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Littleton Arms and adjacent buildings, Walsall.

Desk-based Assessment and Historic Building Recording 2006

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LITTLETON ARMS AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS, WALSALL

Desk-Based Assessment and Historic Building Recording 2006

By

Shane Kelleher

For

Norwest Holst Ltd.

For further information please contact:
Alex Jones (Director)
Birmingham Archaeology
The University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
Birmingham B15 2TT
Tel: 0121 414 5513
Fax: 0121 414 5516
E-Mail: bham-arch@bham.ac.uk
Web Address: http://www barch.bham.ac.uk/bufau

SUMMARY

In August 2006, Birmingham Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological desk based assessment and archaeological building recording at the Littleton Arms and adjacent buildings, Walsall, West Midlands (NGR SP 0151 9900) (SMR 6658). The work was commissioned by Norwest Holst Ltd. in order to fulfil a condition attached to planning permission to demolish the site in advance of continuing works on the Walsall Ring Road. A desk based assessment of all readily available published and unpublished documentary sources was carried out. The building recording work was carried out to a degree equivalent to the Royal Commission of Historical Monuments of England's Level 3 (RCHME 1996/English Heritage 2006). The Littleton Arms was constructed between 1851 and 1861 on former tithe land belonging to the Littleton/Hatherton families. It is a reasonably well-preserved example of an open fan shaped-in plan mid-Victorian public house on a corner site. It retains some interesting and appealing features such as a wooden pilastered shop/pub frontage, a U shaped bar counter, and segmental vaulted beer cellars. The adjacent buildings include a former brew house, a stable block, and a late 19th/ early 20th century commercial/residential premises. In addition, a level 1 building recording was carried out on Bridgeman House, Pleck Road, Walsall in advance of the same works.

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LITTLETON ARMS AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS, WALSALL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND BUILDING RECORDING, 2006.

1 INTRODUCTION

In August 2006 Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment and a level 3 record of The Littleton Arms and adjacent buildings, Walsall (Plate 1). In addition a level 1 record of Bridgeman House, Walsall was also completed (Appendix 2). The work was commissioned by Norwest Holst Ltd. in advance of a proposed demolition prior to improvements to the Walsall inner ring road.

This report outlines the results of the assessment and building recording, which was carried out between the 31st of July and the 15th of August 2006, and which was prepared in accordance with the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IFA 1999).

The assessment conformed to a brief produced by Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council (Appendix 3), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2006), which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The site is located at the junction of Hatherton Street and Littleton Street East Birchills Ward, Walsall, West Midlands, WS1 1XH, to the north of Walsall town centre. It is approximately three miles northeast of Wednesbury, six miles east of Wolverhampton, and eight miles north of Birmingham, and is centred on NGR SP 0151 9900 (Fig. 1).

The subsurface geology consists of underlying boulder clay (Geological Survey 1959). Walsall's soil has been described historically as being of "a rather retentative kind, with clayey substratum, and mines of limestone, coal, ironstone, and brick clay are in abundance" (Post Office Directory, 1850).

The present character of the site is hardstanding, to the north and east are car parks, to the south is a late 20th century apartment development, to the west is an area recently cleared for development (Fig. 2).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the project was to carry out a level 3 record of the Littleton Arms (English Heritage 2006), and, depending on the results of an assessment a level 1, 2 or 3 record of the adjoining buildings.

More specific aims were to:

- To carry out a documentary study of the history of the site.
- To produce an illustrated report comprising elevations showing the principal features of the buildings, phase plans showing their growth, layout and internal arrangements, sections through the buildings, a written description and a photographic record.

4 METHODOLOGY

Documentary Research

A search of readily available published and unpublished documentary sources including historic maps, trade directories and census returns was undertaken at the Walsall Local History Centre, the Library of the University of Birmingham, and Birmingham Central Library. A search was also made of the Black Country SMR. The deeds to the property were not readily available.

Drawn Record

The measured survey was carried out by reflectorless total station (Nikon NPL – 332), and by hand measurement using tapes and a laser distance meter (Leica Disto), as appropriate, and drawn up in AutoCAD, at a suitable scale.

Written Record

A written record of each building was compiled in the field on *pro forma* building and room record sheets, noting details of building type, date(s), materials, plan, and elevations.

Photographic Record

The photographic survey is comprised of both general and detail shots, and was carried out using a high-resolution digital camera (Nikon D50). All detail shots include a scale. All photographs were recorded on a *pro forma* record sheet detailing subject, direction, photographer and date.

5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

A search of the Black Country Sites and Monuments Record (SMR 6658) shows that there has not been any previous archaeological work carried out at the study area.

6 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

There is little archaeological evidence of any substantial human settlement of the area occupied by Walsall prior to the medieval settlement (Baker 1994, 5). This medieval town developed towards the southern end of the parish. The 'Book of Walsall' (Lewis and Woods 1987, 13) notes that the "early history of Walsall is shrouded in mystery". Walsall is omitted from the Domesday Book, though "there is later evidence for it having been a Royal Manor" (Baker 1994, 7). There has been some disagreement over the origins of its name. W.H. Duignan (1902, 159), the authority on Staffordshire placenames, notes that the first documented usage of the placename Walsall is from an early 11th-century will, where it is called Walesho. This is further developed over the following centuries as Walsale, Walesale, and Waleshale. The terminal –ho is an Anglo Saxon topographic term meaning a hill, or projecting ridge. The prefix Wales has an ambiguous provenance; it is the genitive form of the Mercian walh and the West Saxon wealh, both meaning a Welshman or stranger. However, it is more likely to derive from the personal name Wales, who, Duignan considers, may have founded the first church at Walsall. Ekwall (1936, 471) gives it as Walhs valley. Watts (2004, 732) defines it as Walh's nook or small hollow. The 'Book of Walsall' notes that the prefix may have been Wealh which "in this context means a serf or Briton, that is non Saxon, suggesting that Walsall's origins date back to Romano British times" (Lewis and Woods 1987, 13).

Walsall is an "ancient market and incorporated borough town" (Pigot's Directory 1828/29). It received its first charter in 1225. The situation of Walsall, which was built upon a tributary stream of the rivers Tam and Trent, has been described historically as "peculiarly beautiful and striking, on a bold eminence, from the summit of which rises its fine church" (Pigot's Directory 1828/29). Historically, Walsall consisted of two parts, the Borough, which was given a separate identity in the early 13th century, and the Foreign, "an extensive rural area coeval with the ancient parish" (Baker 1994, 5). William Saxton's map of 1577 (Fig. 3) shows Walsall as a church rising out of a hill to the east of the river Tame. This is replicated in John Speed's map of 1610 (Fig. 4). Dr Plot's map of 1686 delineates Walsall as a church with two buildings to the north, windmills to the south, and a building on the bank of the Tame to the west (Fig 5.). William Yates's map of 1769 shows Walsall as the hub of roads running north, south, east and west. There appears to be some linear development along these roads. The area in which the Littleton Arms is situated was as yet undeveloped (Fig. 6).

The coal and limestone resources to the northwest of the town were beginning to be exploited by the end of the 14th century, and the town was assuming an "industrial character" towards the end of the medieval period (Baker 1994, 7). This coincided with, or contributed to, a substantial growth in Walsall's population in the 17th century. The production of leather and the manufacturing of iron goods were the traditional chief employers in Walsall. Buoyed by the construction of the canal in the late 18th century the town experienced a major boom period during the 1820s. There was a huge demand for its wares such as "buckles, chains, curbs, bits, spurs, stirrups, plated and other mountings, bridles, saddles, harness, collars and every description of saddlers and coach makers, ironmongery, for which Walsall stands unrivalled both in the variety and excellence of its production, locks, keys, snuffers, iron spoons, brushes, spectacles, and a variety of other articles are also manufactured here and in the parish are extensive coal and lime works" (History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Staffordshire, 1834). This demand rendered the town "flourishing and its occupants opulent and respectable". (Pigot's Directory 1828/29). The 1820s/30s also saw the physical enlargement of Walsall as an urban entity. It was greatly enlarged and improved by the "formation of new streets, the improvement of old ones, and the erection of a considerable number of very handsome houses, villas, and public buildings" (Post Office Directory 1850). Walsall was assuming a local and regional importance; by 1834 it ranked "as the second manufacturing town in the county" and yielded "to none of them in beauty and elegance" (History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Staffordshire, 1834). The increase in demand for Walsall's goods, and its own importance, was further augmented with the construction of the Staffordshire Branch of the London and North West Railway in 1846, which ran through the town. The transport system was further improved with the installation of trams in 1892. The population had increased dramatically during the 19th century "doubling and then tripling, as people came to work in the town's prospering industries" (http://www.walsall.gov.uk/index/leisure_and_culture/localhistorycentre/walsall_history/walsall_in__history.htm) 01/08/06.

The surrounding land in which the study area is located belonged to the Littleton and Hatherton families. Their influence and legacy can still be seen in the street names in the area. William Reginald owned a large estate in the area in 1546; this was passed on to one of his descendants, John Persehouse. The estate remained in the Persehouse family until 1771 when Richard Persehouse died childless leaving the property to his godson John Walhouse of Hatherton. The Hatherton estate is said to have rivalled the Bradford estate in "seeking to develop its land for either industrial or residential purposes" (Blay 1992,55). This included the exploitation of extensive limestone quarries to the northwest of the city. John Walhouse died in 1835 leaving his estates to his nephew Edward John Littleton whose family resided at Teddesley Hall near Penkridge, where incidentally a Littleton Arms was recorded in 1828/29

(Pigot's Directory, 1828/29). The transfer of land was common between these two families, in 1812 Sir Edward Littleton died without issue, his estates were passed to his nephew, Edward John Walhouse who assumed the name Littleton (History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Staffordshire, 1834).

The consumption of ale and beer was, as in most areas of the Black Country, very popular in Walsall. Prior to the 19th century most Black Country pubs were either small alehouses or more sophisticated coaching inns" (Pearson and Wade 1991, 7). However, following Wellington's Beer Act of 1830, there was a massive "expansion in the availability of drinking establishments" (Pearson and Wade 1991, 7). This Act of Parliament saw all duty on beer abolished, and "beer licenses were taken out of the control of the licensing justices and made available to any householder who paid a two-guinea fee" (Girouard 1990, 20). This essentially meant that anybody who paid this fee could serve beer. This Beer Act, which was meant to augment the popularity of the Tory government at the time, also was a direct response to the rise in popularity in the consumption of gin and the growth of gin shops, or gin palaces as they were affectionately called, in the early decades of the century. Gin was seen to be addictive, damaging to health, and the cause of much social unrest, whereas beer was perceived as being "wholesome" (Brandwood et al 2004, 27). The authorities of the day were concerned that the "lower orders… were destroying themselves with gin" (Girouard 1990, 20). In 1831, 30,000 new beerhouses were opened countrywide (Fowler 2003, 9). By 1834 Walsall had a "great number of public houses and taverns" (History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Staffordshire, 1834). The vast majority of these were domestic residences converted for use, externally visually analogous to the surrounding buildings apart for a sign above their door, i.e. it was "scarcely distinguishable from the houses that surrounded it" (Girouard 1990, 24). This anonymity in design and form prompted the gin palaces to be even more distinctive and flamboyant, these had "continuous shop type windows punctuated by columns and pilasters, external lighting bracketed out between the ground and first floors, stucco enrichments to the windows, and the name of the establishment inscribed on the parapet and fascia" (Girouard 1990, 24). The constant turnover of clients, and the separation of the clients from the server, were also important feature of these 'palaces'; the bar counter, which had not been a feature of earlier pubs, became integral to the design. In the mid 19th century there was a backlash to the anonymity of design of pubs after the Beer Act. A distinct public house architecture was developing along the lines of these later gin palaces. For the first time "pubs began to aim at being not only unlike their customers own homes, but unlike anybody's home" (Gorham and Dunham 1950, 26). This marked a "violent break with the tradition of the alehouse kitchen, both in style of decoration and in its conscious planning" (ibid, 68). This new style of pub was so successful that it became "a model for all pubs designed since then" (ibid, 68).
In spite of the reintroduction of licensing of pubs in 1869, by 1890 there were 178 Alehouses and 111 Beerhouses in Walsall (Cockayne 1984, 13).

7 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY AREA

Thomas Mason's map of 1824 (Fig 7) shows the study area as being undeveloped land to the north of the town of Walsall. The first phase of development in this area was taking place by the mid 1830s. The association with the Littleton and Hatherton families is very much in evidence in the street-names at this time. Hatherton Place on the western side of Lichfield Street was in existence by 1832, this was originally known as Littleton Place, a name in use by 1834 (Currie et al 1967, 151). Hatherton Street had been built by 1836, whilst part of Littleton Road, now Littleton Street West, had been constructed. By 1843 Littleton Road had been extended eastwards to Lichfield Street, this was later to become Littleton Street East. The Parish Map of 1849, whilst delineating the position of the roads, shows the study area as being

undeveloped tithe land. Census Returns (Walsall Local History Centre 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881) show that the Littleton Arms had been built by 1861 but not before 1851 and was initially occupied by Stephen Tippet, a victualler, and his family. By 1871 the Tippet family had been replaced by Samuel Gale and his wife, Samuel Gale is described as a victualler and a currier, i.e. as a finishing specialist in the leather trade. William Uttings and his family replaced the Gales by 1881. William Uttings is described in the census returns as a licensed victualler. Cockayne (1894, 87) notes that he was a "wine and spirit merchant, and an ale and porter brewer", and also possessed 'The Swan' in North Street, 'The Stones' in Warwick Street, and the 'Teddesley Arms' in Teddesley Street.

On the Ordnance Survey map of 1883 (Fig 8) the Littleton Arms is marked P.H.; its general plan concurs with the current site plan. It appears to have formed the southern terminal of a terraced development, which extends to the north by three distinct rectangular-in plan properties. This terrace continued northwards after a narrow laneway with c.10 properties. To the east of the Littleton Arms along Littleton Street East is the most westerly carriage entrance. To the east of this was a thin rectangular-in plan building, which can be identified as the three-storey structure still present at the study area. There was an area of undeveloped land, enclosed by a boundary wall, with a small shed like structure along the north wall, further to the east, and a terraced development to the east of this where the car park now stands. A rectangular-in plan structure was orientated north/south in the courtyard area (this has been removed in present day). To the north along Hatherton Street was a Skating Rink, to the west is a Saw Mill and Albion Tannery, and to the south and east is what appears to be domestic development.

William Utting is mentioned in Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire (1896), as being the proprietor of the Littleton Arms, and a wine and spirit merchant, and ale and porter brewer.

The custodianship of the Littleton Arms changed yet again in 1901 when it became a Butler's Brewery property. Alfred Barlow became its first manager on 15/03/1902 (Walsall Local History Centre 1902). The Ordnance Survey map of 1902 (Fig 9) shows the Littleton Arms marked as P.H., a small structure has been built in the courtyard area adjoining the Littleton Arms. A carriageway (the most easterly in the study area) has been constructed, and a building built to the east of this on the alignment of the previous boundary wall. The remainder of the study area conforms largely to the 1883 map. Thomas Young became manager in November 1904 (Walsall Local History Centre 1904). Robert Andrew MacLean replaced him in April 1906 (Walsall Local History Centre 1906), who in turn was succeeded by Harry Sands in August 1909 (Walsall Local History Centre 1909).

The 1914 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 10) shows no variations from the 1902 map. On the ninth of September 1925 the pub was purchased by a Mr Waring, the Highgate Brewery Ltd. were the lessees (Walsall Local History Centre 1925). Mr Samuel Tongue was installed as manager. An assessment at this time gives an excellent insight into the various room functions and the subdivision of the pub at that time:

> Accommodation for drinking- number of rooms and sizes.
> Public bar- 19'4 x 16'9 x 11'9
> Smoke Room 16'2 x 13'3x 11'3
> Bar parlour 12'x 15'8x10'2
> Smoke Room 17'9 x 13'11x 9'9
> Outdoor dept 9'2 x 3'7x 11'3
> Club room 3/6' 2' x 16'4x 9'1
>
> Living Accommodation-

Downstairs.
Kitchen 15'3 x 10'2 x 10
Scullery 15'x 6'6 x 9'9
Bathroom 15x 7'3 x 8'10

Upstairs.
3 bedrooms
7'9 x13'2 x 8'8
15'6x10'x 9'2
13'5x 15'8x 8'11
Bathroom 7'3 x 5'10 x 9'4

Yard and outbuildings-
Self contained yard of medium size, two WCs, urinal, stable, coal house, old brewery, there are some tiles and a wooden structure on top of the brewery which appear dangerous to anyone using that portion of the licensed yard.

General condition of the property-
The property is in good condition except for the old brewery building, and that bath which is very old and requires re-enamelling, there is no hot water laid on, and in my opinion the room is too cold to be used during cold weather.

The 1963 (Fig 11) Ordnance Survey map shows the Littleton Arms marked P.H. The most easterly building had been extended to the north. Some buildings had been cleared in the courtyard area. The terrace to the east along Littleton Street was still in-situ, whilst the terrace of buildings to the north on Hatherton Street are still extant. A photograph of the building in 1968 (Fig 12) shows that the section of the terrace to the immediate north has been removed. The remainder of the terrace was demolished some time after 1975 (Fig 13).

