

BQDB-HBR



BEORMA QUARTER, DIGBETH, BIRMINGHAM

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING REPORT

commissioned by Armac

October 2019

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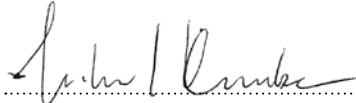
PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **BQDB-HBR** / HAS No. **1289** / NGR **SP 07532 86637** / Parish **Birmingham** / Local Authority **Birmingham City Council** / OASIS Ref. **Headland3-370985**

PROJECT TEAM:

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Approved by **Mike Kimber**



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part of the **RSK** Group



PROJECT SUMMARY

This report represents the findings of the Historic Building Recording fieldwork. Building recording was undertaken on the former Music hall, public house and flats and Buildings 135–140, former retail, residential and commercial premises on Digbeth High Street.

The investigation produced a written, drawn and photographic record of the interior and exterior of the buildings. The former music hall was found to have been heavily restructured and rebuilt with little survival of the original fabric of the building and no original surviving internal architectural features.

CONTENTS

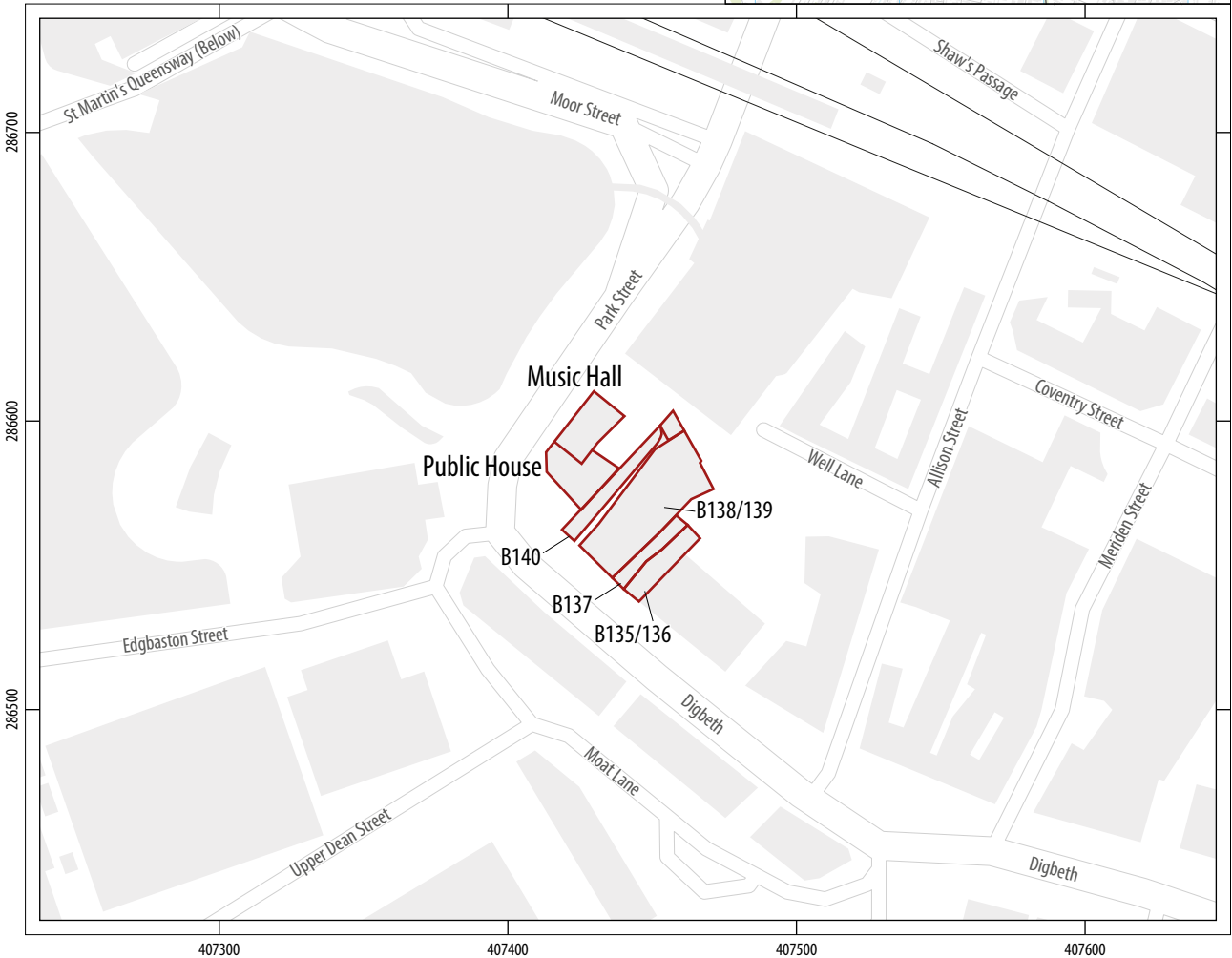
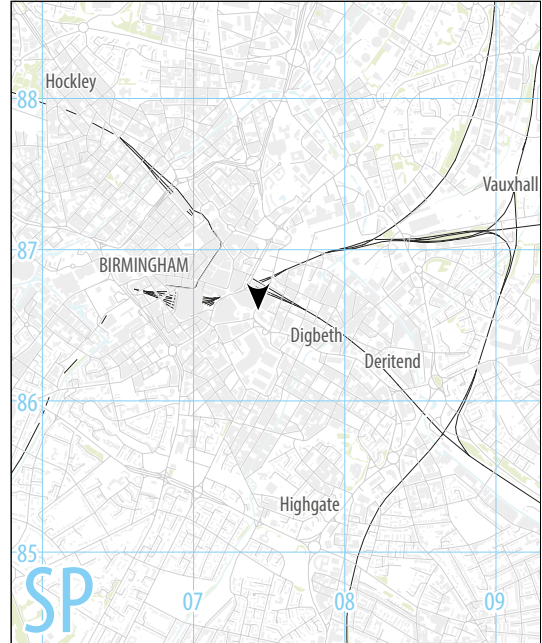
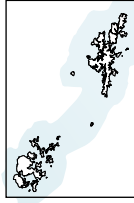
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
	1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND	1
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
3	METHODOLOGY	2
	3.1 WRITTEN RECORD	3
	3.2 DRAWINGS	3
	3.3 PHOTOGRAPHY	3
4	RESULTS	3
	4.1 ARCHIVE CONTENT	3
	4.2 DESCRIPTION	3
	4.3 MUSIC HALL CONTEXT	5
5	REFERENCES	5
	APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER	11
	APPENDIX 2 EXTERIOR SHEET REGISTER	47
	APPENDIX 3 INTERIOR SHEET REGISTER	47
	APPENDIX 4 DRAWINGS REGISTER	48
	APPENDIX 5 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER	48
	APPENDIX 6 EXTERIOR RECORDING SHEET EXAMPLE	56
	APPENDIX 7 INTERIOR RECORDING SHEET EXAMPLE	58
	APPENDIX 8 PHOTO CONTACT SHEETS	60
	APPENDIX 9 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	61
	APPENDIX 10 HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF BUILDINGS REPORT	67
	APPENDIX 11 BUILDING PLAN AND ELEVATION DRAWINGS	91

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION	VIII
ILLUS 2 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN OF MUSIC HALL BUILDING	6
ILLUS 3 GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF MUSIC HALL BUILDING	7
ILLUS 4 FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF MUSIC HALL BUILDING	8
ILLUS 5 SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF MUSIC HALL BUILDING	9
ILLUS 6 NORTH-EAST ELEVATION OF FORMER MUSIC HALL BUILDING WITH ROOF SHOE (INSET)	10

Beorma Quarter
 Digbeth High Street
 Birmingham
 West Midlands

0 200km
 1:10,000,000 @ A4



0 50m
 1:2,500 @ A4

buildings subject to recording
 B137 building number



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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Birmingham City Council granted conservation area consent (ref. (C/00297/09/CAC) for alteration to and demolition of buildings associated with development of the Beorma Quarter. Specifically, the demolition of a former music hall, public house and flats required historic building recording to be undertaken in accordance with conditions B3 and C4 of the consent. The council required a level of recording commensurate with Historic England Levels. A further consent document in 2015 (2015/06678/PA) indicated no alteration to the existing consent following advice having been taken from the theatres trust;

4.15. Theatres Trust – no objections as what little remains of the original music hall, has limited architectural or heritage value.

The former Music Hall was the most significant structure requiring;

Condition B3..No demolition on the site shall take place until a full photographic internal record (including later technical installation) of the Coutts Music Hall has been implemented, (English Heritage Level 4)...

The possibility of roof fittings relating to the original structure were noted by the Birmingham City Council conservation officer and that these may be worthy of retention and storing.

In relation to the other buildings within the proposal area, condition C4 of the consent required that;

'No demolitions or alterations shall be commenced until the applicants, or their agents, or successors in title, has secured

the implementation of a programme of structural recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation....'

The public house and flats and Building 140 were subject to Level 2 surveys with provision for Level 2 survey of buildings 135–139. The precise requirements of the recording project were detailed in a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (Boucher 2017) (Appendix 9).

Building 140 was in an inherently unstable condition, particularly the rear of the property, to which partial roof collapse had occurred. Due to unstable nature of the structure, much of this was demolished without formal recording being possible. The remaining southern extent of the building was subject to a Level 2 survey including internal photography. External photography and written records were produced for Buildings 135–139 with interior recording undertaken in the cellar and ground floor of Building 137. Access to other building interiors is still awaited to complete recording. A table of completed and required work is given below.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located in the centre of Birmingham and is located at NGR SP 07532 86637 (Illus 1). The public house and music hall buildings are situated on the corner of Park Street and Digbeth High Street, at around 70m AOD. Building 140 lies east and adjacent to the public house fronting onto Digbeth High Street. Buildings 135–139 front onto Digbeth high street. Building 138/139 is currently occupied by the Birmingham Voluntary Service Council, with Building 137 former Bam Construction offices. Buildings 135 and 136 were formerly one structure, now subdivided

into two retail outlets with probable residential or commercial accommodation in the upper storeys.

The history of the music hall was summarised in a report on the history of the buildings of the proposed development area (Van Sickle 2008). The chronology of recorded development of the music hall and public house from that report is given below;

- Pre-1860 George Inn at corner of Digbeth and Park Street:
- › probably at least 17th century, but certainly established by 1767
 - › owned c 1800 by coach proprietor
 - › listed mid 1850s as “George Commercial Inn”, the coaching trade having presumably declined after the arrival of rail in 1838
- 1863 Rebuilt as London Museum Tavern and Music Hall.
- 1867–86 Trade directories list London Museum Tavern and Music Hall (original owner George Biber; in later years owned by Donald McInnes).
- 1886–1901 Hall altered, renamed, sublet, again renamed, and closed:
- › 1888 plans for alterations (listed in archives, but missing);
 - › 1889 OS shows public house and music hall as single consolidated property;
 - › listed in 1890–92 directories as Canterbury Tavern and Music Hall (Robert Hall);
 - › listed in 1894 directory as Pavilion Tavern and Concert Hall (Robert Hall);
 - › listed in 1895 directory as Pavilion Music Hall (Alfred Hardy);
 - › listed in 1896 directory as Museum Music Hall (Harry Ashmore);
 - › 1896 plans for alterations to Royal George (listed in archives, but missing);
 - › not listed as a music hall later than the 1896 directory, but noted by Theatres Trust as continuing as Coutts Theatre until its closure in 1901.
- 1901–1912 Apparently disused. The 1905 and 1912 OS show the public house and music hall as separate buildings; hall unlabelled. Stated by the Theatres Trust to have been converted in 1912 to the Bull Ring Cinema.

- 1918 OS shows unchanged footprint, but hall marked as a picture theatre.
- 1937 OS shows unchanged footprint; hall unlabelled.
- 1951–59 OS shows hall labelled as “Warehouse”.
- 1962–64 Public house rebuilt at corner to revised building line.
- 1969–77 OS shows rebuilt public house; hall labelled as “Warehouse”.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the building recording is to enable the development by fulfilling the archaeological condition to the satisfaction of the planning authority.

The aims of the project were outlined in the WSI and undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2015).

Specifically, Level 3 recording aims to provide a comprehensive analytical record, drawing on the full range of available resources and discussing the building’s significance in terms of architectural, social, regional, or economic history.

The objectives of the archaeological work were to record standing structures that will be altered or demolished as part of the proposed scheme of development, produce a report and deposit the archive with a local repository.

3 METHODOLOGY

The recording was undertaken in line with “Understanding Historic Buildings” (Historic England 2015) including the following items from the specification, specifically with regard to photography of the former Music hall as a Level 3 building recording requirement. Building 138/139 (BVSC building) required a minimal external and internal photographic survey, with the other buildings subject to a level 2 recording requirement, this entailed:

Level 2

Photography – Record commensurate with appropriate items within 1–9 of Historic England Guidelines

Drawings – Specific requirement of items 1,2,4, 5 and 7

Level 3

Photography – Items 1–9

Drawings – Item 2, commensurate record with appropriate items from 3–12

The written account (report) of the combined recording of levels 2 and 3 covers relevant aspects of items 1–3, 5–8, 10–22 of the Historic England Guidelines.

Details on the approach to the recording are given below. All recording followed ClFA Standards and Guidance (ClFA 2014) for conducting Historic Building Recording along with the Headland manual.

3.1 WRITTEN RECORD

Written records were completed on site using pro-forma building recording sheets. One sheet was completed for each elevation and one sheet for each internal space. The register of Exterior sheets is given as Appendix 2 and interior recording sheets as Appendix 3.

Each sheet records details of the form, layout, structure, building materials, surface treatments, fixtures and chattels of the relevant elevation/internal space. This includes brick measurements and bonding descriptions where appropriate, and descriptions of any phasing or visible alterations. Examples of completed sheets are presented as Appendices 5 and 6.

3.2 DRAWINGS

Detailed internal plans were produced in the course of the planning application. These were used as the basis for the drawn record, to produce plans, cross-sections and elevations where appropriate. Drawings were checked on site for accuracy and any additional relevant details observed were added by measured survey undertaken using a Leica Disto. Floor plans of the music hall, public house and flats were produced using a Leica Disto measure and subsequently scaled to 1:100 plans. Where phasing occurred within the structures, it was recorded and illustrated on the final plans. The plans, elevations and sectional drawings are used as a base for presenting the results of the building recording. A section and plans of the former music hall are included as illustrations within the report, plans of the other buildings subject to Level 2 recording are included as appendices to the report.

3.3 PHOTOGRAPHY

All photography was undertaken digitally using an 18 megapixel SLR camera shooting in RAW format (at a 50mm lens focal length for external images). RAW files will be converted to uncompressed TIFF for submission to archive. Clearly visible graduated metric scales were used where appropriate.

Photograph locations were recorded on the plans and a photo register and plans of the photo locations taken in the Music Hall have been reproduced in this report (Illus 2–5). The photographic register is given in Appendix 5. Contact sheets of all digital photographs taken during the assessment are also produced as Appendix 8. Locations of all photographs taken during recording are retained on annotated plans of each building within the site archive.

4 RESULTS

4.1 ARCHIVE CONTENT

The following represents a gazetteer of the content of the physical archive produced from the HBR survey of the Music Hall, public house and flats and Building 140 and completed work to date on Buildings 135–139. This document also includes summary illustrations of the location of photographs and drawings produced as part during the survey. All paper records have been scanned into PDF format and are stored on Headland servers along with the digital photographic record. Headland maintains a regular backup system whereby a copy of backed up data is retained off-site at all times. A copy of such site records can be provided to the planning authority on request.

The site records comprise:

› Photographic Register sheets	17
› Exterior Context Registers	1
› Exterior Context Records	11
› Interior Context Registers	2
› Interior Context Records	47
› Drawing Registers	1
› Drawings (Permatrace sheets)	18
› Digital photographs	416

4.2 DESCRIPTION

Description of elevations and internal floors of the surveyed buildings are provided in the Gazetteer as Appendix 1 to this report. A summary of the results, by building, is given below.

The music hall building was of brick construction and was divided internally into a basement level and three upper floors, orientated approximately north-east to south-west, with the principal elevation to the north-west. This front façade was rendered with the north-east and south-east elevations of brick construction. The roof was tiled with a gable northern end and a hipped southern end. The building flared on its eastern side creating a wider northern end.

The north-west elevation fronted onto Park Street with one single and six double door entrances at ground floor level and six blind arches at 1st and 2nd floor level. The north-east elevation displayed evidence of former abutting building scars, probable rebuilding of the south-east upper corner and raising or reconstruction of the roof. The south-east elevation also showed evidence of a former abutting building and reconstruction in the northern half, with English Garden Wall bonded bricks overlying and giving way to English Bond brickwork. The stairwell of the flats above the adjacent public house were constructed over and abutting the southern end of the south-east elevation.

The interior of the building appeared to have been extensively reconstructed with RSJ and cement floors and columns inserted. Breeze block and brickwork stairwells had been built at the north-east end and against the Park Street frontage. Stairwell construction, at the north-east end, extended high into the roof space, truncating former roofing trusses. Brick and breeze block walls were constructed on the 1st and 2nd floor levels to create toilet areas. Other internal divisions across all floors were generally of stud-partition walls and related to recent use of the building. The flared nature of the north end of the building indicated rebuilding or restructuring, with small ancillary store rooms occupying the additional space on the basement, ground and second floor levels.

Remnants of a plaster ceiling survived above the second floor, modern, suspended ceiling. The ceiling appeared to be vaulted and panelled with some surviving elements of former features, probably related to decorative lighting areas.

Remains of the roof frame assembly were identified in the form of cast iron fittings forming apex joints, shoes and connecting rods to tie the assembly together. The roof shoes fixed the frame to the outer walls. A minimum of five points where former roof trusses survived were identified during the survey. The roof appeared to have been remodelled. Evidence of lifting the roof or restructuring was seen in the north-east elevation with the opposing ends of the roof in two different styles and flaring of the structure at its north-east end suggesting further alteration. A photographic and drawn record of the fittings was made, a photograph included within the gazetteer below (Appendix 1) and on the contact prints (Appendix 8).

The only positively attestable original elements of the music hall structure were the Park Street frontage and three blocked doorways in the north-west basement wall. The doorways are likely to have related to basement entrances for services and supplies. The plaster ceiling remnants may have related to the original music hall ceiling, but equally may be associated with the use of the building as the Bull Ring Cinema. Surviving roof trusses and fittings may also be associated with the original roof, but this appears to have undergone major restructuring and the trusses could relate to a phase after the original 1863 build. Later, 20th century use of the building would appear to have swept away all major elements of the former music hall interior.

The public house and flats were of later 20th century construction. No evidence of former structures or buildings were present.

Building 135/136 was of red-brick construction, comprising three storeys, a rooftop penthouse office and a basement level. The overall impression of the façade of the building is of an Art Deco style. A small single storey extension, in red brick, is constructed across the rear of the building, with a narrow alleyway on the eastern side, affording access to the cellar fire exit.

The ground floor is subdivided, with the two front rooms of 136 relating to a news-agents store. The rest of the ground floor was secured from the news-agents and comprised a series of rectangular spaces, corridor and stairwell. Internal walls were generally of stud partition construction, creating reception and office spaces relating

to use as a Business training school. The stairway between floors is constructed of timber with painted rails and balusters and located towards the centre of the building. From landings and corridors, each floor is internally sub-divided into a series of office spaces, lecture rooms and computer rooms, reflective of the building's former use. On the former, flat-roof, a new penthouse, single office space is constructed in red brick with exits to an iron fire escape and small balcony area to the rear.

The cellar had been extensively remodelled with breeze block and stud-partition internal walls and the former cellar frontage obscured by more recent breeze block and brick construction. Elements of original architectural detail in alcoves on the 1st floor and high skirting boards were observed, together with blockings in the rear of the building in proximity to the present cellar fire escape.

Building 137 is also of red brick construction, three storeys high with a cellar below. A modern brick-built extension has been constructed, two storeys high, to the rear of the building obscuring the original elevation. The ground floor and cellar were given over to a former bookshop, with the rest of the property formerly used as a training centre and then a construction company's offices. Internally the building was subdivided, via stud-partition walls, to create office and storage spaces. The cellar is of brick construction with probable blockings of former access or delivery hatches from Digbeth High Street. The internal staircase is blocked at first floor level, with access to the first and second floors gained via a staircase accessed from the rear extension. Fireplace blockings were observed on the first floor with a plaster cornice also recorded in one room.

The principal elevation of building 138–139 fronts onto Digbeth High Street and is of modern, brick construction. The building comprises three main floors sub-divided into variably sized and open plan office, meeting room and welfare spaces. Much of the first and second floors are open plan office space with smaller offices within the overall space created through the insertion of stud-partition walls. A small plant room is located on the rooftop and a boiler room is located in a small cellar area.

Due to its unstable and dangerous condition, the rear (and larger part) of building 140 was demolished for safety reasons before recording could take place. From the surviving part of the building it was clear that the Digbeth High Street frontage had been rebuilt and scars indicate three phases of extensions. A blocked window in the ground floor front room suggested the front part of the building had stood detached or semi-detached with no abutting or immediately adjacent structures to its west at one time. The cellar of the building appeared to be the only original surviving element.

The cellar was of brick construction and divided into three areas. The rear formed a boiler room with corbelled brickwork forming a vault. On the eastern side, corbelled brickwork within an alcove indicated the probable presence of a subterranean passage or access point below the alley to the side of the building. Blockings in the Digbeth High Street frontage indicated former access or delivery points from Digbeth High Street. A trap door within the basement ceiling/ground level floor was also present.

4.3 MUSIC HALL CONTEXT

The Music Hall was one of a number of contemporary music halls recorded within Birmingham during the 19th century. The building was opened in 1863 with a capacity for an audience of 900. This would place it amongst the smaller of the City's music halls with Theatres such as the Gaiety having an original capacity of 2,500, eventually increased to 3–4,000, or the Empire Theatre with a capacity of around 3000 (Arthur Lloyd 2018).

The Era Theatrical Journal printed a report on the new London Museum Music Hall in their 27th of December 1863 edition saying:

This Hall opened on Thursday evening for the first time. The decorations are of a most elegant character. The proscenium is panelled in white and gold, with purple margins; in the centre is the Birmingham coat of arms. The walls of the Hall are panelled, and the walls above the galleries have richly illuminated panels with French aerial figures in each. The ceiling is also richly illuminated, the flat portion being of an azure tint, with gold stars. The front of the galleries are of an ogee shape, and are divided into panels, between each of which are small medallion Cupids, bearing vases of flowers. The entrance corridor is also beautifully decorated and the archway to the upper refreshment room is supported by handsome pillars, in imitation of Sienna, and huge royal marbles' (Arthur Lloyd 2018).

Given this description, particularly of the ceiling, it is unlikely that any of the earlier ceiling detail, recorded during this investigation, relates to the original music hall and is more likely to be associated with the phase of use as the Bull Ring Cinema (see below). Similarly, no traces of any of the decorative detail or galleries mentioned in the ERA article survive.

The building's life-span as a music hall appears to have been relatively short lived, some 38 years between 1863 and 1901. The first major remodelling, internally, of the building would appear to be around 1912 when it was converted and re-opened, following a period of disuse, as the Bull Ring Cinema, a 480 seat, silent movie theatre, the remodelling apparently sweeping away the interior of the old music hall. Many of the city's earlier theatres were similarly converted to Cinemas, such as The Gaiety Theatre or the Grand Theatre, the latter surviving as a variety theatre until 1930 before conversion to a cinema.

Following the closure of the Bull Ring Cinema in 1931 the building appears to have had several uses, with the former auditorium subdivided at one point into a sports club and a restaurant. Latterly the

ground and basement floors appear to have been a restaurant and nightclub, the first floor utilised as a dance studio and the second floor suggesting commercial and/or office space. At some point after the closure of the cinema, concrete and RSJ floors were inserted. It was probably at this point that the back wall was re-built on an odd angle and the roof partly modified.

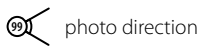
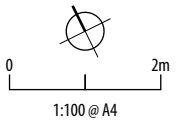
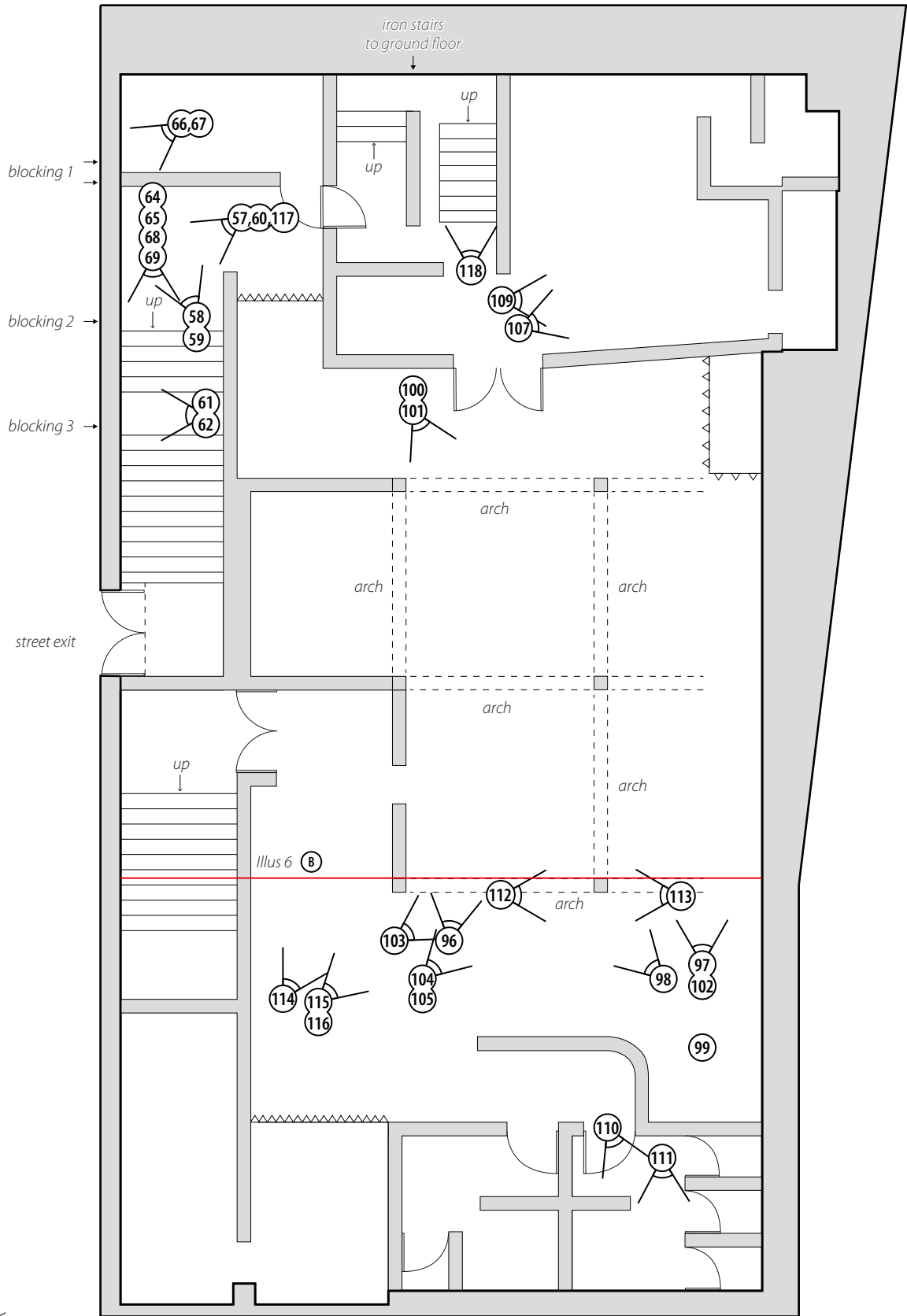
Reconstruction of the George Public house (also referred to as The Ship) in 1964 is likely to have further altered the south-west of the original building, with stairwell access points to flats above the public house constructed over part of the north-east elevation.

The only positively attestable elements of the original music hall lie in the fabric of the building, particularly the blockings in the north-west wall of the basement. These may have originally served as access points for deliveries to the music hall or stage doors for cast and crew.

