



PERSIMMON HOMES CENTRAL

LAND AT ALDRIDGE ROAD, BIRMINGHAM

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	1
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Circumstances of Project	3
1.2 The Purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment	3
1.3 National Planning Policy and Legislative Framework	3
1.4 Local Planning Policy	4
2 METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Documentary Sources	6
2.3 Site Visit	6
2.4 Impact Assessment Tables	6
3 BACKGROUND	8
3.1 Location, Topography and Geology	8
3.2 Landscape Characterisation	8
3.3 Archaeological and Historical Background	8
3.4 Previous Archaeological Works	15
3.5 Designated Heritage Assets	15
3.6 Undesignated Heritage Assets	16
4 SITE VISIT	17
4.1 Site Conditions	17
4.2 Potential for Archaeological Features within the Site	19
5 DISCUSSION	20
5.1 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance	20
5.2 Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Assets	20
5.3 Heritage Statement	22
5.4 Development Risk	22
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
6.1 Primary Sources	23
6.2 Secondary Sources	23
6.3 Websites	24
APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES	25
APPENDIX 2: HERITAGE ASSET GAZETTEER	28
APPENDIX 3: FIGURES	33

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

Figure 3: Location of Heritage Assets within the 1km study area

Figure 4: Extract from the Plan of the Township of Handsworth, 1794

Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1884, 25 inch to 1 mile scale

Figure 6: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1904, 25 inch to 1 mile scale

Figure 7: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1916, 25 inch to 1 mile scale

Figure 8: Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1938, 25 inch to 1 mile scale

Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map, 1945 edition, 25 inch to 1 mile scale

Figure 10: Ordnance Survey Map, 1956 edition, 1:10560 scale

Figure 11: Ordnance Survey Map, 1966 edition, 1:10560 scale

Figure 12: Ordnance Survey Map, 1974 edition, 1:1250 scale

Figure 13: Ordnance Survey Map, 1982 edition, 1:10560 scale

PLATES

Plate 1: Perry Pont House (Asset 44) in 1909 (after Twist 1999, 98)	13
Plate 2: General view within proposed development site, facing north	17
Plate 3: One of the piles of rubble within proposed development site, facing north	18
Plate 4: Southern boundary wall of proposed development site, facing north-east	18
Plate 5: View of proposed development site from Perry Bridge, facing south-west	19

SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Central to prepare a heritage impact assessment for a proposed new development on land at Aldridge Road, Birmingham (NGR SP 06989 91869). This is an assessment based on a desk-based consultation of sources relating to the setting of the site and its history and the results of the subsequent site visit.

The purpose of this heritage impact assessment is, primarily, to assess the potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the proposed development site and to assess the impacts on the upstanding designated heritage assets within a 1km radius centred on the site.

No further archaeological work is likely to be required to mitigate against the effects of the proposed development on known heritage assets outside the site boundary and within the 1km study area.

The research has found that the proposed development site was occupied by Perry Pont, a Georgian villa and pleasure grounds, with agricultural meadowland to the west and south-west, and with an earlier building, possibly Jacobean, predating this. The villa was demolished c. 1938, after which the proposed development site underwent a succession of industrial uses affecting much of site.

In addition, there remains the potential for pre post-medieval features, particularly of the Roman period (for which there is considerable potential), as well as earlier features, to survive within the proposed development site boundary.

Any further archaeological work to mitigate against the effects of development on the known heritage assets, and the potential Roman archaeological remains, within the site boundary would be in accordance with advice from Birmingham City Council.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thanks Persimmon Homes Central who commissioned the project. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thank the staff at Birmingham Archives and Heritage Services for all assistance during the desk-based research, as well as Nick Tringham at Birmingham City Council for providing the Historic Environment Record information.

The site visit and the documentary research was completed by Cat Peters.

The report was written by Cat Peters and the figures were produced by Helen Phillips and Adrian Bailey. Nick Daffern managed the project and Richard Newman edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Central to undertake a heritage impact assessment for land at Aldridge Road, Birmingham, in relation to a proposed development.

1.1.2 The term '*site*' is used throughout the report to refer to the proposed development site. The term '*study area*' refers to a 1km radius area, centred on the proposed development site, used to give context to the proposed development site.

1.2 The Purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment

1.2.1 This heritage impact assessment is designed to assess the potential for sub-surface archaeological features to survive within the proposed development site. It is also designed to clearly show the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage assets within a specific search area (the study area) affected by the proposed development.

1.2.2 The heritage impact assessment seeks to address in detail the issues of impacts on heritage significance and to do this it seeks to understand the significance of the assets, then evaluate the impact of the development proposals upon the assets.

1.3 National Planning Policy and Legislative Framework

1.3.1 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, which was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012. Sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as '*heritage assets*'; '*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource*', the conservation of which can bring '*wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits...*' (DCLG 2012, Section 12.126). The policy framework states that the "*significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting*' should be understood in order to assess the potential impact" (DCLG 2012, Section 12.128). "*In addition to standing remains, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest*" (DCLG 2012, Section 12.128).

1.3.2 NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; *“great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be; substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional” (DCLG 2012, Section 12.132).* Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exception circumstances exist.

1.3.3 It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to or loss of the site as a result of the proposals, to *“avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposals” (DCLG 2012, Section 12.129).* *“Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments” (DCLG 2012; Section 12.132).*

1.4 Local Planning Policy

1.4.1 The Unitary Development Plan contains policies and proposals which currently guide development and land use across Birmingham. In time, this will be replaced by the Birmingham Development Plan, submitted for examination in July 2014, and it is intended that Birmingham Development Plan is adopted by full Council in July 2016 (<http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/plan2031>). The information below, therefore is taken from the Unitary Development Plan, which still stands until the Birmingham Development Plan is officially adopted (<http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/cs/Satellite/udp?packedargs=website%3D4&rendemode=live>).

1.4.2 Chapter 3, The Environment, includes a section on Listed Buildings, and states that *“any development affecting a listed building should preserve or enhance its character” (paragraph 3.25, page 30).* Paragraphs on archaeology specify the *“need for further improvements to this Record [Birmingham HER], which will continue to be monitored and updated. Wherever possible, sites and remains included on this register and their settings, and in particular, scheduled monuments, will be protected*

and enhanced according to their merits, as will further archaeological remains which may be added to the list” (paragraph 3.31, page 32).

1.4.3 Chapter 8 includes a section of ‘Development affecting Archaeological Remains’, and states that *“development proposals affecting archaeological will be considered in the light of the following policies;*

- *an assessment of the archaeological aspects of development proposals will be required from applicants before the planning policy application is determined. Planning permission will not be granted in cases where the assessment of the archaeological implications is inadequate*
- *development proposals which will have an adverse effect on scheduled monuments and other nationally important archaeological remains and their settings will not be allowed*
- *development adversely affecting other known archaeological remains will be resisted although permission may be granted if the applicant has demonstrated that particular archaeological remains will be satisfactorily preserved either in situ, or, where this is not feasible, by record”*

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014).

2.1.2 The data underlying the heritage impact assessment was gathered through desk based study of documentary sources and via a site visit. The impact of the development on the heritage assets was assessed using standardised heritage impact tables (see Appendix 1).

2.2 Documentary Sources

2.2.1 The primary and secondary sources used were derived from Birmingham Archives and Heritage Services (BAHS) and from the Birmingham Historic Environment Record data (HER), as well as from online sources, including The Archaeology Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/ifp/wiki.pdf>), the National Heritage List (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>) and PastScape (<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>). The historic maps and primary sources were consulted in May 2016.

2.3 Site Visit

2.3.1 The site and its environs were visited on the 17th May 2016.

2.3.2 The study area was inspected to:

- examine the impact on the setting of heritage assets of future development;
- assess the nature of the landscape of the current site with regard to previous landscaping and levelling activities and their impact on any potential buried archaeological remains.

2.4 Impact Assessment Tables

2.4.1 The assessment of the impact of development proposals is undertaken using a series of heritage impact tables (Appendix 2). These tables use standard assessment methods as used by Government agencies, as for example those used in the Highway Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (2007). These tables first establish the significance of the heritage asset against set criteria, secondly the magnitude of impact and taking the results of these two together allow a calculation of impact on heritage significance.

2.5 Reporting

2.5.1 Once approved by the client, a copy of the report will be deposited with the Birmingham City Historic Environment Record where viewing will be made available on request.

2.5.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by WAA, as a part of this national scheme. This project has the unique identifier of **wardella2-252972**.

2.6 Glossary

2.6.1 The following standard terms for compiling the heritage impact assessment are used throughout the report:

- Designation – the process that acknowledges the significance of a heritage asset and thus advances its level of consideration/protection within the planning process. Designated assets can either be statutory, like listed buildings, or non-statutory such as registered parks and gardens or conservation areas.
- Heritage Asset – a building, monument, site, place, area or defined landscape positively identified as having a degree of heritage significance that merits consideration in planning decisions.
- Historic Environment Record (HER) – an information service, usually utilizing a database, which provides public access to up-to-date and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area.
- Mitigation – action taken to reduce potential adverse impacts on the heritage significance of a place.
- Setting – the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. The extent is not fixed and will vary according to the historic character of the asset and the evolution of its surroundings.
- Significance – the value of a heritage asset to present and future generations attributable of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (including historical associations).

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location, Topography and Geology

3.1.1 The proposed development site is centred on SP 06989 91869, and located to the south of the M6 and south and west of the River Tame, in an area dominated by industrial retail and housing in Perry Barr, to the north of the centre of the city of Birmingham (Figure 1). The River Tame bounds the site on the north and western sides, Aldridge Road on the eastern, and houses off Nash Square to the south (Figure 2).

