

**BIRMINGHAM
CITY UNIVERSITY
EASTSIDE CAMPUS**

**Archaeological
Desk-Based Assessment**

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**Birmingham City University,
Eastside Campus**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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SUMMARY

In February 2008, Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment in respect of a proposed development site in the Eastside area of Birmingham City centre (NGR SP 0768 8698). The work was undertaken on behalf of Ove Arup and Partners Ltd. and is the latest of a series of archaeological assessments occasioned by plans to regenerate the eastern part of the city.

The current study area extends to a total area of 1.69ha and is bounded by Park Street Gardens to the west, the boundary of the proposed City Park (south of Albert Street) to the north, New Canal Street to the east, the railway to the south. The current desk-based assessment has established that, in the 16th century, the study area lay beyond the limits of Birmingham town centre and within the bounds of 'Little Park' and, by the 18th century was in use as undeveloped fields and gardens. It was not until the later 18th century that urban expansion encroached eastwards from the town beyond Park Street, spurred on by the arrival first of the canal system in 1790, becoming fully developed by 1828. With the arrival of the London and Birmingham Railway in 1838, the character of the study area gradually took on a less residential character with the introduction of warehousing, commercial and industrial premises and by late 19th century, characteristic plans of back to back housing arranged in terraces are interspersed with commercial and small scale industrial buildings. Twentieth century development saw the gradual substitution of remaining back to back residential terraces by larger commercial and industrial buildings. The majority of the late 19th- and 20th-century structures that previously occupied the study area have been demolished since 2002.

In accordance with §.10 (ii) of the Project Brief a scheme for evaluation trenching is proposed, forming the next stage of archaeological assessment within the study area. Trench locations have been designed both to assess the general survival and nature of archaeological deposits within the area and specifically to investigate the early post-medieval boundary ditch of the Little Park and the possible eastern limit of cultivation soils identified to the west of the study area during previous phases of work.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 Birmingham Archaeology were commissioned by Ove Arup and Partners Ltd. to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment in respect of a proposed development site in Birmingham, Eastside (hereafter, the 'Study Area'). The assessment forms the initial stage in a phased programme of archaeological investigations designed to determine the location and extent of any archaeological remains within the site boundary in advance of redevelopment.

1.1.2 The present desk-based assessment was required in accordance with Policy 8.36 of Birmingham City Council's Unitary Development Plan, the City Council's Archaeology Strategy, which has been adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance, and with government advice in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16; Archaeology and Planning (PPG16).

1.1.3 This report outlines the results of the assessment, which has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IFA, 2001) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA, 2002). The assessment conformed to a project brief set by Birmingham City Council (Appendix C) and with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by Birmingham Archaeology.

1.2 Study Area: Location and Designations

1.2.1 The study area is located in the Eastside area of Birmingham City centre, c.800m due east of St Philip's Cathedral, and is centred on NGR SP 0768 8698 (Figure 1). It extends to a total area of 1.69ha and is bounded by Park Street Gardens to the west, the proposed boundary of the City Park south of Albert Street to the north, New Canal Street to the east and by the railway to the south (Figure 2).

1.2.2 No statutory listed buildings or archaeological sites identified on the Birmingham City Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) exist within the boundary of the study area; the line of a former ditch (SMR 20690) does, however, coincide with the western side of the study area, reflecting the boundary between the Bartholomew's car park and Park Street Gardens.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The principal objective of the project, as stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology, 2008), was to 'define the likely extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains in the area of proposed development in order to determine the location and extent of archaeological trenching'.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Documentary Research

2.1.1 The desk-based assessment comprised a site inspection (including external inspection of existing buildings) and an examination of published and unpublished written records, illustrations, maps, and archaeological and geological records held at Birmingham City and University of Birmingham Libraries. The Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

was also consulted. A search was made of all readily available published and unpublished sources.

2.2 Cartographic Sources

2.2.1 Birmingham is fortunate in having an extensive series of early maps, beginning in the early 18th century, which allow for a fairly detailed understanding to be gained of the later development of the city. A list of cartographic sources is given in Appendix A(i) below.

2.3 Site Assessment

2.2.1 Further to the completion of preliminary documentary research, a site assessment was made to assess the topography and current land use within the study area and included an external inspection of all existing buildings within the limits of the study area itself and its immediate environs.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geological Background

3.1.1 Central Birmingham is built on part of a narrow Keuper sandstone ridge that stretches from the Lickey Hills in the southwest to Sutton Coldfield in the northeast. To the east and southeast of the city, owing to a fault in the sandstone, the ridge falls away sharply towards Digbeth and the valley of the River Rea, one of the tributaries of the Tame. The study area occupies a position towards the bottom of the ridge where it begins to level out into the floodplain of the River Rea. The geological succession in the study area consists of sandy and gravelly drift of glacial age, overlying strata of the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation of Triassic age. A major fault line lies about 1km south-east of the study area.

3.2 Topography of the Study Area

3.2.1 The study area falls generally from the north-east and south-west corners (109.5m AOD and 113m AOD respectively) towards the south-east corner at a height of *c.*108m AOD

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Early Development of Birmingham

4.1.1 At the time of the Domesday survey, Birmingham constituted an insignificant agricultural settlement with nine peasant households sharing two plough teams and supporting a population of around 50 people. Following the granting of a market charter in 1166, it would appear the town went through a period of rapid economic growth (Holt 1985), and within a century the settlement was transformed into a prosperous manufacturing and market town.

4.1.2 In 1250, the year in which the town purchased the right to hold an annual four-day fair at Ascensontide, the lords of the manor transformed Birmingham into a manorial borough. The early growth of the town was associated with a converging pattern of important local transport routes, including roads from Coventry, Warwick, Stratford, Worcester, Wolverhampton and Lichfield (Watt, 2001). Evidence for the 14th- and 15th-century economy of the town is scarce, though it is apparent both the cloth industry and the regionally important cattle market contributed to the town's growing significance.

4.1.3 The early industrial development of the historic town of Birmingham was focussed on the areas of Digbeth and Deritend, to the south of the current study area which thus remained undeveloped until the later years of the 18th century (see §.4.2 below).

4.2 Development of the Study Area

- 4.2.1 The study area lies outside of the area occupied by the medieval town of Birmingham; Hill and Bickley's conjectural reconstruction of the town in 1553 (Figure 3) shows the study area forming a part of the undeveloped '*Little Park*', a deer park of medieval origin which originally extended to the west as far as High Street but was reduced in size when Moor Street and Park Street were constructed in the 13th century. The area later became the freehold of Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of London, and part of the Lord's demesne lands. Hill and Bickley's map illustrates a large ditch, aligned north-south, to the west of the study area, forming the boundary between Little Park and the lands of the 'late Gild' (the Guild of the Holy Cross). This course of the ditch corresponds roughly with the western limit of the current study area, following the line which separates Park Street Gardens from Bartholomew's car park on the west side of Bartholomew Street, and is included on the Birmingham City SMR (ref. 20690).
- 4.2.2 The study area remained undeveloped until the latter years of the 18th century and is shown as open fields on maps by Westley's (1731), Bradford (1750) and Hanson (1778): Figure 3, 4 and 5 respectively. In each of these 18th-century maps, the area of Park Street gardens appears to be partly occupied by orchard, while in the latter maps, the open area to the east is subdivided by a series of tree-lined boundaries. The line of the former ditch is retained within the pattern of field boundaries, though it would appear to have been infilled by this date. St. Bartholomew's Chapel was built on the plot of land at the north-west of the study area in 1749 and is first depicted in Bradford's map of one year later (Figure 5). The extent of urban expansion depicted on the 18th century maps is confined to Digbeth to the south, and to the west and southern end of Park Street, which effectively formed the eastern limit of the developed town at this time. Earlier development of the area east of Park Street was hindered to a considerable extent by the refusal of the landowner, Sherlock, to grant building leases (VCH 1964, 8), and was only made possible by a private Act of Parliament of 1766 removing the impediment and allowing Sherlock's successor, Sir Thomas Gooch, to grant long-term leases and consolidate his holdings by exchanging plots of land (Hislop 2003, 7).
- 4.2.3 The process of urbanisation on the eastern edge of the city began in earnest in 1790 with the construction of the Digbeth Branch Canal and, three years later, the Warwick and Birmingham Canal (first apparent on Kempson's map of 1810, Figure 7). The construction of the canals served as a catalyst to accelerate development and within a short period of time, the whole of the surrounding area was covered by a grid pattern of streets covering a total of *c.*50 acres (Baker 1999). Colonisation of the new street pattern was not immediate however, being initially confined to the western areas and, as late as Pigott-Smith's survey of 1828 (Figure 9), the areas to the east of Canal Street and north of Banbury Street continued to display an essentially pastoral aspect. Within the current study area, new roads were laid out in a rectilinear fashion, based in part upon a pre-existing pattern of lanes apparent on the earlier maps. North of Bordesley Street, the principal axial street, further east-west streets were laid out on a slightly divergent alignment; these streets becoming Fazeley Street and Banbury Street. The western end of Fazeley Street, as with Bordesley Street, was based on a pre-existing lane which opened onto Park Street and is shown on Hanson's map of 1778. Running perpendicular to these streets, and respecting the alignment of Park Street to the west, were Bartholomew Street and Canal Street (now New Canal Street). Development within the current study area, between Park Street and the canal, occurred fairly quickly compared to the eastern parts, as is evident from an examination of Kempson's map of 1810. Kempson's map also first depicts the overspill burial ground of St Martin's Church (the present Park Street gardens) to the west of the study area.
- 4.2.4 The first source to illustrate the development of the study area in any detail is Pigott-Smith's survey of 1828 (Figure 9). Terraced, back to back housing, arranged around courts with associated yards and outbuildings (possibly housing small-scale domestic industries), is indicated over much of the area, though development fronting onto Canal Street appears

somewhat less uniform with larger, irregular yard areas, suggestive of industrial use. A mix of residential and industrial use is implied and such a picture is supported by the evidence of early trade directories which list a variety of trades within the area including brass and iron founding, coal dealing, bridle cutting, harness making and tin plate work (Watt, 2002, 13).

- 4.2.5 The final stimulus for urban development of the area as a whole came in the late 1830s with the arrival of the railway. The railways exploited the as yet relatively underdeveloped River Rea valley as a natural transport corridor into Birmingham. The Grand Junction Railway was technically the first to reach Birmingham with a temporary terminus at Duddeston. However, the London and Birmingham Railway were the first to make it to the city centre when they opened a station at Curzon Street in 1838. The Birmingham terminus, comprising both passenger and goods stations, straddled the western end of Curzon Street to the north and east of the current study area. The station building is first represented on Ackerman's prospect of 1847 (Figure 10) and on the map of Birmingham of 1849 (Figure 11). A scheme for a proposed half-mile 'railway boulevard' leading to the new station from the junction of High Street and New Street never came to fruition, being abandoned in the face of opposition from local landowners. In 1846, the London and Birmingham Railway merged with the Grand Junction Railway, along with the Manchester and Birmingham Railway to form the London and North Western Railway (LNWR) who began work on a more central terminus at New Street, completing the link to the London mainline in 1854; the rail extension is indicated as proposed in 1849 (Figure 11) and extant in 1855 (Figure 12).¹ Following the opening of the more central terminus, Curzon Street continued as a goods station only until final closure in 1936. Of the terminus buildings, only the LMS Goods Offices (Figure 2, Plate 5) survives;² it is a Grade I listed building (Appendix B) and is included on the Birmingham City SMR (ref. 01220).
- 4.2.6 With the coming of the railway, the character of the study area gradually took on a less residential character with the introduction of warehousing, commercial and industrial premises. By the time of the Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1:2500 map of 1890 (Figure 13), the study area shows characteristic plans of back to back housing arranged in terraces interspersed with commercial and small scale industrial buildings. The street blocks to the east and west of Bartholomew Street are laid out in a regular, ordered manner, though the block to the north of Banbury Street, being of an irregular quadrilateral (almost triangular) plan, is somewhat more uneven. Previous studies (Watt 2002, 14) have identified a wide range of trades and industries being undertaken within the study area at this time, many probably on a semi-domestic level; these include carriage and railway lamp manufacture, blacksmithing, tinsplate working, brushmaking, patternmaking, fish curing, bottle washing, iron founding, coal dealing and scale making. Tradesmen listed include carpenters and bricklayers, while public houses stood in Bartholomew Street (*The Hen and Chickens*), Banbury Street (*The Black Horse*) and New Canal Street (*The American Inn*); a coffee shop and lodging house are also listed. Duddeston Row to the north (the present Albert Street), being a more prominent thoroughfare, included a number of shops and commercial premises including newsagents, confectioners and butchers, while the commercial influence of the railway depot is reflected in the listing of the carriers Pickford and Company (Hislop 2003, 8). To the west of the study area, the burial ground had, by this date, been transformed to Park Street Gardens; the 'long disused burial ground of St Martin's' had been acquired by the Corporation of Birmingham in 1879 together St Bartholomew's churchyard to be converted for the purposes of public recreation (Watt 2001, 23).

¹ The extension of the LNWR line to the New Street Terminus effectively formed the southern limit of the current study area, the raised line truncating the street blocks to the south of Fazeley Street.

² The building takes its name from the London, Midland and Scottish Railway (LMS) which was formed in 1923 under the consolidation of over 300 independent rail companies into the 'big four'; London, Midland and Scottish (LMS), Great Western (GWR), London and North Eastern (LNER), and Southern Railways.

- 4.2.7 Twentieth century development within the study area saw the gradual substitution of back to back residential terraces by larger commercial and industrial buildings. Back to backs survived until the 1920s to the western side of Bartholomew Street and fronting onto Duddeston Row (Figure 15), though by the time of the Ordnance Survey County Series 3rd Revision map of 1937 (Figure 16), the majority of the 19th-century arrangements have been lost with only small, isolated pockets of early residential development surviving amidst newer industrial structures. An analysis of historic Ordnance Survey coverage (Figures 14-18) illustrates the gradual process of renewal. A number of late 19th- /early 20th-century warehouses/factory buildings, recently demolished, were recorded during earlier assessments of the area (Watt 2001, 2002).
- 4.2.8 The majority of the structures within the study area have been demolished since 2002, leaving only the Woodman public house and the series of early- mid 20th-century structures to the south side of the western end of Fazeley Street (Plates 9-12). The recently demolished buildings comprised a mix of 2/3 storey industrial structures of late 19th- and mainly 20th-century date, latterly in use by various concerns including zinc die-casting, engineering and metal finishing. A rapid external inspection of some of these buildings was undertaken as part of a previous desk-based assessment (Watt, 2002), though interior inspection was not possible and the extent of cellars below the buildings is not known. Plates 16 and 17 date to this phase of work; they provide a general view of the nature of development within the study area prior to the recent demolitions, and are included here for reasons of completeness (see also Figure 19).

