

## Appendix 1 PPG16 work in Birmingham city centre; a gazetteer

This gazetteer [compiled 2016] includes summary information of all projects included in the study area. Each of these has an individual identifier (Project Number), which has been used in bold throughout the text where of relevance.

(DBA = Desk-Based Assessment; WB = Watching Brief; Eval = Evaluation; Exc = Excavation; BREC = Historic Building Recording)

<b>Project Number</b> 1	<b>External Identifier</b> 479
<b>Report Type</b> DBA	
<b>Report Name</b> An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the Proposed Martineau Galleries Development	
<b>Author(s)</b> Steve Litherland, Catharine Mould	
<b>Date</b> 1997	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> Desk-based assessment of the area defined by Corporation St, Priory Queensway, Dale End and Union Street.	

<b>Project Number</b> 2	<b>External Identifier</b> 479.02
<b>Report Type</b> WB	
<b>Report Name</b> An Archaeological Watching Brief of the Proposed Martineau Galleries Development	
<b>Author(s)</b> BUFAU	
<b>Date</b> 1997	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> Archaeological watching brief recording work undertaken on area defined covered by DBA (ID 1). Work included 6 boreholes and 15 trial pits and recognised potential survival of islands of archaeological material across the development area.	

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
3	455

**Report Type**  
DBA

**Report Name**  
The Churchyard of St Philips Cathedral: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

**Author(s)** BUFAU

**Date** 1997 **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**  
Desk based assessment of the churchyard at St Phillips. The churchyard was used as a burial ground since the cathedral was built in the early 18th century

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
4	550

**Report Type**  
BREC

**Report Name**  
Early Gas Works, Gas Street: Architectural Recording and Analysis, an interim report

**Author(s)** Stephen J. Linnane

**Date** 1998 **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**  
Remains of Birmingham's first gasworks. The earliest surviving structure being a Grade II\* listed retort house constructed in 1822 and designed by engineer Alexander Smith. This retort house was in an excellent state of completion and is "unique in the architectural record" (4, 2). The earliest phase of this consisted of a reversed 'L'-shaped building with no internal walls. Its roof structure, which is thought to have been manufactured by the Phoenix Foundry, Snow Hill, was formed of cast iron trusses with a complex of iron struts reinforcing and tying together the trusses. This roof was originally further supported by a run of cast iron pillars in the south wall. The walls were constructed in plain brickwork and were much patched with modern repair. Three further structures were recorded on site; these include a building abutting the retort house to the west which was constructed in 1828. This was constructed in red brick laid in English garden wall bond, and is almost square shaped in plan. It had a similar roof structure to that of the retort house and had been much altered throughout the course of its life. The third structure occupied the space between the retort house and the building above etc. the fourth building was constructed in 1857 when the site converted for use as a metalworking manufactory

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
5	550.01

**Report Type**  
BREC

**Report Name**  
Early Gas Works, Gas Street: Architectural Recording and Analysis - addition to Report No. 550

**Author(s)** John Halsted, Mark Breedon

<b>Date</b>	1999	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	BUFAU
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**Report summary**  
Evaluation to locate evidence for original entrances in the wall fronting Gas Street and details of original surface treatment. No evidence for the original entrance was found, although one opening may have been a window. Also see ID4.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
6	603.01

**Report Type**  
WB

**Report Name**  
An Archaeological Watching Brief at The Row Market, Edgbaston Street, Birmingham City Centre

**Author(s)** Eleanor Ramsey

<b>Date</b>	2000	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	BUFAU
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**Report summary**  
No medieval artefacts or deposits were recovered during this watching brief as cellaring has erased any earlier archaeology.

**Project Number** 7 **External Identifier** 603

**Report Type**  
EVAL

**Report Name**  
An Archaeological Evaluation at The Row Market, Edgbaston Street, Birmingham City Centre

**Author(s)** John Hovey

**Date** 1999 **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**  
The evaluation confirmed the presence of 'islands' of a medieval archaeology, despite major truncation by cellaring. In this case, the survival of a medieval pit was recorded

**Project Number** 8 **External Identifier** 618.02

**Report Type**  
WB

**Report Name**  
Salvage Recording on the site of the former gasworks, Gas Street

**Author(s)** Stephen Litherland

**Date** 2001 **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**  
Involved the architectural recording of walls of Retort house and a watching brief on groundwork on land to the south of Retort House. The work enhanced knowledge of the layout of the early gasworks and also identified some archaeological survival. See ID4.

**Project Number** 9 **External Identifier** 664

**Report Type**  
EXC

**Report Name**  
The Custard Factory, Phase Two, Digbeth: Archaeological Excavation 2000 Post-Excavation Ass Research Design

**Author(s)** Catharine Mould

**Date** 2000 **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**  
Post Excavation Assessment report for excavations at Gibb Street, Digbeth. Report outlines the site archive and programme for project completion. This will obviously be superseded by the full report.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
10	768

**Report Type**  
DBA

**Report Name**  
Floodgate Street/Milk Street, Digbeth: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

**Author(s)** Sarah Watt

**Date** 2001      **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**  
Post Excavation Assessment report for excavations at Floodgate Street, Digbeth. Report outlines the site archive and programme for project completion.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
11	835

**Report Type**  
DBA

**Report Name**  
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Oppenheim's Glassworks, Snow Hill

**Author(s)** Melissa Conway

**Date** 2001      **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**  
DBA focusing on areas around Snow Hill Station, in between the station and Snow Hill Queensway. The area is thought to have covered the site of Oppenheim's Glassworks (1757), although any remains would in fact be located beneath the station itself.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
12	939

**Report Type**  
DBA

**Report Name**  
The Typhoo Wharf, Bordesley Street, Digbeth: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

**Author(s)** Malcolm Hislop

**Date** 2002      **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**  
DBA of area bounded by Bordesley St, Pickford St, Fazeley St and New Canal St. This area was agricultural land until 1790 when the Digbeth Branch Canal was constructed. Subsequent industrial development included Typhoo's 1924 bonded warehouse.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
13	960

**Report Type**  
BREC

**Report Name**  
Historic Building Recording at 210 High Street, Deritend

**Author(s)**      Malcolm Hislop

**Date**    2002                      **Unit/ Organisation**                      BUFAU

**Report summary**

Four late 19th and early 20th-century additions to the Devonshire Custard Powder Works. The two late 19th-century buildings have been cartographically dated from between 1889 and 1905. These are both constructed in red brick laid in English bond with blue brick dressings, one of which possibly retaining elements of an 1855 structure. These buildings had asymmetrical roof lines, one of which had modified king post trusses. The original purpose of these was obscure; however they did appear to be workshops of some kind.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
14	973

**Report Type**  
DBA

**Report Name**  
170 High Street, Deritend: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

**Author(s)**      Melissa Conway

**Date**    2002                      **Unit/ Organisation**                      BUFAU

**Report summary**

The DBA demonstrated that the area had been subject to a complex sequence of industrial development from the end of the 18th century onwards. However, the potential survival of various archaeological deposits was regarded as high.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
15	1007

**Report Type**  
EVAL

**Report Name**  
Deritend Bridge, Digbeth: An Archaeological Evaluation

**Author(s)**      Josh Williams

**Date**    2003                      **Unit/ Organisation**                      BUFAU

**Report summary**

Trial trenching demonstrated survival of a possible 17th century channel or pool containing waterlogged deposits. The presence of hemp stem within samples may indicate hemp retting took place on or near the site

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
16	1034

**Report Type**  
DBA/BREC

**Report Name**  
The Warwick Bar Conservation Area, further archaeological DBA and building recording

**Author(s)** Malcolm Hislop, Steve Litherland

**Date** 2003      **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**

A number of sites were recorded in the Warwick Bar Conservation Area, these include a tunnel portal facing north towards Curzon Street, built in the Classical style, of brick with rusticated ashlar stonework, and consisting of five separate phases of construction dating between the late 1830s and late 19th-century. Adjacent to the tunnel were early 19th-century lock and interchange basin of red brick laid in English Bond, and a late 19th-century pumping station of classical proportion built in red brick laid in English bond with blue brick bands. Also recorded in this work was the Gun Barrel Proof house canal wall, which is a brick built multiphase brick wall. The Corporation Wharf was also partially recorded during this scheme of works, including a curving wall present on the 1889 OS map, and late 19th-century brick bridge abutments.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
17	1053