Local residents note that the derelict building to the east i.e. number 38, was utilised as a photographic studio until the mid to late 20th century. The Littleton Arms was still in use as a public house until July 2006, when it was vacated prior to its proposed demolition as part of the ongoing Walsall Ring Road works.

8 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

8.1 Littleton Arms Exterior

Elevation 1 is the main street frontage of the Littleton Arms, facing onto Hatherton Street (Fig. 14) (Plate 2). It has two storeys and three bays. It is of reddish orange brick laid in Flemish bond (9 ½ x 3 ⅜x 4 ⅝). The mortar is creamy grey and is in thin recessed joints. This façade is characterised at ground floor level by a late 19th-century a wooden shop/pub frontage. The shop frontage is stepped out from the surrounding brickwork. This stepped out plinth is of painted splayed brick. The most northerly bay of the frontage comprises of a large moulded window with a central mullion with a moulded base and capital, which supports a shouldered arch at each side (Plate 3). The jambs also have moulded bases and capitals. The capitals are representations of grapes on the vine. This is flanked by projecting carved pilasters on either side. Beneath the window is an area of decorative carved wood panelling. To the south of this window is a thin section of painted brick. This is to the north of a doorway flanked by

projecting pilasters. The door is tripartite and is probably original to the structure. To the south of this is a wide area of painted brickwork; this probably served as an advertising fascia between the fenestration scheme. This advertising fascia is to north of another large window, which is identical to the previous window apart from the moulded capitals, which are in this case foliated. To the south of this window is another painted brick advertising fascia. This is to the north of a chamfered doorway, which is the main entrance. At each side of this doorway are pilasters in the same style as those flanking the window but at a smaller scale. The door is identical to the previous and is entered through a stone step. A large projecting carved wooden fascia covers the shop/pub frontage. Above each window is a flat nameplate with modern signage LITTLETON ARMS. The fascia or entablature projects out over this, this has three sections, a section of moulded dentilation, a section of zigzag incisions, and another section of moulding above this. This fascia also projects out over the chamfered edge of the main doorway forming a porch area. This had an aesthetic and functional purpose, i.e. to shelter the doorway from the elements. The projecting fascia is covered with lead flashing.
First floor level has three bays, each with four pane sash windows with decorative stops. There is a large sign- LITTLETON ARMS Traditional Ale House- to the south of these windows. The eaves are of timber planking, with PVC rainwater goods. The roof is hipped and of slate. The north 'hip' appears to have been abruptly cut and becomes a pitched roof, this succinctly illustrates where the terrace to the north has been removed.

Elevation 15 is the Littleton Street frontage of the Littleton Arms (Fig. 15) (Plate 4). This has two storeys and three bays. The ground floor is completely covered with the wooden shop/pub frontage continued from elevation 1. To the east of the chamfered main doorway is an advertising fascia of painted brick (9 ⅜x 3 ½ x 4 ⅝); this is in stretcher bond with occasional headers. To the east of this is a large window similar to those on elevation 1 apart for the capitals, which are moulded daffodils. This is also flanked with projecting wooden pilasters. To the east of this window is another painted brick advertising fascia, which is to the west of another pilaster. To the east of this is a plain wooden pilaster, which marks the changing slope level. To the east of this is another advertising fascia; this is to the west another large window with flanking pilasters. This window has foliate capitals. To the east of this are another advertising fascia and the western pilaster of a doorway on elevation 14. As with elevation 1, a large projecting carved wooden fascia covers this shop frontage. This rises up on a curved section to the west of the eastern window. This is to accommodate the positioning of this window at a higher level due to the increase of slope at this point.
First floor level is of reddish orange brick laid in Flemish stretcher bond. The western corner of the first floor forms the south side of the façade of elevation 1. The straight joint is clearly visible where this abuts elevation 15. There are two windows at this level; both have concrete/stone sills. The flat heads are obscured by the timber planking eaves. The most westerly of these is blocked; the other has a four-pane sash window with decorative stops. There is sign to the west of the most westerly window - LITTLETON ARMS Traditional Ale House-. This elevation has PVC rainwater goods. The roof is hipped and slate covered, there is a chimney on the western corner, this is in stretcher bond with a blue brick projecting string under the summit.

Elevation 14 this is the eastern continuation of elevation 14 (Fig 15) (Plate 5). This has two storeys and two bays. To the east of the eastern pilaster on elevation 15 are a tripartite doorway and an eastern flanking pilaster. To the east of this is a painted brick advertising fascia in stretcher bond. This is to the west of another window with flanking pilasters. This window has capitals of a daffodil, grapes on the vine, and pinecones. To the east of this, i.e. where the shop frontage ends is a section of brownish red brick with a mid to rough texture in stretcher bond with a creamy grey mortar with weathered pointing (8 ⅞x 3 ⅛x 4 ¼). It is obvious at first floor level that this elevation abuts elevation 15; it is also stepped back c. ¼ of a brick deep. This first floor level has one window. This is to the east of centre and is a four-

pane sash window with decorative stops and a concrete/stone sill. It has a painted wooden/stone lintel. A cast iron rainwater good and decorative cast iron hopper demarcates the area where this elevation is bonded into elevation 13. The eaves are of oversail brick. The roof is of slate and is pitched. It also rises from a slightly lower level to elevation 15. There are two chimneys, one at each corner, both of which have north-south axes and are in stretcher bond. The most westerly has a string of blue brick near the summit.

Elevation 2 this is the north façade of the Littleton Arms, it is almost entirely rendered over in a modern sand-based render (Fig. 16) (Plate 6). The quoins on the western corner are of red brick. There is a large projecting chimneystack to the east; this was originally meant to be an internal stack. This is entirely rendered apart for the summit, which is of red brick in stretcher bond with two large terracotta flues. There is another chimney to the west, this is flush to the wall, and there are three courses of brickwork at the summit with a terracotta flue.

Elevation 3 this two-storey three-bay elevation is of a dark reddish orange brick in stretcher bond with random headers (Fig. 16) (Plate 7). This has creamy grey mortar with recessed pointing. The ground floor is of painted brick. There is a low lean-to structure laid in stretcher bond in the southwest corner at ground floor level. The function of this is to provide extra headspace over the stairs to the cellar. To the north of this is a doorway with a light. To the north is a large segmental arch window with a stone sill. This is to the south of what appears to be a blocked modern doorway with cement surrounds; above which is a patch of header bond brickwork.
At first floor level it is obvious from the straight joint that this elevation abuts elevation 4. There are three windows on the first floor level; the most southerly of these is a small rectangular timber framed window with external hinges. To the north of this is a small segmental arched window, this has splayed blue brick sills; the metal-framed window has external hinges and has frosted glass. The pointing around this window appears to have been redone. There is a terracotta air vent above this window. To the north of this is a large sash rectangular window with a stone sill and wooden lintel. The eaves are of oversail brick with PVC rainwater goods. The roof is pitched and covered with slate. There is also evidence for a lean-to one-storey structure against this elevation, evidence for this can be seen from scarring and the remains of lead flashing at sill level on the first floor.

Elevation 4 this two-storey two-bay elevation is of reddish orange brick laid in stretcher bond with random headers (9 ⅛x 3 ¼ x 4 ¼). This has a thick creamy mortar with recessed pointing (Fig. 16) (Plate 8). The ground floor is of painted brick. There is a doorway in the western section of the ground floor, this has been cut into the surrounding brickwork; this has a cement surround. To the west of this is the lean-to structure mentioned in elevation 3. Above this doorway is a blocked window/door with a wooden lintel. To the east of this the remains of a large segmental arch opening, which is now blocked; this has been cut by the door. The scarring mentioned in the previous elevation is also seen here at ground floor and first floor level.
At first floor level is a large multipane sash window (6 x 4). This has frosted glass and a stone sill. It does not have stops. To the west of this is a terracotta air vent, which is to the west of a segmental arch small window with a splayed blue brick sill and a blue brick head. To the west of this is a large section of modern brick infill. The eaves are of oversail brick with PVC rainwater goods. It has a pitched roof covered with slate. This begins at a slightly lower level to elevation 3.

8.2 Littleton Arms Interior

Cellars

The cellars (Fig. 17) are entered through a doorway in the south wall of G10. As noted above in elevation 3 the stairwell is provided with extra headroom due to an external lean-to structure. A semicircular arch spans the entrance to the half turn brick stairs. At the foot of these stairs is a brick segmental arch vaulted spanned passageway (Plate 9). This passageway affords entrance to C1 to the east, through a gated doorway, and C2 to the west through a late 20th century fire door.

Room C1 this is spanned by a brick segmental arch vaulted ceiling, which runs north/south (Plate 10). The floor is of red brick. This has beer cask settles at the east, north and west walls. These red brick settles are coped with blue bullnose brick. There is a segmental arch alcove on the east wall.

Room C2 this is spanned by a brick segmental arch vaulted ceiling, which runs east/west (Plate 11). The floor has been concreted over. There are settles on the south, east and west walls. There is a barrel chute on the east wall; this provides access to the courtyard above. There is a gated alcove on the north wall. The entrance to C3 is through a doorway in the west wall.

Room C3 this is at a lower level than the other cellar rooms; there are three steps down into it from C2 (Plate 12). The floor has been covered with concrete. This also has a brick segmental arch vaulted ceiling, which runs east/west. This has two air vents on the west wall and settles on the south, west and east walls.

Ground Floor

Room G4 this area is distinctive from the rest of the ground floor in that it has a quarry tile floor (Plate 13). These orange and brown tiles are laid out in a chequerboard pattern. This is lit from the south by a large east of centre window. To the west of this is a doorway with a hopper light. The west wall is at an acute angle to the south wall. This is cut off to the north allowing access to G5. There is a large wooden lintel above this entrance. The timber planking covering this wall is a modern addition. The north wall has a central inserted doorway and is covered to dado level with modern timber planking. The ceiling is at a lower level to G5.The east wall is entirely covered in timber plank facing. There is a central fireplace; this appears to be Edwardian in date with a painted wood surround with blue glazed tiles (Plate 14). To the north of this is a door has been used as facing. To the south of the fireplace is the entrance to G3. The brass lighting in the centre of this area has been added to facilitate a pool table.
It is quite obvious from the nail marks, and the use of modern screws and nails that the timber planking used as facing at ground floor level has been salvaged from another building.

Room G5 this area has 5” oak floor boards running east/west. The east wall has been faced with modern brickwork. This has a chimney breast with a modern fireplace. The north part of this wall is open to G4. The south wall has timber plank facing to dado level. Here there are two original radiators beneath a large east of centre window. The west wall has a modern timber framed division to the south, which incorporates seating to the south. To the north is an opening to G6. To the north of this is open to provide access behind the bar counter. Behind the curved wooden bar counter (Plate 15), the north wall is covered with modern monumental fitments. The brass lighting above the bar are also modern inserts. A doorway to G10 with a moulded architrave punctuates this wall. To the west of this is a section of modern brickwork, this delineates the point where this area meets G6. A moulded cornice survives over the door

to G10 and on parts of the north wall. This is cut by a large east/west beam at G4. This beam runs from G4 to the west wall of G6.

Room G6 this is entered down three wooden steps from G5 (Plate 16). This has 6 ½" oak floor boards running north/south. The east wall is covered in timber plank facing. The south wall has a section of timber plank facing below sill level. There is a large east of centre window with two original radiators below. There is a modern timber planking porch area at the west corner which leads to the main doorway. The west wall has a window to the north of the main entrance. There are two original radiators below this window. The north area is open to the bar counter G8, to the west is modern seating created using timber planks. A moulded cornice runs around this area. This is stopped at G8 where there is evidence for a partition (Plate 17). Evidence of this can also be seen on the floor boards at this point.

Room G7 this has oak floor boards running east/west. The west wall has a doorway with a modern wood architrave. The lower section of this wall has timber plank facing. There is a large window to the north of this with two original radiators below. The moulded cornice is thinner than that in G6. The north wall is completely covered in timber plank facing apart from a central fireplace which has a modern brick surround. Seating has been created to the east using modern timber planking. There are two modern beams running north-south.

Room G8 this is the lower section of the bar counter (Plate 18). This has a lino covered floor and modern monumental fitments behind. The oak bar counter is U shaped in plan. This has a modern wooden counter top. The counter itself is well constructed. This has four gilded carvings (Plate 19). These are of, from the north, a pinecone, apples, grapes, and pinecones. The sections in between are well carved, with moulded panels, and incised decoration.

Room G9 see F8.

Room G10 this is the corridor providing access to the private quarters of the premises from the rear courtyard. The walls appear to be original. The doorway in the east wall has four panels and a blocked overlight. The south wall provides access to the cellar through a chamfered doorway.

Room G11 this is the ground floor kitchen. It has been completely refitted for use as a modern pub kitchen. It has a concrete floor covered with lino, stainless steel backsplashes line the plasterboard panelling walls, and the ceiling has been lowered. There is a large sash window on the east wall. This is partially obscured by the lowered ceiling.

First Floor

Each of the rooms on the first floor has the same skirting board. Invariably the walls are covered with painted wallpaper or woodchip. All have original floorboards under mid/late 20th carpet or lino in the kitchen and bathroom.

Room F1 is a bedroom entered through a doorway in the north wall from corridor F4. This door has four horizontal sections and a frosted glass overlight. This north wall is a stud wall chipboard partition. The south wall has a central chimneybreast with a mid 20th century fireplace. To the west of this fireplace is a large built-in cupboard (Plate 20). Within this cupboard is what appears to be a picture rail, which may have been an original feature of this upper floor. There is also a wall tie exposed in this cupboard. The west wall has a large sash window; this has a carved architrave and apron. The ceiling has three evenly spaced beams. These run east/west, the most northerly one of these has been removed.

Room F2 is a bedroom entered through a doorway on the east wall from corridor F4. This doorway is identical to that in F1. The north, south and east walls are stud walled chipboard partitions. The south wall has a window similar to F1. The ceiling has three horizontal beams running north/south; these appear to screwed and nailed onto the ceiling. There is one lightly carved chamfered beam running east/west on the north half of the room. The western terminal of this is dressed and chamfered (Plate 21). This runs through the east wall into corridor F4.

Room F3 is a bedroom entered through a doorway on the south wall from corridor F4. This doorway is identical to those above. The west, north, and east walls are load bearing. The south wall is a stud wall chipboard partition. The north wall has a central chimneybreast with a late 20th century gas fireplace. It is covered in brickwork effect wallpaper. The east wall has large window similar to those mentioned above. There is a lightly carved beam running east/west in the south half of the room. The terminals of this are dressed and chamfered.

Room F4 is the western corridor running north-south affording access to G1, G2, G3, and corridor G9. The dressed and chamfered eastern terminal of the carved beam in F2 terminates at the east wall, which is load bearing.

Room F5 is entered through F6 from corridor F9. This is the domestic kitchen. The fixtures and fittings are all of a late 20th century date. The east half of the south wall is partitioned to create a pantry area this is lit by a small wooden-framed window. The south wall is chipboard partitioning; the remaining walls are load bearing. There is a sash window in the east wall. The floorboards under the lino flooring are running north/south.

Room F6 is a lobby space between F5 and corridor F9. This is entered through doorways to the north and south. It has a boiler cupboard to the west.

Room F7 is a living room entered through a doorway in the north wall from corridor F9. All of the walls are load bearing. The east wall has a central chimneybreast with an early to mid 20th century fireplace to the south of centre. The south wall has an east of centre sash window. The west wall meets the south wall at an acute angle.

Room F8 this stairway (Plate 22) is lit by a small rectangular window in the north wall. It is accessed from F9 and G10. The east-west wooden stairs has a quarter turn at the top, which is accessed through an opening in the north wall. The skirting board at the east and north walls are in a curvilinear Art Deco style. The bottom of this stairway opens out onto corridor G10.

Room F9 is the eastern corridor running east/west affording access to corridor F4, rooms F5, F6, F7, F12 and stairwell F8. F12 is entered through a segmental arch opening.

Room F10 is the bathroom, which is entered through a doorway leading to the lobby space F12. The bathroom fixtures and fittings all date to the mid/late 20th century. The south wall is a partition wall of plasterboard panelling. The north wall has a small rectangular window, which is to the west of a large sash window with moulded architrave. The west wall is also a partition wall. There is access to the attic space to the east of the doorway.

Room F11 was until recently utilised as an office space. This is entered through a doorway opening onto the lobby space F12. The east wall is a partition wall with a cupboard doorway to the south. This large cupboard contains a boiler room. The south wall has an east of centre sash window. The west wall is load bearing and at an acute angle to the north wall, which is a partition wall.

Room F12 is the lobby space linking corridor F9 to F10 and F11. There is a step down from F9. The angle between the south and west walls is acute. The north wall is load bearing.

8.3 Brewery building Exterior

Elevation 13 this two-storey four-bay elevation is of a brownish red brick laid in a random bond with a mid to rough texture (Fig. 15) (Plate 23). This has a creamy grey mortar of medium thickness with recessed pointing. This elevation is bonded into elevation 14. The ground floor has three segmental arched windows to the west of a large segmental arched carriageway with a wooden gateway. The sills are of painted stone; the heads are a course of red header brick and course of blue header brick. The windows are tripartite, with two vertical and one horizontal section, and have timber frames. The carriageway has a similar arrangement at head level. This has two kneeler-type stones c.¾ of the way up of each jamb. There are four windows at first floor level; these are of the same type as at ground floor level; the most easterly of these is blocked. The remaining three have louvre windows, with c.10 slats. The eaves are of oversail brick with PVC rainwater goods. The roof is a pitched gable roof and covered with slate.

