



**Marriott Road, Netherton, Dudley –  
Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment  
and Building Appraisal**

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## Executive Summary

Ecus Ltd. were commissioned in April 2015 to undertake a historic environment desk-based assessment and building appraisal to inform a planning application for the development of 1 Marriott Road, Netherton, Dudley (hereafter 'the site') situated at NGR 394248 287918. The proposed development is for the clearance of the site and construction of a residential scheme.

The site comprises of an operational dental surgery, which has been converted from a 1930s house. The building is typical of a 1930s detached residential building. Although it retains some original features such as stained glass doors and windows the building has been altered internally resulting in loss of its historic ground floor layout and many of its internal fixtures and fittings. Overall it is considered that the building has low significance deriving from its historic and architectural value.

The remainder of the site has low potential for non-designated archaeological remains associated with early post-medieval industrial or agricultural activity. Any such remains are likely to have an existing high degree of impact from previous construction activity and removal of trees and are considered to be of low significance.

The effect of the proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding historic environment constraints which we consider would prohibit development subject to appropriate mitigation.

This assessment has established that there is a low archaeological potential within the site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried remains relating to the initial post-medieval activity within the site. Any potential archaeological remains are likely to have been previously impacted by modern construction activity. Consequently, it is not considered that the remains would not qualify to be of sufficient interest to require archaeological recording under Policy HE11 of the Unitary Development Plan.

The redevelopment of the site will result in the demolition of the existing building, a heritage asset of local interest but is not considered to be of sufficient interest to warrant consideration for inclusion on the Local List. It is considered that any harm to the historic environment from the loss of this building could be mitigated through a proportionate level of historic building recording. Whilst the total loss of a historic building can never be fully mitigated, any residual effects should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in securing an optimum viable use of the site.

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Ecus Ltd. were commissioned in April 2015 to undertake a historic environment desk-based assessment and building appraisal to inform a planning application for the development of 1 Marriott Road, Netherton, Dudley (hereafter ‘the site’) situated at NGR 394248 287918.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development is for the clearance of the site and construction of a new residential scheme.

### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The site comprises a roughly rectangular plot of 1.3 square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>) to the south of Netherton between Griffin Street and Church Road. The site is situated at approximately 165 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), with the topography rising to the west. The site contains a two-storey dental surgery, converted from an early twentieth-century house. The principal elevation of this building faces westwards onto Marriott Road. Behind the dental surgery are the remains of a small garden beyond which is an area of waste ground. This wasteland was formerly covered by trees.
- 1.2.2 The bedrock geology within the site is recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015) as comprising Sandstone of the Thick Coal Rock (south Staffordshire) formation, and mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation. No superficial deposits have been recorded.



**Plate 1:** General view of the site

### 1.3 Project Aims

1.3.1 The purpose of this historic environment desk-based assessment and building appraisal is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate:

- An assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study;
- An assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Strategies for further evaluation intrusive or non-intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined;
- An assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings; and
- Proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.

1.3.2 This assessment is undertaken in accordance with:

- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment* (CIfA 2014).
- Historic England's historic environment good practice advice in planning notes, comprising *Note 1 - The Historic Environment in Local Plans* (2015a); *Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015b); and *Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015c).
- *Planning Practice Guidance Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* (6<sup>th</sup> March 2014), published by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

### 1.4 Spatial Scope and Sources

#### Historical and Archaeological Baseline

1.4.1 Baseline conditions are established through consideration of recorded heritage assets within a 500 m study area around the site and a desk-based review of existing sources of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information, comprising:

- The Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council Historic Environment Record (HER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find-spots, and archaeological events within the county.
- National heritage datasets including The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK.
- Historic manuscripts and maps held at Dudley Archives.

- Relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the site were studied.
- 1.4.2 A site visit was undertaken on 23/04/2015 in order to appraise the significance of the building, to assess the general character and setting of the site, and identify visible historic features and assess possible factors which may affect the survival or condition of known or potential assets
- 1.4.3 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

### **Setting Assessment**

- 1.4.4 An assessment of heritage assets within the study area surrounding the proposed development has been undertaken in order to assess the potential for significant impacts arising from changes to their setting. Due to the greater potential for significant effects to arise to changes to the setting of designated heritage assets, these have been considered within a wider 1 km study area.
- 1.4.5 Heritage assets identified as potential sensitive receptors to the proposed development were visited in order to assess the attributes of their setting that contribute to their significance and to establish whether intervisibility with the site could be established on the ground.

## **1.5 Assumptions and Limitations**

- 1.5.1 This report is compiled using secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some have been directly examined. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 1.5.2 In addition, the records held by HER represent a record of a wide range of information derived from historical sources and previous archaeological discoveries and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

## **2. Regulatory and Policy Context**

- 2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and development on, or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

### **2.2 Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953**

- 2.2.1 Historic England is enabled by the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 (as Amended) to maintain a register of parks, gardens and battlefield sites which appear to Historic England to be of special historic interest. Registration in this way makes the effect of proposed development on the sites and their settings a material consideration. Historic England are a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II\* Registered Parks and Gardens.



## **2.3 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979**

2.3.1 Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Interest are afforded statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as Amended) and the consent of the Secretary of State (Department of Culture, Media and Sport), as advised by Historic England, is required for any works.

## **2.4 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990**

2.4.1 Works affecting Listed Buildings or structures and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by LPAs under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. In considering development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the LPA shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (Section 66). In considering Conservation Areas the planning authority has a general duty to give special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area (Section 72).

2.4.2 The statutory criteria for listing are the special architectural or historic interest of a building. Buildings on the list are graded to reflect their relative architectural and historic interest (DCMS, 2010a, para 7, page 4):

- Grade I: Buildings of exceptional interest;
- Grade II\*: Particularly important buildings of more than special interest;
- Grade II: Buildings of special interest which warrant every effort being made to preserve them.

2.4.3 Historic England is a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II\* Listed Buildings.

## **2.5 Dudley Local Plan**

2.5.1 The Dudley Local Plan, comprising a collection of documents, sets out the Metropolitan Borough Councils current planning policy including management of the historic environment. Those policies relevant to the site are outlined below.

### ***Black Country Core Strategy***

2.5.2 Black Country Core Strategy (2012) **Policy ENV2: Historic Character and Local Distinctiveness** states that *'development proposals will be required to preserve and, where appropriate, enhance local character and those aspects of the historic environment together with their settings which are recognised as being of special historic, archaeological, architectural, landscape or townscape quality.'*

2.5.3 Of relevance to the site, Policy ENV2 states all proposals should aim to sustain and reinforce special character and conserve historic aspects of:

- Buildings, structures and archaeological remains of the traditional manufacturing and extractive industries of the Black Country including

glass making, metal trades (such as lock making), manufacture of leather goods, brick making, coal mining and limestone quarrying; and

- Locally listed buildings and archaeological sites.

2.5.4 Development proposals that would potentially have an impact of these features should be supported by evidence which demonstrates that all aspects of the historic character and distinctiveness of the locality have been fully assessed and used to inform proposals.

#### ***Unitary Development Plan***

2.5.5 Certain policies of the Unitary Development Plan have been ‘saved’ and remain part of the Development Plan until they are replaced by Development Plan Documents and Area Action Plans.