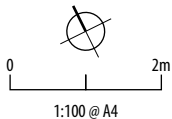
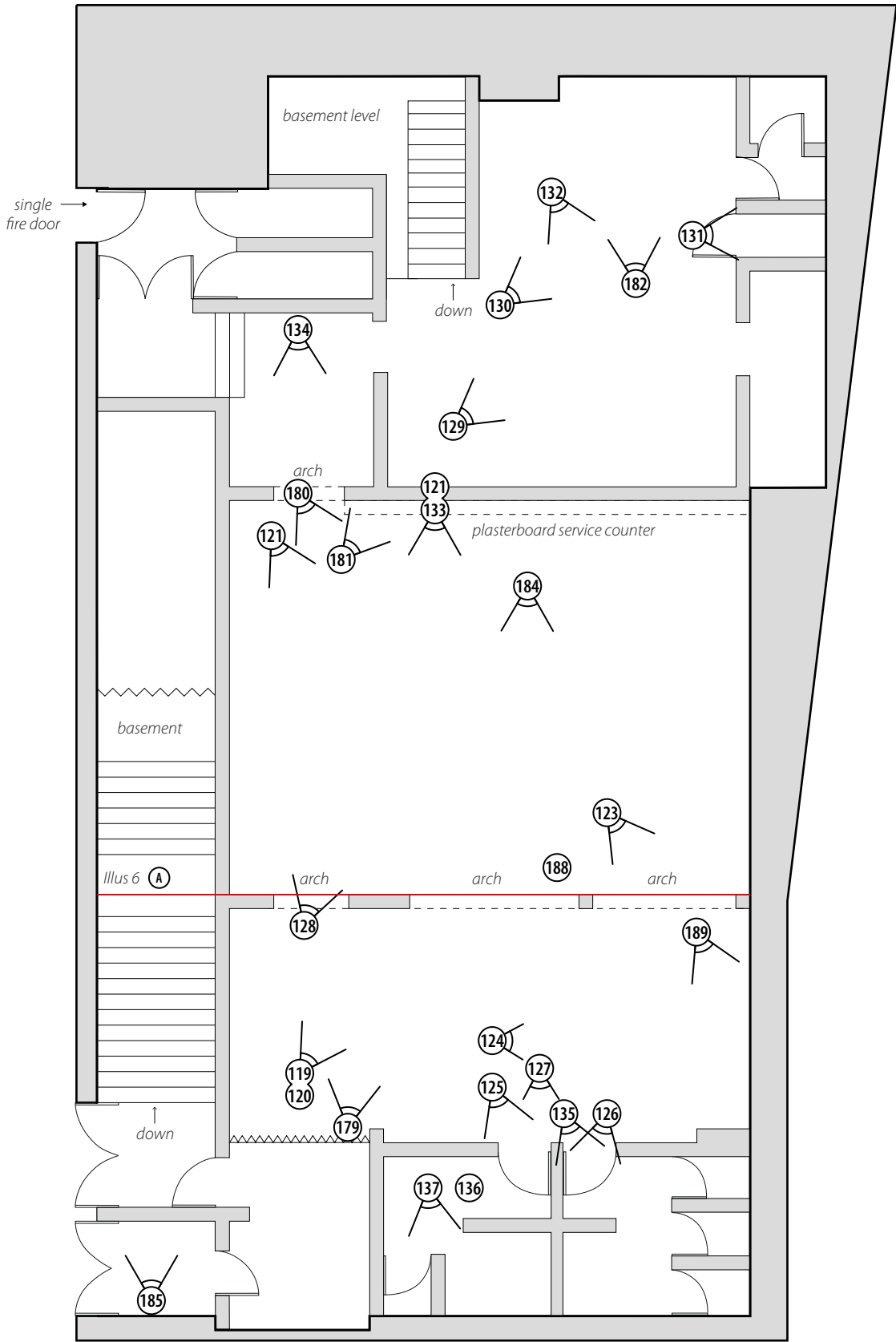
The detailed history of the building was provided by Van Sickle (2008), including OS map regression showing the development of the buildings on the site, and is included as an appendix to this report.

5 REFERENCES

- Arthur Lloyd Music Hall and Theatre History Website <http://www.arthurlloyd.co.uk/Birmingham/CouttsMusicHallBirmingham.htm> accessed June 2018
- Boucher A (2017) *BEORMA QUARTER Written Scheme of Investigation for Programme of Historic Building Recording* [unpublished client document] Headland Archaeology
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- Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to Good Recording Practice* <http://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/> accessed October 2019
- Van Sickle WHH (2008) *Digbeth Cold Store Site, Birmingham Historical Significance of Ancillary Buildings* [unpublished client report]

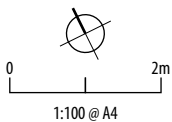
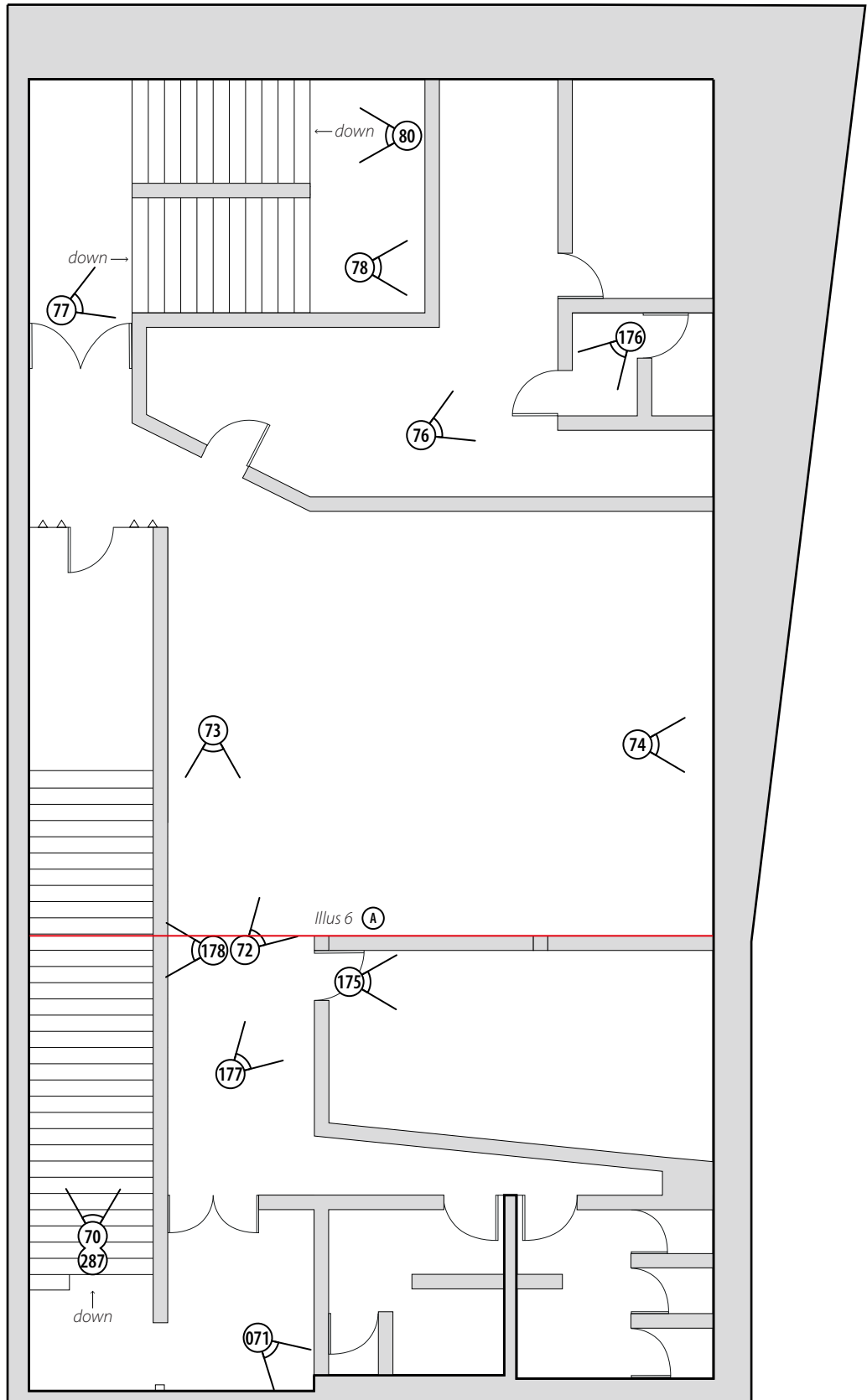


ILLUS 2 Basement floor plan of Music Hall building



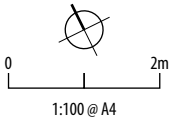
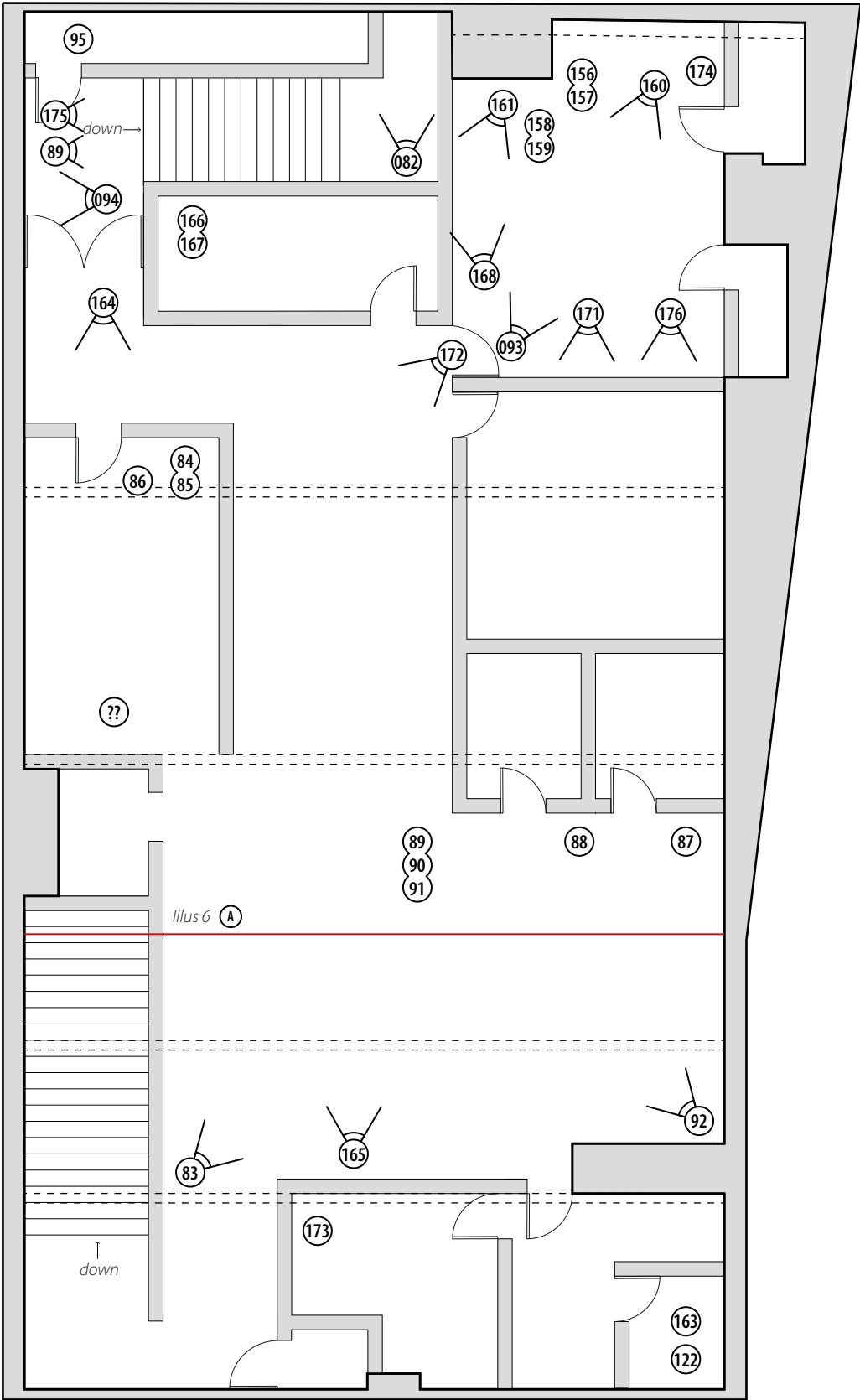
☉ photo direction

ILLUS 3 Ground floor plan of Music Hall building



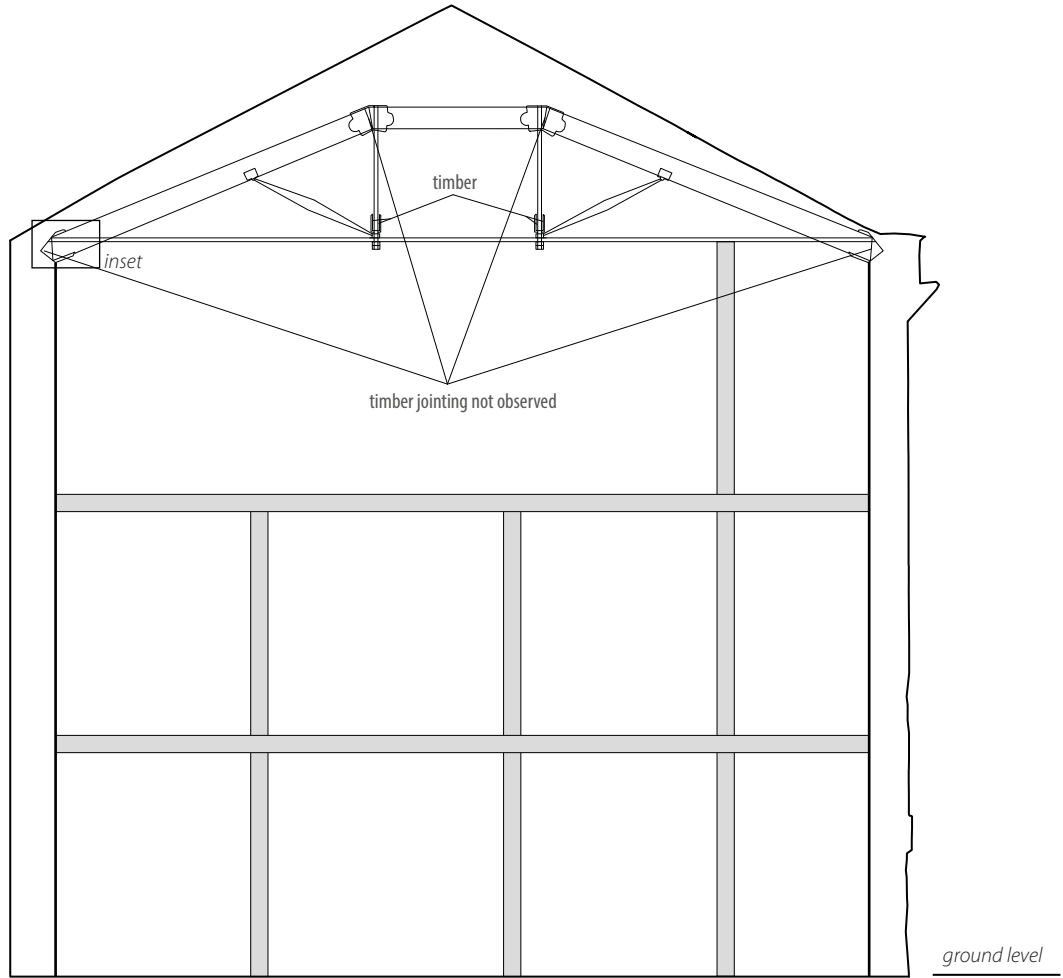
☉ photo direction

ILLUS 4 First floor plan of Music Hall building

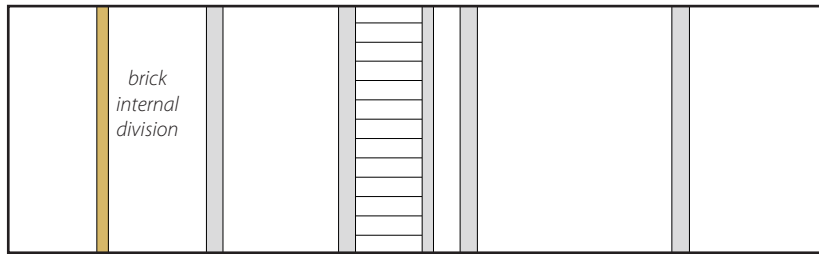


--- location of roof truss
⊙ photo direction

ILLUS 5 Second floor plan of Music Hall building

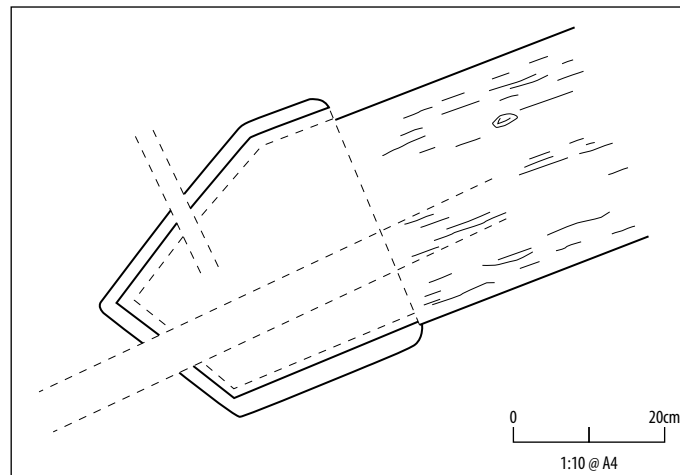


(A)



(B)

0 2m
1:100 @ A4



ILLUS 6 North-east elevation of former Music Hall building with roof shoe (inset)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 GAZETTEER

LIST OF PHOTOS

BLD 140 CELLAR

BQDB17-HBR-238
BQDB17-HBR-244
BQDB17-HBR-246
BQDB17-HBR-247

BDL 140 EXTERIOR

BQDB17-HBR-006
BQDB17-HBR-030
BQDB17-HBR-256

BLD 140 FLATS

BQDB17-HBR-221
BQDB17-HBR-225
BQDB17-HBR-226
BQDB17-HBR-227

BLD 140 GROUND FLOOR

BQDB17-HBR-228
BQDB17-HBR-234
BQDB17-HBR-236

BLD 140 FLATS

BQDB17-HBR-142
BQDB17-HBR-145
BQDB17-HBR-152
BQDB17-HBR-153

MUSIC HALL 1ST FLOOR

BQDB17-HBR-070
BQDB17-HBR-072
BQDB17-HBR-073
BQDB17-HBR-078
BQDB17-HBR-176

MUSIC HALL 2ND FLOOR

BQDB17-HBR-091
BQDB17-HBR-092
BQDB17-HBR-094
BQDB17-HBR-159
BQDB17-HBR-160
BQDB17-HBR-175

BASEMENT

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BQDB17-HBR-061
BQDB17-HBR-067
BQDB17-HBR-068
BQDB17-HBR-101
BQDB17-HBR-109
BQDB17-HBR-116
BQDB17-HBR-187

MUSIC HALL CEILING/ROOF

BQDB17-HBR-163
BQDB17-HBR-165
BQDB17-HBR-178
BQDB17-HBR-170
BQDB17-HBR-275
BQDB17-HBR-DJI-0038
BQDB17-HBR-DJI-0043

MUSIC HALL ELEVATION

BQDB17-HBR-003
BQDB17-HBR-004
BQDB17-HBR-020

MUSIC HALL GROUND FLOOR

BQDB17-HBR-122
BQDB17-HBR-127
BQDB17-HBR-128
BQDB17-HBR-129
BQDB17-HBR-180
BQDB17-HBR-181

PUBLIC HOUSE BASEMENT

BQDB17-HBR-190
BQDB17-HBR-193
BQDB17-HBR-195
BQDB17-HBR-197

PUBLIC HOUSE EXTERIOR

BQDB17-HBR-024

PUBLIC HOUSE GROUND FLOOR

BQDB17-HBR-208
BQDB17-HBR-209
BQDB17-HBR-210

BUILDING 135 – 139 EXTERIOR

BQDB17-HBR-008
BQDB17-HBR-285
BQDB17-HBR-346
BQDB17-HBR-347

BUILDING 135 – 139 CELLAR

BQDB17-HBR-311
BQDB17-HBR-305

BUILDING 135 – 139 GROUND FLOOR

BQDB17-HBR-407
BQDB17-HBR-408
BQDB17-HBR-415
BQDB17-HBR-318
BQDB17-HBR-315

BUILDING 135 – 139 FIRST FLOOR

BQDB17-HBR-322
BQDB17-HBR-323
BQDB17-HBR-327

BUILDING 135 – 139 SECOND FLOOR

BQDB17-HBR-332
BQDB17-HBR-337

BUILDING 135 – 139 ROOFTOP

BQDB17-HBR-340

BQDB17-HBR-349

BUILDING 137 EXTERIOR

BQDB17-HBR-010

BQDB17-HBR-036

BUILDING 137 CELLAR

BQDB17-HBR-050

BQDB17-HBR-052

BUILDING 137 GROUND FLOOR

BQDB17-HBR-038

BQDB17-HBR-043

BQDB17-HBR-289

BUILDING 137 FIRST FLOOR

BQDB17-HBR-295

BQDB17-HBR-343

BUILDING 137 SECOND FLOOR

BQDB17-HBR-300

BQDB17-HBR-299

BUILDING 138 – 139

BQDB17-HBR-013

BQDB17-HBR-416

Bld 140 cellar



BQDB17-HBR-238.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-244.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-246.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-247.JPG

Bld 140 exterior



BQDB17-HBR-006.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-030.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-256.JPG

Bld 140 flats



BQDB17-HBR-221.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-225.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-226.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-227.JPG

Bld 140 ground floor



BQDB17-HBR-228.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-234.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-236.JPG

Bld 140 flats



BQDB17-HBR-142.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-145.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-152.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-153.JPG

Music hall 1st floor



BQDB17-HBR-070.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-072.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-073.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-078.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-176.JPG

Music hall 2nd floor



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BQDB17-HBR-160.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-175.JPG

Music hall basement



BQDB17-HBR-058.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-061.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-067.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-068.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-101.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-109.JPG

Music hall basement



BQDB17-HBR-116.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-187.JPG

Music hall ceiling / roof



BQDB17-HBR-163.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-165.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-168.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-170.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-275.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-DJI-0038.JPG

Music hall ceiling / roof



BQDB17-HBR-DJI-0043.JPG

Music hall elevations



BQDB17-HBR-003.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-004.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-020.JPG

Music hall ground floor



BQDB17-HBR-122.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-127.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-128.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-129.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-180.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-181.JPG

Public house basement



BQDB17-HBR-190.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-193.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-195.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-197.JPG

Public house exterior



BQDB17-HBR-024.JPG

Public house ground floor



BQDB17-HBR-208.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-209.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-210.JPG

Bld 135-136 exterior



BQDB17-HBR-008.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-285.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-346.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-347.JPG

Bld 135-136 cellar



BQDB17-HBR-311.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-305.JPG

Bld 135-136 ground floor



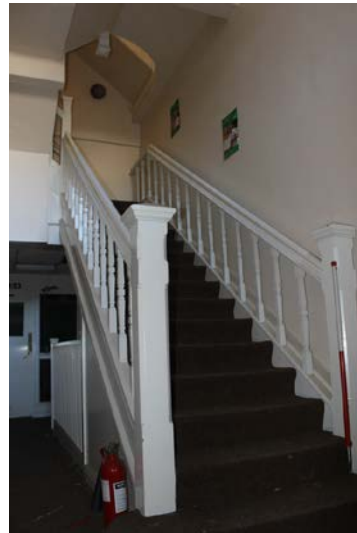
BQDB17-HBR-407.JPG



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BQDB17-HBR-415.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-318.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-315.JPG

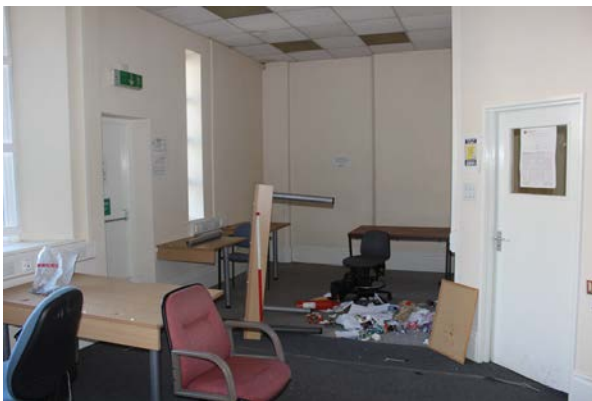
Bld 135-136 first floor



BQDB17-HBR-322.JPG

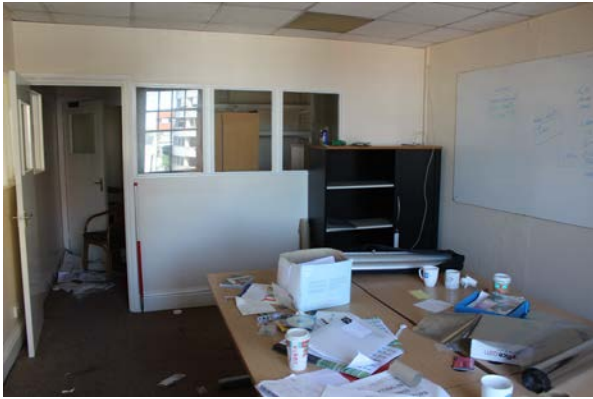


BQDB17-HBR-323.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-327.JPG

Bld 135-136 second floor



BQDB17-HBR-332.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-337.JPG

Bld 135-136 rooftop



BQDB17-HBR-340.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-349.JPG

Bld 137 exterior



BQDB17-HBR-010.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-036.JPG

Bld 137 cellar



BQDB17-HBR-050.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-052.JPG

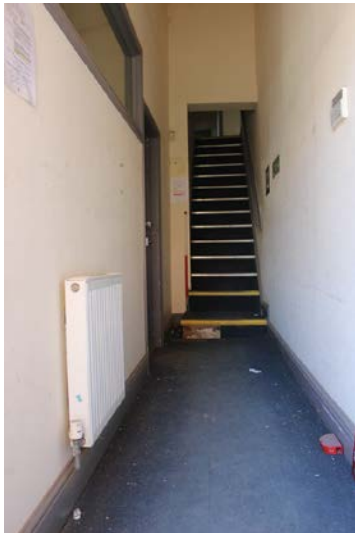
Bld 137 ground floor



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BQDB17-HBR-289.JPG

Bld 137 first floor



BQDB17-HBR-295.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-343.JPG

Bld 137 second floor



BQDB17-HBR-300.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-299.JPG

Bld 138-139 exterior



BQDB17-HBR-013.JPG



BQDB17-HBR-416.JPG

The location of each building discussed is shown on Illus 1.

Appendix 1.1 Former Music Hall

Exterior

North-west elevation

The principal elevation is the north-west elevation fronting onto Park Street (Photo 020). The front of the building is pebble-dash rendered with one single and six double door entrances. Six blind arches are at 1st and 2nd floor levels above which is a four-step corbel.

North-east elevation

Red brick construction with bricks measuring 23.9 x 8.10 x 11.50cm in an English bond, with four courses of stretcher bond forming a string course towards the top of the building. Across the elevation a stepped scar of a former bitumen flat roof was evident with the brickwork below this exceptionally rough, lacking pointing and likely to have been internal to a former structure. Further rebuilding was evident to the top and south-east suggesting re-structuring of the upper south-east corner and raising of the roof, with further indents and scars, including truncation of the corbelling in the north-west corner suggesting multiple episodes of rebuilding (Photo 003). An iron staircase formed a fire escape rising to a door at 1st floor level.

South-east elevation

Effectively forming a rear to the building. Red brick construction, 22.9 x 8 x 11.5cm, with two bonds evident. Northern end constructed in English Garden Wall bond, with the southern end in English Bond. A probable rebuild, at the point where the differentiation in bond was evident, was suggested by a double skin of bricks, cement mortared with rough pointing, overlying English bond brickwork. Variable pointing to the south also indicated a separate phase of build, with the scar of a former downpipe indicating the probable extent of a former build. Very rough or absent pointing was observed below the scar of a former flat roof along the northern half of the elevation, the area suggesting the extent of a former abutting building. Iron fittings, indicating the presence of a former ladder fire escape were observed toward the base of the south of the elevation, with the stairwell of the modern flats built over and appearing to be keyed into the southern extent (Photo 004).

Roof

The roof was gable ended to the north and hipped at the southern end and was asymmetrical along its length, flaring and widening towards the north on the east of a central ridge. Blue-grey slates covered the roof with ridge tiles over the central ridge and hipped end. A brick-built stack in the north-east corner may have represented a former chimney, with aluminium/steel vent fittings located at the hipped end and north-west (Photos drone DJI 0038 & 0043).

Interior

Basement (Illus 2)

The basement was accessed via a stairwell leading down from the south-west end of the ground floor. Wooden handrails were located

on either side of concrete steps (Photo 068). The south-west wall was of brick construction in English Bond and white washed, the opposing stairwell wall was plastered and whitewashed. Against the south-west wall three door blockings measuring 2.40m high and 1.25m wide were identified. A double coursed arched header brick segmental arch was identified on all three blockings. Blocking 1 was divided by a partition wall creating a small store room at the base of the stairwell (Photo 067). Blocking 2 was located at the base of the staircase (Photo 058) with blocking 3 partially built over by the staircase (Photo 061). All three blockings are likely to have related to external, below street level entrances to the basement.

The stairwell opened into a narrow corridor entrancing an open main room (Photo 101). Walls were of whitewashed plaster with a low wooden skirting board and dado rail on the eastern side. The ceiling was a mix of whitewashed plaster and exposed cement with supporting RSJ's. Centrally to the room four concrete and RSJ columns were covered with whitewashed plasterboard, creating false decorative arches. The floor was covered with decorative ceramic tiles.

