

Archaeological Watching Brief at Exchange Square, Birmingham



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Contents

Summary

1

Report

1 Background.....	2
1.1 Reasons for the project	2
2 Aims.....	2
3 Methods.....	2
3.1 Personnel.....	2
3.2 Documentary research	2
3.3 List of sources consulted	2
3.4 Fieldwork strategy	3
3.5 Structural analysis	3
3.6 Artefact methodology, by Jane Evans	3
3.6.1 Recovery policy	3
3.6.2 Method of analysis	4
3.6.3 Discard policy	4
3.7 Environmental archaeology methodology.....	4
3.7.1 Sampling policy.....	4
3.8 Statement of confidence in the methods and results	4
4 The application site	4
4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context.....	4
4.2 Current land-use	4
5 Structural analysis.....	4
5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits	5
5.1.2 Phase 2: 1900-1960.....	5
5.1.3 Phase 3: Modern	7
5.2 Artefactual analysis, by Jane Evans	7
6 Recommendations.....	8
6.1 Further analysis and reporting	8
7 Synthesis	8
7.1 1889.....	8
7.2 1889-1931	9
7.3 1931-1959.....	9
7.4 Modern.....	10
8 Publication summary	10
9 Acknowledgements	10
10 Bibliography	10

Archaeological watching Brief at Exchange Square, Birmingham

Andrew Mann

With contributions by C Jane Evans

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Exchange Square, Birmingham (NGR SP 07473 87124). It was undertaken on behalf of Sir Robert McAlpine Ltd, who intend to construct a mixed use development at Masshouse Plot 7, for which a planning application has been approved (ref 2014/06135/PA and 2016/06135/PA). The majority of the site had been heavily truncated by the construction and demolition of an elevated roadway (Masshouse Circus) that once crossed the development area. Archaeological features, mostly brick walls and cellars of late 19th and early 20th century date, survived to the north east of the former Masshouse Circus which had belonged to the industrial buildings and factories that once occupied the development site. These mostly comprised elements of the former pork processing plant belonging to Marsh and Baxter Ltd, Morley and Newey glass and lead works and to Gaskell and Chambers bar fitters.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Exchange Square, Birmingham (NGR SP 07473 87124) (Figure 1). It was commissioned by John Aberra of Sir Robert McAlpine Ltd who intend to construct a mixed use development at Masshouse Plot 7, Exchange Square Birmingham. Planning permission has been granted for the development, however elements of this permission (ref 2014/06135/PA and 2016/06135/PA) have been granted subject to conditions including a programme of archaeological works, the results of which are reported on here.

The proposed development site was considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application. Namely street frontages of 18th century date along Dale End road. The project conforms to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology produced (WA 2016). The project also conforms to *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a).

2 Aims

The aims of the watching brief are to observe and record archaeological deposits, and to determine their extent, state of preservation, date and type, as far as reasonably possible within the constraints of the Client's groundworks.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was led by Andrew Mann (BA (hons.), Graham Arnold (BA (hons.), MSc), Timothy Cornah (BA (hons.), MSc) and Peter Lovett (BSc (hons.)) who have all been practicing archaeology for over 10 years. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers (BA (hons.); MSc), Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc (hons.); Jane Evans (BA, MA, MClfA) contributed the finds report.

3.2 Documentary research

An Environmental Study of the site, including the results of a HER search, was carried out in 2007 which included an Archaeology and Cultural Heritage chapter (Chapter 11, GVA Grimley 2007). The study area included the entire block of land bounded by James Watt Queensway, The Priory Queensway and Dale Street, although the current application only relates to the northern part of this site.

Unfortunately historical maps predating the 1973/74 OS map (Figure 11.8, GVA Grimley 2007) were wrongly positioned and scaled during the analysis carried out by GVA Grimley (Figure 2) and the map regression analysis presented (Figures 11.3-11.7, GVA Grimley 2007) does not relate to the development site.

The correct site location encompassed a much larger area and had a more industrial character bounded by Chapel Street to the north, Jennings Row to the east and Dale end to the west (Figure 2).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

Plan of Birmingham c.1553

Plan of Birmingham 1731, by W. Westley

Plan of Birmingham 1778, surveyed by Thos. Hanson

1887-88 OS map (Warwickshire Sheet XIV.5, 1:2500)

1890 OS map (Warwickshire Sheet XIV.5, 1:2500)

1905 OS map (Warwickshire Sheet XIV.5, 1:2500)

1973/74 OS map.

Chas E Goad Limited, Fire Insurance maps of Birmingham sheet 1, 1889, 1931 and 1937 (1:480 (1 inch to 40 feet))

Aerial photographs

- Google earth images 2017, 2016, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2003, 2001, 1999, 1945 accessed 7-3-2017.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2016).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 6th and 26th January 2017.

An area amounting to just over 4933m² in area, was monitored over the site area of 6418 m² representing a sample of 77%. The location of the monitored area is indicated in Figure 3. Two areas of the site were stripped by the demolition contractors without archaeological supervision as Worcestershire Archaeology was not contacted when ground works initially started.

The largest of these areas was located along the north western boundary of the site. However during further ground works in this area, subsequent to demolition, no archaeological remains were visible in the exposed section along the site boundary. Very large concrete walls, c.0.80m wide and c. 3m deep were however present in the northern corner of the site. These originally formed part of the Masshouse Circus that once crossed the site, the outline of which can be seen in Figure 3. The size of the walls and area covered by the Masshouse Circus suggest that it would have truncated any earlier archaeological remains.

The second unmonitored area was to the north eastern corner and is thought to have contained a post-medieval culvert which had been partially recorded to the west. The demolition contractors suggested that this culvert had once run through the unmonitored area, but its route and true length were not established.

When under archaeological supervision deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothed bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). On completion of excavation, the recorded structures were demolished and crushed on site by the demolition contractors.

3.5 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.6 Artefact methodology, by Jane Evans

The finds work reported here conforms with the following guidance: for finds work by ClfA (2014b), for archive creation by AAF (2011) and for museum deposition by SMA (1993).

3.6.1 Recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

3.6.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for the single context producing finds. All information was recorded on a *pro forma* Access database table. There were no artefacts from environmental samples.

3.6.3 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material could be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified
- post-medieval material, and;
- generally where material has been specifically assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

3.7 Environmental archaeology methodology

3.7.1 Sampling policy

Sampling is undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012), however no suitable deposits were identified that were suitable for sampling and analysis.

3.8 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a moderate degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved despite the areas of the site being cleared without archaeological supervision. It is likely that the former elevated road that once crossed the site will have truncated the majority of the remains in unmonitored parts of the site.

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The site slopes down from west to east, with ground levels of 124.39m AOD at the west end and 119.79 m at the east. The city of Birmingham is predominantly built on the Middle Pleistocene glacial sequence. Within the immediate environs of the site, the geological sandstone (Wildmoor Sandstone Formation) is overlain by a Middle Pleistocene glacial sequence of sands and gravels, related to fluvial and fluvio-glacial river deposits.

There are no recorded archaeological sites or Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the site and there is little local evidence for archaeological remains prior to the medieval period. The mapping evidence suggests that the site was open ground in the 16th Century but was built up by the early 18th Century and remained so until the 1960s when the buildings were demolished to make way for Masshouse Circus. The Desk Based Assessment (GVA Grimley 2007) concluded that there was low potential for medieval remains and low-moderate potential for post-medieval remains on the site and although the pre 1974 cartographic basis of this study was not accurate.

