

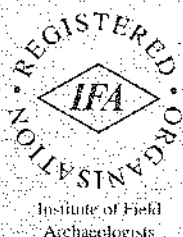


THE UNIVERSITY
OF BIRMINGHAM

**Pebble Mill, Edgbaston,
Birmingham**

**An Archaeological Desk-
Based Assessment**

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit



Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
Project No. 1037
January 2003

Pebble Mill, Edgbaston, Birmingham
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

by
Eleanor Ramsey

For further information please contact:
Simon Buteux or Iain Ferris (Directors)
Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
The University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
Birmingham B15 2TT
Tel: 0121 414 5513
Fax: 0121 414 5516
E-Mail: BUFAU@bham.ac.uk
Web Address: <http://www.bufau.bham.ac.uk>

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An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Pebble Mill, Edgbaston, Birmingham

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Summary

A desk-based assessment was carried out in January 2003 of an area of land between Bristol Road, Pershore Road, Pebble Mill Road and Eastern Road, in Edgbaston, Birmingham (NGR SP 058835) ahead of proposed redevelopment of the site. The site is situated in the south of Edgbaston where the small but fast-flowing watercourses of the Bourn Brook, the Chad Brook and the River Rea provided the energy source for a system of Medieval and Post-Medieval water mills in the surrounding area that were vital for the local trade and economy. One of these, Pebble Mill, is situated immediately to the east of the development site, and the location of the associated mill pool is within the development area itself. The development site is currently being utilised as sports pitches and is also the location of the BBC's Pebble Mill TV studios, a purpose-built building that was opened in the 1960s. The assessment involved examination of available maps and other documentary and archaeological sources for the site itself and its surrounds. A site inspection was also carried out. The results of the assessment suggest that any remains of the mill pool at Pebble Mill will have been severely truncated, if not completely destroyed, by the modern Pebble Mill studio. The identification of a watercourse between the Bourn Brook and River Rea on the relatively-undisturbed ground between the location of the mill pool and the mill itself suggests the survival of features associated with the mill complex is possible within this area. There is no evidence for any prehistoric settlement within the study area, although it is possible that burnt mounds, which characterise all Birmingham's river valleys, are present, but are as yet unidentified, within the study area and surrounding environs. The historical importance of the Pebble Mill studios themselves should not be underestimated. As one of the first custom-built television studios, and one of the few to survive, the Pebble Mill studios should be seen to have a value that is nationally significant, especially as the proposed development would entirely destroy this building.

1.0 Introduction

This archaeological assessment has been prepared by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) for David Lock Associates acting on behalf of Advantage West Midlands, as part of the redevelopment planning of the Pebble Mill area, the development involving proposals for new buildings and sports pitches. This phase of archaeological assessment comprised desk-top research into the potential of the development area and a site visit. The assessment adheres to the guidelines set down in the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999) and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by BUFAU and approved by Dr Mike Hodder, the City Archaeologist.

2.0 Site Location (Figs. 1 and 2)

The site is located to the south of the Parish of Edgbaston, between the new roads of Bristol Road, Pershore Road, Pebble Mill Road, Eastern Road and the Bourn Brook (NGR SP 058835). The study area is currently utilised as the site of the BBC Pebble Mill Studios, and as sports pitches.

3.0 Objectives

The objective of this assessment was to determine, as far as possible, the likely extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains within the study area, and the impact of the proposed works upon them.

4.0 Method

A site inspection of the study area was carried out and documentary research concerning the study area and surrounding environs was undertaken of primary and secondary records and maps held in Birmingham Local Studies Centre at the Central Library and The University of Birmingham Library. The Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record provided information of the study area and the surrounding environs within a c.750 metres radius.

5.0 Geology and Topography

The study area and surrounding environs includes the Bourn Brook, the Chad Brook and the River Rea. The Chad Brook joins the Bourn Brook within the study area, and the Bourn Brook converges with the River Rea in the immediate vicinity. The underlying geology is Mercia Mudstone. Much of the study area has been landscaped. Pebble Mill TV studios are located at the eastern end of the study area, and much of the rest of the land is used as sports pitches which display evidence of being levelled by the lowering of the ground level rather than by overburden build up. Much of the Bourn Brook has been canalised (Plate 1), except for a stretch running alongside Pebble Mill studios, whereas the Chad Brook in this area has not. The remains of a small stream, or possible mill leat (Plate 2), are visible on the ground between the Bourn Brook and the River Rea, which is located near the southern edge of the study area.

6.0 Archaeological and Historical Background (Figs. 3-7)

There is no evidence for any prehistoric settlement within the study area, although it is possible that burnt mounds, which characterise all Birmingham's river valleys (Slater 2002), are present, but are as yet unidentified, within the study area and surrounding environs. The site inspection of the study area did not identify any possible burnt mound remains along the Chad Brook, although, due to vegetational cover, only one bank was visible. The canalisation of the Bourn Brook was also not conducive to the identification of burnt mound remains. However, the origin of the name Pebble Mill is unclear, as it had also been called King's Mill and Benson's Mill. The supposition

that the 'Pebbles' of Pebble Mill are referring to a local burnt mound is tenuous, but should not be rejected entirely. Similarly, there is no evidence for Roman settlement within the study area and surrounding environs. Metchley Roman fort is located approximately 2km to the west of the study area, but none of the known or proposed routes of Roman roads associated with the Roman activity here transect the study area or surrounding environs.

There is also no direct evidence for settlement or activity during the Anglo-Saxon or early Medieval periods. The name Edgbaston derives from a farmer's personal name, Ecgbeald, and means Ecgbeald's farm, which was perhaps located where Edgbaston Hall, located to the north of the study area, was later to stand (Slater 2002, 5). Harborne and Birmingham also have names derived from the Anglo-Saxon language. The Bourn Brook, which passes through the study area, delineated the boundary between the early Christian dioceses of Lichfield to the north and Worcester in the south, suggesting that Edgbaston was not only marginal farming land, but also marginal politically (*ibid.*, 6). The Domesday Book states that prior to the Norman conquest Edgbaston's lands had been held freely by Aski and Alfwy, then were granted to William, son of Ansculf, who sub-let Edgbaston to Drogo (*ibid.*, 7). The number of ploughs recorded in the Domesday survey suggests the farms in Edgbaston were fairly small, but relatively prosperous (*ibid.*, 7).

In the later Medieval period, the history of Edgbaston is closely linked with the growing prosperity of Birmingham. The de Birmingham did not farm the lands themselves, but sub-let to the de Edgbastons, who like their lords took their name from their manor (*ibid.*, 8). Edgbaston mill (SMR ref. 03039-B1920) was constructed to grind corn for the manor of Edgbaston, and was first recorded in the 13th century, when it was burgled (Williams 2001). Some time in the early 1270s a chapel was built beside the manor house and was dedicated to St Bartholomew (Slater 2002). The de Edgbaston family continued to hold Edgbaston manor from the de Birmingham until, in the late 14th century, Isabella de Edgbaston was married to Thomas Middlemore who then became lord of Edgbaston. The Middlemores were to remain resident in Edgbaston's manor house until the later 17th century (*ibid.*, 11).

