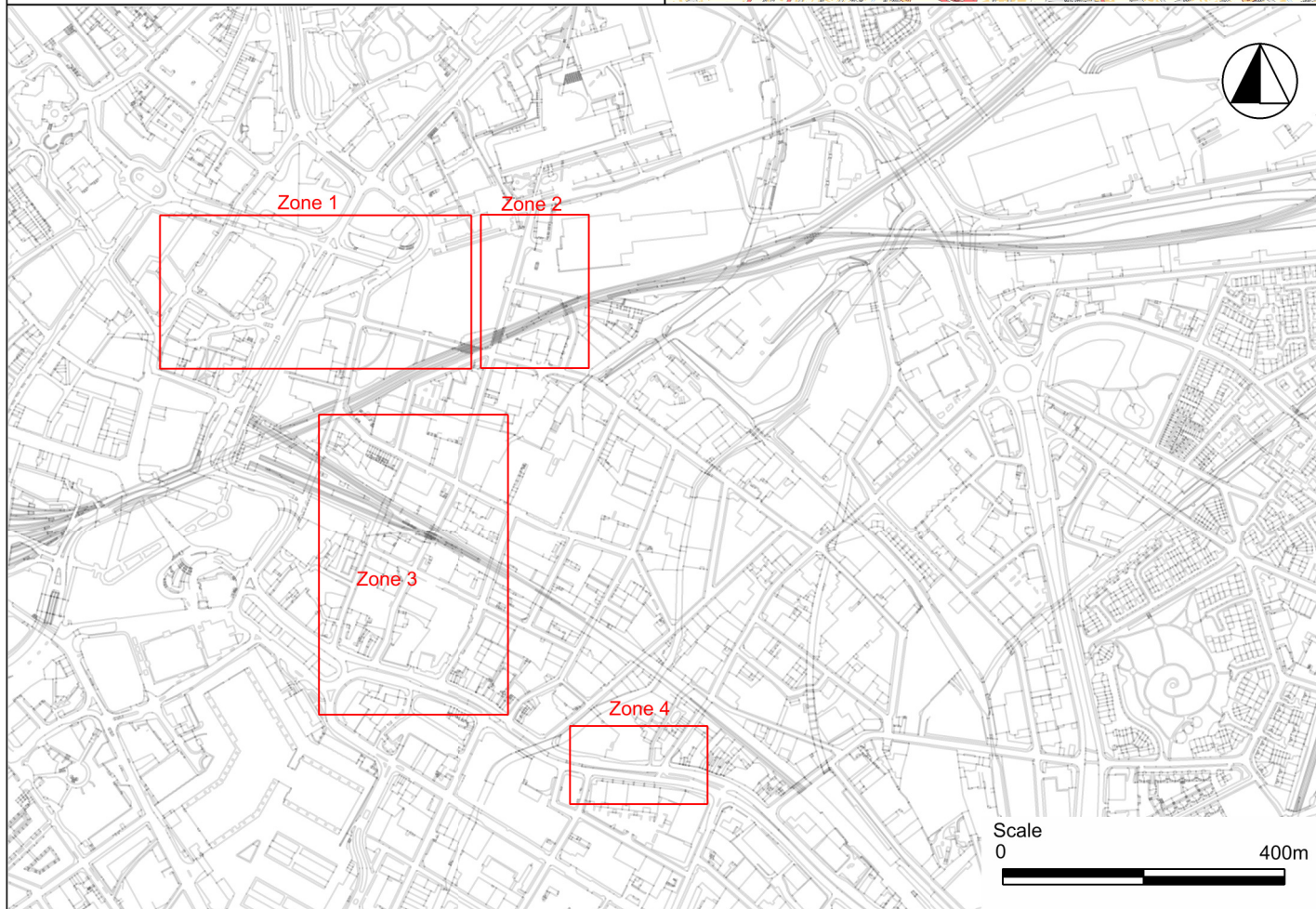