**Report Type**  
EXC

**Report Name**  
Dean House, Upper Dean Street: PX Ass and Research Design 2003

**Author(s)** Helen Martin

**Date** 2003      **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**

Post Excavation Assessment of the excavations at Dean House, Upper Dean Street, recorded post medieval structural remains and palaeo channels. The latter is most likely associated with two former water courses, Dirty Brook and Pudding Brook.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
18	1100
<b>Report Type</b>	
DBA	
<b>Report Name</b>	
The Proposed City Park Site: Desk-Based Assessment 2003	
<b>Author(s)</b>	Malcolm Hislop
<b>Date</b>	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>
2003	Birmingham Archaeology
<b>Report summary</b>	
DBA covering the area of the eastern part of the city. The area was rural until the C18th, with housing built from 1750 and the Digbeth Branch Canal constructed in 1790. Huge impact occurred when the Bham and Ldn Railway was built in 1838	

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
19	1143
<b>Report Type</b>	
EVAL	
<b>Report Name</b>	
170 High Street, Deritend: An Archaeological Evaluation 2004	
<b>Author(s)</b>	Helen Martin
<b>Date</b>	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>
2004	Birmingham Archaeology
<b>Report summary</b>	
This evaluation recorded the survival of alluvial deposits at 170, High Street, Deritend, within which environmental evidence for hemp retting was recovered. The meander of the C18th River Rea was picked up, allowing it to be mapped more accurately.	

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
20	1161
<b>Report Type</b>	
DBA	
<b>Report Name</b>	
27-28 Park Street, Digbeth: An Archaeological DBA 2004	
<b>Author(s)</b>	Malcolm Hislop
<b>Date</b>	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>
2004	Birmingham Archaeology
<b>Report summary</b>	
The DBA covered an area at the core of the medieval settlement of Birmingham. Existing buildings were dated to the later C19th where Thomas Butler ran a cutter and paper knifemaking business.	



<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
21	1285

**Report Type**  
DBA/EVAL

**Report Name**  
149-159 High Street, Bordesley: An Archaeological DBA and Field Evaluation  
2005

**Author(s)** Helen Martin

**Date** 2005 **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**

DBA and evaluation covering area of 149-159 High Street, Bordesley. Cartographic evidence suggested the site had been built up since the C18th. Evaluation trenches recorded structural evidence dating to the 17th and 18th centuries.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
22	1392

**Report Type**  
DBA

**Report Name**  
Warwick Street/ Warner Street: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 2006

**Author(s)** Eleanor Ramsey

**Date** 2006 **Unit/ Organisation** Birmingham Archaeology

**Report summary**

DBA of the area to the southwest of High Street, Bordesley. Cartographic evidence suggests that subsequent to medieval occupation, the site was largely unoccupied until the development of almshouses and a chapel, as well as some industrial occupation.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
23	1545

**Report Type**  
DBA

**Report Name**  
31 Commercial Street: A Desk-Based Assessment

**Author(s)** Malcolm Hislop

**Date** 2007 **Unit/ Organisation** Birmingham Archaeology

**Report summary**

The site of a sawmill and timber yard during the C18th, the site was put to various industrial uses from then on; Foundry, lime cement manufacturers, motor accessories manufactory. Aerial photographs show several phases of structure survival.

<b>Project Number</b> 24	<b>External Identifier</b> 336.03
<b>Report Type</b> WB	
<b>Report Name</b> An archaeological watching brief at Hartwell (Smithfield) Garage, Digbeth	
<b>Author(s)</b> Steve Litherland	
<b>Date</b> 1997	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> The watching brief recorded no significant archaeological horizons as the depth of excavations was relatively shallow.	

<b>Project Number</b> 25	<b>External Identifier</b> 336.02
<b>Report Type</b> EVAL	
<b>Report Name</b> Hartwell (Smithfield) Garage Site, Digbeth: An Archaeological Evaluation	
<b>Author(s)</b> Steve Litherland, Derek Moscrop	
<b>Date</b> 1996	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> The evaluation demonstrated significant survival of archaeology in islands, including waterlogged deposits. Ceramics recovered were dated to between 1500 and 1800. The structural remains of C18th and C19th brick buildings were also recorded.	

<b>Project Number</b> 26	<b>External Identifier</b> 336
<b>Report Type</b> DBA	
<b>Report Name</b> An Archaeological Assessment of the Hartwell (Smithfield) Garage Site	
<b>Author(s)</b> BUFAU	
<b>Date</b> 1995	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> DBA of the Hartwell Garage site. Potential for archaeological survival was classed as wide and varied. The scope of the potential covered a broad period from medieval development of Digbeth to the C19th industrial gasworks.	

<b>Project Number</b> 27	<b>External Identifier</b> 310
<b>Report Type</b> EVAL	
<b>Report Name</b> The Old Crown Inn, Deritend: An Archaeological Evaluation	
<b>Author(s)</b> Steve Litherland, Catharine Mould, Stephanie Ratkai	
<b>Date</b> 1994	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> Evaluation located in the back-plot of the Old Crown. Although there were few structural features recorded, the presence of large quantities of pottery indicated the presence on the site of a possible C14th kiln.	

<b>Project Number</b> 28	<b>External Identifier</b> 310.01
<b>Report Type</b> WB	
<b>Report Name</b> An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Old Crown, Deritend	
<b>Author(s)</b> BUFAU	
<b>Date</b> 1998	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> The watching brief record no kiln structures but recovered fragments of Deritend ware. A number of features were recorded which may have been medieval, such a ditch running parallel to Heath Mill Lane and two foundation blocks in the old Stable Block.	

<b>Project Number</b> 29	<b>External Identifier</b> 353
<b>Report Type</b> DBA	
<b>Report Name</b> A Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of the area of Moor Street, Bull Ring and Park Street	
<b>Author(s)</b> Catharine Mould, Steve Litherland	
<b>Date</b> 1995	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> The DBA covers the area later excavated under the auspices of the Bullring development. The report provides an historical profile of the area as well as a description of its then present character.	

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
30	354
<b>Report Type</b>	
DBA	
<b>Report Name</b>	
Edgbaston Street, Pershore Street, Upper Dean Street and Moat Lane: Preliminary Assessment	
<b>Author(s)</b>	Catharine Mould, Steve Litherland
<b>Date</b>	1995
<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b>	
This report provides an historical and archaeological profile of the area	

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
31	337
<b>Report Type</b>	
DBA	
<b>Report Name</b>	
An Archaeological Assessment of the Digbeth Economic Regeneration Area and Cheapside Industrial Area	
<b>Author(s)</b>	BUFAU
<b>Date</b>	1995
<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b>	
Archaeological assessment of the area including an historical background by Dr Richard Holt and a town plan analysis by Dr Nigel Baker.	

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
32	575
<b>Report Type</b>	
DBA	
<b>Report Name</b>	
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Part of the Digbeth Millennium Quarter	
<b>Author(s)</b>	Catharine Mould
<b>Date</b>	1999
<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b>	
The assessment demonstrated not only the presence of below-ground survival but also refers to the large number of standing buildings dating to the C19th industrial era, discussed by Dr Nigel Baker.	

**Project Number** 33 **External Identifier** SMR 20614

**Report Type**  
EXC

**Report Name**  
Deritend Salvage excavation, archive

**Author(s)**

**Date** 1984 **Unit/ Organisation** City of Birmingham Museum

**Report summary**

Note in WMA 27, 1984. Rescue excavation on the site of a former factory. Despite a general paucity in medieval archaeology, the excavation did reveal a C19th button maker's workshop, although there is no detail of this in the entry

**Project Number** 34 **External Identifier** SMR 20676

**Report Type**  
EVAL

**Report Name**  
An Archaeological Evaluation at Plot 7, Masshouse, Birmingham

**Author(s)** James Goad

**Date** 2003 **Unit/ Organisation** HEAS, Worcester CC

**Report summary**

The evaluation did not detect any significant archaeology. Traces of a possible ditch were detected but the feature was not dateable.