On the central western side of the room, approximately 0.80m high plasterboard partitions created two subdivided areas, one forming an 'entrance' from a second staircase leading to the ground floor (Photo 116). At the northern end of the room a stud partition wall created an apparent office space (Photo 109) with toilets located at the southern end of the room. Below the second staircase in the south-west corner a narrow room formed a probable storage space.

Following soft-stripping of the room, the ceiling was revealed to be cement with supporting RSJ's and RSJ and cement columns. The western stairwell wall was of breeze block construction with more recent brick construction over the southern toilet area.

Ground Floor (Illus 3)

The ground floor was accessed from street level via the southern-most double door fronting Park Street. A small lobby led into the main ground floor room (Photo 122) off which, in the south-west corner, led a staircase to the basement.

The walls were of whitewashed plaster, with decayed wood panelling in the south-east corner. A low wooden skirting board was evidenced around the whole room with the floor consisting of red-brown ceramic tiles. The ceiling was whitewashed plaster and plasterboard creating a barrel-vaulted effect in the central area around a central plasterboard arch and two columns. Fabricated wooden beam ceiling decoration was oriented east-west in the northern half of the room and north-south within the southern half. Fluorescent tube lighting fittings were attached to the ceiling.

Toilets were located at the southern end of the room with decorated entrance doors (Photo 127). At the northern end stud partition and plaster-boarding created an entranceway, counter and hatch (Photo 128) in front of a sub-division which formed a kitchen area. A suspended ceiling and duct works in the kitchen area was supported by timber joists and frame which had partly collapsed (Photo 129).

An iron staircase led down to the basement level from within the kitchen area and to the north-west of the kitchen two steps led to

a small corridor off which two narrow former boiler rooms and/or storage areas were located and constructed of breeze block.

Following soft-stripping of the floor, the ceiling was revealed to be cement with supporting RSJ's and RSJ and cement columns with the western wall of breeze block construction and the eastern wall of brick construction (Photo 180). Within the kitchen area the northern wall was evidenced to be of brick English bond with the staircase to the basement and walls of small storage areas to be of more recent brick construction (Photo 181).

First floor (Illus 4)

The first floor was accessed via a stairwell from the Park Street frontage. The walls of the stairwell were of whitewashed plaster with red and grey wooden decorative panelling, with a high moulded skirting board (Photo 070). The steps were covered with a red-brown ceramic tile and had a moulded brown facing. The stairwell opened into a room sub-divided by stud-partition plasterboard and timber frame walls into smaller irregularly shaped rooms. A larger, central open area was covered by wall height mirrors on the western side with whitewashed plaster and plasterboard forming the rest of the area. Plastic sheeting covered the ceiling with modern light fittings evident. A low wooden skirting variably survived with no covering over a cement floor (Photo 072).

Red and grey decorative framing and a high grey, moulded skirting board remained on the eastern wall, with a red and grey panelled double doorway providing the entrance to the sub-divided floor (Photo 073). A narrow corridor at the north-west corner accessed a breeze block constructed stairwell to ground level (Photo 078) and a double door exit onto Park Street.

Soft-stripping of the floor evidenced a cement floor and ceiling supported by RSJ's and cement columns with a brick built eastern wall and breeze block and brick construction of the western wall. Modern brickwork was built over toilet/washrooms at the southern end of the floor (Photo 176).

Second floor (Illus 5)

The floor was accessed via a stairwell in the north-west corner, at the top of which a narrow storage space was located against the north-east end of the building. A small corridor opened onto the main floor area where timber and plasterboard stud-partitioning created a series of smaller rectangular rooms (Photo 092). A low pine skirting board and framing was evident with a bare cement floor. A metal framed suspended ceiling with modern fluorescent light fittings variably survived, above which remnants of an earlier plaster ceiling, ducting and roofing timbers were visible (Photo 091).

Elements of the internal brickwork of the south-west wall were evident and of an English Bond consisting red bricks measuring 23.9 x 8.10 x 11.50cm. Toilet, washrooms and probable former small kitchen were located at the southern end of the floor. In the south-west corner of the floor a stairwell provided exit to ground floor level.

Soft stripping of the floor revealed extensive reconstruction in the area of the south-west and northern stairwells (Photo 175 and 159). The southern toilet and kitchen area was of breeze block and brick

construction and elements of former ceiling and roof detail were exposed (Photo 160) and discussed more fully below.

Ceiling and roof fittings (Illus 6)

Above the removed suspended ceiling, elements of a former ceiling survived. This appeared to be a barrel-vaulted plaster ceiling with a painted finish and some surviving former decorative elements possibly surrounding former light fittings (Photos 165, 168 and 170). The plaster ceiling consisted of a series of small, joined panels and appeared to be fixed to the roofing timbers with metal ties and had been broken away or punched through on most of its length to attach the modern suspended ceiling, ductwork and electrical fittings.

Above the plaster ceiling remains, the timber trusses, joists and rafters of the roof frame were partially visible (Photo 163) which indicated that the roof tiles were fixed to purlins over the rafters of a larger truss and beam construction. Elements of cast iron roof fittings were visible which served to fix beams and trusses and secure the roof frame to the outer walls. A reconstruction of the framework of a truss is shown as Illustration 6. The location of 5 former roof-trusses could be positively attested. The cast-iron elements of the roof frame were photographed (Photo 275) and scale drawings produced for the archive. Breeze block construction of the stairwell at the north-east end of the building was observed to have truncated roof trusses with restructuring of the roof frame having taken place.

Appendix 1.2 Public House & Flats

Exterior

The principal elevation of the public house faced south-west fronting onto Digbeth High Street with the main entrance way offset from this facing west towards Birmingham Bull Ring (Photo 024). A delivery entrance with large corrugated roller doors faced south-west onto Park Street.

The upper storeys of the structure were of a light red-brown stretcher bond brick construction with a bank of seven UPVC square windows, split by a narrow UPVC stairwell lights. The ground floor was granite effect stone cladding with large picture windows which were boarded over.

Interior

Public house Basement

The basement was accessed from the ground floor in the eastern corner of the building with toilets located on the northern side of the base of the stairs. The stairwell opened into a broadly rectangular open room, angled east-west at its north-west end, with a cement floor and cement ceiling supported by RSJ's (Photos 190 and 195). Internal walls were of brick construction in a stretcher bond with a fragment of a formal mural depicting gun-ports looking out to sea remaining on the north-east wall (Photo 195).

An opening located in the north-west wall indicated a probable former serving hatch from Room 2 which appeared to be a former kitchen area (Photo 193). A service lift shaft was located at the

western end of the kitchen with access doors within the kitchen and the corridor. A large open, L-shaped room appeared to be a former drinks cellar (Photo 197). The floor was of cement with no covering and the walls were whitewashed brick construction. A hatch in the north-east corner accessed an ancillary store room. A toilet was located in the south-east corner of the room. A brick partition wall on the eastern side of the room had been demolished.

Public House Ground Floor

The ground floor formed an irregular rectangular shaped open plan area with no formal room sub-divisions. The north-eastern corner had seen some partial demolition to afford access to asbestos removal contractor's equipment (Photo 208). The area was split-level, raised in the vicinity of the doorways to Park Street (Photo 209) with steps down, approximately 0.50m to the lower level at the western end of which were situated toilets and stairwell to the basement. Soft-stripping had been undertaken with cement walls, floors, columns and ceiling exposed, the ceiling supported by RSJ's. Former decorative metalwork over the upper part of the picture windows fronting Digbeth High Street remained (Photo 210). Small hopper-windows were identified within the glazing fronting the High Street.

First floor Flats

Access to the flats was afforded through a connecting corridor and stairwell from the ground floor of the public house. The plan of the flats comprised a north-west/south-east (Photo 153) corridor off which a series of rectangular and irregular shaped rooms comprising such as; living room (Photo 142); bedroom (Photo 145); kitchen (Photo 152) with ancillary storage areas and bathroom. The walls and ceiling were of plaster and plasterboard over brickwork, breeze block and cement.

Appendix 1.3 Buildings 135/136

South-west elevation

The south-west elevation forms the principal elevation of the building, fronting onto Digbeth High Street (Photo 008). The building is of red brick construction in a Flemish Bond, with bricks measuring 214 x 62 x 100mm. The ground floor is divided into two retail/commercial outlets with 2 upper storeys. The name 'G.MAKEPEACE' is framed in sandstone, in black lettering fixed to green tiles, across the building parapet. Three sandstone and granite pilasters sit on keystones and have ornate finials, the outer keystones being pedimented and decorated with circular black granite stone. Iron light fittings sit above the pediments. The two outer pilasters reach from roof level to ground floor, with the central pilaster in sandstone only extending from roof level to the second floor and terminating in a carved keystone, in a theatrical mask style. Two, timber framed, oriel bay windows are located at second floor level, below which is a narrow sandstone string course. A large multi-light eyebrow type window is located at first floor level. All windows are internally double glazed. The ground floor is subdivided into two shop frontages with modern fixed lights, doors and roller shutters.

North-east (rear) elevation

The rear elevation of the building (Photo 285) is of red brick construction in English Bond. A later phase extension had been

constructed at ground floor level, with a penthouse office constructed in stretcher bond red brick on a former flat roof. An iron stairway leads from ground to roof level with doorways at each floor and an opening in a parapet wall at roof level. A timber sash window was noted on the second floor, with an oriel bay window at first floor level. A narrow alley leads down the eastern side of the ground floor extension, where a brick staircase provides access down to the present basement fire escape door. Three blockings were observed in this area, two in the below ground brickwork, potentially former lights or hatches, and one former doorway at ground floor level (Photos 346/347).

Cellar

The cellar has been extensively remodelled and subdivided into two main spaces with an ancillary corridor (Photo 311), off which lie male/female toilets and a kitchenette. Access is via a staircase from the central ground floor area. The front room (Room 1) (Photos 305) is broadly rectangular with painted breeze block internal walls and a stud-partition wall with fixed lights and doorway to the rear room. A small utility room is situated in the south-west corner and is constructed of a combination of brick and breeze block. No evidence of the original cellar frontage was observed or accessible. The rear room is broadly square in shape, with painted breeze block walls and a stepped platform leading to access to the rear corridor.

Ground Floor

The ground floor is separated into two units. A former newsagent shop occupied the frontage of no.136, with the remainder of the floor given over to a training college, with no internal access between the two.

The area of the newsagent shop comprises a broadly rectangular open space with plastered walls and a tiled, aluminium framed suspended ceiling. The street frontage consists of a decorative timber framed doorway and fixed multi-light windows (Photo 407). Modern laminate wood flooring and remnants of a low timber skirting board were recorded. Moveable panels create a small sub-division at the rear of the room, behind which the rear wall is sign-painted 'Academy Café' with a 'Today's specials' board, relating to a former use (Photo 408). The rear of the newsagents is further divided by stud-partition walls, creating a small kitchen and toilet area. Above the suspended ceiling in the rear, remnants of an earlier plaster cornice and ceiling were identified (Photo 415).

The adjacent street fronting room (No. 135) is rectangular and formed a reception area with laminate wood flooring, modern suspended ceiling and painted plaster walls. A corridor leads from the reception area to the rear extension, with a timber staircase providing access to the first floor (Photo 318). The rear of the ground floor comprises a corridor and two broadly rectangular rooms given over to office space (Photo 315). Internally, partition walls sub-divide the individual spaces with outer walls being plastered over brickwork.

First Floor

From the central staircase, the first floor is subdivided into two spaces via stud-partition walls. The principal space is on the street frontage and comprises a large, rectangular open-plan area, carpeted, with a high timber skirting board and modern suspended ceiling (Photo 322). The north-west wall of the room has two shallow recesses,

either side of a probable blocked fireplace, the apexes of which have decorative plaster mouldings (Photo 323). A large, eyebrow style, fixed multi-light window is located on the south-west wall, with internal aluminium framed secondary glazing. The room appears to have functioned as a lecture room as part of the building's use as a training college.

To the rear of the floor, the second space formed an irregular L-shape with a modern suspended ceiling, carpet floor covering and a high moulded timber skirting board (Photo 327). A plastic rail with electrical sockets and communication connection points is located at approximately 700mm height, lining parts of the walls. The room had functioned as a computer room. A multi-light oriel bay window and narrow three light window are located on the north-east wall.

Second Floor

From the staircase and small landing, the floor is sub-divided by stud-partition walls into a series of office spaces, kitchen/toilet area and lecture/meeting room. Rooms 10 and 11 are two broadly rectangular office/work spaces divided by stud-partition walls with fixed lights (Photo 332). Room 12 formed a small square office space with fixed lights on an internal wall looking onto the staircase. Room 13 (Photo 337) is located at the Digbeth High Street front of the building, rectangular in plan with fixed light, timber framed oriel bay windows. The north-west wall was recessed either side of a blocked former fire-place. All rooms were carpeted, with moulded timber skirting boards and a modern aluminium framed suspended ceiling.

Roof-top Penthouse

Room 14 is accessed via the main staircase which has been extended and rooftop walls built in red brick in a stretcher bond. The south-east wall of the room provides access through a timber framed doorway adjacent to eight, timber framed fixed lights overlooking the staircase (Photo 340). The south-west and north-west walls are of brick construction in a stretcher bond. The north-east is constructed of a combination of brickwork and timber framed fixed lights and a double glass and timber fire escape door which opens onto a metal fire-escape (Photo 349) and small balcony contained by a brick parapet wall.

Appendix 1.4 Building 137

South-west elevation

This formed the principal elevation of the building, fronting onto Digbeth High Street (Photo 010). The building comprises three storeys in red brick, Flemish bond, construction, the ground floor having a painted wooden façade, with outer pilasters and panels bearing the trading name 'Ralphs and Jones' and 'Readers World' indicating the former use of the ground floor as a bookshop. The first floor has a multi-light, timber framed casement window surrounded by stonework with a decorative pediment. The upper storey has a timber framed, multi-light sash window with stone sill. The brickwork on the east and western edges is recessed and has decorative brickwork below the roof line. A string course of header bricks lies below iron guttering along the roof-line.

North-east (rear) Elevation

The rear elevation largely comprises the modern extension to the building which obscures the majority of the original rear elevation with only part of the tiled roof visible (Photo 036).

Cellar

The cellar is accessed at the north-west end by a brick-built staircase with whitewashed brick walls. This leads to an open plan cellar with three main areas. To the rear is a small storage area with a recessed alcove and remnants of more recent timber framing. The central area has similar recesses and the western wall is angled inwards, narrowing the cellar at this point before the stairway. Small brick projections define the third space which fronts onto Digbeth High Street (Photo 050). A door and smaller blockings are present which may have formed access and delivery points or windows on the cellar frontage. The floor is of stone blocks, partly cemented over. The walls throughout the cellar comprise whitewashed brickwork. The ceiling is constructed of timber beams and rafters, supporting planks for the ground floor level (Photo 052).

Ground Floor

The front of the ground floor comprises two rectangular spaces, sub-divided by an arch and a step up to the rear space. The walls were of painted plasterboard with a high skirting board and wooden flooring (Photo 038). The ceiling is plastered with modern electric light fittings. A stud-partition wall separated the front space from a staircase to the first floor.

A corridor leads to the rear of the building in which is a timber staircase which has been blocked by the construction of a floor above (Photo 043). A modern fire escape door is located on the south-east wall of the corridor. The rear forms part of an extension to the original building with cement flooring and plastered walls. The rear of the building is accessed from the north-east with a corridor and canteen facility sealed from the rest of the ground floor (Photo 289).

First floor

Access to the first floor is via a staircase from the street front with a fire door at the top of the staircase; or via the corridor and staircase from the ground floor of the rear of the building. The floor is divided by stud-partition walling into a series of small broadly rectangular spaces defining former offices, toilets and a small kitchen area. Two types of timber skirting board are evident with carpets covering the floors. Windows are of modern UPVC, with the exception of the larger front office space, where a timber framed multi-light sash window is present (Photo 295). The front room also has a plaster cornice with a lower decorative rail (Photo 343). The blocked staircase from ground floor level is located broadly central to the floor and provides access to the second floor.

Second floor

The second floor is reduced in size with the access stairway located against the rear of the building. A narrow corridor provides access to two rectangular rooms with internal stud-partition walls. The front room is carpet tiled with a low timber skirting (Photo 300). A blocked fireplace is located on the south-east wall with a timber framed, nine light sash window on the street front. The smaller rear room also has

a blocked fireplace with a fire escape door to the rear (Photo 299). Similar carpet tiles cover the floor with a low timber skirting board.

Appendix 1.5 Building 138/139

South-west elevation

This formed the principal elevation of a four-storey building fronting onto Digbeth High Street (Photo 013). The elevation is of brick construction in a Flemish Bond, with the ground floor having a stone façade with large fixed picture windows and a glass, aluminium framed door to the eastern end. Fittings for metal security shuttering surrounded the windows and doorways. The first floor has four multi-light, mixed casement and fixed windows in metal framing, separated by brick columns. Probable cement constructed cowlings and slabbed sills were also visible. This is mirrored on the second and third floors. A guard/handrail was observed on the roof of the building. On the eastern edge of the building a further doorway is visible on the ground floor, above which a narrow column of lights extended to the third floor, providing light for an internal staircase on the eastern side of the building.

North-east Elevation

The rear elevation of the building is partially obscured by the multi-storey car park to the immediate north. The elevation is three storeys high with a domed effect, cladding roof. The upper storey is clad in blue panels. The majority of the construction over the first two floor levels is of red brick in a stretcher bond below which, on the north-west side are steel framed windows, with alternating fixed and hopper windows above a row of fixed lights. Centrally, a steel framed, glass doorway sits below a large fixed picture type window comprising 15 separate lights (Photo 416).

Interior

A photographic record was made of the primary spaces on each of the building's floors. Photographs appear within the contact prints appended to this report.

Appendix 1.6 Building 140

The principal elevation faced south-west and fronted onto Digbeth High Street (Photo 006). The façade was of red-brick construction in a stretcher bond with an English bond string course just above the door level, a header string course above the 1st floor windows and a further English bond string course below the roof line. Two doorways and a picture window (boarded over) were located at ground floor level with 3 windows on each of the above storeys (also boarded), the upper storey windows slightly offset from those on the first floor.

The rear of the building was fenced off due to its instability and danger of collapse. A photograph taken obliquely of the rear elevation (Photo 030) showed two window openings with double coursed header brick segmental arches and purple, header brick sills. The eastern window was a timber frame with 6 lights, with the western a metal multi-light frame. Three possible window blockings

above these were indicated by variable pointing and brick bond, stretcher, as opposed to an English bond for the rest of the elevation construction. The remnant scar of a probable former flat roof, of such as a lean-to, was indicated below the sills of the lower windows.

Following demolition of the unstable rear of the building, an effective cross-section was visible (Photo 256) through part of the buildings development. Two scars of earlier roof builds were evident as well as additional outer brick wall skins indicative of two phases of rebuild. The alleyway to the side of the building was also visible.

Cellar

The cellar was accessed via a brick and cement step staircase from the ground floor and was sub-divided into three areas. The rear room had a vaulted brick ceiling and brick walls with a somewhat haphazard but of generally English Garden Wall bond construction. The walls and ceiling showed traces of former limewashing or mortar type plastering and contained a boiler, mounted on a brick plinth within a recess within the floor (Photo 238). The central area was also of brick construction, semi-open plan with a small alcove in which corbelled brickwork with corrugated iron was observed possibly relating to an exterior arched subterranean passage at the side of the building below the existing alleyway (Photo 246). Also, within the central area ceiling, a trap-door to the ground floor was visible within the timber roofing and ground floor boards (Photo 244).

The front room of the cellar was of brick construction in English Garden Wall bond with two, more recent, grey brick columns which lay in front of two apparent blockings in the south-west front wall. The major part of the blockings was obscured by the modern brickwork but these are likely to represent hatches opening up to Digbeth High Road. The ceiling was constructed of timber beams and joists with overlying timber floor boards (Photo 247).

Ground floor

Partial demolition of the building had occurred and left only the main front room of the building intact. The front façade of the building had been entirely rebuilt with frogged red brickwork keyed into the earlier walls (Photo 236). A window blocking was located on the western wall (Photo 234). Remnants of a modern suspended ceiling were evident above which were joists and floor boards of the upper floor with supporting RSJ's (Photo 228). Part of a probable kitchen and toilets were located to the rear of the main room. The floor was cement with no surviving covering.

Flats

The two storeys above the ground floor had served as residential flats and were accessed via a staircase from the rear of the surviving part of the ground floor. The layout comprised a corridor leading from the staircase off which were kitchen and bathrooms (Photo 227) and at the south-west end were rectangular bedroom/living room areas, the frontage of which had been rebuilt and keyed into pre-existing brickwork (Photo 225). Plasterboard walls were identified on the second floor, with wooden skirting boards and floorboards (Photo 121). Exposed timber rafters and wooden floor boards formed the ceiling of the first floor (Photo 226). Modern electrical fittings and radiators were identified surviving variably throughout the flats.

APPENDIX 2 EXTERIOR SHEET REGISTER

CONTEXT NO.	BUILDING/AREA	DESCRIPTION
001	Bldg. 137	SW facing elevation (street frontage)
002	Music Hall	NE facing elevation
003	Music Hall	NW facing elevation (street frontage)
004	Music Hall	SE facing elevation
005	Bldg. 138/139	SW facing elevation (street frontage)
006	Bldg. 135/136	SW facing elevation (street frontage)
007	Bldg. 140	SW facing elevation (street frontage)
008	Public house/flats	SW facing elevation (street frontage)
009	Public house/flats	West facing elevation
010	Public house/flats	NW facing elevation (street frontage)
011	Bldg. 135/136	NE facing rear elevation

APPENDIX 3 INTERIOR SHEET REGISTER

CONTEXT NO.	BUILDING/AREA	DESCRIPTION
001	Public House	Basement – bar/dining area
002	Public House	Basement kitchen area
003	Public House	Basement – beer cellar/store
004	Public House	Basement – ladies' toilets
005	Public House	Basement – gentlemen's toilets
006	Public House	Basement – corridor
007	Public House	Basement – store/boiler room
008	Bldg. 137	Cellar – rear area
009	Bldg. 137	Cellar – central area
010	Bldg. 137	Cellar – front area
011	Bldg. 140	Cellar
012	Bldg. 140	Retail frontage
013	Bldg. 140	1st/2nd floor flats
014	Bldg. 137	Retail frontage
015	Bldg. 137	Rear retail area

CONTEXT NO.	BUILDING/AREA	DESCRIPTION
016	Bldg. 137	Stairwell/hallway
017	Music Hall	Basement
018	Music Hall	Ground floor
019	Music Hall	1st floor
020	Music Hall	2nd floor
021	135/136	Cellar frontage
022	135/136	Cellar corridor/stairwell
023	135/136	Cellar central room
024	135/136	Cellar rear corridor/toilets/kitchenette
025	135/136	Ground floor rear
026	135/136	Ground floor rear
027	135/136	Ground floor front (reception)
028	135/136	1st floor rear – computer room
029	135/136	1st floor front Lecture room
030	135/136	2nd floor rear – office
031	135/136	2nd floor central office
032	135/136	2nd floor central office
033	135/136	2nd floor front office
034	135/136	3rd floor rooftop 'penthouse' office
035	137	Rear – ground floor extension
036	137	Corridor/stairway ground floor extension
037	137	1st floor central office space
038	137	1st floor central office space
039	137	1st floor central toilets
040	137	1st floor corridor stairway
041	137	1st floor central
042	137	1st floor central
043	137	1st floor front
044	137	2nd floor rear – office
045	137	2nd floor front
046	136	Ground floor front
047	136	Ground floor rear area

APPENDIX 4 DRAWINGS REGISTER

DRAWING NO	SCALE	DESCRIPTION
001	1:100	Music hall basement floor plan
002	1:100	Music hall ground floor floor plan
003	1:100	Music hall 1st floor floor plan
004	1:100	Music hall 2nd floor plan
005	1:100	Public house cellar floor plan
006	1:100	Public house ground floor plan
007	1:100	Flats above public house floor plan
008	Sketch	Music hall cellar measured sketch plan
009	Sketch	Music hall ground floor measured sketch plan
010	Sketch	Music hall 1st floor measured sketch plan
011	Sketch	Music hall 2nd floor measured sketch plan
012	Sketch	Public house cellar sketch plan
013	Sketch	Public house ground floor sketch plan
014	Sketch	Flats 1st floor sketch plan
015	Sketch	Bldg 137 cellar sketch plan
016	Sketch	Bldg 137 ground floor sketch plan
017	1:10	Roof fitting wall anchor
018	1:10	Roof fitting wall anchor
019	1:10	Roof fitting wall anchor
020	1:10	Roof fitting apex joint
021	1:10	Roof fitting apex joint
022	1:10	Roof fitting apex joint
023	1:10	Roof fitting Truss joint
024	1:10	Roof fitting Truss joint
025	1:10	Roof fitting truss joint
026	1:10	Cross section roof wall anchor
027	1:50	Building 137– cellar plan

APPENDIX 5 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION
001	4549	SW	Music Hall	–	View of roof
002	4551	SE	Music Hall	–	NW elevation
003	4553	SW	Music Hall	–	NE facing elevation
004	4554	SW	Music Hall	–	View of flats abutting music hall
005	4555	NE	140	–	SW facing elevation
006	4556	NE	140	–	SW facing elevation
007	4557	NE	135/136	–	SW facing elevation
008	4558	NE	135/136	–	SW facing elevation
009	4559	NE	137	–	SW facing elevation
010	4562	NE	137	–	SW facing elevation
011	4563	NE	137, 136 & 135	–	SW facing elevation
012	4564	NE	138/139	–	SW facing elevation
013	4566	NE	138/139	–	SW facing elevation
014	4571	NE	Public House and Flats	–	SW facing elevation
015	4572	NE	Public House and Flats	–	SW facing elevation
016	4574	SW	Music Hall	–	View of window features, NE elevation
017	4575	NW	Music Hall	–	View showing scar in brickwork of phasing
018	4576	SE	Music Hall	–	View of change in brick bonds rear
019	4577	SE	Music Hall	–	Scar of internal division on rear of music hall
020	4578	SE	Music Hall	–	NW facing elevation of music hall
021	4579	SE	Music Hall	–	NW facing elevation of music hall
022	4580	SE	Music Hall	–	View of decoration on door
023	4581	SE	Music Hall	–	View of decoration on door
024	4582	NE	Public House and Flats	–	SW elevation
025	4583	NE	Public House and Flats	–	SW elevation
026	4584	E	Public House and Flats	–	West facing elevation
027	4585	E	Public House and Flats	–	West facing elevation

PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION	PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION
028	4587	SE	Public House and Flats	–	NW facing elevation	060	4629	W	Music Hall	–	Blocking 2 basement
029	4588	SE	Public House and Flats	–	NW facing elevation	061	4630	WNW	Music Hall	–	Blocking 3 basement
030	4589	S	140	–	General view of rear	062	4631	WNW	Music Hall	–	Blocking 3 basement
031	4590	SW	–	–	Working shot	063	4632	N	Music Hall	–	Blocking 1 basement
032	4591	NW	Music Hall	–	View of scar – Internal division	064	4633	NW	Music Hall	–	Detail blocking 1
033	4592	SW	135/136	–	Rear – NE facing elevation	065	4634	NW	Music Hall	–	Blocking 1 basement
034	4593	SW	135/136	–	Rear – NE facing elevation	066	4636	NW	Music Hall	–	Blocking 1 basement
035	4594	SW	137	–	General view of rear	067	4637	NW	Music Hall	–	Blocking 1 basement
036	4595	SW	137	–	General view of rear	068	4638	SW	Music Hall	–	General view of Nth stairwell to basement
037	4597	SW	137	Hall/ Stairwell	View Hall/stairwell	069	4639	NW	Music Hall	–	Blocking 1 basement
038	4600	SW	137	–	Rear room ground floor	070	4651	NE	Music Hall	–	View of break between flats and music hall showing brick work
039	4601	NE	137	–	Rear room ground floor	071	4652	S	Music Hall	–	Main area 1st floor
040	4602	SW	137	–	Interior front room	072	4655	E	Music Hall	–	View to entrance stairwell 1st floor
041	4605	NE	137	–	Hallway/stairwell	073	4657	SW	Music Hall	–	View exposed rear wall brickwork 1st floor
042	4606	N	137	–	Stairway ground floor	074	4658	SE	Music Hall	–	View of internal division 1st floor
043	4607	NE	137	Hallway	Blocked stairway	075	4659	SE	Music Hall	–	View of internal divisions 1st floor
044	4609	SE	137	Cellar	Cupboard rear	076	4660	E	Music Hall	–	View of internal divisions 1st floor
045	4610	NE	137	Cellar	Rear room cellar	077	4661	SW	Music Hall	–	View of internal divisions 1st floor
046	4611	WNW	137	Cellar	Stairwell to cellar	078	4662	E	Music Hall	–	Stairwell 1st floor to ground showing breeze blocks
047	4612	VERTICAL	137	Cellar	Roof timbers	079	4663	SE	Music Hall	–	Stairwell landing showing brick work
048	4613	S	137	Middle Room	Middle room cellar	080	4664	NW	Music Hall	–	Ground floor stairwell Nth end of building
049	4614	NE	137	Front Room	Middle room cellar	081	4665	SE	Music Hall	–	View stair well 2nd floor, Nth end
050	4615	SW	137	Front Room	Front rom cellar	082	4668	NE	Music Hall	–	View of landing Nth stairwell showing rear wall & new brickwork
051	4616	N	137	–	Front room cellar	083	4669	E	Music Hall	–	General view of main area on 2nd floor
052	4617	VERTICAL	137	–	Roof timbers	084	4670	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	Surviving ceiling 2nd floor
053	4618	W	137	–	General view of extention rear	085	4671	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	Surviving ceiling 2nd floor
054	4622	NE	137	–	General view of corridor 1st floor	086	4672	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	Surviving ceiling 2nd floor
055	–	VOID	–	–	VOID						
056	4623	NE	137	–	View of stairway 1st floor						
057	4626	W	Music Hall	–	Blocking 2 basement						
058	4627	N	Music Hall	–	Blocking 2 basement						
059	4628	N	Music Hall	–	Blocking 2 basement						

