

Silver Street, King's Heath, Birmingham –

Historic Building Recording

Churchill Retirement Living

Report prepared by: Ecus Ltd. PO Box 18082 Birmingham West Midlands B13 3QQ

March 2022



Ecus Ltd

| Report to: | Churchill Retirement Living | | | | |
|--|--|-------|------------|--|--|
| Report Title: | Silver Street, King's Heath, Birmingham – Historic Building Recording | | | | |
| Version: Issue Date: Report Ref: | V1.0 March 2022 18444 | | | | |
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| Version | Author | Description | Date |
|---------|--------|-------------------|------------|
| V0.3 | KD | Draft 2 | 25/03/2022 |
| V0.4 | ELT | QA2 | 28/03/2022 |
| V1.0 | PAW | Approve and issue | 28/03/2022 |
| | | | |
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Executive Summary

Ecus Ltd, working on behalf of Churchill Retirement Living, were commission in February 2022 to undertake a programme of Historic Building Recording on land at Silver Street, King's Heath in Birmingham.

The Historic Building Recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Ecus 2022) submitted to Birmingham City Council.

The Site contains two late nineteenth century tram sheds which have been extended and conjoined to form a single building in the late twentieth century. The building is now in use as a large multi-product shop. This building was the focus of this Historic Building Recording and retains a number of original features, primarily in the form of existing and blocked in openings in the elevations. There are no features within the flooring which relate to the former use of the building as tram sheds.

The Historic Building Recording archive, including a copy of the final report will be compiled, indexed, and then offered for deposition with Birmingham Archives and Birmingham Historic Environment Record (HER). The archive is currently stored at Ecus' regional office in Cardiff and will be deposited with Birmingham City Council in due course.

This document presents a record of the building as it stood in February 2022.

1. Introduction

1.1 **Project Overview**

- 1.1.1 Ecus Ltd, working on behalf of Churchill Retirement Living, were commissioned in February 2022 to undertake a programme of Historic Building Recording on land at Silver Street, King's Heath, Birmingham (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Co-ordinate 407301, 271730 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The programme of Historic Building Recording was undertaken in accordance with Condition 6 of planning application ref. 2021/03563/PA, discussed below.
- 1.1.3 The Historic Building Recording and reporting conforms with current national guidelines as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016) and current guidelines published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019; 2020a; 2020b) and MoRPHE (Historic England 2015a).
- 1.1.4 This Historic Building Recording has also been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Ecus Ltd in January 2022 (Appendix 5).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in King's Heath, approximately 5 km to the south of the city centre of Birmingham. The Site lies within the civil parish of Birmingham City Council in the West Midlands.
- 1.2.2 The Site measures 3,105 sq m and is sub-rectangular in shape. The Site is located on the southern side of Silver Street and is currently in commercial use (Figure 1).
- 1.2.3 The Site is not designated as a Scheduled Monument or Listed Building. It is also not located within a Conservation Area. The Site contains two late nineteenth-century tram sheds that have been extended during the late twentieth century to form a single building; this building is the focus of this Historic Building Recording.
- 1.2.4 The Site is bound to the north by Silver Street, to the east by commercial properties lining the A435, to the south by the land associated with the Grade II Listed Church of All Saints (Nation Heritage List for England (NHLE): 1390498), and to the west by two-storey residential buildings.
- 1.2.5 The Site lies at *c*. 156.4 m above Ordnance Datum.

Tram Sheds

- 1.2.6 The tram sheds are built of red brick and include some simple but elegant features such as;
 - the sloped sections of walling which lead from the tram shed along the edge of the southern boundary of the Site,
 - the end of the gable roof, and
 - the blind oculus on the south east and north west elevations of the south eastern most tram shed (i.e. Room 4 as discussed below).
- 1.2.7 While there are some original features still extent, there has been significant alterations to the tram sheds, with extension to the warehouse having been developed. These along with the demolition of associated tram depot buildings and the construction of new commercial units have had a negative contribution on the integrity of the existing building.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A planning application (App ref. 2021/03563/PA) was submitted to Birmingham City Council (hereafter referred to as 'BCC') in June 2022 by the Client for the demolition of the existing building within the Site and erection of a three storey building comprising 50 no. retirement apartments with communal facilities, car parking and landscaping.
- 1.3.2 As part of the planning application Ecus Ltd produced a Heritage Statement in March 2021 (project ref. 16447). As part of this report, Ecus Ltd assessed the heritage interest of the building within the Site and concluded that:

The development of the Site would physically impact on the tram sheds buildings and result in the demolition of these structures. Due to the proposed demolition of the tram sheds, and their limited local heritage significance, it is suggested that the buildings could be recorded as a Historic Building Record as a condition to planning permission.

1.3.3 In November 2021 BCC approved the planning application with the following condition (Condition 6) attached:

Requires the prior submission of Building Recording

No development, demolition or alterations shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: This is required as a pre-commencement condition in accordance with the SI 2018 566 The Town and Country Planning (Pre-Commencement Conditions) Regulations 2018 as the information is required prior to development commencing in order to ensure that features which will be destroyed, removed or altered in the case of the works for which consent has been given are properly recorded in advance of destruction, removal or alteration in accordance with Policies PG3 and TP12 of the Birmingham Development Plan 2017, the National Planning Policy Framework and Regeneration through Conservation SPG.

1.3.4 Ecus Ltd were commissioned in January 2022 to produce a WSI for the requested programme of Historic Building Recording. The WSI was submitted to the Client in January 2022 for submission to BCC. The WSI outlined the scope and methodology for undertaking a programme commensurating with requirements of Level 2, as set out in Historic England guidance, with additional documentary research.

2. Methodology

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The principal aim of the Historic Building Recording was to create a descriptive record that will allow analysis of the development and use of the building within the Site. An archive of the report will be created as a result of the survey.
- 2.1.2 The proposed programme of Historic Building Recording would comprise both documentary research and recording of the existing buildings within the Site. This comprises the buildings within the Site which comprise the former tram sheds.
- 2.1.3 The general aims of the project were:
 - To accurately record the form, character and architectural details of the building as existing;
 - To identify and record any evidence of structural features, fixtures or fittings of historic significance;
 - To produce an analysis of the development and use of the building; and
 - To prepare a comprehensive indexed and cross referenced archive from the fieldwork.

2.2 Standards and Guidance

- 2.2.1 The programme of work was undertaken in accordance with the following:
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA):
 - Charter and by Law (2019a);
 - Code of Conduct (2019b);
 - Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (CIfA 2020a); and
 - Standards and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2020b).
 - Historic England's:
 - Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (2015a);
 - Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice (2015b); and
 - Understanding Historic Buildings a guide to good recording practice (2016).
 - Ecus Ltd's Silver Street King's Heath, Birmingham Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording (2022).

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 A level 2 descriptive record was compiled as described in the WSI (Ecus Ltd 2022) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings a guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016).
- 2.3.2 Archival research, utilising both readily available online sources and material held at Birmingham Archives, was also undertaken as part of the Historic Building Recording.
- 2.3.3 The Historic Building Recording survey and archival research was undertaken on the 23rd and 24th February 2022 by Ecus Ltd Heritage Consultant Kimberley Dowding BA

(Hons), PCIfA.

Written Account

- 2.3.4 The written account of the building has been produced including:
 - The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid Reference (Section 1.1);
 - A note of any statutory designation that is listing, scheduling, register of historic parks and gardens, Conservation Area (Section 1.2);
 - The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material (Section 2.3 and Section 5);
 - A discussion of the published sources relating to the building, an account of its history as given in published sources and an analysis of historic map evidence (Section 3); and
 - A statement describing the form of the building, its function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known is included (Section 4).

Drawn Record

- 2.3.5 The drawn record, comprises:
 - Measured plans as existing, which have been provided by the Client. Measured drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration or small-scale functional detail not easily captured by photography were not considered necessary. The plans also illustrate aspects of the building which were not directly accessible; and
 - A phase drawing has also been produced. This drawing illustrates the earliest parts of the building (i.e. former tram sheds) and later twentieth century extensions.

Photographic Survey

- 2.3.6 The photographic survey was undertaken using a Canon EOS digital SLR camera and tripod. Photographic scales were used in all photos (hereafter referred to as 'Plates') where possible. The photographic survey comprises:
 - A general view or views of the building;
 - The external appearance of the building;
 - The internal appearance of the building (i.e. the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas); and
 - Photographic location plans, drafted on sketch plans, to record the location and direction of the photographic record.
- 2.3.7 Photography has followed the guidelines for best practice as found within *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015b).
- 2.3.8 With the exception of Plate 1, all other Plates are provided in Appendix 1 of this report and a Photographic Register is provided in Appendix 2.

2.4 Limitations

- 2.4.1 Whilst a level of access was afforded as part of the Historic Building Recording, the following prevented clear visibility:
 - The building remained in functional use during the time of the survey. The presence of associated infrastructure including, shelving units, stock and storage units

present within the building, prevented a detailed and through examination of the internal fabric. These elements obscured features;

- Surrounding businesses and vehicles restricted access and a thorough examination of the buildings external fabric;
- Part of the north east elevation was enclosed by a high timber fencing and could not be accessed. The elevation was photographed from between the gaps in the fence; and
- The south east elevation is partially located within private land and could not be directly accessed. As such, the elevation was photographed from a distance.
- 2.4.2 Archive material was consulted at Birmingham Archives as part of this Historic Building Recording; due to copyright reasons information viewed at the archives was unable to be reproduced as part of this report. A reference to the sources reviewed is provided in Section 6. Information at the archives relating to the tram shed was also limited.
- 2.4.3 Online archival material was also used to inform understanding. Due to copyright reasons this information was not reproduced but a link to the relevant sources online is provided in Section 6.

2.5 Contingency

2.5.1 At the time of this report, no contingency has been requested by Birmingham City Council.

3. Historic Overview and Archival Research

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A Heritage Statement was produced by Ecus Ltd in March 2021 to support the planning application submitted for the Site. A detailed assessment of the historic development of the Site and surrounding townscape are provided in that document and the following should be read in conjunction with the Heritage Statement

3.2 Summary of Historic Development

- 3.2.1 The first trams operated in Birmingham from the 1870s onwards and the network expanded throughout the late nineteenth century. Initially the trams were horse and steam operated. The first stream tram arrived in King's Heath in 1887, operating from a newly-built depot in Silver Street (i.e. the Site). Designated K the service ran from the city centre through the back streets of Balsall Heath to Moseley and then along the Alcester Road into King's Heath ending near the junction between the High Street and Silver Street (Maddocks 2017).
- 3.2.2 By the twentieth century Birmingham's tram network was electrified and preparation work began in King's Heath in 1905. By 1907 an electrified tramway along Alcester Road was established.
- 3.2.3 Formerly operated by a private company, the electrification of the tram network resulted in the tramways becoming under municipal control from 1st January 1907 onwards. It is understood that the private company's lease at the Silver Street depot ended on the 31st December 1906 and all rolling stock had to be off the Corporation tracks by 4am on the 1st January 1907. All but one engine and trailer at the depot (i.e. the Site) were removed with the remaining engine remaining in the depot until 1912 (SMF 2016).

Historical Mapping

- 3.2.4 Historic mapping from the nineteenth to twentieth centuries illustrates the transition of the Site from a rural suburb located along a turnpike road, to a transportation link and subsequent commercial site.
- 3.2.5 The 1838 Tithe Map records one house located on Silver Street, and three property boundaries, on the Site in 1838. By the publication of the 1883 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, a series of terraced houses had been built in the north west corner of the Site. The All Saints Church (Anglican Church of All Saints, Grade II, NHLE: 1390498) had also been built by this point and the boundary wall for this church runs adjacent to southern boundary of the Site. A section of this boundary wall is still extant on the north east elevation of the current boundary wall and this is the oldest feature present above ground on the Site.
- 3.2.6 By the publication of the 1901 OS map, the mid-nineteenth century house had been demolished and a larger building had been established in the grounds of this house. This building is likely to have been associated with the Birmingham and King's Heath steam tram service which began operating in 1887 and was replaced by an electric tram service which came into service by 1907.
- 3.2.7 By the publication of the 1904 1:2,500 OS map the building within the Site had been expanded and is labelled on OS mapping as Tramway Depot. The tram route entered this building via tracks which lead from High Street onto Silver Street, entering through the north east section of the Site.
- 3.2.8 OS mapping from 1916 records the removal of the tracks in the centre of the Site and by the publication of 1919-1921 OS map the tramway is no longer present within the

Site or along High Street. The tram depot buildings remain extant and are discussed below.

- 3.2.9 By the 1970s the Site had been subject to further change with the demolition of terracing housing in the north western corner of the Site and two buildings, potentially associated with the Tramways Depot, fronting Silver Street. By the publication of the 1981 OS map a car park had been established in this area. On this map the section of the tram building which is presently buffering All Saints Church (Anglian Church of All Saints, Grade II, NHLE: 1390498) is not depicted, though the section of the tram depot which was excluded from the 1981 map, is included again, as is a new development of an industrial warehouse, which is attached to the western elevation of the tram depot.
- 3.2.10 There is little change within the Site in subsequent editions of the OS maps from the 1980s onwards.
- 3.2.11 All Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping used to inform the historical background provided above is included as Appendix 4. This was obtained from <u>www.emapsite.com</u>.

3.3 Archival Research

Birmingham City Archives

- 3.3.1 As part of the recording a visit was carried out to Birmingham City Archives to review any available data relating to the building within the Site and the surrounding area. The information held included the following;
 - An undated photograph of the building within a book written and self-published by Stan A. Budd, in the 1960s called *The parish church of All Saints*. A comparison of this historic photograph with current photographs taken as part of the Historic Building Survey concluded that it is not possible to place the position of the photograph in relation to the existing building, indicating that it may show a section of building which has since been removed. The photograph shows a gable elevation with two high doorways with a square head marked with *5* and *6*. At the apex of the gable is a circular opening with ventilation cover; and
 - A plan of the Site dating from 1855. This was included in sales particulars for land for the church and the plan illustrated the Site as three plots of land which corresponds with the information provided on the Tithe Map (1838) and later OS mapping from 1884.
- 3.3.2 No further sources of information was identified at the archive which was not available on the OS mapping.

Online Records

3.3.3 A review of online material has provided several additional sources about the historic development and layout of the tram depot within the Site during the nineteenth and twentieth century. The earliest record online comprises a photograph dating to 1888 of King's Heath Tram Depot¹. The photograph records the trams and workforce. Although the exact elevation illustrated in this photograph cannot be confirmed, it appears to be a continuation of the elevation shown in the photograph in the book mentioned above (3.3.1). It illustrates a series of gables with circular openings in to the apexes with ventilation covers. It contains a series of high door ways for the double decker trams and folding wooden doors and tram lines leading from each doorway at an angle, which may indicate that it is the now demolished north east elevation of the tram shed, based on the tram lines shown on the Ordnance Survey maps.

¹ Available at: <u>https://www.birminghamforum.co.uk/index.php?topic=867.66</u>



3.3.4 A plan of the King's Heath Tram Depot dated 31st December 1901 (not to scale)² is also available online. This plan, titled '*Kings Heath Steam Tram Depot At Time Of Closing Dec 31st 1901*' records the layout of the depot which is formed of several buildings/units. Fronting onto the High Street is a building housing the waiting room, office and mess room with water meter. The tracks run off the High Street into the Site connecting with a car shed, orientated roughly east/west, with an engine shed, orientated roughly north/south, to the rear. A coke shed is recorded fronting onto Silver Street and cottages are present fronting onto High Street and Silver Street. Although the Site has since been subject to change, this historic plan indicates that the surviving tram sheds within the Site comprise part of the form car shed and engine shed as illustrated on Plate 1.



Plate 1. Google Earth 2021, image displays the layout of the Site (Ecus 2021, p. 28)

3.3.5 Other online archival records comprise photographs of the workforce (i.e. drivers, stokers and fitters) and trams associated with the former depot within the Site. The photographs typically date from the late nineteenth/very early twentieth century.

3.4 Heritage Significance

3.4.1 The Site contains two late nineteenth century tram sheds which have been extended

² Available at: <u>https://www.birminghamforum.co.uk/index.php?topic=867.66</u>

and merged into a single building. Combined with archival research we understand that these sheds would have been used as a car shed and engine shed.

- 3.4.2 The tram sheds are of historic interest due to their association with the gradual development of the area and population expansion from Birmingham. Their historic interest also derives from their functional purpose and association with the transport network and its historic development and evolution in Birmingham.
- 3.4.3 The tram sheds are considered to hold at most low heritage significance due to their modified form and limited architectural and local historic interests.

4. Building Description

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section provides a description relating to the form of the building, its function, date and sequence of development.

4.2 Form and Function

4.2.1 The building is currently formed of four different sized units (three rectangular and one square), based around a central point. Of this form, the south unit comprises the remains of the engine shed, whereas the remains of the car shed have been incorporated into the north unit. However, it should be noted that the north west and north east elevations of the north unit are modern replacements which would have been constructed during the partially demolition of the car shed. The surviving walls of the car and engine shed have been incorporated into the current functionality of the building, with the larger doors used in the warehouse areas for deliveries of stock.

4.3 Exterior and Interior

Exterior

- 4.3.1 Each of the elevations are staggered with multiple sections. For ease of the description, each section has been attributed a reference in the form of elevation direction: section number (e.g. NW: 1), which are referenced on Figure 2 and 3. The building is constructed in red brick with no existing external windows. The building is formed of English bond with minimal detailing. The sections which relate to the original tram sheds are:
 - Engine shed are:
 - o NE: 4;
 - o SE: 3; and
 - o SW: 1.
 - Car shed:
 - o SE: 1.

North West Elevation (Figure 2)

- 4.3.2 The north west elevation fronts onto Silver Street and is the primary elevation of the building. It is part of the twentieth century extension.
- 4.3.3 The north west elevation consists of two sections, section NW: 2 in the north east and section NW: 1 to the south west (Plate 2). Both sections are connected by north east elevation section NE: 1.
- 4.3.4 Along sections NW: 1 and NW: 2 are a series of vertical recesses, five in section NW: 1 and five in NW: 2. Within the south western most recess of NW: 1 there is a patch of brick work relating to repair works (Plate 3) and in the north east corner of the second recess from the south west, there is a joint, which is also a repair.
- 4.3.5 Section NW: 2 (Plate 4) is set back from NW: 1 and comprises a brick extension at the south western extent and a set of modern double fire doors. The extension has no features and is abutted to the main elevation.

North East Elevation (Figure 3)

4.3.6 The north east elevation comprises four sections (Plate 5).

- 4.3.7 The first section (NE: 1) is to the north west and connects section NW: 1 and NW: 2. It contains a modern glass store front entrance and the lettering for the shop sign *International Stock* (Plate 6). The section is a modern elevation.
- 4.3.8 The second section (NE: 2) is located in the centre of the elevation and is the most north easterly elevation of the building. The elevation is constructed of modern brickwork but follows the profile of the cart shed, indication that it is a later wall, likely to have been constructed following the demolition of part of the car shed. It was partially obscured by a modern timber fence which comprised the substation (Plate 7) during the survey. The section has a gable at the north western extent which comprises a modern double fire door. The south eastern extent does not contain any features and has a flat roof line. There does not appear to be any joint between these two elements.
- 4.3.9 Sections NE: 1 and NE: 2 are part of the modern extension of the building.
- 4.3.10 The third section of the north east elevation (NE: 3; Plate 8) has a flat roof line and comprises a single door at the north western extent with no further features.
- 4.3.11 The final section of the north east elevation (NE: 4; Plate 9) is set back from NE: 3 and is narrow with no discerning features.
- 4.3.12 Sections NE: 3 and NE: 4 are of an older date to the remainder of the elevation and incorporate aspects of the original tram sheds.

South East Elevation (Figure 3)

- 4.3.13 The south east elevation comprises four sections, one of which forms part of the earliest parts of the building, the tram sheds.
- 4.3.14 Section SE: 1 is a modern elevation, located at the north eastern extent and comprises four large covered openings and a smaller opening which appears to extend beyond the adjoining of NE: 3 elevation (Plate 10). In between each covered opening is a set of three structural brace plates (Plate 11).
- 4.3.15 Section SE: 2 is a modern wall with a low pitch roofline and no features (Plate 12).
- 4.3.16 Section SE: 3 is a gable end and could not be accessed directly as it faces onto private land associated with the neighbouring church (Plate 13). This section is part of the original tram shed. The elements that were visible from a distance comprise a blocked in circle feature, which is likely a former oculus window like the ones shown on the historic photographs, at the apex of the gable. There also appears to be some variation in the brick work at the north eastern side, although this is considered to be due to weathering rather than later alterations to the building. There was no evidence of former doorways along this elevation.
- 4.3.17 The final section is SE: 4 which is located at the south western extent. This comprises a modern brick extension with no features (Plate 14).

South West Elevation (Figure 2)

- 4.3.18 The south west elevation comprises two sections.
- 4.3.19 The first is section SW: 1 which is located at the south eastern extent and is part of the original tram shed building (Plate 15). The features comprise a standard fire door at the north western extent, with two full height roller doors adjacent. Whilst the existing roller door appears to be modern, it is considered that the opening for the door is part of the original structure. In the centre of SW: 1 is a blocked in doorway of standard size (Plate 16) and along the top of the elevation is two course brick corbelling (Plate 17). There are also a series of small holes in the south eastern extent of the elevation, the nature of which are unclear.
- 4.3.20 The north western section (SW: 2) of the elevation comprises a modern brick wall with two standard size fire doors and no other features (Plate 18). The elevation is part of

the twentieth century extension.

4.3.21 Leading off the south eastern extent of the south east elevation is the boundary wall for the Site and the adjoining church grounds. This wall is formed of three sections which indicate that it is been altered and extended at different times. The north eastern extent includes a sloping top and is constructed of red brick (Plate 19). The edge of this section is defined by a buttress which is extensively degraded. The central section is former of engineering brick with a buttress in the centre and at the south west extent (Plate 20). This section of wall is a later addition and most likely relates to an infilling of an entrance into the yard surrounding the tram sheds. The final section is at the south western extent and comprises a red brick wall with a plinth at the base of varying height, which decreases as it moves from the north east to the south west and have a series of brick buttresses along the section (Plate 21). At the base of the south western extent of this section of wall is a garden bed constructed of stone walling bonded by mortar.

