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149-159 High Street Bordesley
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Field Evaluation, 2005

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for

Pendragon PLC

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149-159 High Street Bordesley, Birmingham: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Field Evaluation, 2005

Summary

A desk-based assessment and evaluation was carried out at 149-159 High Street Bordesley, Birmingham, for Pendragon PLC in advance of alterations and additions being carried out to the existing car showroom on the site. The study area is close to the centre of medieval Bordesley, and lies on the northeast side of High Street Bordesley, which has been the principal road leading east from Birmingham since the Middle Ages. Cartographic evidence shows that the study area has been built up since at least the mid-18th century. Three evaluation trenches were excavated one of which produced evidence of a substantial linear feature of possible medieval or early post-medieval date. A severely truncated clay and cobble filled gully, which was exposed in a trench adjacent to the High Street, might also have been of medieval or early post-medieval date. A deposit of hammerscale was also found in this trench and may be indicative of 17th and 18th century industrial activity in the vicinity. Evidence of 17th and 18th century brick structures, the function of which is at present uncertain, were found in all of the trenches.

1.0 Introduction

In March 2005 Birmingham Archaeology carried out a desk-based assessment and field evaluation at 149-159 High Street Bordesley, Birmingham, for Pendragon PLC. The property is a car showroom surrounded by an area of hardstanding, and the work was carried out in connection with a planning application (C/00563/05/FUL) to demolish part of the present building and to extend it in two places. Because the proposed development is likely to disturb below-ground archaeological remains, an assessment of its archaeological implications is required to inform a decision on the application. This is in accordance with Policy 8.36 of the City Council's Unitary Development Plan, and government advice as laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning.

2.0 Site Location

The site is in Birmingham, on the main road leading east from the city centre (NGR SP 0818 8623, Fig. 1). It is defined by High Street Bordesley to the southwest, Adderley Street to the northwest, by a railway to the northeast and by an existing building to the east (Fig. 2).

3.0 Objectives

To define the likely extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains in the area of proposed development so that appropriate mitigation strategies can be devised. Specific issues to be addressed were as follows:

- The survival of domestic activity and industrial processes from the medieval period onwards, in the form of structures and/or residues.
- The survival of remains of past environmental conditions
- The potential of the site to contribute to an understanding of the historic development of this part of Birmingham.

4.0 Methods

Desk-Based Assessment

A search of readily available published and unpublished documentary sources, including historic maps and illustrations, was undertaken at Birmingham City Library Local Studies and Archives sections, the library of the University of Birmingham, and Birmingham Archaeology archives. The Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record, the main source of archaeological information for the city, was also consulted. In addition, a walkover of the site was made to assess its topography, current character and surroundings.

Evaluation

Three trenches were excavated (Fig. 2), Trench 1 in the southern part of the site, aligned northwest-southeast with Bordesley High Street, Trench 2 in the northern half of the site aligned northeast-southwest, and Trench 3 at the northwest corner of the site aligned east-west. The upper deposits were removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon was hand-cleaned, and archaeological features and deposits planned, and sampled by hand.

Recording of archaeological features and contexts was by *pro forma* sheets supplemented by scaled drawings and 35mm photography. Plans were typically at a scale of 1:20, and sections at a scale of 1:10. Both monochrome and colour slide photographic film was used, and the record included both general and feature-specific photographs. Each photograph included a scale, north sign, site code and feature/context details, and were listed in a photographic register.

Finds were collected by context, cleaned, identified, marked with the site code and context number, packed and stored in accordance with national guidelines, and remedial conservation work undertaken where necessary.

5.0 Historical Development

5.1 Historical and Archaeological Background

The site is situated on the northeastern side of the gently meandering High Street which makes its way northwestwards through Deritend and Digbeth and into the heart of the medieval town of Birmingham. In 1166 Birmingham was granted a market charter and from thereon developed into one of the main market towns of the region (Litherland 1995). The area of Edgbaston Street, the Bull Ring and St. Martin's church probably

constituted the main focus of the earlier medieval town, which subsequently spread southeastwards along the High Street into Digbeth, which, with its fording point across the River Rea formed a major route into Birmingham during the medieval period. This expansion of the town eventually led to the development of medieval settlement on both sides of the Rea valley. The lords of the manor of Birmingham, whose moated manor house lay to the south of the original medieval settlement around St. Martin's, were instrumental in the development of medieval Birmingham and were probably responsible for the expansion of the town into Digbeth where burgage plots were laid out along both sides of the High Street. It has been suggested that Deritend which adjoins Digbeth may have preceded urban development in Digbeth, and that it may have been a manor in its own right originally, perhaps founded around 1200 to take advantage of the commercial opportunities being enjoyed by the medieval town of Birmingham just to the northwest (Litherland 1995). By the 1270s, however, Deritend had been acquired by the de Birmingham family who made it part of their borough of Birmingham (*ibid*). Deritend was physically joined to Birmingham with the development of Digbeth which filled the gap between the two settlements.

Bordesley lay outside both the parish and lordship of Birmingham (on Bickley and Hill's conjectural map of 1553, Fig. 11) and probably represented, like Deritend, an independent settlement which exploited its location on the major route over the River Rea into Birmingham (Litherland 1995). The greater width of the High Street from the point at which it turns southeastwards out of Deritend is characteristic of medieval streets which served as markets. This may be indicative of a phase of town-planning which witnessed the widening of the road at this point to accommodate market traffic. Placename evidence may provide some indication of the origin of medieval Bordesley. A 'bordar' was a smallholder who farmed land of irregular shape, brought into cultivation from waste land (especially woodland), on the edge of manors and the suffix 'ley' in a placename denotes assarting of waste and woodland. It may be that Bordesley began as a settlement claimed piecemeal from waste and woodland and then took on a more formalised role with the creation of a market and the exploitation of trade along the principal route over the river into Birmingham. The date of any such formalisation of the settlement is as yet unknown and it cannot be said with any degree of certainty whether the promotion of Bordesley as a market preceded the expansion of Birmingham into Digbeth (as appears to have been the case with Deritend).

Until more recent times the city of Birmingham has been associated in the popular mind with 19th and 20th century industrial growth and urban sprawl. However, archaeological investigations carried out over the last two decades in and around the centre of the city have led to a reassessment of the city's origins and status, pushing the history of the city back into the medieval period. Archaeological deposits, which have proved more well preserved than once imagined, have served to throw much light on the layout and subsequent expansion of the medieval town from its core around St. Martin's and the Bull Ring. Evidence of trade, in addition to manufacturing and industrial activities, has served to debunk the long held belief that the town was of little importance during this period. Rather the picture is now one of a prosperous market centre, humming with commerce and industry, under the watchful and exploitative eyes of the lords of Birmingham resident in their nearby moated manor house.

In the 1970s salvage recording in advance of the construction of the wholesale markets demonstrated the survival of large ashlar walls, which were probably part of a 13th - century hall within the manorial complex of the de Birmingham family and attested to the potential of water-logged remains for environmental analysis (Litherland 1995). Excavations in Park Street revealed the presence of a massive ditch (Hersum's Ditch) of medieval date which may have represented the boundary to the parklands attached to the manor (Hodder 2004). Evidence of a multitude of manufacturing and industrial activities was also recovered from these excavations and from others in Edgbaston Street and elsewhere (*ibid.*). These activities included metal-working, tanning, hemp-retting, butchery and leather working, all of these industries facilitated by the construction of water-courses fed by the many springs and streams which are a characteristic of the geology of this area of Birmingham (Litherland 1995). Two such water-courses, known as Pudding Brook and Dirty Brook, were uncovered during excavations at Upper Dean Street (Martin 2003). At Floodgate Street near the River Rea, iron slag of 16th and 17th century date was recovered as well as evidence of tanning nearby (Hodder 2004). Evidence of 16th century metalworking and of hemp retting was also found at Park Street. In addition, excavations at the Old Crown (*ibid.*) recovered evidence of ceramic production in Deritend during the medieval period.

5.2 Previous Archaeological work in Bordesley

The growth of Birmingham in the 16th and 17th centuries was mainly a result of the developing metal working industry and is attested to in John Lelands eye-witness description of Deritend in the 16th century:

I through a praty strete or evar I entyred into Bremischam toune. This strete, as I remember, is called Dyrtey, in ti dwelle smithes and cuttelers, and there is a brooke that devydithe this strete from Bremischam.

