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birmingham archaeology

Proposed BCU Eastside Campus,
Banbury Street, Birmingham.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2008

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Proposed BCU Eastside Campus, Banbury Street, Birmingham.

Archaeological Evaluation 2008

by

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SUMMARY

During April and May of 2008, Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by ARUP on behalf of Birmingham City University to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed new campus development at Banbury Street in Birmingham (centred on NGR SP 0768 8698). Eight trenches were excavated in four different areas revealing varying degrees of preservation and truncation at the site.

The depth of modern overburden and the truncation by later cellar and foundations along the road frontages of Banbury Street and Bartholomew Street, suggested it was unlikely that significant archaeological features would have survived in these areas. As no evidence for the medieval or post-medieval cultivation soil found during nearby excavations was uncovered during the current evaluation, it is possible that a great degree of post-medieval truncation has occurred across the majority of the site, removing all but the earliest deposits.

However, several gully and pit features were recorded in the trenches on the eastern half of the site. The features uncovered within Trenches 5, 6 and 7 contained an organic rich peaty deposit which also formed a layer overlying them. The environmental analysis of the samples taken from these trenches has revealed the peaty deposit to be prehistoric in date, possibly dating to between c. 7000-3000 years BP. The survival of organic material within this deposit was very high indicating the possibility for preserved wooden objects or structural remains. Although the majority of the features appeared man-made in origin, no cultural material was recovered from within them.

The majority of the post-medieval brick wall foundations and cellars uncovered across the site probably relate to those structures first seen on the early 19th century maps of Birmingham. The cellars fronting onto New Canal Street are likely to represent the row of terraced houses shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. These were still present as up-standing structures on the 1937 Ordnance Survey map when the majority of the other residential properties within the site had been superseded by industrial buildings.

The evaluation at Eastside has provided results pertaining to the site's archaeological and archaeo-environmental importance. The BCU campus development site is extremely significant in terms of increasing our knowledge of Birmingham's prehistoric past.

Proposed BCU Eastside Campus, Banbury Street, Birmingham: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT, 2008

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a programme of trial trenching at Banbury Street, Birmingham (hereafter referred to as the site). The work was commissioned by ARUP on behalf of Birmingham City University in advance of a proposed new campus development.

1.2 This report outlines the results of a field evaluation carried out during April and May 2008, and which was prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA 2001).

1.3 The evaluation conformed to a brief produced by Birmingham City Council (Appendix 1), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2008) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation , in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990) and policy 8.36 of Birmingham City Council's Unity Development Plan and Council Archaeology Strategy (adopted as supplementary planning guidance).

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site is located in the new Eastside area of Birmingham City centre positioned either side of Banbury Street, c.800m due east of St Philip's Cathedral, and is centred on NGR SP 0768 8698. The total area of the site is 1.69ha and it is bounded by Park Street Gardens to the west, (the proposed boundary of the City Park south of Albert Street to the north), New Canal Street to the east and by the railway to the south (Fig. 1).

2.2 The geology in the area consists of sand and gravel drift deposits, overlying strata of the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation of Triassic age.

2.3 The present character of the site is largely grassed open spaces, surfaced car parks, roads and industrial buildings.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 A recent desk-based assessment (Tyler 2008) established that the site lay within the bounds of Little Park, a deer park of medieval origin, in the 16th century. By the 18th century the site was in use as fields and gardens. It was not until the later 18th century that urban expansion encroached eastwards from the town centre of Birmingham into the site, spurred on to a significant degree by the arrival of the canal system.

3.2 Development at the site was rapid and by 1828 the area was fully occupied by residential and light industrial structures. The later 19th and 20th centuries saw the gradual shift away from residential use in favour of industrial and commercial development, traceable through documentary sources including historic maps and trade directories.

3.3 Excavations at Freeman Street (Hayes 2006) revealed cultivation layers and features of medieval and post-medieval date, and suggested the existence of pottery kilns in the

vicinity. Cultivation soils of 18th century date were also revealed during evaluation of the Curzon Street Goods Yard (Gifford and Partners 1997).

3.4 Towards the western side of the site, former work carried out by ULAS in 2007 suggests that the north-south boundary ditch defining the western extent of the Little Park, which was believed to have followed the western boundary of the present site, may have been truncated or in fact lie further to the west within the area of Park Street Gardens (Richards 2007). Post-medieval cultivation soils were also found to the west of the site.

3.5 Excavation to the north-west of the study area has identified the potential for the survival of intact burials, however it would appear that burials associated with the former St Martin's Burial Ground (SMR 20692) were restricted to the area west of the north-south aligned ditch (SMR 20690) within the present Park Street Gardens.

3.6 A full historical background and map regression is available in the Desk-Based Assessment (Tyler 2008).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The principal aim of the evaluation was to determine the character, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.

4.2 More specific aims were to assess:

- The survival of evidence of land use within Little Park, possibly including pottery kilns and other industrial activity.
- The survival of evidence for medieval and post-medieval cultivation.
- The survival of any other evidence for use of the site before its 18th and 19th century development, including residues and deposits suitable for environmental analysis.
- The potential of the site to contribute to an understanding of the historic development of this part of Birmingham.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The proposed development area covers approximately 1.69 hectares. A total of eight trenches were excavated across the site totalling 620m² (310m x 2m) (Fig. 2). Trenches were regularly spaced over the site, at locations agreed by the Planning Archaeologist.

5.2 All topsoil and modern overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand.

5.3 Where the depth of overlying modern stratigraphy proved to be greater than the maximum levels allowed within health and safety rules the trenches were first stepped, and if this proved to be insufficient to reach the required archaeological levels, these were recorded from the side and the levels of any natural horizons noted before being backfilled to a safe level.

5.4 All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:50, and sections were drawn through all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:20 and 1:50.

5.5 A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* context and feature cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using monochrome and digital photography.

5.6 Twenty litre soil samples were taken from datable archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains. Pollen samples were taken under the guidance of an environmental archaeologist. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling.

5.7 Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work was undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' published by English Heritage.

5.8 The full site archive includes all artefactual and/ or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992).

5.9 Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery subject to permission from the landowner.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Eight trenches were excavated across the study area (locations detailed in Fig. 2) and full context details are available in the project archive. In the following sections both feature (cut) and context numbers are highlighted in bold. A representative selection of trench plans and sections are illustrated.

6.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

6.2.1 The natural subsoil was located at a depth of around 109.76m AOD and consisted of orange/yellow sandy gravel (**100**, Plate 1). Cutting **100** to the northern end of the trench was a small shallow pit ([**112**], Fig. 4) measuring 0.32m in width by 0.14m in depth, which was filled by a black silty sand (**113**). Overlying the fill of [**112**] was a layer of grey sandy silt (**109**) that measured around 0.8m in depth. Sealing **109** was a layer of black sandy silt (**107**) that contained some charcoal fragments and measured around 0.2m in depth. Towards the northern end of the trench **107** was sealed by a dark grey sandy silt (**106**) that measured 0.5m in depth. Deposit **106** was overlain by a layer of orange sand (**105**) which was overlain to the south by a deposit of black coal like material (**104**).

6.2.2 Towards the centre of the trench **107** was overlain by a layer of orange sand (**108**) which itself was beneath a layer of mid brown silty sand (**111**), that contained fragments of brick and stone and measured 0.5m in depth. Overlying deposit **111** to the centre of the trench was a brown sandy gravel (**103**) that was the likely backfill of an old wall foundation trench in this area. Cutting **111** to the south of **103** was a 19th century well ([**110**], Fig. 4) that was constructed of red hand-made bricks, and was filled by a grey sandy clay that contained fragments of stone and 18th-19th century pottery. The well also contained a stoneware bottle carrying the logo for the Birmingham Syphon Company which stood on Meriden Street in the late 19th century (see Appendix 2 for details).

6.2.3 Overlying these contexts was a layer of orange sandy clay (**102**) which contained 18th and 19th century pottery and measured from 1.6 – 2.0m in depth. Deposit **102** appeared to be the levelling layer for the black tarmac car park surface above (**101**).

6.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

6.3.1 The natural subsoil was located only to the eastern end of the trench, and was reached at a depth of 0.8m below the present ground surface and consisted of a red clay (**202**, not illustrated). Towards the eastern end of the trench, **202** was cut by the terminal of a small shallow gully ([**204**], Fig. 4). The gully measured 0.54m in width by 0.06m in depth, and was filled by a brown/orange silty sand (**203**). Sealing **203** was a layer of orange silty sand (**201**) which was likely to be a layer of modern made ground in this area.

6.3.2 Towards the western end of the trench, **201** had been cut by the large steep sided modern pit [**206**], that measured around 6m in width and 1.5m in depth, and which was filled by dark brown sandy silt (**205**) containing fragments of brick and concrete. Sealing **205** was the modern tarmac surface (**200**) which formed the basis for the current car park.

6.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

6.4.1 The natural subsoil in Trench 3 was located at a depth 107.50m AOD in a sondage dug towards the northern end of the trench and consisted of a grey sandy gravel. The earliest layer recorded was a 0.6m thick dark brown/grey silty sand (**305**) at a depth of 2.4m below the present ground surface. Excavation could not continue below this depth for health and safety reasons. Towards the centre of the trench **305** was overlain by a layer of dark brown silty sand (**310**) that was probably associated with the post-medieval cellar structures in this area. Overlying **310** were two small lenses of material, a black coal deposit (**307**) and orange brown silty sand (**308**).

6.4.2 Overlying these contexts was a layer of dark brown/grey silt (**304**) that contained fragments of brick and was around 0.65m in depth. Towards the centre of the trench **304** had been cut by a modern drain ([**311**]) which measured 3.9m in width by 1.0m in depth. Deposit **304** was overlain by a light grey silty sand (**303**) which contained large amounts of brick throughout and was around 0.6m in depth. Overlying **303** was a light grey concrete floor surface (**302**) that was around 0.15m thick and represented the most recent phase of building in the area. Sealing **302** was a 0.3m deep layer of brown topsoil (**301**).

6.5 Trench 4 (not illustrated)

6.5.1 The natural subsoil in trench 4 was located at a depth of around 107.88m AOD to the western end of the trench, and 108.08m AOD to the eastern end of the trench, and consisted of a grey sandy gravel (**403**). This layer had been heavily truncated by the presence of a line of large steel girders running on an east-west alignment down the length of the trench, suggesting any previously surviving archaeology in this area had been destroyed by the later building and activities associated with its construction.

6.5.2 Overlying the rest of the trench was a 2.4m deep layer of cellar backfill/building demolition material that consisted of large blocks of concrete, bricks, metal and other modern debris (**402**). Overlying **402** was a concrete floor surface (**401**) which in turn was sealed by the shallow layer of topsoil in this area (**400**).

6.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 7 and Fig. 8)

6.6.1 The natural subsoil, a grey silty gravel (**501**), was located at a depth of 107.11m AOD towards the northern end of the trench 5 and 106.77m AOD to the southern end (Plate

2). At the northern end of trench 5, cutting **501**, was an east-west aligned gully ([**509**], Plate 3) that measured 0.84m in width by 0.24m in depth and which was filled by a black organic silty clay (**508**). To the south of **509** and on a northwest-southeast alignment was a smaller gully ([**507**]) that measured 0.52m in width by 0.14m in depth and which was filled by a similar black organic clay (**506**). Towards the southern end of the trench were two small pits ([**503**] and [**505**]). Pit [**503**] was a shallow, moderately sloping pit measuring 0.74m in width by 0.1m in depth and was filled by a black silty clay (**502**). Pit [**505**] (Plate 4) was located to the immediate north of [**503**] and measured 0.54m in width by 0.16m in depth and again was filled by a black organic silty clay (**504**).

6.6.2 Overlying all these features, and seemingly forming the basis of their fills was a layer of organic peat-like black silty clay (**510**) that measured from 0.2-0.45m in thickness, and which contained fragments of wood throughout. To the northern end of the trench **510** was sealed by a layer of black/grey silt (**525**) that was associated with the brick cellar foundations (**527**) to the north. Overlying **525** was a layer of black silty sand that contained fragments of brick rubble (**528**), which in turn was sealed by a grey concrete floor surface (**531**) that measured 0.15m in thickness.

6.6.3 Towards the centre of the trench, the peat-like deposit **510** was sealed by a dark brown silty sand (**511**) which contained fragments of brick and charcoal throughout, and measured around 1m in depth. Cut through **511** was a foundation trench ([**512**]) for an east-west aligned cellar wall (**522**). Sealing this was a thin layer of orange crushed brick (**523**) that measured 0.1m in depth which in turn was sealed by a 0.1m thick grey concrete floor surface (**524**), which appeared to form the surface associated with the brick wall structure (**529**) to the north. To the south of wall **522**, and cutting **511**, were two small modern pits, [**515**] and [**519**]. [**515**] was steep sided in profile and measured 2.7m in width by 0.7m in depth and was primarily filled by a black silty sand (**516**). Overlying **516** was an orange sand (**517**) which was overlain by a light grey sand (**518**). Pit [**519**], to the south of [**515**], measured 4.25m in width by 0.5m in depth and was primarily filled by an orange sand (**532**). Overlying **532** was a black charcoal deposit (**520**) which was overlain by a brown/grey silty sand (**521**).

6.6.4 Sealing these pits and backfilling the cellar structure associated with wall **522**, was a layer of brown silty sand (**530**) that contained brick demolition rubble and is likely to be the result of the modern demolition in the area. Overlying **530** was a thin band of brown silty topsoil (**500**) that measured from 0.2-0.3m in depth.

