

**95-107 HOLLIDAY ROAD,
92-102 GRASMERE ROAD,
HANDSWORTH,
BIRMINGHAM**

Archaeological
Desk-Based
Assessment

SEPTEMBER 2009

Checked by

Supervisor..... date.....

Project Manager..... date.....

Project No. 1983

September 2009

**95-107 HOLLIDAY ROAD, 92-102 GRASMERE ROAD, HANDSWORTH,
BIRMINGHAM**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

by
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for

Capita Symonds Limited

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**95-107 Holliday Road, 92-102 Grasmere Road, Handsworth,
Birmingham**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 2009

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**95-107 Holliday Road, 92-102 Grasmere Road, Handsworth,
Birmingham**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 2009

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment of the sites of 95-107 Holliday Road and 92-102 Grasmere Road, Handsworth, Birmingham (NGR: SP 0488 8927) was carried out for Capita Symonds Ltd. The assessment was required as a condition of planning consent for redevelopment of the site which until recently was occupied by early 20th-century terraced housing, but which now consists of waste ground.

The assessment revealed that the study area had formed part of Matthew Boulton's planned landscape associated with the Soho Manufactory, and that it lay just to the north of one of the artificial pools created by the diversion of Hockley Brook, and within the park of Thornhill House, a late 18th-century building also owned by Boulton. In the late 19th-century, after the demolition of the Soho Manufactory, the pool was drained and a rope walk was set out on land that was partially carved out of the grounds of Thornhill House. At the beginning of the 20th century Thornhill House was demolished and the area redeveloped with terraced housing. The houses occupying the development site seem to have been built directly over the rope walk.

Depending on the character of later foundations, traces of the hardened rope walk surface may survive within the development site.

95-107 Holliday Road, 92-102 Grasmere Road, Handsworth, Birmingham

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 2009

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in September 2009 by Capita Symonds Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the sites of 95-107 Holliday Road and 92-102 Grasmere Road, Handsworth, Birmingham (NGR: SP 0488 8927) (Figure 1).

1.2 Reasons for Work

1.2.1 The desk-based assessment was required by Birmingham City Council as a condition of planning consent for redevelopment of the site, which, until recently was occupied by early 20th-century terraced housing.

1.2.2 Because Birmingham SMR records a rope walk and soap works in the near vicinity, (SMR 20371 and SMR 20372 respectively), the development had the potential to affect the below ground archaeology.

1.3 Scope of Report

1.3.1 The project was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Birmingham Archaeology (2009) and approved by the Planning Archaeologist of Birmingham City Council. A copy of the WSI is included below as **Appendix A**.

1.3.2 This report outlines the results of the assessment, which has been prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA, 2008a) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, 2008b).

1.3.3 This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of September 2009. Details of archaeological terms used in this report are given in the glossary appended as **Appendix B**.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Desk-Based Assessment

2.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological desk-based assessment, as defined by the WSI, was to collate existing archaeological and historic information relating to site and its immediate environs, to enable informed decisions to be made regarding any further archaeological input which may be required by means of mitigation as the proposed development at the site proceeds.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 3.1.1 A search was made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historic maps, early photographs and drawings, written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the study area held by the Birmingham Archives and Heritage Service at Birmingham Central Library and the libraries of the University of Birmingham. The Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the principal source of archaeological data for the City and standard on-line resources such as A2A, were also consulted. A full list of sources consulted is included below at section §.11.
- 3.1.2 For the purposes of the current assessment, a study area of 500m radius centred on the development site has been considered (see Figure 3), to place the site within a local physical and historical context.

3.2 Walkover Survey

- 3.2.1 Subsequent to the completion of initial documentary research as outlined above, a walkover survey of the study area was undertaken in order to assess the topography and any above-ground archaeology.

4 SITE LOCATION

4.1 Site Location

- 4.1.1 The site, which extends to approximately 0.17ha, is situated on the south side of Holliday Road and Grasmere Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, approximately 70m south of Soho Road at NGR SP 0489 8928. It was, until recently, occupied by early 20th century terraced housing.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 The Prehistoric and Roman Periods

- 5.1.1 Little is known of the area in the prehistoric period. A Bronze Age palstave discovered in Handsworth was recorded by Dr Plot in his *Natural History of Staffordshire* (Hodder 2004, 14), but otherwise we have little to go on.
- 5.1.2 Likewise, no direct evidence of Roman occupation is known from the locality; a single sherd of pottery has been recovered from a medieval moated site in Handsworth to the north of the study area (Hodder 2004, 83), and a Roman coin has been found in Grasmere Road (SMR 3307), close to the development site, but it is difficult to relate these finds to anything that we know of Roman settlement or communication in this area.

5.2 The Anglo-Saxon Period

- 5.2.1 In the pre-Conquest period, Handsworth formed part of the Kingdom of Mercia. The name Handsworth is Anglo-Saxon in origin and is believed to mean Hūn's worth or Hūn's enclosure/homestead (Horowitz 2005). Archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation in the study area, however, has yet been recognised.
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5.3 The Medieval Period

- 5.3.1 Handsworth is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as follows: 'Drogo also holds 1 hide from William in Handsworth. Land for 2 ploughs. In lordship 1; 6 villagers with smallholders have 2 ploughs. A mill at 2s; meadow, 2 acres; woodland ½ league long and as wide. The value was and is 20s. Alward and Alwin held it with full jurisdiction.' (Morris 1976).
- 5.3.2 The church of St Mary on Hamstead Road approximately ¾ mile to the northeast of the development site is a medieval foundation (Pevsner and Wedgwood 1966,179) and may mark the nucleus of the medieval settlement. This is supported by the probable former existence of a moated on the opposite (east) side of Hamstead Road (Hodder 111; Mould 1998, 4-6).
- 5.3.3 The study area itself, which lies on the edge of the parish was part of Birmingham Heath, and it is unlikely that there would have been any significant medieval settlement here.

5.4 The Post Medieval Period

- 5.4.1 In 1757, the toy makers Edward Rushton and John Eaves took out a lease of land at Soho. They built a water mill and created a mill pool by diverting water from Hockley Brook. In 1761 they sold the lease to Matthew Boulton who established his famous Soho Manufactory here, a little way to the east of the study area (www.digitalhandsworth.org.uk). The study area became part of the idealised landscape created by Boulton in order to mitigate and complement the manufactory in addition to providing his house (Soho House) on a hill above the manufactory with some enchanting vistas.
- 5.4.2 Further to the east, within the study area, and to the north of the development site, another substantial dwelling also dating from this period was Thornhill House, which lay close to Soho Road. In the 18th century it was occupied by Boulton's partner, John Scale, and in the early 19th century first by James Watt Junior and then by Boulton's daughter Ann, who died there in 1832. Although the house has disappeared, a painting was made in 1796 by John Phillip, and a number of late 19th-century photographs exist (www.digitalhandsworth.org.uk; Drake 1998, 47-8; Twist 2004, 48). These, in concert with cartographic representations allow us to say something about its character. The house comprised a rectangular block aligned northwest-southeast facing southeast. Phillip's painting (Plate 1) shows a three-storey building with five-bay entrance front, hipped roofs, and a two-storey bay window to the right-hand (northeast) elevation. Over the next century there were alterations: the central entrance was given a semi-circular porch, the northeast bay was replaced with a three-storey bow window, and a single-storey canted bay was added to the southwest elevation (Plate 2). Unlike Soho House, which survives as a museum, Thornhill House has long been demolished.
- 5.4.3 The Soho Manufactory was demolished in the mid-19th century (Hodder 2004, 150) and subsequently built over. In 1872 the rope making firm of Haynes is first recorded in the Soho area. By 1875 the company had premises at Factory Road, later described as the Old Mint Ropery; the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1889 (not illustrated) depicts a large rope walk on the southeast side of Factory Road alongside Hockley Brook, on the site of the Soho Manufactory. The name of the Old Mint Ropery is

probably derived from the mint that formed part of Matthew Boulton’s industrial complex.

- 5.4.4 The Haynes concern also operated a rope walk within the study area, adjacent to the grounds of Thornhill House (www.digitalhandsworth.org.uk), for which photographic evidence survives (Drake 1998, 76-8; McCulla 1973, 133; Twist 2004, 34). There was a low single-storey shed at the east end of the site and a series of wooden supports for the ropes situated along the hardened dirt surfaces of the rope walk (Plates 3-5).
- 5.4.5 In 1880, the London and North Western Railway opened a branch line between Soho and Perry Barr, the line cutting through the study area from north to south, and including a station at Soho Hill (SMR **20370**) a little to the east of the development site.
- 5.4.6 Thornhill House was demolished in 1900 (www.digitalhandsworth.org.uk) and the study area redeveloped early in the 20th century with terraced housing.