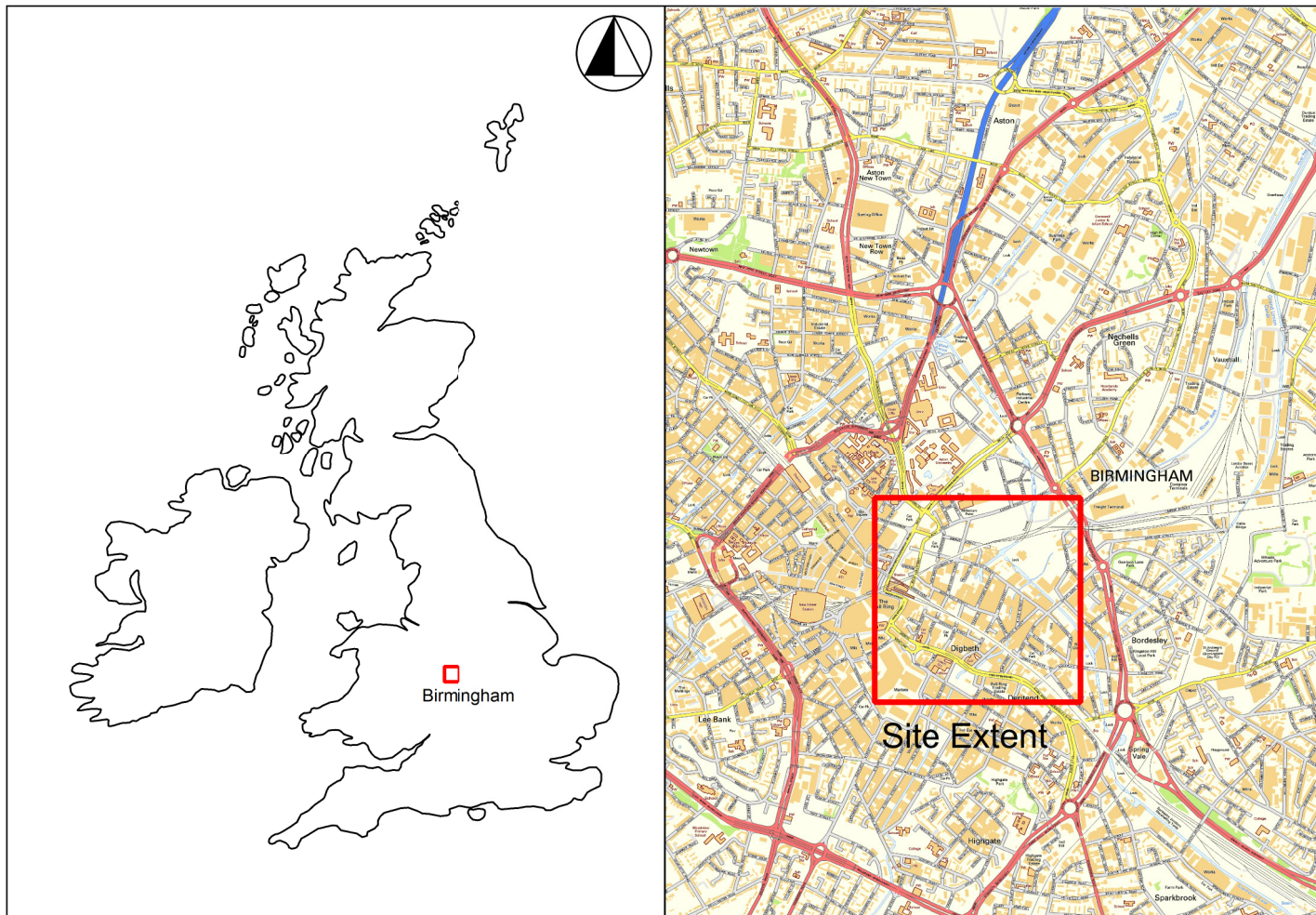


