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Former Queen's
Cross Brewery
The Lamp Taver
116 High Street
Queen's Cross
Dudley West Midlands
Historic Building Assessment

Project No. 1801

May 2008

The Former Queen's Cross Brewery

The Lamp Tavern, 116 High Street,
Queen's Cross, Dudley, West Midlands

Historic Building Assessment

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Historic Building Assessment, May 2008

SUMMARY

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in May 2008 by Batham's (Delph) Limited of Brierley Hill, West Midlands to undertake an historic building assessment at the former Queen's Cross Brewery building to the rear of the Lamp Tavern, 116 High Street, Queen's Cross, Dudley, West Midlands in advance of refurbishment and conversion work. The programme of work involved a rapid review of historical sources held by the Dudley Archives and Local Studies centre and a site assessment.

The Lamp Tavern dates to the early 19th century, possibly originating as a coffee shop. The establishment may have converted to a beershop soon after the Beer Act of 1830 and was definitely licensed as such by 1850. The brewhouse range to the rear of the tavern was built by Matthew Smith; it is first known from 1879 and a construction date of the early 1870s is commonly accepted. The brewery was originally known as the Queen's Cross Brewery and was one of a considerable number of such premises within Dudley, supplying both a brewery tap (The Lamp Tavern) and a network of other pubs within the town and beyond, all owned by Smith.

The licenseeship of the Lamp Tavern and ownership of the brewery can be traced back to the mid-19th century. It ceased brewing in 1934 and was subsequently used as a distribution depot for Welsh brewers Hancocks. Purchased by Bathams Brewery in 1950, the brewhouse has been used for various purposes since and has been subject to two refurbishments in the mid-late 1990s.

The structure is of typical mid-late 19th-century brewhouse design; brick-built, of 3-storeys over a basement, which links through to an extensive cellar range to the south, and would originally have functioned in combination with a 'tower' section to west, remodelled as a stairwell and lift shaft in 1993. The Lamp Tavern represents one of Dudley's oldest surviving licensed premises and the associated brewhouse range is today the only surviving example of what must formerly have been a fairly common feature of public houses in the town. It is evident from a review of historical maps that the brewhouse represents only one element of a formerly more extensive complex, originally arranged around a central courtyard. Externally, the brewhouse remains little altered from its original layout though internally, having been out of use for its original purpose for a period of some 74 years, it retains no fixtures or fittings related to its primary function.

The proposed alterations to the brewhouse structure are unlikely to detract significantly from its historical significance, while the refurbishment of the interior and bringing back into regular use of the upper levels of the range can be seen to be potentially beneficial for the longer term management of the building and, ultimately, the preservation of the fabric.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in May 2008 by Batham's (Delph) Ltd. of Brierley Hill, West Midlands to undertake an historic building assessment at the former Queen's Cross Brewery building to the rear of the Lamp Tavern, 116 High Street, Queen's Cross, Dudley, West Midlands (NGR: SO 93968 89879; Figure 1).

1.1.2 Neither the Lamp Tavern nor the brewhouse range are included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest. They are however both included on the Dudley MBC Historic Building Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR ref. 7494; see Appendix A) and are Locally Listed buildings.¹

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The current project for refurbishment of the brewhouse range is at pre-planning stage and no detailed design drawings have as yet been submitted.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The objective of the project was to prepare a detailed photographic and written record of the brewhouse building in support of a proposed planning application for renovation of the building for mixed use purposes.

1.4 Extent of Survey

1.4.1 The current study extended to the brewhouse range only and the structure of the Lamp Tavern itself has not been included.

1.4.2 A sizeable complex of cellars survives beneath the brewhouse range, and extends to the south beneath the current car park and beer garden area. Although beyond the scope of the current refurbishment plans, the opportunity was taken to make a rapid drawn and photographic record of the cellars for reasons of completeness.

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The modern town of Dudley is located c.13km west of Birmingham and forms a part of the West Midlands conurbation. The town occupies a site on a north-south ridge which

¹ The statutory framework for the protection of the historic environment generally adopts selection criteria which favour sites and buildings of national importance, effectively excluding buildings of 'local' importance from the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest and severely restricting the number of post-1840 buildings included. Local authorities can designate conservation areas to help protect the character and appearance of groups of buildings and areas of local interest but this still leaves many elements of the wider historic environment, especially many individual buildings of 19th and 20th century date. Local List policies extend a level of protection to buildings acknowledged as making a significant contribution to the local environment, and are outlined in the Dudley Borough Unitary Development Plan, adopted in October 2005 (Policy HE5, p.260).

forms part of the Pennine Chain of central England (VCH 1913, 90). It lies directly upon an area of Westphalian middle coal measures, a series including grey shales, clays and fireclays with ironstone and marine bands, dating to the Carboniferous period. Outcrops of sandstone occur at the southern edge of the town while Castle Hill, which rises sharply at the north end of the town, is composed of Wenlock Limestone. To the southeast of Castle Hill, Cawney Hill and Tansley Hill form two eminences of basaltic origin; the remainder of the area includes numerous strata of coal, the thickest of which extends to 30m in depth, the thickest in the country and of 'superior quality' (Collins 1992, 9).

- 2.2 The Lamp Tavern (Plate 1) and adjoining brewhouse range (Plate 2) are located on the eastern side of Blower Green Road at the point where it forks away from Queen's Cross (Figure 1), which forms the southerly extension of the main High Street / Market Place / Castle Street axis, the north-south backbone of the historic town centre.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 A search was made of the readily available primary and secondary historical sources held at Dudley Archives and Local Studies centre, Coseley. Photographic and cartographic sources in particular have been consulted with a view to identifying the later development of the standing buildings. In addition, Batham's Brewery, the current owners of the premises were consulted.

3.2 Photographic Survey

- 3.2.1 A full photographic survey was undertaken comprising both 35mm monochrome print and high resolution digital photography. The survey extended to include both general and detail shots; contextual views, exterior elevations, interior spaces and relevant architectural details. Where possible, photographs included graded photographic scales. All photographs were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, scales included, photographer and date. A register of project photographs is included below as Appendix C.

3.3 Written Record

- 3.3.1 To accompany the photographic record, a summary written record of the buildings under consideration was compiled in the field, noting details of building type, date(s), materials, plan form and elevation, so as far as was possible from a rapid inspection. This record has served as the basis for the following description.

3.4 Drawn Record

- 3.4.1 A limited amount of drawn recording was undertaken, comprising the annotation of existing architect's drawings to show archaeological detail. In addition, a rapid drawn record was made of the series of cellars beneath the brewhouse range and the car park area to the south.

4 GENERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1 The Origins of Dudley

4.1.1 The historic town centre lies on a ridge of high ground, an advantageous site that would have proved attractive to prehistoric settlement. There is however only limited evidence for prehistoric activity within the town, a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery has been recovered at The Inhedge and, while it has been previously postulated that Castle Hill may represent the site of a former Iron Age hillfort, this assertion is based purely on the morphology of the area and is unsupported by artefactual evidence. The Dudley HBSMR holds no records of Roman occupation within the town centre or its immediate environs.

4.2 The Anglo-Saxon Period

4.2.1 The name Dudley is thought to be derived from a personal name 'Dudda' and the Old English term 'leah' meaning a woodland estate. It forms one of a group of names ending 'ley' concentrated to the west of Birmingham, suggesting that the vicinity had a considerable area of woodland at the time of the Anglo-Saxon settlements (Horowitz 2005, 238). It has also been suggested that the dedication of St. Edmund's Church is indicative of Anglo-Saxon occupation (Palliser 1976, 201), while archaeological excavations at Castle Hill have identified evidence of timber structures, radio-carbon dated to about the 8th century, and an Anglo-Saxon brooch has also been recovered.

4.3 The Medieval Period

4.3.1 Dudley is included in the Domesday Book where it is recorded as follows:

The said William held Dudley; and there is his Castle. Earl Edwin held this manor. There is one hide. In demesne is one carucate and three villeins and ten bordars and a smith, with ten carucates. There are two vassals and woodland two leagues extent. In the time of Edward it was valued at 4 pounds, now only at three.

4.3.2 The town as it appears today owes its origins to a conscious act of planned development undertaken in the 12th century. It was likely to have been laid out along a single street (Castle Street, Market Place and the High Street) running between the two churches of St. Edmund to the north-east (the bottom church) and St. Thomas to the south-west (the top church). The principal street would have been served by a series of back lanes that would later evolve into Tower Street to the north-west and King Street / Birmingham Street to the east and south-east.

4.3.3 Around the new town, common arable fields were laid out, Church Field and Peacock's Field to the south and Greystone Field to the north (Roper 1962, 14). The land between Wolverhampton Street and St. James' Priory, to the north of the town, belonged to the monastery. These communal fields were slowly encroached upon as the town and population expanded.

4.3.4 By the 13th century, Dudley was a manorial Borough and sent two members to the Parliament of 1295 (Collins 1992, 9); this status was unusual at the time and may have resulted from a charter of November 1218 which conferred rights and privileges on the Burgesses of Dudley, and which survives in the form of a copy made in c.1690. Exemption from tolls on goods bought and sold brought great prosperity to the town through the market. Dudley's market town status was reinforced in the 17th century

by a grant by Charles II of a right to hold two fairs for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep and other merchandise and wares together with the right to levy tolls (*ibid.*, 10)

- 4.3.5 The exploitation of Dudley's natural resources began well before the Industrial Revolution; coal was being mined as early as 1291 (VCH 1913, 99) though the beginnings of industry proper were not evident until the 16th century. Farming and nailmaking, often undertaken hand in hand, remained the predominant occupations of the town's residents (Roper 1963, 9), nailmaking being an established industry in the West Midlands with manors such as Sedgley, Rowley Regis and Dudley being amongst the earliest where the trade flourished (Roper 1963, 17).

4.4 The Post-medieval Period

- 4.4.1 The introduction of the blast furnace into the West Midlands in the 16th century was responsible for dramatic changes in the iron trade though forges, largely dependent on water for power, were not common in Dudley. The production of pig iron, however, required charcoal, and was more common in the area, despite the clearance of wooded areas around the town (Roper 1965, 12). In this respect, Court's 18th-century map is of special interest in that it identifies a field named 'Furnace Piece' at the south-west end of the main street, the site later to be occupied by the Queen's Cross Brewery, being one of the chief endowments of the famous Tandy Charity in 1709 (*ibid.*, 13).

- 4.4.2 The 17th-century historian Thomas Habington (quoted in Roper 1965, 4) records that the people of Dudley were for the most part engaged in coal mining and iron working, though the town also retained many characteristics of a country market town, similar to other Black Country towns such as Wolverhampton and Walsall (*ibid.*). The 17th century saw upheaval on both a local and national scale; a devastating plague of 1616 was followed by the ravages of the Civil War, during which the castle was garrisoned for Charles I and was twice besieged by Parliamentary forces until its final surrender in May 1646. The Civil War saw much destruction with St. Edmund's Church being demolished and the north end of the town being burnt (Roper 1965, 8); further damage was caused by the digging of a large ditch and bank by the besieging parliamentarian troops (DMBC 2004, 26).

- 4.4.3 Following the end of the war, however, recovery appears to have been rapid and by 1653 money was being collected for a new Market Hall and for the paving or repaving of the streets. Dramatic changes occurred during the 17th century, though the plan of the town itself, with its main street and side streets probably altered little. Building carried on consistently along the principal thoroughfares of the town and settlements became established at Eve's Hill, Town's End, Wadam's Hall and Dixon's Green (Roper 1965, 15). Around the town, a good deal of enclosure had taken place by c.1660 and continued throughout the century.

- 4.4.4 The 18th century again witnessed change in the town; the town's population grew and the settled area expanded, trades and industries diversifying as Dudley grew into an important commercial centre. The local natural resources continued to be exploited, and much of the town, including St Edmund's, was rebuilt. Rebuilding continued throughout the century, the fashion being brick, and Dudley lost many of its timber-framed buildings from its major thoroughfares, either demolished or refaced to suit cotemporary taste.

- 4.4.5 From the 18th century onwards, the town became dominated by seven main industries; limestone working, basalt quarrying, mining (coal, fireclay, ironstone), iron

production, nail making, anvil and vice manufacture, fender, fire-iron and bedstead manufacture, and glassmaking. Until the later years of the century, however, the town remained relatively small and well defined, maintaining a local significance as a market centre. Court's map of 1785 gives some impression of the extent of the developed area at this time (Figure 3).

- 4.4.6 The early 19th century witnessed an unprecedented increase in both the population and the industrial output of the town, with the population growing over 400% in just over half a century, from 10,000 in 1801 to 45,000 in 1861 (Davies and Hyde 1970, 19). As well as redevelopment within the town core, the urban area spread outwards. In particular, to the south of King Street the informal industrial area solidified into an intensively developed mixture of brick terraces and courts of housing, mixed with light industries producing a wide range of metal items. Development was undertaken without regulation or plan and the building stock often had no adequate sanitation, drainage or water supply; the resulting overcrowding and unsanitary conditions provided ideal breeding grounds for disease, and cholera and typhus were rife. Mr William Lee, the Inspector of Health, concluded that;

'In no other part of England and Wales is the work of human extermination effected in so short a time as in the area surrounding Dudley.....So far as the duration of life, therefore, is concerned, Dudley is the most unhealthy place in the country' (quoted in Davies and Hyde 1970, 23).

- 4.4.7 By the mid 19th century, a diverse range of industries had developed in the town, many of which conformed to the Black Country tradition of 'metal bashing' (Collins 2005, 11); fender and fire iron making, bedstead making, anvil making and nail making and dealing were all common. The dramatic expansion of Dudley during these years is apparent from historic maps; however, much has been lost in the latter part of the 20th century with planned programmes of slum clearance in the 1930s and 1950s particularly around King Street, Flood Street and Hall Street to the south side of the town.