4.2 Current land-use

Prior to construction works the site was a car park.

5 Structural analysis

The site, monitored areas and features recorded are shown in Figs 4-7.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Natural deposits, soft, yellow and orange sands (110 and 152) were observed across most of the investigated area. Across the majority of the site these were overlain by landscaping layers and tarmac of the former car park. To the south-east these layers were up to 0.80m thick, and lay directly on the natural, indicating that the site had been cleared and levelled during the construction of the elevated road and after its demolition for the construction of the car park (Plate 1).

5.1.2 Phase 2: 1900-1960

All of the archaeological features identified on site were of late post medieval or modern date. The majority of these features were located towards the north east of the site. Here a number of cellars had survived demolition and the landscaping of the area prior to the construction of the Masshouse Circus (c.1960s) and following its subsequent demolition (c.2002). Very few above ground level structures were identified and the majority of structural remains were either foundations or cellars.

In the south east corner of the site a small area of floor surface survived at c. 118.20m AOD (Figure 4, Plates 2 and 3). The concrete floor surface (124) was between 10-15cm thick and lay directly on the natural sands (152) and abutted a brick wall (126) to the south. Wall (126) was only 3.09m long, 0.33 wide and a minimum of 0.50m deep and had been considerably truncated. It is likely to have originally extended to the north east, but had been cut by a modern concrete pillar associated with Masshouse Circus. The brick wall (126) was of English bond, but had been faced to the west with a single brick stretcher bond. The bricks were 23 x 11 x 7 cm in size and had been bonded with light brown cement mortar.

Wall (126) was abutted to the west by another wall (128) which was only partially visible beneath the concrete floor (124) which appeared to form a render over the wall, preserving the individual shape of the bricks below. It is believed this was constructed to form a trench to contain a wheel pit (129), which was visible in the middle of the concrete floor. The wheel pit (129) was 1.50m long, 0.55m wide and 0.28m deep with 45° concave sides and a flat base. In the wheel pit and across much of the concrete floor was a thin layer of dark greyish blue silty clay containing frequent mineral concretions (153) that is thought to have been deposited in wet conditions.

Two vertical metal rods in the concrete floor are believed to have been anchor points for a machine to the north west of the wheel pit. The latter is likely to have contained a fly wheel associated with a steam engine or perhaps a grinding wheel, either of which could have used water during use.

Two other isolated brick foundations were also seen in the more truncated parts of the site. The first (wall 119) was located c.16 m to the west of the wheel pit and the other (147) c. 56m to the north (Figure 4). Wall (119) had been heavily truncated by surrounding concrete pillars and only a 4m length survived (Plate 4). This wall, probably the corner of a building or entrance to a building, was 0.60m wide and 0.70m thick of English Garden Wall bond. The bricks measured 23.5 x 11 x 8 cm and had been bonded with a pale brown cement mortar, overlying a concrete foundation. On their upper surface a slate tile damp proof membrane had been laid. Wall (147) was only partially exposed during demolition and was constructed using modern frogged bricks measuring 21 x 11 x 7 cm. bonded with a light grey, cement mortar. It ran for c.15m and was 0.25m thick.

Five other building foundations were exposed, but these were slightly better preserved and appeared to form buildings or elements of building footprints. These were all located towards the north east of the site and can be seen in Figures 4, 5 and 6).

Building 5

This building was located towards the middle of the site and butted wall (108) of Building 4, but had been heavily truncated by landscaping for the car park (Figures 4, 5 and 6). It consisted of three walls (106, 122 and 154) made from modern frogged bricks stamped 'L B C, PHORPES, No 11', Phorpes having been made between 1910 and 1974. The bricks measured 23.5 x 11.25 x 7.5 cm (9.5 x 4.5 x 3 inches) and had been bonded with pale brown cement mortar in an English Cross

bond. The wall lay on a concrete foundation around 0.40m thick. A number of H-shaped vertical steels had been incorporated into the wall, suggesting it had an industrial function.

It was not possible to establish a fuller plan of the building but it appears to would have been c.12.0m wide with a 5.0m wide entrance on the south east corner of the building.

Building 3

Building 4 was aligned north east to south west between Buildings 2 and 5 (Figures 5 and 6). It was constructed from 3 walls around 0.60m thick (105, 108 and 109). It had been heavily truncated by a concrete wall that had formed part of Masshouse Circus. The walls of the building used red machine made, unfrogged bricks measuring 22.5 x 11.25 x 7.5 cm (9 x 4.5 x 3 inches) bonded with pale brown cement mortar. The northern and western sides of the building had been heavily truncated by cement pillars for the former elevated road but the remaining walls suggest the building was at least 13.50m long and 12.0m wide. It appears to have been split into two rooms with the southern room containing an engineering brick floor (104) a minimum of 5.0m x 5.20m in area. This was accessed through a 2.0m wide door way between walls (108) and (105) (Plate 5).

Building 4

Building 4 was the northern most building to be recorded. Only the north eastern end of the structure survived, which abutted Buildings 1 and 2 (Figures 5 and 6). It consisted a brick wall (150) aligned north west to south east, constructed of red, machine made, unfrogged, bricks measuring 22.5 x 11.25 x 7.5 cm (9 x 4.5 x 3 inches) and bonded with cement mortar (Plate 6). The internal core of the wall, which was also of brick had been faced with a single brick thick stretcher bond on both the external (north) and internal (south) sides of the wall. No associated floor surface survived, however three internal brick buttresses (151), 1.5 x1.5m in size abutted the wall.

To the south east were Buildings 1 and 2 which were the better preserved structures on site as they each contained a subterranean floor levels.

Building 2

Building 2 was aligned north east to south west between Buildings 1 and 3 and appears to be the earliest building on site, having been abutted by Buildings 1, 3 and 4. The building was 15m long and 6.30m wide (internal) and its walls (155) and (156) were very wide (c. 0.95m) but poorly constructed. These were made using both blue engineering bricks and red house bricks in a very coarse English Bond with light brown coarse cement mortar. It is thought that as the walls were subterranean and not visible, or were going to be faced with ceramic bricks, little time was spent creating a smooth face. The size of the foundations would also indicate that the building was a number of storeys high.

On the south eastern end of the building a bay protruded c. 2.50m out from the wall (Plate 7, Figures 5 and 6). As this level of the building was subterranean it may have acted as a light well or supported bay windows above on the upper floors. Internally at the north western end there were steps up to the ground floor and a door through to Building 1. A concrete floor had been laid in the building and the lower 30cm of the walls had been rendered and painted. Above the wall had been covered with ceramic faced bricks (22.5 x 11 x 8 cm), the lower 104cm in brown and the upper 90cm white (Plate 8).

Building 1

Building 1 was located to the northern boundary of the site and was c. 18.0m long and 10.0m wide. Most of the eastern wall had been removed prior to investigation, but external walls (142), (145) and (155) survived. Walls (142) and (145) were constructed from machine made, unfrogged bricks, measuring 23 x 10.5 x 7.5 cm, bonded with a coarse cement mortar in an English Bond. The walls of this building appeared to butt Building 2 and wall (156) acted as a party wall between the two

buildings. The dividing wall (156) between the two buildings had been faced ceramic (white) bricks of the same type used inside Building 2 (Plate 9), while the remaining walls (142) and (145) were either whitewashed or cement rendered.