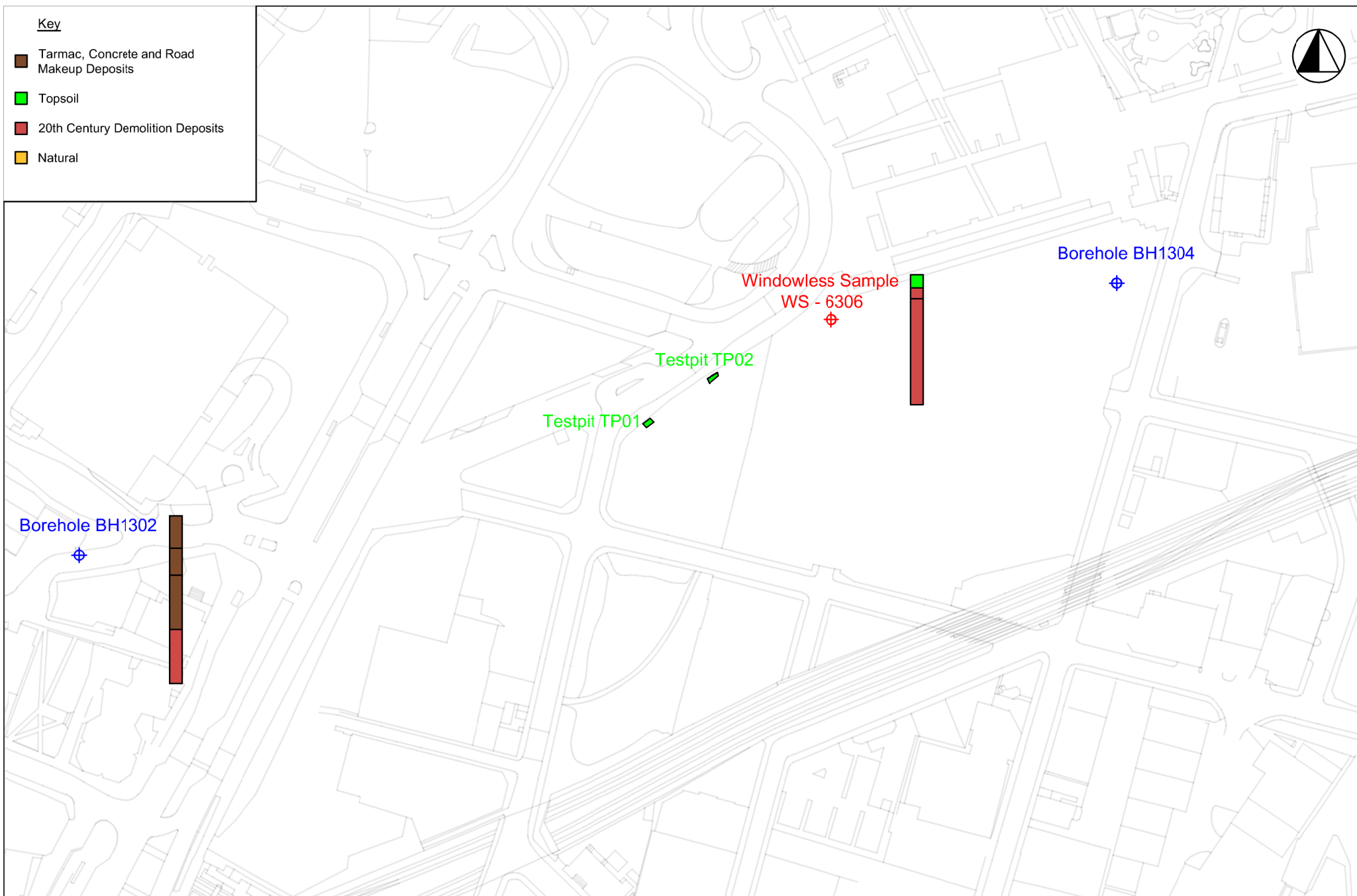
Plate 11: BH 1306, from ground level to 1.5m BGL