By the 16th century there were four mills in Edgbaston (including 1-Pebble Mill, 2-Overmill, 3-Edgbaston Mill on Figs. 3-6). Three of these are within the vicinity of the study area, a fourth mill in the area lying within the parish of Northfield (4-Moor Green Mill Figs. 4-6). Pebble Mill (SMR ref. 03040-B1921), previously known as King's Mill and Benson's Mill, was probably one of the fulling mills held by the King family in this period, as was Over Mill (SMR ref. 03041-B1922), which was in existence as a fulling mill in 1557 (VCH vii, 266). Both these mills had mill ponds, joined together by the Chad Brook. Edgbaston Mill, to the east of the study area, is described in 1700 as a corn mill (Williams 2001). Moor Green Mill (SMR ref. 03038-B1919), to the south of the study area, was a blade mill, in existence by 1597 (VCH vii, 262). In the 17th century Over Mill and Pebble Mill were converted to blade mills, a trade that had become a Birmingham speciality in the 16th century, with large numbers of the mills in the countryside around Birmingham being converted to blade production (Slater 2002, 15). The onset of the civil war would also have boosted the blade milling industry. Over Mill may have become a blade mill by 1624 when William Hunt, a bladesmith, bequeathed the lease to Thomas Hunt and George Greenwood (VCH vii, 266). Pebble Mill may have been converted slightly later. In

1648, Pebble Mill, known as King's Mill, was held by Guy Benson, who was still in occupation in 1672 when it was described as a blade mill (*ibid.*). By 1700 the mill, now known as Benson's Mill, had passed to Thomas Bowcoate, and in 1788 it was being worked by John Dalloway, together with Over Mill (*ibid.*). By 1810 the two mills had separated again, Pebble Mill now being in the hands of John Heeley, a gunbarrel-maker, and Over Mill of Richard Anderton, a cutler (*ibid.*). The tenancy of Pebble Mill then passed to William Kendrick who was also a cutler and who held tenancy in 1835 and 1843. By 1850 the mill had been converted to corn grinding and the tenancy passed to Joseph Flecknoe, and then to William Summerton in 1863. The premises were occupied by Henry Harrison from 1880 to 1890, and seem to have been a farm in the 1920s (*ibid.*). Over Mill also changed production processes later in its history, being worked as a rolling mill in 1836 for the gold and silversmith Samuel Horton, John Spurrier doing the skilled work until the 1850s (Slater 2002, 16). Edgbaston Mill remained a corn mill until it was converted to agricultural use, as corn-grinding mills were made obsolete by the development of threshing machines around 1880 (Watts 2000). Moor Green Mill remained a blade mill until 1841, when the freehold was sold to Charles Umpage, a metal roller (VCH vii, 262). It remained a rolling mill till the 1880s, but seems to have fallen into disuse shortly after (*ibid.*).

An 18th-century landscaped park, Edgbaston Hall Park (SMR ref. 03951-B11572), was constructed when Sir Henry Gough II commissioned Capability Brown to provide plans for the park, though it is unclear whether he visited Edgbaston, or what the nature of the designs were (Slater 2002, 20).

Many examples of the buildings constructed in the 19th century are still standing within the vicinity of the study area. These include Parksgrove School (SMR ref. 02280-B1546), which was formerly part of the Calthorpe Estate, and Park Mount House (SMR ref. 02282-B1548). The development policy adopted by the Calthorpes concerning Edgbaston, specifically in the north of the parish, and instigated by their land agents, had the effect of creating an upmarket, fashionable suburb of Birmingham, though this effect was lessened as other suburbs such as Solihull gained favour (Slater 2002). Many other houses within the vicinity have listed-building status, which all date to this period. A bridge in Cannon Hill Park (SMR ref. 02311-B1577) and a commemorative statue to Sir Robert Peel (SMR ref. 01298-B1246) are also dated to the 19th century, and are also listed monuments. A full list of all SMR entries has been included as Appendix 1.

7.0 Cartographic Information

The earliest surviving maps of the area date to the early 18th century. The first map was drawn in 1701 by William Deeley to enable the estate to be fairly divided between the two daughters of Lady Gage, herself daughter of Robert Middlemore. The second map of the area was drawn in 1717 by Humphrey Sparry (Fig. 3) for Richard Gough when he purchased the estate (Slater 2002). The 1717 map shows the locations of the three mills that existed within the parish, and the location of 'The Great Poole' which would have fed Over Mill. Blood's map of 1857 (Fig. 4) shows the newly-created Bristol Road and Pershore Road turnpikes, the former created in 1771 and the latter in 1825. While the Pershore Road was entirely new, only part of the alignment of Bristol Road was altered (SMR ref. 20042-B11689).

From Blood's map it can be seen that another new road, between Bristol Road and Pershore Road, was also newly constructed (Pebble Mill Road). Although a road on a similar alignment is visible on the earlier maps, Pebble Mill itself can now be seen to be immediately adjacent to the road in 1857, whereas earlier (1717) the mill had been away from the road. A series of new roads to the south of the Bourn Brook are sketched on this map over the existing field system. No new buildings associated with these roads are indicated, suggesting that the roads were either only planned or under construction at the time of drawing. Blood's map also clearly delineates Pebble Mill Pool, and refers to the mill as Peeble Mill, though this is more likely to be a misspelling rather than referring to a name (Hodder, pers. comm.). The Ordnance Survey 25 inch First Edition map (1890, Fig. 5) also locates Pebble Mill Pool, and now illustrates the new buildings associated with the road system constructed to the south of the study area that had been sketched in on Blood's map. New housing development along the Bristol Road is also illustrated, as is Cannon Hill Park. The Ordnance Survey Second Edition map (1904, Fig. 6) and the Ordnance Survey Fourth Edition map (1937, Fig. 7) shows the mill pool had now been infilled and was utilised as agricultural land. Smaller houses were now being constructed to the south of the study area along Pershore Road. The difference in plot size of the new houses indicated on the second and fourth edition maps and the plot sizes of the houses illustrated on the first edition clearly demonstrates the lowering of status of these dwellings. The Bourn Brook is still meandering at the time of the fourth edition (1937), so the canalisation of the Bourn Brook must have taken place some time after this.

8.0 Conclusion

Studies concerning the identification and location of prehistoric burnt mounds in the West Midlands area have proven that environments such as the one present within the study area are conducive to the location of such remains. Burnt mounds themselves are characteristic of Birmingham's river valleys, and the location of the Bourn Brook, the Chad Brook, and the River Rea within the study area would have provided an ideal setting for this type of prehistoric monument. Although no archaeological remains of prehistoric origin have been identified within the study area during this assessment, the possibility of presently-unidentified remains surviving here should not be ruled out.

Similarly, no archaeological remains dating to the Roman or Anglo-Saxon periods have been identified during this assessment, the emphasis of known archaeological activity on the site dating to the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. Although the area was marginal agriculturally during the Medieval period, activity during this period is attested to in the form of a watermill system, formed on the local water courses. One of these mills, Pebble Mill, was situated immediately outside the study area, with its associated mill pool located within the study area itself. These mills continued to function well into the Post-Medieval period, and, given that the land surrounding the study area is fairly poor agriculturally, the importance of this mill system on the Bourn Brook, the Chad Brook, and the River Rea for the local population and economy from the Medieval period onwards, is high.

From the cartographic evidence and from the site inspection it would appear that the Pebble Mill Pool, which is within the study area, was greatly disturbed, or, more probably, completely destroyed, by the construction of the purpose-built Pebble Mill TV studios in the same area. The Pebble Mill itself is no longer standing. Much of the rest of the study area, for which new development has been proposed, is undisturbed. The sports pitches display evidence of levelling, though it is unclear how much any potentially-surviving below-ground archaeology this might have affected. The possible identification of a water course or mill leat between the Bourn Brook and the River Rea, immediately to the south of Pebble Mill Studios (Plate 2), parallel to the field boundary, may suggest that archaeological remains relating to the Pebble Mill survive in this area. No evidence of earthworks was visible in this field during the site inspection, however.

