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Aston Student Village, Aston
University, Birmingham

An Archaeological Desk-Based
Assessment 2007

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**Aston Student Village, Aston University,
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**An Archaeological Desk-Based
Assessment 2007**

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**ASTON STUDENT VILLAGES
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, 2007**

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SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment of part of Aston University campus (NGR 407620 287270) was undertaken on behalf of Aston Student Villages. The aim of the assessment was to identify the extent, potential survival and significance of any archaeological remains within the study area, prior to the proposed redevelopment of much of the site. All available documentary, cartographic and published sources were examined as part of the assessment and a site visit was made in order to identify topographic features which may influence the presence of in situ archaeological deposits.

The study area was developed from the middle of the 18th century onwards as Birmingham expanded outwards from its medieval core. It grew as a mixed area of working class courtyard housing, industrial concerns ranging from workshops to large-scale manufactories, commercial premises, a church and associated schools, a number of licensed premises and a theatre.

The earliest development occurred to the east of the site prior to 1731, and the majority of the site was fully developed by c.1839. The same configuration of streets survived until demolition in the 1970s following a compulsory purchase order of the land. Because of this, the old street grid can be used to locate any archaeological remains.

Despite extensive modern redevelopment of the site since the 1970s, there appears to be potential for the survival of archaeological deposits relating to Birmingham's post medieval industrial development, particularly from the mid-19th century. These are likely only to survive outside the footprint of existing and past modern developments constructed since the 1970s. There remains the potential for any future development to impact on any such remains, where this extends beyond existing or former buildings constructed since the 1970s.

ASTON STUDENT VILLAGES AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, 2007

1 INTRODUCTION

In January 2007 Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a 7ha area of Aston University campus (hereafter referred to as the study area). The work was commissioned by Aston Student Villages in advance of a proposed student accommodation development.

This report outlines the results of the assessment and which was prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 1999).

The assessment conformed to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Birmingham Archaeology (Appendix 1) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation, in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, *Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990) and Policy 8.36 of the Birmingham Unitary Development Plan.

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The study area is at the west end of Aston University campus, Aston, Birmingham centred on NGR SP07628727 (Fig. 1). It is bounded by Aston Street (north), Coleshill Street (south) and James Watt Queensway (west) (Fig. 2).

The study area is a comparatively open landscaped space encompassing several earthen banks, and a man made lake, around which are disposed a mix of University buildings including a number of high rise residential blocks, all of late 20th century date. The drift geology of the site is glacial sands and gravels (BGS map sheet 168).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principle aim of the project was to assess the survival and potential significance of any archaeology within the study area by collating existing archaeological and historical information for the site and its immediate environs and placing it in its local, regional and national context.

More specific aims were to:

- *determine evidence of the survival of past domestic and industrial activity*
- *assess the potential of the site to contribute towards an appreciation of the historic development of Birmingham.*

This information will be used to inform a mitigation strategy for future archaeological work on the site (see Section 8 below).

4 METHODOLOGY

A search was made of all readily available published and unpublished documentary records, including maps, illustrations and archaeological and geotechnical records, primarily at

Birmingham Central Library Local Studies and City Archives, and the libraries of the University of Birmingham. Birmingham City SMR, the principal source of archaeological information for the city, was also consulted. In addition, a walkover inspection of the study area was carried out in order to assess topography, land use and above ground archaeology.

For the purposes of this report the study area was divided into nine smaller zones referred to as Areas 1-8. These were based on the nine areas of land bounded by the roads of the 19th century street grid, and approximately fit the study area as it is today (Fig. 3).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The study area was largely given over to agricultural land until the end of the 18th century. No indication of activity in the area other than agricultural use is found, and SMR data does not detail any activity prior to the 18th century in the immediate vicinity (Birmingham SMR). Records show that most of the Birmingham and Aston areas were owned by one William FitzAnsculf in the year 1086 following the redistribution of land after the Norman Conquest. The study area appears to be on the eastern edge of the manor of Birmingham, which itself lies in the Hemlingford Hundred of the county of Warwick (VCH 1945).

An 1825 copy of a Piggot Smith map, colour coded to describe the expansion of Birmingham (BCC website 2006) shows that the west sides of areas 1, 4 and 6 were developed by the year 1711. The remainder of the study area was shown to be developed by 1785. This assessment appears to be concordant with other cartographic sources (Hanson 1778 & 1781), and documentary evidence concerning the building of the Holte/Legge and Ashted estates at this time (McKenna 2005).

By 1778 a street grid had been laid over much of the area, and by 1825 the entire area was built up. The study area at this time lay to the southeast of the Birmingham Gun Quarter (Skipp 1983), and some gun part makers were present in the area.

A number of religious houses were located along Lawrence Street, with three non-conformist chapels recorded between 1826 and 1854 (VCH 1964). However, a Church of England church on Gem Street was a more permanent feature.

In the years 1889-91, Lawrence Street and Ryder Street were two of the three roads that were the site of Birmingham Corporation's first council houses. Ryder Street consisted of twenty two four bedroomed 'cottages' with communal yards, but indoor water closets. In Lawrence Street there were eighty two similar houses, built at right angles to the road, around courtyards.

In the late 1960s the land was cleared, after being the subject of a compulsory purchase order. This followed the University of Aston receiving its charter on the 22nd April 1966, and subsequently planning to build a campus complex near Gosta Green (Aston University 2007) which was completed and expanded over the next decade.

No sites registered in the Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record lie within the overall study area. Five entries that occur just outside the study area are detailed in Section 7, and Appendix 2. From this it is assumed that no modern recorded archaeological work is known to have occurred.

6 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY AREA

6.1 Early History: c.1550 to c.1750

The earliest historical information for the study can be drawn from secondary sources only, namely the late 19th century work by Bickley and Hill (1890), in *A survey of the Borough and Manor of Birmingham made in 1553*. The earliest primary cartographic sources are available in the form of plans of the city made by Westley in 1731 (Fig. 4) and Bradford in 1751 (Fig. 5).

A Richard Colmore lived in Birmingham from 1490 to 1517, and occupied fields known as Tanter Butts or Tanter Fields (Bickley and Hill 1890) a name that was reflected in the later Tanter Street that lay within the study area. They stretched from the road that became Stafford Street, on the west side of the study area, all the way to Gosta Green in the east where the parish boundary was located (ibid.).

On Westley's map of 1731 (Fig. 4), the roads bordering the study area, later known as Aston Street (N), Coleshill Street (S), and Stafford Street (W), are shown, but only Stafford Street is named as such. No other roads are marked within the area. The study area was given over to fields, except for some limited development on the east side of Stafford Street, where buildings extended from the junction with Cole's Hill Street in the south. This lies within Area 6. One other building, with associated garden and ancillary building, lay to the north of these, along the same street lying approximately within Area 4 of the study area.

1750-1839

By the time of Bradford's 1751 (Fig. 5) map the street layout had been extended to the east of Stafford Street, with the construction of the north-south aligned Porter Street/ Pitt Street and the east-west aligned Cross Street and Butts Lane, linking with Stafford Street to the west. The plots within this network were generally undeveloped, but were described as 'land for building'.

Buildings occupied the area to the north of Cross Street (Area 1), in 1751. Buildings also lined the east side of Stafford Street from the junction with Coleshill Street in the south as far as Butts Lane in the north. Buildings were also present intermittently along the north side of Coleshill Street, particularly to the east of Pitt Street in Area 7.

1778

The street block has been extended eastwards by this date (Fig. 6). Cross Street has been extended to the east and is now known as Vauxhall Street, New Thomas Street has been inserted extending back from Coles Hill Road. and Lawrence Street extends from this to Duke street in the east, via a junction with Sheep Street, which connects this network with Aston Street to the north. This new road network was accompanied by significant development in the form of what appear to be domestic properties with rear gardens and rear outbuildings. The frontages of both Aston Street to the north and Coleshill Street to the south, and Stafford Street to the west, are particularly densely developed. Some areas remain undeveloped at this date towards the north east of the study area, within blocks formed by the new roads Laurence Street, Vauxhall Street and Sheep Street.

1825

By this date there is a notable increase in the number of buildings within the study area (Fig. 7). Backplots have been largely filled by new buildings, including some substantial structures, particularly in the south west of the study area which may relate to industry or commerce. Building plots extend consistently back from Sheep Street in the east of the study area at this date. It is notable that the line of Vauxhall Street extending towards Sheep Street

is not now depicted, and this area, in the northeast of the study area, appears to have been divided into what at this time are large open plots.

1839

The map of 1839 (Fig. 8) does not show substantial changes to that of 1825, with the intervening years not having witnessed any radical changes to the area. It is notable that a large open area still exists in the north east of the study area.

6.2 The historical development of the Study Area after c.1855

The following sections describe the historical development of the study area by means of individual Zones, labelled Areas 1-6 (Fig. 3), owing to the complexity of industrial and domestic development here between the mid- 19th century and early 20th. Increasingly detailed mapping of the area over this period allows a reliably informed interpretation of the development of study area. Specific details regarding the function of certain properties are not always presented on cartographic sources, and contemporary trade directories have been consulted in order to elucidate the nature of certain trades and industries present within the study area in the late 19th century.

6.3 Area 1

Defined by Aston St (N), Vauxhall St (S), White Lion Passage (E). The historical maps referred to in this section (1855, 1889, 1905, 1917, 1937 and 1952) are shown on Fig. 9.

c.1855

A number of small, closely set properties are present along Vauxhall Street at this date, seemingly a row of terraced houses. An entrance on White Lion Passage gave access to a large yard, possibly a works yard. There were more tightly planned properties along Aston Street, which may have been for commercial use, and a large building close to the corner with Stafford Street, with a passageway on its east side leading to a rear yard. The size of this building suggests that it may have been some kind of manufactory.

1889

Various changes had taken place by this date. The terraced properties on Vauxhall Street had been replaced by the Eagle Printing Works and, on the corner with White Lion Passage, the Eagle Gun Works. The latter comprised two street ranges enclosing a courtyard entered through a covered carriageway from White Lion Passage. The other properties in this block all seem to have faced towards Aston Street, with rear yards that were accessible via an open entrance onto White Lion Passage. The northeast corner of the block had been redeveloped, and extensions had been added to some of the Aston Street properties.

Businesses at this time include a corn merchant, a tool broker, and a branch of the Midland Bank, all along Aston Street. A printers and paper works, along with the gun manufactory, were on Vauxhall Street. (Kelly's Directory of Birmingham 1890).

1905

The map of this date is less clear, but does not appear to suggest any significant change. A bank is noted on the corner of Vauxhall Street and Aston Street.

1917

Minimal change appears to have occurred. The east end of the courtyard of the Eagle Gun Works had been built on, but for the most part the configuration of buildings remained the same

1937

The buildings retained the same external boundaries. Although plots to the northwest and southeast appear to have amalgamated into larger premises

1952

The buildings continued to have the same layout. The building on the southeast corner was in use as a printing works. It is uncertain at what date the use of this premises changed from the gun works shown on the 1889 map.

Modern development

1970

The buildings continued to have the same layout (Fig. 10)

1974

By this time the area had undergone massive redevelopment (Fig. 11). White Lion Passage, and Vauxhall Street had been removed. Some new buildings appeared in the northeast corner of this area. The modern road, James Watt Queensway, may encroach into the western part of this area.

1996

No further development appears to have occurred in this area (Fig. 12).

2004

Further buildings had been constructed by this date in the southeast corner of the area (Fig. 2).

Archaeological potential

There is the potential for the survival of below-ground structures relating to at least the early 19th century surviving along the Aston Street frontage in the north of this area, where this has not been truncated by the construction of the modern road system. The potential for eighteenth century remains is dependent on the degree to which these were truncated by redevelopment in the early 19th century.

6.4 Area 2

Defined by Aston Street (N), Vauxhall Street (S), White Lion Passage (W), Gem Street (E)

The historical maps referred to in this section (1855, 1889, 1905, 1917, 1937 and 1952) are shown on Fig. 13.

c.1855

The block is almost entirely built up, with large properties fronting all streets here. A new road, Gem Street, ran from Aston Street in the north to Vauxhall Street in the south. Large properties extending back from Aston Street, and Gem Street may relate to commercial premises or buildings with an industrial usage. The fact that access passages regularly extend from Gem street between properties here, may suggest the presence of back to back or court housing complexes here and this becomes clearer on the next available map of 1889.

1889

Back-to back style housing is clearly shown on the map of this date, with associated open courts. There appears to have been a denser development of this housing type here by this date. The greater detail of this map shows the numbering of courts, and annotates the Golden Lion Public House on the northwest corner of the area and the Coach and Horses fronting onto Vauxhall Street. A large warehouse has been constructed on the corner of Vauxhall Street and White Lion Passage. The larger properties in this area front onto Aston Street.

A wide variety of businesses were present in this area in 1890. Shops included grocers, fruiterers, butchers and fishmongers. Workshops included lamp makers, watch makers, and milliners. There was a beer retailer, and also a dairy. (Kelly's Directory of Birmingham 1890).

1905

No significant alterations to the built environment are recorded on the map of this date.

1917

Again, no significant changes appear to have been made to properties in this area, which remains an area of back to back housing and courts, with larger properties, perhaps commercial in use, fronting Aston Street.

1937

No significant change appears to have occurred in the area. The back-to-back houses that front onto Gem Street and Vauxhall Street were still present. Some minor alterations to the yards at the centre of the block have occurred.

