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**Historic Town-Plan Analysis and Archaeological Evaluation
of Manzoni Gardens,
Birmingham City Centre**

2000

by
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Summary

This report describes the results of historic town-plan analysis and archaeological evaluation of Manzoni Gardens and its surrounding area in Birmingham City Centre (centred on NGR SP 0720 8664). The work forms part of the second stage of assessment which has followed on from an earlier desk-based assessment produced by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in 1997 (OAU 1997).

Manzoni Gardens lie to the north of the important archaeological sites of the manorial moat, Parsonage Moat, Edgbaston Street and St. Martin's Church. Research and excavation have demonstrated that these sites date from the 12th century, whilst sites at Moor Street - to the east - date mainly from the 14th century. The laying out of Philip Street (later Philips Street) and Bell Street may represent two separate episodes of town development, dating to between the 12th and 14th century, probably preceding the insertion of Moor Street and Park Street. This would have been in response to the success and expansion of the market and trading facilities since the granting of its charter in 1166.

Analysis of the historical development of the Manzoni Gardens site suggests that it played an important role in Birmingham's earliest development. Subsequent archaeological evaluation of the site, by trial-trenching, demonstrated that the evidence relating to this role had been removed by groundworks associated with the 19th-century market hall and with the 1960s creation of the Bull Ring and its associated landscaped areas. The absence of any archaeological deposits earlier than the 18th century meant that Birmingham City Council did not require any further archaeological investigation to follow on from the evaluation.

1.0 Introduction

This report describes the results of historic town-plan analysis and archaeological evaluation of Manzoni Gardens and its surrounding area in Birmingham City Centre. The work was carried out by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit on behalf of Hammerson UK Properties plc and The Birmingham Alliance to provide archaeological information in advance of proposed development of the site.

The historic town-plan analysis forms part of the second stage of assessment which also includes field evaluation. It follows an earlier desk-based assessment produced by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in 1997 (OAU 1997).

The guidelines set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999) and in a guidance note

produced by Birmingham City Council (Hodder 1998) were followed, along with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999), a Brief prepared by Birmingham City Council (Hodder 2000) and a Specification prepared by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (Mould 2000). This evaluation conformed to Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Department of Environment 1990).

2.0 The Site and its Location (Figure 1 and Plate 1)

The site, which is known as Manzoni Gardens, is located within Birmingham City Centre (centred on NGR SP 0720 8664). It lies to the northwest of St. Martin's Church and to the southeast of New Street Station and is bounded by Smallbrook Queensway, St. Martin's Circus Queensway, a concrete structure formerly occupied by 'Mark One' retailers and the Bull Ring centre. The site consists of landscaped grassed areas with provision for seating.

3.0 Geology and Topography

Central Birmingham is situated on a narrow Keuper Sandstone ridge less than 0.5 km wide, which extends from the Lickey Hills in the southwest to Sutton Coldfield in the northeast (OS Solid Geology sheet 168). To the southeast of the ridge is an area of red Mercia Mudstone. The edge of the Rea Valley slopes down from the Bull Ring to the river, a tributary of the Tame, which at the bottom of Digbeth flows across a fault where water draining from the sandstone accumulates and issues as springs in the valley (VCH Warwicks, vii, 4-5). The drift geology mainly consists of scattered patches of sand and gravel, while deposits of alluvium have built up on the Rea Valley floor (OS Drift Geology sheet 168).

4.0 Archaeological Background

Salvage recording of the wholesale markets' foundation piles on the site of the Birmingham Moat in the 1970s by Lorna Watts was an important archaeological intervention within the city centre. The results demonstrated the survival of substantial ashlar-masonry walls of a 13th-century hall within the manorial complex, and the potential of waterlogged deposits for environmental analysis. It was also accompanied by detailed documentary and cartographic research, which highlighted the potential of a multi-disciplinary approach for the study of the town's past (Watts 1980).

This was not the first archaeological intervention within the City Centre. In the 1950s another salvage recording exercise was carried out during the widening of Deritend High Street near St. John's Chapel (Sherlock 1955). Sherlock observed what were probably the sandstone foundations of the medieval chapel, (which was rebuilt in brick in the 18th century), and found evidence suggesting pottery production in Deritend in the 13th and 14th centuries. Supporting evidence for medieval pottery

production in Deritend was later discovered during archaeological excavation of the back-plot of the Old Crown public house (Litherland *et al.* 1994). Two further salvage recording exercises were carried out in the 1980s on the site of the Bull Ring Trading Estate by BUFAU and the City Museum. These indicated extensive post-medieval levelling had occurred towards the rear of the site, while 18th century features and two possible medieval features were found near the frontage.

An archaeological and historical assessment of almost one third of the medieval town (Litherland *et al.* 1995) shed further light on our understanding of Birmingham's development. Subsequent assessments have built upon this report and the results of all of these surveys are included in the Town-Plan Analysis section below (Mould and Litherland 1995a and 1995b, Litherland and Mould 1997, Mould 1999).

Excavations elsewhere within the city centre, at Edgbaston Street, have identified the extensive remains of 13th to 14th-century tanning pits and settlement features (Mould forthcoming), whilst an evaluation at The Row Market recorded medieval remains between later cellars (Hovey 1999). On-going excavation at Moor Street has demonstrated an unbroken sequence of survival from the 12th century up to the present day. In addition, a watching brief on The Row has identified a surviving profile of the medieval manorial moat (Patrick *et al.* forthcoming).

The results of these more recent and on-going archaeological investigations at Edgbaston Street, the Row Market, The Row and Moor Street are also incorporated here.

5.0 The Historical Background

Holt gives a comprehensive account of Birmingham's historical background in Litherland *et al.* (1995). However, a brief summary is included here to provide context and to help gain an understanding of the historical development of Manzoni Gardens.