BEORMA QUARTER, DIGBETH, BIRMINGHAM BQDB-HBR

PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION	PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION
087	4673	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	Roof timbers of 2nd floor	118	4715	SW	Music Hall	–	Iron stairway basement stairwell
088	4674	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	Surviving ceiling & roof timbers on 2nd floor	119	4716	E	Music Hall	–	Main room ground floor
089	4675	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	Area above suspended ceiling 2nd floor	120	4717	E	Music Hall	–	Main room ground floor
090	4676	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	Surviving ceiling 2nd floor	121	4719	S	Music Hall	–	Main room ground floor
091	4678	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	Surviving ceiling 2nd floor	122	4720	SW	Music Hall	–	Main room ground floor
092	4681	N	Music Hall	–	General view 2nd floor main area	123	4721	S	Music Hall	–	Main room ground floor
093	4682	E	Music Hall	–	General view 2nd floor Room to NE	124	4722	SE	Music Hall	–	Main room ground floor
094	4683	NW	Music Hall	–	Surviving brickwork NW wall fronting Park Street	125	4723	S	Music Hall	–	Toilet door ground floor
095	4687	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	View into roof space above stairwell Nth end	126	4724	W	Music Hall	–	Toilet door ground floor
096	4690	NE	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	127	4725	SW	Music Hall	–	Toilet doors ground floor
097	4692	NE	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	128	4726	NE	Music Hall	–	Main Room ground floor
098	4694	N	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	129	4727	E	Music Hall	–	Kitchen ground floor
099	4695	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	Roof – cement – basement	130	4728	E	Music Hall	–	Kitchen ground floor
100	4696	S	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	131	4730	PLAN	Music Hall	–	Cupboard kitchen showing collapse
101	4697	S	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	132	4732	S	Music Hall	–	Kitchen ground floor
102	4698	N	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	133	4733	SW	Music Hall	–	Main room from kitchen ground floor
103	–	VOID	–	–	–	134	4734	SW	Music Hall	–	Main room from kitchen entrance
104	4701	E	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	135	4735	S	Music Hall	–	Toilet ground floor
105	4702	E	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	136	4736	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	Ceiling in toilets ground floor
106	4703	E	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	137	4737	S	Music Hall	–	Toilet area
107	4704	E	Music Hall	–	Rear room basement	138	4738	NE	Music Hall	–	Stairwell flats
108	–	VOID	–	–	–	139	4740	NE	Music Hall	–	Narrow interior room flats
109	4706	E	Music Hall	–	Rear room basement	140	4741	E	Music Hall	–	Bathroom flats
110	4707	S	Music Hall	–	Toilet basement	141	4742	NE	Music Hall	–	Room flats
111	4708	SW	Music Hall	–	Toilet basement	142	4743	N	Music Hall	–	Room street fronting flats
112	4709	SE	Music Hall	–	Cement column basement	143	4744	NE	Music Hall	–	Room flats
113	4710	NE	Music Hall	–	Cement column basement	144	4745	NE	Music Hall	–	Room flats
114	4711	NE	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	145	4746	S	Music Hall	–	Room flats
115	4712	E	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	146	4747	N	Music Hall	–	Stripped doorway room flats
116	4713	E	Music Hall	–	Main room basement	147	4748	S	Music Hall	–	Room flats
117	4714	W	Music Hall	–	Blocking 2 basement stairwell	148	4749	N	Music Hall	–	Utility room flats
						149	4750	N	Music Hall	–	Room flats
						150	4751	S	Music Hall	–	Room flats
						151	4752	W	Music Hall	–	Room flats

PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION	PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION
152	4753	N	Music Hall	–	Room flats	179	4945	E	Music Hall	–	Ground floor past soft strip
153	4755	SE	Music Hall	–	Corridor flats	180	4946	S	Music Hall	–	Ground floor past soft strip
154	4756	SW	Music Hall	–	Corridor flats	181	4947	E	Music Hall	–	General view kitchen area
155	4757	NE	Music Hall	–	Stairwell flats	182	4950	NE	Music Hall	–	General view kitchen/end of building wall
156	4905	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	View of surviving roofing	183	4952	NE	Music Hall	Basement	View basement
157	4906	NE	Music Hall	–	Surviving ceiling & roof timbers North-eastern end	184	4953	SW	Music Hall	Basement	View basement
158	4907	NE	Music Hall	–	Breeze block rebuild eastern end	185	4954	NE	Music Hall	Basement	Rear wall 'office' basement
159	4908	NE	Music Hall	–	Breeze block rebuild eastern end	186	4955	S	Music Hall	Basement	View basement
160	4909	NW	Music Hall	–	General view surviving ceiling	187	4957	SW	Music Hall	Basement	View basement
161	4911	SW	Music Hall	–	General view of surviving roof timbers south & west	188	4958	VERTICAL	Music Hall	Basement	Detail view RSJ ceiling/flooring support basement
162	4912	NW	Music Hall	–	General view of surviving roof timbers south & west	189	4959	VERTICAL	Music Hall	Basement	View southern wall construction
163	4913	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	General view of surviving roof timbers south & west	190	4960	NW	Public House	Room 1	Room 1 basement
164	4914	NW	Music Hall	–	General view of surviving roof timbers south & west	191	4970	SE	Public House	Room 2	Room 2 basement
165	4915	W	Music Hall	–	View of surviving ceiling	192	4971	NW	Public House	Room 2	Room 2 basement
166	4917	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	View of surviving roofing	193	4972	W	Public House	Room 2	Room 2 basement
167	4919	VERTICAL	Music Hall	–	Surviving roof timbers eastern end	194	4973	SW	Public House	Room 2	Room 2 basement
168	4922	Vertical	Music Hall	–	Decorative ceiling element	195	4975	NE	Public House	Room 1	Mural Room 1
169	4926	W	Music Hall	–	Detail of barrel vault ceiling	196	4977	E	Public House	Room 3	Room 3 basement
170	4929	NW	Music Hall	–	Ceiling cross section	197	4978	NE	Public House	Room 3	Room 3 basement
171	4930	NW	Music Hall	–	Ceiling cross section	198	4979	SE	Public House	Room 1	Stairwell entrance to Room 1
172	4931	NW	Music Hall	–	Ceiling cross section	199	4980	N	Public House	Room 4	Room 4 basement
173	4932	Vertical	Music Hall	–	Detail roofing above toilets west end 2nd floor	200	4981	S	Public House	–	Room 5 basement
174	4933	NW	Music Hall	–	Roofing detail at abutting flats west end	201	4982	NE	Public House	–	Room 6 basement
175	4939	SE	Music Hall	–	Staircase rebuild 1st floor	202	4983	W	Public House	–	Room 3 basement
176	4940	W	Music Hall	–	1st floor past soft strip	203	4984	E	Public House	–	Hatch entrance to Room 7
177	4943	SW	Music Hall	–	1st floor past soft strip	204	4985	N	Public House	–	Interior Room 7
178	4944	VERTICAL SE	Music Hall	–	Detail of RSJ and concrete/breeze block SE wall	205	4986	N	Public House	–	Interior Room 7
						206	4987	NE	Public House	–	Interior Room 7
						207	4988	NW	Public House	–	View round door delivery area ground level
						208	4989	S	Public House	–	General view of interior ground level
						209	4993	W	Public House	–	View entrance doors ground level

BEORMA QUARTER, DIGBETH, BIRMINGHAM BQDB-HBR

PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION	PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION
210	4994	S	Public House	–	View along window frontings ground level	240	5263	SW	140	–	General view cellar corridor from rear room
211	4995	SE	Public House	–	General view of interior	241	5264	NW	140	–	Stairwell in cellar
212	4996	NW	Public House	–	View stairs from entrance/delivery area	242	5266	NW	140	–	Central room cellar
213	4997	S	Public House	–	View toilet and staircase to basement	243	5267	–	140	–	Trap door cellar ceiling central room
214	4998	S	Public House	–	View toilet and staircase to basement	244	5268	–	140	–	Trap door cellar ceiling central room
215	4999	SE	Public House	–	View stairwell to basement	245	5269	SE	140	–	Corboiled brickwork central room
216	5000	SE	Public House	–	View part demolished 'ladies' rooms area	246	5270	SE	140	–	Corboiled brickwork central room
217	5234	SW	140	–	Room 1 living/bedroom	247	5271	SW	140	–	Front room cellar
218	5237	W	140	–	Room 2 living/bedroom	248	5272	–	140	–	Front room cellar
219	5238	W	140	–	Kitchen	249	5273	S	140	–	Timber beam & iron column cellar front
220	5239	W	140	–	Room 4 living/bedroom	250	5274	SW	140	–	Detail beam and column cellar front
221	5240	NW	140	–	Room 4 living/bedroom	251	5275	NW	140	–	Blocking cellar frontage
222	5242	SW	140	–	Corridor living/bedroom	252	5276	SW	140	–	2nd blocking cellar frontage
223	5243	NW	140	–	Staircase living/bedroom	253	5277	SW	140	–	Cellar front room
224	5244	NE	140	–	Staircase living/bedroom	254	5278	SW	140	–	Rear partially demolished
225	5247	W	140	–	Room 2 flats showing façade rebuild	255	5279	E	140	–	Rear partially demolished showing former roofing
226	5248	–	140	–	Ceiling/floor Room 2	256	5280	–	140	–	Rear partially demolished
227	5249	SE	140	–	Bathroom	257	5281	–	140	–	Former chimney exterior
228	5250	SW	140	–	Ground floor	258	5282	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof
229	5251	SW	140	–	Ground floor	259	5283	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof
230	5252	–	140	–	Iron column ground floor	260	5285	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof
231	5253	–	140	–	Iron column ground floor	261	5286	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof
232	5254	W	140	–	Toilets ground floor	262	5287	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof
233	5255	S	140	–	Toilets ground floor	263	5288	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof
234	5256	W	140	–	Window blocking ground floor	264	5289	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof
235	5257	W	140	–	Façade rebuild ground floor	265	5290	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof
236	5258	W	140	–	Façade rebuild ground floor	266	5291	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof
237	5260	NE	140	–	Cellar rear room – boiler room						
238	5261	NE	140	–	Cellar rear room – boiler room						
239	5262	E	140	–	Alcove rear cellar						

PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION	PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION
267	5292	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof	289	5361	SW	137	–	Corridor, Room 2 BLD 137 GRD floor
268	5293	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof	290	5362	SW	137	Room 6	1st floor corridor, 1st floor Room 6
269	5294	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof	291	5363	SE	137	Room 5	Toilets 1st floor BLD 137 Room 5
270	5295	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof	292	5364	E	137	Room 4	1st floor BLD 137
271	5296	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof	293	5365	E	137	Room 7	1st floor BLD 137 Room 7
272	5297	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof	294	5366	E	137	Room 8	1st floor kitchen area Room 8
273	5298	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof	295	5367	SE	137	Room 9	BLD 137 1st floor Room 9 Main office
274	5299	N/A	Music Hall	–	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof	296	5370	E	–	Room 3	1st floor Room 3
275	5300	N/A	Music Hall	Roof	View of roof shoe fittings – former music hall roof	297	5372	N	–	Room 3	1st floor Room 3
276	4640	E	Music Hall	Basement	General view main area music hall basement	298	5373	NE	137	–	Stairwell 2nd floor BLD 137
277	4641	NE	Music Hall	Basement	General view main area music hall basement	299	5374	NE	137	Room 10	Room 10 2nd floor BLD 137
278	4643	N	Music Hall	Basement	General view main area music hall basement	300	5375	SW	137	Room 11	Room 11 2nd floor BLD 137
279	4646	SW	Music Hall	Basement	General view main area music hall basement	301	5376	SW	137	Room 11	Room 11 2nd floor BLD 137
280	4647	SW	Music Hall	Basement	General view main area music hall basement	302	5377	SE	137	Room 11	Blocked fireplace Room 11 BLD 137
281	4648	SW	Music Hall	Basement	General view stairwell to ground floor – music hall basement	303	5380	N	137	–	Timber 'rail' 2nd floor corridor BLD 137
282	4649	NE	Music Hall	–	Stairwell to ground floor music hall 1st floor	304	5381	SW	137	–	blocked' staircase 1st floor BLD 137
283	5001	SW	Public house	Corridor	View lift area corridor – public house ground floor	305	5382	SW	135, 136	Room 1	BLD 135/136 Room 1
284	5002	–	Public house	–	Stairwell to basement public house	306	5383	SW	135, 136	–	BLD 135/136 elec/storage cupboard
285	5357	SW	135, 136	–	NE, rear elevation building 135,136	307	5384	E	135, 136	Room 3	BLD 135/136 Room 3
286	5358	W	137	–	SE elevation, oblique view, extension rear BLD 137	308	5385	W	135, 136	Room 3	BLD 135/136 Room 3
287	5359	N	137	–	Rear Room 1, BLD 137, GRD floor extension	309	5386	SW	135, 136	Cellar	Staircase to ground floor BLD 135/136 cellar
288	5360	SW	137	–	Rear Room 1, BLD 137, GRD floor extension	310	5387	NE	135, 136	Cellar	Toilets BLD 135/136 cellar
						311	5388	NW	135, 136	Room 4	Corridor Room 4 BLD 135/136 cellar
						312	5389	NE	135, 136	–	Toilets BLD 135/136 cellar
						313	5390	NE	135, 136	Room 4	Corridor Room 4 BLD 135/136 cellar
						314	5391	NE	135, 136	Room 5	Rear Room 5 BLD 135/136 Ground floor
						315	5392	NE	135, 136	Room 6	Room 6 BLD 135/136 ground floor

BEORMA QUARTER, DIGBETH, BIRMINGHAM BQDB-HBR

PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION	PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION
316	5393	NW	135, 136	Room 6	Alcove Room 6	342	5424	S	135, 136	–	Stairwell penthouse to 2nd floor BLD 135/136
317	5394	SW	135, 136	–	Corridor ground floor BLD 135/136	343	5426	Detail	137	–	Cornico & 'rail' Room 9 BLD 137
318	5396	SW	135, 136	–	Main staircase GRD floor BLD 135/136	344	5432	NE	137	–	Blocked fireplace Room 10 BLD 137
319	5397	SW	135, 136	Room 7	Street front rom– Room 7 GRD floor BLD 135/136	345	5433	SW	135, 138	–	Rear of BLD 135/138 side of extension showing blockings
320	5398	Plan	–	–	Stairwell from 1st to ground floor	346	5434	W	135, 136	–	Rear of BLD 135/138 cellar access showing blockings
321	5399	SE	135, 136	Room 9	Room 9 1st floor BLD 135/136	347	5435	SW	135, 136	–	Rear of BLD 135/138 showing blockings
322	5400	NW	135,136	Room 9	Room 9 1st floor BLD 135/136	348	5436	SW	135, 136	–	Collar 'frontage' off Room 1– BLD 135/136
323	5401	–	135, 136	Room 9	Detail moulding in alcove Rm9 BLD 135/136	349	5437	W	135, 136	–	Balcony area roof BLD 135/136
324	5404	SW	135,136	Room 9	Window 1st floor Room 9	350	5438	W	138, 139	Room 1	GRD floor meeting Room 1
325	5406	SE	135, 136	Room 9	Alcove Room 9 BLD 135/136	351	5439	E	138, 139	Room 1	GRD floor meeting Room 1
326	5407	S	135, 136	Room 9	Window Room 9 BLD 135/136	352	5440	W	138, 139	Room 3	GRD floor meeting Room 3
327	5408	NE	135, 136	Room 8	Room 8 BLD 135/136	353	5441	S	138, 139	Room 7	1st floor meeting Room 7
328	5409	N	135, 136	Room 8	Room 8 BLD 135/136	354	5442	NW	138, 139	Room 7	1st floor meeting Room 7
329	5410	SW	135, 136	Room 8	Room 8 BLD 135/136	355	5443	E	138, 139	–	GRD floor reception area
330	5411	Vertical NE	–	–	Stairwell 1st to 2nd floor	356	5444	NW	138, 139	Room 2	GRD floor meeting Room 2
331	5412	E	135, 136	–	Toilets kitchen 2nd floor BLD 135/136	357	5445	NE	138, 139	–	GRD floor rear entrance/ reception
332	5413	SW	135, 136	Room 10	Room 10 office 2nd floor BLD 135/136	358	5446	S	138, 139	–	GRD floor meeting room/ conference room
333	5414	E	135, 136	Room 10	Room 10 office 2nd floor BLD 135/136	359	5447	W	138, 139	–	GRD floor meeting room/ conference room
334	5415	N	135, 136	Room 11	Room 11 office 2nd floor BLD 135/136	360	5448	E	138, 139	–	GRD floor meeting room/ conference room
335	5416	SE	135, 136	Room 12	Room 12 office 2nd floor BLD 135/136	361	5450	NW	138, 139	–	GRD floor rear small meeting room
336	5417	SE	135, 136	Room 13	Room 13	362	5451	S	138, 139	–	GRD floor rear small meeting room
337	5418	NW	135, 136	Room 13	Room 13 BLD 135/136	363	5452	SW	138, 139	–	Kitchen
338	5419	E (vert)	135, 136	–	Stairwell 2nd to Public house BLD 135/136	364	5453	Vertical	138, 139	–	View looking up to 1st floor
339	5420	N	135, 136	Room 14	Room 14 'penthouse' BLD 135/136	365	5455	Vertical	138, 139	–	GRD floor view of roof from ground floor rear
340	5421	S	135, 136	Room 14	Room 14 'penthouse' BLD 135/136						
341	5423	NE	135, 136	Room 14	Windows/balcony 'penthouse' Room 14 BLD 135/136						

PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION	PHOTO	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	BUILDING	ROOM	DESCRIPTION
366	5456	SW	138, 139	–	View central corridor ground floor	390	5484	SW	138, 139	–	2nd floor meeting room
367	5457	S	138, 139	–	Ground floor canteen area	391	5485	S	138, 139	–	2nd floor office area
368	5458	SW	138, 139	–	Ground floor office space	392	5486	E	138, 139	–	2nd floor office area
369	5459	W	138, 139	–	Ground floor small office	393	5487	E	138, 139	–	2nd floor small office
370	5460	N	138, 139	–	Ground floor office area	394	5488	W	138, 139	–	2nd floor small office
371	5462	SW	138, 139	–	1st floor 'mezzanine office'	395	5489	SW	138, 139	–	3rd floor office area
372	5463	NE	138, 139	–	1st floor 'mezzanine office'	396	5490	SE	138, 139	–	3rd floor office
373	5465	NE	138, 139	–	1st floor 'mezzanine office' meeting room	397	5491	NE	138, 139	–	3rd floor office
374	5466	E	138, 139	–	1st floor main office space	398	5492	E	138, 139	–	3rd floor small office
375	5467	E	138, 139	–	1st floor main office space	399	5493	SE	138, 139	–	3rd floor corridor
376	5468	E	138, 139	–	1st floor view of rear entrance from office	400	5494	SW	138, 139	–	Stairwell to roof
377	5469	SW	138, 139	–	1st floor view main office space	401	5495	–	138, 139	–	Ground floor interview room
378	5470	E	138, 139	–	1st floor view main office space	402	5496	NE	138, 139	–	Stairwell to basement
379	5471	N	138, 139	–	1st floor small office/ meeting room	403	5497	N	138, 139	–	Main basement
380	5473	N	138, 139	–	1st floor main office space	404	5498	SE	138, 139	–	Basement
381	5474	S	138, 139	–	1st floor main office toilet area	405	5500	NE	138, 139	–	Stairwell basement
382	5475	NE	138, 139	–	1st floor stairwell	406	5501	NE	136	–	Building 136 shop frontage
383	5476	SW	138, 139	–	1st floor waiting area	407	5502	SW	136	–	Building 136 shop frontage
384	5477	S	138, 139	Room 8	1st floor meeting Room 8	408	5503	N	136	–	Painted wall shop front
385	5478	NW	138, 139	Room 8	1st floor meeting Room 8	409	5504	NE	136	–	Painted wall shop front
386	5480	NE	138, 139	–	1st floor kitchenette	410	5505	NE	136	–	Detail painting
387	5481	W	138, 139	–	1st floor southern stairwell	411	5506	N	136	–	kitchen area shop rear
388	5482	SW	138, 139	–	1st floor southern stairwell	412	5507	N	136	–	kitchen area shop rear
389	5483	SW	138, 139	–	1st floor southern stairwell window	413	5508	NW	136	–	Toilet area shop rear
						414	5509	Vertical	136	–	View above suspended CLG shop rear
						415	5512	Vertical	136	–	View above suspended CLG shop rear
						416	5513	SW	138, 139	–	NE elevation

APPENDIX 6 EXTERIOR RECORDING SHEET EXAMPLE

Headland Archaeology

Level 2, 3, 4

HBR - Ext.

Date 24-5-17	Surveyor BAT.	Photo Refs. 003, 016, 017, 018, 019.	(BQB)	Site Code
Description/Orientation of Elevation NE FACING ELEVATION			Bld. No. MUSIC HAUL.	Rec. No. 002
Summary GABLE END. 3 PHASES OF BUJ. SCAR OF FLAT ROOF TO REAR, PROB. FORMER BUJ ABUTTING + FRONTING ON TO STREET.				
Style - Overall LATER VICTORIAN? BRICK BUILD				

Walls	
Material (Dimensions & Type) BRICK. 237MM X 81MM X 115MM.	Style (Coursing, Colour) RED AND PURPLE BRICK ROW OF STRETCHERS, ROW OF HEADERS. UPPER 5 COURSES AT ROOF ARE ALL STRETCHER WHERE SCAR OF FORMER ABUTTING BUILDING VISIBLE
Finish ROUGH LIME PLASTER BASED MORTAR, GREY LIGHT BROWNISH YELLOW.	Bonding ENGLISH BOND.
Decorative Features	Condition FAIR TO GOOD.

Roof	
Material (Dimensions & Type) SUNBILT, RIDGE TILES ON APOX	Style HIP ROOF - SOUTHERN END BOX GABLE NORTHERN END
Eaves/Facia Boards NONE.	Barge Boards /
Wall Plates NONE.	Condition GOOD

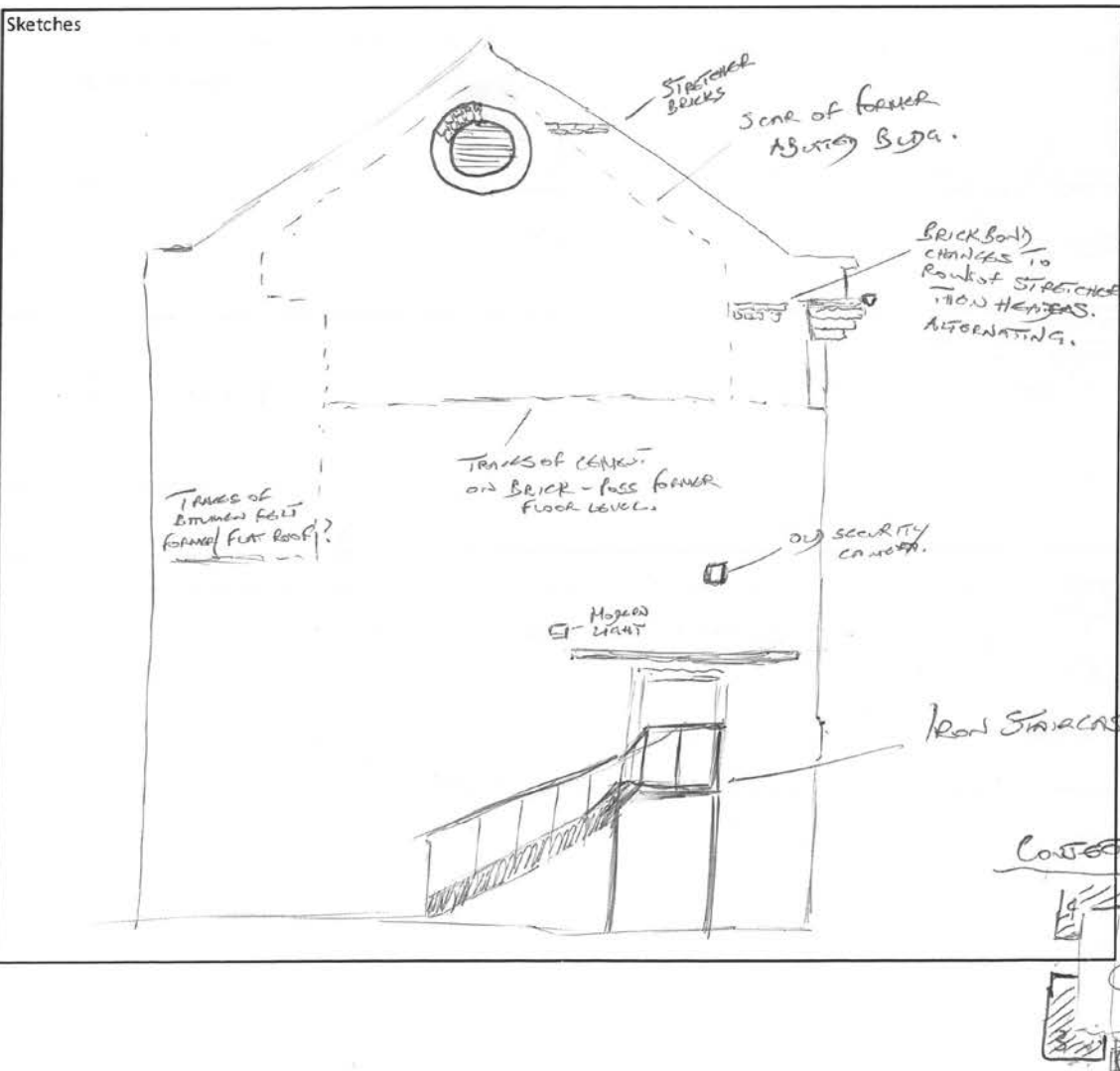
Windows	
Material (Dimensions & Type) PURPLE BRICKS ON END - UNABLE TO MEASURE.	Style (Shape of Opening) CIRCULAR. - PHOTO 016.
Glazing Style (Shape of Opening) NOT VISIBLE - IRON BARS OVER OPENING	Lights Per Window NONE.

Doors	
Materials (Dimensions/Type) TIMBER FRAME. 1.97M X 98M PLYWOOD DOOR.	Style (Shape) RECTANGULAR. NO HANDLES ON OUTSIDE.
Decoration STAIN BUNK PAINTED	Details /

Relationship to other records
Record No., Bld No., Joins, Elements 003, 004

Rainwater Feeds		
Materials	None.	
Decoration	/	
Blockings		
Location	Material/Bonding	Dimensions
None.	/	/
Other Features		
Support Works (Struts, Tie Bars)	None.	
Lights	2 x Modern Halogen Type Lights.	
	Ornaments	/
	Mouldings	Cement Moulded fascia below eaves.

Existence of Former Structures	
Probable Scafe of Abutting former Building.	
No. of Phases (Describe)	2 Pass 3. Line of flat roof from
Specialist Work	



APPENDIX 7 INTERIOR RECORDING SHEET EXAMPLE

Headland Archaeology		Level: 2, 3, 4		HBR - Int.	
Date	Surveyor	Photo Refs.	Site Code		
15-8-17	SAT	190, 195, 198, 195	BQDB-HBR		
Description			Bld.	Rm. No.	Rec. No.
Basement level			Pub house	1	001
Summary					
Rectangular open plan - serving hatch Nth end, 6 entrances from stairwell at south + stairwell at east.					
Type of Room			Function of Room		
			Prob Bar Area / Dining.		
Walls					
Materials/Function					
Breeze block + brick. Bricks 0.23 x 0.16 x 0.06. Has been plastered + wallpaper					
Decorative Features					
Ships gunports mural					
Floors					
Materials/Function					
concrete / concrete					
Covering/Finish					
concrete None					
Ceiling					
Material			Decorative Features		
concrete / concrete					
Other Decoration					
Skirting		Rails		Corice	
None		None.		None.	
Details (Location, Type, Material, Photo Ref.)					