5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

5.1 Geotechnical Information

- 5.1.1 A borehole study undertaken in 2002 within the area of Bartholomew's car park (west of Bartholomew Street) revealed up to 3m of made ground, suggestive of infilled cellars (IRL, 2002). This interpretation was confirmed during fieldwork undertaken in 2007 (Richards, 2007; see §.5.2.7 below).
- 5.1.2 A geotechnical investigation was carried out by Geotechnical Engineering Ltd on behalf of Ove Arup and Partners in July 2007 within the area principally to the east of Bartholomew Street (Ove Arup and Partners, 2007). A total of 4 boreholes and 13 machine excavated test pits were dug (*ibid.* fig. 2) and revealed extensive made ground deposits over the full area of the site, varying in depth between 1.7m to the south-east and a maximum of 3.3m to the north-west of the study area (*ibid.*, 16). The deposits encountered included buried brick wall, intact floor slabs and rubble fill suggestive of extensive backfilled single-level basements. The full extent of the basements was not established.

5.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations and Studies

- 5.2.1 Gifford and Partners (1997) carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation and building recording on the former Curzon Street Station goods yard prior to redevelopment of the site and the construction of the Millennium Point, to the north-east of the present study area. Two former stable blocks, dating to the 1870s and 1897 respectively, were recorded, in addition to a two-storey structure built in 1845 and identified as the accommodation office for Gloucester Goods Warehouse, though later used as a stable. Three evaluation trenches were excavated, two of which confirmed the respective positions of two demolished 19th-century buildings. A sealed cultivation soil, exposed in two of the trenches, was related to the use of the site as a garden in the 18th / early 19th century.

- 5.2.2 Further to the evaluation outlined above, an archaeological watching brief was maintained on the former Curzon Street Station goods yard during groundworks associated with the construction of the Millennium Point (Gifford and Partners, 1998). The watching brief recorded sub-surface deposits containing 16th-, 17th- and 19th-century ceramic fragments, the earlier material representing a phase of activity pre-dating the creation of the goods yard. The watching brief also recorded remains related to the railway era use of the site, including the footings of two 19th-century turntables and later, 20th century features.
- 5.2.3 An archaeological watching brief undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology at Masshouse Circus, to the north-west of the present study area, in 2001 during groundworks associated with construction of a new highway revealed disarticulated human remains and coffin furniture related to the former graveyard of the 18th-century St. Bartholomew's chapel (Nielson and Duncan 2001, 3). No articulated remains were encountered, suggesting that the graveyard had been fairly effectively cleared following the demolition of the church in 1943.
- 5.2.4 Further archaeological observations undertaken in 2002 during excavations related to roadway reorganisation at Masshouse Circus, immediately north-west of the study area, revealed a series of brick foundations dating to the 18th century and later, in addition to articulated and disarticulated human remains related to the former graveyard of the 18th-century St. Bartholomew's chapel (Krakowicz and Rudge, 2002).
- 5.2.5 A series of archaeological desk-based studies has been previously undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in respect of a various sites within the immediate vicinity of the present study area in connection with the wider Eastside regeneration scheme (Watt 2001, Watt 2003, Hislop 2003, Driver 2005). These studies have served to confirm that up until the later years of the 18th century, the area to the east of Park Street and to the north of Digbeth constituted open parkland, being part of the demesne of the Lords of Birmingham, and that development occurred principally after 1766, precipitated to a large extent by the advent of the canal system (after 1790-3) and railway communication network (after 1838).
- 5.2.6 An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in 2005 in respect of an extensive area to the north of the current study area (Driver 2005), including the Millennium Point development. The assessment highlighted the potential for the area to further our understanding of the growth of Birmingham as an industrial centre in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 5.2.7 The excavation of eight trenches at Freeman Street (SMR 20785) revealed probable cultivation levels and features of medieval and post-medieval date surviving between extensive 18th- and 19th- century cellars (Hayes 2006). The soil levels measured between 0.25m and 0.6m in depth and contained numerous abraded sherds indicative of refuse spread on cultivated land. The presence of wasters within the assemblage suggests the possible existence of pottery kilns in the vicinity.
- 5.2.8 An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of four trenches was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) along the western side of the St Bartholomew's car park, west of Bartholomew Street in 2007 (Richards, 2007). The evaluation revealed extensive cellars throughout the site, those to the north being of mid 20th-century date and those to the south of earlier, 19th-century origin, probably related to the early residential development of the area illustrated in historic maps. In all cases, it was considered that the cellars had most likely truncated any earlier archaeological deposits. In the southern part of the car park area, a north-south aligned ditch was interpreted as a post-medieval water-course, deliberately back-filled, probably at the time of the initial residential development of the area. The ditch was cut through a buried topsoil and a mainly sterile, (?)colluvial layer. The lower layer did, however, produce a single sherd of Cistrercian/Midlands Blackware of late medieval/early post-medieval date (Richards 2007, 5).

5.3 Known Archaeological Sites

5.3.1 A search of the Birmingham City Council SMR revealed a single archaeological feature, the line of a former ditch (SMR 20690), running along the western boundary of the study area. A number of archaeological sites and listed buildings were identified adjoining / in the vicinity of the study area; these are listed in Table 1 below and are illustrated in Figure 2.

SMR No.	Type	Name	Date	Description
<i>Sites within/bounding Study Area</i>				
20690	Ditch	---	Med-C16	N/S aligned ditch, shown on Hill and Bickley. Exposed in trial trenching 2007.
<i>Sites adjoining / in vicinity of Study Area</i>				
01220	Listed Building	LMS Goods Office	1838	By Philip Hardwick. See Appendix B.
03922	Listed Building	Woodman Public House	1896-7	See Appendix B.
20276	Listed Building	7-12 Bartholomew Row	?C18 / C19	Houses and shops, now brassware factory. Mid C19 with poss C18 and early C19 remains. Three storeys above cellar.
20432	Site	Curzon Street Goods Yard	C19	
02467	Listed Building	Fox and Grapes Public House		Grade II Listed. Poss. Late C17 early C18 with mid C19 alterations.
20619	Site/Findspot	Park St and Bordesley St.	C18	Buried soil c1700, pit one Med sherd. Ref. Tavener 2000.
20689	Site	Gough's Hide Yard	C19	Hide yard in existence 1889
20692	Area	Park Street Burial Ground	C19	Overspill burial ground for St Martin's Church. Earliest legible gravestone 1814, disused by 1878.
20693	Site	Masshouse and Franciscan Convent	C17	Catholic masshouse begun 1687, pulled down 1688. Exact location unknown.
20695	Site	Playhouse	C18	Playhouse in existence in 1750
20724	Area	Masshouse Plot 7 Evaluation	Undated	Pit or ditch observed in section of excavation. Undated. Ref. Goad, 2006.
20727	House	27-28 Park Street	C19	C19 house with potentially earlier below ground remains.
20785	Area	Freeman St excavated features	Med - C19	Pits and soils containing med pottery, C18 cellars and walls. Ref. Hayes 2006.

Table 1: Summary of Listed Buildings and Archaeological Sites included on Birmingham SMR.

5.3.2 A number of listed buildings and archaeological sites exist within the vicinity of the study area; notably the Grade II Listed Woodman Public House (SMR 20690) and Grade I listed former LMS Office Building (SMR 01220) which stand opposite one another at the northern end of New Canal Street just beyond the study area to the north-east. The locally listed Eagle and Tun public house (LLB 242) is located on the junction of Banbury Street and New Canal Street to the east of the study area. Other buildings of note are the Grade II Fox and Grapes (SMR 02467) at the corner of Park Street and Freeman Street, Island House (LLB127) to the west of the study area at the junction of Albert Street and Fazeley Street and a number of locally listed buildings to the south side of the railway lines, namely Nos. 10, 16, and 17/18 New Canal Street and the former Solar Works in Bordesley Street (LLBs 243, 241, 244 and 43 respectively). The latter buildings are located within the extensive Warwick Bar, Bordesley Conservation Area (Figure 2), though they are all effectively shielded from the proposed development site by the railway viaduct that forms the southern limit of the study area.

6 SITE INSPECTION

6.1 Present Character

6.1.1 The study area extends to a total area of 1.69ha and is bounded by Park Street Gardens to the west, the proposed boundary of the City Park on Albert Street to the north, New Canal Street to the east and by the railway to the south. It comprises one full street block, two partial street blocks to the north (northern boundary defined by the southern limit of the proposed City Park), and two partial blocks to the south, the original street blocks here having been truncated by the extension of the LNWR line to New Street in 1854. The individual street blocks are defined by a series of tarmaced roads, which dissect the study area. Bartholomew Street runs on an approximately north-south alignment (parallel with Park Street and New Canal Street) between Albert Road to the north and, via a bridge beneath the rail line, Bordesley Road to the south. Banbury Street and Fazeley Street run perpendicularly between Bartholomew Street and New Canal Street; Fazeley Street extends westwards from Bartholomew Street to a junction with Park Street. Current land use within the study area comprises metalled roads, open spaces (mainly grassed), surfaced car parking, yards and standing buildings (Figure 2).

6.1.2 Little of historic interest survives above ground within the study area, the majority of the building stock having been demolished since 2002. The area to the west of Bartholomew Street and north of Fazeley Street presently constitutes car parking with mixed surfaces of tarmac, gravel and hard-standing (Plate 14). The eastern boundary of the car park comprises a low, multi-phase brick wall, while the western boundary is formed of a brick retaining wall, the level of the Park Street gardens to the west being some 1.5m above the level of the car park. The area between Bartholomew Street and New Canal Street is laid almost entirely to grass, following recent demolitions (Plates 1-3).

6.2 Buildings

6.2.1 No listed or locally listed buildings survive within the boundary of the study area. However, a number of standing buildings within the immediate environs of the study area have been identified as being of particular architectural, historic or aesthetic value. Some of these have statutory protection through their designation as Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest ('listed buildings'); others, although they may not meet the listing criteria, are included as structures of local importance, known as 'locally listed buildings' (LLB's).

Unlisted Buildings within the Study Area

6.2.2 The two southernmost street blocks at the south-west corner of the study area, truncated to the south by the railway in 1854, retain buildings of (?)late 19th/20th-century date. To the west of Bartholomew Street is an industrial/warehouse building of 1940/50s (Plates 11 & 12), first indicated on the Ordnance Survey Edition of 1952 (Figure 17), while to the east is a composite, light industrial structure of 20th- century date (Plates 9 & 10), possibly retaining earlier fabric in the section to the east which displays characteristic segmental-headed windows (Plate 9). The section of Bartholomew Street south of Fazeley Street retains an early cobbled surface (Plate 10). The buildings are of no inherent archaeological interest or architectural merit.

Listed and Locally Listed Buildings within the vicinity of the Study Area

6.2.3 The most prominent historic building within the immediate environs of the study area is the Grade I Listed *LMS Goods Office* (SMR 01220), built in 1838 as the Birmingham terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway. Like Euston, the company's London terminus, the Birmingham Station was designed by the architect Philip Hardwick. The surviving LMS

Goods Office building (Figure 2, Plate 5) flanked the formal entrance to the station and accommodated the company's Birmingham offices. It is a neo-classical structure in ashlar (rusticated at ground level), and faces west, fronting onto New Canal Street. A giant Ionic portico dominates the three-storey (reduced proportions to second floor) structure; the columns stand on a stone platform plinth broken by a flight of steps to the central doorway. The windows are glazing bar sashes with balustraded aprons, raised surround and console bracketed hoods at first floor level, and bracketed sills and raised surrounds at second floor level.

- 6.2.4 A Grade II listed *Woodman Public House* stands in a prominent corner location at the intersection of Albert Street and New Canal Street immediately to the north-east of the study area (Figure 2, Plate 4), opposite the LMS Goods Office. The Woodman dates to 1896-7 and is by the Birmingham architects James and Lister Lea (Girouard 1984, 237); it is a Grade II listed building (Appendix B) and is included on the Birmingham City SMR (ref. 03922). It is a two-storey, red brick building beneath a slate roof; the two elevations form a continuous frontage of semi-circular arched windows and doorways, the latter emphasized by flanking wall shafts and first-floor pedimented projections. Four-paneled doors with overlights, and large fixed-light windows with wooden panels below. Paired first-floor windows with square heads under common three-centred arches containing tympana with scrolled panels.
- 6.2.5 *The Eagle and Tun* (LLB 242) is a late 19th-century public house with classical detailing, designed by James and Lister Lea of Birmingham, and occupies a street corner position with frontages to both New Canal Street and Banbury Street, opposite the eastern boundary of the study area. It is built of red brick with terracotta dressings and has a slate roof with crested ridge tiles. The two-storey building of L-shaped plan. Apart from the main entrance at the corner there were two doors towards Banbury Street and one towards New Canal Street. The ground storey is arranged as a continuous series of segmental-arched doorways and windows with raised fluted keys and hood moulds articulated by canted pilasters. Fascia immediately above the keystones area surmounted by a moulded string. Paired first floor windows with segmental arches and Gibbs surrounds. Fluted frieze to moulded eaves cornice.
- 6.2.6 *The Fox and Grapes* (SMR 02467) at the corner of Park Street and Freeman Street is a Grade II listed building occupying a prominent corner position at the junctions of Freeman Street and Park Street, opposite Park Street Gardens to the south-west of the study area. Built in the late 17th or early 18th century, perhaps as a house, the original building survives though partially remodelled not long after 1867 when it suffered considerable damage in the Murphy Riots. Built of stuccoed brick, and retaining an old plain tile roof with stepped coped gable, and brick chimney stacks the main range has two main storeys and a gable lit attic. The front elevation towards Freeman Street is three window bays in length; the first floor openings survive but contain later 19th-century large pane sashes, though the central window is blocked. However, the principal feature of the building is the later 19th-century ground storey public house front. This is articulated by panelled pilasters with paired brackets above on a plain frieze, supporting a cornice. It incorporates large fixed light windows with leaded panes, and entrances in the centre of the Freeman Street front and at the southeast corner.
- 6.2.7 Located to the north-west of the study area, *Nos. 7-12 Bartholomew Row*, (SMR 20276) comprise a pair of houses with workshops attached to the rear. The street frontage is mid-19th-century in character, and in a similar style throughout. However it seems to be of more than one structural phase, and probably masks an accretive development, so it is possible that the building incorporates earlier remains. The houses are built of red brick with plaster dressings, and have separate slate roofs behind plain parapets. They are of three storeys, the proportions being reduced at second floor level. The house to the left is of three bays, that to the right of five bays. Each has a central doorway with semi-circular head, though the right hand one is slightly more elaborate having a pilastered architrave and projecting keystone. Most of the windows have moulded architraves, hood moulds and cornices, and although

survival is patchy at ground floor level, the fenestration of the upper storeys is retained and forms an interesting ensemble.