5.5 Known Archaeological Sites

- 5.5.1 A total of 9 sites are recorded on the Birmingham SMR within the study area; the sites are summarised in tabulated form below and locations are illustrated in Figure 3.

| SMR no. | Name | Type | Date |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 3762 | PUBLIC LIBRARY | LIBRARY | 1878-9 |
| 3761 | RHODES ALMSHOUSES | ALMSHOUSE | Mid-19th century |
| 20375 | HANDSWORTH DRILL HALL | DRILL HALL, (BOX WORKS) | 1900-1935 |
| 20371 | HANDSWORTH ROPEWALK | ROPEWALK | Late 19th century |
| 20370 | SOHO ROAD RAILWAY STATION | RAILWAY STATION | Late 19th century |
| 20378 | PIERS ROAD WORKS | SITE | Early 20th century |
| 3307 | GRASMERE ROAD ROMAN COIN | FINDSPOT | 317-340 |
| 20109 | SOHO WINDMILL | WINDMILL | 1540-1682 |
| 20372 | HANDSWORTH SOAPWORKS | CHEMICAL WORKS | Late 19th century |

TABLE 1: Sites registered with the DMBC HBSMR within/adjoining the Study Area (see **Figure 2**).

- 5.5.2 A 4th-century Roman coin was found in Grasmere Road in the 1950s (SMR **3307**), and in the early post-medieval period a windmill stood to the north of Hockley Brook, having ceased to exist by 1682 (SMR **20109**). Otherwise recorded archaeological activity in the study area is exclusively 19th and 20th century in origin, and mostly takes the form of historic buildings, either existing or demolished. An exception is a former ropewalk (SMR **20372**) that occupied part of the development site. A soap works (SMR **20372**) is recorded on the basis of a reference on the Ordnance Survey map of 1889 which reads ‘Soap Works Junc.1 M.P.’. No associated building is depicted, and no reference to a soap works in this area has been discovered.

5.6 Map Regression

Early Maps

- 5.6.1 The earliest cartographic representation of the study area is the enclosure map of 1794. Although the area has been transformed since this time, a number of features recognisable from later maps were already present. Soho Road, the main road between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, lies to the north of the study area, while

Nineveh Road, which extends from its south side lies to the west. A little further to the east of Nineveh Road, also opening from Soho Road, was a lane, named on later maps as Marrowfat Lane, which extended south to meet a another lane (which later formed the beginning of Holliday Road) extending eastwards from Nineveh Road. Both Nineveh Road and Marrowfat Lane crossed a waterway, apparently a branch of Hockley Brook, the stream that formed the southern boundary of the parish. This waterway continued eastwards just to the south of the development site, where it terminated in a large pool, bordered to the east by a road, now represented by Piers Road. Beyond this road was Matthew Boulton's Soho Manufactory, and it seems probable that the pool was connected with the powering of the manufactory. A number of buildings are dotted about the landscape to the east of the development site, including a large house, set obliquely to Soho Road, which is described on later maps as Thornhill House. To the east of Thornhill House the land was divided into number of fields.

- 5.6.2 By the time of the tithe map of 1840 the field divisions had gone and Thornhill House now stood within a park with the pool immediately to the south no doubt being turned to advantage as a feature of the planned landscape. A new east-west road, later called Slade Lane, had been created south of the pool, and the land to either side of it had been laid out in small fields or allotments. On the 1872 map much the same layout prevails within the study area, with Nineveh Lane and Piers Road being named for the first time, and the pool still in place, although the Soho Manufactory had gone. The 1879 map names Nineveh Road, Piers Road and Slade Lane, but shows no sign of the pool, which had probably been drained.

Ordnance Survey Maps

- 5.6.3 The first edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map of 1890 (Figure 6) records a number of changes in the landscape. To the east of the study area the London and North Western Railway now cut through the grounds of Thornhill House, severely reducing the size of the park, and across Slade lane, which was provided with a tunnel beneath the embankment. Between the truncated grounds of Thornhill House and Marrowfat Lane, a new north-south aligned road called Waverhill Road had appeared which linked Soho Road to the lane extending eastwards from Nineveh Road.
- 5.6.4 The rope walk, which appeared for the first time on this map, was set within an irregular plot of land immediately south and east of the grounds of Thornhill House and at least partially derived from them, with a fence between the two properties; the approach was via the lane to the southwest leading from Nineveh Road. The rope walk itself, which is labelled as such, is delineated in broken lines on an east-west alignment; it was terminated towards the west by a small rectangular building on a north-south alignment. Just to the south of the ropeworks enclosure was the edge of the former pool shown as a curving line, hachured with the legend 'stones' beneath it. A projection of this line, which would lead it to the south of the development site, can be traced to some extent on either side of Marrowfat lane which crossed it, although between these points it had been obliterated by this time, partly by the construction of Waverley Road, and partly by a nursery that had appeared at the southwest corner of the Thornhill House grounds, straddling the former course of the waterway that fed the pool.
- 5.6.5 The Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1904 (Figure 7) shows that a transformation of the area had taken place. Thornhill House and its grounds, the rope works, fields

and nurseries had all disappeared. Waverhill Road and the south side of Soho Road, that had formerly been defined by the grounds of Thornhill House, were now lined with terraced houses. Holliday Road had come into existence following first the line of the former lane that led to the rope works, and then the boundary between the rope works and Thornhill House. The correlation isn't exact, but the road seems to have been laid down within the former grounds of Thornhill House avoiding the rope works to the south. To the south of Holliday Road a street called Slade Road had been laid out roughly on the line of Slade Lane before turning sharply northeastwards.

- 5.6.6 By the time of the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1916-17 (Figure 8), Slade Road had been renamed as Grasmere Road and joined up with Holliday Road in a loop. All the new roads were now lined with terraced houses including the development site itself, where the properties seem to have been built directly over the former rope walk. It is this configuration that appears on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map of 1937 (Figure 9) and on subsequent maps.

6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 7.1 The Birmingham SMR records no previous archaeological fieldwork events within the development site or within the wider study area.

7 SITE ASSESSMENT

7.1 Walkover Survey

- 7.1.1 A site visit confirmed that the 20th-century houses that had occupied the site until recently, had been demolished and that the development site was now waste ground covered in scrub. The site is on the side of a hill descending from Soho Road to the north, and the high point is along the street frontage where a platform marks the site of the former houses; it probably retains the foundations of the terrace. Towards the south and west the ground falls away quite steeply.

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Archaeological Potential

- 8.1.1 The Birmingham SMR records no known archaeology within the development site nor in the wider study area. The assessment has shown that the early 20th-century properties within the development site were located over the site of the late 19th-century rope walk. Depending on the nature of the house foundations, it is possible that traces of the hardened surface of the rope walk might have survived the redevelopment of the site in the early 20th century.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has discovered no trace of a soap works in this area, as suggested by the SMR entry and it is probable that the map reference relates to the railway, perhaps indicating a milepost or mail pick up post.
- 8.1.3 The 18th-century pool that lay within the study area seems to have been positioned a little to the south of the development site, and is therefore unlikely to be affected by any redevelopment.

8.2 Relevant Legislation and Policy Guidelines

- 8.2.1 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16; DoE, 1990) Section B, para 30 states that:

'No development shall take place within the area indicated (this would be the area of archaeological interest) until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.

8.3 Archaeological Mitigation

- 8.3.1 NB The comments made in this report are subject to review and revision by the planning archaeologist. Decisions regarding the requirement for, and nature and extent of any further programme of archaeological works rests with the relevant planning archaeologist.
- 8.3.2 Given that archaeological remains might survive, an appropriate archaeological response might be the observation of a watching brief during groundworks with the view of recording any remains.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 The project was commissioned by Capita Symonds Limited.
- 10.2 The project was managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Malcolm Hislop MIFA who also undertook the historical research and site assessment. The illustrations were prepared by Nigel Dodds.

