

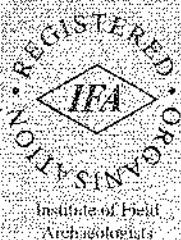


THE UNIVERSITY  
OF BIRMINGHAM

**The Rectory, Coleshill  
Street, Sutton Coldfield,  
West Midlands:**

**An archaeological desk-based  
assessment**

*Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit*



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Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit  
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**The Rectory, Coleshill Street, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands:  
An archaeological desk-based assessment**

by  
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## **The Rectory, Coleshill Street, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands: an archaeological desk-based assessment**

### **Summary**

*A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of proposed development of land on the site of The Rectory, Sutton Coldfield, in the West Midlands. The assessment examined the available documentary and cartographic evidence and identified any areas of potential archaeological interest. A site inspection was also made. The site was found to have the potential for archaeological deposits, in particular below-ground building remains dating from the medieval or post-medieval periods.*

### **1.0 Introduction**

This archaeological assessment has been prepared by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) ahead of development proposals by James & Lister Lea on behalf of the Diocese of Birmingham. The proposed development consists of residential development to the south and west of the Rectory building. The report sets out the results of an archaeological desk-top study of land on the site of The Rectory and garden land around it on Coleshill Street in Sutton Coldfield. The location of the study area is shown on Fig.1. The aim of the report is to provide a summary of known and potential archaeological information for the area, based on existing data. The assessment adheres to the guidelines set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999).

### **2.0 Site Location**

The site is located at NGR SP 412200/296200 on the west side of Coleshill Street. Its north edge runs parallel to Trinity Hill and to the south of the site there is residential development. The site lies within a Conservation Area (Fig.2) and is likely to lie within the medieval settlement of Sutton Coldfield. The site comprises an area of approximately 1.559 acres and consists of two Grade II listed buildings, the former Curates House (Plate 1), The Rectory (Plate 2), and the garden and wooded land associated with them (Fig.3).

### **3.0 Objectives**

The objective of this assessment was to determine the likely survival and significance of archaeological remains within and around the proposed development site, in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. The desk-based assessment was intended to identify the need for any further archaeological work in advance of the planning application, and to identify potential requirements for any *in situ* preservation of archaeological remains, or for their recording in advance of, or during, development. Final mitigation decisions, however, rest with the Planning Archaeologist at Birmingham City Council.

## 4.0 Method

A site inspection of the development area was carried out and documentary research was undertaken of primary and secondary records and maps held by Sutton Coldfield Local Studies Library, Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record and Birmingham University Library.

## 5.0 Geology and Topography

An elevated ridge of Lower Keuper Sandstone extends from Birmingham through Erdington to Sutton Coldfield, running north to south. To the west are Bunter Pebble Beds and underlying Hopwas Breccia, and to the east is Keuper Marl. Extensive sheets of superficial boulder clay and sandy and gravelly material mask much of the solid rock. A poor light moory soil lies in the vicinity of Sutton Coldfield.

## 6.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

### Prehistoric

There are some prehistoric sites on the Sutton plateau at heights of over 122m to the west of Sutton Coldfield. Most prehistoric finds, such as flints, do not indicate any settled occupation of the area at this time, but more likely relate to visits such as those made by hunting parties.

### Roman

Rykniel Street is known to run through Sutton Park, which lies to the west of the site, and coins of Roman date have been found along its route, but other Roman finds are very few and are not focused on any particular area. No evidence of Roman occupation has been found to contradict the 19<sup>th</sup> century Rector and historian Riland-Bedford, who wrote, ...'there is nothing to lead to the belief that any number of Roman subjects congregated at Sutton...' (Riland-Bedford, 1891, 3).

### Saxon

'Sutone' is mentioned in the Domesday Book as being held by Earl Edwin of Mercia and rated at eight hides and one virgate of land, a hide being the occupation of one family, from 100-200 acres. The whole manor was worth four pounds. There is no evidence that Sutton Coldfield had any urban status in the Saxon period and there was no church there at that time. Instead it appears to have been a large rural settlement engaged in arable farming. In 1086 the woodland at Sutton was two leagues long by one league broad and was attached to the Royal Manor of Sutton; this land became the Free Chase of Sutton. The town of Sutton seems to have grown up around a hunting lodge, sited on Sutton Chase. According to tradition the lodge stood on the site that was later occupied by the Manor House, and has been documented from the late-13<sup>th</sup> century, although said to have been in use in pre-Conquest times.

There has been speculation as to whether a Saxon settlement occupied the hill top area around High Street but no material earlier than 12<sup>th</sup> century has been recorded from

the town centre. There has also been speculation (Hodder, 1977) that if evidence of a 14<sup>th</sup> century document referred to by Dugdale in 1730 is to be accepted, then by the 10<sup>th</sup>-century there was also some settlement to the South of Plants Brook in the districts of Maney and Wyndley, which may in fact represent the earliest place of settlement, in proximity to the early hunting lodge.

Tradition has it that a watermill existed in the manor of Sutton and a windmill in Maney, south of the site, from the time of King Athelstan (AD 924-940). This early mill is thought to have occupied the later medieval manorial site north-east of the manor house.

#### Medieval – Post-Medieval

Sutton was annexed to the crown in 1071 and in 1086 the manor was in the possession of William I. It remained royal property until 1126 when it came into the possession of Roger de Newburgh, the Norman Earl of Warwick. The town developed under the patronage of the Earls of Warwick until the early-14<sup>th</sup> century. In 1492 the Manor returned to the Crown until 1528 when the Borough was incorporated.

In 1298 and 1315 a mill, and a preserve with the mill-pond, pertained to the manor of Sutton and in 1370 there is evidence for the existence of a fishery and fishponds. During the reign of Henry V five pools were constructed by the Earl of Warwick. By the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century four of these pools were drained and turned into meadow. Two fields named Mill Meadow are shown on the 1765 map (see Section 7.0 below) to the west of the site. The fifth pool lay against the west end of the church. It had a stone head through which a brook flowed and drove a mill.

The settlement developed on Trinity Hill, south of the junction of the roads from Lichfield and Tamworth, and spread northwards along the ridge. The tenants appear to have cultivated small plots of land associated with their houses rather than farming open fields. Because of the marshy ground to the east of Plants Brook, settlement was probably restricted to the higher ground on either side of the brook. The parish church was begun in the early-13<sup>th</sup> century (see below). In 1300, the King granted Guy de Beauchamp a weekly market and an annual fair at Sutton. In the triangular open space formed by the junction of the Birmingham Road and the road to Coleshill, the nucleus of the medieval town was formed. The market was held here, around the Moot Hall built by Bishop Vesey. John Vesey was the Bishop of Exeter, born in Sutton. When the early-16<sup>th</sup> century township was falling into decay it was through him that Henry VIII incorporated the inhabitants by the name of The Warden and Society of the Royal Town of Sutton Coldfield.

The evidence for medieval Sutton Coldfield is generally unsatisfactory and much of it involves speculation. Few domestic buildings earlier than c.1500 have been found so far in the town centre. Coleshill Street, which runs along the eastern side of Trinity Hill and forms the eastern boundary of the development site, contains several listed buildings, which have features ranging from the late-15<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Nos. 57-59 were recorded by Molyneux (1979) and were discovered to be a late medieval timber-framed hall-house which still retained its original timber-framed smoke hood. Nos. 1-3 Coleshill Street (19<sup>th</sup> century) were also found to have the remains of an earlier sandstone building under and behind them in the yard. This is thought to date from the late medieval period (Molyneux, 1979). Other stone houses

of this date have been found in Sutton and it has been speculated that these buildings may be associated with building carried out by Bishop Vesey in the early-16<sup>th</sup> century. Excavations off Mill Street (Jones, 1989) revealed post-holes for timber-framed buildings and stone wall-footings.

The town's population doubled between 1762 and 1831 and there are many 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century buildings on the High Street and 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century buildings on Coleshill Street.

### The Church and Rectory

In 1328 a free chapel dedicated to St Blaise at the Manor was in existence and was used in the absence of a parish church. The parish church of Holy Trinity (SMR 01060) was begun in the early-13<sup>th</sup> century, although the only identifiable detail from this time is in the lower part of the east wall of the chancel which has an early plinth and the remains of shallow clasping buttresses. The church stands on a hill spur overlooking the valley of Plants Brook and to the east of the junction of High Street with the Erdington-Birmingham road. It stands in the centre of a rough triangle formed by Mill Street, Coleshill Street and Trinity Hill, and consists of a chancel, north and south chapels, a nave, two north aisles, a south aisle, south porch and a west tower. Modern vestries are to the east and west of the outer north aisle. The west tower is probably late 15<sup>th</sup>-century and the aisles date from 1533. The church passed with the manor to the Crown until 1559 and had various owners until 1710 when it was bought by the incumbent, John Riland. In 1832 the churchyard was enlarged and incorporated land previously occupied by the Grammar School of Bishop Vesey. The existing south-west boundary was then established on the crest of the hill at the edge of the steep slope created by earlier quarrying (Leach, 1992). In 1850 the Rev. W.K. Riland Bedford was patron until 1906 when it passed to the Bishop of Birmingham.

The original Rectory, certainly in existence in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, was demolished and replaced in 1701 by John Riland. This house was demolished in 1936 and the land became public land known as Rectory Park. Newspaper Cuttings from 1929-42 state that the Rector of Sutton moved to a smaller house beside the church 'some years ago.' Another source (MacFarlane, 1989) states that, 'In 1907 the Sutton Coldfield Rectory Act was passed...the advowson was transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the present Rectory (SMR 01071) was built in Coleshill Street...' However, the present Rectory dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It is of two storeys and is built in the Tudor style of clamped red brick with stucco dressings and a tiled roof with gables.

### **6.2 The Site**

A site inspection was made to assess its archaeological potential. For descriptive purposes the site will here be divided into three Zones, I, II and III. These and features described in the text are marked on Fig.4. The land slopes up naturally towards the church in the north and the site is enclosed by a sandstone and brick wall, which is particularly high along Trinity Hill and the western side of the site. Features were not surveyed in, but sketched in their approximate locations..

### Zone I

On the eastern side of Zone I are the standing buildings, both Grade II Listed, which remain in occupation. They consist of No.16 and 16A Coleshill Street, the Rectory building, and No.1 Trinity Hill, the former Curate's House, plus a few outbuildings. No. 16 was entered to investigate whether or not the cellars were of an earlier date than the building, but this was found not to be the case.