2.5.6 **Policy HE5: Buildings of Local Historic Importance** sets out the council’s policy regarding buildings within the borough which do not meet the criteria for statutory listing but which are of sufficient local interest to warrant special consideration to their protection and conservation. These buildings are identified on an adopted ‘Local List’. Of relevance to the site, when considering any potential impact on locally listed buildings in the surrounding area, the policy states that *‘the Council will resist development which will have a detrimental impact on the setting or context of buildings or structures on the Local List’*.

2.5.7 **Policy HE8: Archaeology and Information** states that the Council, where stated, require applicants for new development *‘to provide, as part of any planning application, adequate information to allow the full and proper consideration of the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains’*.

2.5.8 **Policy HE11: Archaeology and Preservation** states that *‘the Council will seek to ensure that archaeological remains of interest are preserved in situ’* and that *‘where this would be unreasonable, the Council will seek to ensure that provision is made for an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and recording of any building structure or buried deposit of interest prior to the commencement of development (or site clearance works) and for appropriate publication of the results’*.

## **2.6 National Planning Policy Framework**

2.6.1 Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government’s current planning policy in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment. The key requirements are summarised below.

2.6.2 Applicants are required to provide proportionate information on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance. This should be in the form of a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (NPPF, 128).

2.6.3 LPAs are required to take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to

local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place (NPPF, 126/131).

- 2.6.4 In determining planning applications, great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets - World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation (NPPF, 132).
- 2.6.5 In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset (NPPF, 135).
- 2.6.6 LPAs should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their significance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible and any archives deposited with a local museum or other public depository (NPPF, 141).

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1 Assessment Methodology

- 3.1.1 Within this report the significance of a particular heritage asset is identified in terms of its heritage value, as laid out in the NPPF, meaning the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.
  - **Archaeological value:** derives from the presence or potential for evidence of past human activities worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
  - **Architectural value:** derives from the architectural design, decoration or craftsmanship of a heritage asset. Architectural value may also apply to nationally important examples of particular building types and techniques and significant plan forms.
  - **Artistic value:** derives from interest in the design and general aesthetics of a place. It can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the place has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.
  - **Historic value:** derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative. Considers documentation, wider context, regional factors, and group value of the site.
- 3.1.2 The overall significance of heritage assets is expressed on a 5-point scale of: Very High, High, Medium, Low and Negligible using the criteria presented in **Table 1**.

3.1.3 In determining the sensitivity of any heritage assets affected, Policies ENV2 and HE5 of the Local Plan and NPPF requires the contribution made by their setting to be assessed (**Table 2**). Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the value of a heritage asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that value, or may be neutral. The key attributes of setting that contribute to the significance of the heritage asset comprise the asset's physical surroundings, the experience of the asset and the asset's associative attributes. Assessments of setting are undertaken in line with the approach presented in Historic *England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015).

**Table 1: Summary of factors for determining the significance of known and potential heritage assets**

Heritage Significance	Criteria
<b>Very High</b>	Heritage assets of international significance. World Heritage Sites and the individual attributes that convey their Outstanding Universal Value. Areas associated with intangible historic activities as evidenced by the register and areas with associations with particular innovations, scientific developments, movements or individuals of global significance.
<b>High</b>	Heritage assets of national significance. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. Also includes unscheduled sites and monuments of schedulable quality and/or significance discovered through the course of evaluation or mitigation. Designated and undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest, or high quality and significance and of demonstrable national value. Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
<b>Medium</b>	Heritage assets of regional significance. Conservation Areas, Historic townscapes and landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth and other critical factor(s). Unlisted assets that can be shown to have exceptional qualities or historic association. Designated special historic landscapes. Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value. Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
<b>Low</b>	Heritage Assets with significance to local interest groups or that contributes to local research objectives. Locally Listed Buildings and Sites of Importance within a district level. Robust undesignated assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations. Robust undesignated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with significance to local interest groups. Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
<b>Negligible</b>	Assets with little or no archaeological or historical interest due to poor preservation or survival. Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
<b>Unknown</b>	The significance of asset has not been ascertained from available evidence.

**Table 2: Criteria for Grading the Contribution of Setting to the Significance of Heritage Assets**

<b>Contribution of Setting to Heritage Significance</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
<b>High Contribution</b>	A setting which possesses key attributes that make a strong positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the values that embodies its significance.
<b>Medium Contribution</b>	A setting which possesses key attributes that make some positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the values that embodies its significance.
<b>Low Contribution</b>	A setting which possesses key attributes that make little positive contribution to the understanding and/or appreciation of the values that embodies its significance.

## 4. Baseline Resource

### 4.1 Statutory and Local Heritage Designations

4.1.1 There are no statutorily designated heritage assets within the site. There are two Grade II Listed Buildings located within the 500 m study area, comprising:

- The Old Swan Public House and Brewhouse at Rear (NHLE 1246632, **HA19**); and
- Church of St Andrew (NHLE 1272028, **HA39**).

4.1.2 Whilst there are no Locally Listed buildings within the site, there are 13 Locally Listed Buildings situated within the 500 m study area, comprising:

- Former Netherton School, Church Road (**HA10**);
- Wesley Methodist Chapel, Church Road (**HA11**);
- Noah’s Ark Methodist Chapel, Cradley Road (**HA15**);
- 131 Halesowen Road, Netherton (**HA20**);
- 71 Halesowen Road, Netherton (**HA21**);
- Shop, 97 Halesowen Road, Netherton (**HA22**);
- Packhorse Public House, Hill Street (**HA27**);
- Public Hall/Library, Northfield Road (**HA35**);
- Former Public House, St John’s St (**HA41**);
- 46 St Thomas Street, Netherton (**HA42**);
- 82-90 Halesowen Road, Netherton (**HA48**);
- Conservative Club, 1 Halton Street (**HA49**); and
- Methodist Chapel, St John’s Street (**HA57**).

### 4.2 Archaeological and Historical Context

4.2.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the development of the site and its environs, compiled from sources listed in Section 2. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the

development.

- 4.2.2 The HER and National List entries within the 500 m study area are assigned a number with a HA (Heritage Asset) prefix within the text for ease of reference, depicted on **Figure 1** and listed in the Appendix.

#### ***Previous Studies***

- 4.2.3 There is no record within the HER of previous archaeological work having been undertaken within the site or its immediate vicinity.
- 4.2.4 A programme of research titled 'A Survey of Surviving Buildings & Remains from the Industrial Period in; NETHERTON & WOODSIDE' was undertaken in 1999 by Dr P Collins, K Armstrong, J Earl and S Jamieson. The results of this research appear to have contributed in part towards the selection of locally listed buildings.

#### ***Prehistoric to Romano-British (pre 410 AD)***

- 4.2.5 The HER returned no records relating to the Prehistoric to Romano-British period.
- 4.2.6 The general paucity of evidence of activity from these periods within the urban areas surrounding the site is considered to be a product of disturbance associated with post-medieval development.

#### ***Early-medieval to Medieval (411 to 1540)***

- 4.2.7 The HER returned a single record relating to the medieval period. This record notes that the place name Netherton is Anglo Saxon, meaning '*Lower Farm*' and that the area later became an important nail working area.
- 4.2.8 Mention of Netherton in the medieval period is made in the Victoria County History of Worcester (Volume 3). As a result of a fine of 1579-80 the manor of Netherton and the 'boroughs of Dudley and Netherton' were settled upon Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley and a house called Netherton was in possession of Edward, Lord Dudley in 1586, suggesting that the area had earlier medieval origins.