10 SOURCES

Abbreviations: BMAG Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery;

10.1 Primary Sources

Houghton & Cos Post Office Directory of Birmingham 1882

Kelly's Directory of Birmingham 1880, 1884, 1890, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1912, 1913, 1915

Post Office Directory of Birmingham 1871, 1872, 1875

10.2 Secondary Sources

Birmingham Archaeology 2009. *95-107 Holliday Road, 92-102 Grasmere Road, Handsworth, Birmingham: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.*

Drake, P 1998. *Images of England: Handsworth, Hockley and Handsworth Wood.*

Christiansen, R 1973. *A Regional History of the Railways of Great Britain: Volume 7 The West Midlands.*

Cockin, T 2000. *The Staffordshire Encyclopaedia.*

Hodder, M, 2004. *Birmingham: The Hidden City*.

Horovitz D, 2005. *Staffordshire Place Names*.

IfA, 2008a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

IfA, 2008b *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

IfA 2008. *Code of Conduct*.

McCulla, D 1973. *Victorian and Edwardian Birmingham from Old Photographs*.

Morris J (ed.), 1976. *Domesday Book: Vol. 24; Staffordshire*. Phillimore, Chichester.

Mould, C 1998. *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey of Handsworth Park, Birmingham 1998*, BUFAU Report 541.

Twist, M 2004. *Images of England: Handsworth Volume II*.

10.3 Cartographic Sources

- 1794 A plan of the township of Handsworth
- 1840 Handsworth tithe map
- 1872 Plan of the parish of Handsworth
- 1879 Map of the district of the Handsworth local board
- 1889 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map
- 1890 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 1st Edition
- 1904 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 1st Revision
- 1916-17 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 2nd Revision
- 1937 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 3rd Revision

10.4 Other Illustrative Sources

- 1796 View across Soho Pool by John Phillp (BMAG catalogue no. 73)
- 1796 View across Birmingham Heath (BMAG catalogue no. 67)
- 1796 Views of Soho House from Birmingham Heath (BMAG catalogue nos 101-2)

10.5 On Line Sources

www.digitalhandsworth.org.uk

APPENDIX A: Written Scheme of Investigation**95-107 HOLLIDAY ROAD, 92-102 GRASMERE ROAD, HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM****WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT****1. Introduction**

This written scheme of investigation describes a programme of archaeological work to be undertaken at 95-107 Holliday Road and 92-102 Grasmere Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, to support an application to demolish existing buildings and redevelop the site.

2. Site Location

The site, which extends to approximately 0.17 ha, is situated on the south side of Holliday Road and Grasmere Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, approximately 70m south of Soho Road at NGR SP 0489 8928. It is currently occupied by early 20th-century housing.

3. Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the archaeological desk-based assessment is to collate existing archaeological and historic information relating to the site and its immediate environs, to enable informed decisions to be made regarding any further archaeological input that may be required by means of mitigation as the proposed development at the site proceeds.

4. Methods

The objective would be achieved in the following manner:

- A search of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historic maps, early photographs and drawings, written descriptions, and primary source and secondary sources related to the study area held by the Birmingham Archives and Heritage Service at Birmingham Central Library and the libraries of the University of Birmingham.
- Consultation of the Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record, the principal source of archaeological data for the City.
- A site inspection in order to assess the above and below-ground archaeological potential.

5. Staffing

The project will be undertaken by Malcolm Hislop MIfA. All personnel will be suitably qualified for their roles in the project.

6. Reporting

The results of the assessment will be presented in a report containing the following information:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Site location
- Objectives
- Methods
- Archaeological and historical development
- Previous archaeological work
- Site assessment
- Archaeological potential
- Appropriate illustrations including photographs and historic maps

7. Professional Standards

In general the work will be carried out with due regard to the advice offered in the *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008), and the *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008).

Birmingham Archaeology is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA); all project staff will adhere to the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008)

8. Health and Safety

All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with during the course of the project.

APPENDIX B: Glossary of Terms

Archaeological Periods and Date Ranges

| Period | Date Range |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Prehistoric</i> | |
| Paleolithic | 500,000 BC – 10,000 BC |
| Mesolithic | 10,000 BC – 4,000 BC |
| Neolithic | 4,000 BC – 2,400 BC |
| Bronze Age | 2,400 BC – 700 BC |
| Iron Age | 700 BC – AD 43 |
| <i>Historic</i> | |
| Roman | AD 43 – AD410 |
| Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval | AD410 – AD 1066 |
| Medieval | AD 1066 – AD1539 |
| Post Medieval | AD 1540 – AD 1900 |
| Modern | AD 1901 - present |

Statutory Designations

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)

'Scheduling' is the process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection. A schedule has been kept since 1882 of monuments whose preservation is given priority over other land uses. The current legislation, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, supports a formal system of [Scheduled Monument Consent](#) (SMC, see below) for any work to a designated monument.

Conservation Area (CA)

Conservation Areas are any areas of '*special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*' and are designated by Local Authorities. There are now more than 8,000 conservation areas in England. Designation introduces a general control over the demolition of unlisted buildings and provides the basis for policies designed to preserve or enhance all the aspects of character or appearance that define an area's special interest.

Listed Building (LB)

A 'Listed Building' is a structure that has been placed on the statutory lists of buildings of '*special architectural or historic interest*' compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on advice from English Heritage. When a building is listed, it is listed in its entirety, which means that both the exterior and the interior are protected. In addition, any object or structure fixed to the building, and any object or structure within the curtilage of the building, which although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, are treated as part of the listed building.

Locally Listed Building (LLB)

A Locally Listed Building is a building, structure or feature which, whilst not Statutorily listed by the Secretary of State, a local authority feels to make a significant contribution to the local environment and an important part of an area's heritage due to its architectural, archaeological significance or historical associations. Inclusion on a Local List does not give a building any statutory protection

Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG)

The *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England*, compiled and maintained by English Heritage, currently includes nearly 1450 sites, divided into three grade bands. The majority of the sites identified through the *Register* as being of a sufficiently high level of interest to merit a national designation, are designated Grade II. Around 30% of the 1450 are considered to be of exceptional historic interest and are awarded a star giving them Grade II* status while a further 10% are of international importance, and are classified as Grade I.

Archaeological Priority Area (APA)

An Archaeological Priority Area is an area specified by Local Planning Authorities to help protect archaeological remains that might be affected by development. This means that a site in such an area should be assessed for their archaeological potential when application is made for their redevelopment.

The Planning Process

Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC)

The Secretary of State must be informed about any work which might affect a monument above or below ground, and English Heritage gives advice to the Government on each application. In assessing each application the Secretary of State will try to ensure that damage done to protected sites is kept to a minimum. **Written consent must always be obtained before any work can begin.** Some development may also need planning permission.

Listed Building Consent (LBC)

Listed Building Consent (LBC) is required in order to carry out any works to a Listed Building which will affect its special value for listing purposes. This will almost certainly be necessary for any major works, but may also be necessary for minor alterations and possibly even repairs and maintenance. LBC may also be necessary for a change of use of the property. **It is a criminal offence to carry out work which needs listed building consent without obtaining it beforehand.**

The Archaeological Process

The Principle Stages for handling archaeology within the planning process, in line with the Government's Planning Policy Guidance notes PPG 15 and PPG16 are:

- **Pre-determination:** desk-based assessment, archaeological evaluation
- **Post-determination:** preservation *in situ*, preservation by record (excavation)

Stages of Archaeological Work

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

Any programme of archaeological work will normally be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), clearly stating the scope and extent of work, the aims and objectives, and the methodology to be employed during the course of work. The WSI will be prepared by the contracted archaeological organisation and approved in advance of work by the archaeological officer of the relevant LPA.

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA)

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) constitutes a first stage, non-invasive assessment of the archaeological potential of a site, undertaken in advance of any development. Research will normally comprise a search of all readily available documentary and archival sources pertaining to a site combined with an on-site 'walkover' survey to assess surviving archaeological remains / built heritage of the area.

Archaeological Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is a limited programme of intrusive or non-intrusive fieldwork undertaken to establish the extent of survival of archaeological deposits within a site and to determine the character, date, state of preservation and potential significance of any buried remains. An evaluation is often required prior to the determination of a planning application for development and will normally be undertaken subsequent to a desk-based assessment. A variety of techniques may be employed including geophysical survey, fieldwalking, trial trenching and test pitting. The results of evaluation will be used to establish the necessity for and determine the requirements of any further stage of archaeological work.

Archaeological Excavation

An archaeological excavation is a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork, normally undertaken by means of open area excavation, with the purpose of examining and recording archaeological deposits, features and structures identified by documentary research and/or archaeological evaluation. Archaeological excavation will normally lead on to a programme of post-excavation analysis and publication.