3.1.2 The proposed development site lies within the solid geology type known as the Kidderminster Formation, consisting of sandstone and conglomerate interbedded sedimentary bedrock, formed in the Triassic period approximately 246 to 251 million years ago (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.1.3 The drift geology consists of, in the eastern part of the proposed development site, River Terrace Deposits, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, and in the western part, alluvium of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.2 Landscape Characterisation

3.2.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation information, provided by Birmingham City Council, cites the proposed development site as within an area of 'Aldridge Road west' (HBM5539), presently a 'disused/derelict site without buildings or vegetation' dating to 2002-2003 covering 2.75 hectares, and previously a 'dairy', '1962 to 1975', a 'builder's yard and works', '1950 to 1960', 'Whittal Saw Mill', '1935 to 1945', a 'large house/small villa and allotments/gardens/fields', '1820 to 1840' and 'cottages/houses and enclosed meadow/pasture/moor/heath', '1540 to 1749'.

3.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.3.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled from secondary sources and primary records consulted during the desk based research. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the proposed development site. The location of known heritage assets within the approximate 1km study area are illustrated in Figure 3, and summarised in Appendix 2.

3.3.2 **Prehistoric (up to c. AD 72):** evidence for prehistoric activity from the study area comes from pollen recovered from sealed organic semi-waterlogged peat and clay

deposits beneath industrial dumping and modern disturbance, dated to be from the early to late Mesolithic period (Asset 41). Elsewhere, though still within the study area, a palaeochannel has been encountered containing alluvial deposits which included pollen and beetles dating from the late Neolithic to Roman period in the vicinity of the line of a Roman road and a water channel, which may have been a mill leat (Asset 32).

- 3.3.3 **Roman Period (AD 72 to c. 410):** a Roman road, known as Ryknild Street is known to have existed in the area, running from Bourton-on-the Water in Gloucestershire through Alcester and on to Wall in Staffordshire (Booth 1996, in Halsted 2006, 2), though the exact route within the urban area in the vicinity of the proposed development site is unknown (Asset 39). The southernmost known point is where the route crossed the River Tame, east of Aldridge Road (Asset 17), though it was not found where it was postulated during a watching brief (Asset 16), indicating further that the exact route is not predictable. An undated ditch, encountered during an archaeological evaluation and excavation in 2010, was interpreted as a Roman roadside ditch associated with the Roman road Ryknild Street (Asset 40). There has been a further postulation that there was once a Roman fort in the vicinity of Holford, from 'old fort' which included visible embankments (Asset 36) which would place it on the opposite side of Aldridge Road to the proposed development site, though historians think this doubtful. Furthermore, a find spot of 15 Roman coins of the Constantine period were apparently located close to one of the embankments of this fort (Asset 7), as well as a single sestertius of Marcus Aurelius close by (Asset 6) and a collection of Roman coins to the west of the proposed development site (Asset 13).
- 3.3.4 Other evidence for Romano-British activity in the study area comes from the south-west, nearly 1km away, and the discovery of a Romano-British stone head in Perry Barr car park (Asset 12), and a kiln, including firebars, a kiln wall and floor fragments, wasters, and pottery dating from the late 1st to 2nd centuries (Asset 8), excavated in 1959.
- 3.3.5 **Medieval (1066-1540):** historically the proposed development site lies in the manor of Handsworth, in the Hundred of Offlow (Morris Jones 1983, 1), one of the five hundreds of Staffordshire (Handsworth Historical Society nd, part 1, 2). There is documentary evidence for a lord of the manor in around King John's reign. About 800m to the west of the proposed development site lies the site of the former Perry

Hall (Asset 29). A hall was certainly in existence by 1545 when it was sold to WM Stamford, and it was again sold to Henry Gough in 1669. An 1892 source refers to the hall as Elizabethan, but an 1849 source states it was lately built (Asset 29 HER information). The Hall was demolished in 1929. It was associated with a moat, first recorded in 1272 (Asset 9). Ridge and furrow, to the south of Perry Hall moat, may also be of medieval origin (Asset 31). A further medieval moated site has been proposed, based on field name evidence of 'moat leasowe', shown on the Handsworth Tithe Award plan of 1843 (Asset 34) to the north of the proposed development site.

3.3.6 Two medieval mills are also known from the study area, Perry Mill, eventually demolished in the 1890s, but thought to be a successor to a mill, mentioned in the Domesday Book (Asset 10) and a 14th century fulling mill, which later became a hammer mill, then a blade mill until 1855 when it was converted for gun barrel boring (Asset 11). There is also the site of an old mill race, to the south-west of the proposed development site, shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, which may have had medieval origins (Asset 24).

3.3.7 **Post Medieval (1540-1900):** the post medieval period is represented in the study area by a watermill and possible furnace site, the furnace first being documented in 1576, and the mill in existence by at least 1670, originally as a blade mill and converted to a wire mill in c. 1726 (Asset 37). Perry Watermill has been suggested to have been the site of an ancient corn mill, but it was a fulling mill by 1667 when it was termed 'Walke Mill' (Asset 35). It was owned by a sword maker cutler in 1691, which explains why it was a fulling mill and blade mill in 1700, and it had become a flour mill by the mid 19th century (Asset 35 HER information). Archaeological investigations to the south (Asset 33) and south-east of the proposed development site (Asset 38) encountered features of post medieval origin, in the form of a buried soil, shallow gully and 19th century brick footings and surfaces (Asset 33) and post medieval fence lines, post holes and an undated ditch which follows the line of a former field boundary shown on 18th century mapping (Asset 38).

3.3.8 Perry Bridge (Asset 1), just to the north-east of the proposed development site is thought to date to 1709 when the Staffordshire Quarter Sessions of that year ordered a replacement for the 'wood horse bridge' (Asset 1 HER information). It is thought to have been the site of a bridge since Roman times. 18th century industrial deposits were encountered during an archaeological watching brief at Holborn Drive,

comprising a compacted pebble surface with occasional lumps of iron slag, a brick-lined well and two parallel ditches (Asset 30). To the east of the proposed development site was the site of a windmill (Asset 15), built sometime between 1794 and 1834, but gone by 1889.

3.3.9 The land could not support a large farming population, meaning that *“much of Handsworth remained unsettled heathland until 18th century mansions and 19th century suburbs related to industrial development elsewhere spread across it”* (Morris Jones 1983, 1). This can be seen within the proposed development site, which housed a building by at least 1775 (Yates’s map; Asset 45) at the same location as a building on the Plan of the Township of Handsworth of 1794 (Figure 4). It is not clear if this is ‘Perry Pont’ (Asset 44), illustrated and labelled on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Figure 5), or a precursor, although the Historic Landscape Characterisation information, cites a ‘large house/small villa and allotments/gardens/fields’, between ‘1820 to 1840’ and ‘cottages/ houses and enclosed meadow/pasture/moor/heath’, ‘1540 to 1749’, which suggests the latter (*confer* 3.2.1). Furthermore, in the early 20th century, the house then occupying the site was described as Georgian (Plate 1 page 13), and when it was sold in 1932, it was said to *“have been built on the site of a former Jacobean house, parts of which were still in existence at that time”* (Twist 1999, 98). This means that the building shown on the plan of 1794 (Figure 4) may have dated to the late 16th or early 17th century (1567-1625), and that this earlier building was demolished, extended or incorporated into part of the range of buildings associated with the later villa. Certainly, the façade of the building as shown in 1909 (Plate 1) does not seem Jacobean, or to necessarily predate 1794.

3.3.10 The Plan of the Township of Handsworth of 1794 (Figure 4), as well as showing a roughly north-south orientated rectangular building parallel to the road within the proposed development site and within its own enclosed grounds, also shows a boundary to the south of the building, which ran north-east to south-west across the proposed development site. There was also a further boundary in the vicinity of the present southern boundary of the site by this date. ‘Holford’s Farm’ is shown to the east.

3.3.11 The early 19th century is represented in the study area by developments to the north of the proposed development, north of the River Tame, and included the construction of St John the Evangelist’s Church in 1831 (Asset 4), built as a chapel of

ease initially and receiving its own parish in 1862 (Morris Jones 1983, 5), with associated gate piers (Asset 5) and the development of new housing on Church Road (Asset 3), suggesting population expansion in the area. Witton Cemetery (Asset 2), to the east, and associated lodges, gate piers and railings (Asset 14), also date to the 19th century.

3.3.12 Perry Pont (Asset 44) was apparently “*once noted throughout the country*” (Hall 1984, 93) and in 1838, Birmingham’s first Railway Guild referred to it as “*having been arranged with great taste and care to make one of the most perfect little paradises which any man could desire*” (quoted in Hall 1984, 93). William Henry Osborn resided there in around 1850 (Bailey nd, 30), a Birmingham Spirit and Wine Merchant “*who constructed grottoes and erected statues throughout the grounds*” (Hall 1984, 93). By 1884 (Figure 5), Perry Pont (Asset 44) had clearly become the villa described above, with gardens and walkways to the south of the building, a range of buildings to the north and west, presumably stables and pavilions, and a further cluster of buildings, perhaps stabling or agricultural buildings with its own access from Aldridge Road, to the north-west with trees to the west, fronting Aldridge Road, and a small building, perhaps a lodge, at the roadside. The western and southern part of the proposed development site, by this date, comprised three fields, the earlier boundary shown on a map of 1794 had disappeared, although the southernmost may be a survivor from the earlier period. The River Tame is also shown weaving into western part of the proposed development site (Figure 5).

3.3.13 Industrial developments occurred in the wider vicinity, including the Tame Valley Canal, to the north and north-west of the proposed development site (Asset 18), a reservoir on the site of an earlier mill pond (Asset 19) and the establishment of the railway and Perry Barr Railway Station to the south (Asset 27). Wellhead Tavern dates to the late 19th century (Asset 42) and two 20th century breweries also once existed within the study area (Assets 25 and 26).

3.3.14 **Modern (1900-present):** the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904 (Figure 6) shows much the same layout as the 1884 plan (Figure 5), although one of the fields in the western part of the proposed development site had been subdivided into three. By 1916 and the publication of the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7), a further glasshouse had been constructed in the south-easternmost garden of the property. Otherwise, the proposed development site remained unchanged.