Interior

- 4.3.22 The interior of the building is split over two storeys. The ground floor comprises five main rooms (Rooms 1-5; Figure 4) and the first floor has two rooms and a separate mezzanine area (Room 6-7; Figure 5).
- 4.3.23 Room 1, 2 and 3 are in use as shop floor areas, whereas Rooms 4, 5, 6 and 7 are used for storage.
- 4.3.24 In Rooms 1 and 3 there are areas which have been sectioned off using stud walling and which are addressed as sub-rooms on the Figure 4, e.g. Room 1a, Room 1b etc.
- 4.3.25 There is evidence of the historic tram sheds in all of the rooms, with the majority concentrated in Room 2, 4 and 5. This is discussed in further detail below. Rooms 1, 2, 6 and 7 are the former car shed and Room 4 is the former engine shed.

Ground Floor

- 4.3.26 Room 1 is an L-shaped room in the northern most corner (Figure 4). Throughout the room there are rows of columns constructed of Rolled Steel Joists (RSJs), with RSJs running along the ceiling, connecting the columns on a north east to south west alignment (Plate 22). The columns of the north eastern most row are enclosed (Plate 23), mostly likely by boarding, with mock stone wall tiling over it. Along the walls of the room are modern metal shelving units which are set on modern plinth and these obstruct views of the majority of the walls. Despite this, visible above the shelving units are a series of brick columns along the walls at regular intervals with chamfered detailing three quarters of the way up (Plate 24). The columns along the walls align with the columns throughout the centre of the room (Figure 4). The columns may relate to the former function of the building as guides for bays in which the trams would have been stationed.
- 4.3.27 There are two sub-rooms Room 1, the first is located at the north corner and runs along the north east wall (Room 1a). It is formed by timber framing with glass panels and contains timber stairs that lead to the first floor (Plate 25). There is also a modern fire door leading to the exterior of the building within the sectioned off area. The second, Room 1b, is on the north west wall and is also formed of timber framing with glass panelling (Plate 26). It comprises a second set of stairs leading to the first floor which are constructed of iron and wood. There is a set of fire doors leading to the exterior of the building. Under the stairs are two doors on the north west wall which lead into a store room and toilet facilities (Plate 27).
- 4.3.28 Room 2 is located in the centre of the building (Figure 4) and is rectangular in plan. There is a wide interconnecting opening to Room 1 in the north west wall and another in the north east wall. Both openings are square headed with concrete lintels over the

top. No further details are noted on these walls. The south west wall contains a double wide door which leads into Room 4 in the centre (Plate 28). At the north western extent of the south west wall there is a blocked in circular opening at the top of the wall, a square headed opening blocked up just beneath the circle and another square headed opening at the corner, which was most likely a doorway (Plate 29). It is believed that the filled in circular opening and the higher filled in square opening relate to the original tram shed building, with the circular opening a former vent as demonstrated by the historic photographs and the square opening a window. This is based on the similarities in detail of the openings with those on the external elevation (i.e. SE: 3). Along the south east wall, there are a series of blocked in openings with arched heads, with each opening set between the pillars (Plate 30). Between the third set of pillars from the south west, there is a second phase of infilling, with a recessed square headed opening set within the larger blocked in arched doorway. The blocked in arched headed openings are likely to relate to the tram sheds and are likely to have been former entrances for the trams. Along the centre of the room is a row of five square pillars constructed of concrete, which also align with a series of pillars on the north west and south east walls. Across the ceiling, the pillars are connected by a series of ceiling beams on a north west to south east alignment.

- 4.3.29 Room 3 is located in the west corner of the building and comprises a large room open to the roof line (Plate 31). This room is located in the modern extension. In the centre of the room are two square concrete pillars on a north west to south east alignment. There is a wide square headed opening in the north east wall which connects Room 3 and 1. No further features are noted along the north east wall. The south east wall, which is original exterior wall of one of the tram sheds, has a square headed double doorway at the north eastern extent leading into Room 4. Above the doorway is a section of corbelling (Plate 32) which is likely to indicate the original height of the doorway which was an entrance into the original tram shed. To each side of the doorway is a recessed blocked in large opening with an extended lintel over them (Plate 33).
- 4.3.30 In Room 3, there are two sub-rooms sectioned off using stud walling. The first, Room 3a, is located along the north west wall (Plate 34) and comprises a series of office spaces to the rear of the counter. The floor of this area has been raised up and is accessed by a small set of stairs at either end of the sectioned area. The offices are connected via a corridor along the north western wall and do not retain any historical features. The second, Room 3b, is located in the south corner of the room (Plate 35) and comprises a staff canteen area and three toilets. Also within the south corner is a third set of modern stairs which lead to the mezzanine area that overlooks Room 3. This is discussed below as Room 8. The roof of Room 3 comprises two pitched roofs supported on a series of shaped RSJs with small braces (Plate 36).
- 4.3.31 Room 4 is located in the south corner of the building and comprises one of the original tram sheds. Whilst there are no surviving tram lines within the floor of the room, there are a series of blocked in doorways, of a scale that would have allowed access of the high vehicles. These are discussed in relation to their positioning around the room below. Based on the archival research (Section 3.3), this is likely to have formed part of the engine shed. The room is open to the ceiling line, which comprises a pitched roof covered in corrugated sheeting and supported by open metal structuring formed of a series of perpendicular braces between main iron purlins (Plate 37). The north west wall comprises a double wide door in the centre (Plate 38). At the apex of the wall is a blocked in circular feature which is likely to have previously been an oculus window which was not visible on the other side of the wall in Room 3, but this is likely due to the roofline of Room 3 running beneath the opening. The north east wall contains two doorways at the north western extent, including a full wall height roller door (Plate 39). Along the north east wall there are a series of columns which are chamfered on the

lower half and square edged at the upper half (Plate 40). Other than a small patch of repair work, there are no other features noted on the north east wall. The south east wall is a gable with a filled in circle at the apex, which is likely to have formerly been an oculus window (Plate 37). There are a series of slots along the upper part of the wall, which were mostly used to hold beams which have since been removed. The south west wall matches the north east wall, with a series of columns along the wall. It also contains a blocked in opening at the south eastern extent, a double roller door in the centre and a small door which lead to the exterior of the building.

4.3.32 Room 5 is located in the eastern corner of the building and is open to the roof which comprises a low pitched structure supported by a series of trusses formed of shaped RSJs (Plate 41). The north west wall contains a series of blocked in openings, the first appears to have been partially blocked in at the top with a concrete lintel inserted to make a smaller doorway, which was then also blocked in (Plate 42). Adjacent to this is a large roller door which leads into Room 2. Additional blocked in openings along the north west wall progressing towards the north east comprise a doorway leading into Room 2 which has been boarded over, with a square opening above bricked in (Plate 43). There is a gap between the boarded doorway and square opening of one brock course, which shows that the two features were not previously connected.

<u>First Floor</u>

- 4.3.33 Room 6 is located on the first floor and extends from the north east to south west across part of Room 1 (Figure 5). The presence of stock in this room at the time of the survey restricted access and visibility thus rendering observations and recording difficult. Additionally, the room had a drop ceiling which obscured the majority of the roof structure (Plate 44). During the survey it was observed through missing panels or grate panels that the roof is supported by a series of trusses constructed by RSJs which supports glass panels at the apex of the roof (Plate 45). At the base of each truss is a brick pillar, the details of which could not be viewed. There is a door at the north eastern extent of the south east wall which leads into Room 7. Both sets of stairs in Room 1 emerge in Room 6. Those leading from Room 1b are enclosed in a timber frame with glass panelling area.
- 4.3.34 Room 7 is situated in the south eastern corner of the building and extends across part of Room 1. It is accessible by a single door from Room 6. The room is open to the ceiling and comprises the pillars noted in Room 1. Additionally, along the south east wall were a series of infilled arch headed openings, which appear to correlate with those noted in Room 2 (Plate 46).
- 4.3.35 Room 8 is a mezzanine area comprising three sub-rooms which overlook Room 3 (Figure 5; Plate 47). It is constructed of stud walling and other than a section of brick coving along the north east wall (Plate 48), there were no features of note within this room.

4.4 Date and Sequence of Development

4.4.1 As illustrated on Figure 4 and 5, the earliest parts of the building within the Site comprise the nineteenth century tram sheds, formerly the car shed and engine shed. The parts of the building which currently occupy these areas are Room 4 in the engine shed and Room 1, 2, 6 and for the car shed. There is surviving evidence of the earlier structure in each of these rooms and their corresponding external elevations.

5. Archive

5.1 Location and Deposition

- 5.1.1 The Historic Building Recording archive, including a copy of the final report will be compiled, indexed, and then offered for deposition with Birmingham Archives, with a digital copy of the report provided to Birmingham HER.
- 5.1.2 The archive is currently stored at Ecus' regional office in Cardiff and will be deposited with Birmingham Archives in due course.

5.2 OASIS

5.2.1 In line with best practice, a copy of this report will be made available through the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project (<u>https://oasis.ac.uk/</u>) under the reference number ecusItd1-505401. An OASIS summary is provided in Appendix 3.

6. References

6.1 Bibliography

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Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2021). *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*.

SMF. (2016). *Birmingham Forum.* Available at: <u>https://www.birminghamforum.co.uk/index.php?topic=867.66</u> [Accessed 24/11/2021].

6.2 Birmingham City Archives Sources

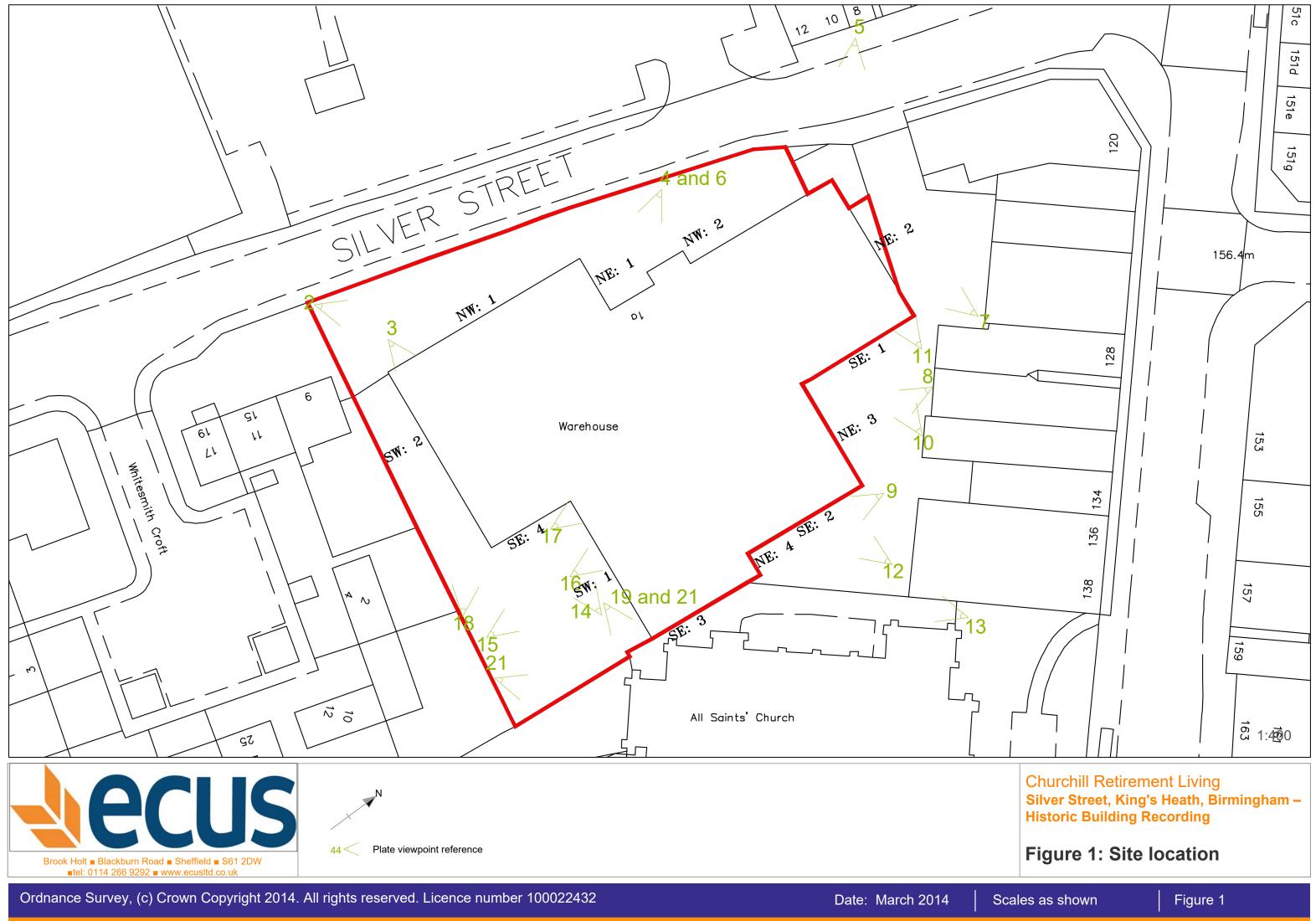
- Plan of land and property for sale in Silver Street and the Birmingham to Alcester turnpike road, Kings Heath (dated 1855) reference MS 3069/13/2/123
- Plan of land for sale in Kings Heath (dated 1870) reference MS 3069/13/2/175
- Plan of Balsall Heath, Moseley and Kings Heath (undated) reference 3069/13/2/205
- Plan of land for sale at Kings Heath (undated) MS 3069/13/2/207
- Budd, Stan. A, 1960 *The Parish Church of All Saints* self-published book reference L14.53 661940

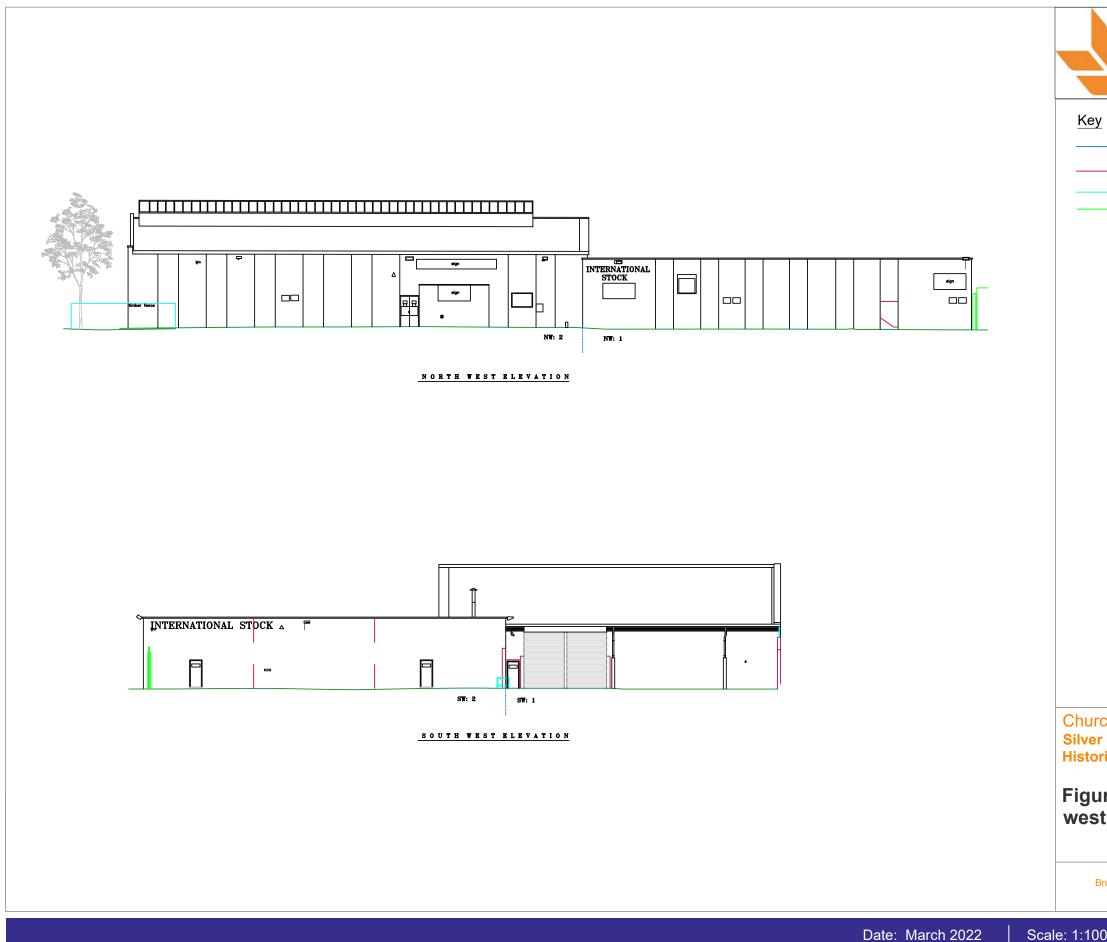
6.3 Online Archive Sources

- 1899 Kings Heath Tram Depot, Silver Street, 1889 (available at: <u>https://www.birminghamforum.co.uk/index.php?topic=867.66</u>)
- 1901 Kings Heath Steam Tram Depot At The Time Of Closing Dec 31s 1901 (available at: <u>https://www.birminghamforum.co.uk/index.php?topic=867.66</u>)
- Undated Photograph (available at: <u>http://www.tramwaybadgesandbuttons.com/page148/page149/styled-35/page465.html</u>)
- Undated Photograph (available at: <u>https://birminghamhistory.co.uk/forum/index.php?threads/steam-trams.44345/</u>)

Figures







ecus

- Edge of elevation sections
- _____
- Edge of brick in fill
 - Timber fencing
 - Metal gate

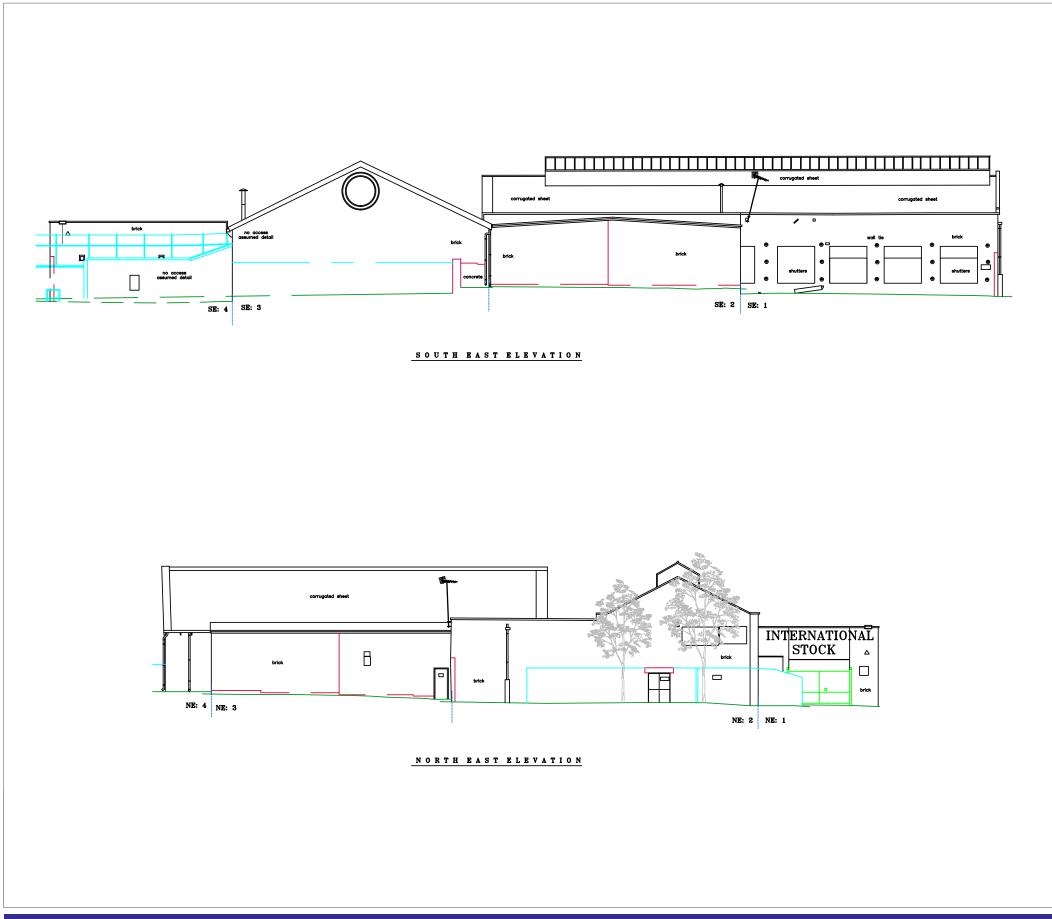
Churchill Retirement Living Silver Street, King's Heath, Birmingham – Historic Building Recording

Figure 2: North west and south west elevations

Brook Holt
Blackburn Road
Sheffield
S61 2DW
tel: 0114 266 9292
www.ecusitd.co.uk

Scale: 1:100 @ A3

Figure 2



Date: March 2022

Scale: 1:100 @ A3

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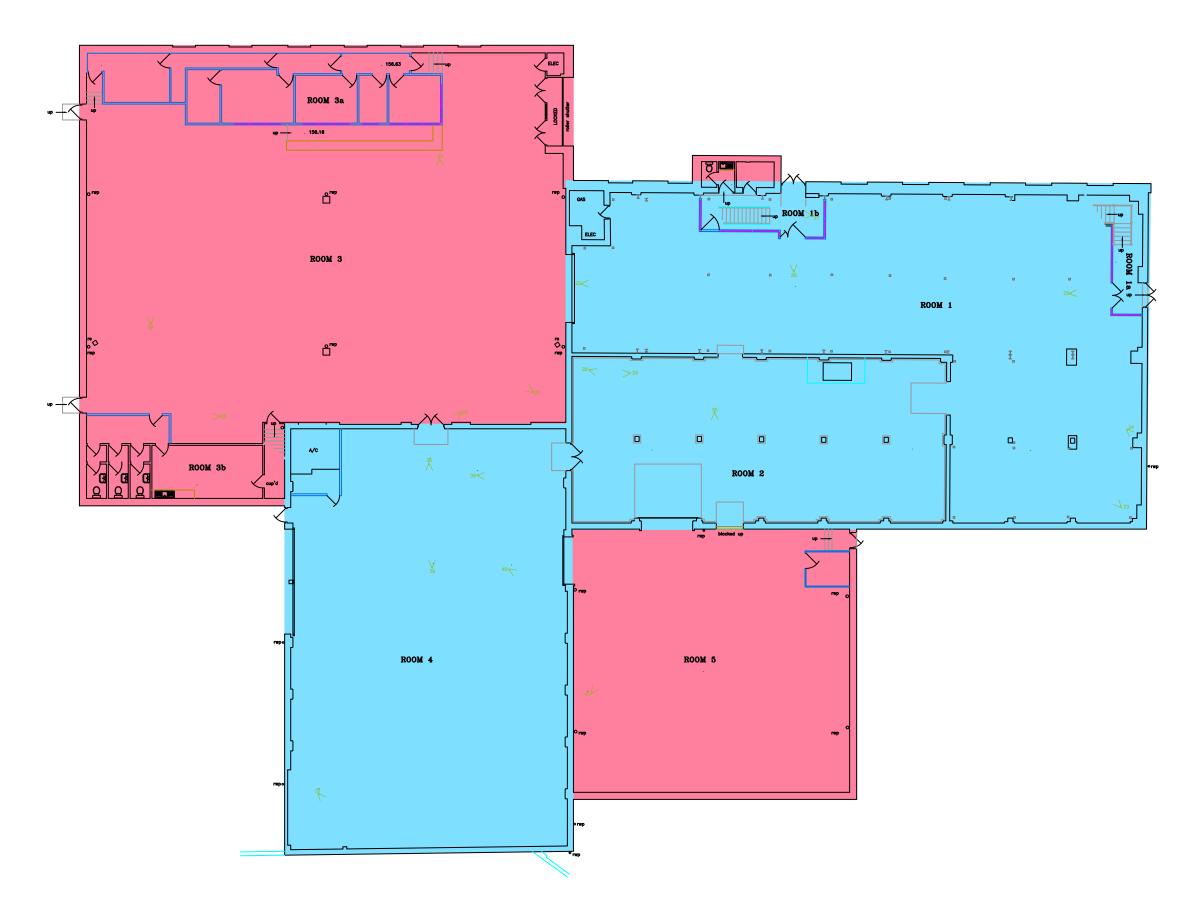
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 - Timber fencing
 - Metal gate

