

**Birmingham Children's Hospital,
Corner of Whittall Street and St
Mary's Row, Birmingham
Historic Environment Desk Based
Assessment**

Client: INTERSERVE CONSTRUCTION LTD

AB Heritage Project No:10753

Date:18/02/2016

**Birmingham Children's Hospital,
Corner of Whittall Street and St Mary's Row, Birmingham
Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment**

Client Interserve Construction Ltd
Project Number 10753
Prepared By Kerry Kerr-Peterson
Illustrated By Zoe Edwards
Approved By Hannah Rose

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
1.0	Draft	KKP	HR	18/02/2016
2.0	Draft – with client amendments	KKP	HR	18/02/2016

This document has been prepared in accordance with AB Heritage standard operating procedures. It remains confidential and the copyright of AB Heritage Limited. Any unauthorised reproduction or usage by any person other than the addressee is strictly prohibited

Enquiries To:

AB Heritage Limited (Head Office)
Caerus Suite, 150 Priorswood Road,
Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8DU
Email: info@abheritage.co.uk
Tel: 03333 440 206



CONTENTS

1.	Introduction.....	2
1.1	Project Background	2
1.2	Site Location & Description.....	2
1.3	Geology & Topography.....	2
1.4	Proposed Development	2
2.	Aims & Methodology	3
2.1	Aims of Works	3
2.2	Methodology of Works	3
2.3	Consultation.....	4
2.4	Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource	4
2.5	Impact Assessment Criteria.....	5
2.6	Limitations	7
3.	Planning & Legislative Framework	8
3.1	Introduction.....	8
3.2	Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets.....	8
3.3	National Planning Policy.....	8
3.4	Birmingham Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2005	9
3.5	Archaeology Strategy Supplementary Planning Document 2003	9
4.	Archaeological Resource Baseline.....	11
4.1	Statutory Designated Heritage Features.....	11
4.2	Non Statutory Designated Heritage Features	11
4.3	Historic Environment Record Data.....	11
4.4	Other Sources	12
4.5	Previous Archaeological Works in the Study Area	12
4.6	Palaeoenvironmental Evidence	12
4.7	Archaeology & History Background	12
4.8	Historic Map Sources.....	16
4.9	Site Visit.....	18
5.	Archaeological Potential & Mitigation	21
5.1	Known Heritage Resource	21
5.2	Past Impacts within the Site Boundary	21
5.3	Potential Archaeological Resource.....	21
5.4	Predicted Impact of Proposed Development	22

5.5	Outline Recommendations	22
6.	References	23
6.1	Cartographic Sources	23
6.2	Online Sources	23

FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Proposed Development Plan
Figure 3	Map of Cultural Heritage Features

PLATES

Plate 1	Plan of Birmingham, 1553. Approx. location of site indicated in red (Birmingham Archives)
Plate 2	Plate 2: Plan of Birmingham, 1751
Plate 3	Plan of Birmingham, 1778
Plate 4	50" OS Map, 1889

PHOTOS

Photo 1	The former multi-storey car park in 2011 (Google Street View)
Photo 2	Proposed Development Site from the south-west
Photo 3	View towards the rear of the Children's Hospital [AB 25] & Steelhouse Conservation Area [AB 2]
Photo 4	View from Loveday Street [AB 8] towards the proposed development site

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features	26
------------	---	----

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AB Heritage Limited has been commissioned by Interserve Construction Ltd to produce a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, covering a proposed development of the Next Generation Project, Legacy Building for Birmingham Children's Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (hereafter BCH Trust), located at the corner of Whittall Street and St Mary's Row, Birmingham.

One heritage feature has been identified within the bounds of the proposed development site from 18th and 19th century map sources (See Plates 3 & 4). This is the site of St Mary's Church [AB 28] from 1774 through until c. 1925, with the churchyard beyond to the north-east, outside the proposed development site boundary. However, the proposed development site has undergone a number of substantial past impacts. The impacts at depth are unknown.

Taking into consideration the past impacts within the proposed development site, the potential for the survival of below ground archaeological deposits, from any period, is considered to be low (in line with Section 2.4.1).

In line with Table 1, the importance of the cultural heritage of the proposed development site is considered to be negligible, as there is likely to be very little or no surviving archaeological interest.

In line with Table 2, the magnitude of impact upon any surviving below ground archaeology within the boundary of the proposed development site is considered to be negligible. The overall significance of effect is thought to be neutral, in line with Table 3.

This will need to be confirmed by the Principal Conservation Officer & Archaeologist, Birmingham City Council.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (hereinafter AB Heritage) has been commissioned by Interserve Construction Ltd to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, in support of a forthcoming planning application, covering a proposed development of the Next Generation Project, Legacy Building for Birmingham Children's Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (hereafter BCH Trust), located at the corner of Whittall Street and St Mary's Row, Birmingham, B4 6NY.
- 1.1.2 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions; an examination of readily available documentary, cartographic and known archaeological evidence; and identifies any known and potential cultural heritage receptor(s) within the application site and its surrounding area. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy for archaeology, where such a works are deemed appropriate.

1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 Centred on the approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 07153 87492, the proposed development site covers c. 3,280sqm and was until recently occupied by a multi-storey car park, which has now been demolished and cleared.
- 1.2.2 Located at the junction of Whittall Street and St Mary's Row, the proposed development site is situated in the north-west corner of the main hospital complex, with the Block 'A' hospital building located on the south-east side. The Birmingham Dental Hospital building is located to the north-east of the proposed development site and Whittall Street runs adjacent to the south-west boundary, with St Mary's Row situated adjacent to the north-west boundary.

1.3 Geology & Topography

- 1.3.1 The solid underlying geology comprises sedimentary sandstone of the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation. A superficial geological deposit of Devension Glaciofluvial sand and gravel is recorded across the proposed development site (British Geological Survey 2016).
- 1.3.2 The topography of the proposed development site slopes gently from c. 136m above ordnance datum (AOD) in the south-west to c. 131m AOD in the north-east.

1.4 Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 The proposals are for a new 7,649sqm four storey courtyard building, including a new lower ground floor to a depth of c. 4 m below the ground surface. This will not require excavation below the level already disturbed by the demolition of the multi-storey car park that formerly occupied the site (Palmer, 2016, *pers. comm*).
- 1.4.2 The proposed building is of a similar height on a progressive incline to BCH buildings 'A' Block and 'B' Block. The highest element of the building is the isolation flue chimney which is at +27.7m. This chimney has been positioned to the rear of the site so the chimney is less prominent from primary street frontages (BHC, 2015).

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims of Works

- 2.1.1 Early consultation on the results of archaeological research and consideration of the implications of proposed development are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions.
- 2.1.2 The aim of this report is to facilitate such a process by understanding the historical development of the application site and the likely impact upon any surviving archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development, devising appropriate mitigation responses where necessary.