3.3.15 By the early 20th century, the house occupying the site is described as Georgian (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Perry Pont House (Asset 44) in 1909 (after Twist 1999, 98)

3.3.16 An undated Sales Particulars for 'Perry Pont Villa' (dating to between 1916 and 1938 due to the depiction of houses to the north on the sales map and due to a reference to garages), refers to "*pleasure grounds*", which included a "*garden, with flagged walk; flower and rose beds; and croquet lawn, with Greenhouse (heated); good Kitchen Garden with span-roof Greenhouse (heated); Ornamental Garden and Lawns extending to the River Tame and having Garden House, with walls and roofs ingeniously ornamented with a varied assortment of shells; Summer House, with fine old stained glass windows, bearing Arms of the Holte family, and believed to have been removed from Aston Hall; Chapel with old stained glass windows; several Summer Arbours and Retreats*" (<http://www.perrybarrbeyond.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/07%20-%20perry%20pont%20house.htm0>). There was also a lodge, with sitting room, living room, back kitchen, pantry and two bedrooms. This was presumably the building to the north of the main house, fronting Aldridge Road. The main house had a porch and entrance hall, lounge dining room, conservatory, pantry, larder, kitchen, back kitchen and cellars on the ground floor. On the first floor it had five bedrooms, a bathroom and separate W.C., with a paved yard outside, two garages and a capital walled kitchen garden and lawn (*ibid*). The land with the property at this time included the field on the north side of the River Tame, which was meadow at the time, as well as part of the river. The four fields or plots of land to the west and south-west of the main property at this time were also meadow, with the south-easternmost, not within the proposed development site, but then associated with

Perry Pont, in use as pasture and arable. The plot containing the buildings in the schedule is labelled 'Perry Pont House and Grounds and Perry Pont Villa', indicating a house and villa, suggesting the buildings to the north-west were not a stable or agricultural group of buildings, but a separate dwelling. The villa described above then, may be the building to the north-west, as on the accompanying plan, 'Perry Pont House' seems to be written next to the building closer to Aldridge Road, to the east (<http://www.perrybarrbeyond.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/07%20-%20perry%20pont%20house.htm0>).

- 3.3.17 The new owner of Perry Pont did not buy the site for the pleasure grounds, as all of the subdivisions within the proposed development site are no longer shown on the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1938 (Figure 8). The lodge had also been removed, and the majority of the glasshouses, and the former field boundaries are also no longer shown. A 'Printing Works' had been established on the north side of the River Tame, perhaps at the instigation of the new owner of Perry Pont, and new housing had been constructed to the immediate south-east of the proposed development site. The Georgian house (Asset 44) was apparently demolished in 1938 (Twist 1999, 98). The same layout for the proposed development site is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1945 (Figure 9). The Historic Landscape Characterisation data references 'Whittal Saw Mill' at the site c. 1935 to 1945, which would explain the loss of the pleasure grounds (*confer* 3.2.1).
- 3.3.18 By 1956 (Figure 10), the site seems to have been cleared of surviving traces of the Georgian villa, and two large new buildings had been constructed, with narrower smaller outbuildings, all towards the centre of the proposed development site. The Historic Landscape Characterisation data refers to a 'builder's yard and works', '1950 to 1960' (*confer* 3.2.1). The Ordnance Survey map of 1966 (Figure 11) shows numerous more buildings within the site, including a third large one within the southern part of the development site, indicating an expansion between those ten years, and it is annotated with 'Builder's Yard' in the northern part and 'Works' in the southern part. The River Tame had also been straightened in the intervening years, so that it no longer meandered into the proposed development site by 1966 (Figure 11).
- 3.3.19 By 1974 (Figure 12), the eastern of the three larger buildings formerly within the proposed development site, and the majority of the smaller buildings, had been removed. The site, by this date, contained seven large buildings, as well as small

buildings or sheds along the southern and south-western boundaries of the proposed development site. The site is annotated with 'Dairy', clearly of the industrial depot type, rather than involving actual livestock. In 2005, when the site was closed as a container base, it was referred to as the "*former Avonmore Dairies site*" (<http://www.birminghammail.co.uk/news/local-news/jobs-blow-at-container-base-15176>; *confer* 3.3.19), and the 1982 Ordnance Survey map shows its continued use as such until at least then (Figure 13), though the central tank building, one of the seven large buildings shown within the proposed development site in 1974, no longer survived (Figure 12). The Historic Landscape Characterisation data references a 'dairy', dating from '1962 to 1975' (*confer* 3.2.1).

3.3.20 The proposed development site, the "*former Avonmore Dairies site*" had become a "*landmark container base*" by 2005, and included "*offices, logistics companies, café, taxi firm and 65 tenants who park[ed] their lorries at the site*" (<http://www.birminghammail.co.uk/news/local-news/jobs-blow-at-container-base-15176>). It was owned by Maersk, who sold it in 2005.

3.3.21 Other 20th century developments in the wider study area include the site of a former boat yard by the canal basin (Asset 20), Lion ammunition works (Asset 21), with entrance lodges (Asset 43), two switchgear works (Asset 22), a pumping station (Asset 23) and a former tram depot (Asset 28). The 1938 plan (Figure 8) also depicts 'Evertout Works (Steel)' to the south-west of the proposed development site, further illustrating the developing industrial nature of this part of Parry Barr.

3.4 Previous Archaeological Works

3.4.1 No known previous archaeological investigations have occurred within the site boundary. Numerous investigations have occurred within the 1km study area, relevant information from which have been included in the Archaeological and Historical Background above (*confer* 3.3).

3.5 Designated Heritage Assets

3.5.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the proposed development site.

3.5.2 There are four designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, the scheduled monument of Perry Bridge (Asset 1) and three Grade II listed buildings (Assets 4, 5 and 14).

3.6 Undesignated Heritage Assets

- 3.6.1 There are 41 known undesignated heritage assets within the 1km study area, detailed in the Historic Environment Record and encountered by the desk-based research (Appendix 2). These are of local significance, except one Grade II registered park (Asset 2) which is of District or County (Higher) significance, two buildings which are included on the local list (Assets 42 and 43), and which are of District or County (Lesser) significance and four find spots (Assets 6, 7, 12 and 13), which are of negligible significance (Appendix 2, Table 1).
- 3.6.2 Two of the 33 undesignated heritage assets of local significance lies within the site boundary, Perry Pont villa (Asset 44), and its predecessor, a building shown on a map of 1794, which may have been Jacobean (Asset 45).
- 3.6.3 In addition to features relating to the villa and house of Perry Pont (Asset 44) which included a lodge, various glasshouses, pleasure grounds and a walled garden, cartographic regression has revealed former field boundaries within the proposed development site, as well as numerous 20th century structures relating to former land use as a timber yard, works and dairy.

4 SITE VISIT

4.1 Site Conditions

4.1.1 The proposed development site was visited on Tuesday 17th May 2016 in dry weather and in clear conditions. Access was gained via a previously forced gap in the boarding which formed a perimeter barrier to Aldridge Road. A bund had been established here to restrict access.

4.1.2 The site had been completely cleared of upstanding features and had been since c. 2002 (confer 3.2.1). Small trees c. 2-3m in height extended across much of the site, though routes seem to have been established relatively recently to allow vehicular access (Plate 2). There were also several areas of dumped materials, some over 3m in height, consisting of rubble, presumably from the demolished buildings which once stood within the site boundary (Plate 3). Two bricks with writing were identified, one a commemorative brick for George V's ascension in 1910, and the other contained part of 'Phorpres', manufactured by the London Brick Company, a brick type which dominated post-war house building countrywide (<http://www.penmorfa.com/bricks/england14a.html>). The trees and rubble may have obscured the visibility of archaeological features.



Plate 2: General view within proposed development site, facing north



Plate 3: One of the piles of rubble within proposed development site, facing north

- 4.1.3 No archaeological features were noted from within the proposed development site. The only feature of possible interest was the southern boundary wall, of differing brick types and bonds, and marking a boundary that may have been in existence from at least 1794 (Plate 4).



Plate 4: Southern boundary wall of proposed development site, facing north-east

- 4.1.4 The view of the proposed development site from Perry Bridge (Asset 1), the scheduled monument and grade II listed structure, was obscured by the large trees flanking the southern bank of the River Tame (Plate 5), and three Grade II listed buildings (Assets 4, 5 and 14), were also not visible from the proposed development site.



Plate 5: View of proposed development site from Perry Bridge, facing south-west

4.2 Potential for Archaeological Features within the Site

4.2.1 No archaeological features were observed during the site visit.

4.2.2 The fact that there was evidence that the site had been subjected to levelling might suggest that the potential for archaeological features to survive has been reduced, though it may be that historically this area was relatively flat, being in the river flood plain.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance

- 5.1.1 Heritage asset significance is assessed in relation to the criteria set out in Appendix 1, Table 1.
- 5.1.2 There are four designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, the scheduled monument of Perry Bridge (Asset 1) and three Grade II listed buildings (Assets 4, 5 and 14).
- 5.1.3 Of the remaining 41 known undesignated heritage assets within the study area, one is of district or county (higher) significance (Asset 2), two are of District or County (Lesser) significance (Assets 42 and 43), 34 are of local significance (Assets 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15-41, 44 and 45) and four are of negligible significance (Assets 6, 7, 12 and 13).
- 5.1.4 There are two known heritage assets within the proposed development site (Assets 44 and 45), as well as former field boundaries identified from cartographic sources.

5.2 Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 The magnitude of impact is assessed in relation to the criteria set out in Appendix 1, Table 2.
- 5.2.2 As the proposed development site is to the south of the River Tame and there are well established large trees on the southern bank, the intervisibility between the scheduled monument and the proposed development site is minimal, so the magnitude of impact would result in minor change with regard to this asset (Asset 1). Similarly, for all of the other known assets within the 1km study area and outside the proposed development site, the magnitude of impact would also be minor in that redevelopment would result in only 'slight changes to historic buildings, elements or setting that hardly affect' them.
- 5.2.3 For Perry Pont villa and associated features within the proposed development site (Asset 44), any development within the site boundary would have the potential to have a substantial impact on their significance. However, 20th century mapping has revealed numerous changes within the proposed development site that may already have had a substantial impact on their survival, and therefore their significance.
- 5.2.4 Similarly, for the earlier building within the proposed development site, shown on 18th century maps, and potentially being of Jacobean origin (Asset 45), any development within the site boundary would have the potential to have a

substantial impact on its significance. As seen with the villa site (*confer* 5.2.3), 20th century mapping has revealed numerous changes within the proposed development site that may already have had a substantial impact on survival, and therefore significance.