- 6.2.8 *Island House* (LLB 127) comprises a workshop and offices occupying a tapering, triangular corner plot between Albert Street and Fazeley Street to the west of the study area. It is dated 1913 and is built in a free classical style with a reconstituted stone facing simulating masonry with banded rustication, and brick plinth and parapets. Its unusual corner plot produces three fronts: one each to Albert and Fazeley Streets, and an apsidal entrance front at the apex of the site towards the junction of the two streets. There are three storeys, the upper floor being of reduced proportions, and the building stands on a low dark brick plinth, and has a plain frieze and moulded cornice at first floor level, and plain parapets. The side elevations are each of six large bays articulated by giant pilasters, embellished at the top with either aprons or festoons. Large fixed light windows incorporate mullions and transoms and glazing bars; boarding beneath the ground floor windows bears lozenge shaped panels. The second floor windows are lunettes with aprons and raised keystones. The central doorway of the three-bay entrance front has an architrave framed by unfluted columns with Ionic capitals and a triangular pediment. Between the door lintel and pediment is a raised panel rebated for a now vanished plaque. Egg and dart moulding embellishes the pediment. The windows are glazing bar sashes; those to the sides follow the curved surface of the wall; they have eared and shouldered architraves and raised keystones. The central windows are flanked by Tuscan columns, there is a dentilled cornice at parapet level and a triangular pediment over the central bay.
- 6.2.9 A series of further listed and locally listed buildings are located in the vicinity of the study area (see Figure 2, §.5.3.3 above), though their locations are such that any proposed development within the study area will have limited if any effect upon their setting, and they are thus not described in detail here.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Development of the Study Area

- 7.1.1 The current desk-based assessment has established that the study area lay within the bounds of *Little Park* in the 16th century and, by the 18th century was in use as undeveloped fields and gardens. It was not until the later 18th century that urban expansion encroached eastwards from the town centre of Birmingham into the study area, spurred on to a significant degree by the arrival of the canal system. Once started, however, development was rapid and by 1828 the area was fully occupied by residential and light industrial structures. The later 19th and 20th centuries saw the gradual shift away from residential use in favour of industrial and commercial development, traceable through documentary sources including historic maps and trade directories.

7.2 Archaeological Potential

Below Ground Archaeology

- 7.2.1 For the reasons outlined in §.7.1 above, the potential for early remains within the study area is low, although the survival of such remains cannot be emphatically rejected. Archaeological deposits are likely to have been significantly truncated by the construction of basements related to the 19th- and 20th-century buildings formerly occupying the site (see §.5.1.2, §.5.2.7), though excavations at Freeman Street (Hayes, 2006) have highlighted the possibility for survival of early deposits between later features.

- 7.2.2 Excavations at Freeman Street (Hayes, 2006) have revealed cultivation levels and features of medieval and post-medieval date, and have suggested the existence of pottery kilns in the vicinity. Cultivation soils of 18th-century date were also revealed during evaluation of the Curzon Street Goods Yard (Gifford and Partners, 1997). Further evaluation within the current study area thus has the potential both to reveal evidence pertaining to the eastern limit of medieval and early post-medieval cultivation and to enhance understanding of the utilisation of the area prior to residential development in the later 18th and 19th centuries.
- 7.2.3 Towards the western side of the study area, there is potential for archaeological and environmental evidence related to the north-south boundary ditch formerly defining the western extent of the *Little Park*, and believed to have followed the western boundary of the present study area. However, the results of fieldwork undertaken by ULAS in 2007 suggest that the ditch may have been previously truncated or that it may lie further to the west, within the area of Park Street gardens (Richards 2007, 7).
- 7.2.4 While excavation to the north-west of the present study area has identified the potential for the survival of intact burials, it would appear that burials associated with the former St Martin's Burial Ground (SMR 20692) were restricted to the area west of the former north-south aligned ditch (SMR 20690) within the present Park Street Gardens, and will not be to be impacted upon by any proposed development.

Above Ground Archaeology

- 7.2.5 Little of archaeological or historical interest survives above ground within the study area. The series of late 19th / 20th-century industrial buildings to the south-west corner of the study area, to the south side of the west end of Fazeley Street are of no inherent archaeological interest or architectural merit.

7.3 Suggested Archaeological Mitigation

- 7.3.1 Given the potential for archaeological deposits within the study area, a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising trial-trenching will most likely be required ahead of development by way of mitigation.
- 7.3.2 A review of the Ordnance Survey coverage would appear to indicate that, as a result of successive redevelopment of the study area, few if any areas have historically remained entirely undeveloped and thus no part of the study area would seem to have enhanced potential for survival of archaeological deposits.
- 7.3.3 The current assessment has identified the western part of the study area as being of particular interest in respect of the north-south aligned boundary ditch of the former *Little Park*, and in the survival of a possible cultivation horizon exposed during a previous phase of archaeological investigations at Freeman Street (Hayes, 2006).
- 7.3.4 A suggested scheme for the location of evaluation trenches is included below as Figure 20. A total of 9 trench locations are proposed amounting to a sample of approximately 4% of the study area. Trenches have been located to the western part of the study area for the reasons outlined in §.7.3.3 above; trench locations to the east of Bartholomew Street seek to cover both former street frontage and yard areas. The greater part of the south-western section of the study area, lying to the south of Fazeley Street, is currently unavailable for trenching due to standing buildings.
- 7.3.5 Final trench locations may vary subsequent to discussions with the Birmingham City archaeologist and in the light of health and safety considerations related to the depth of made

ground (necessity for stepped trenches) and, particularly to the south of the site, the proximity to the rail line.

7.4 Possible Impacts of Development

7.4.1 The study area has been long removed from its 19th-century context, by 20th-century redevelopment and by subsequent extensive demolitions. Only to the north-west of the study area do early buildings of note remain, namely the Woodman Public House and the former LMS Goods Office which stand opposite one another at the north end of New Canal Street. Both buildings are included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Historical or Architectural Interest, the LMS Goods Office building being Grade I, and as such are acknowledged as being of national significance. The LMS Goods Office in particular represents an important link to the development of the east side of Birmingham city centre in the 19th century.

7.4.2 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15; Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15)*, requires local authorities to have special regard to the setting of listed buildings when considering applications for planning permission. Within this context, the scale, height, massing, alignment and materials of any proposed new development should seek so far as is possible to respect the proportions of the listed buildings within and around the study area, while the setting of the buildings within the streetscape should also be a material consideration.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 The current report has been prepared by Ric Tyler of Birmingham Archaeology and the project was managed by Dr. Malcolm Hislop. Thanks to Jim Keyte of Ove Arup and Partners and to Dr Mike Hodder, Birmingham City Archaeologist.

APPENDIX A: List Of Sources

(i) *Cartographic Sources* (in chronological order)

- 1553 (1890) Hill and Bickley's conjectural map of Birmingham in 1553 (compiled in 1890).
- 1731 Westley's map of Birmingham.
- 1750 Bradford's map of Birmingham.
- 1778 Hanson's map of Birmingham.
- 1810 Kempson's map of Birmingham.
- 1819 Map of Birmingham.
- 1828 Pigott-Smith's survey of Birmingham.
- 1828 Beilby's map of Birmingham.
- 1847 Ackerman's prospect of Birmingham.
- 1849 Map of Birmingham.
- 1855 Pigott-Smith's survey of Birmingham.
- 1855 Guest's map of Birmingham.
- 1890 Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1:2500 map.
- 1905 Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Revision 1:2500 map.
- 1917-27 Ordnance Survey County Series 2nd Revision 1:2500 map.
- 1937 Ordnance Survey County Series 3rd Revision 1:2500 map.
- 1952/3 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1st Edition 1:2500 map.
- 1970/1 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1st Revision 1:2500 map.
- 1970/8 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 2nd Revision 1:1250 map.

(ii) *Published Sources*

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Holt R, 1985. *The Early History of the Town of Birmingham 1166-1600*. Oxford, Dugdale Society.

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(iii) *Unpublished Sources*

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IRL (Industrial Research Laboratories), 2002. 'Site Assessment – Proposed New Library, Eastside.' Birmingham City Council Urban Design Department, Rep. SI/02/05372.

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Richards G, 2007. 'An archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Park Street Gardens, Birmingham.' University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) Rep. No. 2007-061.

Tavener N, 2000. 'Land on the corner of Park Street and Bordesley Street.'

Watt S., 2001. 'Masshouse, Birmingham: An Archaeological Assessment 2001'. Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit Report No.826.

Watt S., 2002. 'Proposed New Library, Albert Street/Fazeley Street, Birmingham City Centre: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment'. Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit Report No.964.

(iv) *Trade Directories*

White's Directory of Birmingham, 1855.
Kelly's Directory of Birmingham, 1890.

(v) *On-line Sources*

English Heritage 'Images of England' on-line catalogue of listed buildings:

<http://gouk.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?site=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.imagesofengland.org.uk%2F>

Edina Digimap digital historic mapping resource:

<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historic/HistoricMap?useJS=true>

APPENDIX B: Statutory List Entries

(a) **The Woodman Public House**

ALBERT STREET
Digbeth B5

1.5104

SP 08 NE

7/73A

No 106 (The Woodman Public II House)

2. 1896-7, by James & Lister Lea. Brick and terracotta; slate roof. 2 storeys. Ground floor of principal facade with round-arched entrances and segment-headed windows. 1st floor of principal facade repeats rhythm of the ground floor with narrow windows divided by glazing bars above the entrances and wide windows with brick mullions above the windows. Gablets in the roof above the narrow entrance bays. Interior. Public Bar with original counter and bar back with engraved and gilded mirror glass and much tiling. Smoke Room with original seating and tiling. Relatively complete example of a type of small corner pub produced in Birmingham by these architects c.1900.

(b) **LMS railway Goods Office, New Canal Street**

NEW CANAL STREET
Digbeth B5

1. 5104

SP 08 NE

7/73

British Rail Goods Office (Curzon Street Station)

(formerly listed as Railway Goods Office)

25.4.52

I

2. 1838, by Philip Hardwick. The original terminus to the London-Birmingham railway Ashlar. In the Ionic style. Three storeys, 3 bays and austere cubic. Portico of 4 really giant Ionic columns to the dentilled entablature with attic. Behind, a carved achievement of arms and swags over the glazed tympanum above the great panelled doors and 2 ground floor single windows. The first floor with 2 windows with blind balconies and cornices on brackets. Second floor with 3 windows in flat surrounds. All windows sashes mostly with glazing bars. To the rear, 2 engaged Ionic columns between square piers. To the left, a length of wall with intermittent balustrading.

APPENDIX C: Project Brief

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

Birmingham City University, Eastside (centre SP 0768 8698; various sites on SMR) Brief for *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* as part of planning application and Environmental Impact Assessment

1. Summary

*Proposed development in Eastside may affect below-ground archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date, including a medieval boundary ditch, cultivation soils, and possible industrial features. This brief is for the first stage of the assessment of the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains, consisting of an **archaeological desk-based assessment**. This will determine the location and extent of archaeological evaluation trenching as the next stage of archaeological assessment, which will in turn determine the need for preservation of archaeological remains in-situ and/or for further archaeological excavation in advance of commencement of development.*

2. Site location and description

The site is bounded by Park Street Gardens, the proposed boundary of City Park on Albert Street, New Canal Street and the railway. It is currently occupied by grassed open spaces, surfaced car parks, roads, buildings and surfaced yards.

3. Planning background

The site is proposed to be occupied by built development for Birmingham City University. Because of the potential archaeological importance of this site, an archaeological assessment consisting of a desk-based assessment and field evaluation by trenching will be required in advance of determination of any planning application, in accordance with Policy 8.36 of the City Council's Unitary Development Plan, the City Council's Archaeology Strategy which has been adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance, and government advice in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, "Archaeology and Planning". The results of archaeological assessment will enable appropriate archaeological mitigation strategies to be devised.

4. Existing archaeological information

Several archaeological desk-based assessments, field evaluations and excavations as part of new development have included the site, or parts of the site, or land in its immediate vicinity. Of these, the most relevant to the site and the proposed development are: excavations at Millennium Point in 1997; a desk-based assessment of the then proposed New Library site, undertaken in 2002; archaeological evaluation trenching in 2006 as part of the proposed City Parkgate development; and a desk-based assessment and field evaluation of the proposed City Park, undertaken in 2006 and 2007 respectively.

The site is outside the built-up part of the medieval town of Birmingham and lies within the Little Park, a deer park of medieval origin which originally extended to the west as far as High Street but was reduced in size when Moor Street and Park Street were constructed in the 13th century. Most of the site was open and occupied by fields in 1750 but had been completely built over by 1828. Other than buildings on the site, which were described in the 2002 assessment and have almost all been removed since then, the archaeological features identified by previous work on and near the site consist of the following:

1. A ditch forming the western boundary of the deer park from the 13th century onwards, between Park Street and Bartholomew Street. Evaluation trenching on the existing car park as part of the City Park planning application suggested that the line of the ditch may be closely reflected by the eastern boundary of Park Street Gardens. Trenching also located a deep deposit of sandy silt, which contained a sherd of Cistercian/Blackware, and overlay bedrock. This deposit was overlain by a buried topsoil.
2. A probable cultivation soil containing medieval pottery, including wasters, west of Park Street and on each side of Freeman Street, overlying an undated sandstone feature and cut by 18th-century features. Further more extensive excavation will take place on this site in advance of the City Parkgate development.
3. A cultivation soil in use at the time of the construction of Curzon Street Goods Yard, now occupied by Millennium Point.