6.7 Trench 6 (Fig. 9 and Fig. 10)

6.7.1 The natural subsoil, a grey sandy gravel (**602**), was located at a depth of 106.51m AOD to the south-western end of the trench and 106.31m AOD to the north-eastern end of the trench (Plate 5). Cutting **602** were a series of features all containing similar organic fills. To the south-western end of the trench, on a north-south alignment, was a small shallow ditch ([**604**]) measuring 0.65m in width by 0.05m in depth and which was filled by an organic black/brown silty clay (**603**). To the northeast of [**604**] was an east-west aligned ditch ([**608**]) which measured 0.5m in width, 0.16m in depth and was filled by **607**, a black organic clay. Cutting the fill of ditch [**608**] on its western edge was a small pit ([**606**]), that measured 0.5m in width, 0.15m in depth, and was also filled by a black organic clay (**605**).

6.7.2 To the north of [**608**] was a small shallow pit ([**610**]) that measured 0.3m in width by 0.14m in depth and which was filled by a black/brown organic silty clay (**609**). To the immediate northeast of [**610**] was a similar pit ([**612**]) that measured 0.8m in width by 0.18m in depth and which was again filled by an organic black silty clay (**611**). To the

northeast of [**612**] was a small irregularly shaped probable tree bowl ([**614**]) that was filled by organic black clay (**613**).

6.7.3 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench there were again a number of features cutting the natural subsoil **602**. The first of these, a large shallow pit ([**624**]) measuring 1.3m in width by 0.28m in depth and filled by a black/brown silty clay (**623**), was located to the very northeast of the trench, with a shallow ditch ([**622**], Plate 6) on a north-south alignment to the southwest of this feature. [**622**] measured 1.4m in width by 0.11m in depth and was filled by a black/brown silty clay (**621**).

6.7.4 To the southwest of [**622**] were two small pits, [**620**] and [**618**]. [**620**] was a shallow bowl shaped pit measuring 0.5m in width by 0.08m in depth, and was filled by a brown silty clay (**619**), while [**618**] measured 0.44m in width by 0.08m in depth and was filled by a very similar black/brown organic silty clay (**617**). To the southwest of these two pits was a probable tree bowl ([**616**]) that measured 1.06m in width by 0.16m in depth and which, like all the features in the trench, was filled by organic black/brown silty clay (**615**).

6.7.5 Overlying all the features in trench 6 was a thin layer of organic silty black clay (**625**) (Plate 7) that measured on average 0.2m in thickness, and which appeared to form the fills of all the features in the area. Sealing **625** was a layer of brown silty clay (**626**) that contained large amounts of wood and other organic matter throughout, and which measured around 0.05-0.25m in depth. Overlying **626** was a deep layer (c. 1.5m) of modern demolition rubble and crushed brick (**601**) which was the likely result of the destruction and levelling of the previous buildings in the area. Deposit **601** contained 17th to 19th century pottery. Sealing **601** was the brown topsoil for the area (**600**) that measured 0.2m in depth.

6.8 Trench 7 (Fig. 11 and Fig. 12)

6.8.1 The natural subsoil, a grey sandy gravel (**702**), was located at 106.96m AOD to the eastern end of the trench, and whilst the western end of the trench had been truncated by later activity the natural subsoil was located at a depth of 106.46m AOD (Plate 8).

6.8.2 Towards the eastern end of the trench **702** had been cut by two features; [**706**] and to the east of this [**704**] (Plate 9). [**706**] consisted of a shallow north-south aligned ditch that measured 2.6m in width by 0.15m in depth, and which was filled by a peaty organic black soil (**705**). Pit [**704**] probably ovoid in plan, measured 0.7m in width by 0.2m in depth, and was filled by a peaty organic black soil (**703**). Overlying these features was a thin layer of organic black soil (**710**), measuring c.0.3m in depth. **710** was very similar to both the fill of ditch [**706**] and pit [**704**], and may in fact represent the same context. Sealing **710** was a layer of black/brown clay (**701**).

6.8.3 Overlying **701** and the western end of the trench was a layer of brown/grey silty clay (**700**) that contained fragments of modern brick, concrete and 19th to 20th century pottery, and measured 1.5m in depth. Overlying **700** was a grey concrete floor surface (**709**) that measured 0.2m in thickness and which was sealed by a layer of brown silty sand (**708**). Sealing **708** was the topsoil, a dark brown sandy silt (**707**) measuring 0.1m in depth.

6.9 Trench 8 (Fig. 13)

6.9.1 The natural subsoil, a grey sandy gravel (**800**), was located at a depth of 105.96m AOD towards the southern end of the trench (not illustrated). Here **800** was sealed by a layer of red/black silty sand (**830**) that contained fragments of brick and metal working crucibles, and probably represented the residue from industrial activities associated with the structures to the north (Cellars 1-4). Overlying **830** was a thin layer of orange

crushed brick (**805**) which was overlain by a layer of brown/grey sandy silt (**804**) containing 18th and 19th century pottery. The rest of trench 8 had been heavily truncated by later cellaring activities, although later machining showed the presence of the natural subsoil directly below the cellar floor surfaces.

6.9.2 Towards the centre of the trench were three similar cellar rooms, Cellars 1, 2 and 3 (Plate 10). These rooms were all constructed in a similar fashion and were of a similar size. Cellar 1 measured 4m in length by around 3.2m in width and survived to a height of 1.6m, with evidence for a vaulted roof present, although this had been destroyed by the earlier demolition of the buildings in the area. The bricks used in the construction were orange in colour and measured 9.5 x 4.5 x 2.75 inches and were bonded by a lime mortar with evidence of whitewashing still present in places. The southern walls of each of the three cellars contained built in storage arches (Plate 11) with a brick floor surface (Plate 12) also present in each of the structures. Cellar 1 also contained a coal chute on its western wall, a feature not present in cellars 2 and 3.

6.9.3 Butting cellar 3 to the north was a further room (Cellar 4). Cellar 4 measured 4.5m in length (width undetermined due to trench size) and survived to a height of 1.5m, and was constructed of orange handmade bricks (9.5 x 4.5 x 2.75 inches) that were bonded by a lime mortar. As with cellars 1-3, cellar 4 also had a surviving brick floor surface resting on the natural subsoil. Overlying these cellars was a layer of light brown silty sand (**807**) measuring 0.5m in depth, which was overlain by a shallow layer of orange/brown silty sand (**806**). Sealing **806** was a grey concrete floor surface (**803**) that measured 0.25m in depth.

6.9.4 Towards the northern end of the trench was a fifth cellar (cellar 5). Cellar 5 measured 3.7m in length (width undetermined) and survived to a height of 1.25m. The bricks used in construction were orange and measured 9.5 x 4.5 x 2.75 inches and were bonded with a lime mortar. Backfilling cellar 5 was a layer of grey sandy silt (**813**) that was overlain by a black coal/charcoal (**812**). Cutting **812** was a small pit ([**811**]) that contained a brown silty clay (**810**). Sealing **811** was a layer of light brown silty sand (**809**) measuring 0.25m in depth which was overlain by concrete floor surface **803**. Sealing the concrete floor surface **803**, and **804** to the southern end of the trench, was a layer of brick/stone demolition rubble (**802**) measuring around 0.45m in depth. Overlying **802** was a thin layer of brown silty topsoil (**801**) measuring 0.1m in depth.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Pottery by Stephanie Rátkai

7.1.1 The majority of the pottery from the Eastside evaluation is 18th- early 19th century with one or two sherds that could possibly date to the late 17th c. A full catalogue of the pottery by context can be found in Appendix 2.

7.2 Other finds by Erica Macey-Braken

7.2.1 Tile: The oldest tile recovered from the site was two fragments of coarse orange roof tile (**511**) from Trench 5. The fragments were undiagnostic, but are likely to date from the 18th – 19th century. Six fragments of 20th century wall tile were also recovered (**700** x 2, **804** x 4). All of these tiles were glazed, and in two cases patterned (**804**), on one side and had keying lines on the other.

7.2.2 Mortar: One small piece of mortar was recovered from a pit **616** in Trench 6 (**615**).

7.2.3 Clay Pipe: Eleven of the twelve fragments of clay pipe recovered from the site were stem fragments (**110** x 2, **511** x 2, **525** x 1, **601** x 4, **613** x 1, **615** x 1). The only

bowl recovered came from Trench 1 (**110**). This bowl had a very thin wall, and dates to the late 18th – early 19th century (Ayto 1999, 7).

7.2.4 Glass: The glass recovered from the site included three complete bottles (**102** x 2, **804** x 1), as well as seven partial bottles and bottle fragments (**102** x 2, **110** x 2, **601** x 2, **700** x 2, **804** x 1). The earliest bottle fragment recovered was the neck of a dark green wine bottle (**102**) of later 17th century date, possibly from a straight-sided bottle (Davis 1972, 28). The remainder of the bottles however, dated from the late 19th – early 20th century. Most of the bottles were embossed, and complete manufacturer's names included R.W & S. L WHITE on a Codd bottle (**804**), SCHWEPPES on a brown glass bottle (**102**), and the code A 25 S 5 U G B on the base of another brown glass bottle. Partial names included AL HOSPITAL __RIMINGHAM on a clear blue bottle (**804**) and the bottom part of another clear blue – green bottle (**102**) was embossed with REDFEARN BROS BOTTLEMAKERS BARNSLEY on one side and on the other side BSC TRADE MARK was embossed in a circular device with the words SYR__ COMPANY around the outside, MERIDEN and what appears to be REGISTERAD underneath.

7.2.5 Two of the complete bottles were unmarked. These were a small square blue – green glass phial (**102**) and a tall square blue – green glass bottle with a long neck (**804**).

7.2.6 Slate: One thin fragment of slate was recovered from Trench One (**110**). The fragment had been worked and was cylindrical for the first 45cm of its length, and was then tapered to make a rectangular shape, which ran for a further 18cm before the item ended in a break. It is possible that this item was part of a slate pencil.

7.2.7 Metal: The only metal find retained from the site was a blue, red and yellow enamel sign from Trench 8 (**804**) advertising Gossages Magical free lathering soap on one side and Gossages Dry Soap on the other. Gossage's soap was produced from the 1850s, and the company was one of the first to use large-scale advertising campaigns to sell their products (http://www.root-cn.com/Laundry-Ball-Series/Soap.htm). The sign is 41.5cm long and 22.8cm high, and has a narrow 3.7cm wide plate that would have allowed it to be fixed to a wall along one edge.

7.2.8 Worked Bone: One small piece of worked bone was recovered from Trench 8. The item was a circular ring of bone, 21mm in diameter and 4mm high.

7.2.9 Animal Bone: Animal bone was recovered from 19th century deposits in Trench 1 (**110**) and Trench 6 (**601**). Fragments recovered included a rib (**110**) and a complete skull (**601**), both of which derived from a medium-sized mammal, possibly a sheep.

7.2.10 Shell: Nineteen shell fragments were recovered from the site (**601**). Seven of these fragments were unworked, but twelve fragments had been used in the process of button-making. Button debris is common on urban sites in Birmingham, and the button industry peaked in the city in the mid 19th century (White, 1977, 67 - 79).

Table 1: Finds count

Material	Quantity
Post-medieval pottery	96
Tile	8
Mortar	1
Clay pipe	12
Metal	1
Bottle glass	15
Slate	1
Worked bone	1
Worked shell	12
Animal bone	136g
Shell	7

7.3 Palaeoenvironmental Assessment by Ben Gearey

7.3.1 Introduction and Methods: This report summarises the results of assessment of samples from the proposed site of the BCU Eastside campus, Banbury Street, Birmingham. Four samples were assessed for pollen and beetles (coleoptera). These were:

1 - 703/[704]

6 - 611/[612]

11- 623/[624]

14 - 505

7.3.2 Pollen samples were prepared using standard techniques and counting was carried out on a Nikon Eclipse 50*i* microscope. A basic assessment was carried out consisting of scanning of one slide and recording of the range of taxa present, concentration and preservation condition of the palynomorphs. The beetle samples were processed using the standard method of paraffin flotation as outlined by Kenward *et al.* (1980). The samples were all approximately 10 litres in volume. Insect remains were sorted from the flot and examined under a low-power binocular microscope. The system for 'scanning' faunas as outlined by Kenward *et al*. (1985) was followed in this assessment.

7.3.3 Results: *Pollen*

All the samples contained very high concentrations of pollen an the preservation of the material was excellent for all samples except sample 14, for which preservation was recorded as moderate. The range of taxa present in each sample was very similar. Trees and shrubs including *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots Pine), *Betula* (birch)*, Corylus* (hazel)*, Ulmus* (elm)*, Quercus* (oak), *Alnus glutinosa* (alder) and *Tilia* (lime) were very well represented. Herbs were also recorded with Cyperaceae (sedges), Poaceae (grasses) and other species such as *Artemisia* sp. (mugwort), Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family), *Valeriana* spp. (marsh valerians), *Lonicera* sp. (honey suckle) and *Succisa* (devil's bit scabious). Spores in the form of Pteropsida (ferns) *Polypodium* (common polypody) and *Sphagnum* (bog-moss) were present.

7.3.4 Results: *Beetles*

The insect taxa recovered from the flots are listed in Table 2. The taxonomy used for the Coleoptera (beetles) follows that of Lucht (1987). The numbers of individual insects present is estimated using the following scale: + = 1-2 individuals ++ = 2-5 individuals +++ = 5-10 individuals ++++ = 10+ individuals +++++ = 20+ individuals.