- 5.2.5 For any Roman remains surviving within the proposed development site, for which there is considerable potential, any development within the site boundary would have the potential to have a substantial impact on their significance. As with the other features within the site boundary (Assets 44 and 45), 20th century developments may have had a substantial impact on their survival, and therefore their significance.

5.3 Heritage Statement

5.3.1 As the proposed development is likely to result in minor changes with regard to all of the known heritage assets outside the proposed development site boundary, the impact on the heritage significance by the proposed development would result in 'no appreciable impact' (Appendix 1, Table 3), except for Perry Bridge (Asset 1), which is a scheduled monument, three grade II listed buildings (Assets 4, 5 and 14), one grade II registered park (Asset 2), and two buildings which are on the local list (Assets 42 and 43), for which the impact on heritage significance would result in a 'very limited impact', and therefore some low level mitigation may be required. As industrial developments have already occurred in the vicinity, this may not be necessary. For the other heritage assets outside the site boundary, no further archaeological work would be required to mitigate against effects on heritage significance.

5.3.2 For the known heritage assets within the site boundary (Assets 44 and 45) any redevelopment would have a 'limited impact' on heritage significance, requiring further archaeological mitigation (Appendix 1, Table 3). This may be reduced, however, due to 20th century use of the area, which may have involved levelling. Any further archaeological mitigation would be in accordance with advice from Birmingham City Council.

5.4 Development Risk

5.4.1 There remains the potential for surviving evidence of the former field boundaries known from cartographic sources, and for pre post medieval features, particularly of the Roman period (for which there is considerable potential), and earlier features to survive within the proposed development site boundary, despite 20th century use of the proposed development site. Any redevelopment would also have a 'limited impact' on their heritage significance, requiring further archaeological mitigation (Appendix 1, Table 3). Again, such further archaeological mitigation would be in accordance with advice from Birmingham City Council.

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

Table 1 Measuring Significance

Significance	Designation	Asset types and justification	Preferred response to negative impact
International	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	World Heritage Site (NPPF s132)	Avoid negative impact where asset contributes to the WHS's defined outstanding universal values (NPPF s138)
National	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings (NPPF s132). Grade A Listed Buildings	Avoid negative impact
National	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	Registered battlefields, grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens (NPPF s132)	Avoid negative impact
National	Non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable equivalence to a scheduled monument (NPPF s138)	Assets where assessment for designation is pending, assets that have been assessed as being capable of designation but have not been designated at the SoS discretion, assets worthy of designation but which are outside the scope of the 1979 Act (NPPF s139)	Avoid negative impact
District or County (Higher)	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Grade II listed buildings (NPPF s132). Grade B Listed Buildings	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate
District or County (Higher)	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	Conservation area (NPPF s127), grade II registered park and garden (NPPF s132)	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets within a national park or AONB	Any extant heritage assets (NPPF s115)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets placed on a local planning authority list (NPPG)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Any area of potential listed in a local plan (NPPG)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
Local	Non-designated heritage assets	Any extant heritage assets outside of a national park or AONB. Grade C Listed Building	Mitigate
Negligible	Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets recorded in the HER that are no longer extant, individual findspots or structures of no heritage value	No action

Table 2: Establishing the magnitude of impact

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting 	<p>Major change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to most key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Extreme visual effects Major change to noise or change to sound quality Major changes to use or access
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is significantly modified 	<p>Moderate change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality Considerable changes to use or access
Less than substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered Slight changes to setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed 	<p>Limited change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Slight visual changes to few key aspects of the historic landscape Limited changes to noise levels or sound quality Slight changes to use or access
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to archaeological materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it 	<p>Very small change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components Virtually unchanged visual effects Very slight changes to noise levels or sound quality Very slight changes to use or access
No change	No change		

Table 3 Impact on Heritage Significance

Assessment Matrix to define the degree of impact on heritage asset significance		Magnitude of impact				
		No change	Minor alteration with no reduction in significance	Less than substantial	Substantial	Loss
Significance of Heritage Asset	National	Blue	Yellow	Dark Green	Red	Red
	District/County (Higher)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Dark Green	Red
	District/County (Lesser)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green
	Local	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green
	Negligible	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue

Blue (no appreciable impact) = no mitigation necessary
Yellow (very limited impact) = low level mitigation eg photographic record/watching brief etc
Light green (limited impact) = may need evaluation to establish appropriate mitigation which may include site survey/excavation etc
Dark green (major impact) = may not be agreed and then only with significant justification, may require evaluation and will require significant mitigation such as excavation, detailed building survey, visual restoration, some in-situ preservation and on-site interpretation
Red (very major impact) = unlikely to be agreed except in exceptional circumstances and only with a high level of mitigation

APPENDIX 2: HERITAGE ASSET GAZETTEER

Heritage Assets within the 1km search radius (study area):

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
1	NHL 870311 HER 01153- MBM101	Scheduled Monument/ Grade II listed building	Perry Bridge, a red sandstone bridge of four arches over the River Tame with refuges on the cutwaters of both sides, probably the one built by order of the Staffordshire Quarter Sessions of 1709 to take the place of a 'wood horse bridge'. This has been the site of a bridge since Roman times	407080,291960	Early 18 th century
2	DBM29	Grade II Registered Park	Witton Cemetery	408190,292150	19 th century
3	HER 01195- MBM144	Extant Building	19 th century buildings on Church Road, two storeys in brick	407010,292150	Early 19 th century
4	HER 02369- MBM 635	Grade II listed structure	St John the Evangelist's Church, built in 1831	406850,292030	Early 19 th century
5	HER 02370- MBM 636; NHL 1506196	Grade II listed structure	Gate piers to Church of St John the Evangelist, dating to 1831, enlarged 1888	406840,292042	Early 19 th century
6	HER 02910- MBM 796	Find spot	Find spot of Sestertius of Marcus Aurelius, found at 184 Aldridge Road in 1955	407140,291752	2 nd century
7	HER 02911- MBM 797	Find spot	Find spot of over 15 coins of the Constantine period near Holford Bridge, found in the 19 th century	407401,291699	Roman
8	HER 02912- MBM 798	Site of pottery kiln	In 1959, F.W. Jolley found and excavated a Romano-British kiln, indicated by firebars, kiln wall and floor fragments and wasters. The pottery ranged from late 1 st to late 2 nd century	406524,290817	Roman