Evidence of metal working during the 16th and 17th centuries has been found on a number sites in and around Birmingham city centre, for example Park Street and Floodgate Street, (Hodder 2004). Wills and inventories dating to the 16th century show that Bordesley, Deritend and other suburbs of Birmingham had inhabitants involved in metal working. From the middle of the 17th century Birmingham began to expand rapidly, drawing in immigrants from the surrounding countryside which resulted in a huge increase in population. Evidence of increased industrialisation and population growth during the 18th and 19th centuries is ubiquitous on excavations in Birmingham.

Excavations carried out at 131-148 High Street, Bordesley in 1995 (Cook and Ratkai 1995), which is adjacent to the current site, produced evidence of iron-working, in the form of deposits of hammerscale and of ceramic or brick/tile production in the form of a marl pit. Such evidence provided important information about the development of the Bordesley and Deritend districts into industrial areas prior to, and during the Industrial Revolution, during which period Birmingham changed from a market town to a major national industrial and manufacturing centre.

5.3 Cartographic History of the Site

The survey of the lordship of Birmingham as it was in 1553 (Bickley and Hill 1890, Fig. 11), shows the site lying adjacent to a series of what appear to be burgage plots stretching back from the High Street frontage. An irregularly shaped boundary, which can be seen to the rear of the burgages, extends into the northeastern part of the site and appears to run parallel to the High Street. The site seems to be situated on the border between the demesne lands attached to the manor of the lords of Birmingham and lands belonging to the manor of Bordesley.

The site appears on the eastern edge of Samuel Bradford's map of 1751 (Fig. 12), when it was occupied by a block of buildings, bordering both the High Street and what is now Adderley Street, with irregularly shaped rear wings. Tomlinson's map of 1760 (Fig. 13) shows a simpler L-shaped arrangement with a large yard to the rear, though here too ranges occupy the fronts of both the High Street and Adderley Street. By 1828 (Piggot Smith's map, Fig. 14) the configuration of structures had changed substantially, enough to suggest that the buildings on the site may have been reconstructed since the 18th century. The 1840 map (Fig. 15), produced by the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, indicates little change in the layout of the site from that of the 1828 map.

In 1890 (OS 1:2500, Fig. 16) the site was occupied by a series of irregularly-shaped buildings with comparatively narrow High Street frontages, and a series of yards to the rear. Towards the northwestern end of the block there was a lane or yard known as 'New England', which is also discernible on the 1828 and 1840 maps.

Maps produced during the first half of the 20th century (1905, Fig. 17, 1918, Fig 18 and 1937 Fig. 19, OS 1:2500) display no marked changes in the layout of the site from that of the 19th century. The site is still occupied by a number of irregularly shaped structures and 'New England' lane or yard is still visible. The 1950 map (OS 1:500, Fig. 20) shows that the site remained relatively unchanged, apart from the disappearance of the series of small square structures along the northwestern edge of the site, which were shown on the earlier maps. The irregular nature of 'New England' lane or yard, is very clearly visible on this map.. In the southeastern part of the site a large rectangular building, marked 'Sheet Metal Works,' has superseded the smaller, irregular structures shown on the earlier maps.

6.0 Results

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 and 4)

Trench 1 was orientated approximately northeast to southwest and measured 20m by 2m (Fig. 2).

Only the northwestern end of Trench 1 contained archaeological deposits whilst the remainder of the trench proved to be blank. The natural subsoil (1022), which was red/orange marl, was reached at a depth of approximately 0.5m below the modern ground level. At the northwestern end of the trench the natural subsoil had been cut by two parallel southwest to northeast aligned ditches (1016 and 1017). Ditch 1016, which measured approximately 0.45m wide by 0.22m deep, was steep-sided and flat-bottomed

in profile. It contained compact, dark brown/black silty sand with a packing of medium-sized pebbles (1012) and yielded fragments of clay-pipe stem. The second ditch (1017) measured 0.6m wide by 0.2m deep and was steep sided with a flat base in profile. It contained light brown silty sand (1010) with medium sized pebbles and crushed brick and tile. Clay pipe stems were also found in this fill. Both of the aforementioned ditches had been cut by narrow, similarly aligned gullies (1015 and 1018). Gully 1015 was 0.10m side by 0.22m deep and was V-shaped in profile whilst gully 1018 was 0.25m wide by 0.2m deep and U-shaped in profile. The gullies contained similar light grey/brown silty clayey sand (1013 and 1011 respectively) both of which produced pieces of brick and tile.

Gullies 1015 and 1018 were sealed by a deposit of dark brown clayey silt (1006) which formed a matrix for large and medium sized rounded pebbles. Layer 1006 had, in turn, been sealed by a deposit of clayey silt (1007) with large amounts of charcoal, crushed brick and tile throughout. Layer 1007 was cut by a southwest to northeast aligned brick wall (1020) which measured 0.45m wide by 0.2m high. The wall, which consisted of red bricks (1008) set in yellow mortar, was makeshift in appearance and was set directly onto the natural subsoil without any cut apparent. The bricks were of crude quality and were approximately 2½" thick and square rather than rectangular. Wall 1020 was overlain by dark brown silt (1004) with charcoal flecking and produced late 17th to 18th century pottery. This layer was sealed by modern levelling and hardcore layers (1005, 1003 and 1002) for the car park hardstanding (1001).

Interpretation

The gullies in Trench 3 probably represent post-medieval activity along the frontage to the Bordesley High Street. As the gullies were only partially uncovered it is difficult to explain their function but they may have been associated with properties facing onto the street. It is also possible that they had some connection to industrial activities taking place on the site during this time. The wall was probably 17th in date and must have belonged to a makeshift, crudely-built structure. Again no evidence to indicate the purpose of the wall was forthcoming but it seems safe to say that it was too ephemeral to belong a building of any substance.

Trench 2 (Figs. 5 and 6)

Trench 2 was aligned approximately northeast to southwest and measured 15m by 2m (Fig 2).

The natural marl subsoil (2002) was reached at a depth of approximately 0.45m below ground level. In the southwestern end of the trench the natural subsoil was cut by a large, north to south aligned ditch (2005) which was only partially exposed in section and plan. The primary fill of the ditch, which produced 13th to early 14th century pottery, was mid-brown silty sand (2009) with charcoal flecking. Layer 2009 was sealed by a thin deposit of yellow/brown sandy clay (2007) which was, in turn overlain by mid-brown sandy silt (2006) with charcoal flecking and small stones throughout. Layer 2006, which produced 17th century pottery, was sealed by a substantial deposit of mid-brown clayey silt (2008) with charcoal flecking and lenses of redeposited natural clay throughout. The latter was overlain by a thick deposit of clay with tile and brick rubble (2010).

The north to south aligned wall of a brick structure (Structure 1) truncated layer 2010. Structure 1 consisted of two outer north to south aligned walls which were joined by an east to west aligned wall from which two further, smaller walls projected northwards. The walling of the structure survived to height of 4 brick courses and the walls were generally two courses in width, apart from a Y-shaped length of walling in the eastern half of the structure, which was only a single course high and wide. The bricks, which were red clay with inclusions and were clamp fired, measured 9" x 5" x 2½" and were bonded with lime mortar. Immediately, to the east of Structure 1 was a second structure (Structure 2) formed by two parallel east to west aligned walls joined to a third north to south aligned wall which turned towards the east. The walling was only a single course in width and the bricks were similar to those in Structure 1. The third structure (Structure 3) was represented by a north to south aligned wall of two courses width which butted against an east to west wall of a single course width. The brickwork and construction of this structure were similar to that of Structures 1 and 2. Compact deposits of redeposited clay (2003 and 2004) with crushed brick, tile and mortar were packed between the walls of the structures. These deposits were sealed by modern hardcore (2001) for the tarmac (2000) of the modern car park.

Interpretation

Although the ditch could not be excavated to any great degree during the evaluation, enough was exposed to indicate that it is a substantial cut feature of medieval origin. It is not aligned at a right angle to the High Street, which was the main medieval route, but appeared to run parallel to it. This may therefore, attest to the presence of an important boundary here during the medieval period. This begs the question as to whether the boundary is respecting the line of the road or vice versa.

The walling, which consisted of only single courses of bricks, may belong to an earlier phase of activity than that represented by the slightly more substantial walling consisting of 4 to 5 courses height and 2 courses width. In both cases, however, the walling appears to be too insubstantial to have carried superstructures of any size. The function of the structures is unknown and no associated evidence which might have indicated their purpose was recovered. Small-scale industrial or manufacturing activities are a possibility.