#### ***Post-medieval to Modern (1541 to Present)***

- 4.2.9 By the time of the publication of the first edition OS map (1886) Netherton had become a well established settlement, with domestic properties (**HA2, 4, 5, 7-10, 12, 21, 23, 28, 29, 32, 33, 38, 40, 42 & 44**), shops (**HA3, 6, 20, 22**), churches (**HA11, 15 & 39**), schools (**HA34 & 36**) public houses (**HA18, 19, 24, 27, 32 & 41**), a sports pavilion (**HA25**), a Talbot House (**HA17**) and a Public Hall and Free Library (**HA35**). These buildings served a population largely supported by the coal mining industry, with large collieries located at Netherton Spring Road (**HA37**) and Dudleywood Colliery which is depicted on the 1887 OS map (**Figure 3**).
- 4.2.10 Dudley Canal (**HA16**), located approximately 540 m south of the site also supported several industries including a Tube Iron Works (**HA13**), a proving house for the testing of chains and cables (**HA14**), a factory at 62 Hill Street (**HA26**) and a clay mine near Knowle Hill Road (**HA30**). The canal was constructed in 1798 and used for commercial traffic by 1917 it was abandoned in 1953 although the stretch used by the Coombeswood Tube

works is still in operation.

- 4.2.11 By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the mining industry began to shrink and the area was transformed into an early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential suburb. New forms of housing appeared alongside more regular street patterns. The HER returned several records relating to modern heritage assets within the area including houses (**HA45, 48, 50 & 51**), a pub (**HA46**), park (**HA47**), conservative club (**HA49**), fire station (**HA53**), cinema (**HA54**) and smaller scale industrial features including a factory (**HA52**) and the Yew Tree Hill Clay Pit (**HA58**).

## 5. Building Appraisal

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A building appraisal was undertaken to determine the character, condition and significance of structures within the site. A sketch plan was produced of the ground and first floors to illustrate the appraisal (**Figure 3**).
- 5.1.2 The assessment was undertaken in line with Historic England guidance contained within *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006).

### 5.2 Marriott Road

- 5.2.1 Marriott Road was historically a minor unnamed road connecting St Andrews Road with Yew Tree Hills, and was first listed as Marriot Road in the Dudley Electoral Register in autumn 1926. No. 1 Marriott Road was first listed in 1934 register with five electorates: Fred Hicks, Sarah Jane, Dorothy, Stanley and Mary Hicks Jennings. Wesley Jennings is also registered at the house in 1939 with Stanley Jennings no longer listed by 1935 and Mary Hicks Jennings no longer listed by 1937. The electoral register suggests a family of at least six, with older children coming of age and leaving home.
- 5.2.2 The road itself is comprised of a large number of 1930s semi-detached houses, varying in style and construction. Houses on corner plots are sited obliquely to the streets, facing onto road junctions and all of the houses have moderate sized gardens. As a detached house, 1 Marriott Road stands out from many of the surrounding houses. It is the also the only example of a flat roofed house in the surrounding area. Despite its unique character in comparison to the houses in the immediate area, the building is a typical example of 1930s English domestic architecture.

### 5.3 Exterior

- 5.3.1 The building is L-shape in plan, comprising two phases of construction. The main body of the building was constructed in 1934 and comprises an L-shape, two-storey building, constructed in brown brick with rendered walls, painted white, and a flat roof. The extension is a single-storey block with a sub ground floor level.
- 5.3.2 The building is set back from Marriott Road with a tarmacked forecourt. Security fencing sits either side of the house preventing access to the plot. The forecourt may have originally formed a front garden, covered over when the property was turned to commercial use. To the rear of the building is a small garden which was originally enclosed by timber fence panels. These

have since been damaged and this area is now open to an area of wasteland beyond which fills the remainder of the plot. The wasteland is situated at a significantly lower level to the house and garden. The sub-ground floor room which sits under the single-storey extension of the house is accessible from this wasteland.

- 5.3.3 The principal elevation of the building faces west onto Marriott Road and comprises three bays (**Plate 2**). The elevation is rendered and painted white, with the exception of a brown brick plinth, a brick and clay tile string course and a central, full height brown brick panel. A rendered parapet completes the elevation. At ground floor level Bay 1 has a canted bay window, above which is a four pane PVC window. At ground floor level, Bay 2 has a header brick archway, which leads to a small porch and the original timber Art Deco front door with original door handle and fittings. Above the archway is a two pane PVC window. Bay 3 retains two, timber framed windows with stained glass top panes and leaded bottom panes, above this is a four pane PVC window. Between ground the floor and first floor is a modern dental surgery sign which extends across the three bays.



**Plate 2:** Principal elevation

- 5.3.4 The north facing elevation is largely blank with the exception of a ground floor stained glass window which lights the reception room beyond, a small ground floor window which lights a former pantry, and a large stained glass window which sits between the ground and first floor which lights the staircase behind. A door located above ground level provides access into the later extension. The height of the door suggests that there would have originally been a staircase or platform which would have provided access to this part of the building.



- 5.3.5 The east facing elevation of the later extension has a small ground floor window and a lower level concrete lintel opening, which provides access to a sub ground-floor room which is located underneath the single-storey extension. The east facing elevation of the main building comprises three bays (**Plate 3**). Bay 1 has an original eight pane, timber framed window with leaded glass at ground floor level, and a first floor four pane timber framed window. Bay 2 has a timber, glazed panel door with a glazed surround, which provides access to the garden and on the first floor a rectangular stained glass window. The third bay has a small rectangular window on the first floor. The ground floor of this bay is obscured by the later extension.



**Plate 3:** General view of south and east facing elevations

- 5.3.6 The south facing elevation comprises four bays. Bays 1 and 2 are identical with an arched, stained glass windows on the ground floor and a rectangular, timber framed sash windows on the first floor. These two bays are separated by a brown brick chimney stack. The third bay is set back from the first two and has rectangular timber framed windows on the ground and first floors. These windows appear to have later frames replaced at differing times. The fourth bay forms the southern elevation of the later single-storey extension and includes a long rectangular timber framed window interrupted by a glazed panel door.
- 5.3.7 Despite later alterations and additions the exterior of the building retains a number of features which contribute to the ability to understand and appreciate the original design of the building. Amongst these are examples of original windows and doors (**Plates 4-7**) as well as original rainwater downpipes and architectural details such as the brick plinth, rendering and the brick and clay tile string course.



**Plates 4 & 5:** Examples of surviving original, external doors



**Plates 6 & 7:** Examples of surviving stained glass windows and original downpipe

- 5.3.8 The later extension, although in keeping with the original building is clearly identifiable as a later addition.
- 5.3.9 The immediate surroundings of the building contribute little to its historic value. The absence of a front garden, the security fencing either side of the house and the abandonment of the rear garden detracts from the setting of the building, giving the building a commercial rather than residential context. .