To the west of the buildings is garden land. The solid line dividing Zone III from Zones I and II indicates the line separating garden in the east from wooded land in the west (Plate 3). The garden is fairly flat around the Rectory. The solid line separating Zone I from Zone II represents the line of the top of the terrace (Plate 4) that has been cut to landscape the garden and provide a flat lower lawn. The terracing takes the form of a grass slope about 1.5-2m in height and runs roughly southwest-northeast across the site. Map evidence shows this landscaping to have been undertaken between 1889 and 1903. The north retaining wall facing Trinity Hill has been raised at its western end where the land has been scoured away (Plate 5). Behind the Rectory is a yard partly enclosed by a high, curving brick wall. In the yard is a tree that is at a higher ground level than the yard (Plate 6), suggesting that ground was cut away to create the yard.

### Zone II

Zone II forms the south-east section of the site. Along the eastern edge, against Coleshill Street, there is a roughly rectangular dip in the ground, which extends about 12m back from the road (Plate 7). As this is approximately the depth of a building and as the natural slope here appears to have been cut away to form this lower area, it is possible that at some time there may have been a building here. The land is also overgrown with nettles, which often grow on land disturbed by previous building activity. The cartographic evidence from 1765 (see below, Section 7.0) indicates that there was a barn in this approximate location. North of this, the ground slopes down more naturally towards the stone wall along this side of the site. Presumably the land was cut away here to create the road.

### Zone III

Zone III is a wooded area of land which slopes down fairly steeply to the east. The trees do not appear to be of any great age. There seem to be two breaks in slope until the slope is halted by the west enclosing wall, further west of which the land was quarried away to create this area of the town.

## **7.0 Cartographic Information**

A map of 1761 showing the Glebe Lands belonging to the Rectory (Fig.5) shows the current Trinity Hill running along the south side of the churchyard as being called Blind Lane. In the area of the Rectory, three buildings are shown. As far as can be discerned these do not appear to correspond to any of the buildings currently on the site, although they seem to be in the general location of the former Curates House. None of the buildings on the map represent the Rectory itself. The whole area of the development site is not shown. Other buildings are shown on the east side of Coleshill



Street. To the west of the churchyard there are a few buildings and the land here is marked as a garden.

A 1765 plan of the town of Sutton and adjoining lands belonging to William Hacket (Fig.6) again shows Trinity Hill as Blind Lane. Four or five buildings exist in the north-east corner of the site. One of these is in the same position as the curate's house and another three front directly onto Coleshill Street whereas the present Rectory is set back from the road. The southernmost of these buildings is marked as a barn. The northernmost is right on the corner where Coleshill Street meets Blind Lane (now an area of modern pavement outside the site) and to the west of it is a driveway off Blind Lane into the yard behind it. The land belonging to these buildings is marked in two small enclosures. The enclosure to the south and west of the buildings (and the one immediately south of it), some of which is probably within the site, are both labelled 'Ormes and Deeplovs.' These are personal names of people living in Sutton who presumably owned or occupied the land at this time. The map shows High Street, extending north from the church, to be the nucleus of the town, with buildings along both sides of it. Coleshill Street has a few buildings on its east side at the north end with back plots of land extending back eastwards. These are labelled Croft, Mr. Lowes Land, Blabs Meadow, Far Croft, Burnt Green and Mr. Jessons Land. Outside the site along its western edge are two fields labelled Mill Meadow. To the north of the site on the north side of Blind Lane are a few houses.

An undated map from c.1810 showing Sutton Coldfield 'before the time of enclosures and railways' (Fig.7) shows Trinity Hill now known as Blind Street. In the area of the site, two buildings are shown fronting onto Blind Street and one at the corner of Blind Street and Coleshill Street. Another two buildings front onto Coleshill Street, the south one of which extends back westwards and forms an S-shape/dogleg shape. The locations of these buildings appear to correspond with those on the 1765 map. A Mill is shown to the west of the site at the junction of Blind Street and Mill Street and a pool to the south of it. The area of the site is divided into several enclosures. Two buildings are on the north side of Blind Street. A few houses are shown at the north end of Coleshill Street with their back-plots. To the east and west of High Street, back-plots are shown extending back from the road, the ones on the east side being much larger. However, it is not entirely clear what date this map was made. Although it shows Sutton around 1810 its title would suggest that it was drawn later.

The Corn Rent and Inclosures Map from 1821 (Fig.8) shows five buildings in the north-east corner of the site seemingly in the same locations as the previous map, although the southernmost building is now a plain rectangular shape, and five enclosures in the area of the site, one of which may correspond to the line of the existing retaining wall. The accompanying Schedule from 1824 and 1825 shows that the land around the houses was owned by Mary Pimlott and occupied by Emma Whateley and consisted of garden land. Other land was owned by the Free Grammar School and occupied by John Postman Smith, consisting of a house and garden. These plots are described as being 'situate at the Eachelhurst bounded by the public road No. IX and by old inclosures of the said Joseph Webster. The fence next the said road belongs to this allotment.' Road IX is described as starting at the dwellinghouse of Joseph Webster at the north-west corner of Eachelhurst Common and going east over Bury's Field then south to Walmley Ash. As none of the maps show an Eachelhurst Common it is difficult to say which road this was. Around the church area most of the

plots contained houses, yards, stables and a malthouse. Pools associated with the mill area are shown south of the junction of Mill Street and Blind Lane (unmarked here).

The Corn Rent Valuation Map from 1857 (Fig.9) shows a collection of buildings in the north-east corner of the site, one fronting onto Coleshill Street, about three fronting onto Blind Lane/Trinity Hill (unmarked on this map) and a larger building behind them. Various small enclosures exist to the west of the buildings. Two small enclosures exist south of the buildings adjacent to Coleshill Street, in the vicinity of the building marked as a Barn on the 1765 map, although no building is shown here now. Enclosure 1579 to the south of the buildings (and 1578 to the south of 1579) and in the area of the site, belonged to John Wakefield Junior and was occupied by John Hiley. Field 1586 to the west was owned by Thomas Rochford and occupied by Joseph Dixon. Two large pools are shown south of the junction of Mill Street and Blind Lane and just north of them is an elongated roughly semicircular area of land that has been shaded in. This is in the area of the present Parade.

An enlarged sketch of the town of Sutton from the 1857 Corn Rent Valuation Map does not show the site in any great detail, only showing four building outlines, although these seem unfinished, only having two or three sides.

The First Edition 1889 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.10) shows a large building in the north-east corner of the site in the location of the present Rectory, and several smaller buildings, some of them possibly outhouses. The large house is set back from Coleshill Street, from which a short drive leads around the front of the house. To the west of the buildings are garden enclosures with trees extending along the western edge of the site, and pathways and, fronting onto Blind Lane, is a Sand Pit. This latter feature appears to lie just outside the site at its north-west corner. The existing retaining wall is marked as an enclosure and a solid line appears to form an enclosure alongside Coleshill Street in the south-east corner of the site. This may correspond to the cut-away section of ground noted in this area during the site-inspection. Earthworks are shown almost directly against the southern wall of the Rectory building, but appear to be too close to the house to represent the existing lawn terracing. A solid enclosure line runs from south-west to north-east about two-thirds of the way down the site. The mill is no longer marked on the map although earthworks either side of the Parade and labelled The Dam are shown in the area of the former mill pool head, corresponding to the shaded area on the 1857 map. Earthworks are also shown outside the western edge of the churchyard, where the land slopes down to the west.

The 1903 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.11) shows a few changes to the site. There is a change to the arrangement of the buildings just outside the site in the extreme north-west corner. The enclosure line running south-west to north-east has now gone and the earthworks against the southern side of the house have also gone. Instead, earthworks are shown in the location of the existing lawn terrace. Where the ground was noted to have been cut away along the eastern edge of the site, earthworks are shown here. No trees are shown anywhere on the site. The sand pit outside the north-west corner has been replaced by two buildings. There is residential development on the land south of the site and some at the south-west corner fronting onto Victoria Road.

The 1914 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.12) shows no change to the buildings on the site, although the pathways in the garden area to the west of the buildings have now gone. In that same area a small circle is marked which may correspond to a low dry-stone wall noted in this area during the site visit. The initials S.D. are marked inside a small enclosure to the west of this. The earthworks are still present and an enclosure line has been drawn along the line of the earthworks along the eastern side of the site; this line continues up to the north-eastern corner of the site. This enclosure contains trees. A school exists on the land immediately to the west of the site. The land behind the residential properties to the south of the site is now marked as Allotment Gardens. Blind Lane is now named Trinity Hill.

The 1938 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.13) shows a few changes to the buildings. The shape of the Rectory appears to have been altered on the north side in the vicinity of the outbuildings, and is labelled here as Rectory. No earthworks are shown on the site. Two dashed lines, one of which may represent the line of the driveway extend from the south-east corner of the site. Residential development has replaced the allotment gardens to the south and the buildings outside the north-west corner of the site have been replaced by a single large building.

Finally, there are a number of reconstruction maps of Sutton Coldfield. These all share the common problem of not revealing the judgements concerning the relative value of these sources. Some of these maps are described below.

A map made by John Hill in 1971 and based on the Corn Rent Map shows Sutton Coldfield Town Centre as it was in about 1810. Here, the building which is in the approximate location as the existing former curate's house is labelled as St. Mary's Hall. However, no further reference to St. Mary's Hall was found during this project.

A 1979 plan drawn by N.G. Evans in 1979 shows the town of Sutton c.1800 uses various historical sources. The building in the area of the curates house is shown as two houses and the area has been labelled 'Site of Saint Mary's Hall. Grammar School Premises.' The building in the north-east corner is possibly named 'Smith Corner.'

Another 1979 plan by N.G. Evans shows enlarged copies of four historical plans of the Church Hill area of Sutton from 1765, 1811, 1857 and 1886. This is useful to compare the various buildings on the site in these different times (Fig. 14).

N.G. Evans produced a plan of Sutton in 1980, showing how the town looked c.1800. His sources were historical maps from 1765, 1811 and 1824, 18<sup>th</sup>-century Corporation Minutes, and various other sources. Here also the curate's house is labelled as 'Saint Mary's Hall. Site of original Grammar Sch.' The land south and west of the site has been labelled Pimlotts Hills and 'Old Quarry' has been marked to the west.

## **8.0 Conclusion**

From the site inspection and the documentary and cartographic evidence there would appear to be a high potential for the existence of archaeological deposits on the development site, particularly with regard to the possible existence of below-ground

building remains. The fact that the site is located in the historic centre of Sutton Coldfield further emphasises this possibility. The presence of buildings dating from the 16<sup>th</sup>-century on the east side of Coleshill Street would suggest that medieval or late medieval settlement extended along this road. This would indicate the possibility of buildings from this period or perhaps the post-medieval period existing on the west side of the road also. The terracing along the east side of the site suggests that there may have been a building here at one time and this is perhaps supported by the depiction of a barn in the 1765 survey by John Snape. The west side of the site perhaps has less potential for the existence of archaeological deposits because of the steepness of the gradient in the land. Due to the fragmentary and often speculative nature of the evidence for medieval Sutton Coldfield the site is of importance for its potential contribution to this knowledge. Therefore, a provisional recommendation of further archaeological work, perhaps including a geophysical survey and a programme of limited trial-trenching may be advisable.