Trench 3 (Fig. 7)

Trench 3 was aligned approximately east to west and measured 5m by 2m.

The natural subsoil (3020) was reached at a depth of approximately 1m below ground and at the western end of the trench had been cut by a shallow gully (3004, Figs. 8 and 9) which was aligned east to west and which measured 1.10m wide by 0.10m deep. It contained a packing of medium sized rounded pebbles in a matrix of brown silty clay (3005). The gully was cut by two pits (3002 and 3000) the earliest of which (3002) measured up to 0.35m diameter by 0.3m deep. It contained a mix of ash and charcoal filled silt with lenses of redeposited natural marl (3003) and produced 17th to early/mid 18th century pottery. The later pit (3000), which truncated pit 3002, was up to 1.5m diameter by 0.75m deep and was filled by a substantial amount of rubble (3001)

including brick, tile, ash and mortar. The northern edge of gully 3005 was overlain by redeposited natural marl with small and medium sized pebbles throughout (3014, Fig. 9).

In the western end of the trench a compact deposit of hammerscale (3006, Fig 10) overlay the natural subsoil and was cut by a foundation trench (3018, Fig. 10) for the walling of a small structure (Structure 4). Structure 4 was only partially exposed, but represented part of a square or rectangular structure (Fig. 7). The bricks of Structure 4 were laid in a single course, head to head on their sides and were made of orange clay with brown mottling. The bricks measured 9" x 4" x 2½" and were of crude quality. Structure 4 was sealed by a thin band of black ash and charcoal (3013, Fig. 10) and the latter was overlain by crushed brick and mortar (3012, Fig. 10). A foundation cut (3023, Fig. 10) for the walling of a fifth structure (Structure 5) truncated deposit 3012 at the western end of the trench and another foundation cut (3016, Fig. 9) for Structure 5 truncated pit 3000 at the eastern end of the trench (Fig.9). Structure 5 was preserved to a height of 4 to 5 courses and was a single course wide. The bricks were red, hard fired and measured 9" x 4" x 2½", and were bonded with cream mortar. Foundation cut 3016 yielded pottery of 17th and early/mid 18th century date. Structure 5 consisted of three walls set at right angles to each other (Fig. 3) and had the partial remains of a brick and mortar surface (3022) attached. Deposits of rubble mixed with redeposited clay (3015 and 3011) acted as infilling between the walls of Structure 5 and produced small quantities of late 17th to 18th century pottery. The rubble deposits were overlain by modern hardcore (3021).

Interpretation

The pebble filled gully (3004) may have represented medieval or early post-medieval activity along the frontage to the High Street, although its east to west alignment does not conform to the characteristic alignment of medieval burgages at a right angle to the street. It may, therefore, belong a period which predates any formalised town planning in Bordesley. The deposit of redeposited natural marl with pebbles, which appeared to be later than the gully, may actually be contemporary with the gully on the basis that the fills of both features were similar and uncontaminated by any 17th or 18th century material.

As in the case of Trench 2, there may be two phases of walling in Trench 3 with the earlier Structure 4 consisting of a single course of bricks and the later Structure 5 consisting of bricks up to 4 to 5 courses high and 2 courses wide. The function of the structures represented by the walls is again unknown but the walls in Trench 3 are probably contemporary with those in Trench 2.

The hammerscale and deposit of ash and charcoal attest to industrial activity nearby and it is possible that the structures are in some way connected with this.

7.0 Pottery by Stephanie Ratkai

The assemblage is too small to draw any meaningful conclusions. However, it is apparent that the pottery is basic utilitarian ware and fits into a fairly narrow chronological range of the 17th to early/mid 18th centuries. The assemblage fits well into the 1675-1725/1750 date range. At other sites in Birmingham, principally Edgbaston St., this period coincides

with abandonment of some property plots and reorganisation of property use, for example as market gardens.

Spot dates.

2009 13th to early 14th century
2 x reduced Deritend ware cooking pots

1004 Late 17th to 18th century
1 x brown salt-glazed stoneware

2006 17th century
9 x coarseware
3 x yellow ware

3001 Late 17th to early 18th century
5 x coarseware
3 x slip-coated ware
1 x yellow ware

3003 17th to early/mid 18th century
1 x blackware
3 x coarseware

3011 18th century
1 x blackware
6 x slip-coated ware

3015 Late 17th to early/mid 18th century
1 x blackware
2 x mottled ware

3016 17th to early 18th century
1 x blackware

8.0 Conclusions

Perhaps the most significant result of the evaluation is the discovery of what appears to be a large north to south aligned ditch which on present dating evidence has a *terminus ante quem* of 13th to early 14th century date. The ditch runs parallel with the Deritend/Bordesley High Street and it therefore seems unlikely that it represents a medieval burgage boundary which would be expected at a right angle to the road. A very large ditch found during excavations at Park Street, to the north of the current site, was interpreted as a boundary to the parklands attached to the moated manorial complex of the de Birmingham lords or, alternatively, as a town ditch (Hodder 2004). It may be that the ditch uncovered at Bordesley is also a boundary ditch encompassing the manorial lands attached to the manor of Bordesley. The Bordesley boundary ditch may have been

backfilled when a more formalised town was established and the High Street was widened to accommodate a market. The importance of the High Street as a route into Birmingham during the medieval period and the growing prosperity of Birmingham itself as a commercial centre would have stimulated expansion in the favourably placed settlement of Bordesley. It is likely that the promotion of the market at Bordesley and any associated town planning (Litherland 1995) would have been carried out under seigneurial control. This may have involved the laying out of more regular burgage plots and, as a consequence, led to the backfilling of the large boundary ditch. As a town-planning exercise it was probably equal to that of Digbeth and Deritend (Litherland 1995) although, hitherto, no evidence has been available to indicate the date of this. The presence of a medieval ditch running through the Bordesley site suggests that such dating evidence is available and that further excavation would supplement the history of the development of medieval Bordesley. The cobble filled gully found in Trench 3 of the evaluation, which was severely truncated by 17th and 18th activity, might also have been of medieval origin and may have represented activity along the frontage to the High Street.

Evidence of early post-medieval activity was absent from the evaluation but this may have been due to 17th and 18th century disturbance which removed deposits of the earlier period. However, it is possible that Bordesley suffered abandonment or at least severe population contraction during the early post-medieval period when such decline was part of a general national trend. Satellite settlements, like Digbeth, Deritend and Bordesley, were more severely affected by economic decline and population contraction, and in some cases settlements were totally abandoned (Litherland 1995). Although documentary evidence like wills and inventories suggests that during the 16th century many of Bordesley's inhabitants were engaged in metal-working (*ibid.*) no corroborative archaeological evidence of this was recovered from the evaluation though further excavation may provide it.

In contrast, evidence of 17th and 18th century activity on the Bordesley site was well represented during the evaluation. The function of the brick structures found in Trenches 2 and 3 is uncertain. They appear to be far too ephemeral and limited in size, to represent anything more than makeshift structures and it seems most likely that they are connected to some form of industrial activity taking place on the site during this period. The presence of hammerscale and ash and charcoal layers in Trench 3 may be connected to small-scale metal-working industries being carried out on site during the period. Such 17th century industrial activity was recovered during excavations at 131 to 148 High Street in 1995 (Cook and Ratkai 1995) when deposits of hammerscale were also discovered. The lack of animal bone and of pottery recovered during the evaluation, suggests that the site was more industrial than residential during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Late 18th and 19th century evidence was absent from the site although cartographic sources indicate that it was occupied during these periods. It is possible that modern demolition and levelling work has scoured out this evidence.

9.0 Implications

The evaluation at 149-159 Bordesley High Street has demonstrated that archaeological deposits of medieval date are present on the site and that there is good potential for further excavation to enhance our knowledge of the origins and development of medieval Bordesley. This will, of course, add to a rapidly growing corpus of information about the history and archaeology of Birmingham and its suburbs during the medieval period.

Seventeenth and early 18th century deposits were also well represented during the evaluation and again further excavation could provide important evidence relating to Birmingham and its suburbs prior to, and during the Industrial Revolution when the city was changed from a medieval market town into a major industrial and manufacturing centre.