Archaeological Watching Brief

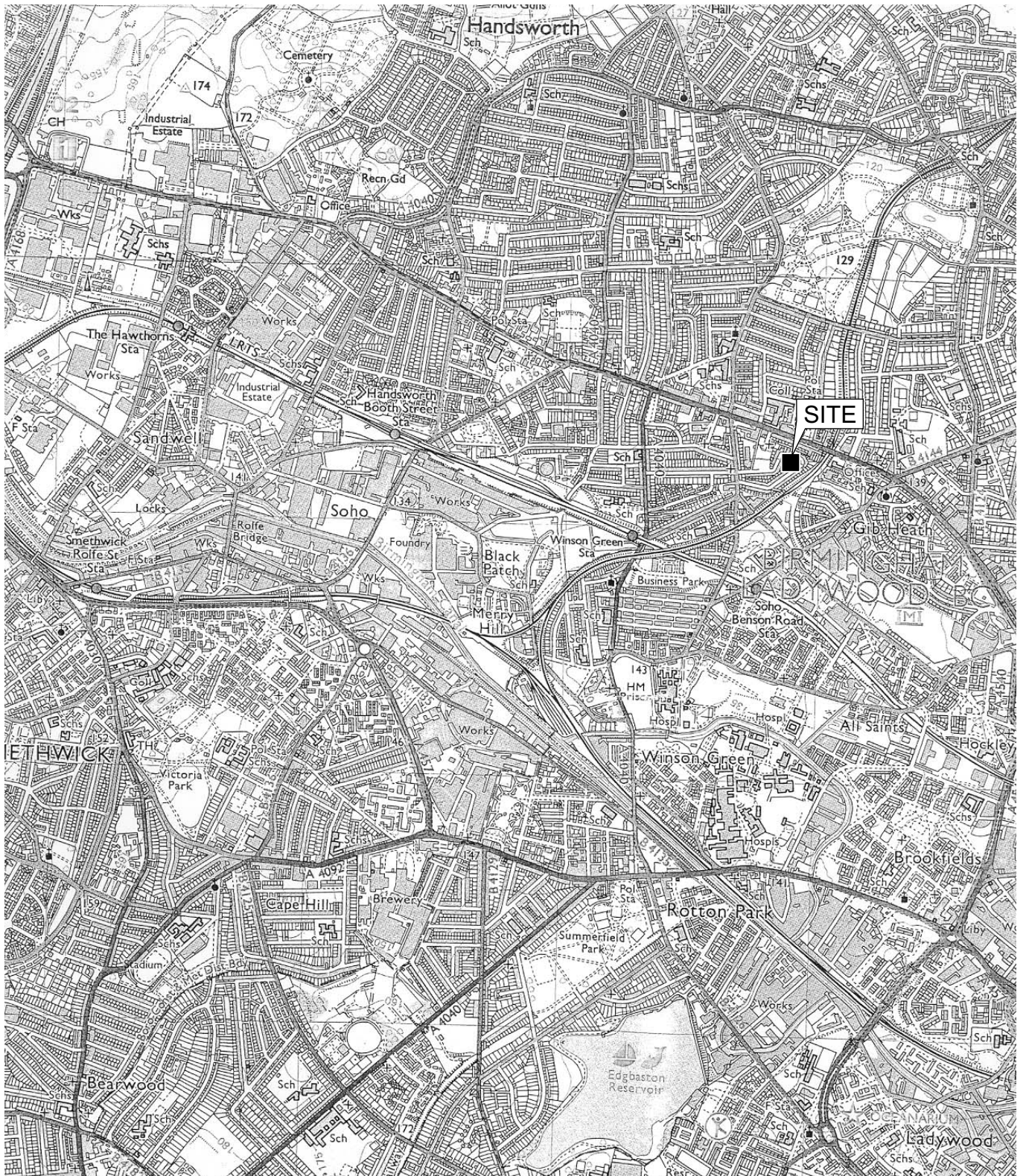
An archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within an area or site where there is a possibility of archaeological deposits being disturbed or destroyed. Groundworks will normally be undertaken by a principal contractor under the supervision of an attending archaeologist.

Preservation *in-situ*

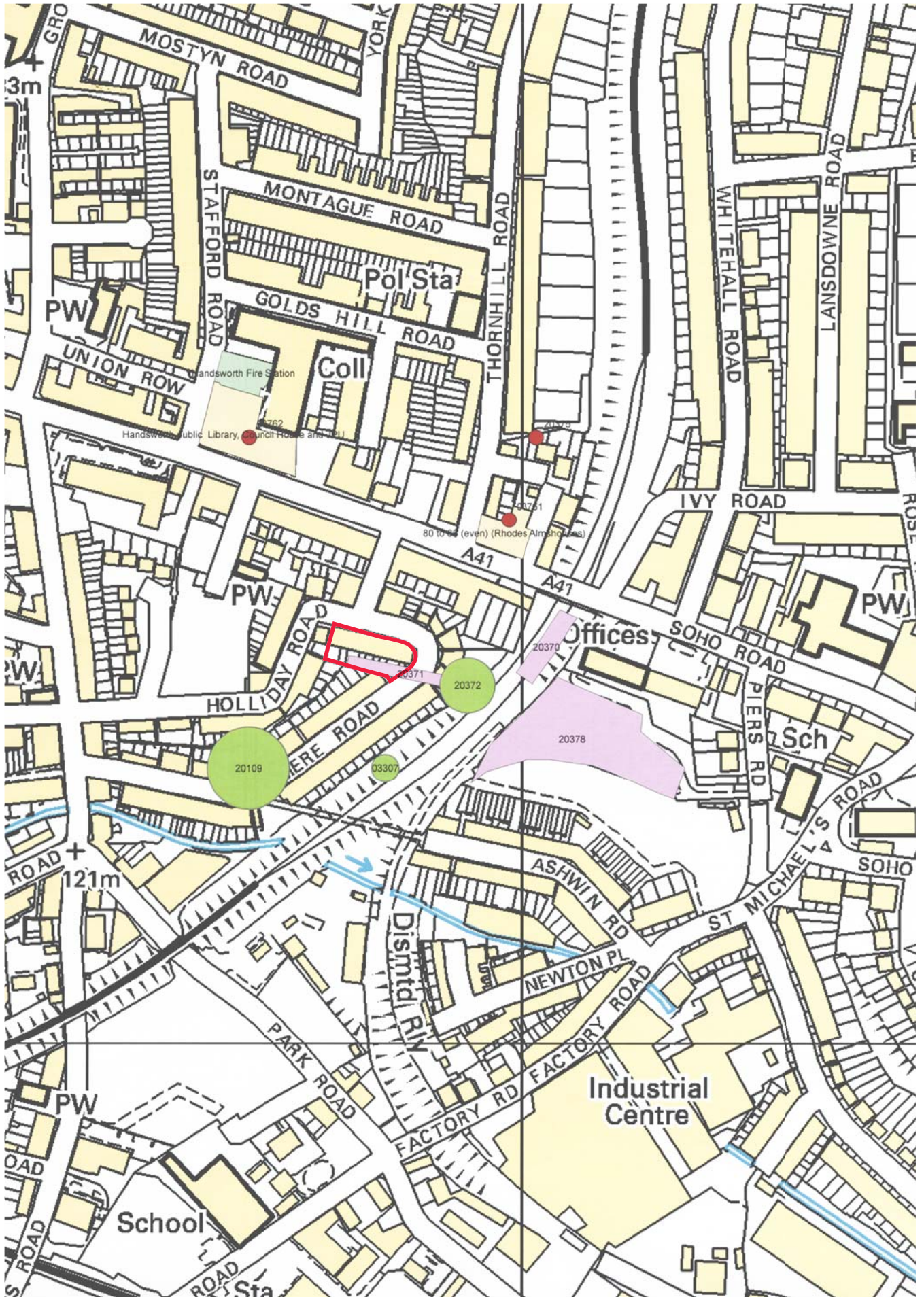
Foundation design to avoid or minimise impact on archaeology may be sought. This might include locating buildings to avoid archaeology; display of remains; sympathetic location of piled foundations and piling techniques; raising floor or ground beam levels; the routing of services; management of ground water. Landscaping and planting may also be constrained. Monitoring over a number of years after completion may be needed to assess if the preservation techniques have been successful.