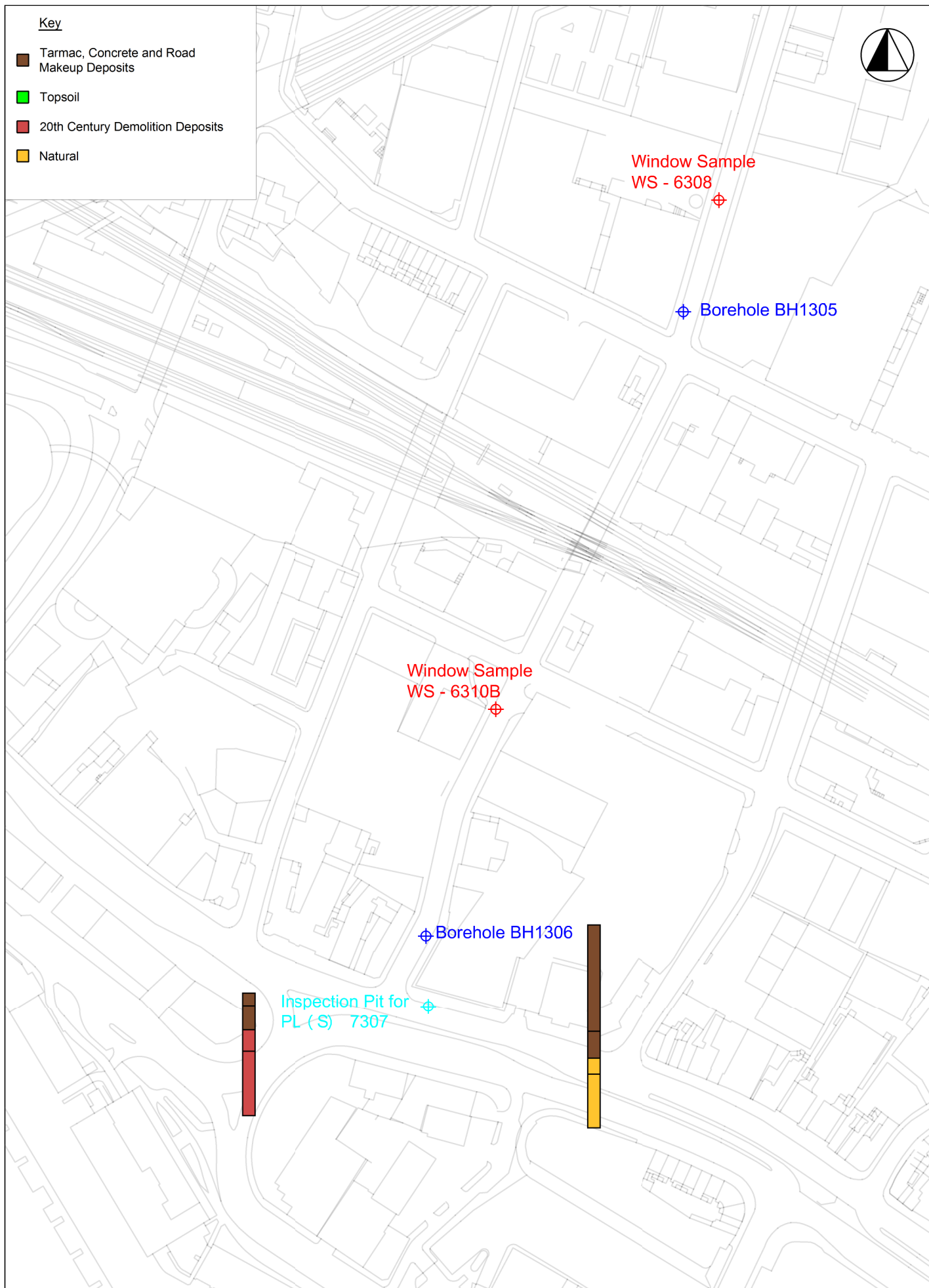


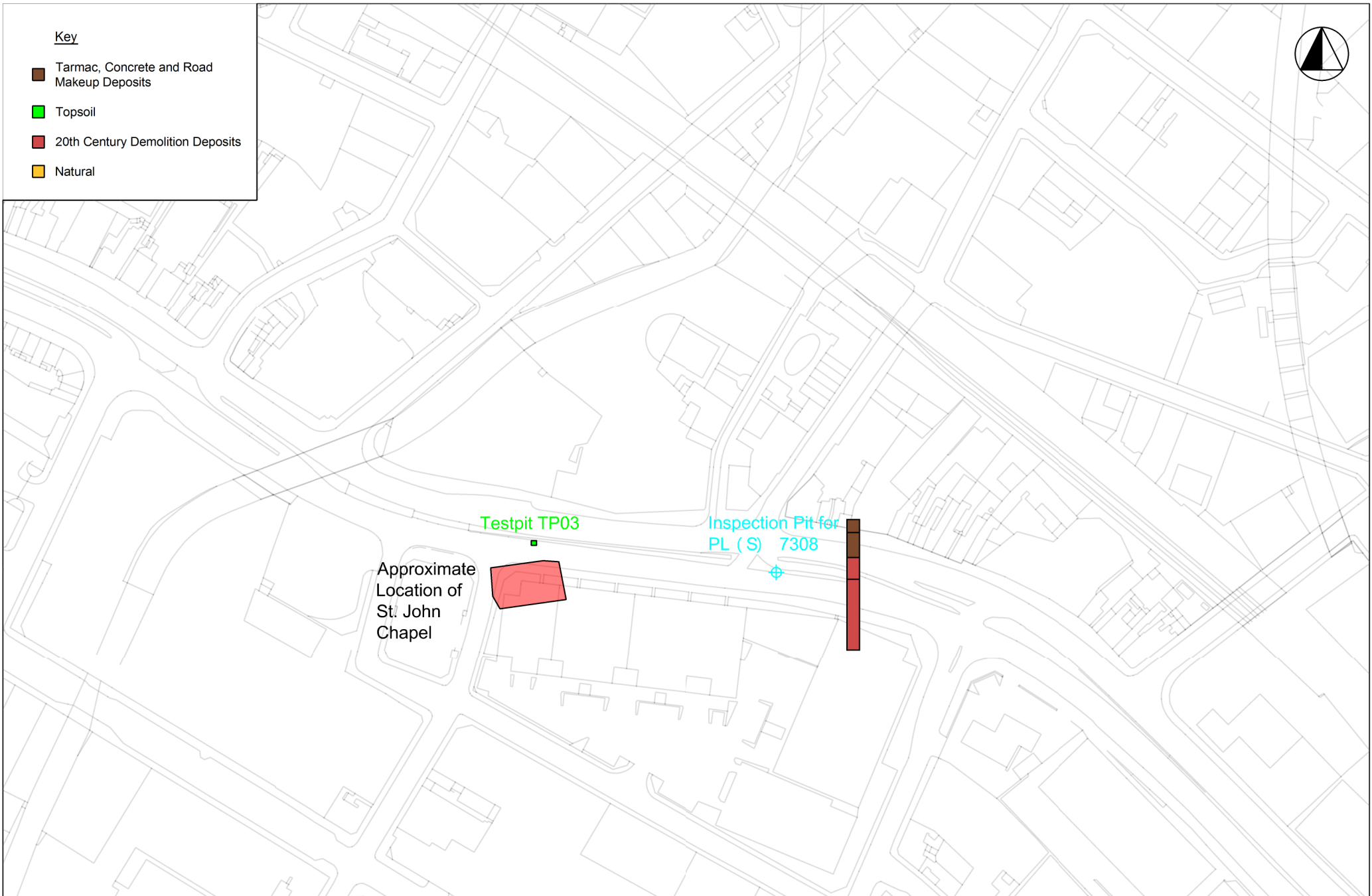
Plate 12: Trench 1, Machine Dug Sondage into Grave [1018], looking south