Elevation 5 this two-storey four-bay elevation is of a reddish orange brick laid in a random bond with a mid to rough texture (9 x 3 x 4 ⅛). At ground floor level there is a large segmental arched carriage entrance to the east (Fig 16) (Plate 25). The arch head is finished as on elevation 14. To the east of this are what appear to be the remains of another segmental arch, only two bricks of this remain. The remainder of the ground floor level has a number of cuts and fills. To the west of the carriageway is a large timber lintel, this continues west for almost the remaining length of the elevation. Below this to the west is a modern inserted window with a cut brick-on edge sill. To the west of this is an inserted doorway. This has a timber lintel above it.
It is obvious from the straight joint at first floor level that this elevation abuts elevation 6. There are four segmental arched windows with splayed blue brick sills and timber louvres. The most westerly of these windows is smaller than the other three. There appears to be a straight joint at the lower end of the upper floor to the west of the carriage entrance. This elevation is bonded into elevation 4. The eaves are of oversail brick with PVC rainwater goods. The roof is a gabled pitch roof covered with slate.
To the east of this, i.e. the western side of the passageway two small metal-framed windows were inserted to accommodate the gents toilet. Above these is a soldier headed arch and a lintel of a window now blocked and cut by these later windows.

8.4 Brewery Building Interior

Ground Floor
Room G1 this area has been converted for use as the gents toilet in the mid to late 20th century. The quarry tile floor, steel framed window in the east wall, and partition walling were added for this purpose. It would appear that nothing original remains. The ceiling has been clad with painted plasterboard.

Room G2 this area has been converted for use as the ladies toilet. The north wall, which divides this from G1, is a modern addition. As with G1, the fixtures and fittings are associated with the change of use. The ceiling has been clad with timber planking.

Room G3 this corridor area was created when the toilets were added. The east wall is a modern partition. This corridor is entered from the courtyard area through a doorway in the north wall. The west wall, which divides this area from Littleton Arms, would appear to have

been re-faced with brickwork at this time. A large timber framed window to the south lights the corridor. Room G4 is accessed through an opening in the south corner of the west wall. The ceiling is of timber planking.

First Floor

The first floor was inaccessible, there does not appear to be any entrance from either side. It is likely that access was closed of when the toilets were added. It was possible to take some photographs through the louvered windows to the rear (Plate 25). No machinery or fixtures and fittings remain. The brick walls are noticeably blackened. There is a large horizontal riveted girder in the east wall.

8.5 Stables and Store Area Exterior

Elevation 13a this is a gable ended three-storey one-bay elevation (Fig. 15). This is in an orangey red brick, mid to rough in texture, with grey mortar. This brickwork is of English Garden Wall bond at ground floor level and Flemish Stretcher bond at the upper levels. Ground floor level has one large segmental arched window, the head of which is two courses of header brick with a stone keystone. This window has an ornamental sill and apron. This has one course of projecting brick, one course of moulded brick, and two courses of splayed brick, which complete the sill. First floor level is devoid of fenestration. There is one window on the second floor; this is to the west of centre. It has a splayed blue brick sill and a segmental arch head with one course of red header brick and one course of blue header brick. The window frame is removed. The gable is plain with concrete/stone coping. The roof is of slate. There is an east facing segmental arch window at second floor level, this is largely obscured by the commercial/residential structure to the east.

Elevation 6 this is a three-storey two-bay elevation (Fig.16) (Plate 26). It is of orangey red mid to smooth brick laid in stretcher bond. This has creamy mortar with recessed pointing. In the northern section of the painted brick ground floor level is a blocked segmental arch window with a soldier header sill. To the south of this is a segmental arch doorway with a wooden stable Dutch door with a soldier brick step. To the south of this is another segmental arched window with a soldier head sill. To the south of this under the carriage entrance is a bricked up segmental arch doorway. This is to the north of another bricked up segmental arched doorway. At first floor level is a large central segmental arch doorway/large window. This has a head of a course of red header bricks and a course of blue header bricks. At second floor level are two segmental arched windows. Both have similar heads to those below. The most southerly one is possibly a door, whilst the other has a splayed blue brick sill. It is obvious here that this elevation abuts elevation 5. There are two putlog type holes toward the roof level. The eaves are of oversail brick and the roof is of slate. To the south above the Brewery building can be seen a series of air holes in a cross shape, the lower of which appears to be obstructed by the Brewery building, however on closer inspection it is apparent that the later lead flashing delineating the roof line is obscuring the vents, and not the roof.

Elevation 7 this is a gable ended, three-storey, two-bay elevation (Fig. 16) (Plate 27). It is of a dark reddish orange brick (9 ¼ x 3 ¼ x 4 ⅜) laid in stretcher bond. At ground floor level there is a central window. This has a segmental arch head. At first floor level there are two segmental arch windows with red and blue brick header courses as their heads. They have brick-on edge sills. The second floor is devoid of fenestration. The gable is plain with cement coping. There appears to be scarring at ground floor level of a now removed gable ended structure extending northwards.

8.6 Stables and Store Area Interior

Ground Floor
This is entered through a stable door from the west. This is flanked by two blocked segmental arched windows. There is a small blocked segmental arch window on the north wall. There is no other evidence for windows or doors in this room, or of access to the room to the south. No original machinery or fixtures and fittings remain. The first floor is accessed through an opening in the southwest corner of the room.

First Floor
For health and safety reasons the first floor was not recorded in detail. Despite this a photographic record was made. No originally machinery or fixtures and fittings remain.

Second Floor
The second floor was inaccessible.

8.7 Commercial/ Residential premises Exterior

Elevation 12 is a two-storey three-bay elevation (Fig. 15) (Plate 28). It is of a smooth dark reddish orange brick in laid Flemish bond with creamy grey recessed pointing (8 ¾ x 3 x 4 ¼). There are punctuated bricks six courses up. The most western bay at ground floor level is a large segmental arch carriage entrance with keystone. There is a block of stone at the base of each jamb. There are also blocks of cut stone c. ¾ of the way up on either side. The arch is composed of two courses of header brick. To the east is a segmental arch window with keystone. This has a sill of two courses of splayed brick. Under the sill is a moulded stringcourse, this runs westwards to the carriage entrance, and east to a camber headed doorway with keystone. This stringcourse consists of an upper course of oversail brick, and a lower course of moulded brick. The camber headed doorway has a stone step. The stringcourse continues east to the corner of this elevation.
The first floor level is marked by a stringcourse similar to that on ground floor level. This has been removed under the central window. The three windows vary in size and are segmental arched with keystones. The eaves are plain. The pitched gable roof has been allowed to go into disrepair.

Elevation 11 for ease of understanding this elevation has been divided into three distinct sections (Fig.18) (Plate 29). As a whole the elevation comprises of a gable end and a flat roof section. The south section (a) is the north face of the façade of elevation 12. This is of red brick in Flemish bond. This forms c. ¼ of the gable end, and essentially constitutes the keying in of the south façade. The lower portion of this section is different however; it is in a mid to rough reddish orange brick executed in a poor attempt at English Cross bond (8 ⅝ x 2 ¾ x 4 ¼). This is consistent with section (b) to the north of this. At the base of this is a projecting cut brick section of c. two bricks thick. This is in a mid to rough reddish orange brick in a random stretcher like bond (8 ¾ x 3 ⅛ x 4 ⅛). Section (a) terminates to the north in a projecting line of header brick c. 1/8 of a brick deep.
The central section (b) comprises of the continuation of the gable end and part of the flat roof structure. It is of a mid to rough reddish orange brick in an English Garden Wall style bond (9 x 3 x 4 ¼). Large chunks of creamy grey mortar project from some of the joints. An advertising board obscures much of the upper floor; however there does not appear to be any evidence of fenestration.
The northern section (c) appears to be bonded into section (b). This is of red brick laid in English Cross bond, with a creamy mortar (8 ⅞ x 2 ⅞x 4 ¼). There is no evidence for a

fenestration scheme on this section. The flat roof has a bullnose blue brick coping. There is evidence for a lean-to structure c ½ ways up this elevation. The wall is continued to the north and is bonded into the boundary wall, which forms the exterior wall for the one-storey structure to the west. This boundary wall is of orangey red brick in stretcher bond (8 ⅞x 2 ⅝ x 4 ⅛) and is coped by concrete slabs.

Elevation 10 has two storeys (Fig. 16) (Plate 30). The ground floor is obscured by a mid to late 20th century flat roof breezeblock and brick extension. The slate lean-to roof of the ground floor is visible above the line of the flat roof.
The first floor is of English Cross bond; this has a central chimney projecting from a half gable. There is no evidence of a fenestration scheme evident on this elevation.

Elevation 8 this two-storey, two-bay elevation is of English Cross bond (Fig. 16) (Plate 30). It has a large segmental arch carriage entrance on the ground floor. The east section of the ground floor is obscured by the modern flat roof extension mentioned above. There are two windows at first floor level. Both have brick on-edge sills and dressed timber lintels. The eaves are of oversail brick with PVC guttering. There is a stepped straight joint where this elevation abuts elevation 7.

8.8 Commercial/ Residential premises interior.

Ground Floor
Due to the fact that the roof has been allowed to deteriorate, and has now completely fallen in, it was decided that due to health and safety precautions that a detailed record of this structure would be inappropriate and dangerous (Plate 31). However, despite this, a measured ground plan and a detailed photographic record were made. The decrepit nature of the roof has ensured that little of the original features of this floor remain. Apart for a section of cornicing, and a newel stop (Plate 32), nothing else remains of the original decoration scheme. A long corridor along the east wall spans the building. There are three rooms and a stairwell to the west of this. A large breezeblock and wire-cut brick two roomed extension were added to the north in the mid/late 20th century.

First Floor
This was completely inaccessible.

9 PHASED ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

There were five distinct phases of construction, additions, and alterations at the study area. (Figs. 19 and 20)

9.1 Phase 1 1851-1861a

The mid 19th century saw much speculation in the property market. This was encouraged by the ever increasing population. Builders bought up undeveloped land and built blocks of housing. Often a public house would be part of this development. If their "plot included a corner site, builders almost invariably put the pub on it, failing that, they made it close a vista down a street" (Girouard 1990, 38). Girouard also notes that the pub was often the first part of the speculation to be built, with the builder as its first licensee (ibid, 37). The study area is a good example of such a development; however it would appear that the public house was not the first phase constructed. The first phase consists of the stable and stores three-storey building, the brewery building, and the eastern offshoot of the Littleton Arms. The eastern

offshoot of the Littleton Arms (Elevations 14 and 4) would appear to originally have been utilised as a domestic residence, and later converted for use as part of the public house. This was probably occupied by the owner and his family, or possibly by workers in the brewery building to the east. The brewery building was built at the same time as this domestic building. The louvered windows, which are designed specifically to allow the circulation of air and the prevention of pigeons and precipitation, are characteristic of brewery buildings from this time (Fig 21. The large brew-houses of this time also had a number of associated subsidiary buildings such as "offices, stables, cooperage, and the tap brewery" (Pearson 1999, 4). The small size of the operation at the Littleton Arms meant that the owner was probably brewing solely for consumption on the premises, precluding the need for some of these buildings. The stables however would have been an essential part of this operation. These were also constructed at this stage. The stores above were probably used for storing hay for the horses, and possibly the malted barley or the hops for the ale or beer.

9.2 Phase 2 1851-1861b

This phase is comprised of the main section of the Littleton Arms. This abuts the domestic structure to the east. As noted above, it was a regular occurrence that a public house would form an integral part of housing blocks built at this time. In order to distinguish the public house from the rest of the block, these were often designed with some extra trimmings such as "a foot or two of extra height, perhaps even an extra storey or a row of pilasters, and of course the plate glass windows along the ground floor" (Girouard 1990, 39). The Littleton Arms was built slightly higher than the building to the east, and it has rows of pilasters and plate glass windows on the ground floor. It was also faced with a much smoother and brighter brick. The pub has an open-fan shaped plan, with the stairs and bar parlour at the base, whilst the inner ring of the fan consisted of the bar counter. This was a plan much utilised until the 1880s where "except for the stairs and the bar parlour the pub was one large open area, and the façade was more glass than wall, with the corner curved and pierced by the main entrance, making a prominent central feature" (Girouard 1990, 42). The 'U' shaped bar counter was also an innovation of this time. This ensured that drinks could be served efficiently to a crowded bar. The 'U' shape was an important step in the development of the bar counter, which saw experiments in 'L' and 'I' shapes prior to the best solution, which was to make it an 'O' (Girouard 1990, 65). It is likely that the shop/pub frontage was not original to the structure, it appears later in date and is possibly associated with the assumption of the eastern domestic offshoot to being part of the public house. The bar counter at the Littleton Arms is stylistically similar to that in the Borough Arms, Walsall, which is of a similar date, and may signify that they were built by the same craftsman (Fig 22).

9.3 Phase 3 Late 19th/Early 20th century

The commercial/residential premises to the east of the Littleton Arms was built during this phase. A terrace of buildings adjacent to the east of this was also constructed at this time. The SMR (6658) notes that this was built by 1902-1903. This is corroborated by the cartographic evidence, which shows it as being extant by the publication of the 2nd edition OS map in 1902. Stylistically, the smooth red brick, the large ground floor window, the moulded string-coursing the carriage entrance, and the newel stop would suggest that this had a commercial and residential function, and was constructed towards the end of Queen Victoria's reign. It is also quite evident that this building was constructed sometime after the three-storey stable and store building to its west, as this later structure clearly obscures a window on the east wall of this structure.

9.4 Phase 4 Early/Mid 20th century

The chipboard partitions dividing F1, F2, F3 and F4 were added during this phase. The partitions dividing F5 from F6, and F5 from the pantry area were also added at this time. The Art Deco style curvilinear skirting board on the stairwell G9/F8 was also probably added along with the fireplace in F7 during this period. These alterations took place after the assessment of 1925 (see above), which states that there were three bedrooms and a bathroom at first floor level. These modifications contributed to the creation of three new bedrooms, and pantry, and corridor F4. It is likely that F5 assumed the role of residential/domestic kitchen at this point.

9.5 Phase 5 Mid/Late 20th century

This phase is characterised by the construction of a single-storey flat roof structure of concrete breezeblock and wire-cut brick to the rear of the commercial/residential structure to the east of the Littleton Arms. The toilets G1 and G2, and the salvaged timber partitions in the Littleton Arms ground floor were also inserted during this phase. The fireplace in G5 was also added at this time. The plasterboard partitions dividing F10, F11, and F12 also date from this phase. It must also be noted here that the terraces to the north and the east along Hatherton Street and Littleton Street were demolished during this phase.

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9.3 Cartographic Sources

1577 William Saxton's Map of Staffordshire.

1610 John Speed's Staffordshire.

1686 Dr. Plot's Map of Staffordshire.

1769 William Yates's Map of the county of Staffordshire.

1821 Plan of the Town of Walsall in the county of Stafford.

1824 Thomas Mason's Map of Walsall.

1849 Enlarged Plan of part of the Parish of Walsall in two parts- part 2.

1883 First Edition OS map, Staffordshire Sheet LXIII.7.

1902 Second Edition OS map, Staffordshire Sheet LXIII.7.

1914 Third Edition OS map, Staffordshire Sheet LXIII.7.

1914 Third Edition OS map (Revised edition), Staffordshire Sheet LXIII.7.

1963 Fifth Edition OS map, Staffordshire Sheet LXIII.7.

1975 OS Map, Staffordshire Sheet LXIII.7.

Appendix 1: Historic Map Regression and Analysis.

1577 William Saxton's Map of Staffordshire.
Shows Walsall as having a church on a hill, the land to the north of this, towards Rushall, appears to be undeveloped.

1610 John Speed's Staffordshire.
Shows Walsall as having a church on a hill, the land to the north of this, towards Rushall, appears to be undeveloped.

1686 Dr. Plot's Map of Staffordshire.
Walsall is illustrated with a church; there are two houses to the north of this, however it is not possible, due to the scale, to surmise on the exact location of these.

1769 William Yates's Map of the county of Staffordshire.

William Yates's map of 1769 shows Walsall as the hub of roads running north, south, east and west. There appears to be some linear development along these roads. The area in which the Littleton Arms is situated is as yet undeveloped

1821 Plan of the Town of Walsall in the county of Stafford.
Study area not shown on map.

1824 Thomas Mason's Map of Walsall.
shows the study area as being undeveloped land to the north of the town of Walsall.

1849 Enlarged Plan of part of the Parish of Walsall in two parts- part 2.
Both Hatherton Street and Littleton Street are shown. Hatherton Street is named, Littleton Street is not. There is nothing shown at the junction of these two streets, it is undeveloped tithe land. The pocket of land that now forms the study area is marked 2353. (This map has been adjudged to be in too bad a condition to by photocopied or photographed).