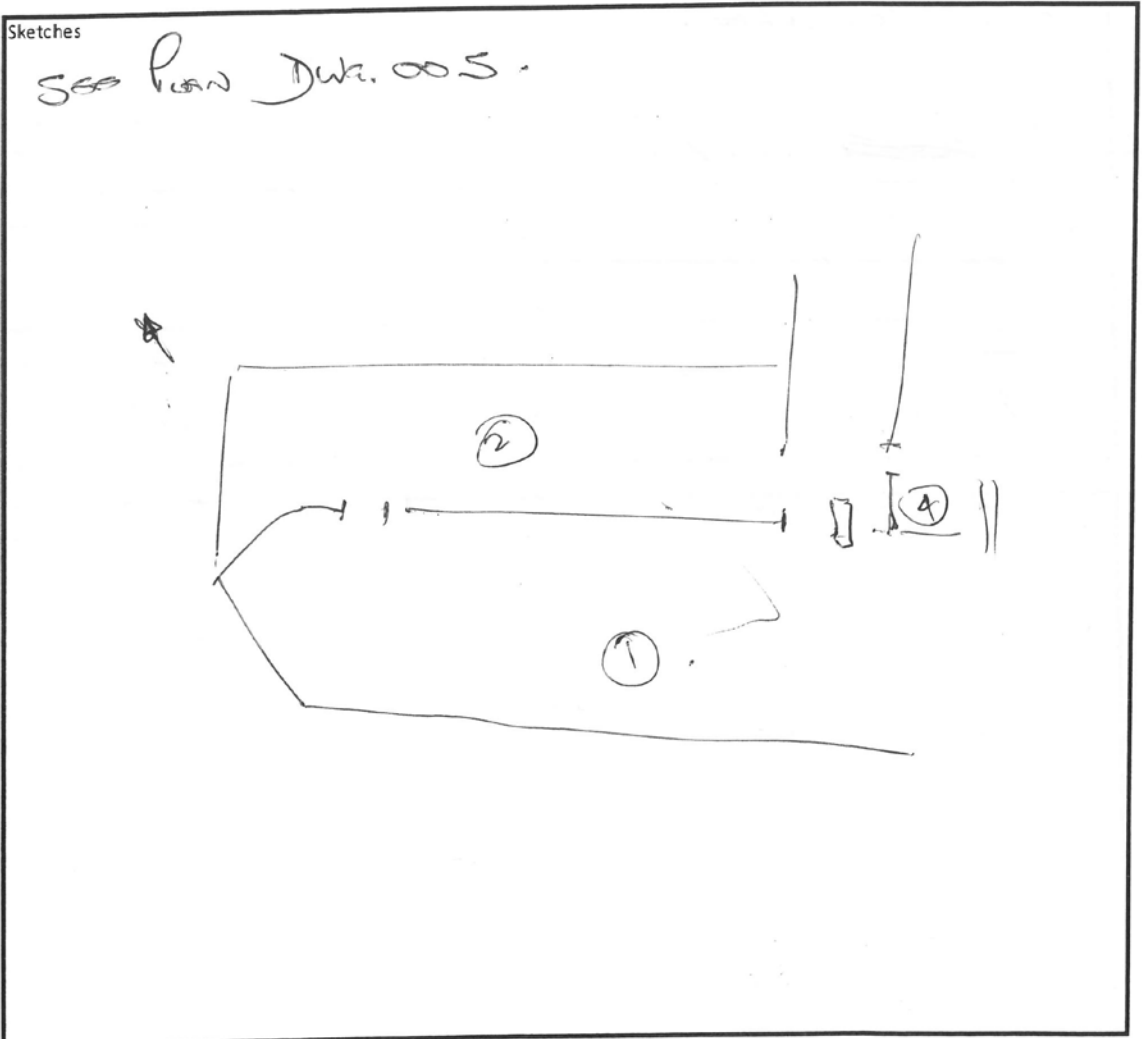
Headland Archaeology

Level: 2, 3, 4

HBR - Int.

Heating
Lighting

Element References		
Type	No.	Location



APPENDIX 9 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



BQDB-HBR

BEORMA QUARTER

Written Scheme of Investigation for Programme of Historic Building Recording

Client:

Planning Consent ref:

Andy Boucher BSc MCIfA

Draft v.01

15/08/17

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is submitted by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd as the Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of Historic Building Recording (HBR) related to buildings either being demolished or altered as part of the Beorma Quarter development.
- 1.2 The LPA requires structural recording to relevant Historic England Levels of the buildings before any alterations have taken place.
- 1.3 None of the buildings affected are listed. Properties within this application are outlined in red on plan 30183-PA-01-001-Rev8.
- 1.4 The most significant structure to be recorded is the Music Hall on Park Street. This will be recorded to Level 3.
- 1.5 The levels and nature of recording are described below in more detail. Property numbers and descriptions refer to drawing 30183-PA-02-001-Rev8.

2 SCHEDULE

- 2.1 The building recording will take place during summer 2017, with the report production scheduled to commence upon completion of this.

3 PROJECT TEAM

- 3.1 The project will be managed for Headland Archaeology by Mike Kimber (assisted by Andy Boucher) who will liaise with the client; the building recording will be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeologist (of ACIfA grade or equivalent) plus additional site staff as required. The project team will familiarise themselves with the background to the site and will be aware of the project's aims and methodologies.
- 3.2 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd is a Registered Organisation and abides by the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Institute for Archaeologists. The company has all the necessary technical and personnel resources for the satisfactory completion of the monitoring.

4 INSURANCE

- 4.1 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd is fully indemnified and all necessary insurances can be presented on request.

5 HEALTH & SAFETY

- 5.1 All of Headland's work is undertaken in accordance with current H&S legislation. All of Headland's H&S documentation is prepared by HSE Solutions Ltd. A risk assessment and method statement will be prepared prior to attending site. A site-specific risk assessment will be completed on attendance on site. All staff will wear appropriate PPE and this will include high-visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear. Existing site welfare facilities will be used.

6 ACCESS & SERVICES

- 6.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation is submitted on the understanding that Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd will be permitted safe access and egress to the site and that scaffolding and walkways will be certified as safe prior to the works being undertaken.

7 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

- 7.1 The objectives of the archaeological work are to record standing structures that will be altered or demolished as part of the proposed scheme of development, produce a report and deposit the archive with a local repository.

8 METHOD

- 8.1 Birmingham City Council requires a level of recording commensurate with Historic England Levels. Level 3 (an analytical record with scaled plans and internal and external photography) is proposed for the Music Hall; Level 2 surveys for the public house (and flats above), nos 135-137 Digbeth High Street and 140 Digbeth High Street within the constraints of the safety of structures associated with this plot; and a rapid internal photographic survey behind the retained facade of 138-139 Digbeth High Street.
- 8.2 The overall product will comprise:
- Results of the consultation of previous research undertaken on the buildings by Harvey Van Sickle alongside any other easily obtainable primary and secondary resources, forming the historical background of the buildings and any existing reports of the buildings. Additionally a comment regarding the regional context of the buildings will be included.

LEVEL 3 RECORDING OF THE MUSIC HALL

- 8.3 A descriptive written record of internal and external features including a record of any significant architectural features. Outputs include one external sheet per elevation. Element sheets for historic features only. Internal record sheet for each internal space, plus additional sheets for elevations that require it.
- 8.4 Drawn records will be produced by annotation of existing architect's plans and elevations, based on measurements taken in the field. Existing drawings will be checked for accuracy; where appropriate an additional reflectorless EDM survey will be undertaken to tie into previously surveyed features.
- 8.5 Photos of all internal spaces, including photos of details.

LEVEL 2 SURVEY

- 8.6 This to be applied to the public house (excluding flats above), and 135 – 137 Digbeth High Street. Includes written and photographic records for level 2.
- 8.7 Site records to include one external sheet per elevation, one internal sheet per room, max 2 internal photos per internal space, use of scale where applicable.
- 8.8 External photos with scale.

REDUCED LEVEL 2 SURVEY

- 8.9 This to be applied to the flats above the public house, and 140 Digbeth High Street. Includes written and photographic records for level 2 – although only a representative record of a flat and only records where access is possible in no. 140.
- 8.10 Site records to include one external sheet for the building, one internal sheet for the buildings and photos where possible.
- 8.11 External photos with scale.

RAPID PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

- 8.12 This to be applied to the BVSC building nos 138-139.
- 8.13 Site records to include one external sheet for the building, one internal sheet for the building and a few general photos to give a feel for the nature and layout of the interior but not necessarily every space.
- 8.14 External photos with scale of front elevation.

9 MONITORING

9.1 Access to the site will be afforded to representatives of the LPA for monitoring purposes.

10 REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

10.1 All aspects of reporting and archive will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines published by the ClfA (July 2014). A draft report will be provided within eight weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

10.2 Final report contents and format will be in line with the LPA's requirements and the report contents will be in line with those outlined in the ClfA Standards and Guidance for investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures

10.3 Copies of the report will be sent to the client for onward transmission to the LPA; copies (paper & electronic) will also be submitted to the HER Manager. All reports will be submitted within four months of the completion of fieldwork.

10.4 An OASIS entry will be completed, and summary publication notes published in Transactions of the Woolhope Club and CBA West Midlands Archaeology.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Copyright will be retained by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. Headland will licence the client, LPA and other bodies as necessary for use in matters relating to the project and for use of the project archive by the relevant museum. This licence will also extend to non-commercial use by the Herefordshire HER.

12 PUBLICITY

12.1 No press releases or publicity material will be issued without prior approval of the client. The LPA will be offered the opportunity to be acknowledged in any press release etc.

13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) 2014 Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives [online document] available from http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS&GArchives_2.pdf

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) 2014 Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures [online document] available from www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GBuildings_1.pdf

Historic England 2016 Understanding Historic Buildings; A Guide to Good Recording Practice [online document] available from <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/heag099-understanding-historic-buildings.pdf>

APPENDIX 10 HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF BUILDINGS REPORT

DIGBETH COLD STORE SITE, BIRMINGHAM

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
of ANCILLARY BUILDINGS**

Prepared for

Ingleby
Blenheim House
6 Blenheim Street
London W1S 1LE

by

W.H.H. Van Sickle, B.A., M.Sc.(Pl.)
(W H H Van Sickle Ltd)
76 Upper Sherborne Road
Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 5RP

(Revision A)
April, 2008

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report discusses the historical significance of the following ancillary buildings which lie on a consolidated development site surrounding a listed Cold Store building in Digbeth, Birmingham:

- the shells of the engine and boiler houses (which served the Cold Store);
- the former Cold Store yard office, added to the complex in 1920;
- an unrelated warehouse in Park Street, erected in the 1860s as a music hall to the rear of the former George public house.

1.2 The topographical and archaeological histories of the site and the Cold Store were explored in detail in two studies by Birmingham Archaeology, and this report has relied on that research for basic dates, pre-war Ordnance Surveys, and the topographical sequence. The first report was completed in 2005 (PN1274; Hislop, Malcolm. *Site Bounded by Digbeth, Allison Street, Well Lane and Park Street, Birmingham City Centre: An Historic Environment Study 2005*); the second followed in 2007 (PN1703; Ramsey, Eleanor. *Digbeth Cold Store, Birmingham: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment 2007*). The material in these reports has been supplemented by copies of the original Cold Store plans of 1899, post-war Ordnance Surveys, site survey photographs, additional research into the history and technology of the company which built the Cold Store, and archival research into the history and use of the music hall (including reference to the Theatres Trust database at <http://www.theatretrust.org.uk>).

1.3 Analysis of the historical context and significance of the ancillary Cold Store buildings is provided in Section 2 of the report, whilst the music hall – a topographically and historically separate building – is addressed in Section 3. The analyses are supported by summary chronologies, archival maps, plans, and site photographs.

2. THE COLD STORE ENGINE HOUSE AND YARD OFFICES

2.1 Historical Context

- 2.1.1 The Cold Store in Digbeth was erected by the Linde British Refrigeration Corporation, and its potential significance makes sense only if one understands the context of the Linde company and its development of refrigeration technology in the 19th century.
- 2.1.2 Carl von Linde was a professor of mechanical engineering at the Polytechnic School (later the Technical University) in Munich who developed processes and machines to produce artificial ice for industrial uses. The driving force behind his work was the brewing of lager – a process which depends on cold temperatures, and which until then was necessarily seasonally dependent upon supplies of natural ice. Linde’s first machine (with mercury seals and methyl ethyl as a refrigerant) dated to 1874; his second (with glycerine seals and an ammonia refrigerant) followed in 1875; and in 1879 he formed a company to produce the ice-making machines and build demonstration plants.
- 2.1.3 Demand for the company’s machines rocketed after a particularly warm winter of 1883-84 (which was disastrous for those brewers who still relied upon natural ice). Linde’s machines had two advantages, as they not only produced clear artificial ice but also allowed lager to be brewed year-round: by 1890 the firm had supplied 445 breweries with 747 machines, and brewers continued to be the company’s main customers until the early 20th century.
- 2.1.4 A British joint venture to build the Linde machines was formed in 1892, headed by the English refrigeration pioneer T.B. Lightfoot. UK brewing, however, continued to focus on top-fermented ales (which do not require low temperatures), and the company thus logically concentrated upon the secondary application of the Linde machines – providing cold storage

for meat and produce, a use which the company developed in response to German legislation mandating refrigerated storage at slaughterhouses.

2.1.5 It is this context in which the Digbeth building was developed: in the late 1890s the city of Birmingham moved the live animal markets from Smithfield, which then concentrated on vegetables and the “dead meat” market. The new building thus provided large-scale cold storage in the immediate vicinity, using Linde’s proven (ammonia-based) refrigeration machines and the firm’s by-then-developed cold-store technology. (The architect was Ernest Bewlay, who designed the building in 1899 and took the commission with him by the following year to the firm of Cossins, Peacock, and Bewlay.)

2.1.6 The Digbeth complex thus represents mature technology; indeed, by this date Linde was moving to air liquefaction and oxygen extraction rather than refrigeration. The company lost a great deal of property and industrial rights in the post-WWI settlement, however, and it was possibly through this mechanism that the British subsidiary passed in 1920 to the Lightfoot Refrigeration Company. As discussed below, it was this firm that expanded the adjacent yard and built the offices at 123-125 Digbeth.

2.1.7 The following chronology places the construction and later reconfiguration of the Cold Store site in the context of the Linde company’s development of refrigeration technology.

1870-79 Carl von Linde (1842-1934), a professor of mechanical engineering at the Technical University of Munich, established artificial ice production and formed company.

- worked with brewers from 1871 to develop artificial ice (needed for reliable and year-round brewing of lager)
- first machine 1874 (methyl ether refrigerant and mercury seals); second machine 1875 (ammonia with glycerine seals)
- company founded 1879 to produce ice-making machines, primarily for the brewing industry

1880-84 Company built demonstration plants in Germany and Paris); began consultation on cold storage for slaughterhouses; warm winter restricted supplies of natural ice and led to massive increase in machine orders from brewers (by 1890, had supplied 747 machines to 445 breweries).

1889	O.S. showing site before construction of cold store.
1892	Linde British Refrigeration Corporation founded in London to build Linde machines; headed by English refrigeration pioneer T.B. Lightfoot.
1890s	Large increase in building of cold stores for slaughterhouses.
1895	Linde company successfully liquefied atmospheric air.
1897-98	Live animal markets in Birmingham removed from Smithfield, leaving large vegetable market; new slaughterhouses opened in city.
1899	Building plans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • structurally separate buildings for store, boilers, and engines • ammonia and steam condenser flats above boiler house • tremendously tall chimney for boiler house • single internal link from store to engine house • relatively narrow yard with offices, mess, and WCs on east side; property beyond offices “Leased to the Linde Co.”
1902	Linde company successfully separated oxygen out of liquid air, and increasingly focussed on gas liquefaction.
1905-18	O.S. shows footprint of building as per 1899 plans.
1918-20	Linde company lost significant industrial property, name rights, subsidiaries, and investments. Birmingham cold store acquired by Lightfoot Refrigeration Company; new buildings by Cossins, Peacock and Bewlay for enlarged yard, new office and other buildings.
1937-59	O.S. shows enlargement of yard and rebuilt offices.
Since 1969	O.S. shows office block altered at rear (extension removed).

2.2 Significance of the Boiler and Engine Houses

- 2.2.1 The Linde cold store consisted of three elements: the main cold store; a boiler house (which supported ammonia and steam condenser flats); and an engine house (for the refrigeration machines). The whole of the complex was statutorily listed Grade II in January, 2006, the formal listing of which treats the boiler house and engine house as a single entity.
- 2.2.2 The 1899 plans confirm that the three-storey cold store and the single-storey engineering buildings were entirely separate structures: indeed, there was but a single door between the

store and the engine house, whilst all access to the boiler house and its (now demolished) chimney was external. Thus, whilst the boiler and engine houses were obviously central to the technical operation of the facility – the main block is a refrigerator, and that demands refrigeration plant – they were neither integral to the architectural composition nor integrated into the internal space.

2.2.3 The three-storey cold store is a major local landmark, and its removal would obviously damage the historical continuity of the Digbeth streetscape. The same cannot be said, however, of the boiler and engine houses: these are not listable on their own merits – by the time they were built neither the structures nor their technology was particularly remarkable – and they do not contribute substantially to the streetscape or the character of the district. Their sole historical interest lies in their supportive function to the main building, the re-use of which for non-industrial purposes will presumably further divorce the service ranges from the main cold store building

2.2.4 In light of the degree to which the boiler and engine houses were structurally, architecturally, functionally, and locally distinct elements of the Linde complex, it is difficult to see how their removal would compromise either the historical integrity or the industrial character of the main block cold store block or the character of the Digbeth streetscape.

2.3 Significance of the Yard Offices (123-125 Digbeth)

2.3.1 The 1899 plans and early 20th-century Ordnance Surveys confirm that the original Linde complex had a relatively narrow yard with a small block on the east side housing offices, a mess room, and WCs. The adjacent property – which the plans note were leased to the Linde company – appears to have been cleared by 1899 (and was shown as vacant on the 1905 O.S.).

- 2.3.2 The original layout was altered when the Lightfoot Refrigeration Company acquired the cold store in 1920 (either by purchase or as war reparations). The new configuration provided a larger yard – undoubtedly a factor of the use of lorries rather than carts – as well as the existing office, stores, and canteen block at 123-125 Digbeth.
- 2.3.3 The new building was designed by Cossins, Peacock, and Bewlay and harmonised to some extent with their earlier work by being built of similar-coloured bricks and having gables echoing those of the older building. Nonetheless, its physical relationship to the main block is incidental rather than architecturally significant, as (a) its alignment reflects the late 19th/early 20th century boundaries of the adjacent site rather than those of the Cold Store, and (b) the width and lack of enclosure of the yard isolates the building and compromises any sense of a topographically integrated “warehouse/yard/offices” complex. (The building would not qualify for listing in its own right, and indeed is identified by the statutory listing of the Cold Store specifically to note its exclusion from that listing.)
- 2.3.4 In spite of their former links, 123-125 Digbeth does not form an integral part of the Cold Store complex. It effectively functions as a stand-alone building – if retained, its use would almost certainly be unrelated to the main building – and its replacement would not be prejudicial to either the integrity or setting of the listed building.

3. THE "LONDON MUSEUM" MUSIC HALL

3.1 Historical Context

- 3.1.1 The Birmingham Archaeology study (Hislop, 2005) confirmed that the Digbeth site lay at the core of mediaeval Birmingham; that the surrounding sites were continuously occupied; and that some of the burgage plot lines survive in modern property lines. The study also found that the George Inn was recorded at the corner of Digbeth and Park Street in 1767 (although 17th-century building fabric found during demolition in the 1960s points to an earlier date); that the inn was owned by a coach proprietor by 1800; that the railway-era reduction in coaching trade probably led to the inn focussing on hotel rather than coaching business; and that the concert or music hall in Park Street was added in 1863 (when the entire complex was renamed the "London Museum Tavern and Music Hall").
- 3.1.2 Whilst socially interesting, this sequence of events was not unusual. The natural business response to a fall in discretionary trade is to add attractions to increase customer numbers, and the rise of urban populations in the 19th century was widely accompanied by the opening of small-scale, inexpensive, and popular music halls and theatres. The heyday of the smaller halls was, however, relatively short-lived: Birmingham directories record three music halls (including this one) in the mid 1870s; a high point of five in the mid 1880s; and a consolidation back to three large venues in the late 1890s. It is this context in which the Park Street hall was built, improved, and then closed.
- 3.1.3 The original incarnation of the rebuilt public house and hall – as The London Museum Tavern and Music Hall – lasted about 25 years. In 1886, however – and presumably in response to new and larger entrants to the music hall business – the venue changed hands, was altered, and renamed the Canterbury Tavern and Music Hall. The new owner retained that name for only a few years, renaming it as the Pavilion Tavern and Concert Hall by 1893; leasing it to a

new operator the following year; and leasing it to yet another operator in 1895 (who renamed it the Museum Music Hall). The building was not listed under “Music Halls” in any directory after 1896, and according to the Theatres Trust database closed in 1901 after a brief period as Coutts Theatre/Palace of Delight.

3.1.4 The Trust’s database suggests that the building was disused from 1901 to 1912, at which date it was converted to the Bull Ring Cinema – a use which was still noted on the 1918 Ordnance Survey – but by the middle of the century it was identified as a warehouse. (The history of picture houses closely reflects that of music halls, with an initial proliferation of small, local auditoriums followed by their abandonment as large purpose-built cinemas appeared.)

3.1.5 The upper façade of the Park Street frontage retains its original form of a six-bay brick exterior; the other façades (which once abutted adjacent buildings) are of plain brick. The interior has not only been extensively altered during the building’s long life as a warehouse and other uses, but also substantially rebuilt and reinforced. It is understood that the only obvious surviving details of the music hall are some partial elements of a curved plaster ceiling above a modern suspended ceiling, and even these remnants are ruinous.

3.1.6 The following chronology summarises the historical development and use:

pre-1860 George Inn at corner of Digbeth and Park Street:

- probably at least 17th century, but certainly established by 1767
- owned c.1800 by coach proprietor
- listed mid 1850s as “George Commercial Inn”, the coaching trade having presumably declined after the arrival of rail in 1838

1863 Rebuilt as London Museum Tavern and Music Hall.

1867-86 Trade directories list London Museum Tavern and Music Hall (original owner George Biber; in later years owned by Donald McInnes).

1886-1901 Hall altered, renamed, sublet, again renamed, and closed:

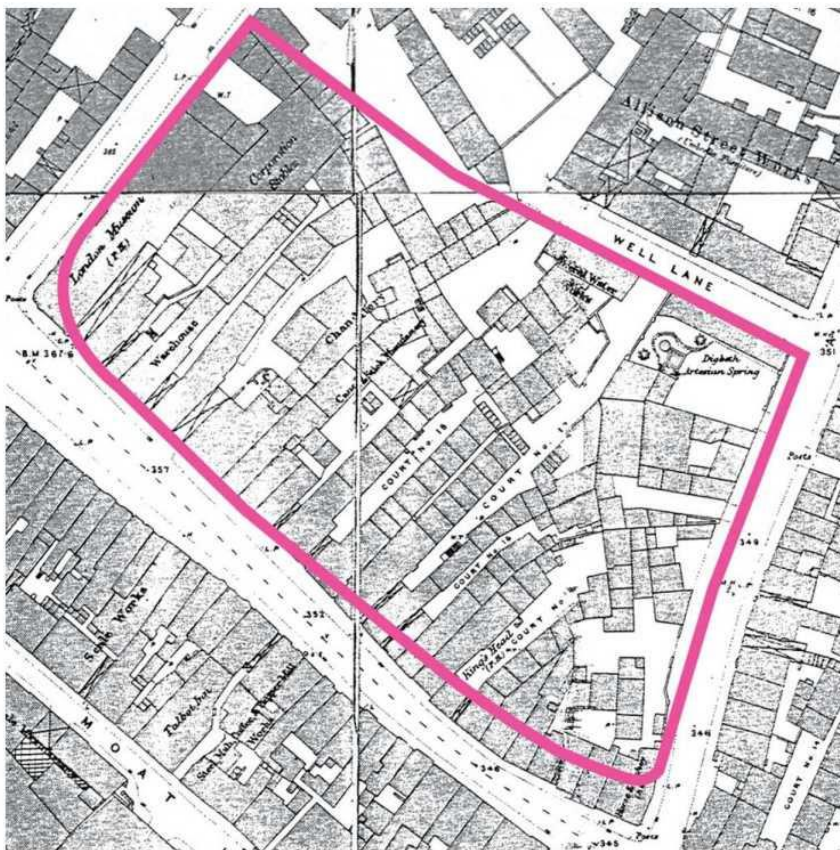
- 1888 plans for alterations (listed in archives, but missing)

- 1889 O.S. shows public house and music hall as single consolidated property
 - listed in 1890-92 directories as Canterbury Tavern and Music Hall (Robert Hall)
 - listed in 1894 directory as Pavilion Tavern and Concert Hall (Robert Hall)
 - listed in 1895 directory as Pavilion Music Hall (Alfred Hardy)
 - listed in 1896 directory as Museum Music Hall (Harry Ashmore)
 - 1896 plans for alterations to Royal George (listed in archives, but missing)
 - not listed as a music hall later than the 1896 directory, but noted by Theatres Trust as continuing as Coutts Theatre until its closure in 1901
- 1901-1912 Apparently disused. The 1905 and 1912 O.S. show the public house and music hall as separate buildings; hall unlabelled. Stated by the Theatres Trust to have been converted in 1912 to the Bull Ring Cinema.
- 1918 O.S. shows unchanged footprint, but hall marked as a picture theatre.
- 1937 O.S. shows unchanged footprint; hall unlabelled.
- 1951-59 O.S. shows hall labelled as “Warehouse”.
- 1962-64 Public house rebuilt at corner to revised building line.
- 1969-77 O.S. shows rebuilt public house; hall labelled as “Warehouse”.

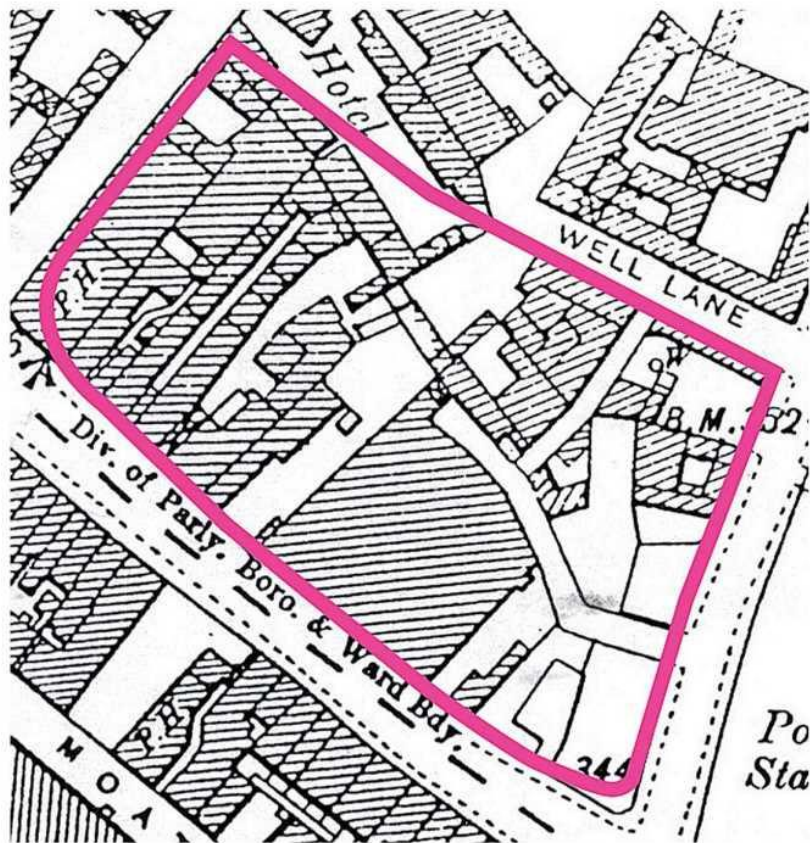
3.2 Significance of the Music Hall

3.2.1 The Park Street music hall was built in the 1860s to revitalise the business of the former George Inn by providing additional entertainment. It appears to have operated in its initial form for about 25 years before being altered – but not enlarged – in the late 1880s (presumably in response to the opening of larger and more attractive venues). This upgrade was largely unsuccessful, however, and within six years – after three re-namings and changes of ownership – the adjacent public house was altered to become the “Royal George”. The hall then disappeared from the trade directories but is understood to have continued as Coutts Theatre until 1901, when the building became disused.