2.2 Methodology of Works

- 2.2.1 The assessment has been carried out, in regard to the collation of baseline information, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (December 2014).
- 2.2.2 This assessment includes relevant information contained in various statutory requirements, national, regional and local planning policies and professional good practice guidance, including:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
 - The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012
- 2.2.3 The Birmingham City Council Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in this area. For reporting purposes the HER information has been re-numbered with AB numbers, which can be viewed in Appendix 1. The information contained within this database was supported by examination of data from a wide range of other sources, principally:
- The Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk) for information from Historic England National Monuments Record, Pastscape and other research resources, including the Access to Archives (A2A);
 - The Historic England website professional pages, including the National Heritage List For England;
 - A site-walk over was undertaken on the 11th February 2016;
 - A visit to the Birmingham Archives on the 11th February 2016;
 - Additional relevant documentary and online historic sources;
- 2.2.4 Information from these sources was used to understand:
- Information on statutory and non-statutory designated sites;
 - Information on heritage assets recorded on the Birmingham City Council HER;

- Readily accessible information on the site's history from readily available historic maps and photographs held at the Birmingham Archives;
- Any information on the site contained in published and unpublished archaeological and historical sources, including any previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area;
- A greater understanding of key cultural heritage issues of the site and surrounding area, developed through the onsite walkover, including information on areas of past truncation within the site boundary;

2.2.5 The impact of proposed development on the known and potential archaeological resource, resulting in the formulation of a mitigation strategy, where required, which appropriately targets any future works to those required to gain planning consent.

2.3 Consultation

2.3.1 The 350m study area was agreed between Kerry Kerr-Peterson (Assistant Project Officer, AB Heritage) and Ross Bazier (Principal Conservation Officer & Archaeologist, Birmingham City Council) during telephone consultation, undertaken on the 3rd of February 2016.

2.4 Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource

2.4.1 This desk-based assessment contains a record of the known and potential cultural heritage resource of an area. In relation to buried archaeological remains, where there is a potential for encountering a particular resource within the application site this is assessed according to the following scale:

Low	-	Very unlikely to be encountered on site
Medium	-	Possibility that features may occur / be encountered on site
High	-	Remains almost certain to survive on site

2.4.2 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing the importance of an archaeological feature and this is instead judged upon factors such as statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the contribution to local research agendas. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five point scale (Table 1, below).

Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Cultural Heritage Site

SCALE OF SITE IMPORTANCE	
NATIONAL	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance). Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance. Extremely well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).
REGIONAL	Grade II Listed Buildings or other designated or undesignated archaeological sites (in addition to those listed above), or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
LOCAL	Evidence of human activity more limited in historic value than the examples above, or compromised by poor preservation and/or survival of context associations, though which still have the potential to contribute to local research objectives. Examples include sites such as 'locally designated' buildings or undesignated structures / buildings of limited historic merit, out-of-situ archaeological findspots / ephemeral archaeological evidence and historic field systems and boundaries etc.
NEGLIGIBLE	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Examples include destroyed antiquities, structures of almost no architectural / historic merit, buildings of an intrusive character or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

- 2.4.3 The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to existing designations. Where classification of a receptor's value covered a range of the above possibilities or for previously unidentified features where no designation has been assigned, the value of the receptor was based on professional knowledge and judgement.
- 2.4.4 For some types of finds or remains there is no consistent value and the importance may vary, for example Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. For this reason, adjustments are occasionally made, where appropriate, based on professional judgement.

2.5 Impact Assessment Criteria

- 2.5.1 The magnitude of impact upon the archaeological and heritage resource, which can be considered in terms of direct and indirect impacts, is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 (below).
- 2.5.2 In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a cultural heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. Where possible a professional

judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied to enable the likely 'Significance of Effects' to be established; however, a magnitude level of 'uncertain' is included for situations where it is simply not appropriate to make such a judgement at this stage of works.

Table 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

IMPACT LEVEL	DEFINITION
HIGH	Major impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change in the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise; extensive changes to use or access.
MEDIUM	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; intrusive visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; or use of site that would result in detrimental changes to historic landscape character.
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
UNCERTAIN	Extent / nature of the resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.

2.5.3 The overall Significance of Effects from the proposed development upon the Cultural Heritage Resource is determined by correlating the magnitude of Impact against value of the Cultural Heritage resource. Table 3 highlights the criteria for assessing the overall Significance of Effects. Where effects are moderate or above these are classified as significant.

Table 3: Significance of Effects

IMPORTANCE	MAGNITUDE			
	HIGH	MED	LOW	NEG
NATIONAL	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor
REGIONAL	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.
LOCAL	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.
NEGLIGIBLE	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.

Not Sig. = Not Significant; Nt. = Neutral; Mod = Moderate; Ext. = Extensive

2.6 Limitations

- 2.6.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instruction and solely for the use of Interserve Construction Ltd, and any associated parties they elect to share this information with. Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 2.6.2 All the work carried out in this report is based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage on current (February 2016) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AB Heritage does not accept responsibility for advising the client's or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 2.6.3 This report has been prepared utilising factual information obtained from third party sources. AB Heritage takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information. It should also be noted that this report represents an early stage of a phased approach to assessing the archaeological and cultural heritage resource of the application site to allow the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, should this be required. It does not comprise mitigation of impacts in itself.
- 2.6.4 The proposed development site was not directly accessed during the site visit as the site gate was locked and due to time constraints on the day the proposed development site was sufficiently viewed from the gate on Whittall Street and the top of the adjacent multi-storey car park.

3. PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following section highlights the key planning and legislative framework relevant to this project. Legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance.

3.2 Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets

- 3.2.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This necessitates the granting of formal Scheduled Monument Consent for any work undertaken within the designated area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 3.2.2 Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. The listing of buildings is carried out by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. The main purpose of the legislation is to protect buildings and their surroundings from changes that would materially alter the special historic or architectural value of the building or its setting. This necessitates the granting of formal Listed Building Consent for all works undertaken to or within the designated curtilage of a Listed Building. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.
- 3.2.3 The categories of assets with some form of legal protection have been extended in recent years, and now include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields. While designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is not a statutory designation under English planning law, such a designation is regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions, and World Heritage Sites are in practice protected from development that could affect any aspect of their significance including settings within the Site and a buffer zone around it.

3.3 National Planning Policy

- 3.3.1 The NPPF sets out government policy on the historic environment, which covers all elements, whether designated or not, that are identified as 'having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.
- 3.3.2 One of the over-arching aims is to 'Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'. To achieve this, local planning authorities can request that the applicant describe "the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". The level of detail required in the assessment should be "proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". It goes on to say that "where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest,

local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

- 3.3.3 A key policy within the NPPF is that “when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
- 3.3.4 With regard to non-designated heritage assets specific policy is provided in that a balanced judgement will be required having due regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset affected.

3.4 Birmingham Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2005

3.4.1 The Unitary Development Plan (UDP) contains policies and proposals that currently guide development and land use across the City and is the existing Development Plan for Birmingham. The UDP was adopted in 1993 and reviewed in 2005. In time, the UDP will be replaced by the Birmingham Development Plan and other key planning policy documents currently being prepared.

3.4.2 Chapter 3 of the UDP covers the Environment. Sections 3.30 – 3.33 relate to Archaeology and state that:

Section 3.30

3.4.3 Archaeological remains are the product of human activity over thousands of years and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism. There are 10 scheduled Ancient Monuments in Birmingham which are statutorily protected because of their national importance. These and other archaeological remains are included on the Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record.

Section 3.31

3.4.4 There is a need for further improvements to this Record which will continue to be monitored and updated. Wherever possible, sites and remains included on this register and their settings, and in particular scheduled ancient monuments, will be protected and enhanced according to their merits, as will further archaeological remains which may be added to the list.

Section 3.32

3.4.5 The development of the educational, recreational and tourist potential of archaeological remains through management and interpretation will be encouraged where appropriate and where it does not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the remains and their setting.