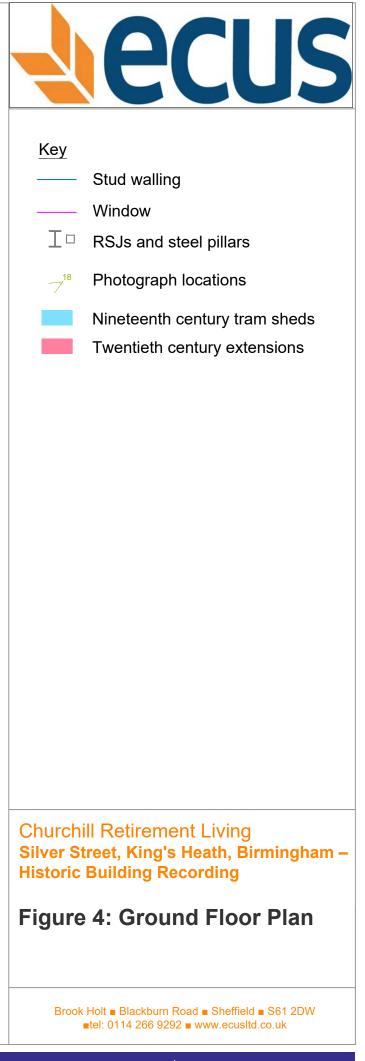
Churchill Retirement Living Silver Street, King's Heath, Birmingham – Historic Building Recording

Figure 3: North east and south east elevations

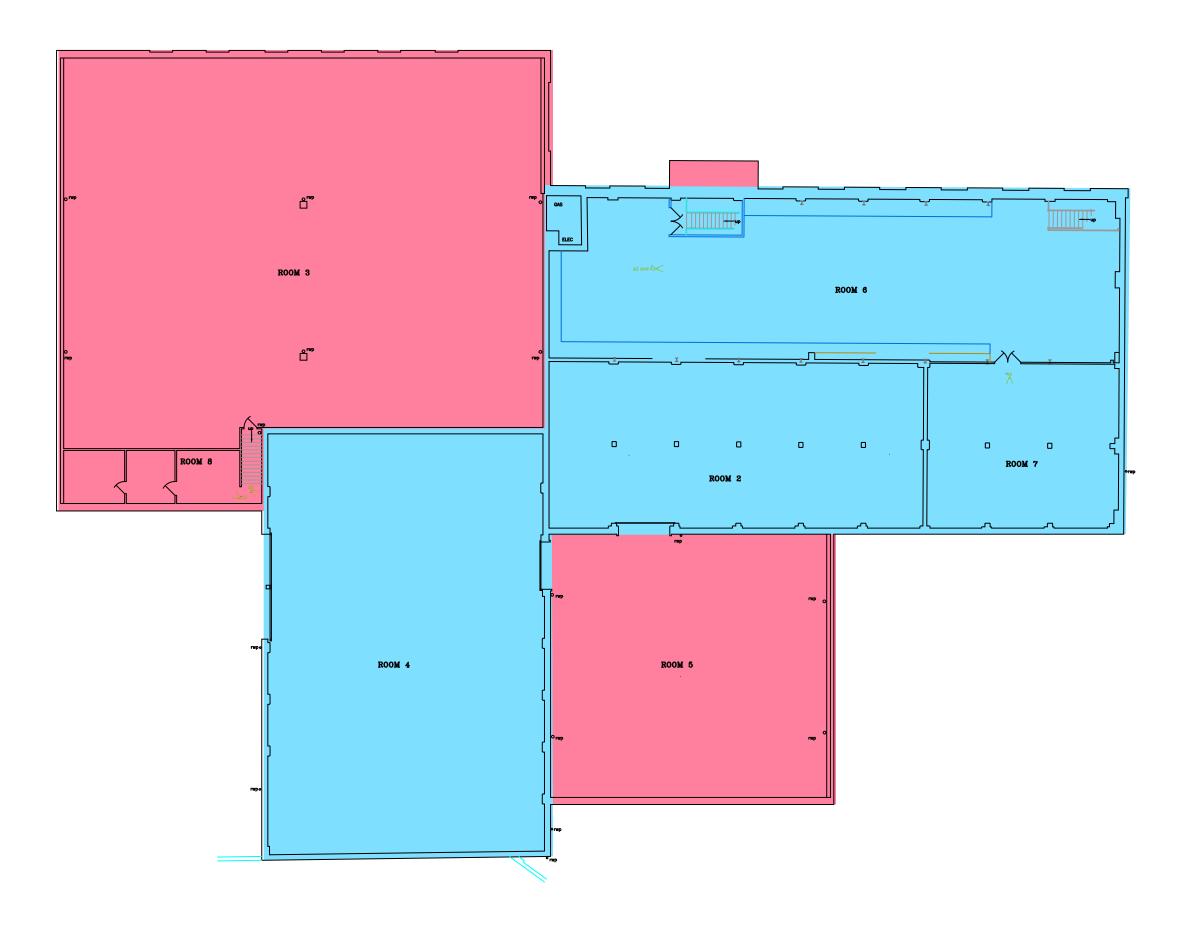
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Blackburn Road
Sheffield
S61 2DW
tel: 0114 266 9292
www.ecusltd.co.uk

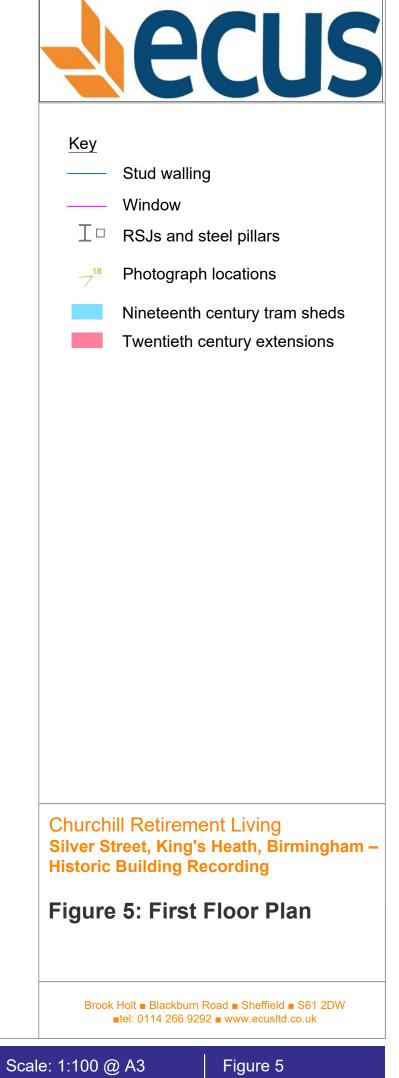
Figure 3





Scale: 1:100 @ A3







Appendix 1: Plates



Plate 2: General view of the north west elevation as seen from Silver Street



Plate 3: Detailed view of the brick repair work in the south western most recess





Plate 4: View of NW:2 including the modern extension



Plate 5: General view of the north east elevation as seen from Silver Street





Plate 6: View of NE: 1



Plate 7: View of NE: 2



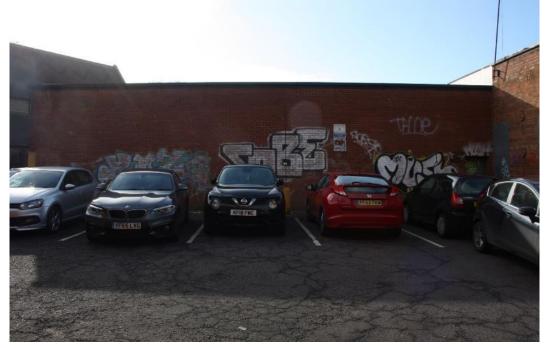


Plate 8: View of NE: 3



Plate 9: View of NE: 4





Plate 10: View of SE: 1



Plate 11: Sample of the brace plates on SE: 1





Plate 12: View of SW: 2



Plate 13: View of SE: 3 as seen from the gate leading into the private grounds of the church





Plate 14: View of SE: 4



Plate 15: View of SW: 1





Plate 16: Blocked in doorway in centre of SW: 1



Plate 17: Sample of corbelling along the top section SW: 1





Plate 18: General view of elevation from the north west



Plate 19: North eastern extent of boundary wall



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Plate 20: Central part of boundary wall



Plate 21: South western extent of boundary wall





Plate 22: General view of Room 1 south west to north east area



Plate 23: General view of Room 1 north west to south east area



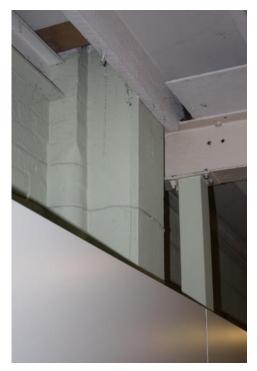


Plate 24: Sample of the chamfering detail on the columns along the wall of Room 1



Plate 25: General view of exterior of Room 1a





Plate 26: General view of exterior of Room 1b



Plate 27: Stairs and doors in the north west wall of Room 1b





Plate 28: General view of Room 2



Plate 29: Blocked in openings in south west wall of Room 2





Plate 30: South east wall of Room 2 including a sample of the blocked in arch openings



Plate 31: General view of Room 3



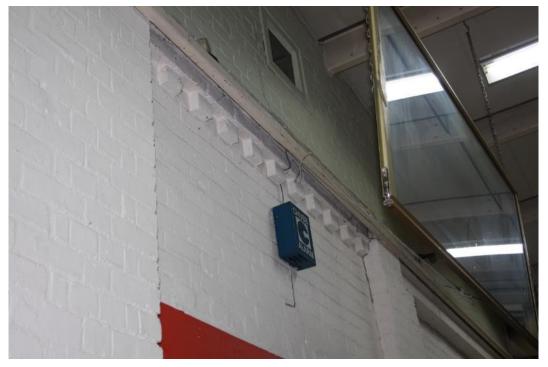


Plate 32: Corbelling over the door leading into Room 4 from Room 3

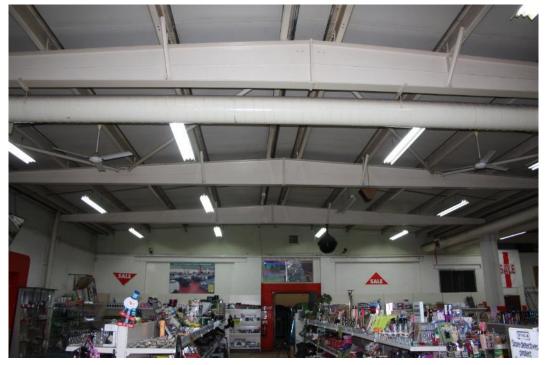


Plate 33: South east wall of Room 3





Plate 34: General view of Room 3a



Plate 35: General view of Room 3b





Plate 36: General view of Room 4 including the roof structure



Plate 37: South east wall of Room 4





Plate 38: North west wall of Room 4



Plate 39: North western extent of the north east wall of Room 4





Plate 40: South eastern extent of the north east wall of Room 4



Plate 41: General view of Room 5 including the roof structure and blocked in openings along the north west wall





Plate 42: General view of Room 6

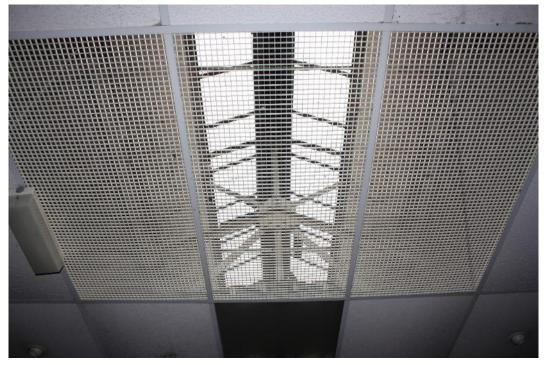


Plate 43: Sample of the roof structure of Room 6





Plate 44: General view of Room 7 including the arch headers in the south east wall



Plate 45: General view of Room 8





Plate 46: Detailed view of coving along the north east wall of Room 8

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

| Image No. | Plate | Description | Direction | Scale | Initials | Date |
|--------------|-------|---|-----------|-------|----------|------------|
| 001 | | General view of the site as seen from the western extent of Silver Street | E | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 002 | | General view of the site as seen from the western extent of Silver Street | Е | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 003 | | North west elevation (NW: 1) of the site as seem from Silver Street | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 004 | | North west elevation (NW: 1) and north east elevation (NE:) of the site as seem from Silver Street | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 005 | 4 | North west elevation (NW: 2) of the site as seem from Silver Street | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 006 | | General view of the site as seen from the eastern extent of Silver Street | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 007 | | General view of the site as seen from the eastern extent of Silver Street | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 008 | 5 | North east elevation of the Site as seen from Silver Street | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 009 | | South east elevation of the Site as seen from the private yard | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 010 | 2 | North west elevation (NW: 1) | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 011 | | North west elevation (NW: 1) with the attached gate | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 012 | | Sample of the recesses in section NW: 1 of the north west elevation | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 013 | 3 | Later brick work, likely repair in the south western most recess of NW: 1 | SE | 1m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 014 | | Joint in the second south western most recess of NW: 1 | SE | 1m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 015 | 6 | General view of NW: 1 and NE: 1 of the north east elevation | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 016 | | General view of NW: 2 and NE: 1 of the north east elevation | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 017 | | Joint between NW: 2 and NE: 1 | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 018 | | Extension on NW: 2 | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 019 | | Sample of recesses in elevation NW: 2 | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 020 | | North eastern extent of NW: 2 | E | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 021 | | Side view of extension on NW:2 | E | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 022 | | Side view of extension on NW:2 | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 023 | 7 | General view of north east elevation as seen from within the surrounding yard/car park | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 024 | | North west extent of NE:2 (gable) | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 025 | | South east extent of NE: 2 (Flat roof line) | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 026 | 8 | Section NE: 3 of north east elevation | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 027 | 9 | Section NE: 4 of north east elevation | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |



| 028 | 10 | Section E: 1 of south east elevation | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
|-----|----|--|----|--------|----|------------|
| 029 | | Sample shot of brace plates in SE: 1 | NW | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 030 | 11 | Sample shot of brace plates in SE: 1 | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 031 | 12 | Section SE: 2 in south east elevation | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 032 | | Joint between SE: 2 and NE: 3 | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 033 | | Section SE: 3 as seen from surrounding yard/car park | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 034 | | Section SE: 3 as seen from gate leading into grounds associated with the adjacent church | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 035 | 13 | Section SE: 3 as seen from gate leading into grounds associated with the adjacent church | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 036 | 14 | Section SE: 4 as seen from the yard | NW | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 037 | 15 | Section SW: 1 as seen from the yard | NE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 038 | | Standard door in at north west extent of SW: 1 with corbelling at the top of the elevation | Ν | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 039 | 17 | Detailed shot of corbelling at the top of SW: 1 | Ν | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 040 | | Bricked in opening in centre of SW: 1, shown in context | NE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 041 | 16 | Bricked in opening in centre of SW: 1 | NE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 042 | 19 | North eastern extent of boundary wall adjoining SW: 1 | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 043 | | Detailed view of boundary wall at joint with SW: 1 | Е | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 044 | 18 | General view of SW: 2 | Ν | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 045 | | North western extent of SW: 2 with attached gate | NE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 046 | | General view of SW: 2 showing joint in context | SE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 047 | | Joint in centre of SW: 2 | NE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 048 | 20 | Central section of boundary wall to rear of building. | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 049 | | South west section of boundary wall with joint to central section | SE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 050 | | Joint between north east section and central section of boundary wall | SE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 051 | 21 | Long shot of south west extent of boundary wall | Е | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 052 | | Detailed shot of stone wall plinth at base of south west section of boundary wall | SE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 053 | | Detailed shot of stamp on stone in plinth | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 054 | | General view of south west extent of boundary wall | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 055 | | North west to south east section of Room 1 | Ν | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 056 | | North west to south east section of Room 1 | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 057 | 23 | North west to south east section of Room 1 | W | 2 x 1m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 058 | | North west to south east section of Room 1 | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |



| | 1 | | | | | 1 |
|-----|----|--|----|--------|----|------------|
| 059 | | Room 1a and corner adjusted for stairs in north corner of Room 1 | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 060 | 22 | North east to south west of Room 1 | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 061 | | North east to south west of Room 1 | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 062 | | North east to south west of Room 1 | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 063 | | Sample of central RSJs in room 1 | SW | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 064 | | Top of enclosed column in Room 1 showing square pillar | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 065 | | Top of enclosed column in Room 1 showing RSJs | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 066 | | Sample of buttress on walls in Room 1 (side view) | E | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 067 | | Sample of buttress on walls in Room 1 (front view) | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 068 | 24 | Sample of buttress on walls in Room 1 (side view) | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 069 | | Door leading onto Room 2 in south west wall | SW | 1m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 070 | | Door leading onto Room 2 in south east wall | SE | 2 x 1m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 071 | | Door leading onto Room 3 in south west wall | SW | 2 x 1m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 072 | 25 | Door leading into room 1a | NE | 2 x 1m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 073 | | Modern stairs in Room 1a | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 074 | | Base of stairs in Room 1a | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 075 | | Top of stairs in room 1a leading into Room 6 | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 076 | 26 | Door leading into room 1b | NW | 2 x 1m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 077 | 27 | Metal and wooden stairs in room 1b, with doors into extension | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 078 | | North east wall of Room 1b showing construction of walling as timber frame and glass panelling | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 079 | | RSJ framing extending into Room 1b from Room 1 | W | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 080 | | Concealed area in Room 1 as seen through the windows of Room 1b | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 081 | | Patch of infilling in south west room of Room 1b extension | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 082 | | Patch of infilling in the north east room of Room 1b extension | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 083 | 28 | General view of Room 2 | Е | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 084 | | General view of Room 2 | Ν | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 085 | | General view of Room 2 | W | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 086 | | General view of Room 2 | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 087 | | Sample of the central pillars in Room 2 | Ν | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 088 | | Door in north west wall leading into Room 1 | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 089 | | Door in south west wall leading into Room 4 | SW | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 090 | | Roller door in Room 2 south east wall leading into Room 5 | SE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 091 | 29 | Area of infilled features in the north western extent of Room 2 south west wall | SW | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |



| 092 | 30 | Infilled door in the centre of the | SE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
|-----|----|--|----|------|----|------------|
| 093 | | south east wall of Room 2 Infilled arch headed opening in the south east wall of Room 2 (south | SE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 095 | | eastern most) | 5L | 2111 | | 23.02.2022 |
| 094 | | Infilled arch headed opening in the south east wall of Room 2 (central) | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 095 | | Infilled arch headed opening in the south east wall of Room 2 (central) | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 096 | | Infilled arch headed opening in the south east wall of Room 2 (North eastern most) | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 097 | 31 | General view of Room 3 | W | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 098 | | General view of Room 3 with Room a in the background | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 099 | 34 | General view of Room 3 | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 100 | | General view of Room 3 | N | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 101 | | General view of Room 3 | Е | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 102 | | General view of Room 3 | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 103 | | Door in the north east wall of Room 3 leading into Room 1 | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 104 | | Door in the south east wall of Room 3 leading into Room 4 | SE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 105 | 32 | Corbelling over the door in the south east wall | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 106 | | Blocked opening in south east wall of Room 3 (north eastern extent) | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 107 | | Blocked opening in south east wall of Room 3 (south western extent) | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 108 | | Opening in the centre of the south east wall of Room 3 | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 109 | | Sample of pillar in the centre of the Room 3 | E | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 110 | 33 | Roof structure of Room 3 | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 111 | | Door leading into Room 3a at the north east extent of the room | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 112 | | Hallway along the north west side of Room 3a | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 113 | | Sample of the rooms in Room 3a showing it is constructed of stud walling with no features | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 114 | 35 | Exterior of Room 3b | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 115 | | Hallway of Room 3b | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 116 | | Canteen in Room 3b | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 117 | | Canteen in Room 3b | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 118 | | Sample of the toilets within Room 3b | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 119 | | Stairs leading to Mezzanine (Room 8) | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 120 | 36 | General view of Room 4 | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 121 | 38 | North west wall of Room 4 | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 122 | | Blind occipital at the apex of the north west wall | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 123 | | Sample of the roof structure in Room 4 | Ν | | KD | 23.02.2022 |



| | r | | | | | |
|-----|----|--|----|----|----|------------|
| 124 | 39 | North western extent of the north east wall showing the door leading into Room 2 | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 125 | | Roller door in the north east wall of Room 4 | NE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 126 | 40 | South eastern extent of north east wall of Room 4 | E | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 127 | | Sample of the buttresses along the north east wall of Room 4 | E | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 128 | 37 | South east wall of Room 4 | E | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 129 | | Blind occipital at the apex of the south east wall of Room 4 | E | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 130 | | Remains of buttress in the south corner of Room 4 | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 131 | | Remains of buttress in the south east wall of Room 4 | SE | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 132 | | Blocked in opening at south eastern extent of south west wall | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 133 | | Sample of buttresses along south west wall of Room 4 | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 134 | | Double wide roller doors in south west wall of Room 4 | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 135 | | General view of Room 5 | E | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 136 | 41 | General view of Room 5 showing the north west wall in context | Ν | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 137 | | General view of Room 5 | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 138 | | Sample of the roof structure of Room 5 | W | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 139 | | Blocked in opening at the south western extent of the north west wall of Room 5 | NW | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 140 | | Roller door in the centre of the north west wall of Room 5 | NW | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 141 | | Blocked in opening in the centre of the north west wall of Room 5 | NW | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 142 | | Blocked in opening in the centre of the north west wall of Room 5 | NW | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 143 | | Patch work at the north eastern extent of the north west wall of Room 5 | NW | 2m | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 144 | | Area of patch work in the south west wall of Room 5 | Ν | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 145 | | Infilling around RSJ in the south west wall of Room 5 | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 146 | | General view of Room 6 | SW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 147 | 42 | General view of Room 6 | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 148 | | Roof structure of Room 6 with lowered ceiling | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 149 | | Sample of the front of the bracket for the roof structure | Ν | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 150 | | Sample of the back of the bracket for the roof structure | W | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 151 | 43 | Sample of the roof structure as set up above the lowered ceiling | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 152 | | Stud walling in the west corner of Room 6 | W | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 153 | | Buttress at the east corner of Room 6 | Е | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 154 | | Buttress at the north corner of Room 6 | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 155 | | Stairs leading from Room 6 to Room 1a in the north corner | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |



Silver Street, King's Heath, Birmingham – Historic Building Recording

| | 1 | | | r | r | |
|-----|----|--|----|---|----|------------|
| 156 | | Stairs leading from Room 6 to Room 1b | NE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 157 | | General of Room 7 | E | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 158 | 44 | South east wall of Room 6 showing the blocked in arch openings | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 159 | | Detailed shot of the blocked in arch openings in south east wall of Room 7 | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 160 | | Pillar structure supporting ceiling in Room 7 | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 161 | 45 | General view of Room 8 | SE | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 162 | | Roof structure for Room 3 and Room 8 | S | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 163 | 46 | Coving along the south west wall of Room 8 | Е | | KD | 23.02.2022 |
| 164 | | Stairs leading from Room 3 to Room 8 | NW | | KD | 23.02.2022 |



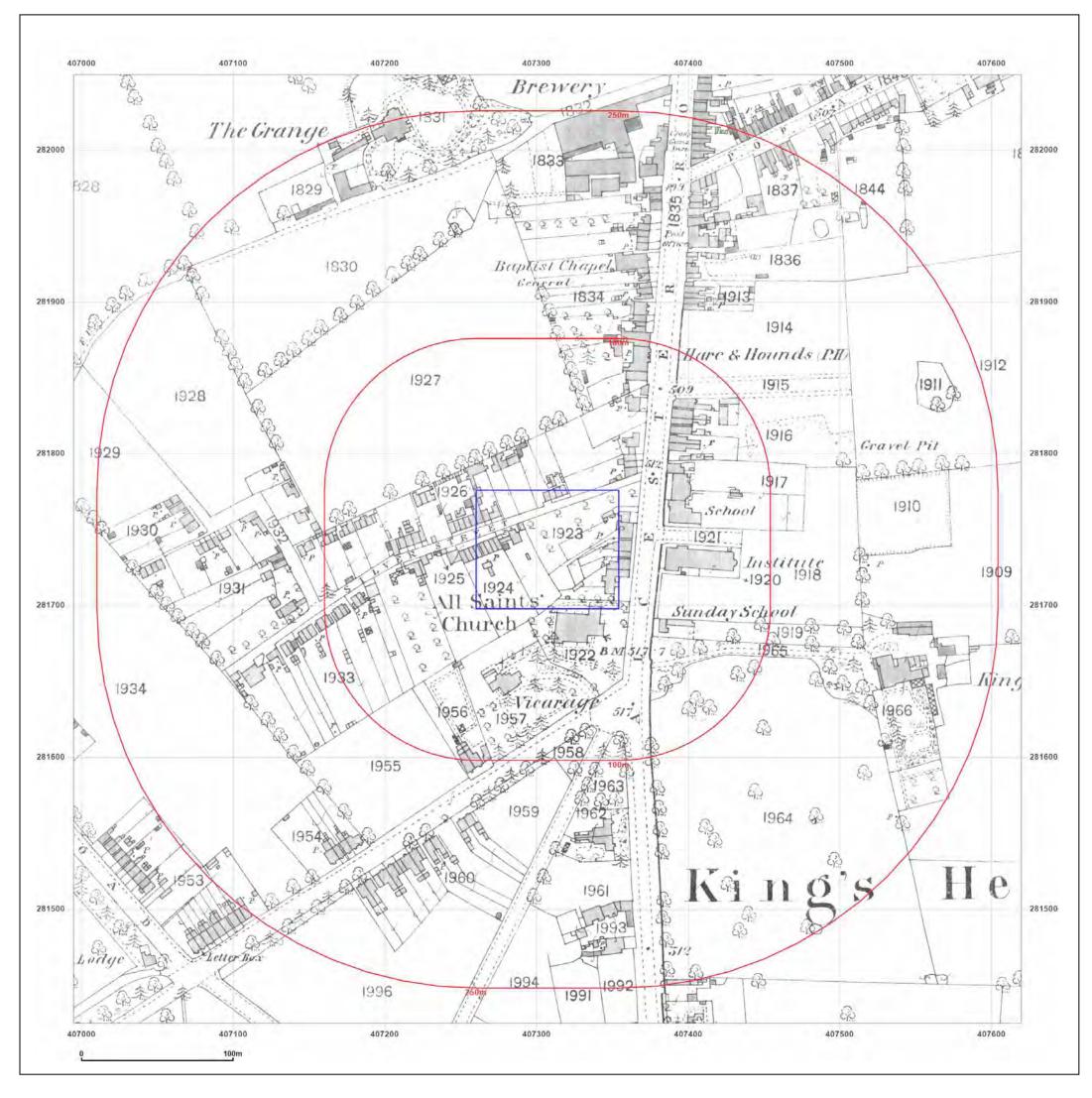
Appendix 3: OASIS Summary

Summary for ecusItd1-505401

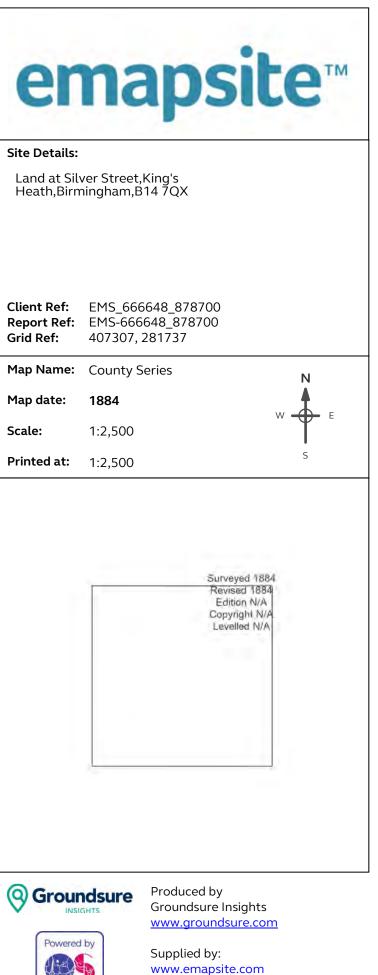
| OASIS ID (UID) | ecusItd1-505401 |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Project Name | Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2) at Silver Street, King's Heath, Birmingham, West Midlands, England |
| Sitename | |
| Activity type | Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2) |
| Project Identifier(s) | King's Heath, Birmingham |
| Planning Id | 2021/03563/PA |
| Reason For Investigation | Planning: Post determination |
| Organisation Responsible for work | |
| Project Dates | 01-Feb-2022 - 30-Mar-2022 |
| Location | Silver Street, King's Heath, Birmingham, West Midlands, England NGR : SP 10156 88565 |
| | LL : 52.4948994, -1.8518439 |
| | 12 Fig : 410156,288565 |
| | NGR : SP 07307 81727 |
| | |
| | LL : 52.433477, -1.893956 |
| Administrativa Araga | 12 Fig : 407307,281727 |
| Administrative Areas | Country : England |
| | County : West Midlands |
| | District : Birmingham |
| | Parish : Birmingham, unparished area |
| Project Methodology | Level 2 descriptive building recording including additional documentary research |
| Project Results | Level 2 record of the building which comprises two nineteenth century tram sheds which have been conjoined and now form one building with twentieth century extensions. |
| Keywords | |
| Funder | |
| HER | Birmingham City HER - unRev - STANDARD |
| Person Responsible for work | |
| HER Identifiers | |
| Archives | Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with |
| | Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery |



Appendix 4: Ordnance Survey Mapping

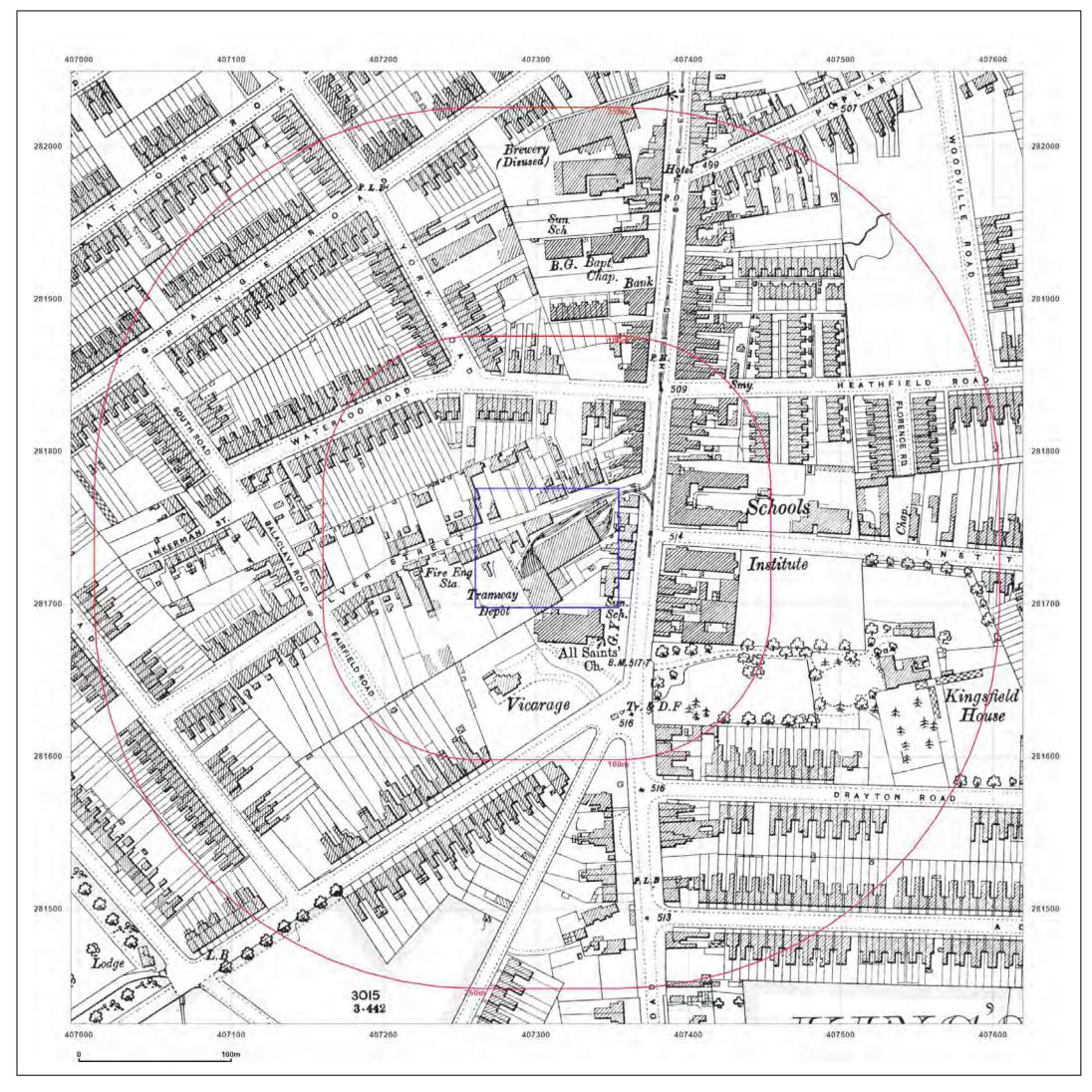


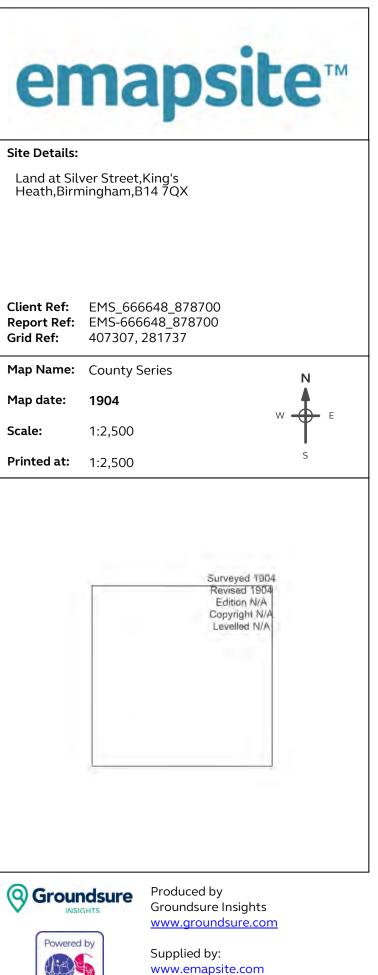
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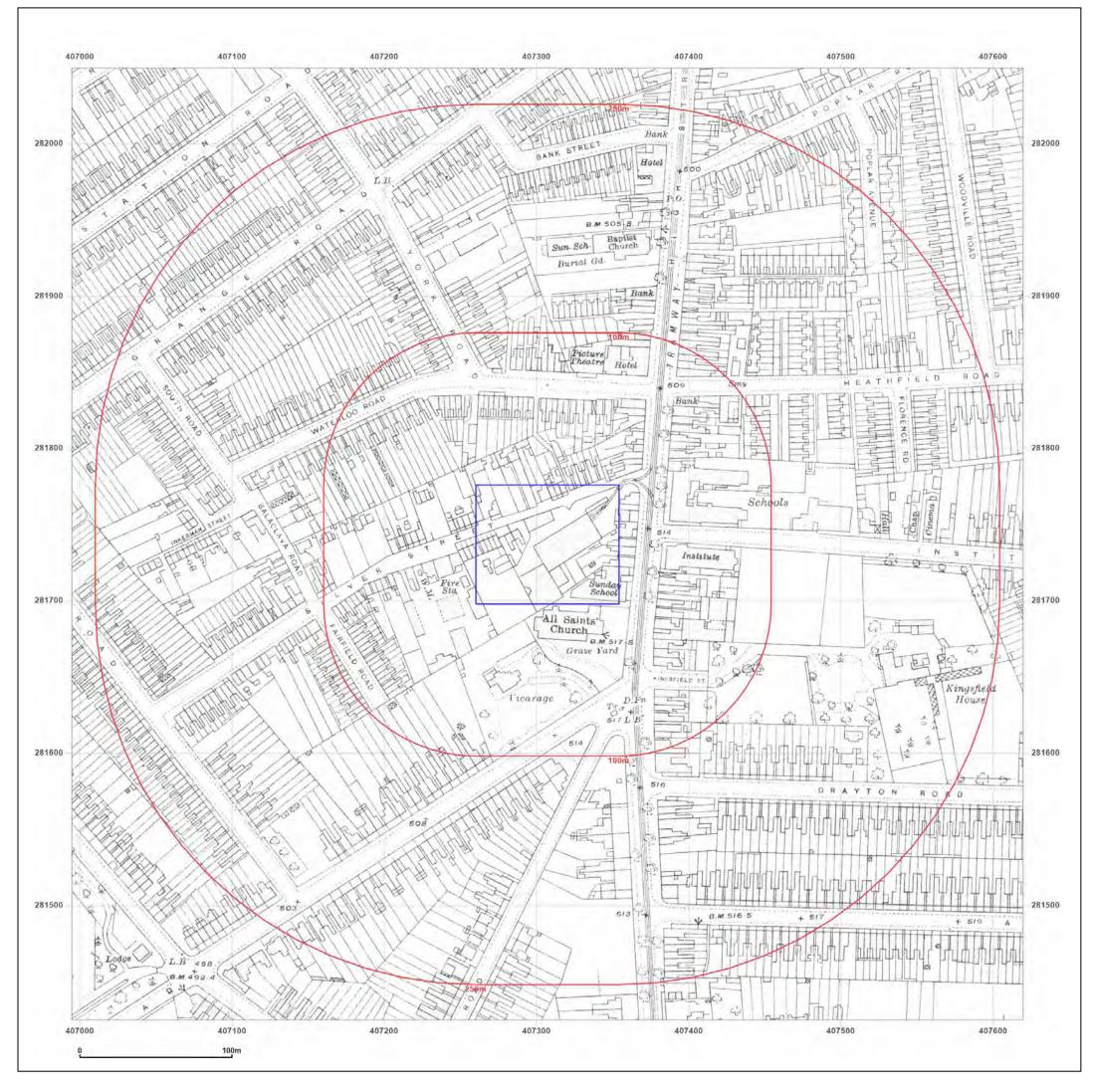
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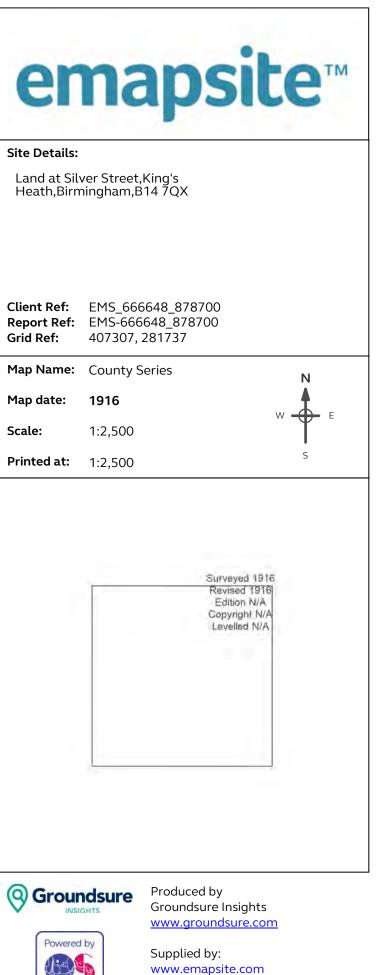




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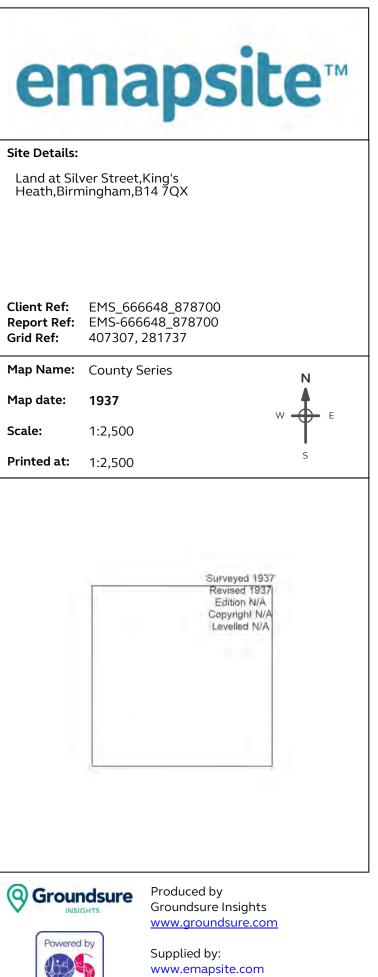




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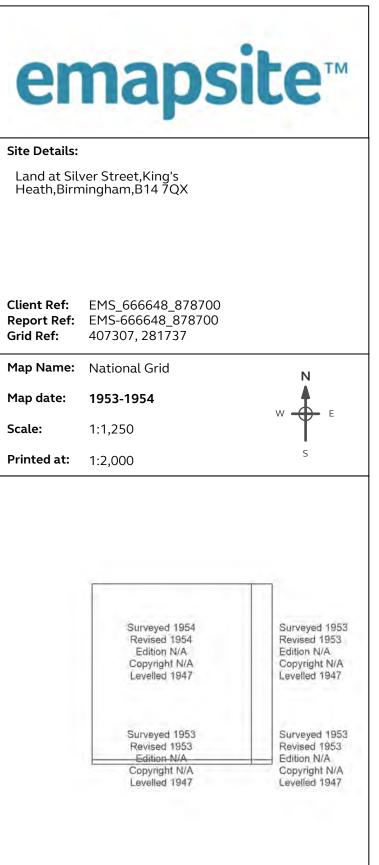


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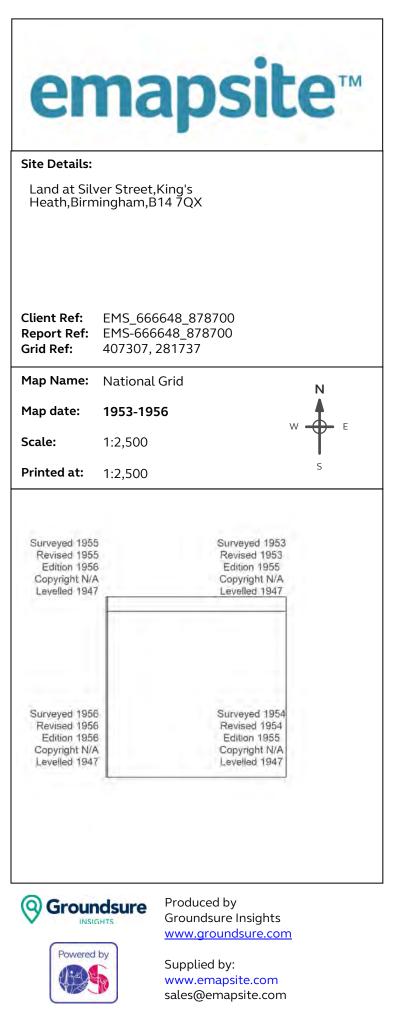