5. Requirements for work

The archaeological desk-based assessment is required to define the likely extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains in the area of the proposed development. The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will determine the location and extent of archaeological evaluation trenching as the next stage of archaeological assessment, which will in turn determine the need for preservation of archaeological remains in-situ and/or for further archaeological excavation in advance of commencement of development, followed by analysis and publication of the results.

Existing information from the site and surroundings suggests that the following archaeological remains may survive on the site and would be affected by the proposed development:

1. A boundary ditch of the deer park
2. Cultivation soils of medieval and later date
3. Features predating the cultivation soils
4. Medieval and later industrial features, including possibly pottery kilns

6. Stages of work

The extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains on the application site, as described in part 5 above, are to be assessed by site inspection and a search of published and unpublished written records, illustrations and maps, archaeological and geotechnic records, and a comparison with archaeological evidence from nearby sites. It is anticipated that this will be largely achieved by reference to all previous archaeological reports relating to the site and its surroundings (more than just the three mentioned in part 4 above) to achieve an up-to-date assessment of the site. In addition, the Sites and Monuments Record should be consulted and relevant papers in the West Midlands Archaeological Research Framework should be consulted.

7. Standards and Staffing

The archaeological desk-based assessment is to be carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and all staff are to be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles in the project. It is recommended that the project be under the direct supervision of a Member or Associate Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

8. Written Scheme of Investigation

Potential archaeological contractors should present a Written Scheme of Investigation which details methods and staffing. It is recommended that the proposal be submitted to the City Council's Planning Archaeologist before a contractor is commissioned, to ensure that it meets the requirements of the brief.

9. Monitoring

The archaeological desk-based assessment must be carried out to the satisfaction of Birmingham City Council, and will be monitored by the Planning Archaeologist. At least five working days notice of commencement must be given to the Planning Archaeologist, so that monitoring meetings can be arranged.

10. Reporting

The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment are to be presented as a written report, containing the following:

- (i) Copies of historic maps and other appropriate illustrations
- (ii) A plan showing the proposed location of evaluation trenches for the next stage of archaeological assessment
- (iii) A copy of this brief.

A bound hard copy of the report **and an electronic copy in pdf format** must be sent to the Planning Archaeologist.

11. Archive deposition

The written, drawn and photographic records of the archaeological desk-based assessment must be deposited with an appropriate repository within a reasonable time of completion, following consultation with the Planning Archaeologist.

12. Publication

The written report will become publicly accessible, as part of the Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record, within six months of completion. The contractor must submit a short summary report for inclusion in *West Midlands Archaeology* and summary reports to appropriate national period journals.

On completion of the project the contractor must complete the obligatory fields of the OASIS form and submit an electronic version of the report to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis>)

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

Date prepared: 12 December 2007

Planning Archaeologist: Dr Michael Hodder 0121-464 7797 fax 0121-303 3193

Mike.hodder@birmingham.gov.uk

Birmingham City Council

Alpha Tower

PO Box 28

Suffolk Street Queensway

Birmingham B1 1TU

BCU Eastside Archaeology brief for desk based assessment.doc

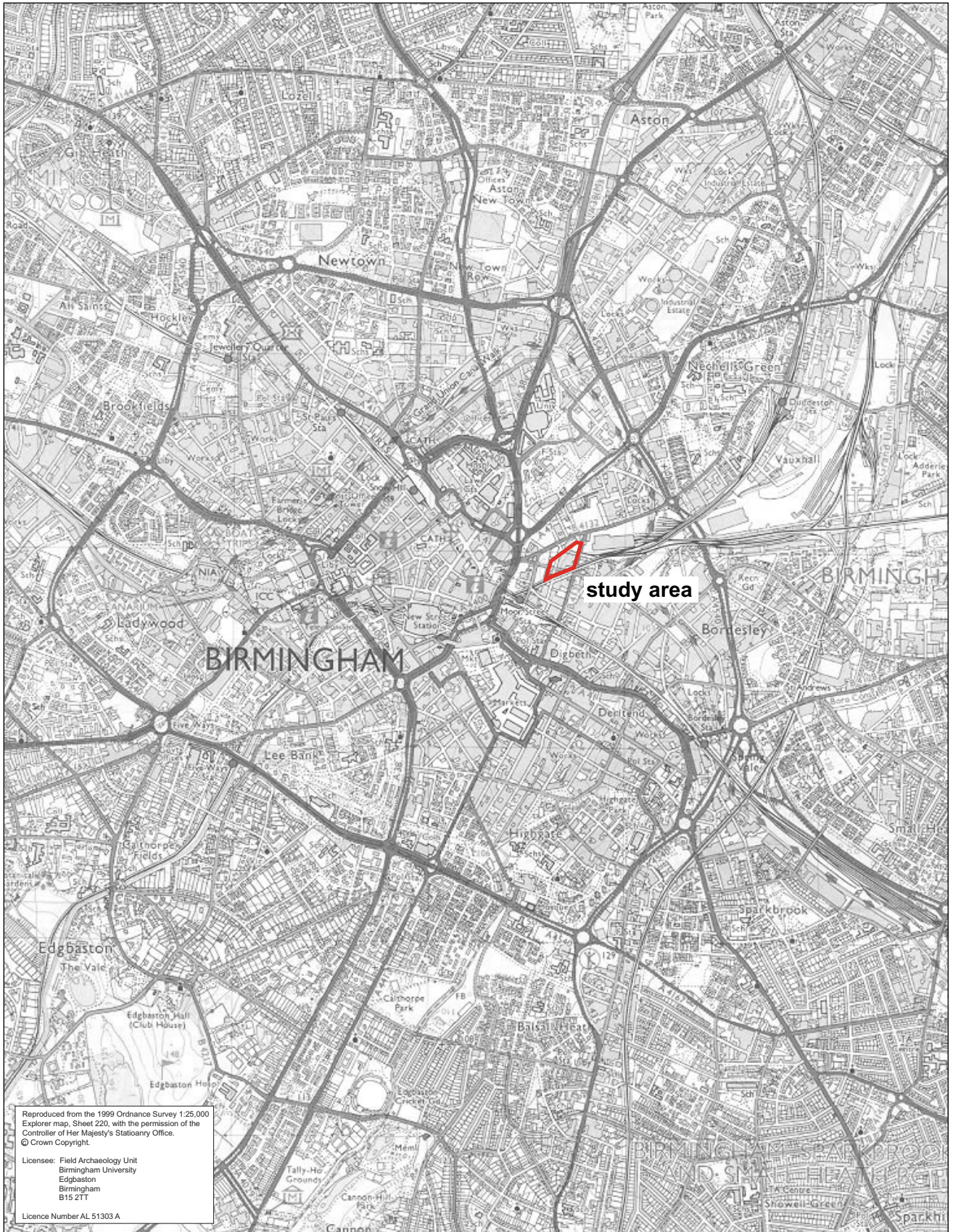
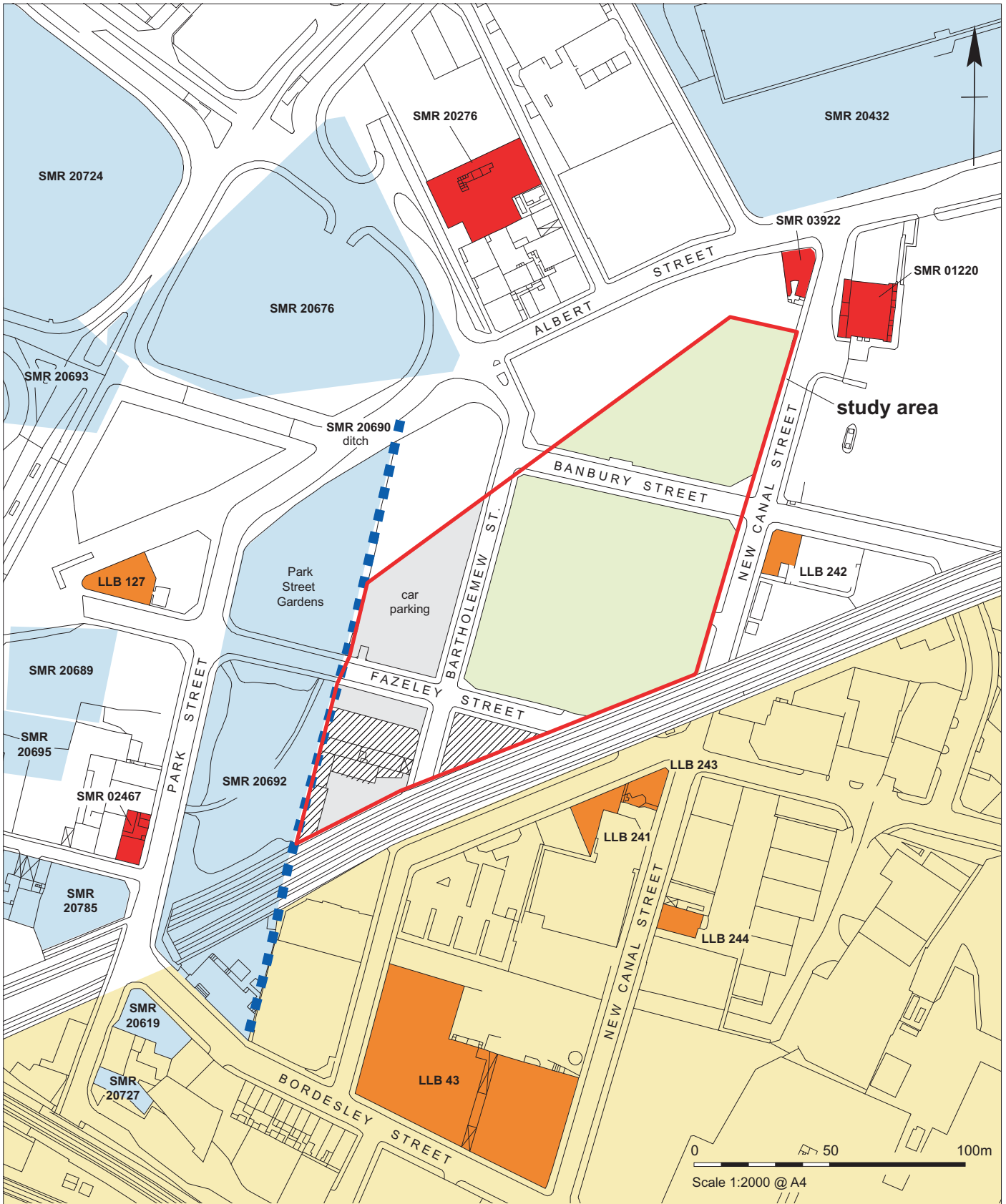


Figure 1: Study Area, location plan



Land use within study area

- grass
- tarmac / hard standing
- standing building

SMR Data

- listed building
- locally listed building
- archaeological sites / areas
- Warwick Bar, Bordesley conservation area