10.0 Acknowledgements

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11.2 Cartographic Sources

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1760, Tomlinson's map of the manor of Bordesley

1828, Piggot Smith's map of Birmingham

c. 1840, SDUK map of Birmingham

c. 1855, Piggot Smith's Board of Health map

1888 Ordnance Survey 1:500

1890, Ordnance Survey 1:2500

1905, Ordnance Survey 1:2500

1918, Ordnance Survey 1:2500

1937, Ordnance Survey 1:2500

1950, Ordnance Survey 1:1250

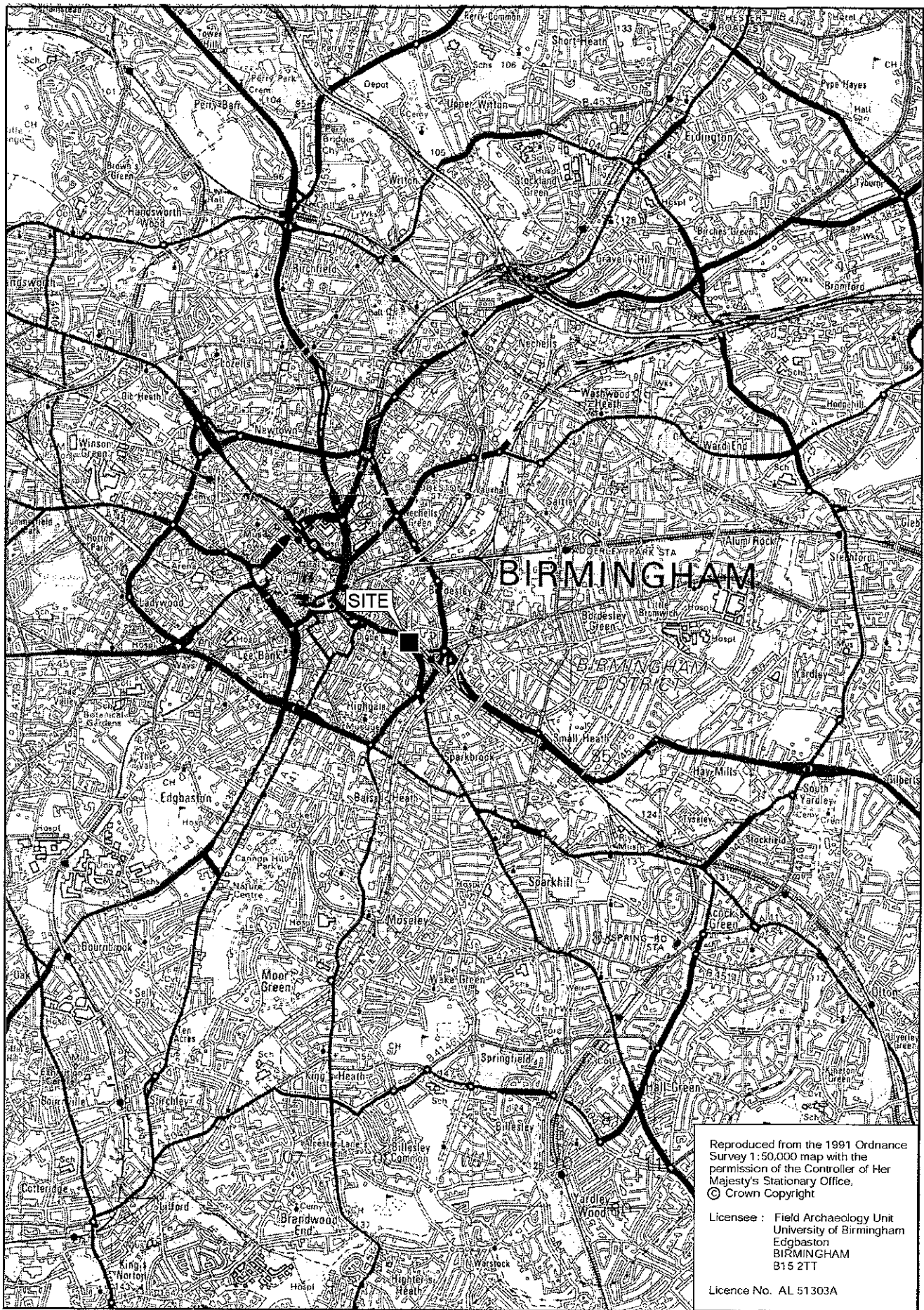
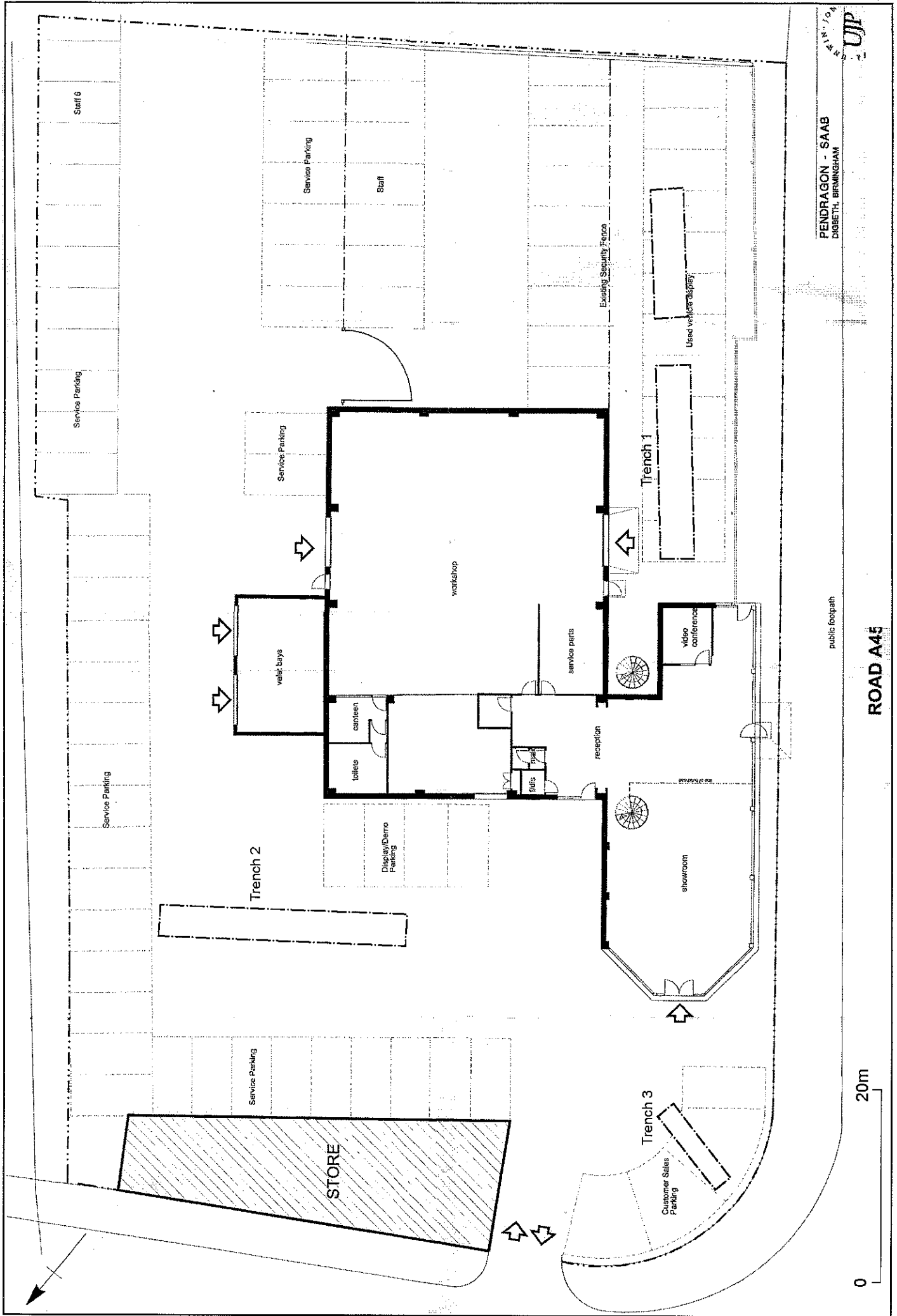