Internally the building appears to have been subdivided into four rooms, using a brick wall (140) that was constructed of machine-made red bricks, 23.5 x 11.25 x 7.5 cm (9.5 x 4.5 x 3 inches) bonded with a pale brown cement mortar of English Bond. Vertical H-shaped steels had been incorporated in to the wall, similar to Building 5 (Plates 9 and 10).

The largest room (1a) ran the length of the building and was 18.0m long and 4.0m wide. The southern wall (156) was faced with ceramic bricks, and the northern wall (142) was whitewashed. At the north western end of the room was the base of a lift shaft 2.0 long and 1.60m wide (Plate 11). Three floor surfaces were present across the room, dark red (139) herringbone ceramic brick shaped tiles (Plate 12), square yellow ceramic tiles (146) (Plate 13) and a concrete floor around the lift shaft.

Room 1D was located in the north west corner of the building and measured around 6.0m x 4.30m. A concrete floor had been laid in the room and along wall (145) what appeared to be ceramic shower blocks had been installed (Plate 14). Room 1C was around 6.00m x 4.40m in size and also had a concrete floor. The internal walls of both rooms 1C and 1D had also been lagged with two layers of cork 5cm thick, acting as insulation (Plate 15). Room 1A measured around 6.0m x 5.40m and had an engineering brick floor. At the northern end of the room was a vertical metal pipe (143), 0.35m in diameter that had been sunk a number of metres into the ground and is thought to have been a well (Plate 16).

The eastern side of the room butted up against what is thought to be a chimney stack base (144). The arrangement of the structure was difficult to establish but it appears to have incorporated a vaulted arch (2m high and 1.80m wide) lined with yellow fire bricks (Plates 17 and 18, Figs 6 and 7). These had become heavily sooted, suggesting the arch had acted as a flue although from where is unclear. It had been suggested by the demolition team that the archway (which would have been below ground level) ran through the unmonitored area of the site to the east, potentially for another 25m. The structure was made from red, machine-made bricks (21 x 11 x 7 cm), in an English bond, using light brown cement mortar.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Modern

Most of the modern deposits and structures recorded on the site had formed part of Masshouse Circus or were either associated with the demolition of buildings or landscaping of the site prior to its construction. Some were also associated with the landscaping of the area after the demolition of the elevated road in the 2002 (Plate 18).

The cellars of Buildings 1 and 2 had become filled with demolition rubble following their slighting and demolition rubble was found regularly across the site. A number of large concrete pillars or walls were still present across the site that once formed elements of the elevated road (Figure 4).

5.2 Artefactual analysis, by Jane Evans

The artefact assemblage is summarised in Table 1. All finds came from a single fill of a fly wheel pit (fill 136) and dated to the 19th or early 20th century. The pottery assemblage consisted of 5 sherds; four possibly from the same utilitarian stoneware jar (168g), possibly Bristol Stoneware, and one from a large brown salt-glazed stoneware vessel (36g). Other finds comprised fragments of window glass, ceramic and slate roof tile, a fragment of copper sheet, and broken fragments of an iron hinge. None of these finds justify detailed analysis.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	Weight (g)
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	earthenware	pot	5	204
		earthenware	roof tile	1	343
	glass	clear	window	6	114
	metal	copper alloy	fragment	1	55
		iron	fragment	2	37
	stone	slate	fragment	1	12

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

6 Recommendations

6.1 Further analysis and reporting

No further analysis is required.

7 Synthesis

None of the structures identified during the watching brief were constructed using lime mortar which suggests that they all date from at least the late 19th century when its use became more popular.

7.1 1889

The earliest buildings on site are thought to be Buildings 2 and 3, which can be seen on Goad's fire insurance maps of 1889 and 1931 (Figure 8). Building 3 fronted on to Earl Street which originally ran through the site on a north east to south west alignment. The building is listed as a forge/smithy on Goad's 1931 map and the engineering brick floor (104) appears to have been located in an associated covered yard. This forms part of an alleyway aligned north west to south east running through the block of properties between Dale End Road and Earl Street. The property appears to belong to Morley and Newey glass and lead works at this time.

The plot for Building 3 to the north is also represented on Goad's 1889 map (Figure 8), but the building does not appear to be complete. As with Building 3 it fronts on to Earl Street but the rear of the property appears to be open. It is possible therefore that the cellar of Building 2 was constructed at this time, but that only the western half of the structure contained multiple floors. The property at this time is listed as a pork butcher/bacon store.

The wheel pit (129) located to the south of the site is located inside Deykin and Sons, electroplating company, within the polishing workshop (Figure 8).

"The business was established in 1781 as gilt button makers and was carried on by James Deykin and William Henry Deykin until 1848. The firm was active in its factory, Venetian Works, 5 and 6 Jennens Row, Dale End, Birmingham, mainly as buttons manufacturer, until 1854 when production of electroplated wares was introduced. At this time the firm traded as J. & W. Deykin (buttons) and Deykin & Sons (electroplated wares) under the partnership of James Deykin and William Redfern Deykin. The production of buttons was abandoned in 1877. From 1871 the firm had a showroom in London and in 1895 became Deykin & Harrison, under the partnership of William R. Deykin and Walter Andrew Harrison. In 1907 the business was transformed into a limited liability company under the style Deykin & Harrison Ltd. The firm was active until the late 1930s." (<http://www.silvercollection.it/ENGLADEYKIN.html>, accessed 10-3-2017).

No other buildings appear on Goad's map of 1889, however to the north of building in the area to be later occupied by Building 1 the map shows two factories Barnes and Green metal works and foundry and Coleman and Phillips glass bending. Although no chimney is located on the plan in the location of chimney base (144) it is possible that structure was associated with these factories.

7.2 1889-1931

Between 1889 and 1931 Goad's map (Figure 9) suggest that Building 3 had become amalgamated into a larger warehouse containing Gaskell and Chambers Ltd, bar fitters, the frontage of which appears to be the brass and polishing shop. The alleyway containing brick floor (104) appears to have mostly been covered with a glass sky light, but the chimney of the earlier forge remains in-situ. Gaskell and Chambers was founded in 1797 but was founded as a Public company in 1897 as Gaskell and Chambers and Foulkes Ltd. In 1899 the names Foulkes was dropped as the sanitary ware engineering portion of the business, which it was associated with, was no longer undertaken.

Building 2 at this time appears to have been completed and the yard to the rear of the building appears to have been infilled. The building remains part of the abattoir/pork butchers owned by Marsh and Baxter Ltd which appears to have grown in size through the intervening years and now occupies the former forge and glass benders to the north, where Building 1 was constructed.

Building 2 at this time is listed as the slaughter house and drying room. To the north Building 1 appears to be a refrigeration plant and cold store, which explains the presence of the cork insulation in rooms 1C and 1D. To the west a lift is plotted in the corner of the room, as located at the end of room 1A and to the west a chimney is recorded is the position of chimney base (144), forming part of the refrigeration plant. It remains unclear however whether this was a recent addition or a reuse of an older chimney associated with the foundries or glass benders originally in this part of the site. Given the size of structure (144) and the heat probably produced during its use, it would seem unlikely that structure (144) was associated with the refrigeration plant at this time. The building was aligned north to south and fronted on to Chapel Street to north and measured c. 26.0m long and 17.0m wide, much larger than had been recorded on site.