Holt has argued that the loss of whatever documentation was produced by the medieval administration of Birmingham has been largely responsible for a long-standing popular misconception that the town was then of little importance. Earlier urban historians, and particularly Conrad Gill, the author of the first volume of the official History of Birmingham published in 1952, were obsessed with the formalities of borough status as conferred by charters of liberties; as Birmingham never received such a charter from its medieval lords, this school of historians could not accept it as a proper town despite all the evidence that it was. Its market was legalised in 1166 by a charter from the crown, and subsequent events in the increasingly successful and emerging town are known from a small number of references in the state records.

Edgbaston Street and the southern side of the triangular market place around St. Martin's Church were thought to date from the first phase of the medieval town (Map 1) – an argument subsequently confirmed by excavation to the south of Edgbaston Street in 1999 - and were the setting for the houses of prosperous merchants and

craftsmen; immediately to the south were two moated sites, the manor house of the de Birmingham family and another moated site later occupied by the Rectory.

6.0 Historic Town-Plan Analysis

6.1 Introduction

This analysis is focused on the area defined by the Bull Ring Centre, Smallbrook Queensway, St. Martin's Circus Queensway and a concrete structure formerly occupied by 'Mark One' retailers (Figure 1). This represents Zone A from the earlier report (OAU 1997) and is referred to here as 'the Site'. Ordnance Survey maps were consulted as part of that report, and information relating to the site's development in the 20th century is only briefly touched upon here.

The results of historic town-plan analysis for Zone B are given in a separate report (BUFAU 2000).

6.2 Map Evidence (Appendix 1)

An extensive range of historical maps was examined, principally from the collections of the Archives and Local History Divisions of Birmingham Central Library. Map evidence was used in two main ways: firstly, to provide a bird's eye view of the general historic development of the Site, providing dates for the laying out of various streets; and secondly, to focus in more detail on the changing morphology of the Site and the properties within it.

The Westley map and prospect of Birmingham of 1731 and 1732 are the earliest direct cartographic evidence available; there is also a prospect by Buck drawn in 1753. Detailed map study becomes possible with a series of large-scale 1:528 plans produced by the borough surveyor Pigott Smith between 1850 and 1861. These maps depict individual properties and building plans in detail, and formed the basis of a series of rating maps compiled between 1869 and c.1890, although several sections of these later maps are not currently available. The Pigott Smith and 1889 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:500 map form the benchmark cartography for the present survey.

The Westley map of 1731 and the Bradford map of 1750 have been used as base plans for this analysis of the Site. Bradford has, in the past, been regarded as the more accurate of the two (Baker 1995). However, recent archaeological investigation at The Row has shown that Westley, not Bradford, is more accurate in his depiction of the location and morphology of the manorial moat (Patrick *et al.* forthcoming).

6.3 Historic Town-Plan Analysis for Birmingham

Baker has previously used the range of historic maps to follow the detailed physical development of Birmingham from the 1730s to the present day. He has also demonstrated how they can offer information on the circumstances in which those areas were developed and built up for the first time, in the period c.1160 to 1600 (Baker 1995 and 1999).

The plan of Birmingham revealed by the early cartography is that of a simple rural road pattern transformed by a succession of town-planning exercises, the earliest one probably dating from around the time of the market charter of 1166. This is the first known initiative to develop trading functions on what would become the triangular Bull Ring market place. The growth of the town took place by the successive development of land parcels along the old roads, some of which were undoubtedly specially provided with facilities to attract traders and artisans, and the provision of new roads, with new plots, laid out across the interstices of the old road network.

6.4 Plan Analysis of Edgbaston Street Area (Map 1)

This area, immediately to the south of the Site, saw some of the earliest urban activity in Birmingham. Edgbaston Street forms the base of the triangle of the Bull Ring market place, and carried traffic to and from the axial route represented by High Town. It provided a link between Dudley Street – which ran directly to Parsonage Moat – Worcester Street, St. Martin's Church, the manorial moat and High Town. Excavation has shown that the south side of Edgbaston Street was occupied by a series of plots with very distinctive characteristics. The plots lay sandwiched between the Parsonage Moat at the west end, and the de Birmingham's manorial moated site at the east end. The moats were important foci for settlement and were originally linked by a watercourse which formed the back boundary to the series of plots running up the slope to Edgbaston Street.

To the east of the Site, Park Street and Moor Street represent secondary growth, following the development of housing on the main frontages of the market place and the axial street. The Priory precinct was located at the northern extent of Dale End, a street which represented a continuation of the main north-south axial route through Digbeth, the Bull Ring and High Street, and which fed north from the triangular market-place. The founding of a Priory at the northern limit of the medieval town was in keeping with contemporary urban development (Cullum 1993).

6.5 Historic Town-Plan Analysis of Manzoni Gardens (Maps 1-5)

Westley's map of 1731 (Map 1) shows that the Site is defined by Bell Street, Worcester Street, Philip Street (later Philips Street) and High Town. Mercer/Spicer Street links High Town with Edgbaston Street along the western side of the churchyard. There are junctions with the Corn Market and Shambles and with Lea Lane which provides access from Edgbaston Street up to Bell Street.

Worcester Street, High Town, Mercer/Spicer Street and Corn Cheaping – all of which are aligned roughly north-south - are wide streets which would have carried traffic through the town. Bell Street and Philip Street - which are both roughly aligned east-west – are smaller and would probably have provided secondary links and service provision between the north-south routes.

The laying out of Philip Street and Bell Street may represent two separate episodes of town development. Whilst Philip Street slices neatly across from High Town to Worcester Street, Bell Street appears more generic, as it curves southwards to meet

Lea Lane. Bell Street may have first developed as a back lane to service the plots extending back from the northern side of Edgbaston Street and, as such, may represent the earlier phase of development.