1952

The buildings were largely unaltered, and kept the same layout. The large building to the southwest corner appears to have changed from a warehouse (as shown on the 1889 map) to an Engineering works. A building to the centre of the block appears to be an amalgamation of smaller buildings, and may also suggest a conversion to industrial usage, or an expansion of smaller scale industry.

Modern development

1970

The buildings continue to have the same layout (Fig. 10)

1974

Mass development (Fig. 11) had removed the south end of Gem Street, and Vauxhall Street. All previous buildings had been removed. Newly developed large buildings, presumably relating to the university, were positioned on a line northwest - southeast through much of the central part of the area.

1996

The area does not seem to have changed since buildings were constructed in the early 1970s (Fig. 12).

2004

Some alterations to existing modern buildings have been made, with the modern building footprint remaining largely the same (Fig. 2).

Archaeological potential

In common with the rest of the study area, no archaeology is anticipated from before the middle of the 18th century. No large industrial premises have been located in the area, and 19th-century domestic/commercial development is likely to be the prevalent form. Modern university development is likely to have destroyed archaeology depending on the depth of foundations. Below-ground remains are perhaps most likely to occur along the Aston Street frontage, relating to early 19th century buildings and possibly late 18th century remains where these have not been truncated by the later buildings. Islands of archaeology relating to mid-19th century buildings may exist in-between areas of modern development, particularly towards the eastern part of the area.

6.5 Area 3:

Defined by Aston Street (N), Gem Street (W), Sheep Street (E), Lawrence Street (S). The zone also covers a small section of land on the corner of Sheep Street and Lawrence Street, on the block bounded by Duke Street to the east.

The historical maps referred to in this section (1855, 1889, 1905, 1917, 1937 and 1952) are shown on Fig. 14.

1847

At this date Bishop Ryder Church is constructed with a west tower fronting New Thomas Street. The church was constructed from red brick, from a design by Rickman and Hussey, in a Gothic style. Its tower was fitted with eight bells in 1869. It underwent reconstruction to an unspecified degree in 1894 (VCH 1964). The church was consecrated in 1838, after money was raised by public conscription. Indeed, it appears likely that one of the open areas marked on mapping from 1825 in this area, had either been purchased for the construction of this church at an earlier date, or was bought for such purposes in the 1830s, with the remainder of the area being opened up by the construction of Gem Street some time between 1839 and 1855. Contemporary illustrations of the church exist, with what may be the earliest showing it in isolation (Plate 1) and a later depiction showing it with other, arguably later buildings in proximity (Plate 2).

Two different accounts of the origin of the name exist. First that the church was founded at the request of the Bishop of Leicester and his friend, one Dr. Ryder. Second, that the church was built in memory of a Bishop of Lichfield who died in 1836, and was named Henry Ryder (VCH 1964). The west branch of Lawrence Street (also once known as Tanter Street) was renamed Ryder Street about this time.

1855

Gem Street was in existence by this date, and ran from Aston Street in the north to Vauxhall Street in the south, following the line of a former 'field' boundary, as shown as early as 1825. The east side of this block was, to a great extent, given over to court housing, although there is also likely to have been industrial and commercial activity present, represented by larger buildings. The Lawrence Street front seems to have consisted of terraced housing or small commercial properties. The west side of this area was occupied by the church and associated buildings. These came to occupy the previously empty land in the area.

The Birmingham Free Industrial School was located on Gem Street between 1850 and 1902, and had places for 330 pupils when it first opened (VCH 1964). Later maps show this to be the buildings north of the east-west aligned church.

1889

Industrial activity was present in the form of the Crown Works (Engineering), the Union Castor Works, and a cooperage, extending back from Sheep Street. Also on this side of the block facing Sheep Street was the Anchor Public House. The west side was markedly different, as it contained the Bishop Ryder Church and three schools (for girls, boys and infants). Street layouts remain the same.

There were two butchers in this area, a dairy, a fruit seller, a milk dealer, as well as a brass foundry, iron plate worker and bricklayer. There were two public houses, the Anchor (as mentioned above) and the Old Dog on Aston Street. (Kelly's Directory of Birmingham 1890).

1905

The most notable change depicted on this map is the removal of court style housing in the southeastern area of this block, and the construction of a much larger building. Whether this was associated with the church or schools at this time is uncertain. The school buildings also appear to have been extended at this date.

1917

Little change can be seen to have occurred in the area at this date.

1937

Further areas of court style housing have been removed from the east of the area adjacent to Sheep Street by this date, and a further large building has been constructed north of the 'hall'.

1952

The building north of the hall is described as a clinic and back to back style properties have been removed to the north of this and a printing works set up. A bacon-curing factory is present to the rear of properties fronting Aston Street and Sheep Street. One of the schools is now recorded as a school for the deaf. Bishop Ryder's Church remains a focal point of the area in the late 1950s (Plate 3).

Modern development

1970

The large building to the east was a clinic next to the 'hall' (Fig. 10). The church of Bishop Ryder had been removed (1960), but the schools remained. The buildings with frontages onto Aston Street had been altered or consolidated in some way into larger premises. All buildings along the Lawrence Street frontages had been removed.

1974

Redevelopment had cut Gem Street off to the south and a large modern building extended to within the southern part of the area (Fig. 11)

1996

There seems to have been a redevelopment of the area by this date, with further buildings having been constructed in the northern and central areas of the site (Fig. 12). It appears as though most of the older buildings had been demolished.

2004

The university building remained the same. The original northeast stretch of Aston Street was now closed (Fig. 2)

Archaeological potential

There may be some potential for the survival of below ground structures and deposits relating to 19th century domestic housing in the eastern and north eastern parts of Area 3, where these have not been destroyed by modern development. The former Laurence Street frontage in the south of the area may also have potentially escaped modern truncation and structures dating from at least the early 19th century may remain here. Earlier, 18th century, features may survive where they have not been truncated by later buildings. It would appear that areas relating to the former church and schools, in the west of this area, have been subject to truncation by modern development.

6.6 Area 4

Defined by Vauxhall Street (N), Stafford Street (W), Old Cross Street (E), Ryder Street (S). The historical maps referred to in this section (1855, 1889, 1905, 1917, 1937 and 1952) are shown on Fig. 15.

1855

The greater detail provided by this map shows extensive back to back housing arranged around two large open courtyards in the south of the area, with larger, perhaps commercial buildings fronting onto Stafford Street, and larger open yards in the northeast of the area.

1889

On the northeast corner was Old Lane Metal Works, representing a new development at this time comprised of a yard surrounded by buildings on three sides, with access onto Old Cross Street. An area of former court housing in the centre of the block is now occupied by a shop fitting and brass works. Some of the court housing apparently remains, on the works' southern side. Between these cottages and the Golden Cup Public House was a large open space, and on the southeast corner another large open space.

Businesses in the area included two metal merchants, a beer retailer, as well as a butcher, greengrocer, and fishmonger on Stafford Street. (Kelly's Directory of Birmingham 1890).

1905

Significant redevelopment of this area can be seen to have occurred by this date. The area formerly occupied by the shop fitting and brass works has been significantly extended. Properties in the northwest corner fronting Stafford Street have now been removed. The Golden Cup PH remained at the southwest corner, but a row of terraced housing had been built to the east of it fronting Ryder Street.

1917

Further large industrial sized buildings have been constructed in areas that were previously open, although a relatively sizable open area appears to have remained in the northwest area at the corner of Stafford Street and Vauxhall Street.

1937

The row of buildings along the north side of Ryder Street including the public house were present, but all other land in the area was by now incorporated into the works. There was still the same internal courtyard to the centre of the works, accessed from Stafford Street via a covered entrance.

1952

The buildings along Ryder St. were unaltered. The large building occupying the remainder of the area was described on the map as a shop fitting works, indicating a continuity of industry here since 1889. A glimpse of the frontage of the Stafford Street and Ryder Street junction can be seen in a contemporary photo of c.1958 (Plate 4).

Modern development

1970

The public house on the corner of Ryder Street had been removed, along with some housing to the east (Fig. 10). Six house plots still remained up to the corner with Old Cross Street. The works were now described as warehouses, although some works did remain along Old Cross Street as part of the same complex of buildings.

1974

The redevelopment in the study area had completely removed all buildings in this area, and it is empty (Fig. 11). Only a small part of Old Cross Street remained to the southeast of the area.

1996

A large modern building occupied the eastern part of the area at this date (Fig. 12).

2004

The area appeared not to have changed by this date (Fig. 2).

Archaeological potential

This area is likely to have more industrial archaeology, with brass and other metal works located here during the late 19th century. It appears that this industrial activity had truncated former back to back and court housing in this area. All archaeology is likely to be from after c. 1750, except in the southwest corner where possible building from before 1731 may exist, preservation permitting. The zone is largely taken up by a modern building, but again, some open areas may preserve archaeology, particularly in the western areas where these have not been truncated by the modern road and associated subway.

6.7 Area 5

Defined by Vauxhall Street (N), Old Cross Street (W), Gem Street (E), Ryder Street (S)

The historical maps referred to in this section (1855, 1889, 1905, 1917, 1937 and 1952) are shown on Fig. 16.

1855

The block was mainly filled with back-to-back housing with some larger buildings in the southeast fronting Tanter Street. The very northeastern corner was not built on, which appears consistent with earlier mapping, with one building having been removed since 1839.

1889

A large part of this block was given over to terraced courtyard housing including back to backs. There were two public houses, the Crown and Anchor on the southeast corner and the Lord Nelson in the middle of the Lawrence Street frontage. There were some larger properties in the northeast quarter, filling a formerly open area and creating an open yard to the rear by having removed some previous small buildings. The road previously known as Tanter Street was now named as part of Lawrence Street. This is a continuation from the existing Lawrence Street to the east.

An iron plate maker was present, as well as a coal dealer and French polisher on Lawrence Street. (Kelly's Directory of Birmingham 1890).

1905

Court Number 7, in the northwest of the area has been cleared by this date, and a large, presumably industrial building has been constructed in the northeastern area. Buildings fronting onto Old Cross Street have largely disappeared by this date and structures to the north of Court 5 appear to have been amalgamated into one large industrial building. Court number 4 has been remodelled on its western side and a number of terraced style houses now occupy the corner of Old Cross Street Ryder Street. The Crown and Anchor public house still occupies the junction with Gem Street and Ryder Street.

1917

No perceptible alterations to the area have taken place since 1905.

1937

There had been construction of a large building in the northwest corner, of unknown use. A courtyard existed in the centre of the building with a passageway exiting onto Vauxhall St.

1952

The Atlas Works (Spoons and Forks) is present in the north west of the area, and appears to relate to the large building shown on the 1937 map, which occupied an area of former court housing. Two warehouses are noted to the east, again reflecting buildings shown on the 1937 map. The buildings in the area were unchanged. The two larger buildings to the northeast corner were warehouses.

Modern development

1970

No major changes are apparent (Fig. 10)

1974

The roads of the area, and all old buildings had been cleared for development (Fig. 11). New large buildings had been located in the area.

1996

Some extensions had been made to the modern buildings in the centre of this area, extending to the northwest (Fig. 12).

2004

No change (Fig. 2).

Archaeological potential

This area is the site of a large and extensive university buildings, which may have disturbed archaeological remains during its construction, depending upon the depth of excavation. Late 18th to early 19th century sub-surface archaeology may survive where they have not been truncated by the large modern buildings. Areas with greater potential for the survival of such remains appear to be the western and southern former street frontages. It is notable that the northern part of the area witnessed the construction of large industrial buildings shown in 1937 and 1952, which may have disturbed earlier structures relating to domestic housing.

The former Lawrence Street frontage, in the south of the area, may have the greatest archaeological potential relating to domestic housing, as properties dating to at least 1855 appear to have survived right through until demolition in the 1970s.

6.8 Area 6

Defined by Ryder Street (N), Stafford Street (W), Old Cross Street (E), Coleshill Street (S).

The historical maps referred to in this section (1855, 1889, 1905, 1917, 1937 and 1952) are shown on Fig. 17.

1855

The area is characterised at this date by small probably domestic buildings, including some back-to-back style housing along Coleshill Road. Larger buildings may relate to industrial or commercial enterprises fronting onto Stafford Street. A large open area also extends from Stafford Street, and a significant rear access leads from Coleshill Road to the south.

1889

At the northwest corner was the Old Barley Mow Public House, and in the middle of the Coleshill Street front the Hope and Anchor. Both of these premises may have earlier origins. Otherwise the block seems to have contained a mixture of commercial, industrial and domestic buildings including some courtyard housing. There was a gun furniture works with access to the courtyard from Coleshill Street, and a warehouse accessed from Old Cross Street. Tanter Street had been renamed Lawrence Street to the north of the block. Some buildings have been removed in the northeast corner of the block.

There is record of a cow keeper on Lawrence Street, along with many other businesses. A sword maker, tin plate maker (both on Coleshill Street), leather merchant and glazier (both on Stafford Street) were found in the area. (Kelly's Directory of Birmingham 1890).

1905

The formerly open area of land in the northeast corner had been filled with two buildings, otherwise no perceptible changes had occurred to the street block by this date.

1917

No significant changes appear to have occurred in the building pattern. A Post Office is noted on Coleshill Road.