1883 First Edition OS map, Staffordshire Sheet LXIII.7.
Hatherton Street and Littleton Street shown, Hatherton Street divides Littleton Street in to Littleton Street East and West. The study area is on the corner of Hatherton Street and Littleton Street East. Littleton Arms is marked P.H. its shape concurs with the current site plan. It appears to form the southern terminal of a terraced development which extends to the north by three distinct rectangular in plan properties. This terrace continues northwards after a narrow laneway with c.10 properties. To the east of the Littleton Arms along Littleton Street East is the current most westerly carriage entrance. To the east of this is a thin rectangular in plan building, which is the three-storey structure which is still present at the study area. There is an area of undeveloped land (this has a small shed like structure along the north wall), to the east of this, which is enclosed by a boundary wall, with terraced development to the east of this where the car park now stands. There is a rectangular in plan structure orientated north-south in the courtyard area (this has been removed in present day). To the north along Hatherton Street is a Skating Rink, to the west is a Saw Mill, and Albion Tannery, to the south and east are what appears to be domestic development.

1902 Second Edition OS map, Staffordshire Sheet LXIII.7.

11 SOURCES

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1896. Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire,

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9.2 Secondary Sources

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Littleton Arms marked as P.H. A small structure has been built in the courtyard area adjoining the Littleton Arms. A carriageway (the most easterly in the study area) has been constructed and a building constructed to the east of this on the alignment of the previous boundary wall. The remainder of the study area conforms largely to the 1883 map.

1914 Third Edition OS map, Staffordshire Sheet LXIII.7.
No variations from 1902 map.

1914 Third Edition OS map (Revised edition), Staffordshire Sheet LXIII.7.
No variations from 1914 map.

1963 Fifth Edition OS map, Staffordshire Sheet LXIII.7.
Littleton Arms marked P.H. Most easterly building extended to the west. Some buildings cleared in the courtyard area.

1975 OS Map, STAFFORDSHIRE SHEET LXIII.7.
Shows the terraces to the northeast still in existence.

Appendix 2: Level 1 Record of Bridgeman House.

A mid 19th century private residence adapted for use as office space in the mid/late 20th century (Fig. A).

Figures
A. Elevation plan of Bridgeman House.

Plates

A. Elevation 1 from west.
B. Elevations 2, 3, and 4 from south.
C. Elevation 5 from east.
D. Bow window from east.
E. Elevations 6, 7, and 8 from north.
F. Elevation 8 from north.
G. Cast iron staircase.
H. Moulded archway.
I. Scallop shell detail.

Exterior

Elevation 1 is the northwest facing elevation, which faces onto Pleck Road (Plate A). It has three storeys and one bay. This is of reddish orange mid to smooth textured brick with a grey weather- struck pointing (8 ⅝ x 3 ⅛ x 4 ¼). It has a stretcher bond with occasional headers creating a Flemish type bond in places. The plinth is lined with slate. There is a large central blocked square headed doorway. This has concrete jambs and head with a stone step. Above this is a central window with a concrete sill, head, jambs, and head. This has a sliding sash window with frosted glass. The cement head is covering a flat gauged brick head, the top of which is visible. The terminals of string mouldings from elevation 8 and 2 delineate the first floor level. The eaves of the felt covered hipped roof are of timber, with PVC rainwater goods.
Above and behind this is the northwest facing elevation of elevations 3 and 7. The second storey of this is visible. This is of red brick in a stretcher bond with occasional courses of headers. A small moulded stringcourse can be seen to the sides of the hipped roof below. Above this are two large moulded stringcourses above the upper one of these is a course of headers. The eaves are of wood with PVC rainwater goods. There are two chimneys in stretcher bond.

Elevation 2 the southwest facing elevation can be divided into three distinct sections (Plate B). The most westerly of these is elevation 2. This has two storeys and one bay. It is of a reddish orange brick in random stretcher like bond. The plinth has been rendered up to sill level. There is a large central window, with a concrete sill, and multi-paned sash timber framed window. This has a gauged brick flat-headed window. The east side of the ground floor is covered in a vertical band of render, which terminates below a moulded string, which delineates the first floor level. Above this string is a large rectangular central window with a wooden sill and a concrete lintel. The felt covered hipped roof has wooden eaves.

Elevation 3 is the central section of the southwest facing elevation (Plate B). This has three storeys and one bay. It is recessed c. one brick length from elevation 2. The ground floor is completely rendered over. There is a central sash window with stops, with a concrete sill and

rendered head. To the west of this is a cast iron rainwater good; to the east is an iron fire escape. A moulded stringcourse delineates the first floor level, which is now much obscured by the fire escape. This stringcourse continues around the building. The first floor is of a reddish orange brick in a stretcher bond with occasional course of headers (8 ¾ x 3 ¼ x 4 ⅜). Above the moulded string is an apron for a central window. This has a cement horizontal section at the bottom, above which are a raised brick section and a moulded sill, which continues as a stringcourse to the east and west. Above the sill is a section of brick infill, above which is a tripartite timber framed window, this has external hinges and a concrete lintel. The small moulded string mentioned in elevation 1 delineates the second floor. This floor has a large central window, which is similar to that on the first floor. Above the concrete lintel can be seen a soldier brick head. A concrete string runs to the east and west of this lintel. This elevation has a felt covered hipped roof with timber eaves.

Elevation 4 is the eastern section of the southwest elevation (Plate B). This steps out from elevation 3 by c. five brick lengths. It is of a reddish orange brick in Flemish bond with a creamy grey weather struck pointing (8 ⅞ x 3 ⅛ x 4 ¼). The splayed blue brick plinth is just visible above the modern road surface. At ground floor level there are two identical timber framed windows to each side of a plain central portion. These windows have timber sills, external hinge, and concrete lintel heads. Above these, delineating first floor level is a moulded stringcourse. Above this is an apron identical to elevation 3 and a moulded sill, which continues as a sill to either side. Above this is a central blind window with concrete heads and jambs. To the west of this is a timber-framed window similar to those on the ground floor, this has concrete heads and jambs and uses the string as its sill. To the west of this is decorative rainwater good. Above the window level a small string moulding. Above this is a moulded pediment with a chimney rising out of the apex.

Elevation 5 this is the southeast facing elevation (Plate C). This has two storeys and three bays. It is in a reddish orange brick in Flemish bond, with a creamy weather struck pointing (9 x 3 ¼ x 4 ¼). The plinth is of splayed blue brick. This elevation has a large central doorway with two stone steps; this has a semi-circular arched gauged brick head. At either side of the door are engaged pilasters, these support a horizontal moulded lintel. The doorway is flanked by large bow windows at either side (Plate D). These rise to first floor level, and are set upon c. four courses of header bricks. These have a moulded sill, and consist of three sections of timber framed sash windows. The central sash is flanked by two mullions which are decorated a scroll or swan neck carved decoration. The window is topped by a large section of moulded concrete, and is covered in felt. The moulding above these windows continues across the elevation as a string. At first floor level there is a central sash window with concrete surround above the doorway, which uses the stringcourse as a sill. There are similar sash windows above each bow; these are longer profile to the central window. The small moulded string mentioned in the previous elevations runs above these windows. The roof is hipped and has moulded eaves.

Elevation 6 as with the northwest elevation the southeast elevation has been divided into three distinct sections (Plate E). Elevation 6 has two storeys and three bays. It is identical to elevation 4 apart for the fenestration scheme. The ground floor has a central alcove with flanking brick pilasters and concrete capitals, and lintel area. This has a blue brick apron. To the east of this is a timber-framed window with concrete lintel. To the west of the alcove are steps to basement level. To the west of this at ground floor level is a blocked doorway with gauged brick flat head in a herringbone pattern. A moulded string delineates first floor level above, which is a central window with apron and concrete jambs and head. The moulded sill continues east and west as a string. To the west of this is another timber-framed window.

Elevation 7 this is a three-storey one-bay elevation (Plate E). It is of red brick in stretcher bond with occasional courses of headers (8 ⅝ x 3 x 4 ¼). This has two timber-framed windows at ground floor level with timber sills and cement lintels. Above these is a moulded string, which forms the apron of an Italianate style semicircular-headed window at first floor level. A moulded stringcourse forms the sill for this window. To the west of this is a small rectangular timber framed window. Above this is a small moulded string, which delineates the second floor level, which is under another, moulded stringcourse, which forms the apron of a central window. The felt covered hipped roof has wooden eaves.

Elevation 8 has two storeys and two bays (Plate E). This is similar to elevation 2 apart for the fenestration scheme. The ground floor has a doorway to the east. This has a stone step, and a gauged brick flat head. To the west is a timber framed with a timber sill and cement lintel. First floor level is delineated by a moulded string, which forms the sill of a central sash window with concrete surround. To the west is a small timber framed window with cement surround. This has a felt covered hipped roof with wooden eaves and PVC rainwater goods.

Interior

As noted above, this building was converted for use as office space in the mid/late 20th century. Much of the original features have been removed. However, some interesting elements remain. It is obvious that the scallop shell had a particular resonance with the original occupiers. This motif features on the cast iron staircase (Plate G), and on the moulded arch (Plates H and I) on the first floor. This probably signifies some dedication to St. James or that the owners took part on the *Camino de Santiago de Compostela* pilgrimage in southern France and northern Spain.

Brief for Building Recording of Littleton Arms and adjacent buildings, Littleton Street, Walsall

1. Introduction

1.1 Littleton Arms and its adjacent buildings (38-40 Littleton Street) are proposed for demolition as part of the clearance of the route of the Walsall Inner Ring Road.

1.2 The buildings were identified as of historic interest in a previous report (Baker 1995). Accordingly a record of the buildings ahead of demolition is required. This brief sets out the work necessary to fulfil the requirements.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The Littleton Arms (Black Country Sites and Monuments Record No 6658) lies within Walsall Town Centre, on the corner of Hatherton Street and Littleton Street at SP01519900. It is a well preserved Victorian public house which was in existence by 1886. To the east there is a two-storey commercial range with a three-storey block over the entry. Further buildings (38 Littleton Street) were added to the east by 1902-3. There is a report that part of the site was used as a brew house.

3. Specific requirements

3.1 The purpose of the work is to assess and record the buildings on the site.

3.2 The work should comprise:

(1) Documentary study of the history of the site. The Walsall Local History Centre, the Black Country Sites and Monuments Record and any deeds for the site should be consulted. Map evidence and trade directories should be consulted.

(2) Analysis and recording of the Littleton Arms to Level 3 as defined by English Heritage (English Heritage 2006).

(3) Assessment of the remaining buildings and recording to Level 1, 2 or 3 as defined by English Heritage (English Heritage 2006) depending on their merit. The level of recording should be agreed with the Walsall Council Conservation Officer and Black Country Archaeologist.

(4) The recording should comprise elevations showing the principal features of the buildings, phase plans showing their growth, layout and internal arrangements, sections through the buildings, a written description and photographs.

(5) Production of an illustrated report upon Stages 1-4.

4. General conditions

4.1 The work should be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced building recording specialists.

4.2 An appropriate recording strategy should be used and the method and justification for this stated in the report.

4.3 The code of conduct, standards and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists should be adhered to. The buildings analysis should also adhere to the guidance issued by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1997) and English Heritage (2006).

4.4 A specification for the work required should be prepared by the contractor and agreed with the sponsor and the local planning authority before the work commences. It is advisable to submit a draft of the specification to the Black Country Archaeologist before the submission of a tender in order to ensure that the work proposed meets the requirement of the brief.

4.5 On completion of the work the site archive should be deposited with an appropriate museum/public archive. In this case archives should be deposited with the Walsall Local History Centre (tel: 01922 721305).

4.6 Copies of all reports should be provided to the LPA, Walsall Local History Centre and the Black Country Sites and Monuments Record (two copies). The report will normally become a publicly accessible part of the BCSMR within 6 months of completion.

4.7 Reports should contain the following information:

- Location, aims and methodology
- Results of documentary research
- A written summary of the findings together with appropriate illustrations, which should be related to the national grid. Levels should be related to the Ordnance Datum.
- An analytical summary of features and deposits
- List of sources consulted and their full titles/reference numbers
- A copy of the brief

4.8 On completion of the work a summary report should be sent for publication in West Midlands Archaeology and any other appropriate local or national archaeological journal.

4.9 Health and Safety

It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with relevant Health and Safety regulations.

Site procedures should be in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers

4.10 Monitoring

The work will be monitored by the Black Country Archaeologist and the Principal Conservation Officer, Walsall MBC, on behalf of the Council. At least five working days notice of commencement of any fieldwork should be given to the Black Country Archaeologist.

5. Bibliography

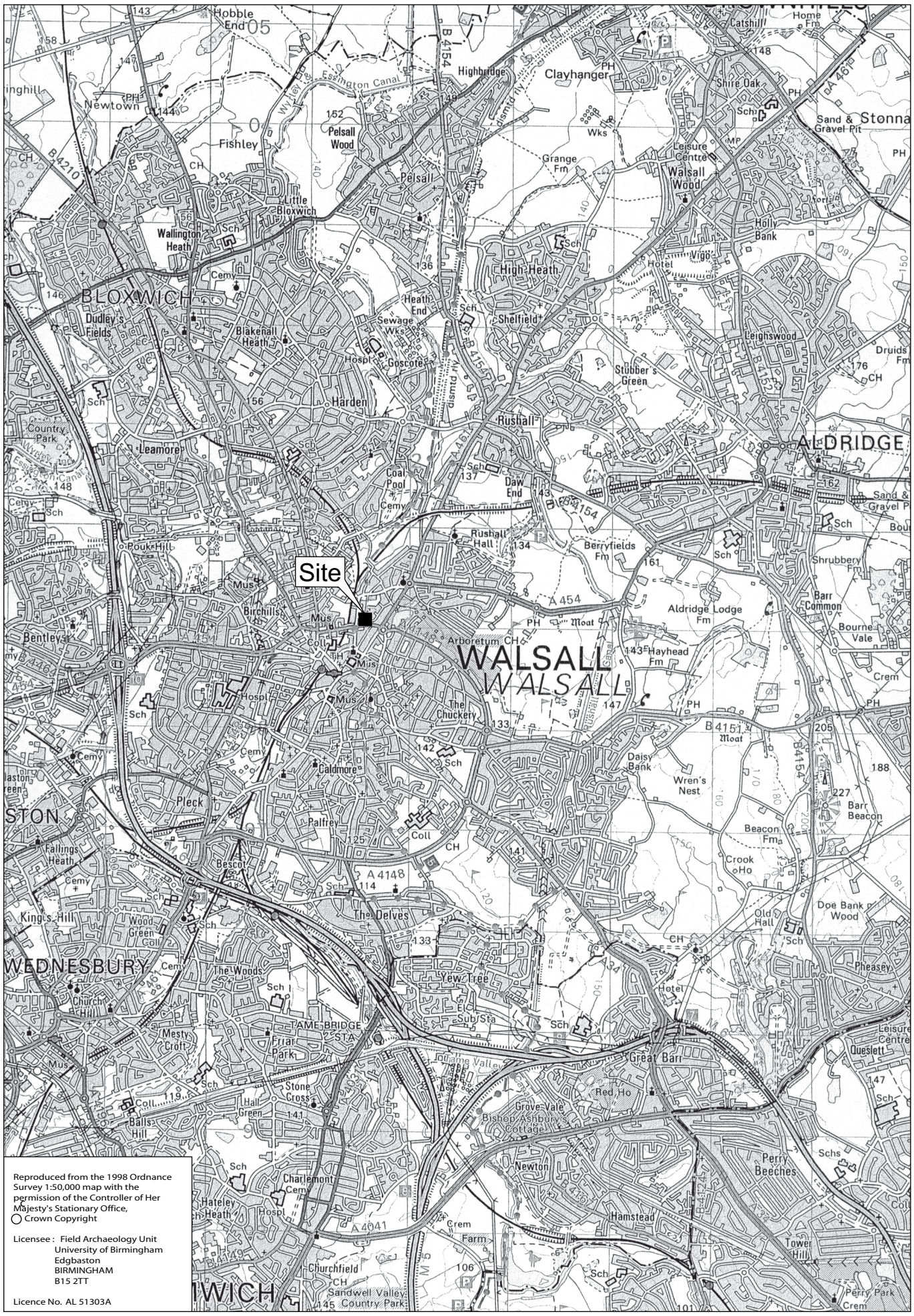
Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*

Baker N 1995 *Walsall Ring Road*

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*

Prepared on 30th July 2006 by Mike Shaw, Black Country Archaeologist, on behalf of Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council

Contact details for Mike Shaw: tel 01902 555493; e-mail mike.shaw.@wolverhampton.gov.uk; fax 01902 555637; address Black Country Archaeologist, Wolverhampton City Council, Regeneration and Transportation, Civic Centre, St Peter's Square, Wolverhampton WV1 1RP


Site
WALSALL
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Reproduced from the 1998 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office,
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University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
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B15 2TT
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Fig.1