4.5 Beer Production and Consumption in the Black Country

- 4.5.1 The consumption of ale and beer was traditionally popular in most areas of the Black Country, and Dudley was no exception. Prior to the 19th century, most establishments serving beer, as elsewhere in the country, were small alehouses or, at the other end of the scale, more sophisticated coaching inns (Pearson and Wade, 1991, 7). Most brewed their own beer and in 1801, there was not a single common brewer² listed in the Black Country, the first recorded being that of Jones and Co. of Snow Hill, Wolverhampton, listed in 1802. In 1805, the Dudley Brewing Company leased land at Burnt Tree from the Earl of Dudley, trading without competition until 1820 when Henry Cox established the Dudley 'New' Brewery at Kate's Hill (McKenna 2005, 8-10).
- 4.5.2 Public houses at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century continued to be subject to tight regulation (Brandwood, Davison and Slaughter 2004, 27). A dramatic change occurred with Wellington's Beerhouse Act of 10th October 1830, designed to liberalise the beer trade and encourage consumption of 'wholesome' beer over that of gin, which was seen as addictive, damaging to the health and a contributing factor to serious social unrest (*ibid.*). Wellington's Act saw the abolition of all duty on beer and, in an attempt to stimulate economic competition, allowed for any ratepayer, upon the

² A common brewer was defined as one licensed to sell beer only away from the brewery site, supplying other establishments and customers, apart from a single permissible outlet at the brewery premises, the 'brewery tap' (Pearson 1999, 231).

payment of an annual Excise fee of two guineas, to brew and sell beer commercially from their own premises (McKenna 2005, 11). The introduction of the Act saw an immediate and massive expansion in the number of drinking establishments countrywide, with over 24,000 new licences being issued before the end of the year (*ibid.*, 28) mostly for simple 'beerhouses', the majority being concentrated in London and the main industrial towns. For the urban population, it presented an opportunity for escape from the grind of industrial employment, though it was often initially used to generate a supplementary income, being practised in association with a secondary trade. Roper's map of Dudley of 1855 illustrates the profusion of public houses in Dudley in the mid 19th century (Figure 5), with eight (in addition to The Lamp) apparent within the Queen's Cross area alone, namely The Golden Cross, The White Horse, The Black Horse, The Plume of Feathers, The Grand Turk, The Crown Tavern, The Junction Inn and The Britannia. These were public houses of medium to large scale, lining as they did one of the main arterial routes into the town centre, the route having been turnpiked as early as 1727 (Collins 1992, 12), smaller scale outlets tended to be concentrated in the expanding, poor quality residential areas such as Flood Street to the south of the town centre.

- 4.5.3 In addition to beerhouses, the Act also stimulated the establishment of freelance breweries with 120 new retail premises coming into being within Dudley Borough within five years of implementation (McKenna 2005, 10).
- 4.5.4 Towards the end of the 19th century, by a process of expansion and amalgamation of the larger breweries, together with the system of 'tied-house' outlets, the trade became increasingly dominated by a small number of large-scale concerns who bought up smaller breweries, with a corresponding decline in the number of homebrew outlets and smaller freelance breweries. This process continued throughout the 20th century such that the industry is now dominated by four major conglomerates (Scottish & Newcastle UK, Inbev UK, Coors UK, and Carlsberg UK). A number of smaller scale brewers survived however, including Batham's of Brierley Hill (founded in 1877) while, in the latter years of the 20th century the small, independent brewery has experienced something of a renaissance.

5 BREWING AND BREWERY DESIGN

5.1 The Brewing Process

- 5.1.1 Though the raw ingredients of beer production (malted barley, water, hops and yeast) are simple, the process of brewing is one of great complexity and has had a direct effect upon the design and layout of traditional brewery buildings. Firstly, barley would be '*malted*' in a specific building, the '*maltings*', of distinctive long and low profile, located either at the brewery itself or at a separate commercial site. Malting is the process of allowing partial germination of barley under controlled conditions in order to convert starch into sugar, and then arresting the process by drying in a kiln (Buchanan 1980, 202). The resulting malt was milled, either at the malting or at the brewery itself, to form a '*grist*' which would be mixed with hot water ('*liquor*') in a large wooden vessel, the '*mash tun*'. The resulting mixture, known as '*wort*', would be allowed to stand before being transferred to a '*copper*' where hops were added and the mixture boiled for an hour or two. After removal of the hops in a '*hop-back*', the wort would be cooled before fermentation could take place; cooling was traditionally undertaken in large open shallow tanks (or '*cool ship*'), sited near the top of the brewery where good ventilation was available (Pearson 1999, 19). After cooling, the wort would be run into fermenting vessels of either wooden or copper construction, yeast added and allowed to ferment, a process that would take around five days.

Traditional cooling and fermentation systems required numerous open vessels and would take up a significant amount of space within the brewery (*ibid.*). Once fermentation was complete, the beer would normally be run from the fermentation vessels into conditioning tanks before finally being bottled or transferred to wooden casks.

5.2 The Storeyed or Tower Brewery

- 5.2.1 The processes involved in the brewing process, outlined above, can thus be seen to comprise the heating, cooling, storage and moving of large amounts of liquid in an environment where atmosphere, ventilation and temperature could, to an extent, be controlled (*ibid.*, 20). The large amount of necessary apparatus; wooden vessels, pipework, elevators, hoists, pumping equipment etc, had to be arranged so as to take maximum advantage of the force of gravity and thus evolved the traditional Victorian brewery design of a storeyed or 'tower' form, such that raw materials could be stored at the top and flow down through the building as they were transformed into the end product.
- 5.2.2 Subsidiary buildings for cooperage, storage, stabling, offices etc. were often arranged around a courtyard plan with direct access to transport links, either road, rail or waterway (*ibid.* 21).

6 DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAMP TAVERN AND QUEEN'S CROSS BREWERY

6.1 The Lamp Tavern

- 6.1.1 The first known license for the Lamp was issued to Sarah Smith in 1850 (Richards 1989, 81) - the earlier history is somewhat obscure though Richards postulates that the premises may have originated as a coffee shop in the early 19th century (though see §.7.1.1 below), becoming a beerhouse soon after the Beer Act of 1830 (Richards 1993, 18). There is a possible familial connection between Sarah Smith and Mr. William Smith, a maltster operating from Wolverhampton Street in 1845 (PO Directory 1845, 524; Richards 1989, 260). The Lamp is not listed in Slater's directory of 1850, though Sarah Smith is included as a 'retailer of beer' based at Queen's Cross (Slater 1850, 22). In 1851 the Lamp is listed, under a Mr. William Grainger (Slater's 1851, 70), while in 1852 (Melville's Directory, p.32) Grainger is listed as a 'builder and beer retailer' at Queen's Cross, though not at The Lamp. In 1855, Slater's (p.675) lists HD Gunter at The Lamp, but from 1860 onwards the directories list Matthew Smith, possibly the grandson of Sarah, as licensee. The 1861 census records lists Smith, then aged 29, living with his wife Eliza aged 32 and six year old son William. His mother Ann, aged 65 was also residing at the Lamp at this date (Richards 1989, 81). Smith appears to have built up a successful career and is additionally listed as licensee of the Star and Anchor at Eve Hill in 1873 (White's Directory, 1973, 1070). Success was reflected in Smith's social standing, being elected to Dudley town council in 1881, representing St James's Ward, later becoming an Alderman in 1895 and a Guardian of the Poor in 1900. Smith removed his residence from The Lamp to the upmarket Ednam Road at the foot of Castle Hill in 1900, though he continued as licensee of The Lamp down to his death in 1914, aged 82.

6.2 The Queen's Cross Brewery

- 6.2.1 The brewery was built by Smith to the rear of the tavern in the early 1870s, possibly around 1873, on an area of land ('Furnace Piece') leased from the Tandy Trust, a charity dating from the early 18th century. The brewhouse range is first illustrated in

the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1883-7 (see below; Figure 7) while the 'Queen's Cross Brewery' is first mentioned in George Stevens' Directory of Wolverhampton and six miles around of 1879 (p.265), where Smith is listed as a 'brewer, wine, hop and spirit merchant'. The brewery produced a range of beverages; a low gravity 'family ale', a selection of bitters and milds, stouts and porters, ginger wine and soft drinks including 'Dudley Hop Ale', a non-alcoholic beverage 'strongly recommended by doctors and temperance advocates' according to contemporary advertising materials (Richards 1989, 261). The brewery was apparently a success and owned a number of public houses in Dudley; The Mazeppa in Campbell Street, The Star and Anchor at Eve Hill, The Highland Laddie in Flood Street, The Royal Oak at Martin Hill Street, the nearby Britannia in Queen's Cross and the Jolly Good Fellow at the Square in Woodside (*ibid.*). Further afield, the brewery also owned The Market Hall Tavern in Kingswinford. It would thus appear to have been operating as a medium-scale freelance brewery rather than as a common brewery (see fn.2 above).

- 6.2.2 In size, the brewery was equivalent to the Dudley 'Old' and 'New' Breweries, being rated at 'ten quarters'³ and capable of producing between 450 and 500 [18 gallon] barrels per week, dependent upon demand and strength (Richards 1989, 260). Such a capacity implies that the brewery would have been supplying to outlets other than just its own, eight public houses.
- 6.2.3 In 1888, Smith diversified and used part of the brewery premises for the production of bicycles 'The Earl Cycles', being listed as 'bicycle maker, Queen's Cross' in Hulley's Directory of 1889/90 (p.223). The venture, run by his son William, was shortlived however, only lasting six years (Richards 1989, 262).
- 6.2.4 On Smith's death in 1914, his executors continued to run the business until 1917 when the brewery was sold to Henry and Benjamin Woodhouse, formerly of the Alma Brewery, Dudley who operated from Queen's Cross until 1934 when brewing ceased. The premises were leased for 12 years by Francis Billingham of Netherton and, between 1946 and 1950 the brewhouse was used by the Cardiff based brewers William Hancock as a midlands distribution depot.

6.3 Bathams

- 6.3.1 In 1950, The Lamp and adjoining Queen's Cross Brewery were purchased from the Tandy Charity Trust by the renowned local family brewing company of Batham and Son Ltd., a company that itself dates back to the later years of the 19th century (established in 1877). Bathams owned a number of public houses in the vicinity, many of which originally had their own brewing facilities, though the main brewery was located at the Vine Inn (colloquially known as 'The Bull and Bladder') in Delph Road, Brierley Hill.
- 6.3.2 Today, the Lamp Tavern is one of Dudley's oldest surviving licenses (Richards 1993 18). Since the 1950s, the brewhouse has been used intermittently for a number of different purposes. The western 'tower' section of the brewhouse range, ruinous within living memory of the current owners (T Batham, *pers. comm.*) was converted to a stairwell and lift shaft during extensive works in 1993 (see Figure 13). The ground

³ The quarter, originally a volumetric measure of malt (equivalent to 336lbs), was used in the 19th century as the standard unit of measurement for the size of a brewery dependent upon its output capacity, being measured by the amount of malt that could be 'mashed' in one day. Convention held that ¼ of malt would produce four standard, 36 gallon barrels of beer at standard gravity. Thus a '10 quarter' brewery, an acceptable scale for a commercial brewery, was capable of producing 40 barrels (1440 gallons) per day or 200 barrels (7200 gallons) per week based on a five day operational week (Pearson 1999, 25, 234).

floor level of the surviving brewhouse was converted to use as a function room for the Lamp Tavern.⁴ The first floor is currently used for storage while the upper level is unused.

- 6.3.3 It would appear that a number of the adjacent buildings survived until the 1980s; the gable end of No.1 Blowers Green Road is visible on a photograph of 1981 (Figure 12b), while a letter in Batham's archives, dated 05.11.84, refers to a tenant at No.2 Blower's Green Road, also renting the garden of No.1, implying that the latter property also survived at that date.

7 MAP REGRESSION

7.1 Early Maps

- 7.1.1 The Lamp Tavern lies beyond the urban area of Dudley town as shown on Court's map of 1785 (Figure 3) and the area is shown as undeveloped on Treasure's map of 1835 (Figure 4).
- 7.1.2 The first cartographic source to show the Lamp Tavern in detail is Roper's map of 1855 (Figure 6). At this time, the Lamp comprised a principal, rectangular block fronting onto Blower's Green Road and a long, narrow rectangular range extending eastwards to the rear; the brewhouse range had not been erected at this date. The area to the rear of the Lamp remains undeveloped though to the south were a series of buildings, one of which corresponds to the surviving 'Lamp Cottage'. The latter building would appear to have been outside of the Lamp Tavern site at this time, the southern boundary of which was formed by an east-west aligned wall set somewhat to the north. To the north of the Tavern, Roper's map appears to show an area of gardens served by a series of laid out paths, while to the east was an extensive industrial complex labelled 'Manufactory; Vice and Anvil', shown on later sources as the 'Queen's Cross Works'.

7.2 Ordnance Survey Maps

- 7.2.1 By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1883-7 (Figure 7) the brewhouse range, occupying a simple rectangular plan, had been appended at the rear of the tavern premises together with a series of subsidiary structures aligned along the eastern site boundary. The property boundary of the Lamp would appear to have been extended southwards by this date to incorporate the surviving Lamp Cottage and associated structures, forming a standard form of 'courtyard' plan with access from Blowers Green Road to the west. The complex is clearly labelled 'Brewery'. A number of buildings had been erected on the former gardens to the north of the Lamp, a number of which abutted the north wall of the rear range and were possibly associated with the tavern/brewery.
- 7.2.2 The Ordnance Survey 1st Revision map of 1903-4 (Figure 8) shows little change to the Tavern buildings, though a small rectangular projection had been appended to the eastern end of the south elevation of the Brewhouse, and the structures to the northern side of the rear range would appear to have been extended slightly. A similar layout is illustrated in the 2nd Revision map of 1919 (Figure 9). Minor changes had occurred by the time of the 3rd Revision map of 1938 (Figure 10), though

⁴ Planning Permission ref. 98/50146 for change of use from brewery (disused) to function room, granted 10.03.1998.

significantly this map indicates a narrow extension to the brewhouse range running the full length of the south elevation.

- 7.2.3 By the time of the Ordnance Survey National Grid Series edition of 1963-7 (Figure 11), the southern extension would appear to have been removed while a western projection is shown occupying the plan of the present stairwell/lift shaft. The rear range of the tavern itself had been widened by this date, corresponding to the surviving single storey, mono-pitch roofed range,⁵ while the southern boundary wall of the site, evident on earlier editions, had been removed with the premises extending to the current site boundary. No.1 Blowers Green Road, to the south of the tavern was still extant at this date; the building is included in an historic photograph of the Lamp dating to 1959,⁶ which shows a two storey, brick-built structure with shallow pitched and hipped roof (Figure 12a; see §.6.3.3 above).

8 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

8.1 General Arrangements

- 8.1.1 The brewhouse range (Plates 3 and 4) is located to the east of the Lamp Tavern, aligned east-west along the northern boundary of the site (Figure 2). It is of standard rectangular plan, of four bays arranged over three storeys, brick-built with a slated, pitched roof originally hipped to both ends, though the western hip has been incorporated into a secondary lift shaft/stairwell (originally the brewhouse tower), heightened and remodelled during the 1990s refurbishment.