Westley and Bradford show that all of the Site's street frontages are fully developed with courtyard areas to the rear. Two elongated alleys extend back from High Town to provide access to the rear of properties fronting onto Bell Street and Philip Street. Properties fronting onto Worcester Street have a separate courtyard arrangement. The spatial character of the Site's property boundaries contrasts with those within the Moor Street-Park Street-Corn Cheaping street block. Those within the Site are more characteristic of ribbon-development along an axial route, whilst those within the Moor Street block are more characteristic of a planned intervention.

There is little discernible change from Westley in 1731 to Bradford in 1750. The exceptions being the straightening of Bell Street to reflect the alignment of Philip Street, and Lea Lane becoming Lease Lane. Both maps show how the properties between Bell Street and Philip Street extend back from the market place. It is clear that these two streets owe their existence to the success and expansion of the market place as a trading facility. The absence of any ornamental gardens or cultivated land emphasises the pressure on land within this part of the town.

Hanson's map of 1778, Snape's map of 1779, Kempson's map of 1808 and a survey of the Earl of Dartmouth's land, prepared by Pigott Smith in 1828, show no change.

The Site was cleared and a new market hall was constructed and then opened in 1835. This interim stage is not captured by the map sources. Skipp (1983) puts the cost of construction at £100,000 and describes a Doric-style entrance from High Street leading into a hall with 600 stalls. A map dated 1840 (not illustrated) shows that two earlier structures which front onto High Street (formerly High Town) have been incorporated into the market infrastructure. Ackerman drew up his Panoramic View of Birmingham in 1847 (Map 2) and he depicts a two-storey market hall which covers the eastern two-thirds of the Site. It is labelled as 'St. John's Market'. There appears to be a central open area within the building footprint. However, this detail may not be architecturally accurate as none of the later Ordnance Survey maps shows such an arrangement.

The First Edition of the Ordnance Survey map, dated 1888 (Map 3), shows that the southernmost surviving structure from the 1840 clearance is a public house. This fronts onto High Street. The clearance of court housing and the subsequent insertion of New Street Station into the town plan, immediately to the west, appears to have had no impact on the Site. Philip Street has become Philips Street and this slight name adaptation continues to be used throughout the 20th-century mapping.

The 1905, 1912, 1927, 1940 and 1946 Ordnance Survey maps (not illustrated) show no change to the Site. The Market Hall was bombed during World War II, but continued to be used, minus its roof, into the 1960s. The fact that its groundplan is shown on the 1952 Ordnance Survey map (Map 4) is a reflection of this structural damage and it is the first time such detail is given for the market hall. There are four

rows of market stalls, three on the Philips Street side and one on the Bell Street side. Lavatories are also on the Bell Street side.

A more detailed 1952 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated) shows that the 19th-century structures, Numbers 102 and 104 High Street, still survive within the Market Hall infrastructure. The two rectangular spaces adjacent to Numbers 102 and 104 represent the former positions of two alley entrances which would have provided access to the rear of the properties.

The 1960s saw the construction of the new Bull Ring Centre and establishment of a new inner ring road. This had a significant impact on the Site. The 1960 Ordnance Survey map shows that the market hall has been shortened and the former Worcester Street entrance has been closed. By the 1969 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Map 5), the Site has been transformed into a landscaped area with two pools, known as 'Manzoni Gardens'. The gardens are accessed via subways and are encircled by St. Martin's Circus Ringway. This road system has replaced Bell Street and Philips Street. The historic axial route of the Digbeth/Deritend High Street which continued northwest as Bull Ring, High Street (here forming the eastern boundary of the Site) and then Dale End has been severed.

7.0 Archaeological Evaluation

7.1 Objective

The objective of this archaeological evaluation was to determine the likely presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and features within Manzoni Gardens. The evaluation also aimed to establish the extent, date and character of surviving archaeological deposits and to assess their quality and significance. In addition, the evaluation aimed to assess the extent to which any archaeological deposits had been damaged by the 19th-century market hall and by more recent building and demolition work, to provide information regarding the depth of archaeological deposits and the implications of the proposed development.

7.2 Method

Four trial-trenches were excavated. The concrete surfaces, grass, topsoil and modern overburden were mechanically removed with a 360° excavator, under archaeological supervision, to the top of any significant archaeological features and deposits, or to the top of the natural subsoil.

The instability of Trench 1 meant that some of the recording was carried out from the top of the trench.

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present, and contextual information was supplemented by scale drawings, plans, sections and photographs which, together with recovered artefacts, form the site archive. This is presently housed at Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit.

7.3 Results (Plate 2)

Measured plans and sections of Trenches 1-4 are stored within the site archive. They are not reproduced within this report due to the absence of surviving archaeological features.

Trenches 1A and 1B

Trench 1 was divided into two parts (Trench 1A and Trench 1B) to avoid an area of tree root activity.

Trench 1A

(2m x 25m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 1.40m)

The yellow-orange sand subsoil (1005) was recorded at a depth of 1.40m at the southwest end of Trench 1A. It was overlaid by a 0.55-0.70m-thick mid-grey sandy clay-silt layer (1004) which extended along the whole trench. This layer was very compacted and contained coal, brick and charcoal inclusions. It was overlaid by a thin layer of orange sandy-clay-silt (1003). This was partly overlaid by a layer of white sand and brown silt (1006) and partly by a layer of coal and coke (1002). Layer 1002 sealed 1006.

At the southwest end of Trench 1A, layers 1002, 1003, 1004 and 1006 were truncated by brick and concrete building foundations associated with an adjacent toilet block.

A layer of topsoil, ranging between 0.35 and 0.70m in depth, overlay 1002 within the areas of modern landscaping.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 1A.

Trench 1B

(2m x 22m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 1.70m)

The yellow-orange gravel-sand subsoil (1005) was recorded at a depth of 1.40-1.70m in Trench 1B. As in Trench 1A it was overlaid by a series of layers (1002, 1003, 1004 and 1006). These layers were truncated by a cellar and drainage cuts in the southwestern half of Trench 1B.