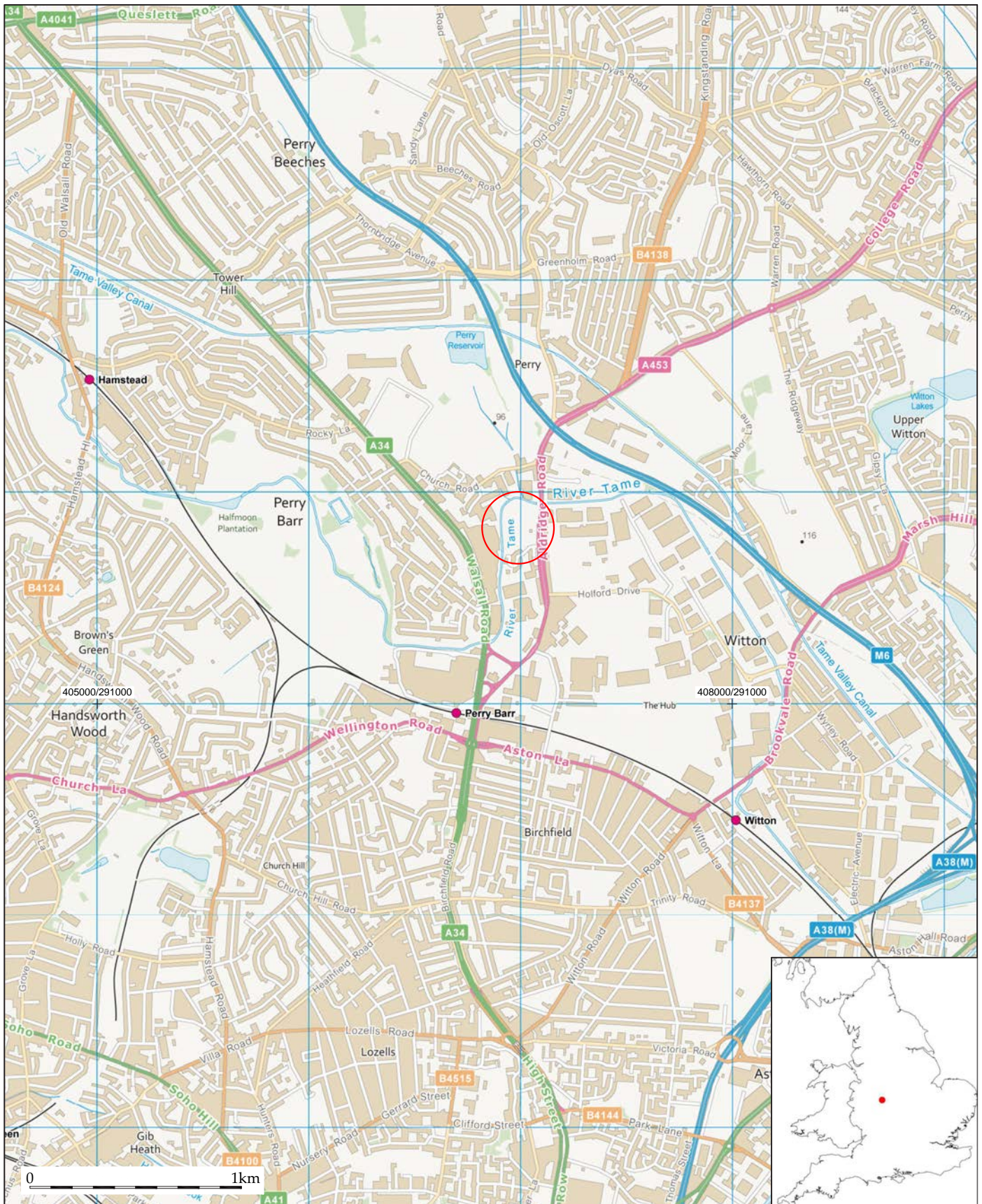
Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
9	HER 02928-MBM 814	Perry Hall moat	Rectangular moat, so modernised that no original features could be identified in 1960. A moat was first recorded at the site in 1272. Perry Hall was demolished in 1929, but the moat is now a boating pool in Perry Hall Park	406140,291950	Medieval
10	HER 03208-MBM 939	Site of mill	Perry Mill, demolished in the 1890s having operated as a corn mill until about two years previously, close to the site of the old Perry Barr Hall. A mill was mentioned in the Domesday Book	406384,291144	Medieval
11	HER 03209-MBM 940	Site of mill	14 th century fulling mill, then hammer mill, then blade mill until 1855 when it was converted for gun barrel boring. Parts were still in use in 1956 as offices and a store	407824,291536	Medieval
12	HER 03321-MBM 1023	Find spot	Birmingham Museum Records reference some Roman coins at this spot	406900,291900	Roman
13	HER 03324-MBM 1026	Find spot	Romano-British stone head, found at Perry Barr car park	406700,291000	Roman
14	HER 03615-MBM 1251	Grade II Listed Structure	Grade II listed lodges, gate piers and railings to Witton Cemetery, c.1850	408040,292080	Mid 19 th century
15	HER 20111-MBM 1754	Site of windmill	Built sometime between 1794 and 1834, and still in existence in 1843 but gone by 1889	407817,291591	18 th century
16	HER 20143-MBM 1783	Roman Road	Possible route of Ryknild Street Roman Road, though not found during watching brief, suggesting not here, or traces removed by industrial development	407200,291300	Roman
17	HER 20266-MBM 1904	Roman Road	Southernmost point of Holford Roman Road is at the Tame crossing to the east of Aldridge Road, which led from Wall, commonly called Rykneild Street (Asset 39)	407350,291950	Roman
18	HER 05874-MBM 1983	Canal	Tame Valley canal	407962,291994	19 th century
19	HER 20390-MBM2040	Reservoir	Birmingham Water Works reservoir, with a boat house shown in 1904, originally a medieval mill pond for Perry Blade Mill	406743,292671	19 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
20	HER 20393-MBM 2043	Site of Boat Yard	Works formerly situated by a canal basin to the rear of 'Stone House', occupied by a boat builders in 1914, replaced by engineering works by 1937 when canal filled in	407370,292530	20 th century
21	HER 20406-MBM 2056	Lion Ammunition Works	Consisting of timber magazine buildings surrounded by mounds and approached by sleeper walkways, some shown on 1st ed OS map, some on 2 nd ed. Targets and rifle range also shown on 2 nd ed. Recorded in 2002-3. Earliest surviving date to First World War, though it was a munitions factory prior to this	407619,290924	19 th to 20 th century
22	HER 20407-MBM 2057	Switchgear Works	Two switchgear works shown on 4 th ed OS map of 1938, one to west and larger one to east of Wellhead Lane	407160,290820	20 th century
23	HER 20408-MBM 2058	Pumping Station	Shown on 2 nd ed and 3 rd ed OS maps (1904 and 1916), labelled 'Birmingham Corporation Works'	407670,292188	20 th century
24	HER 20414-MBM 2064	Site of Mill Race	Old mill race shown on 2 nd ed OS map (1904) and shown as a mill stream on 3 rd ed OS map (1916) and gone by 1938 (4 th ed OS), replaced by greyhound stadium	406740,291185	Medieval to Post Medieval
25	HER 20415-MBM 2065	Site of Brewery	Site of Wellhead Brewery in early 20 th century (2 nd ed OS map 1904) but replaced by metal works by 1938 (4 th ed OS)	407180,291279	20 th century
26	HER 20416-MBM 2066	Site of Brewery	Site of Franchise Street Brewery in early 20 th century (2 nd and 3 rd eds OS 1904 and 1916)	407130,290980	20 th century
27	HER 20419-MBM 2069	Railway Station	Perry Barr Railway Station on L & NWR Grand Junction Line (2 nd and 3 rd eds OS 1904 and 1916) and by 1938 it was the LMSR Grand Junction Line	406750,290950	19 th century
28	HER 20420-MBM 2070	Tram Depot	Site of a tramway depot in early 20 th century (2 nd and 3 rd eds OS 1904 and 1916), and by 1938 it was an omnibus depot (4 th ed OS)	406680,290760	20 th century
29	HER 20616-MBM 2269	Perry Hall Site and Moat	Mention of a lord around King John's time. Hall sold in 1545 to WM Stamford and sold to Henry Gough in 1669. No visible remains of the hall. 1849 source refers to Perry Hall as lately built, but 1892 states 'Elizabethan'. For moat see Asset 9	406140,291950	Medieval/ Post medieval/ 19 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
30	HER 20702-MBM2358	Industrial deposits	A watching brief at Holford Drive encountered 18 th century features consisting of a compact pebble surface with occasional lumps of iron slag, a brick-lined well and two parallel ditches	407443,291259	18 th century
31	HER 20747-MBM 2401	Ridge and furrow	Ridge and furrow south of Perry Hall moat (Asset 9)	406156,291760	Medieval to Post Medieval
32	HER 20774-MBM 2433	Palaeochannel	Alluvial deposits containing pollen and beetles, dating from late Neolithic to Roman period in vicinity of the line of a Roman road and possible mill leat	407259,292050	Neolithic to Late Roman
33	HER 20775-MBM 2434	Buried soil, undated gully, brick footings and surfaces	A desk-based assessment highlighted potential for archaeological remains of Roman and Post Medieval date. Evaluation trenches revealed a buried soil, shallow gully, a garden soil and 19 th century and later brick footings and associated brick surfaces	406715,290886	Unknown, 19 th century
34	HER 20777-MBM 2436	Possible moated site	Field name 'moat leasowe' on Handsworth Tithe Map of 1843	406860,292872	Medieval
35	HER 20781-MBM 2440	Perry watermill	Watermill in existence by 18 th century, buildings gone by 1814. Suggested as an ancient manorial corn mill, called a Walke Mill in 1667 and fulling mill in 1700 and then a blade mill, and owned by a sword cutler by 1691 and flour mill by tithe award. Mill and pool sold to Birmingham Waterworks in 1858 and subsequently a reservoir	406765,292565	Post Medieval
36	HER 20782-MBM 2441	Holford possible Roman fort	Putative Roman fort on escarpment on south side of River Tame	407162,291751	Roman
37	HER 20793-MBM 2451	Watermill and possible furnace site	Mill in existence by 1670, originally a blade mill, and converted to a wire mill in c. 1726 and paper mill in tithe award and by 1844 a blade and wire mill. Site now occupied by Church Tavern. Possible also site of Perry Furnace, mentioned in 1576	406982,292165	17 th to 19 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
38	HER 20794-MBM 2452	Ditch	Evaluation following a desk-based assessment revealed post medieval fence lines, post holes and an undated ditch, revealed by excavation to be 3-5m wide overlying a small gully. Ditch follows line of field boundary shown on maps from late 18 th century	407441,291482	Undated, Post Medieval
39	HER 20820-MBM 2482	Suggested line of Roman road	Line of Ryknild Street suggested to be along Great Hampton Row, Wheeler Street and part of Wellhead Lane crossing the Tame at Oldford Farm, east of Perry Bridge. Probable eastern roadside ditch found in evaluation of 2008	407103,290733	Roman
40	HER 20980-MBM 2712	Possible roadside ditch	An undated ditch, revealed by evaluation trenches and excavation and interpreted as a Roman roadside ditch in 2010	407120,290720	Roman
41	HER 21092-MBM 2758	Environmental deposits	Evaluation trenches in a car park revealed sealed organic semi-waterlogged peat and clay deposits beneath industrial dumping and modern disturbance. Pollen found to date from the early to late Mesolithic	407310,292250	Mesolithic
42	HER 21242-MBM 2908	Wellhead Tavern. Local Listed Building (B)	Premises used for retail of beer from at least the 1890s and probably reconstructed in 1901 for Ansell and Sons Ltd.	407080,290950	Late 19 th century
43	HER 21243-MBM 2909	Entrance Lodges. Local Listed Buildings (B)	Two 2-storey lodges flanking main entrance to former IMI Witton Works, built 1915 by Buckland and Haywood Farmer	407160,290940	20 th century
44	OS maps (Figs 5-9)	Site of Perry Pont	Perry Pont Georgian mansion/ farmstead. Much reduced between 1916 and 1938. Extended between 1945 and 1956, Builders Yard by 1966 and Dairy by 1974. Site completely cleared after 1982	407050,291881	19 th century
45	Township Map, 1794 (Fig 4)	Site of Building	Building shown on Plan of Township of Handsworth of 1794, and a building is also shown here on Yate's plan of 1775. Documentary sources reference a Jacobean Building, traces of which survived in 1932 (Twist 1999, 98)	406679,291475	18 th century or earlier

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11760</p> <p>CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Central</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.