## 9.0 Acknowledgements

This report was written by Sarah Watt and edited by Steve Litherland. The site inspection was made by Steve Litherland and Sarah Watt and the figures were prepared by Nigel Dodds. Thanks are due to Mike Hodder, Planning Archaeologist for Birmingham City Council, for providing information, and to Marian Baxter at the Sutton Coldfield Local Studies Library for her assistance.

## 10.0 References

### *Maps*

#### *Ordnance Survey*

1889	25"	Warwickshire
1903	25"	Warwickshire
1914	25"	Warwickshire
1938	25"	Warwickshire

#### *Others*

1761	John Snape	Glebe Lands Belonging to the Rectory of Sutton Coldfield
1765	John Snape	Plan of Town of Sutton and Lands Adjoining, Belonging to William Hackett
n.d.		Sutton Coldfield Before the Time of Enclosures and Railways Circa 1810
1821		Corn Rent Map
1857		Corn Rent Map
1857		Enlarged Sketch of the Town of Sutton (From Corn Rent Valuation Map)
1971	John Hill	Sutton Coldfield as it was in c.1810
1979	N.G. Evans	The Town of Sutton Coldfield in 1800
1979	N.G. Evans	Copies of Plans of the Church Hill area
1980	N.G. Evans	Town of Sutton Coldfield c.1800

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Listed Buildings in Sutton Coldfield – Dept. of the Environment

## **Appendix**

### **The Rectory, Coleshill Street, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands Written Scheme of Investigation**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This document comprises a specification for an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site comprising land off Coleshill Street, Sutton Coldfield in the West Midlands. It has been prepared in accordance with government advice contained in *DoE Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* and with Policy 8.36 of the City Council's Unitary Development Plan. The assessment is being prepared ahead of development proposals for the Property Consultants James & Lister Lea on behalf of the Diocese of Birmingham.

#### **2.0 Site Location**

The site is located at NGR to the south of Holy Trinity church on the west side of Coleshill Street in Sutton Coldfield. Coleshill Street runs approximately southeast-northwest up to Trinity Hill where it joins High Street. The north-east edge of the site is bordered by Trinity Hill and residential development exists to the south and west of the site. The site is on high ground overlooking the present town centre of Sutton Coldfield.

#### **3.0 Archaeological Background**

The proposed development site has high potential for the existence of archaeological remains, as it is likely to be situated within the medieval settlement of Sutton Coldfield. Its proximity to the parish church and the survival of a late medieval building on the east side of Coleshill Street (Nos. 57-9, SMR 01068) may indicate the possibility of archaeological deposits from the medieval or post-medieval periods.

#### **4.0 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

##### **4.1 Objectives**

The objective of the archaeological desk-based assessment is to determine the likely extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains within and around the proposed development site, in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. The desk-based assessment will identify the need for, and extent of, further necessary archaeological work in advance of the development proposals, and will identify potential requirements for any *in situ* preservation of archaeological remains, or for their recording in advance of, or during, development.

## **4.2 Method**

The desk-based assessment will comprise an examination of all relevant primary and secondary sources, including published and unpublished written records, illustrations and maps in accordance with Birmingham City Council's *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments: Guidance on Sources*. All sources consulted during the assessment will be listed in the report. The assessment will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999). The Birmingham City Council Sites and Monuments Record will be consulted, along with the Sutton Coldfield Local Studies Library.

## **5.0 Staffing**

The desk-based assessment will be monitored for BUFAU by Steve Litherland and will be carried out by Sarah Watt.

## **6.0 Report**

The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will be presented in an illustrated report. Copies of the report will be forwarded to the Birmingham City Council Department of Planning and Architecture Sites and Monuments Record.

## **7.0 Archive**

The archive will conform to the guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects and will be deposited with an appropriate repository, approved by the Planning Archaeologist, within a reasonable time of completion.

## **8.0 Timetable**

It is anticipated that the desk-based assessment will commence on May 15th and will be completed by May 23rd.