1937

Some clearance had occurred along the centre of the Ryder Street frontages, clearing buildings which had extended some way back into this street block. Land towards the southeast of the area had also been cleared, up to the frontage on Old Cross Street. There was no longer a building marked as a public house.

1952

The land to the north along Ryder Street had been reoccupied by a large building (a shop fitting works). Other premises noted are a clothing factory and the reliance engineering works. The other cleared land appears to have remained vacant, and the land where the Lord Nelson Public House formerly stood has been cleared.

Modern development

1970

While the frontages along Stafford St. remained unaltered, the rest of the area had undergone changes (Fig. 10). Industrial buildings had been built north of where the public house once stood. Some terracing remained on the corner of Ryder and Gem Streets, but land to the north and west had been cleared. No buildings fronted directly onto Gem Street at this time.

1974

A large building appears to have been constructed across the eastern and central part of the site by this date (Fig. 11)

1996

Buildings are not shown on this map, and the area appears to be void, excepting subways at the northern and southern extents of the area (Fig. 12).

2004

Coleshill Street had been removed, and two large university buildings had been erected running north - south through the area (Fig. 2).

Archaeological potential

It is possible that archaeological deposits relating to former buildings in the area may exist beyond areas truncated by modern buildings. Any surviving archaeology is likely to relate to remains dating from the early 19th century, although much of the court style housing is likely to have been truncated by 20th century industrial buildings. The former Stafford Street frontage has been shown to have been developed from the early 18th century, although the construction of James Watt Queensway may have truncated any archaeology relating to this.

It is thought that disturbance from the two 'S' shaped buildings in the southwest of the study area will have removed much archaeology, although some may remain in the open spaces surrounding them.

6.9 Area 7

Defined by Ryder Street (N), Old Cross Street (W), Gem Street (E), Coleshill Street (S)

The historical maps referred to in this section (1855, 1889, 1905, 1917, 1937 and 1952) are shown on Fig. 18.

1855

The block appears to have mainly comprised of housing, with some more irregular buildings to the southwest, behind the houses that face onto Coleshill Street. There were at least seven courtyards to the rear of the houses, some of which could have been industrial. A group of back-to-back houses in the north east of the area along Thomas Street are grouped around a large courtyard at this date.

The Gaiety music hall was opened on the 24th June 1846, alongside the Rodney Inn public house. It was known as Holder's Hotel and Concert Hall (after it's proprietor Henry Holder) (Price 1988). Where this is shown on later maps, its form is noticeably larger than the building depicted on the 1855 map.

1889

A large radical clearance of terraced housing along Ryder Street and Old Cross Street has taken place by this date and the back-to-back court in the north east of the area has also been demolished.

At the southeast corner was the Gaiety Palace Public House of theatrical proportions, and adjoining it to the north a warehouse. The Rising Sun Public House stood on the southwest corner, and next to it to the north was a smithy. Fronting Coleshill Street were a number of commercial properties with covered passageways leading to the rear yards. A large proportion of the northern half of this block was now devoid of buildings.

The music hall, after passing through several owners eventually changed its name to the Birmingham Concert Hall in 1871. In 1886 the name was changed to the Gaiety Concert Hall (Price 1988). An early photograph shows the theatre named as a Concert Hall (Plate 5). By 1897 the music hall was owned by a trust, and was renamed the Gaiety Theatre of Varieties (Price 1988). The 1889 map shows this as the Gaiety Palace.

Gem Street was the location of the brewery stores. There were also weighing machine makers, a brass foundry and screw toolmaker, alongside usual shops and a blacksmith on Coleshill Street. (Kelly's Directory of Birmingham 1890).

1905

The earlier housing along Ryder Street had, by this time been replaced by a new row of terraces, with a large open area to the rear. These same terraces can be seen in a photograph of c. 1958 which looks south across Ryder Street (Plate 6).

1917

The area remained essentially the same as it was in 1905, while some properties to the west of the Gaiety Place appear to have been removed. A public house in the corner of the Gaiety Theatre appears to have been marked out at this time. The music hall closed as such in 1920. It had a capacity of 3,500, and was converted into a cinema (Price 1988).

1937

No noticeable changes are recorded on the map of this date.

1952

By this date this area appears to have been characterised largely by industrial premises, including a pipe works, a snuff works and a builder's yard. Other large unspecified buildings extending back from Old Cross Street are also likely to have been of industrial usage at this date. Terracing along Ryder Street, had, however, remained unchanged. The former Music hall is now described as a cinema.

Modern development

1970

Industrial buildings between the cinema and Old Cross Street had been rebuilt (Fig. 10). However, the Rising Sun Public House and associated outbuildings remained on the southwest corner. The cinema closed on the 29th November 1969.

1974

Ryder Street had been completely removed (Fig. 11). Whilst the other roads remain around area 7, all buildings had been demolished.

1996

Area 7 was still vacant, but two pathways appear to cross it towards the university building to the north (Fig. 12).

2004

The buildings remain unchanged, and a lake had been constructed in the area (Fig. 2; Plate 7).

Archaeological potential

This area appears to have witnessed the least disturbance in modern times, except for the construction of a large pond, and potential associated landscaping.

There is the potential for archaeology relating to 19th century terracing fronting onto what was Coleshill Street. The northern part of the area initially characterised by dense back to back and court housing in the mid-19th century, was largely redeveloped in the late 19th and early 20th century. However, it is uncertain to what extent this may have removed subterranean features, and a large open area remained behind properties fronting Ryder Street into the 20th century which may have allowed for the preservation of earlier structures and deposits. This area appears only to have been partially impacted on by the large recent pond feature.

Industrial activity in the north of the area in the late 19th century includes brass founding, tool making, and glass blowing.

6.10 Area 8

Defined by Lawrence Street (N), Gem Street (W), Coleshill Street (S), and Duke Street (E). Part of this zone overlaps slightly into the block to the south, on the other side of Coleshill Street. The historical maps referred to in this section (1855, 1889, 1905, 1917, 1937 and 1952) are shown on Fig. 19.

1855

A far denser pattern of development is apparent by this date, notably with back-to-back housing and terraces arranged around courts. Larger, possible commercial and industrial properties were present to the south along Coleshill Street.

1889

The area had changed very little, apart from a few new constructions to infill the few plots left. At the west end of the northern sector, fronting Gem Street, was a chandlery. Towards the west end of this southern sector were the Hope Works (Bicycle and Sword) and a brass foundry. Fronting Coleshill Street was the Black Lion public house. The court arrangement has seen some redevelopment in the northwest corner, and industrial buildings appear to be present in the southwest corner of the area.

A gun part maker, leather seller, boot maker, brass foundry, and wood turner were present on Coleshill Street. There were also two beer retailers, and a milk seller on Lawrence Street. (Kelly's Directory of Birmingham 1890).

1905

The southern half of the area appeared largely unchanged. However, in the northern area back-to-back housing had been replaced by rows of terraced housing, conceived as a uniform plan, and arranged at right angles to the frontage of Lawrence Street. Photographs from the late 1960s show these where they meet Lawrence Street (Plate 8) and some details of their frontages (Plate 9).

1917

No change is apparent on the map of this date.

1937

Three large industrial buildings have been constructed by this date in the southwest corner and the eastern areas of this block. On the corner of Gem and Coleshill streets a new public house was shown on the area of cleared land. This is possibly the old public house relocating to a new corner position.

1952

The large industrial premises shown on the map off 1937 are named as machine tool works, an engineering works a food warehouse and a hearth furniture works. The public house remained on the corner of Coleshill Street and Gem Street. A post office fronted onto Coleshill Street. One long plot facing onto Coleshill Street lay vacant in the southeast corner of the study area. 'Ruins' are noted to the south of Coleshill Street in the southeastern part of Area 8.

Modern development

1970

The north of the area was still terraced housing (Fig. 10). A glimpse of life to the rear of these terraces can be seen in a photograph of c. 1968 (Plate 10). The machine tool works had converted into the Science and Engineering Laboratories of the University of Aston. The public house was still present. The empty plot had become a metalwork factory.

1974

The housing in the north of the area had been cleared and the university building appeared to have been dramatically enlarged, covering areas formerly occupied by industrial works (Fig. 11). This development covered much of Area 8 at this time.

1996

The large modern building appears to have contracted in size with open area present in-between what are now two separate blocks (Fig. 12).

2004

The area had been totally cleared, and the land had a sports pitch built on it (Fig. 2). A raised embankment apparent in this area may suggest some levelling of the ground surfaces here (Plate 11).

Archaeological potential

The archaeological potential of the area is high, beyond areas developed in the 1970s. The area may seal archaeology associated with the former Coleshill Road, dating to at least the mid-19th century, particularly in the vicinity of the car park. The area of the sports pitch has the potential to have mid-nineteenth century back to back and court housing surviving between the later rows of early twentieth century terraces, where these have not been disturbed by modern truncation.

There was a brass founder, and caster in the area, as well as a gun maker. The tool works later became a university building, and it is presumed that this was completely removed when the area was landscaped, although subsurface evidence may remain.

7 SMR AND LISTED BUILDINGS INFORMATION

No listed Sites and Monuments Records exist within the boundary of the study area itself. However, some lie just outside the study area and are described here.

A glassworks is known to have existed in the region to the north of Area 1 of the study area (SMR 20492).

Turner's Brass House was a long established brass works located to the south of Area 6 of the study area (SMR 20042).

The cells at the police station on Steelhouse Lane are extant, and lie to the west of the study area (SMR 03780). Also Coleridge Chambers are located close to the police station (SMR 02405).

To the east of the study area lies the Old Baths, built by the City of Birmingham Corporation in c.1880 (SMR 03903).

Most of the buildings in the study area were demolished before modern listing practices were put in place, there are no listed buildings within the study area. The sports centre on Woodcock Street to the east of the study area is a listed building (grade II), as are the previously mentioned police cells at Steelhouse Lane.

No locally listed buildings lie close to the study area or within it. A conservation area exists around the Steelhouse Lane area to the west of the study area.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Above ground

There are no archaeologically significant remains above ground within the study area, except for the sculptures located here (Plate 12). The concrete sculptures exhibit artistic merit and it is suggested that they are preserved for public display.

Below ground

The study area incorporates an extensive area of former industrial expansion and domestic settlement, ranging from back to back and courtyard housing to large manufactories. While the area represents a large block within later post-medieval Birmingham (7 hectares) it is by no means unique as much of Birmingham at this time was expanding in the same way, with similar configurations of building types and land usage. However, the rate of demolition and reconstruction in Birmingham in the last few decades means that much of this industrial and habitation heritage may not been recorded due to a lack of archaeological investigation, most especially prior to the 1990s.

The cartographic evidence shows that the study area began to be developed from the early 18th century, with roads being constructed for the intention of opening up land for building from the 1750s. The early and mid-19th century witnessed the intensive infilling of these plots, suggesting significant pressure on space for development in this area and a clear demand for both domestic and industrial plots. Several phases of redevelopment can be recorded from the mid-19th century onwards. The first principal development appears to have been the ongoing demolition of back to back and court housing (typical since the 1850s) from the early 20th century and its gradual replacement with large industrial structures (as in Areas 4, 5 and 6)

and with different, presumably improved forms of housing as in Areas 7 and 8. Some areas appear to have retained what may have been commercial properties dating from the mid 19th century into the late 20th (such as along Aston Street in Areas 1, 2 and 3).

It is clear that there remains the potential for below ground structures and deposits relating to former domestic occupation, commerce and industrial processes across the site, where such archaeology has not been already truncated by the substantial and extensive modern redevelopments (Fig. 20). Such remains have the potential to augment the knowledge of post-medieval industrial development in Birmingham. The potential for the physical remains of this period to contribute to our understanding industrial and domestic activity has been recently highlighted (Hodder 2003).

It may, therefore, be deemed necessary to evaluate, through means of archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) areas to be affected by further phases of development, where these can be suggested to impact upon potential archaeological deposits. This is likely to apply only to areas which have avoided previous phases of 20th century development, and where these are considered to provide a potentially useful contribution the knowledge of the historical development of this area of Birmingham. Any such investigation would be entirely the decision of the City Archaeologist within the Birmingham City Council Development Directorate, in accordance with Policy 8.36 of the Birmingham Unitary Development Plan and Planning Policy Guidance note 16, *Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990).

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by Aston Student Villages. *Thanks are due to Dr. Michael Hodder, Planning Archaeologist, of Birmingham City Council, for supplying the Sites and Monuments data. The project was managed by Malcolm Hislop BA, PhD, MIFA. The research and assessment was undertaken by Paul Collins, who produced the written report. The report was edited by John Halsted, BA, MPhil. The illustrations were prepared by Bryony Ryder.*

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9.1 Cartographic Sources

British Geological Survey (BGS), Geological survey of Great Britain, Drift Sheet 168

1731 Westley

1751 Bradford

1778 Hanson

1781 Hanson

1825 Piggot Smith

1839 Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge

1855 Piggot Smith (Board of Health) 1: 528

1899 Ordnance Survey 1: 500

1890 Ordnance Survey 1: 2500

1905 Ordnance Survey 1: 2500

1917 Ordnance Survey 1: 2500

1937 Ordnance Survey 1: 2500

1952 Ordnance Survey 1: 1250

- 1952 Ordnance Survey 1: 500
- 1969 Ordnance Survey 1: 1250
- 1973 Ordnance Survey 1: 1250
- 1996 Ordnance Survey 1: 10000
- 2004 Ordnance Survey 1: 10000

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

Aston Student Villages: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1.0 Introduction

This written scheme of investigation describes work to be undertaken at Aston University in order to support a planning application related to a proposed re-organisation of student accommodation. The proposal will involve demolition of existing residences and the construction of new accommodation together with associated buildings and facilities. It is the purpose of the desk-based assessment to evaluate the archaeological potential of the area prior to any work being done.