8.2 The Exterior

The South Elevation (Figure 15a)

- 8.2.1 The southern elevation (Plate 5) is brick built, of three storeys and four bays (here numbered 1 – 4 from east to west). The south-east angle of the range incorporates a corner stack, rising slightly above eaves level. Brickwork is laid to English garden wall bond at ground floor level, changing to Flemish stretcher bond at the higher levels.⁷ The ground floor level includes single, segmental-arched openings to each bay, arches being of two header courses the outer arch being of blue-grey engineering brick. The opening of the eastern bay is a single doorway, though it is apparent that it has been adapted from a former window (Plate 7); the central two bays included plain window openings with metal shutters while to the west is a double door with a wider, shallower segmental arch, apparently primary. Just above springing level of the ground floor windows, a series of six RSJs project slightly from the wall face (Plate 6); they show obvious areas of patching and represent secondary insertions supporting a lowered first floor level internally (§.8.3.2). At first floor level, elevated fenestration comprises regular, segmental-headed windows, one per bay. At second floor level each bay comprises a large rectangular opening, separated by piers of brickwork and extending to immediately beneath the eaves; these openings are boarded externally but photographs dating to the early 1980s indicate that horizontal louvre boards still survived at that time (Figure 12b). Two circular tie end plates are located at second floor level within bays 2 and 3.

⁵ This range dates to a phase of work undertaken in 1957; design drawings for the extension survive in Bathams archive (A Young, surveyor, drawing No. 329/2546, dated March 1957).

⁶ Dudley Archives and Local Studies ref. A/Queen's Cross.

⁷ The change in bond corresponds to a reduction in wall width at the upper levels (see §.8.3).

- 8.2.2 At the western end of the elevation, the brewhouse range butts up against a projecting block housing a stairwell and lift shaft (Plate 8). This element of the structure is first depicted on its current plan on Ordnance Survey mapping of 1963-7 (Figure 11), though photographs dating to the 1993 refurbishment (Figure 13) indicate that it originally formed part of the primary brewery range.

The East Elevation (Figure 15b)

- 8.2.3 The east elevation (Plate 9) is of three storeys and extends to three storeys; brickwork is laid to English garden wall bond at ground floor level and Flemish stretcher bond to the upper levels, as in the south elevation and corresponding to a reduction in wall width at higher level. The ground floor includes a single, central window opening at high level with segmental head of two header courses similar to those recorded within the south elevation. At ground level are two vents serving the cellar below, obscured by modern, brick-built bunkers. First floor levels includes two window openings arranged symmetrically to each side of the centre; the northern window displays an area of patching below cill level suggesting it has at one time constituted a doorway (Plate 10). The second floor comprises two large rectangular openings, formerly vents, similar to those recorded within the south elevation. The northern and southern angles of the elevation incorporate corner stacks which rise slightly above eaves level.

The North Elevation (Figure 15c)

- 8.2.4 The northern elevation (Plate 11-12) is brick built, of three storeys and four bays. The north-east angle of the range incorporates a corner stack, which rises slightly above eaves level. Brickwork is laid to English garden wall bond at ground floor level, changing to Flemish stretcher bond at the upper levels, corresponding to a reduction in wall width. The ground floor level includes two blocked window openings, each with a segmental head, that to the west only being of double header construction; the first floor includes two segmental headed windows, one each to the two central bays with arches of single header courses, while the second floor again includes two large rectangular openings (former vents) to the two central bays similar to those of the east and southern elevations. At the western end of the elevation, the brewhouse abuts the stairwell/lift block in a clear straight joint, the phasing also being evident in the disparity in brick colouration (Plate 13). The stairwell/lift block includes a blocked doorway at ground floor level (Plate 14) with a small rectangular opening over (also blocked). A further, clear building joint marks the addition of the stairwell block to the pre-existing rear range of the Lamp Tavern.

8.3 The Interior

The Ground Floor (Figure 14a)

- 8.3.1 The ground floor of the brewhouse comprises a single open space measuring 12.25m (E/W) x 6.70m (N/S) and stands 2.45m tall to the underside of the (secondary) first floor level (Plates 15-16). It is accessed from the stairwell/lift block via a doorway in the west wall and via two doorways within the south elevation. Currently used as a function room associated with the Lamp Tavern, a bar area has been introduced at the western end of the room (Plate 19). Each of the four walls comprises exposed brickwork, laid to English garden wall bond with four courses of stretchers between header courses. The floor is of exposed brick setts and includes a single, circular iron plate of unknown function towards the northern wall (Plate 18). The southern wall includes four openings, each with a segmental arch of double header courses. The

eastern opening comprises a single width door and has been adapted from a former window opening, clearly evident from a straight joint and area of patching to the west of the doorway (also visible externally; Plate 7). The central two openings comprise primary windows, while to the eastern end is a further, double doorway, wider than the adjacent window openings but evidently a primary feature. The eastern elevation includes two symmetrically arranged, segmental headed recesses (partly blocked) to north and south of centre (Plate 17); these openings are not evident externally and seem never to have pierced the full depth of the wall. Set centrally within the wall is a further window opening at high level (partly obscured at the time of survey), the height of which is cut across by the current first floor level (the segmental head of this opening is visible at first floor level; Plate 26). The northern wall also includes two blocked window openings with segmental arches of a single header course, while the western wall includes a single doorway opening to the south end, adapted though evidently original (a partially blocked segmental head is visible to the north of the northern jamb).

- 8.3.2 The first floor level is supported on a total of six transverse RSJs by Dorman Long of Middlesbrough; patching around the ends of the beams (Plate 20; see also Plate 6) suggests that they are inserted into the fabric of the brickwork structure, perhaps representing a strengthening of the floor, which would originally have functioned to support a series of fermenting vessels (see §.9.3). A section of original floor structure, visible at the western end of the range, comprises north-south aligned plank section joists, 0.06 x 0.23m (2½" x 9"), set at 0.46m (18") centres, similar to the structure recorded at second floor level.

The First Floor (Figure 14b)

- 8.3.3 The first floor of the brewhouse comprises a single open space measuring 12.35m (E/W) x 6.70m (N/S) and stands 4.45m tall to the underside of the second floor level (Plates 21-2). It is accessed from the stairwell/lift block via a single doorway set centrally within the west wall (Plate 23). Each of the four walls is again of exposed brickwork laid to Flemish stretcher bond; bay divisions are demarcated by piers of brickwork which maintain the width of the ground floor walls, the wall face being recessed between the piers from a level of 0.60m (2ft) above floor level (Plate 24). The floor is formed of north-south aligned, 0.14m wide softwood floorboards and has been extensively patched. Where visible, the floorboards are laid upon east-west aligned plank section joists, 0.06 x 0.23m (2½" x 9"), set at 0.46m (18") centres. Towards the eastern end of the range, the floorboards were noted to include a concentration of nails hammered into their upper surface (Plate 28) including one instance of lettering (?A.F; Plate 29). Each exterior wall is furnished with regular, segmental headed window openings at high level, four to the south, two each to the east and north respectively. At low level within the east wall, the segmental head of the window opening observed at ground floor level was noted to be cut across by the present floor level. Similarly, the two blocked windows of the north wall were noted to extend into the height of the first floor. A series of regularly spaced, infilled joist sockets which were noted within the recessed panels and projecting brick piers of the north and south elevations (Figure 16a; Plate 27). These joists evidently supported a former floor set some 1.73m above the level of the current first floor. It is probable that this feature was an additional floor level, forming an access gallery to the top of the fermenting vessels which would have been supported at the lower, first floor level. The additional, higher floor would account for the high level of the doorway lintel in the west wall relative to the current floor height (+3.70m; Plate 23).

- 8.3.4 The second floor structure (Plate 25) is formed of north-south aligned plank section joists, 0.06 x 0.23m (2½" x 9"), set at 0.46m (18") centres, with two alignments of herringbone strutting, further supported on two, east-west aligned beams and additional north-south aligned RSJs set at the bay divisions and supported in the projecting brick piers.

The Second Floor (Figure 14c)⁸

- 8.3.5 The second floor level of the brewhouse comprises a single open space measuring 12.35m (E/W) x 6.70m (N/S). It is of four bays demarcated by three timber, king-post trusses with joggled posts and angled strutting (Plate 30); the roof is carried by two tiers of through purlins, supported on timber cleats and trenched slightly into the outer face of the principal rafters. Each exterior wall is furnished with large rectangular openings (Plate 31), four to the south elevation (one per bay) and two each to the east and north elevations (Bays 2 and 3). These openings are currently boarded upon but photographs dating to the early 1980s⁹ indicate that horizontal louvre boards still survived at that time (Figure 12b). The upper level of the brewhouse was formerly accessed via a single doorway set centrally within the west wall, subsequently blocked (Plate 32).

8.4 The Cellars (Figure 17)

- 8.4.1 A sizeable complex of cellars survives beneath the brewhouse range, extending to the south beneath the current car park and beer garden areas. The cellars are accessed via a straight flight stair leading to a single doorway in their southern wall, an eastward extension of the south elevation of Lamp Cottage which represents the remains of a former range of buildings forming the southern boundary of the former brewery yard (compare Figure 11 and Figure 2). The main cellar (Plate 34) measures 20.5m (N/S) x 5.6m (E/W) standing 2.7m tall to the crown of a brick constructed barrel vault. It is floored throughout in brick setts. Opening off the west side of the main cellar is a side chamber (Plate 35) measuring 4.8m (N/S) x 6.5m (E/W); the side chamber is again floored in brick setts and is roofed in four bays of shallow, brick jack-arches supported on transverse RSJs; interestingly, the southern wall is of stone as opposed to brick construction. Low, brick-built platforms line the walls. A blocked door set centrally within the west wall of the side chamber indicates that the cellars extend further in that direction while, opening off the north wall of the side chamber is a further barrel vaulted room. At the northern end of the main cellar, a doorway gives entry to a transverse cellar occupying the space beneath the brewhouse range. This cellar measures 12.5m (E/W) x 6.7m (N/S); it is of six bays of shallow, brick jack-arches supported on RSJs with central cast iron, circular section posts (Plate 36). Two segmental headed openings in the west wall serve to ventilate the chamber from ground floor level (Figure 16b; Plate 37). The crown of the westernmost bay includes a circular opening formerly connecting through to the ground floor of the brewhouse range (ceiled over at ground floor level), presumably originally housing a pipe.

⁸ Access to the second floor of the brewhouse was restricted at the time of fieldwork due to the prior removal of all floorboards at this level and to the partial dismantling of the connecting stair (Plate 23).

⁹ Dudley Archives and Local Studies ref. P/1588.

9 FUNCTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE QUEEN'S CROSS BREWERY (Figure 18)¹⁰

- 9.1 The layout of the surviving range must be interpreted in conjunction with the structure formerly standing immediately the west, now housing a stairwell and lift shaft (Plate 33) though originally comprising the brewhouse 'tower'.
- 9.2 The tower section of the brewery would have been storeyed and would have contained (from the top down) a grist room, hot liquor tank, mash tun, copper and hop back. The ground floor would probably have housed a steam boiler to power pumping machinery; a smoke blackened flue within the north wall is visible in photographs dating to the 1993 remodelling (Figure 13b). The wort would have been pumped from the lower levels of the tower to the wort receiver ('cool ship') at the top level of the surviving structure, which would have comprised the fermenting rooms.
- 9.3 The upper level of the surviving brewhouse structure would have housed the 'cool ship', a large shallow tank for cooling of the wort prior to fermentation; this accounts for the series of large openings in the exterior walls at this level which formerly housed adjustable louvres (still *in-situ* in 1981, see Figure 12b). From the cool ship, the wort passed down to the fermenting vessels, supported at current first floor level; the series of infilled joist sockets in the north and south walls (§.8.3.3) would have carried an additional floor level, facilitating access to the top of the fermenting vessels.
- 9.4 After fermentation, the beer would again pass downwards to the ground floor of the building for casking or bottling and thence to the cellars for storage (direct access between ground floor level and the cellars has not been identified during the current assessment).
- 9.5 An interesting feature of the brewhouse cellar is the circular opening in the crown of the easternmost vault (§.8.4.1; Figure 16a). This may have served to pass yeast, collected from the top of the fermenting vessels on completion of the fermentation process, down to the cellar for storage in what would have been the coolest part of the complex (T Batham, *pers. comm*).

10 PROPOSED ALTERATIONS

- 10.1 Proposed alterations to the brewhouse structure can be summarised as follows:
- Floor level of the first floor to be raised at the eastern end of the structure so as to increase headroom at ground floor level in the area of the current stage.
 - Lowering of the second floor level by c.0.30m.
 - Upper levels of the brewhouse to be refurbished for use as storage and brought back into use as studio / workshop / activity spaces.
 - Erection of a single storey eastern extension, to accommodate an increased stage area and store, this necessitating the removal of the ground floor level of the eastern elevation.
- 10.2 The proposed refurbishment of the brewhouse provides an opportunity to restore the building and bring it back into full and beneficial use. With a view to the proposed refurbishment and extension of the brewhouse range, the following planning guidance, included within the Dudley MBC Unitary Development Plan (2005, 260) can be seen to be applicable:

¹⁰ The following interpretation is based upon structural evidence and upon discussions with Mr T Batham of Daniel Batham and Sons Ltd.

Policy HE5: Buildings of Local Historical Importance

The Council will resist development which will:

- involve demolition or part demolition of buildings or structures on the Local List;
- involve inappropriate alteration or extension to buildings or structures on the Local List; and
- have a detrimental impact on the setting or context of buildings or structures on the Local List.

Proposals for the change of use of a building or structure on the Local List will be required to demonstrate how this would contribute to its conservation whilst preserving or enhancing its architectural or historic interest.

Applications proposing demolition will be required to demonstrate that the viability of continued beneficial use restoration or conversion has been fully investigated and that there are no reasonable alternatives. In cases where demolition is unavoidable the Council will seek to ensure that provision is made for an appropriate level of archaeological buildings recording to take place prior to demolition.

- 10.3 The proposed alterations will leave the external appearance of the principal elevations of the brewhouse range largely unaltered, the exception being the eastern extension, the addition of which will necessitate the removal of original fabric at ground floor level in the east elevation; this elevation is however of subsidiary importance and does not form a readily accessible element of the structure. Planning guidance requires that new developments should be of an appropriate design and should not detract from the setting of a structure included on the Local List. In this context, the scale, height, massing, alignment and materials of any proposed extension should seek to respect as far as possible the proportions of the extant brewhouse range. Internal modifications comprise the reorganisation of floor levels and, as such, will leave the main fabric of the building unaltered.