## 5.4 Interior

- 5.4.1 Internally the layout of the building has been altered so as to provide suitable accommodation for the Dental Surgery. The ground floor has been opened up

by the removal of a wall to provide a reception with waiting room (**Plate 8**). This room and hallway has a laminate floor and has been modernised to accommodate the reception and waiting room. Opposite the reception is the dental surgery. Two doors provide access to this room indicating that the room was originally divided into a front and back room. The room has been extensively modernised (**Plate 9**).

- 5.4.2 To the rear of the building behind the reception desk is the original staircase, with timber newel post and timber panel balustrade (**Plate 10**). The staircase is covered with a modern lino floor. Underneath the stairs is a small pantry/cupboard. This room appears to retain some original shelving as well as a red clay tile floor (**Plate 11**). The current door to the cupboard is a later insertion but the original door survives and is located in the northern wall of the cupboard.
- 5.4.3 To the north of the stairs is an original door which leads to what is likely to have been the former kitchen. This room has been partially modernised with a suspended ceiling and carpeting but it retains original cupboards and timber panel doors (**Plate 12**). From this room the later single-storey extension to the building can be accessed. This room is decorated in orange mermaidboard with a foliated design (**Plate 13**). A corner of the room is partitioned off to create a WC.
- 5.4.4 On the first floor the building retains its original layout and is divided into five rooms, a cupboard and a landing. With the exception of a room converted to a dental surgery (**Plate 14**) the former bedrooms all retain their original coved cornice, timber panel doors and skirting boards (**Plate 15**). The bathroom retains a late 20<sup>th</sup> century mint green bathroom suite and yellow and green tiling (**Plate 16**). There is also a timber panel door airing cupboard set into one corner of the room (**Plate 17**).



**Plate 8 & 9:** General view of reception and dental surgery room



**Plate 10 & 11:** Detail of stairs and former pantry



**Plates 12 & 13:** General view of former kitchen and later extension



**Plate 14 & 15:** General view of refurbished and un-refurbished first floor

rooms



**Plate 16 & 17:** Detail of 1950s bathroom suite and airing cupboard.

- 5.4.5 At sub-ground floor level is a small workroom/storage area. This is located directly under the later extension to the building (**Plate 18**). The room is brick built and has a large opening supported by a concrete lintel. This opening has been boarded with plywood to create a smaller single doorway. The room has a poured concrete floor and rolled steel joist supported ceiling.



**Plate 18:** General view of sub-ground level

## 5.5 Conclusion

- 5.5.1 The building is of a common English domestic vernacular for its period, although differs from the surrounding 1930s houses in style. This difference is suggestive of the involvement of different architects between the building and the wider residential scheme. The exterior of the building has been altered superficially to accommodate the Dental Surgery. These alterations include the addition of signage and the insertion of new PVC windows into the principal elevation of the building. Despite this the original location of doors and windows has been left unaltered. The interior of the building does retain some examples of original shelving, cupboards, coved cornices, skirting and doors as well as an original staircase. The layout of the ground floor has been substantially altered to accommodate a surgery. Although many of the upstairs rooms remain intact, as a result of the simple design of the building, they retain few architectural details of interest. It is of note that all of the original fireplaces have been removed and that the bathroom is a later replacement. Structurally the building is generally satisfactory with minor localised problems.
- 5.5.2 The building has been subject to several periods of refurbishment the most recent of which repurposed the building as a dental surgery. 1 Marriott Road is not considered to be of sufficient rarity, architectural or historical interest to be of national significance. In addition, the extent of alterations to the exterior grounds and interior plan form, the loss of original fenestration across the façade, and the absence of any important historical associations for the region, means that the heritage significance of the building cannot be considered to be higher than local importance.
- 5.5.3 Overall the building is considered to have low (local) significance deriving from its historic and architectural value as an example of the 1930s housing boom and the development and expansion of this residential area.

## 6. Setting Assessment

### 6.1 Historic Townscape

- 6.1.1 The character of the landscape within the site was assessed as part of the Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) project (Wolverhampton County Council 2010). The results of this project have been incorporated into the following discussion.

#### *Historic Character*

- 6.1.2 The area developed primarily as part of the agricultural hinterland of Netherton and Dudley, the site itself situated in close proximity to the centre of Netherton. During the eighteenth century land was enclosed and mining developed in several locations across the area. The 1887 OS Map (**Figure 3**) highlights several old shafts as well as the Dudleywood Colliery to the southeast of the site.
- 6.1.3 Improvements in transport route including branches of the Great Western Railway saw the gradual expansion of the mining industry, associated industry and settlement. Dudley Canal located south of the site also provided employment in the various industries situated alongside it. By the early twentieth century the mining industry began to shrink and the area was transformed into a largely twentieth century residential suburb. New forms of

housing appeared alongside more regular street patterns. The character of this development was typical of the period comprising functional residential units which employed limited architectural embellishment (**Plates 19 & 20**).



**Plate 19 & 20:** General views of the surrounding area.

### ***Present Character***

- 6.1.4 1 Marriott Road first appears on the 1938 edition OS map and upon the 1934 Dudley Electoral Roll. The historic character of the area is highly legible, with evidence of its historic development readily evident. The course of Marriott Road follows the former un-named track which once connected Netherton with Yew Tree Hills (**Figure 3**). The surrounding street pattern correlates and expands upon earlier street patterns to the north.
- 6.1.5 The surrounding residential development is early twentieth century, which is the dominant character of the area. This is evidenced by the characteristic semi-detached houses (**Plate 20**). Older features such as the Wesley Methodist Church (**Plate 21, HA11**) to the north of the site and Church of St Andrew (NHLE: 12772028, **Plate 22, HA39**) to the northwest, alongside locally Listed Buildings including shops, houses, pubs and public buildings, enable an understanding of the historic development of Netherton. The majority of these earlier buildings are located north of the site towards the centre of Netherton, and provide a contrast in character to the early twentieth century residential suburb.



**Plate 21 & 22:** The Wesley Methodist Church (HA11) and Grade II Listed Building, St Andrew's Church (HA39, NHLE: 12772028)

## 6.2 Contribution of Setting

### *Statutory Designations*

- 6.2.1 There are four Grade II Listed Buildings within 1 km of the Site. These buildings are all situated within distinct local settings, with no appreciable contribution from the site. The Old Swan Public House and Brewhouse (NHLE 1246632) is situated on the junction of Halesowen Road and Church Road. It is located within a row of terraced shops in a built up area. There are no key views to or from the building which would incorporate the proposed development. The Roving Bridge across Dudley Canal (NHLE: 1116914) and the Towpath Bridge (NHLE: 1116941) have settings which are defined by their relationship to the canal and hold no relationship with the site. Finally The Church of St Andrews located on Netherton Hill is considered to have a more extensive setting, defined by the relationship of the church to the nearby residential suburb and the historical value which it draws from this area. From the church there are extensive views over Netherton and the surrounding residential suburb. These views do not include specific views of the houses along Marriott Road and as such the proposed development is not considered to affect this view or to result in any alteration this setting makes towards the significance of this heritage asset. As such it is considered that designated heritage assets will not be affected by the proposal and as such have been excluded from further assessment.