7.3.5 When discussing the insect assemblages recovered, two considerations should be taken into account:

1) The identification of the insects present are provisional and are made without direct comparison to reference Coleoptera. In addition, many of the taxa present could be identified to species level during a full analysis, producing more detailed information. As a result, all identifications should be regarded as incomplete and possibly biased.

2) The various proportions of insects remains suggested are notional and likely to be subjective.

7.3.6 Only two of the four samples examined (Samples 6 and 14) produced insect remains. The fauna in sample 6 was reasonably sized but, unfortunately, is fairly unspecific in terms of the type of landscape it may represent. Few species are plant feeders

(phytophages), climatically significant or represent specific environments. There are hints that these deposits may be associated with rough ground and grazed areas, this is indicated by the presence of Sitona and Ceutorhynchus taxa. Additional proxy evidence for grazing is also suggested by the remains of the Aphodius dung beetles recovered (Jessop 1986). This may suggest that the deposit represents a local clearance in the dense woodland suggested by the pollen analysis. There are, however, no indicators for the presence of trees or woodland except for a single individual of the 'common woodworm' Anobium punctatum.

7.3.7 There is no evidence that any substantial amounts of urban, settlement or domestic waste were dumped into this feature. Settlement waste of all periods usually contains a very distinct set of insects, or the 'house fauna' (sensu Kenward and Hall 1995); none of these taxa were seen in this assessment. This implies that the deposits date from before any settlement was established in the area or that this area was specifically used for grazing throughout the period of deposition.

Table 2: Assessment results for the insect remains from Eastside, Birmingham

Sample No.	**6**	**14**
Carabidae		
Nebria spp.	+	-
Bembidion spp.	+	-
Trechus spp.	+	-
Pterostichus spp.	+	-
Hydrophilidae		
Cercyon spp.	+++	+
Staphylinidae		
Lesteva spp.	++	-
Oxytelus spp.	++	-
Stenus spp.	+	-
Lathrobium spp.	++	-
Philonthus spp.	++	-
Tachyphorus spp.	+	-
Elateridae		
Agriotes spp.	+	-
Anobiidae		
Anobium punctatum (Geer)	+	-
Scarabaeidae		
Aphodius spp.	++	-
Cuculionidae		
Sitona spp.	-	+
Ceutorhynchus spp.	+	-

+ = 1-2 individuals ++ = 2-5 individuals +++ = 5-10 individuals ++++ = 10+ individuals +++++ = 20+ individuals.

7.3.8 Discussion: The pollen spectra indicate the presence of mature woodland in the close vicinity of the sampling site. Scots pine and birch appear to have been especially significant locally but with hazel, elm, alder and lime all present. It is likely that the dominance of pine, birch and alder reflects their presence on the poorer drained soils where peat was accumulating, with lime, hazel and oak growing on the better drained soils. A relatively open herb rich understorey with species typical of damp woods including sedges, marsh valerian, honeysuckle and tall herbs of the pink family inferred.

The record of mugwort is interesting – this herb is typical of drier, disturbed soils and is sometimes associated with ruderal habitats.

7.3.9 Also notable in this context is a single grain of *Centaurea cyanus* (cornflower) in one of the samples, a herb typical of better drained soils but also a weed of arable fields. Likewise, the presence of beetles suggesting rough/grazed areas may be highlighted here. The current data are not sufficient to indicate if such plant and insect taxa reflect actual anthropogenic disturbance to the environment, but indicate pastoral habitats and may suggest that the sediments preserve a record of changes on the dryland areas around the site. In other words, if any human activity is taking place during the period of time represented by the deposits, then there is a good chance that this will be detectable with more detailed analyses.

7.3.10 Though the insect fauna recovered has a limited potential, there is no reason why other material from this deposit may not produce more specific insects that help to reconstruct the landscape and environment at the time that this material was deposited. If this site is fully excavated further samples from this feature should be taken. With the exception of the single Late Glacial insect fauna from the Smithfield Market site (Osborne 1980), and a recent evaluation in Digbeth, there have been no other insect faunas recovered from the material which is believed to be Early- or Mid-Holocene in date from Birmingham. Indeed all other insect faunas studied from Birmingham date to the 12th century AD or later. These are mainly from the series of ditches associated with the Manorial and Parsonage moats at both the Smithfield Market site (Osborne 1980) and at Edgbaston and Park Street, or from the series of tanning pits recovered at Edgbaston Street (Smith in press). Our limited understanding of the pre-urban landscape of central Birmingham means that analysis of the Coleoptera from these deposits is of major regional importance.

7.3.11 The pollen assessments suggest that the organic sediment and peat deposits at Eastside are very likely to date to the early-mid Holocene. The pollen spectra provide some broad indication of the age of these deposits. The presence of alder and lime suggests that the deposit must post-date the migration of these taxa into central England around 7000 years before present (BP). It is unlikely that large-scale woodland clearance in Birmingham, even of less well drained soils such as these, pre-dates the later Bronze Age/Iron Age. Hence, the presence of high percentages of tree pollen is further evidence for a relatively early date. The age of the deposits may thus be *tentatively* estimated at between c. 7000-3000 years BP.

7.3.12 The pollen spectra from Eastside are very similar to those from samples recently assessed from a site in Digbeth, where pollen samples from a well humified silty peat overlying the natural sands and gravels indicated woodland with birch, pine, hazel, alder and oak. It is possible that both deposits are part of the same fascies. The presence of silt and clay in the Eastside sediments indicates some fluvial influence during deposit formation; it is unclear whether this is related to overland flow from up-slope or to the formation of the sediments in a floodplain environment. The deposits are certainly stratigraphically suggestive of the latter.

7.3.13 <u>Recommendations:</u> The excellent preservation and concentration of pollen in the samples from Eastside and the likely early-mid Holocene timeframe for the deposits makes this site a potentially key location for filling out the currently very incomplete picture of the environmental archaeology of central Birmingham and specifically the impact of early human communities on their environment. It is recommended that further work is carried out to establish the precise depth and extent of the deposits prior to any excavation. Ideally, this would be in the form of an initial gridded auger survey across the relevant areas (10m interval, 5m in areas where stratigraphic

complexity is identified), to determine the sub-surface morphology and identify the deepest areas of organic remains. This survey would also guide subsequent archaeological excavations at the site in terms of targeting potential locations for the recovery of sequences for further palaeoenvironmental assessment. A complete sequence through the deepest area of sediment should be recovered for full pollen analyses and further beetle assessments, supported by radiocarbon dating. Although it must be stressed there is currently no material evidence of this, the presence of waterlogged sediments such as these raises the possibility of preservation of organic archaeological remains at Eastside.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The archaeological evaluation at the proposed BCU Eastside campus development revealed varying degrees of preservation and truncation at the site. The depth of modern overburden, and the truncation by later cellar and foundation structures along the road frontages of Banbury Street and Bartholomew Street, suggests it is unlikely that archaeological features would survive in these areas.

8.2 The two trenches on the western side of the site (Trenches 1 and 2) did not contain any evidence of the 18th century cultivation soil discovered a relatively short distance to the west (Richards 2007). Within these trenches the natural deposits were also encountered at a much higher level than elsewhere on the site which may indicate that the ground level was originally elevated here, sloping downwards to the east. As no evidence for medieval or post-medieval cultivation was uncovered at the site, it is possible that a great degree of post-medieval truncation has occurred across the majority of the area, removing all but the earliest deposits. This would account for the lack of evidence for the medieval deer park, pottery kilns and early industrial activity that had been noted at the nearby Freeman Street excavations (Hayes 2006).

8.3 The majority of the post-medieval brick wall foundations and cellars uncovered across the site probably relate to those structures first seen on the early 19th century maps of Birmingham. The cellars within Trench 8 are likely to represent the row of terraced houses shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map fronting onto New Canal Street. These were still present as up-standing structures on the 1937 Ordnance Survey map when the majority of the other residential properties within the site had been superseded by industrial buildings.

8.4 However, towards the east of the site the potential for earlier archaeological features to survive is greater, as evidenced by a number of gully and pit features in Trenches 5, 6 and 7. Archaeological features may also be preserved beneath the cellar structures present in Trench 8, as the floor surfaces rested on the top of the natural gravels and did not truncate them.

8.5 The gully and pit features uncovered within Trenches 5, 6 and 7 contained an organic rich peaty deposit which also formed a layer overlying them. The environmental analysis of the pollen samples taken from these trenches has revealed the peaty deposit to be prehistoric in date, possibly dating to between c. 7000-3000 years BP. The survival of organic material within this deposit was very high indicating it may contain preserved wooden objects or structural remains.

8.6 Although the majority of the features appeared man-made in origin, no cultural material was recovered from within them. The features appeared to be filled with the same organic rich deposit which overlay them, indicating that they possibly date to the Bronze Age or earlier, an extremely significant discovery for central Birmingham.

8.7 The possibility that the features recorded within Trenches 5, 6 and 7 may be natural in origin must also be considered. The site may have originally lain within a low lying, boggy area with water channels forming gullies and hollows in the natural gravels. However it is important to note that during excavation, the features were felt to be archaeological rather than natural.

8.8 Whether the features are proved to be natural or man-made, it is clear that the site is extremely significant in terms of increasing of knowledge of Birmingham's prehistoric past.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 These recommendations are subject to review and the final decision on mitigation will be made by the Planning Archaeologist.

9.2 It is apparent that two areas of the BCU Eastside campus development site at Banbury Street are of archaeological and archaeo-environmental importance. Area 1 is located at the eastern end of Trench 7 and encompasses the central portion of Trench 8. Area 2 encompasses Trenches 5 and 6 and extends towards the eastern and southern edges of the development area, with an appropriate safe stand off from the railway line (Fig.14).

9.3 Initially, the two areas should be stripped by machine to remove all the post-medieval and modern overburden, down to the top of the peat deposit (**510** Trench 5, **625** Trench 6 and **710** Trench 7). The deposit should then be environmentally sampled following the strategy laid out in section 7.3.14. Pollen and beetle analysis will be required to provide evidence on the environmental conditions at the time the peat was formed at the site, and of the surrounding areas. C14 samples should also be taken to establish a dating sequence for the formation of the peat.

9.4 The peat deposit should then be removed by machine (under archaeological supervision) to the top of archaeological features or the natural geology of the site, which ever is encountered first. The features should be excavated in line with a sampling strategy detailed in the WSI and agreed by the Planning Archaeologist. Bulk samples should be taken of all appropriate archaeological features and selected samples will be sent for radiocarbon dating.

9.5 A post-excavation assessment should be undertaken followed by full analysis and publication of the site into a relevant journal.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 The project was commissioned by ARUP, on behalf of Birmingham City University. Thanks are due to Jim Keyte of ARUP for his co-operation and assistance throughout the project. Thanks also go to Mike Hodder (Planning Archaeologist), who monitored the project on behalf of Birmingham City Council.

10.2 Work on site was undertaken by Anthony Aston, Tom Burt, Elly Buttery, Samantha Hepburn, Phil Mann, Will Mitchell and Emma Sautejeau. Specialists to whom thanks are due are Ben Gearey and Stephanie Ratkai. Phil Mann supervised the fieldwork and produced the written report which was illustrated by Nigel Dodds and Helen Moulden, and edited by Samantha Paul who also managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

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BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE
Birmingham City University, Eastside (centre SP 0768 8698; various sites on SMR)
Brief for *Archaeological Field Evaluation* as part of planning application

1.Summary

Proposed development in Eastside may affect below-ground archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date, including a medieval boundary ditch, cultivation soils, and possible industrial features. This brief is for the second stage of the assessment of the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains, consisting of an ***archaeological field evaluation by 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 site is bounded by Park Street Gardens, the proposed boundary of City Park on Albert Street, New Canal Street and the railway. It is currently occupied by grassed open spaces, surfaced car parks, roads, buildings and surfaced yards.

3.Planning background

The site is proposed to be occupied by built development for Birmingham City University. Because of the potential archaeological importance of this site, an archaeological assessment consisting of a desk-based assessment and field evaluation by trenching will be required in advance of determination of any planning application, 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 results of archaeological assessment will enable appropriate archaeological mitigation strategies to be devised. The archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in February 2008.

4.Existing archaeological information

Several archaeological desk-based assessments, field evaluations and excavations as part of new development have included the site, or parts of the site, or land in its immediate vicinity. Of these, the most relevant to the site and the proposed development are: excavations at Millennium Point in 1997; a desk-based assessment of the then proposed New Library site, undertaken in 2002; archaeological evaluation trenching in 2006 as part of the proposed City Parkgate development; and a desk-based assessment and field evaluation of the proposed City Park, undertaken in 2006 and 2007 respectively.

The site is outside the built-up part of the medieval town of Birmingham and lies within the Little Park, a deer park of medieval origin which originally extended to

the west as far as High Street but was reduced in size when Moor Street and Park Street were constructed in the 13th century. Most of the site was open and occupied by fields in 1750 but had been completely built over by 1828. Other than buildings on the site, which were described in the 2002 assessment and have almost all been removed since then, the archaeological features identified by previous work on and near the site consist of the following:

1. A ditch forming the western boundary of the deer park from the 13th century onwards, between Park Street and Bartholomew Street. Evaluation trenching on the existing car park as part of the City Park planning application suggested that the line of the ditch may be closely reflected by the eastern boundary of Park Street Gardens. Trenching also located a deep deposit of sandy silt, which contained a sherd of Cistercian/Blackware, and overlay bedrock. This deposit was overlain by a buried topsoil.
2. A probable cultivation soil containing medieval pottery, including wasters, west of Park Street and on each side of Freeman Street, overlying an undated sandstone feature and cut by 18th-century features. Further more extensive excavation will take place on this site in advance of the City Parkgate development.
3. A cultivation soil in use at the time of the construction of Curzon Street Goods Yard, now occupied by Millennium Point.

The archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken in February 2008 established that the proposed development site lay within the bounds of Little Park in the 16th century and was fields and gardens by the 18th century. From the late 18th century onwards it was rapidly occupied by built development, first consisting of residential and light industrial structures and later consisting of industrial and commercial structures.

Although earlier archaeological deposits are likely to have been severely truncated by 19th and 20th century structures, they may survive between later features. Evaluation therefore has the potential to reveal evidence relating to land use within Little Park, possibly including pottery kilns, and the eastern limit of medieval and early post-medieval cultivation, and to enhance understanding of the development of the area prior to the 18th and 19th centuries.

The archaeological desk-based assessment includes proposed evaluation trench locations in all parts of the proposed development site.

5.Requirements for work

The archaeological field evaluation is required to define the nature, extent and significance of archaeological remains on the application site, so that an appropriate mitigation scheme 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.

In particular, the evaluation is to address the following:
(i)The survival of evidence for land use within Little Park, possibly including pottery kilns and other industrial activity
(ii)The survival of evidence for medieval and post-medieval cultivation
(iii)The survival of any other evidence for use of the site before its 18th and 19th century development, including industrial residues and deposits suitable for environmental analysis
(iv)The potential of the site to contribute to an understanding of the historic development of this part of Birmingham

6.Stages of work
The archaeological field evaluation is to consist of excavated trenches in the locations shown on figure 20 of the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Report, except that Trench 1 is to be omitted and Trench 2 is to be moved a short distance to the west.
The exact location of each trench is to be agreed on site with the Planning Archaeologist prior to commencement. 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. The potential of deposits for environmental analysis and for analysis of industrial residues must be assessed. Finds are to be cleaned, marked and bagged and any remedial conservation work undertaken.

7.Standards and Staffing
The archaeological field evaluation is 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 archaeological contractors should present a Written Scheme of Investigation which details methods and staffing. It is recommended that the proposal 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 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 must be given to the Planning Archaeologist, so that monitoring meetings can be arranged.

10.Reporting

The results of the archaeological field evaluation are to be presented as a written report, containing the following:
(i)An analytical summary of features and deposits;
(ii)Appropriate plans and sections;
(iii)A summary of finds;
(iv)An assessment of the site's significance in terms of national, regional and local importance. The non-statutory criteria for scheduling should be employed;
(v)A copy of this brief.
A bound hard copy of the report **and an electronic copy in pdf format** must be sent to the Planning Archaeologist.

11.Archive deposition
The written, drawn and photographic records of the archaeological field evaluation 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 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
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APPENDIX 2: THE POTTERY BY STEPHANIE RATKAI

Trench 1 (102)

- Creamware plate sherd, 1770s-1780s
- Blue-transfer-printed pearlware saucer, chinoiserie design, c. 1800
- Agate ware jug sherd, mid-late 18th c
- Agate ware sherd, possibly same vessel as above
- Slip-coated ware jar/bowl sherd, orange fabric, 18th c
- Slip-coated ware, flange-rim bowl with horizontal handle, buff fabric, 18th c
- Slip-coated ware, flange-rim bowl, rounded profile, buff fabric, 18th c
- Coarseware jar base, clean biff fabric, internal black glaze, no underglaze slip, 18th c
- Coarseware jar base, overfired brown fabric, 18th c?
- Coarseware sherds (2) from 'pan' , weak red fabric with cream inclusions, late 18th-19th c
- Coarseware bowl/jar sherd, pale orange fabric, ext knife trimmed, 18th c possibly 19th c
- Coarseware base sherd, probably from a bowl, weak red-brown fabric, 18th c
- Stoneware bottle with black printed mark 'Syphon Birmingham Company Bishop St South' logo is an intertwined monogram of BSC, late 19th-early 20th c

From: Made in Birmingham – Birmingham's Industrial History Website

Birmingham Syphon Company, Meriden Street, Digbeth,Birmingham

We thank Jonathan Meighan for the following information:
Sources within the Hartill family suggest that Cliff (Richard Clifford Hartill, b1868) and Harry (John Harry Hartill, b1863) were directors of the Birmingham Syphon Company in Meriden Street, Digbeth. Though a web site cites Luke Bradley as the owner, it may be that he became the general manager, and bought out the next generation of Hartills during WWII (though interestingly there is a Luke Bradley (b1874) whose father Nehemiah (b1834) was a Soda Maker)."

Trench 1 (110)

- Brown salt-glazed stoneware, bead-rim bowl, 18th-19th c
- Brown salt-glazed stoneware mug sherd, 18th c
- White salt-glazed stoneware plate rim, 1720s-1770s
- Slip-coated ware flange-rim bowl, 18th c
- Slip-coated ware flange rim bowl, 18th c
- Slip-coated ware bead-rim bowl, 18th c
- Slip-coated ware bead-rim bowl/jar, 18th c (2 sherds)
- Slip-coated ware ?chamber pot, 18th c
- Slip-coated ware, two body sherds, 18th c
- Slip-coated ware, base of straight-sided bowl, 18th c
- Blackware bowl/chamber pot, 18th c
- Blackware cup base, late 17th-18th c
- Blackware body sherd, 18th c
- Coarseware, flange-rim bowl, 18th c possibly 19th c
- Coarseware bowl with stubby horizontal rim, 18th c possibly 19th c
- Coarseware body sherd, late 17th-18th c
- Coarseware body sherd, purple slipped surfaces, unglazed, 17th-early 18th c
- Creamware ?plate rim, 1760s-1770s
- Utilitarian whiteware saucer (7 sherds), 19th c
- Porcelain flatware, blue painted floral design, second half of 18th c?
- Porcelain? plate, trace of blue sprigged decoration, 19th c
- Black transfer-printed ware mug or cup, 19th c (possibly quite late?)

Trench 5 (511)

- White salt-glazed stoneware base sherd with moulded decoration on interior 1720-1770
- Coarseware jar sherd, coarse pale orange fabric, sooted on exterior 18th or possibly 19th c
- Coarseware jar rim-shoulder, coarse pale orange fabric, sooted on exterior 18th or possibly 19th c
- Coarseware sherd, clean, orange fabric, ?unfluxed glaze on interior, knife trimmed exterior, possibly a waster, 18th c?
- Industrial slipware, bowl sherd , yellow ground with tan and white horizontal banding, early 19th c
- Blue shell edge plate rim, early 19th c

Trench 5 (525)

- creamware sherd from a hollow ware, 1760s-1770s

Trench 6 (601)

- Yellow ware flange-rim bowl sherd, buff fabric 17th-early 18th c
- Mottled ware handle sherd, later 17th -mid 18th c
- Brown salt-glazed stoneware mug sherd with band of vertical 'rilling', 18th c
- Brown salt-glazed stoneware, globular jar sherds (2), roller-stamped curvilinear design, 18th c
- Slip-coated ware hook-rim bowl sherd, later 17th-18th c
- Slip-coated ware bowl base sherd
- Slip-coated ware bowl base sherd
- Blackware cup or handled-bowl sherd, 18th c
- Blackware base sherd, ?18th c
- Coarseware body sherd, thick walled, internal black glaze, clean orange fabric,17th-18th c
- Coarseware, clean red fabric, internal black glaze, 17th-18th c
- Industrial slipware sherd blue band on white ground, ?carinated bowl, early 19th c?
- Industrial slipware ?mig, tan ground with dark brown and cream horizontal bands
- Blue shell-edge plate sherds (3), pearlware, early 19th c
- Blue transfer-printed pearlware platter, chinoiserie design, 19th c
- Blue transfer-printed plate sherd, chinoiserie design, 19th c
- Pale blue transfer-printed scallop edge plate, oriental landscape design, 19th c (post 1850?)
- Black transfer-printed plate 19th c

Trench 6 (613) cut (614)

- Coarseware sherd, ptobably 18th c

Trench 7 (700)

- Blue shell-edge plate 19th c
- Blue transfer-printed hollow ware, 19th c
- Utilitarian white ware base sherd, 19th c
- White wall tile fragment, later 19th-20th c

Trench 8 (804)

- Lower section of ginger beer bottle, black printed mark, makers name missing apart from AU…….'S, late 19th –early 20th c
- Creamware plate 1770a-1780s
- Purple transfer-printed ware jug (10 sherds), floral bouquet design, ?mid 19th c
- Purple transfer-printed ware jug (2 sherds) possibly part of above, ?mid 19th c
- Purple transfer-printed ware jug, rrace of floral design, could be part of above, ?mid-19th c
- Utlitarian whiteware sherd, 19th c
- Lustre ware rim sherd, 1840s+

Fig.1

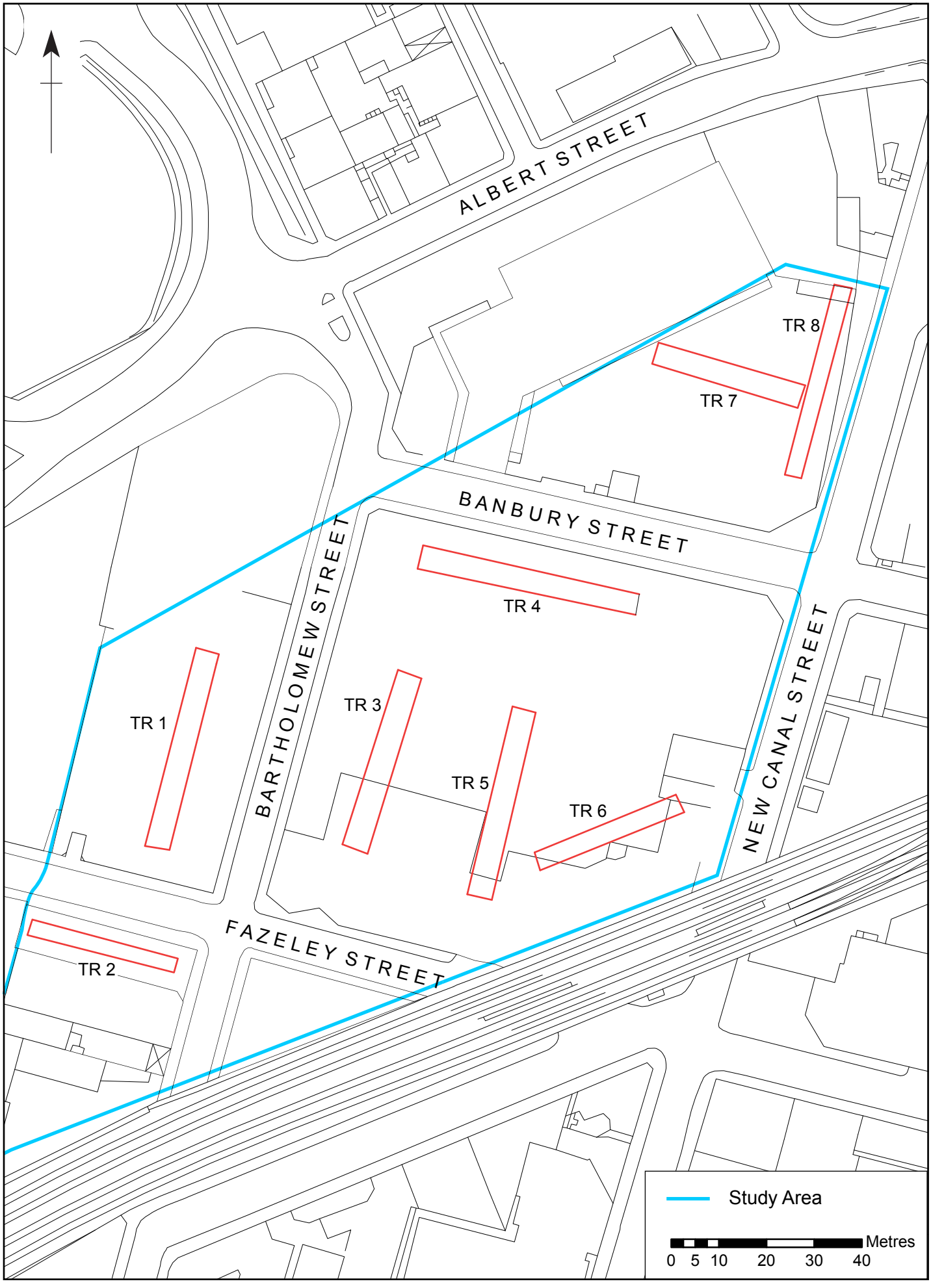
ALBERT STREET
BANBURY STREET
BARTHOLOMEW STREET
NEW CANAL STREET
FAZELEY STREET
TR 1
TR 2
TR 3
TR 4
TR 5
TR 6
TR 7
TR 8
Study Area
Metres
0 5 10 20 30 40