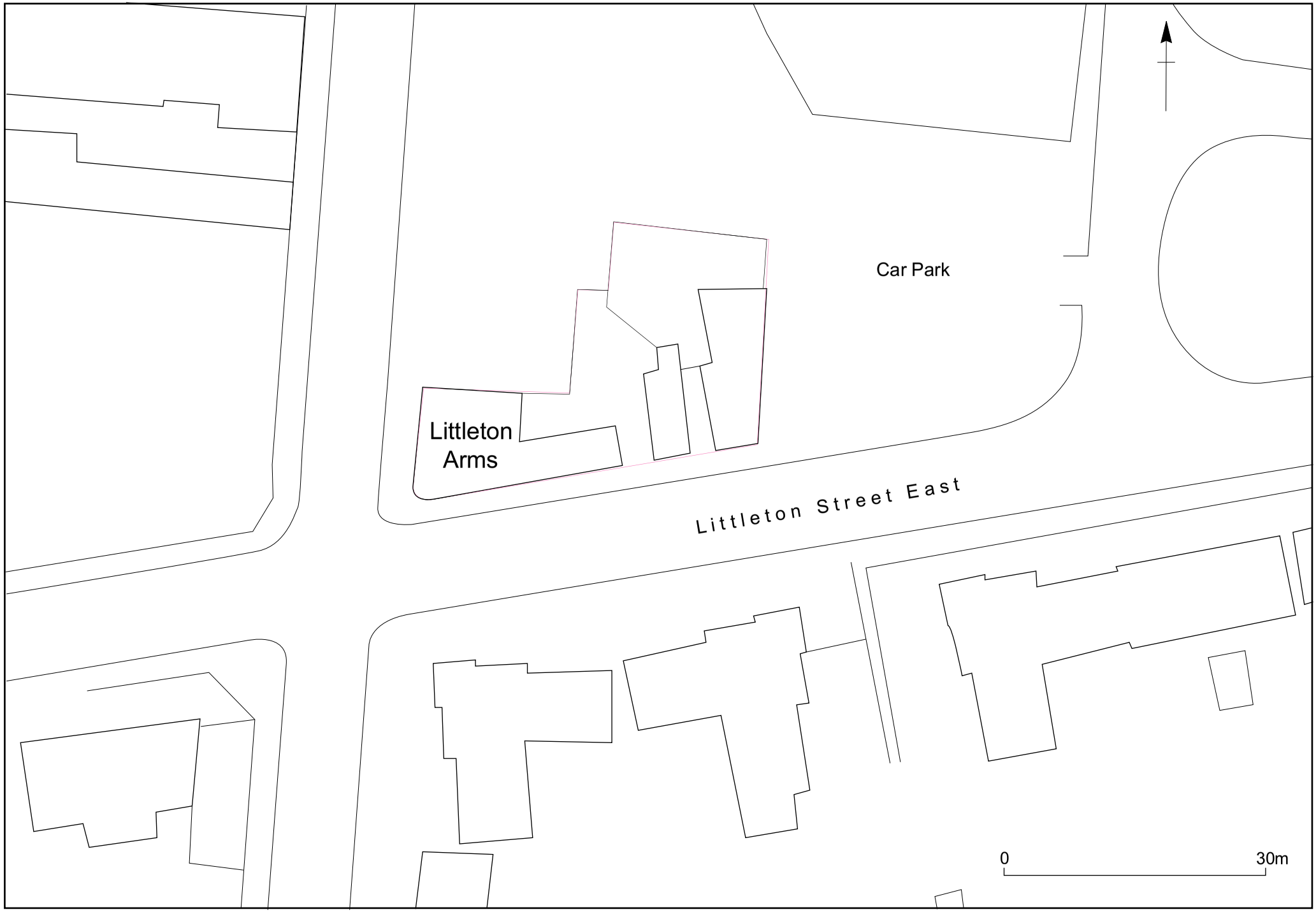

Fig.2

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Swynfe
Wefora
Dratw
Fowderley
Aldriche
Rushhall
Aston pua
Bloxwiche
Hylton hall
Esington
Tenford
Couen
Chelvington
Guston
Codsull
Byshburye
Tong cast
Albrighton
Woken
Pepperhill
Wictesley
Tetnall
Bonyngale
Pateshull
Patingham
Parton
The lea
Wilnall
Darlaston
WALSALL
The hill
Myddleton
Sutton cofeld
WVLVERHAMPTON
Bilston
Weddesbury
Bar Chap
Tamesu
Westbramwich
Tipton
Trescot
Smestall flu
Ouer pen
Nether pen
Segeley
Sandwall
Hamstea hall
Peryhall
Shipley
Wamborn
Seeson
Tresill
Hundesworth
Oldbury chap
Aston
Russels
Dudley
Dudley cast
Smethik
Hemley
Clauerley
PENSNETCHASE
WORCESTRIÆ PARS
Routley
Wartley hall
BROMICHAM
Gattaker
Swinford regis
Ambecote
Edgebaston
Bublynton
SALOP PARS
Prestwood
Hales
STVRBRIDGE
Enuill
Starton cast
Eley
Compton
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Sabrina flu
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STAFFORDIÆ PARS
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Churchhill
Banyate
Shutterford
Ouerley
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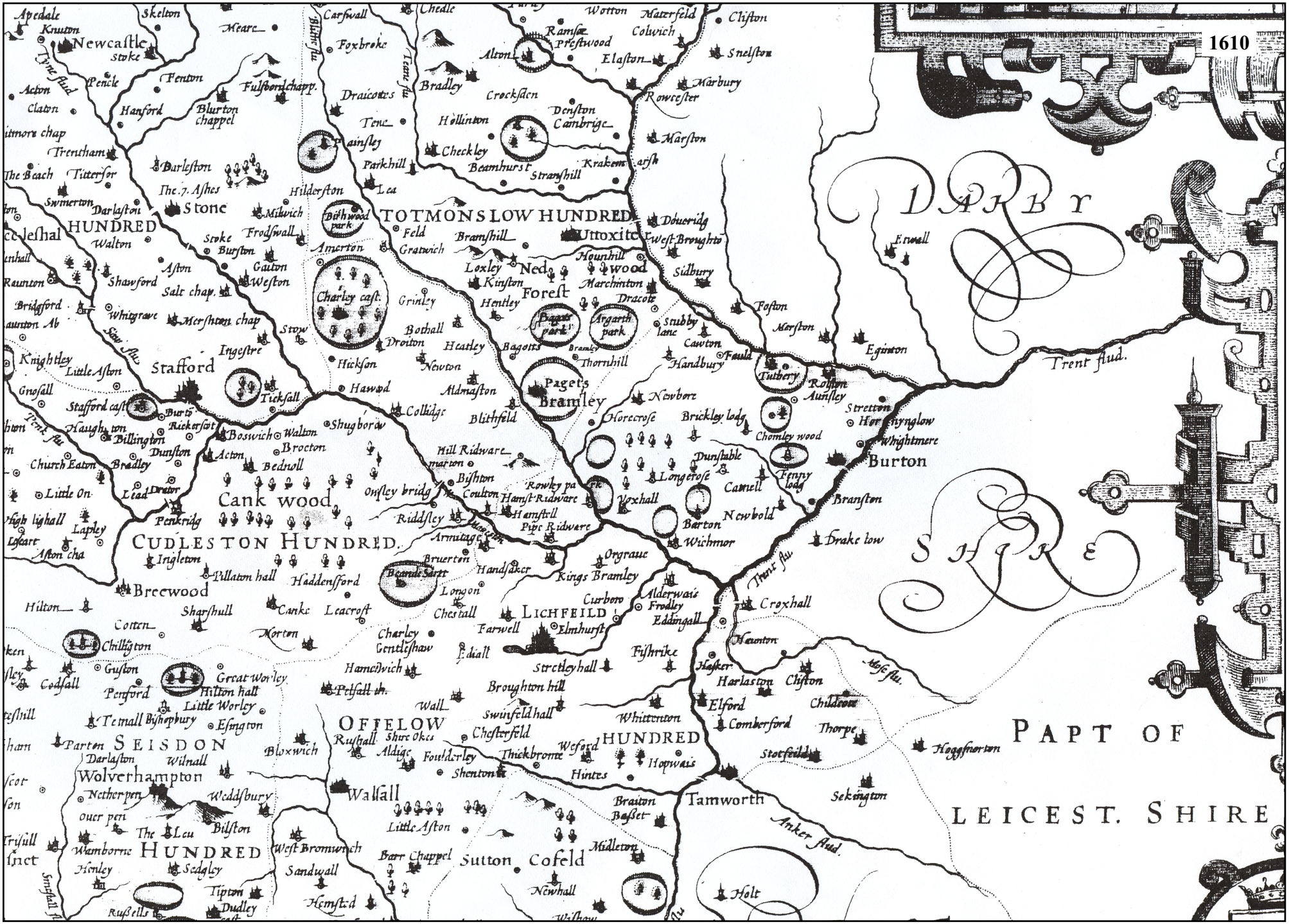
WORCESTRIÆ PARS
KEDERMYSTER
Haukebach

Fig.3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HUNDRED
Newcastle
Stone
Stafford
Cank wood
Breewood
Wolverhampton
Walsall
Sutton Cofeld
LICHFEILD
Uttoxiter
Ned wood
Forest
Bramley
Pagets
Burton
Tamworth
Trent flud.
Anker flud.
Mose flu.
Tyne flud
Tenk flu
Sow flu
Blithe flu
Teane flu
Bagots park
Argarth park
Charley cast.
Birthwood park
Beaude Sartt
Hilton hall
Great Worley
Little Worley
Hamstall
Pipe Ridware
Hill Ridware
Kings Bramley
Elmhurst
Stretleyhall
Broughton hill
Swinfeldhall
Chesterfield
Thickbronte
Hopwais
Hintes
Braiton
Basset
Midleton
Newhall
Holt
Croxhall
Haunton
Harlaston
Elford
Comberford
Stotfeild
Thorpe
Childcote
Hoggsnorton
Sekington
Stretton
Whightmere
Branston
Drake low
Newbold
Barton
Wichmor
Voxhall
Longerose
Dunstable
Camell
Fenny lodg
Brickley lodg
Chomley wood
Newbore
Horecrose
Rolston
Aunsley
Tuthery
Egington
Merston
Foston
Sidbury
Marchinton
Dracote
Stubby lane
Cawton
Handbury
Fauld
Hounhill
Hentley
Kinston
Loxley
Bramshill
Feld
Gratwich
Grinley
Bothall
Droiton
Heatley
Bagotts
Thornhill
Newton
Aldmaston
Blithfeld
Collidge
Shugborow
Hawood
Hickson
Tickfall
Ingestre
Stow
Amerton
Hilderston
Milwich
Frodswall
Gauton
Weston
Burston
Stoke
Salt chap.
Mershton chap
Whitgrave
Aston
Shawford
Walton
Darlaston
Swinerton
Trentham
Tittersor
Barleston
The 7. Ashes
Hanford
Fenton
Pencle
Stoke
Knuton
Apedale
Skelton
Meare
Carswall
Foxbroke
Draicottes
Tene
Parkhill
Lea
Bradley
Hollinton
Checkley
Beamhurst
Stranshill
Krakemarsh
Denston
Cambrige
Crocksden
Alton
Ramsoe
Prestwood
Wotton
Materfeld
Colwich
Elaston
Clifton
Snelston
Marbury
Rowcester
Marston
Doueridg
West Broughton
Etwall
Hill Ridware
Bishton
Coulton
Rowley park
Hamstall
Riddsley
Armitage
Bruerton
Handsaker
Longon
Chestall
Farwell
Charley
Gentleshaw
Ediall
Hamedwich
Pelsall th.
Wall
Rushall
Shire Okes
Aldige
Foulderley
Shenton
Wall
Little Aston
Barr Chappel
Sandwall
Hemsted
West Bromwich
Bloxwich
Wilnall
Darlaston
Netherpen
Ouer pen
The Leu
Bilston
Wamborne
Henley
Sedgley
Tipton
Dudley
Rußells
Penkridg
Lead
Drator
Bradley
Dunston
Billington
Haughton
Church Eaton
Little On
Lapley
Aston cha
Knightley
Little Aston
Gnosall
Stafford cast
Burton
Rickerscot
Boswich
Walton
Brocton
Acton
Bednoll
Ingleton
Pillaton hall
Haddensford
Canke
Leacrost
Sharshull
Norton
Cotten
Chilligton
Guston
Codsall
Penford
Tetnall
Bishopbury
Esington
Parton
Wilnall
Weddsbury
Bilston
Sedgley
Tipton
Dudley
Russells
Hilton
Cotten
Ingleton
Lichfeild
Alderwais
Frodley
Eddingall
Curboro
Orgraue
Fishrike
Hasker
Elford
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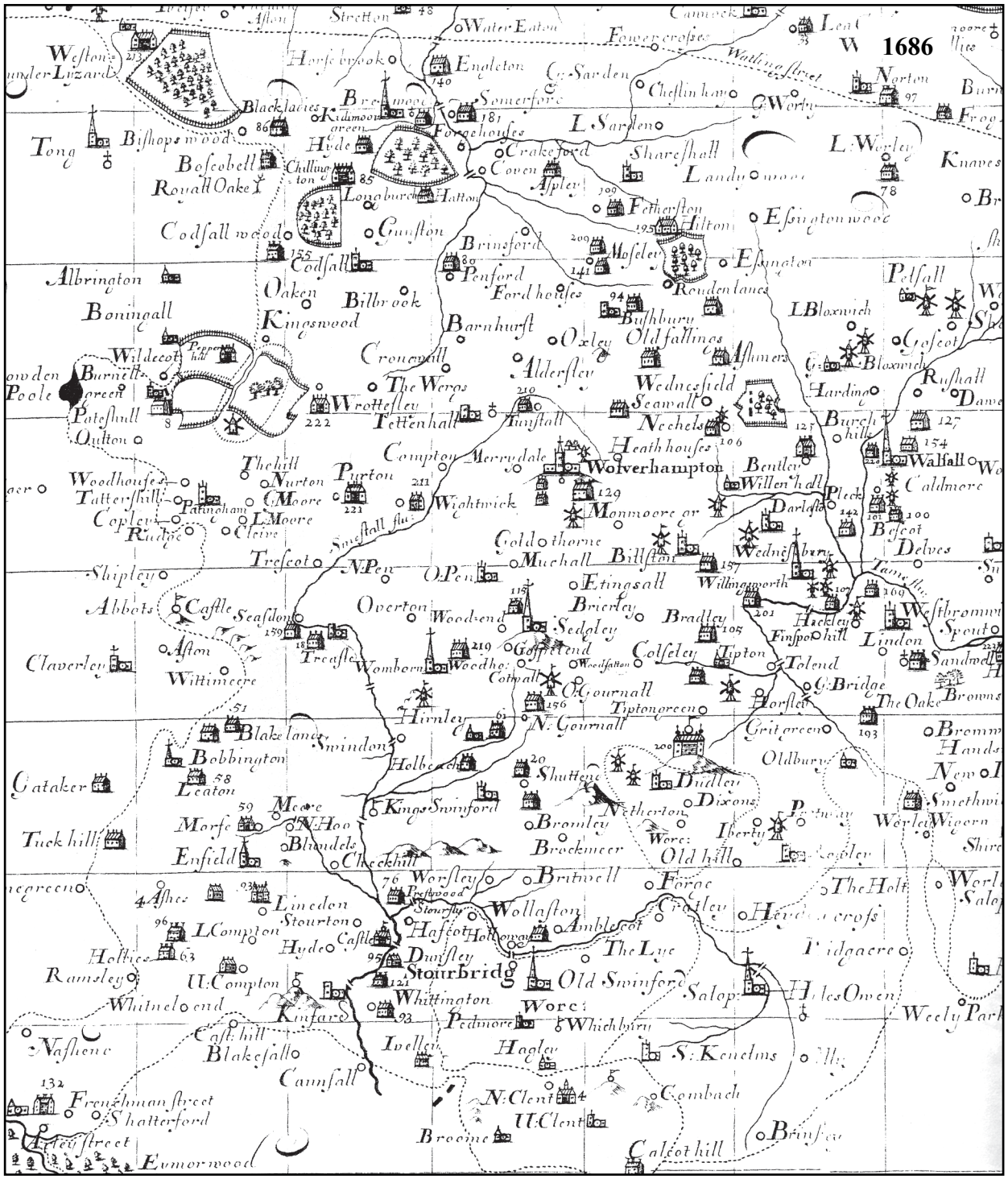
Fig.4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Cheslinham
Worly
Norton
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Blacklaches
Kidmoor green
Somersore
L. Sarden
Bishops wood
Tong
Hyde
Forgehouses
Crakeford
Sharesshall
L. Worley
Knaves
Boscobell
Chillington
Coven
Aspley
Landywood
Royall Oake
Longburch
Hatton
Fetherston
Hilton
Essington wood
Codsall wood
Gunston
Brinsford
Hosley
Essington
Codsall
Penford
Ford houses
Rowdenlanes
Petsall
Albrington
Oaken
Billbrook
Bushbury
L. Bloxwich
Boningall
Kingswood
Barnhurst
Oxley
Oldfallings
Ashmers
Gosscot
Wildecot
Pepper hill
Croneywall
Aldersley
Bloxwich
Burnell
The Weros
Wednesfield
Rushall
Poole green
Wrottesley
Tettenhall
Tunstall
Seawall
Hardings
Patesshull
Nechells
Burch hill
Oulton
Compton
Merrydale
Heathhouses
Wolverhampton
Walsall
Thehill
Bentley
Woodhouses
Nurton
Purton
Willenhall
Caldmore
Tattershill
Pattingham
Moore
Wightwick
Monmoore
Darlaston
Pleck
Coplev
L. Moore
Rudge
Cleive
Besscot
Goldthorne
Delves
Trescot
Muchall
Billston
Wednesbury
Shipley
N. Pen
O. Pen
Etingsall
Willingsworth
Abbots
Castle
Seasdon
Overton
Woodsend
Sedgley
Brierley
Bradley
Hackley
Westbromwich
Spout
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Cotwall
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Blakelane
Swindon
Gritgreen
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Hands
Bobbington
Holbeach
Shuttene
Oldbury
Dudley
New
Cataker
Leaton
Moore
Kings Swinford
Dixons
Smethwi
Morfe
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Iberty
Worlei
Wigorn
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Blundels
Brockmeer
Old hill
Enfield
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The Holt
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Lineden
Wollaston
Crotley
Stourton
Hafcot
Hollowayes
Ambleycot
L. Compton
Castle
The Lye
Tidgacre
Hollies
Hyde
Dunsley
Stourbridge
Ramsley
U. Compton
Old Swinford
Salop
Hales Owen
Whitnelo end
Whittington
Worc:
Kinfare
Pedmore
Whichbury
Weely Park
Nashene
Castle hill
Blakesall
Hagley
S. Kenelms
Camsall
Frenchman street
Combach
Shatterford
N. Clent
U. Clent
Brooine
Calcot hill
Brinsley
Eumorwood