The Baxter and Marsh company was "founded by Alfred Marsh, who bought a pork butcher's shop in High Street, Brierley Hill in 1867. In 1871 he established a ham curing and sausage manufacturing business in one shop with slaughtering facilities in Brierley Hill. By 1912, Marsh had bought the old factory of A.R. Baxter of Dale End, Birmingham. Alfred Marsh died in 1918" (Black Country History website, http://blackcountryhistory.org/collections/getrecord/GB145_p_590/, accessed 9-3-2017). The company was famed around the Black Country and Birmingham for its pork pies and sausages (Plate 19 and 20).

The building where the flywheel pit (129) was located is still part of the electroplating company now called Deykin and Harrison Ltd, but the room is still listed as a polishing workshop (Figure 9) so the wheel pit is probably still in use at this time.

7.3 1931-1959

Buildings 1, 2 and 3 appear to have changed little between 1931 and 1959 as illustrated by the Goad fire insurance maps. Unfortunately the 1959 map is not reproduced as it remains under copy write. Other than Building 3 now forms part of Gaskell and Chambers Ltd bar fitters which now occupies both building blocks either side of the former Earl Street which has also been built over, between the Marsh and Baxter abattoir to the north and Masshouse Lane to the south. This extension incorporates the former electroplating factory own by Deykin and Harrison Ltd, which went of business in the late 1930s. It is likely that building 5 was constructed as this time as elements of it extend over the former street, however it is difficult to align the excavated building footprint with those drawn on Goad's 1959 map.

To the north Building 1 and 2 remain parts of the Marsh and Baxter pork factory, the text indicating the use of building 2 is unfortunately illegible on the map, but Building 1 appears to form part of the slaughter house and pig hanging area.

7.4 Modern

Wall (147) is on a different alignment to the buildings recorded between 1889-1959 and aligns better with the northern road exiting the Masshouse Circus. It is therefore probably of comparable age and is likely to have formed a boundary wall along the road. The 1959 Goad map records that the Gaskell and Chambers Ltd bar fitters was being demolished at this time probably in preparation for the construction of the Masshouse Circus and all the concrete pillars and footings recorded across the site belong to that construction.

8 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

A watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Sir Robert McAlpine Ltd at Exchange Square, Birmingham, (NGR SP 07473 87124).

Most of the site had been heavily truncated by the construction and demolition of an elevated roadway (Masshouse Circus) that once crossed the development area. Archaeological features, mostly brick walls and cellars of late 19th and early 20th century date, survived to the north east of the former Masshouse Circus which had belonged to the industrial buildings and factories that once occupied the development site. These comprised elements of the former pork processing plant belonging to Marsh and Baxter Ltd, Morley and Newey glass and lead works, Gaskell and Chambers bar fitters and to Deykin and Harrison Ltd electroplating company.

9 Acknowledgements

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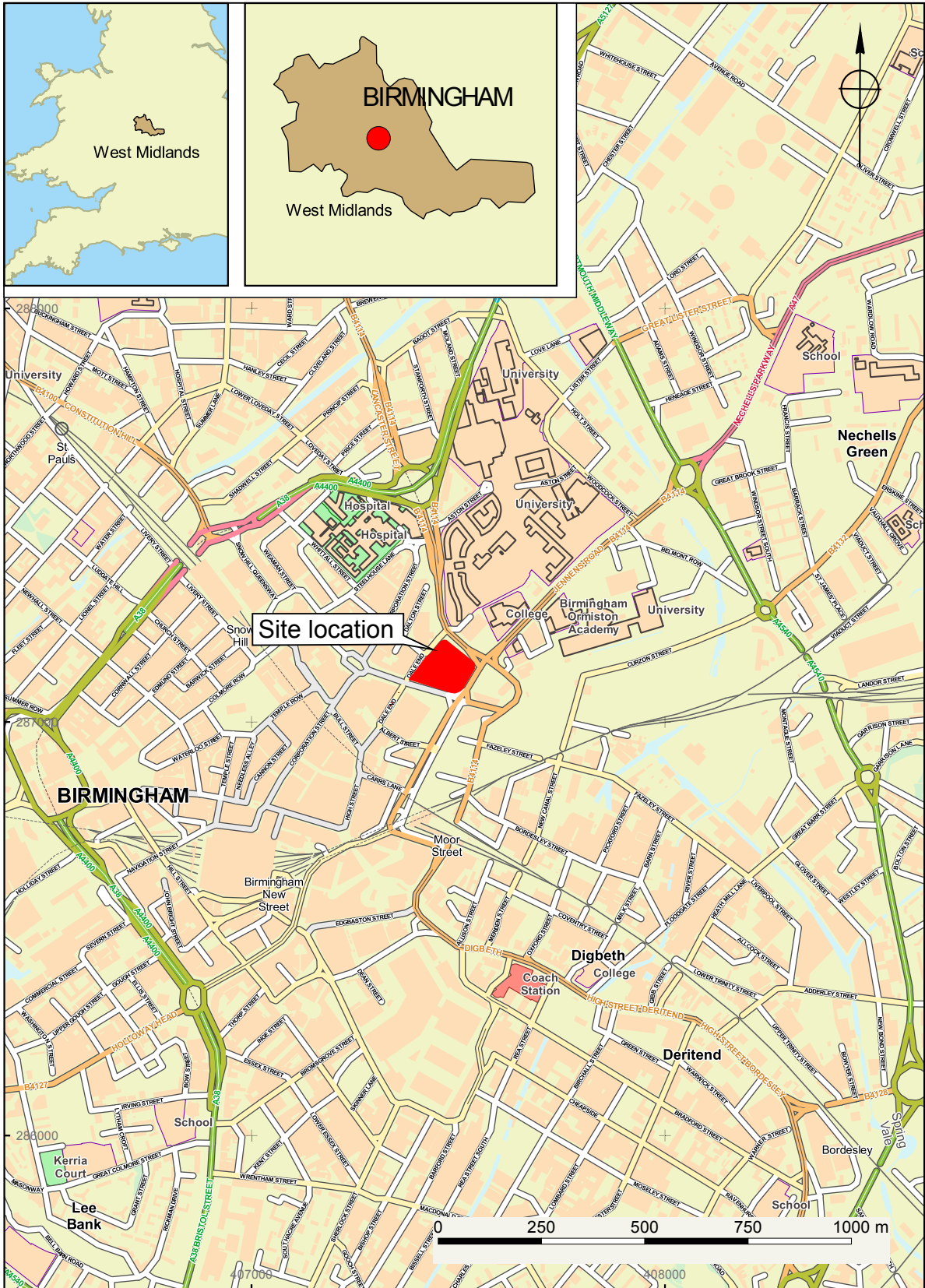
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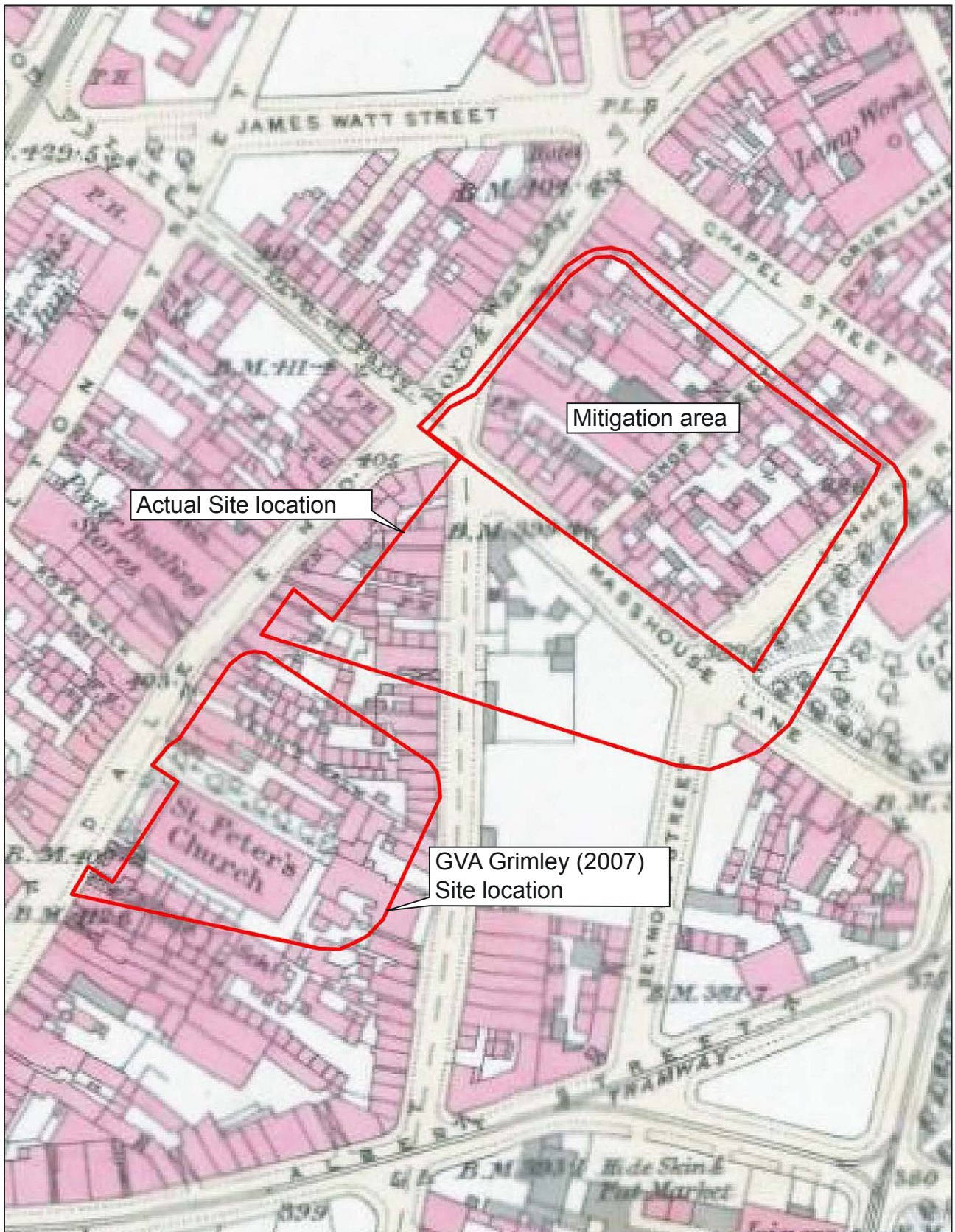
Figures