Fig.1



20/11/19
 UJP
 PENDRAGON - SAAB
 DIGBETH, BIRMINGHAM

ROAD A45

Fig.2

Trench 1

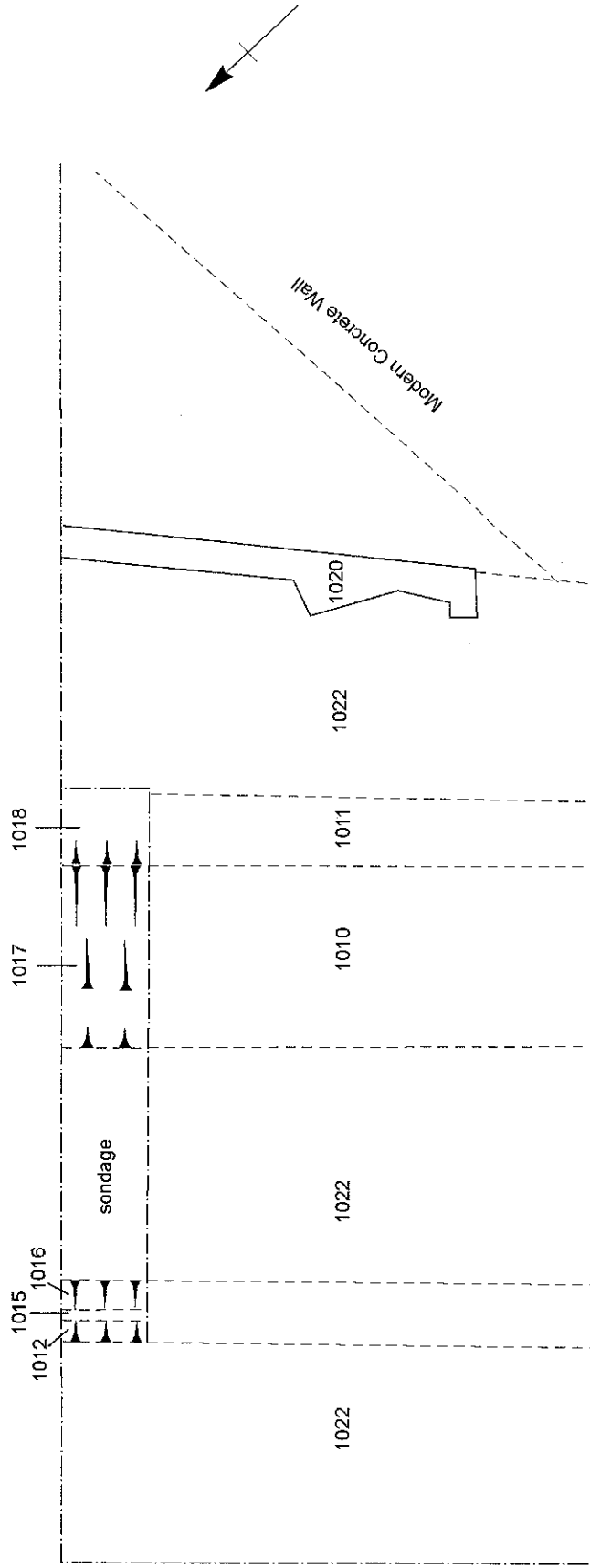


Fig.3

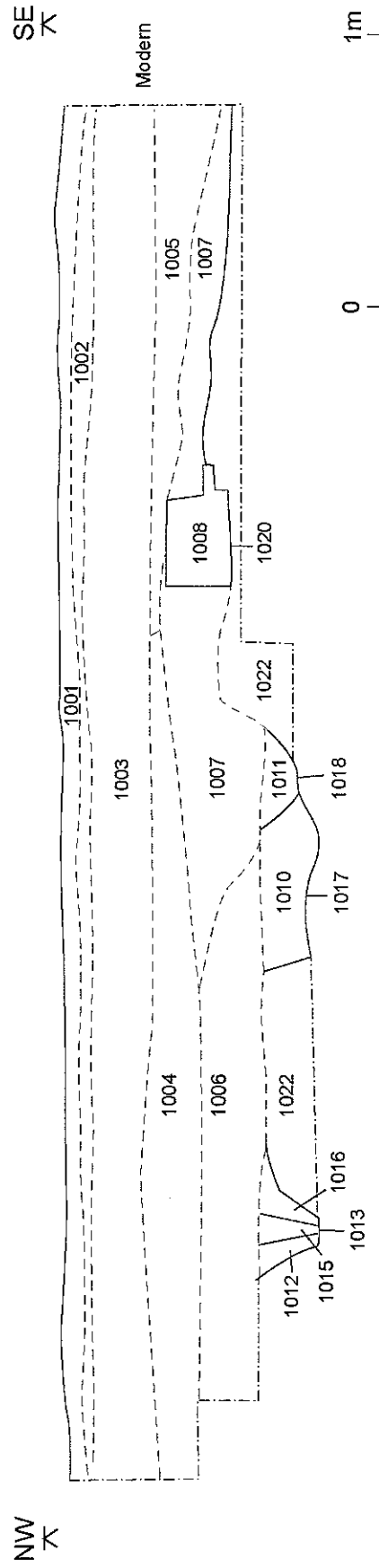


Fig.4

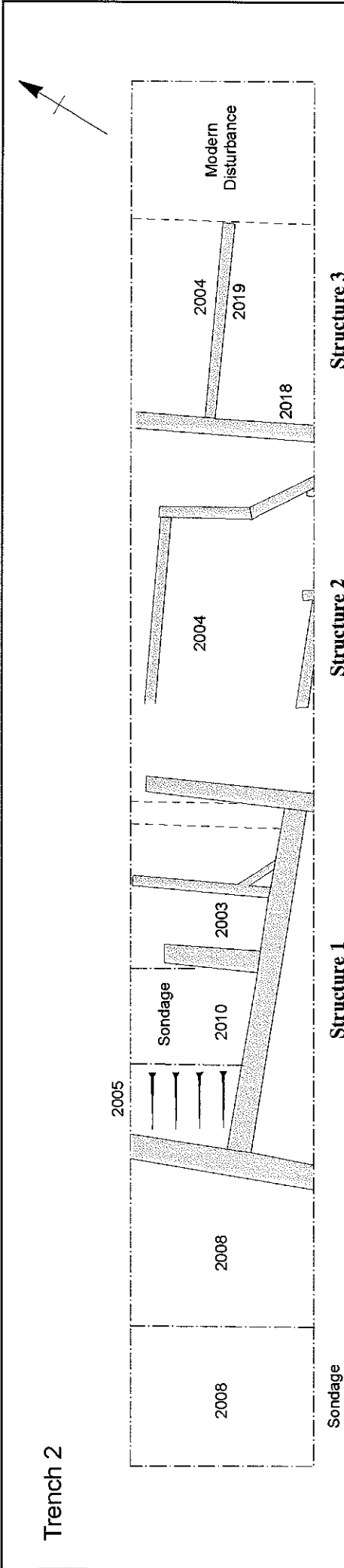


Fig.5

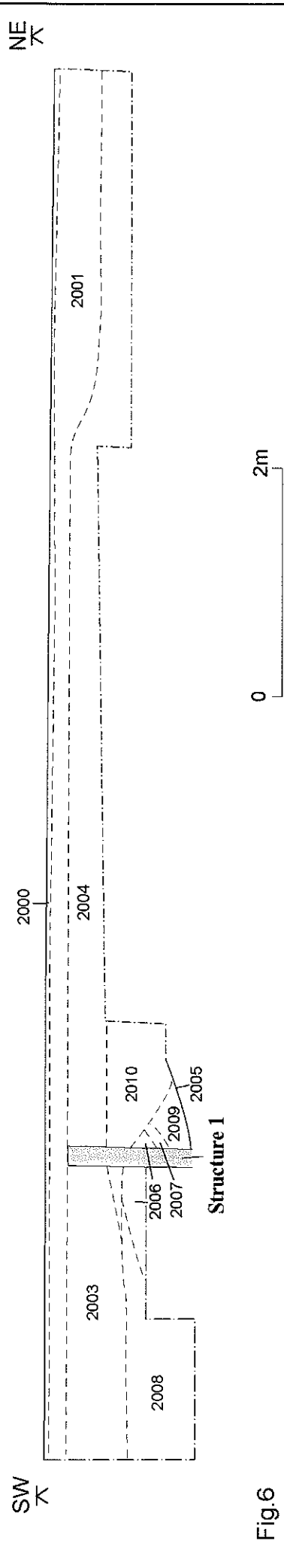


Fig.6

Trench 3

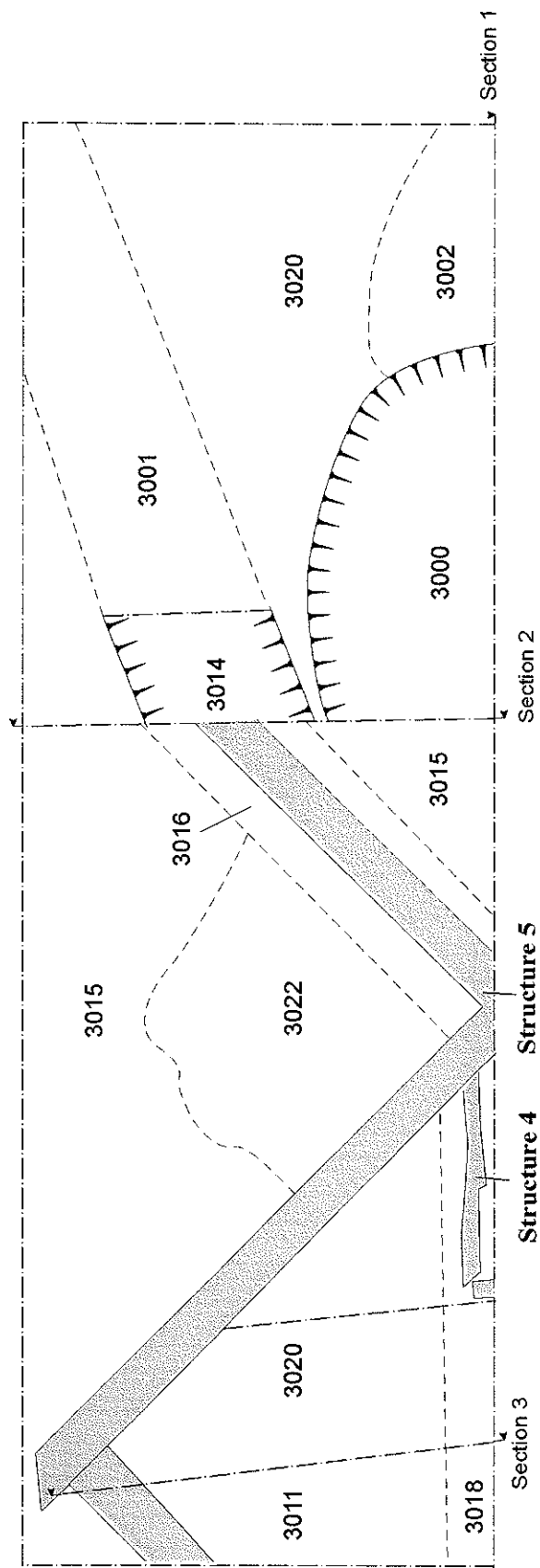


Fig. 7

Section 1 (Reversed)