*Approximate time breakdown of tasks:*

Consultation of primary and secondary sources: 2 days

Site Inspection: 0.5 days

Preparation of report text: 2.5 days

Production of illustrated report: 1 day

## **9.0 General**

All project staff will adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

*Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2000.*



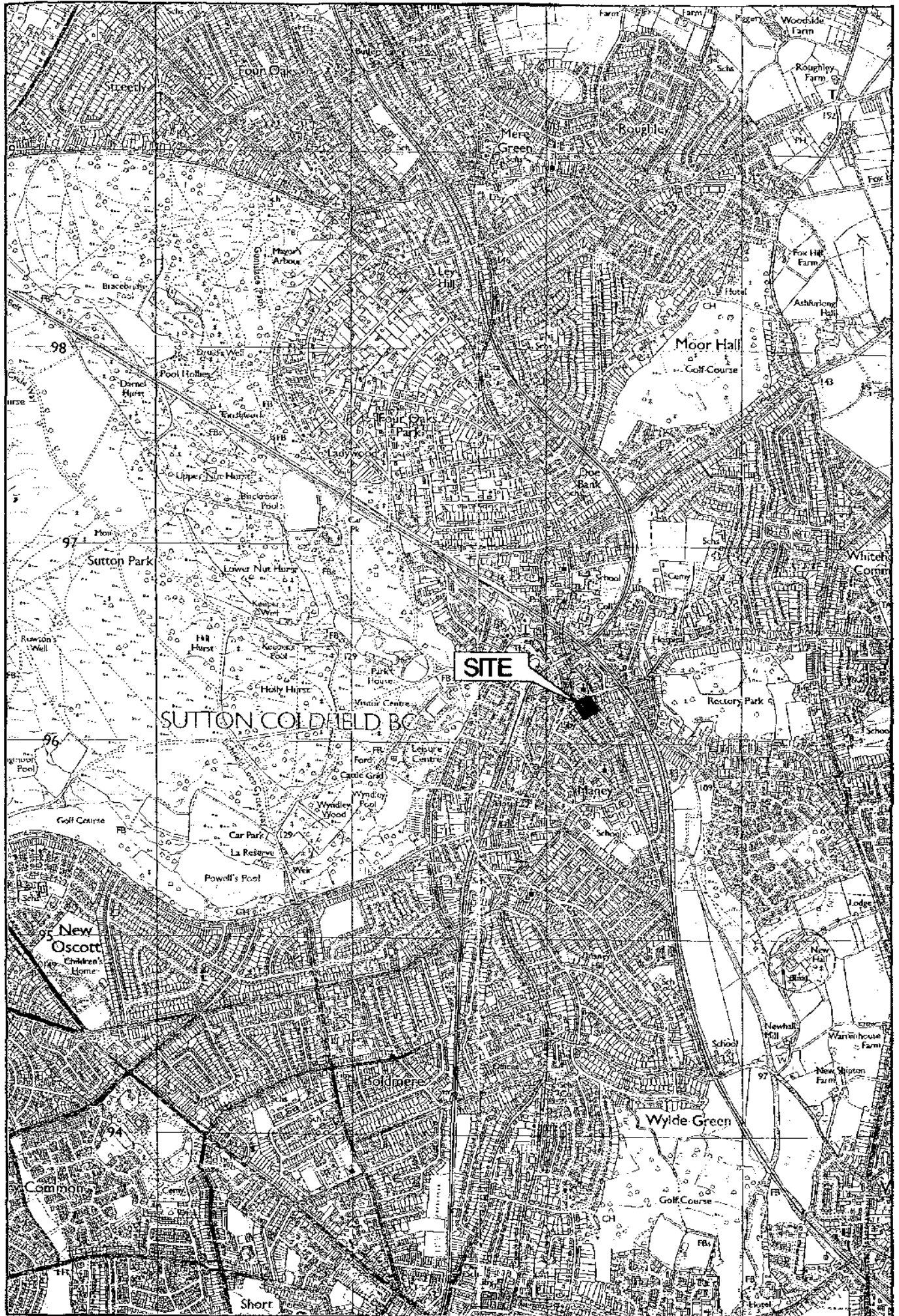


Fig.1



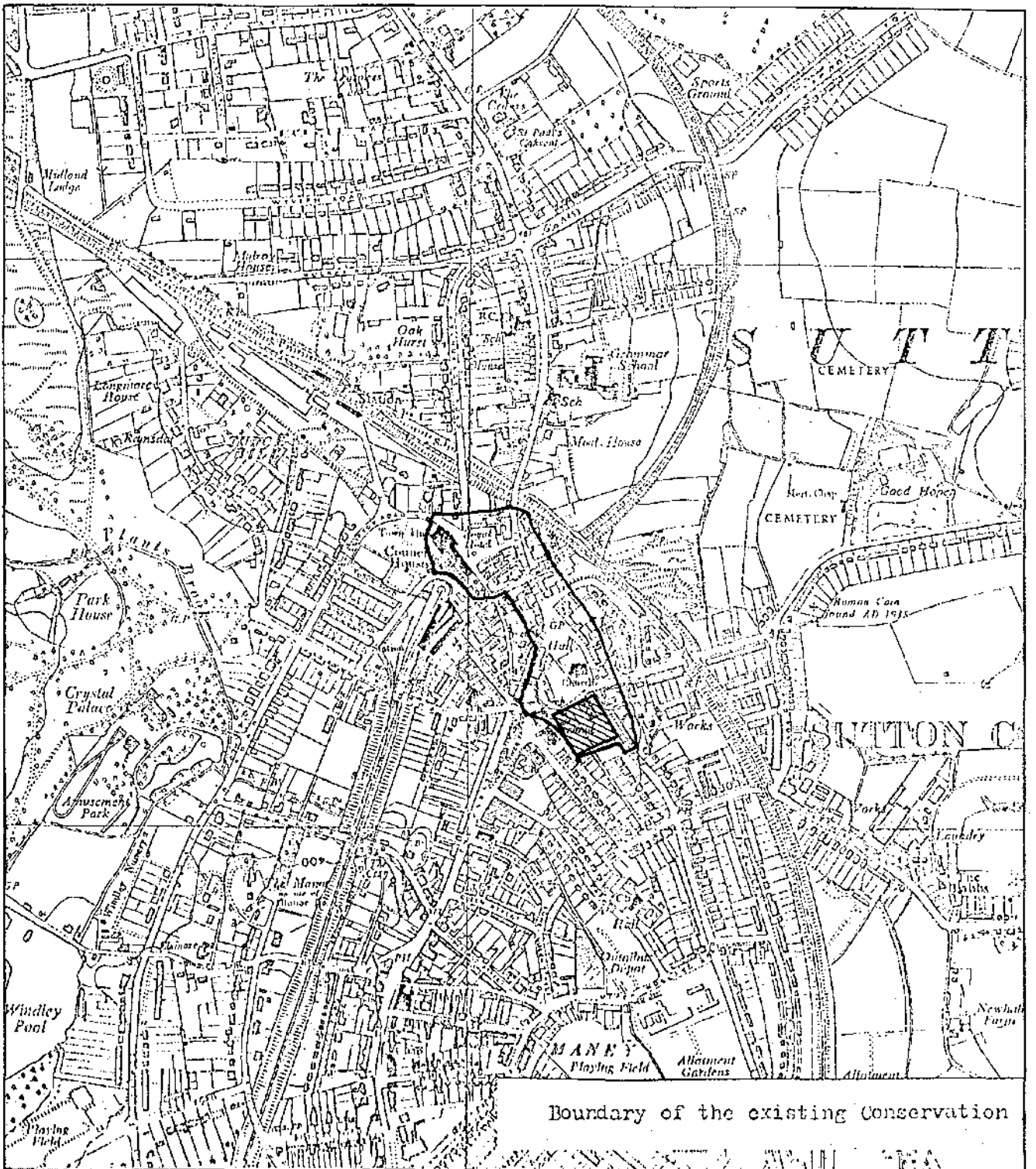


Fig.2

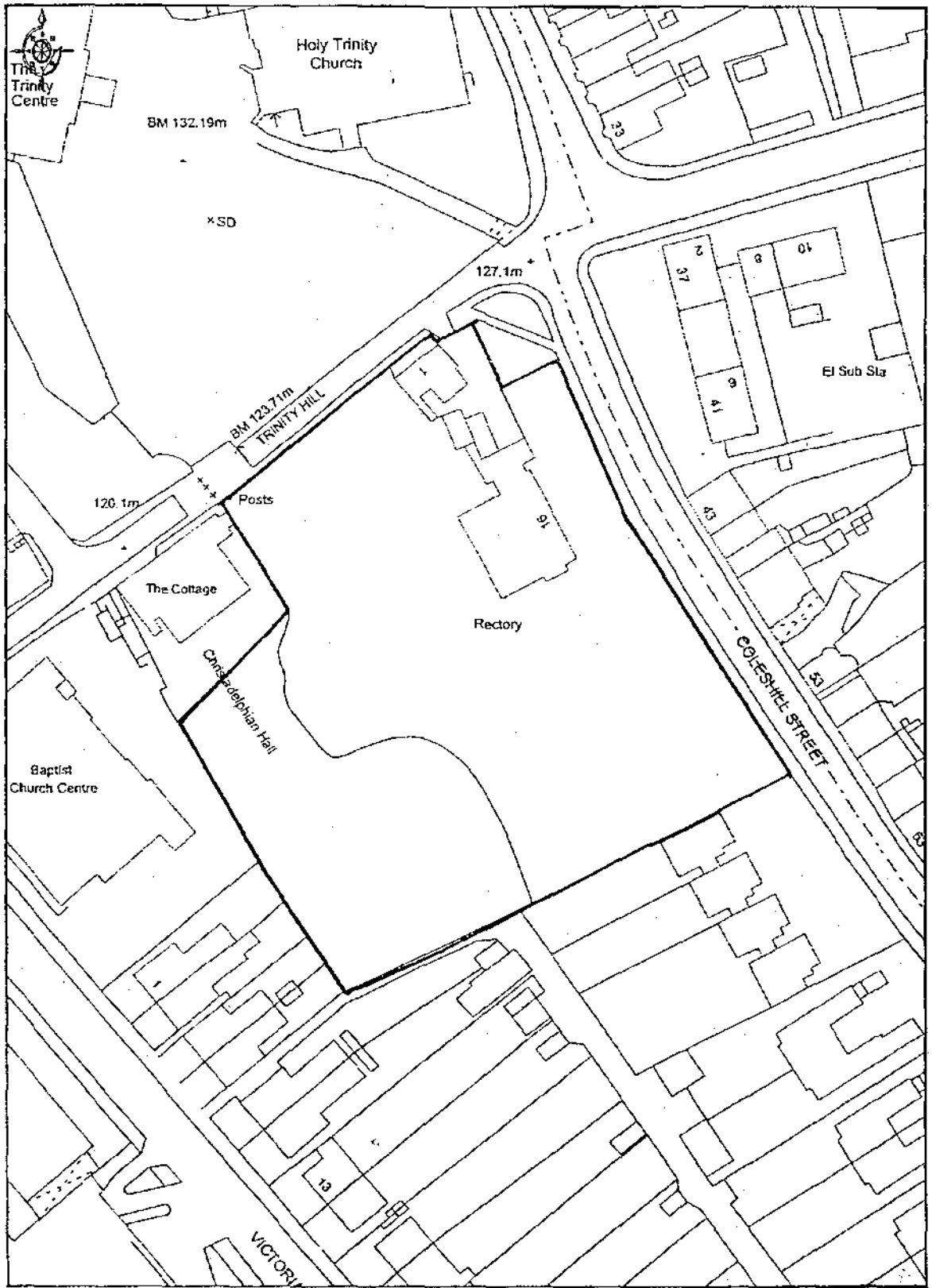


Fig.3

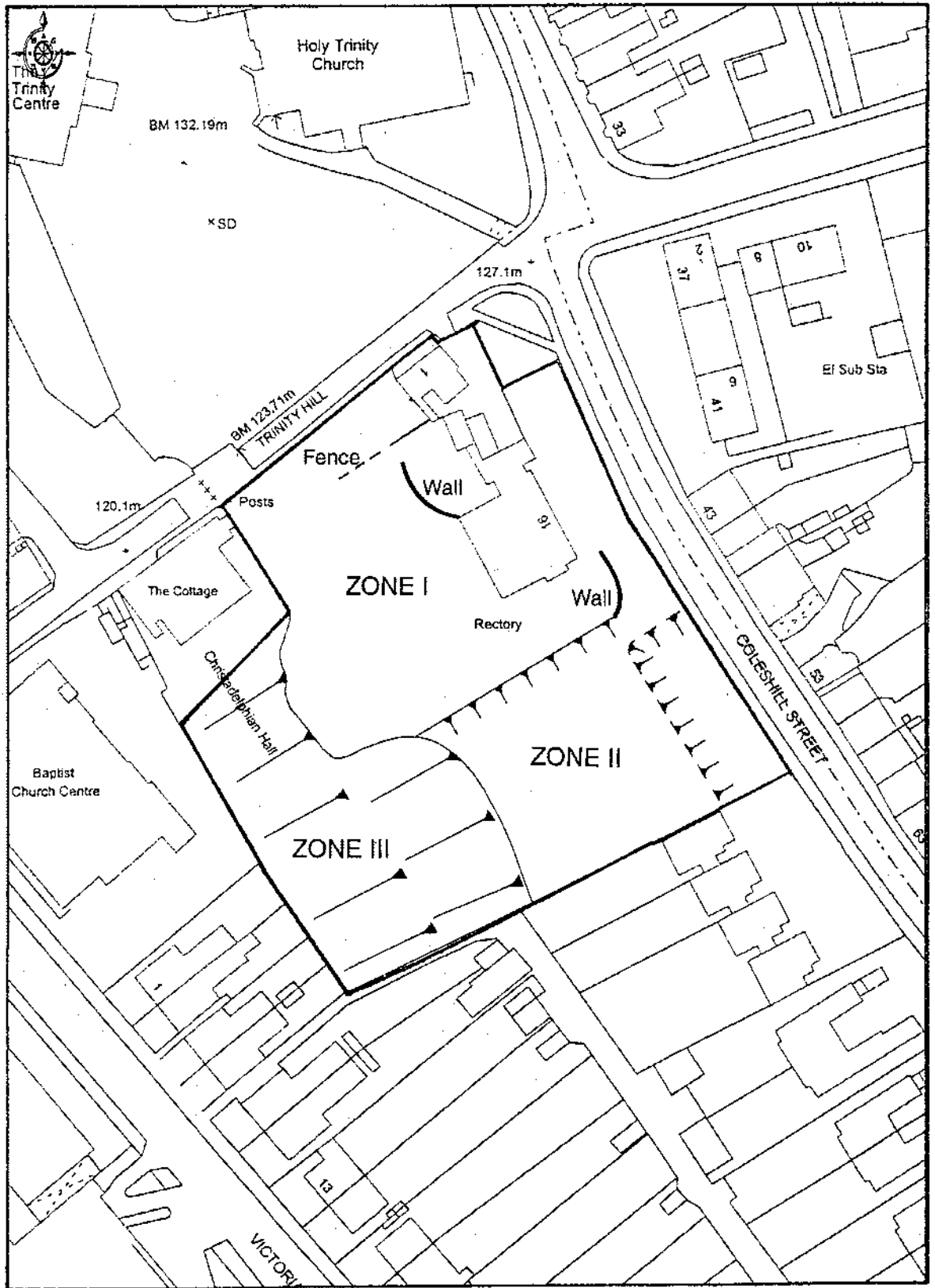
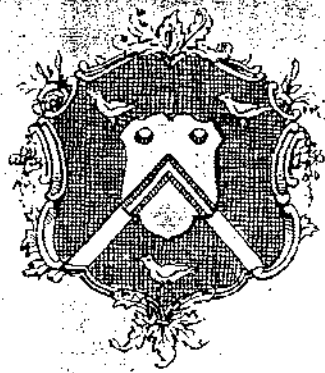
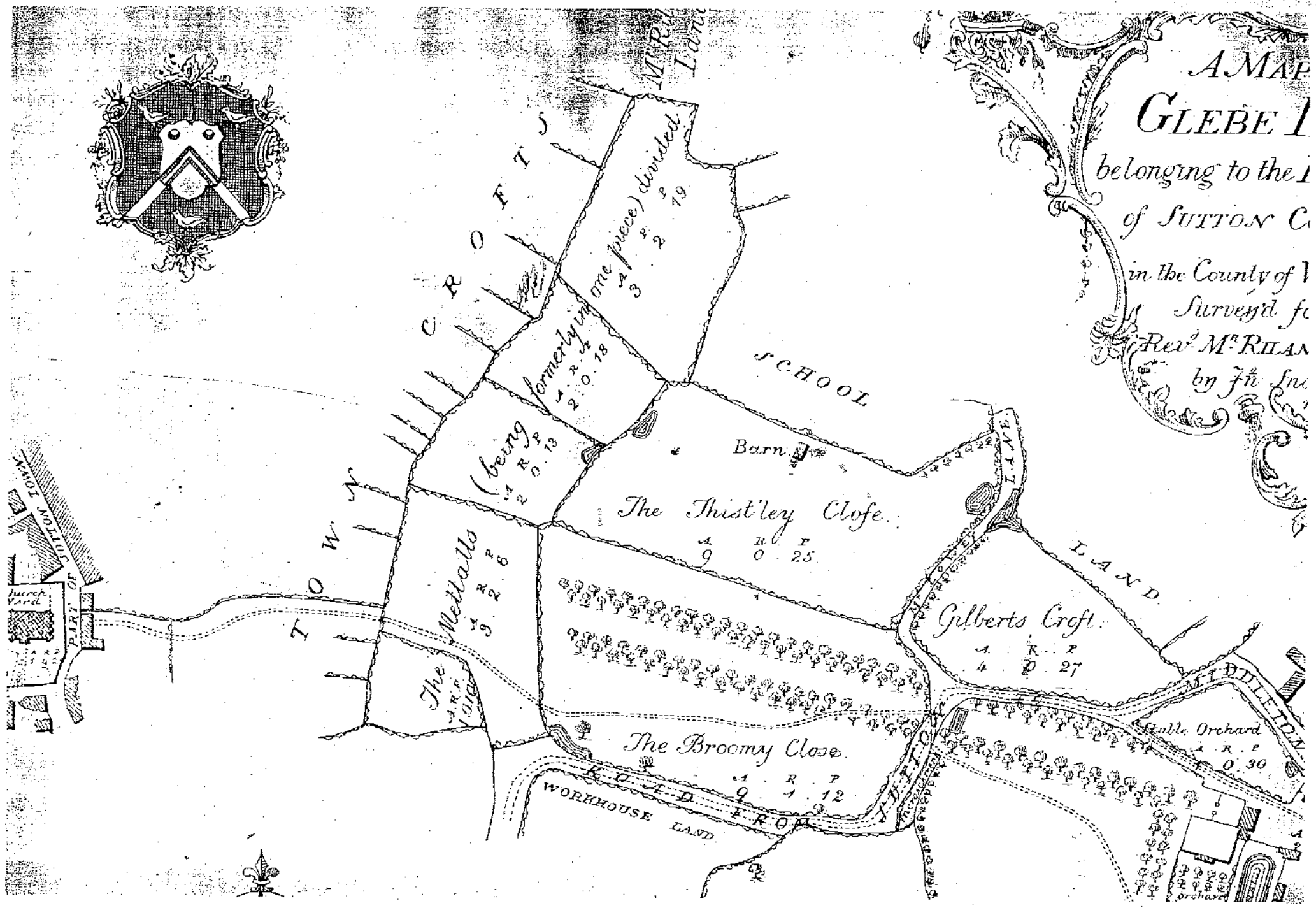