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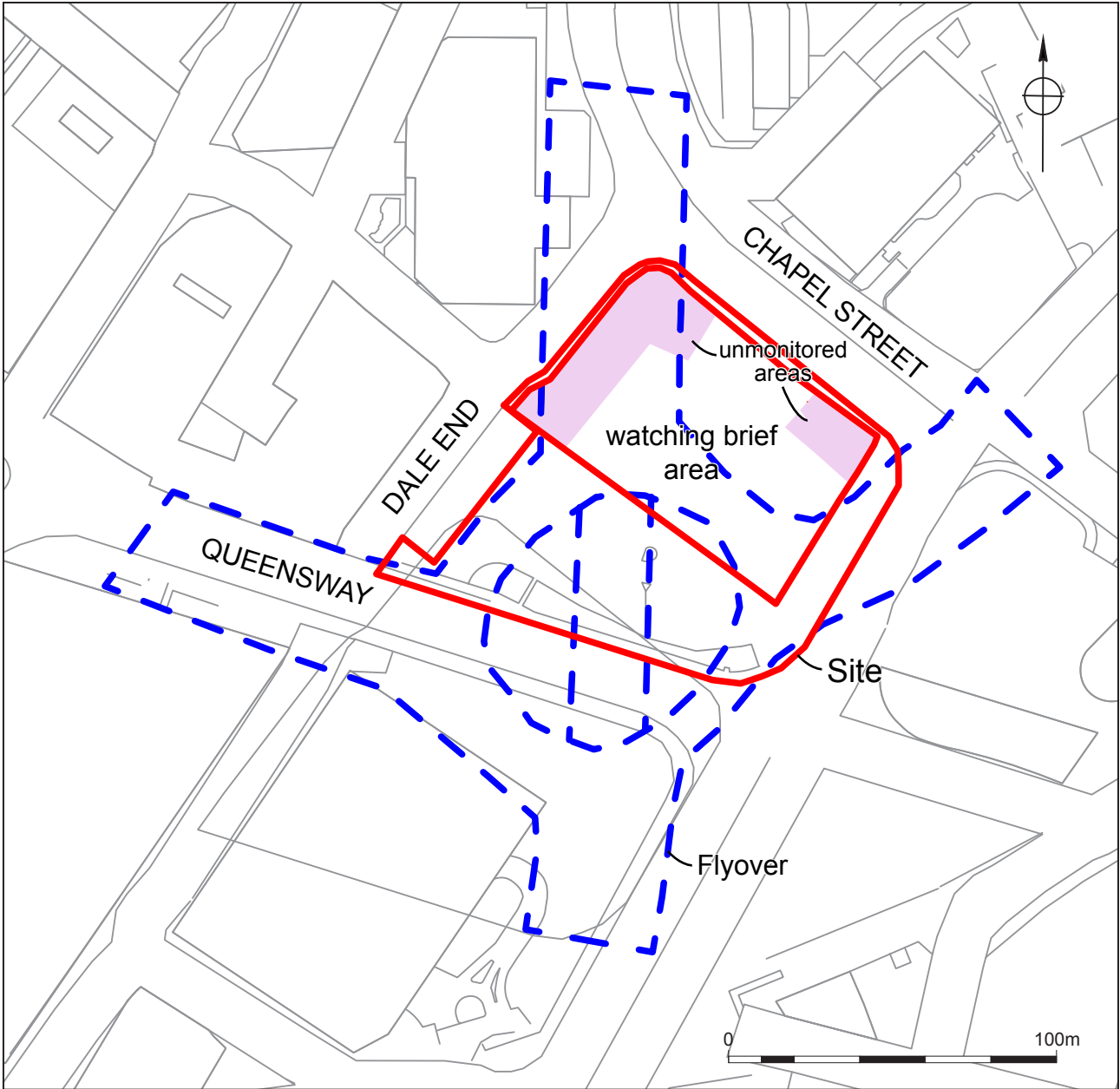
Location of the site