3.5 Archaeology Strategy Supplementary Planning Document 2003

3.5.1 The supplementary planning document relating to Archaeology within the City of Birmingham identifies additional guidance:

- An archaeological assessment will be required from applicants whose development proposals are likely to affect archaeological remains, in advance of determination of an application;

- Proposed developments adversely affecting nationally important archaeological remains will not be allowed;
- Proposed developments adversely affecting other archaeological remains will be resisted but may be allowed if the applicant has demonstrated that in-situ preservation will be achieved or, if this is not feasible, preservation by record and
- Section 106 agreements may be negotiated for protection, enhancement and interpretation of archaeological remains.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASELINE

4.1 Statutory Designated Heritage Features

Within the Proposed Development Site

- 4.1.1 There are no statutory designated heritage features recorded within the bounds of the proposed development site.

Within the 350m Study Area

- 4.1.2 Sixteen designated heritage features have been recorded within the 350m study area [AB 2 - 8, 10 – 14, 20 & 27]. These consist mostly of 19th century Listed Buildings and include:

- The Grade I listed Victoria Law Courts [AB 4], located c. 240m to the south-east;
- Three Grade II* listed buildings [AB 6, 7 & 31], the closest of which is St Chad's Cathedral [AB 7], located c. 180m to the north-west and
- Ten Grade II listed building [AB 3, 5, 8, 10 – 14, 20 & 32]. The closest Grade II listed building is the former Bull's Head Public House [AB 8], located c. 100m to the north of the proposed development site.

- 4.1.3 The Steelhouse & Environs [AB 2] and Colmore Row & Environs Conservations Areas [AB 27] are also located within the study area. The closest of these is the Steelhouse Conservation Area [AB 2], located c. 60m to the west of the proposed development site.

4.2 Non Statutory Designated Heritage Features

Within the Proposed Development Site

- 4.2.1 There is one non statutory designated heritage feature recorded within the bounds of the proposed development site. This is the Birmingham City Council Historic Landscape Character of Birmingham Children's & Dental Hospitals, St. Chad's Queensway - Whittall St.[AB 25], that covers the proposed development site.

Within the 350m Study Area

- 4.2.2 There are a further eight non statutory designated heritage features recorded within the study area [AB 8, 13, 21, 25, 33, 38-40]. These are all 19th or 20th century Locally Listed Buildings. The closest of these is the Birmingham Children's Hospital complex [AB 25], located c. 60m to the west of the proposed development site.

4.3 Historic Environment Record Data

- 4.3.1 No known heritage features have been recorded within the bounds of the proposed development site on the Birmingham City HER.
- 4.3.2 Nine non designated heritage features have been recorded on the Birmingham City HER [AB 1, 9, 15, 16, 19 & 37 - 40] within the study area. These include mostly the sites of former 18th century industrial buildings [AB 9, 16 & 19]. However the closest of these is a Roman coin [AB 1] found c. 100m to the east of the proposed development site.

4.4 Other Sources

- 4.4.1 One heritage feature has been identified from historic map sources within the bounds of the proposed development site (See Plates 3 & 4). This was the site of the St Mary's Church [AB 28] between 1774 and c. 1925.
- 4.4.2 A further eleven heritage features [AB 17, 18, 22 - 24, 26, 29, 30 & 34 – 36] have been identified using the Historic England Pastscape webpage within the 350m study area. These include mostly buildings or the site of buildings dating to the 19th and 20th centuries [AB 17, 18, 22, 24, 26 & 34 – 36]. The closest of these is the site of the former Birmingham Post and Mail Building [AB 36], located c. 100m to the south of the proposed development site.

4.5 Previous Archaeological Works in the Study Area

- 4.5.1 A number of previous archaeological works have been undertaken within the 350m study area. These mostly consist of Historic Environment Desk Based Assessments [including AB 19, Oppenheim's glassworks at Snow Hill]. The closest of these is a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment undertaken at Lancaster Gateway, located c. 170m to the north-east of the proposed development site. The results of this report are not recorded within the HER data provided.

4.6 Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 4.6.1 There is no palaeoenvironmental evidence recorded within the bounds of the proposed development site. However, palaeoenvironmental evidence has been identified c. 800m to the south-east of the proposed development site (see Section 4.7.1 below), although the depth at which these deposits were encountered is uncertain.

4.7 Archaeology & History Background

Prehistoric (c .500, 000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.7.1 There is evidence for prehistoric settlement across the wider area and within the City of Birmingham itself, ranging in date throughout the early and later prehistoric periods. This is mostly represented by finds of worked flint, stone and bronze axes and other domestic objects such as pottery and glass beads. A buried soil dating back over 10,000 years was identified outside the study area c. 800m to the south-east of the proposed development site, containing evidence of prehistoric woodland clearance. Although the depth at which this deposit was encountered is uncertain (Birmingham City Council, 2013).
- 4.7.2 Other evidence of prehistoric settlement from the Bronze Age and Iron Age has been identified outside the study area, across the region in the form of barrows, numerous burnt mounds and Iron Age settlements containing timber houses (Birmingham City Council, 2013).
- 4.7.3 There are no heritage features of prehistoric date recorded within the bounds of the proposed development site or within the 350m study area.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.7.4 Roman military occupation in the region has been identified in the form of a Roman fort at Edgbaston, situated c. 4.5km to the south-west of the proposed development site. The fort

was occupied during the 1st and 2nd century AD and was initially surrounded by a civilian settlement. A network of associated Roman military roads exists across the area, beyond the study area (Birmingham City Council, 2013).

- 4.7.5 Evidence for Roman civilian settlement has been identified across the region, outside the study area. These including settlements consisting of ditched enclosures, timber buildings and cobbles surfaces. A number of Roman pottery kilns have also been located within the wider area (Birmingham City Council, 2013).
- 4.7.6 There are no recorded heritage features of Roman date located within the proposed development site. However, a Roman coin [AB 1] was found c. 200m to the north-east of the proposed development site.

Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1536)

- 4.7.7 Evidence for occupation of the Birmingham area during the early medieval period can be identified mostly from the numerous place names that have Anglo Saxon origins. The name Birmingham itself, originates from this period and means 'homestead of Beorma's people' (Key to English Place Names, 2016).
- 4.7.8 An 1166 grant of the right for the Lord of the Manor, Peter De Birmingham, to hold a weekly market encouraged the steady growth of the town as an industrial centre during the medieval period (A Brief History of Birmingham, 2016).
- 4.7.9 The Priory and Hospital of St Thomas [AB 3] was in existence by 1286 and covered a large area of the centre of Birmingham which contained a chapel and a graveyard. Subsequent development has resulted in little, if any, survival of the Priory (Birmingham City Council, 2007). However this was centred c. 250m to the south-east of the proposed development site.
- 4.7.10 There is a large amount of evidence surviving that relates to the medieval history of Birmingham. This mainly consists of surviving buildings, earthworks and excavated remains. Some of the medieval street pattern still survives and investigation during the Bullring development, located c. 800m to the south-east of the proposed development site, identified evidence of intensive industrial activity during the 13th and 14th century, including pottery production and leather working (Birmingham City Council, 2013).

There are no recorded heritage features of medieval date located within the bounds of the proposed development site. One additional medieval heritage feature is recorded within the 350m study area, this is the Priory & Hospital of St Thomas [AB 3], as mentioned above.