The brick-built cellar was filled with a sandy-clay-silt (1007) which was partly overlaid by a concrete slab surface and partly by turf.

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 1B.

Trench 2

(2m x 23m and 2m x 21m, aligned north-south and east-west, excavated to a depth of 0.80m)

The east-west arm of Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 0.80m. No archaeological features were recorded.

The north-south arm of Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 0.60-0.80m where the yellow-orange sand subsoil (2001) was exposed. This was overlaid by a 0.40m-thick orange-brown layer of compacted silty-clay-sand which contained brick and charcoal fragments (2002). Layer 2002 was cut by a series of drainage ditches, brick walls, concrete building foundations and by a brick-lined well (F200) which was recorded 2m from the northern end of Trench 2. The well was 1.10m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 1.30m. This did not represent the full depth of the well. It was filled with a mid grey-brown silty-clay-sand which had a high percentage of brick and tile fragments (2003).

A 0.30-0.40m thick layer of topsoil (2000) overlaid layer 2002 and sealed all of the modern features.

Artefacts: F200: 2 post-medieval pottery sherds, 1 glass vessel fragment, 4 clay pipe stem fragments, 1 animal bone fragment, 2 oyster shells.

Trench 3

(2m x 25m, aligned east-west, excavated to a depth of 1.40m)

The yellow-orange sand subsoil (3000) was recorded at a depth of 0.40m at the eastern end of the trench. A machine-excavated sondage was excavated through the subsoil at the western end of the trench, to a depth of 1.40m.

The subsoil in the eastern half of the trench was cut by four post-medieval features: a pit (F300), two wells (F301 and F303) and a drain (F302). No features were identified in the western half of Trench 3.

The pit (F300) was a circular in plan, with vertical sides and a flatish base. It extended beyond the northern edge of the trench and was filled with a dark-grey silty-sand (3002), containing brick, mortar and charcoal flecks. Feature F300 had been truncated to the north by a modern drain cut (F302).

A circular cut for a well (F303) was located immediately to the east of F300. It measured 1.22m in diameter, had vertical sides and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m. This depth did not represent the bottom of the well. The well was filled with a dark-grey silty-sand (3006).

A second well (F301) was located 2.5m further east. This feature was brick-lined, and measured 0.96m in diameter. It was excavated to a depth of 1.30m – again, this

did not represent the full depth of the well. The well was filled with a reddish-brown silty-clay-sand matrix (3004).

All four features were sealed by a 0.50m-deep layer of loose brown silty-sand topsoil (3000).

Artefacts: 3002, F300: 1 medieval pottery sherd, 34 post-medieval pottery sherds, 11 tile fragments, 17 clay pipe fragments with two bowls, 1 iron and 1 glass fragment, 276g animal bone, 45g oyster shell.

3004 F302: 1 post-medieval pottery sherd.

3006 F303: 91 post-medieval pottery sherds, 38 clay pipe fragments with 6 bowls, 9 tile fragments, 4 plaster fragments, 3 copper artefacts, 1 lead artefact, 1 piece of slag, 6 glass bottle fragments, 255g animal bone, 41 shells.

Trench 4

(2m x 15m, aligned northeast-southwest, excavated to a depth of 1.30m)

The yellow-orange sand subsoil (4001) was recorded at a depth of 0.50m at the northeastern end of the trench where it was overlaid by a concrete ground surface (4004).

At the southwestern end of Trench 4 the subsoil (4001) was recorded at a depth of 1.30m. It was overlaid by a 0.70m-thick layer of pink clay (4002) which was, in turn, overlaid by a 0.10-0.40m thick layer of orange sand and brick fragments (4003). Layer 4003 was sealed by 0.30-0.40m of topsoil (4000).

Artefacts: No artefacts were recovered from Trench 4.

8.0 Discussion and Assessment of the Historical Development and Archaeological Remains of Manzoni Gardens

The historic development of Manzoni Gardens should be seen against Baker's framework of a rural road pattern which was transformed by a succession of town-planning exercises. Baker has suggested that the earliest planned exercises would have taken place on the main frontages of the market place, such as High Town (Baker 1995, 1999). This was because the success and expansion of the market and trading facilities was accompanied by a demand for increased space for house-plots, markets and industrial activity (Holt 1995). This demand resulted in a number of new streets being inserted into the pre-existing urban framework. The insertion of Bell Street and Philip Street (later Philips Street) is likely to represent two such exercises. These streets connect one axial route - Worcester Street - with another - High Town - which leads from Digbeth/Deritend to Dale End and the site of the medieval Priory precinct. A connection between Bell Street and Lea Lane provides access to the

equally important and busy Edgbaston Street. The insertion of Bell Street and Philip Street into the town-plan may have cut through earlier plots which had lined the High Town frontage.

It is not possible to precisely date the creation of Bell Street and Philip Street. It is only possible to say that it is likely to have occurred between the 12th and 14th centuries, and that it probably preceded the insertion of Moor Street and Park Street which has been dated, by excavation, to the 14th century.

Analysis of the historical development of the Manzoni Gardens site suggests that it played an important role in Birmingham's earliest development. Subsequent archaeological evaluation of the site, by trial-trenching, demonstrated that the evidence relating to this role had been removed by groundworks associated with the 19th-century market hall and with the 1960s creation of the Bull Ring and its associated landscaped areas.

The three wells and a cellar (Trenches 1B, 2 and 3) are likely to pre-date the construction of the 19th-century Market Hall. By overlaying the trench locations onto the 1952 Ordnance Survey map it can be shown that the position of the wells and cellar conflicts with that of the market stalls. However, by overlying the trench location plan onto a scaled version of Westley's 1731 map, it is clear that all three wells are located within a courtyard or open alley and that the cellar coincides with a structure extending back from Philip Street, as it was then known. The absence of any archaeological deposits earlier than the 18th century meant that Birmingham City Council did not require any further archaeological investigation to follow on from the evaluation.