Fig.4



A MAP  
GLEBE I  
belonging to the  
of SUTTON C  
in the County of V  
Survey'd for  
Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> RILAN  
by J<sup>n</sup> Sme  
1741

Fig. 5



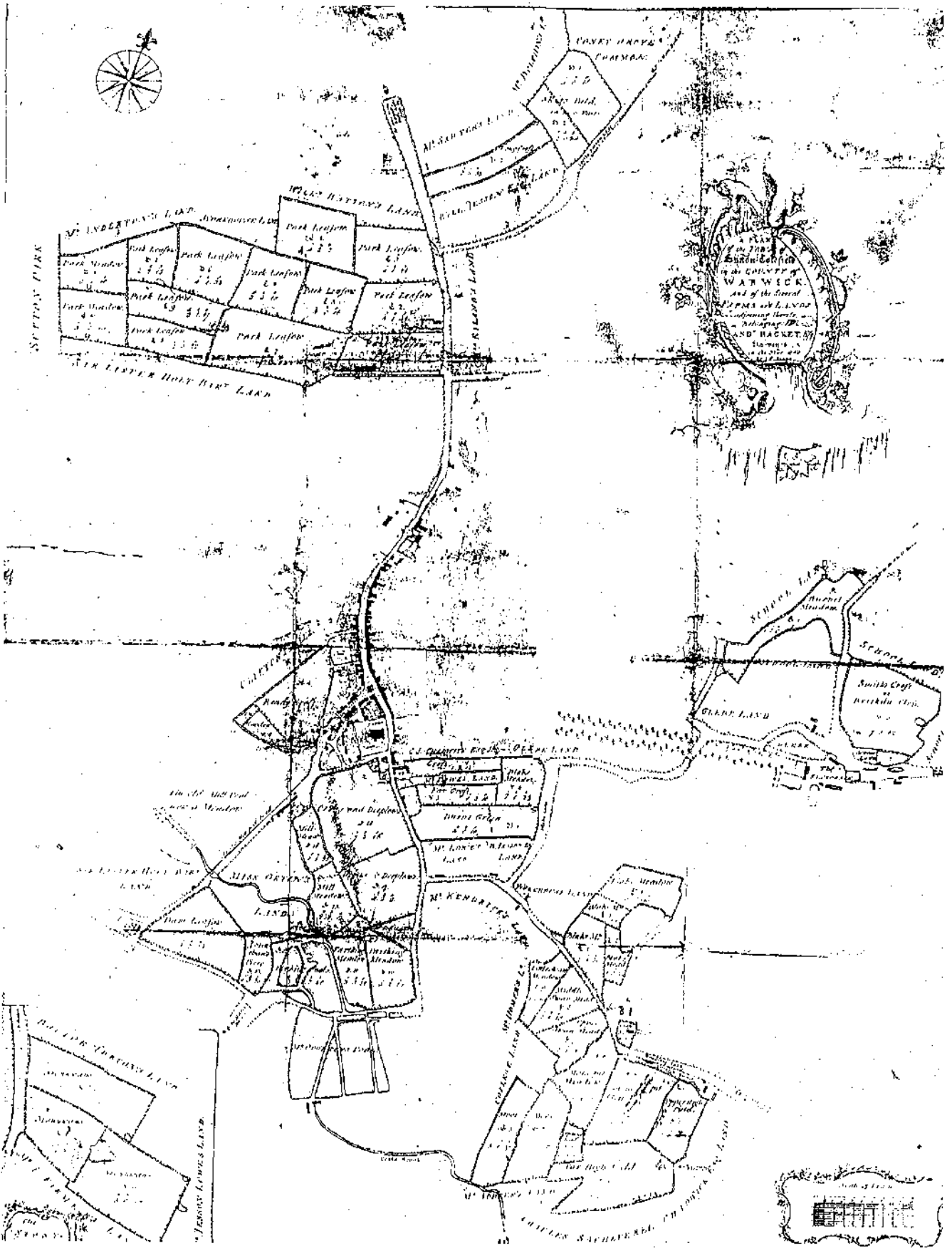


Fig.6