The historical importance of the Pebble Mill studios themselves (Plate 3) should also not be underestimated. As one of the first custom-built television studios, and one of the few to survive, the Pebble Mill studios should be seen to have a value that is nationally significant, especially as the proposed development would entirely destroy this building.

The possibility of identifying burnt mounds, combined with the potential survival and importance of the Pebble Mill and its associated features, should be taken into consideration when evaluating the archaeological potential of the development area, with a view to archaeological mitigation or further work. The national importance of Pebble Mill Studios should also be considered. Any final decision concerning the archaeological potential of the development area will be made by the City Archaeologist.

9.0 Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Advantage West Midlands. Thanks are due to Dr. Mike Hodder, Birmingham City Council Planning Archaeologist, for his advice and SMR information. The documentary research and site visit was undertaken by Eleanor Ramsey who also wrote this report. The report was edited by Dr. Iain Ferris who also managed the project for BUFAU, and the illustrations were prepared by Nigel Dodds.

10.0 References

Barfield, L. H. and Hodder, M. A. 1989 *Burnt Mounds in the West Midlands: Surveys and Excavations*, in Midlands Prehistory BAR British Series 204.

Bassett, S. 2000 *Anglo-Saxon Birmingham* Midland History vol. XXV.

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Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999 *Standards and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments*.

Slater, T. 2002 *Edgbaston, A History*.

VCH Warwickshire Vol. vii 1964 Pugh, R. B. (ed.).

Watts, M. 2000 *Water and Wind Power*. Shire Publications.

Williams, J. 2001 *The Former Tally Ho! Site, Edgbaston, Birmingham. An Archaeological Evaluation of Edgbaston Mill* BUFAU Report No. 779.

Historic Maps

1701 William Deeley-a survey taken of the Lordship of Edgbaston

1718 Humphrey Sparry-a plan of the manor of Edgbaston

1827 Tithe Map of Edgbaston

1855 J. Piggott Smith-Street Map of Birmingham (Index sheet)

1857 C. H. Blood-Map of Birmingham and its Environs

1888 1st Edition OS Map 1:500 (Part) Edgbaston

1890 1st Edition OS Map 25" Edgbaston (2 sheets)

1904 2nd Edition OS Map 25" Edgbaston (2 sheets)

1916/1917 3rd Edition OS Map 25" Edgbaston (2 sheets)

1939 4th Edition OS Map 25" Edgbaston (2 sheets)