11 CONCLUSION

- 11.1 As noted above, the Lamp Tavern represents one of Dudley's oldest surviving licensed premises and the associated brewhouse range is today the only surviving example of what must formerly have been a fairly common feature of public houses in the town (John Richards, *pers. comm.*). Its rarity is reflected in its inclusion on the DMBC Local List and HBSMR.
- 11.2 It is evident from a review of cartographic sources that the brewhouse represents only one element of a formerly more extensive complex, originally arranged around a central courtyard. Analysis of the building fabric, taken together with comparison with breweries of a similar date, indicates that the surviving range would have housed the fermenting rooms of the brewery; the 'tower' section to the west would have formed the 'brewhouse' proper while other buildings on the site would have contained stabling, cooperage, storage, offices and possibly an on-site maltings.¹¹
- 11.3 Externally, the brewhouse range probably remains little altered from its original layout with the exception of the stairwell/lift block at the western end, extensively remodeled

¹¹ A number of outbuildings remain visible on the 1963-7 Ordnance Survey edition (Figure 11) while the western end of the range forming the southern boundary of the former brewery yard is discernible in a photograph of the brewhouse range in 1981 (Figure 12b). The latter building was demolished in the 1980s, though the lower walls were retained as the boundary wall of the present beer garden area.

and rebuilt in the 1993 refurbishment, and the converted window at the east end of the south elevation. Internally, the range retains structural evidence for former arrangements though, having been out of use for its original purpose for a period of some 74 years, it retains no fixtures or fittings related to its primary function.

- 11.4 The proposed alterations to the brewhouse structure are unlikely to detract significantly from its historical significance, while the refurbishment of the interior and bringing back into regular use of the upper levels of the range can be seen to be potentially beneficial for the longer term management of the building and, ultimately, the preservation of the fabric.

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1 The project was commissioned by Batham (Delph) Ltd. of Brierley Hill, West Midlands. Thanks are extended to Messrs. Timothy and Matthew Batham for informal discussions and information pertaining to Bathams ownership of the site, and on the functional aspects of the brewery buildings, also to Ms. Judith Trimbee (architect) for help and cooperation throughout the project. Thanks are also due to Mr. John Richards, local historian and to Mr. Tom Luckman, manager at The Lamp Tavern. Thanks also go to the staff at Dudley Archives and Local Studies centre, Coseley and finally to Mr. Pete Boland and Mr. John Hemingway of Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, Historic Environment team.
- 12.2 Documentary research and site recording were undertaken by Ric Tyler of Birmingham Archaeology who also prepared and illustrated the present report. The project was managed by Dr. Malcolm Hislop of Birmingham Archaeology.

13 SOURCES

(a) Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

- Henry Court's Map of the Parish of Dudley, 1785.
- J. Treasure's Map of the Town of Dudley and its Environs, 1835.
- Map of Dudley, 1836.
- Roper's 'Board of Health' survey of Dudley, 1855.
- Richard's Map of Dudley, 1865.
- Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1:2500 map, 1883-7.
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- Ordnance Survey County Series 2nd Revision 1:2500 map, 1919.
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- Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1st Edition 1:2500 map, 1963-7.

(b) Published Sources

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(c) *Trade Directories* (in chronological order)

- 1845 Post Office Directory for London, Birmingham and District and Wolverhampton.
- 1850 Slater's Directory of Worcestershire.
- 1851 Slater's Directory of Birmingham and District.
- 1852 Melville's Directory of Dudley and District.
- 1855 Slater's Directory of Birmingham.
- 1860 Post Office Directory of Birmingham, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.
- 1865 Jones's Mercantile Directory of the Iron District of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.
- 1873 White's Directory of Birmingham and District.
- 1879 George Stevens Directory of Wolverhampton and six miles around.
- 1879/80 Halley's Directory of the Hardware District.
- 1889/90 Halley's Directory of the Hardware District.
- 1932 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire (Part II).
- 1940 Kelly's Directory of Birmingham, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

APPENDIX A: Dudley MBC HBSMR Entry

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
7494 - MDD1476 Traditional Black Country Pub.	The Lamp Tavern & Brewery.	Building

Monument Types and Dates

PUBLIC HOUSE (Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Associated resources

Location

National Grid Reference

SO 93968 89879 (point) SO98NW

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	St James, Dudley, West Midlands
Historic County	Worcestershire
Historic Parish	St Thomas, Dudley
Ward	St. Thomas's, Dudley, West Midlands

Address/Historic Names

The Lamp Tavern & Brewery, 116, High Street, Dudley, West Midlands

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Locally Listed Building	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 7494	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

APPENDIX B: List of Known Licensees

(Source: Historical notes by John Richards displayed on Lamp Tavern premises)

1836	James Smith	1850	
1850	Sarah Smith	1861	(1855 HD Gunter listed in Slater)
1861	Matthew Smith	1911	
1911	Edwin Painter	1914	
1914	Walter Hughes	1915	
1915	Mary Whitcomb	1917	
1917	Ethel Morton	1929	
1929	Herbert Mortimer Berry	1936	
1936	Edwin John Parnell	1950	(Purchased by Bathams)
1950	Edward Danks	1951	
1951	Bert Hadley	1952	
1952	Jack Barley Stockford	1954	
1954	Arthur Joseph Batham	1956	
1956	Joseph Edward Stockton	1959	
1959	Thomas Dominic Harrold	1972	
1972	Thirza Ann Farmer	1974	
1974	Roy George Phillips	1979	
1979	Christopher Terry	1986	
1986	Richard Gough	1989	
1989	Yvonne Jacqueline Hunt	1995	
1995	Mark Eastwood	1997	
1997	Julian Martyn Dunn	2002	
2002	John and Sue Cowlshaw	2003	
2003	Tom Luckman	present	(May 2008)

APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs

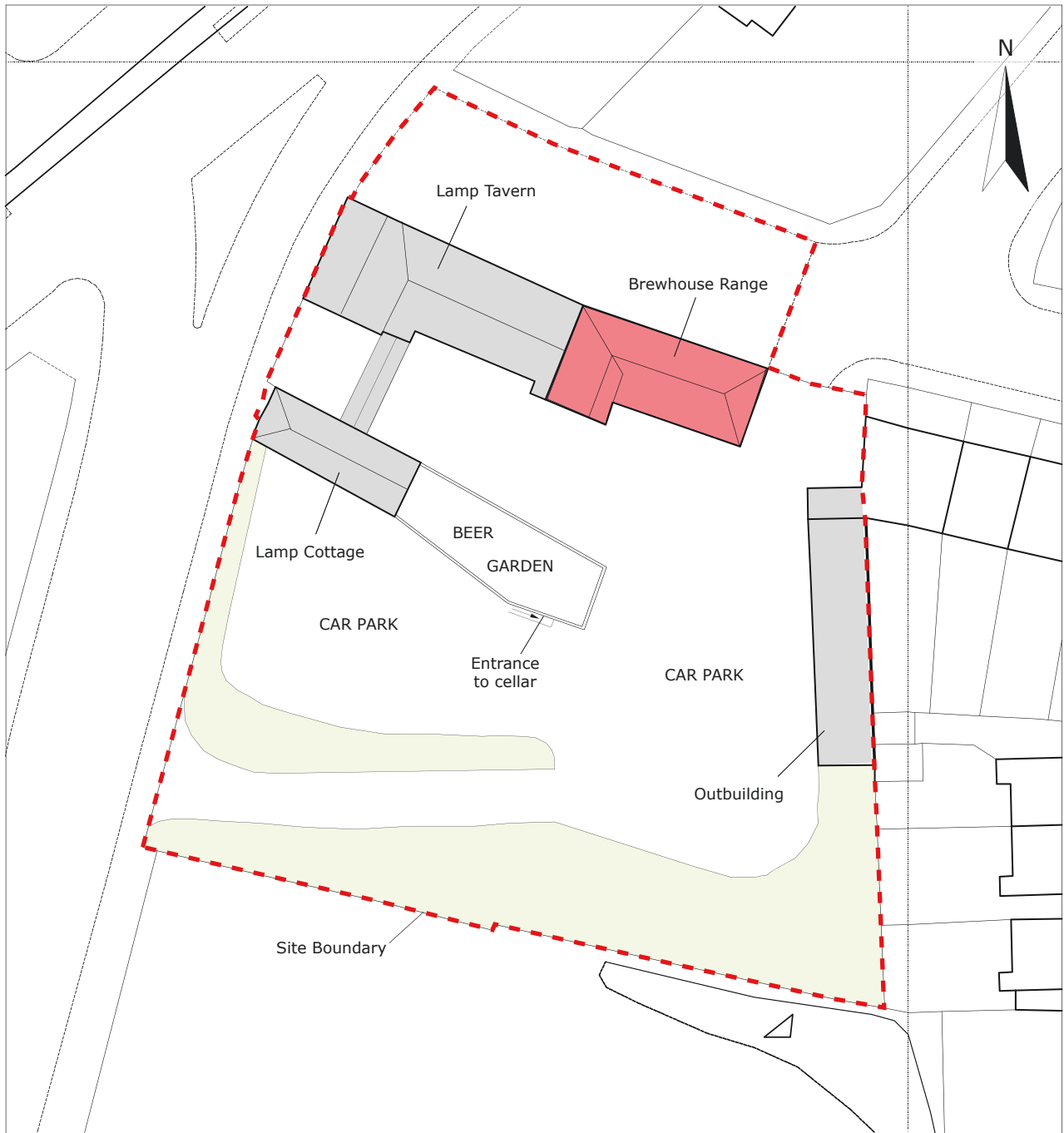
Site Name:	Former Queens Cross Brewery, Queens Cross, Dudley	Project Number:	1801
Project Name:	Historic Building Assessment		
Film Number: 1	Film Type: Monochrome Print	ASA : 400	

No.	Description	Scales	Orientation	Photographer	Date
36	---	---	---	---	---
35	---	---	---	---	---
34	---	---	---	---	---
33	---	---	---	---	---
32	---	---	---	---	---
31	---	---	---	---	---
30	---	---	---	---	---
29	South elevation (face-on)	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	21.04.2008
28	South elevation (brewhouse only)	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	21.04.2008
27	South elevation (oblique)	2m x 2	→ NE	R Tyler	21.04.2008
26	Lift/stair; south elevation	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	21.04.2008
25	General view (Oblique) from SE	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	21.04.2008
24	East elevation (face-on)	2m x 2	→ W	R Tyler	21.04.2008
23	East elevation detail of N door 1F level	---	→ W	R Tyler	21.04.2008
22	South elevation; eastern door and SJ	2m x 1	→ N	R Tyler	21.04.2008
21	South elevation; window detail	---	→ N	R Tyler	21.04.2008
20	South elevation; west door	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	21.04.2008
19	Stair / lift extension; oblique view from SE	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	21.04.2008
18	North elevation oblique	2m x 2	→ SE	R Tyler	21.04.2008
17	North elevation oblique	2m x 2	→ SW	R Tyler	21.04.2008
16	North elevation oblique (from Furnace Road)	2m x 2	→ SW	R Tyler	21.04.2008
15	North elevation; stair block (face-on)	2m x 2	→ S	R Tyler	21.04.2008
14	North elevation (brewhouse); face-on	2m x 2	→ S	R Tyler	21.04.2008
13	North elevation (stair); blocked door	2m x 1	→ SW	R Tyler	21.04.2008
12	North elevation (brewhouse); blocked window (1) GF	---	→ S	R Tyler	21.04.2008
11	North elevation (brewhouse); blocked window (2) GF	---	→ S	R Tyler	21.04.2008
10	Lamp Tavern and Brewhouse from W	---	→ E	R Tyler	21.04.2008
9	Lamp Tavern and Brewhouse from W	---	→ E	R Tyler	21.04.2008
8	Lamp Tavern and Brewhouse from S	---	→ N	R Tyler	21.04.2008
7	Lamp Tavern / Lamp Cottage / brewhouse from SE	---	→ NW	R Tyler	21.04.2008
6	Lamp Cottage from E	---	→ W	R Tyler	21.04.2008
5	GF interior looking NE	2m x 2	→ NE	R Tyler	21.04.2008
4	GF interior looking NW	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	21.04.2008
3	GF interior; blocked window in east wall	2m x 1	→ SE	R Tyler	21.04.2008
2	GF interior; blocked window in east wall	2m x 1	→ NE	R Tyler	21.04.2008
1	GF interior; east door, south wall	1m x 1	→ S	R Tyler	21.04.2008

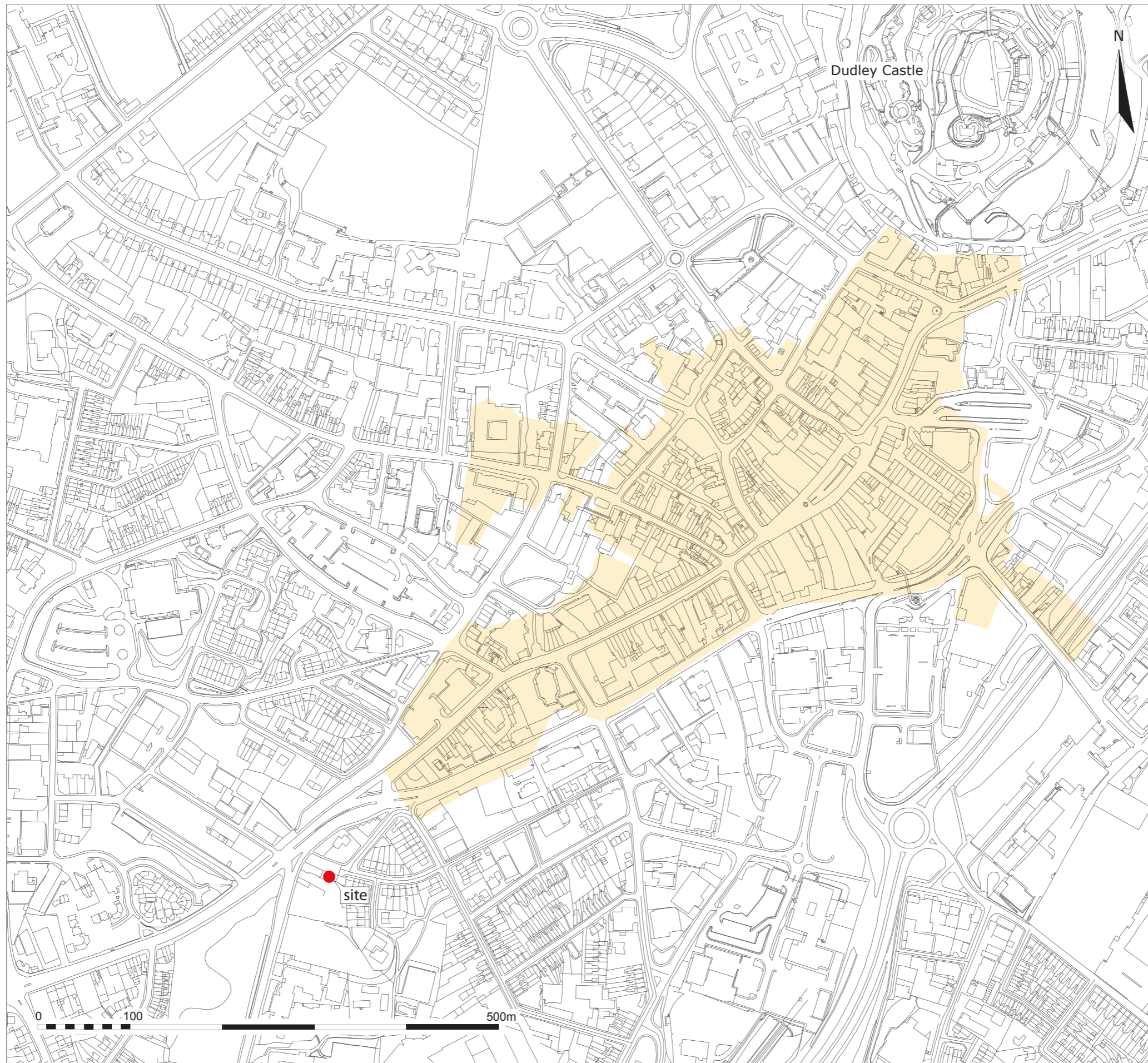
Site Name:	Former Queens Cross Brewery, Queens Cross, Dudley	Project Number:	1801
Project Name:	Historic Building Assessment		
Film Number: 2	Film Type: Monochrome Print	ASA : 400	