### *Local Designations*

- 6.2.2 There are 13 Locally Listed Buildings within 500 m of the site. These buildings are all situated within a dense urban setting, many of which do not experience any contribution to their setting from the site with the exception of Wesley Methodist Church (**HA11, Plate 21**) which is considered to have the potential to be affected by the proposals:

#### *Wesley Methodist Church (HA 11)*

- 6.2.3 The Wesley Methodist Church (locally listed building) is located immediately northeast of the site. It was constructed in 1912 on top of an earlier 1865 chapel. The building is constructed in red brick with ashlar detailing. The building fronts Church Road with a small garden located to the rear. To the north and west of the building are modern apartment blocks and to the east a row of terraced housing. To the rear of the building is a small garden which is enclosed by a low brick wall (**Plate 23**). The garden overlooks the gardens of the semi-detached houses of Griffin Street.
- 6.2.4 The building is considered of local importance due to its moderate architectural and historic value.
- 6.2.5 The setting of the building is defined by its position fronting Church Road and its relationship to the surrounding area. The setting enables an understanding of the church as an operational part of a residential neighbourhood.





**Plate 23:** General view of garden to the rear of the Church

- 6.2.6 The setting of the Church can be considered residential in character, and this will be left unchanged by the proposed development. The proposed development will result in the construction of two residential buildings on a similar scale and size to the surrounding early twentieth century development and as such will not be considered to be out scale and dominate the church and its setting as the adjacent multi-storey apartment blocks do. The proposed development will also include a surrounding garden and as such will be in keeping with the suburban nature of its surroundings. As such it is considered that the proposed development is unlikely to significantly affect this heritage asset and as such it has been excluded from further assessment.

## 7. Summary of Heritage Constraints

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 In line with current planning policy (NPPF Ch.12 Para.128), a description of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below and an assessment of their significance is presented in section 8 below.

### 7.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.2.1 There is no potential for direct physical impacts to designated heritage assets.
- 7.2.2 There is not considered to be the potential for the Locally Listed buildings to receive significant effects from the proposed development due to changes to their setting.

### 7.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

7.3.1 The proposals will result in the loss of a known non- designated heritage asset, comprising:

- 1 Marriott Road.

7.3.2 In addition, there is considered to be potential for as yet unknown heritage assets in the form of archaeological remains to survive within the site, comprising:

- A negligible potential for remains from the prehistoric to Romano-British period to survive within the site in the form of re-deposited finds or truncated features.
- A negligible potential for remains to survive relating to early-medieval to medieval settlement activity, and a moderate potential for evidence of agricultural land use of the same period.
- A medium potential for remains of mid-nineteenth century development of the site.

### 7.4 Previous Impacts

7.4.1 The construction of 1 Marriott Road is anticipated to have resulted in a high degree of ground disturbance, whilst the removal of mature trees from the rear plot will have resulted in localised areas of lesser disturbance. It is therefore considered that there is a high probability that any archaeological remains within the site will have already been impacted to some degree across the site.

## 8. Discussion

### 8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the historic environment is based on the recognition within planning policy that heritage assets are an “irreplaceable resource” (NPPF para. 126).

8.1.2 In line with local planning policies ENV2, HE5, and HE11 development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings should give weight to the conservation and enhancement of the assets consistent with their level of significance. For designated assets significant weight is given to conservation and for non-designated it is taken into account in a balanced judgement.

### 8.2 Statement of Potential and Significance

8.2.1 The site contains an **extant building**, comprising an example of a moderately sized detached, 1930s house currently in use as a dental surgery. The building is typical of early-twentieth century domestic architecture. The building has been impacted by works undertaken to accommodate its conversion to a dental surgery. Overall the building is considered to have **low significance** deriving from its historic, archaeological and architectural value to local interest groups.

8.2.2 There is a **medium potential for non-designated archaeological remains**

associated with remains of early post-medieval activity. Any such remains are likely to have an existing high degree of impact from previous construction activity and are thus considered to be of **low significance** in terms of their potential contribution to our knowledge of the extent, date and nature of occupation in the area.

### **8.3 Statement of Impact**

#### **Designated Assets**

- 8.3.1 There is considered to be no risk of physical impact or changes to settings of statutorily designated assets from the proposed development.
- 8.3.2 It is not considered that there is potential for Locally Listed Buildings within the study area to receive negative effects from the proposed development through changes to their setting.
- 8.3.3 Overall, it is considered that the likely impact from the proposed development to Locally Listed buildings in the area amounts to less than substantial harm. Any adverse effect could be mitigated through sympathetic design reflecting the local townscape character.

#### **Archaeological Potential and Built Heritage**

- 8.3.4 The proposed redevelopment of the site will result in the loss of 1 Marriott Road and the potential to result in damage to, or loss of, any buried archaeological features which may be present within the site.
- 8.3.5 1 Marriott Road is assessed to be a building of local interest, and as such may require some level of recording prior to its demolition in line with Policy HE11 of the UDP. It is considered that the removal of the 1 Marriott Road building could be mitigated by the completion a programme of photographic building recording (in accordance with Historic England (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice*).
- 8.3.6 Owing to the assessed low potential and significance of potential buried archaeological features within the site, and the presence of existing impacts, it is not considered that the remains would qualify to be of sufficient interest to require archaeological recording under Policy HE11 of the UDP. Should mitigation be requested, it would be anticipated to at most comprise an archaeological watching brief during ground works.
- 8.3.7 Any programme of historic building recording or archaeological works should be agreed in consultation with the local planning authority either prior to, or conditioned following, a planning application being made to the local planning authority.

### **8.4 Conclusion and Recommendations**

- 8.4.1 The effect of the proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the planning application. This study has identified no overriding historic environment constraints which we consider would prohibit development subject to appropriate mitigation.
- 8.4.2 This assessment has established that there is a low archaeological potential within the site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of remains

relating to the initial post-medieval activity within the site. Any potential archaeological remains are likely to have been previously impacted by modern construction activity. Consequently, it is not considered that the remains would qualify to be of sufficient interest to require archaeological recording.

- 8.4.3 The redevelopment of the site will result in the demolition of the existing building, a heritage asset of local interest. It is considered that any harm to the historic environment from the loss of this building could be mitigated through a proportionate level of historic building recording. Whilst the loss of significance from the demolition of any historic building can not be fully mitigated, any residual effects should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal in securing an optimum viable use of the site.

## 9. References

### 9.1 Bibliography

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## **9.2 Historic Maps**

Worcestershire IV. NE – Ordnance Survey Published 1887

Staffordshire LXXI.NE – Ordnance Survey Published 1904

Staffordshire LXXI.NE – Ordnance Survey Published 1921

Staffordshire LXXI.NE – Ordnance Survey Revised 1938

## Appendix 1: Tables

### Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

HA no.	Period	Name	Summary	Designation	SMR No.	NGR	
						X	Y
1	Medieval	Post-Med Settlement of Netherton.	Name is Anglo-Saxon & means the 'lower farm'. Later became important nail making area.		5839	394200	288100
2	Post-medieval	12 Newick Street, Netherton	Large detached dwelling house located in own grounds with outhouses. One of the earlier dwellings in Netherton. Appears on the 1st Ed OS map.		15198	394383	287776
3	Post-medieval	2 Cradley Road, Netherton	Building present on 1st Ed OS. Historic shop front surviving.		15197	394477	287970
4	Post-medieval	43 St Andrews Street, Netherton.	Two-storey detached house in rustic red brick with engineering brick base and red terra-cotta detailing. Retains many original exterior features including stained glass leaded top lights. Cart-road through at left, out-buildings to rear.		7261	394181	288109
5	Post-medieval	67-69 Halesowen Road, Netherton	Pair of buildings faced in blue brick. Buildings appear on 1st Ed. OS Map.		15199	394441	288097
6	Post-medieval	75-77 Halesowen Road, Netherton	Pair of red brick faced shops with centre passage entrance door. First shown on the 2nd Ed OS Map.		15200	394444	288079
7	Post-medieval	91 Halesowen Rd, Netherton	First appears on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.		15170	394480	288044
8	Post-medieval	Church Rd, 82; Cophorne	Large three-storey semi-detached house in rustic red brick with extensions to rear. Retains original exterior features including stained-glass leaded-lights.		7280	394081	288026