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Fig. 1

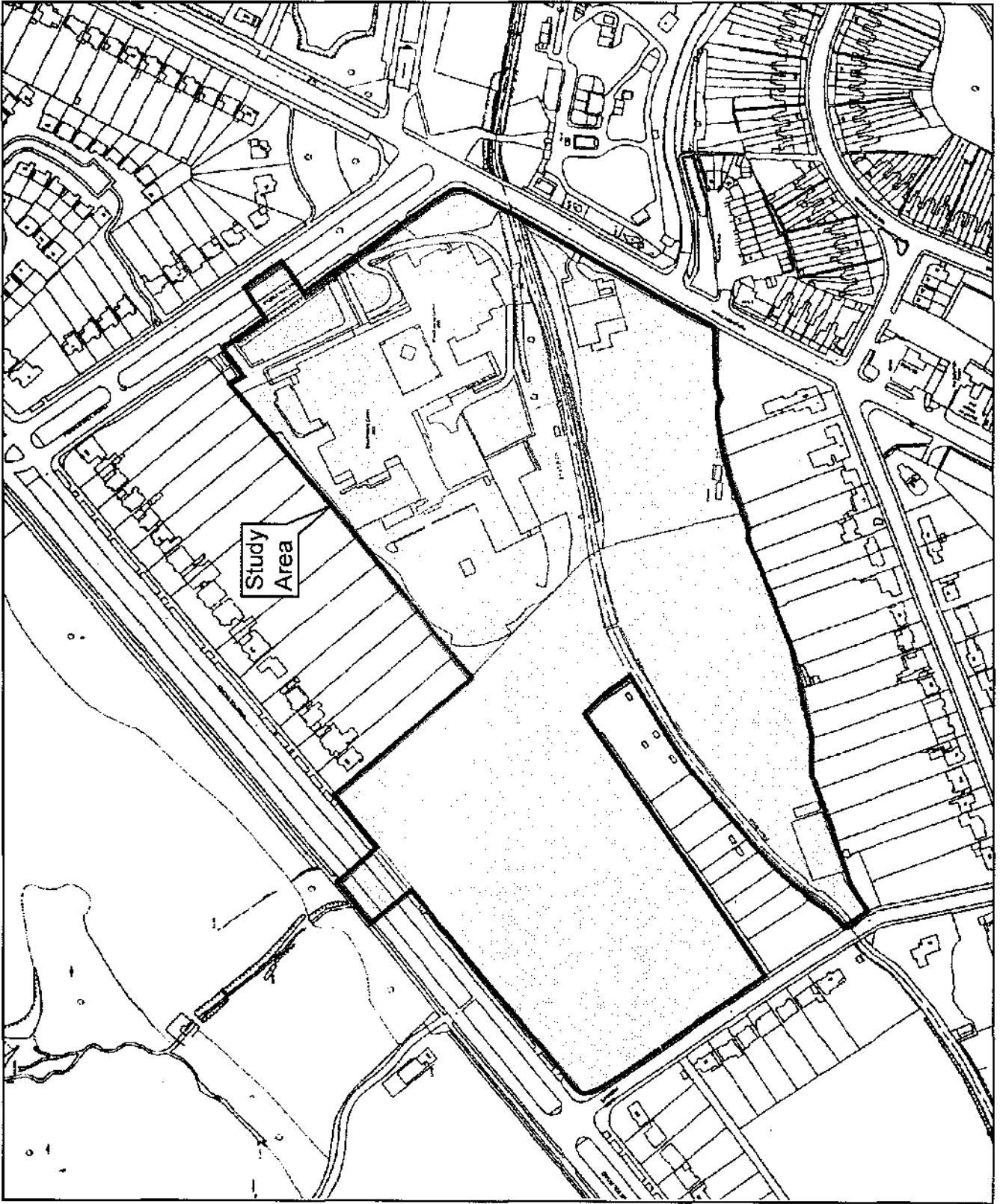


Fig.2

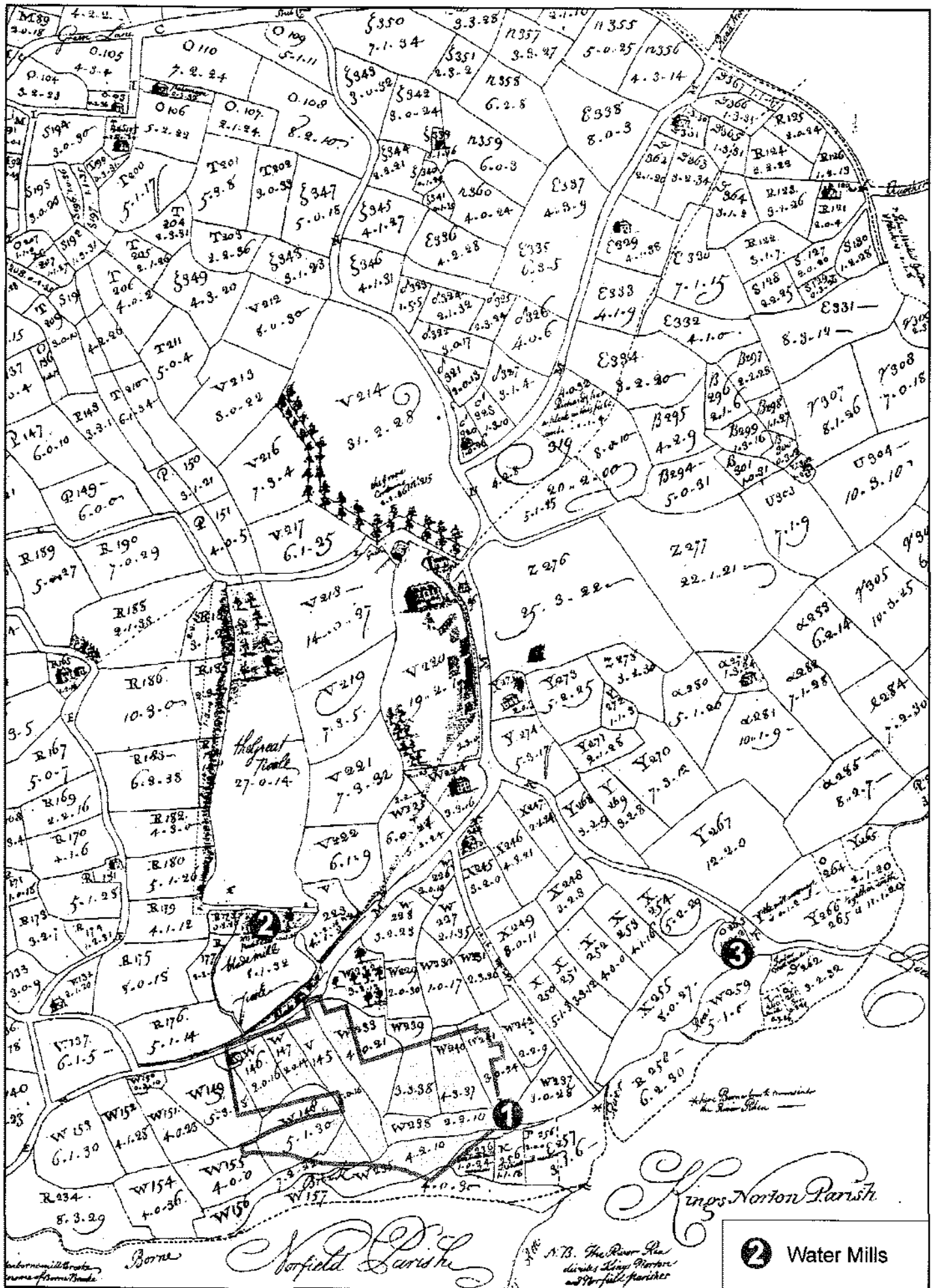


Fig.3

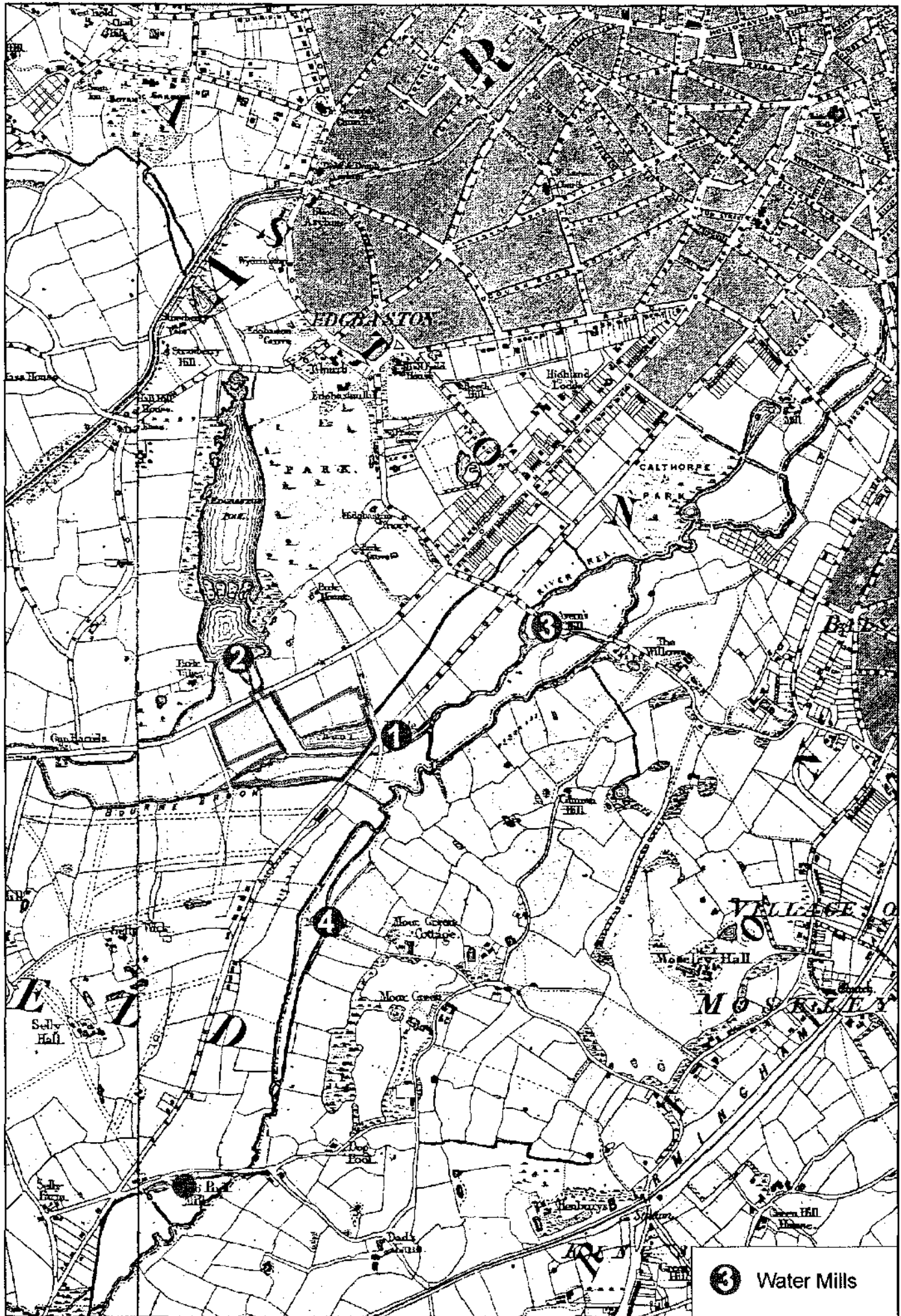


Fig.4

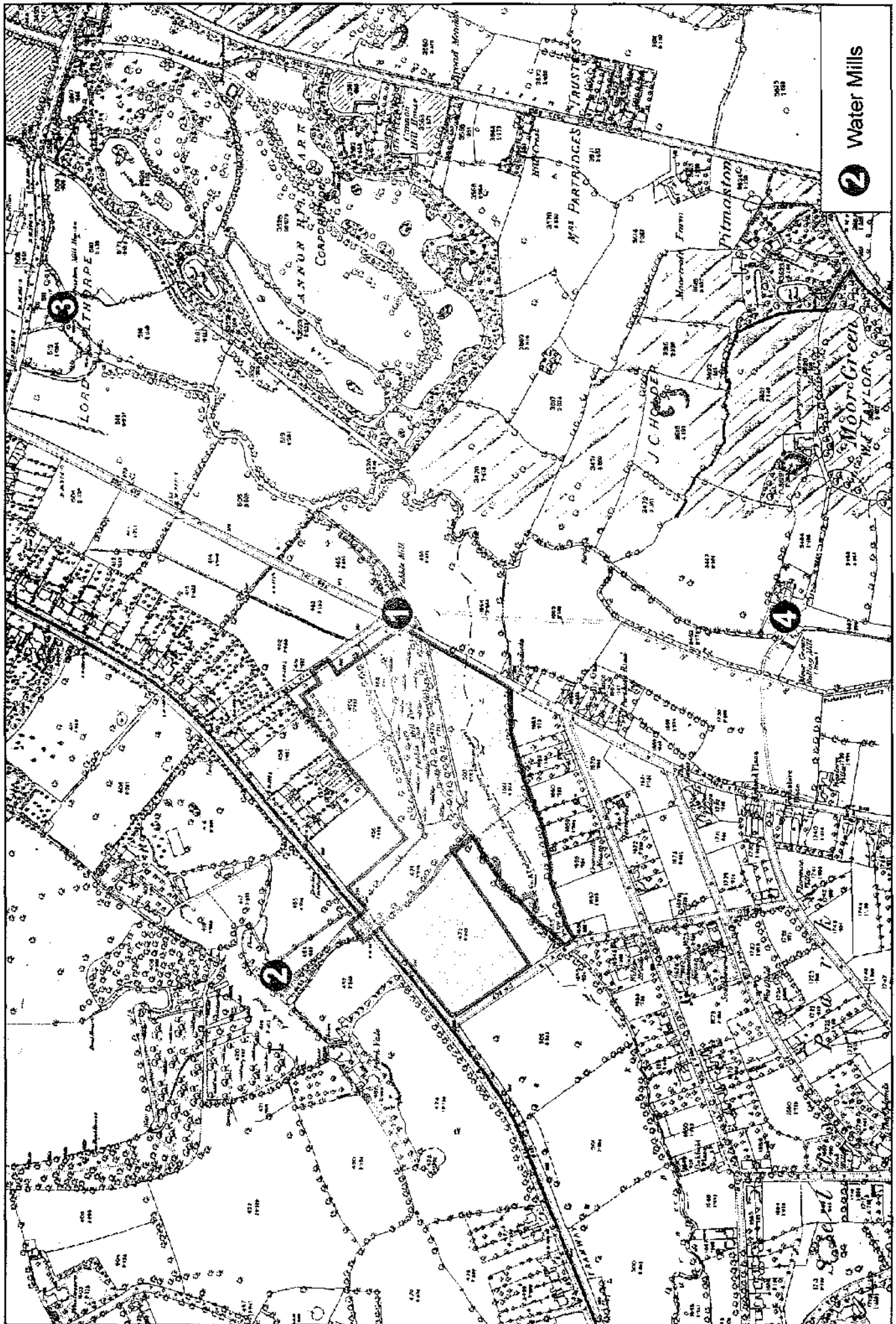


Fig 5

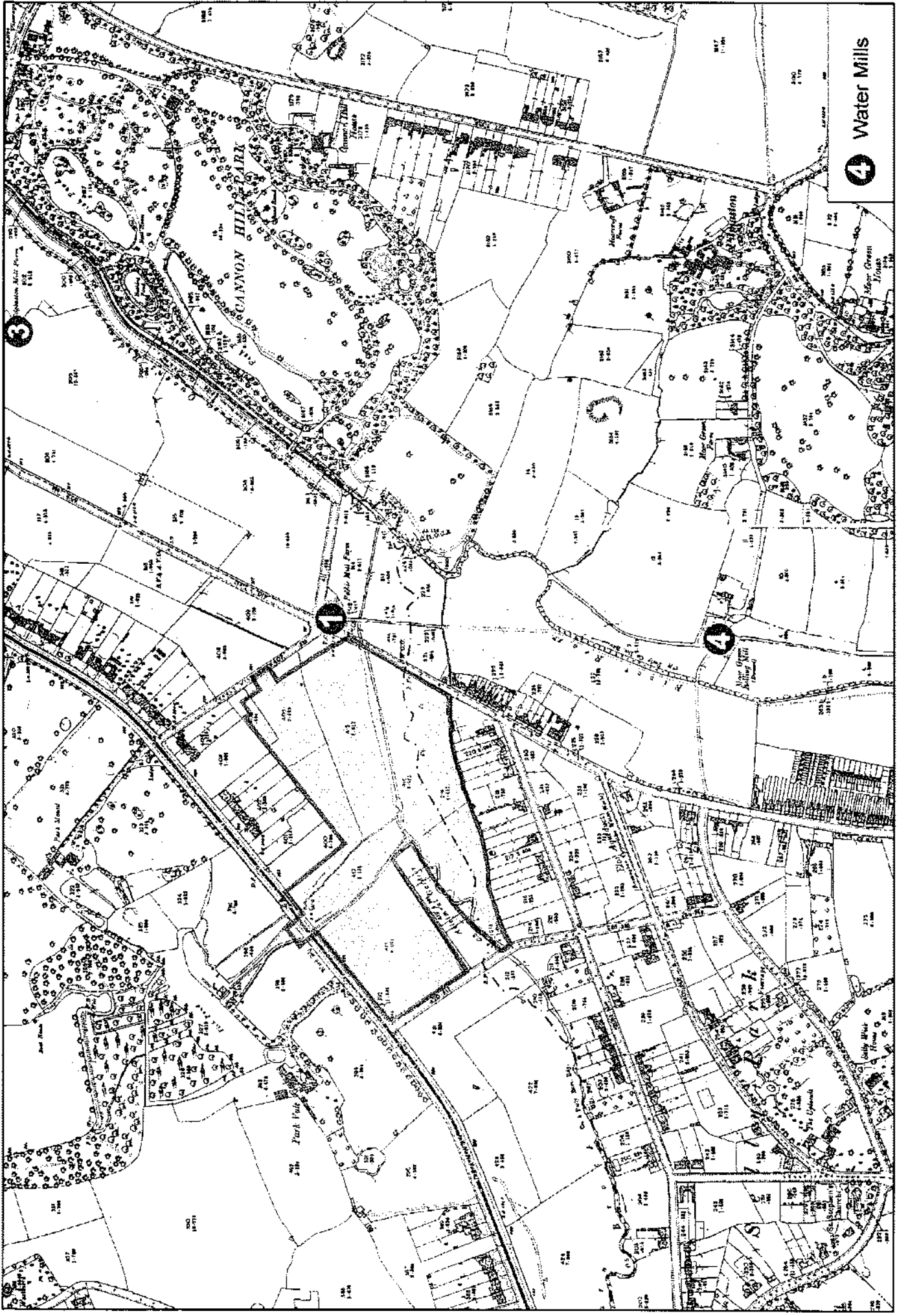


Fig.6



Fig. 7



Plate 1 The canalisation of the Bourn Brook

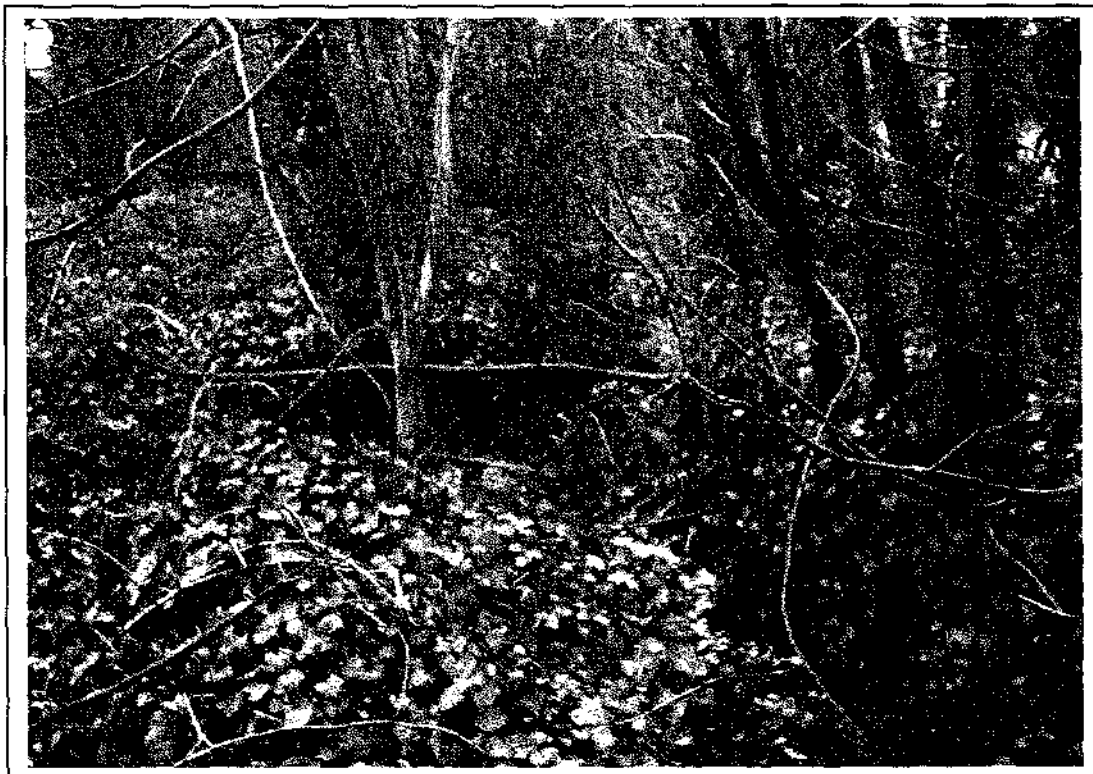


Plate 2 Possible watercourse between the Bourn Brook and River Rea



Plate 3 Pebble Mill Studios

Appendix 1

SMR Data

SMR 03040 - Site Name PEBBLE MILL WATERMILL

SMR Site Name Record
03040 - BI921 PEBBLE MILL WATERMILL Monument

There was probably a fulling mill here in the C16, but it was being used for blade grinding by the m

Classification and

Type and

WATERMILL 16th Century - 1500 AD to 1599 AD

Materials/Evidenc

DOCUMENTARY
EVIDENCE

Class

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP061836

Administrative

Ward Edgbaston, Birmingham
Historic County Warwickshire

Address

PERSHORE ROAD (W)

Historic Names

Status and other

Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 03040

Description

03040 There was probably a fulling mill here in the C16, but it was being used for blade grinding by the middle of the C17. By 1850 it had become a corn mill, and continued as such until c1850. The site of the mill is now occupied by the Birmingham National History Museum, and the site of the pool by the BBC TV Centre. <1> See O.S. 25 - Sheet 52. <2>

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Warks Watermills, , Booth DTN, , P.64, No.1
- (2) Map: , , 1890, Sheet 52

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

SMR 03039 - Site Name EDGBASTON MILL

SMR Site Name Record
03039 - B1920 EDGBASTON MILL Monument

There was a mill here in 1231 and it continued to operate as a corn mill until c 1880...in the early

Classification and

Type and

WATERMILL Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Materials/Evidenc

DOCUMENTARY
EVIDENCE

Class

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP065840

Administrative

Ward Edgbaston, Birmingham
Historic County Warwickshire

Address

EDGBASTON ROAD (N)