Fig.5

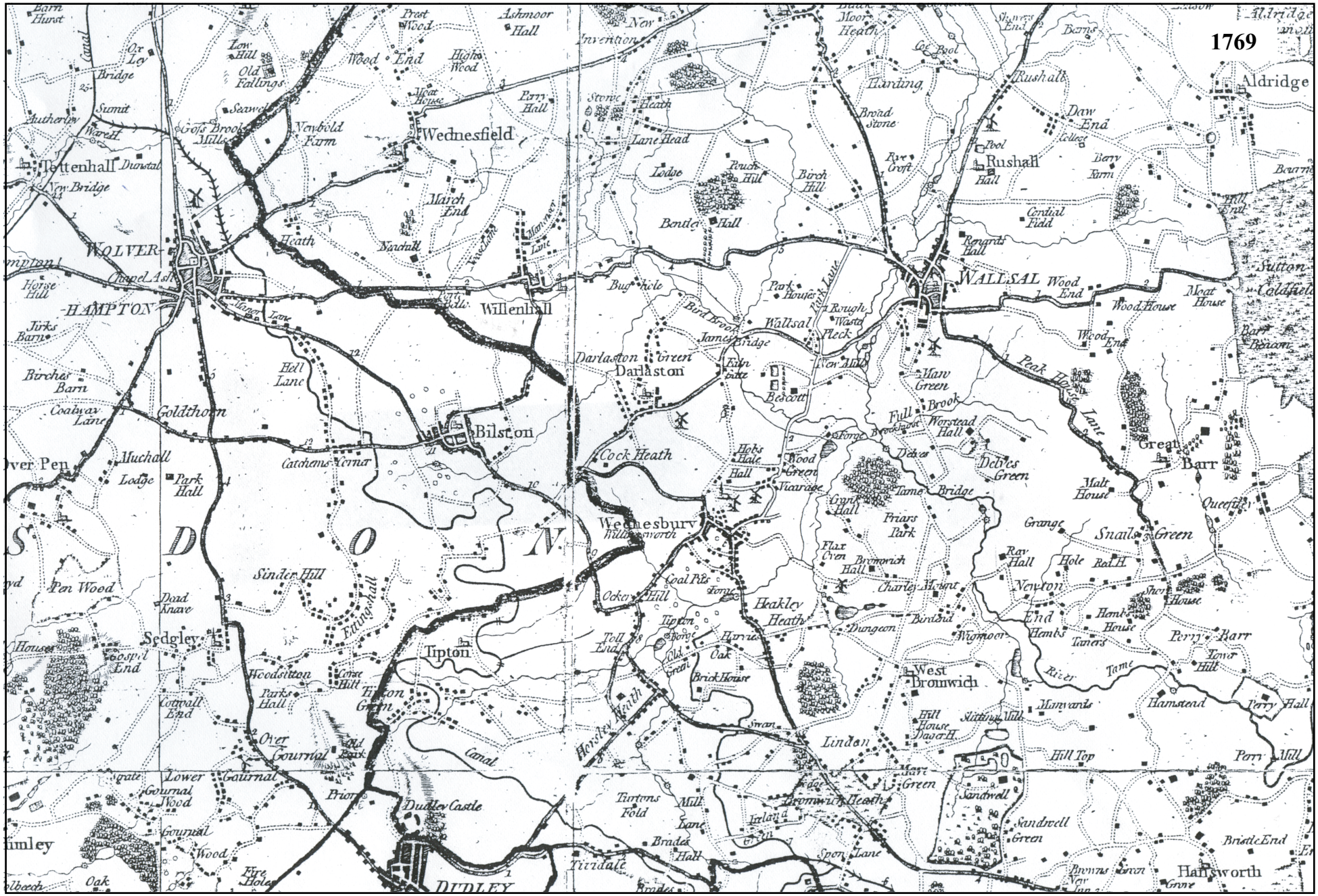
1769
Wednesfield
Willenhall
Bilston
Darlaston
Wednesbury
Tipton
Sedgley
Dudley
Dudley Castle
Wallsal
Rushall
Aldridge
Great Barr
West Bromwich
Hamsworth
Heakley Heath
Cock Heath
Goldthorn
Tettenhall
Wolverhampton
Canal
River Tame
Peak House Lane

Fig.6

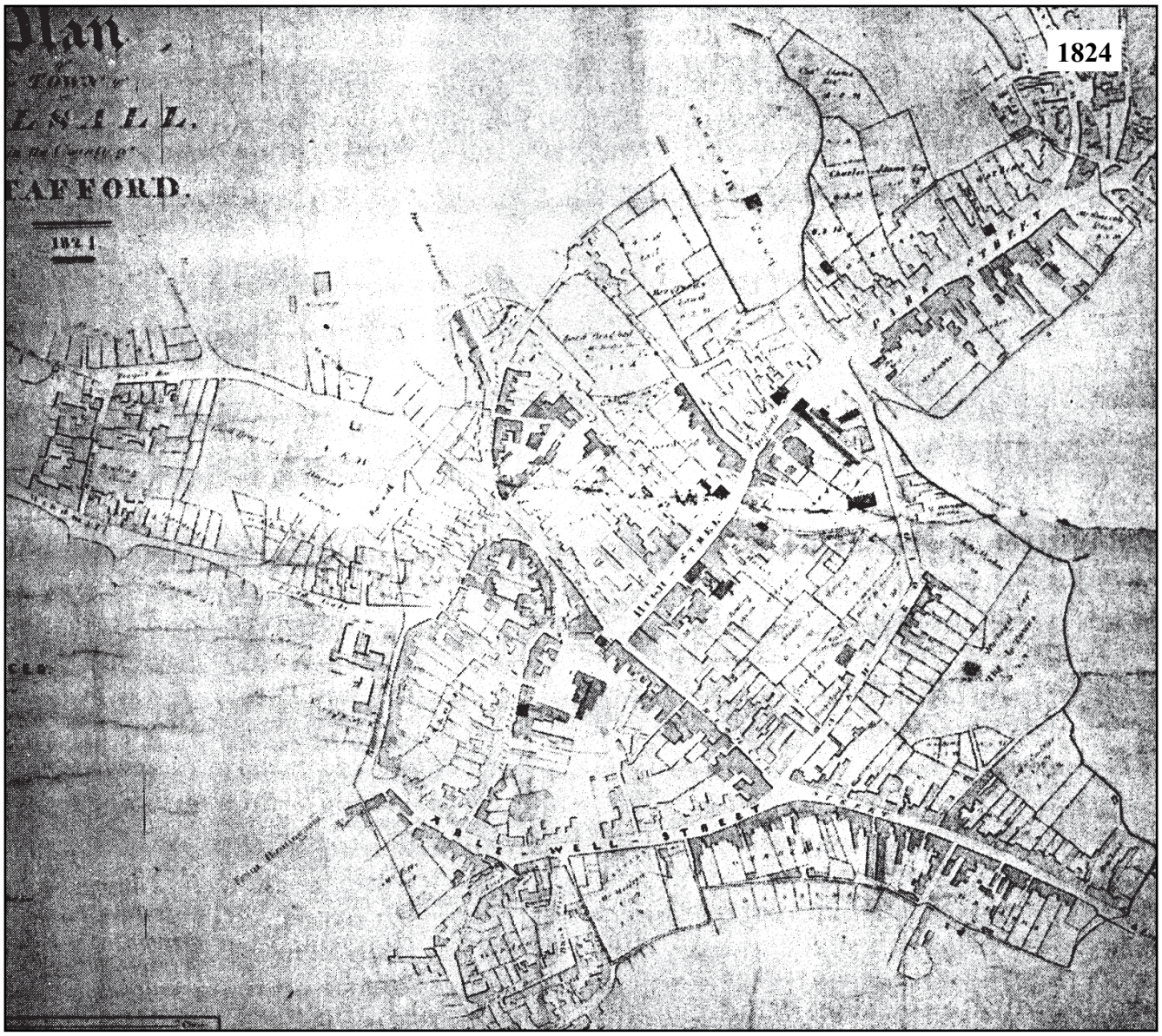

Fig.7

1886
Ryecroft Junction
School
S. Mark's Church
Tannery
Portland Street Works
Saw Mill
Buckle Works
Lime House
Free Grammar Schools
Hatherton Lake
Boat House
Lodges
Hatherton Hi House
Yewtree House
Moss Close
Reynolds' Hall Farm
Albion Tannery
Wisemore Villas
Tannery
Tannery
LITTLETON STREET EAST
DENMARK ROAD
WALHOUSE STREET
PURSEHOUSE STREET
VICTORIA TRACE
2233
2232
2235
2234
2252
2251
2225
2226
1963
1961
1962
1313a
1312a
1320a
1321a
1319a
1323a
1324a
1322a
1327a
1328a

Fig.8

1902
Ryecroft Junction
845
2·165
896
·180
898
1·503
Buckle Works
School
St. Mark's Church
Sunday School
Meth. Chapel (Wesleyan)
Moss
899
4·728
933
1·402
932
25·560
Lodge
Boat House
Hatherton Lake
934
5·527
Band Stand
Grammar Schools
Lodges
Timber Yard Shaft
Tannery
Hatherton Lime Works
Saw Mill
Buckle Works
Lime House
Saw Mill
Albion Tannery
Tannery
Timber Yard
Presb. Church of England
1228·029
WARWICK STREET
LITTLETON STREET EAST
LOWER FORSTER STREET
UPPER FORSTER STREET
WARD STREET
WALHOUSE STREET
FODEN ROAD
PORTLAND STREET
DUNCALFE STREET
ALBERT STREET
WILLIAM STREET
VICTORIA TERRACE
BUCHANAN ROAD
HEDDESLEY STREET
LOWER NORTH ST.
DENMARK ROAD
PETSEHOUSE ST.

Fig.9

1914
Ryecroft Junction
School
St. Mark's Church
Oak Tannery
Iron Foundry
Saw Mill
Lime House
Albion Tannery
Tannery
Grammar Schools
Lodges
Hatherton Lake
Boat House
Lodge
Drinking Fountain
Pavilion
Moss Close
Tennis Lawn
Timber Yard
Tannery
PORTLAND STREET
WARWICK STREET
UPPER FORSTER STREET
LITTLETON STREET EAST
DENMARK ROAD
ALBERT STREET
LOWER FORSTER STREET
WARD STREET
WALHOUSE STREET
FODEN ROAD
VICTORIA TERRACE
DUNCALFE STREET
HATHERTON STREET
TEDDESLEY STREET
WILLIAM STREET
BUTTS STREET
CECIL
Ward Bdy.

Fig.10

1963
Arboretum
Hatherton Lake
Queen Mary's Grammar School
St Patrick's Convent
Arboretum House
Bowling Green
Tennis Court
Works
Cottage
Works
B 4456
LITTLETON STREET EAST
BROADWAY NORTH
ALBERT STREET
HATHERTON STREET
WARWICK STREET
LICHFIELD STREET
ARBORETUM ROAD
A 454
0022
·46
0022
·64
8600
·60
8600
4·87
8600
·02
3986
·14

Fig.11

Fig.12

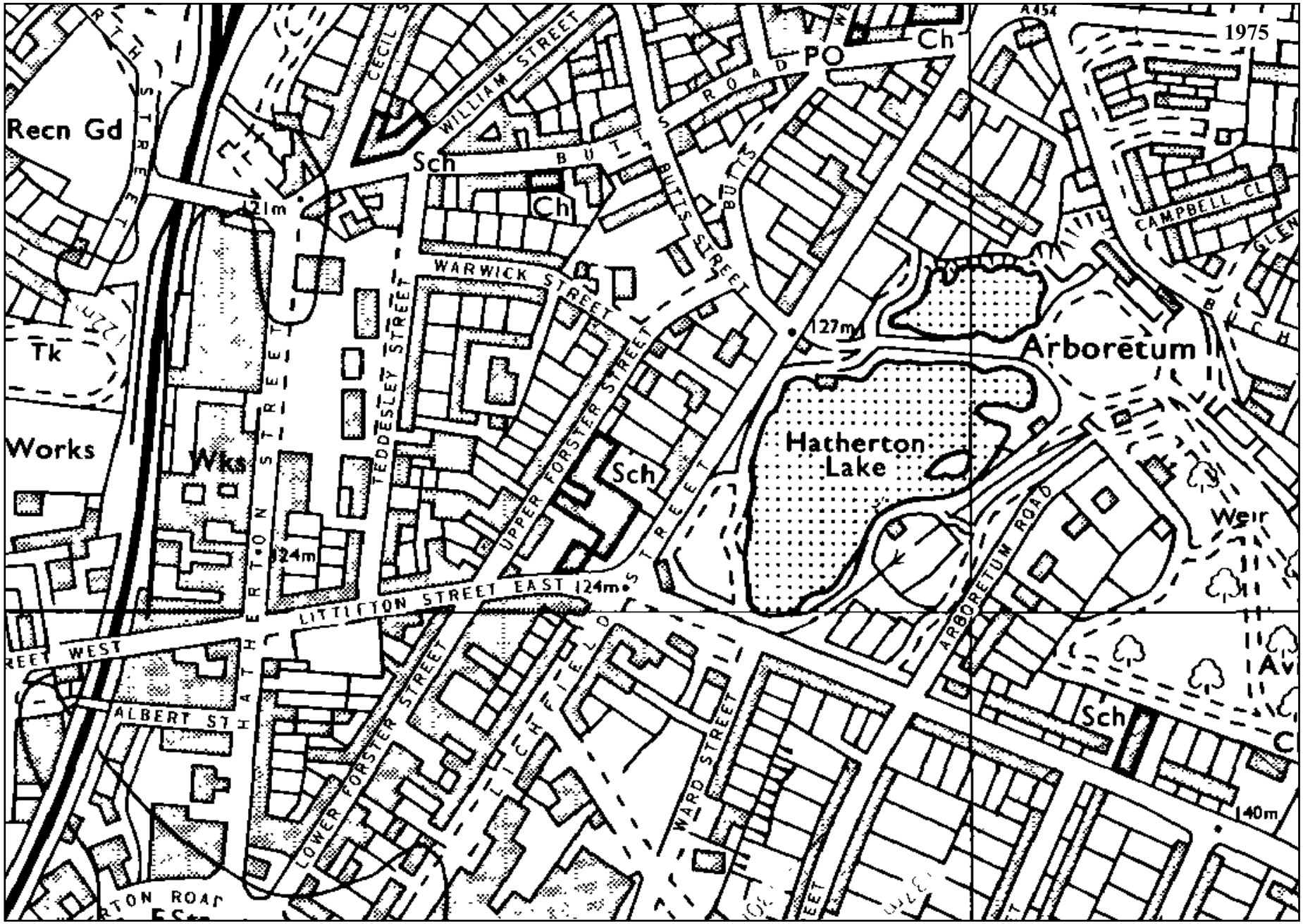
1975
Recn Gd
Tk
Works
Wks
Sch
Ch
PO
Ch
Sch
Sch
Sch
Hatherton Lake
Arboretum
Weir
Av
WILLIAM STREET
CECIL
BUTTS ROAD
BUTTS STREET
WARWICK STREET
TEDDESLEY STREET
UPPER FORSTER STREET
LITTLETON STREET EAST
LITTLETON STREET WEST
HATHERTON STREET
ALBERT ST
LOWER FORSTER STREET
LICHFIELD STREET
WARD STREET
ARBORETUM ROAD
CAMPBELL CL
121m
124m
124m
127m
140m
A454

Fig.13

West Elevation

0 5 10m

0 16 32m

Dwg.Location

Surveyed By.