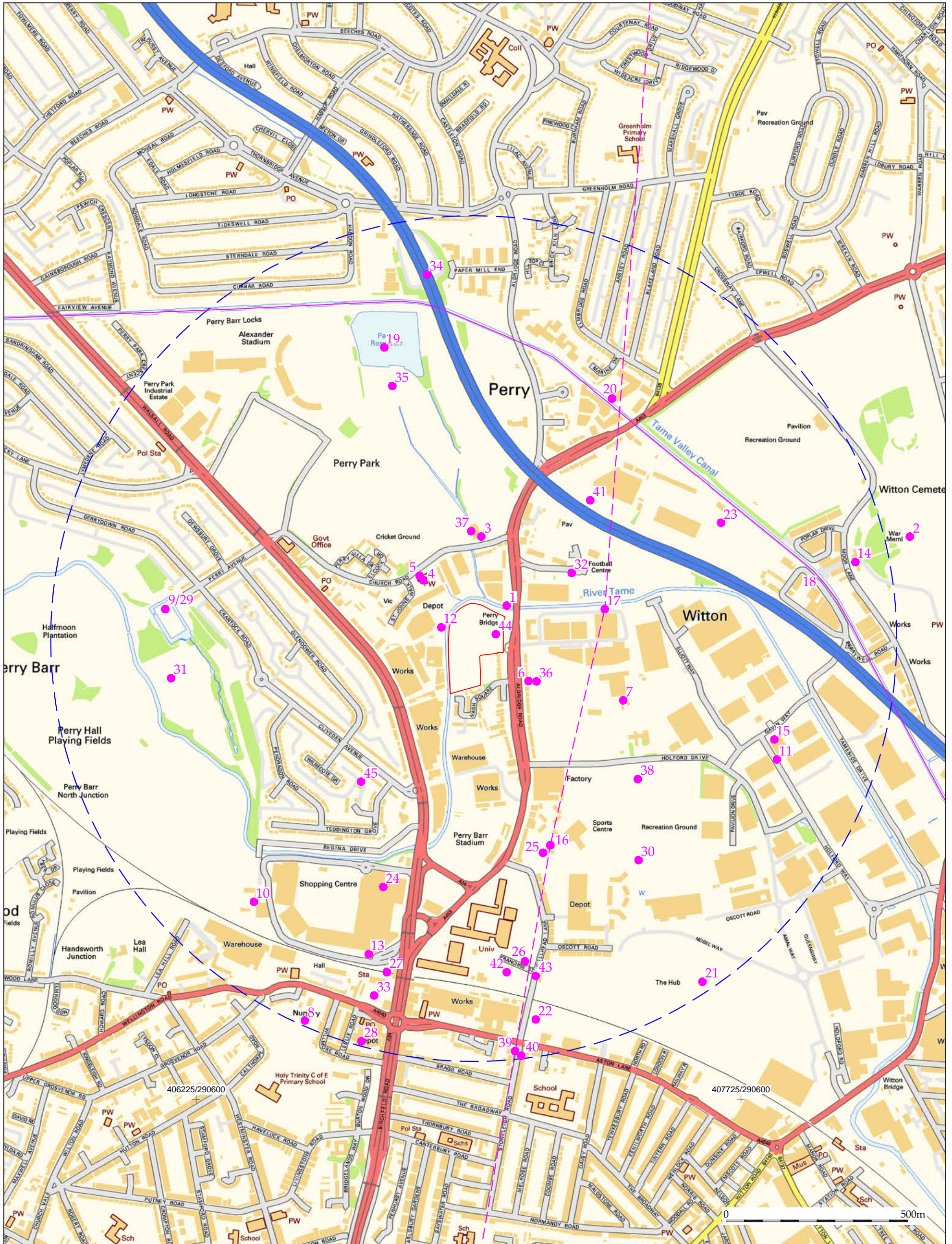
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11760</p> <p>CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Central</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 2: Detailed site location.








 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham</p> <p>SCALE: 1:10,000 at A3</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11760</p> <p>CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Central</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Site boundary  1km radius  Heritage assets 	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512.</p>
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Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within a 1km radius of the study area.



PROJECT:
Land at Aldridge Road,
Parry Barr, Birmingham


CLIENT:
Persimmon Homes Central

SCALE: 1:7,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

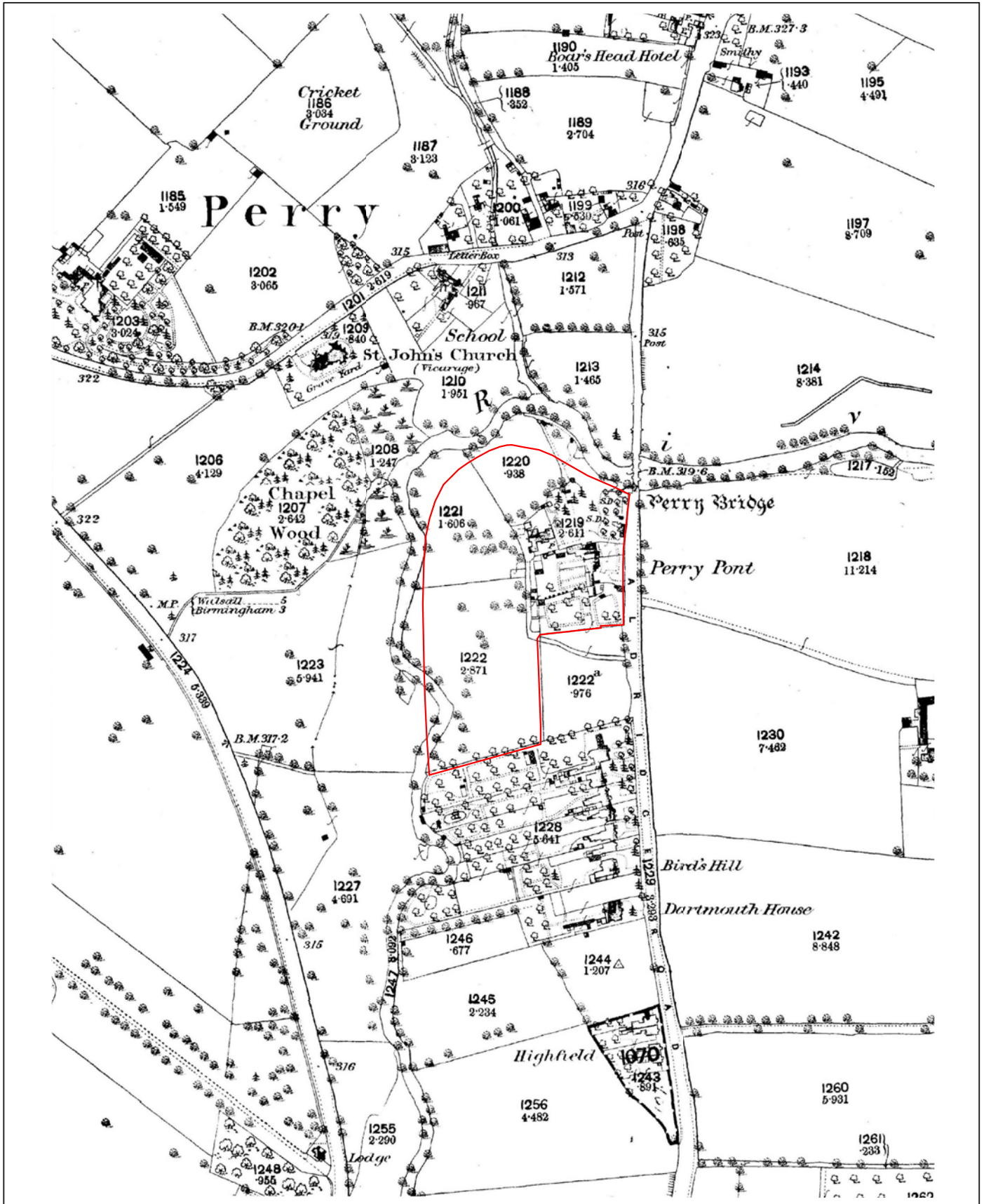
DATE: May 2016

KEY:
 Site boundary



REPORT No:
CP11760

Figure 4: Extract from the Plan of the Township of Handsworth, 1794.




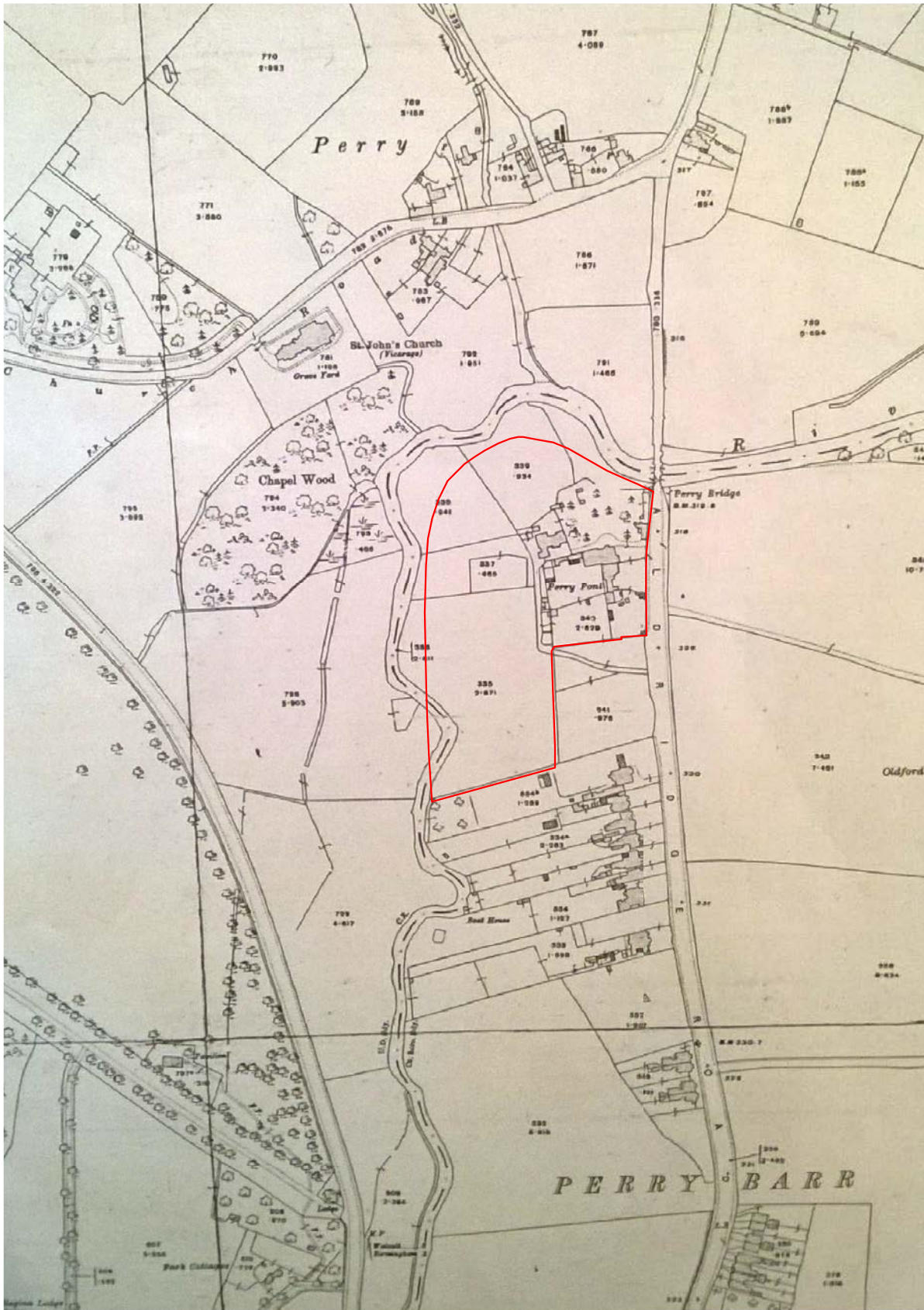
	<p>PROJECT: Land at Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham</p> <p>SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11760</p> <p>CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Central</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site boundary	
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Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1884 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