PERSHORE ROAD (W)

Historic Names

Status and other

Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 03039

Description

03039 There was a mill here in 1231 and it continued to operate as a corn mill until c 1880...in the early C19 it became known as Avern's Mill. The last known tenants were the Drew family in the 1870's. By this time the mill seems to have been suffering from a lack of water power, no doubt caused by mills further upstream. The mill was still standing in 1896, but has since been demolished, and only the mill house remains. <1> See O.S. 1890 25 Sheet 53. <2> Birmingham Watermill Survey 1990 <3> Agreement for evaluation prior to development. <3> Mentioned as being nearby to windmill. John Heeley was paying rates for both mills <4> Two evaluation trenches revealed remains of the 18th and 19th century mill. Trench 1 located the N and E walls. The N wall contained the axle hole for the waterwheel and a wheel pit was found, probably the pit wheel. The E wall had been faced with a 19th century wall. A cobbled yard and two later walls were found to the N. Trench 2 located the S and E walls of the mill. The S wall contained the external hole for the waterwheel, and the pit wheel pit was found. The walls are between 0.005m and 1.0m below the present ground surface and preservation is excellent.<5>

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Warks Watermills, , Booth DTN, , P.64, No.1
- (2) Map: , , 1890, Sheet 53
- (3) Bibliographic reference: Birmingham Watermill Survey, , Demidowicz G, 1990, 33,90
- (4) Bibliographic reference: Birmingham Windmills, , McKenna J, 1985, 93,91
Evaluation Report: The former Tally Ho! Site, Edgbaston, Birmingham, , Williams, J, 2001,

Associated Finds

SMR 03041 - Site Name OVERMILL

SMR Site Name Record
03041 - B1922 OVERMILL Monument

Watermill on Chad Brook. Largely destroyed. Some of the buildings remain in derelict condition. <1>

Classification and

Type and

WATERMILL 16th Century - 1500 AD to 1599 AD

Class

Materials/Evidenc

RUINED BUILDING

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP05608374

Administrative

Ward Edgbaston, Birmingham
Historic County Warwickshire