2.0 Location

The study area is at the west end of Aston University campus, Aston, Birmingham centred on NGR SP076874. It is bounded by Aston Street (north), Coleshill Street (south) and James Watt Queensway (west).

3.0 Objectives

The overall objective is to define the likely extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains in the area of the proposed development.

4.0 Methods

A search will be made of all readily available published and unpublished documentary records, including maps, illustrations and archaeological and geotechnical records, primarily at Birmingham Central Library Local Studies and City Archives, and the libraries of the University of Birmingham. Birmingham City SMR, the principal source of archaeological information for the city, will also be consulted, as will the NMR for the existence of aerial photographs. In addition, a walkover inspection of the study area will be carried out in order to assess topography, land use and above ground archaeology.

5.0 Staffing and Standards

The project will be managed by Malcolm Hislop BA, PhD, MIFA, and the principal fieldworker will be Michael Lobb BA, MA. All staff will be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles in the project.

The work will be carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, and *Code of Conduct*.

6.0 Reporting

The results of the desk-based assessment will be presented in a report which will include the following information: -

- Non technical summary
- Introduction
- Site location and description
- Objectives

- Methods
- Historical background and development
- Previous archaeological work
- Geo-technical results
- Archaeological significance of the site
- Sources consulted
- Appropriate illustrations including historic maps

7.0 Timetable

In normal circumstances it should be possible to begin the project within two weeks of being commissioned, and to complete the report within two weeks of starting the research.

Appendix 2 Sites and Monument Record data

SMR Number 02405 - MBM671 Site Name COLERIDGE CHAMBERS

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
02405 - MBM671	COLERIDGE CHAMBERS	Building

Late C19. Red brick and yellow terracotta. Four storeys plus attic; 3 bays divided by polygonal shaf

Monument Types and Dates

BUILDING (19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
 Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

02405 Late C19. Red brick and yellow terracotta. Four storeys plus attic; 3 bays divided by polygonal shafts that rise into and flank the crowning gable plus the polygonal corner tourelle with copper ogee cap and the return on Coleridge Passage where the entrance to No 177 Corporation Street is. Ground floor of terracotta with central entrance with door up steps within a broad arch and 2 altered shop windows. Within the entrance, good mosaic floor and wall tiling. First and second floors each with pairs of windows, those of the first floor with arches and ribbonwork and masks in the spandrels, those of the second floor with transoms and flat heads. In the gable, a triplet of windows with a decorative band above. The return on Coleridge Passage similar but simpler and with a big gable.<1>

Sources

(1) Index: DoE. 1982. List of bldings SAHI. Birmingham

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid SP 0735 8733 (MBR: 10m by 10m) SP08NE

Administrative Areas

Historic County	Warwickshire
Ward	Nechells, Birmingham

Address/Historic Names

COLERIDGE PASSAGE(S)

CORPORATION STREET(E)

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 02405	Active
Development Control Area (Central)	Active
Listed Building (II)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Hill side

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

**SMR Number 03780 - MBM1414 Site Name CELL
BLOCK TO RT OF POLICE STATION**

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
03780 - MBM1414	CELL BLOCK TO RT OF POLICE STATION	Monument

Cells block to right of the police station on the corner of Coleridge Passage. Late C19. Brick and t

Monument Types and Dates

PRISON (19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

03780 Cells block to right of the police station on the corner of Coleridge Passage. Late C19. Brick and terracotta; slate roof. Three storeys; 3 bays, the centre one advanced and gabled. The central entrance tripartite, the door up steps within an ause-de-pannier arch flanked by barred side lights with circular window and concave sided pediments above; all over, a broad 'gable' with the City of Birmingham's arms in a wreath. All windows almost square with leaded lights, mullions and transoms and fleuron like ornament in their heads. The ground floor windows barred. Central gables panelled. The right hand return to Coleridge Passage of brick with 13 tall inset panels, 3 of them with barred windows and the sixth with a tall mullioned and transomed window. <1>

Sources

(1) Index: DoE. 1982. List of Bldngs SAHI.

Location

National Grid Reference
SP 07320 87360 (point) SP08NE

Administrative Areas

Ward Nechells, Birmingham

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 03780	Active
Development Control Area (Central)	Active
Listed Building (II)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 03903 - MBM1536 Site Name OLD BATHS

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
03903 - MBM1536	OLD BATHS	Monument

The Old Baths on the NW side of University of Aston Sports Centre. c 1880 B'ham Corporation Public B

Monument Types and Dates

BATH HOUSE (19th Century to Unknown - 1880 AD)
 Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description

03903 The Old Baths on the NW side of University of Aston Sports Centre. c 1880 B'ham Corporation Public Baths, relatively early example of the buff terracotta school. The exterior screened by a large 1920s extension but the interior remains quite intact. A long rectangular hall with white tiled walls relieved by polychrome tile work and terracotta. The roof has been reboarded but retains a bolted elliptical quatrefoil pierced guider trusses of a similar pattern to those used by Chamberlain in the Art School. Narrowly arcaded cubicles are ranged along the sides with terracotta arches studded with ball ornament. At the E end is a viewing gallery with an iron balustrade of freely handled Gothic design. The W end wall has a large 3 light transomed mullioned window with stained glass set in a terracotta frame with side panels. The pool is tile lined with bands of polychrome tiles. <1>

Sources

(1) Index: DoE. 1982. List of Bldngs SAHI.

Location

National Grid Reference

SP 07800 87560 (point) SP08NE

Administrative Areas

Ward Nechells, Birmingham

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 03903	Active
Development Control Area (Central)	Active
Listed Building (II)	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Area of Archaeological Importance - 171
 Development Control Area (Central)

Active
 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	20492 - MBM2141	Site	Name
			SHAKESPEAR'S GLASSHOUSE(SITE OF)

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
20492 - MBM2141	SHAKESPEAR'S GLASSHOUSE(SITE OF)	Monument
Circle marked on Snape's map of 1778 may be a glasshouse but may be a flaw on the map.<1> Shakespear		

Monument Types and Dates

GLASS WORKS (18th Century to Unknown - 1798 AD)
 Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Description and Sources

Description

20492 Circle marked on Snape's map of 1778 may be a glasshouse but may be a flaw on the map.<1> Shakespear's glasshouse was established in 1798.<2>

Sources

- (1) Map: Snape. 1778.
- (2) Bibliographic reference: Rate Book. 1798.

Location

National Grid Reference

SP 07440 87560 (point) SP08NE

Administrative Areas

Historic County	Warwickshire
Historic Parish	Birmingham
Ward	Nechells, Birmingham

Address/Historic Names

LANCASTER CIRCUS

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 20492 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

EBM173 (Event - Survey)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number

20698 - MBM2354

Site Name THE DITCH

SMR Number

Site Name

Record Type

20698 - MBM2354

THE DITCH

Monument

Marked on 1731 and later maps

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Undated)

Description and Sources

Description

The Ditch shown running parallel to Stafford Street on 1731 map, 1750 and 1778 maps. Followed by a street on 1750 map and 1st ed OS. <1><2><3>

Sources

- (1) Map: Westley. 1731. Map of Birmingham.
- (2) Map: Bradford S. 1750. Map of Birmingham.
- (3) Map: 1884. First Edition 25 inch OS map.

Location

National Grid Reference

SP 07447 87350 (point)