Figure 2: Study Area, detail plan and SMR information

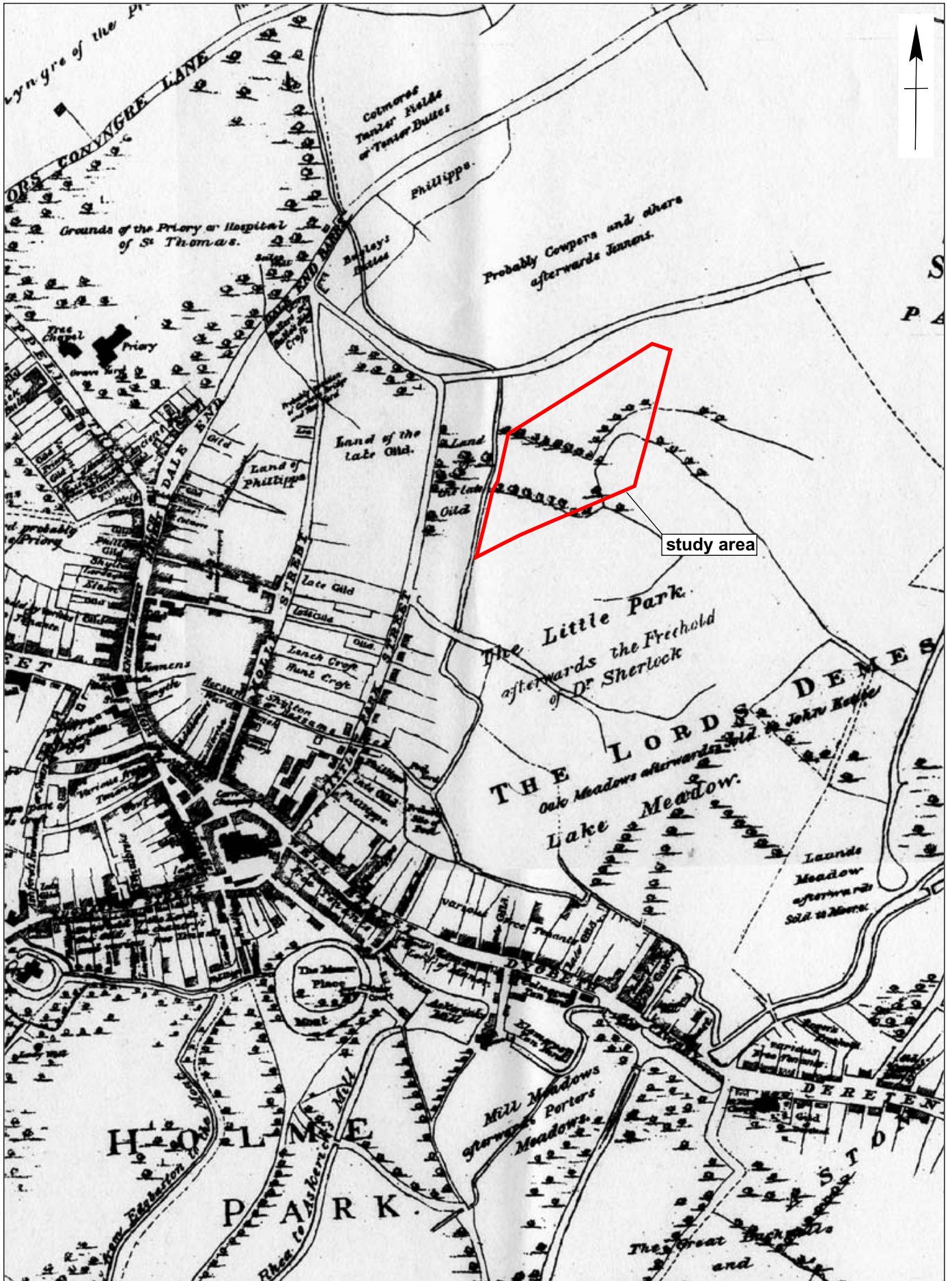
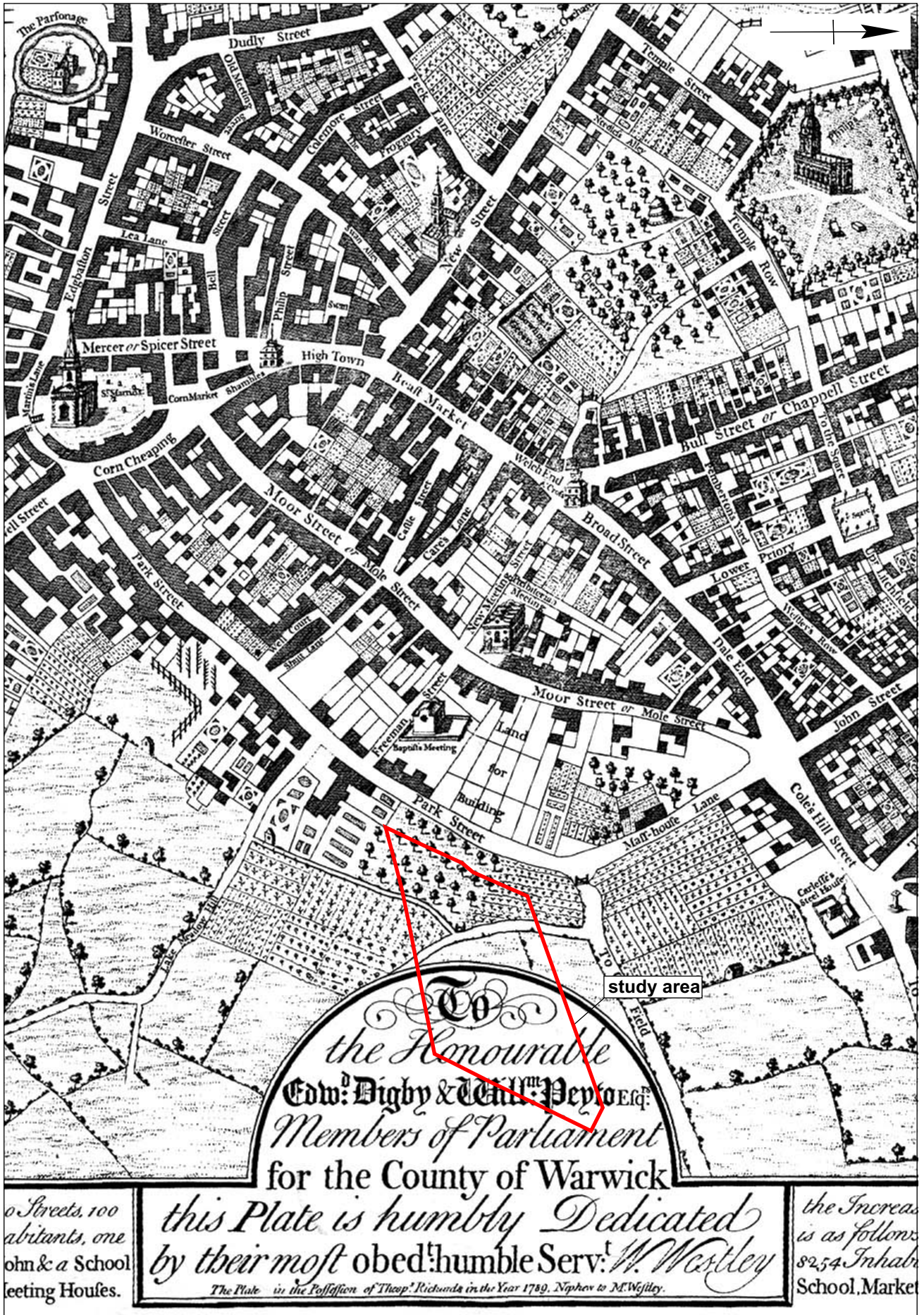


Figure 3: Hill and Bickley's conjectural map of Birmingham in 1553, compiled in 1890



To
 the Honourable
 Edw: Digby & Wm: Peyton Esq:
 Members of Parliament
 for the County of Warwick

*this Plate is humbly Dedicated
 by their most obed^t:humble Serv^t: W. Westley*

The Plate is in the Possession of Thos: Richards in the Year 1789. Nephew to M: Westley.

60 Streets, 100
 abitants, one
 ohn & a School
 meeting Houfes.

the Increase
 is as follows
 8254 Inhab
 School, Market

Figure 4: Westley's map of Birmingham of 1731. (NB: North to right).

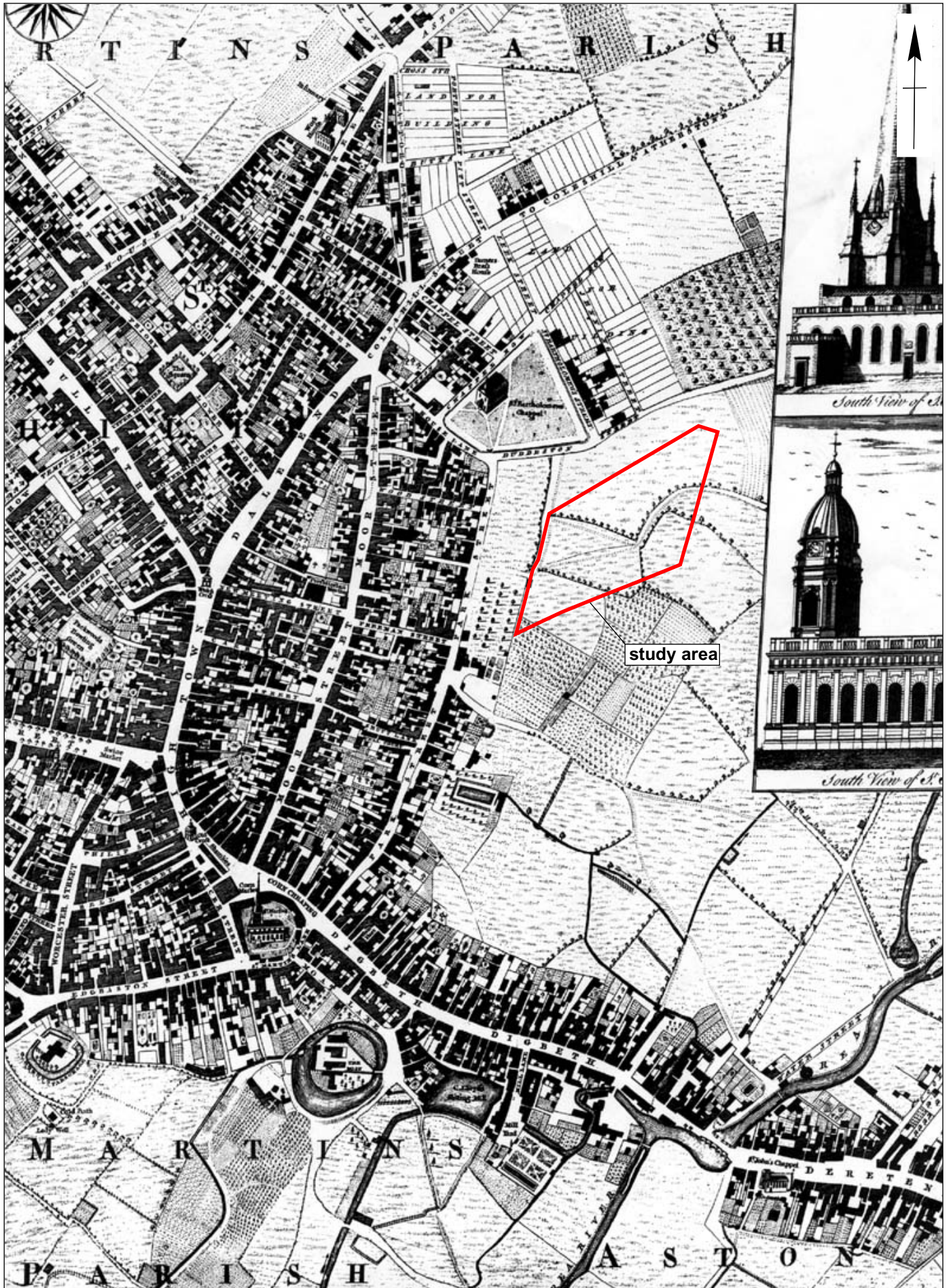


Figure 5: Bradford's map of Birmingham of 1750.

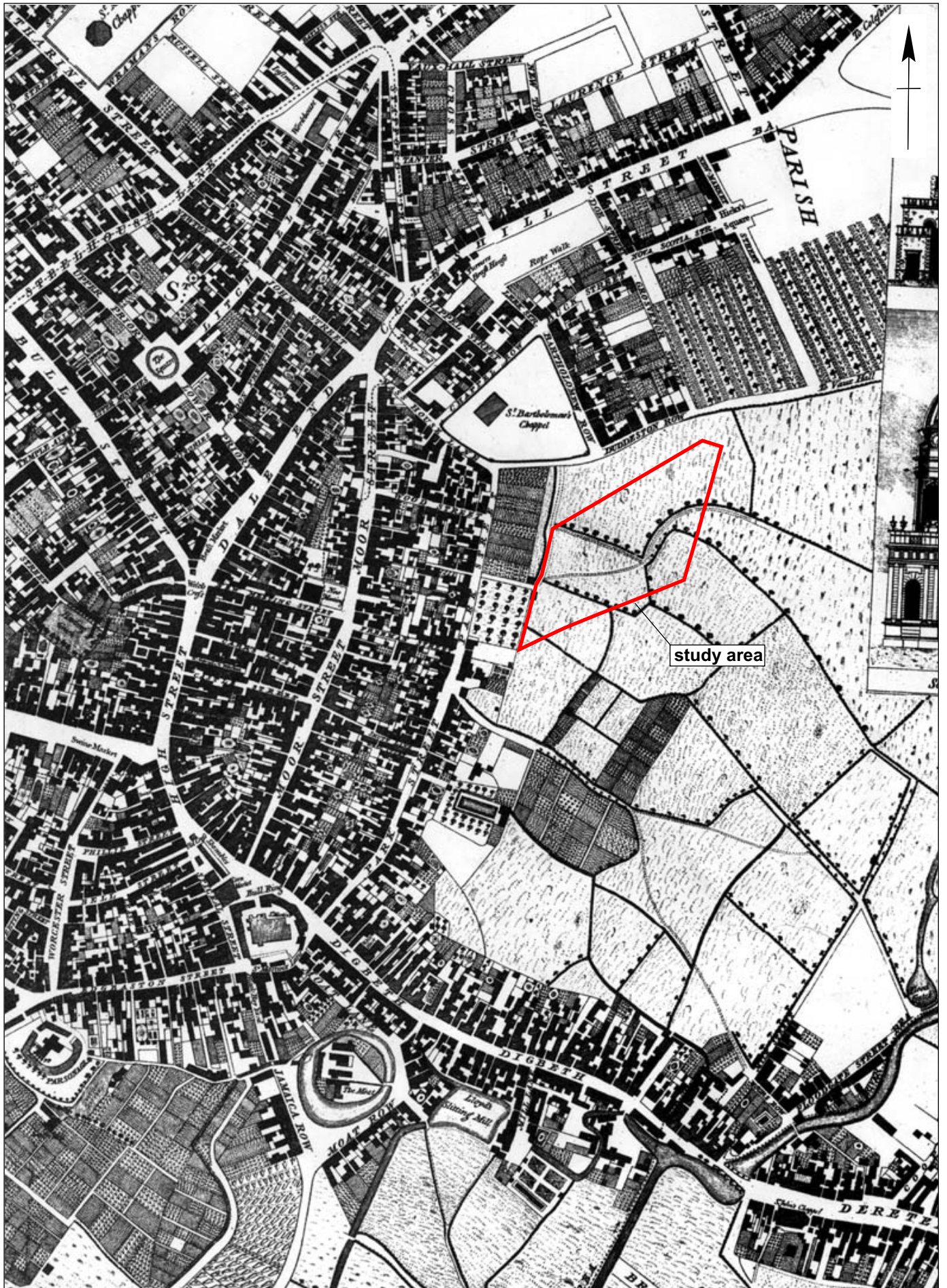


Figure 6: Hanson's map of Birmingham of 1778.