Post-Medieval (AD 1537 – AD 1800)

- 4.7.11 The growth of Birmingham took off during the 16th and 17th centuries, with the metalworking industry forming an important catalyst for the town's growth. The advantageous position close to sources of iron ore, coal and water meant that metalworking forges prospered, producing a variety of metal objects throughout the post-medieval period (A Brief History of Birmingham, 2016).
- 4.7.12 As a result the town and its infrastructure expanded with the widening of roads and creation of a canal from Wednesbury to Birmingham in 1796 [AB 15], the closest point of which is located c. 200m to the north-west of the proposed development site. The growth of the town

sparked a demand for public amenities, buildings and commercial services. The General Hospital [AB 29] was constructed in 1779, the site of which is located c. 200m to the north-west of the proposed development site. Two further wings were added in 1790 and a dispensary was opened in 1792 (A Brief History of Birmingham, 2016).

- 4.7.13 Industry continued to thrive in Birmingham during the 18th and 19th century, including glass production [AB 16 & 19], the closest associated heritage feature of which is the Walmer Lane or New Town Glassworks situated c. 280m to the north-east and metalworking industries such as gun manufacturing, the closest associated heritage feature is a former factory c. 130m to the north-west [AB 20]. Infrastructure continued to improve, with the opening of a railway line on the edge of the urban development at Vauxhall in 1837, with the line running from Birmingham to Manchester and Liverpool. The closest railway associated heritage feature is Snow Hill Railway Station [AB 26], located c. 290m to the south-west. A further line connecting Birmingham to London was opened in 1838 (Birmingham City Council, 2006).
- 4.7.14 The General Hospital was upgraded to a new complex at Steelhouse Lane, begun in 1862 [AB 25], located c. 60m to the south-east. The town of Birmingham was given city status in 1889.
- 4.7.15 One heritage feature has been identified from historic map sources within the boundary of the proposed development site dating to the post-medieval period (see Section 4.8 below). This is the site of the St Mary's Church [AB 28], with a churchyard to the north-east, between 1774 and c. 1925.
- 4.7.16 There are an additional four non designated post-medieval heritage features [AB 9, 15, 16 & 19] located within the 350m study area. These relate mostly to public and the site of industrial buildings (See above). The closest of these is the site of Kettle's Steelhouse [AB 9] between 1708 and c. 1750, located c. 140m to the south-east of the proposed development site.

Modern (AD 1801 – Present)

- 4.7.17 During the early part of the 20th century Birmingham remained an industrial centre, with the metalworking industry remaining prominent. The City began to expand into the manufacture of bicycles and electrical engineering became an important local industry. However, during the later part of the 20th century Birmingham's local industries went into decline (A Brief History of Birmingham, 2016).
- 4.7.18 The Children's Hospital complex [AB 25] continued to expand and develop during the modern period, with various additions to the homeopathic department, the now demolished maternity department and a casualty department was added in the early 20th century. A multi storey car park was constructed within the proposed development site during the late 20th century.
- 4.7.19 No heritage features of modern date have been recorded within the bounds of the proposed development site. No additional non designated modern heritage features have been recorded within the 350m study area.

Undated

- 4.7.20 There are no undated heritage features recorded within the proposed development site. However, one undated heritage feature has been identified within the study area. These

include is the site of The Ditch [**AB 37**]. This is likely to have formed the boundary of the land owned by the Priory of St Thomas [**AB 3**] and was located c. 300m to the south-east of the proposed development site.

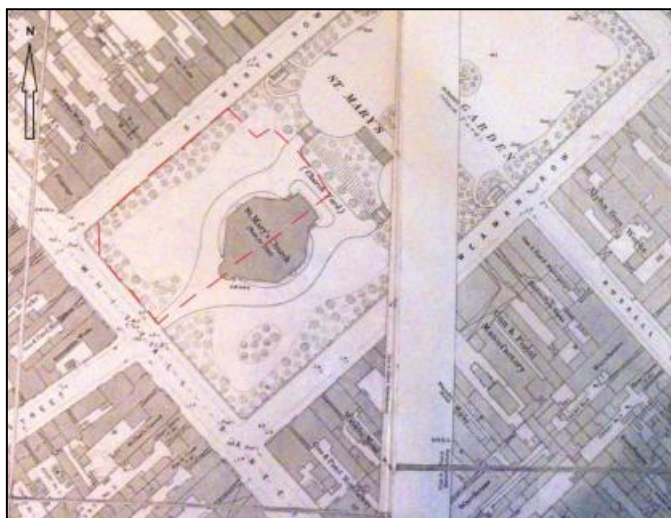


Plate 4: 50" OS Map, 1889

1:1250 OS Warwickshire Map Sheet SP0787 SW, Surveyed 1944, Revised 1948-9 & Published 1951 (Not Reproduced)

- 4.8.5 The 1951 OS map shows that the area of the proposed development site had been cleared of all buildings and features. The map suggests that the area of the proposed development site is located upon a terrace, with a bank along north-western side. There is evidence for the multi-storey car park that formerly occupied the site on this map, suggesting that it was constructed sometime after 1951.

4.9 Site Visit

- 4.9.1 A site visit was undertaken by Kerry Kerr-Peterson (Assistant Project Officer, AB Heritage) on the 11th February 2016. The site was viewed from publicly accessible areas. The site visit was conducted in order to gain a greater understanding of key cultural heritage issues of the site and surrounding area, including information on areas of past truncation within the site boundary.
- 4.9.2 The proposed development site comprises a sub rectangular area on the corner of St Mary's Row & Whittall Street. The former multi-storey car park that once occupied the proposed development site had been demolished prior to the site visit. The ground within the proposed development site has been levelled over and slopes gently towards the south-west (Photo 1).
- 4.9.3 The former multi-storey car park covered the majority of the proposed development site including the entire north-eastern half. The car park building extended to the boundaries of the proposed development site on all sides apart from the south-western side. A number of tarmac entrance/exit lanes were present at the south-western end of the proposed development site (Photo 1). The foundations of the car park are known to have extended to a depth of 4m. The excavation required for the proposed development will not progress deeper than c.4m (Palmer, 2016, *pers comms*).



Photo 1: The former multi-storey car park in 2011 (Google Street View)

- 4.9.4 A pedestrian pavement runs along the south-western boundary, adjacent to Whittall Street. St Mary's Row, used as a pedestrian footpath, runs along the north-western boundary. A modern building forming part of the hospital complex (Building A) is located immediately adjacent to the south-eastern part of the proposed development site. The service area associated with the adjacent dental hospital building is located immediately to the north-east (Photo 1).
- 4.9.5 The high rise buildings that make up the townscape surrounding the proposed development site have resulted in limited intervisibility between the site and the majority of the surrounding statutory and non statutory designated heritage features (Photo 2).



Photo 2: Proposed Development Site from the south-west

- 4.9.6 Intervisibility is limited with the locally listed section of the Children's Hospital complex [**AB 25**], located c. 60m to the south-east of the proposed development site, due to the location of the existing modern hospital buildings on the south-western side of the proposed development site. Only the tops of some of the towers on the north-western part of the building are visible from the north-western end of the proposed development site (Photo 3). The existing modern hospital buildings also limit intervisibility into and out of the Steelhouse Conservation Area [**AB 2**], also located c. 60m to the south-east (Photo 2).



Photo 3: View towards the rear of the Children's Hospital [AB 25] & Steelhouse Conservation Area [AB 2]

- 4.9.7 There is a limited degree of intervisibility from the south-eastern end only of the Grade II listed terrace of Loveday Street [AB 8] and the proposed development site, provided by the gap between the buildings created by the intersection of St Mary's Row (Photo 4).