SP08NE

Administrative Areas - None recorded

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 20698

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded



Fig.1

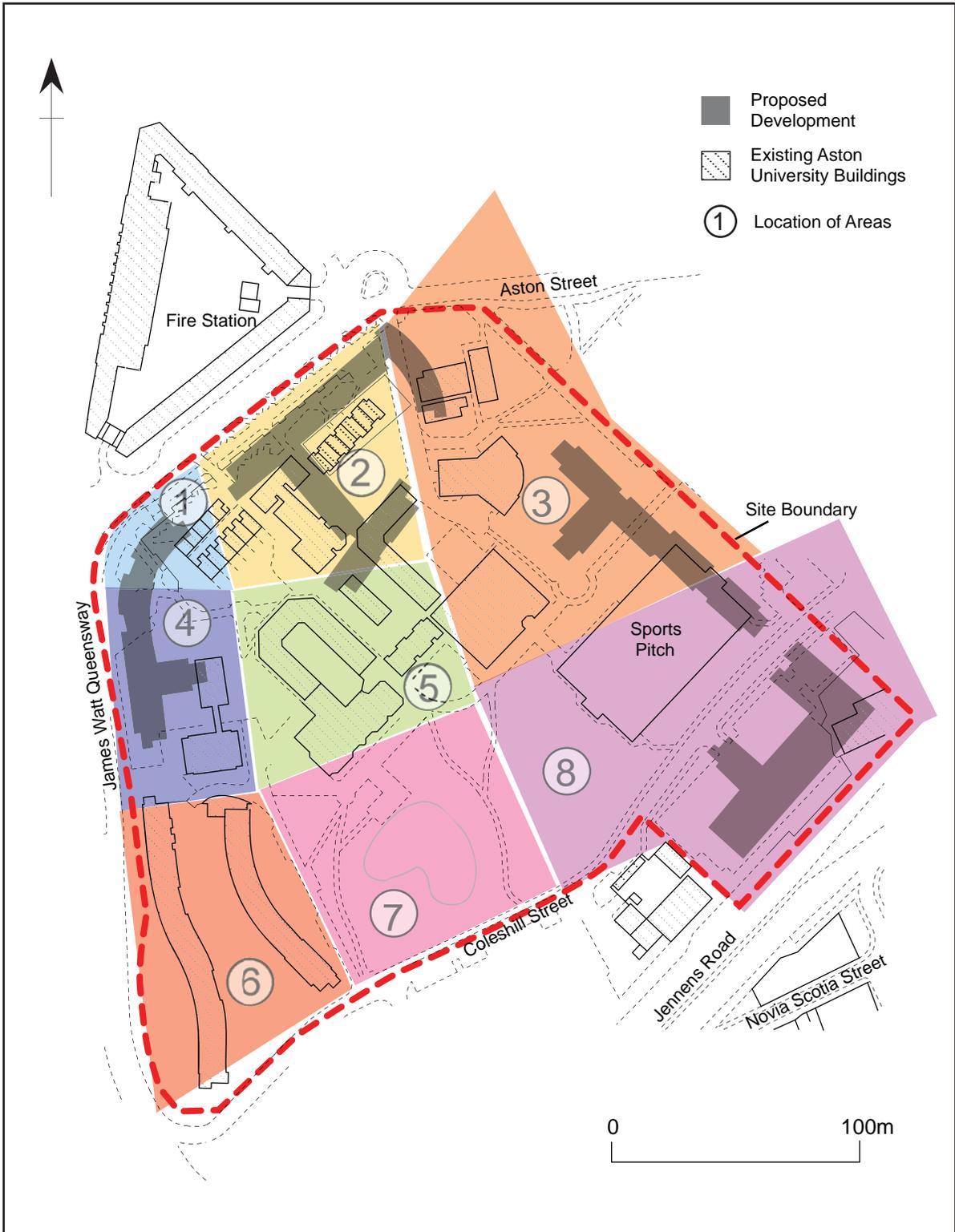


Fig.2

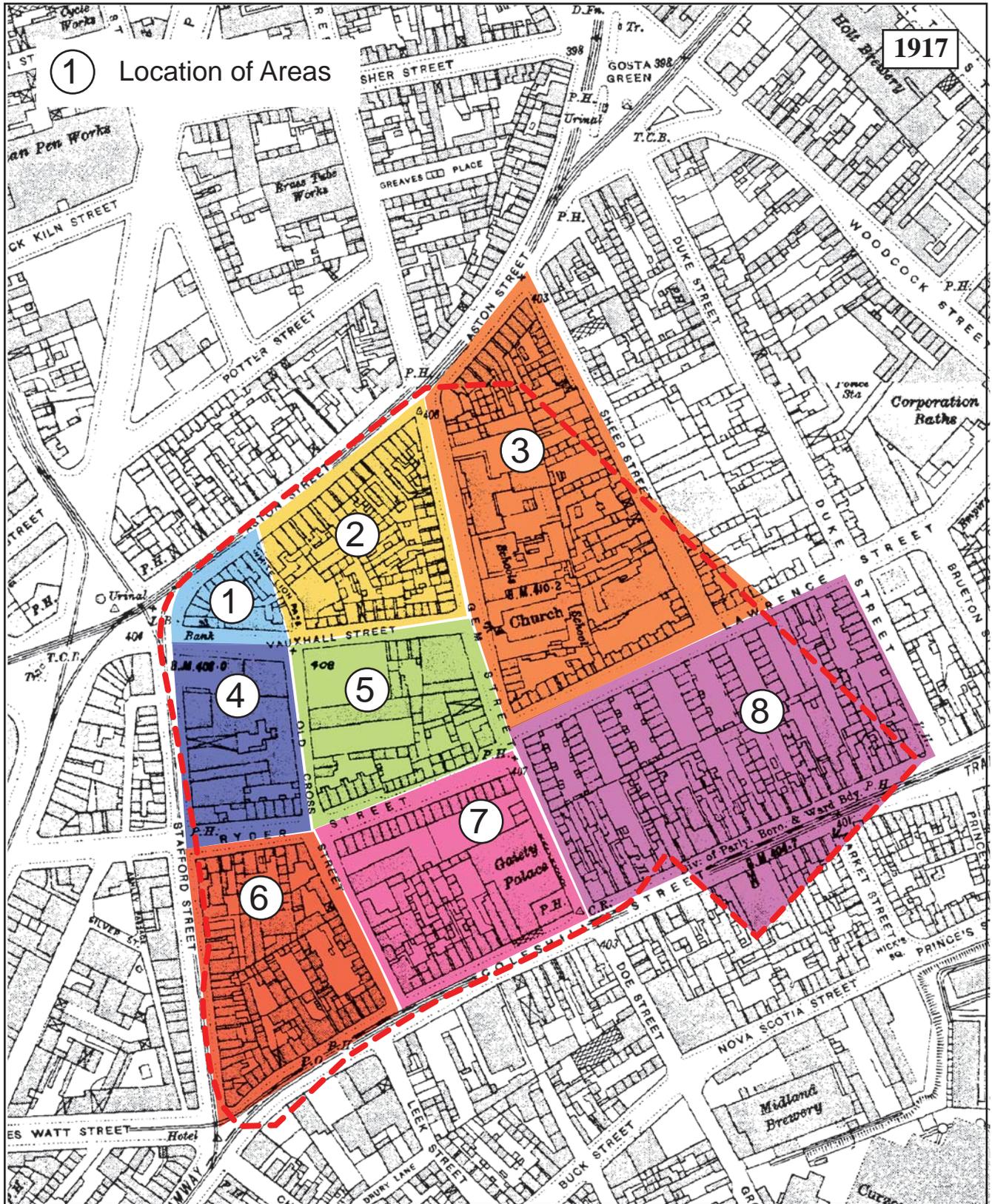


Fig.3

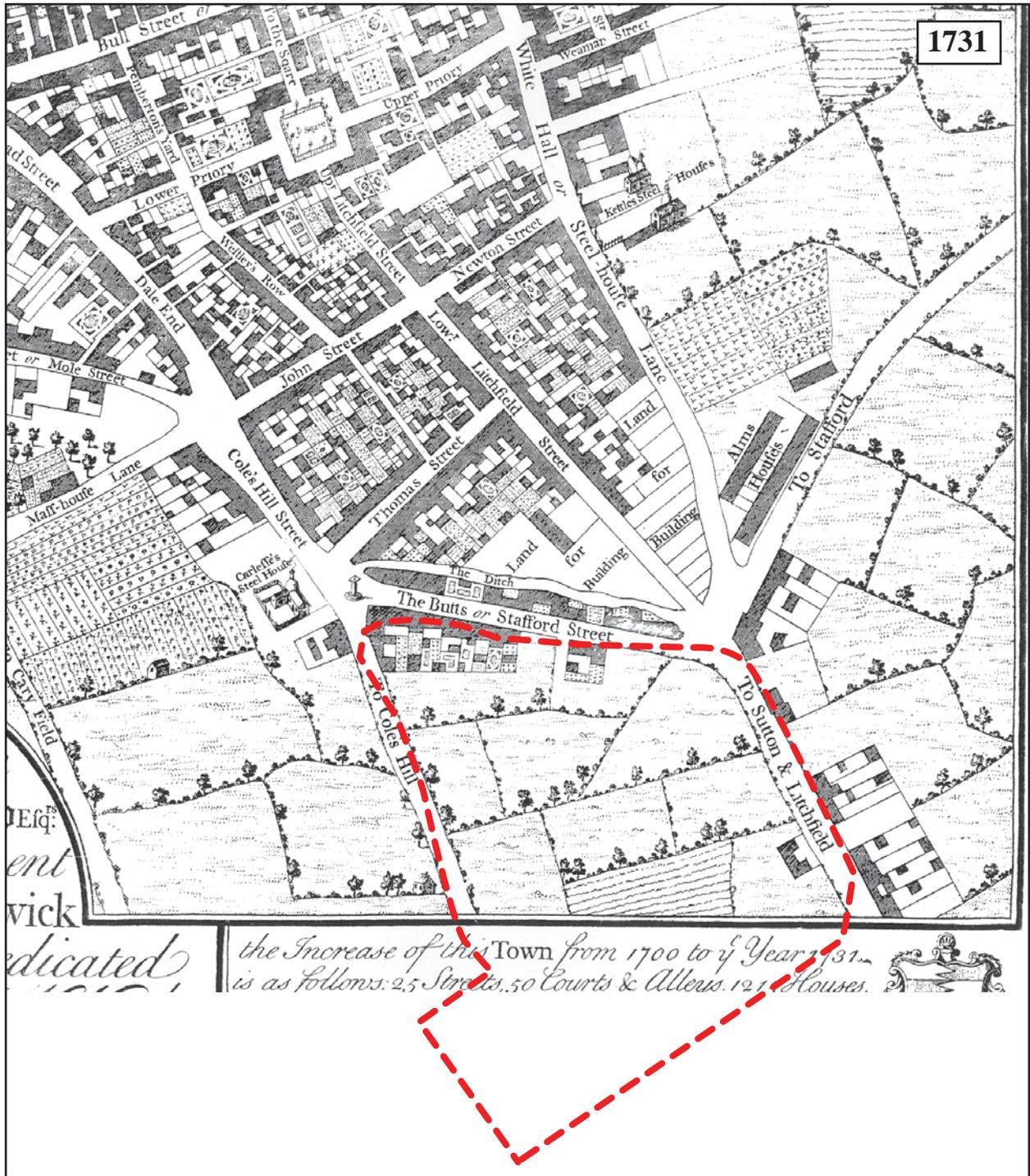


Fig.4



Fig.5

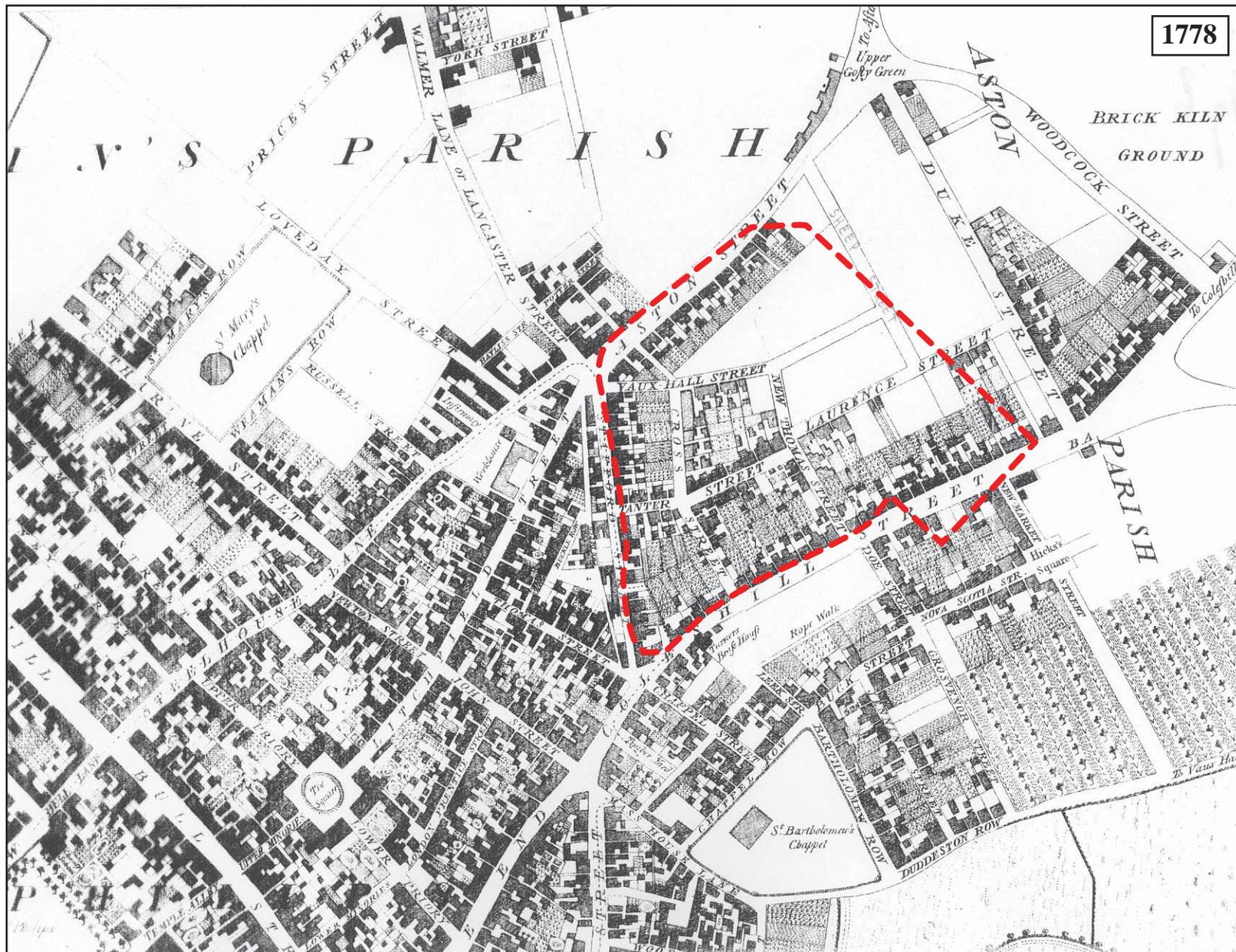


Fig.6

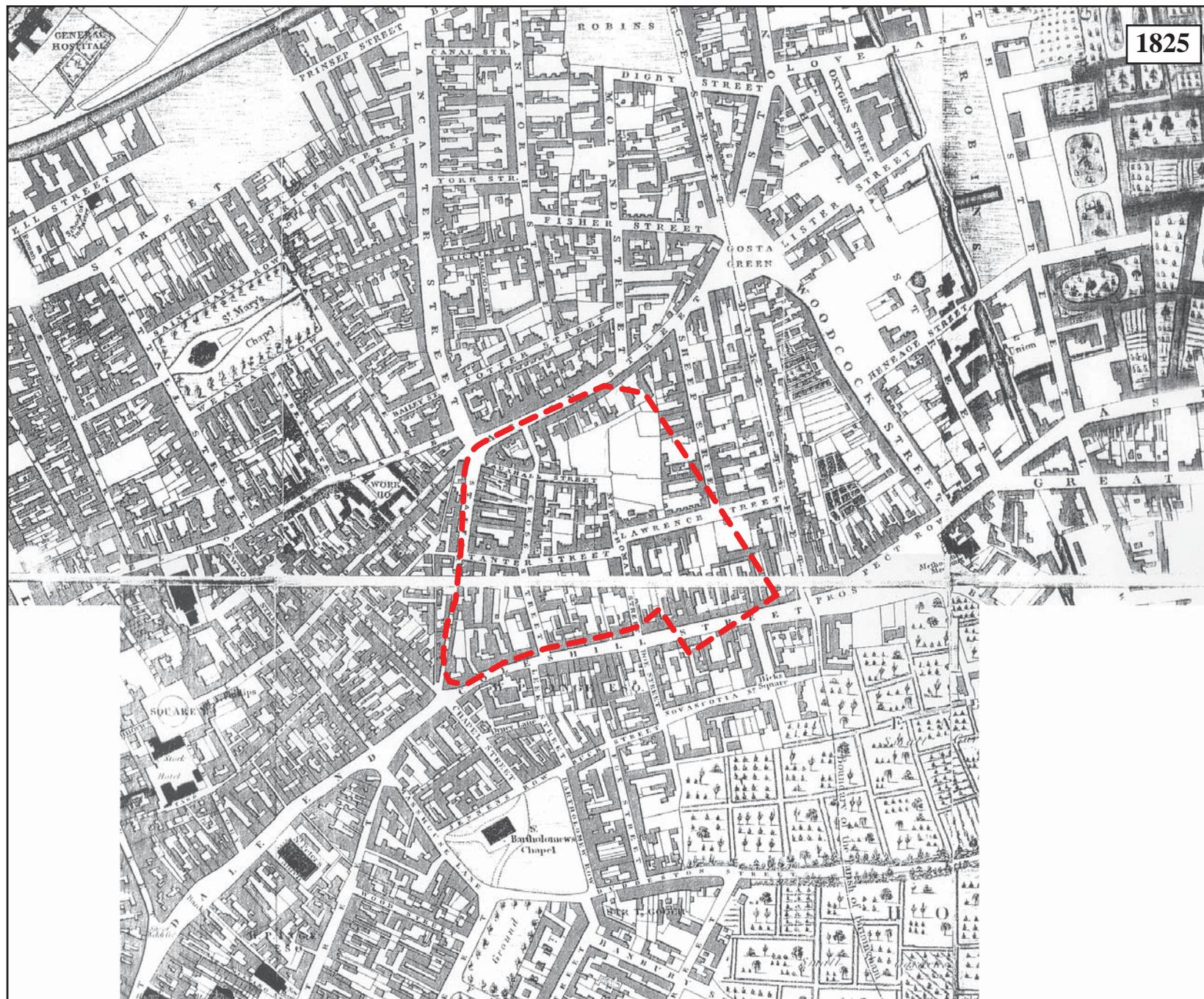
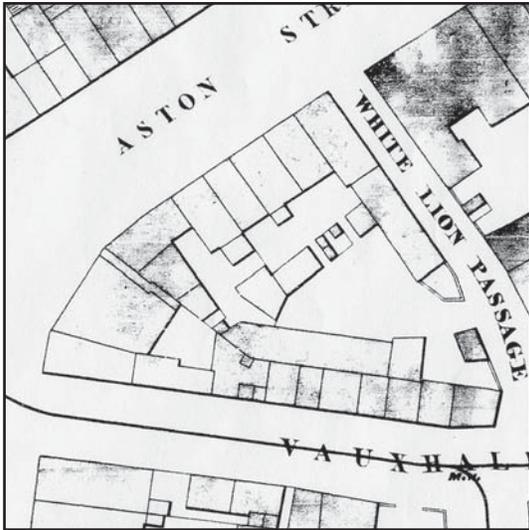