**Project Number** 35 **External Identifier** SMR 20676

**Report Type**  
EVAL

**Report Name**  
An Archaeological Evaluation at Plot 3, Masshouse, Birmingham

**Author(s)** Chris Patrick

**Date** 2002 **Unit/ Organisation** HEAS, Worcester CC

**Report summary**

Evaluation on the site of St Bartholomew's and its burial ground to test for the survival of human remains. The ground seems to have been disturbed to a depth of 3m, the only evidence for the chapel and was rubble and a collapsed wall.

**Project Number** 36  
**External Identifier** SMR 03014

**Report Type**  
WB

**Report Name**  
Archaeological Observation at Wrottesley Street, Birmingham

**Author(s)** Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group

**Date** 2000 **Unit/ Organisation** Warwickshire Museum Field Services

**Report summary**

Archaeological observations at Wrottersley Street revealed no evidence for the Parsonage Moat. The earliest recorded deposit was an agricultural soil of possible late C17th/ early C18th date. The area had been extensively disturbed by C19th/ 20th cellars.

**Project Number** 37  
**External Identifier** SMR 20619

**Report Type**  
EVAL

**Report Name**  
Land on the southern corner of Park Street and Bordesley Street, Digbeth, Birmingham  
EVAL

**Author(s)** Nick Tavener

**Date** 2000 **Unit/ Organisation** Marches Archaeology

**Report summary**

The site covered an area identified as having been medieval burgage plots and, although buried soils were recorded, these were dated to C18th.

**Project Number** 38  
**External Identifier** SMR 20744

**Report Type**  
DBA

**Report Name**  
Birmingham Machine Tool Services Ltd, 312-314 Bradford Street, Birmingham DBA

**Author(s)** Dave Hodgkinson, Louise Edmondson

**Date** 2004 **Unit/ Organisation** Wardell Armstrong

**Report summary**

Archaeological desk based assessment on the Bradford Street site identified the potential for archaeological features associated with the medieval and post medieval mill surviving intact.

**Project Number** 39 **External Identifier** SMR 20060

**Report Type**  
EXC

**Report Name**  
Excavation at 131-148 High Street, Bordesley, Birmingham

**Author(s)** Martin Cook, Stephanie Ratkai

**Date** 1995 **Unit/ Organisation** County Archaeological Service, Hereford

**Report summary**

The excavation identified a number of archaeological features, including a quarry pit (perhaps from bricks) and hammerscale indicating forging and working of metal nearby. The possible remains of some subterranean cells of Aston Gaol were also located.

**Project Number** 40 **External Identifier** SMR 20060

**Report Type**  
EVAL

**Report Name**  
Evaluation at 131-148 High Street, Bordesley, Birmingham

**Author(s)** Robin Jackson, Stephanie Ratkai

**Date** 1995 **Unit/ Organisation** County Archaeological Service, Hereford

**Report summary**

The evaluation identified deposits of the C17th/ C18th which may relate to industrial activity along the High Street frontage. In particular, possible evidence of a continuation of local ceramic production and iron working link to the city's local trades.

**Project Number** 41 **External Identifier** SMR 20427

**Report Type**  
WB

**Report Name**  
Watching Brief at Hartwell Smithfield Garage, Digbeth, Birmingham

**Author(s)** Darren Miller, Laura Jones

**Date** 2000 **Unit/ Organisation** Archaeological Service, Worcestershire CC

**Report summary**

Building remains and deposits of late post-medieval date identified, including an C18th wall and a cobbled surface. No deposits/ structures of pre-post-medieval date were identified.

**Project Number**      **External Identifier**

42

**Report Type**

EVAL

**Report Name**

An Archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to Park Street Gardens, Birmingham

**Author(s)**      G Richards**Date**      2007      **Unit/ Organisation**      ULAS**Report summary**

Trenches uncovered extensive cellarage across the whole of the proposed development. Evidence of buried soils and a post medieval ditch was recorded.

**Project Number**      **External Identifier**

43

13510.R02.Rev1

**Report Type**

EVAL

**Report Name**

City Park Gate, Birmingham: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation (Freeman Street Evaluation)

**Author(s)**      Laurence Hayes**Date**      2006      **Unit/ Organisation**      Gifford**Report summary**

Trenches revealed medieval cultivation soils & possible structural feature; post- medieval pits & gullies; C17th/18th cultivation soil; structures dating to C18th-19th. Deposits dating from C13th onwards. Some severe truncation through cellaring reported.

**Project Number**      **External Identifier**

44

C1016231061OUT

**Report Type**

DBA

**Report Name**

Digbeth Coach Station Desk Based Assessment. Appendix A and Addendum: Mill Lane Site

**Author(s)**      Cathy Patrick**Date**      **Unit/ Organisation**      CgMs Consulting**Report summary**

Extract from Birmingham City Council Archaeology Strategy, plus Mill Lane DBA. Despite disturbance, the potential for earlier post-medieval deposits, below-ground remains of the mill buildings, & some waterlogged deposits is considered moderate to high.



<b>Project Number</b> 45	<b>External Identifier</b> SMR 20614
<b>Report Type</b> WB	
<b>Report Name</b> Summary of WB here	
<b>Author(s)</b> J. I. McCallum, A. Roe	
<b>Date</b> 1983	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> Salvage excavation. Deep foundations and cellars on site. All deposits, including those immediately above the natural, contained C17th-18th pottery and no evidence found for earlier medieval occupation.	

<b>Project Number</b> 46	<b>External Identifier</b> 1418
<b>Report Type</b> BREC	
<b>Report Name</b> 7-8a Freeman Street, Birmingham: Historic Building Recording	
<b>Author(s)</b> Malcolm Hislop, Michael Lobb	
<b>Date</b> 2006	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> Birmingham Archaeology
<b>Report summary</b> Complex of industrial buildings originally constructed in the early 18 <sup>th</sup> -century but almost totally obscured by a major redevelopment on the site in 1865. Trades known to have occupied these buildings included leatherworks, a builder, and a bookbinder. This mid 19 <sup>th</sup> -century phase of building was further altered and partially clad over in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century and was generally of three storeys, and was constructed in red brick laid in Flemish stretcher bond with blue brick dressings.	

**Project Number**

47

**External Identifier**

1528

**Report Type**

BREC

**Report Name**

7, 8 and 8a Freeman Street, Birmingham Supplementary Historic Building Recording

**Author(s)**

Shane Kelleher

**Date**

2006

**Unit/ Organisation**

Birmingham Archaeology

**Report summary**

Supplementary report to report 46. Targeted stripping of the mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century and later phases of construction led to a further programme of historic building recording. This revealed sections of the 18th century boundary wall, and 19th century vaulted brick cellars which may have contained some 18th century fabric. The 18th-century boundary wall rose to a single storey in height and was constructed in red brick laid in stretcher bond with occasional rows of headers. The uppermost section of this wall was delineated by a row of oversail brick in the interior.

**Project Number**  
48

**External Identifier**  
1448

**Report Type**  
DBA/BREC

**Report Name**  
Former Adamant Co. Works 37-45 Commercial Street Building Recording and Documentary Record

**Author(s)** Malcolm Hislop

**Date** 2006 **Unit/ Organisation** Birmingham Archaeology

**Report summary**

This is an excellent example of both the early and late 19<sup>th</sup>-century industrial site types, and also demonstrates the continued importance of a canalside location. This initially included some domestic units which were later replaced with a commercial/industrial function. The site was first developed in the 1850s as a foundry. It continued to exercise this function down to the late 1880s when it became the premises of the Adamant Company lime cement manufacturers. In 1895 the Birmingham architects Bateman and Bateman undertook to erect shopping at the site and in 1897 the architect William Henman, also of Birmingham was engaged to make alterations, which included the remodelling of the Commercial Street range. These changes in function and of fabric culminated in a site with a complex building history. The earliest buildings were arranged around a courtyard at the eastern end of the site, and probably incorporated dwellings along the street frontage. In the 1860s or 1870s the earliest of the buildings to have survived was erected to the west of the 1850s structures.

