

**46-56 & 80 New Street
Wednesbury,
West Midlands**

Historic
Building
Recording

July 2010

Checked by

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Project No. 2107

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Wednesbury,
West Midlands**

Historic Building Recording

by

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46-56 and 80 New Street, West Bromwich, West Midlands

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46-56 and 80 New Street, West Bromwich, West Midlands

Historic Building Recording 2010

SUMMARY

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Tesco Stores to undertake historic building recording in respect of Nos 46-56 and 80 New Street, West Bromwich, West Midlands (NGR: SP 5212 7950), in advance of demolition and redevelopment of the site as a retail store.

A property had been built in the position of Nos 46-50 by 1837, but the site was redeveloped, probably in the late 1870s, as a terrace of three properties, the middle one (No. 48) comprising a public house, latterly the Nelson Inn, with a large rear yard and ancillary buildings. In 1881 one William Arnold, publican, was resident at No. 46; from 1891 George Arnold and Co., beer seller was listed here, and Nos 46-48 are probably to be identified with the headquarters of George Arnold, brewers. While Nos 46-48 were probably in the same occupancy, No. 50 was quite separate, and from 1891 was the premises of Thomas Hickling, painter, and later plumber. A plumbing business was carried on from here until the late 1920s, after which the property became a sub-post office. Architecturally, the principal interest of the range was the interior of the Nelson Inn, which retained a number of its late 19th-century fixtures and fittings including a panelled bar counter, fitted tiled and mirrored bar back with six tiers of shelving, public bar door with engraved glass panel, skirting boards, moulded doorway architraves, wall cornices, and stairwell balustrade.

Nos 52-56 were built between 1886 and 1889, and housed a number of small businesses including a lock manufacturer, general dealer, milk seller, watchmaker and cycle agent. They each consisted of a shop at the front and domestic accommodation to the rear and upstairs.

No. 80 was probably purpose built for George Webb, undertaker, whose business was established in New Street between 1872 and 1876. The premises were extended to the rear between 1886 and 1904, and evidence of refurbishment in the early 20th century is evident in some of the details in the main block, in particular the ceramic tiled floor, balustraded staircase, swagged anaglypta frieze and leaded windows. Further refurbishment appears to have taken place around the 1930s with the replacement of several fireplaces, and the creation of a conservatory. The firm of George Webb and Son, undertakers, continued to occupy the premises until comparatively recently.

46-56 and 80 New Street, West Bromwich, West Midlands

Historic Building Recording 2010

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 In July 2010 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Tesco Stores to undertake historic building recording in respect of properties in New Street, West Bromwich. The work was required by Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council as a condition of planning consent (planning application DC/01/38551) for demolition of the buildings and redevelopment of the site as part of a retail store complex.

1.2 Circumstances of the Survey

1.2.1 Before the recording work started, soft stripping had already begun, so that some of the woodwork and other details had already been removed; some late 20th-century additions to the rear of No. 48 were also demolished before they could be investigated. Some areas of the buildings were judged to be unsafe, and, consequently, were not recorded.

1.3 Scope of Report

1.3.1 The work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by Birmingham Archaeology (2010), which was itself based on a project brief dated November 2005 provided by Sandwell MBC (2005). The WSI was approved by Sandwell MBC Planning Archaeologist.

1.3.2 The project was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008) and English Heritage (2006).

1.3.3 This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of June 2010. Details of archaeological terms used in this report are given in the glossary appended as **Appendix A**.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Historic Building Recording

2.1.1 The principal objectives were as follows

- To provide further information on the architectural origins of West Bromwich.
- To examine the development of this part of the town through the study of its built heritage.
- To consider the built form, methods of construction, internal; layout, architectural/technological furniture and how this has changed through time.
- To examine the relationship between domestic, retail, industrial and other buildings.
- To develop the Phase III archaeological research strategy.
- To produce a narrative on the architectural development of this part of West Bromwich in accordance with existing national and regional frameworks.

- To identify those architectural features if any that could possibly be included within the development as public art.
- To make the results publicly accessible.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 3.1.1 A search was made of primary and secondary historical sources, including census returns, commercial directories, local and thematic histories, maps and other illustrative material, principally at the Sandwell Community History and Archives Service, in Smethwick Library.