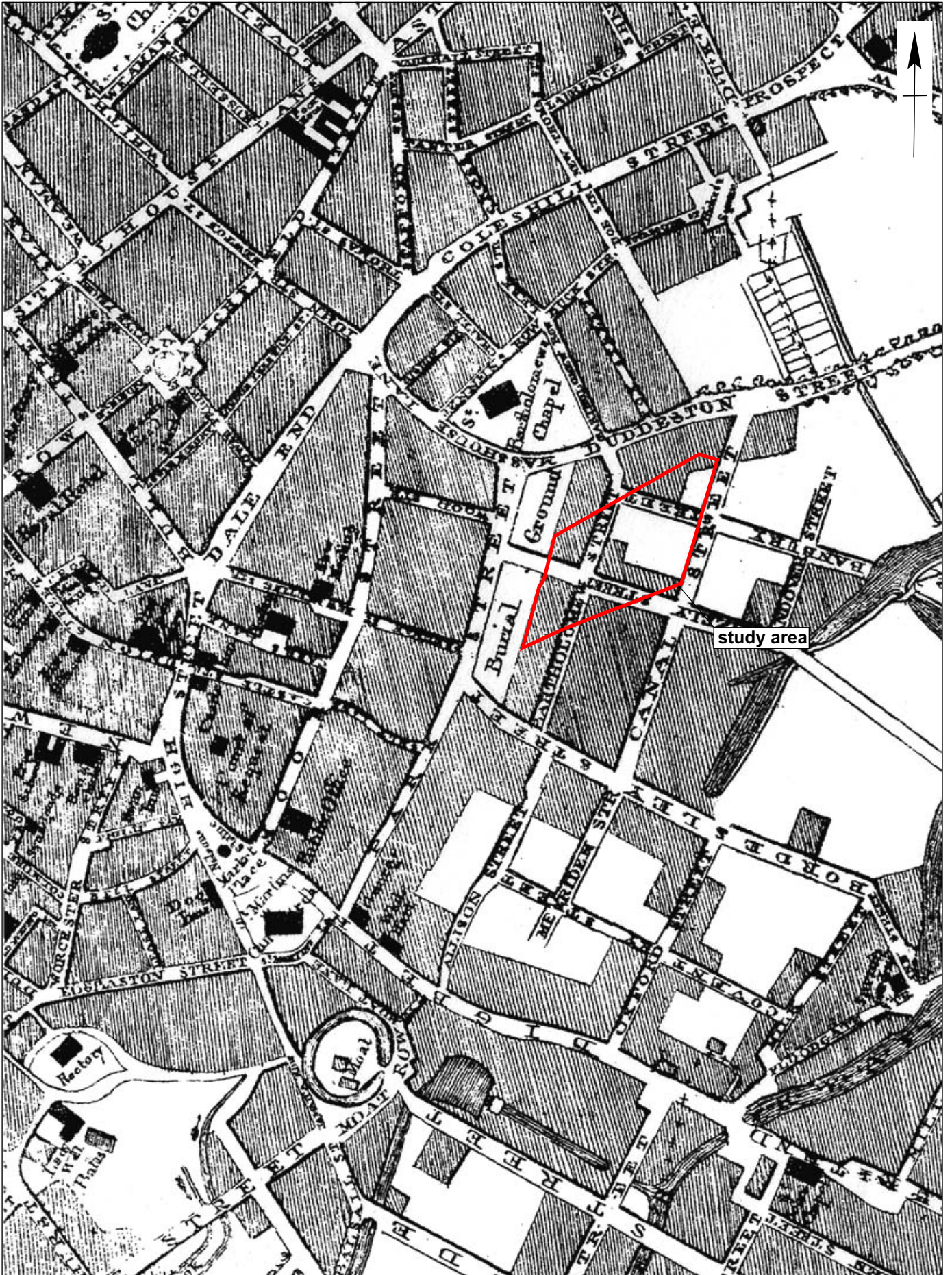


Figure 7: Kempson's map of Birmingham of 1810.

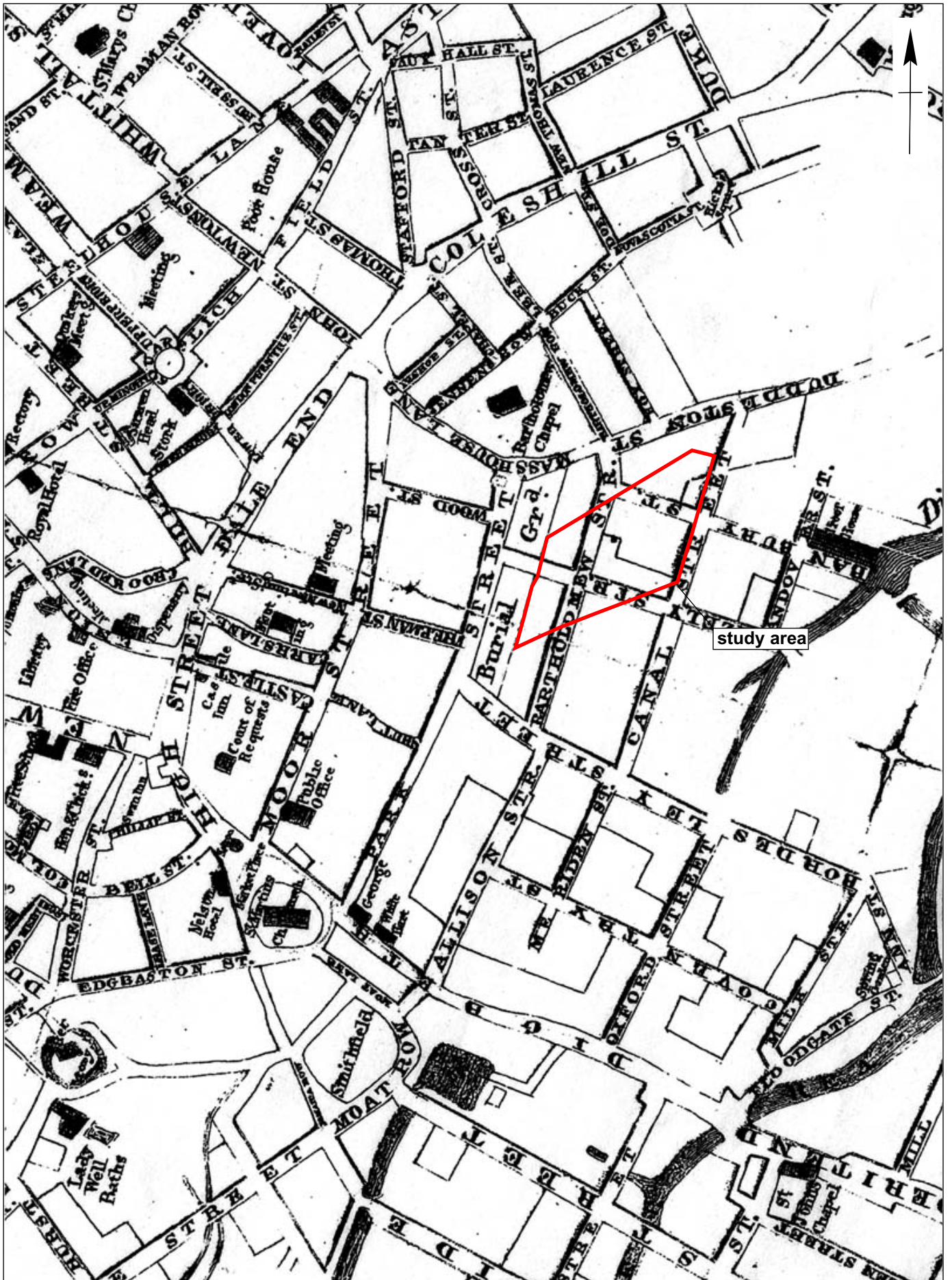


Figure 8: Map of Birmingham of 1819.

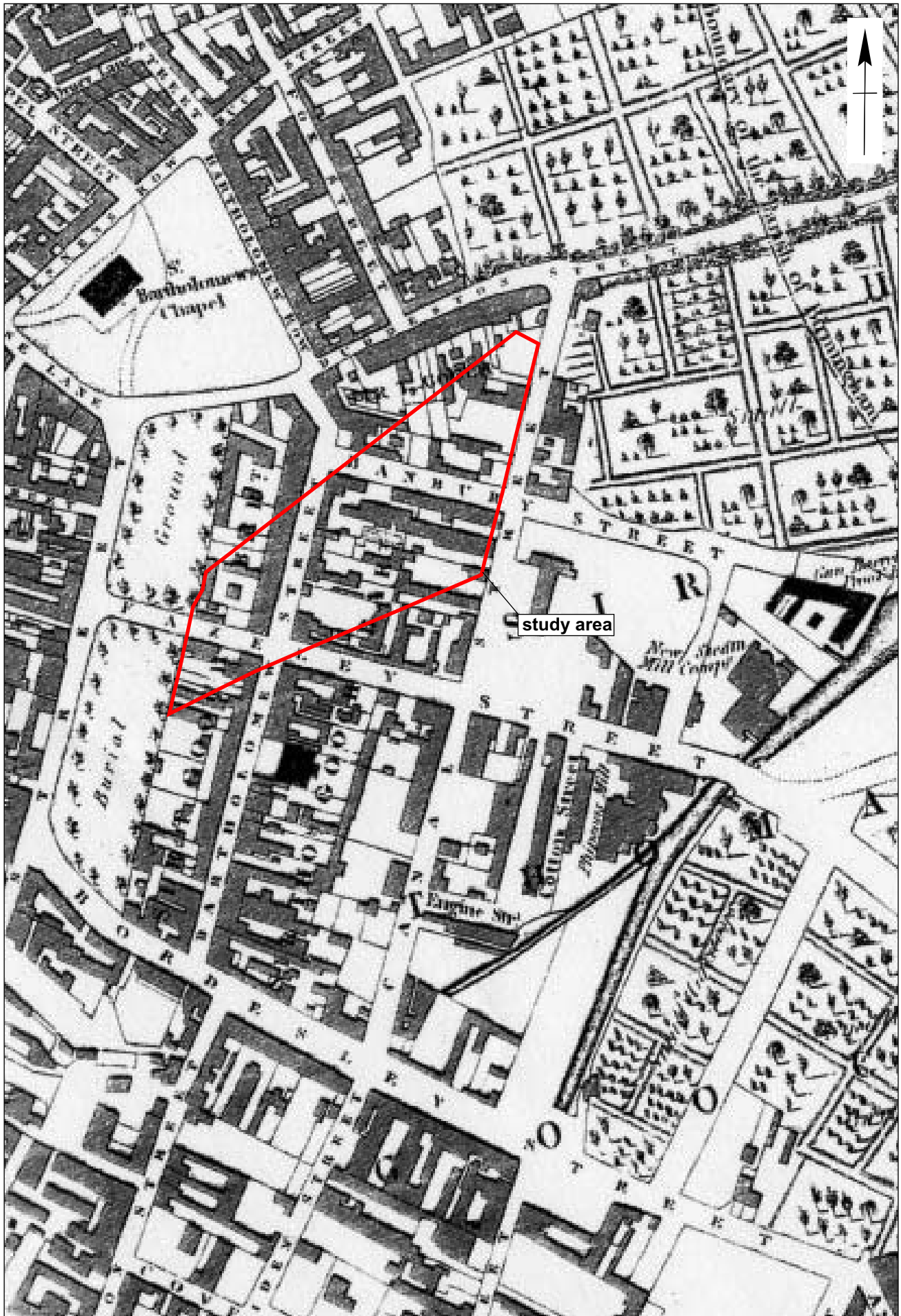


Figure 9: Pigott-Smith's map of Birmingham of 1828.



Figure 10: Ackerman's prospect of Birmingham of 1847 (detail).

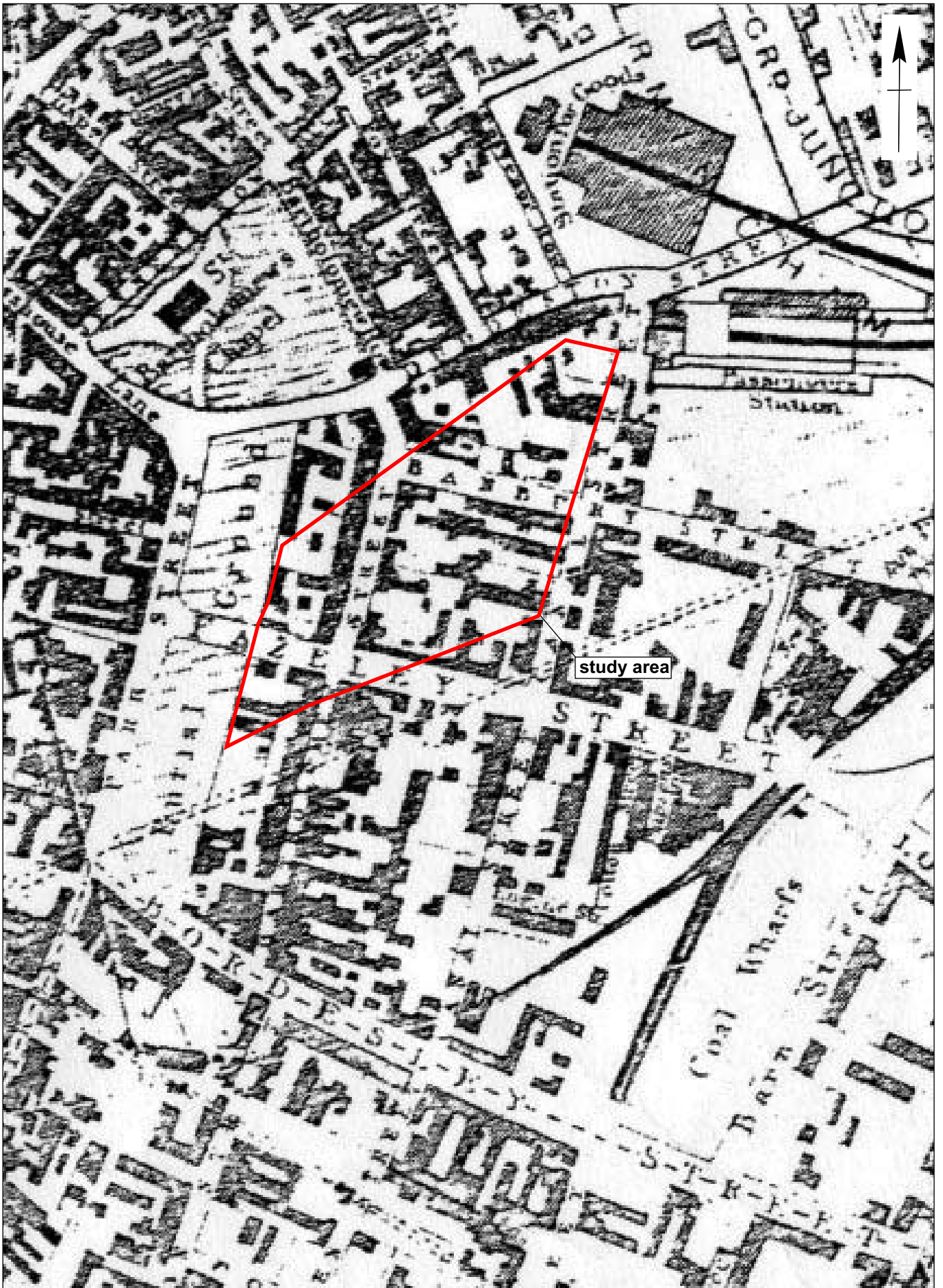


Figure 11: Map of Birmingham of 1849.