Fig.2

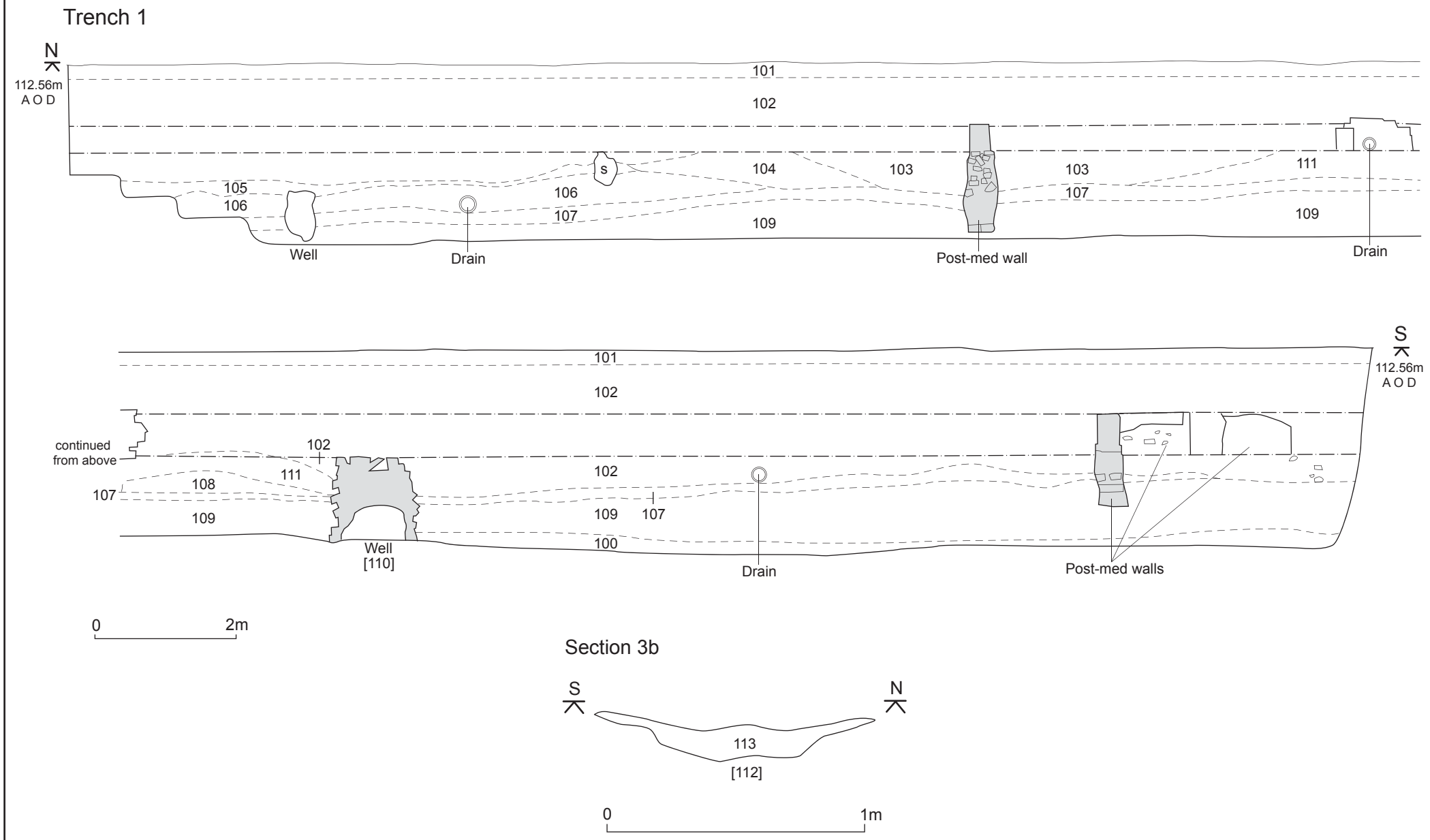
Trench 1
N
112.56m
A O D
101
102
104
103
103
111
s
105
106
106
107
107
109
109
Well
Drain
Post-med wall
Drain
S
112.56m
A O D
101
102
continued
from above
102
111
102
108
107
109
109
107
100
Well
[110]
Drain
Post-med walls
0
2m
Section 3b
S
N
113
[112]
0
1m

Fig.3

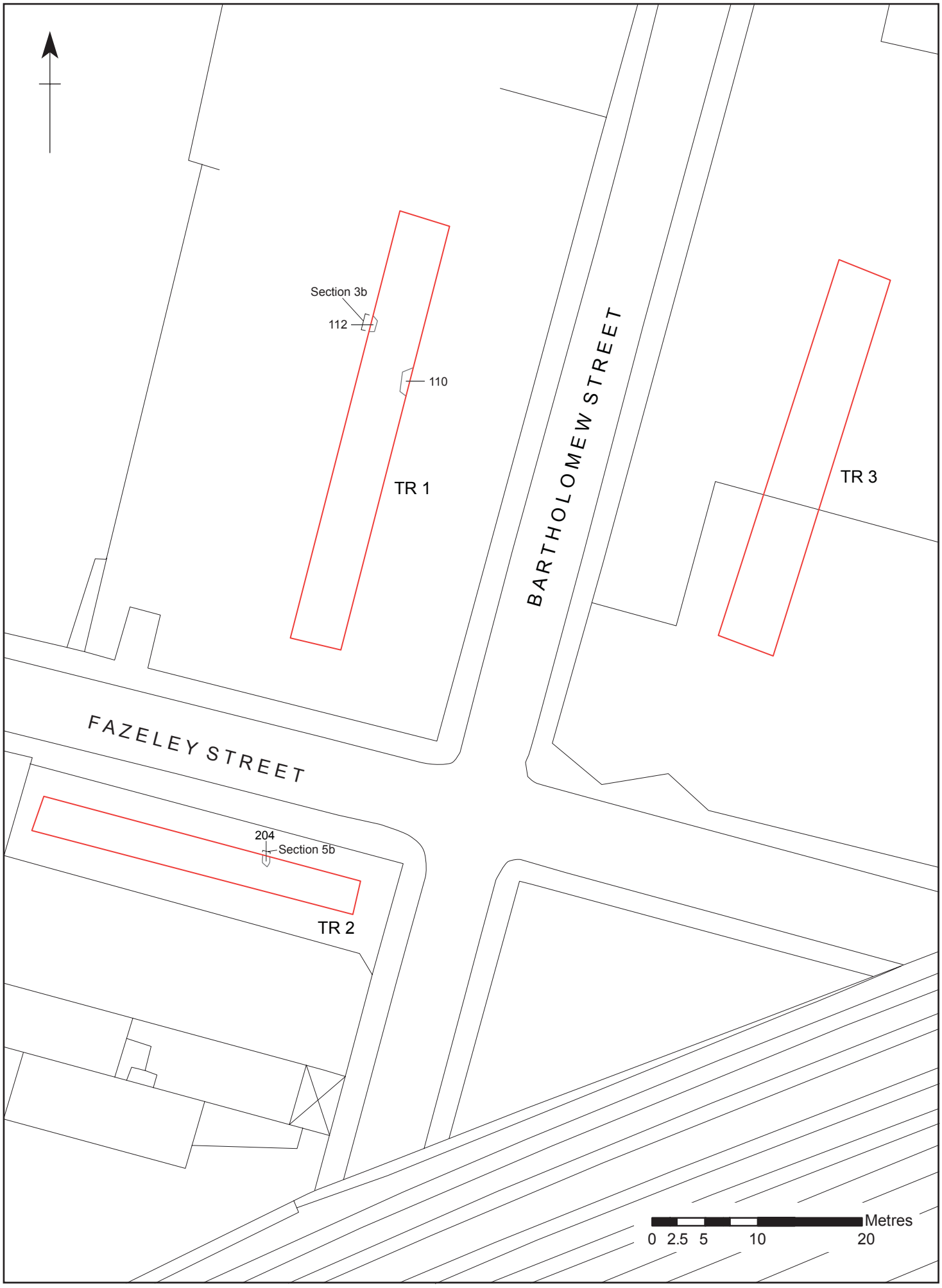
Section 3b
112
110
TR 1
TR 3
BARTHOLOMEW STREET
FAZELEY STREET
204
Section 5b
TR 2
Metres
0 2.5 5 10 20

Fig.4

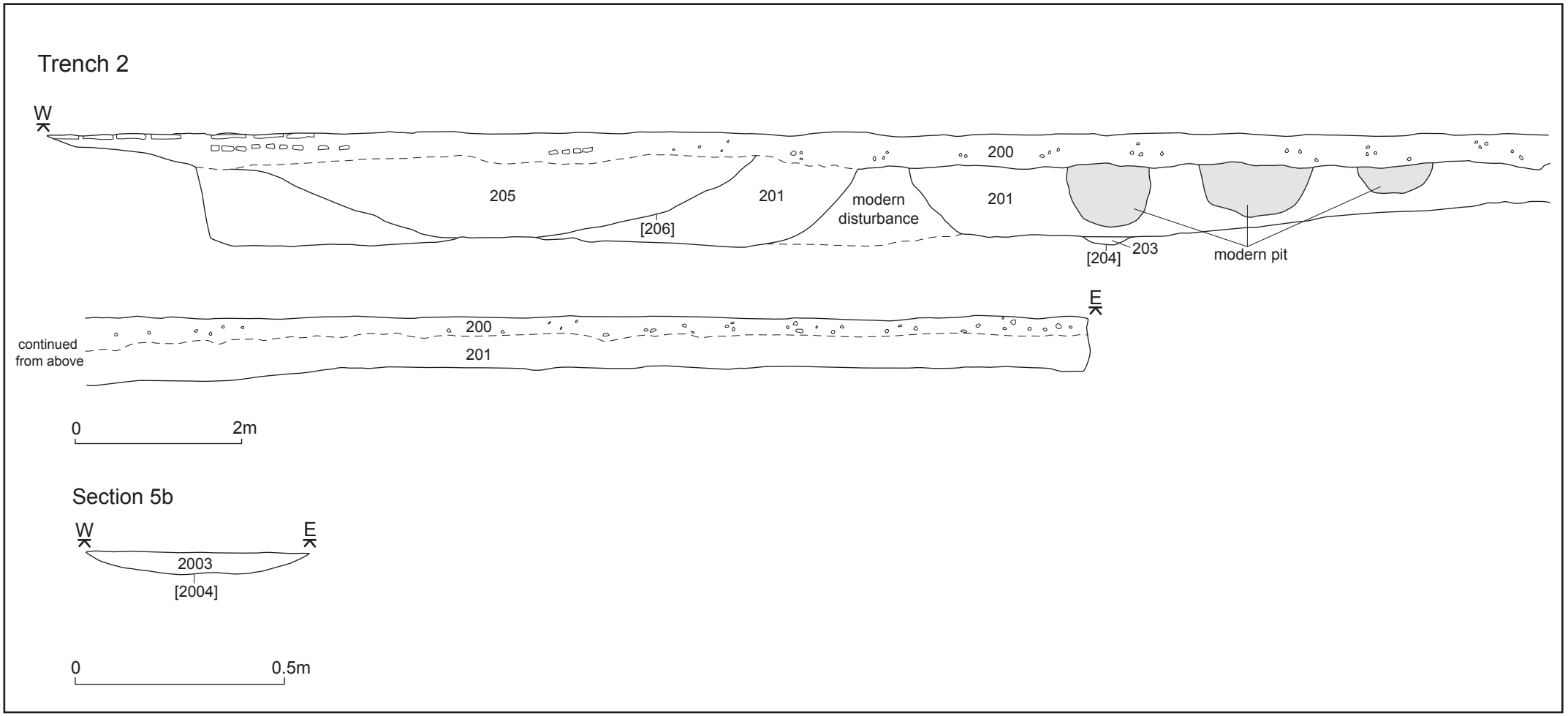
Trench 2
W
E
200
205
201
modern
disturbance
201
[206]
[204]
203
modern pit
continued
from above
200
201
0
2m
Section 5b
W
E
2003
[2004]
0
0.5m

Fig.5

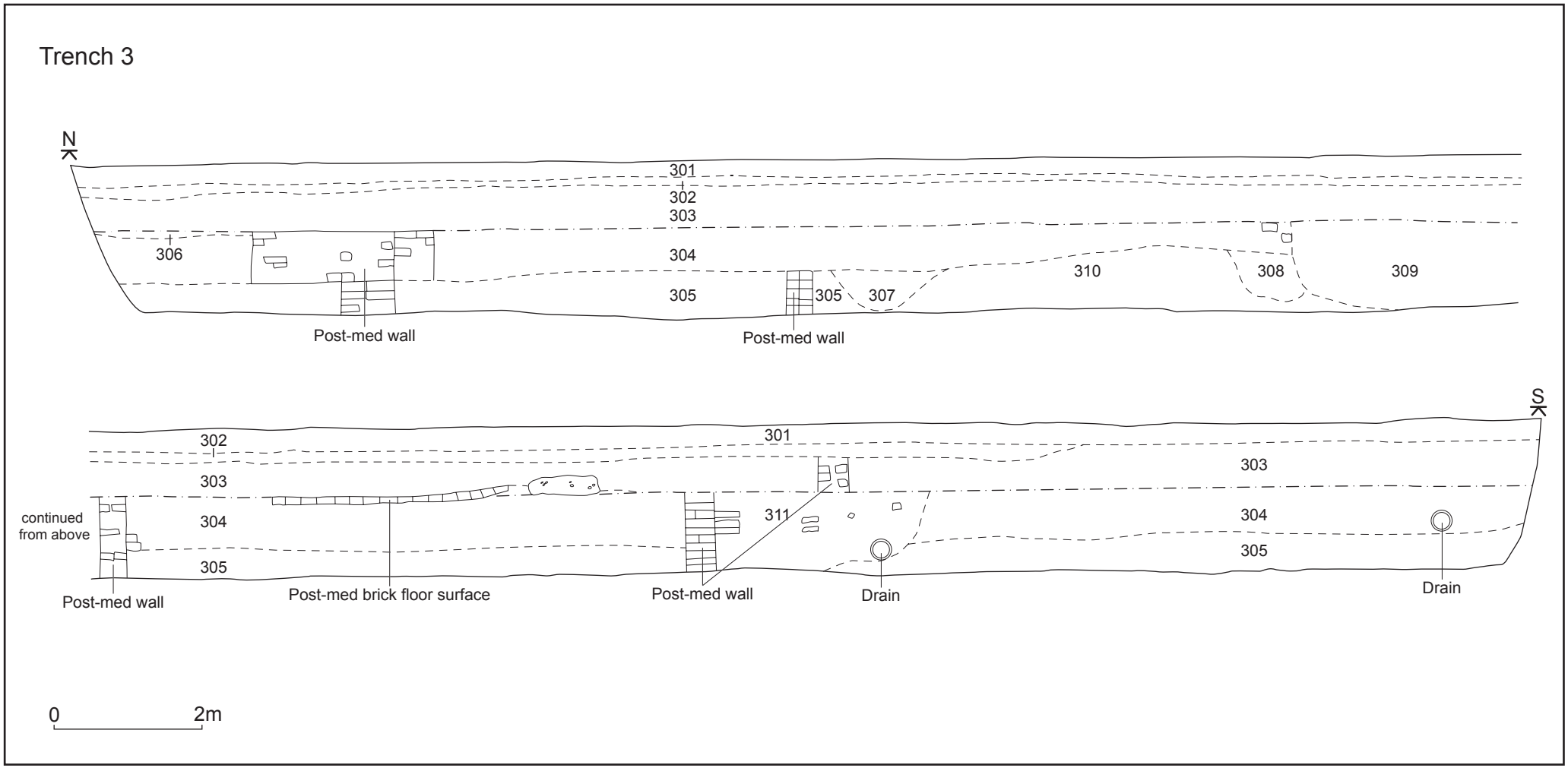
Trench 3
N
301
302
303
306
304
310
308
309
305
305
307
Post-med wall
Post-med wall
S
302
301
303
303
continued
from above
304
311
304
305
305
Post-med wall
Post-med brick floor surface
Post-med wall
Drain
Drain
0
2m