This was a three storey building with open arcade and brick vaulting at ground level, and it seems to have been intended as a free standing structure. The function of this building is unknown however the presence of brick vaulting implies that it was designed to carry a heavy weight or to provide fire proofing. The cartographic evidence suggests that this was part of a wider redevelopment which involved the replacement of the first buildings. By 1888 several more of the extant structures were probably already in existence. The most significant and principal interest of the building complex is in the early use of concrete technology, the bulk of which probably dates from the 1890s. The main entrance block which seems to have been remodelled by William Henman, is the principal elevation, it is of red brick and has two storeys, with blue brick-coped plinth, wide mid-height fascias defined by brick dentils and cyma-recta moulded strings, brick dentilled and moulded terracotta cornice, and stone openwork parapet. The front is articulated vertically by pedimented pilaster buttresses into ten bays containing semi-circular-arched windows. Structurally this block incorporates pre-cast concrete panels used in conjunction with steel joists and a flat concrete roof with asphalt covering. The use of concrete at such an early date "endows the Adamant Co. works with a special significance as one of the key structures in Birmingham's architectural development"

**Project Number**  
49

**External Identifier**  
1540

**Report Type**  
BREC

**Report Name**  
Eastside Birmingham, Historic Building Recording

**Author(s)** Michael Lobb

**Date** 2007 **Unit/ Organisation** Birmingham Archaeology

**Report summary**

Nos 15 and 16 Penn Street formed a small industrial complex, latterly a wire works, which had its origins in the 1880s as stabling, warehousing and shopping. This complex was expanded soon afterwards, and was thereafter largely given over to manufacturing, and included the premises of a fireproof safe manufacturer, a cycle and later motor component manufacturer, and a number of metal industry enterprises. The earliest buildings on the site were three separate ranges of stabling and shopping grouped around two yards, the blue brick dressings, segmental arches and small-pane iron- framed windows being typical of many of the workshops and industrial premises being raised in the West Midlands conurbation during the later 19th century. The exterior of the building had been almost completely obscured by the addition of a thick cement render, which presumably was purported to have been added in the mid-20th century at the time of a window refit. The principal elevation consisted of four gable ends of four distinct blocks separated by an external yard between the two most southerly blocks one of which retained its original segmental arch windows. In places plinth level reveals blue engineering brick. Internally it was apparent that the building was constructed during three distinct phases of construction between 1880 and 1950, dividing the interior into four blocks, all but one being two storeys in height. Floor surfaces range from brick pavements, timber planking, and concrete, whilst many of the original walls were exposed to the brickwork. This complex represents a late 19th-century development of a virgin site, and is therefore an interesting survival of the primary expansion of this part of the city.

Nos 48-49 Grosvenor Street represent an 1890s redevelopment of a late 18th/early 19th-century area. In common with the Penn Street site, the main elements of the original buildings survive, despite having undergone considerable alteration. In essence, there were three main blocks served by two yards with gateways onto Grosvenor Street. Documentary evidence points to the early structures having contained stabling and possibly warehousing, including the premises of a hide and skin merchant. A later occupier, from 1929, was the Duckham Oil Company, which remained at this address until being taken over by the BP group c. 1970. Few significant architectural details survive. The structure was divided into five distinct blocks which were constructed in two separate phases. Each block is red brick built of varying bond types; the most interesting elevation was the north east elevation which was composed of red brick laid in Flemish bond. This was decorated with courses of dentilated and ovolo-moulded terracotta and had a central oculus mid gable. The earliest buildings on site date from the 1890s, and only the southern range retains any architectural interest, but this is largely limited to the terracotta mouldings. The late date, substantial alterations and lack of surviving detail mean that these buildings are only of local significance, as another piece in the jigsaw of the late 19th-century redevelopment of this part of Birmingham

**Project Number**

50

**External Identifier**

1168

**Report Type**

EVAL

**Report Name**

25-27 Heath Mill Lane, Deritend Archaeological Evaluation 2004

**Author(s)**

Eleanor Ramsey

**Date**

2004

**Unit/ Organisation**

Birmingham Archaeology

**Report summary**

Possible clay pit & ditch yielded locally produced Deritend ware & cooking pots dating to C13th-14th. Truncated pits & post holes beneath grey cobbled layer, which possibly dates to C17th. Good & extensive survival of medieval & post-medieval deposits.

**Project Number**  
51

**External Identifier**  
730

**Report Type**  
DBA/BREC

**Report Name**  
Upper Dean Street, Desk Based Assessment and Building Recording

**Author(s)** Steve Litherland, Sarah Watt

**Date** 2000 **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**

The primary phase of 42-46 Upper Dean Street, Deritend had a commercial function with rear shopping/industrial wings being added at a later date. These two sets of buildings, one of which is a Grade II listed building, represented the original phase of development on their plots towards the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century. The street frontage elevations consisted of a series of three-storied facades, each of different character, but nonetheless retaining "a stylistic unity based on classically- inspired detailing" (51, 9). This stylistic scheme was probably part of the provisions laid down by the Gooch Estate regarding development on their land. The frontage building of nos. 42-45 is the Grade II listed building. This was constructed in the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century and was of painted clamped red brickwork laid in Flemish bond with stucco dressings and a slate roof. It was of three storeys with eight bays, the third of which containing a cart entrance. Above the cart entrance is a first floor segmental arch headed casement window flanked by pilasters. The remainder of the windows were mostly blocked, but were probably former sashes. The ground floor had been heavily altered by the insertion of various shop fronts. Internally the building was shallow, being only one room deep. Although altered the interior retained original features such staircases and fireplaces. It is likely that a corridor once ran the entire length of the building. It is argued that the existence of this corridor, the shallow depth of the building, and the high proportion of window-glass to walling within the façade signify a commercial rather domestic function. Two shopping or industrial wings were constructed to the rear, both of which were much truncated in length by the 1970s. Both of these were probably later additions to the rear of the block. The easternmost of the pair was constructed in red brick with the features picked out in Staffordshire Blue engineering brick, and lit by rows of balanced sash windows. The other wing was "unusual" (51, 11) in that it was based around a prominent timber frame with red brick infill with blue brick detailing. The building was lit by rows of twelve pane sash windows. Both appear on the Piggot Smith map of 1850 and were thus built soon after the initial phase of construction, and may have been housed a leatherworks. This pattern of constructing such workshops or what was to become known as shopping to the rear of domestic premises was not uncommon in Birmingham with numerous examples seen in the Jewellery Quarter (Cattel, Ely et al 2002, 4). No. 46 Upper Dean Street was similar in style and decoration, it too was classically inspired, and it was a painted, stucco-finished, brick built three storey structure of three bays and was typical of many later Regency period buildings in Birmingham. Many of the architectural features were of carved limestone, whilst the ground storey elevation was also much altered to accommodate shop fronts. The original doorway did survive, this was flanked by a pair of Doric columns supporting a rectangular pediment with a plain architrave, a Tudor Rose decorated frieze, and moulded cornice. Internally the structure had been converted into office space, which had destroyed much of the original features and subdivision of space. Two warehouses to the rear were not recorded in detail due to health and safety issues

**Project Number** 52      **External Identifier** 923

**Report Type**  
WB

**Report Name**  
Masshouse Circus, Archaeological Recording

**Author(s)** Roy Krakowicz, Andy Rudge

**Date** 2002      **Unit/ Organisation** Birmingham Archaeology

**Report summary**  
Machine-cut trenches revealed well-preserved brick structures dating to C18th or later. Second stage revealed articulated & disarticulated human remains. One adult individual with amputated leg. Evidence of C18th brick-built structures

**Project Number** 53      **External Identifier** 773

**Report Type**  
WB

**Report Name**  
Masshouse Circus: An Archaeological Watching Brief

**Author(s)** Charlotte Neilson, Mary Duncan

**Date** 2001      **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**  
Site of east side of St Bartholomew's Chapel burial ground, cleared after WWII. Disarticulated human bones recovered. Some coffin furniture & broken gravestones. Some post-medieval pottery noted but not collected.