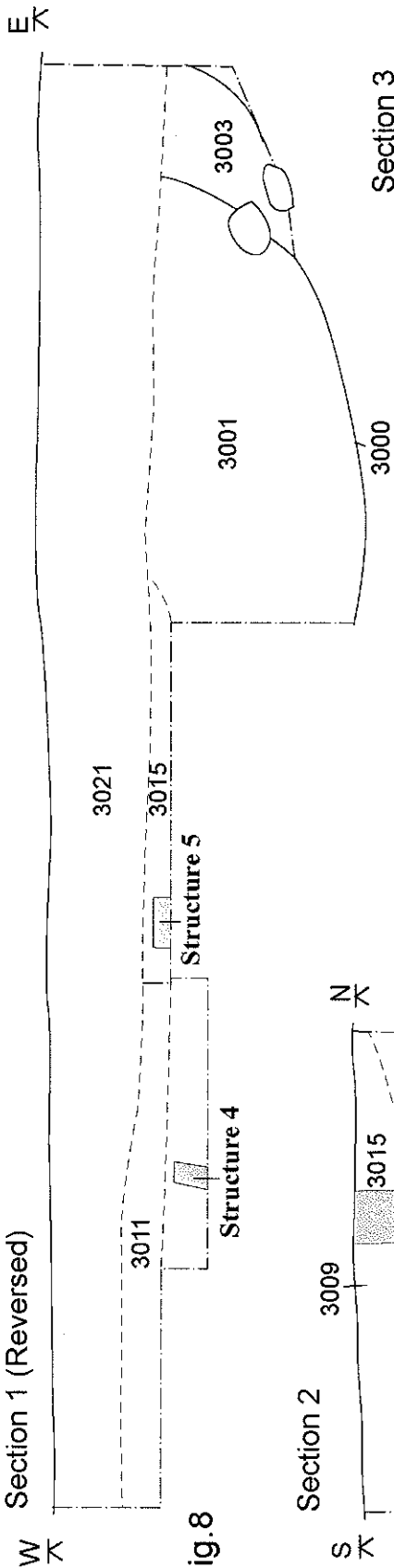


Fig. 8

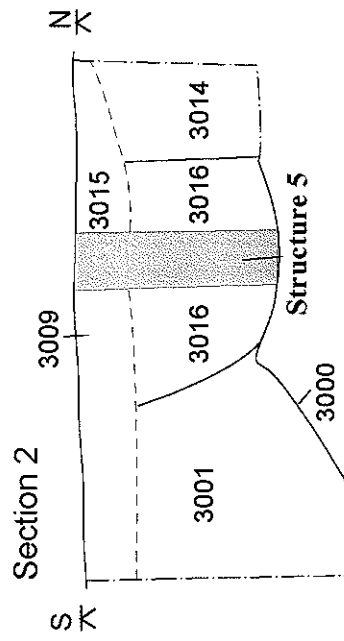


Fig. 9

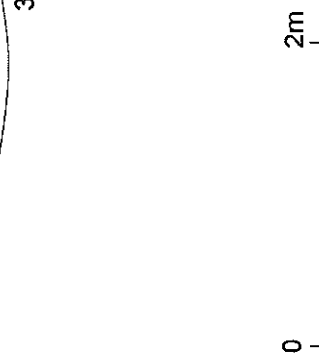


Fig. 10



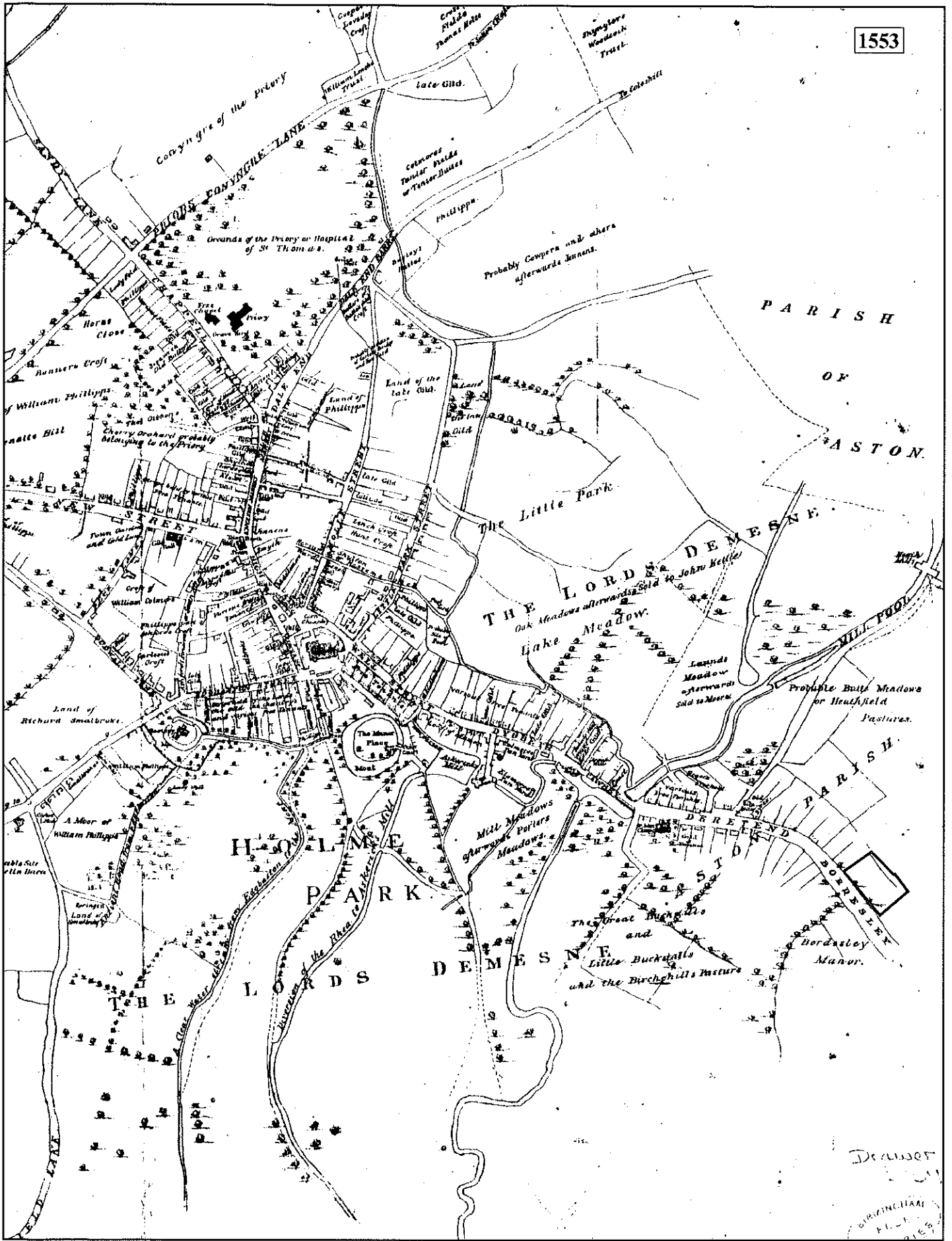
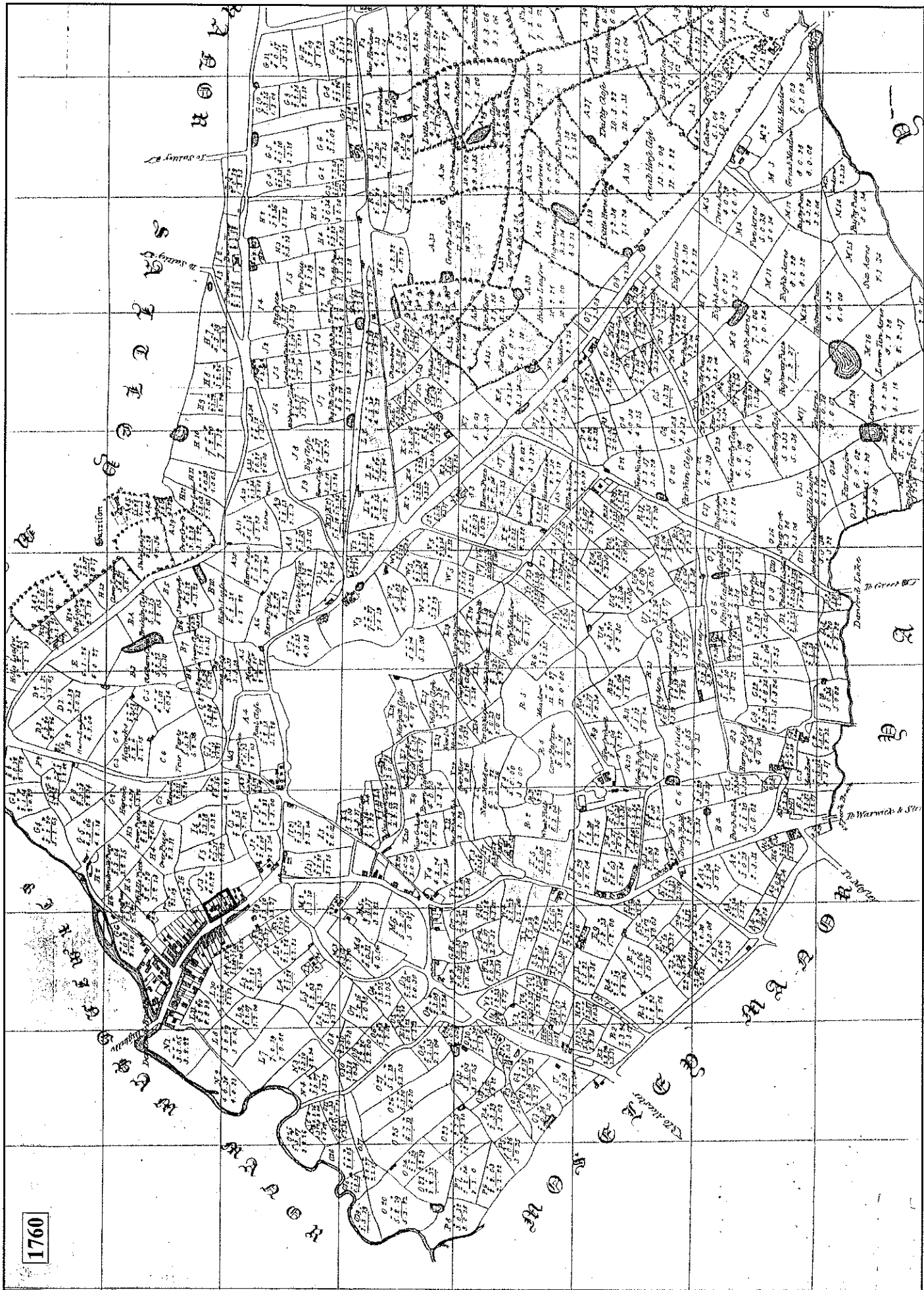