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10.0 Acknowledgements

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commenting on the text. The evaluation was supervised by Bob Burrows, with the assistance of John Halsted, Philip Mann, Chris Patrick and Ellie Ramsey. Catharine Mould carried out the historic town-plan analysis and monitored the fieldwork for BUFAU. The report was written by Bob Burrows and Catharine Mould, and was edited by Iain Ferris. Illustrations were prepared by Nigel Dodds and plates by Edward Newton and Graham Norrie.

Appendix 1: Catalogue of Map Sources Consulted
(arranged alphabetically)

Ackerman's Panoramic View of Birmingham, 1847.
Bickley and Hill, Conjectural Map of 1553.
Birmingham City Council map of Inner Ring Road, 1946.
Bradford map of 1751.
Hanson's map of 1778 and 1781.
Hutton's South View of Birmingham (1793).
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Plan of Birmingham, 1795.
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Snape map of 1779.
Tallis World Atlas of 1851.
Tithe map of the Parish of St. Martin, St. Thomas and All Saints in Birmingham, 1845-8.
Westley map of 1731.
Westley's east prospect of Birmingham of 1732.

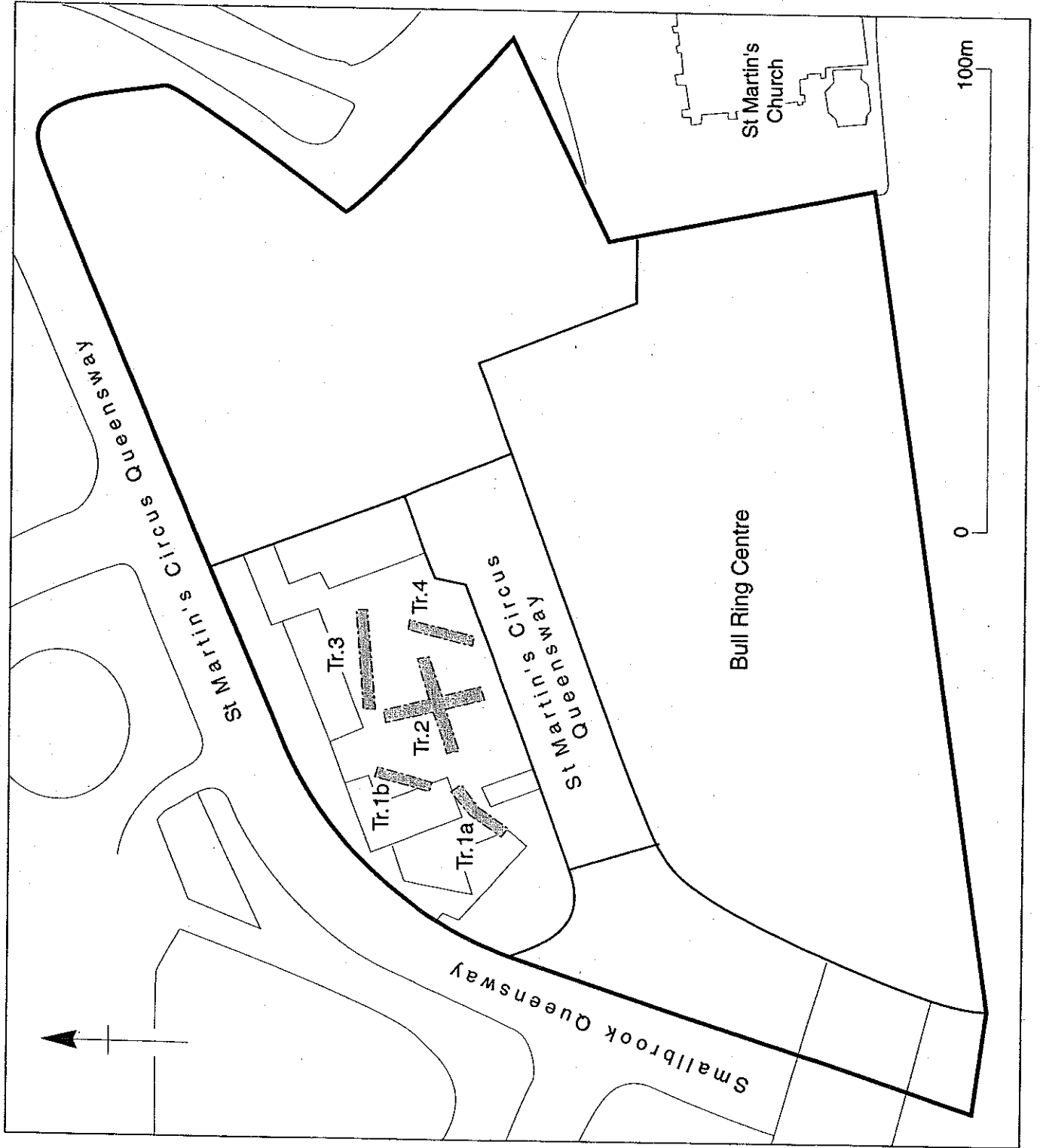
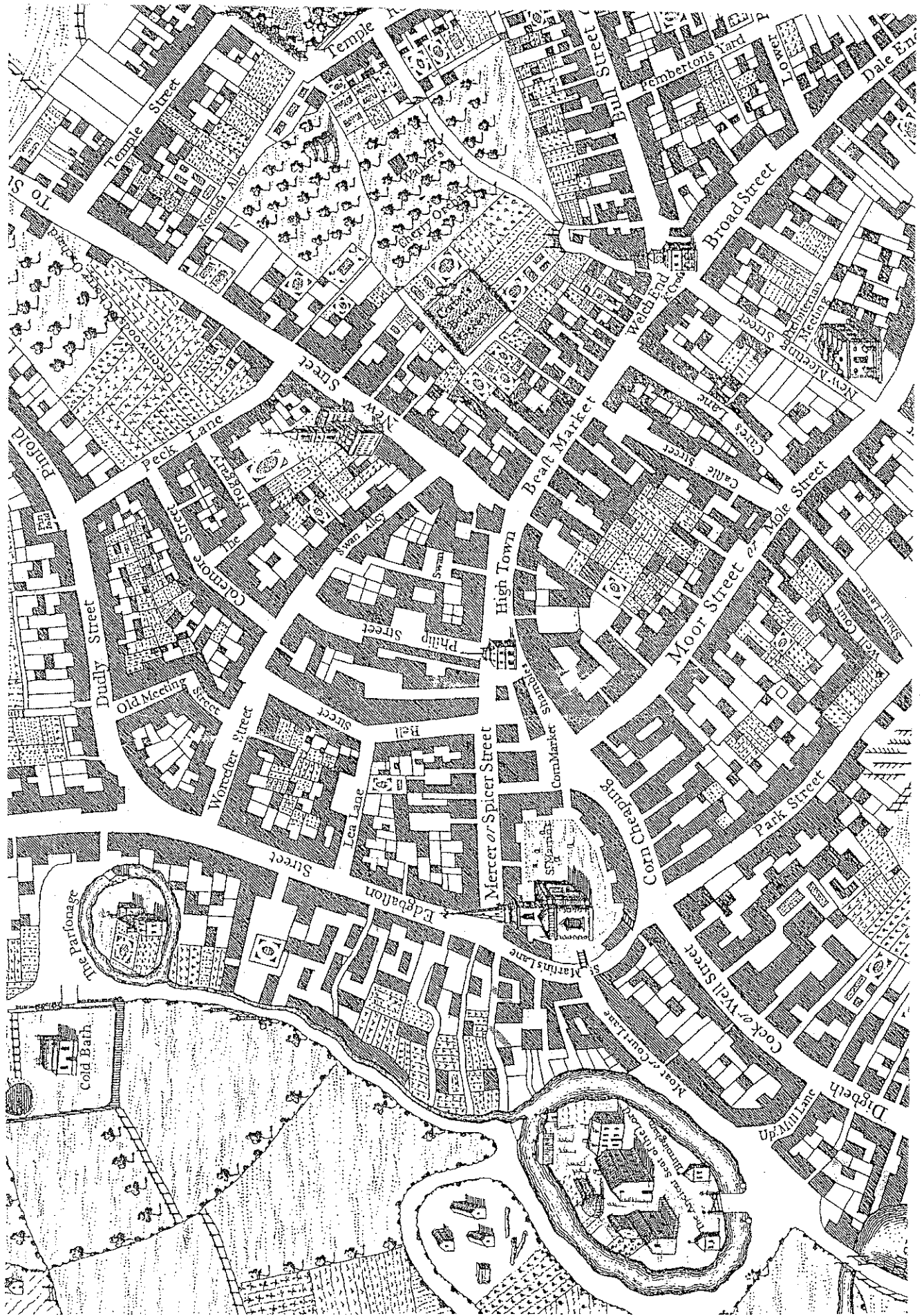
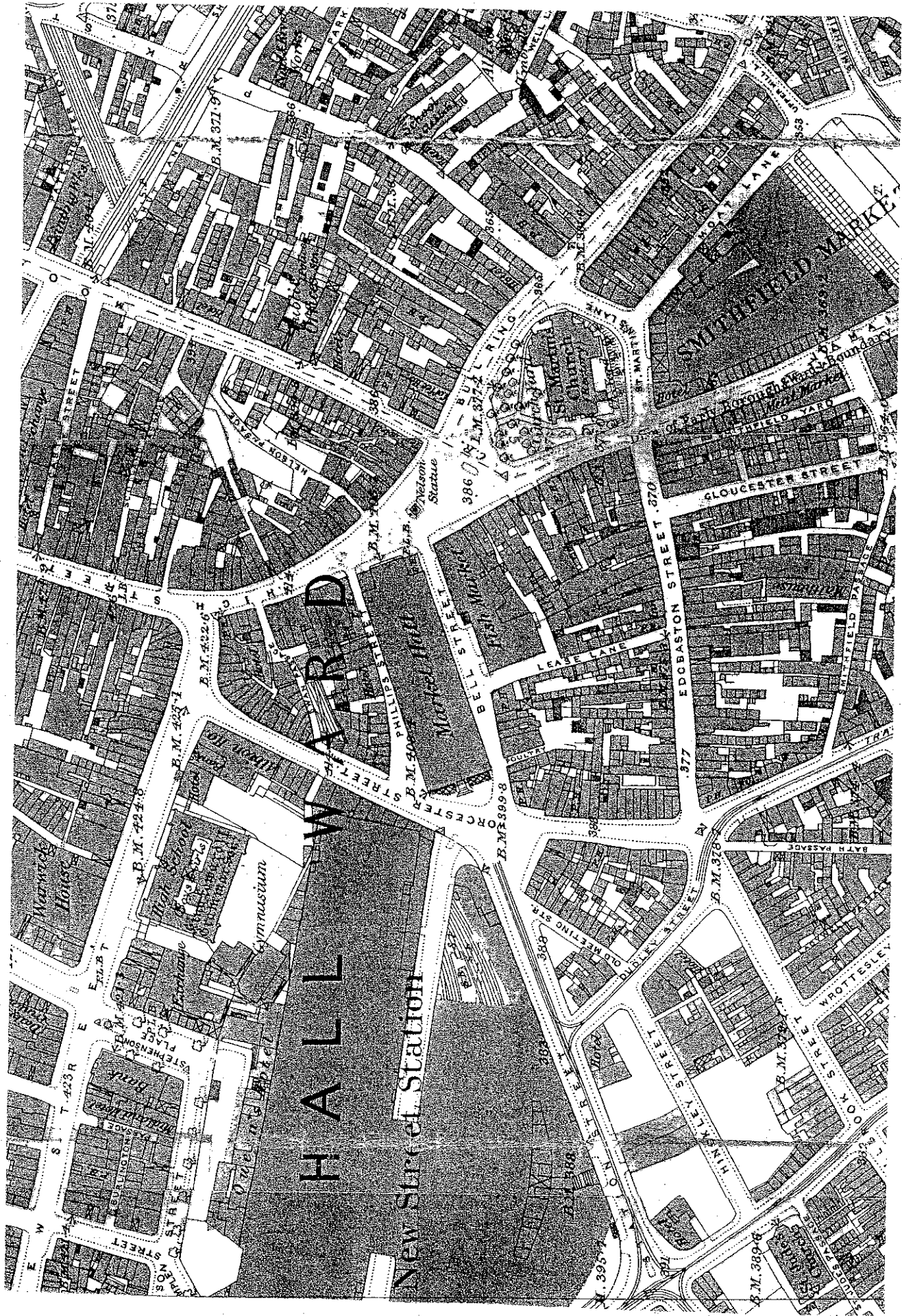