Figure 1



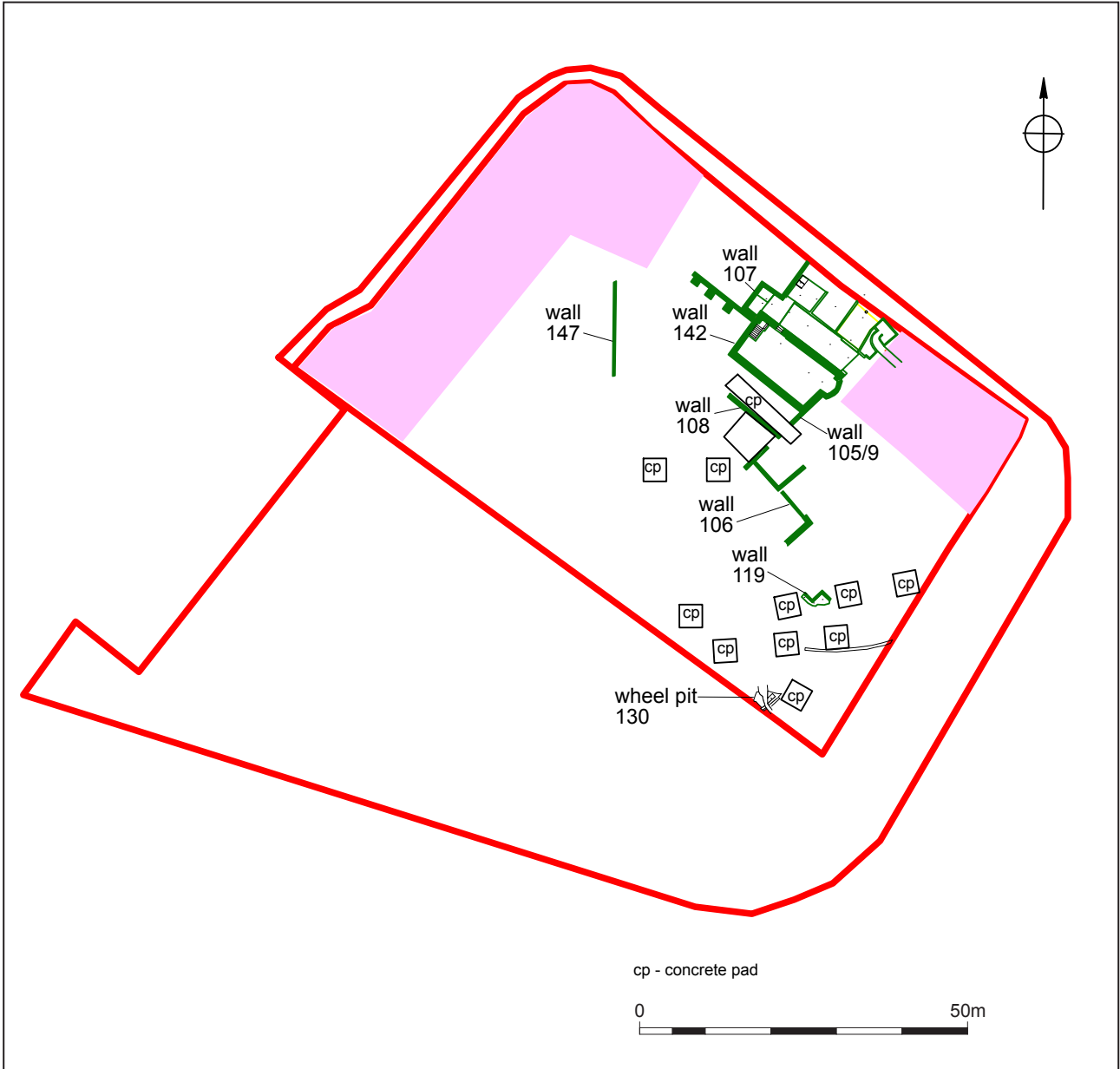
Environmental statement search location and actual Site location shown on 1887–88 Ordnance Survey. Sheet WARXIV.5 1:2500:

Figure 2



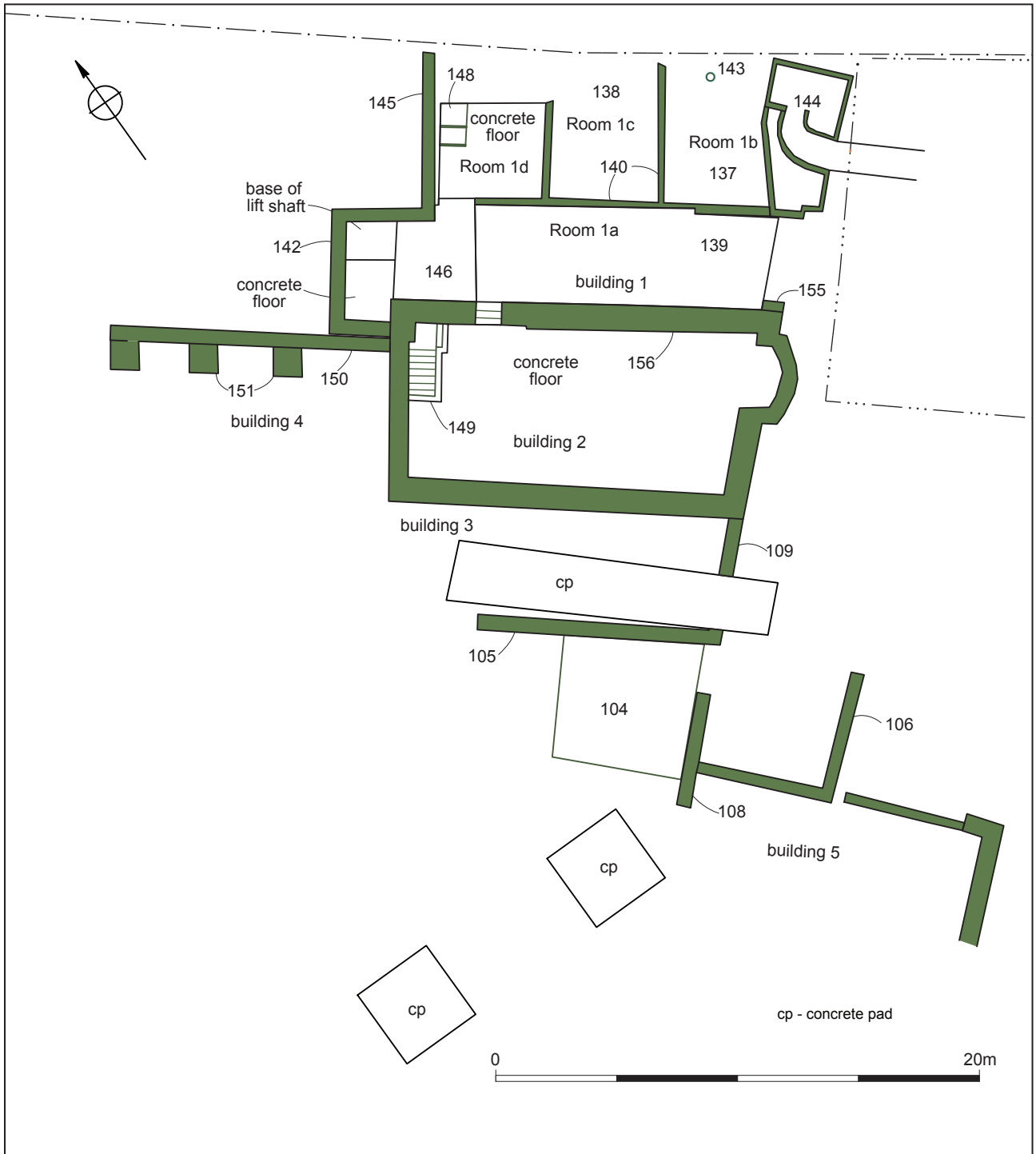
Plan of site with monitored areas and flyover (Masshouse Circus) located