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Birmingham
SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4
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DATE: May 2016

KEY:



Site boundary



Figure 7: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1916 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



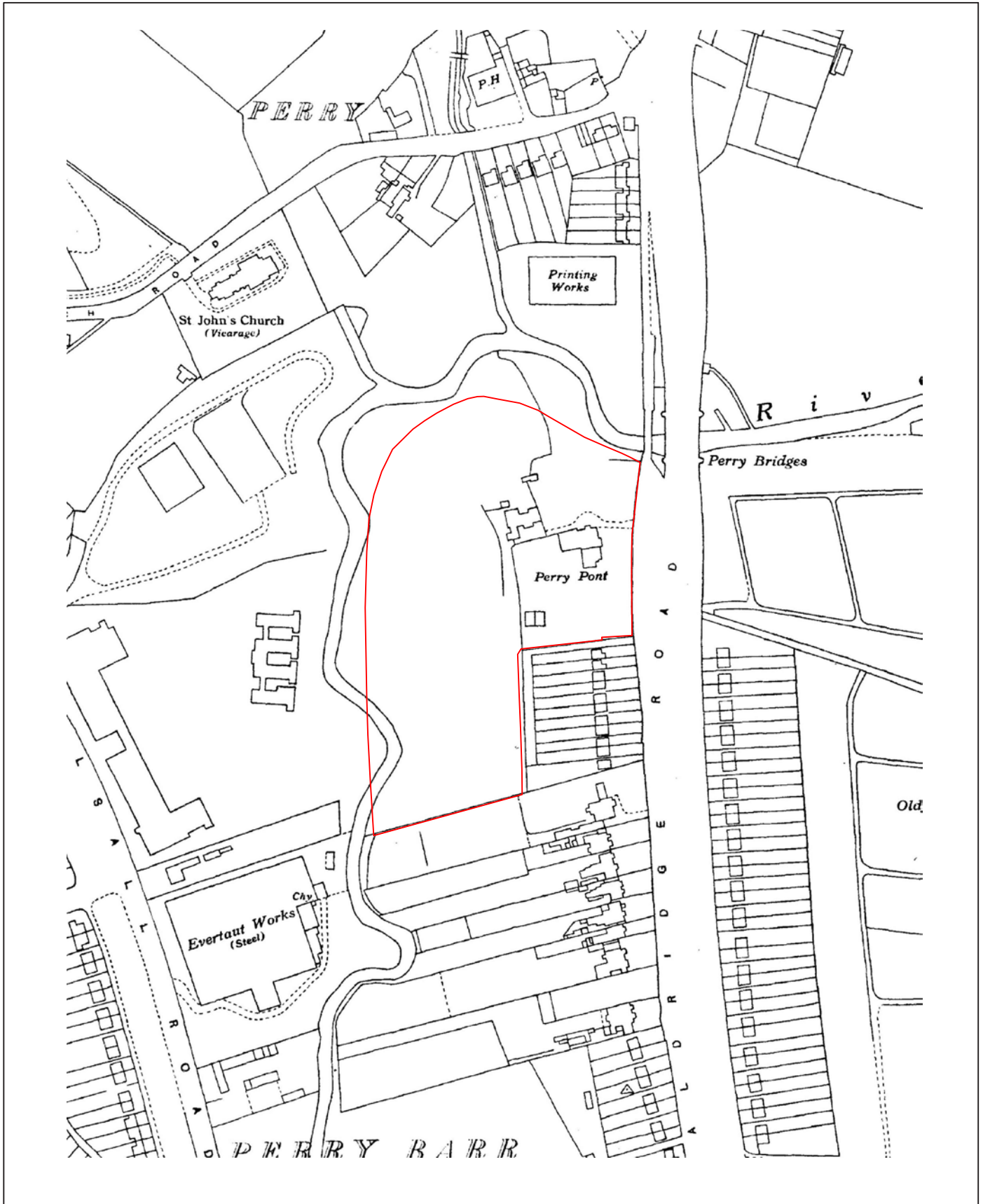
Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2016

PROJECT: Land at Aldridge Road, Perry Barr,
Birmingham
SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4
REPORT No: CP11760
CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Central
DRAWN BY: HP
CHECKED BY: AB
DATE: May 2016

KEY:



Figure 8: Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1938 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).






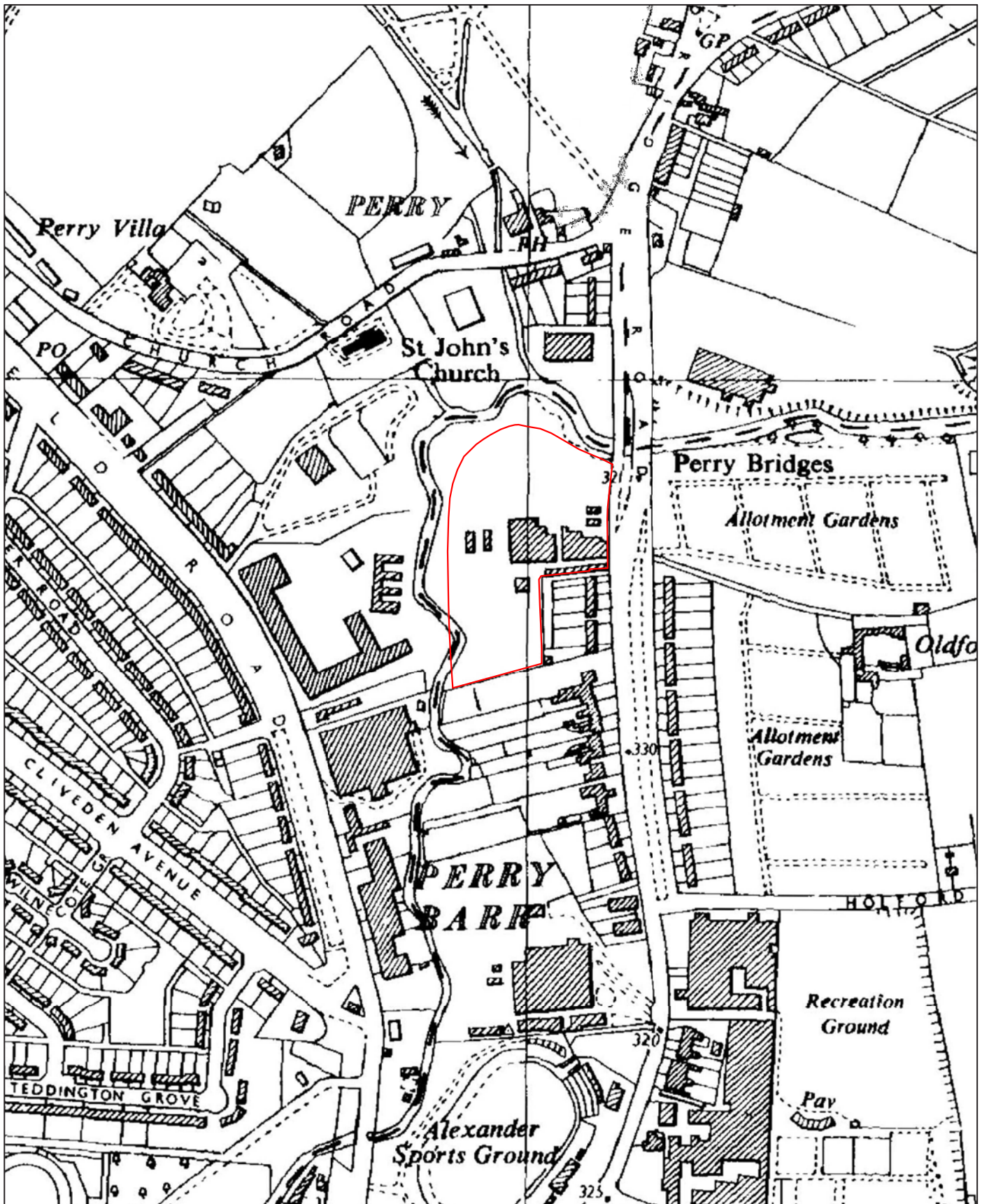
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham</p> <p>SCALE: 1:3,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11760</p> <p>CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Central</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	
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Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map, 1945 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).