HA	Period	Name	Summary	Designation	SMR No.	NGR	
9	Post-medieval	Church Rd, 99:			7275	394019	287988
10	Post-medieval	Church Rd; Former Netherton School	Two-storey semi-detached house in red brick and rendered brick. Retains all of its original features including front door, windows, leaded top lights etc. Extended to the rear.	LLB	7535	394449	287988
11	Post-medieval	Church Rd; Wesley Methodist Chapel.	Church like chapel in red brick with artificial stone windows and detailing. Trinity Methodist Church. Eight foundation stones all dated 1912. Guild Room (Sunday School) at rear has foundation stone from original building on site dated 14 August 1865. Original church beneath supported on cast-iron columns.	LLB	7263	394284	287953
12	Post-medieval	Church Road opposite Alpine Drive	Top of Church Road, opposite Alpine Drive: Front walls to former large houses, now demolished. Gate posts retain original house names, 'GLASERYN', red brick with decorated stone capstone, iron spikes from gate mount. 'HILL VIEW', red brick with blue engineering brick base, stone capstone with inscription, iron hinges attached.		7276	393958	288043
13	Post-medieval	Cradley Rd, Atlas Tube Works.	Recorded as an Iron Tube works in an Ordnance Survey Map of 1884. <1> Established in 1858 by Mr H. Skidmore. The wrought iron to make the tubes was brought in. It was strip rolled, the edges were pulled over and the tube was welded shut. In 1883 they were recorded as making between 60 and 80 tons a week.		7840	394369	287447
14	Post-medieval	Cradley Rd; Lloyd's Proving House	Testing House for the Lloyd's Staffordshire Proving House Company. Licensed by the Board of Trade for the testing of chains and cables. Was the last testing house in the country and closed in 1995. This was the last of many chain testing houses operating in the district, testing very large chains and anchors; the Titanic bow anchor was assembled and tested here. The long building by the Dudley Canal, much altered, closed in March 1990.		12531	394461	287446
15	Post-medieval	Cradley Rd; Noah's Ark Methodist Chapel	Chapel in dark rustic red brick with art stone windows and detailing. Foundation stone dated 16 March 1925. Sunday School fronting to Griffin Street is older. (Foundation stone dated 5 October 1896) also has 'GRIFFIN STREET' cast iron street name on wall. Iron gates from original chapel, new church built in 1925. Now: Noah's Ark Methodist Church.	LLB	7272	394480	287884

HA	Period	Name	Summary	Designation	SMR No.	NGR	
			It was designed by Harry Campbell Hawkes of J.H.Hawkes & Son as a Primitive Methodist Chapel and this is the last one extant.				
16	Post-medieval	Dudley No 2 Canal; Parkhead to Netherton	Ran from Parkhead to Netherton tunnel. Built in 1798. Mostly used for commercial traffic by 1917 and finally abandoned 1953 except for a stretch used by Coombeswood Tube Works. As recorded in Canal Company Map in 1896.		5868	394305	287754
17	Post-medieval	Griffin St.; Toc H, Netherton.	Listing wooden shed-like building on brick base with brick chimney breast and out- buildings. Headquarters of TOC H Netherton.		7332	394290	287853
18	Post-medieval	Halesowen Rd (near 59); painted sign	Above side entrance to 'the Gemcutter' beauty studios, painted sign 'PARGETER'S MILD AND STRONG ALES DUBLIN AND OTHER STOUTS.		7317	394439	288118
19	Post-medieval	Halesowen Rd, 89; The Old Swan Inn.	Public house and brewhouse. 1863; altered late C20. Red polychrome brick. Welsh slate roof with gabled ends and brick dentil eaves. Brick axial and end stacks.	LB - NHLE: 1246632	7318	394481	288066
20	Post-medieval	Halesowen Rd, 131: Netherton.	Shop front. On Local List.	LLB	7218	394542	287971
21	Post-medieval	Halesowen Rd. 71: Netherton.	Blue brick semi-detached building with Number 73, built circa 1860. Only No. 71 on local List due to the fact that it is still mainly in its original condition.	LLB	7220	394439	288090
22	Post-medieval	Halesowen Rd. 97; Shop.	Shop front; Ted's Pet Supplies and Aquatics. On Local List.	LLB	7219	394485	288024
23	Post-medieval	Hampton St, 24; Cottage.	Two-storey end of terrace cottage in rustic red brick with red terra-cotta detailing. Retains its original exterior features. Has tunnel-back extension to rear.		7279	394078	288089
24	Post-medieval	Highbridge Rd; St Andrew's Church.	St Andrews Church built in limestone with cast iron windows and prominent tower with a chiming multi-faced clock. It was consecrated in 1830.		7277	393812	288122
25	Post-medieval	Highbridge Road; Sports	Prefabricated corrugated iron & cast iron structure with spirelet probably dating from LC19. Typical export line of area which pioneered sheet metal working.		2741	393755	287939



HA	Period	Name	Summary	Designation	SMR No.	NGR	
		Pavilion.	Pavilion marked on N side of cricket pitch, smaller in size but same location.				
26	Post-medieval	Hill St. 62:	Four-storey factory in red brick (rendered) with engineering brick detailing. Boxy, tall and thin, building has lucum doors in the centre and symmetrical windows. Prominent tapering square chimney at rear on left. Now: Petrotec Ltd. According to research recently undertaken by the purchaser of the building in 2007, the building was formally used as a Bakery, then a Taylors and then a Patten Makers and during the Second World War, because it was one of the tallest buildings in Netherton, it had an air raid siren on top - evidence of which is still visible if you go on the roof.		7281	394103	288265
27	Post-medieval	Hill St; Packhorse PH.	Packhorse Public House, Hill Street, Netherton, Dudley, West Midlands	LLB	7538	393970	288123
28	Post-medieval	Hill Street; St Andrews Church House	School like single-storey building in dark red brick with engineering brick and stone detailing, windows have decorative cast iron columns in centre, chimneys have been reduced. DEMOLISHED 2009.	DLLB	7278	393980	288204
29	Post-medieval	Hockley Lane; Yew Tree Colliery	Recorded on 1803 O.S. Map. Housing Estate by 1947.		7962	394024	287586
30	Post-medieval	Knowle Hill Rd; Netherton.	Site of a clay pit, which can be seen on O.S. 1884 map and was abandoned later, in 1897. Described as Doulton's Clay Mine and had a canal side wharf and a mineral rail line running from the clay pit face to the canal side. An engine house is also shown on the Canal Company map of 1896.		7478	393878	287543
31	Post-medieval	Lavender's Fold, Hill Street, Netherton			15257	394099	288291
32	Post-medieval	Netherton Hill; The Bulls Head PH	An early 19th century dwelling (circa 1815) which was converted to a pub before 1840 and has continued in that role to the present day. The building retains a significant amount of its original yet ad hoc façade together with a variety of interior fittings & Features: however it is evident that both internal and external changes have occurred over the years.		12584	394258	288099
33	Post-	Newick St, 19;	Two-storey house, dark red finishing brick and terra-cotta detailing, arched brick lintels on ground floor, otherwise stone, many original exterior features.		7341	394340	287825