Photo 4: View from Loveday Street [AB 8] towards the proposed development site

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL & MITIGATION

5.1 Known Heritage Resource

- 5.1.1 One heritage feature has been identified within the bounds of the proposed development site from 18th and 19th century map sources (See Plates 3 & 4). This is the site of St Mary's Church [AB 28] from 1774 through until c. 1925, with the churchyard beyond to the north-east.
- 5.1.2 The majority of the heritage features that have been identified within the 350m study area relate to the post-medieval expansion and development of Birmingham as a thriving industrial centre. The closest of these is the locally listed Children's Hospital building complex [AB 25], located c. 60m to the south-east of the proposed development site.

5.2 Past Impacts within the Site Boundary

- 5.2.1 The proposed development site has undergone a number of substantial past impacts. These relate in part to the construction and subsequent demolition and clearing of St Mary's Church [AB 28]. The north-western part of St Mary's Church [AB 28] was formerly located in the approximate area of the north-east part of the proposed development site (See Plate 3 & 4).
- 5.2.2 The 19th century historic maps (See Plate 4) suggest that a degree of landscaping was undertaken within the garden areas associated with the church. These all have the potential to have impacted upon surviving below ground archaeological deposits across the majority, if not all, of the proposed development site.
- 5.2.3 The subsequent construction, demolition and clearing of the multi-storey car park that recently occupied the proposed development site (See Photo 1), the foundations of which are known to have reached a depth of c. 4m (Plamer, 2016, *pers comm*) has the potential to have substantially impacted any surviving below ground archaeological deposits up to a depth of c. 4m, across the entire proposed development site.

5.3 Potential Archaeological Resource

- 5.3.1 The former St Mary's Church [AB 28] was located within the north-east part of the proposed development site from 1774 through until c. 1925, with the churchyard immediately beyond the boundary of the proposed development site, to the north-east.
- 5.3.2 A number of heritage features have been identified within close proximity to the proposed development site, including a Roman coin [AB 1] found c. 100m to the north-east and the medieval Priory and Hospital of St Thomas [AB 3], centred c. 250m to the south-east of the proposed development site.
- 5.3.3 Taking into consideration the substantial past impacts within the proposed development site, the potential for the survival of below ground archaeological deposits, from any period, is considered to be low (in line with Section 2.4.1).
- 5.3.4 In line with Table 1, the importance of the cultural heritage of the proposed development site is considered to be negligible, as there is likely to be very little or no surviving archaeological interest.

5.4 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development

- 5.4.1 In line with Table 2, the magnitude of impact upon any surviving below ground archaeology within the boundary of the proposed development site is considered to be negligible, as there will be a barely distinguishable adverse change to the baseline conditions. The overall significance of effect is thought to be neutral, in line with Table 3.

5.5 Outline Recommendations

- 5.5.1 Given the substantial level of past impact across the proposed development site, it is recommended that no further archaeological works are undertaken. This recommendation will need to be approved by the Birmingham City Council Principal Conservation Officer & Archaeologist.

6. REFERENCES

6.1 Cartographic Sources

Plan of Birmingham, 1553 (Birmingham Archives)

Plan of Birmingham, 1751 (Birmingham Archives)

Plan of Birmingham, 1778 (Birmingham Archives)

50" OS Warwickshire Map Sheet 14.5.3 Surveyed 1887 & Published 1889 (Birmingham Archives)

12.5" OS Warwickshire Map Sheet SP0787 SW Surveyed 1944, Revised 1948-9 & Published 1951

6.2 Online Sources

A Brief History of Birmingham <http://www.localhistories.org/birmingham.html> [access 02/02/2016]

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/contents> [accessed 01/02/2016]

An Introduction to Birmingham's Archaeology
<http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=SystemAdmin%2FCFPageLayout&cid=1223092741191&packedargs=website%3D4&pagename=BCC%2FCommon%2FWrapper%2FCFWrapper&rendermode=live> [accessed 01/02/2016]

Archaeology Strategy
file:///C:/Users/ABHERITAGE4/Downloads/173295Archaeology_Strategy0.pdf [accessed 01/02/2016]

Birmingham Children's Hospital, Next Generation Project: Design & Access Statement, 2015

British Geological Survey Geology Viewer Online
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> [accessed 01/02/2015]

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf [01/02/2016]

Colmore Row and Environs Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Supplementary Planning Policies, 2006
<http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=Planning-and-Regeneration%2FPageLayout&cid=1223383137403&pagename=BCC%2FCommon%2FWrapper%2FInlineWrapper> [accessed 05/02/2015]

Grid Reference Finder <http://www.gridreferencefinder.com/> [accessed 01/02/2016]

Elevation Finder <http://www.freemaptools.com/elevation-finder.htm> [accessed 01/02/2016]

Key to English Place Names
<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Warwickshire/Birmingham> [accessed 01/02/2016]

Magic Interactive Map

<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx?layers=Designations,9,10&box=-288417:46530:777997:746530> [accessed 01/02/2016]

National Heritage List for England <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/> [accessed 01/02/2016]

Old-Maps <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html#/> [accessed 01/02/2016]

Steelhouse Conservation Area and Environs Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Supplementary Planning Policies, 2007

<http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=Planning-and-Regeneration%2FPageLayout&cid=1223384538434&pagename=BCC%2FCommon%2FWrapper%2FInlineWrapper> [accessed 05/02/2015]

The Birmingham Plan UPD 2005 <http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/udp> [accessed 01/02/2016]

Appendices

Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features

The gazetteer identified heritage features that have been recorded on the Birmingham City HER, Historic England Pastscape Webpage & Historic Map Sources within a 350m radius from the centre of the proposed development site.

Abbreviations: 03289 - MBM995, DBM104 & HBM4617= Birmingham City HER reference 1396621 etc.= Pastscape reference

NGR = National Grid Reference LB = Listed Building NHLE = National Heritage List for England HLC = Historic Landscape

Characterisation CA = Conservation Area

AB No.	Period	Type	Description	Status	NGR	Ref No.
1	Roman	Findspot	Roman coin found at St Marys Church		SP 0730 8750	03289 - MBM995
2	Roman-Modern	Conservation Area	Steelhouse Conservation Area. Designated in 1993. The conservation area is on the edge of the medieval town.	CA		DBM104
3	Medieval - Post-Medieval	Chambers	Site of Priory of St Thomas the Apostle & Hospital of St Thomas the Martyr, first mentioned in 1286. The Priory extended from Chapel (now Bull) Street eastwards along the whole length of Steelhouse Lane. Suppressed in 1546. The Priory cemetery was between The Square, The Coach Yard [later Lower Minorities] and Bull Street. Numerous skeletons were discovered and removed in 1786, and in 1883-4. Ruskin Chamber (Grade II LB). Built late C19. Constructed from red brick and terracotta with slate roof. Coleridge Chamber. Built late C19. Constructed from red brick and yellow terracotta.	Grade II LB	SP 0737 8736	02158 - MBM435, 02405 - MBM671 & 02995 - MBM877 NHLE 1075606 & 1343400
4	Post-Medieval	Law Courts	Victoria Law Courts. Built 1887-91. Constructed from red brick and terracotta with green stone tiled roof.	Grade I LB	SP 0730 8730	01217 - MBM166 NHLE 1075605
5	Post-Medieval	County Court	County Court built 1882, by James Williamson Stone. In an Italianate palazzo style.	Grade II LB	SP 0729 8723	01218 - MBM167 NHLE 1343399
6	Post-Medieval	Building	On Corporation Street. Built 1896 - 7, by J Crouch and E Butler, partly for A R Dean. Constructed from purple bricks and buff terracotta with tile roof. In an Arts and Crafts style.	Grade II* LB	SP 0727 8721	01219 - MBM168 NHLE 1075604
7	Post-Medieval	Cathedral	St Chad's Cathedral. Built 1839-41 by AWN Pugin. Constructed from red brick with slate roof. In a C14 German style.	Grade II* LB	SP 0697 8752	01328 - MBM276 NHLE 1220729
8	Post-Medieval	Public House, Workshop & Houses	The Bulls Head Public House Grade II LB. Late C18 or circa 1800 a three storey red brick corner house with modest mid C19 public house front. Loveday Street Grade II LB. A late C18 three storey red brick terrace of single bay houses some with shops. Some alterations to fenestration and eaves in the second half of the C19.	Grade II LB & Local Listed Building	SP 0721 8762	02114 - MBM391, 02116 - MBM393 & 21187 - MBM2853 NHLE 1291450 & 1343072

BIRMINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, CORNER OF WHITTALL STREET AND ST MARY'S ROW, BIRMINGHAM

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

			New Buildings, Local Listed Building. Built c1865. Three-storey red brick construction with blue banding and slated roof.			
9	Post-Medieval	Site of Steelhouse	Kettle's Steelhouse. Steelhouse in existence by 1708. Land bought to extend it in 1714. Gone by 1750.		SP 07245 87374	20694 - MBM2351
10	Post-Medieval	Bridge	Barker Bridge over the Birmingham-Fazeley Canal. Dated 1842. Cast iron road bridge, probably from Horseley Ironworks.	Grade II LB	SP 07073 87732	03594 - MBM1230 NHLE 1219463
11	Post-Medieval	Building	Premises occupied by Brytek Polishing Co. Circa 1840-50 small canalside works of 2 storeys red brick.	Grade II LB	SP 07214 87807	03682 - MBM1318 NHLE 1343122
12	Post-Medieval	House & Works	Corner site with Lower Loveday St. Early to mid C19 3 storey house and works, stucco faced on brick.	Grade II LB	SP 07107 87720	03683 - MBM1319 NHLE 1219996
13	Post-Medieval	Workshop & Houses	No 3 buildings of premises occupied by MA Lloyd and Son. Circa 1840-50, rare survival of large early to mid C19 works with living accommodation. Workshop, c1870. Three-storey painted brick, local listed building.	Grade II LB & Local Listed Building	SP 07182 87707	03684 - MBM1320 & 21186 - MBM2852 NHLE 1076232
14	Post-Medieval	Cell Block	Cells block to right of the police station on the corner of Coleridge Passage. Built late C19. Constructed from brick and terracotta with slate roof.	Grade II LB	SP 07327 87358	03780 - MBM1414 NHLE 1221212
15	Post-Medieval	Canal	Birmingham and Fazeley Canal.		SP 09167 89857	05879 - MBM1984
16	Post-Medieval	Site of Glasshouse	Walmer Lane or New Town Glasshouse. Shakespear's glasshouse was established in 1798. Probably abandoned when Shakespear's son built the Soho Glassworks.		SP 07440 87560	20492 - MBM2141
17	Post-Medieval	Building	Aztec Corporation Ltd. Probably built as a shop or public house in the Victorian period, vacant at the time of the survey. Built of brick with stone details, including two composite columns to either side of the door.		SP 0678 8760	1396621
18	Post-Medieval	Building	Birmingham Academy of Music. Probably built as an office block in the Victorian period, the building is now occupied by a music shop. The building is of brick, with ashlar to the central bay and render and tile to the ground-floor.		SP 0679 8759	1396413
19	Post-Medieval	Site of Glasshouse	Oppenheim's glassworks. Mayer Oppenheim's glassworks established at 94 Snow Hill in 1757. No longer used as a glasshouse by 1780/81.		SP 069 873	20493 - MBM2142
20	Post-Medieval	Public House, House & Gun Factory	Gunmakers Arms. Built c. 1820, corner block formerly of 3 houses, now one house and pub. Three storeys rendered and coursed. 100-101 Bath Street. Built c. 1840-45, on corner with Loveday St. Two and a half storeys red brick construction. 94-99 Bath Street. Gun making factory. Built 1839-40 extended 1850-59. Flemish bond red brick construction.	Grade II LB	SP 07105 87628	02195 - MBM472, 02196 - MBM473 & 20217 - MBM1855 NHLE 1075750, 1034381 & 1219930
21	Post-Medieval	Workshop	No 50-51 Prince Street. Built c1880. Three-storey buff brick with slate roof.	Local Listed Building	SP 0724 8770	21188 - MBM2854

BIRMINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, CORNER OF WHITTALL STREET AND ST MARY'S ROW, BIRMINGHAM

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

22	Post-Medieval	Public Convenience	Public conveniences on Lancaster Street, possibly late 19th century.		SP 073 877	1319786
23	Post-Medieval	Site of Viaduct	Snowhill Viaduct. Railway viaduct carrying the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Dudley Railway over Livery Street. The railway opened in 1854. The viaduct is built of brick and some of the arches are now occupied by shops.		SP 0684 8740	1395850
24	Post-Medieval	Houses	Court No. 3 and Nos. 12 - 14 & 17 Summer Lane were built in 1844 and originally comprised a pair of double-pile houses fronting the street.	Local Listed Building	SP 0686 8768	1334379
25	Post-Medieval-Modern	Hospital	Birmingham Hospital (now BCH). Started between 1862-3, infectious diseases department added 1876-7. Dental Hospital opened 1905, designed by Bateman and Bateman. The building was of red brick with stone dressings with museum. Now demolished. Homeopathic hospital est. 1875, extended in 1901-02, with a new facade of red brick and terracotta, designed by Crouch and Butler. Site of Maternity hospital opened 1907 and designed by Cossins, Peacock and Bewlay, the building was faced with brindled bricks with white mortar joints, silver-grey terracotta dressings and a green slate roof. Nurses home added 1930s. Site of General hospital of 1894-7, by W Henman, built to replace the 18th century general infirmary [AB 29]. Three-storey pavilion block hospital with nurses' home, chapel and two isolation blocks. Casualty department added 1930. HLC Birmingham Children's (N corner) & Dental Hospitals, St. Chad's Queensway (S) - Whittall St. (E). Pre-1998 Birmingham General Hospital.	Local Listed Building & HLC	SP 07277 87449	1061256, 1061249, 1061226, 1061252 & HBM4617
26	Post-Medieval - Modern	Railway Station	Snow Hill Station. Railway station on the Birmingham and Oxford line opened in 1852 and rebuilt 1909-1914.		SP 0691 8731	499125
27	Post-Medieval - Modern	Conservation Area	Colmore Row and Environs Conservation Area. Designated 1971. The conservation area is on the edge of the medieval town.	CA		DBM108
28	Post-Medieval - Modern	Site of Church & Churchyard	Site of St Mary's Church and Churchyard between 1774 and c. 1925 when it was demolished.		SP 07079 87442	
29	Post-Medieval - Modern	Hospital	Birmingham General Infirmary. General hospital by Wyatt and Wyatt, built between 1766 and 1779. Additions were made in 1792 and throughout the 19th century until a new hospital was built in 1897. Now demolished.		SP 06966 87730	1060804
30	Modern	Fire Station	The Old Fire Station. Built as the Corporation Fire Station in 1909-10, the building was designed by T G Price, not H E Stilgoe the City Surveyor referred to on the foundation stone.		SP 0695 8742	1402697