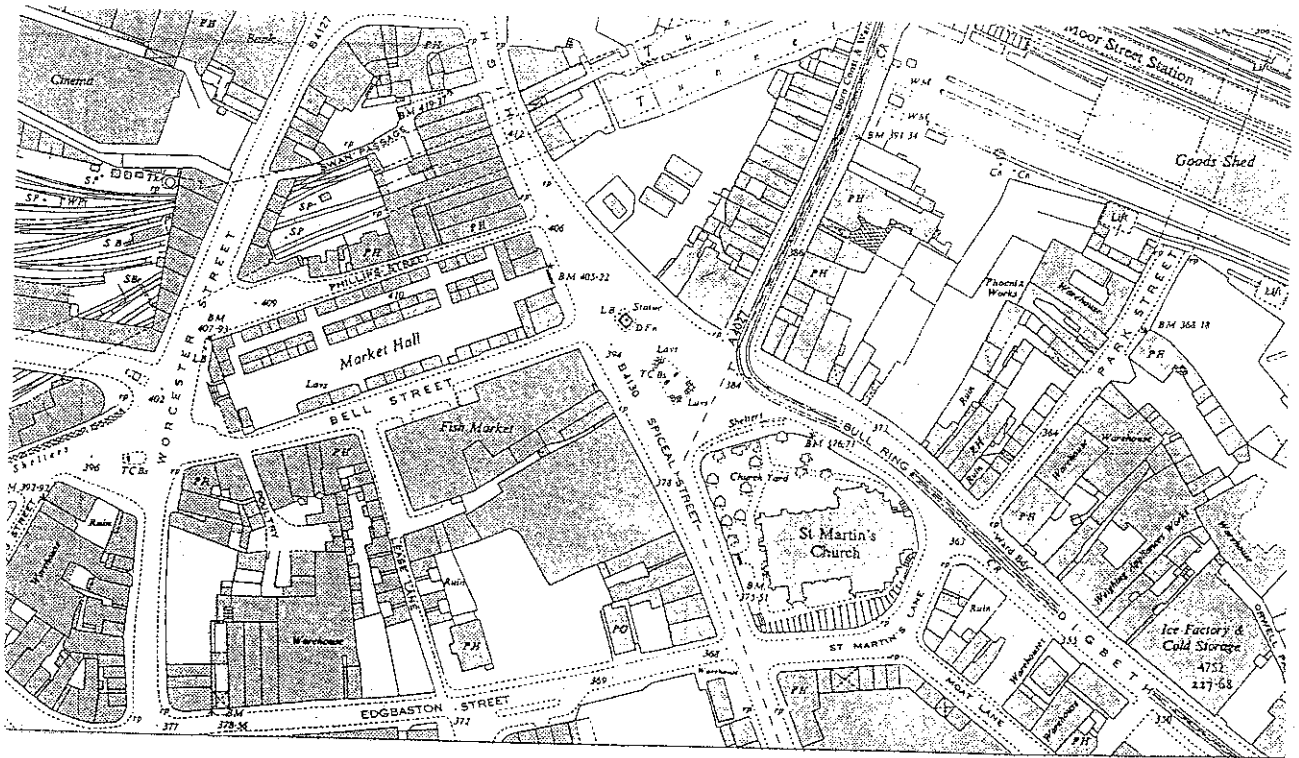
Figure 1



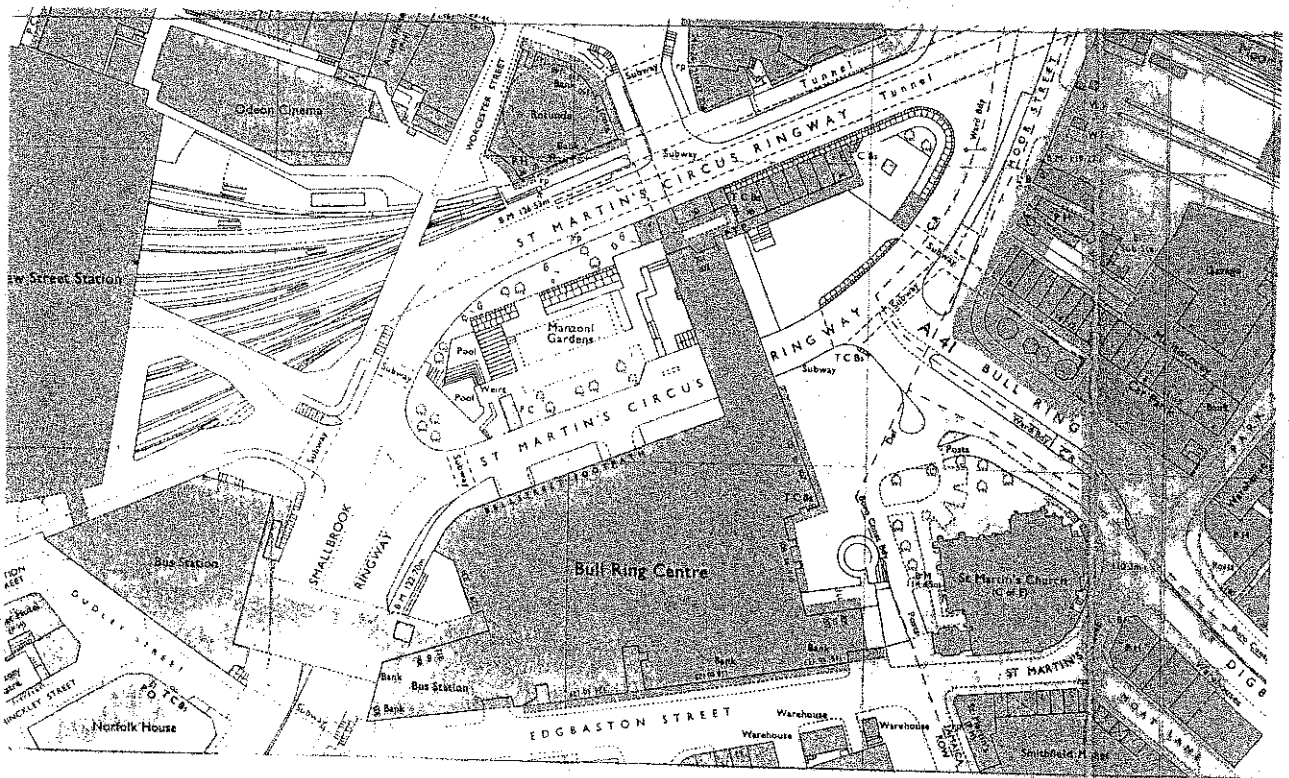
Map 1



Map 3