- 3.2.2 The sole reference to the London Museum in readily-available sources on music halls is the Theatres Trust database. Unlike the Birmingham Gaiety and the Empire Palace, this does not appear ever to have formed part of the main music hall “circuit”, and it seems likely that it always remained a local entertainment venue. Its early 20th-century use as a picture theatre was a similarly local use which was superseded by the interwar building of large cinemas.
- 3.2.3 Very little fabric of historic interest appears to survive: site photographs suggest that those ceiling remnants which survive above the suspended ceiling are ruinous, and that virtually the sole remaining original element is thus the six-bay brick façade facing Park Street.
- 3.2.4 The 2005 study by Birmingham Archaeology concluded that retention and local listing of the building would seem to be appropriate “given its historic interest in providing a link with the former George Inn, and as a example of a comparatively rare building type”. This was not an unreasonable conclusion given the remit of the study, which is understood to have been a desk-based analysis restricted to external inspection of the building, but subsequent surveys and photographs confirm that only minimal interior details survive, and that even these are derelict and ruinous. Any case for retention which rests on the survival of historic fabric or associations is thus conjectural rather than real.
- 3.2.5 The link with the former George Inn was a relatively brief one – a 30-year period in a 200 to 300 year history when the hall and the tavern operated as a combined venue under a different name. (Indeed, the directory listings imply that music hall had been leased off by the time the Royal George was rebuilt in 1896, and by 1901 it had closed down entirely.) In addition, the interior condition means that interest is restricted to social rather than socio-architectural history: the existing building is effectively a shell within which a local music hall once existed, rather than a retainable or restorable example of a specific building type.



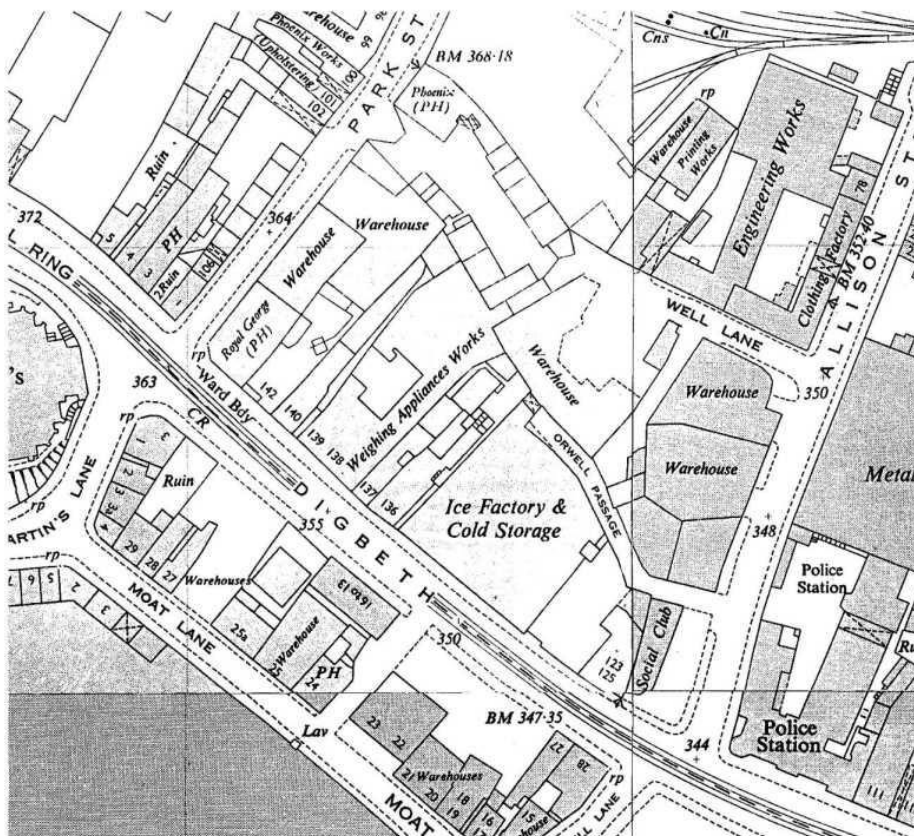
Ordnance Surveys, 1889 and 1905 (Birmingham Archaeology, 2005).



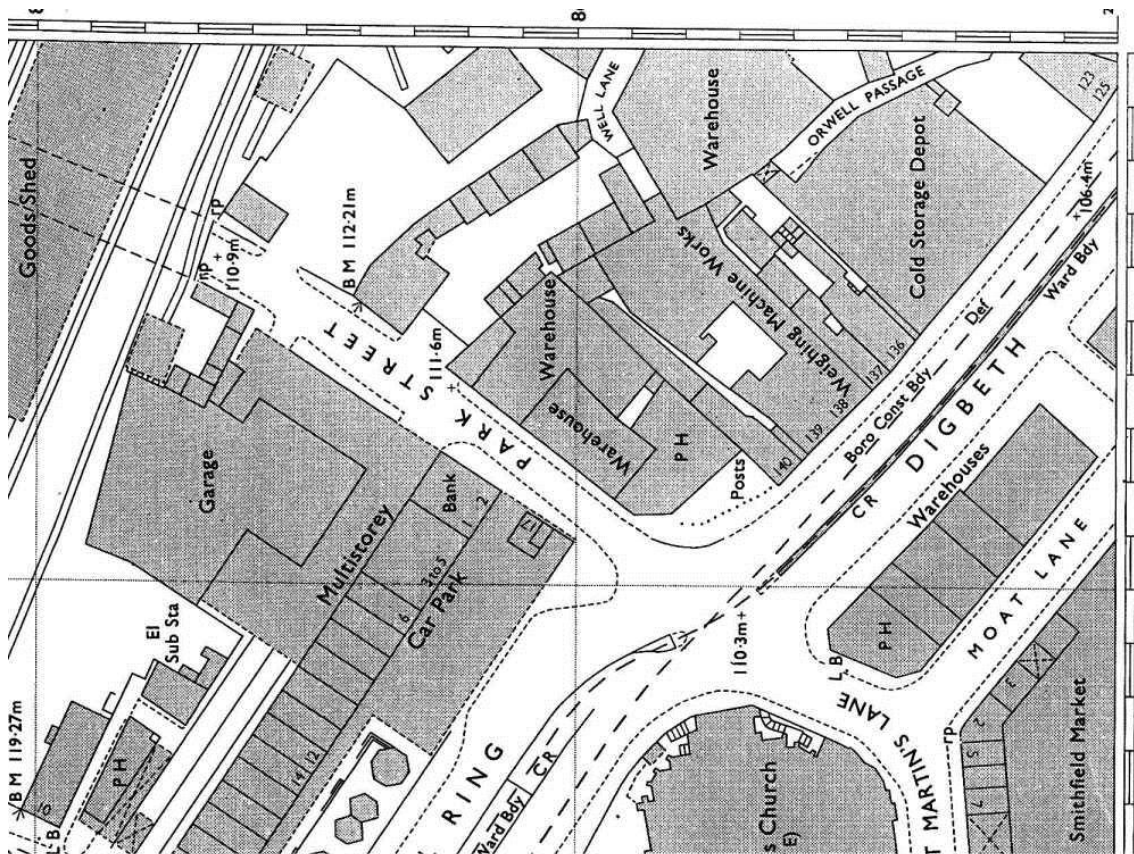
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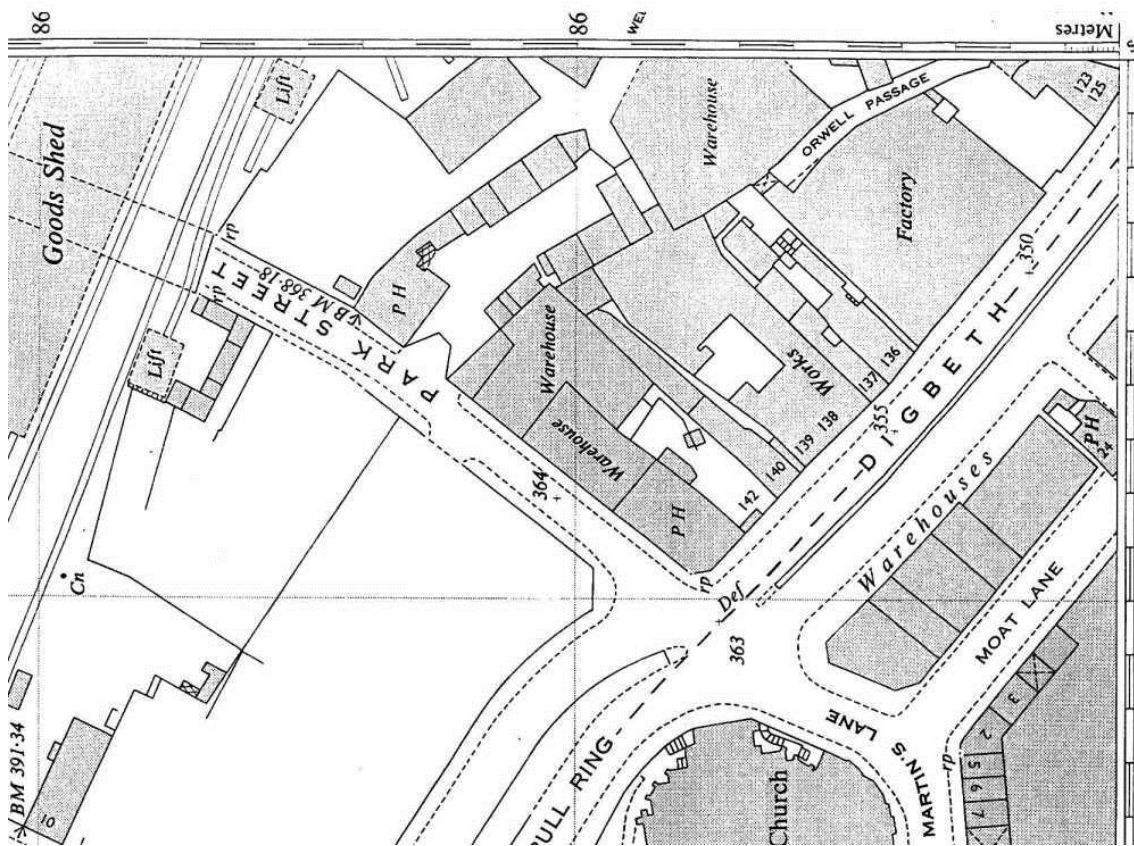
Ordnance Survey, 1937 (Birmingham Archaeology, 2005).



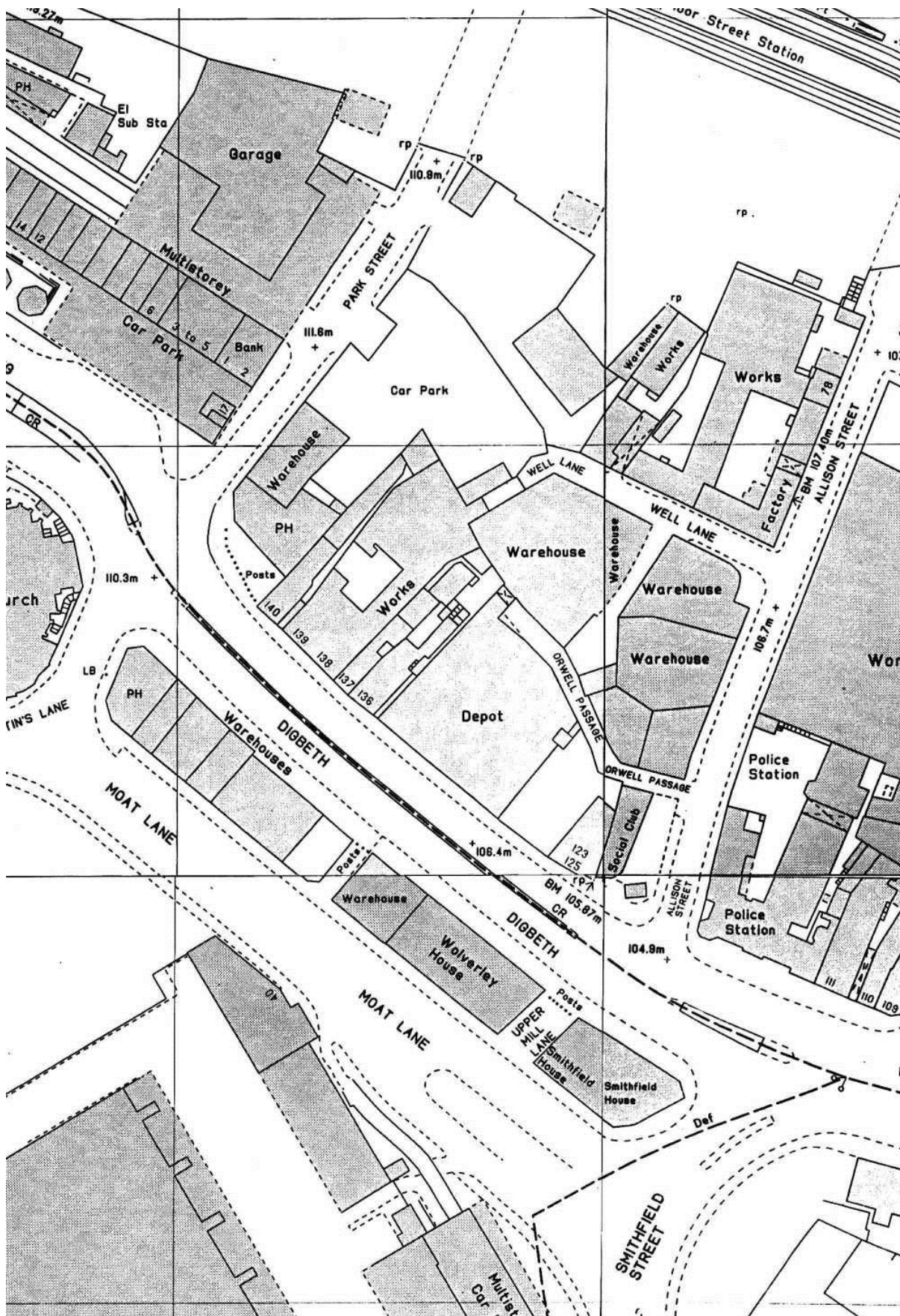
Ordnance Survey, 1951.



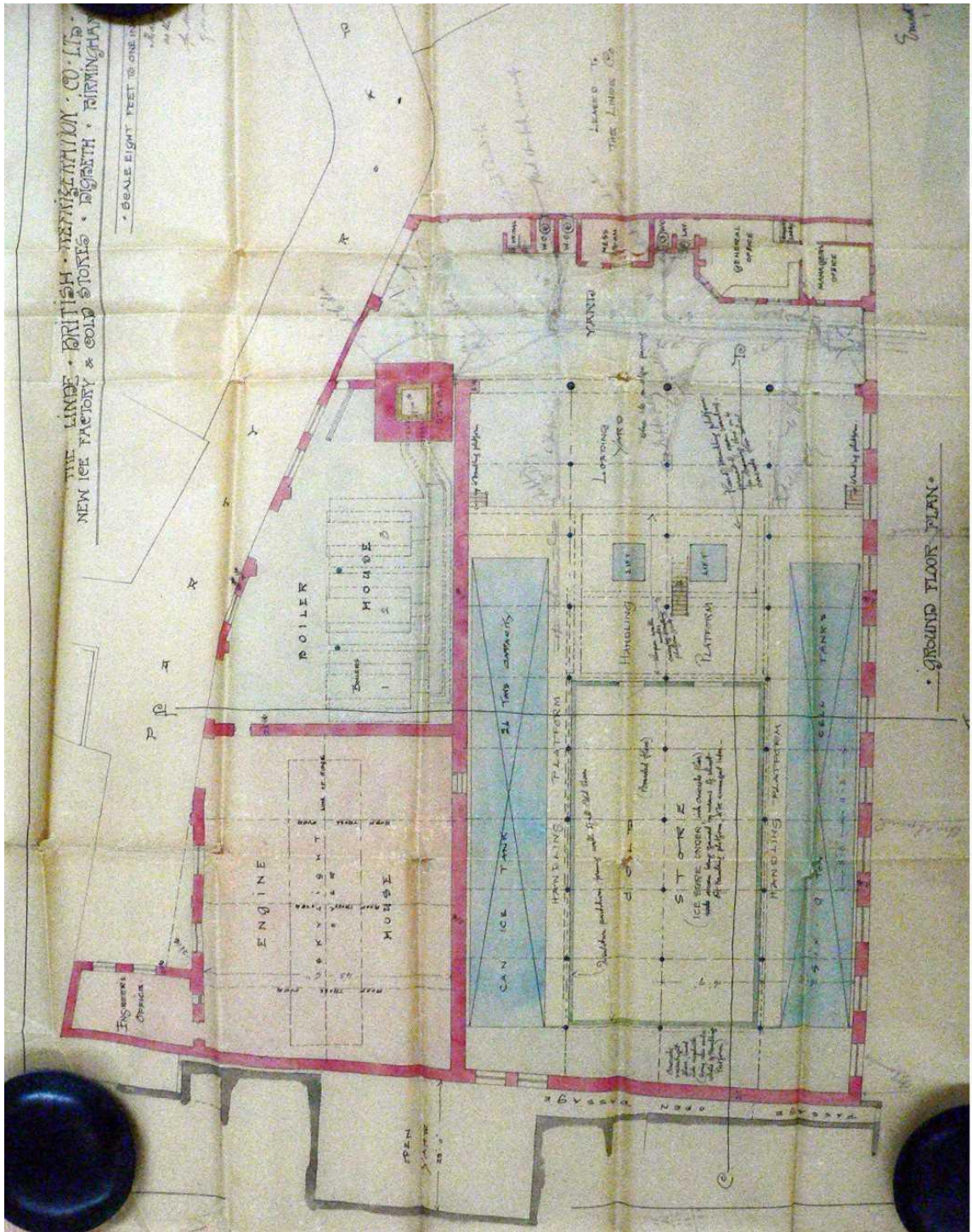
Ordnance Survey, 1969.



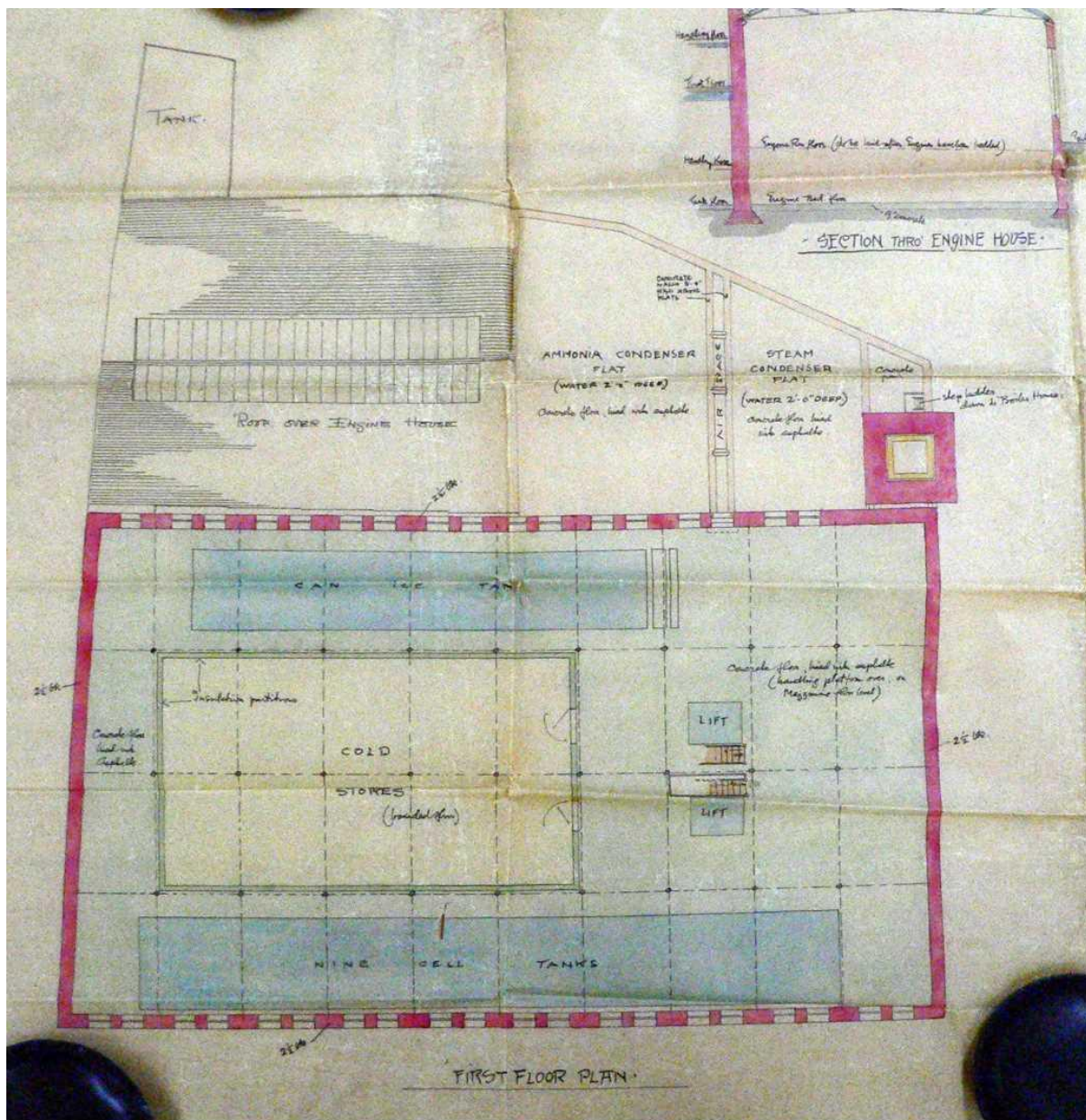
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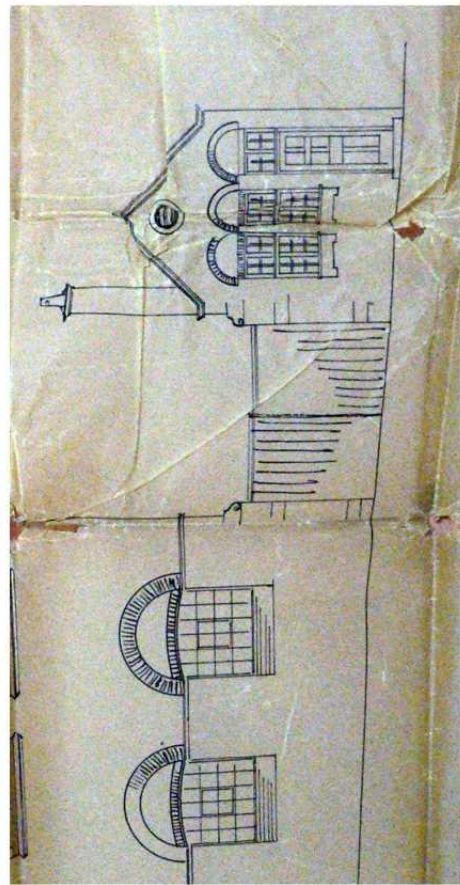
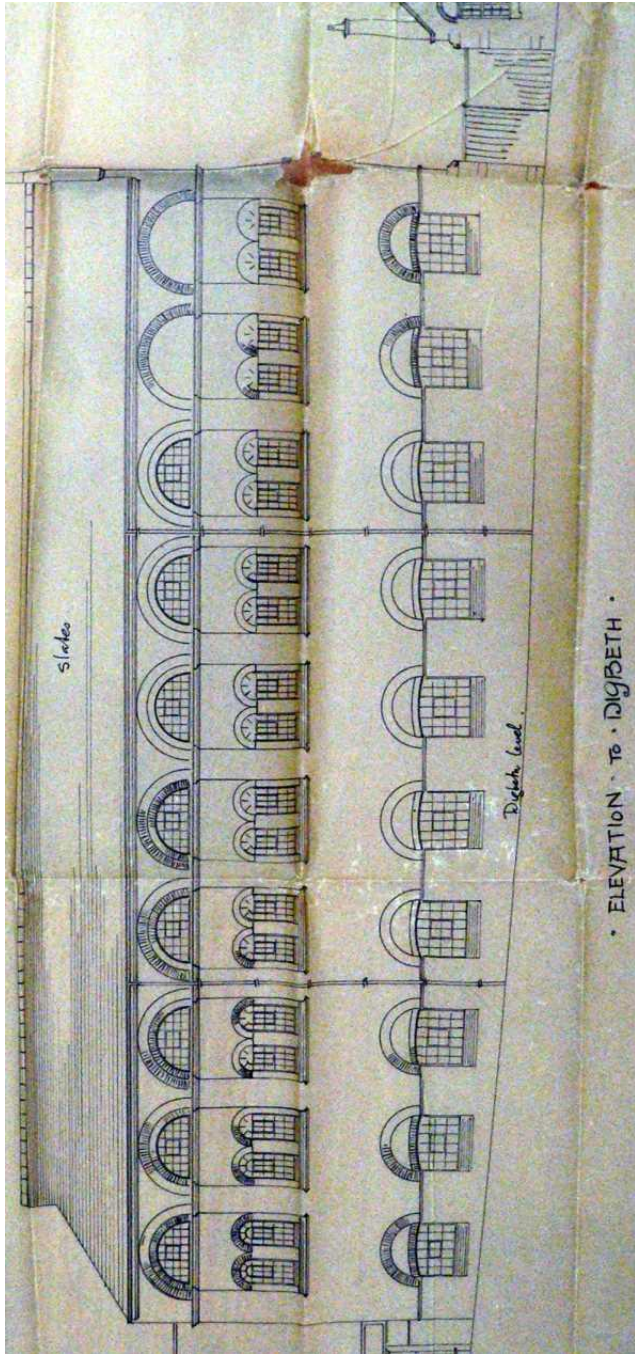
Ordnance Survey, 1977.



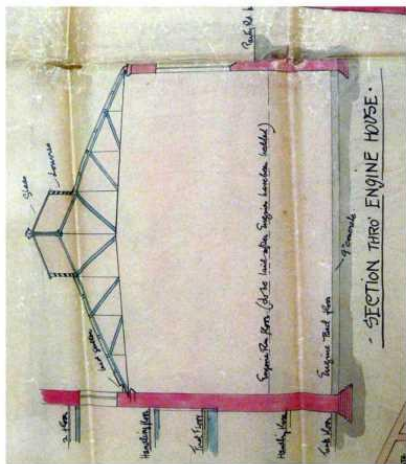
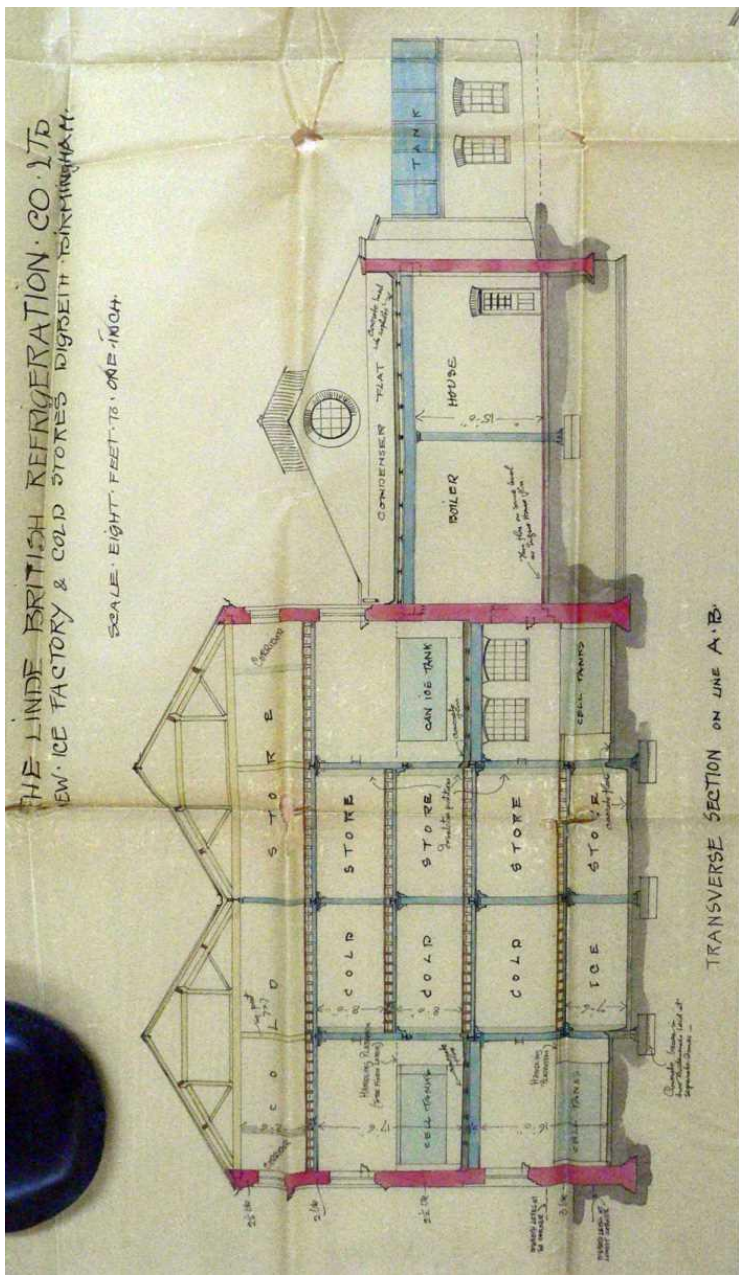
Ground floor plan, main block, 1899.