Date 0806

Notes

birmingham archaeology

Edgbaston, Birmingham,
B15 2TT

0121 414 5513

0121 414 5516

barch@bham.ac.uk

http://www.barch.bham.ac.uk

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Institute of Field Archaeology

Pro.No.	Fig.No.	Client	Bldg. Address	NGR
1482	Fig.14	Norwest Holst Ltd	Littleton Arms, Walsall	

South Elevation

0 5 10m

0 16 32m

Dwg.Location

Surveyed By.

Date 0806

Notes

birmingham archaeology

Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT

0121 414 5513

0121 414 5516

barch@bham.ac.uk

http://www.barch.bham.ac.uk

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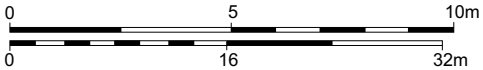
1482	Fig.15	Norwest Holst Ltd	Littleton Arms, Walsall	

North Elevation



Dwg.Location

Surveyed By.

Date 0806

Notes

birmingham archaeology

Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT

0121 414 5513

0121 414 5516

barch@bham.ac.uk

http://www.barch.bham.ac.uk

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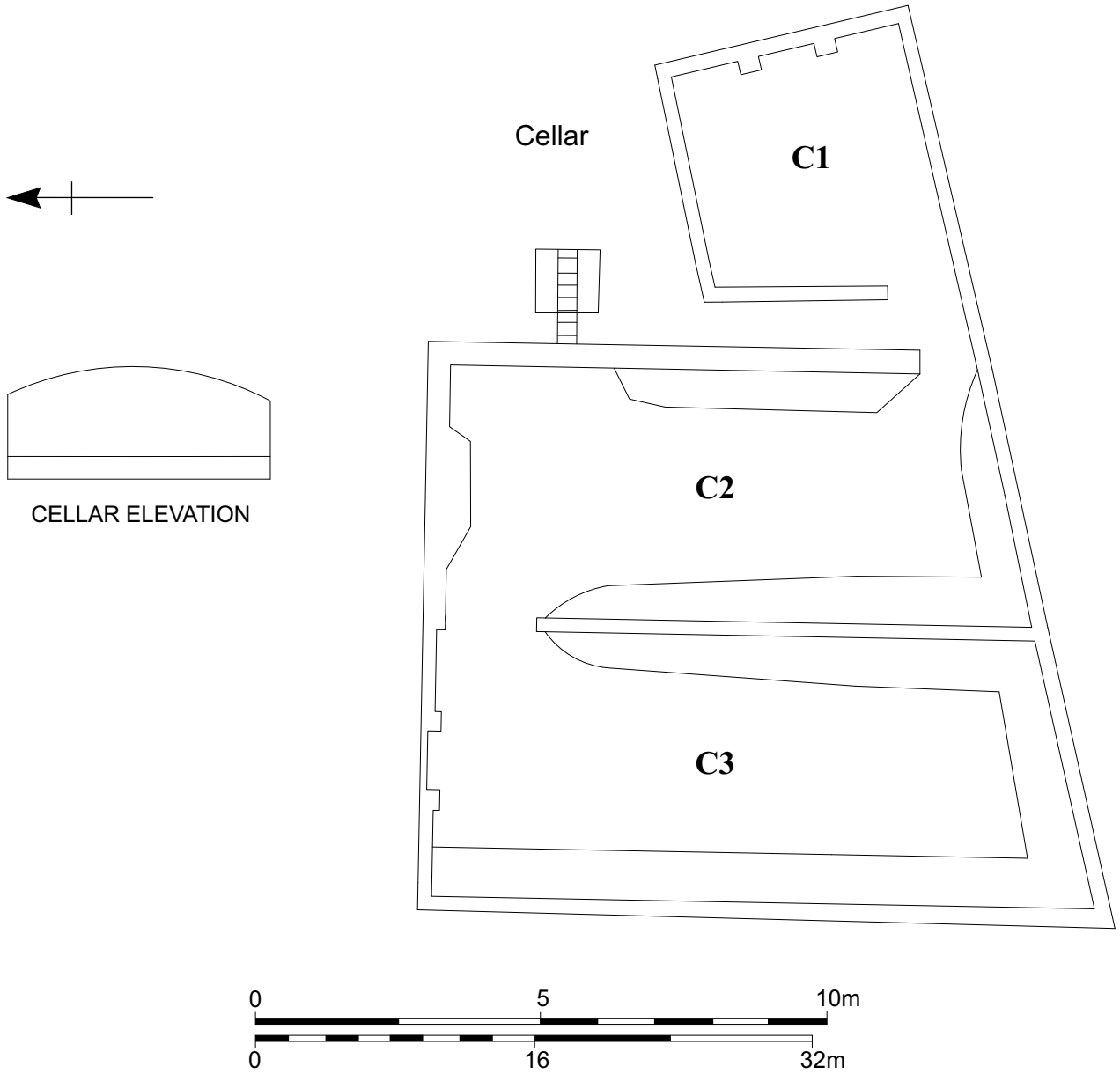

Dwg.Location

Surveyed By.

Date 0806

Notes

birmingham archaeology
Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT
0121 414 5513
0121 414 5516
barch@bham.ac.uk
http://www.barch.bham.ac.uk
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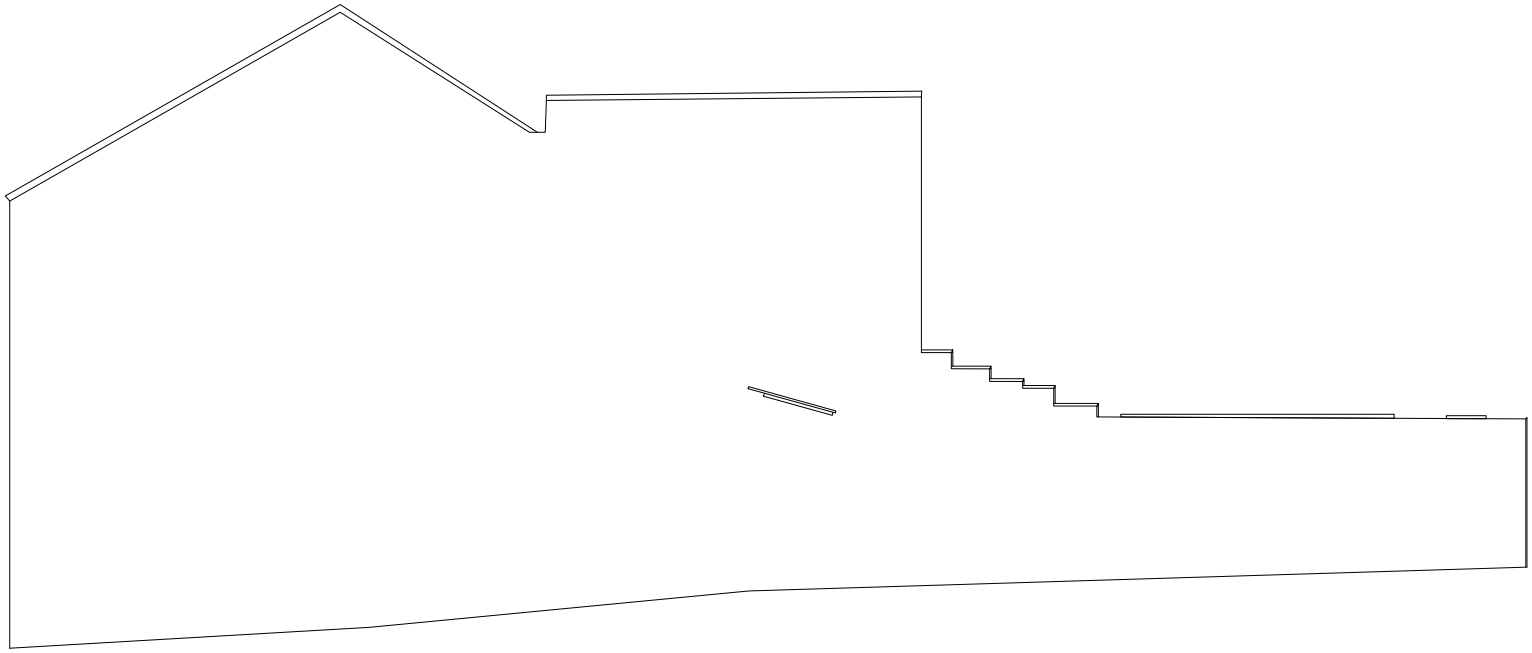
Pro.No.	Fig.No.	Client	Bldg. Address	NGR
1482	Fig.17	Norwest Holst Ltd	Littleton Arms, Walsall	

East Elevation



0 5 10m

0 16 32m

Dwg.Location

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Date 0806

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birmingham archaeology

Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT

0121 414 5513

0121 414 5516

barch@bham.ac.uk

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Pro.No.	Fig.No.	Client	Bldg. Address	NGR
1482	Fig.18	Norwest Holst Ltd	Littleton Arms, Walsall	

Dwg.Location

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Date 0806

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birmingham archaeology
Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT
0121 414 5513
0121 414 5516
barch@bham.ac.uk
http://www.barch.bham.ac.uk
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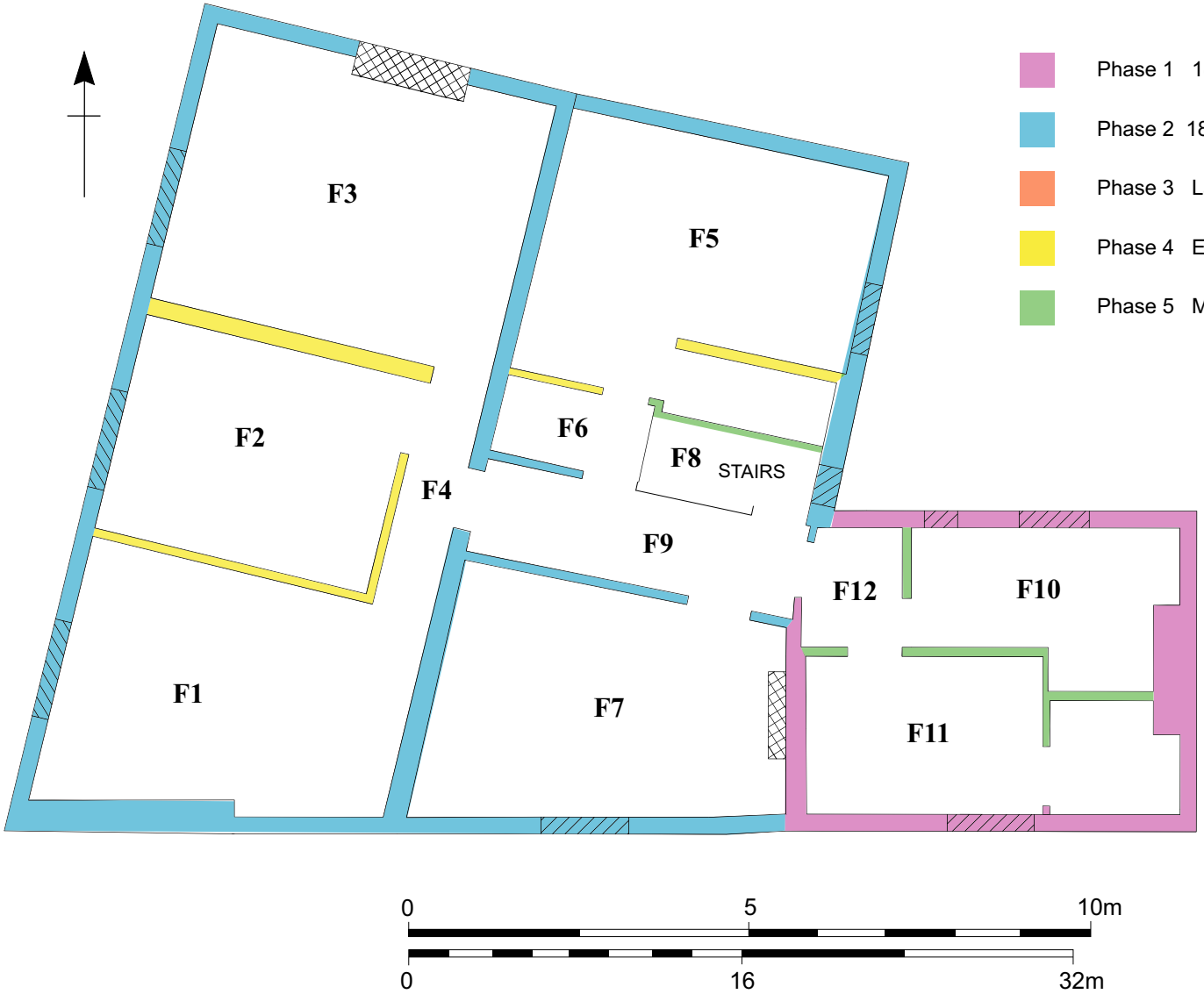
Pro.No.	Fig.No.	Client	Bldg. Address	NGR
1482	Fig.19	EDP	Littleton Arms	

First Floor



Dwg.Location

Surveyed By.

Date 0806

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birmingham archaeology
Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT
0121 414 5513
0121 414 5516
barch@bham.ac.uk
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Pro.No.	Fig.No.	Client	Bldg. Address	NGR
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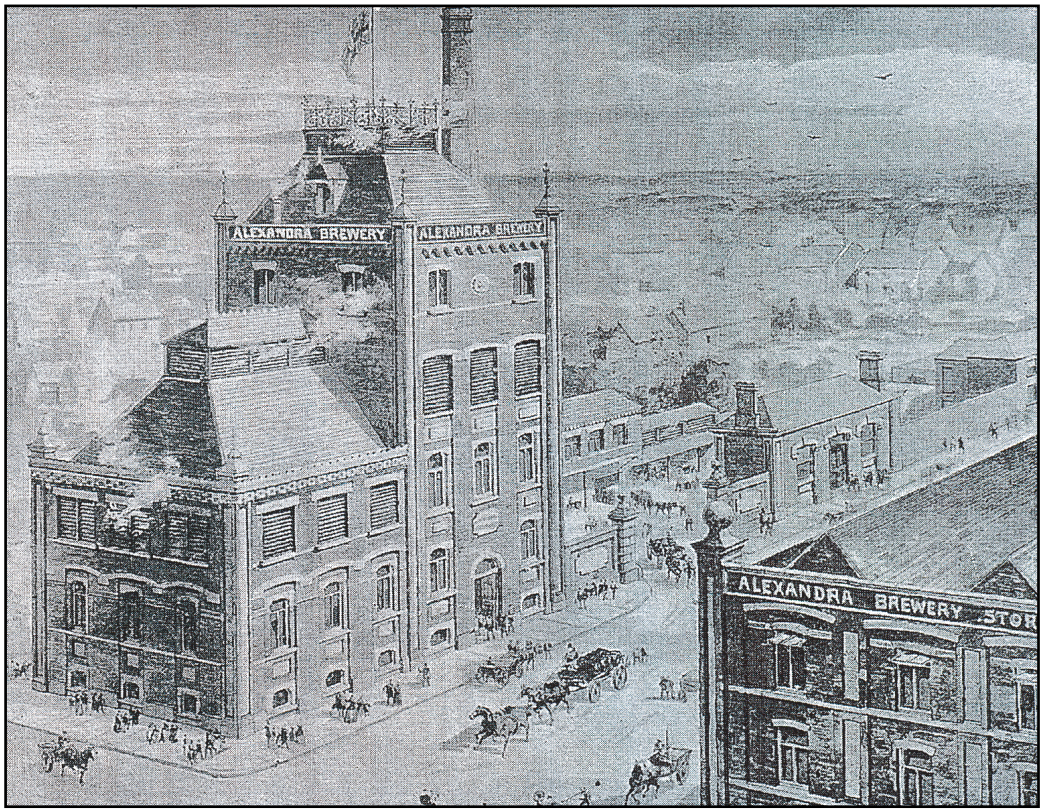
ALEXANDRA BREWERY
ALEXANDRA BREWERY
ALEXANDRA BREWERY STOR

Fig.21

Fig.22

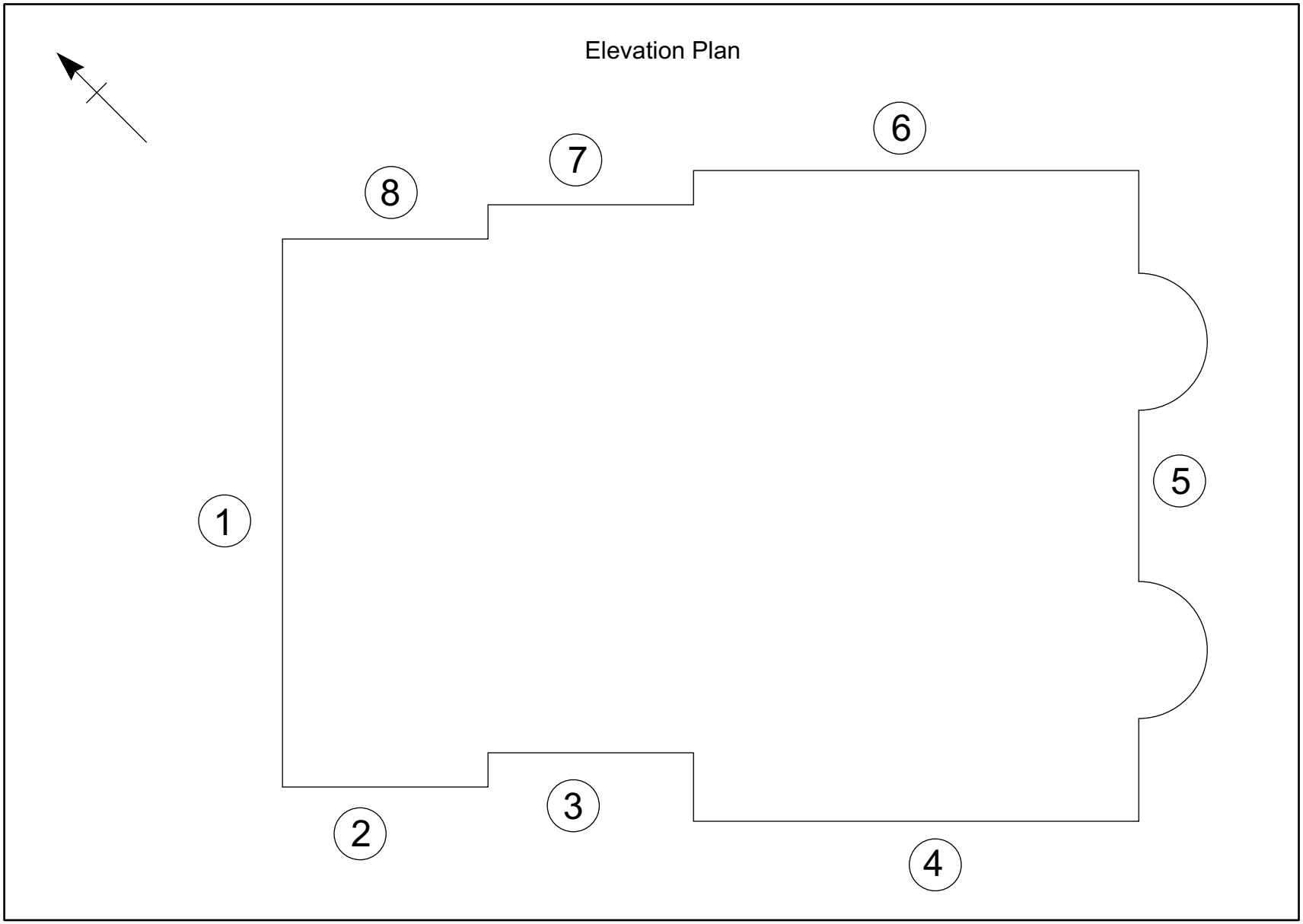

Fig.A Bridge House

Plate 1.