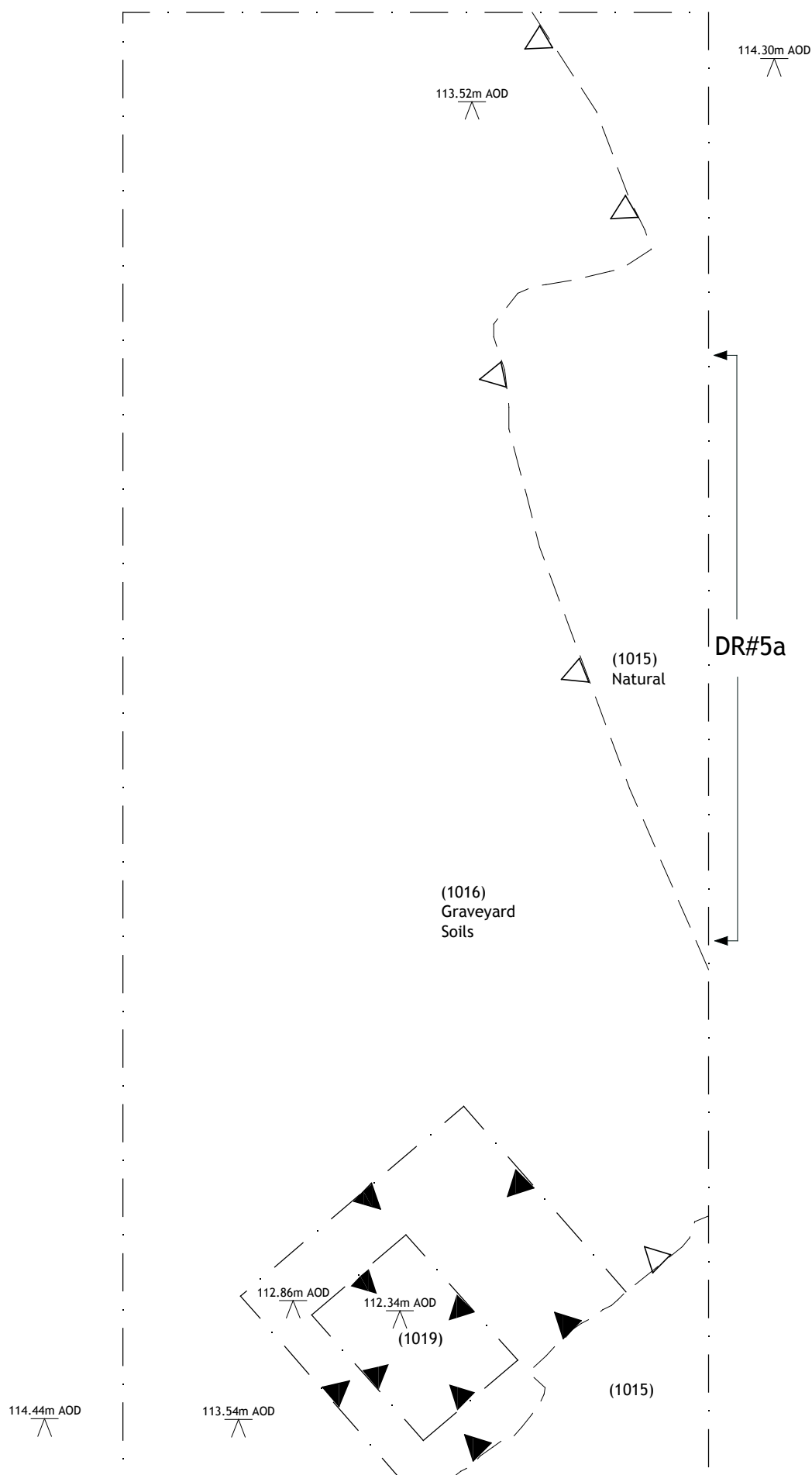
Figures











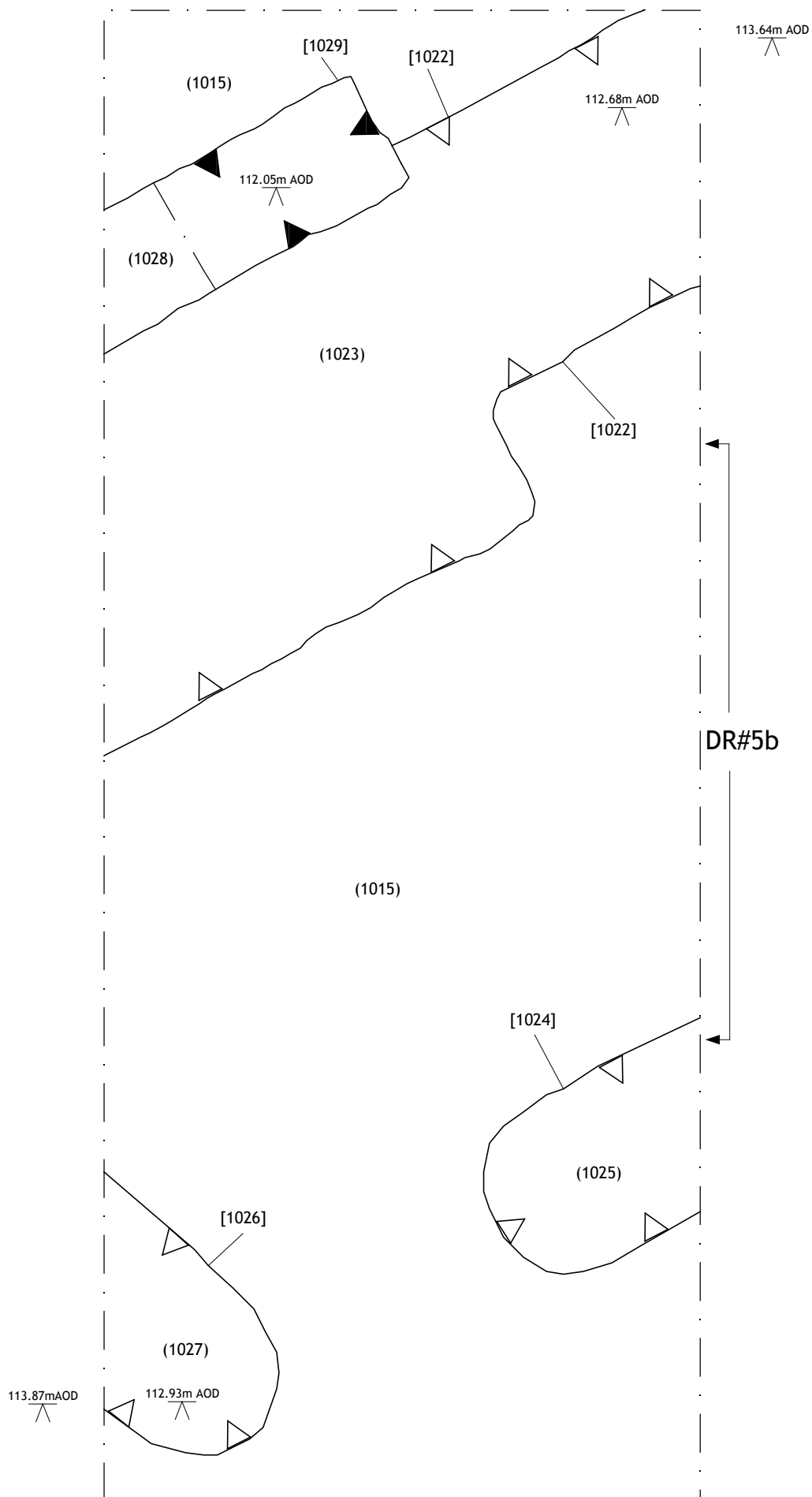


Figure 5a
Representative North-West Facing Section of Trench TP01