Fig.7

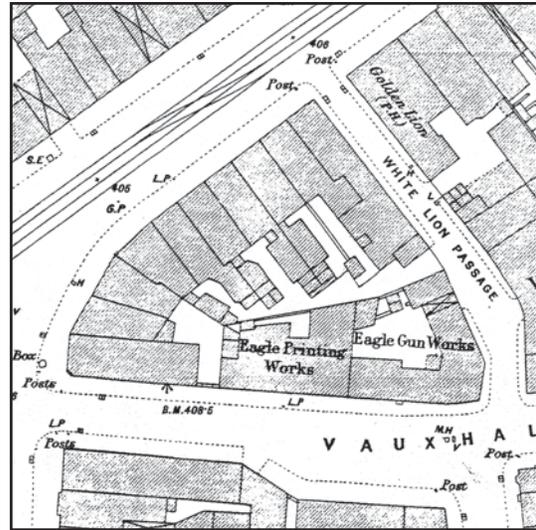


Fig.8

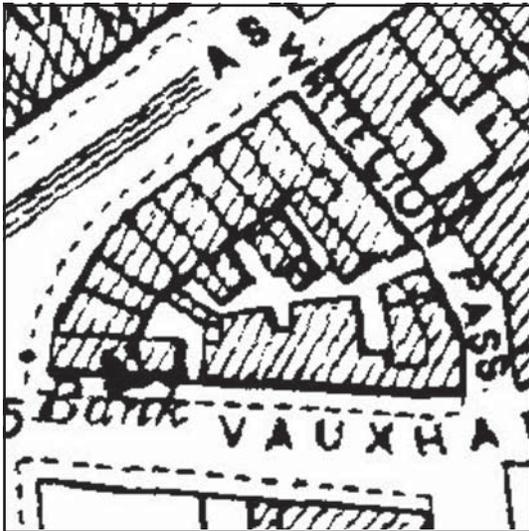
AREA 1



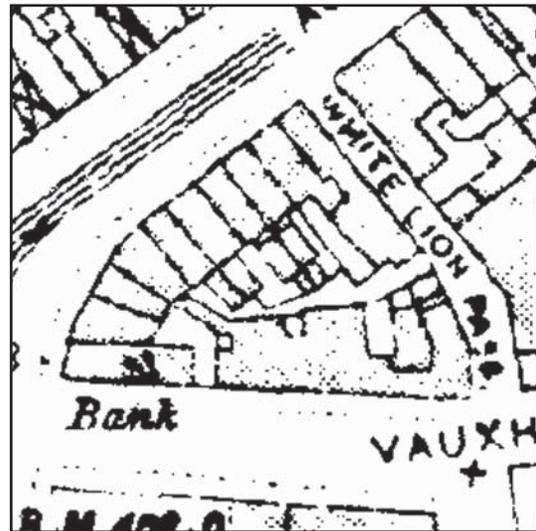
1855



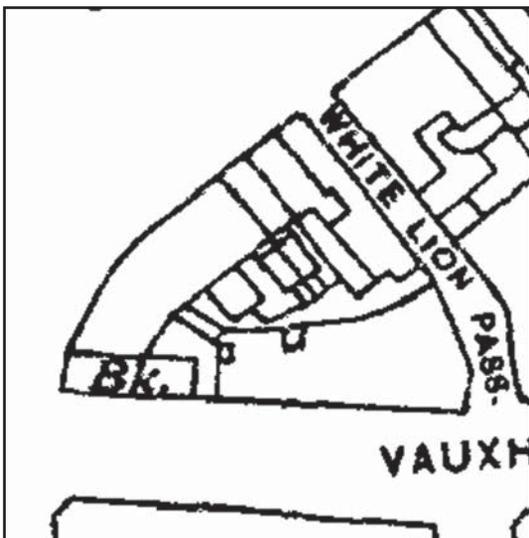
1889



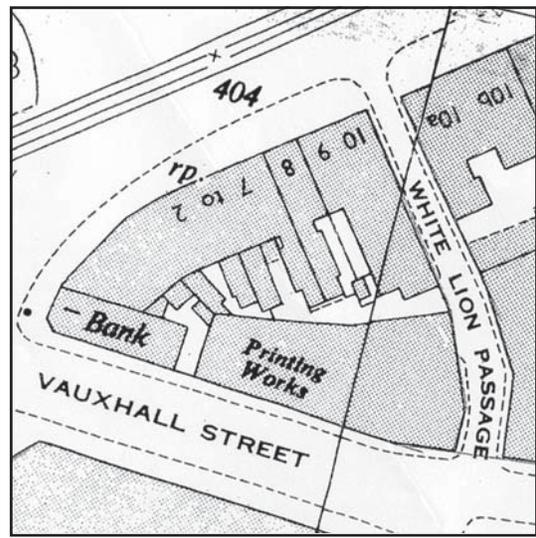
1905



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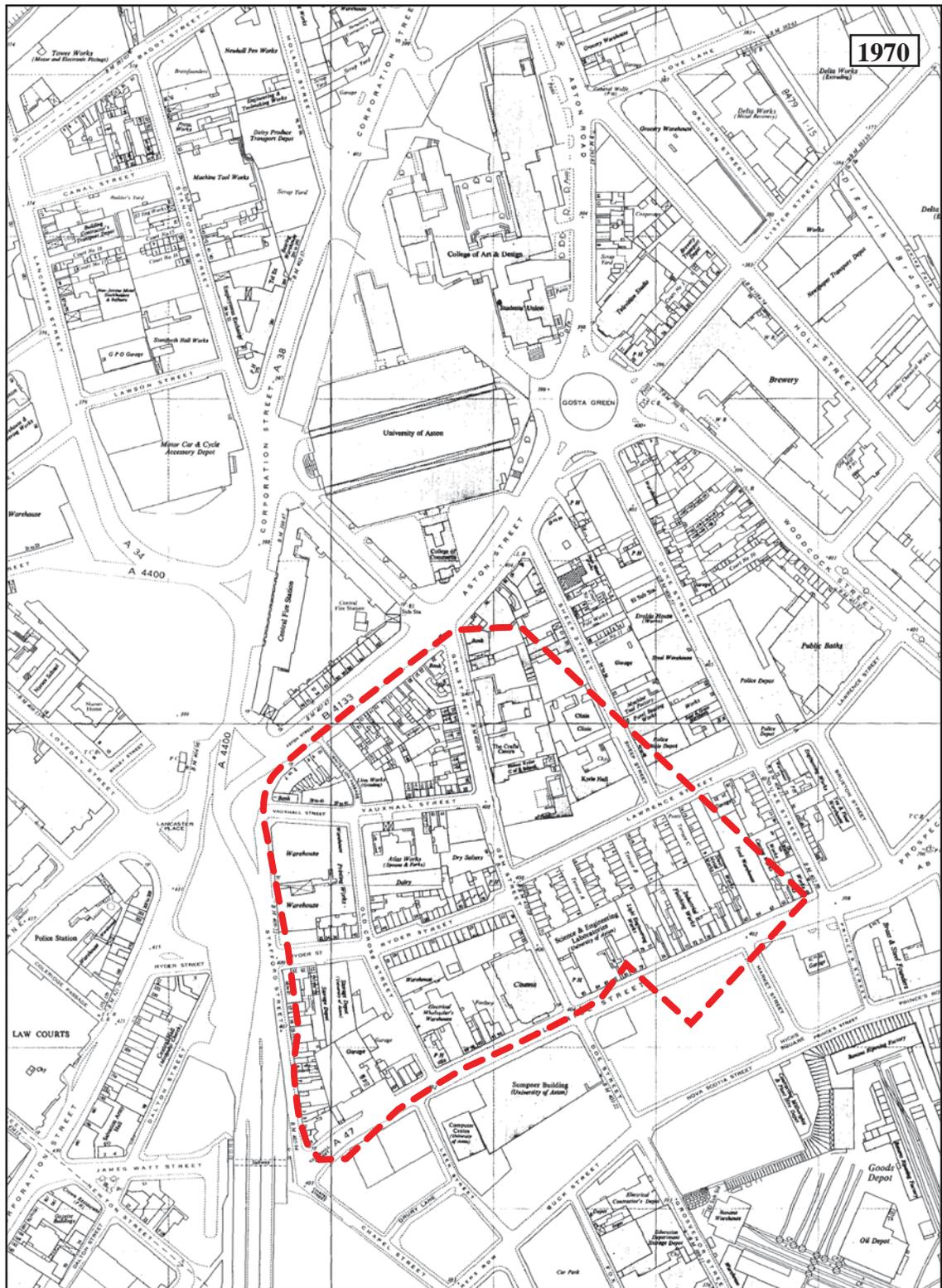


Fig.10

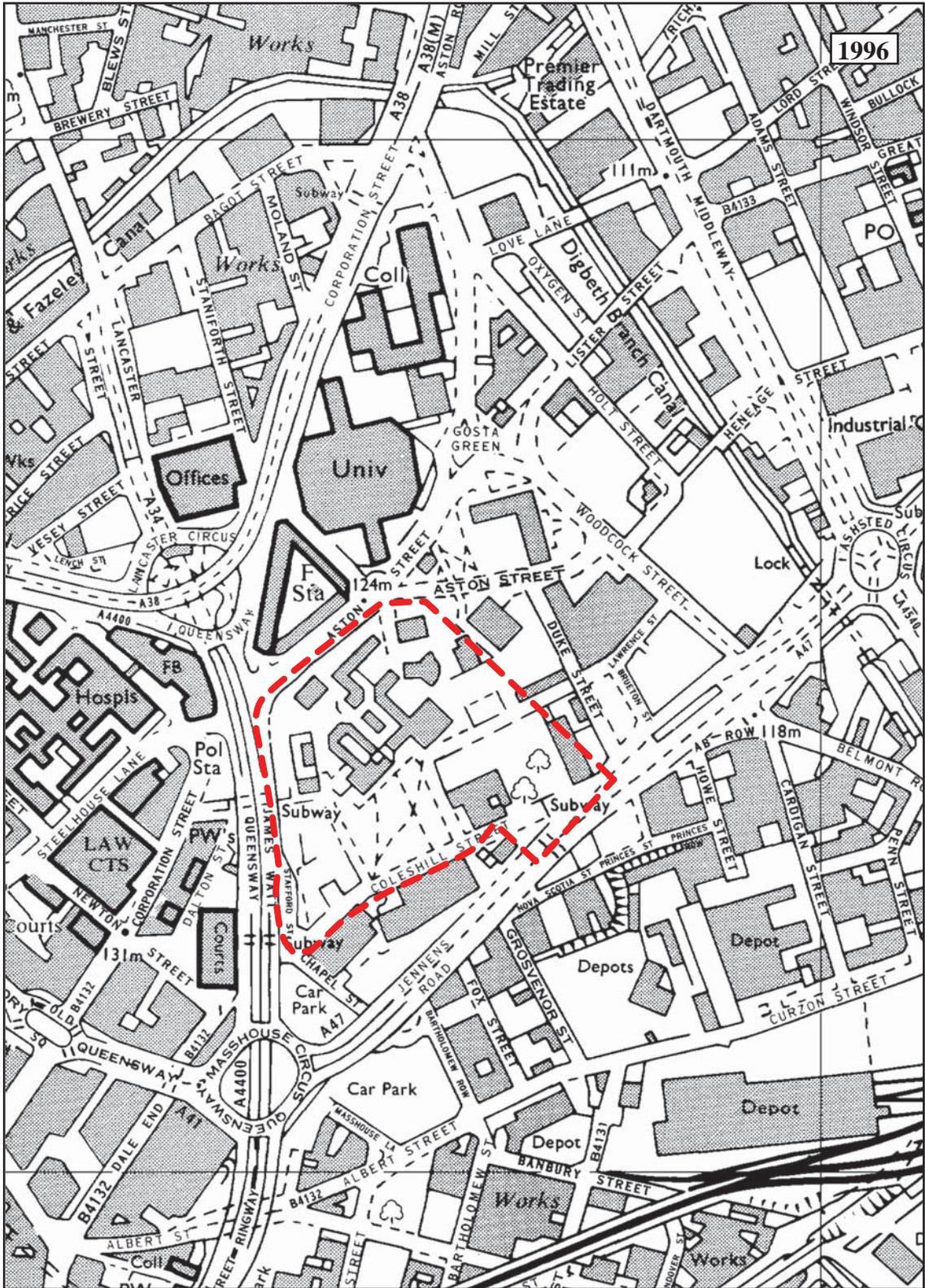


Fig.12

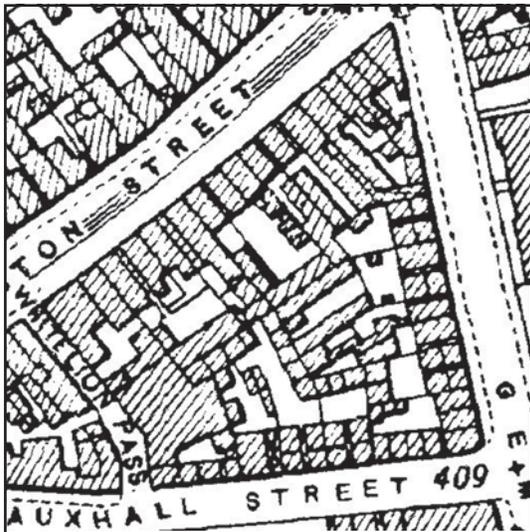
AREA 2



1855



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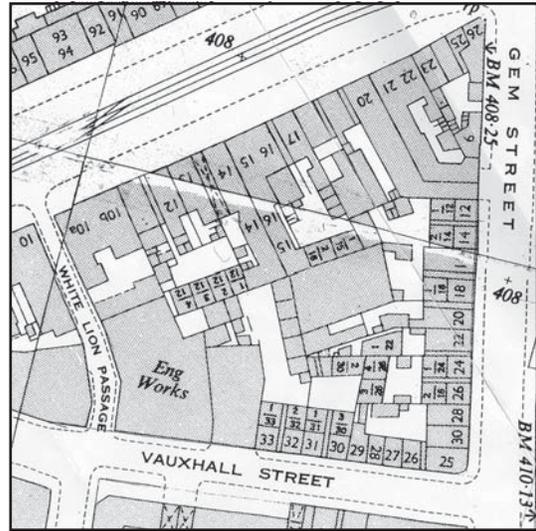
1905