Address

BRISTOL ROAD (S)

Historic Names

Status and other

Site of Special Scientific Interest
Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 03041

Description

03041 Watermill on Chad Brook. Largely destroyed. Some of the buildings remain in derelict condition. <1> There was a mill here in the C16. By the middle of the C17 it was being used for blade grinding. In 1843 it was a metal rolling mill operated by John Spurrier. The Spurrier family occupied the premises until the 1870's...The mill was driven by the lower pool in Edgbaston Park, which has since been drained. Some of the derelict buildings remain. <2> See O.S. 25 1890 - Sheet 52 - mill not shown, watercourses and marshy area once occupied by pool shown. <3> Part of the site is a SINC SINC/ 08.15 <4>

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Warks Watermills, , Booth, DTN, , No 116, p6
- (2) Map: , , , Sheet 52
- (3) Monograph: , , , 1890,
- (4) Bibliographic reference: SINC, , NCC, 01/89,

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

SMR 03038 - Site Name MOOR GREEN FORGE WATERMILL

SMR 03038 - BI919 Site Name MOOR GREEN FORGE WATERMILL Record Monument
C16, closed in 1880's. Traces of watercourses still visible <1> Details not discernible, filled to g

Classification and

Type and

WATERMILL 16th Century - 1500 AD to 1599 AD

Materials/Evidenc

DOCUMENTARY
EVIDENCE

Class

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP061830

Administrative

Ward Moseley, Birmingham
Historic County Warwickshire

Address

HOLDERS LANE (E)
FIRST AVENUE (W)

Historic Names

Status and other

Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 03038

Description

03038 C16, closed in 1880's. Traces of watercourses still visible <1> Details not discernible, filled to ground level. <2> Birmingham watermill Survey 1990<3>. Moor Green Forge - a blade mill on this site was acquired by the Moore family in 1597, John Moore sold the mill to James Taylor in 1783. In 1841 Taylor sold the property to Charles Umpage who converted it for metal rolling, It was still at work in the 1880's. Some traces of the watercourses and part of the wheel pit, are still visible. <4>