Historic Building Recording (HBR)

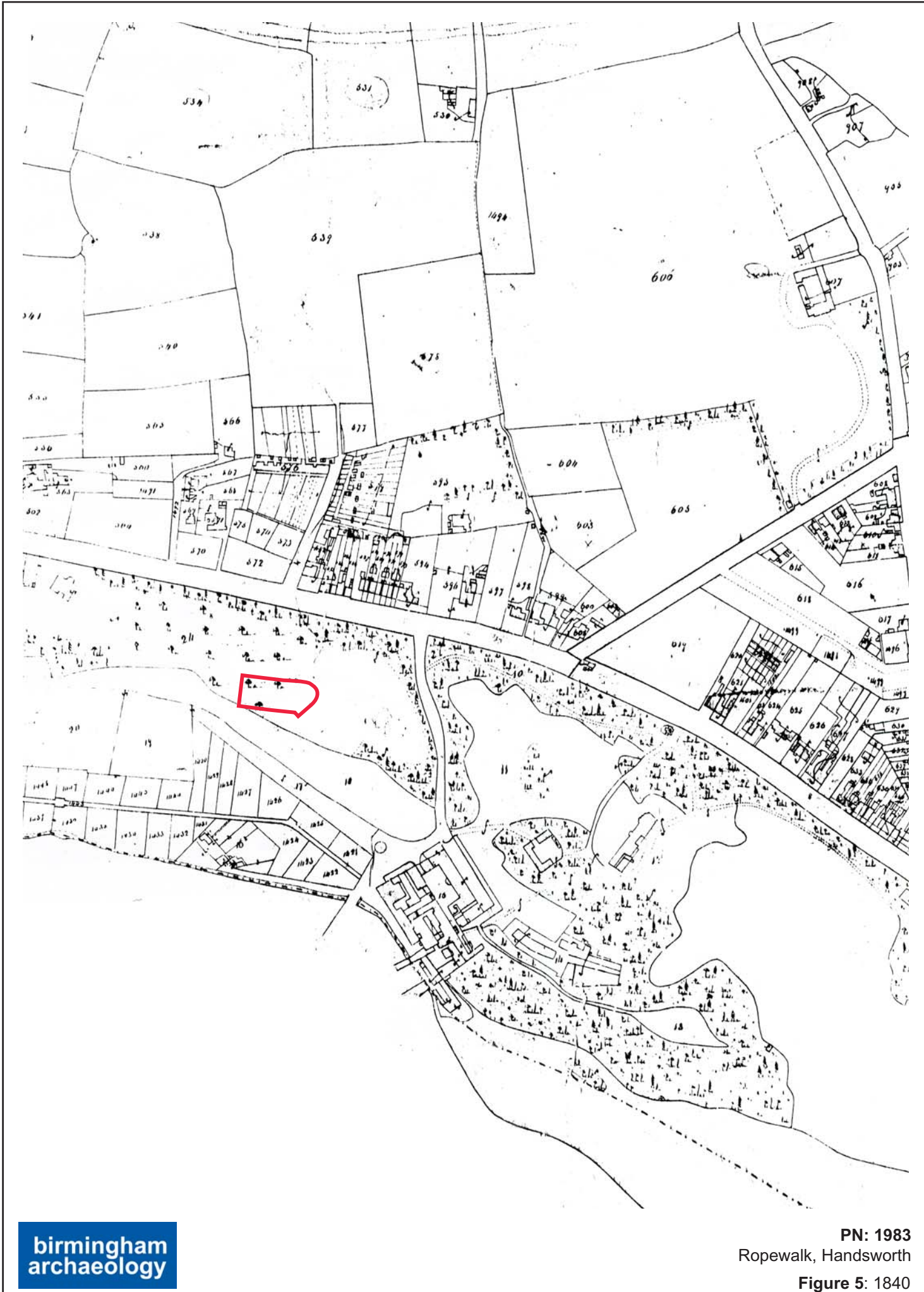
A Historic Building Record (HBR) is a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure or complex and its setting. A programme of historic building recording will often be required as a condition of planning consent / listed building consent, to be taken in advance of (pre-determination) and/or during building refurbishment / alterations / demolitions (post determination). HBR can be undertaken to a range of different levels (Levels 1 - 4 as defined by English Heritage) dependent upon the significance of the building under consideration and the extent of the proposed works.