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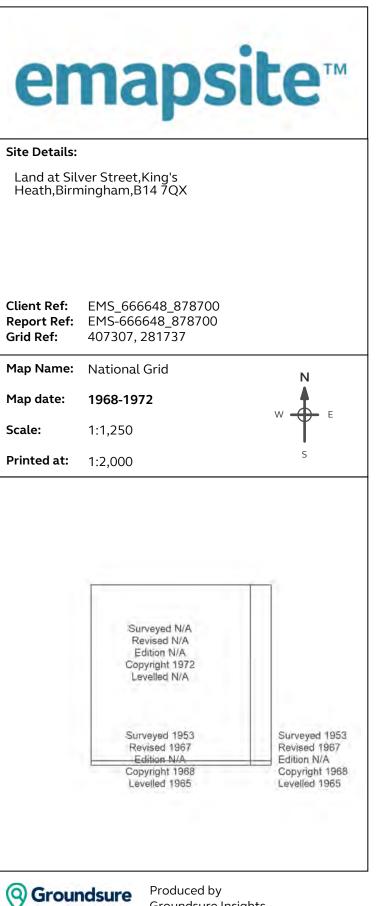




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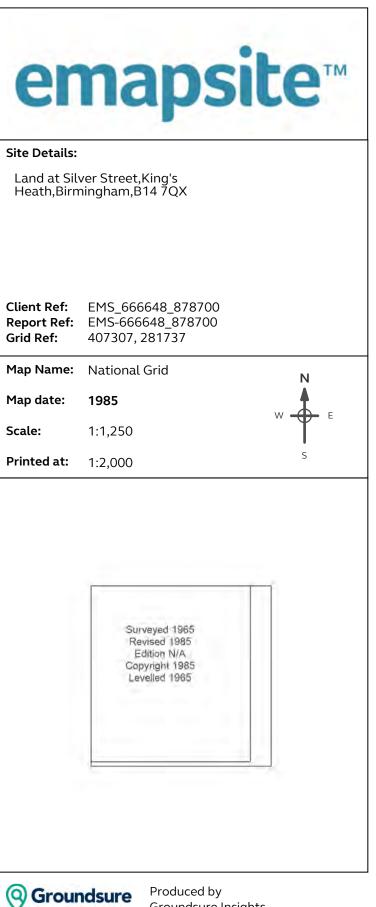


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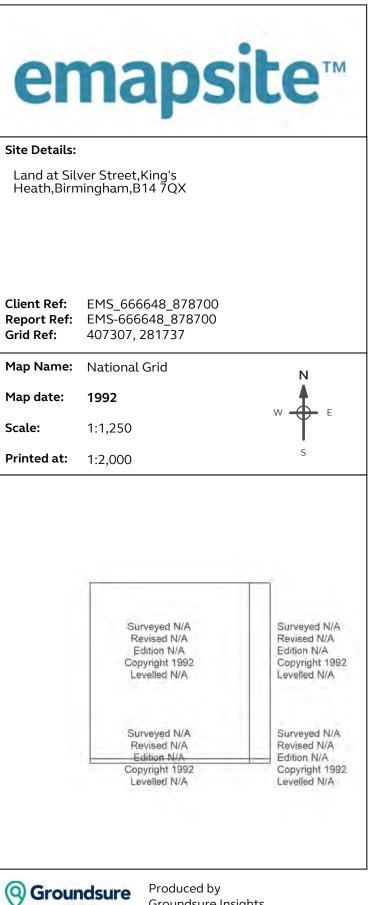


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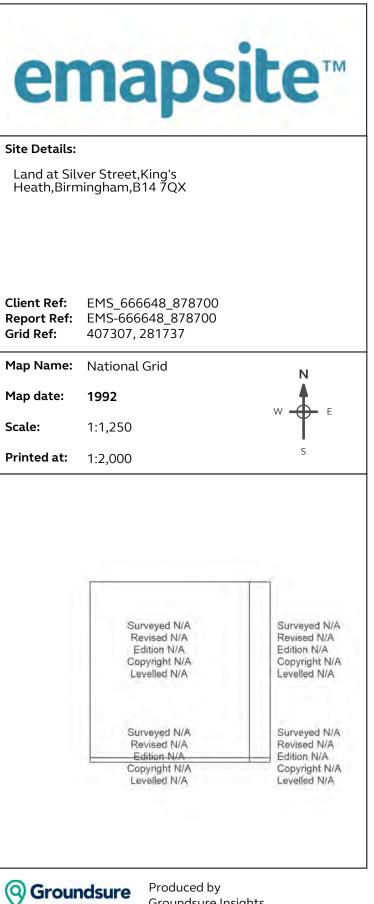
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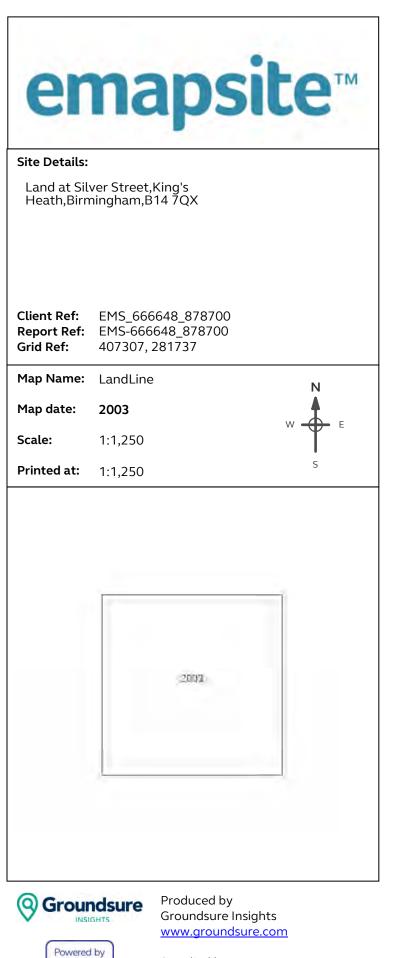
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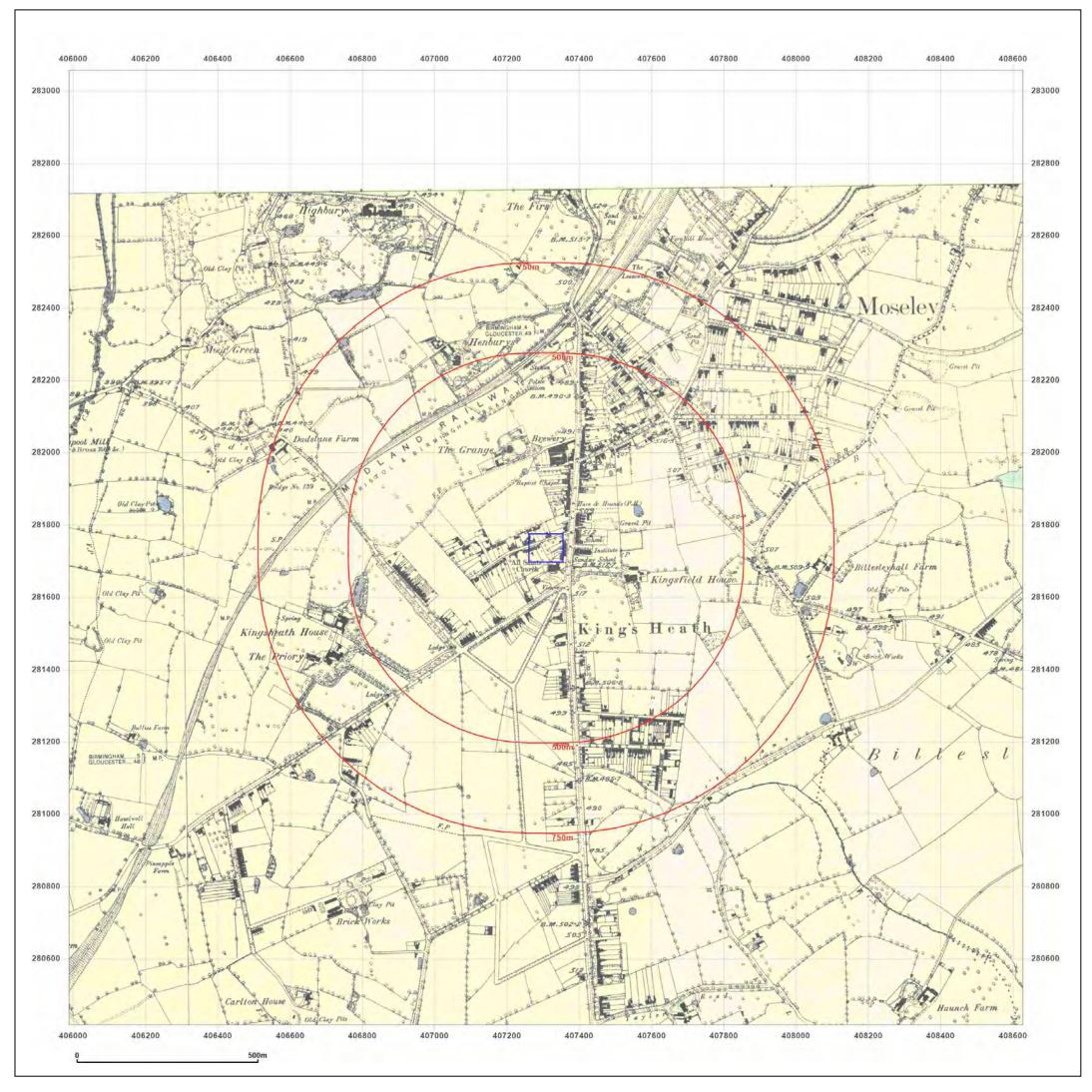


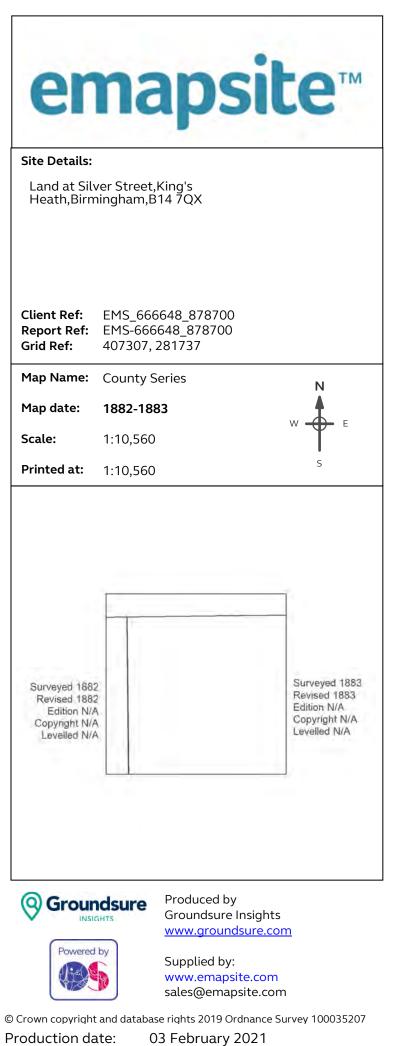
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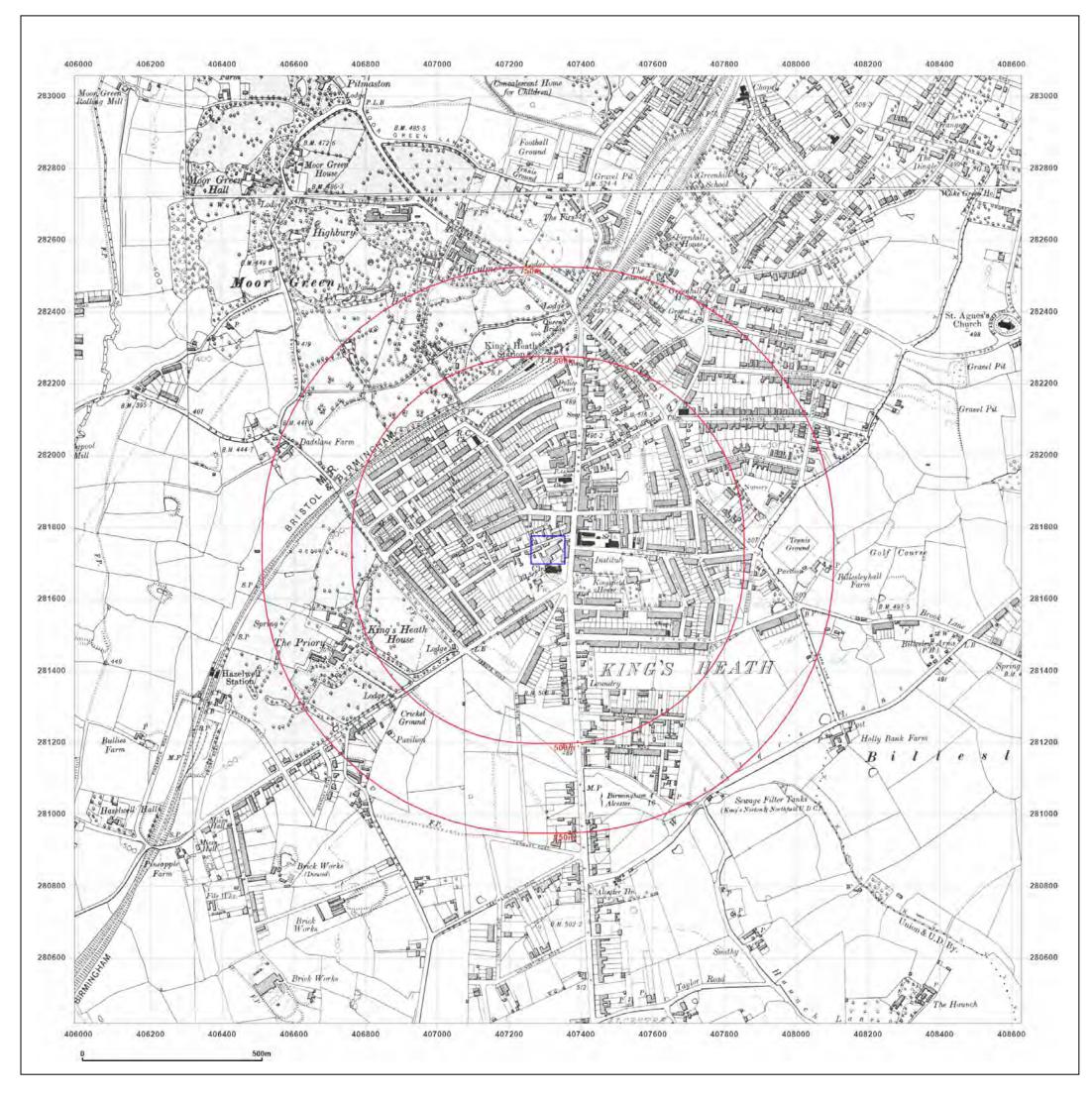


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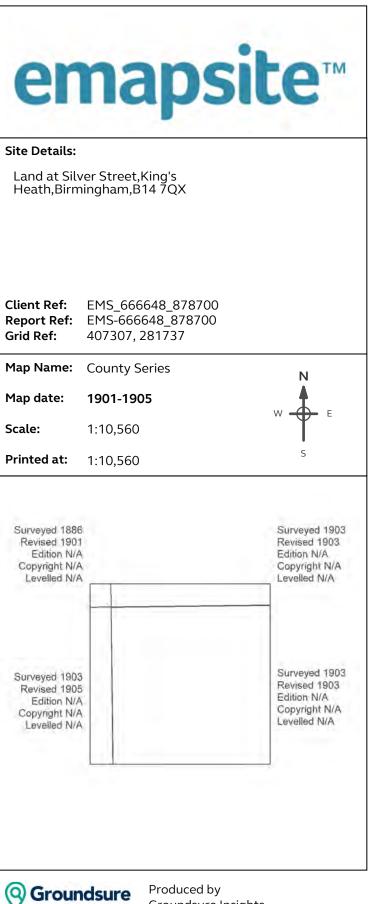
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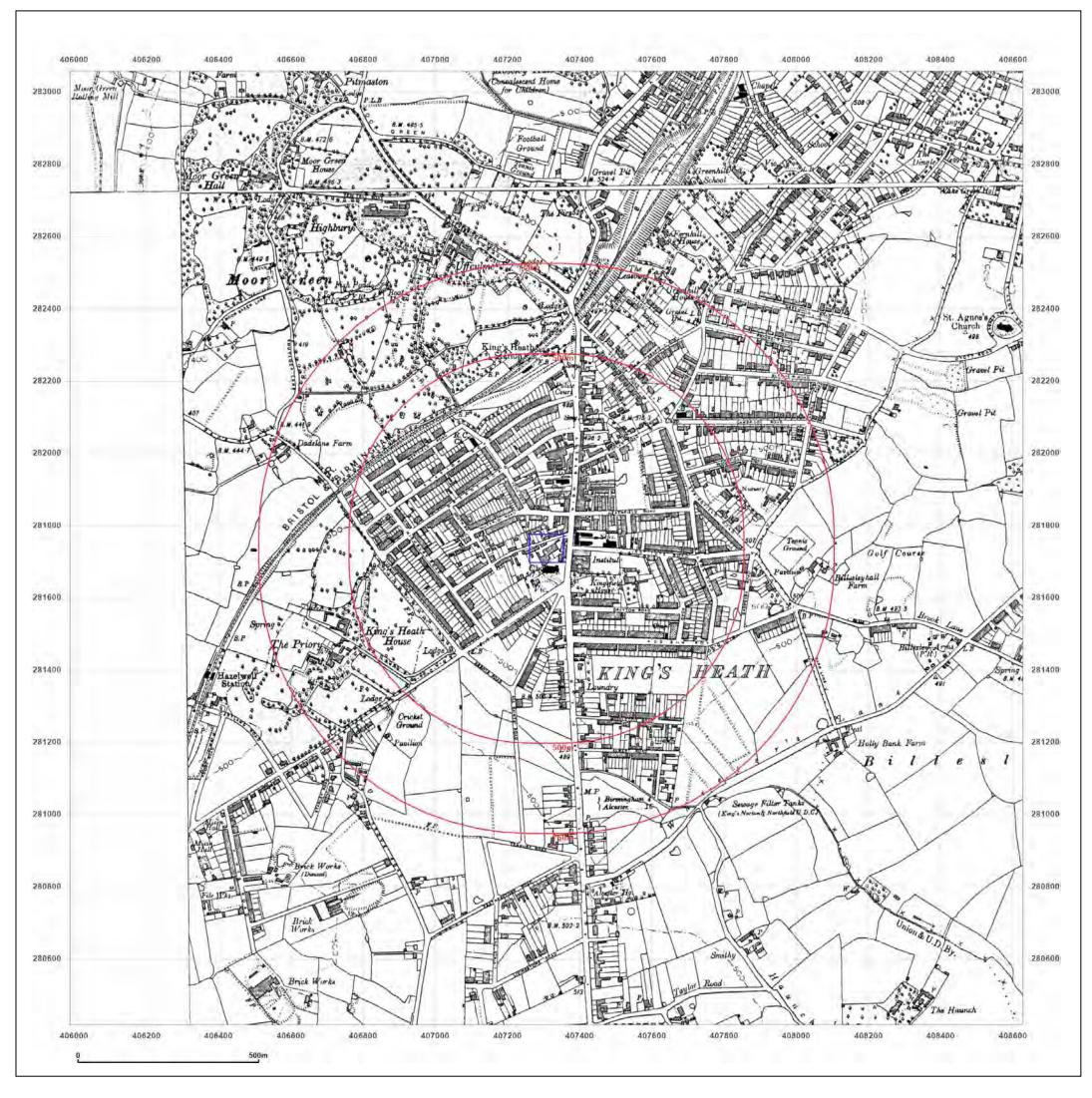