First floor plan, 1899.



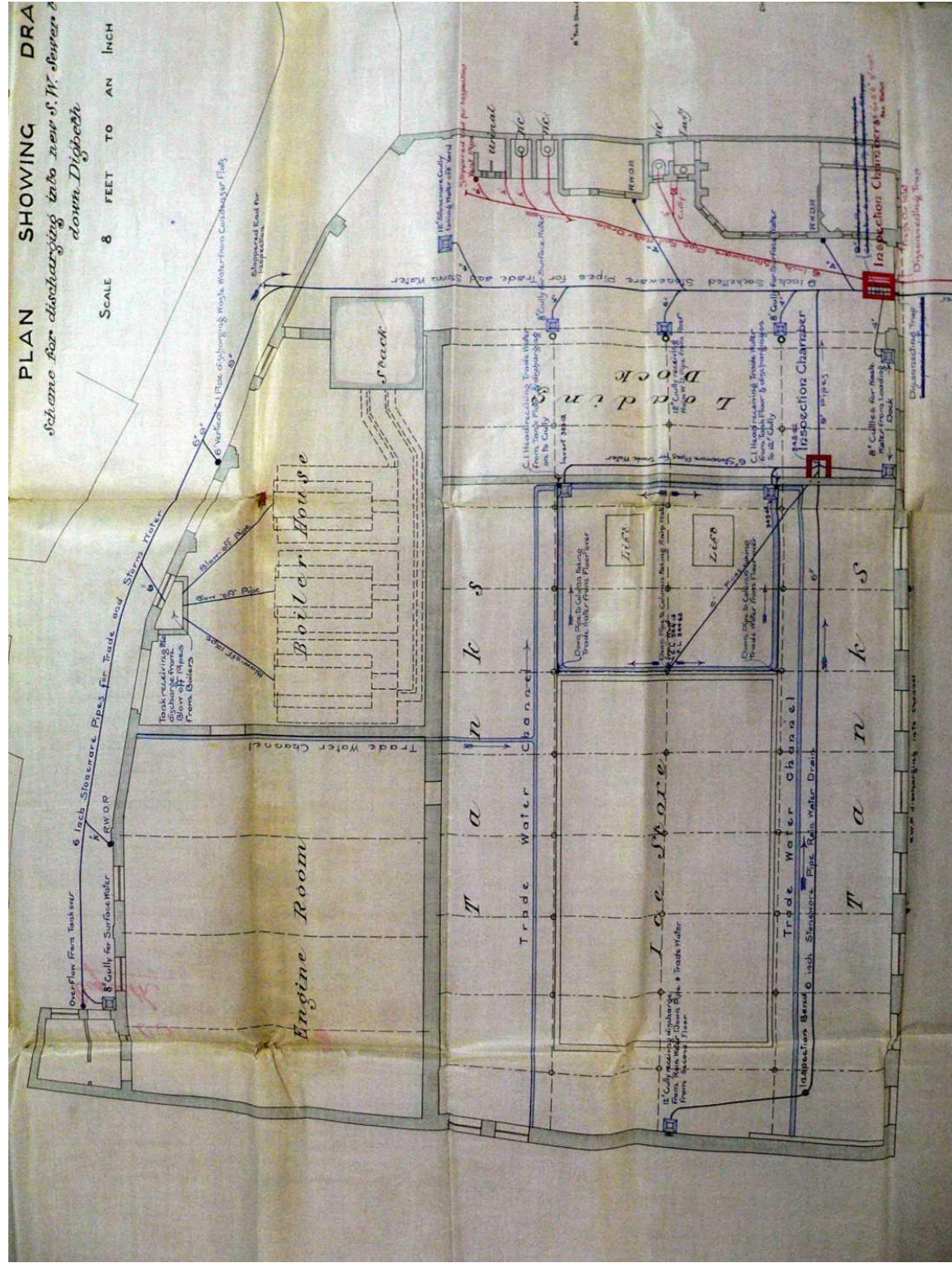
Digbeth Cold Store; elevation and detail, 1899.



Sections through main block and engine house, 1899.

PLAN SHOWING DRAINAGE
Scheme for discharging into new S.W. system & down Diggoh

SCALE 8 FEET TO AN INCH



Drainage plan, 1899.



Digbeth Cold Store, 2007.

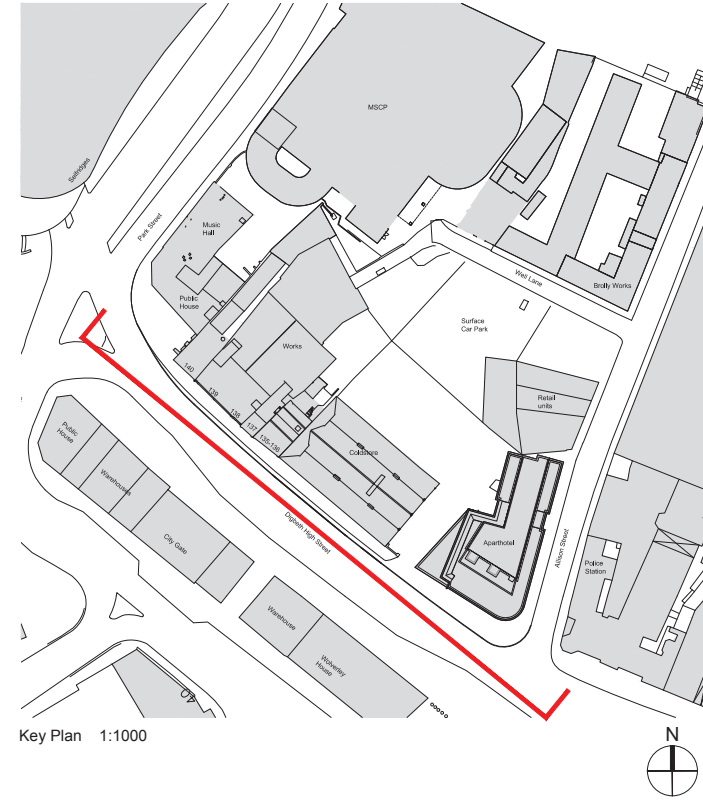


Concert Hall/Warehouse, Park Street, 2007-2008.

APPENDIX 11 BUILDING PLAN AND ELEVATION DRAWINGS

Contractors are not to scale dimensions from this drawing

Revision	Date	Description
A	26/06/2015	Drawing Issue
B	13/08/2015	Planning Submission



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Client
Salhia Investments (Birmingham) Ltd & Salhia Investments (Residential) Ltd

Project
Beorma Quarter Development Phases 2 & 3

Description
Existing Site Elevation
Digbeth High Street

Status
Planning

Scale	Drawn	Date
1:250@A1 JP		June 2015
Job number	Drawing number	Revision
30183	PA-05-001	B

Control & Datum Information

The grid shown on this drawing is an arbitrary
Local grid designed to cover the site extents.
No height or level information is shown on this drawing.



Abbreviation & Symbol Key

Buildings	AH Access Hatch	FH Fire Hydrant
AH Arch Height	FFP Flagged Footpath	G Gully
AL Arch Level	GM Gas Meter	GV Gas Valve
BE Beam	IC Inspection Cover	IL Invert Level
BH Beam Height	LP Lamp Post	LP Lamp Post
BHL Beam Head Level	MH Man Hole	NB Notice Board
BSL Beam Soffit Level	P Post	PB Post Box
C-H Cill to Head	RE Rodding Eye	RS Road Sign
CH Ceiling Height	RS Road Sign	RWP Rain Water Pipe
CL Ceiling Level	SC Stop Cock	SC Stop Cock
C-S Cill to Spring	SP Sign Post	SS Street Name Sign
DH Door Height	SV Stand Pipe	STP Stand Pipe
F-C Floor to Cill	SV Stop Valve	SV Stop Valve
FCH False Ceiling Height	TFP Tarmac Footpath	TL Traffic Light
FCL False Ceiling Level	TP Telegraph Pole	TP Telegraph Pole
FL Floor Level	UTL Unable To Lift	UTL Unable To Lift
GIA Gross Internal Area	VP Vent Pipe	VP Vent Pipe
HT Height	WM Water Meter	WM Water Meter
HR Hose Reel	WP Waste Pipe	WP Waste Pipe
NIA Net Internal Area		
RL Roof Level		
Rad Radiator		
RSC Rolled Steel Column		
RSJ Rolled Steel Joist		
SL Skylight		
SPH Springer Height		
SPL Springer Level		
SVP Soil and Vent Pipe		
THL Threshold Level		
WCL Window Cill Level		
WHL Window Head Level		
WT Wall Top		
Fence and Walls		
Ret Retaining Wall		
BW Barbed Wire		
C/B Close Boarded		
C/I Corrugated Iron		
CL Chain Link		
C/P Chestnut Paling		
B Bollard		
HR Hand Rail		
IR Iron Railing		
Lat Lattice		
P/C Post & Chain		
P/R Post & Rail		
P/W Post & Wire		
Topographic		

General
All details are subject to RICS 1:500 Survey scale accuracies.
Grid crosses should be checked for plotting paper distortions.
Details or services hidden or obscured by vegetation, debris or vehicles at survey dates may be omitted. Hedge & Vegetation details are outline.

Area Calculations

Gross External Area (GEA)	953.64 sq m
Gross Internal Area (GIA)	907.46 sq m
Net Internal Area (NIA)	775.11 sq m

These calculations have been made in accordance with the RICS Code of Measuring Practice (6th Ed.) and are awaiting clarification/comment regarding the ownership of party walls and the like.

Rev	Description	By	Date

Surv	Drawn	Date	Chkd	Date	Appr'd	Date
CGM	MKB	18/04/17	FJP	20/04/17	FJP	20/04/17

Client:
Salhia Investments (Birmingham) Ltd
5th Floor,
37 Esplanade,
St Helier,
Jersey,
JE1 2TR

Title:
Ground Floor Plan
BVSC
138 Digbeth
Birmingham
B5 6DR

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Building Surveying Ltd
Land, Engineering, Hydrographic and Building Surveying
95 New Cavendish Street
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Fax: 020 7631 7001
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Dwg No. **BMCM0387_F01**
Sheet No. **1 of 1**

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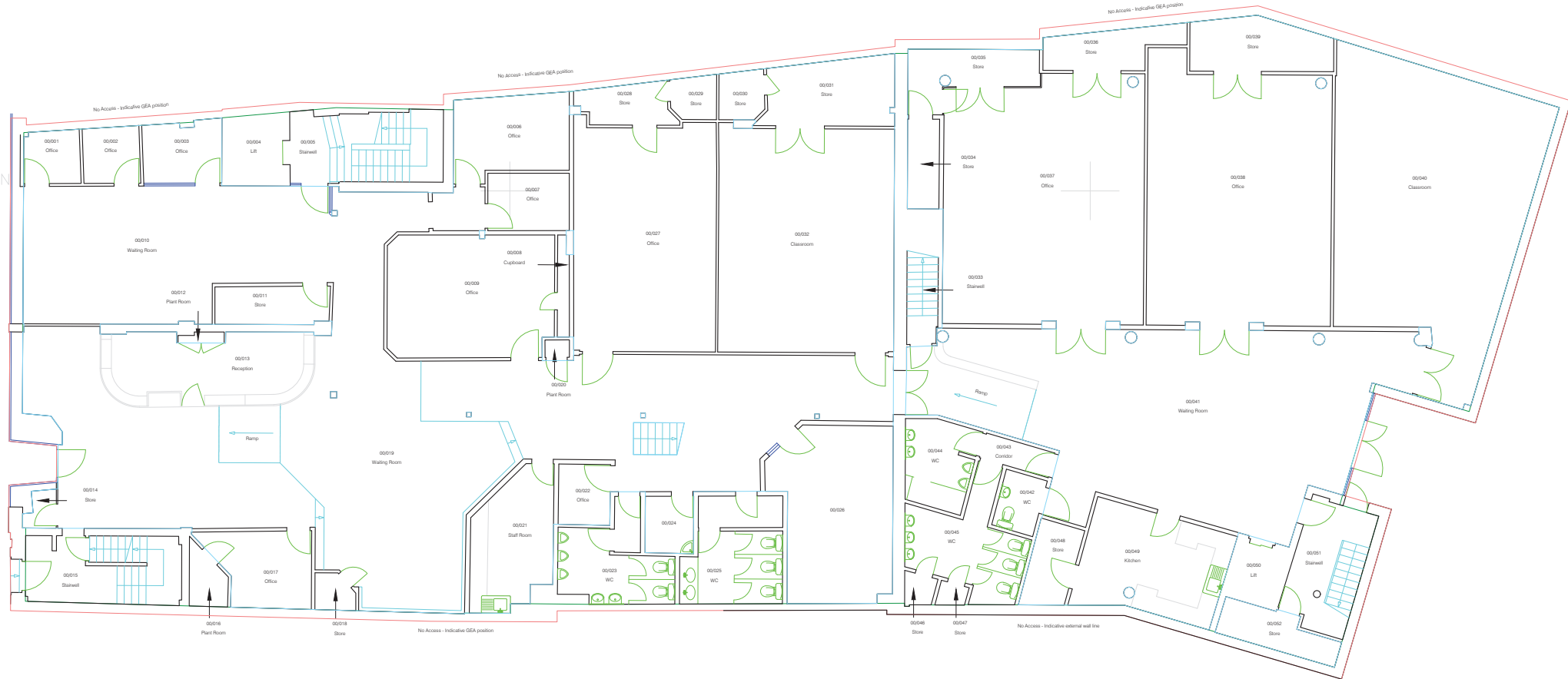
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DIGBETH



Control & Datum Information

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No height or level information is shown on this drawing.



Abbreviation & Symbol Key

Buildings		Fence and Walls	
AH	Access Hatch	Ret	Retaining Wall
AL	Arch Level	BW	Barbed Wire
BE	Beam	C/B	Close Boarded
BH	Beam Height	C/I	Corrugated Iron
BHL	Beam Head Level	CL	Chain Link
BSL	Beam Soffit Level	C/P	Chestnut Paling
C-H	Cill to Head	HR	Hand Rail
CH	Ceiling Height	I/R	Iron Railing
CL	Ceiling Level	Lat	Lattice
C-S	Cill to Spring	P/C	Post & Chain
F-C	Floor to Cill	P/R	Post & Rail
FCH	False Ceiling Height	WP	Waste Pipe
FCL	False Ceiling Level		
FL	Floor Level		
GIA	Gross Internal Area		
HT	Height		
HR	Hose Reel		
NIA	Net Internal Area		
RL	Roof Level		
Rad	Radiator		
RSC	Rolled Steel Column		
RSJ	Rolled Steel Joist		
SL	Skylight		
SPH	Springer Height		
SPL	Springer Level		
SVP	Soil and Vent Pipe		
THL	Threshold Level		
WCL	Window Cill Level		
WHL	Window Head Level		
WT	Wall Top		
Topographic			
B	Bollard		
BT	British Telecom Cover		
BM	Bench Mark		
DK	Drop Kerb		
EL	Electricity Cover		
EP	Electricity Pole		
FH	Fire Hydrant		
FFP	Flagged Footpath		
G	Gully		
GM	Gas Meter		
GV	Gas Valve		
IC	Inspection Cover		
IL	Invert Level		
LP	Lamp Post		
MH	Man Hole		
NB	Notice Board		
P	Post		
PB	Post Box		
RE	Rodding Eye		
RS	Road Sign		
RWP	Rain Water Pipe		
SC	Stop Cock		
SP	Sign Post		
SS	Street Name Sign		
SSTP	Stand Pipe		
SV	Stop Valve		
TFP	Tarmac Footpath		
TL	Traffic Light		
TP	Telegraph Pole		
UTL	Unable To Lift		
VP	Vent Pipe		
WM	Water Meter		
WP	Waste Pipe		

General
All details are subject to RICS 1:500 Survey scale accuracies.
Grid crosses should be checked for plotting paper distortions.
Details or services hidden or obscured by vegetation, debris or vehicles at survey dates may be omitted. Hedge & Vegetation details are outline.

Area Calculations

Gross External Area (GEA)	200.93 sq m
Gross Internal Area (GIA)	176.95 sq m
Net Internal Area (NIA)	141.01 sq m

These calculations have been made in accordance with the RICS Code of Measuring Practice (6th Ed.) and are awaiting clarification/comment regarding the ownership of party walls and the like.

Rev	Description	By	Date

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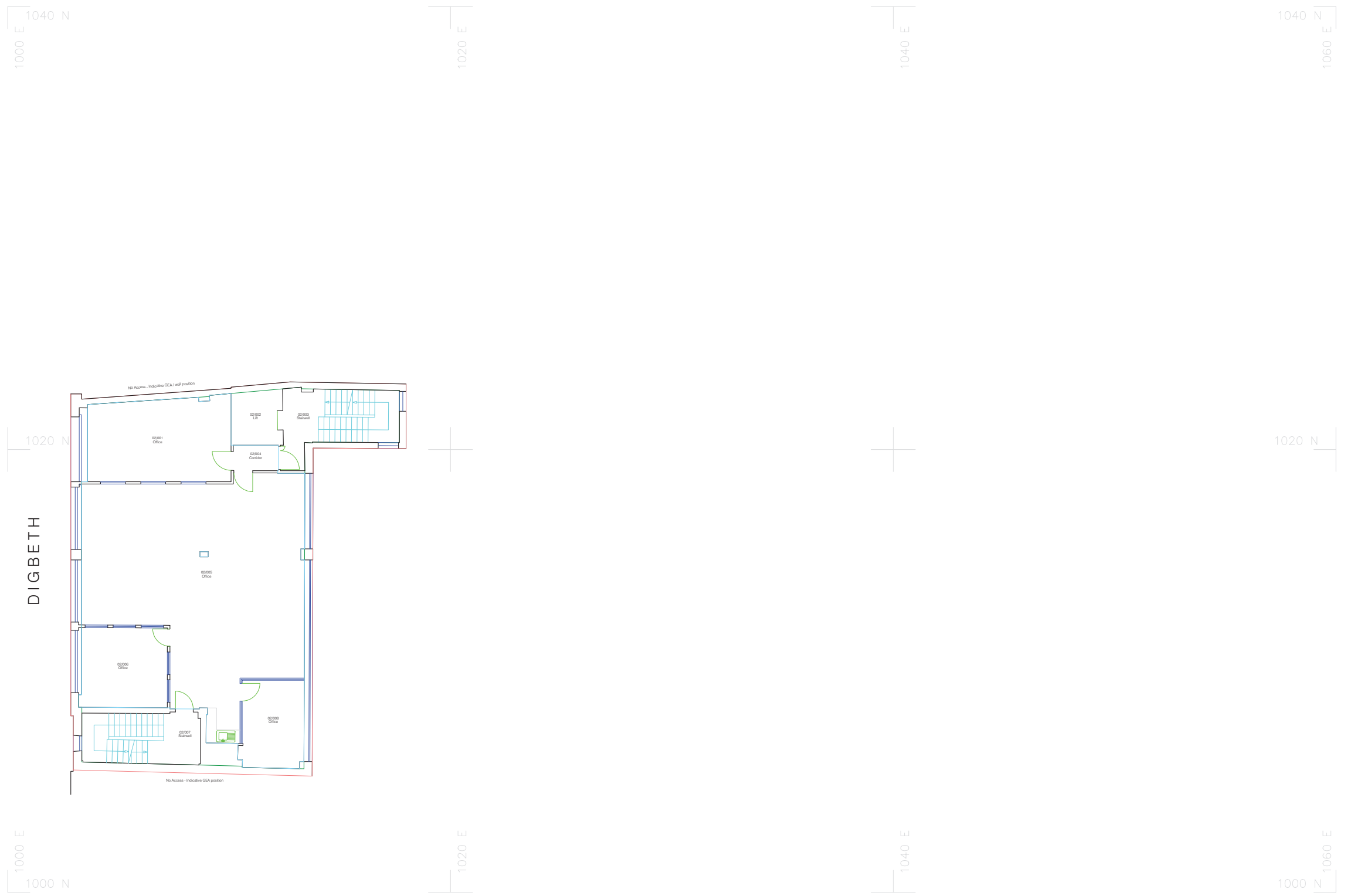
Client:
Salhia Investments (Birmingham) Ltd
5th Floor,
37 Esplanade,
St Helier,
Jersey,
JE1 2TR

Title:
Second Floor Plan
BVSC
138 Digbeth
Birmingham
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Dwg No. **BMCM0387_F03**
Sheet No. **1 of 1**

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Control & Datum Information

The grid shown on this drawing is an arbitrary
Local grid designed to cover the site extents.
No height or level information is shown on this drawing.



Abbreviation & Symbol Key

Buildings		Fence and Walls	
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AH	Arch Height	B/W	Barbed Wire
AL	Arch Level	C/B	Close Boarded
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BSL	Beam Soffit Level	HR	Hard Rail
C-H	Cill to Head	I/R	Iron Railing
CH	Ceiling Height	Lat	Lattice
CL	Ceiling Level	P/C	Post & Chain
C-S	Cill to Spring	P/R	Post & Rail
DH	Door Height	P/W	Post & Wire
F-C	Floor to Cill		
FCH	False Ceiling Height		
FCL	False Ceiling Level		
FL	Floor Level		
GIA	Gross Internal Area		
HT	Height		
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RL	Roof Level		
Rad	Radiator		
RSC	Rolled Steel Column		
RSJ	Rolled Steel Joist		
SL	Skylight		
SPH	Springer Height		
SPL	Springer Level		
SVP	Soil and Vent Pipe		
THL	Threshold Level		
WCL	Window Cill Level		
WHL	Window Head Level		
WT	Wall Top		
Topographic			
B	Bollard		
BT	British Telecom Cover		
BM	Bench Mark		
DK	Drop Kerb		
EL	Electricity Cover		
EP	Electricity Pole		

General
All details are subject to RICS 1:500 Survey scale accuracies.
Grid crosses should be checked for plotting paper distortions.
Details or services hidden or obscured by vegetation, debris or vehicles at survey dates may be omitted. Hedge & Vegetation details are outline.

Area Calculations

Gross External Area (GEA)	200.97 sq m
Gross Internal Area (GIA)	179.62 sq m
Net Internal Area (NIA)	117.89 sq m

These calculations have been made in accordance with the RICS Code of Measuring Practice (6th Ed.) and are awaiting clarification/comment regarding the ownership of party walls and the like.

Rev	Description	By	Date

Surv	Drawn	Date	Chkd	Date	Appr'd	Date
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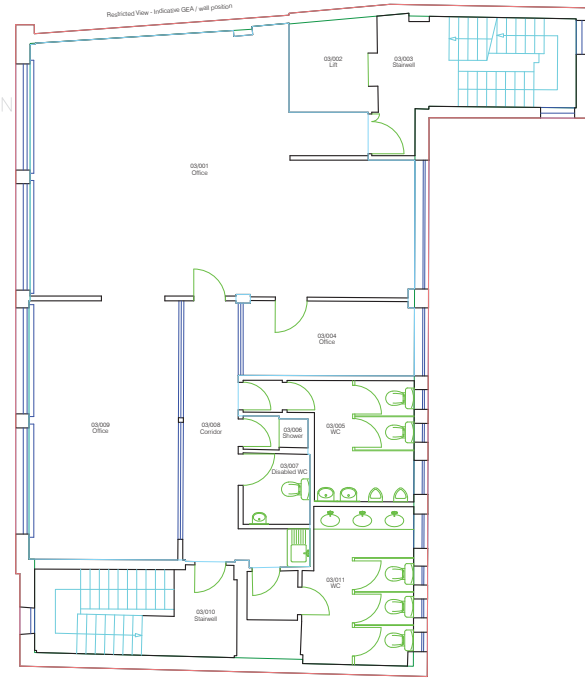
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Salhia Investments (Birmingham) Ltd
5th Floor,
37 Esplanade,
St Helier,
Jersey,
JE1 2TR

Title:
Third Floor Plan
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Dwg No. **BMCM0387_F04**
Sheet No. **1 of 1**

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1020 N

DIGBETH

1000 E
1000 N

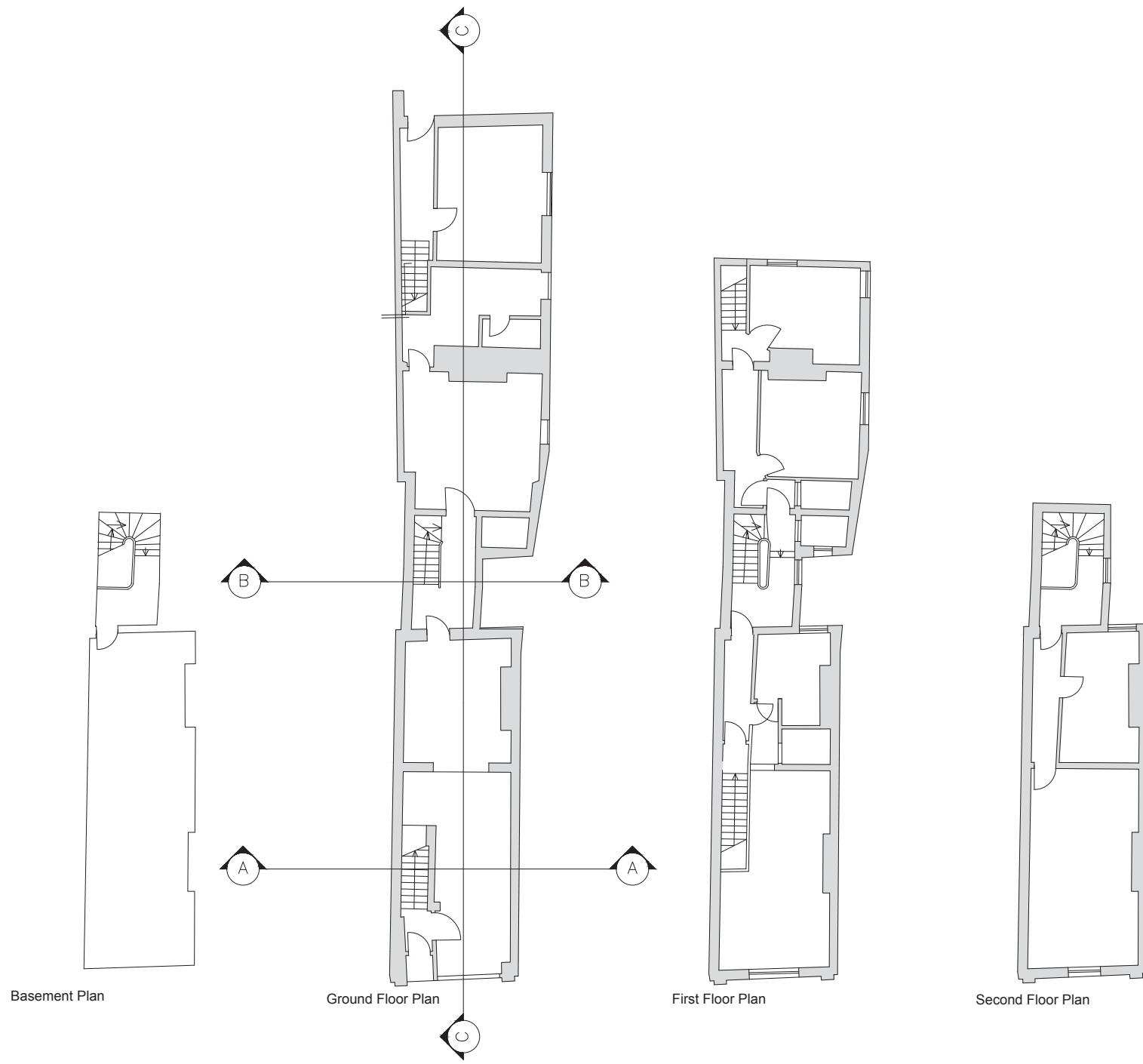
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Contractors are not to scale dimensions from this drawing

Revision	Date	Description
A	26/06/2015	Drawing Issue
B	13/09/2015	Planning Submission