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Fig.13

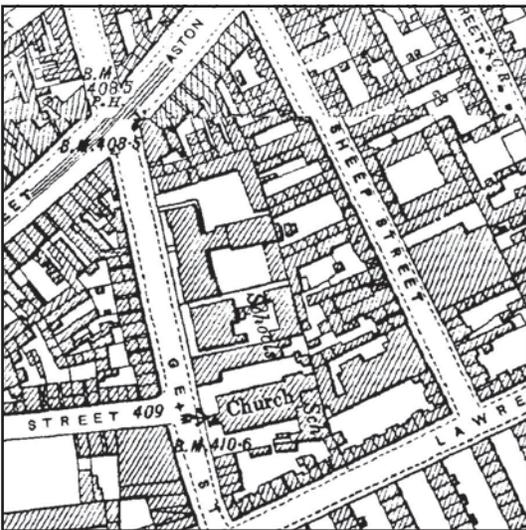
AREA 3



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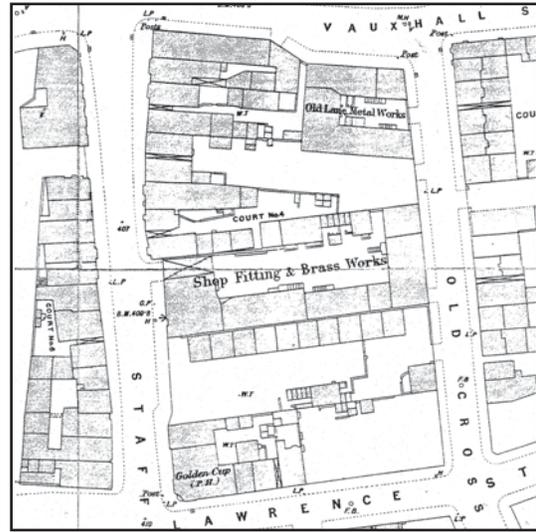
1952

Fig.14

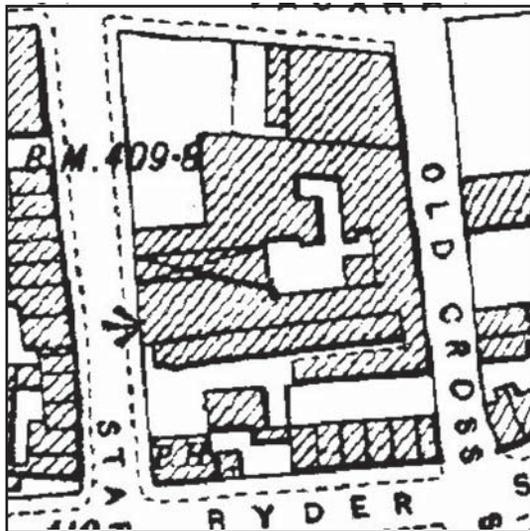
AREA 4



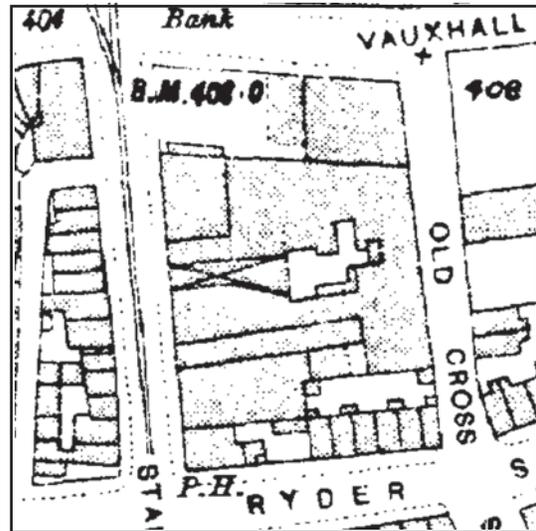
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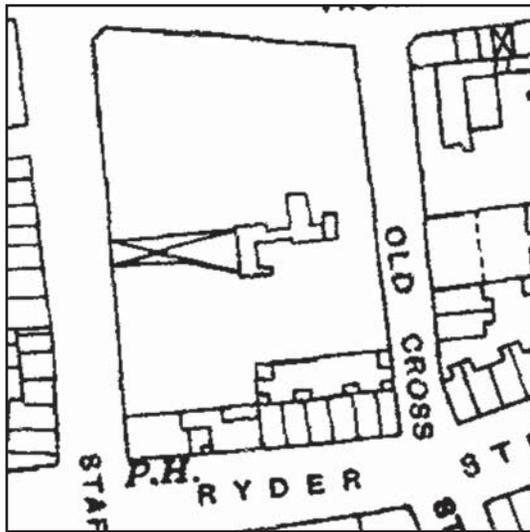
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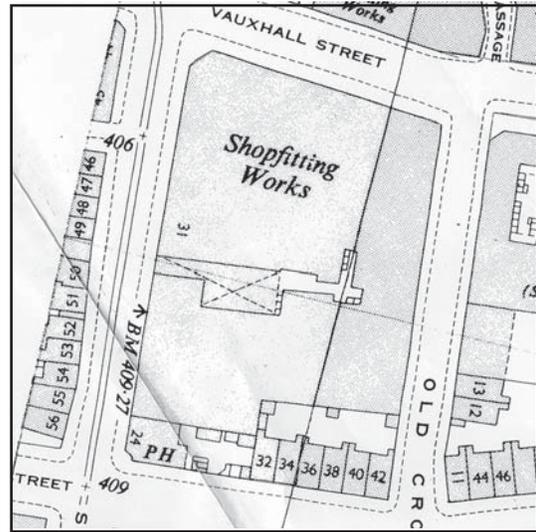
1905



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Fig.15

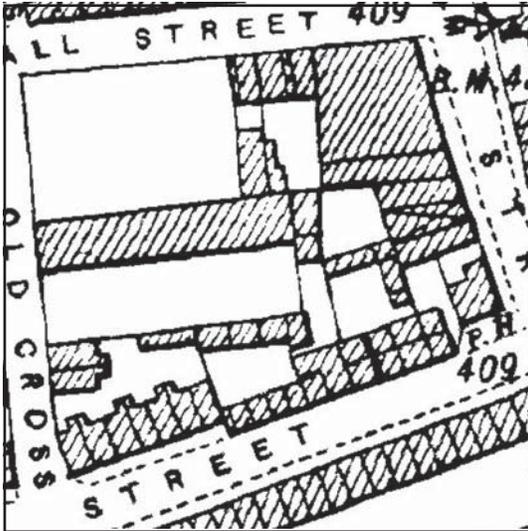
AREA 5



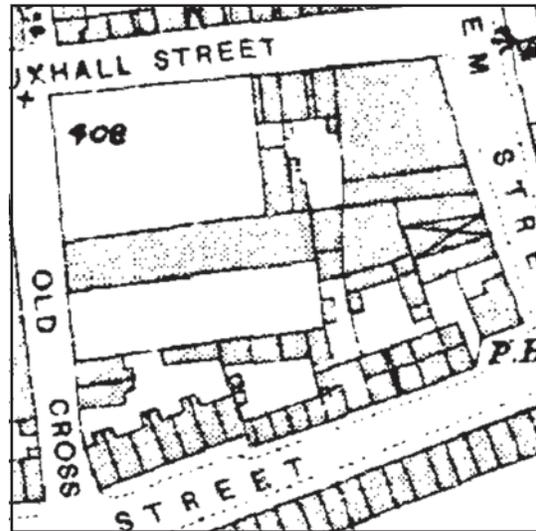
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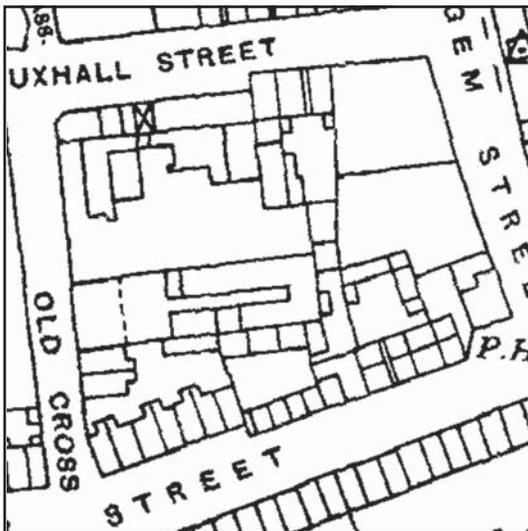
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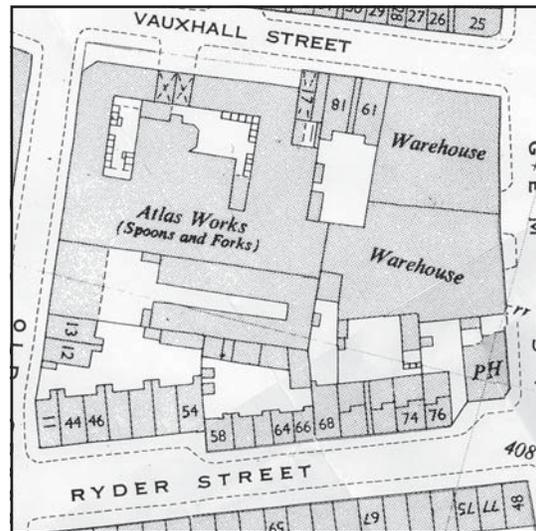
1905



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Fig.16

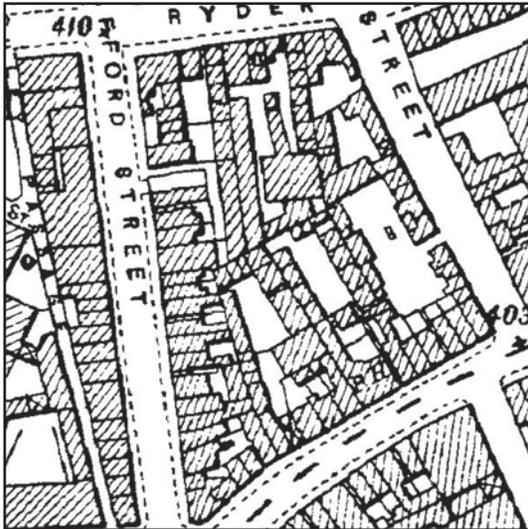
AREA 6



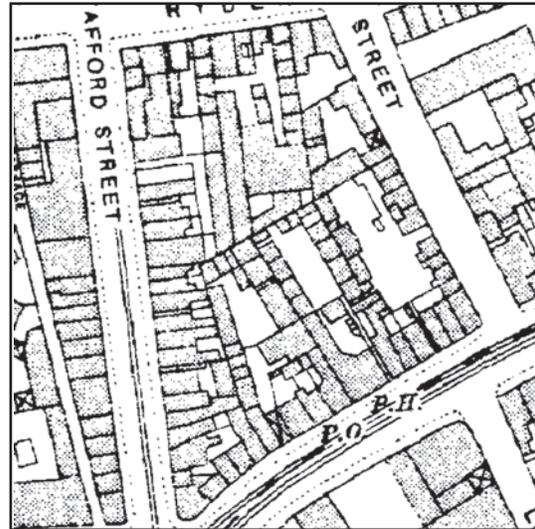
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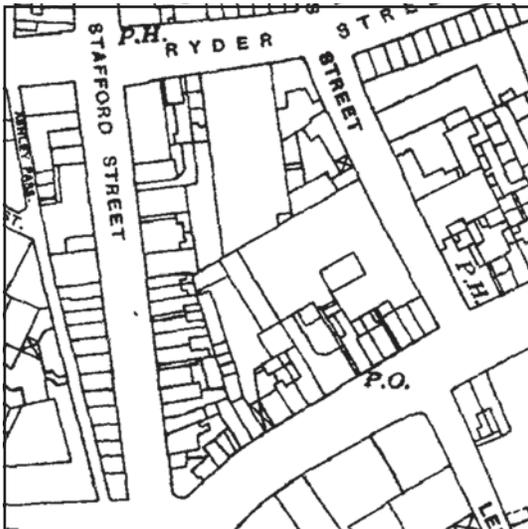
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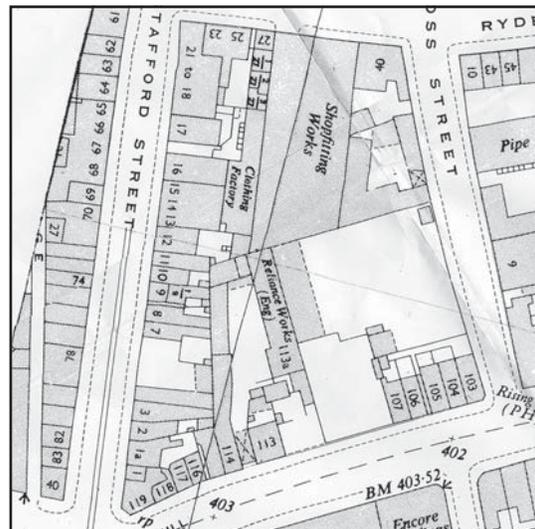
1905