Map 4



Map 5

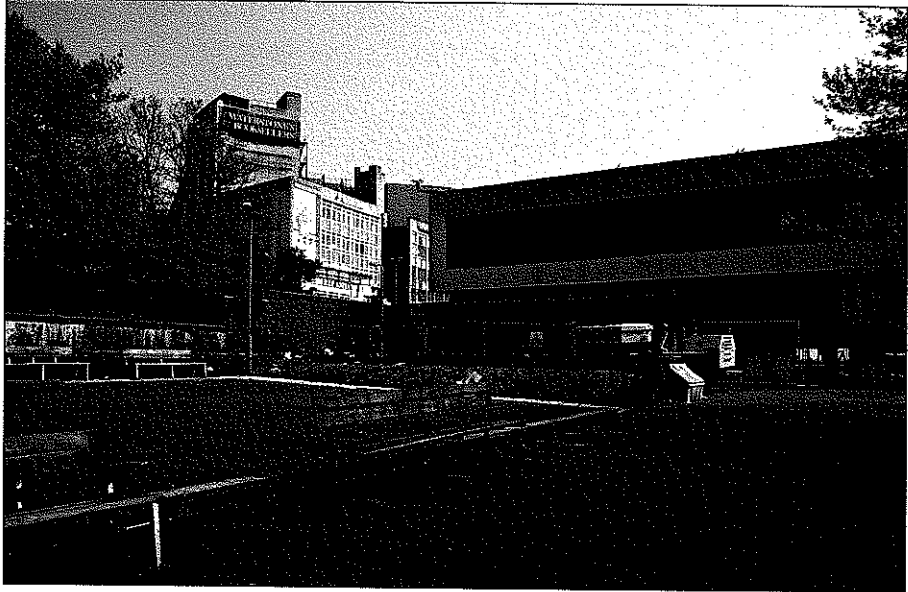


Plate 1

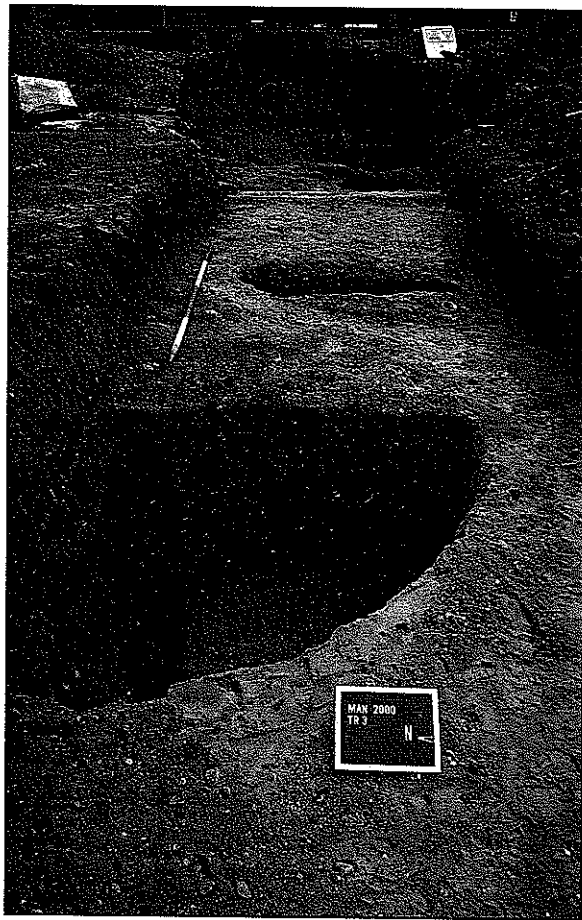


Plate 2