# SUTTON COLDFIELD

BEFORE THE TIME OF ENCLOSURES AND RA

THE PARK

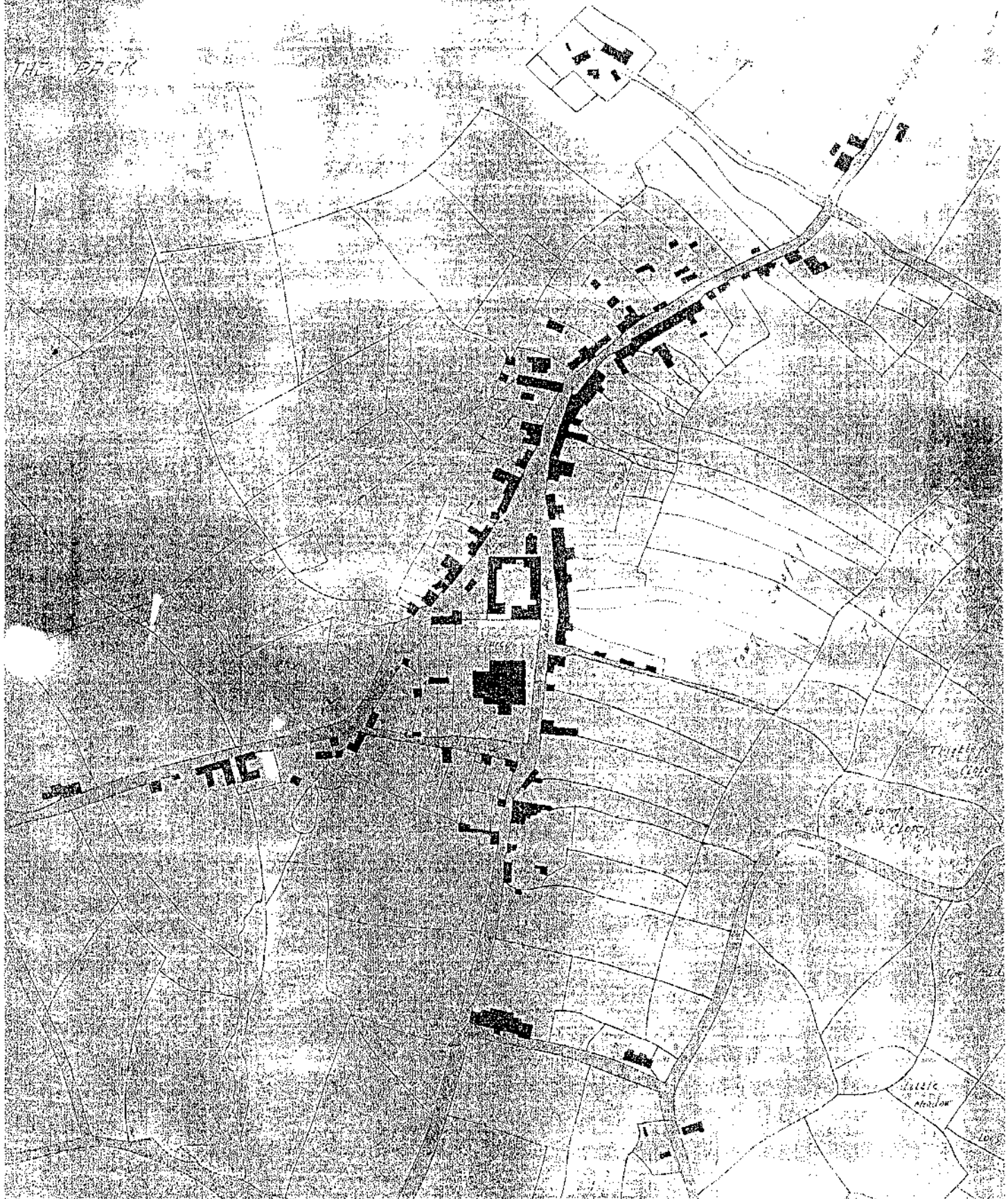


Fig.7





Fig.8

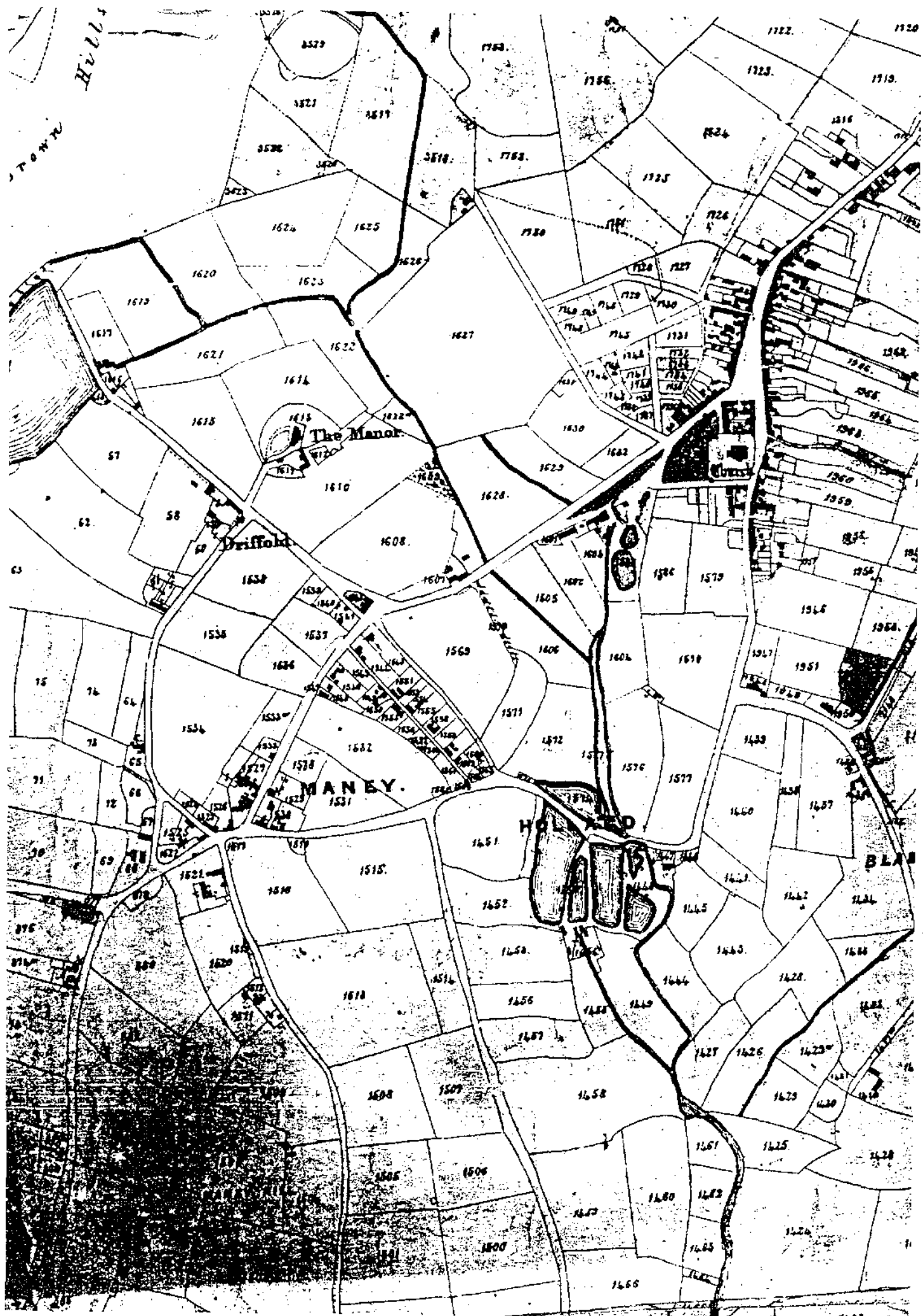


Fig.9



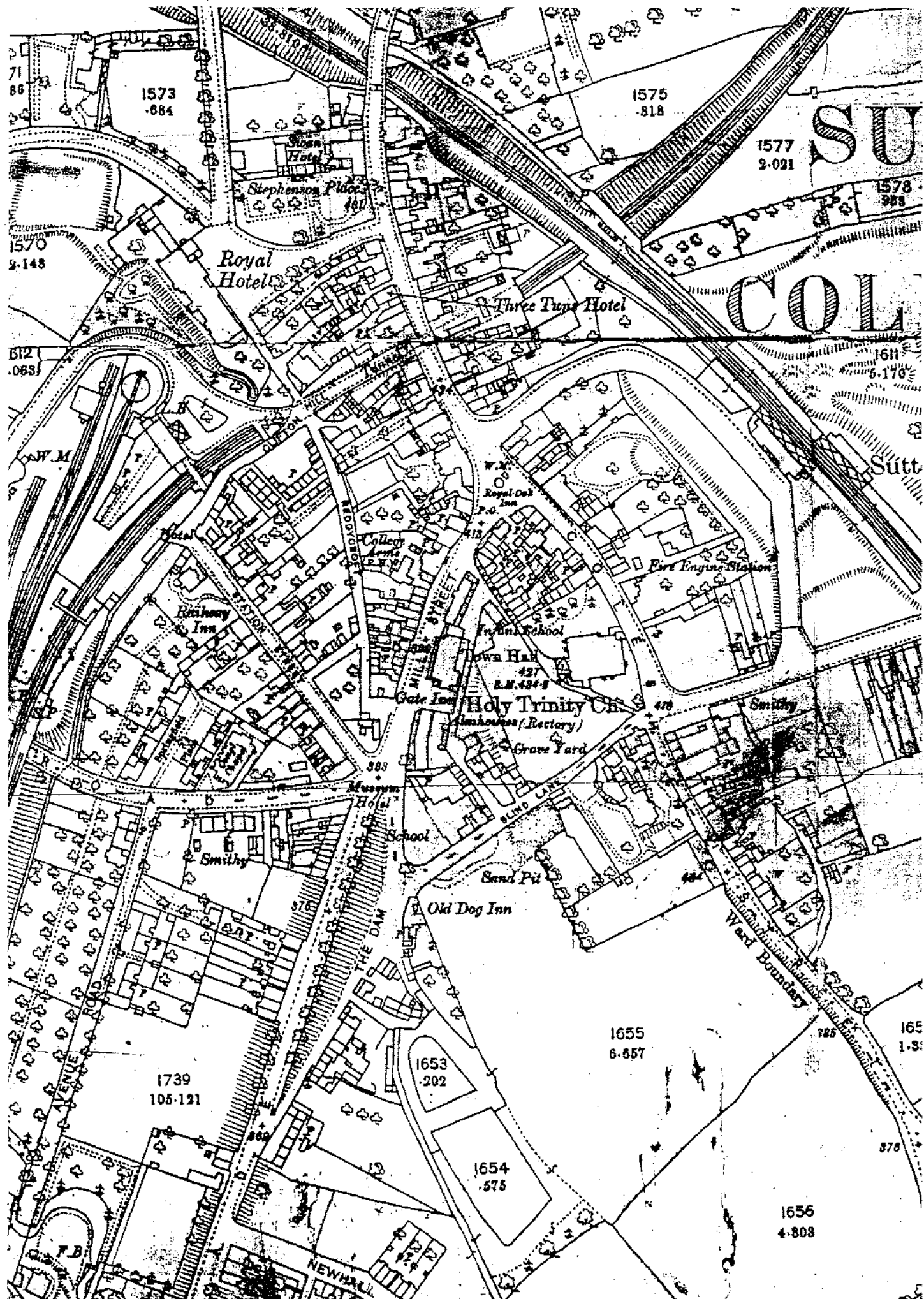


Fig.10

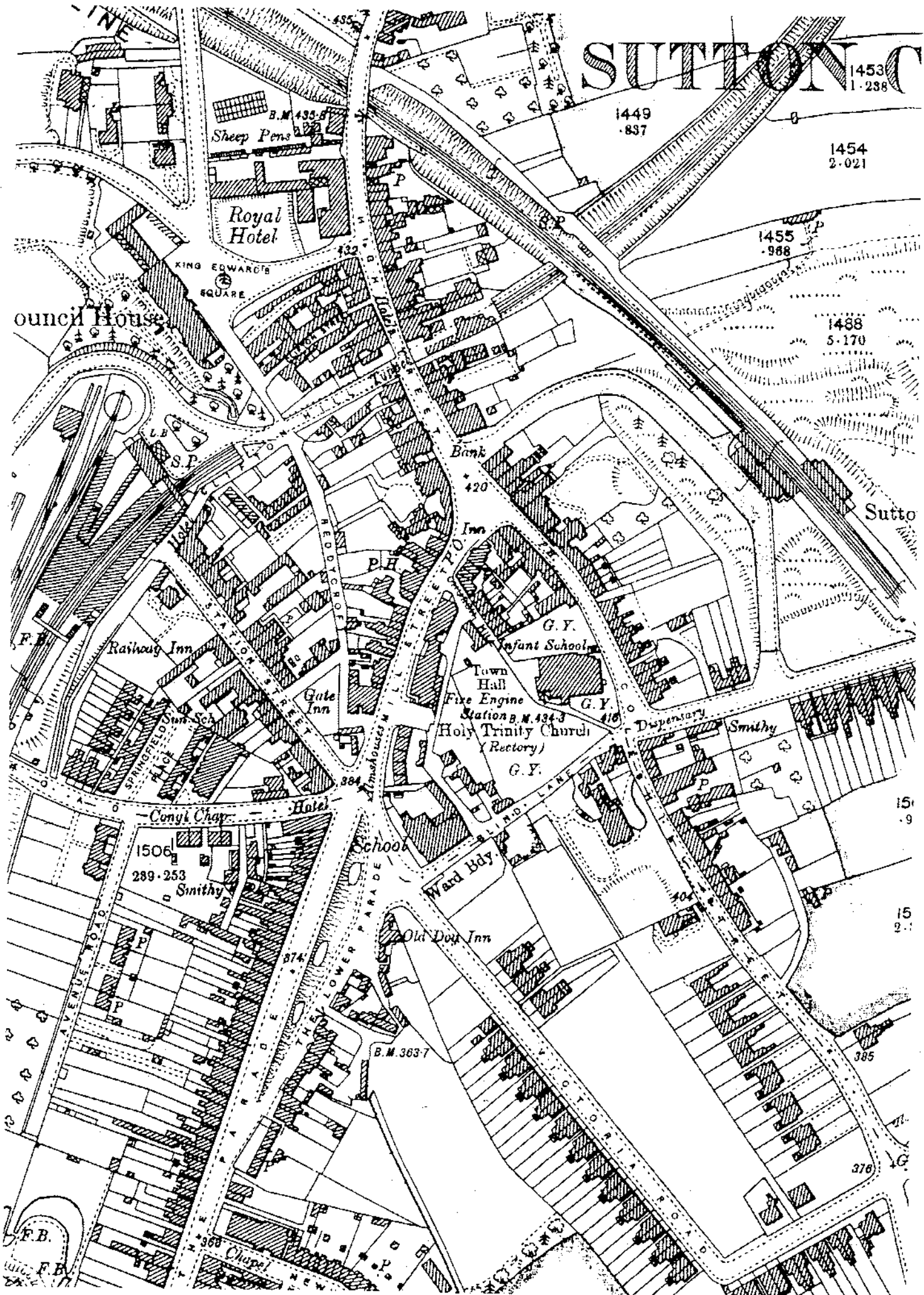


Fig.11



Fig.12