Fig.6

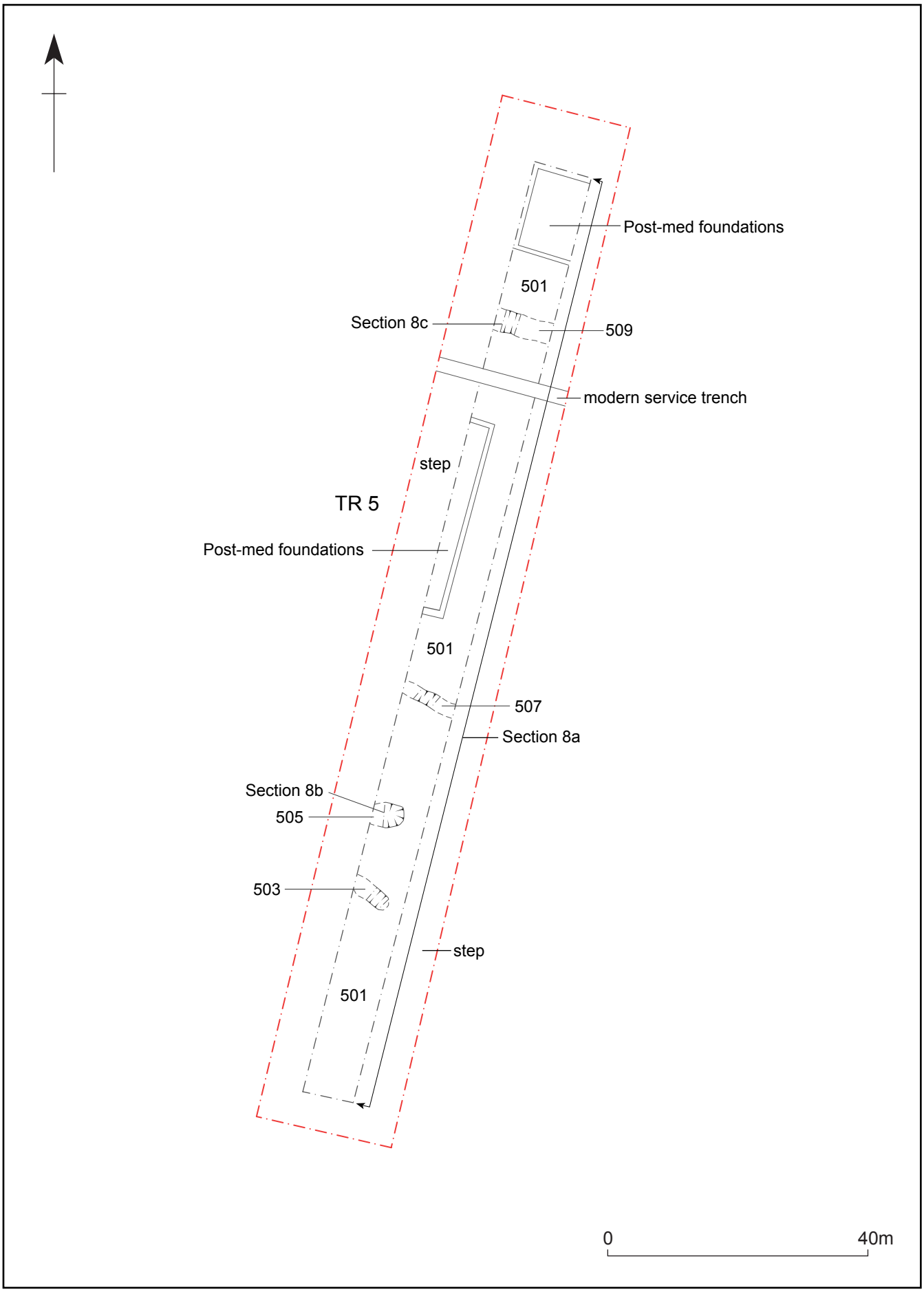
Post-med foundations
501
Section 8c
509
modern service trench
step
TR 5
Post-med foundations
501
507
Section 8a
Section 8b
505
503
step
501
0
40m

Fig.7

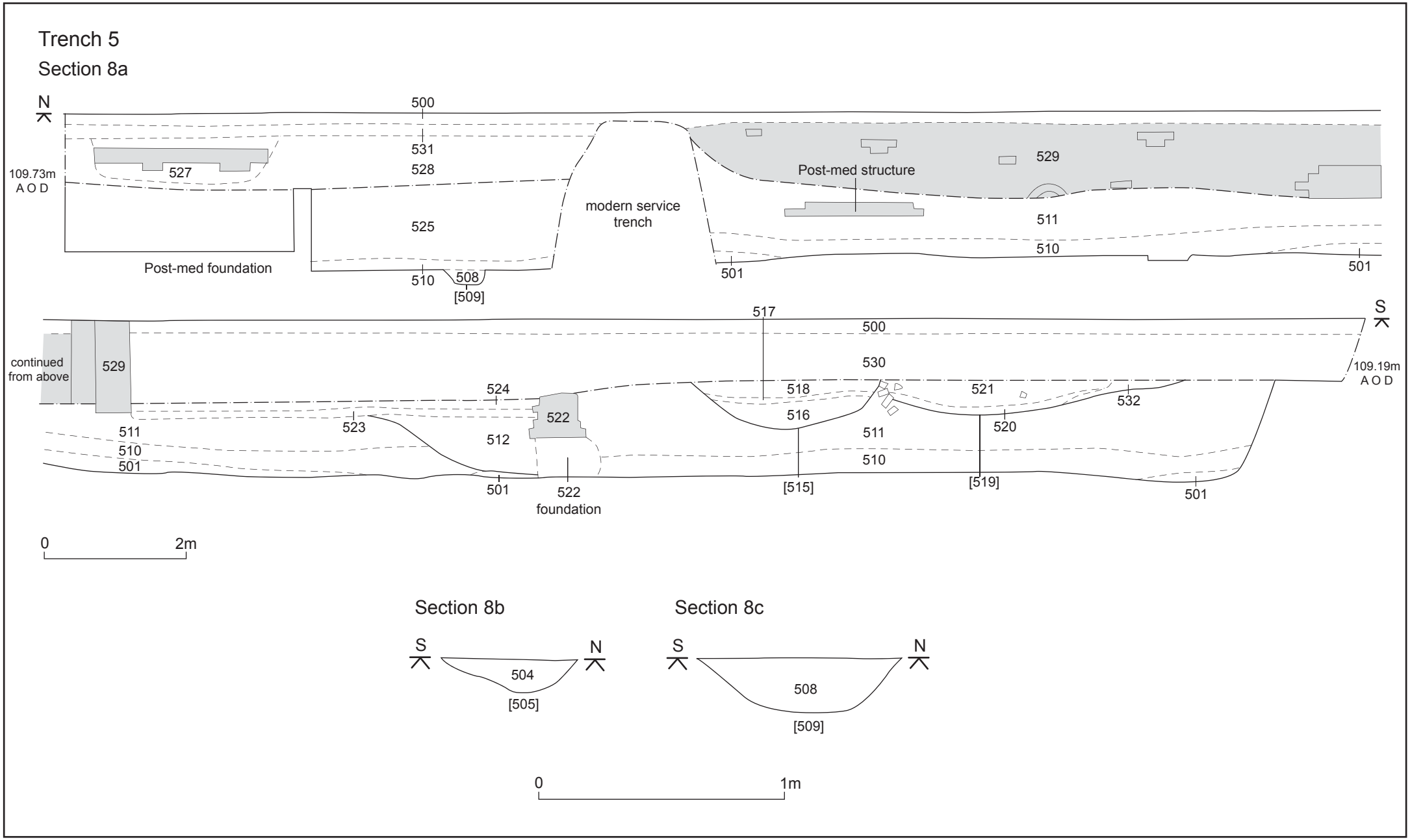
Trench 5
Section 8a
N
S
500
531
528
527
525
529
Post-med structure
modern service trench
511
510
501
508
[509]
Post-med foundation
109.73m A O D
109.19m A O D
continued from above
517
530
524
518
521
532
516
520
523
522
512
[515]
[519]
522 foundation
0
2m
Section 8b
504
[505]
Section 8c
508
[509]
0
1m

Fig.8

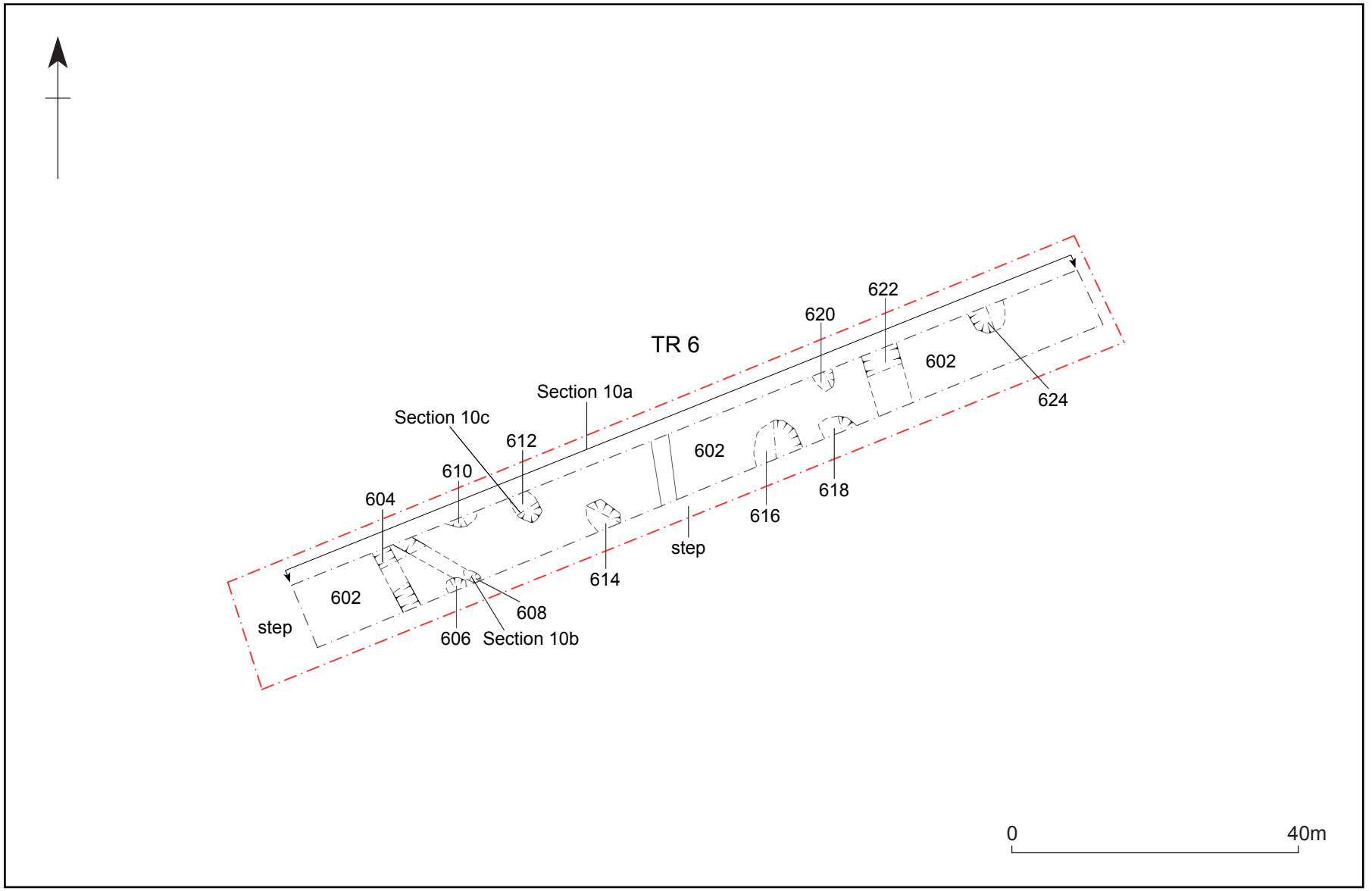
TR 6
622
620
602
624
Section 10a
Section 10c
612
610
602
604
618
616
step
614
602
608
step
606
Section 10b
0
40m