HA	Period	Name	Summary	Designation	SMR No.	NGR	
	medieval	House.	wooden levered windows, blue engineering brick base, through doorway to rear, original tile roof.				
34	Post-medieval	Northfield Rd: County Primary School	County Primary School, single-storey building in rustic brick and buff terra-cotta. Entrances labelled 'INFANTS' and 'MANUAL'. Centre block has lantern vent and wind vane.		7335	394568	288089
35	Post-medieval	Northfield Rd: Public Hall/Library.	Two-storey Public Hall and Free library in red brick, red terra-cotta and sandstone. Foundation tablet laid 5 July 1893. Sandstone badly eroded. Now: Netherton Arts Centre and Library. Opened in July 1894, designed by T.Grazebrook and built by D Willets of Old Hill at a cost of 6,000 pounds in the Queen Anne style.	LLB	7333	394472	288158
36	Post-medieval	Northfield Rd; School.	Older (than HBSMR 7355) symmetrical school in rustic brick, stone and red terra-cotta. Separate GIRLS and BOYS entrances. Prominent lantern vent in roof. Original railings in front.		7336	394615	288064
37	Post-medieval	Spring Road; Netherton Colliery.	Recorded as being disused in O.S.map of 1884		7956	394626	288391
38	Post-medieval	St Andrews St, 43; House.	Two-storey detached house in rustic red brick with engineering brick base and red terra-cotta detailing. Retains many original exterior features including stained glass leaded top lights. Cart-road through at left, out-buildings to rear.		7261	394181	288109
39	Post-medieval	St Andrew's St: Ebenezer Baptist Chapel	Boxy Chapel in dark red brick with stone and engineering brick detailing. Large cast-iron windows. Tablet in pediment bears legend 'EBENEZER BAPTIST CHAPEL 1864'. Foundation stone dated 30 May 1864.	LB - NHLE: 1272028, LLB	7260	394220	288119
40	Post-medieval	St Andrews Street 33; House.	Two-storey house in red brick with prominent bay window and gable. Retains all original exterior features including stained glass leaded top lights.		7262	394178	288040
41	Post-medieval	St John's St; former Public House	Two-storey former Public House in rustic red brick, latterly offices for 'Prima' (Primaford Ltd.) currently under offer. Single storey outbuilding at rear. DEMOLISHED.	DLLB	7254	394348	288131
42	Post-medieval	St Thomas St, 46: Netherton.	Two-storey house in dark red brick with engineering brick base, stone lintels. Heavily decorated with carved flowers and fruits and two faces in keystones.	LLB	7255	394268	288164

HA	Period	Name	Summary	Designation	SMR No.	NGR	
			Retains many original features, sash windows etc. Probably once part of row of houses. Has tablet at first floor level with legend 'FAIR VIEW HOUSE 1885 J. H.				
43	Post-medieval	Warehouse, St John's Street	Two-storey, narrow warehouse-like building in red brick with engineering brick detailing to windows and doors. Retains cast iron windows, lucum doors and hoist. Somewhat altered; probably has a basement and attic. Range of two-storey outbuildings at rear, possibly associated. Latterly used as a store; no known occupant.		7252	394397	288079
44	Post-medieval - Modern	81 St Johns St, Netherton	Detached house - scale and massing very locally distinctive with blue brick pathway delineated with cast iron kerb edges. Cast iron kerb edges could potentially be worthy of inclusion on the Local List.		15201	394294	288139
45	Modern	1, Marriott Road	A large, detached building first appearing on the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Maps (1937).		15286	394248	287918
46	Modern	Cradley & Halesowen Rd: Junction Inn	The Junction Inn, two-storey building in rustic red brick with red terra-cotta detailing. Has legend 'JUNCTION INN' and '1905' at eaves level. Latterly a cafe, now closed and under offer.		7319	394497	287972
47	Modern	Greaves Rd; Netherton Park.	The former Netherton Colliery was purchased from the Earl of Dudley in 1900. It covered 13 acres and John Gamage supervised the laying out of the bandstand, drinking fountains and bowling greens.		6462	394637	288352
48	Modern	Halesowen Rd, 82-90: Netherton.	Dated circa 1908, brick and terracotta group including Bloomes and Pumes front. On Local List.	LLB	7221	394522	287944
49	Modern	Halton St. 1; Conservative Club	Founded in 1913. On Local List.	LLB	7222	394247	288335
50	Modern	Kingsley St, 11; House.	Two-storey house in engineering brick with stone lintels and detailing. Has large arched doorway to right hand side and stone tablets at first floor level. Bricks by 'Jennings and Chavasse Rowley, near Dudley'. On Local List.		7257	394131	288094
51	Modern	Kingsley St;	'WAVERLEY VILLAS 1920' row of four cottages in rustic red brick with rendered first storey. All retain original exterior features.		7258	394151	288053

HA	Period	Name	Summary	Designation	SMR No.	NGR	
		Waverley Villas.					
52	Modern	Kingsley Street,35; Factory	Was two-storey works in rustic red brick with buff terra-cotta detailing. Has buff terra-cotta date stone in pediment with date '1931'. Now: Autocycle Engineering.	DLLB	7256	394174	288088
53	Modern	Northfield Rd 1-3; Fire Station.	Erected in 1895 from a design by Tom Grazebrook. The Fire Station had a first floor extension between 1908-1915.		12089	394489	288131
54	Modern	Northfield Rd: Former Cinema.	Former cinema in rendered brick. Once had four shops in front. Now: Littner Hampton Ltd. Carpets. Opened Wednesday 26th August 1936 with a RCA installed sound system coupled with Ross GCI Projectors. It had 590 seats. Cinemascope was installed in the 1950's but it closed in 1960. It became a Carpet Warehouse in 1984 but was demolished in the early 2000's.		7334	394513	288108
55	Modern	Replica Titanic Anchor, Market Plc	Exact replica of the Titanic Anchor, reproduced by Sheffield Forgemasters. A physical reminder of Netherton's involvement in the metal industry, in particular the nearby Hingleys Factory which fabricated the original anchor and anchor chain for the Titanic ship.		15204	394437	288142
56	Modern	Simms Lane, 51; Shop.	Two-storey shop in dark red brick base and red terra-cotta detailing. Retains many original features including shop blind. Converted from house, shop front in yellow tiles, arched throughway on right hand side and tunnel-back extension at rear. Possibly once a butchers.		7672	394173	288196
57	Modern	St.John's St; Methodist Chapel.	The building is of Flemish bond and random bond brick with a slate roof and has a galleried plan with two storeys of windows. The entrance front is of 3 symmetrical bays and is dated by a terracotta tablet in the gable which has an aedicular surround and reads "ST. JOHN'S/ METHODIST NEW/ CONNEXION/REBUILT 1903".	LLB	7253	394371	288082
58	Modern	Yew Tree Hill; Clay Pit	Site of old clay pit, which was abandoned in the 1920-30s.		7476	393945	287778

## Appendix 2: OASIS Form

**OASIS ID:** *ecusltd1-210278*

**Project name** Marriott Road, Netherton, Dudley  
Ecus Ltd. were commissioned in April 2015 to undertake a desk-based assessment and building appraisal to inform a planning application for the development of 1 Marriott Road, Netherton, Dudley (hereafter 'the site') situated at NGR 394248 287918.  
The proposed development is for the clearance of the site and construction of a residential scheme.