No.	Description	Scales	Orientation	Photographer	Date
36	GF interior, western door	2m x 1	→ W	R Tyler	21.04.2008
35	GF interior, blocked window (N wall) behind bar	---	→ NW	R Tyler	21.04.2008
34	GF interior, south wall window detail + inserted RSJ	---	→ SW	R Tyler	21.04.2008
33	GF interior, features in brick floor	1m x 1	↓	R Tyler	21.04.2008
32	1F interior looking E	2m x 2	→ E	R Tyler	21.04.2008
31	1F interior looking W	2m x 2	→ W	R Tyler	21.04.2008
30	1F interior; detail of stair	2m + 1m	→	R Tyler	21.04.2008
29	1F interior; detail of 2F floor structure	---	↑	R Tyler	21.04.2008
28	1F interior; high level windows in south elevation	2m + 1m	→ SE	R Tyler	21.04.2008
27	1F interior; high level windows in north elevation	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	21.04.2008
26	1F interior, blocked window north wall (1)	1m x 1	→ N	R Tyler	21.04.2008
25	1F interior, blocked window north wall (2)	1m x 1	→ N	R Tyler	21.04.2008
24	1F interior, infilled joist sockets (south wall)	1m x 1	→ S	R Tyler	21.04.2008
23	1F interior, infilled joist sockets (north wall)	1m x 1	→ N	R Tyler	21.04.2008
22	2F floor structure	---	↑	R Tyler	21.04.2008
21	1F interior; high level windows, south wall	---	→ SW	R Tyler	21.04.2008
20	1F cutting across window of east wall	1m x 1	→ SE	R Tyler	21.04.2008
19	2F interior looking east	---	→ E	R Tyler	21.04.2008
18	2F interior looking east	---	→ E	R Tyler	21.04.2008
17	2F interior, roof truss detail	---	→ W	R Tyler	21.04.2008
16	2F interior, blocked door in west wall	---	→ W	R Tyler	21.04.2008
15	2F interior, floor structure detail	---	↓	R Tyler	21.04.2008
14	2F interior, north wall	---	→ NE	R Tyler	21.04.2008
13	2F interior, east wall	---	→ E	R Tyler	21.04.2008
12	2F interior, south wall (oblique)	---	→ E	R Tyler	21.04.2008
11	1F interior, nails in floor	30cm	↓	R Tyler	21.04.2008
10	1F interior, nails in floor	30cm	↓	R Tyler	21.04.2008
9	Main Cellar looking north	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	21.04.2008
8	Side cellar looking west	2m x 2	→ W	R Tyler	21.04.2008
7	Side cellar stone masonry	2m x 1	→ SE	R Tyler	21.04.2008
6	Brewhouse cellar looking west	2m x 2	→ W	R Tyler	21.04.2008
5	Brewhouse cellar, east wall	2m x 2	→ E	R Tyler	21.04.2008
4	Main cellar looking south	2m x 2	→ S	R Tyler	21.04.2008
3	---	---	---	---	---
2	---	---	---	---	---
1	---	---	---	---	---

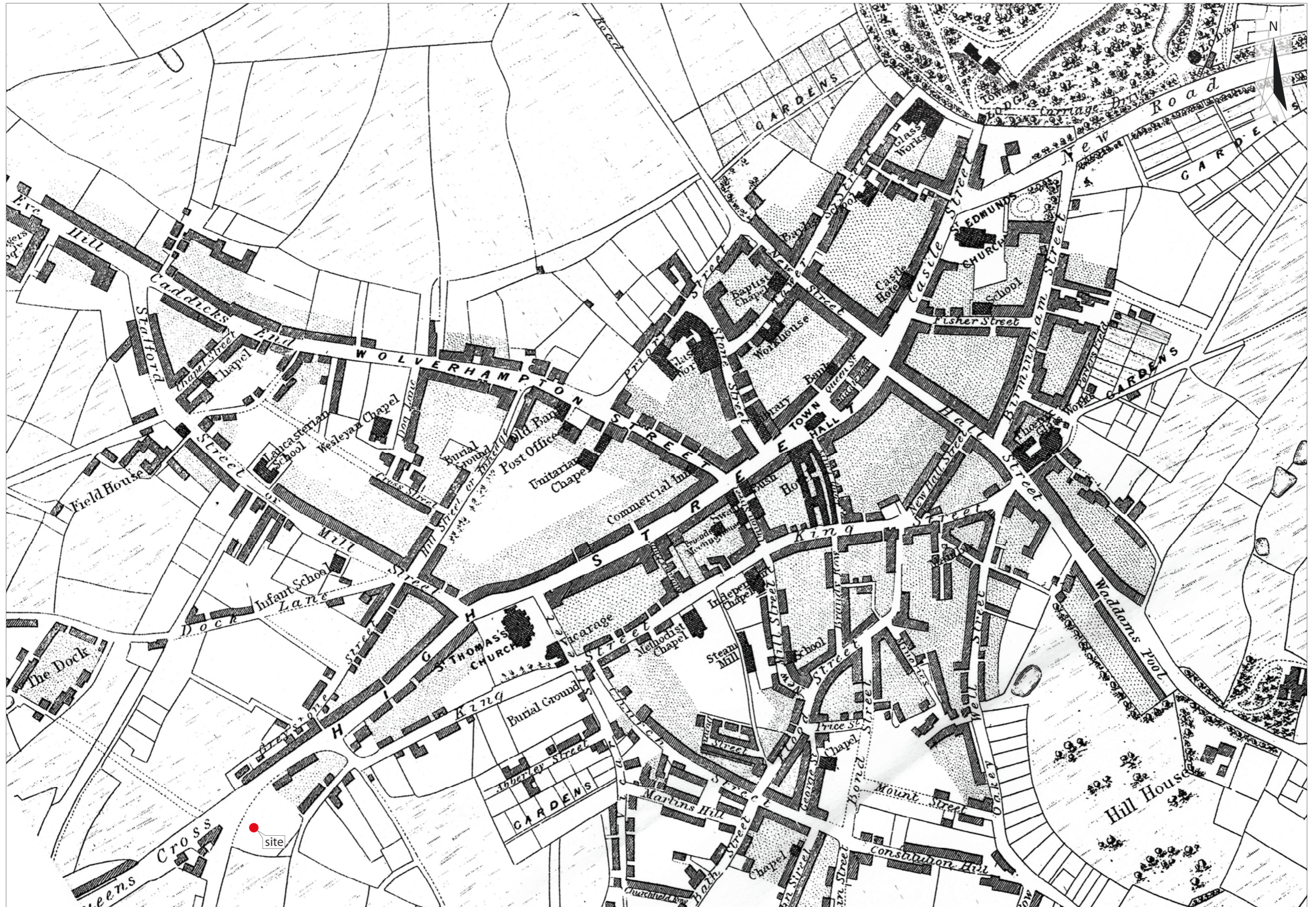




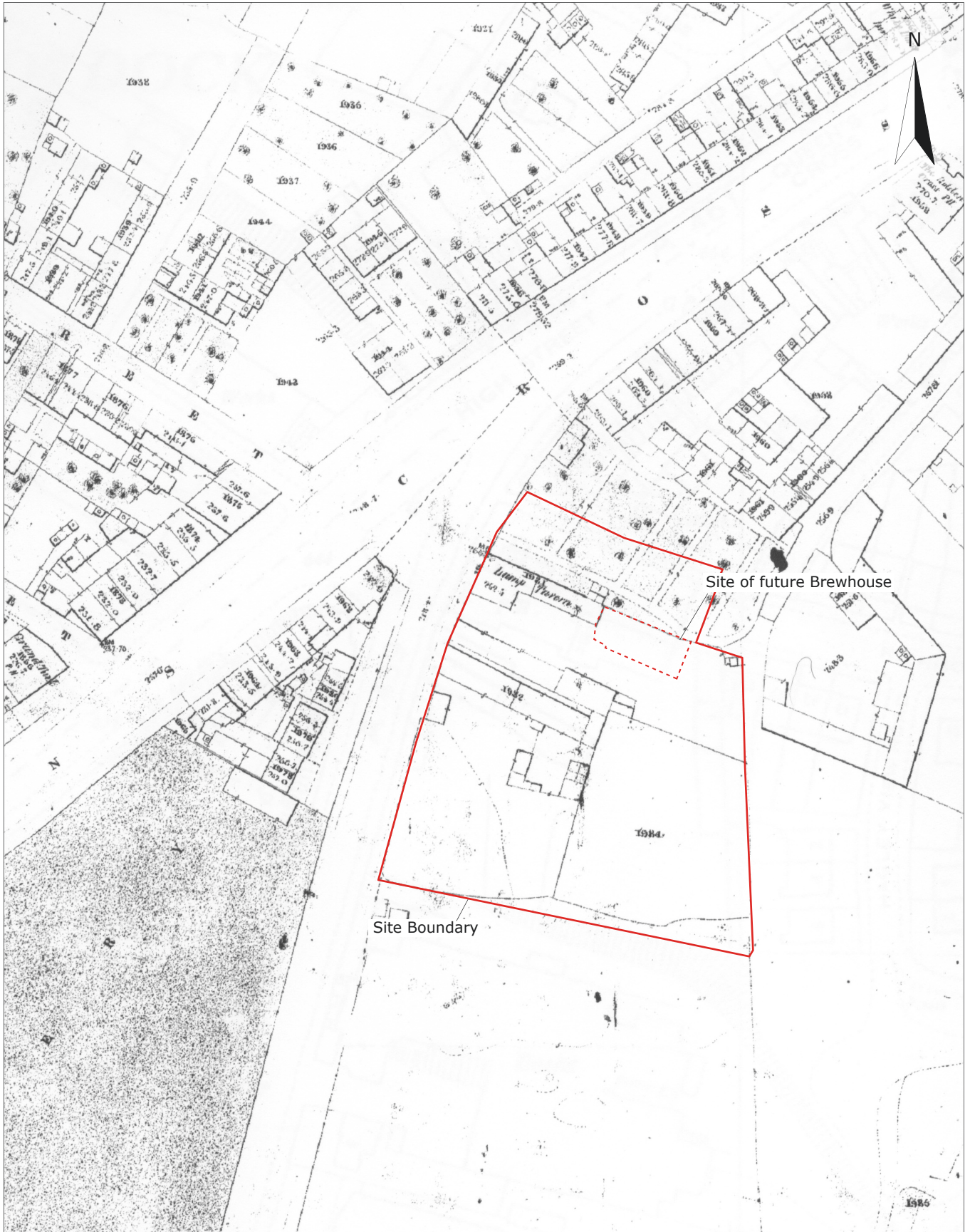
Based on architect's drawing No. 208/107/01 (extract)