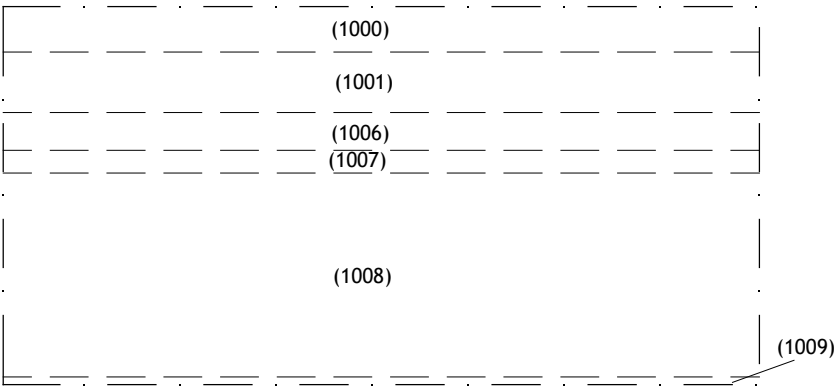


Figure 5b
Representative North-West Facing Section of Trench TP02

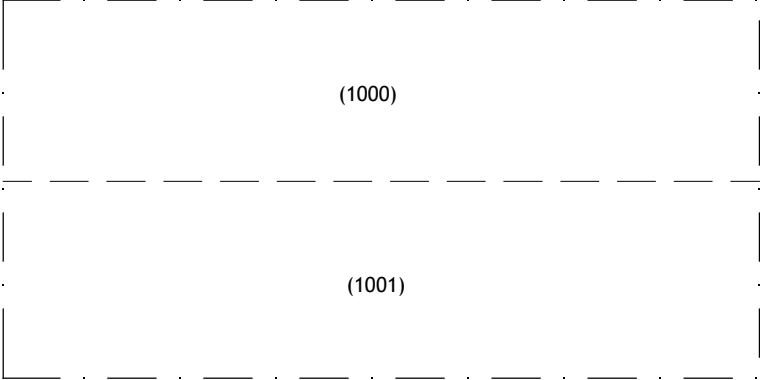
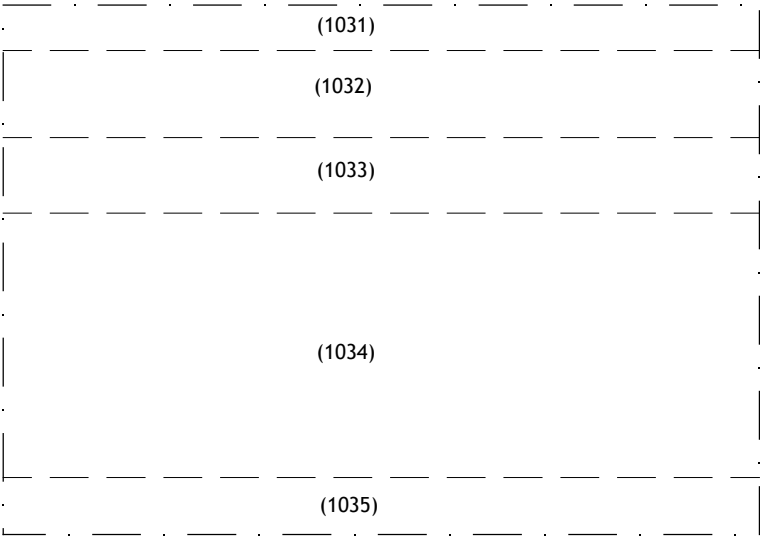