Fig.11



Fig.12



1760

Fig. 13



Fig. 15

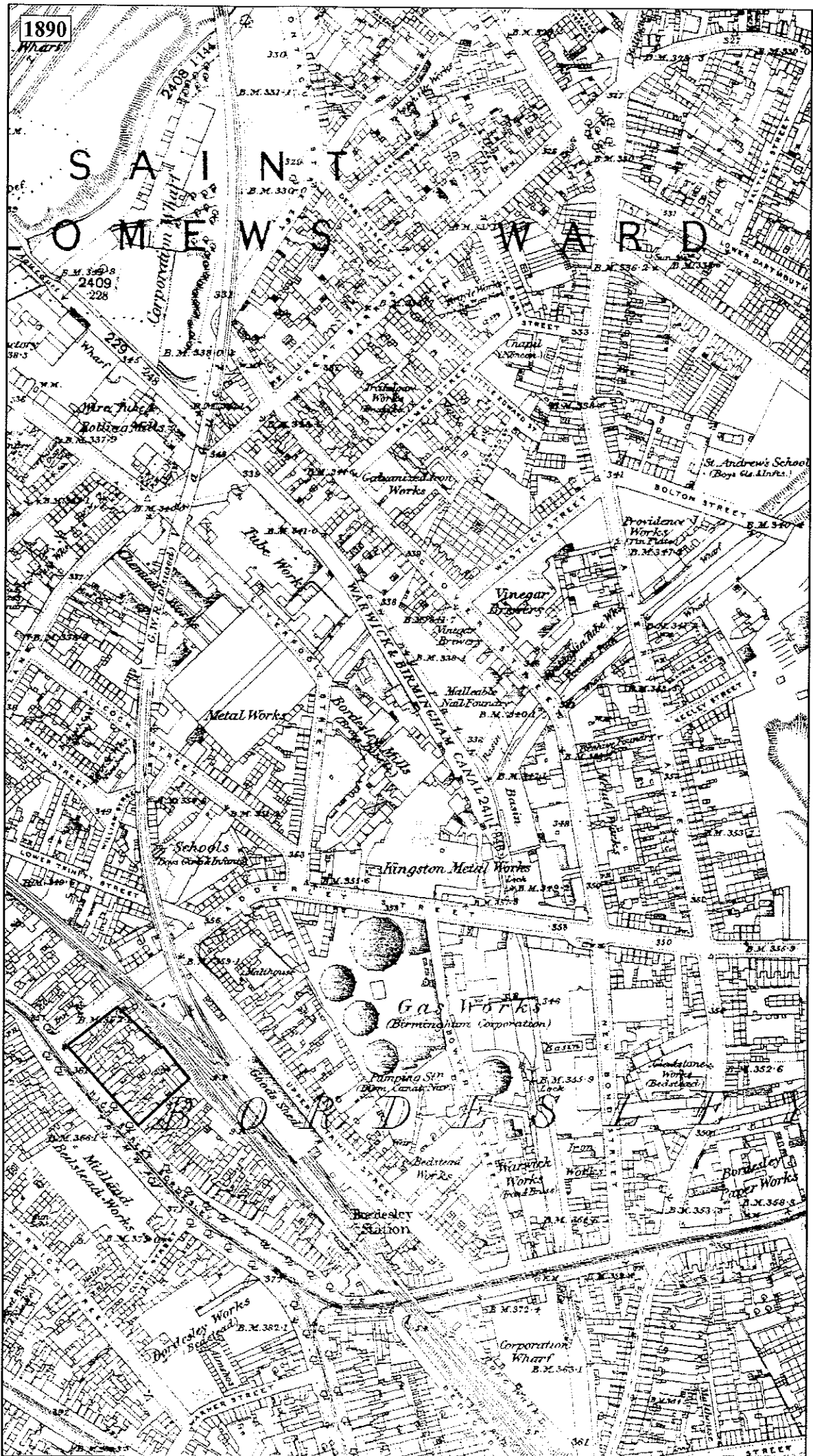


Fig. 16



Fig. 17