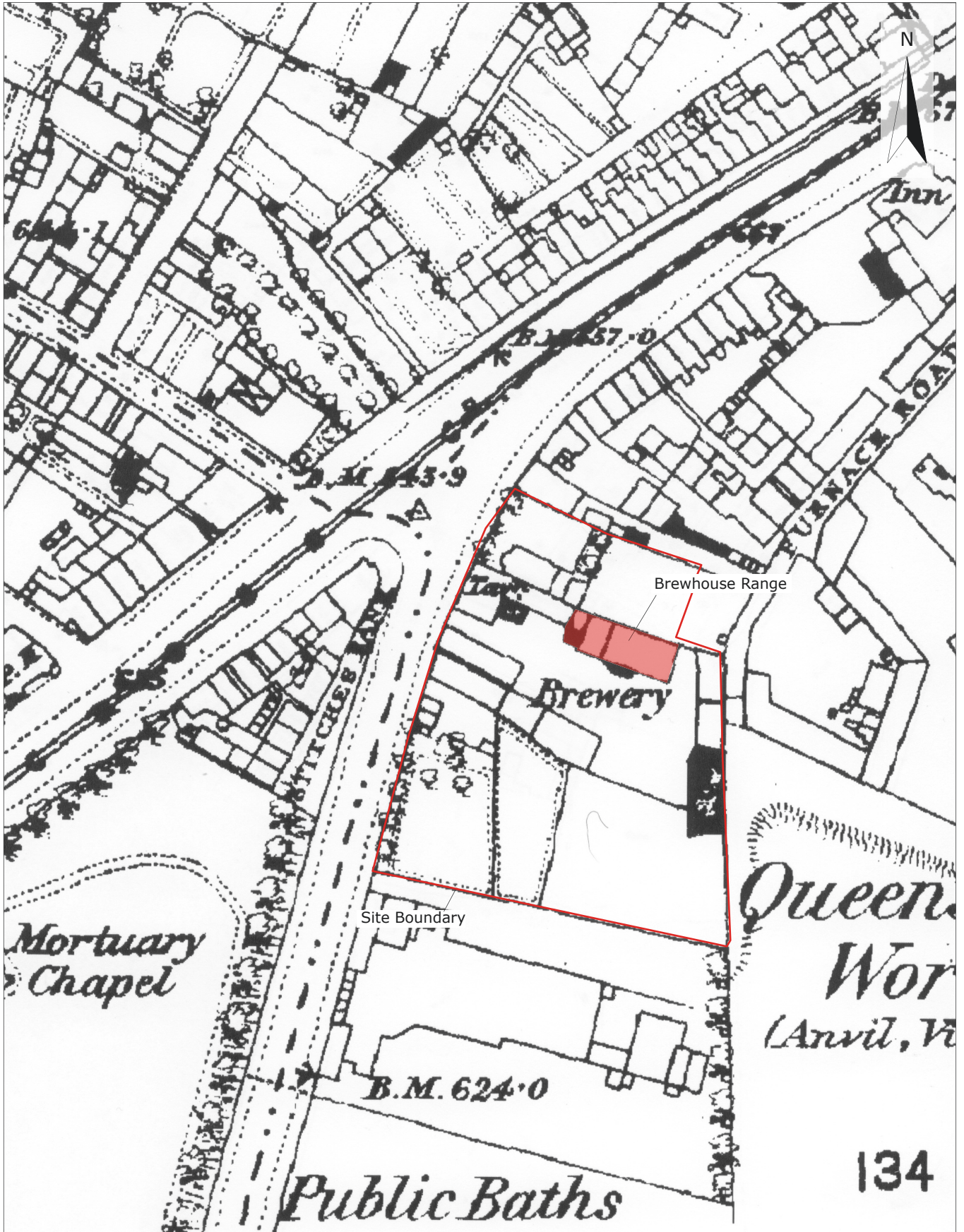


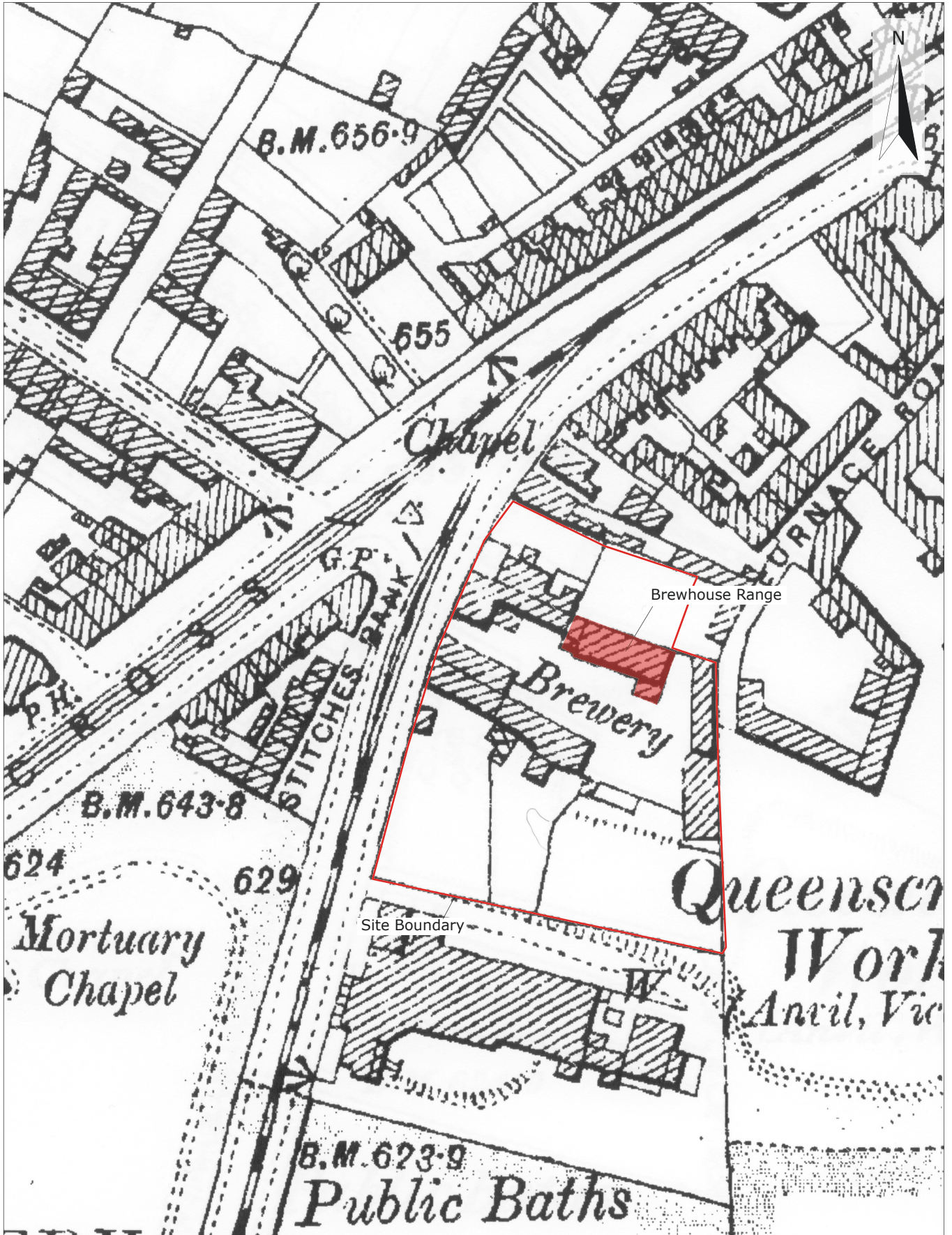
Urban extent shown on Court's map of 1785

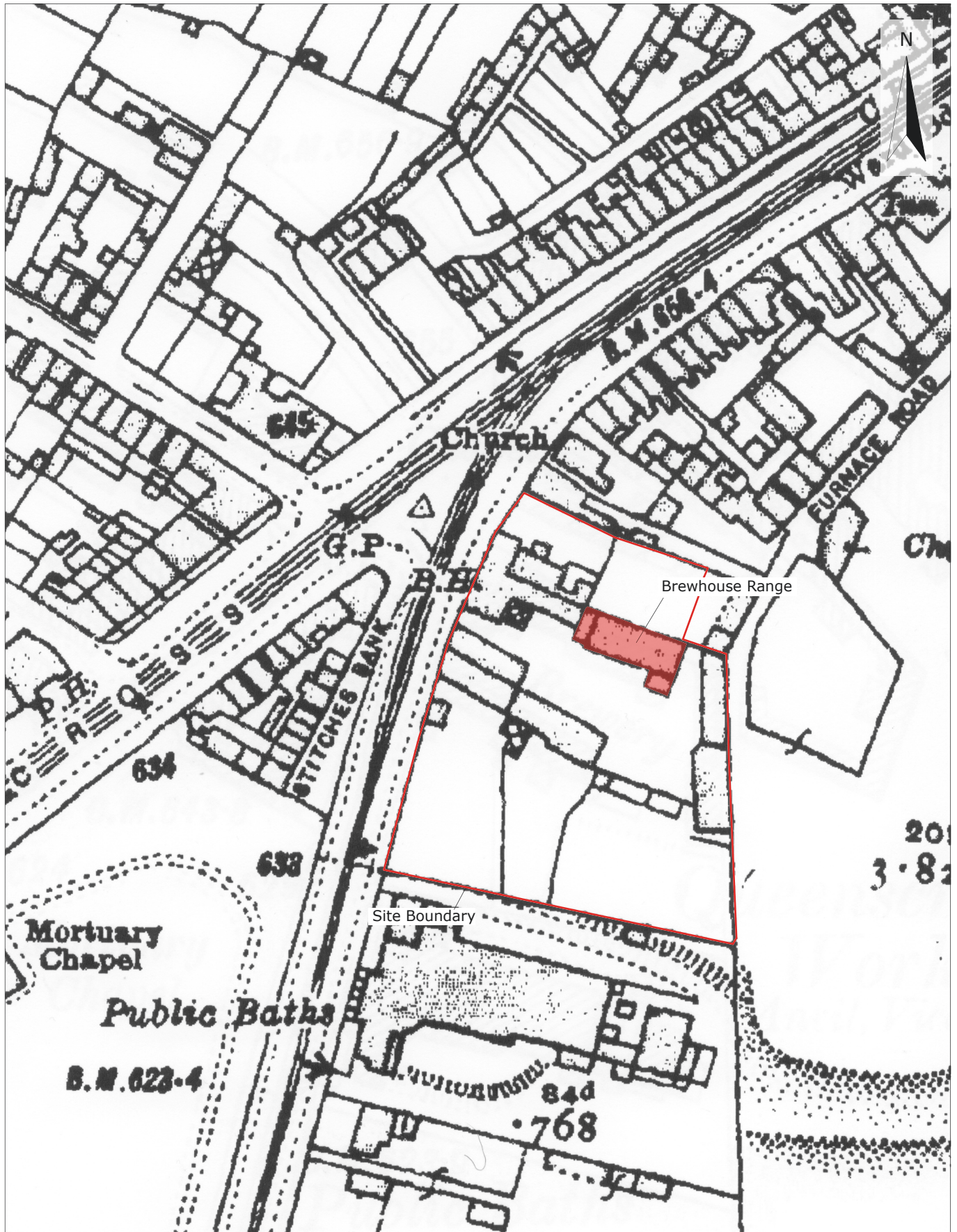


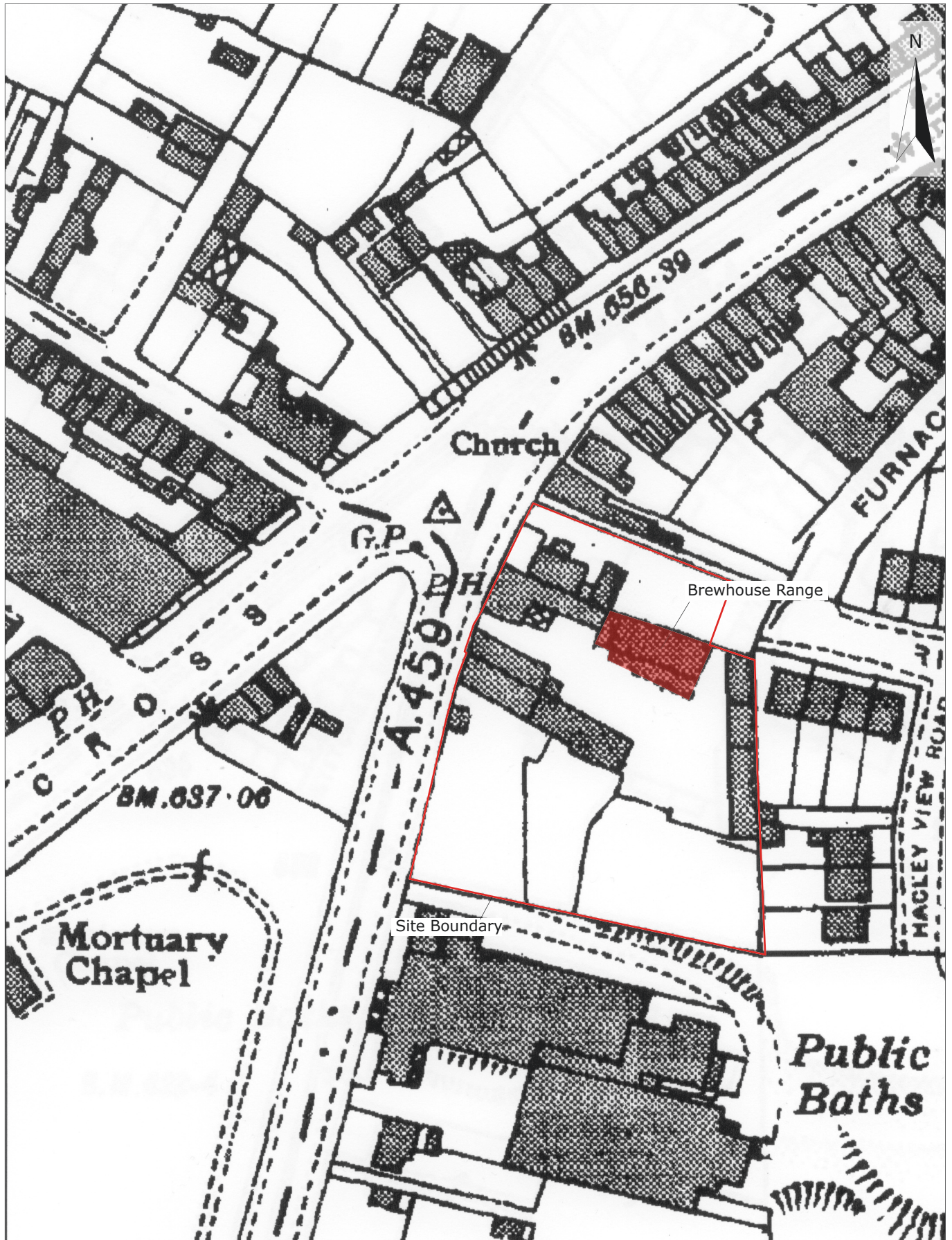


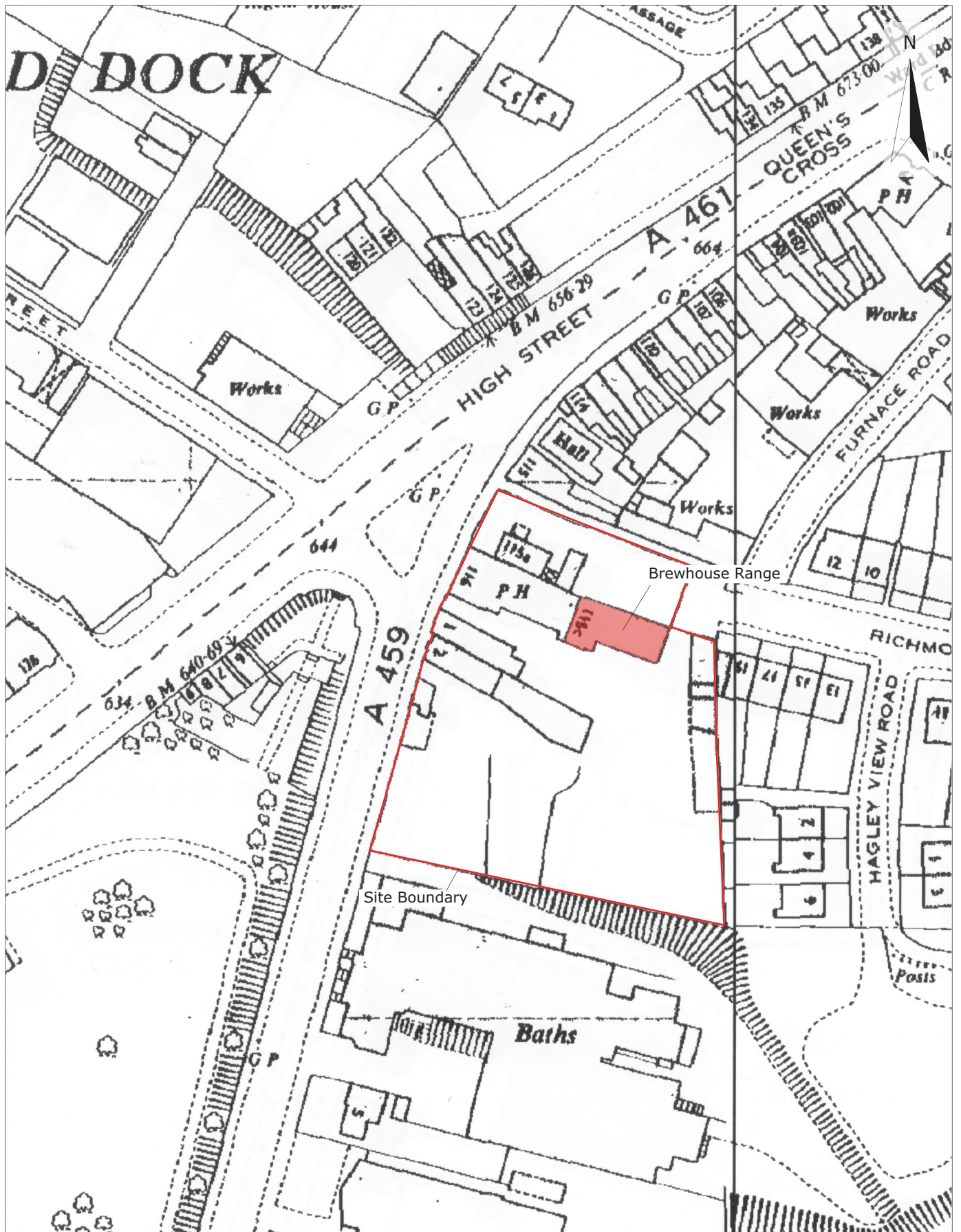














(a) Lamp Tavern photographed in c.1959 (DALs A/Queens Cross). Note No.1 Blowers Green Road to right.