**Project Number** 54      **External Identifier** SMR 03015

**Report Type**  
PUBLICATION

**Report Name**  
Birmingham Moat: its history, topography and destruction

**Author(s)** Lorna Watts

**Date**      **Unit/ Organisation** Birmingham City Museums and Art Gallery

**Report summary**  
Transactions 89. Results of salvage watching brief. Low density of medieval material due to later disturbance. No finds earlier than C13th. Complex of finely-chamfered sandstone walling recorded for first time. Environmental analysis included

**Project Number**

55

**External Identifier**

03015

**Report Type**

DBA

**Report Name**

Land between Park Street and Allison Street DBA

**Author(s)**

Oxford Archaeological Unit

**Date**

1999

**Unit/ Organisation**

Oxford Archaeological Unit

**Report summary**

DBA concludes that many of the archaeological deposits relating to the medieval period may have been destroyed by C18th-C19th cellars, and viaduct constructed in early C20th. Sites noted in SMR for area are listed in gazetteer.

**Project Number**

56

**External Identifier**

SMR 20432

**Report Type**

WB

**Report Name**

Report of an Archaeological Watching Brief at Millennium Point, Curzon Street

**Author(s)**

Gifford

**Date**

1998

**Unit/ Organisation**

Gifford

**Report summary**

Site chosen for Grand Railway Junction in 1838. Remains of brick-built buildings with basements, a cobbled surface and two railway turntables dating to C19th. Ceramics dating to C19th. Charcoal and ceramics dating to C16th & C17th in cultivation soils.



**Project Number**  
57

**External Identifier**  
SMR 20432

**Report Type**  
EVAL/BREC

**Report Name**  
Report on Archaeological Recording and Evaluation at Millennium Point, Curzon Street

**Author(s)** Gifford

**Date** 1997      **Unit/ Organisation** Gifford

**Report summary**

Mostly structural, relating to stables and possibly office space. This included two former stable blocks dating from the 1880s and 1897 respectively were recorded, as well as a two-storey structure built in 1845 and identified as an accommodation office for Gloucester Goods Warehouse, though later used as a stable. This 1840s structure forms an 'L' shape with its frontal façade facing southwards, and was in a bad state of preservation due to fire. The principal elevation is of red brick laid in Flemish bond, with the remainder in English bond. The 1880s building was also 'L' shaped in plan and was the largest remaining building in the goods yard and is likely to have been purpose built as a stables or horse sanatorium. It was constructed in red brick laid in English bond and had been much altered by time of the recording work. Internally the only original features remaining were the ornate iron pillars which formed a central aisle along the spine of the building, an intricate drainage system, and a stairwell. The 1897 building is another stable block, and was constructed by Pickfords. Three evaluation trenches were excavated, two of which confirmed the respective positions of two demolished 19th-century buildings.

**Project Number**  
58

**External Identifier**  
SMR 20499

**Report Type**  
WB

**Report Name**  
Archaeological Watching Brief: Aetna Glassworks, Broad Street

**Author(s)** Paul Belford

**Date** 2003      **Unit/ Organisation** Ironbridge Archaeology

**Report summary**

Early C19th brick & firebrick structures, possible annealing furnace at eastern end. Possible fragment of canal wharfage. Late C19th remodelling of site. Construction of multi-story building with boiler. Only traces of pre-industrial landscape.

**Project Number**      **External Identifier**

59

**Report Type**

DBA/BREC

**Report Name**

DBA and Survey of standing structure: Scammels Engineering Works and former smithy of the former Fazeley Street Gas Works

**Author(s)**      Martin Cook

**Date**      2002      **Unit/ Organisation**

**Report summary**

Great Barr St. end of Scammels wall dates to c.1850-55, possibly mid 1840s. Opposite end of wall dates at latest to 1889, and central section 1937. Comparative study between Fazeley & other gasworks. Only partial remains of smithy above ground level.

**Project Number**      **External Identifier**

60

**Report Type**

DBA/BREC

**Report Name**

DBA and survey of land and standing structures: Warwick Bar Stoplock and Dock

**Author(s)**      Martin Cook

**Date**      2001      **Unit/ Organisation**

**Report summary**

Above-ground remains comprise lock chamber, dock and warehouse, wooden dockside platform & over-awning. Possible survival of other related buildings, 2 basins below ground-level. Likely the basins not sealed off from canal and organic remains preserved.

**Project Number**      **External Identifier**

61

**Report Type**

DBA/BREC

**Report Name**

DBA and survey of land and standing structures: Warwick Wharf

**Author(s)**      Martin Cook

**Date**      2002      **Unit/ Organisation**

**Report summary**

Above-ground remains of Fellows Morton & Clayton Warehouse and adjacent buildings recorded. Noted little changed since end of C19th. Backfilling of adjacent 'L' shaped basin noted. Circumstances of backfilling of 'finger basin' unknown.

**Project Number**  
62

**External Identifier**  
SMR 20500

**Report Type**  
DBA/BREC

**Report Name**  
DBA and Survey: Former Belmont Glassworks and Ashted Pumping Station

**Author(s)** Martin Cook

**Date** 2001 **Unit/ Organisation**

**Report summary**

The earliest surviving standing remains recorded in this area were recorded at Ashted on the site of the former Belmont Glass Works. The Belmont Glassworks was set up in c.1804 by a Thomas Harris, this was still in operation in 1896 (62, 3) however by the time of the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1918 the factory was demolished and the site vacant. The only surviving above ground vestige of this glassworks is the southern boundary to the site, which remained to a height of c.1m, the oldest parts of this wall, identified by the poor quality of bricks are likely to be contemporary with the early phase of glassworks buildings. Trial pits carried out as part of the same programme of works uncovered foundations and massive brickwork masonry indicating that there is a high potential of survival of the glassworks buildings underground.

The success of the canal saw a number of associated ancillary structures being built; one of the best examples of this type of building was the Ashted Pumping Station (62). Once the Warwick and Birmingham Canal was open the increased use of the locks at Farmer's Bridge made additional demands upon the water supply and suggestions were made to pump water from Ashted locks to the Hospital Pond at their top. This course was adopted and the Ashted engine began pumping in 1812. The Ashted Pumping Station Engine represented an important development by James Watt. It had "Watt's well-known straight-line linkage for the piston rod and it was a double acting machine: steam being admitted to both ends of the cylinder alternately" (62, 6), providing a very effective method for pumping water onto the canal. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1889 portrays the pumping station as a small rectangular building with a chimney near the middle of its northeast side. The only part of this pumping station to have survived above ground is part of the north-east wall of the corridor which probably provided access to the canal towpath. The pumping station was demolished in 1930 and the beam engine was bought by the Henry Ford Museum, Detroit, USA

**Project Number**  
63

**External Identifier**  
1041

**Report Type**  
DBA/BREC

**Report Name**  
Historic building survey of 134 to 138 Edmund Street, Birmingham City Centre

**Author(s)** Steve Litherland

**Date** 2003 **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**

136/138 was built by Flower and Sons brewers of Stratford-upon-Avon, as a beer distribution centre and offices in 1878. It is of four storeys and was built of pale red bricks laid in English bond, moulded brickwork, and terracotta in a Venetian Gothic style. It exudes mass and robustness “as well as a certain muted grandeur, compared with its younger, more playful, and relatively lightweight neighbour” (63, 9). Internally the basements and ground floor levels are supported on cast-iron columns linked with heavily bolted I-sections that in the basements support brick barrel vaulting, and at first floor level support a wooden floor. The rest of the internal structure is comprised of traditional mass brick walling and there is a mixture of king-post and queen post assemblies that incorporate iron fixings and ties. Detailing, such as Maw and Company tiles were used to decorate the long corridor to the Flowers office, and even the scale of the rooms is very much status orientated, and each storey diminishes in size and status as you progress up the building.