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Warks Watermills, , Booth DTN, , P.64, No.1
- (2) Map: , , 1884, Sheet 52
- (3) Bibliographic reference: Birmingham Watermill Survey, , Demidowicz G, 1990, 33,90
- (4) Bibliographic reference: Warks Watermills, , Booth, , 110, 64

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

07/01/2003

SMR	Site Name	Record
01179 - BI127	GOLDEN LION INN	Monument

(Memorial) Probably early C16 and restored re-erected timber framed building with plastered infill,

Classification and**Type and**

INN Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Class**Materials/Evidenc**

EXTANT BUILDING

Rating and**Location****National Grid**

SP066836

Administrative

Ward	Moseley, Birmingham
Historic County	Warwickshire

AddressRUSSELL ROAD (E)
EDGBASTON ROAD (N)**Historic Names****Status and other**

Listed Building (II)
Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 01179

Description

01179 (Memorial) Probably early C16 and restored re-erected timber framed building with plastered infill, the ground floor faced in brick. Two storeys with gable end tiled roof. First floor has 3 leaded early C18 casements with 2 original unglazed wing lights. Ground floor has exposed storey posts with heavy console brackets supporting first floor. Two restored early C18 bay windows with leaded lights and pent tiled roofs. Two later ledged doors. Three gables with curved bases to studding, plain bargeboards. C18 painted inn sign. W elevation has open restored timber gallery above modern brick pier loggia. <1> Originally came from High Street, Deritend, re-erected on present site in 1911. Repairs and treatment of timber carried out in 1977. Last evaluated 14/4/82 and in good condition. Structure only of archaeological interest as it is not in situ. LB description as early C16, possibly mid-late C16?<2>

Sources

- (1) Index: List of Bldngs SAHI, , DoE, 1977, Birmingham
- (2) Evaluation Report: , , Harris, D, 1991,

Associated Finds**Associated Events/Activities****Associated Individuals**

SMR 02280 - **Site Name** PARKSGROVE SCHOOL

SMR 02280 - B1546 **Site Name** PARKSGROVE SCHOOL **Record** Monument
c 1820-30 early villa set well back from road at the end of long drive in spacious ground adjoining

Classification and

Type and

SCHOOL 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD

Class

Materials/Evidenc

EXTANT BUILDING

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP058842

Administrative

Ward Edgbaston, Birmingham
Historic County Warwickshire

Address

BRISTOL ROAD (S)

Historic Names

Status and other

Listed Building (II)
Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 02280

Description

02280 c 1820-30 early villa set well back from road at the end of long drive in spacious ground adjoining Edgbaston Park. Formerly part of the Calthorpe Estate. Two storeys stucco faced with hipped slate roof, flat eaves; cornices stucco chimneys. Three bay entrance front, glazing bar sash windows in round-edged reveals. Architrave surround doorway with side lights. Ground floor screened by a cast iron trellis verandah with tent roof, centre bay pedimented. S garden front also of 3 bays with plinth and sill band. Similar windows to entrance front with addition of a tripartite bow window on the ground floor. Extending this elevation to the W is a wing with large Gothic windows (of c 1840) of 3 lights with cast iron glazing bars and stained glass set in tracery. Internally house underwent considerable modifications in mid C19 and in the late 70s-80s. Room with iron Gothic windows has an elaborately painted ceiling with quatrefoil panels of c 1850-60 and a heavy marble shafted fireplace. Dining room has fine oak panelling with crocket and stiff leaf ornament, and a medieval overmantel with a graffito decorated hood. Good door furniture, in particular ironwork of hinges. Staircase of c 1880 Gothicised with twisted iron balusters, decorated finialed wooden newel posts. To rear, by service wing, a 2 storey red brick addition was made c 1870-80. Former chapel on ground floor. Five windows with Lincoln tracery; interior altered.

<1>

Sources

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

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

SMR 02282 - **Site Name** PARK MOUNT HOUSE

SMR 02282 - BI548 **Site Name** PARK MOUNT HOUSE **Record** Monument

c 1829-30 (Calthorpe lease). A substantial 4 bay, 2 storey stucco villa set in park like grounds now

Classification and

Type and

HOUSE 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD

Class

Materials/Evidenc

EXTANT BUILDING

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP058839

Administrative

Ward Edgbaston, Birmingham

Historic County Warwickshire

Address

BRISTOL ROAD (S)

Historic Names

Status and other

Listed Building (II)

Development Control Area (South)

Reference Number - 02282

Description

02282 c 1829-30 (Calthorpe lease). A substantial 4 bay, 2 storey stucco villa set in park like grounds now used as a golf course. E

entrance front with deep plinth, rusticated quoins, deep shallow entablature returned from porch across ground floor, the top course

acting as sill band to first floor Frieze, flat shallow boxed eaves to hipped slate roof. Later brick chimneys. Tripartite ground floor

windows set on plinth. First floor windows wood casements set in architrave surrounds. Monumental Greek Doric coupled fluted

column porch set on plinths. Deep entablature with slight breaks in line with columns, Greek Doric pilasters to wall. Double

panelled doors in panelled pilaster frame with cornice, rectangular fanlight set above. Three bay S return with the windows set in

shallow rectangular panels. W front has left hand break containing 3 storeys (service side). Round headed stair window to first floor off centre. Built out section of ground floor with rusticated doorway. <1>

Sources

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

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

SMR 01367 - **Site Name** PRIORY ROAD, LATE C19 HOUSE

SMR 01367 - B1315 **Site Name** PRIORY ROAD, LATE C19 HOUSE **Record** Monument

c 1893-96. Architect JH Chamberlain for Mr Bunce. Substantial well built, red brick stone dressed ho

Classification and

Type and

HOUSE 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD

Class

Materials/Evidenc

EXTANT BUILDING

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP060842

Administrative

Ward Edgbaston, Birmingham

Historic County Warwickshire

Address

PRIORY ROAD (N)

Historic Names

Status and other

Listed Building (II)

Conservation Area

Development Control Area (South)

Reference Number - 01367

Description

01367 c 1893-96. Architect JH Chamberlain for Mr Bunce. Substantial well built, red brick stone dressed house of late Bham Gothic

school. Set back from road with a carriage sweep. Stands on 2 full storeys with attic floor in steep gable end. Clay tile roof with cresting tiles. Asymmetrical elevation with slight gabled break to right hand. Prominent red brick chimney stack, with splayed bases

of tumbled brickwork. Typical high quality ornamental cut brickwork to eaves. Principal feature of front is a 1 ft, ashlar shafted and

sharply bowed, oriel window and with wrought iron finished tiled spirelet. Cusped stone panels to apron. Oriel supported from ground

floor by large cut stone corbel bracket with dressed and cut brickwork to ledged squat buttress base. Porch abuts the break and has

coupled shafts with stiff leaf caps, small pent roof crested by quatrefoil iron flower guard to window above. To left hand of front wall is

blank with an external brick chimney. Garden front has off centre gable and brick detailing. Set back to right of front is short link to

former billiard room, partly obscured by later conservatory. Wall surface of billiard rm dressed with marble tiles with decorated frieze

and half quatrefoil containing a relief carving of herons flanked by rosettes. Interior retains doors and door furniture typical of Chamberlain but panelling in the hall and on staircase of later date. House is a later work by Chamberlain and reveals some hint of

'Cadogan Sq' London influence. <1>

Sources

(1) Index: List of Bldngs SAHI, , DoE, 1977, Birmingham

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

SMR 03669 - **Site Name** PERSHORE ROAD C19 HOUSE

SMR 03669 - B11305 **Site Name** PERSHORE ROAD C19 HOUSE **Record** Monument

Includes No 2 Selly Wick Rd. Circa 1840. Stucco; slate roof. Two storeys; 5 bays. Ground floor with