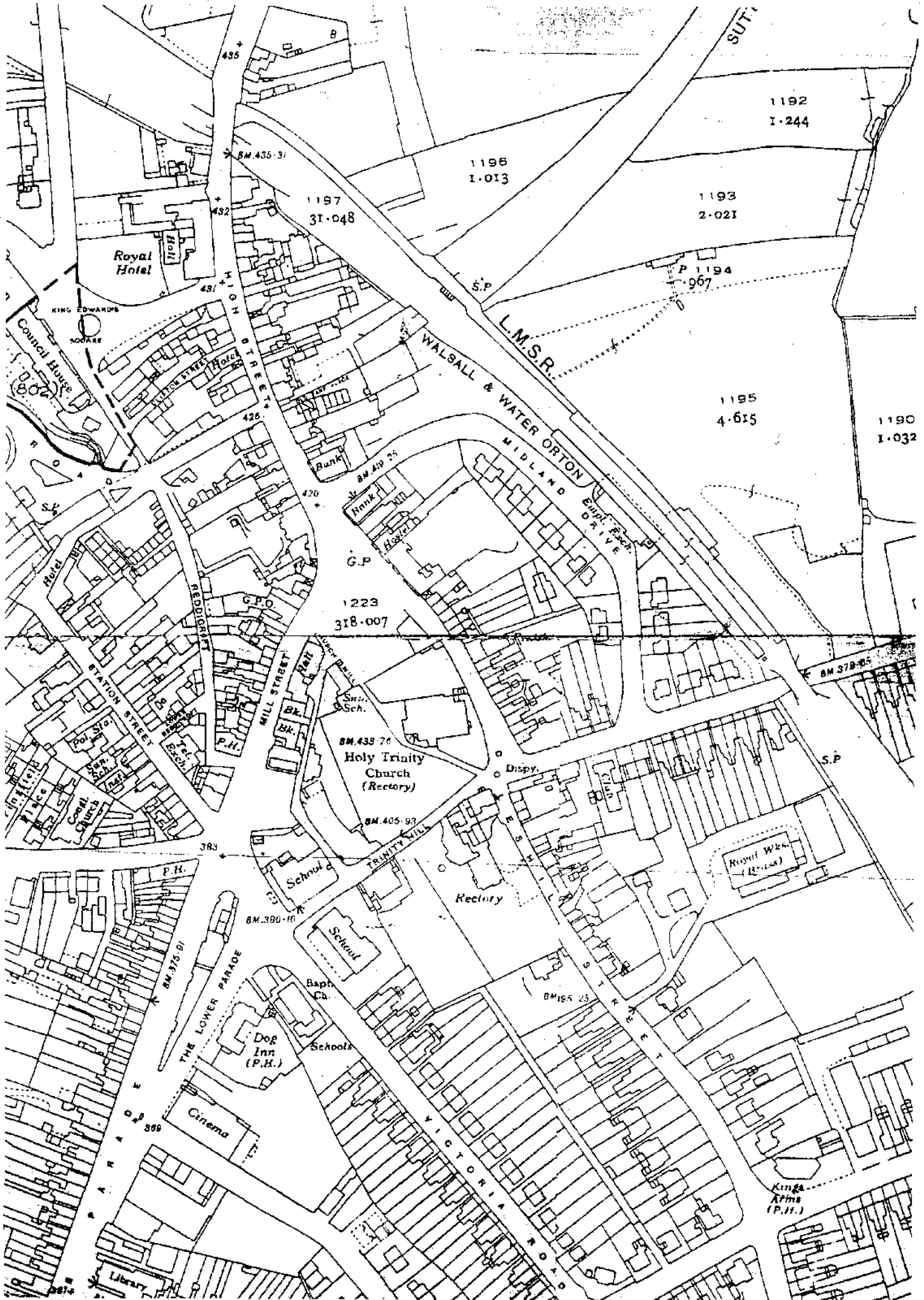
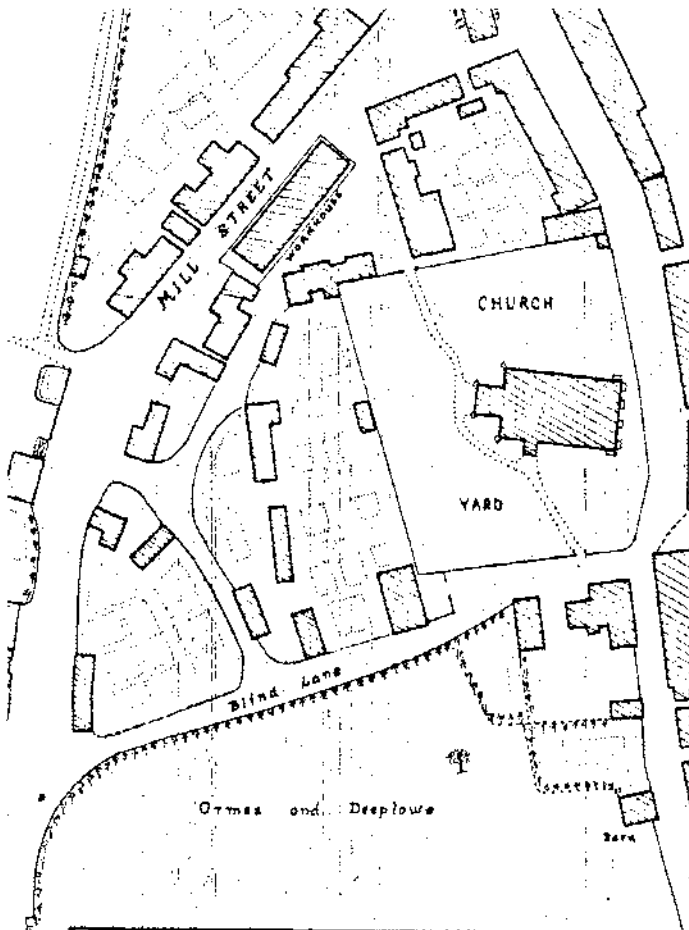
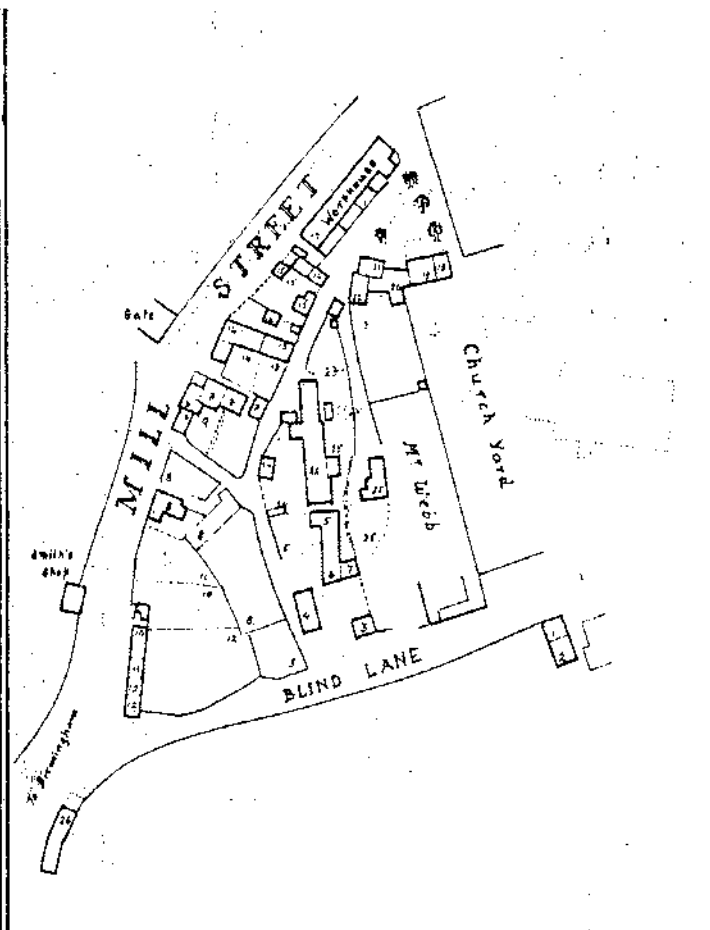


Fig.13

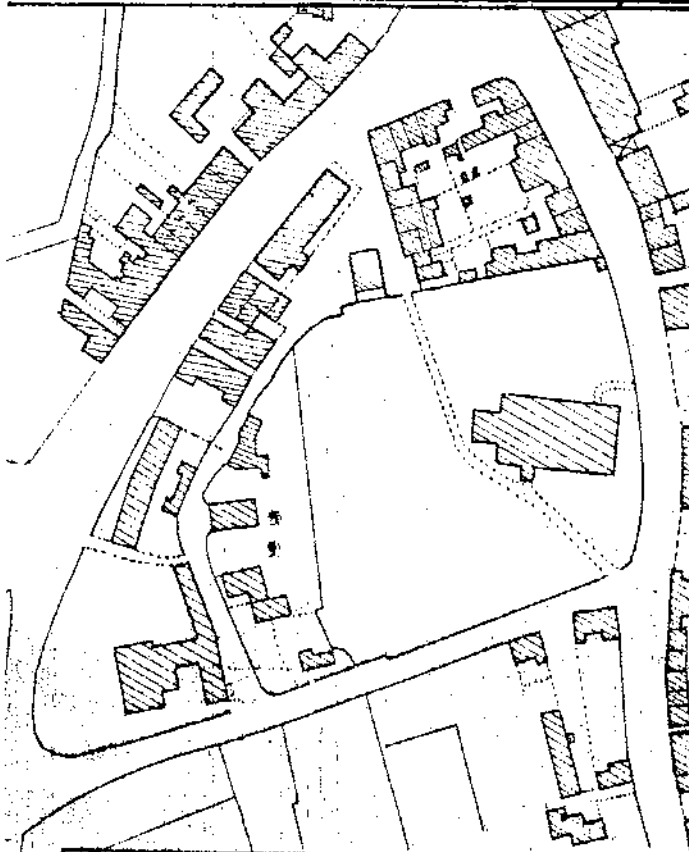




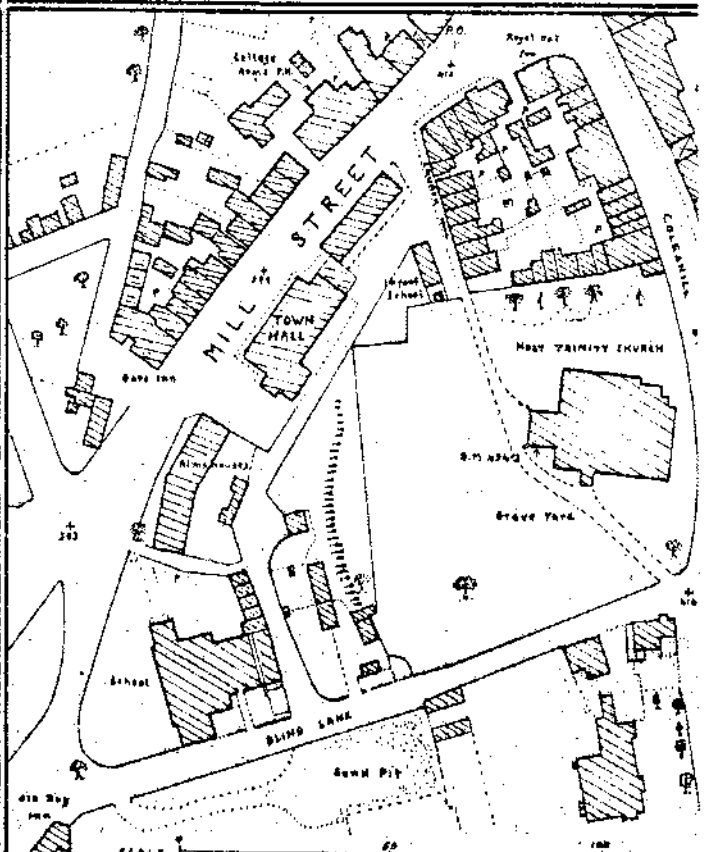
**1765** Survey by John Snape  
For Andrew Hacket Esquire.