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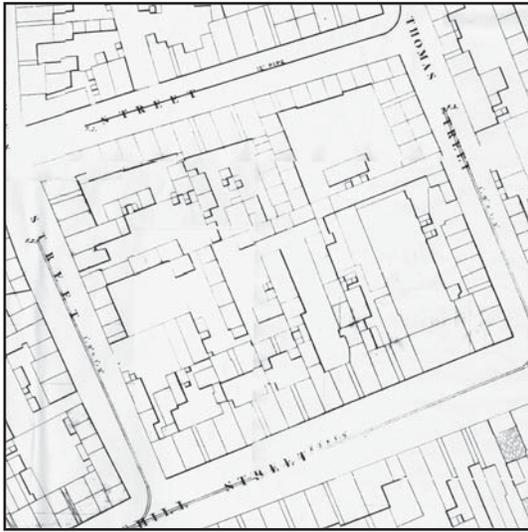
1937



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Fig.17

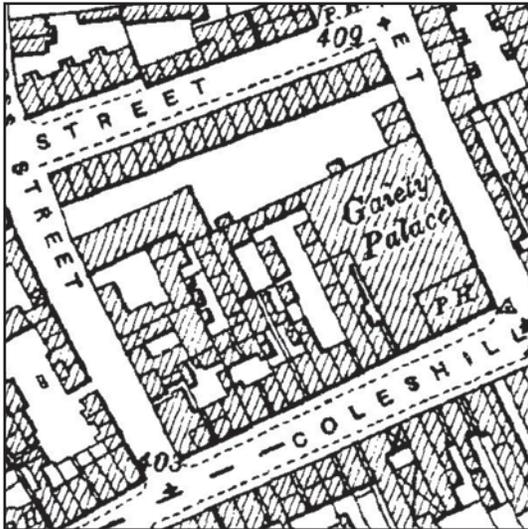
AREA 7



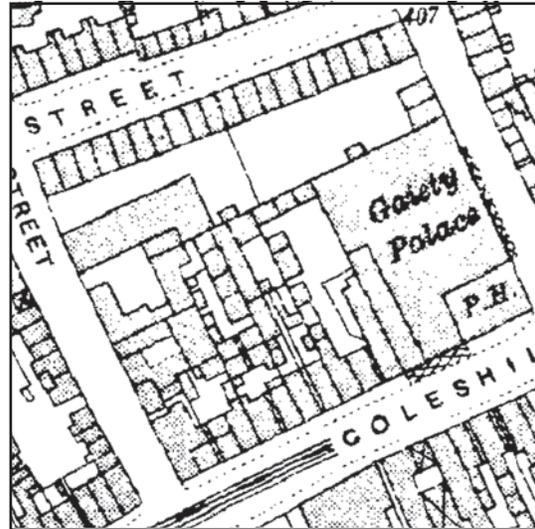
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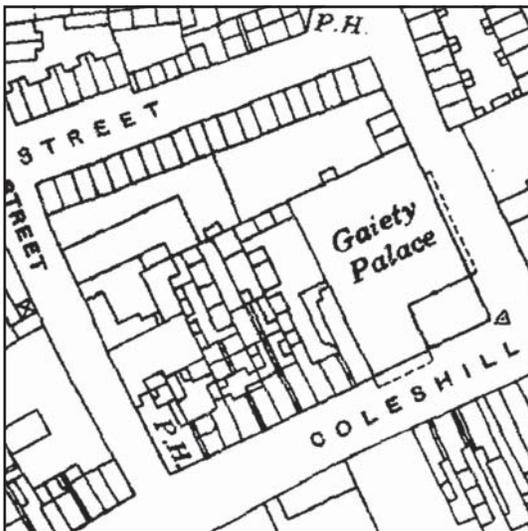
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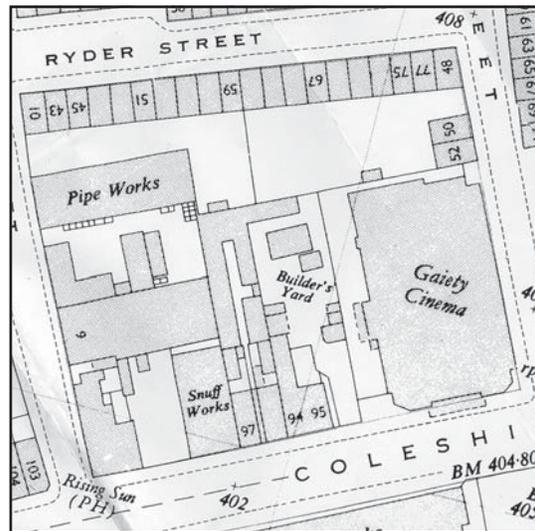
1905



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Fig.18

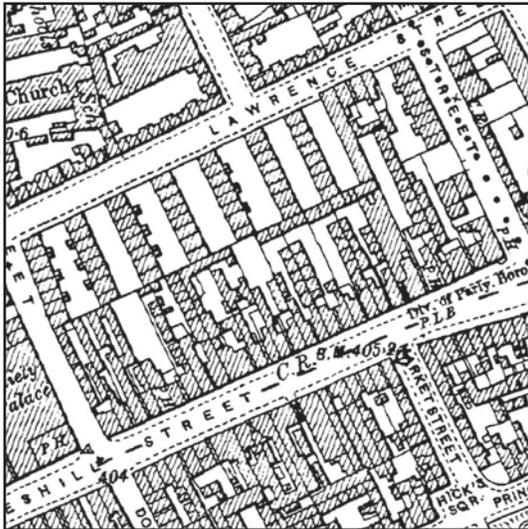
AREA 8



1855



1889



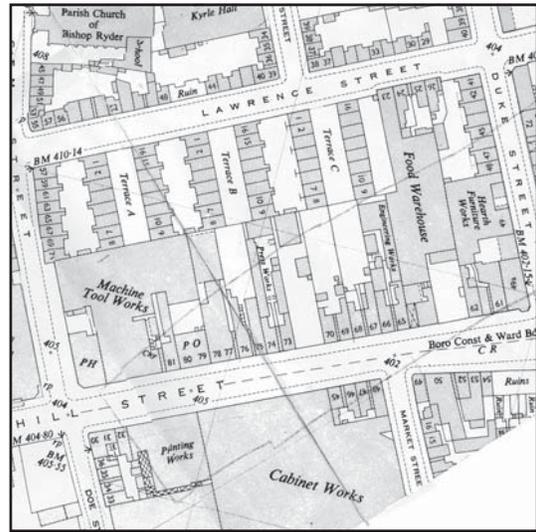
1905



1917



1937



1952

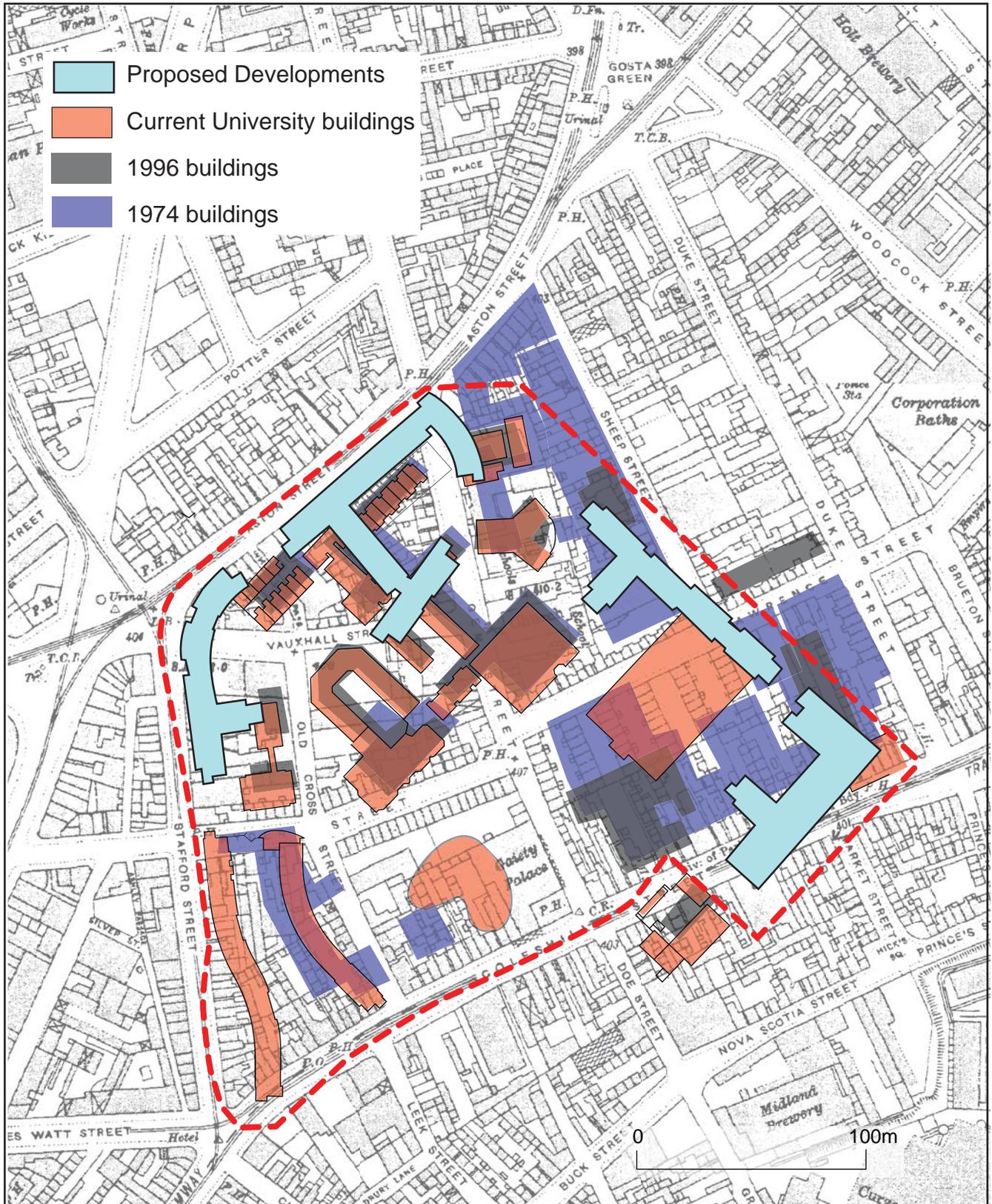


Fig.20



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7

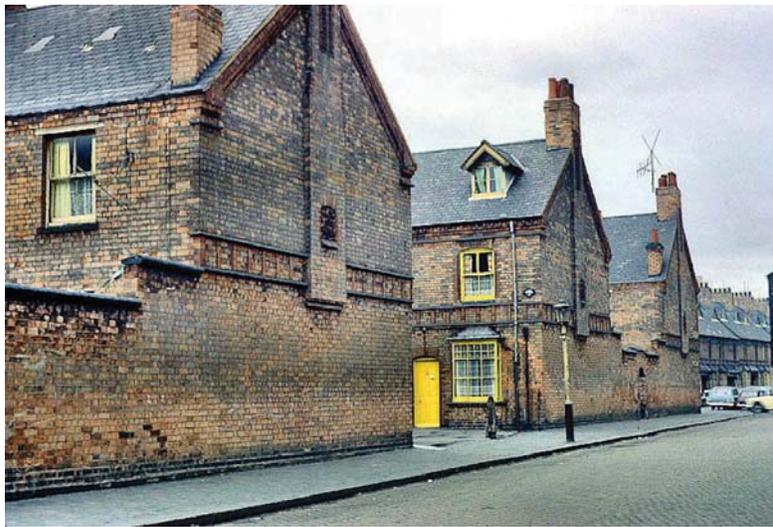


Plate 8



Plate 9



Plate 10



Plate 11



Plate 12