134/135 was built by George James Eveson head of the Eveson Coal and Coke Company Limited, as a suite of offices in 1897. It is of three storeys with an attic and a basement and was built in an Arts and Crafts Gothic Style. The materials used in the frontage include thin red-facing brick, buff terracotta and distinctive diminishing courses of green-grey slate on the roof, with common brick everywhere else. The building style is traditional but does incorporate more modern elements such as Portland cement mortar, sawn deal timber, and electric rather than gas lighting. The basic plan of the building consists of two sets of rooms arranged front and rear around the central entrance at ground floor and slightly off centred staircase to the floors above. The building is essentially a “straightforward traditional design that incorporates stylistic and constructional detail that we have come to characterise as Edwardian, although the design was made some four years before the end of Victoria’s reign. It’s also forms an important part of a class of terracotta building in central Birmingham that is representative of a particular school of architecture that was exciting and original in colour and profile and was particularly prevalent between 1880 and 1910” (63, 9).

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
64	1057

**Report Type**  
BREC

**Report Name**  
An Historic Building Assessment of the HSBC Bank, 26-33 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham

**Author(s)** Malcolm Hislop

**Date** 2003      **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**

The Grade II listed former offices of the Birmingham Banking Company at 26-33 Bennett's Hill excellently exhibit the type of building being constructed here in the 1830s. Recording work was carried out on this in order to assess the archaeological implications of restoration work on the building and its adaptation for reuse (64). The bank which was designed by the architectural practice of Thomas Rickman and Henry Hutchinson in a neoclassical style, opened in 1831 as the office of the Birmingham Banking Company. Foster (2004, 127) describes this as the best surviving example of their work in Birmingham, and notes that its isolated formal quality is unusual in a commercial building. The original design is a classical box, five bays by seven articulated by plain pilasters. It is ashlar-built with five bays and an entrance bay on the corner which was inserted by Charles Edge in 1868, who also remodelled the interior at this time. The original porticos were intact; the northwest facing elevation featuring a Corinthian style tetrastyle portico to the entablature and pediment. The inserted corner entrance is flanked by bold Corinthian pilasters with a pedimented doorway with a leaf decorated frieze over the entrance incorporating the letters 'BBC' for the Birmingham Banking Company. A further three storey extension in a heavy French renaissance style was added to the south in the 1880s, probably by the firm Harris and Marten. The site is surrounded by original iron railings. The impressive interior features red brick barrel-vaulted cellars, and a ground storey classical interior by Yeoville Thomason who carried out substantial alterations in 1877. This interior includes a north-south colonnade of paired Corinthian columns with gilt capitals, and a decorative plaster ceiling. The walls have a Greek frieze, and the ceiling itself is based on a framework of boxed-in riveted steel I-beams, the sides of which are decorated with rosettes. Between the beams are double coved and coffered ceiling panels with moulded borders including stylized leaf as well as egg and dart. The upper storey was added in the 1930s in an Art Deco style.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
65	1124

**Report Type**  
EXC

**Report Name**  
Town Hall, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham: Archaeological observation and recording 2003

**Author(s)** Chris Hewitson

**Date** 2003      **Unit/ Organisation** Birmingham Archaeology

**Report summary**

Monitoring revealed limited evidence of the construction of the Town Hall (brick basement wall) but no other significant archaeological features or deposits. Evidence of repair to the masonry of the exterior façade of the building was noted.

**Project Number** 66 **External Identifier** 1196

**Report Type**  
WB

**Report Name**  
Birmingham Town Hall: An Archaeological Watching Brief (Phase 2) 2004

**Author(s)** John Halsted

**Date** 2004 **Unit/ Organisation** Birmingham Archaeology

**Report summary**

Grade I listed. Phases of alteration to north face of building observed. Bricks with maker's stamps suggest 1860s-1890s. Well pre-dating the Town Hall recorded in the basement, cut into natural sandstone, likely relates to late C18th buildings on site.

**Project Number** 67 **External Identifier** 1200

**Report Type**  
DBA

**Report Name**  
Martineau Galleries, Birmingham: An archaeological desk based assessment

**Author(s)** Kevin Colls

**Date** 2004 **Unit/ Organisation** Birmingham Archaeology

**Report summary**

Potential for 'islands' of archaeology. Site identified as having clear potential for investigating early settlement & expansion of the medieval town, the Priory of St. Thomas, & progression from medieval market to Chamberlain's C19th shopping boulevard.

**Project Number** 68 **External Identifier** 1467

**Report Type**  
EXC/WB

**Report Name**  
Snow Hill Queensway, Birmingham: An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief 2006

**Author(s)** Eleanor Ramsey

**Date** 2006 **Unit/ Organisation** Birmingham Archaeology

**Report summary**

Site of Oppenheim's Glassworks, earliest known in Birmingham. Site heavily truncated by construction of large foundations, construction. Part of wall identified as possibly associated with the early glassworks not associated with features or structures.

**Project Number**

70

**External Identifier**

473

**Report Type**

EXC

**Report Name**

Land to the south of Edgbaston Street, Birmingham City Centre: Archaeological Investigations 1997-99

**Author(s)**

Cathy Mould

**Date** 2001**Unit/ Organisation**

BUFAU

**Report summary**

Medieval deposits well-preserved. Earliest phase C12th-C14th, including tannery. C15th/16th expansion of tannery, decline in domestic occupation. Resurgence of activity in C17th-early C18th. Large pottery assemblage, tanning tools.

**Project Number**

71

**External Identifier**

635

**Report Type**

WB

**Report Name**

The Row, Birmingham City Centre, West Midlands: An Archaeological Watching Brief

**Author(s)**

Chris Patrick

**Date** 2000**Unit/ Organisation**

BUFAU

**Report summary**

Located the northern edge of the medieval moat which once surrounded Birmingham's manorial site. Pottery recovered from the lower fills of the moat were dated to the 12th/ 13th centuries.

**Project Number**

72

**External Identifier**

638

**Report Type**

EVAL

**Report Name**

Further Archaeological Investigations at Hartwell Smithfield Garage site, Digbeth, Birmingham

**Author(s)**

Bob Burrows, Lucie Dingwall, Josh Williams

**Date** 2000**Unit/ Organisation**

BUFAU

**Report summary**

Trial trenching showed discrete survival of medieval pits, alongside 19th century cellars. Finds included medieval ceramics dating to the 13th and early 14th centuries

<b>Project Number</b> 73	<b>External Identifier</b> 687
<b>Report Type</b> EXC	
<b>Report Name</b> The Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Moor Street, Birmingham City Centre 2000	
<b>Author(s)</b> Cathy Mould	
<b>Date</b> 2000	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> Excavations at Moor Street recorded archaeology dating from 12th through to the 20th century. The site has been fully published as part of Birmingham Integrated.	

<b>Project Number</b> 74	<b>External Identifier</b> 701
<b>Report Type</b> WB	
<b>Report Name</b> The Churchyard of St Philips Cathedral, Birmingham; an archaeological watching brief	
<b>Author(s)</b> Chris Patrick	
<b>Date</b> 2001	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> Evidence recorded for high density burial across the churchyard, which was in use from the early C19th to the mid C19th. Both articulated and disarticulated remains were noted, and excavated burials and vaults are fully reported.	

<b>Project Number</b> 75	<b>External Identifier</b> 703
<b>Report Type</b> DBA/EVAL	
<b>Report Name</b> Historic Town Plan Analysis and Archaeological Evaluation of Manzoni Gardens, Birmingham City Centre	
<b>Author(s)</b> Bob Burrows, Cathy Mould	
<b>Date</b> 2000	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b> BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b> The area of Manzoni Gardens would have played an important role in the early development of Birmingham, however, trenching revealed that archaeology relating to this period has been truncated by the C19th market hall and 1960s Bullring.	