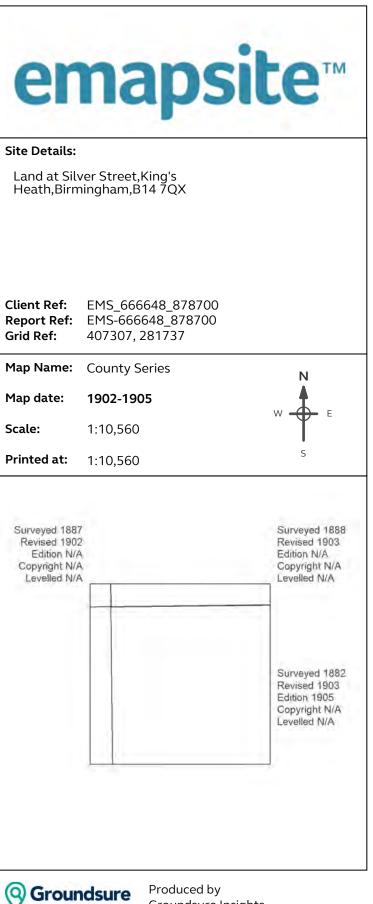
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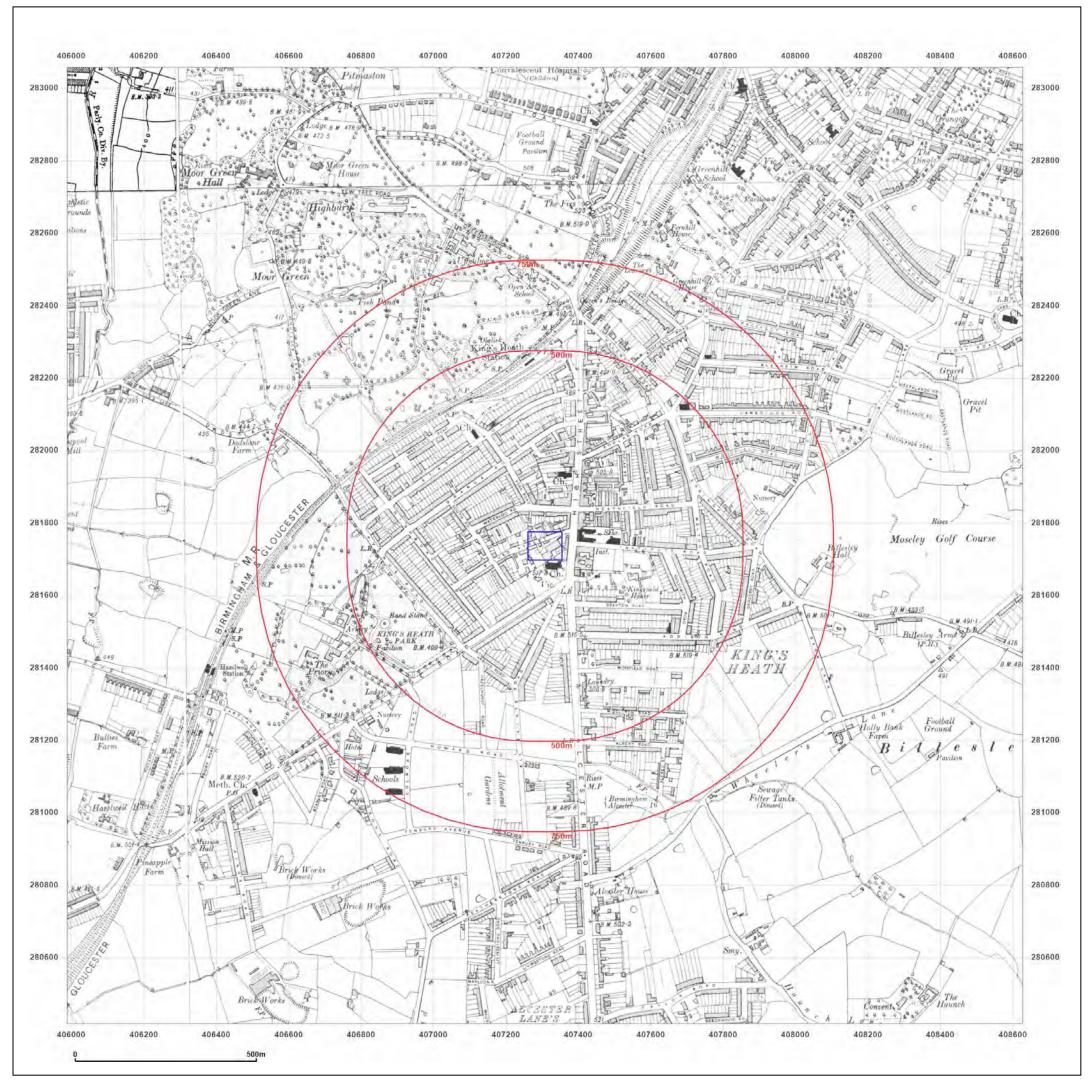
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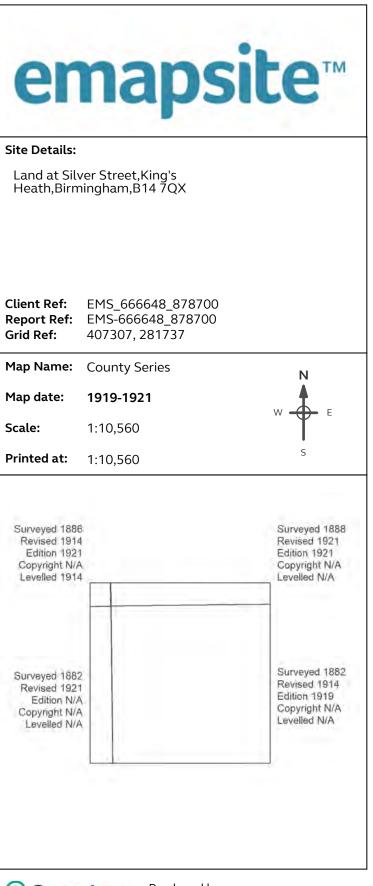
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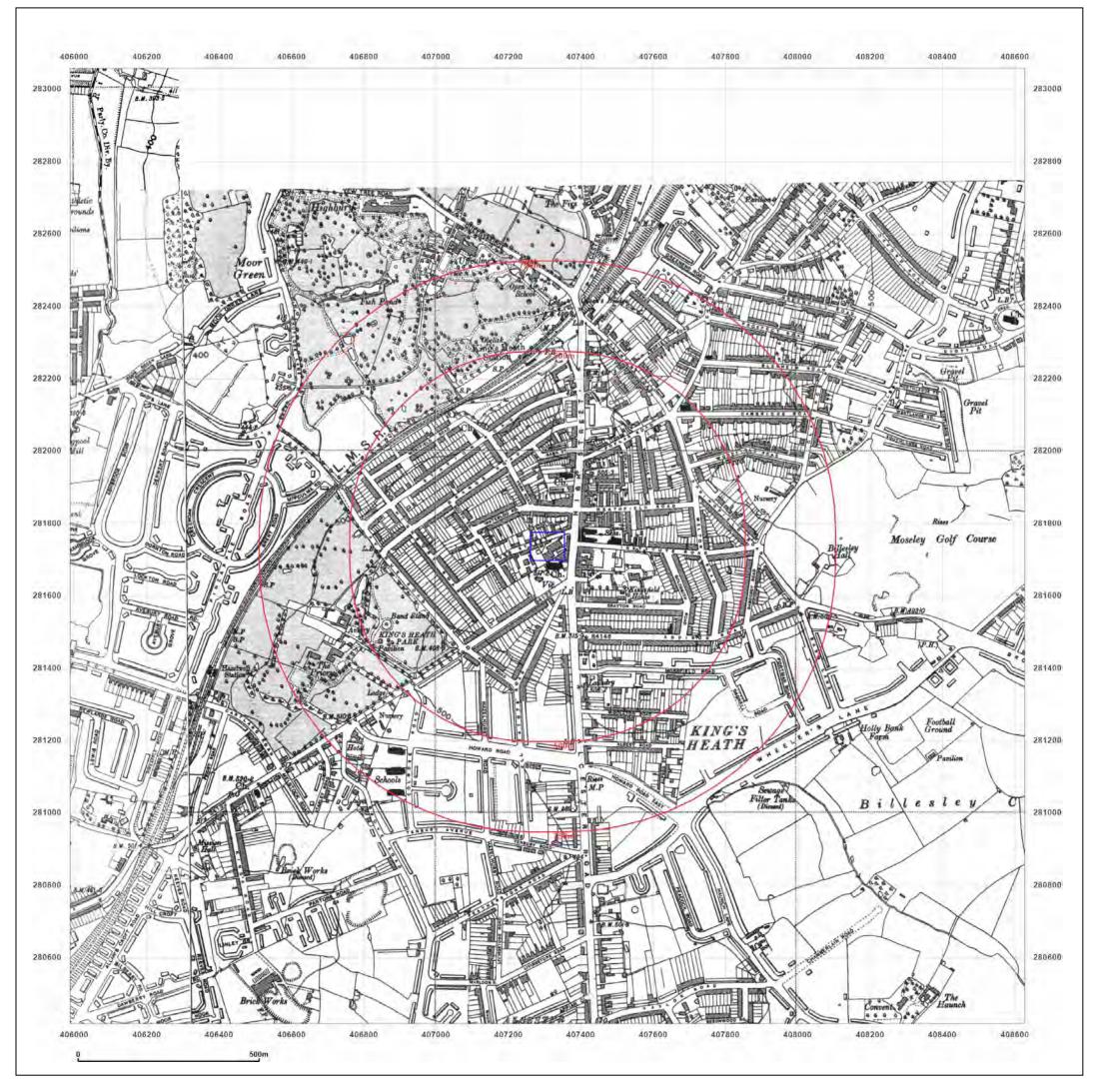


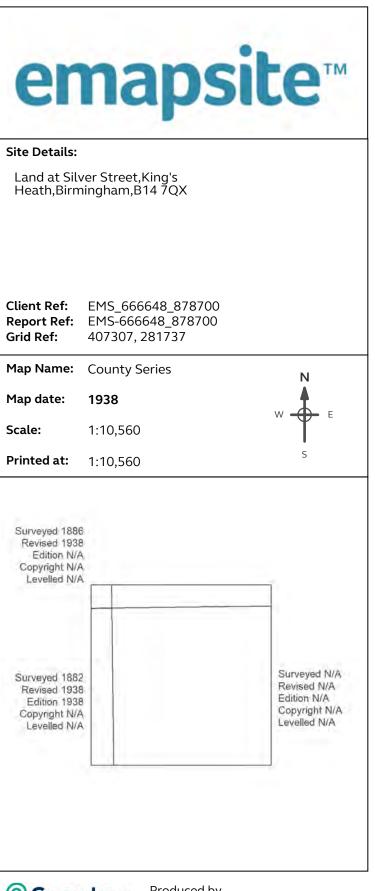
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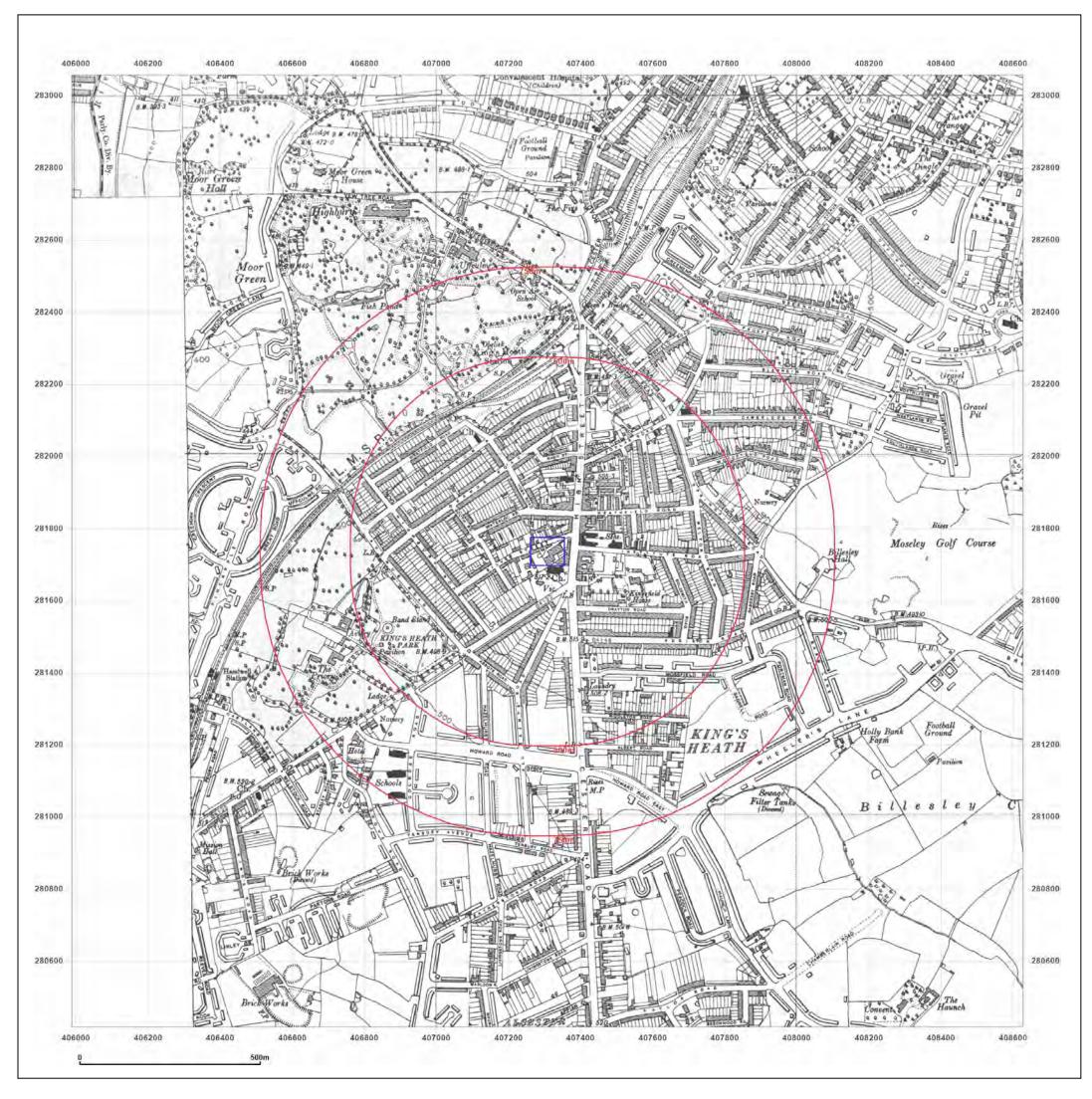


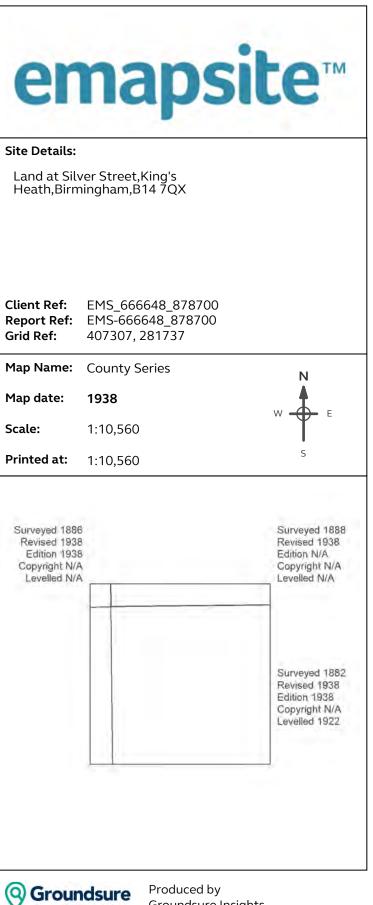
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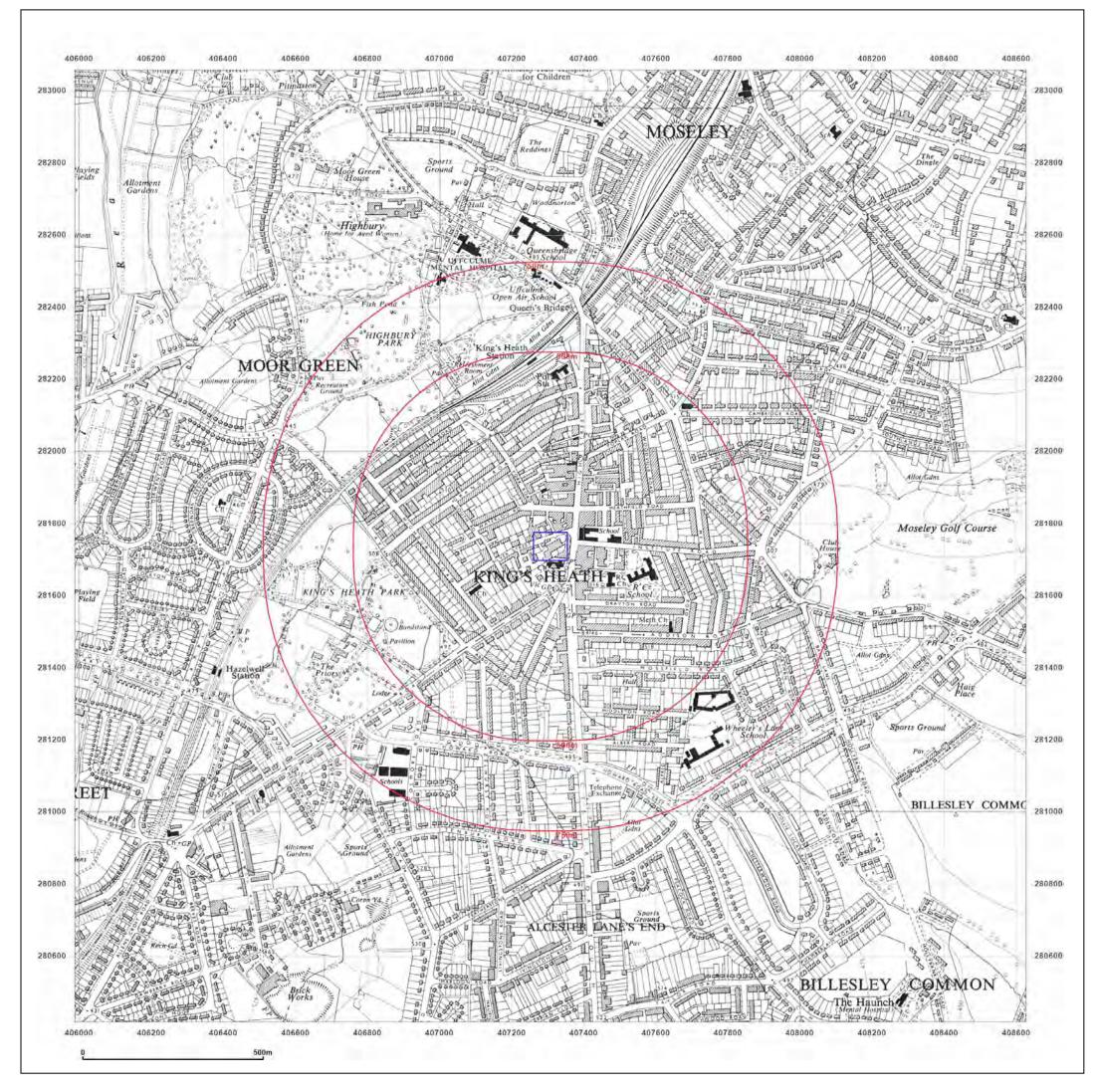
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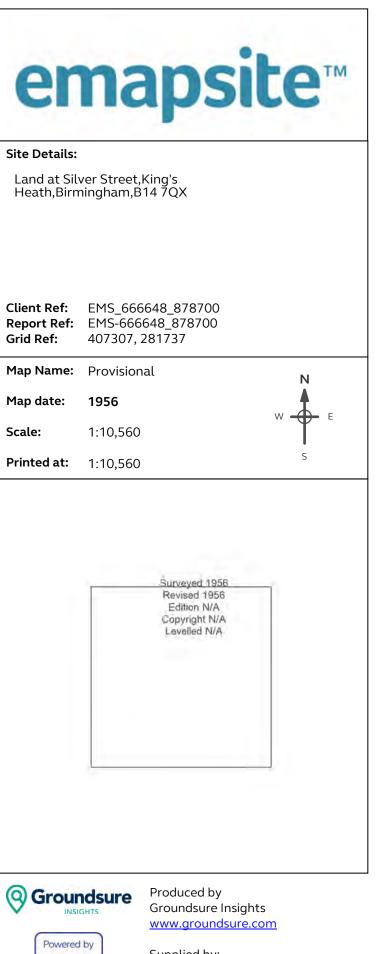


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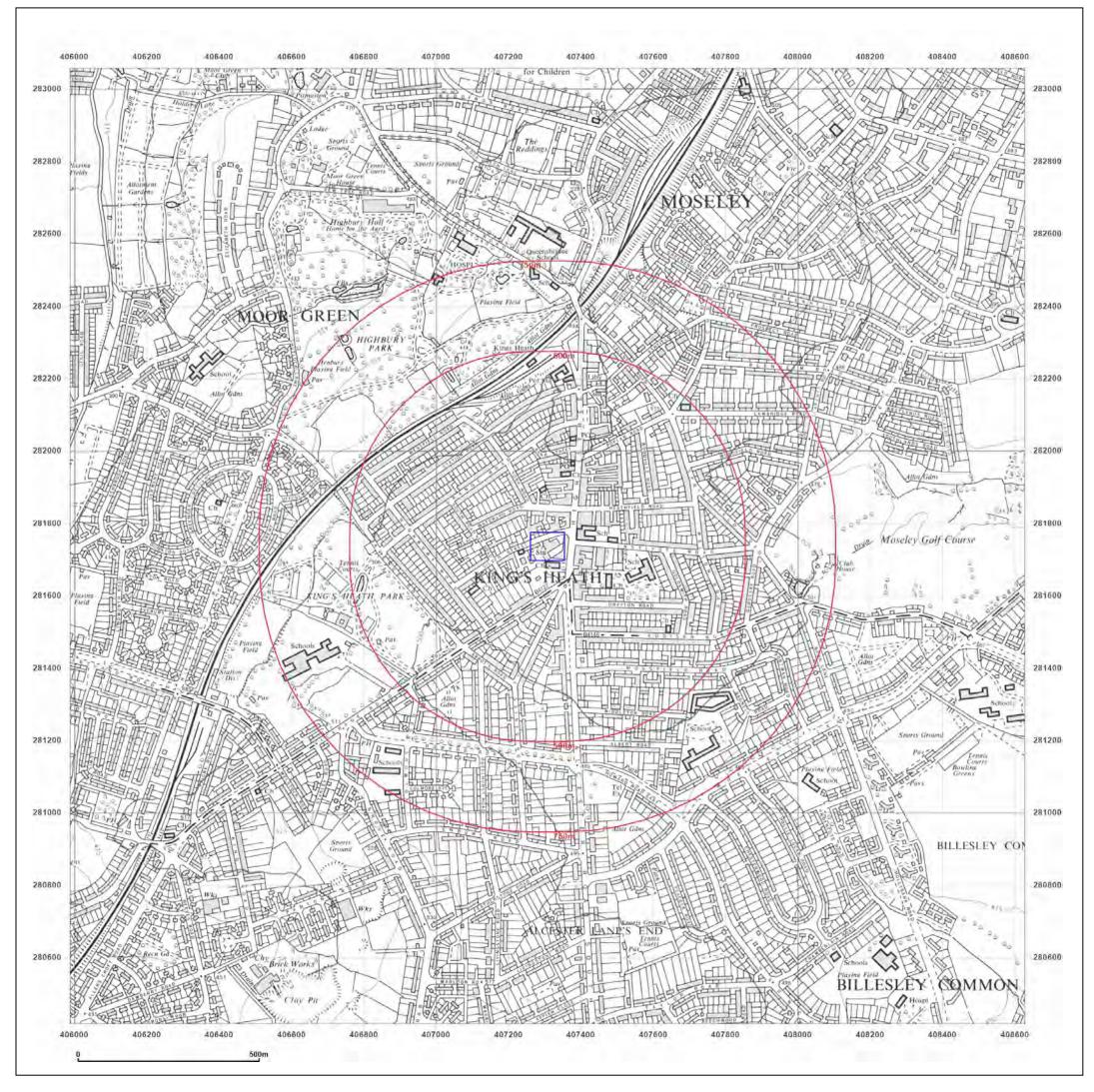
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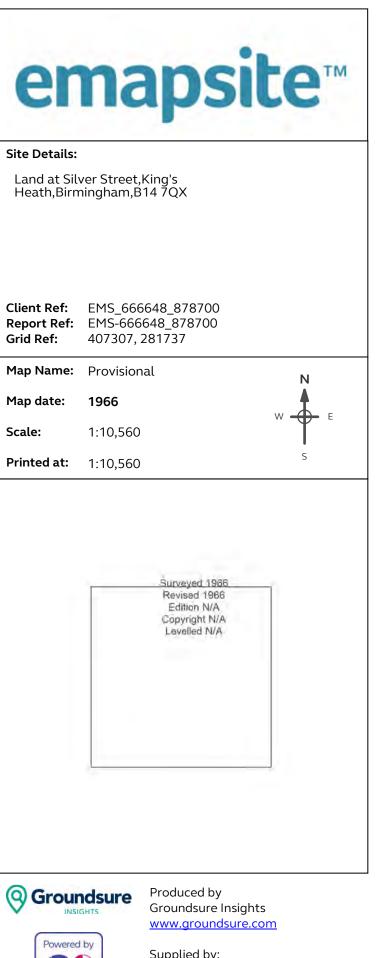
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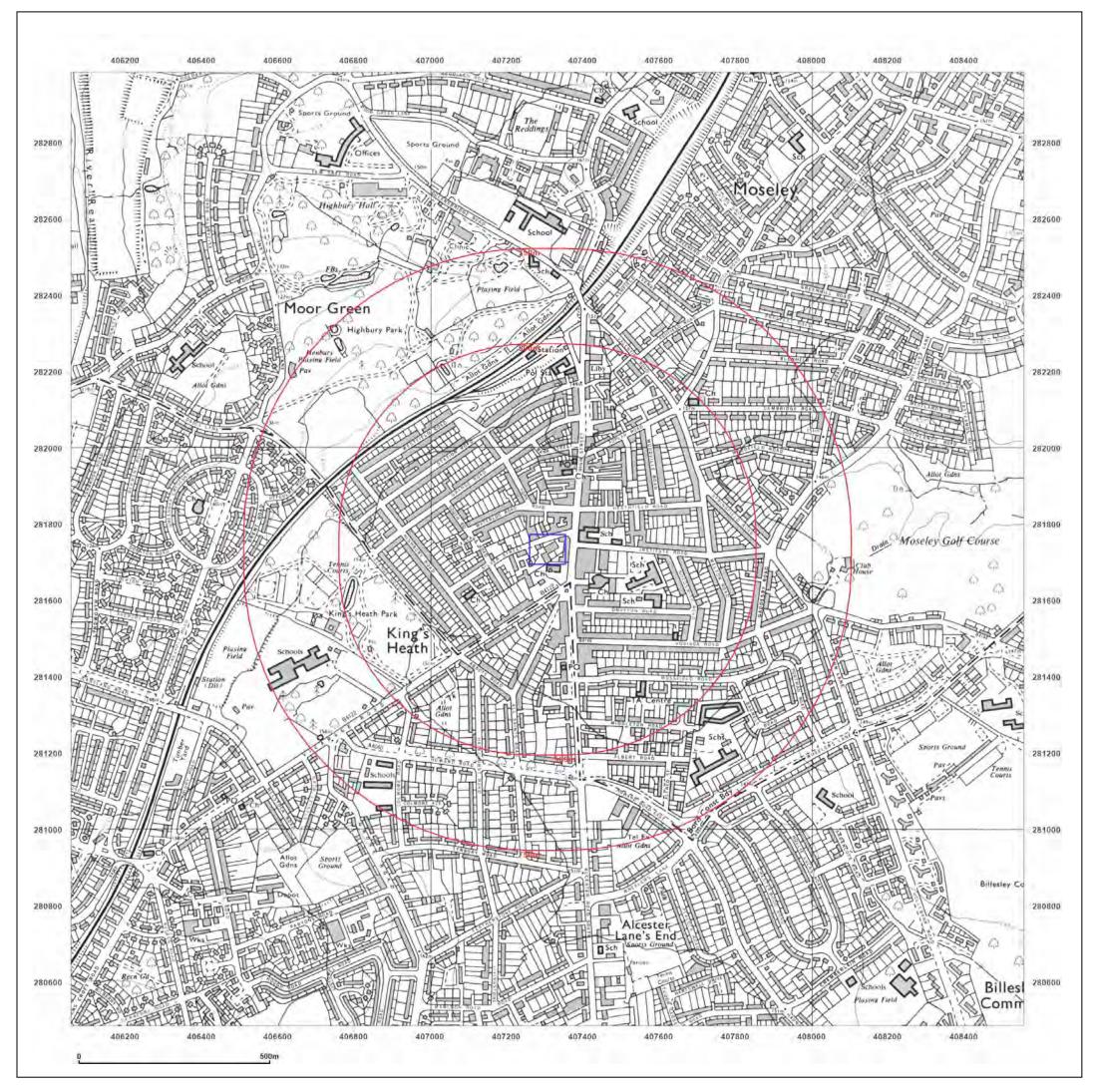