Classification and

Type and

HOUSE 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD

Class

Materials/Evidenc

EXTANT BUILDING

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP058830

Administrative

Ward Selly Oak, Birmingham
Historic County Warwickshire

Address

PERSHORE ROAD (E)
SELLY WICK ROAD (S)

Historic Names

Status and other

Listed Building (II)
Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 03669

Description

03669 Includes No 2 Selly Wick Rd. Circa 1840. Stucco; slate roof. Two storeys; 5 bays. Ground floor with banded rustication and 2 windows, a pair of doors with rectangular fanlights and flanked by Tuscan pilasters supporting a single entablature and blocking course and then another 2 windows. First floor with central blank window and 4 windows sitting on a moulded stringcourse. All windows sashes in moulded surrounds, eared on the ground floor, the first floor windows with panelled aprons. The returns similar, with the entrance to No 2 Selly Wick Rd on the left and that to No 663 Pershore Rd on the right. <1>

Sources

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

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

SMR 03951 - Site Name EDGBASTON HALL PARK

SMR Site Name Record
03951 - BI1572 EDGBASTON HALL PARK Monument

Late C18th landscaped Park, now used as a golf course, to Edgbaston Hall.<1> Probably designed accor

Classification and

Type and

PARK 18th Century - 1700 AD to 1799 AD

Class

Materials/Evidenc

STRUCTURE

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP05598437

Administrative

Ward Edgbaston, Birmingham
Historic County Warwickshire

Address

BRISTOL ROAD (S)
EDGBASTON PARK ROAD (N)

Historic Names

Status and other

Registered Park or Garden
Conservation Area
Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 03951

Description

03951 Late C18th landscaped Park, now used as a golf course, to Edgbaston Hall.<1> Probably designed according to Capability Brown c1776.<2>

Sources

- (1) Index: Register of Parks & Gardens SAHL, , DoE, 1986, Pt 43, Wes
- (2) Monograph: , , , , Untitled s

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

SMR 20043 - **Site Name** FORMER ROAD

SMR 20043 - BI1689 **Site Name** FORMER ROAD **Record** Monument

Classification and

Type and

ROAD - to

Class

Materials/Evidenc

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP057840

Administrative

Ward

Edgbaston, Birmingham

Historic County

Warwickshire

Address

BRISTOL ROAD (S)

Historic Names

Status and other

Development Control Area (South)

Reference Number - 20043

Description

Sources

(1) Map: , , , ,

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

SMR 01298 - Site Name PEEL'S STATUE, POLICE TRAINING

SMR 01298 - B1246 Site Name PEEL'S STATUE, POLICE TRAINING Record Monument

Balsall Heath B5. Statue of Sir Robert Peel in front of Police Training College. Formerly listed und

Classification and

Type and

COMMEMORAT 19th Century - 1855 AD to
IVE

Class

Materials/Evidenc

STRUCTURE

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP064841

Administrative

Ward Edgbaston, Birmingham
Historic County Warwickshire

Address

PERSHORE ROAD (W)

Historic Names

Status and other

Listed Building (II)
Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 01298

Description

01298 Balsall Heath B5. Statue of Sir Robert Peel in front of Police Training College. Formerly listed under Calthorpe Park, Edgbaston. 1855, bronze standing figure in contemporary dress but with cloak over arm in antique marker. A good statue by the Birmingham sculptor Peter Hollins. <1>

Sources

(1) Index: List of Bldngs SAHI, , DoE, 1977, Birmingham

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

SMR 01368 - **Site Name** EDGBASTON, 156 BRISTOL ROAD

SMR **Site Name** **Record**
01368 - BI316 EDGBASTON, 156 BRISTOL ROAD Monument
House <1>

Classification and

Type and

HOUSE 19th Century - 1830 AD to 1840 AD

Class

Materials/Evidenc

EXTANT BUILDING

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP064841

Administrative

Ward Edgbaston, Birmingham
Historic County Warwickshire

Address

BRISTOL ROAD (E)

Historic Names

Status and other

Listed Building (II)
Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 01368

Description

01368 House <1>

Sources

(1) Index: List of Bldngs SAHI, , DoE, 1977, List no.28

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

SMR 02279 - Site Name 247 BRISTOL RD (W SIDE),

SMR Site Name Record
02279 - BI545 247 BRISTOL RD (W SIDE), Monument

No 147 and screen walls, gates and gatepiers. c 1840-50 lodge to Parkgrove School One storey 3 bays

Classification and

Type and

LODGE 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD

Class

Materials/Evidenc

STRUCTURE

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP061840

Administrative

Ward Edgbaston, Birmingham

Historic County Warwickshire

Address

BRISTOL ROAD (S)

Historic Names

Status and other

Listed Building (II)

Development Control Area (South)

Reference Number - 02279

Description

02279 No 147 and screen walls, gates and gatepiers. c 1840-50 lodge to Parkgrove School One storey 3 bays stucco faced with

hipped slate roof and flat eaves. Egyptian eared architrave surrounds to windows and doorway. Screen walls and gatepiers built on at

right angles across drive entrance are also of stucco with pedestrian gates flanking the carriage gates and ball finialed tall gatepiers. <1>

Sources

(1) Index: List of Bldngs SAHJ, , DoE, 1982,

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

SMR 02281 - **Site Name** PARKGROVE SCHOOL, STABLE

SMR 02281 - BI547 **Site Name** PARKGROVE SCHOOL, STABLE **Record** Monument

Stable block to NE of Parkgrove School c 1850 stable block of stuccoed brick at right angles to front

Classification and

Type and

STABLE 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD

Class

Materials/Evidence

EXTANT BUILDING

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP059842

Administrative

Ward Edgbaston, Birmingham
Historic County Warwickshire

Address

BRISTOL ROAD (S)

Historic Names

Status and other

Listed Building (II)
Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 02281

Description

02281 Stable block to NE of Parkgrove School c 1850 stable block of stuccoed brick at right angles to front of house. Hipped slate roof with central cupola on ridge. <1>

Sources

(1) Index: List of Bldgs SAHI, , DoE, 1982,

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

SMR 02311 - **Site Name** CANNON HILL PARK, BRIDGE

SMR 02311 - BI577 **Site Name** CANNON HILL PARK, BRIDGE **Record** Monument

Dated 1875 but possibly a rebuild of early C19 bridge of red brickwork. Pointed rubber brick arch bu

Classification and

Type and

BRIDGE 19th Century - 1800 AD to 1899 AD

Class

Materials/Evidenc

STRUCTURE

Rating and

Location

National Grid

SP064836

Administrative

Ward Moseley, Birmingham
Historic County Warwickshire

Address

QUEENS RIDE (W)

Historic Names

Status and other

Listed Building (II)
Development Control Area (South)
Reference Number - 02311

Description

02311 Dated 1875 but possibly a rebuild of early C19 bridge of red brickwork. Pointed rubber brick arch buttresses stone capped to swept abutments. Stone dressed pierced brick balustrades with stone copings. Gauged brick framed roundels decorate the spandrels. Simplified elements of Birmingham gothic. <1>

Sources

(1) Index: List of Bldngs SAHI, , DoE, 1982, Birmingham

Associated Finds

Associated Events/Activities

Associated Individuals

Associated Organisations

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Simon Buteux BA MPhil MIFA or Iain Ferris BA MIFA

Field Archaeology Unit, The University of Birmingham,

Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT

Tel: 0121 414 5513 Fax: 0121 414 5516

Email: BUFAU@bham.ac.uk Web: <http://www.bufau.bham.ac.uk>

B. U. F. A. U.