Plate 2.

Plate 3.

Plate 4.

Plate 5.

Plate 6.

Plate7.

Plate 8.

Plate 9.

Plate 10.

Plate 11.

Plate 12.

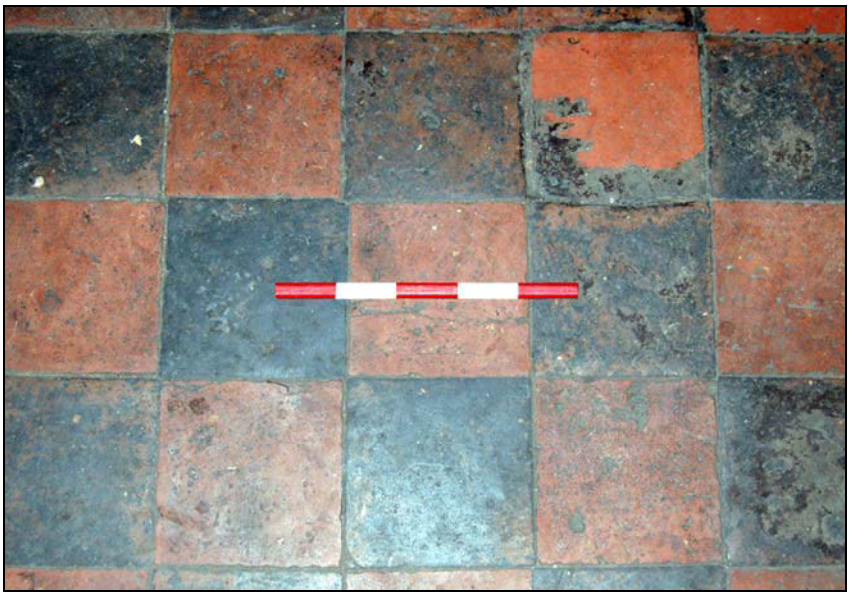

Plate 13.

Plate 14.

Plate 15.

Plate 16.

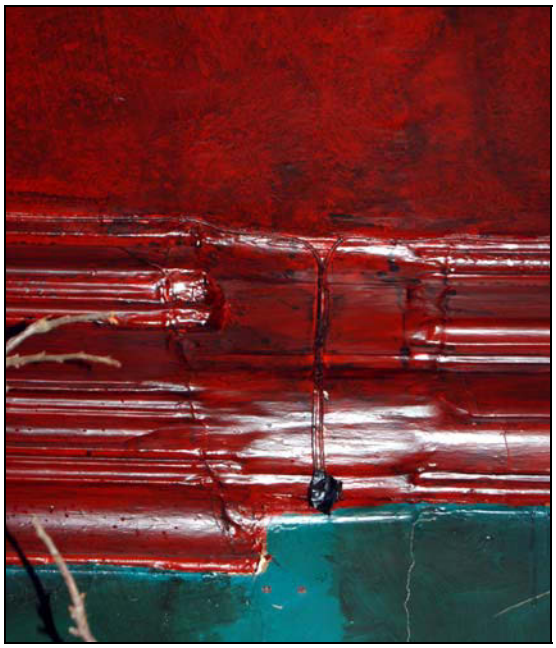

Plate 17.

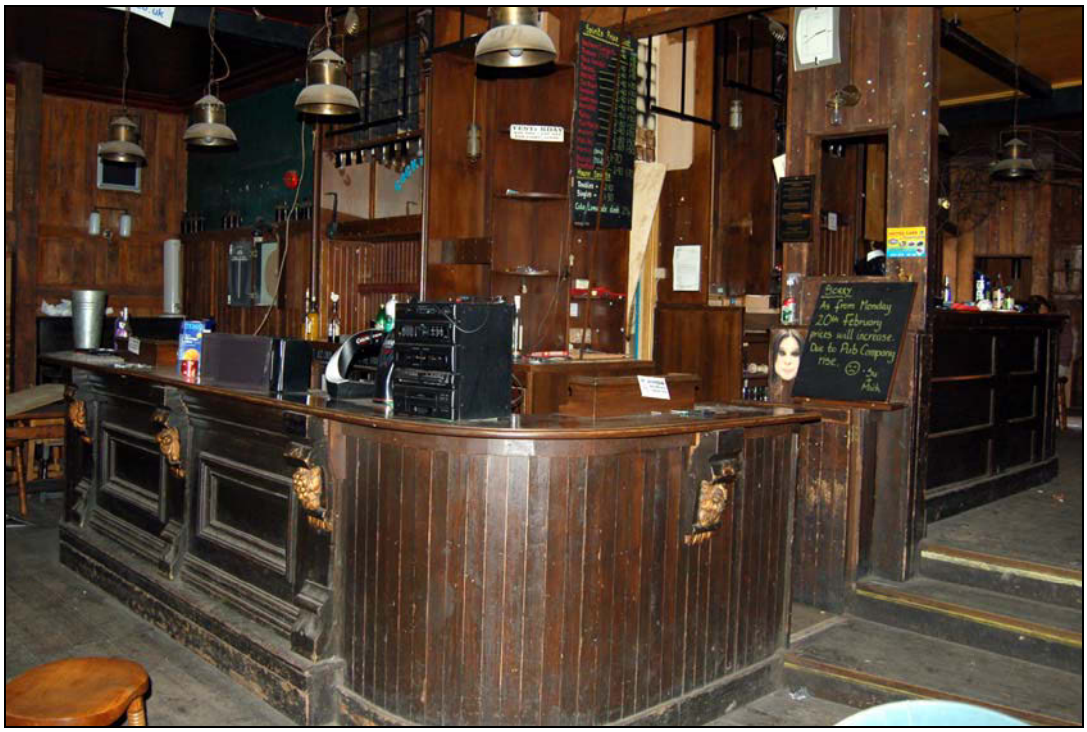

Plate 18.

Plate 19.

Plate 20.

Plate 21.

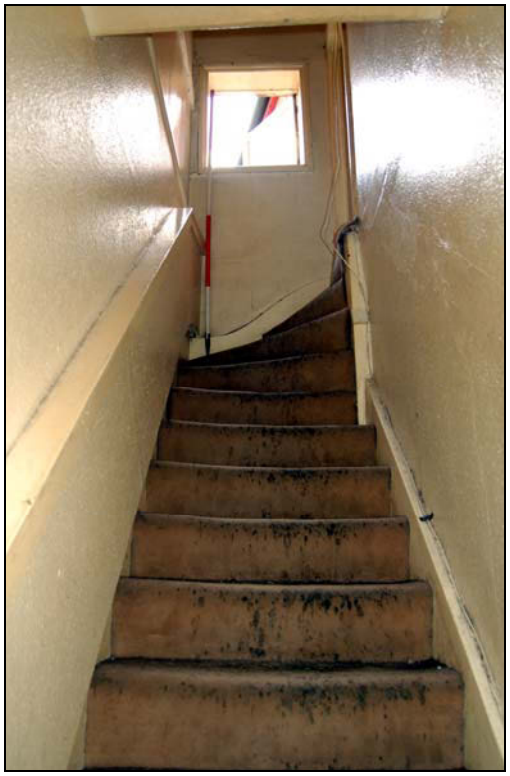

Plate 22.

Plate 23.

Plate 24.

Plate 25.

Plate 26.

Plate 27.

Plate 28.

Plate 29.

Plate 30.

Plate 31.

Plate 32.

Plate A.

Plate B.

Plate C.

Plate D.

Plate E.

Plate F.

Plate G

Plate H

Plate I

Appendix 2: Level 1 Record of Bridgeman House.

A mid 19th century private residence adapted for use as office space in the mid/late 20th century (Fig. A).

Figures
A. Elevation plan of Bridgeman House.

Plates

A. Elevation 1 from west.
B. Elevations 2, 3, and 4 from south.
C. Elevation 5 from east.
D. Bow window from east.
E. Elevations 6, 7, and 8 from north.
F. Elevation 8 from north.
G. Cast iron staircase.
H. Moulded archway.
I. Scallop shell detail.

Exterior

Elevation 1 is the northwest facing elevation, which faces onto Pleck Road (Plate A). It has three storeys and one bay. This is of reddish orange mid to smooth textured brick with a grey weather- struck pointing (8 ⅝ x 3 ⅛ x 4 ¼). It has a stretcher bond with occasional headers creating a Flemish type bond in places. The plinth is lined with slate. There is a large central blocked square headed doorway. This has concrete jambs and head with a stone step. Above this is a central window with a concrete sill, head, jambs, and head. This has a sliding sash window with frosted glass. The cement head is covering a flat gauged brick head, the top of which is visible. The terminals of string mouldings from elevation 8 and 2 delineate the first floor level. The eaves of the felt covered hipped roof are of timber, with PVC rainwater goods.
Above and behind this is the northwest facing elevation of elevations 3 and 7. The second storey of this is visible. This is of red brick in a stretcher bond with occasional courses of headers. A small moulded stringcourse can be seen to the sides of the hipped roof below. Above this are two large moulded stringcourses above the upper one of these is a course of headers. The eaves are of wood with PVC rainwater goods. There are two chimneys in stretcher bond.

Elevation 2 the southwest facing elevation can be divided into three distinct sections (Plate B). The most westerly of these is elevation 2. This has two storeys and one bay. It is of a reddish orange brick in random stretcher like bond. The plinth has been rendered up to sill level. There is a large central window, with a concrete sill, and multi-paned sash timber framed window. This has a gauged brick flat-headed window. The east side of the ground floor is covered in a vertical band of render, which terminates below a moulded string, which delineates the first floor level. Above this string is a large rectangular central window with a wooden sill and a concrete lintel. The felt covered hipped roof has wooden eaves.

Elevation 3 is the central section of the southwest facing elevation (Plate B). This has three storeys and one bay. It is recessed c. one brick length from elevation 2. The ground floor is completely rendered over. There is a central sash window with stops, with a concrete sill and

rendered head. To the west of this is a cast iron rainwater good; to the east is an iron fire escape. A moulded stringcourse delineates the first floor level, which is now much obscured by the fire escape. This stringcourse continues around the building. The first floor is of a reddish orange brick in a stretcher bond with occasional course of headers (8 ¾ x 3 ¼ x 4 ⅜). Above the moulded string is an apron for a central window. This has a cement horizontal section at the bottom, above which are a raised brick section and a moulded sill, which continues as a stringcourse to the east and west. Above the sill is a section of brick infill, above which is a tripartite timber framed window, this has external hinges and a concrete lintel. The small moulded string mentioned in elevation 1 delineates the second floor. This floor has a large central window, which is similar to that on the first floor. Above the concrete lintel can be seen a soldier brick head. A concrete string runs to the east and west of this lintel. This elevation has a felt covered hipped roof with timber eaves.

Elevation 4 is the eastern section of the southwest elevation (Plate B). This steps out from elevation 3 by c. five brick lengths. It is of a reddish orange brick in Flemish bond with a creamy grey weather struck pointing (8 ⅞ x 3 ⅛ x 4 ¼). The splayed blue brick plinth is just visible above the modern road surface. At ground floor level there are two identical timber framed windows to each side of a plain central portion. These windows have timber sills, external hinge, and concrete lintel heads. Above these, delineating first floor level is a moulded stringcourse. Above this is an apron identical to elevation 3 and a moulded sill, which continues as a sill to either side. Above this is a central blind window with concrete heads and jambs. To the west of this is a timber-framed window similar to those on the ground floor, this has concrete heads and jambs and uses the string as its sill. To the west of this is decorative rainwater good. Above the window level a small string moulding. Above this is a moulded pediment with a chimney rising out of the apex.

Elevation 5 this is the southeast facing elevation (Plate C). This has two storeys and three bays. It is in a reddish orange brick in Flemish bond, with a creamy weather struck pointing (9 x 3 ¼ x 4 ¼). The plinth is of splayed blue brick. This elevation has a large central doorway with two stone steps; this has a semi-circular arched gauged brick head. At either side of the door are engaged pilasters, these support a horizontal moulded lintel. The doorway is flanked by large bow windows at either side (Plate D). These rise to first floor level, and are set upon c. four courses of header bricks. These have a moulded sill, and consist of three sections of timber framed sash windows. The central sash is flanked by two mullions which are decorated a scroll or swan neck carved decoration. The window is topped by a large section of moulded concrete, and is covered in felt. The moulding above these windows continues across the elevation as a string. At first floor level there is a central sash window with concrete surround above the doorway, which uses the stringcourse as a sill. There are similar sash windows above each bow; these are longer profile to the central window. The small moulded string mentioned in the previous elevations runs above these windows. The roof is hipped and has moulded eaves.

Elevation 6 as with the northwest elevation the southeast elevation has been divided into three distinct sections (Plate E). Elevation 6 has two storeys and three bays. It is identical to elevation 4 apart for the fenestration scheme. The ground floor has a central alcove with flanking brick pilasters and concrete capitals, and lintel area. This has a blue brick apron. To the east of this is a timber-framed window with concrete lintel. To the west of the alcove are steps to basement level. To the west of this at ground floor level is a blocked doorway with gauged brick flat head in a herringbone pattern. A moulded string delineates first floor level above, which is a central window with apron and concrete jambs and head. The moulded sill continues east and west as a string. To the west of this is another timber-framed window.

Elevation 7 this is a three-storey one-bay elevation (Plate E). It is of red brick in stretcher bond with occasional courses of headers (8 ⅝ x 3 x 4 ¼). This has two timber-framed windows at ground floor level with timber sills and cement lintels. Above these is a moulded string, which forms the apron of an Italianate style semicircular-headed window at first floor level. A moulded stringcourse forms the sill for this window. To the west of this is a small rectangular timber framed window. Above this is a small moulded string, which delineates the second floor level, which is under another, moulded stringcourse, which forms the apron of a central window. The felt covered hipped roof has wooden eaves.

Elevation 8 has two storeys and two bays (Plate E). This is similar to elevation 2 apart for the fenestration scheme. The ground floor has a doorway to the east. This has a stone step, and a gauged brick flat head. To the west is a timber framed with a timber sill and cement lintel. First floor level is delineated by a moulded string, which forms the sill of a central sash window with concrete surround. To the west is a small timber framed window with cement surround. This has a felt covered hipped roof with wooden eaves and PVC rainwater goods.

Interior

As noted above, this building was converted for use as office space in the mid/late 20th century. Much of the original features have been removed. However, some interesting elements remain. It is obvious that the scallop shell had a particular resonance with the original occupiers. This motif features on the cast iron staircase (Plate G), and on the moulded arch (Plates H and I) on the first floor. This probably signifies some dedication to St. James or that the owners took part on the *Camino de Santiago de Compostela* pilgrimage in southern France and northern Spain.