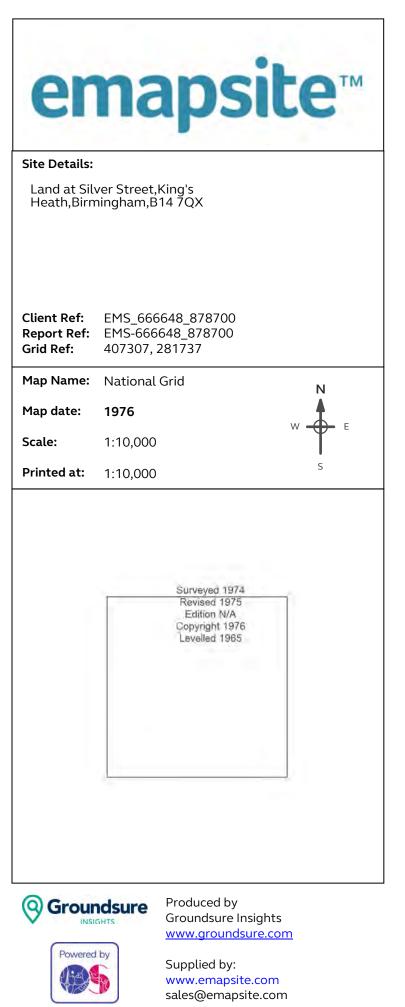
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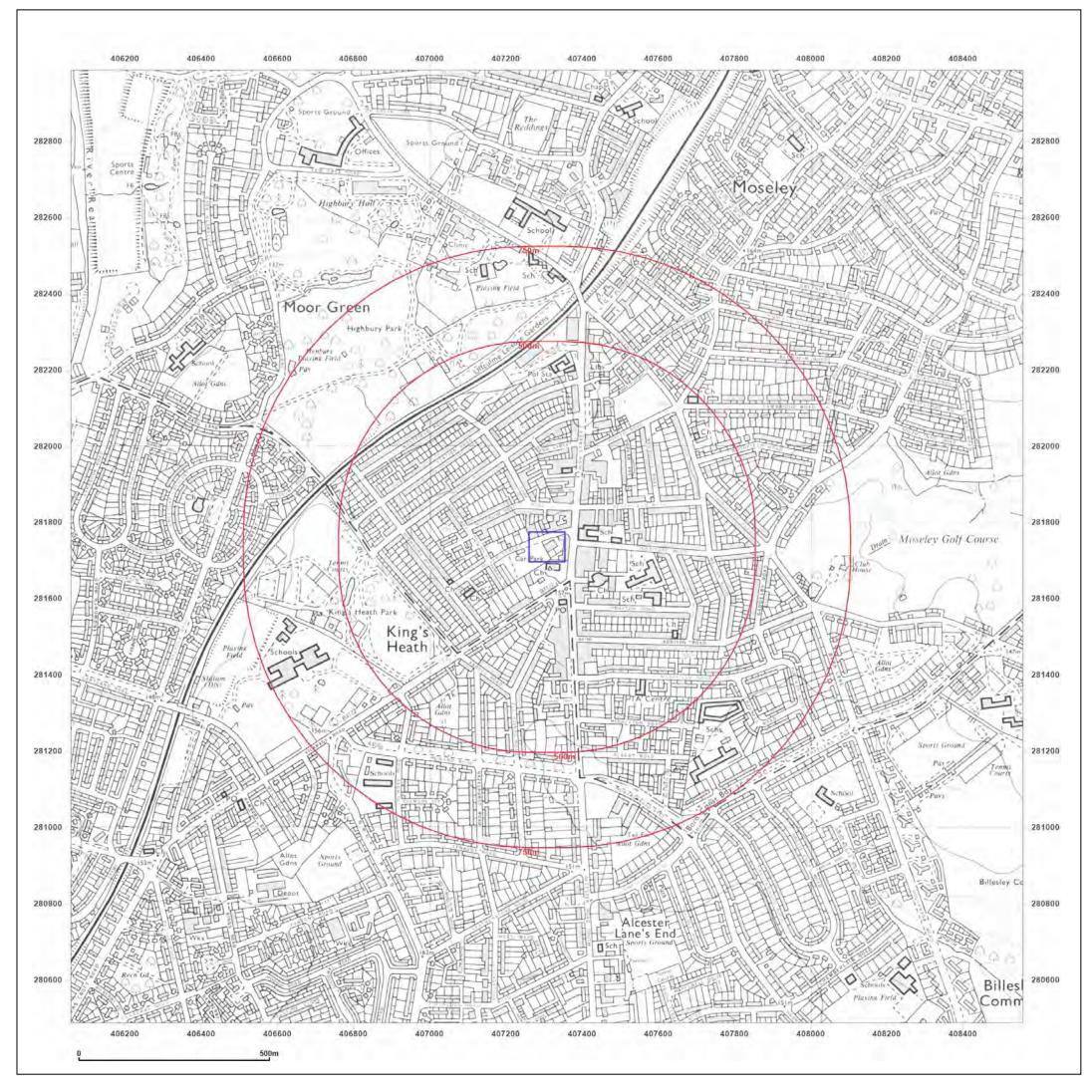


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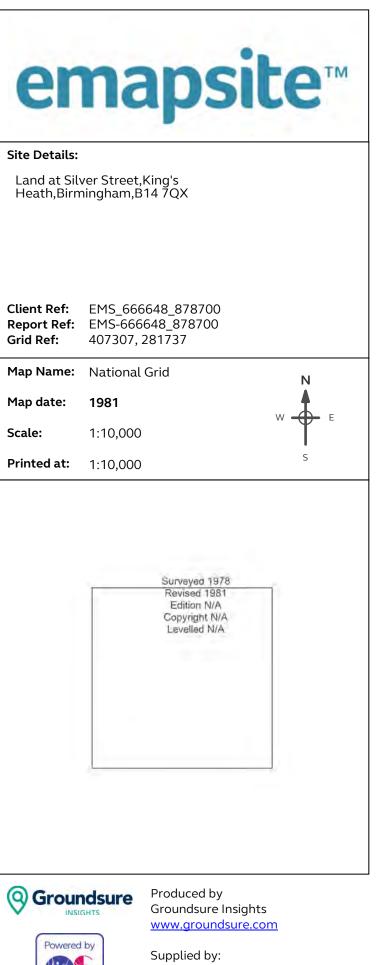




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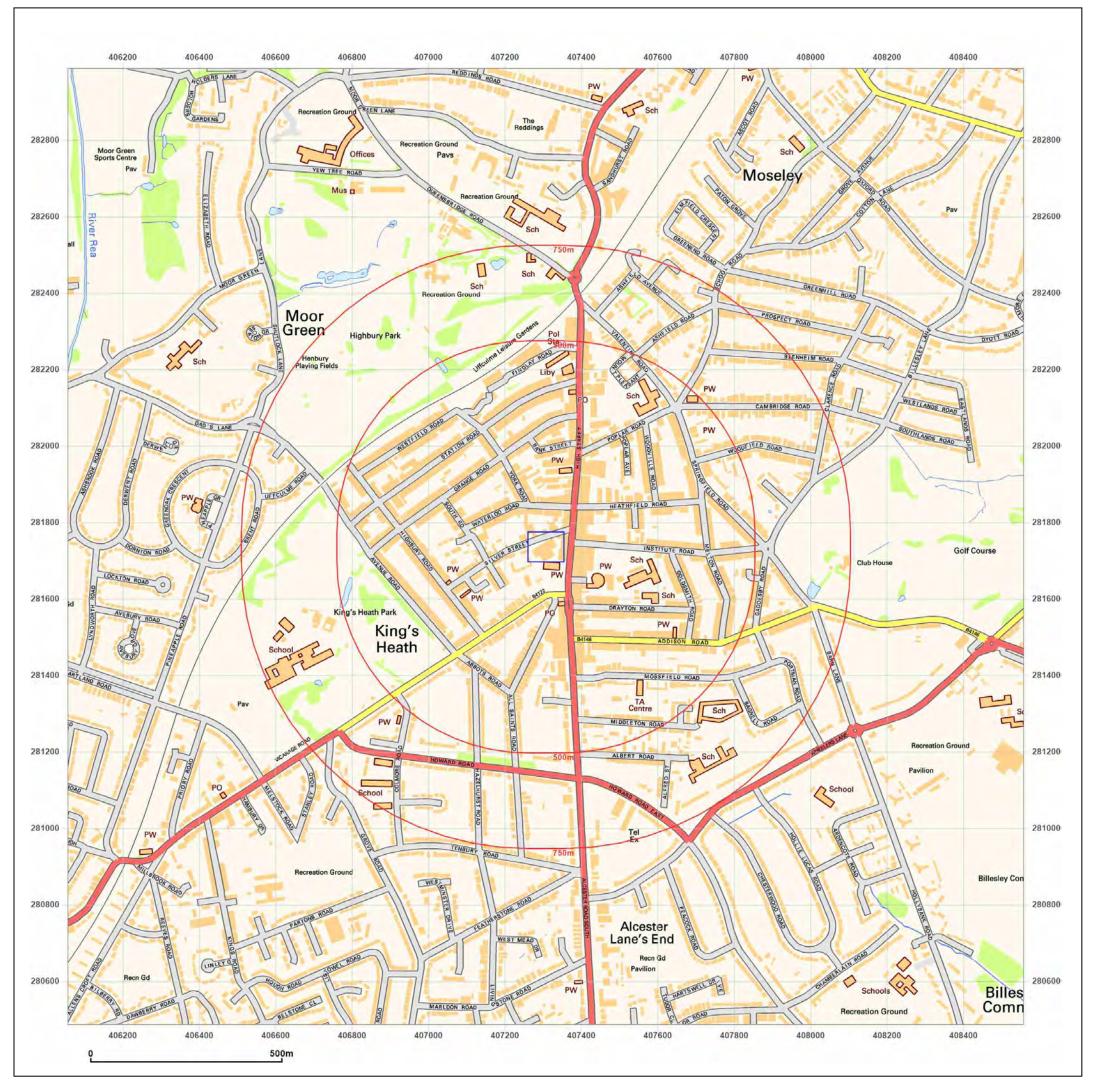


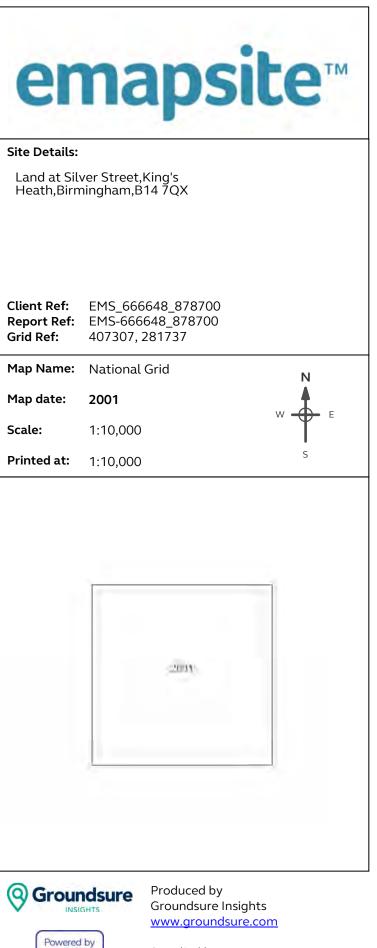
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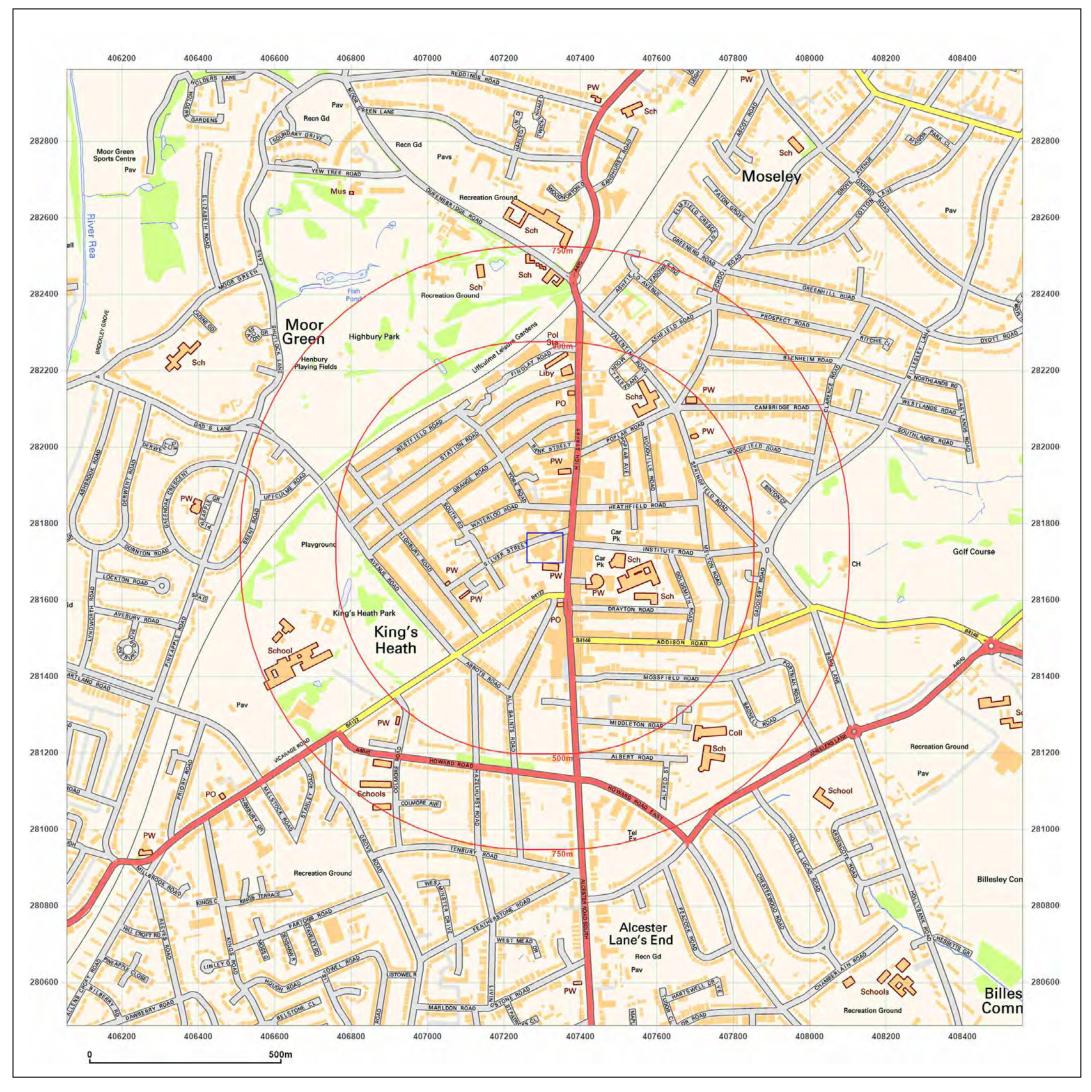
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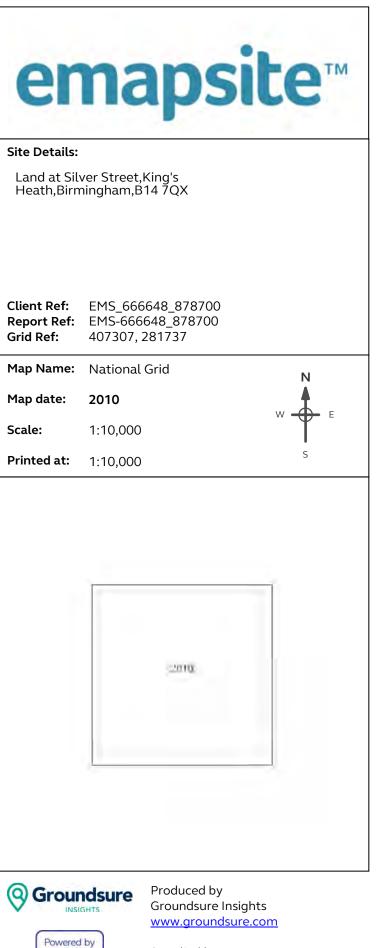
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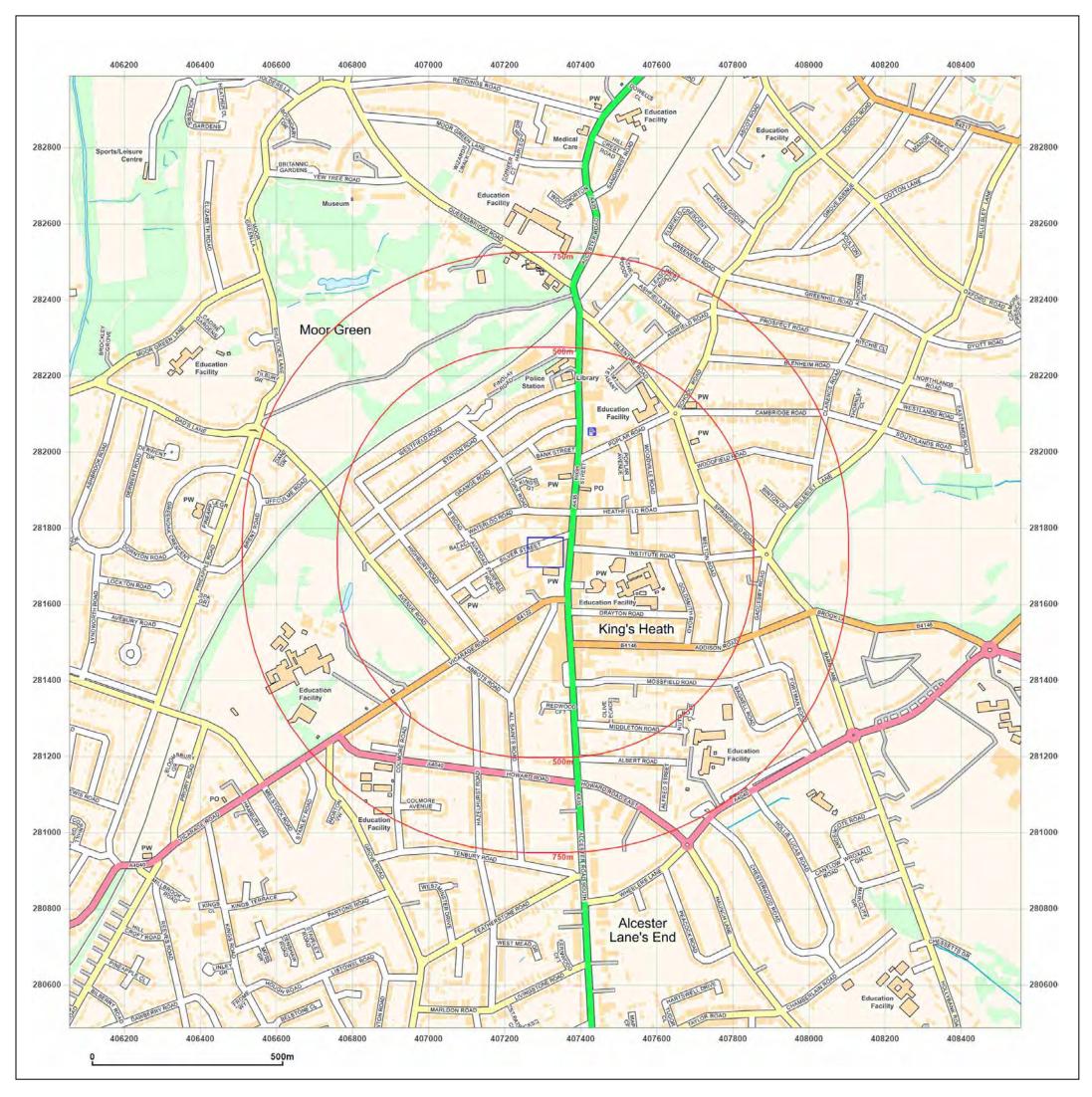