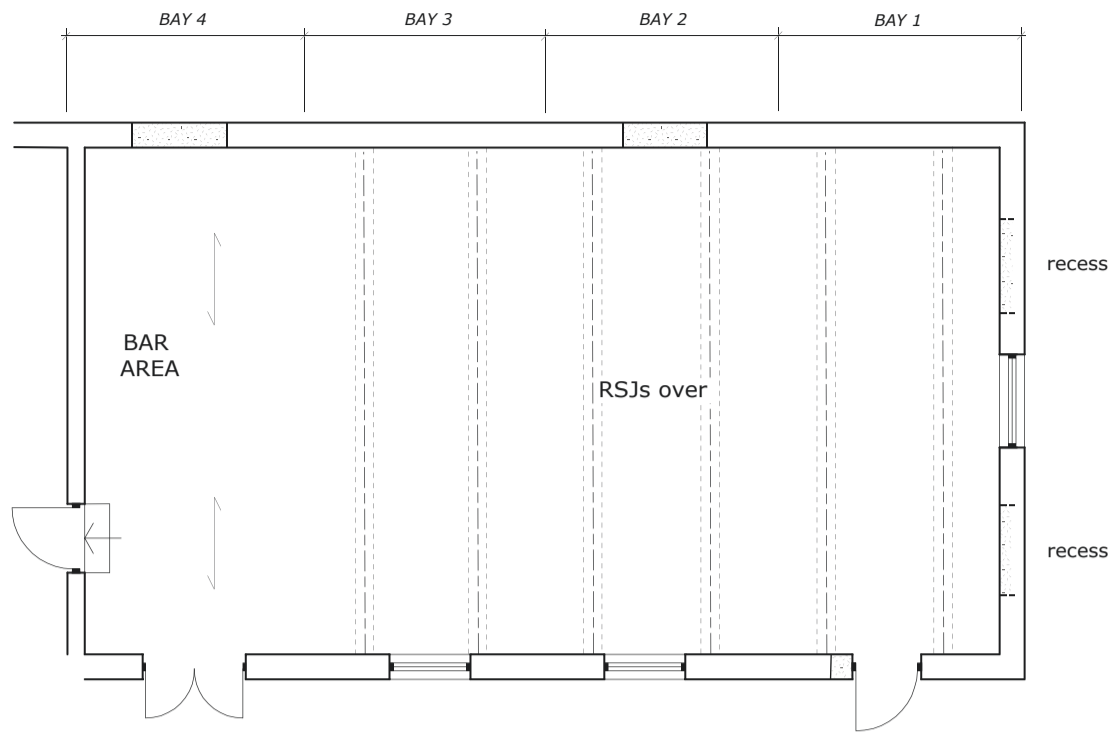
(b) Former Queens Cross Brewery photographed in 1981 (DALs P/1588). Note louvres to upper level and original iron-frame windows, also the related brewery building to left background, originally forming the southern boundary of the brewery yard.



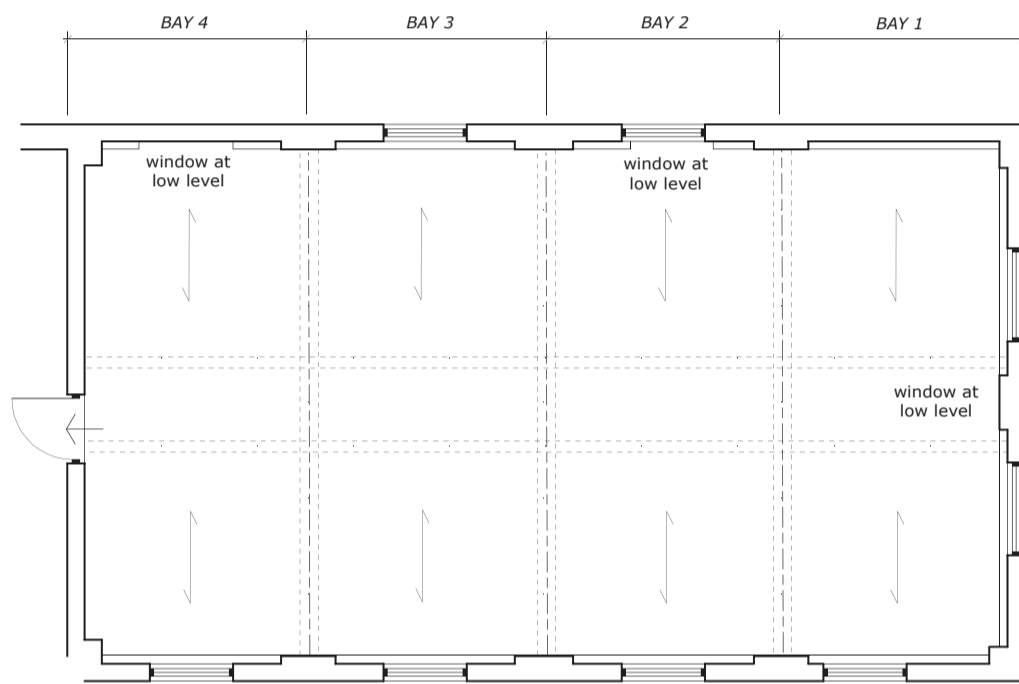
(a) Tower section of brewhouse range photographed prior to refurbishment/rebuilding, 09.05.1993. Note form of original windows matching those of surviving range (photo courtesy T. Batham).



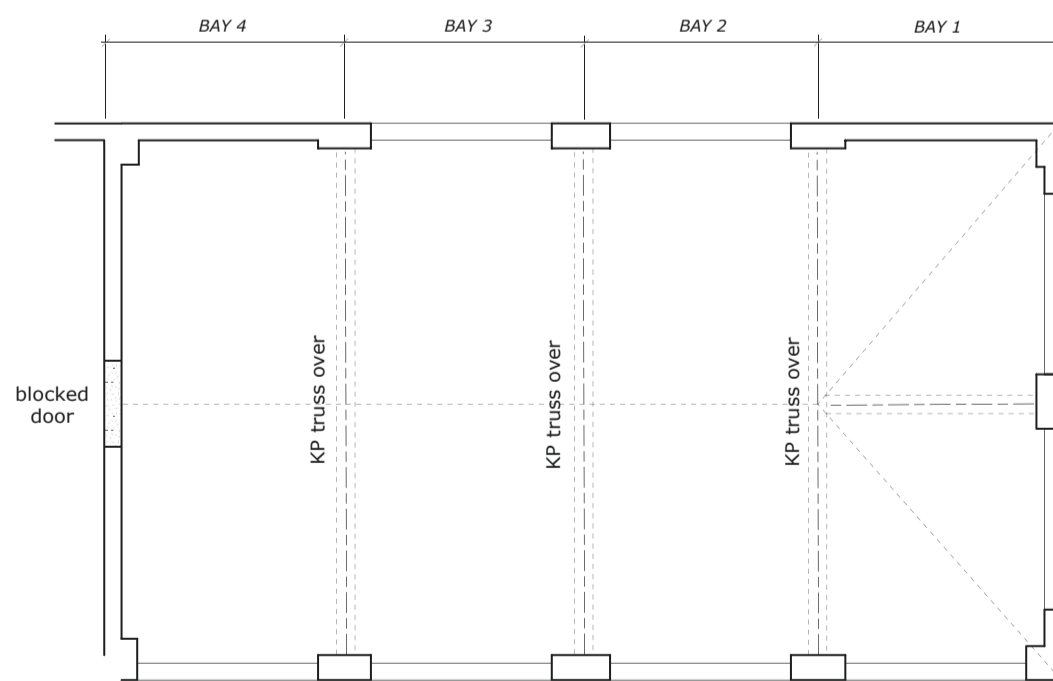
(b) Tower section of brewhouse range photographed during refurbishment/rebuilding, 17.06.1993. Note smoke blackened flue to rear wall (photo courtesy T. Batham).