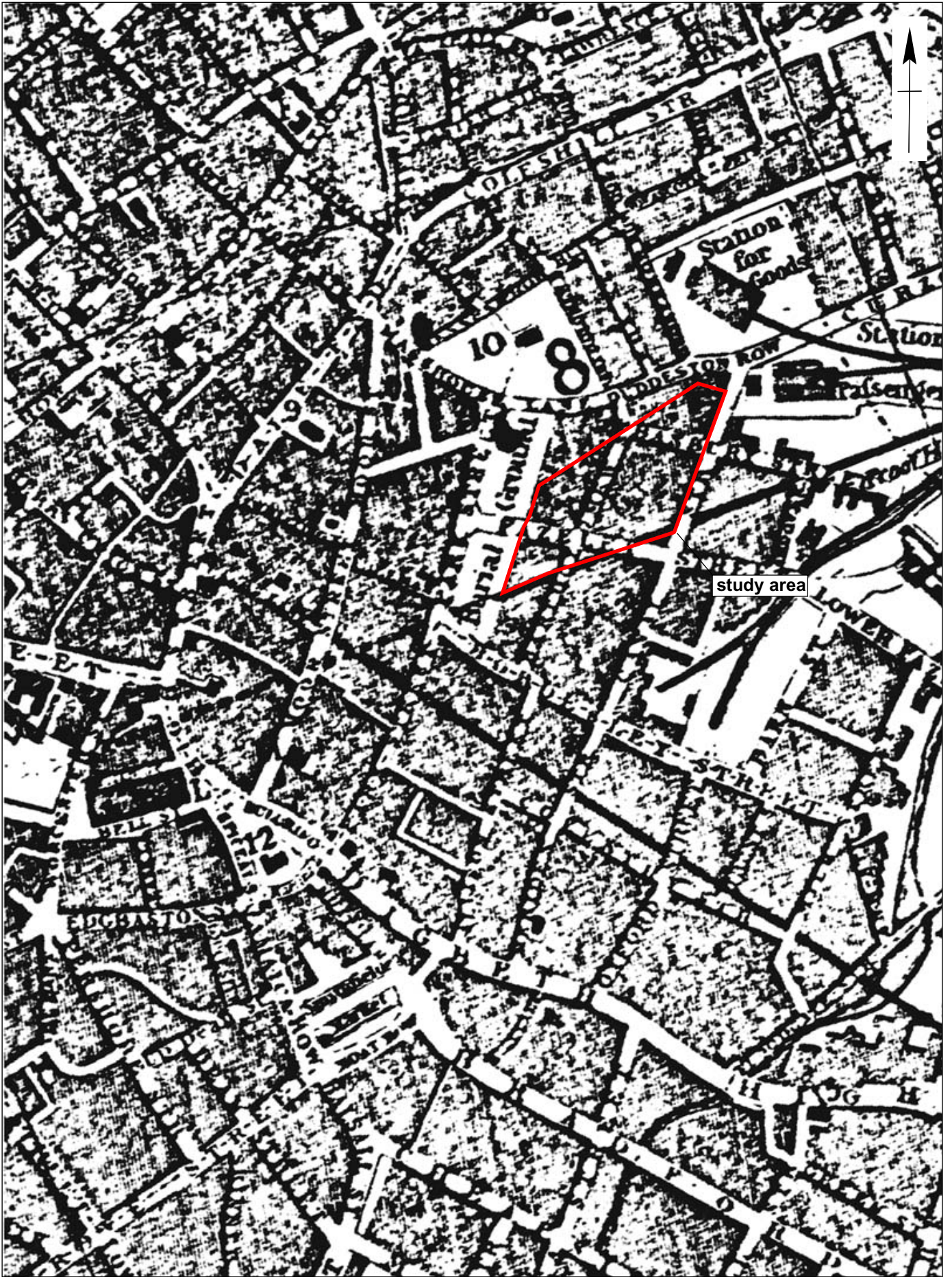


Figure 12: Guest's map of Birmingham of 1855.

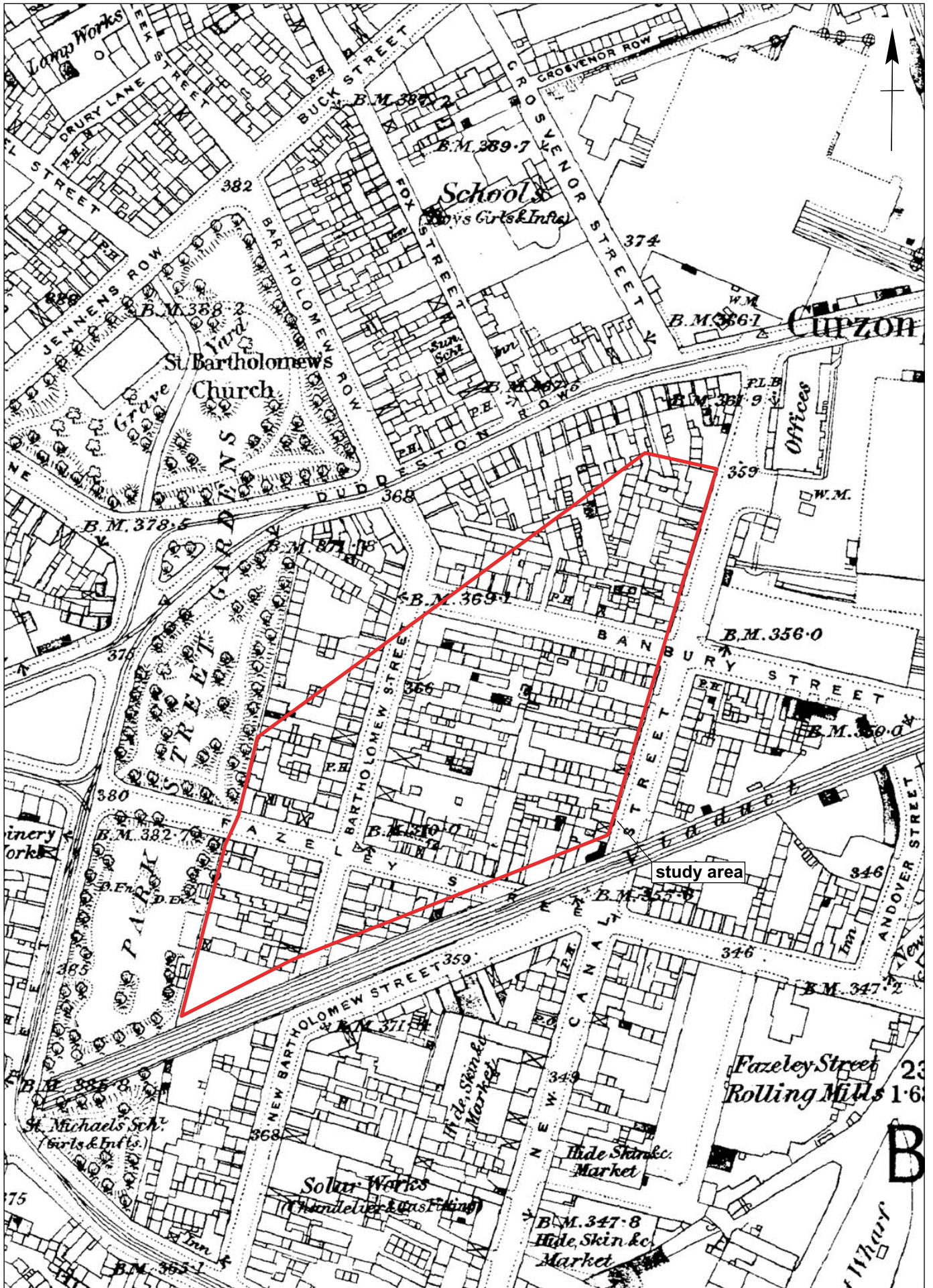


Figure 13: Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1:2500 map of 1890.

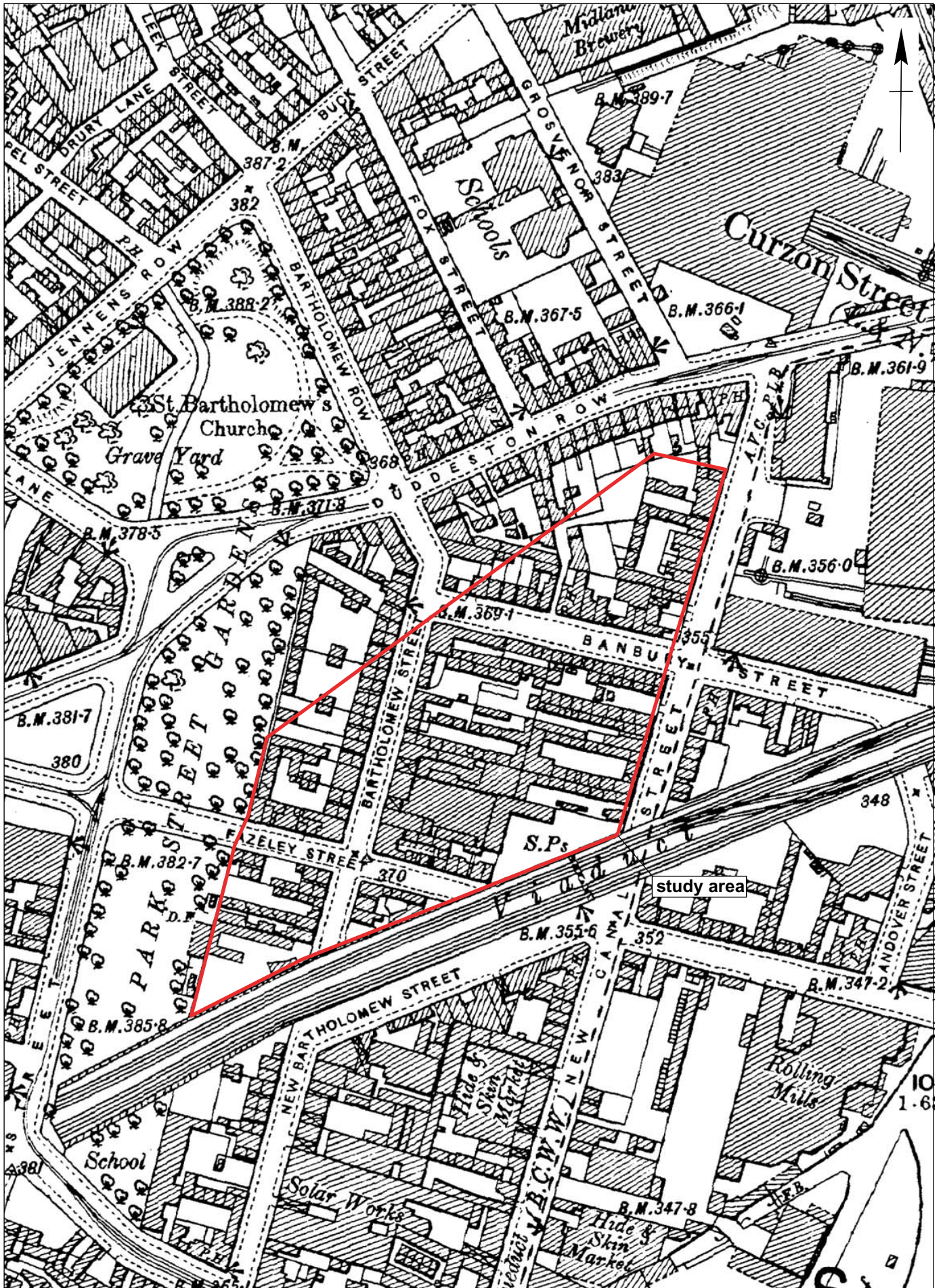


Figure 14: Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Revision 1:2500 map of 1903.

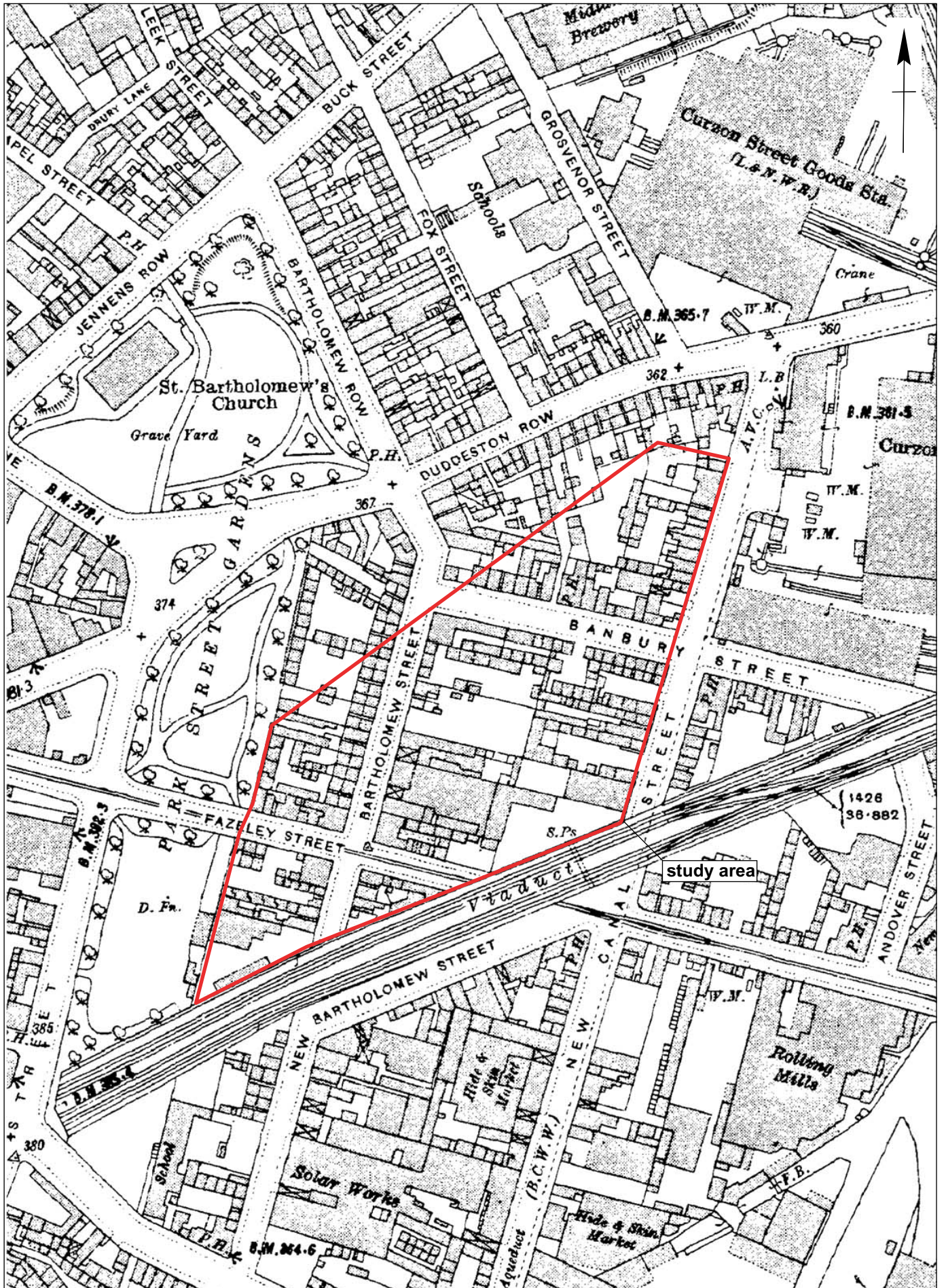


Figure 15: Ordnance Survey County Series 2nd Revision 1:2500 map of 1917-27.