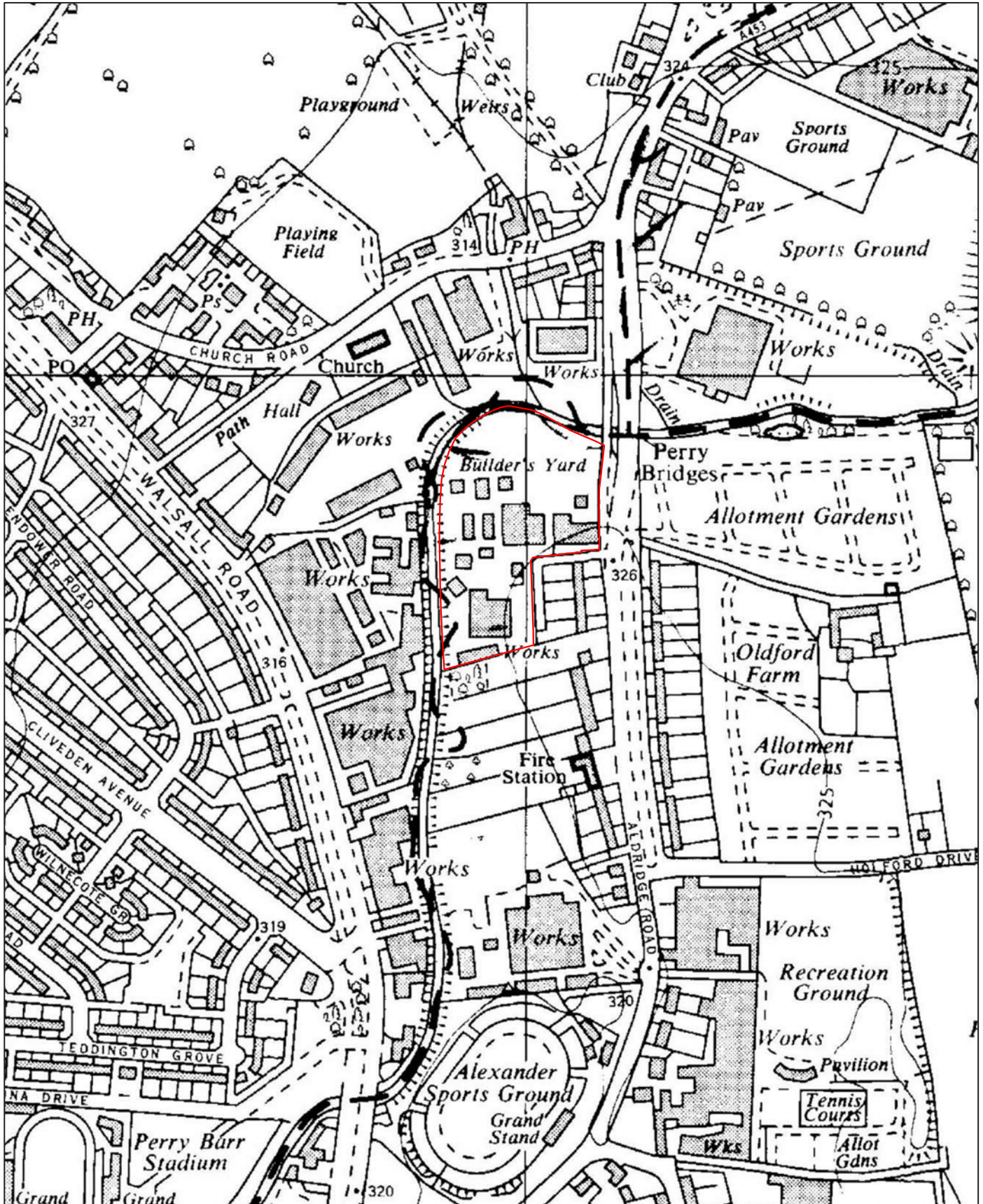
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	PROJECT:	Land at Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham	KEY:	 Site boundary 
	SCALE:	1:5,000 at A4		
	REPORT No:	CP11760		
	CLIENT:	Persimmon Homes Central		
	DRAWN BY:	HP		
	CHECKED BY:	AB		
DATE:	May 2016			

Figure 10: Ordnance Survey Map, 1956 (1:10560 scale).






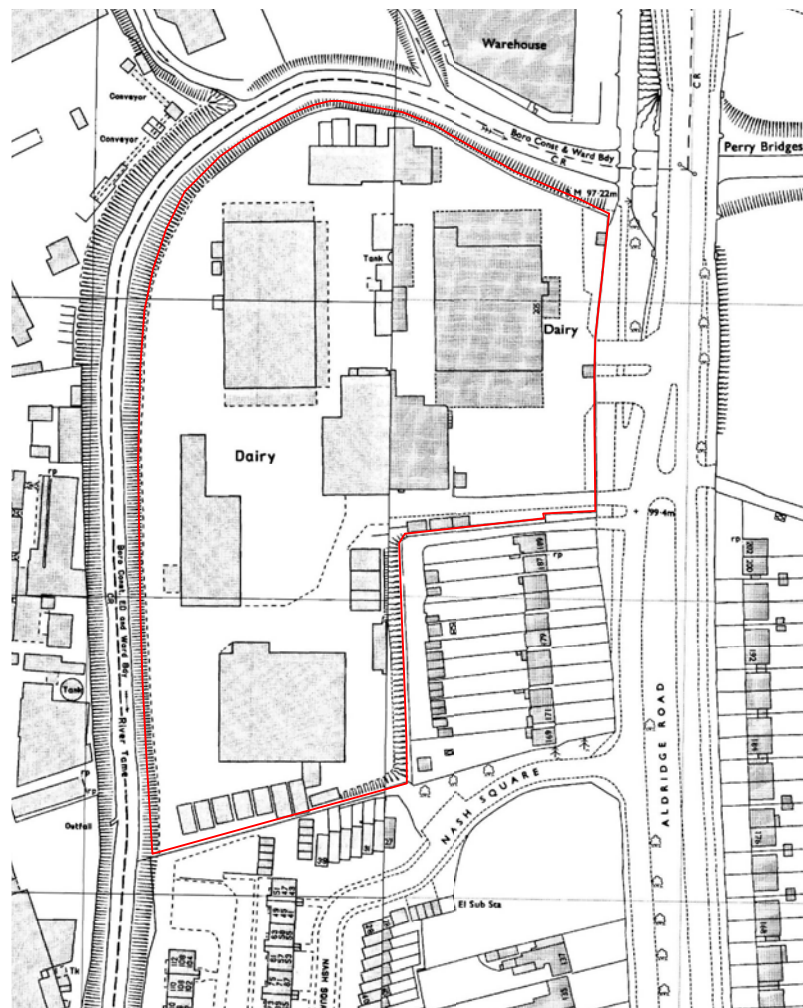
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham</p> <p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11760</p> <p>CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Central</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 11: Ordnance Survey Map, 1966 (1:10560 scale).






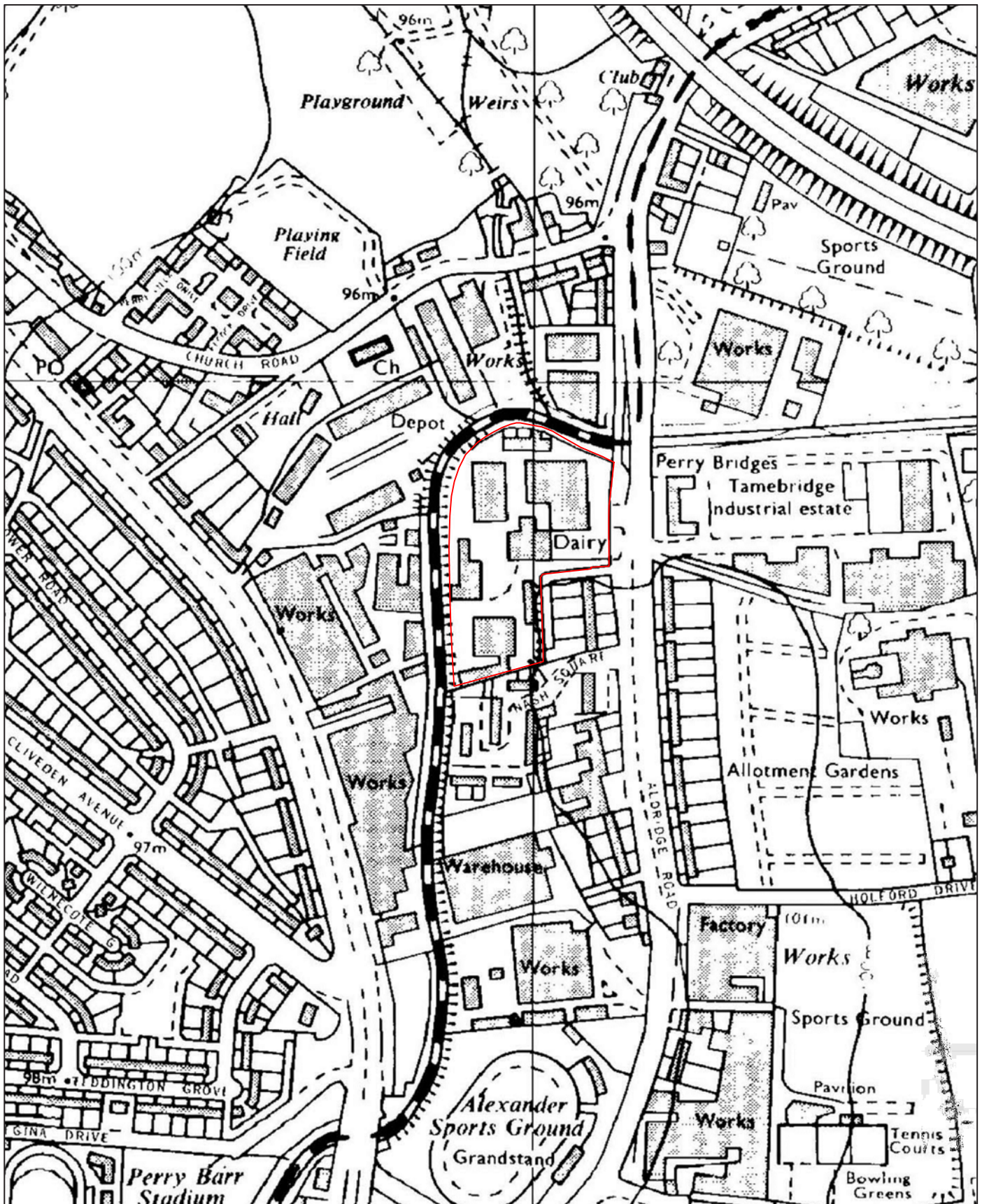
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham</p> <p>SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11760</p> <p>CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Central</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 12: Ordnance Survey Map, 1974 (1:1250 scale).






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham</p> <p>SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11760</p> <p>CLIENT: Persimmon Homes Central</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: May 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 13: Ordnance Survey Map, 1982 (1:10560 scale).

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