Figure 3



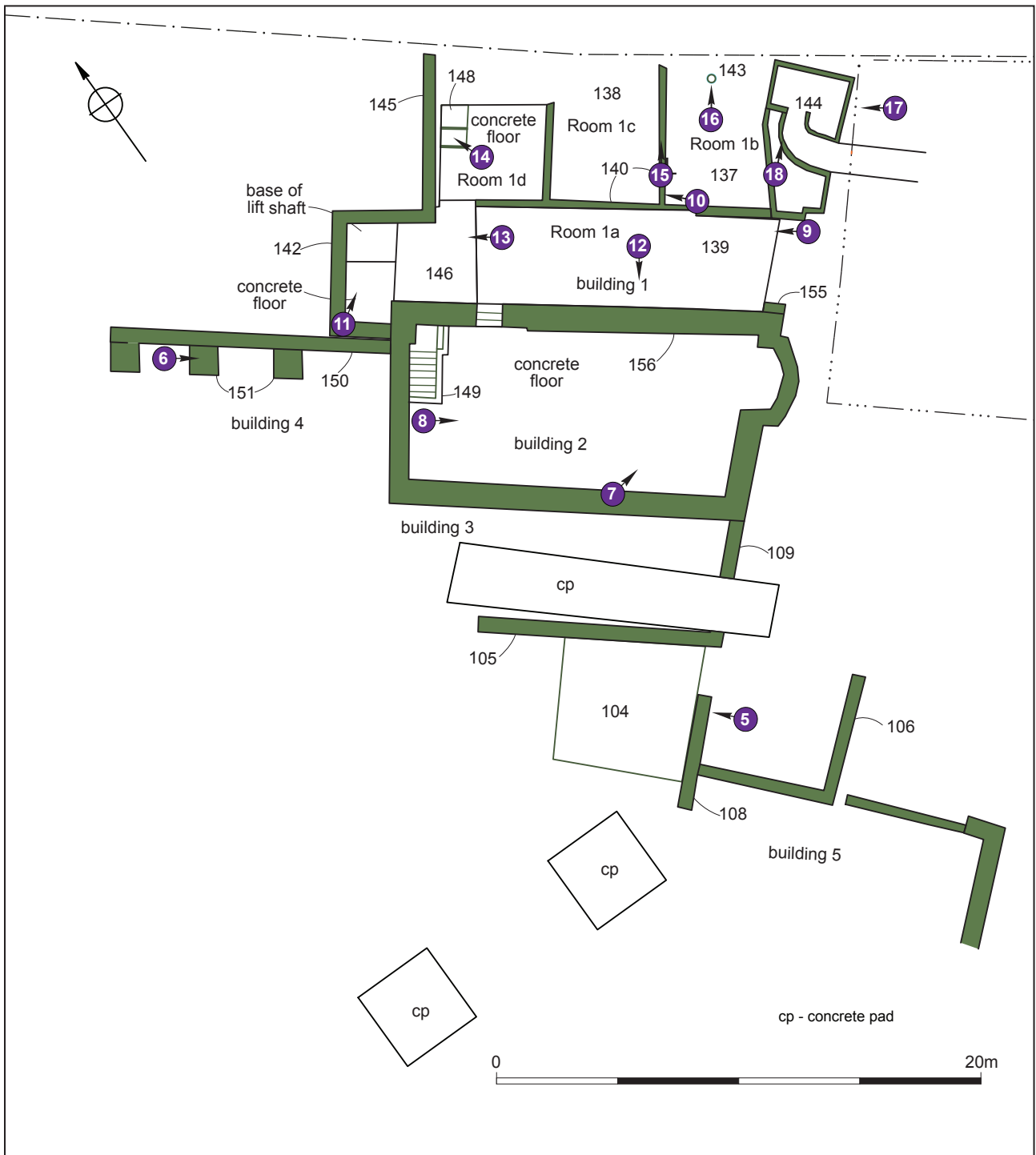
Plan of all features

Figure 4



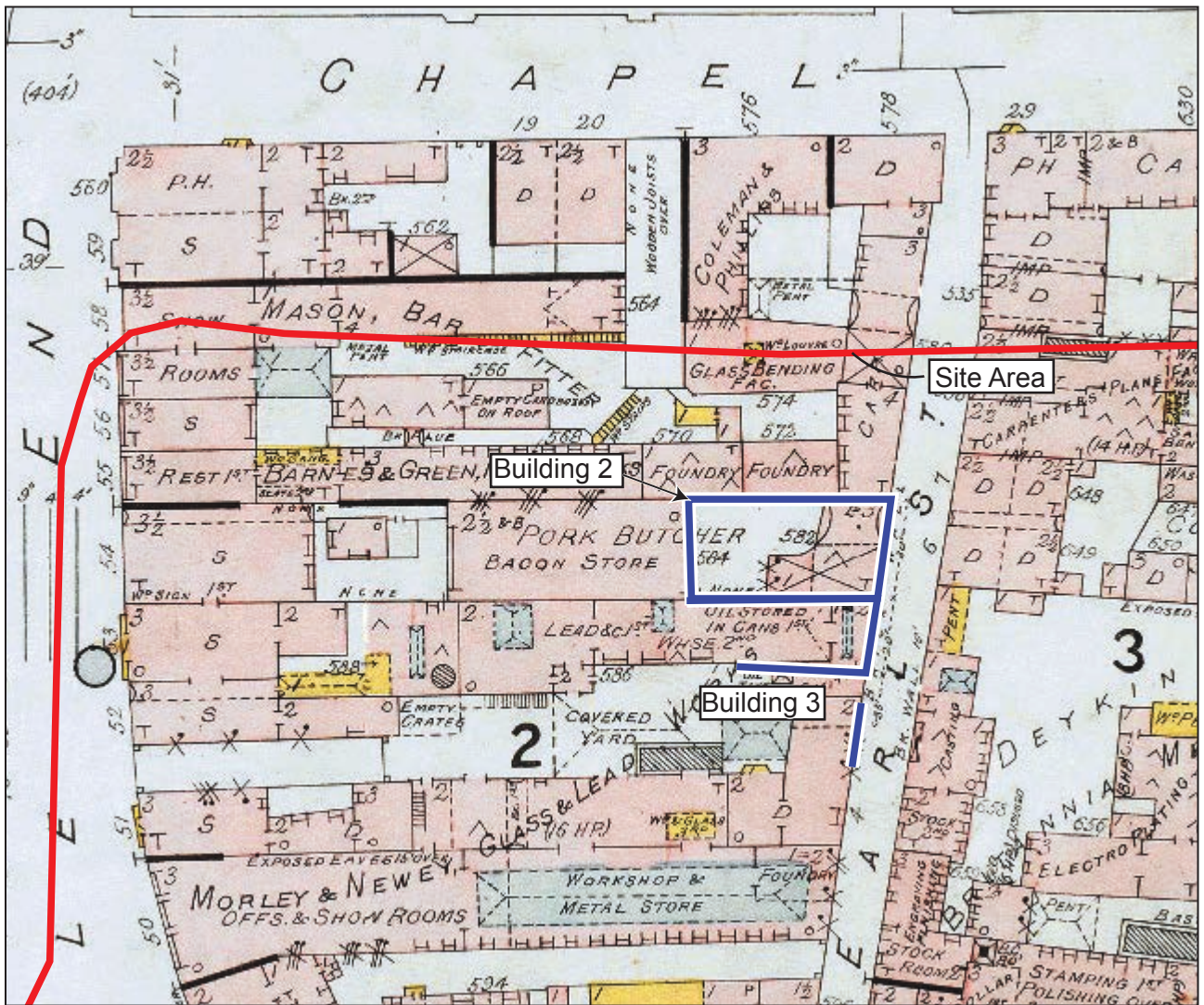
Main building area plan

Figure 5



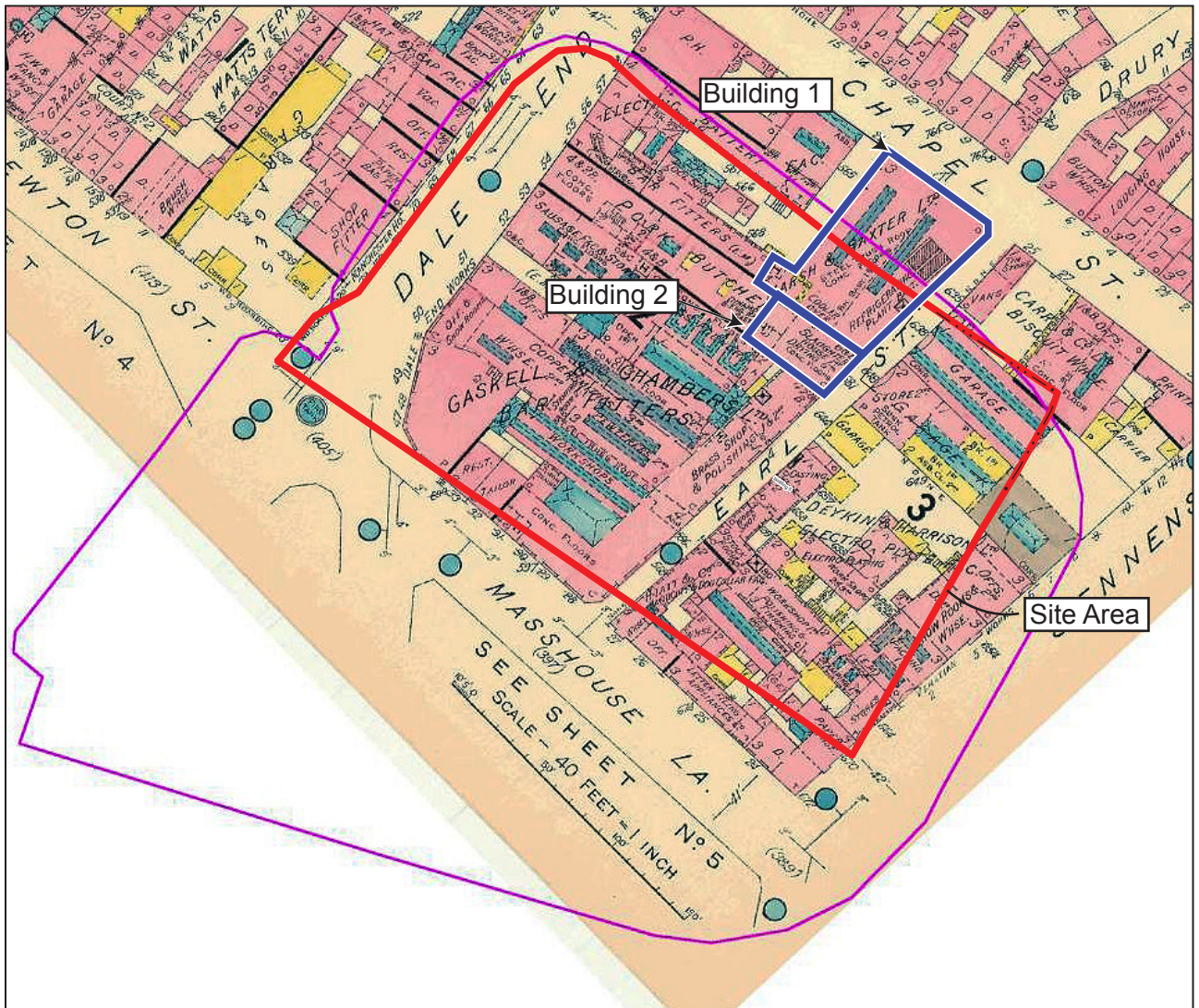
Main building area plan with photo locations

Figure 6



Goad's map, 1889 showing mitigation area and buildings 2 and 3

Figure 7



Goad's map, 1931 showing site area and buildings 1 and 2 based on Figure E4 in Curtins 2016

Figure 8

Plates



Plate 1: typical deposits across the majority of the site, 1m scale facing north west.



Plate 2: wheel pit and associated structure (130), 1m scale facing north west.



Plate 3: wheel pit and associated structure (130), 1m scale facing west.



Plate 4: brick wall (119), 2 x1m scales, facing south east.



Plate 5: brick wall (108), with brick floor (104) beyond 2m scale, facing north



Plate 6: wall (150) and buttresses (151), 2 x 1m scales, facing south east.



Plate 7: bay in south eastern end of building 2, 2 x 1m scale, facing east.



Plate 8: Building 2, facing south east.



Plate 9: Building 1,2 x 1m scales, facing north west.



Plate 10: building 1, rooms 1B, 1C and 1D, showing wall (140) and its vertical steels, 2 x 1m scales, facing north.



Plate 11: base of lift shaft in Building 1, facing north east.