<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
76	712

**Report Type**  
DBA/EVAL

**Report Name**  
Historic Town Plan Analysis and Archaeological Evaluation of the Open Markets, Birmingham City Centre

**Author(s)** Bob Burrows, Cathy Mould

**Date** 2000 **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**

Trenching demonstrated that the only surviving feature of the site's medieval role was a well, cut into the sandstone, located near the boundary of St Martin's churchyard. It is suggested this would have been a communal well due to its size and location.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
77	776

**Report Type**  
EXC

**Report Name**  
Park Street, Birmingham City Centre: Archaeological Investigations 2001

**Author(s)** Bob Burrows, Helen Martin

**Date** 2001 **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**

Excavations at Park St recorded a wealth of archaeology relating to the medieval and post medieval periods. The large artefact assemblage and archaeology is fully published as part of the Birmingham integrated monograph

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
78	787

**Report Type**  
EVAL

**Report Name**  
Floodgate Street, Digbeth, Birmingham: An Archaeological Evaluation

**Author(s)** Josh Williams

**Date** 2001 **Unit/ Organisation** BUFAU

**Report summary**

Trenching at Floodgate St recorded the survival of C17th waterlogged deposits, structural features dating the C19th and C20th deposits were also recorded.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
79	798

**Report Type**  
EXC

**Report Name**  
Excavations at St Martins Churchyard 2001: Post-Excavation Assessment and Research Design

**Author(s)** Jo Adams, Richard Cherrington

<b>Date</b>	2001	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	BUFAU
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**Report summary**

The report outlines the findings from the extensive excavations of St Martins churchyard, which include the excavation of 857 burials, mainly of the late 18th and 19th centuries. The report has since been fully published.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
80	845

**Report Type**  
WB

**Report Name**  
An Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks at St Philips Place, Temple Row, Birmingham

**Author(s)** Richard Cherrington

<b>Date</b>	2001	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	BUFAU
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**Report summary**

No archaeological deposits or human remains were recorded during the watching brief

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
81	876

**Report Type**  
WB

**Report Name**  
An Archaeological WB during cable trench excavation at the junction of Colmore Row and St Philips Pl

**Author(s)** Stephan Williams

<b>Date</b>	2001	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	BUFAU
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**Report summary**

The roofs of two possible Victorian brick-built vaults were recorded, but no other archaeological remains were identified.

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
82	964
<b>Report Type</b>	
DBA	
<b>Report Name</b>	
Proposed New Library, Albert Street/Fazeley Street, Birmingham City Centre	
<b>Author(s)</b>	Sarah Watt
<b>Date</b>	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>
2002	BUFAU
<b>Report summary</b>	
This area would have comprised part of the Little Park in the C16th, then was developed in the late C18th/ early C19th with domestic structures probably incorporating small industry. C19th use broadened to include commercial and industrial use.	

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>
83	1274
<b>Report Type</b>	
DBA	
<b>Report Name</b>	
Site Bounded by Digbeth, Allison Street, Well Lane and Park Street, Birmingham City Centre	
<b>Author(s)</b>	Malcolm Hislop
<b>Date</b>	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>
2005	Birmingham Archaeology
<b>Report summary:</b>	

**Project Number**

84

**External Identifier**

1181

**Report Type**

BREC

**Report Name**

Refurbishment of Curzon Street Station, Stage II HLF Submission Conservation Management Plan

**Author(s)**

Malcolm Hislop

**Date**

2005

**Unit/ Organisation**

Birmingham Archaeology

**Report Summary**

Curzon Street Station was opened in 1838. The significance of this Grade I listed building lies in “its status as an important milestone in the treatment of station architecture” (84, 3). It was constructed as part of a pair of termini designed by Philip Hardwick for the London and Birmingham Railway. The result was a pair of monumental entrance fronts of considerable architectural merit, the destruction of the Euston (London) entrance has made the preservation of the Curzon Street building all the more important. In addition to this it is “one of the most important historic and iconic buildings in Birmingham” (84, 3). It was this significance which prompted the implementation of a Conservation Management Plan when the issue of the future use of the building was mooted. This included an in- depth recording of the building and its subsidiary structures. The station building is executed in ashlar with banded rustication at ground level, and faces west fronting New Canal Street. The basis of the design is a three storey, three bay on basement, with a giant ionic portico, tetrastyle prostyle, dominating the western front. The listed buildings description describes it as “austerely cubic”. The columns stand on a stone stylobate broken to accommodate the central doorway, above which is a semi-circular overlight with a web of radiating and concentric glazing bars. The cornice is dentilled to a plain coped parapet. Hardwick’s original concept was for the existing building to be flanked to the north and south by a pair of entrances. A northern arch was constructed, but was demolished to make way for an extension to the station hotel in 1839. The rear elevation has a giant ionic order of engaged three-quarter columns and pilasters on a stylobate broken by three openings at ground level, whilst the south elevation has three bays. Scarring and blocked windows on the north wall signify where the former station hotel extension once stood.

Internally the main western entrance leads to a large entrance lobby which forms an atrium rising to the full height of the interior and containing the main staircase. This hall “forms the architectural focus of the interior and the lynchpin of its circulatory system. The roof has been subject to a large amount of change throughout its lifetime. At the time of the conservation plan planning permission had already been granted for its removal. The pace of change in this era was excellently exhibited when Curzon Street was superseded by the construction of New Street Station in 1852 and became a goods station.

**Project Number    External Identifier**

85

**Report Type**

DBA/BREC

**Report Name**

DBA and Survey of land and standing structures of the former smithy of the Fazeley Street Gas Works

**Author(s)**      Martin Cook**Date**    2002                      **Unit/ Organisation****Report Summary**

This was constructed in 1842 by the Birmingham Gas Light and Coke Company and comprised three gasometers and an 'L' shaped building adjacent to the canal. The works provided gas for gas street lighting for parts of the city. Attached to a wing of the works building was a smithy. Historic building recording revealed that only partial above-ground remains survived. This took the form of parts of two of the elevations both were constructed in red brick laid in English Garden Wall bond. Archaeological analysis demonstrated that the smithy was constructed prior to the adjacent retort house.

**Project Number    External Identifier**

86

1703.01

**Report Type**

Eval

**Report Name**

Digbeth Cold Store, Birmingham: An Archaeological Evaluation

**Author(s)**      Mary Duncan**Date**    2007                      **Unit/ Organisation**      Birmingham Archaeology**Report Summary**

The earliest layers encountered were a sequence of waterlain deposits with included pottery of 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date. These pre-dated the cutting of the town boundary ditch. The next event was the layout of a broad town boundary ditch, previously recorded to the north-west of the site, and probably out of use in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. A group of medieval pits and post holes were recorded in the backplot area to the rear of the Digbeth frontage. During the medieval to early post medieval period the site was largely given over to tanning, forming part of a wider zone of industrial activity also extending to the north-west. The tanning industry was represented by pits, some containing traces of timber lining. The latest activity was represented by brick-built structures of 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date. Towards the Digbeth frontage these formed courts.

Pollen and beetle preservation was generally excellent. The pollen assemblages in particular were very well preserved with high concentrations of palynomorphs. The paleoenvironmental evidence from the organic sequences suggested that the deposits accumulated either prior to human occupation at the site (pre-12<sup>th</sup> century), or shortly after the establishment of the medieval settlement

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>	
87	CP778/09	
<b>Report Type</b>		
Exc		
<b>Report Name</b>		
Belmont Row Glassworks, Belmont Row, Eastside, Birmingham: Archaeological Excavation Report		
<b>Author(s)</b>	Nigel Cavanagh	
<b>Date</b>		
2009	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	North Pennines Archaeology Ltd
<b>Report Summary</b>		
The excavation uncovered and recorded the western half of the presumed cone structure, together with a series of later features and dump deposits. In addition, a series of walls and floors were recorded as part of the programme of strip and record. These related to the late 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century development of the site following the cessation of glass-making activities.		

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>	
88	1789	
<b>Report Type</b>		
Eval		
<b>Report Name</b>		
Proposed BCU Eastside Campus, Banbury Street, Birmingham: Archaeological Evaluation		
<b>Author(s)</b>	Phil Mann	
<b>Date</b>	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	Birmingham Archaeology
2008		
<b>Report Summary</b>		
Several gullies and pit features were recorded in trenches on the eastern half of the site. The features uncovered within Trenches 5-7 contained an organic rich peaty deposit which also formed a layer overlying them. The environmental analysis of the samples taken from these trenches has revealed the peaty deposit to be prehistoric in date, possibly dating to between c.7000-3000 years before present. The survival of organic material within the deposit was very high indicating the possibility for preserved wooden objects or structural remains. Although the majority of the features appeared man-made in origin, no cultural material was recovered from within them.		
The majority of the post medieval brick wall foundations and cellars uncovered across the site probably related to structures shown on early 19 <sup>th</sup> century maps of Birmingham. The cellars fronting onto New Canal Street were likely to have represented the row of terraced houses shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map when the majority of the other residential properties within the site had been superseded by industrial buildings.		