Fig.9

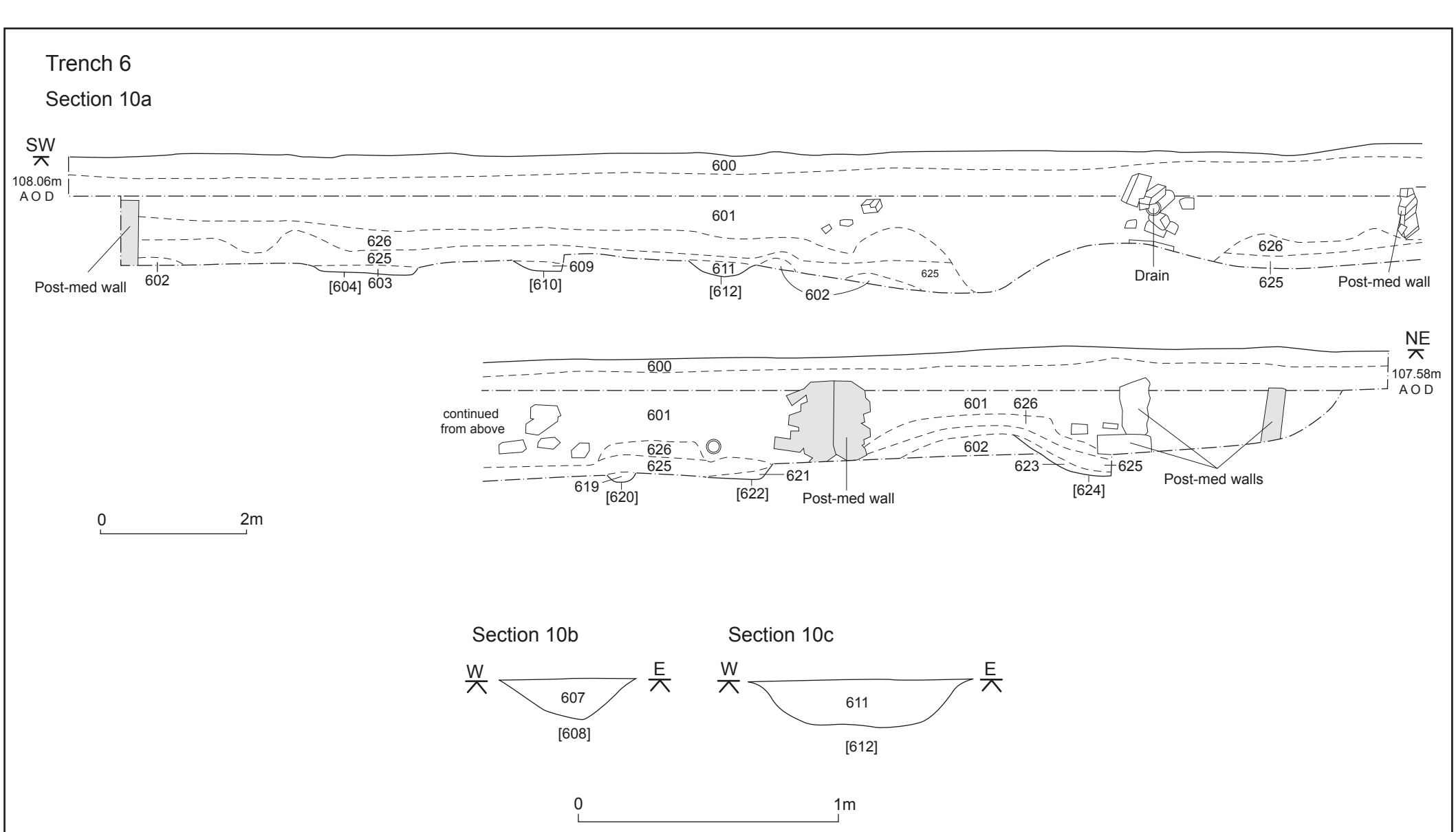
Trench 6
Section 10a
SW
108.06m
A O D
600
601
626
625
609
611
602
603
[604]
[610]
[612]
625
Drain
626
625
Post-med wall
Post-med wall
602
NE
107.58m
A O D
600
continued
from above
601
626
625
619
[620]
621
[622]
Post-med wall
601
626
602
623
625
[624]
Post-med walls
0
2m
Section 10b
W
E
607
[608]
Section 10c
W
E
611
[612]
0
1m

Fig.10

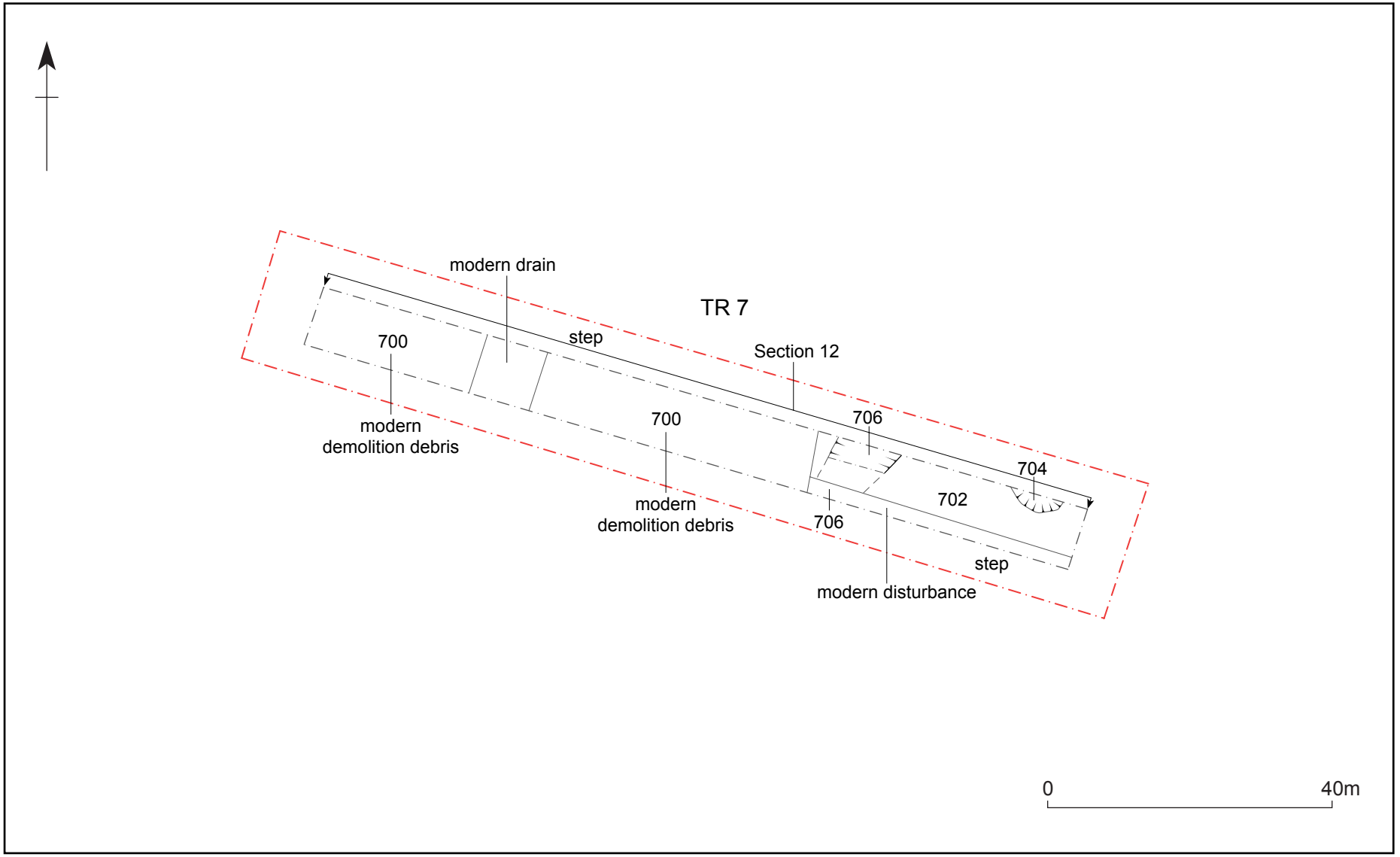
TR 7
modern drain
step
Section 12
700
modern
demolition debris
700
modern
demolition debris
706
704
702
706
step
modern disturbance
0
40m

Fig.11

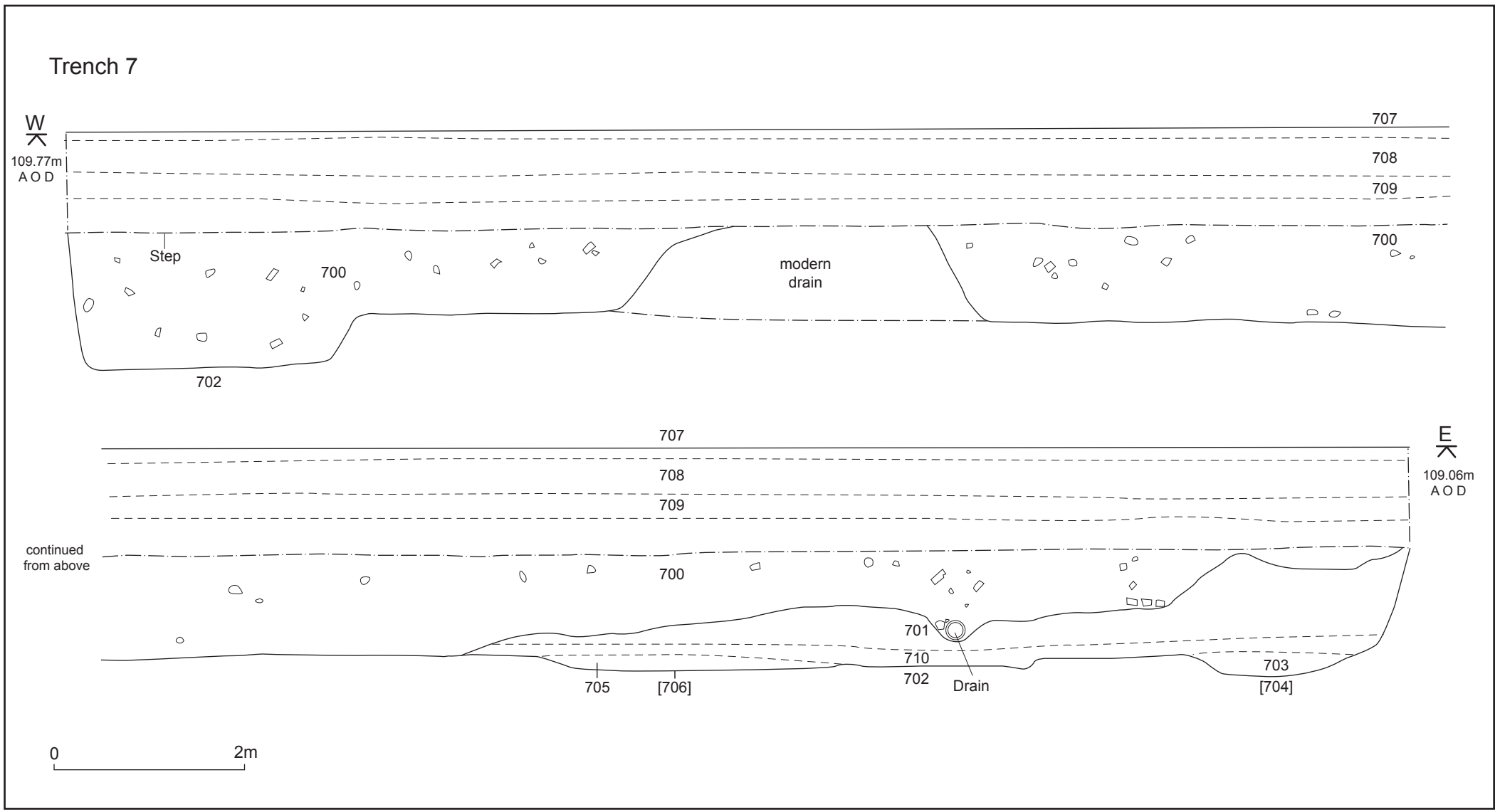
Trench 7
W
109.77m
A O D
707
708
709
700
Step
700
modern
drain
702
707
E
109.06m
A O D
708
709
continued
from above
700
701
710
702
Drain
703
[704]
705
[706]
0
2m