(a) Ground Floor Plan

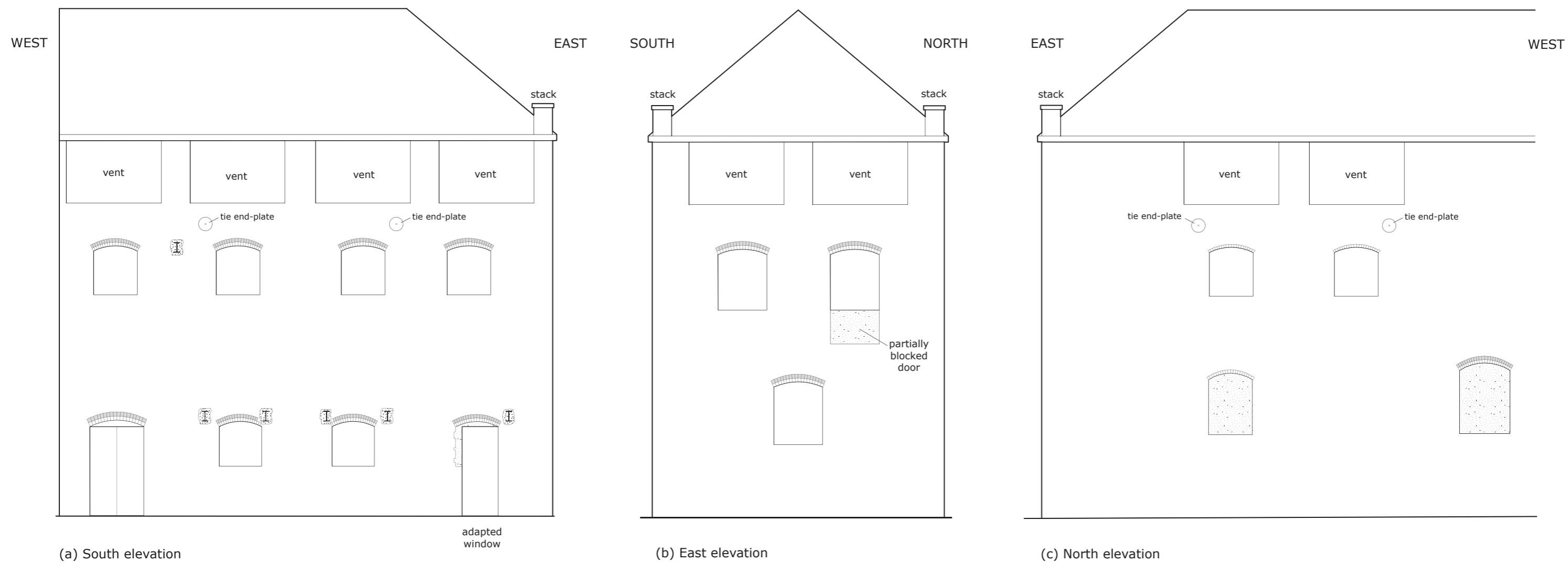


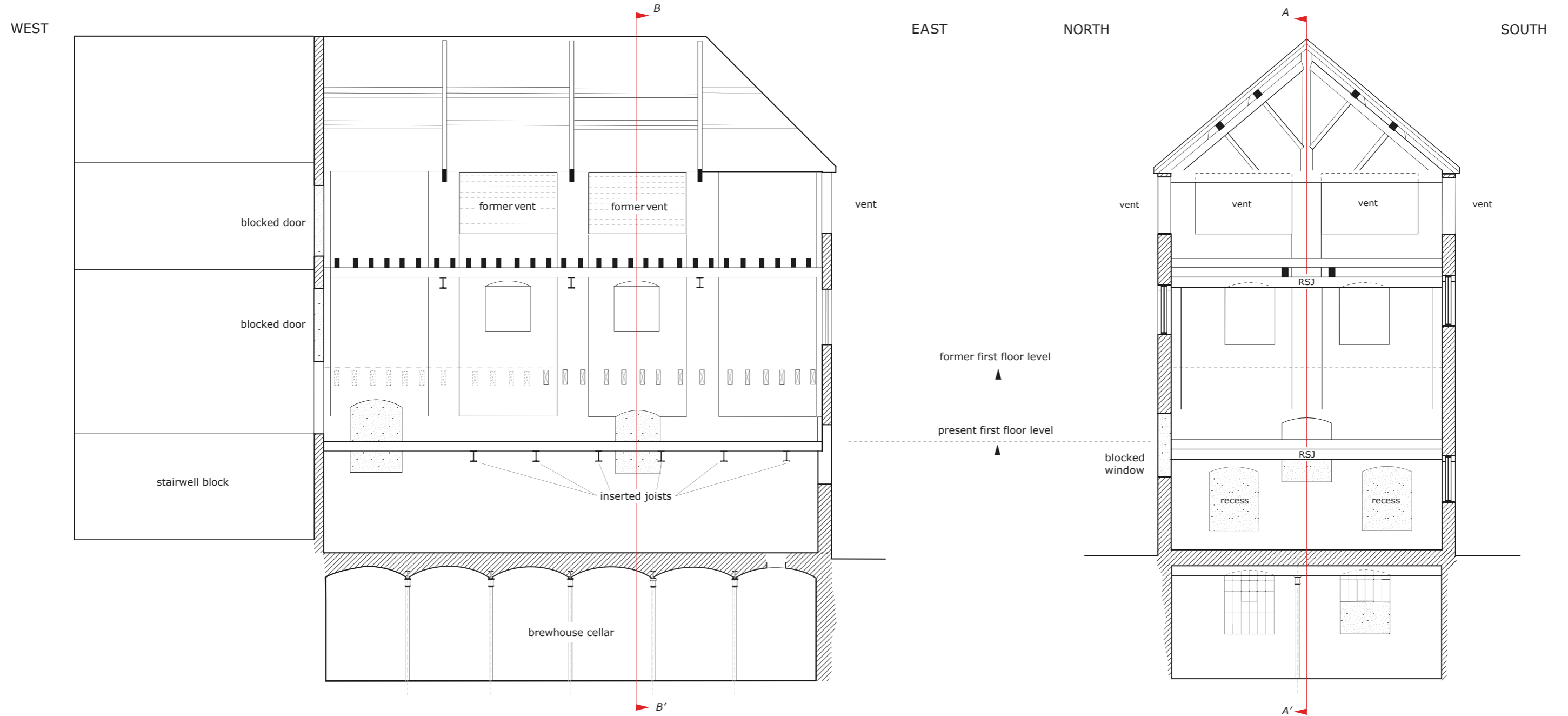
(b) First Floor Plan



(c) Second Floor Plan

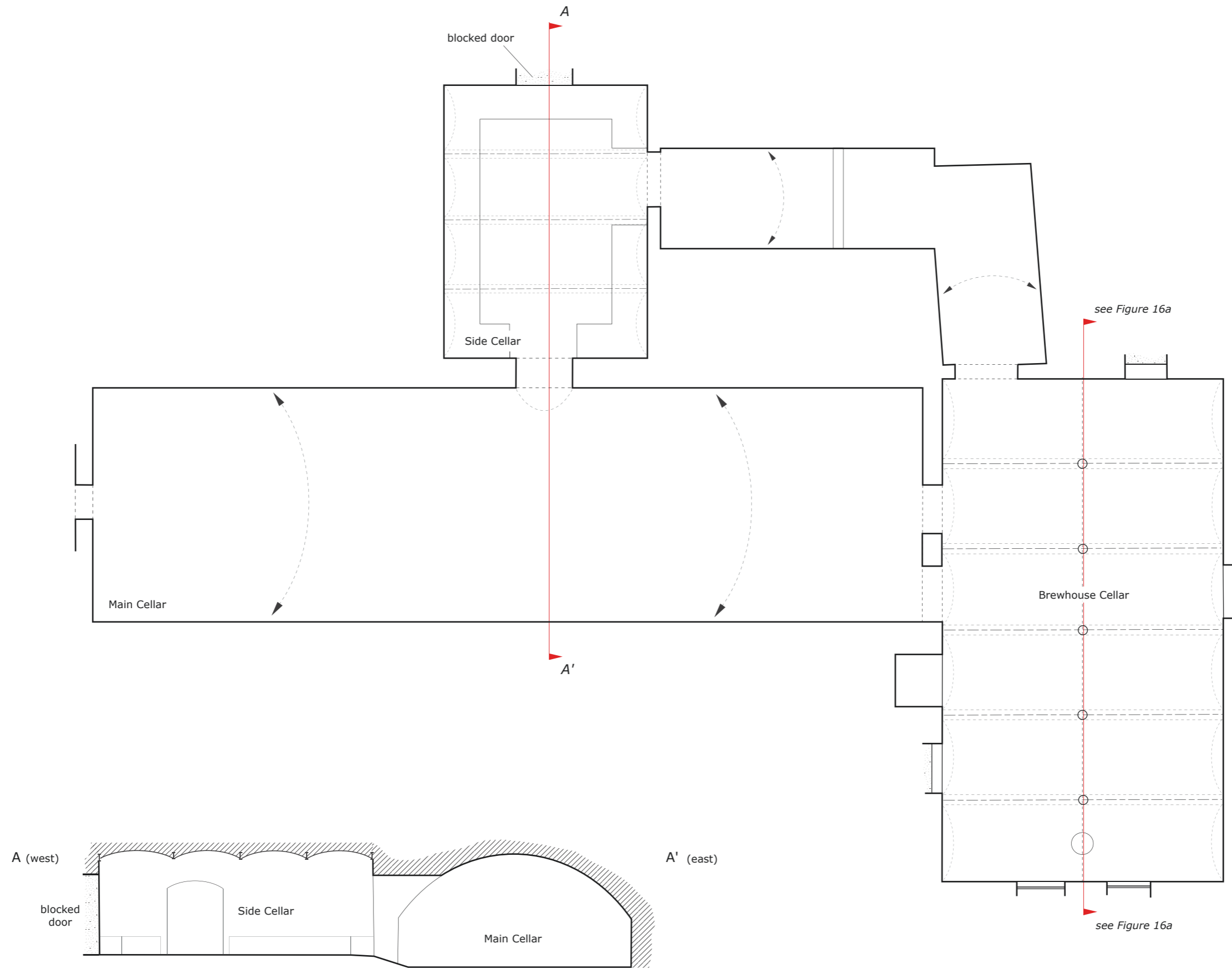






(a) Longitudinal cross-section at A-A'

(b) Transverse cross-section at B-B'



Transverse cross-section at A-A'



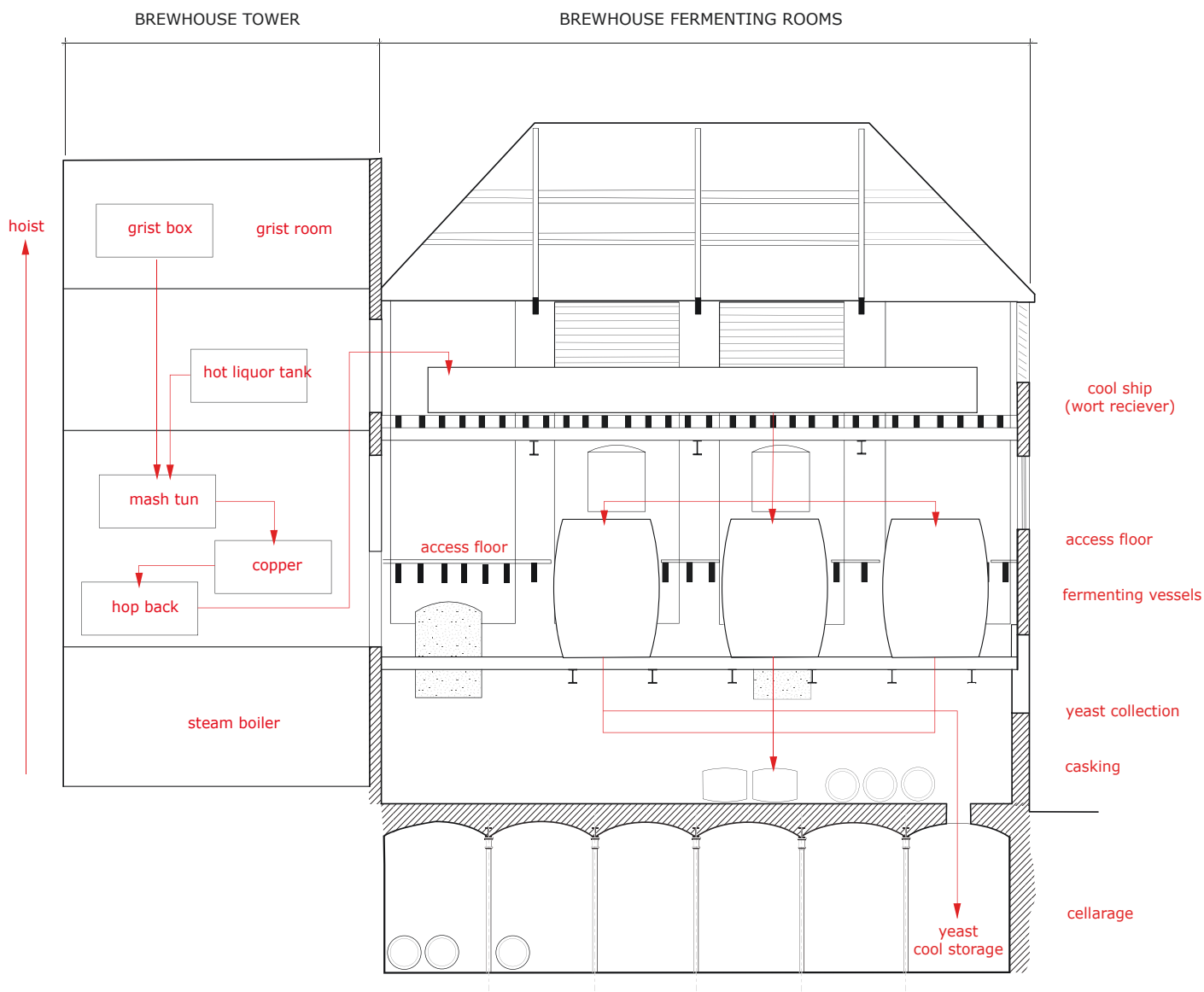




Plate 1: The Lamp Tavern, street elevation from west.



Plate 2: The former brewhouse range to rear of the Lamp Tavern, general view from the south.



Plate 3: Brewery Range; oblique view from the south-east.



Plate 4: Brewery Range; oblique view from the north-east, Lamp Tavern to right.



Plate 5: Brewery Range; south elevation.



Plate 6: South elevation, fenestration detail; note patching around inserted joists.



Plate 7: South elevation, east door.



Plate 8: Stairwell/lift shaft; oblique view.



Plate 9: Brewery range, east elevation



Plate 10: Window at first floor level.



Plate 11: North elevation, oblique view from the north-west.



Plate 12: Brewhouse range, north elevation.



Plate 13: Stairwell/lift shaft; north elevation.



Plate 14: Stairwell/lift shaft; blocked door.



Plate 15: Ground floor looking north-east.



Plate 16: Ground floor looking north-west.



Plate 17: Ground floor; blocked recesses to east wall.



Plate 18: Ground floor; features within brick sett floor.



Plate 19: Blocked window behind bar area.



Plate 20: Patching around inserted joists.



Plate 21: First floor, looking east.



Plate 22: First floor, looking west.



Plate 23: First floor, west wall and stair.



Plate 24: First floor; high level windows.



Plate 25: Second floor structure.



Plate 26: Window cut by lowered floor.



Plate 27: First floor, infilled joist sockets denoting former floor level.



Plate 28: First floor; concentration of nails in floorboards at east end of range.

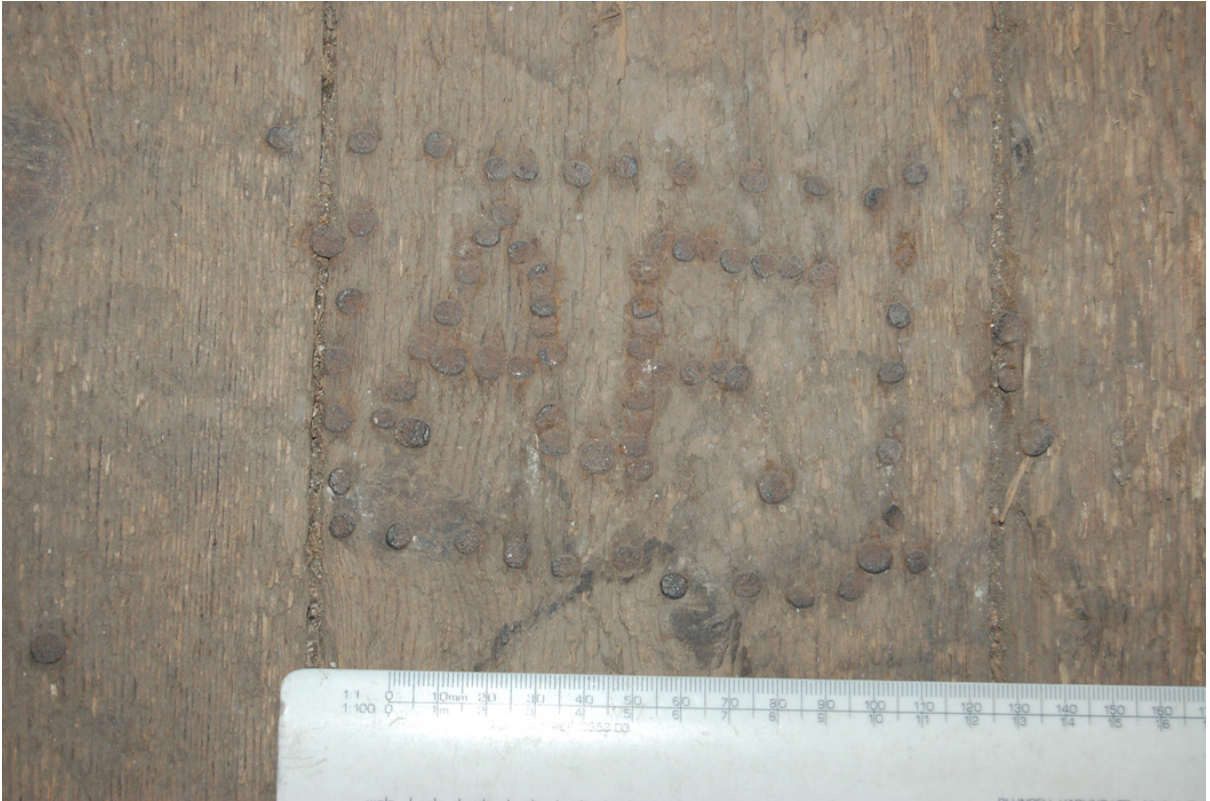


Plate 29: First floor, lettering formed of nails within floorboards.



Plate 30: Second floor. roof structure.



Plate 31: Second floor ventilation openings, looking east.



Plate 32: Second floor, blocked door.



Plate 33: Refurbished stairwell.



Plate 34: Main cellar, looking north towards brewery.



Plate 35: Side cellar to west, note stone wall to left.



Plate 36: Cellar beneath brewery range, looking west.



Plate 37: Cellar beneath brewery range, east wall.