Figure 5c
Representative South-East Facing Section of Trench TP03



Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Area	Category	Description
1000	Tr1/2	Layer	Dark greyish black sandy silt
1001	Tr 1/2	Layer	Mottled orange brown with CBM and charcoal
1002	Tr1	Layer	Dark black compact clinker
1003	Tr1	Cut	Cut for brick kerb
1004	Tr 1	Fill	Fill of [1003]
1005	Tr1	Kerb	Brick Clay fired Kerb
1006	Tr1	Layer	Orange brown silt
1007	Tr1	Layer	Black organic layer poss top soil
1008	Tr1	layer	Mixed orange greyish brown silt
1009	Tr1	Cut	Possible N/S aligned grave cut
1010	Tr1	Fill	Fill of [1009]
1011	Tr1	Cut	Possible E/W aligned grave cut
1012	Tr1	Fill	Fill of [1012]
1013	Tr1	Cut	Grave cut
1014	Tr1	Fill	Fill of [1013]
1015	Tr1	Layer	Natural sand
1016	Tr1	Fill	Possible grave fill below [1013]
1017	VOID	VOID	VOID
1018	Tr1	Cut	Cut of grave below [1013]
1019	Tr1	Layer	Dense humic black layer with bone
1020	Ws6306	Layer	Redeposit of sand
1021	Ws6306	Layer	Grey silty demolition layer
1022	Tr2	Cut	Possible Double grave cut
1023	Tr2	Fill	Fill of [1022]
1024	Tr2	Cut	Possible grave cut

1025	Tr2	Fill	Fill of [1024]
1026	Tr2	Cut	Possible grave cut
1027	Tr2	Fill	Fill of [1026]
1028	Tr2	Skeleton	Skeleton with in [1029]
1029	Tr2	Cut	Grave cut below [1022] – [1023]
1030	Tr2	Fill	Fill of [1029]
1031	Tr3	Layer	Modern tarmac
1032	Tr3	layer	Modern concrete
1033	Tr3	Layer	Orange pink sand and brick demolition layer
1034	Tr3	Layer	Dark grey silt cbm and clinker demolition layer
1035	7308	Layer	Dirty Yellow Sand
1036	7307	Layer	Mixed red and grey made ground
1037	7307	Layer	Dirty yellow sand
1038	7307	Layer	Grey sandy mixed ground
1039	1302	layer	Loose Road Stone
1040	1302	Layer	Firm Clay Bedding Deposit
1041	1302	Layer	Loose Silty Clay and Gravel
1042	1302	Layer	Natural Clay
1043	1306	Layer	Modern Concrete
1044	1306	Layer	Loose Gravel & Concrete
1045	1306	Layer	Sandy Clay Levelling Deposit
1046	1306	layer	Natural Clay

Appendix 2: Archive and Museum Deposition

<i>Field Records</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Context Record Sheets	Record of each Trench by Context	47
Drawing Sheets	Drawings of all Trenches and Features on A3/4 drafting paper	4
Registers	Registers of Drawings & Photos	5
Digital Photographs	All views	110
Watching Brief Attendance Sheets	Record of the days Attendance	4
<i>Documents</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Written scheme of investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project.	1
Health & Safety	Safe working statement & risk assessment	1
Report to client	Report of findings of the watching brief.	1

As the archive contains no finds it will be held by Trent & Peak Archaeology and not deposited with Derbyshire Museums.