Figure 16: Ordnance Survey County Series 3rd Revision 1:2500 map of 1937.

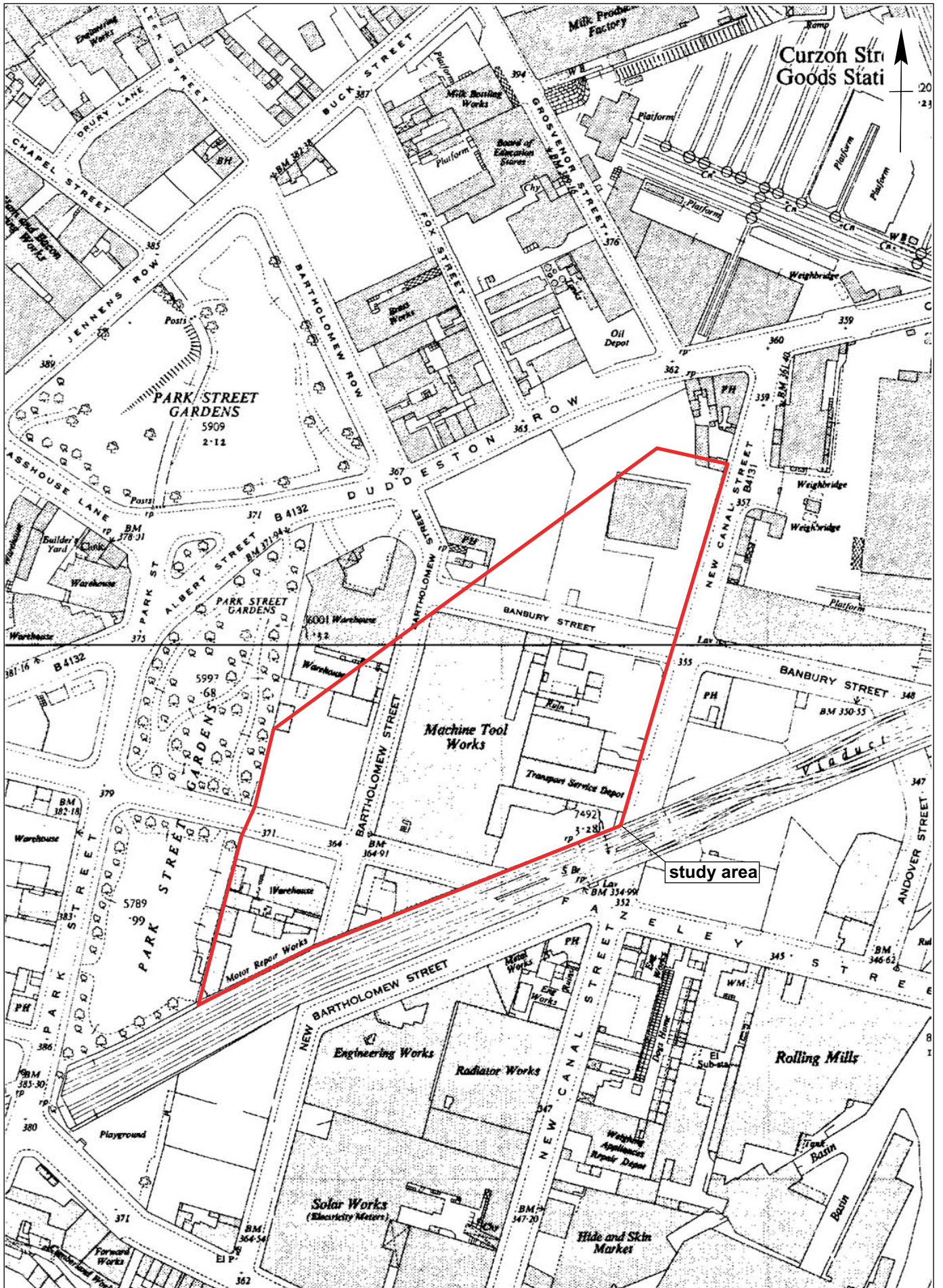


Figure 17: Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map of 1952-3.

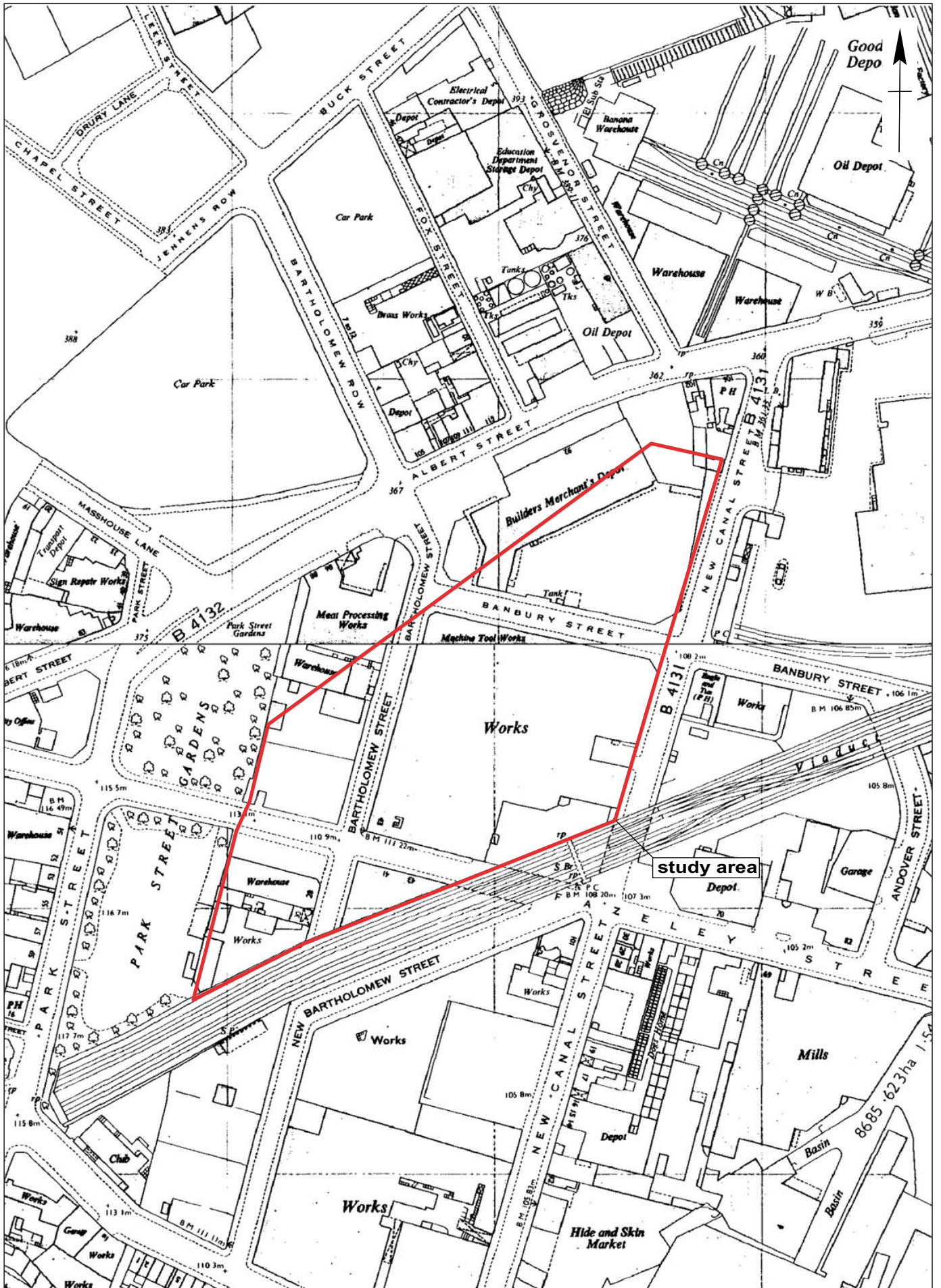


Figure 18: Ordnance Survey National Grid Series Revised 1:2500 map of 1970-1.



Figure 19: Aerial photograph of study area prior to extensive demolitions. Image ©Google Earth.

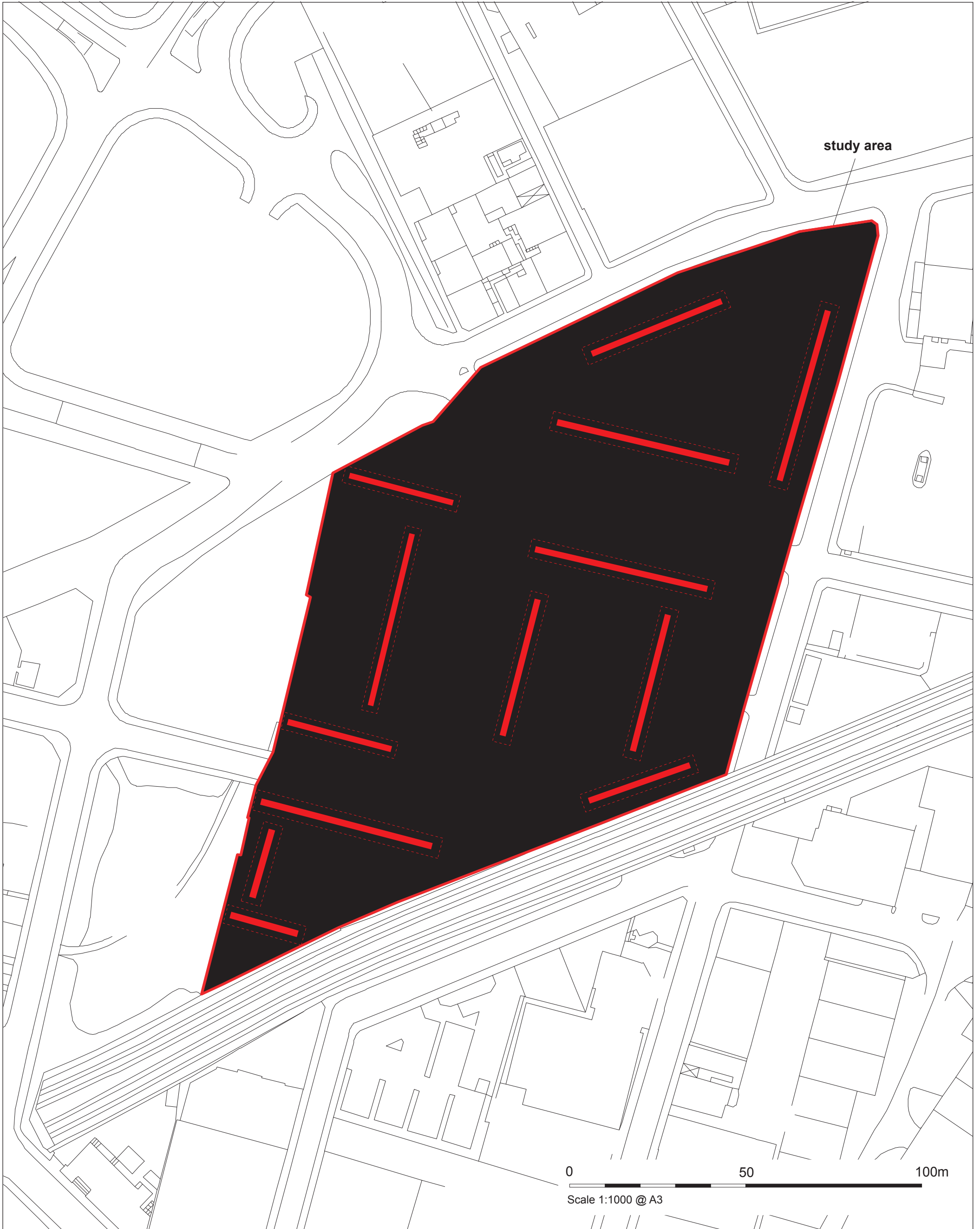


Figure 20: Suggested evaluation trench locations



Plate 1: General view of study area looking south-west from north end of New Canal Street.



Plate 2: General view of study area looking north-west from junction of Fazeley St and Bartholomew St.



Plate 3: General view of study area looking south from junction of Banbury St and New Canal St.



Plate 4: The Woodman Public House, Grade II Listed, SMR ref. 03922.



Plate 5: LMS Goods Office, New Canal Street; Grade I Listed, SMR ref. 01220.



Plate 6: Building frontages to north side of Albert Street.



Plate 7: The Eagle and Tun Public House, New Canal Street/Banbury St. Locally Listed building No.242.



Plate 8: Arches of railway viaduct forming southern boundary of study area.



Plate 9: 20th century industrial buildings occupying south-west corner of study area.



Plate 10: Southern end of Bartholomew St. NB: cobbled surface.



Plate 11: 20th century industrial buildings occupying south-west corner of study area.



Plate 12: 20th century industrial buildings; west elevation onto Park Street Gardens.



Plate 13: Park Street Gardens (former Burial Ground SMR 20692), looking north.



Plate 14: Car park to west of Bartholomew St. and forming western part of study area, looking north-west.



Plate 15: Retaining wall of Park Street Garden, which forms west boundary of study area, note change in ground level.



Plate 16: General view of the study area from the north-west, photographed in 2002 before extensive demolitions. (NB: 2/3 storey industrial building in centre of view faces onto Bartholomew St.).



Plate 17: 20th-century industrial buildings fronting onto Bartholomew Street, photographed in 2002 before demolition.