3.2 Building Recording

- 3.2.1 The photographic survey comprised both 35mm monochrome print and high resolution digital photography. The survey included 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.
- 3.2.2 Drawn surveys were made by hand. In the case of No. 80 this consisted of floor plans; in the case of Building 004, sketch floor plans were made at all levels.
- 3.2.3 A written description was prepared to supplement the photographic and drawn records, summarising the history, character, date, techniques of construction, phasing and significance of the building. Written records on site were compiled on *pro-forma* building and room record sheets.

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESIGNATIONS

4.1 Site Location

- 4.1.1 The development site lies close to West Bromwich town centre, and comprises an area of approximately 14.29 ha. The site is bounded by the Expressway to the north and east, by Cronehills Linkway and the West Bromwich Ringway to the west, and by Reform Street to the south. Both the recorded properties lie on the north side of New Street, which crosses the development site from northeast to southwest (Fig. 1).

4.2 Designations

- 4.2.1 None of the buildings were listed, nor did they lie within a conservation area.

5 HISTORY

5.1 Historical Background

- 5.1.1 The historic parish of West Bromwich was bounded to the southwest, west, north and northeast by the River Tame, and to the southeast by Park Lane and Spon Brook. Until the 19th century the main centre of population was at Lyndon in the southern half of the parish. The Heath extended southwest from Lyndon across the main Birmingham-

Wolverhampton Road, the line of which is preserved in the present A4196 and the High Street.

- 5.1.2 Following the enclosure of the Heath in 1804, building plots became available and the focus of population shifted to this former marginal area, which was to become the centre of the 19th-century town that sprang up on the strength of the Industrial Revolution. The ensuing century witnessed a large expansion in the population of West Bromwich where numbers rose from 5,687 in 1801 to 9,505 in 1821, 15,327 in 1831, 26,121 in 1841, 34,591 in 1851 and 65,175 in 1901 (*VCH*).
- 5.1.3 New Street, along with a number of other new thoroughfares, was laid out on the former Heath; it opened off the northeast side of the High Street section of the Birmingham/Wolverhampton Road, and extended northwestwards to link it with Walsall Street. Although it was in existence from 1816, development was slow, and historic maps suggest that it was not until the latter half of the 19th century that it took on the tightly packed character associated with a thriving industrial town of the period.
- 5.1.4 New Street appears on John Wood's 1837 map (Fig. 2) when two buildings are depicted along the frontage in the position later to be occupied by Nos 46-56; these buildings appear again on the 1847 tithe map (Fig. 3), although there was nothing on the site of No. 80 by this time. The first accurate depiction of New Street is on the 1886 1:500 plan, which shows Nos 46-50 with the party walls depicted. Nos 52-56 had yet to be built, but No. 80 had also come into existence.

5.2 History of Occupancy

Nos 46-50

- 5.2.1 Nos 46-50 New Street were probably built shortly before the 1881 census when No. 46 was the home of William Arnold, his wife and six children. Arnold was described as a publican, although the name of his public house is not given. By 1896 one William Edward Watkins, beer retailer, had his premises at No. 46 (*Kelly's Directory*), but George Arnold & Co., brewers, were also situated (at an unspecified address) on New Street, and in the 1891 census it was George Arnold (59), retail brewer, rather than Watkins, who was recorded as the occupant of No. 46. If George Arnold was related to William Arnold, then he was probably an elder brother, for there were only four years between them.
- 5.2.2 In *Hulley's Directory of the Hardware District* for 1889-90, George Arnold of 46 New Street was described as a beer seller. He was still there in 1892 (*Kelly's Directory*), but by 1896 had moved to 26 Puddingbag Street, St Gold's Green, where he continued to act as a beer retailer. Edward Arnold, presumably George's son, who had been aged 23 at the time of the 1891 census, was listed as a beer retailer at No. 46 New Street. The same situation prevailed in 1900, when George Arnold would have been 68, but by 1904, although Edward was still at No. 46, George had disappeared from the record, leaving a Mrs Sarah Arnold to carry on with the beer retail trade at 26 Puddingbag Street.
- 5.2.3 By 1908 Edward Arnold was no longer listed, and in 1912 William Edward Watkins was again installed at No. 46 as a beer retailer. However, George Arnold & Co., brewers were a continuing presence on New Street until the 1920s. In 1921 the firm was

described as 'brewers and wine and spirit merchants, Dartmouth Park Brewery, New Street' (*Bennett's Business Directory*).