Plate 12: tiled floor (139) in room 1A, Building 1, 2 x 1m scales, facing south east.



Plate 13: tiled floor (146) in room 1A, Building 1, 1m scale, facing north west.



Plate 14: ceramic showers (148) in corner of Building 1, 1m scale, facing north.



Plate 15: Cork insulation inside rooms 1C and 1D.



Plate 16: metal pipe (143) in room 1B, 1m scale, facing north east.



Plate 17: vaulted archway running towards Building 1, 2 x 1m scale, facing north west.



Plate 17: vaulted archway beneath chimney base. Taken after the demolition of part of the structure, 1m scale, facing north east.



Plate 18: demolition of the elevated road (Masshouse Circus) crossing the site in 2002, facing south.



Plate 19: Box for 'Famous Cambridge Sausage', manufactured by Marsh & Baxter Limited of Brierley Hill and Birmingham. (Ref: 2007-121-001-3, Black Country Living Museum).



Plate 20: Marsh and Baxter butchers shop (circa 1955-1960) on Dale End, Plots 52, 53 and 54 on Goad's 1931 Fire insurance Map (Figure 8). (Barbara Smith, Pinterest accessed 10-3-17).

Appendix 1 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

- 45 Context records AS1
- 4 Field progress reports AS2
- 3 Photographic records AS3
- 287 Digital photographs
- 1 Context number catalogues AS5
- 2 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery
Chamberlain Square
Birmingham
B3 3DH