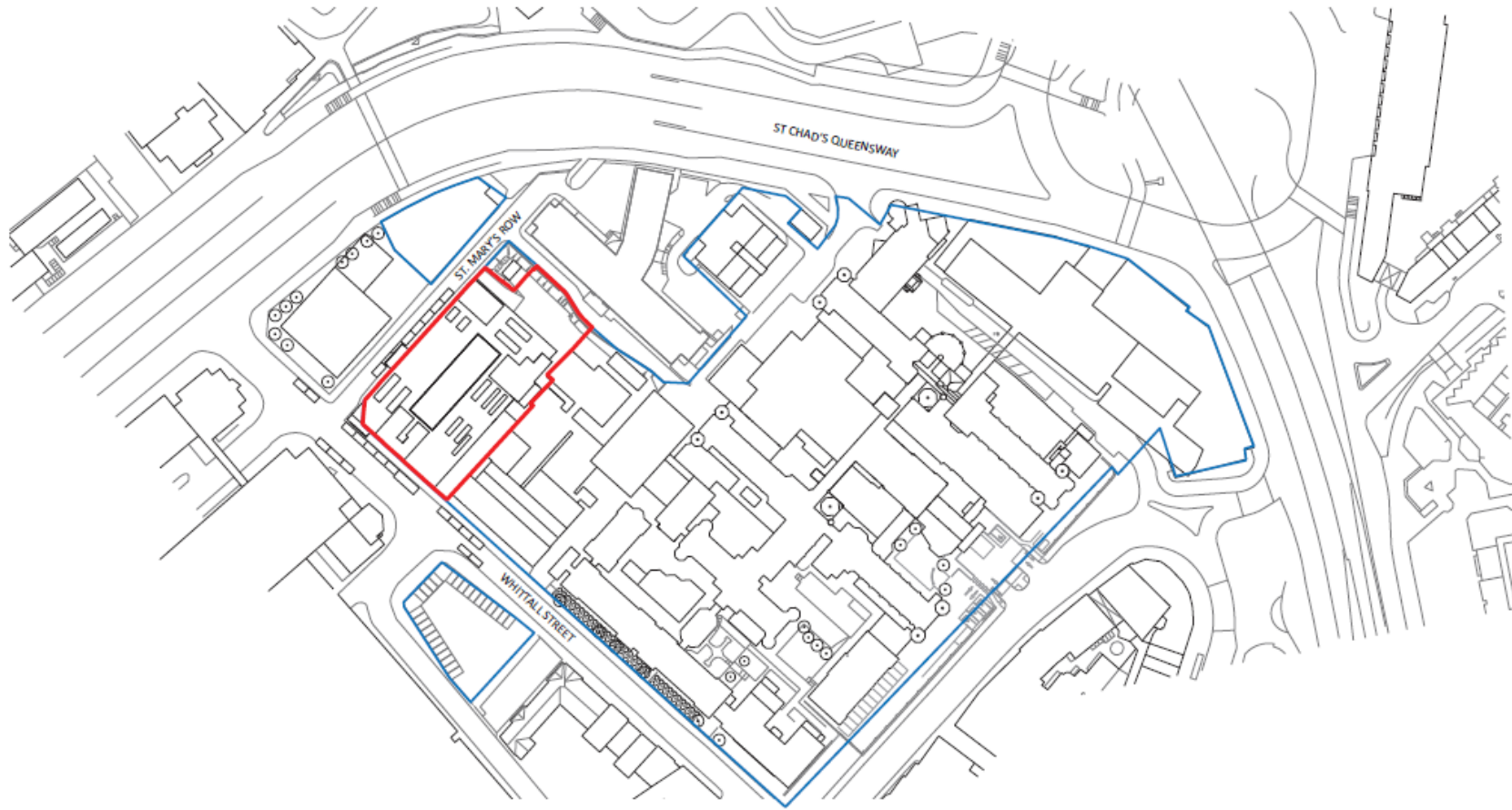
BIRMINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, CORNER OF WHITTALL STREET AND ST MARY'S ROW, BIRMINGHAM

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

31	Modern	Hall	Includes Nos 1, 3 and 5 Ryder Street. Built 1903-4, by E and J A Harper. Constructed from red brick and terracotta.	Grade II* LB	SP 0739 8730	01216 - MBM165 NHLE 1075607
32	Modern	Fire Station	Central Fire Station. Comprises three building ranges enclosing a triangular courtyard. Combines neo-Georgian, neo-Baroque and Art Deco detailing and was at the centre of a radical redevelopment of this area in the 1930s. Brick wall foundations associated with the 19th/ early 20th century activity on the site were noted during a watching brief.	Grade II LB	SP 0749 8756	21073 - MBM2738 NHLE 1393931
33	Modern	Tower	Cliveland Street Tower. c1940, reinforced concrete. Probably built as a wartime external fire escape to adjoining works.	Local Listed Building	SP 0714 8780	21177 - MBM2843
34	Modern	Buildings	Viceroy House. Jewellery works building probably dating from the early-mid 20th century. The building is of three storeys, over a raised basement, and is built of brick, with metal framed windows. Pacific Buildings. A mid-late 20th works building, of two storeys, with a raised basement. 3 Lionel Street is an office building dating from circa 1930. The building is of brick with painted concrete details and a central glass bay.		SP 0679 8751	1396467, 1396021 & 1402704
35	Modern	Generating Station	Birmingham Corporation Generating Station. Built on the site of the former General Hospital at the junction of Lower Love Street and Summer Lane at the beginning of the 20th century. Part of the site is now used as a store and technical training school.		SP 06950 87746	1468314
36	Modern	Site of Building	Birmingham Post & Mail Building. Construction of the building began in 1963 and was completed in 1965. The building was demolished in 2009. The building was designed by J H D Madin of the John Madin Design Group. It was an early example of a podium and slab block and its design was influenced by the Lever Building in New York.		SP 07125 87355	1130594
37	Undated	Ditch	The Ditch is marked on 1731 and later maps. Formed boundary of land attached to the Priory.		SP 07447 87350	20698 - MBM2354
38	Undated	Building	S.B.H.A. Clinic, Lancaster Street		SP 07299 87700	
39	Undated	Building	29-31, Elite Architectural, Lower Loveday Street		SP 07037 87794	
40	Undated	Building	Lengthmen's Hovel on Birmingham & Fazeley Canal, Old Snow Hill		SP 06820 87560	