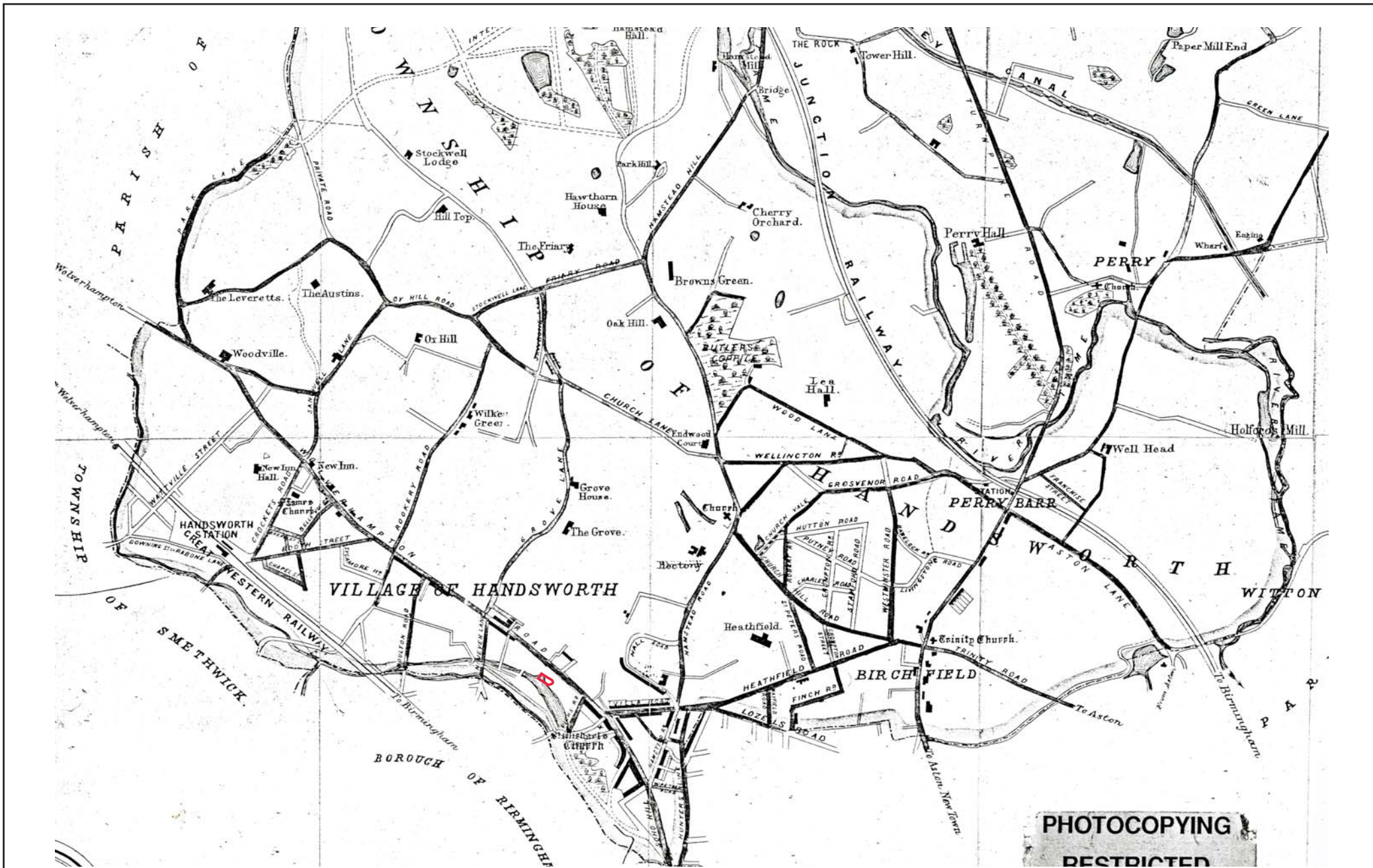


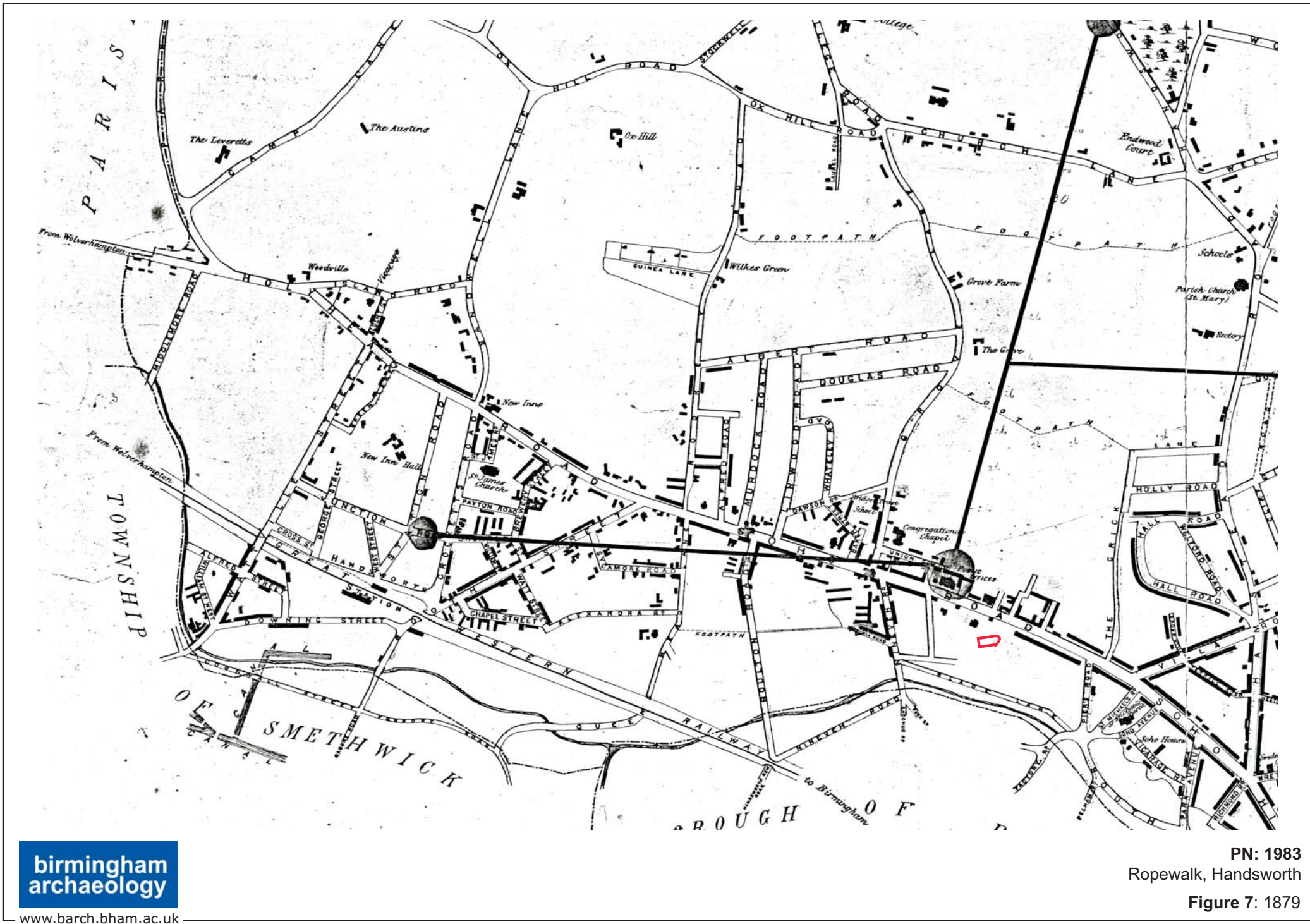




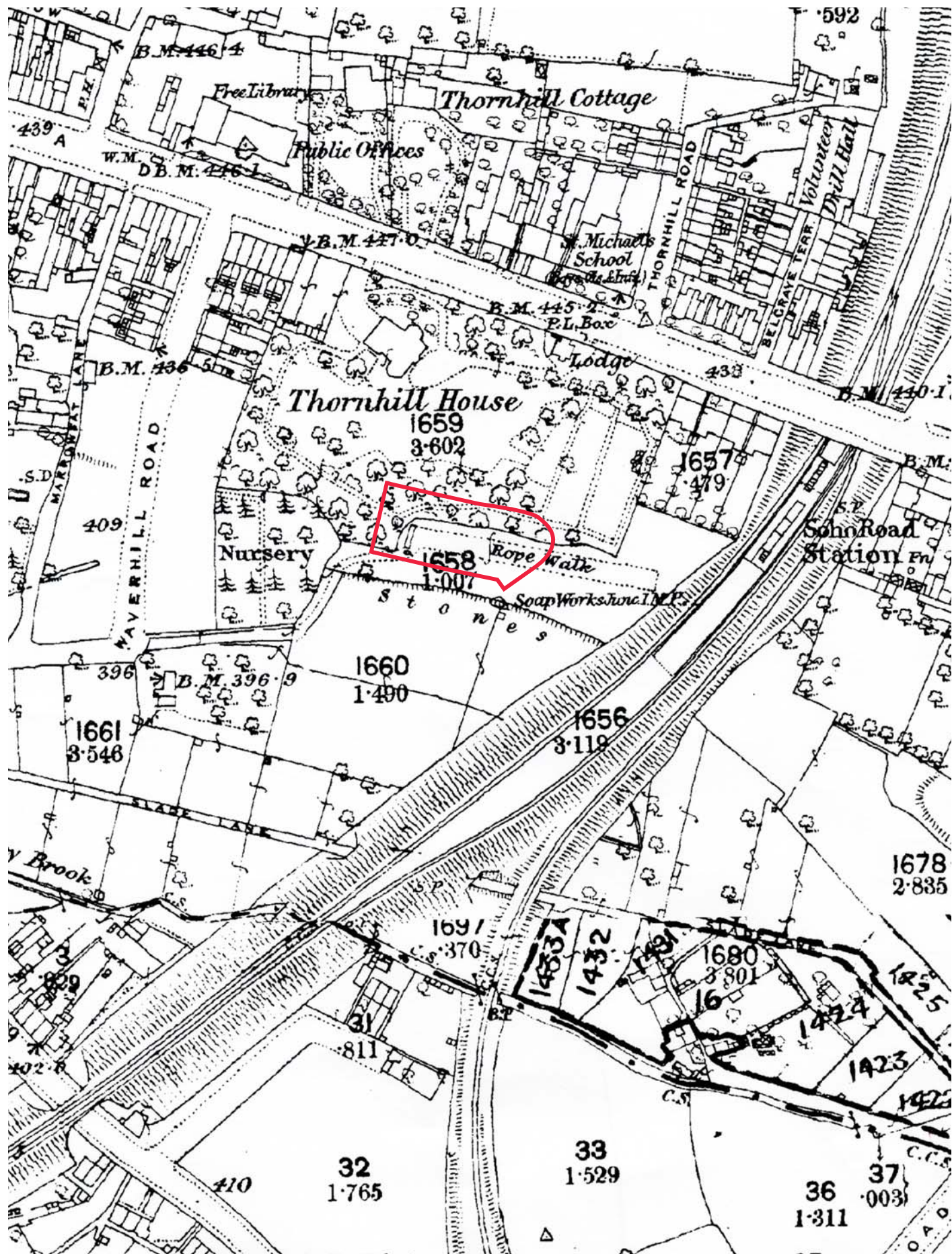


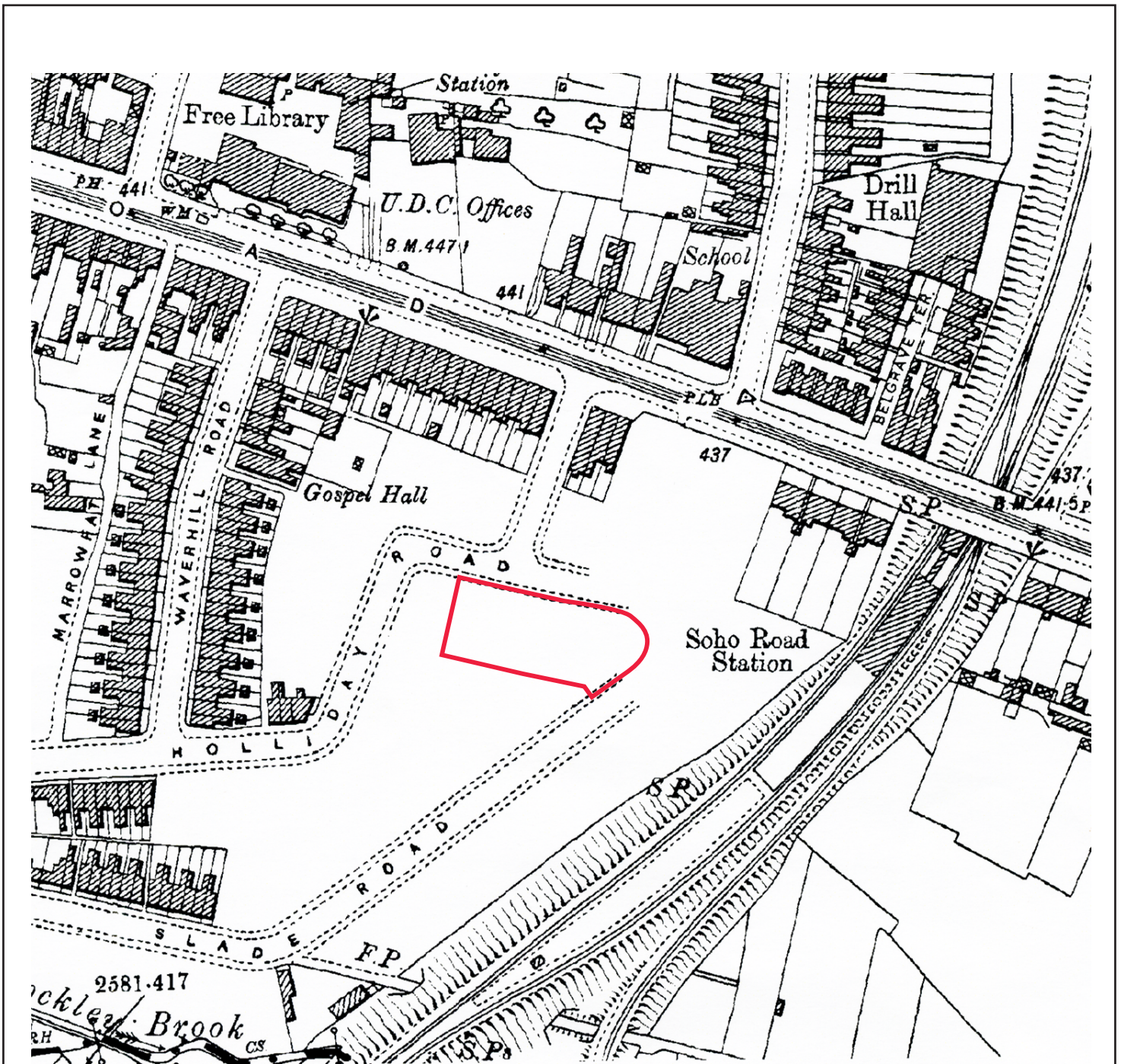


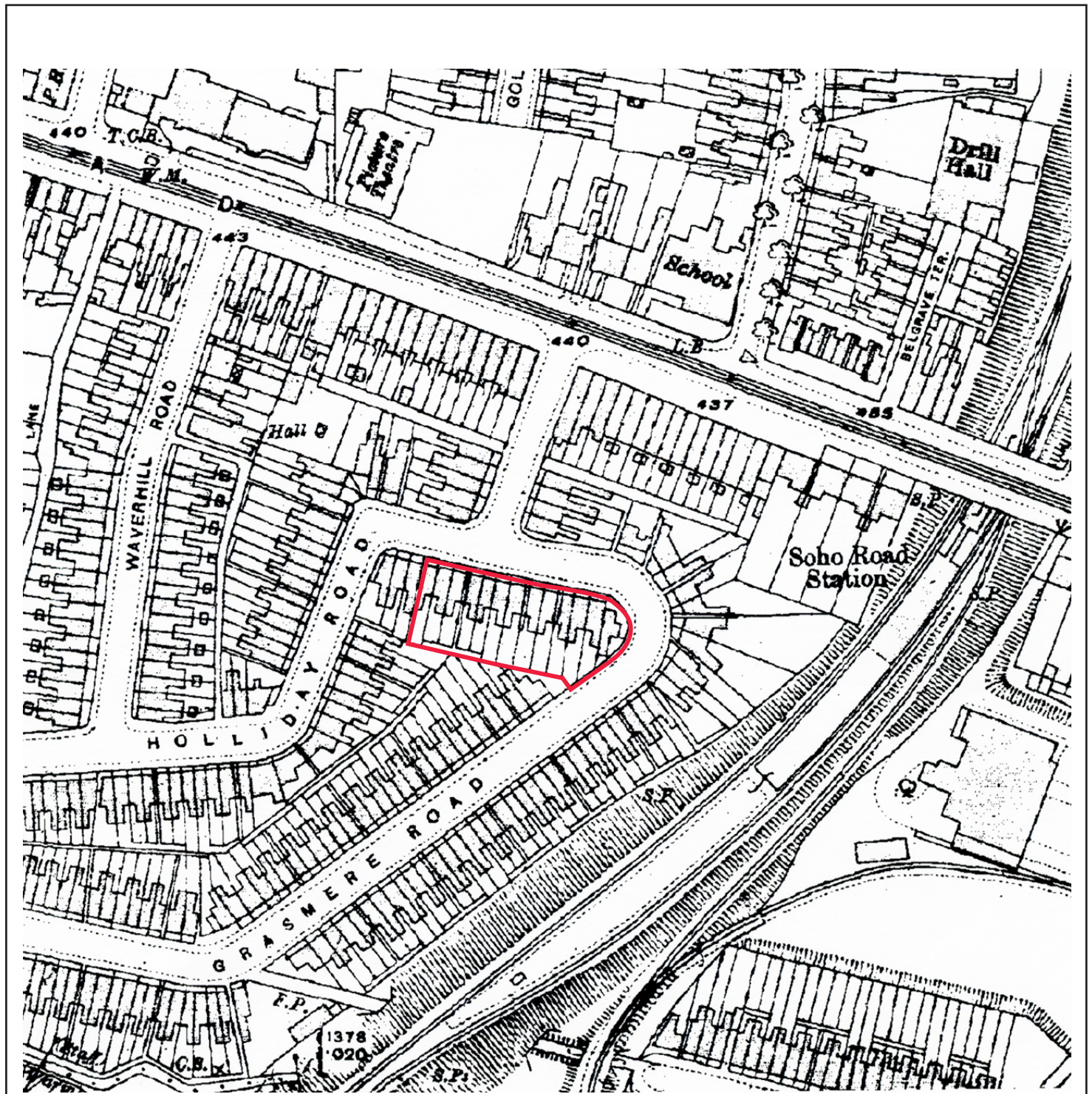












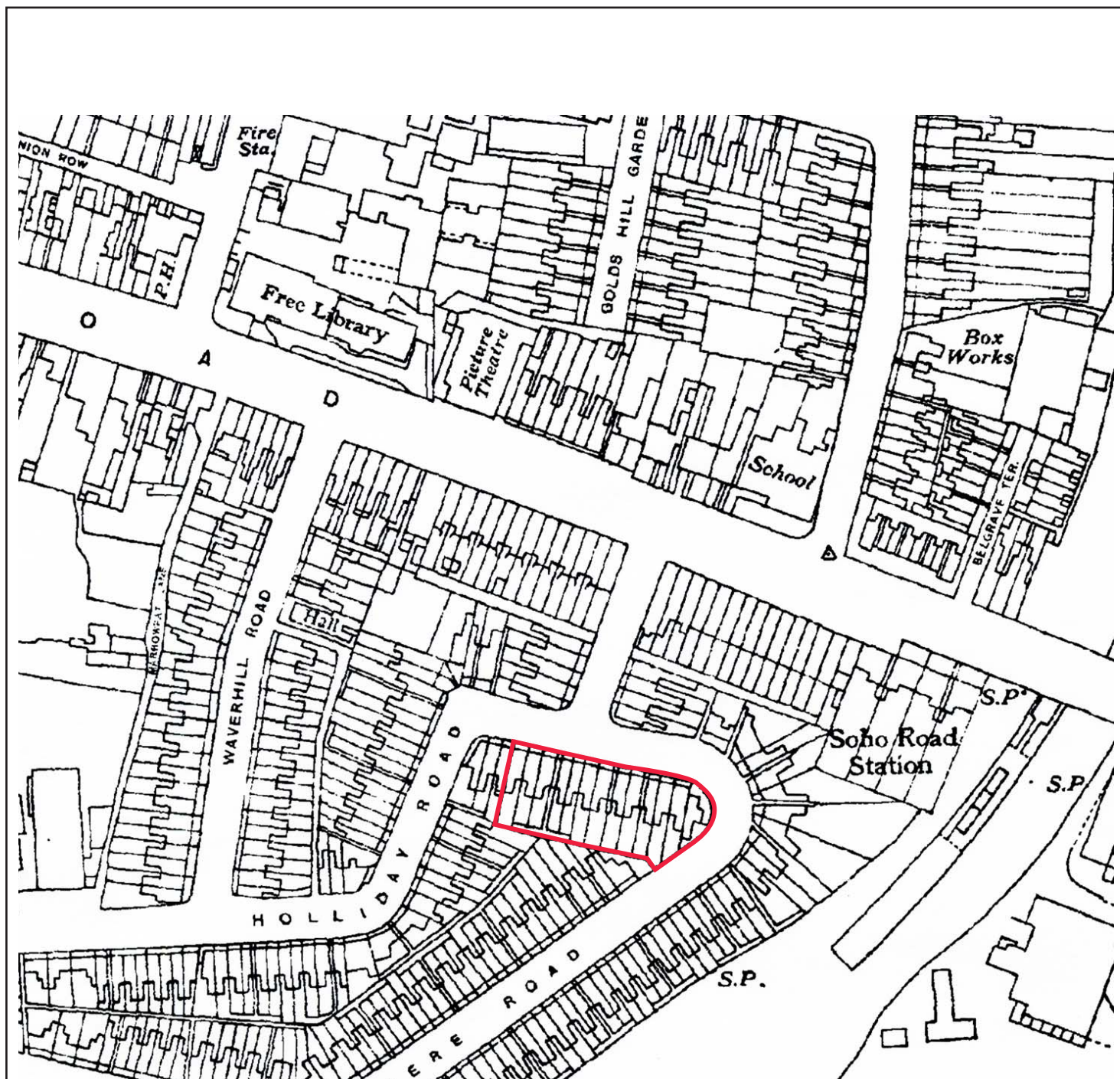