- 5.2.4 No record has been discovered of a Nelson Inn on New Street in the 19th century, but the presence of members of the Arnold family at No. 46 from 1881 suggests that the brewery of George Arnold & Co. may perhaps have been associated with the public house at No. 48. Although it was not recorded by any of the editions of Kelly's Directory down to 1940, The Nelson, New Street, was listed elsewhere in 1914 (*Bennett's Business Directory*), 1921 (*Bennett's Directory*) and in 1931 (*Aubrey's Directory*). In none of these publications, however, is the name of the licensee given.
- 5.2.5 In 1928 George Larkin, stationer, was recorded at No. 32 New Street, but by 1932 was listed at No. 46, when he was described as a retail stationer (*Kelly's Directory*), and was still there in 1940. In an undated photograph of the Nelson Inn, but apparently of the 1950s (Fig. 4), Larkin was still advertised as the proprietor of the shop latterly enumerated No. 46.
- 5.2.6 A degree of uncertainty underlies the identification of specific properties within the historic record. Nos 46-50 appear to represent a single late 19th-century construction phase, but, although No. 46 appears in the records from the time of the 1881 census, Nos 48 and 50 are omitted from the document, and the next property to be listed towards the east was No. 54 New Street, later renumbered as No. 72 (latterly No. 80).
- 5.2.7 The 1886 1:500 map (Fig. 5) shows Nos 46-50 set within a spacious yard, entered from Griffin Street to the east, with an ancillary building to the rear (north). This shared enclosure suggests that all three buildings were under common ownership and had been developed as an entity. Given that William Arnold was a publican, it seems reasonable to suppose that he operated the public house that formed the focus of the block, and it is possible that the designation No. 46 initially applied to the whole row of properties.
- 5.2.8 The earliest reference to No. 50 to have been noted is in *Hulley's Directory of the Hardware District* of 1889-90, where Thomas Hickling, painter, is listed as the occupant. Thomas Hickling, decorator, was recorded as head of the household in the 1891 census, and in 1892 Hickling was listed as 'plumber & glazier etc' (*Kelly's Directory*), a description that continued to appear until 1904 (*Kelly's Directory*) by which time Hickling would have been 68. In 1908 it was Charles Hickling who was recorded as plumber & glazier etc at No. 50, presumably Thomas's son, who in 1891 was aged 22. Charles Hickling appeared in the trade directories until 1912, but by 1914 Callaghan and Habberley had taken over the premises, describing themselves as sanitary plumbers, glaziers, painters, pipe layers, sign writers and decorators etc (*Bennett's Business Directory*). John Habberley, plumber, was still at No. 50 in 1928 (*Kelly's Directory*), but by 1938 the property was occupied by a sub-post office (OS 1:2500 map, Fig. 9), and was still so designated in 1959 (OS 1:1250 map, Fig. 10).

Nos 52-56

- 5.2.9 Nos 52-56 were not in existence at the time of the 1881 census, nor, indeed, are they shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886. However, at least one of the properties was occupied by 1889, which gives a fairly narrow date range for the construction of the terrace.