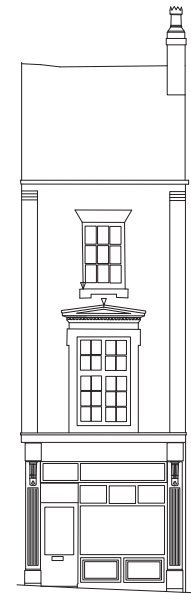


Basement Plan

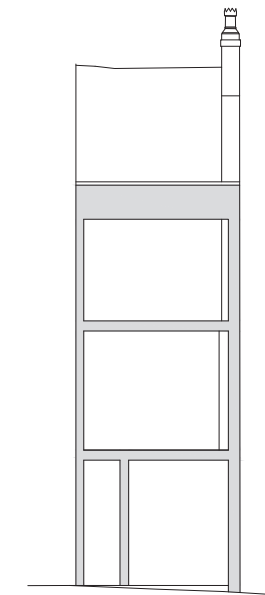
Ground Floor Plan

First Floor Plan

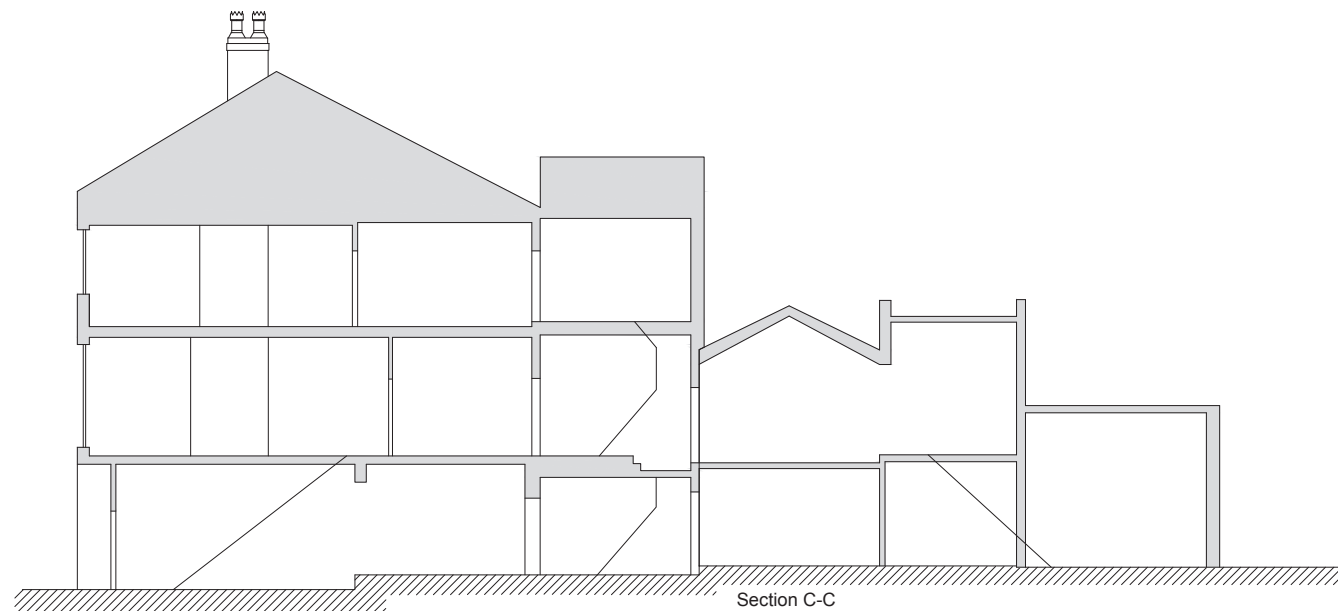
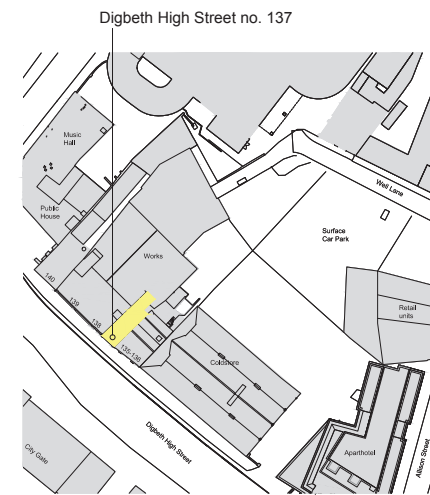
Second Floor Plan



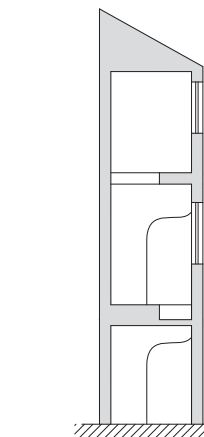
Front Elevation



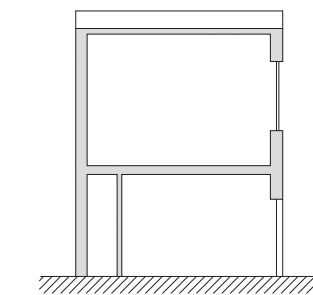
Rear Elevation



Section C-C



Section A-A



Section B-B



Building 137 plans

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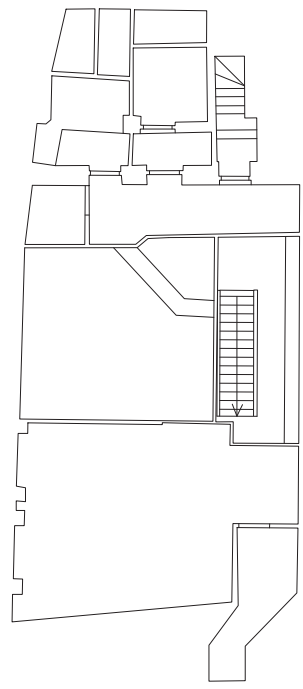
Project
Beorma Quarter Development Phases 2 & 3

Description
Existing Building No. 137 Digbeth Plans, Sections and Elevations

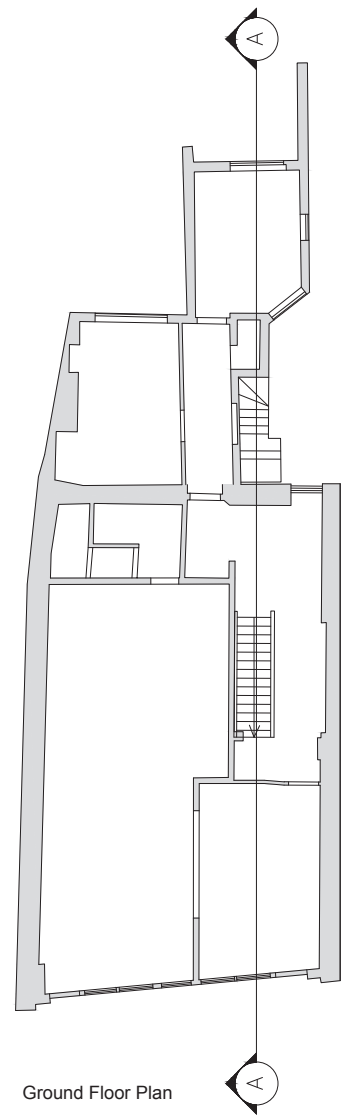
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Planning	1:100@A1	JP	June 2015
	Job number	Drawing number	Revision
	30183	PA-03-002	B

Contractors are not to scale dimensions from this drawing

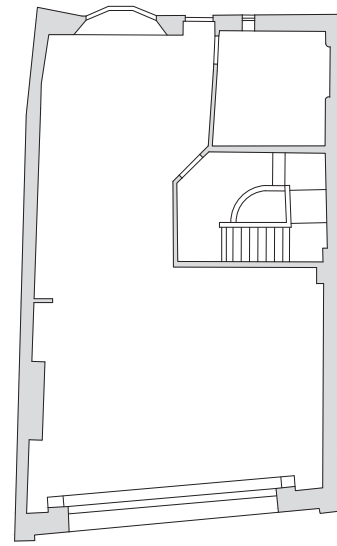
Revision	Date	Description
A	26/06/2015	Drawing Issue
B	13/08/2015	Planning Submission



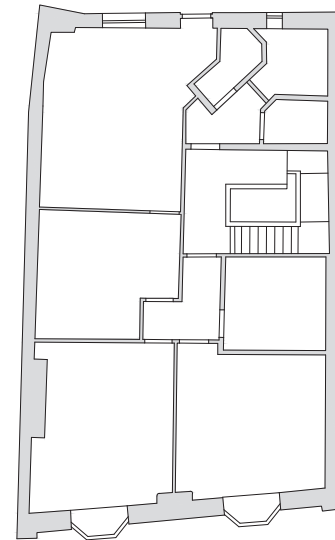
Basement Plan



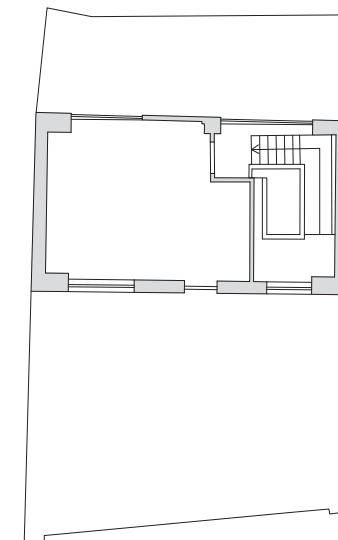
Ground Floor Plan



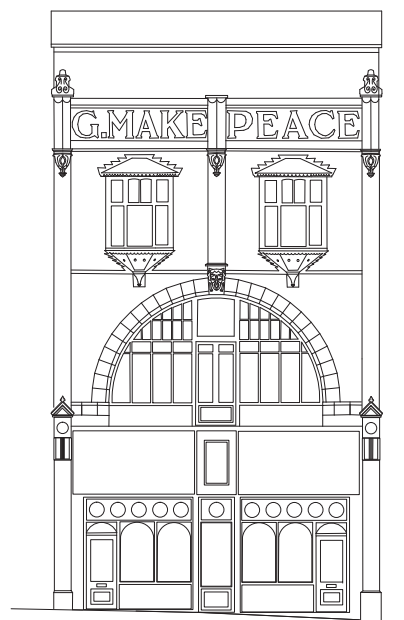
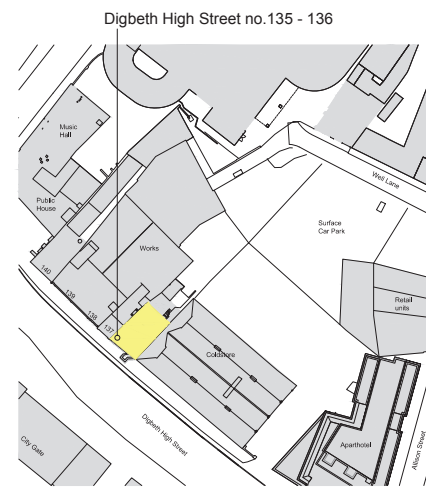
First Floor Plan



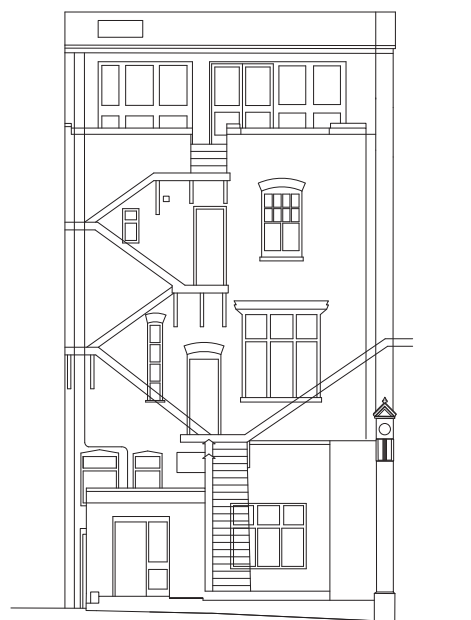
Second Floor Plan



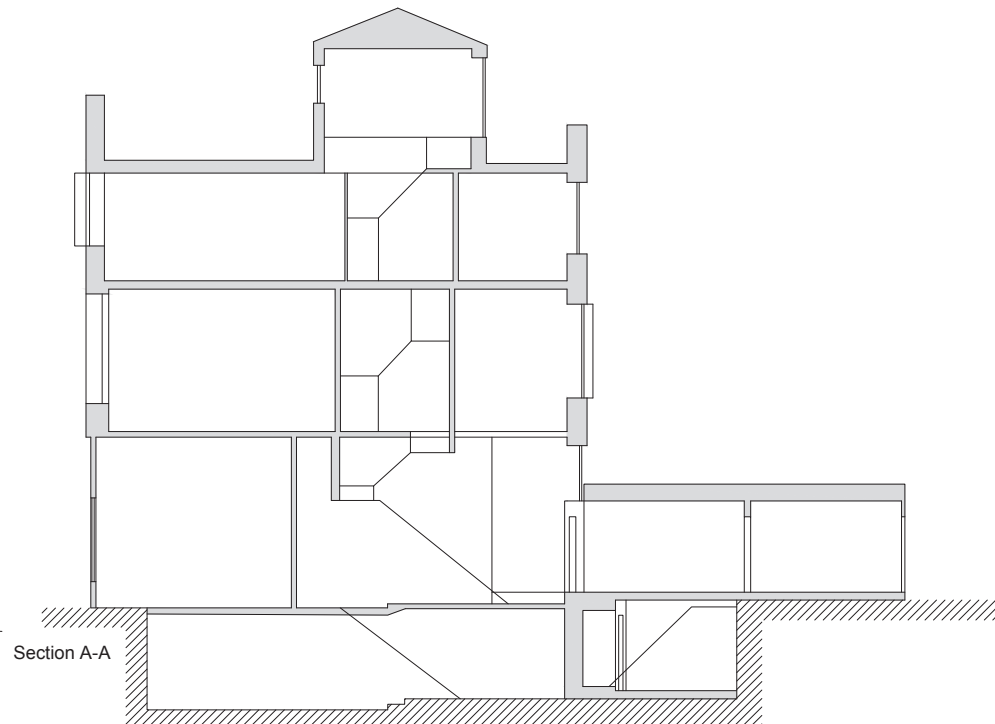
Third Floor Plan



Front elevation



Rear elevation



Section A-A



Buildings 135-6 plans, section and elevations

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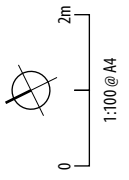
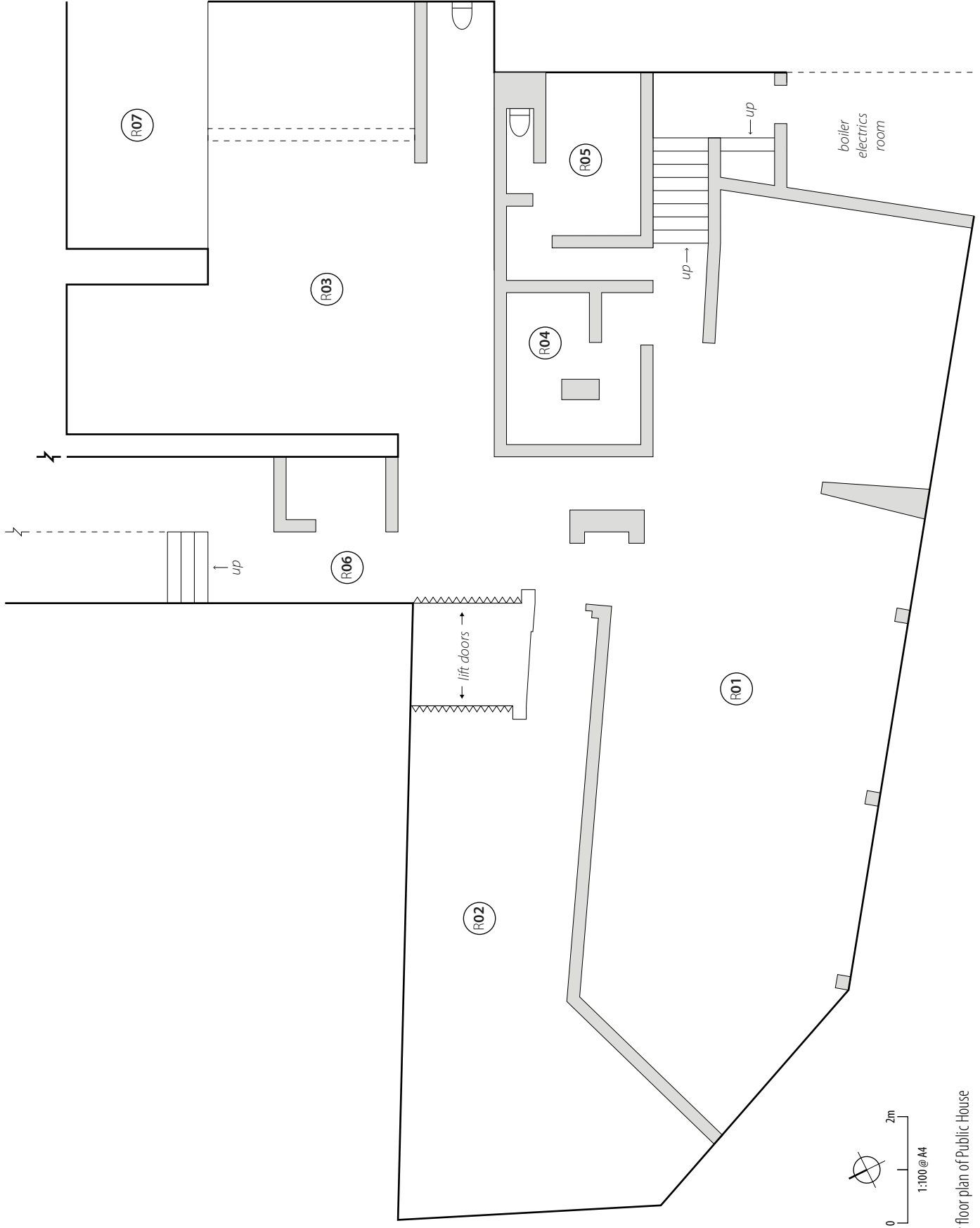
Client
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Project
Beorma Quarter Development Phases 2 & 3

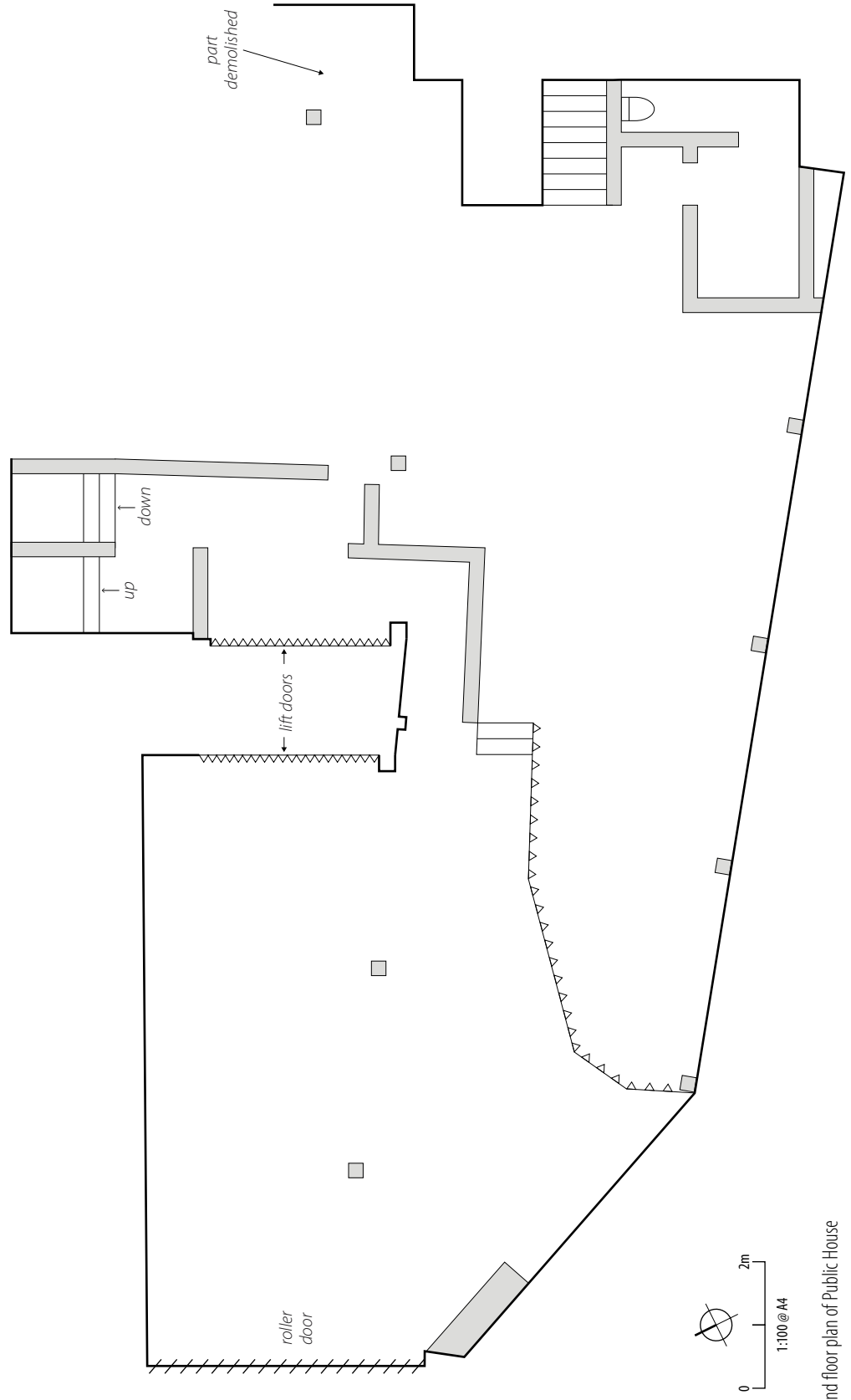
Description
Existing Building No. 135-136 Digbeth Plans, Sections, Elevations

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Planning		
Scale	Drawn	Date
1:100@A1	JP	June 2015
Job number	Drawing number	Revision
30183	PA-03-001	B

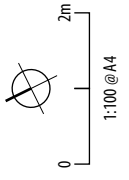
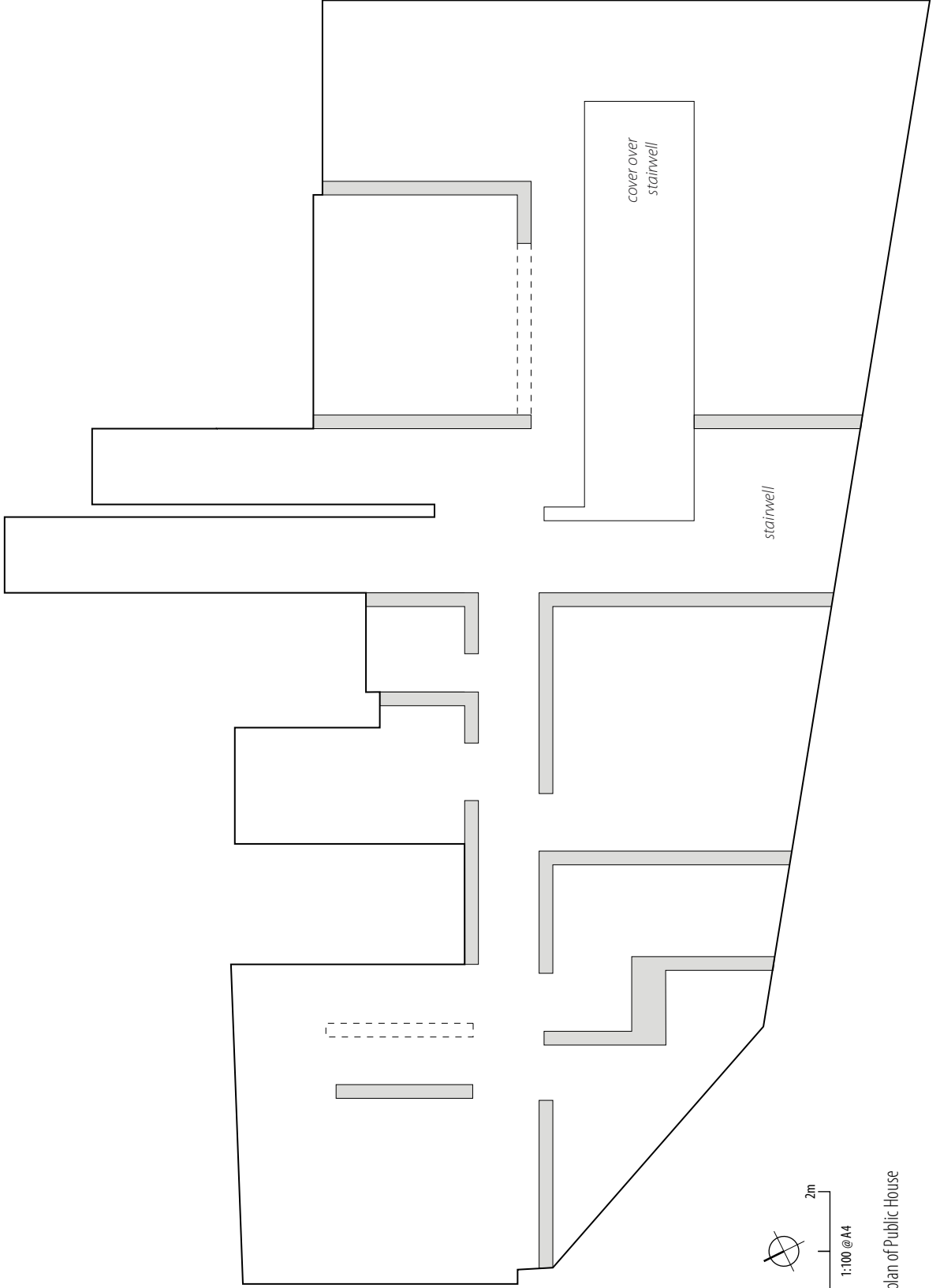
Original size 100mm @ A1 Copyright Broadway Malyan Limited



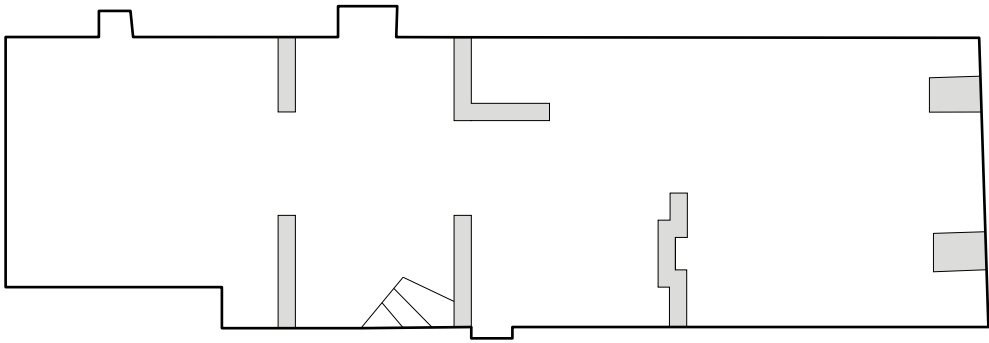
Cellar floor plan of Public House



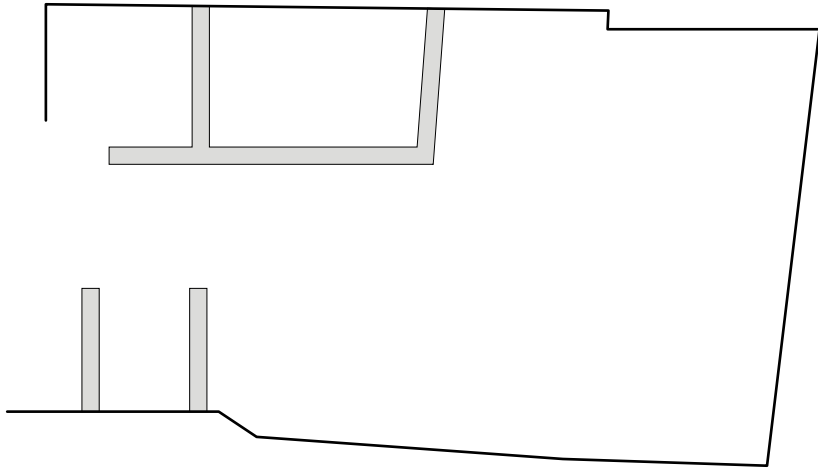
Ground floor plan of Public House



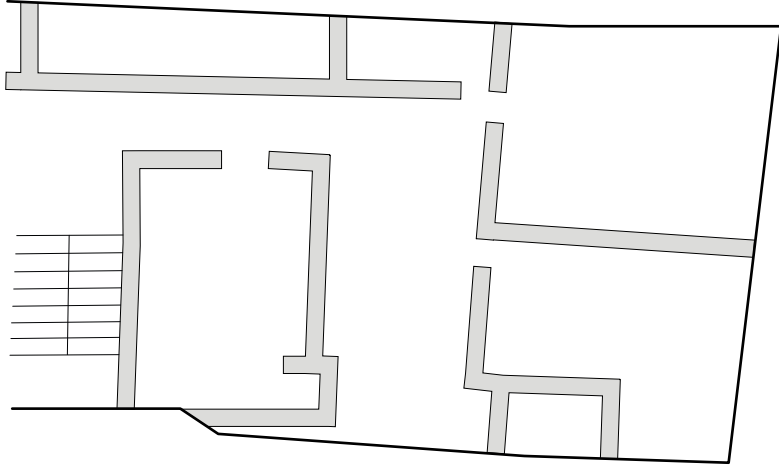
First floor plan of Public House



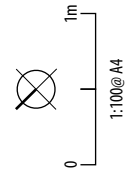
Cellar



Ground floor



Flats





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