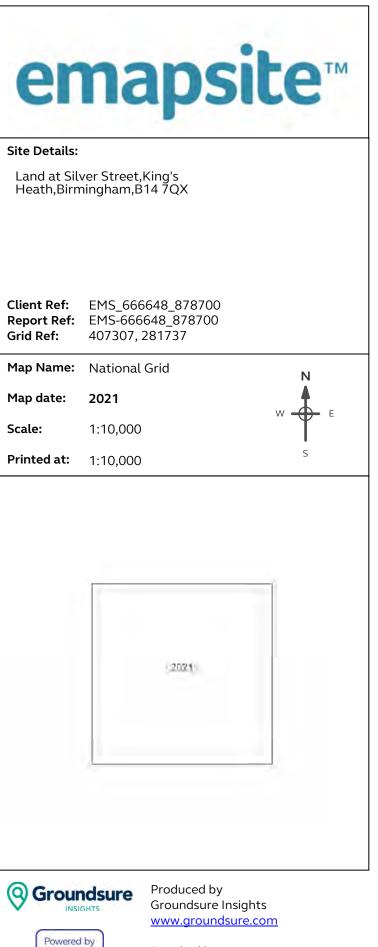
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Appendix 5: Written Scheme of Investigation



Silver Street, King's Heath, Birmingham –

Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording

Churchill Retirement Living

Report prepared by: Ecus Ltd PO Box 18082 Birmingham West Midlands B13 3QQ

January 2022



Ecus Ltd

Report to: Churchill Retirement Living

Report Title:

Silver Street, King's Heath, Birmingham – Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording

Version: Issue Date: Report Ref: 1.0 January 2022 18444

Originated By:

Hothowszung

Kimberley Dowding Heritage Consultant

Eda Har

Date: 25.01.2022

Reviewed By:

Emily Taylor Heritage Consultant

Date: 25.01.2022

Approved By:

Paul White Head of Heritage

Date: 25.01.2022

Prepared by: Ecus Ltd. PO Box 18082 Birmingham West Midlands B13 3QQ

| Version | Author | Description | Date |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|------------|
| V0.1 | KD | Draft 1 | 25.01.2022 |
| V0.2-V0.3 | ELT | QA1 and Update | 25.01.2022 |
| V1.0 | PAW | Approve and issue | 25.01.2022 |

The report and the site assessments carried out by Ecus on behalf of the client in accordance with the agreed terms of contract and/or written agreement form the agreed Services. The Services were performed by Ecus with the skill and care ordinarily exercised by a reasonable Environmental Consultant at the time the Services were performed. Further, and in particular, the Services were performed by Ecus taking into account the limits of the scope of works required by the client, the time scale involved and the resources, including financial and manpower resources, agreed between Ecus and the client.

Other than that expressly contained in the paragraph above, Ecus provides no other representation or warranty whether express or implied, in relation to the services.

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Ecus accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of third party data used in this report.



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Figure 1: Site Location

1. Introduction

1.1 **Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Ecus Ltd, working on behalf of Churchill Retirement Living (hereafter 'the Client'), have prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of Historic Building Recording on land at Silver Street, King's Heath, Birmingham (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is centred at National Grid Reference 407301, 281730 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The programme of Historic Building recording is to be undertaken in accordance Condition 6 of planning application ref. 2021/03563/PA, discussed below. The work must be undertaken prior to the proposed demolition in line with the recommended condition.
- 1.1.3 The Historic Building Recording and reporting will conform to current national guidelines as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016) and current guidelines published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019; 2020a; 2020b) and MoRPHE (Historic England 2015a).

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in King's Heath, approximately 5 km to the south of the city centre of Birmingham. The Site lies within the civil parish of Birmingham City Council in the West Midlands.
- 1.2.2 The Site measures 3,105 sq m and is sub-rectangular in shape. The Site is located on the southern side of Silver Street and is currently in commercial use (Figure 1).
- 1.2.3 The Site is bound to the north by Silver Street, to the east by commercial properties lining the A435, to the south by the land associated with the Grade II Listed Church of All Saints (National Heritage List for England (NHLE): 1390498), and to the west by two-storey residential buildings.
- 1.2.4 The Site lies at *c*. 156.4 m above Ordnance Datum.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission (App ref: 2021/03563/PA) was approved by Birmingham City Council on the 19 November 2021 for the demolition of the existing building within the Site and erection of a three storey building comprising 52 no. retirement apartments with communal facilities, car parking and landscaping.
- 1.3.2 As part of the planning permission, Condition 6 states:

Requires the prior submission of Building Recording

No development, demolition or alterations shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: This is required as a pre-commencement condition in accordance with the SI 2018 566 The Town and Country Planning (Pre-Commencement Conditions) Regulations 2018 as the information is required prior to development commencing in order to ensure that features which will be destroyed, removed or altered in the case of the works for which consent has been given are properly recorded in advance of destruction, removal or alteration in accordance with Policies PG3 and TP12 of the Birmingham Development Plan 2017, the National Planning Policy Framework and Regeneration through Conservation SPG.

1.3.3 In accordance with Condition 6 this WSI will be submitted to, and approved by, Birmingham City Council prior to any work commencing on Site.

1.4 Historic Overview

- 1.4.1 A Heritage Statement was produced by Ecus Ltd in March 2021 to support the planning application submitted for the Site. A detailed assessment of the historic development of the Site and surrounding townscape are provided in that document and it should be read in conjunction with this WSI.
- 1.4.2 A summary of the historic development of the Site, informed by the Heritage Statement, is provided below.
- 1.4.3 Historic mapping from the nineteenth to twentieth centuries illustrates the transition of the Site from a rural suburb located along a turnpike road, to a transportation link and subsequent commercial site.
- 1.4.4 The 1838 Tithe Map records one house located on Silver Street, and three property boundaries, on the Site in 1838. By the publication of the 1883 OS map, a series of terraced houses had been built in the north west corner of the Site. The All Saints Church (Anglican Church of All Saints, Grade II, NHLE: 1390498) had also been built by this point and the boundary wall for this church runs adjacent to southern boundary of the Site. A section of this boundary wall is still extant on the northern elevation of the current boundary wall and this is the oldest feature present above ground on the Site.
- 1.4.5 By the publication of the 1901 OS map, the mid-nineteenth century house had been demolished and a larger building, had been established in the grounds of this house. This building is likely to have been associated with the Birmingham and King's Heath steam tram service which began operating in 1887 and was replaced by an electric tram service which came into service by 1907.
- 1.4.6 By the publication of the 1904 1:2,500 OS map the building within the Site had been expanded and is labelled on OS mapping as Tramway Depot. The tram route entered this building via tracks which lead from High Street onto Silver Street, entering through the north east section of the Site.
- 1.4.7 OS mapping from 1916 records the removal of the tracks in the centre of the Site and by the publication of 1919-1921 OS map the tramway is no longer present within the Site or along High Street. The tram depot buildings remain extant and are discussed below.
- 1.4.8 By the 1970s the Site had been subject to further change with the demolition of terracing housing in the north western corner of the Site and two buildings, potentially associated with the Tramways Depot, fronting Silver Street. By the publication of the 1981 OS map a car park had been established in this area. On this map the section of the tram building which is presently buffering All Saints Church (Anglican Church of All Saints, Grade II, NHLE: 1390498) is not depicted, though the section which is aligned in an east to west alignment is. By the publication of the 2001 OS map, the section of the tram depot which was excluded from the 1981 map, is included again, as is a new development of an industrial warehouse, which is attached to the western elevation of the tram depot, there is little change within the Site in subsequent editions of the OS maps.

1.5 Existing Buildings

1.5.1 The Site contains two late nineteenth century tram sheds which were extended as warehouses during the late twentieth century. The tram sheds are considered to hold at most low heritage significance due to their modified form and limited architectural and local historic interests. The tram sheds are constructed of red brick with gable roofs and are 9 m in height. The tram sheds are discussed in more detail in the Heritage Statement (Section 4.3).





Plate 1. Google Earth 2021, image displays the layout of the Site (Ecus 2021, p. 28)

2. Historic Building Recording

2.1 Project Scope

- 2.1.1 The proposed programme of historic building recording will comprise both documentary research and recording of the existing buildings within the Site. This comprises the buildings within the site which comprise the former tram sheds. The survey excludes the later twentieth century extensions.
- 2.1.2 The level of recording is commensurate with a Level 2 as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016).
- 2.1.3 Archival research, utilising both readily available online sources and material held at Birmingham Archives, will also be undertaken as part of the historic building recording.

2.2 Project Standards and Guidance

- 2.2.1 The historic building recording and reporting will conform to current national guidelines as set out in Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016) and current guidelines published by CIfA: Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2020a) and Standards and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2020b).
- 2.2.2 All work will be carried out in line the ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2019).

2.3 Project Aims

- 2.3.1 The principal aim of the historic building recording is to create a descriptive record that will allow analysis of the development and use of the building. An archive of the report will be created as a result of the survey.
- 2.3.2 The general aims of the projects are:
 - To accurately record the form, character and architectural details of the building as existing;
 - To identify and record any evidence of structural features, fixtures or fittings of historic significance;
 - To produce an analysis of the development and use of the building; and
 - To prepare a comprehensive indexed and cross referenced archive from the fieldwork.

2.4 Methodology for Historic Building Recording

Written Account

- 2.4.1 The written account will comprise:
 - The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference;
 - A note of any statutory designation (that is listing, scheduling, register of historic parks and gardens, Conservation Area);
 - The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material;
 - A statement describing the form of the building, its function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners will be given if known; and
 - A discussion of the published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist.
- 2.4.2 Where relevant and subject to copyright, archival material will be reproduced in the written account.

This will inform an account of the buildings form, development and past use.

Drawn Record

2.4.3 The drawn record, as a minimum will comprise measured plans as existing, and where necessary, measured drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration or small-scale functional detail not easily captured by photography. The measured drawings as existing will extend to the entire tram shed buildings.

Photographic Survey

- 2.4.4 The photographic survey will be undertaken using a digital SLR camera and tripod. Photographic scales will be used in all photos where possible. The photographic survey will comprise:
 - A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape);
 - The external appearance of the building;
 - The internal appearance of the building (i.e. the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas); and
 - Photographic location plans, drafted on sketch plans, to record the location and direction of the photographic record.
- 2.4.5 Photography will follow the guidelines for best practice as found within *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015b). In addition, digital photography will conform to the following:
 - Photographs will be taken with a high-resolution digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 mega-pixels;
 - All photographs will be taken using the highest quality setting. TIFF format images are required for archive purposes;
 - All digital photographs will be saved with a file name that uses the Ecus project number, than an underscore followed by 'Image' and a simple numerical sequence, e.g. Ecus18444_Image123;
 - All images will be saved on the Ecus cloud system, which automatically backs up and saves files. A digital hard copy (on archival DVD-R) will also be made;
 - Working copies of images will be saved separately to archive copies to ensure that archive images are not degraded by manipulation and re-saving; and
 - The criteria for selecting images for archive will be clearly stated to allow future users to understand the selection process.

Post-Fieldwork Analysis and Reporting

- 2.4.6 According to standard procedure, the historic building recording survey will be followed by a period of post-fieldwork analysis and reporting. This will include the preparation of the archive for the Site report and subsequent deposition.
- 2.4.7 A written report will be produced providing a descriptive record of the building, including a statement which will describe the form of the building, its function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners will be given if known.
- 2.4.8 A digital copy (pdf/A-1a) of the final report will be provided to Birmingham City Council for their approval and a copy deposited with the Birmingham Historic Environment Record (HER) no later than six months after completion of the project.
- 2.4.9 A digital copy of the report will also be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological Investigations) database.
- 2.4.10 The report submitted will conform to the requirements of CIfA (2020a) and as a minimum will

contain, the following:

- 1. A non-technical summary;
- 2. Introduction, including:
 - a. The precise location of each of the building as a national Grid Reference (NGR) and in address form;
 - b. Planning background and relevant references;
 - c. A note of any statutory designation (Listing, Scheduling or Conservation Area). Non statutory designations (Local lists etc.) may be added where relevant; and
 - d. The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
- 3. Project aims and objectives;
- 4. A summary of the project methodology;
- A summary statement describing the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(S) so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection;
- 6. Where appropriate, whether as a result of the development proposal or due to the character of the building, the account shall include a note of the buildings' past and present relationship to its setting;
- 7. Conclusions;
- 8. Supporting drawings, photographs and data comprising:
 - a. A location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500;
 - b. A sketch plan or annotated architects drawings of the building;
 - c. A evolution (phase) drawing;
 - d. A complete set of record photographs, excluding duplications; and
 - e. A photographic location plan.
- 9. Details of the project archive, including OASIS form; and

10. A full bibliography and other references.

2.5 Contingency

- 2.5.1 The need for contingency work to be undertaken must be discussed and agreed with Birmingham City Council and the Client whilst the recording work is ongoing.
- 2.5.2 Any alterations to the agreed programme, found to be necessary during the work, are also to be discussed and agreed. Contingencies must be made for:
 - Additional drawings, including additional plans or sections or detailed drawing of historic features where not readily captured by photography; and
 - A return visit by the surveyor to record any features inaccessible or hidden at the time of the survey which may later be revealed.
- 2.5.3 In the event of significant archaeological or structural remains being located during the investigation there may be a need for contingency time and finance to be provided to ensure adequate recording is undertaken. On the discovery of potentially significant remains the surveyor will inform the Client and Birmingham City Council.



2.6 Archive Deposition and Dissemination

- 2.6.1 The historic building recording archive, including a copy of the final report will be compiled indexed and the offered for deposition with the Birmingham Archives, with a digital copy of the report provided to Birmingham HER.
- 2.6.2 Copyright on the deposited material will either be assigned to the archives, or the archive will be licensed to use the material. In perpetuity this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 2.6.3 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record (<u>http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/</u>) will be initiated for the historic building recording and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Birmingham Archives and the Birmingham HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the historic building recording and assessment report and any subsequent reports (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).
- 2.6.4 The requirement for further dissemination will be discussed with Birmingham City Council upon completion of the report.
- 2.6.5 If significant results are obtained a copy of the final report will be deposited in the Historic England Archive, National Monuments Record, in Swindon.

3. Management of Historic Building Recording

3.1 Summary

- 3.1.1 Birmingham City Council will be responsible for approval of this WSI. A minimum of one week should be allowed for approval of the WSI before commencement of works.
- 3.1.2 Birmingham City Council will be responsible for monitoring the historic building recording. A minimum of two weeks' notice of the commencement of fieldwork will be given by Ecus in order that arrangements for monitoring the fieldwork may be made.
- 3.1.3 Access will be permitted to Birmingham City Council to monitor the historic building recording, if they require it, as well as the progress of the reporting.
- 3.1.4 Any variations to the methodology outlined in this WSI will be put in writing to Birmingham City Council and approval sought in the first instance.

3.2 Project Team

- 3.2.1 Ecus will be responsible for undertaking the historic building recording utilising in-house Heritage Consultants who specialise in historic building recording.
- 3.2.2 All work will be undertaken by Ecus employed experienced staff who are corporate members of the CIfA or who demonstrably work to an equivalent standard for fieldwork. CVs will be supplied on request.

3.3 **Project Timeframe**

3.3.1 Information relating to timeframes will need to be provided to Birmingham City Council before any work commences. At present timeframes are therefore yet to be confirmed.

4. Access, Security and Health & Safety Arrangements

4.1 Access

4.1.1 The Client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the Site is secure.

4.2 General Health and Safety

- 4.2.1 All Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on-site.
- 4.2.2 Ecus will provide all relevant Risk Assessments and Health and Safety Plans to the Client upon request.
- 4.2.3 All works will be conducted in accordance with Ecus Health and Safety Policies and comply with the *Health and Safety at Work* Act (1974) as well as all other appropriate health and safety regulations.
- 4.2.4 Health and safety must always take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork (e.g. historic building recording) must do so under a defined Health and Safety policy. Archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must observe safe working practices; the Health and Safety arrangements must be agreed and understood by all relevant parties before work commences (CIfA 2020a).
- 4.2.5 All work equipment must be suitable for the purpose and in sound condition and be inspected, maintained and examined in line with the requirements of the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations and if applicable the Lifting Operation and Lifting Equipment Regulations and any other applicable legislation. Inspection and maintenance records must be provided and those using it must be trained and competent to do so.

4.3 Anticipated Health and Safety Considerations

- 4.3.1 Appropriate H&S documentation will be provided by the Client to Ecus prior to any work commencing. This will include details on the structural stability of the building, services/utilities and contamination. This will inform the Risk Assessments and Health and Safety Plans. All work will be undertaken in accordance with relevant HSE guidance.
- 4.3.2 At this stage information relating to asbestos has not been provided. This will be required from the Client prior to commencing work on site. If asbestos not identified by an asbestos survey is encountered or suspected work in that area will cease and Client will be notified immediately and recording be discussed with Birmingham City Council. Under no circumstances will Ecus remove or disturb areas of potential or known asbestos or any other form of contamination.

4.4 Covid-19

- 4.4.1 All staff will observe all current safe working practices in line with the Ecus Covid-19 Policy.
- 4.4.2 Ecus have measures in place to ensure that the risk of staff contracting Covid-19 during site work is minimised. These measures include:
 - Hygiene kits consisting of gloves (latex or nitrile), alcohol wipes and alcohol hand gel. Government guidance for the use of disposable gloves must be read and understood;
 - Appropriate distancing on site;
 - Face masks, if necessary. Company guidance on fitting, wearing and disposing of face masks must be read and understood; and
- 4.4.3 All first aiders must carry suitable and appropriate PPE with them. All first aiders must have read and understood their company guidance regarding provision of First Aid during the Covid-19 pandemic.



5. Confidentiality, Publicity and Copyright

5.1 Report

5.1.1 Full copyright of each report shall be retained by the originating body (the archaeological organisation undertaking the work) under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that the Developer will be licensed: to use each report in all matters directly relating to the scheme; and to make each report available for public dissemination as part of the dissemination measures.

Copyright

5.1.2 The copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from the archaeological work will rest with the originating body (the archaeological organisation undertaking the work). The originating body will deposit the material with the recipient museum or repository (Birmingham HER/ ADS) on completion of the contracted works, whereupon and to whom they will transfer title and/or licence the use of the records.

5.2 Community Engagement

- 5.2.1 Any questions raised by the public, either on site or through other enquires, will be made known to the Client as soon as possible.
- 5.2.2 Given the nature and scale of the works, the Site is not considered to have the capacity to accommodate information boards, site tours and other community involvement.

6. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA. 2019. *Code of Conduct*. Available at <u>https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa</u>.

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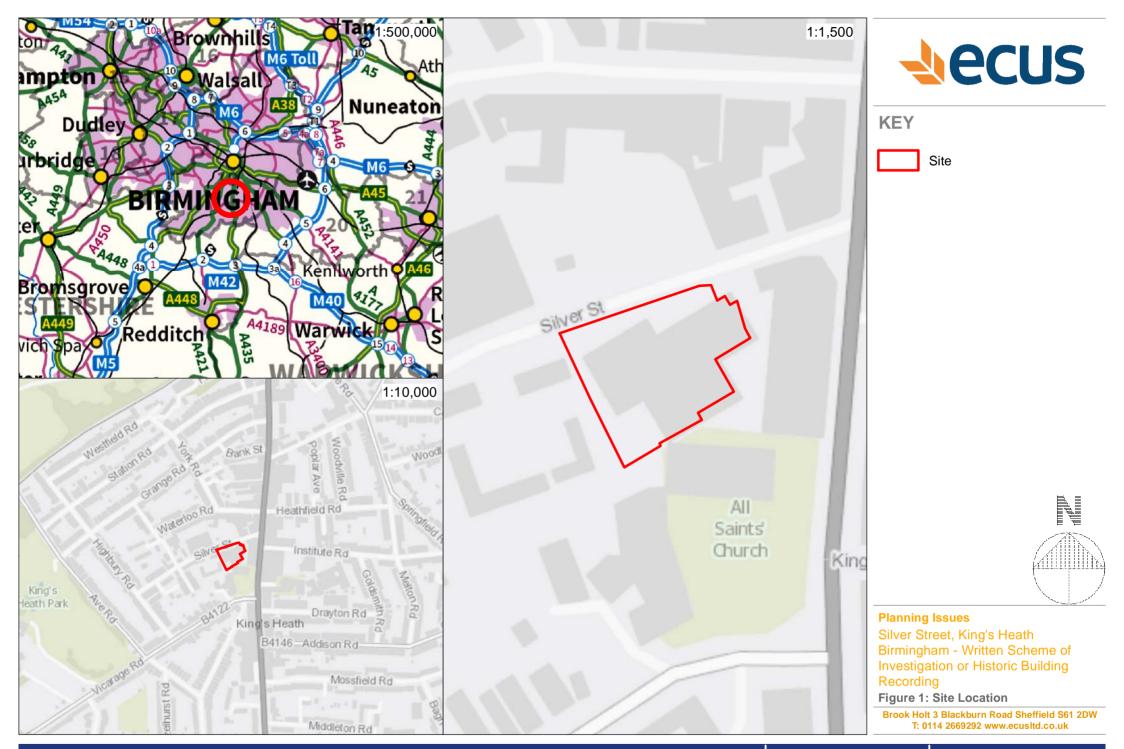
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Appendix 1. Figure 1



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