**1811** Sutton Charities. Estate Plan.  
The Numbers refer to property described in the Estors Book.



**1857** Town section of the "Plan of the  
Parish of Sutton Coldfield".



**1886** From the 25 inch Survey

**SUTTON COLDFIELD. Church Hill.**

Fig.14

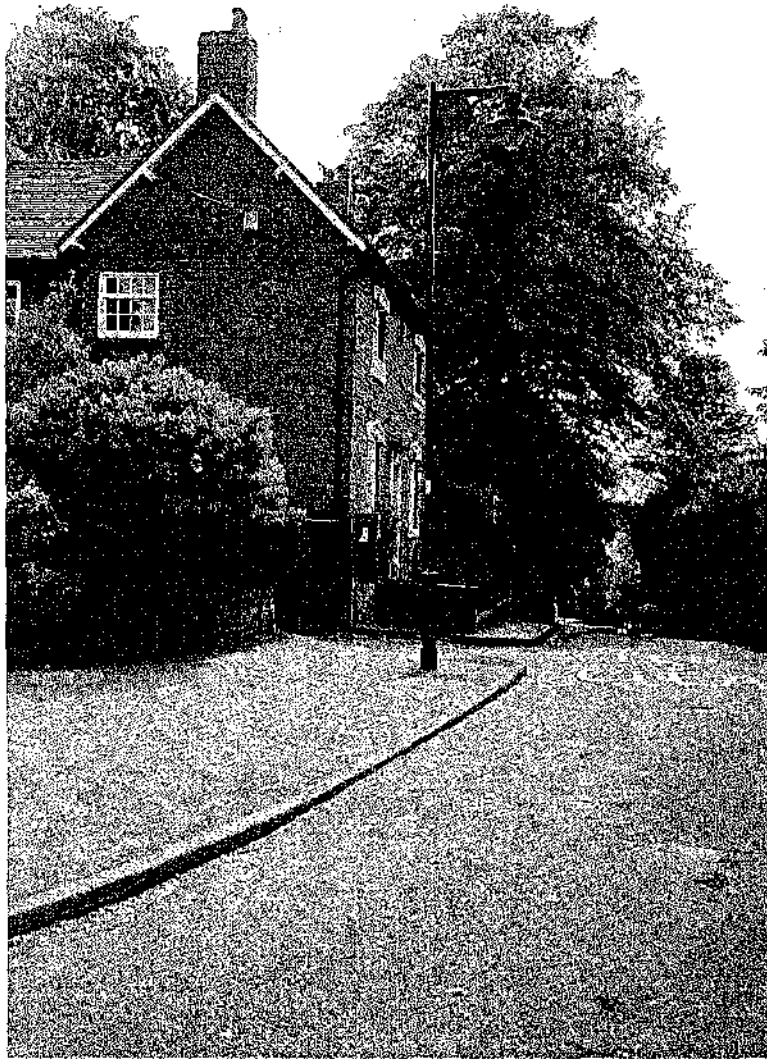


Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4

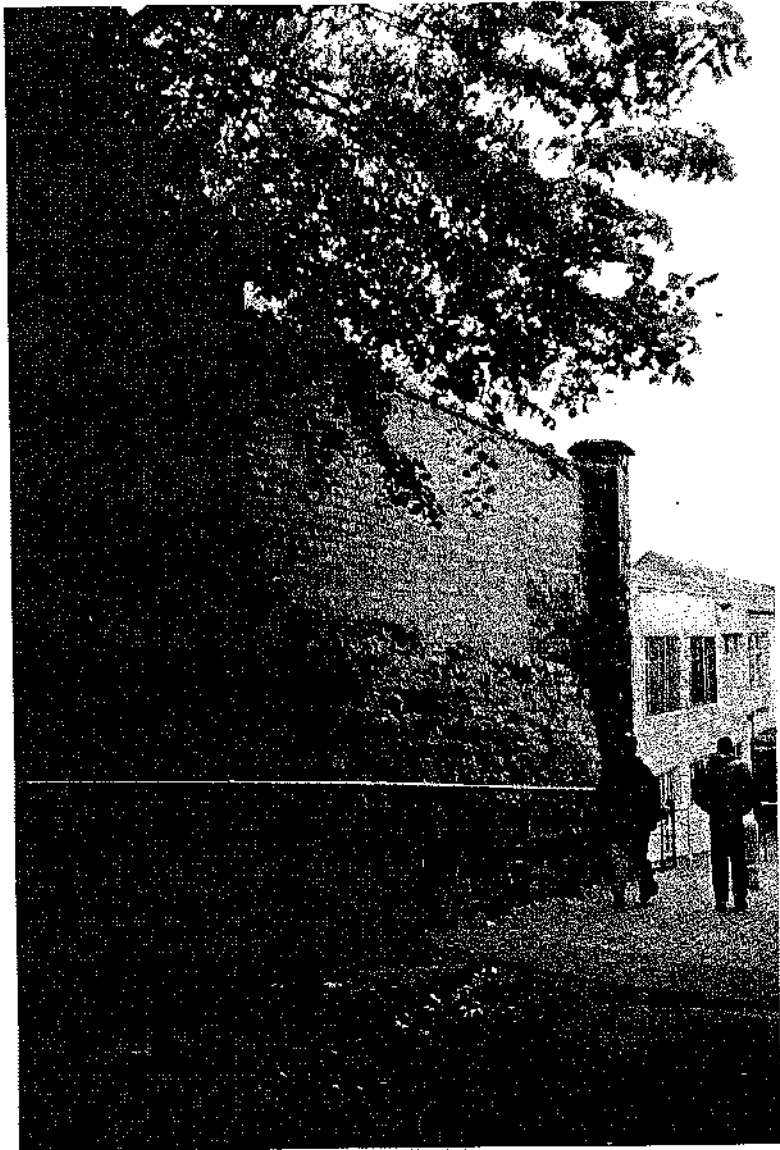


Plate 5



Plate 6



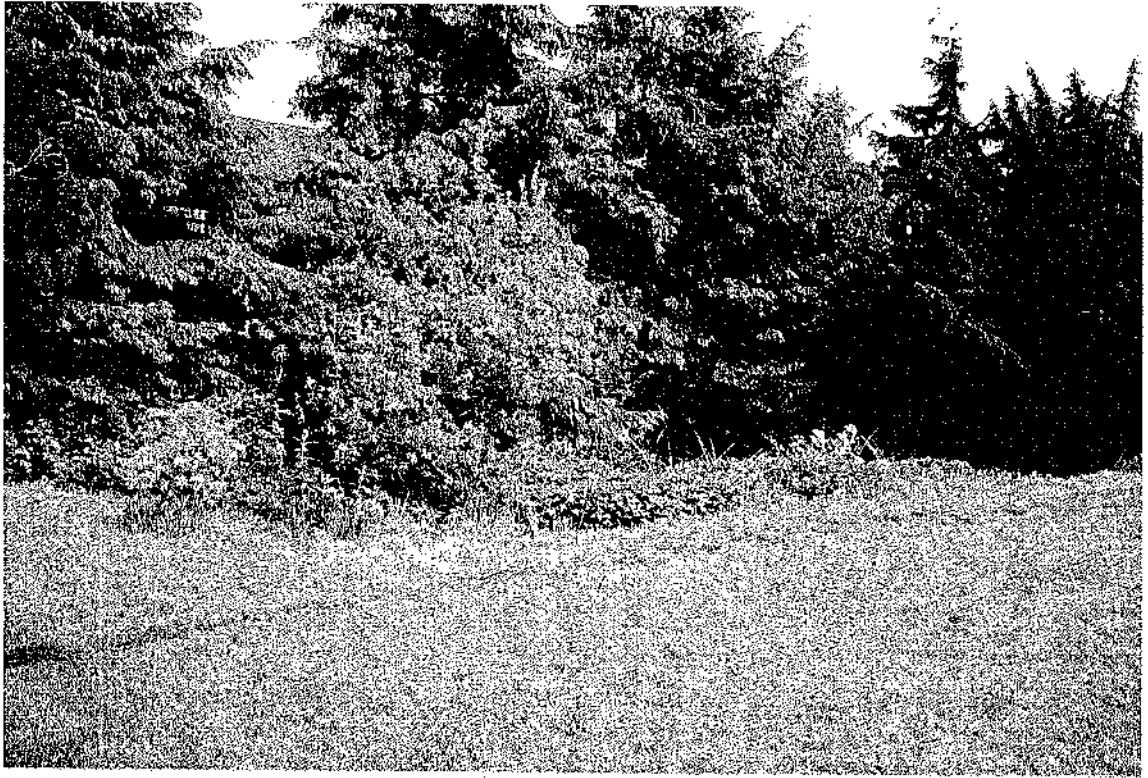


Plate 7

Founded in 1976 and drawing on the academic expertise and technical facilities of one of Britain's foremost universities, Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit undertakes archaeological work throughout Britain and abroad.

The Unit offers a wide-ranging archaeological service including:

- ◆ Consultancy
- ◆ Desktop Assessment
- ◆ Field Evaluation
- ◆ Excavation
- ◆ Urban and Landscape Survey
- ◆ GIS-based Analysis
- ◆ Documentary Research
- ◆ Display and Presentation
- ◆ Specialist Finds Analysis
- ◆ Vocational Training
- ◆ Multimedia Software Development

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**B. U. F. A. U.**