**Project dates** **Start:** 13-04-2015      **End:** 30-04-2015

**Previous/future work** No / Not known

**Any associated project reference codes**      6034 - Contracting Unit No.

**Type of project** Desk based assessment

**Site status** None

**Current Land use** Residential 1 – General Residential

**Current Land use** Other 13 – Waste Land

**Monument type** House Modern

**Site location** WEST MIDLANDS DUDLEY HALESOWEN Marriott Road, Netherton

**Study area** 1300 m<sup>2</sup>

**Site coordinates** NGR - SO 94248 87918

LL – 52.4887787642 -2.08472053264 (decimal)

LL – 52 29 19 N 002 05 04 W (degrees)

### Project creators

**Name of Organisation** ECUS ltd

**Project brief originator** Consultant

**Project design originator** ECUS ltd

**Project director/manager** Paul White

**Project supervisor** James Thomson

**Type of sponsor/funding body** Developer

### Project bibliography 1

**Title** Marriott Road, Netherton Dudley - Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment and Building Appraisal

**Author(s)/Editor(s)** Oliver, J

**Other bibliographic details** 6034


**Date** 2015

**Issuer or publisher** Ecus Ltd

**Place of issue or publication** Sheffield

**Description** Single, spiral bound report

## Illustrations

 Site boundary



Dr's Amrik, Baljit and Baz Bhandal

Marriott Road Netherton  
Historic Environment Desk-Based  
Assessment

Figure 1: Site Location

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**Heritage Asset Point**

- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern

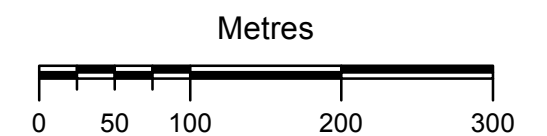
**Listed Building**

- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- ◆ Locally Listed Building
- ◆ Demolished Locally Listed Building

- 500 m buffer
- Site Boundary

**Heritage Asset Area**

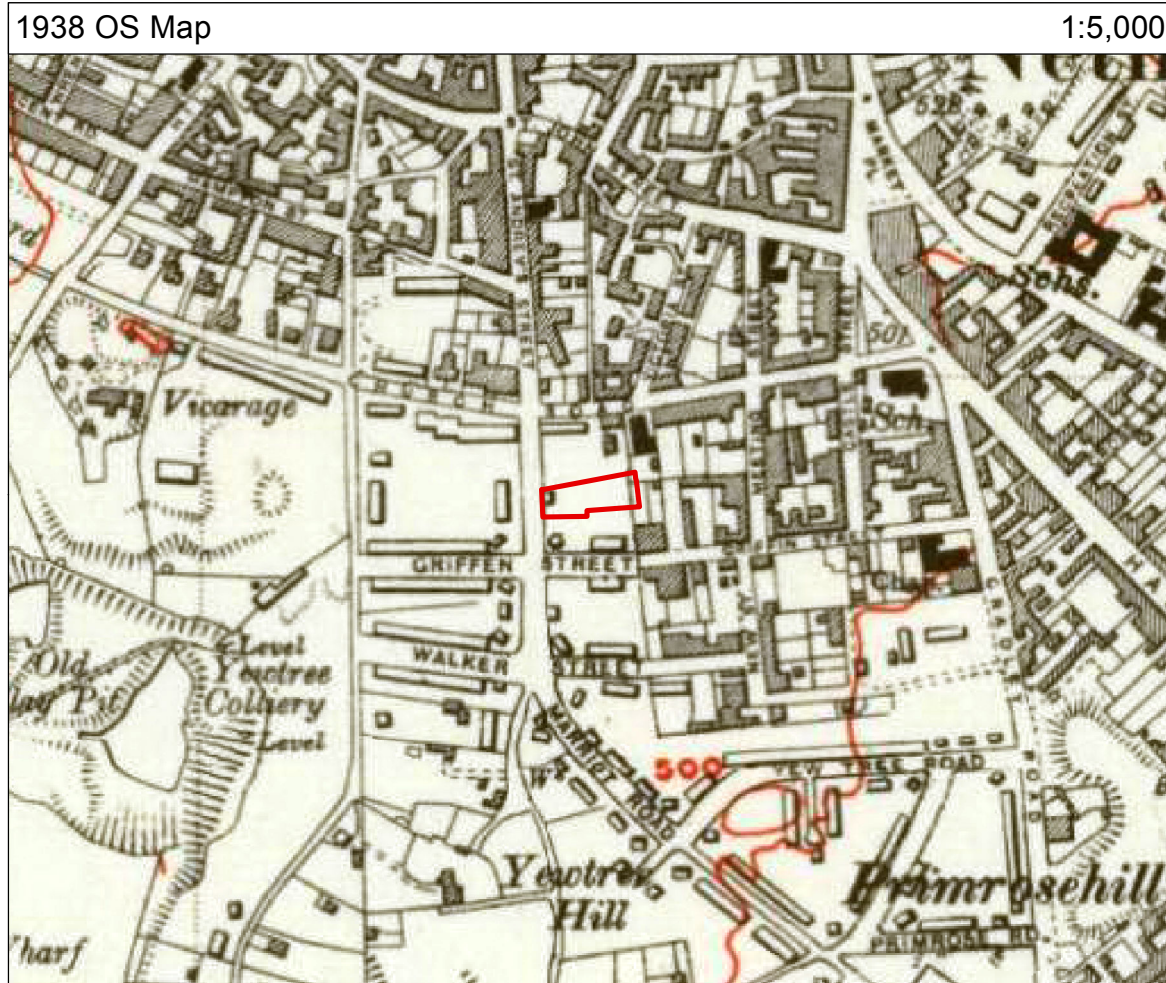
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern



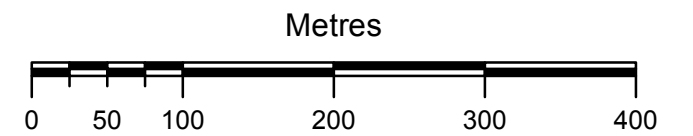
**Dr's Amrik, Baljit and Baz Bhandal**  
**Marriott Road Netherton**  
**Historic Environment Desk Based**  
**Assessment**  
**Figure 2**  
**Heritage Assets within 500 m**

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Site Boundary



Dr's Amrik, Baljit and Baz Bhandal  
Marriott Road, Netherton, Dudley

Figure 3  
Historic Ordnance Survey Mapping

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