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>	
89	2010-034	
<b>Report Type</b>		
Excavations		
<b>Report Name</b>		
An Archaeological Excavation at Dean Street/Upper Dean Street, Birmingham		
<b>Author(s)</b> Dr Roger Kipling		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	ULAS
2010		
<b>Report Summary</b>		

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>External Identifier</b>	
90	582	
<b>Report Type</b>		
WB		
<b>Report Name</b>		
The Churchyard of St Philip's Cathedral, Birmingham: An Archaeological Watching Brief		
<b>Author(s)</b> Chris Patrick		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Unit/ Organisation</b>	BUFAU
1999		
<b>Report Summary</b>		
<p>An archaeological watching brief undertaken in 1999 to record any archaeological features uncovered during test pitting in and around the churchyard of St Philip's Cathedral. The test pitting was carried out in advance of the proposed planting of trees to enhance the area. The churchyard has contracted in size since it was originally laid out in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, principally due to road widening along Temple Row and Temple Row West. Ten of the 14 test pits outside the churchyard uncovered human remains representing 22 individuals in total. This indicated that the graveyard originally extended 4-6m under the present pavement and road surface. Four more test pits along the northern wall of the cathedral revealed a series of brick burial vaults.</p>		

**Project Number      External Identifier**

91                      207377-06

**Report Type**

WB

**Report Name**

Eastside City Park: Archaeological Summary Report

**Author(s)**      Karen Hudson

**Date**            **Unit/ Organisation**      ARUP  
2012

**Report Summary**

An archaeological watching brief undertaken during rebuilding and refurbishment of the Park Street Gardens Burial Ground wall. It was recognised that due to the close proximity to the burial ground, any works to the wall could result in the disturbance of human remains.

Due to favourable ground conditions refurbishment of the wall was only required and minimal disturbance to the burial deposits occurred. During the works a number of human remains were revealed that included an ulna and femur bone, and an unstratified rim-edged fragment of possible late medieval pottery was also found.

**Project Number      External Identifier**

92                      ST12564

**Report Type**

DBA

**Report Name**

Moland Street, Birmingham: Heritage Assessment

**Author(s):** Fiona Wooler and Dave Hodgkinson

**Date**            **Unit/Organisation**      Wardell Armstrong

**Report Summary**

The assessment revealed the Moland Street is an area which became developed during the post medieval expansion of Birmingham, and was certainly laid out by 1795. The site was occupied by a number of different trades including brass founding, and industries associated with the gun trade. The potential for archaeological remains to exist below ground was highlighted, and a watching brief during groundworks was recommended

93 **Moland Street WB Report 93 missing**



**Project No.** 94      **External Identifier** 2007-072

**Report Type:** Eval

**Report Name**

An Archaeological Evaluation in advance of Redevelopment of the Former Belmont Glassworks, Belmont Row Glassworks and Ashsted Pumping Station, Birmingham

**Author:** Patrick Clay

**Summary:** A total of nine trenches were excavated across the proposed across the extent of the proposed development area. Four of these targeted remains associated with the Belmont Row Glassworks, another four targeted the Belmont Glassworks, and the remaining one was within and around the Ashted Pumping Station. All three areas contained archaeologically significant deposits relating to both the glassworks and the pumping station.

**Project No.** 95      **External Identifier** PN1788

**Report Type:** Eval

**Report Name:**

Cambridge Street, Birmingham: Archaeological Evaluation 2008

**Author:** Eleanor Ramsey

**Summary:** Archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of the construction of the new Library of Birmingham. A previous desk-based assessment showed that the site was formerly within the vicinity of John Baskerville's house in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and was later the site of the Union Brassworks in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and Winfields Brass Works, one of the largest brassworks in Birmingham, during the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The evaluation demonstrated good survival of below-ground archaeological deposits relating to the former brassworks and the canal basin constructed to serve the works.

**Project No.** 96 (Unknown External Identifier Number)

**Report Type:** 2008 Excavation

**Report Name:**

Birmingham Archaeology (Author: Bob Burrows)

**Project Name:** Archaeological Excavation at 25-27 Heath Mill Lane, Deritend, Birmingham

**Summary:** Excavation undertaken in advance of redevelopment. The earliest archaeological feature was a plot boundary ditch, which contained medieval pottery dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Later medieval activity, after this boundary went out of use, was represented by post holes, stake holes and pits; the largest pit had been lined possibly for an industrial purpose. Possible evidence for iron working was found in the form of iron slag. Later post medieval use of the site was identified in the form of a cobbled surface, and a number of pits, post holes, brick structures and modern disturbances.

**Project No.** 97      **External Identifier:** PN1627

Birmingham Archaeology

2007 Eval

**Report Name:** Site 5, Warwick Street, Birmingham: An Archaeological Evaluation

**Summary**

An archaeological evaluation undertaken at Site 5, Warwick Street. Three trenches were excavated; no evidence of medieval or early post medieval deposits or structures were recorded. The natural subsoil was truncated by brick buildings recorded on the Ordnance Survey map of 1888. One range of buildings formed part of a cellared brick-built tenement block.

**Project No.** 98      **External Identifier:** CP10774

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology

2014 WB

Central Fire Station, Aston Street, Birmingham: Watching Brief Report

**Summary:**

An archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundworks associated with redevelopment for student housing. A small quantity of brick wall foundations associated with 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century activity on the site was revealed, although it was noted that there had been a high degree of truncation caused by the construction of the Central Fire Station in the 1930s.

**Project No.** 99

**External Identifier:** 1392.01

2006 Eval

Birmingham Archaeology

**Site Name:** Warwick Street/Warner Street, Birmingham: An Archaeological Evaluation

**Summary:** Fieldwork undertaken at the junction of Warner Street and Warwick Street. A previous desk-based assessment highlighted the proximity of the site to the Bordesley High Street/Camp Hill Road Junction, one of the main routes into the medieval core of Birmingham. Two trenches were excavated with the earliest features identified relating to an alms-house chapel which was laid out in 1820-21.

**Report** 100 **Project No.** 212

2007 Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological Investigations of Canalside Features at Warwick Bar, Birmingham

**Summary:** A series of archaeological investigations undertaken on the site of the former canal basin at Warwick Bar, which included an assessment and survey of any surviving canalside features.

**Report** 101

**External Identifier** ST12512

2011 HBR and WB

**Unit/Contractor:** NP Archaeology

Minerva Works, Warwick Bar, Digbeth, Birmingham: Standing Building Survey and Archaeological Watching Brief

**Summary:**

Standing building survey undertaken of a boundary wall along the eastern perimeter of the Minerva Works identified several phases of reconstruction and alteration. The archaeological watching brief monitored the removal of concrete over the ground surface. A brick floor surface was revealed which contained square and rectangular features which may have related to the Minerva Works site, or to moorings associated with the canal.

**Report:** 102      **External Identified:** 1575 2007 HBR

**Unit/Organisation:** Birmingham Archaeology

25-29 Commercial Street, Birmingham: Building Recording and Documentary Research

**Summary:** Building recording and research undertaken of the former premises of G and S Brough, prior to demolition and redevelopment of the site. The study area, together with the adjacent No. 31 Commercial Street, appears to have been developed as a saw mill and timber yard c. 1862, continuing to fulfil this function until 1907, when it became the premises of the Asphalte and Cement Co., asphalt makers, a division of the Adamant Company whose premises were situated at Nos 37-45 Commercial Street.

**Project No.** 103      **External Identifier:** 2008-136

2008 HBR

**Unit/Organisation:** ULAS

**Report Name:**

An Archaeological Standing Building Survey of Plot 26, The Co-Operative Building, Belmont Row, Eastside, Birmingham

**Summary:**

The survey was concerned with a variety of buildings, the majority of which were industrial in origin, and of mid to late Victorian date, 'the boom time' for industrial Birmingham. Closer examination, however, indicated that earlier buildings survived, incorporated into the existing buildings. As a group the buildings represent both the industrial development and decline of Birmingham.