Legend



Birmingham

Figure 1: Site Location

Project: Birmingham Children's Hospital

Job Number: 10753

Reproduced from client plans

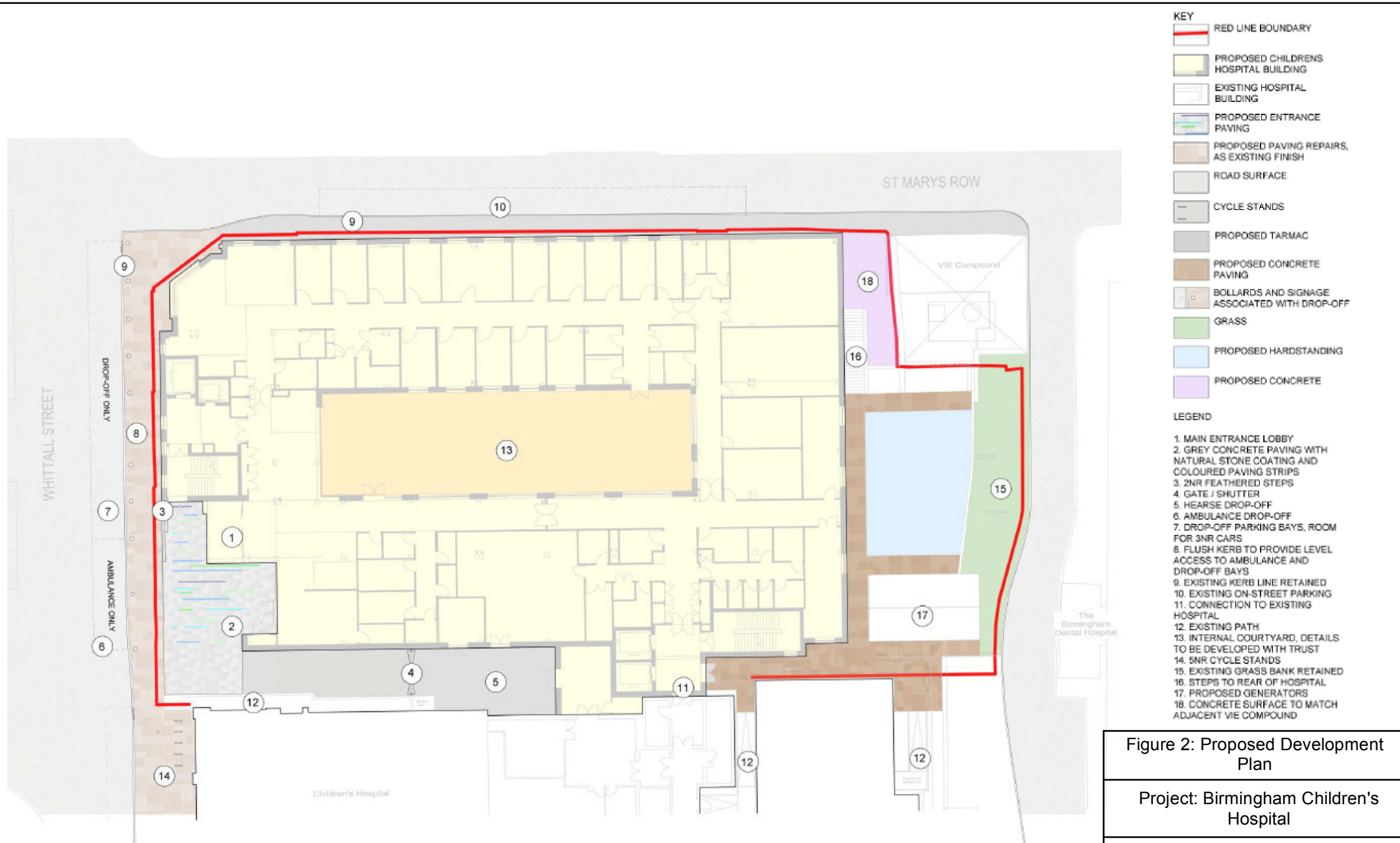
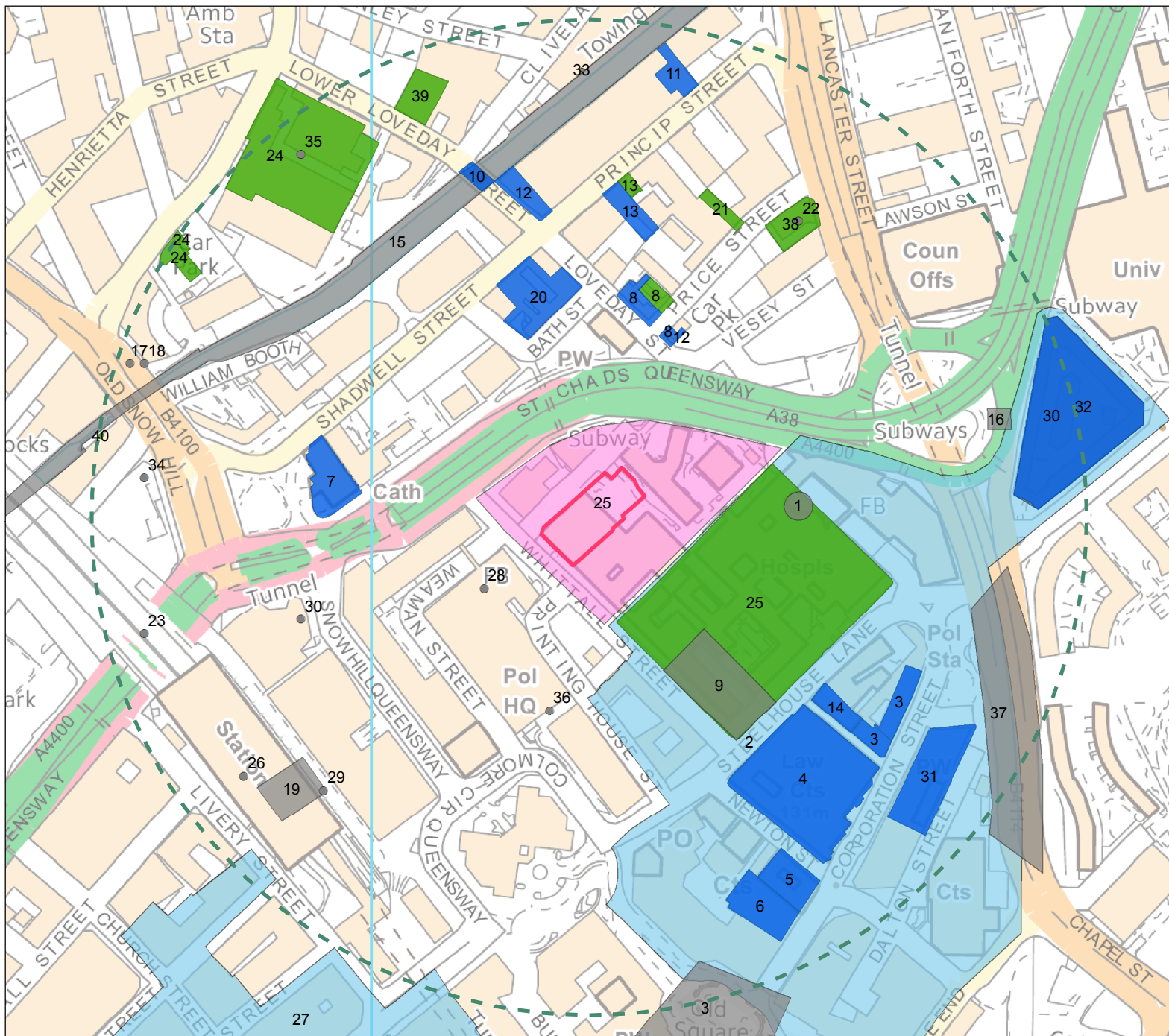


Figure 2: Proposed Development Plan

Project: Birmingham Children's Hospital

Job Number: 10753

Reproduced from client plans



Legend

- Monument Point
- Monument Area
- HLC
- Locally Listed Buildings
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Area
- Site Boundary
- 350m Study Area

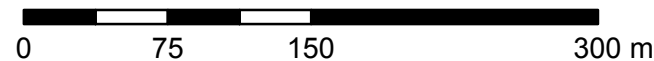
HLC: Historic Landscape Character Area

Figure 3: Map of Cultural Heritage Features

Project: Birmingham Children's Hospital

Date: 16/02/16 Job Number: 10753

Drawn by: ZE Approved by: HR





AB Heritage Limited
Caerus Suite, 150 Priorswood Road,
Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8DU
Tel: 03333 440 206
e-mail: info@abheritage.co.uk