Plate 1: Thornhill House from the east By John Philip, 1796



Plate 2: Thornhill House in 1898 from the east



Plate 3: The study area in the 1890's showing the site of the pool in the foreground, the ropewalk in the middle ground and Thornhill House in the background

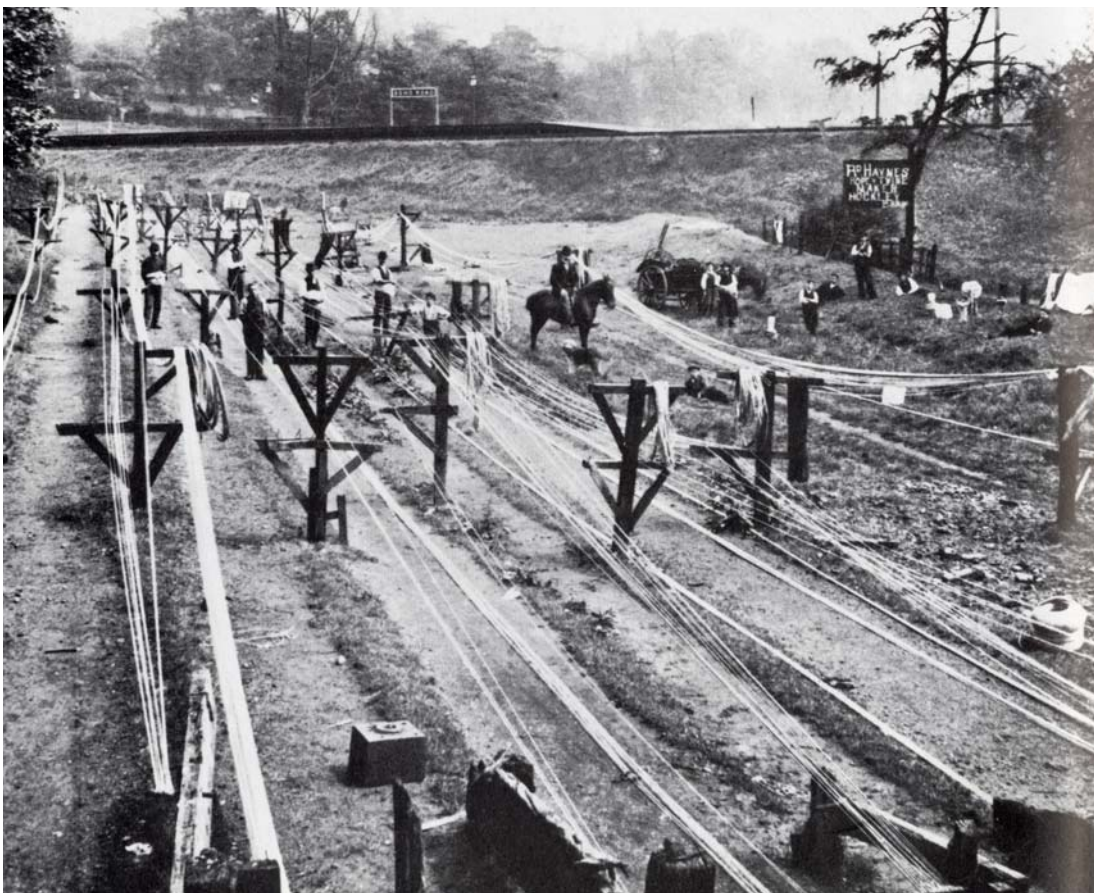


Plate 4: The ropewalk in 1898 from the west

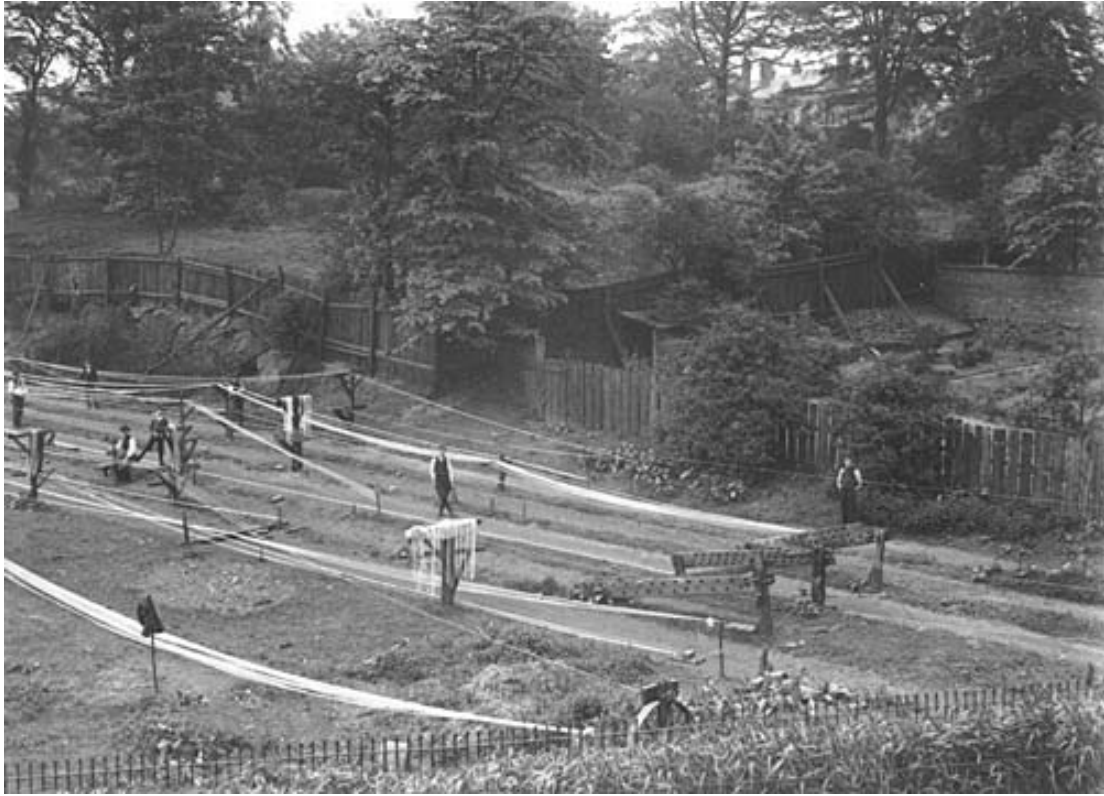


Plate 5: the ropewalk in 1898 from the southeast



Plate 6: The development site from the east