Fig.12

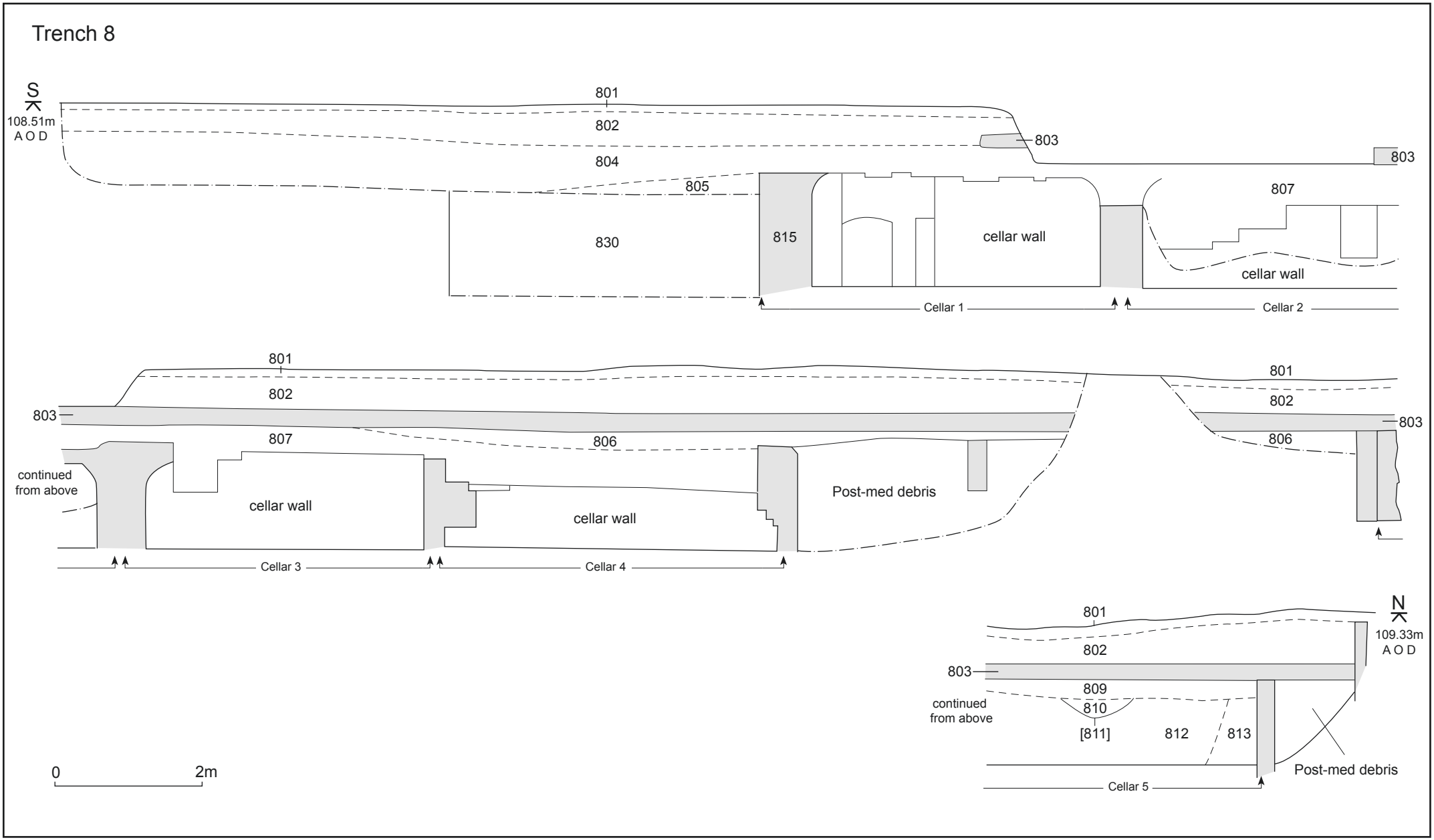
Trench 8
S
108.51m
A O D
801
802
803
804
805
807
830
815
cellar wall
cellar wall
Cellar 1
Cellar 2
803
801
802
803
807
806
continued
from above
cellar wall
cellar wall
Post-med debris
Cellar 3
Cellar 4
801
802
803
806
N
109.33m
A O D
801
802
803
809
continued
from above
810
[811]
812
813
Post-med debris
Cellar 5
0
2m

Fig.13

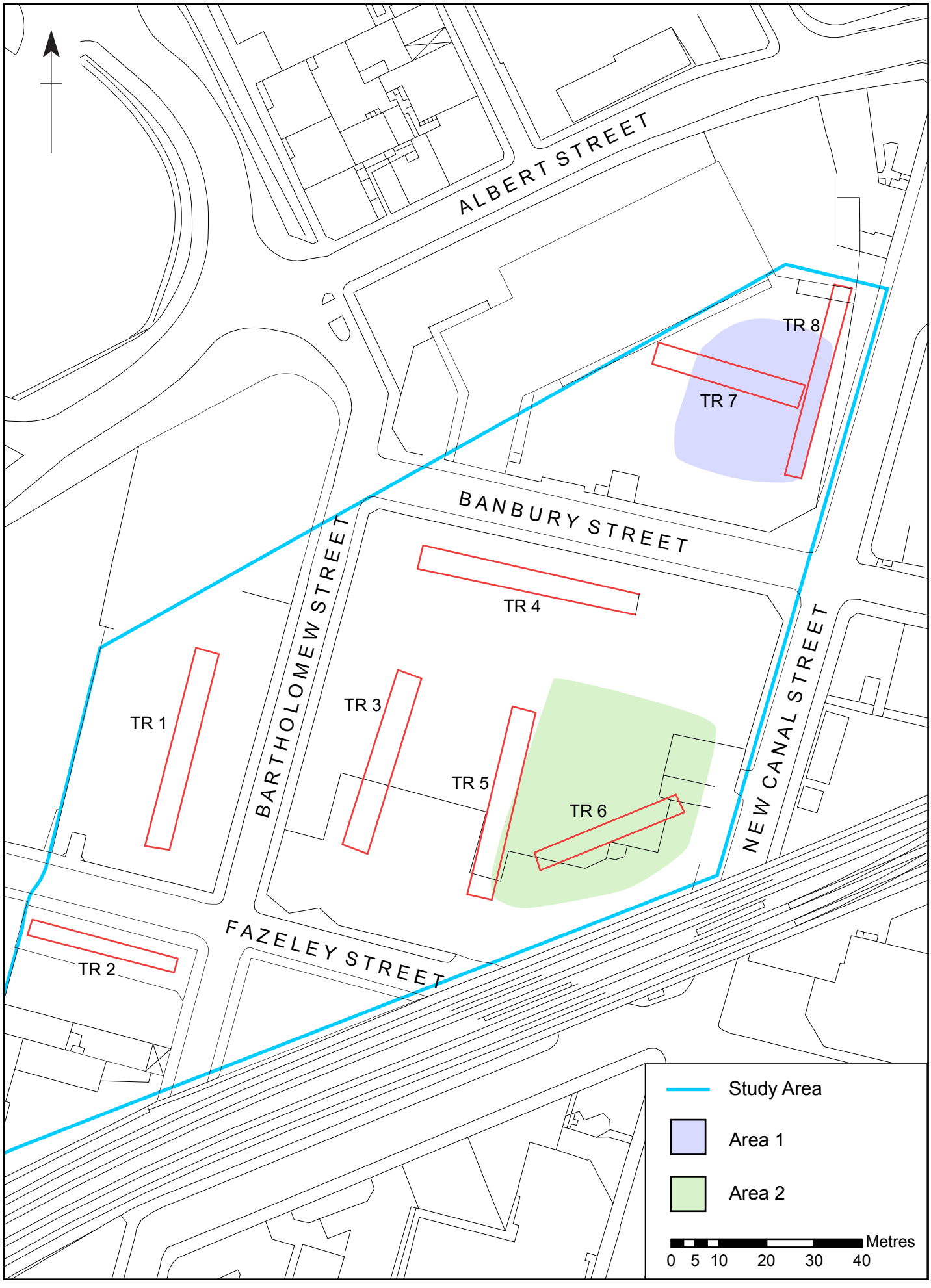
ALBERT STREET
BANBURY STREET
BARTHOLOMEW STREET
NEW CANAL STREET
FAZELEY STREET
TR 1
TR 2
TR 3
TR 4
TR 5
TR 6
TR 7
TR 8
Study Area
Area 1
Area 2
Metres
0 5 10 20 30 40

Fig.14

Plate 1

Plate 2

Plate 3

Plate 4

Plate 5

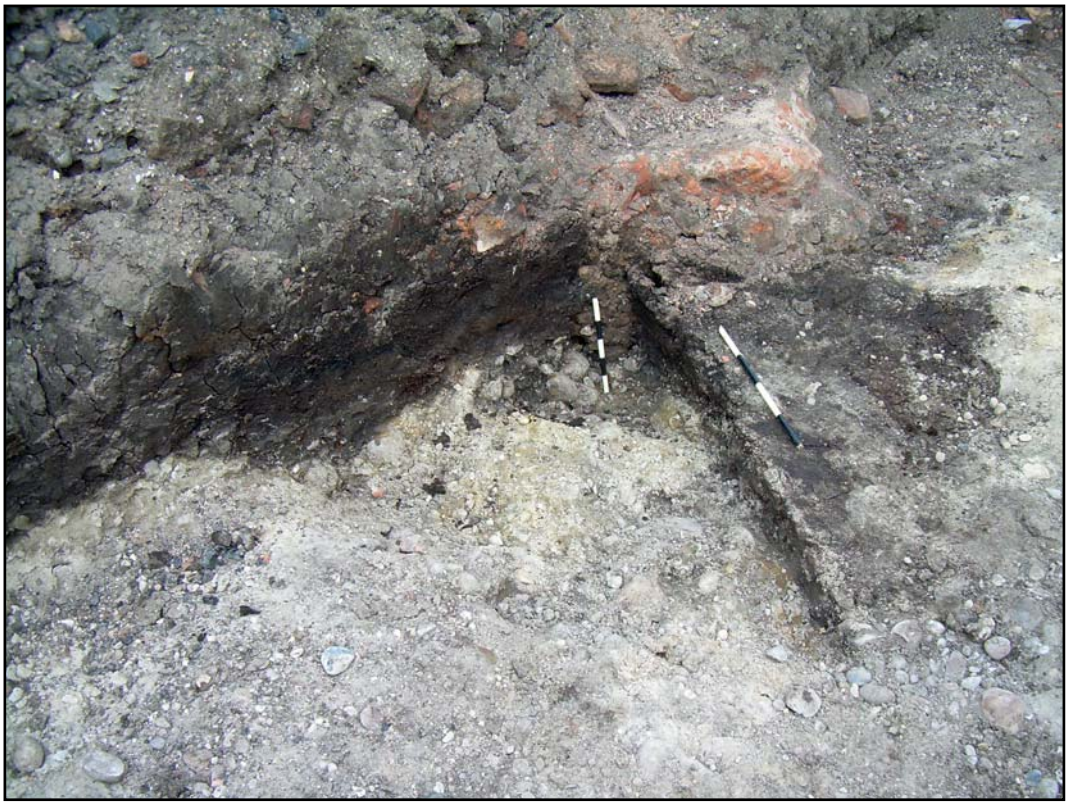

Plate 6

Plate 7

Plate 8

Plate 9

Plate 10

Plate 11

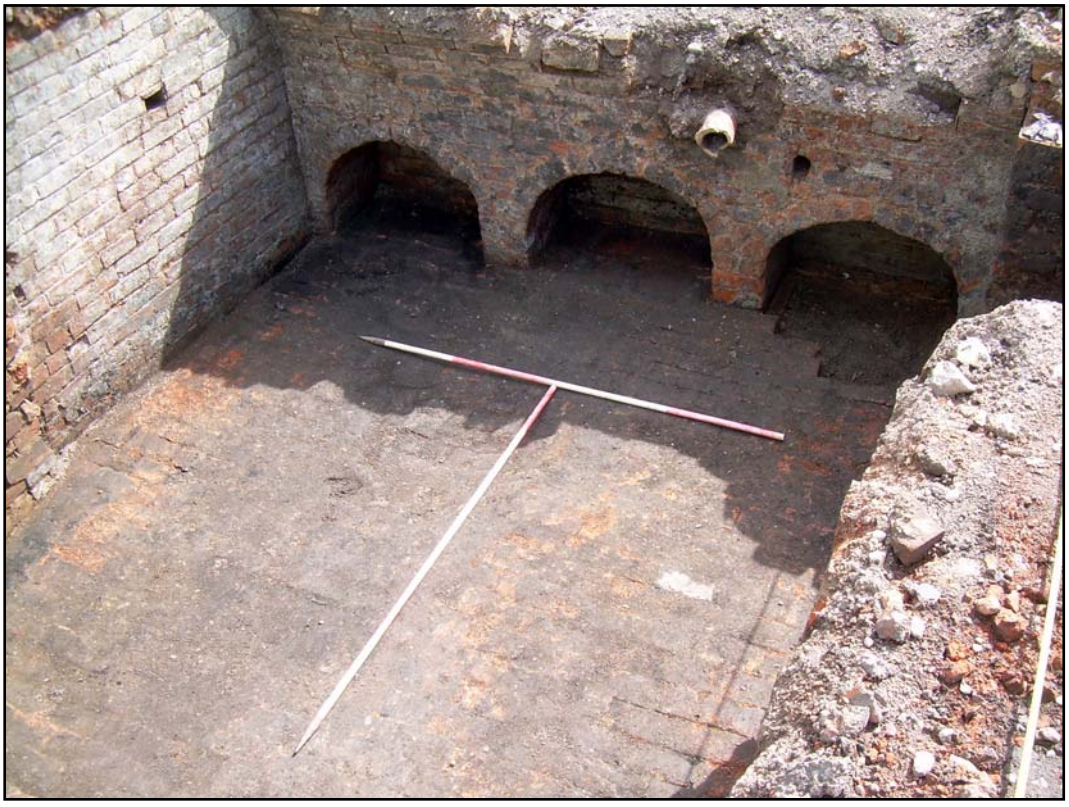

Plate 12