Fig.18

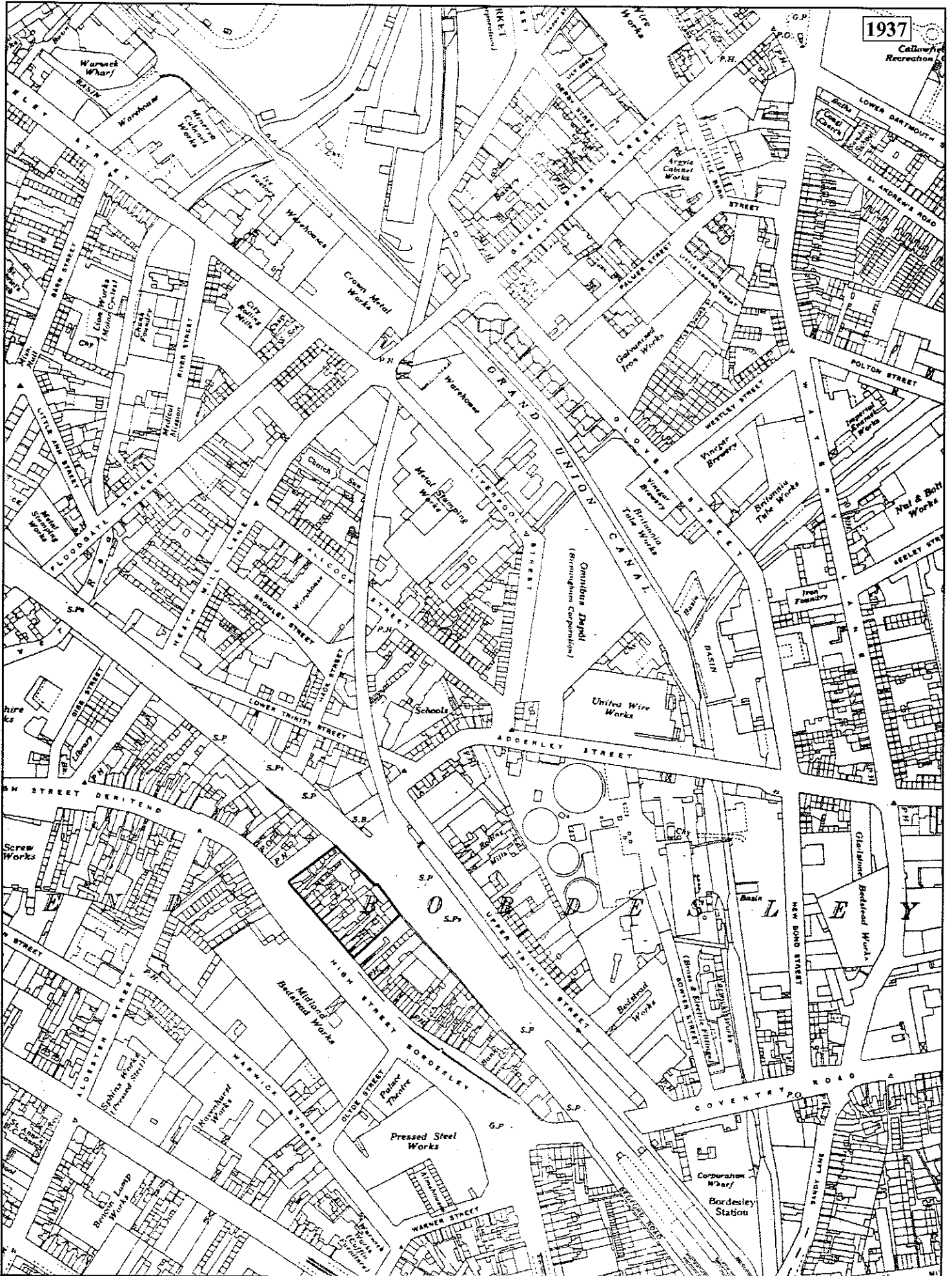


Fig.19

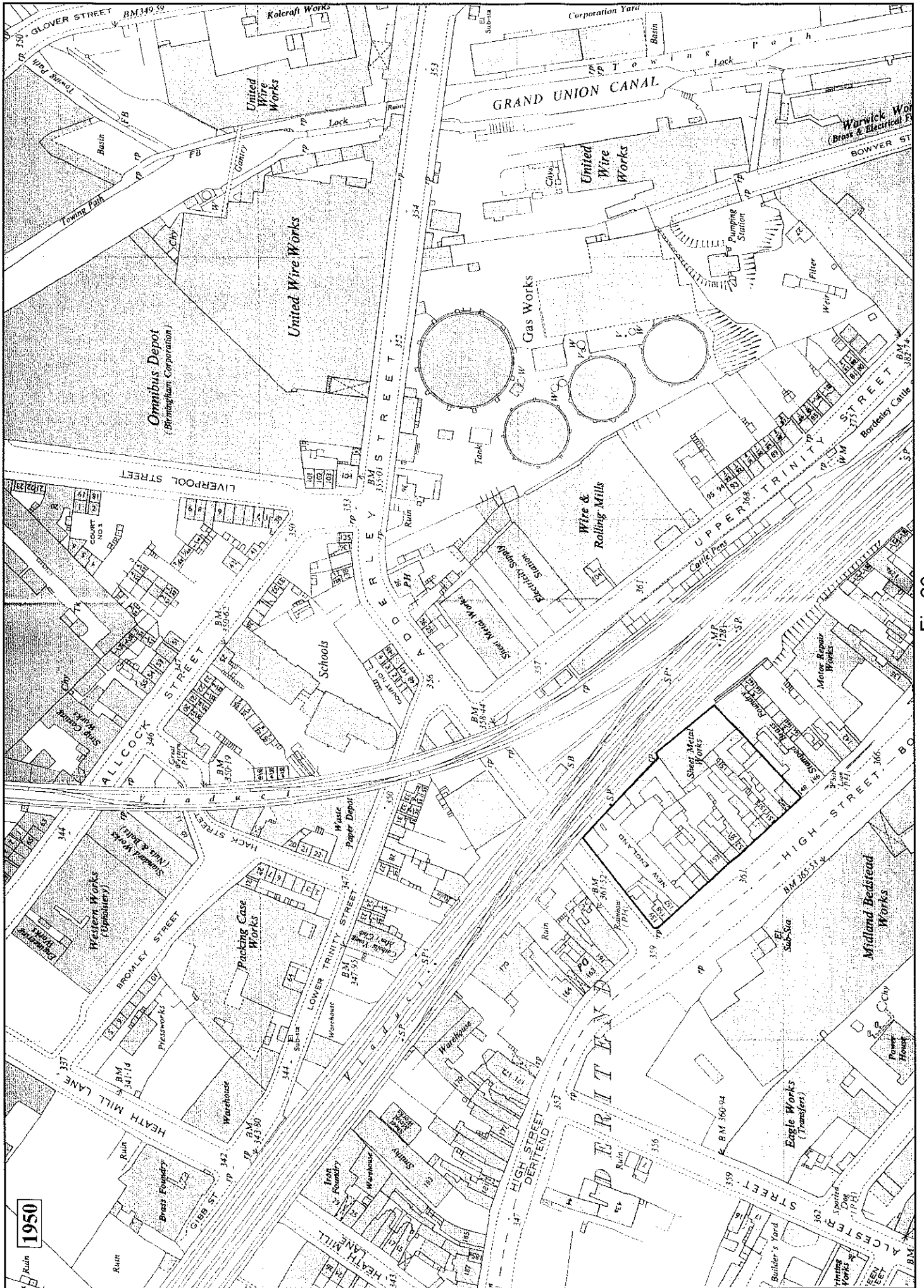


Fig.20