- 5.2.10 At the 1891 census Annie M. Garratt (widow), confectioner, was at No. 52. In 1896, the firm of A.M. Garratt & Co., lock manufacturers was recorded here, and continued to occupy the premises until at least 1908. By 1912, however, Mrs Ada Annie Hickling, general dealer, had taken over.
- 5.2.11 Hulley's Directory of the Hardware District for 1889-90 records William Thow, dairyman, at No. 54, but at the 1891 census it was Margaret Thow (widow), who was head of the household. Appropriately, she was described as a milk seller. By 1896 No. 54 New Street was occupied by Ernest Horobin, watch maker (*Kelly's Directory*), who was still there in 1914 (*Bennett's Business Directory*).
- 5.2.12 The census returns for 1891 record Robert Beetlestone, whitesmith and cycle agent, at No. 56, and he was recorded as the occupant of Nos 54-56 in 1896 and again in 1904 (*Kelly's Directory*). This seems to contradict Ernest Horobin's occupancy of No. 54, although it is possible that they shared the premises. By 1912, however, Beetlestone seems to have relocated to No. 2 New Street, whereas Horobin was still listed at No. 54.

No. 80

- 5.2.13 The undertaking firm of G. Webb and Son seems to have been established on New Street sometime between 1872 when it was absent from *Kelly's Directory*, and 1876, when G. Webb and Son of New Street were listed as undertakers. At the time of the 1881 census George Webb, undertaker was listed as head of the household at No. 54, but by the time of the 1891 census the Webb family was at No. 72, the renumbering having been occasioned by the continuing development of the north side of the street, including the construction of Nos 52-56, and the properties to either side of the newly built Alfred Street. The address was the same in 1900, 1912 and 1928, but by 1936 had been renumbered to No. 80. It is probable that the main parts of the premises, which were in existence by 1886, were custom built for the business in the mid-1870s.

5.3 Historic Development of the Buildings (Map Regression)

Nos 46-50

- 5.3.1 Although there is little to be said about the buildings depicted on the 1837 and 1849 maps, the 1886 configuration is clear. This 1:500 map (Fig. 5) shows that the three properties, whose party walls are depicted, were set within a large walled yard, entered from Griffin Street to the east, which included an ancillary building set against the northern boundary. Despite the divisions within the main street range, the whole complex has the look of an integrated entity. The property now known as No. 48, in the centre of the street block, is depicted with a pair of canted bay windows and a rear wing extending from the east end of the north elevation. By the time of the 1904 map rear wings had been added to both No. 46 and No. 50, and Nos 52-6 had been built all with rear wings as well. The other main modification was the removal of the bay windows; they are not shown on the 1890 1:2500 map (Fig. 6), although that might be a matter of scale, so there is no clear cartographic evidence to assist in pinpointing the change.

Nos 52-56

- 5.3.2 The properties do not appear on the OS 1:2500 map of 1890 (Fig. 6), but had been built by the time of the 1st revision (1904, Fig. 7). No significant alteration or addition is shown on subsequent maps.

No 80

- 5.3.3 In 1886, No. 80 comprised two elements. The greater of these, to the west, was a large L-shaped unit extending back from the street front with a short wing turning to the east at its north end. The second element was deep in comparison to its narrow street frontage and had a rear wing extending north along the eastern boundary. Between the north end of the rear wing and the north arm of the western element was a small detached building also on the eastern boundary. By 1904 (OS 1:2500 map, Fig. 7), the northern property boundary had been extended, and at the northeast corner two small buildings had been erected along the eastern boundary. The same configuration prevailed on the 1938 OS 1:2500 map (Fig. 9), but by 1959 all the buildings lining the eastern boundary had been joined up into a single irregular range (OS 1:1250 map, Fig. 10).

6 DESCRIPTION OF NOS 46-56 NEW STREET

6.1 Exterior

- 6.1.1 Nos 46-56 New Street form a terrace of buildings, roughly contemporary with each other but built in two blocks, with Nos 46-50 forming one phase (Plate 1) and Nos 52-56 another (Plate 2). Both are of late 19th-century date and built of red brick laid to Flemish bond, with slate roofs and brick chimney stacks.
- 6.1.2 Nos 46-50: Two storeys, five bays, with No. 48 occupying the three central bays, but the ground storey of all three properties was originally framed by a shared timber shop front articulated by panelled pilasters carrying a frieze and dentillated cornice hood. The end pilasters (of which only the eastern one survived) carried panelled brackets, the ribs rising to pendants, which were crowned by pedimented finials (Plate 3). No. 48, which formed the centrepiece, had a central door and reconstructed flanking windows. The first-floor windows had stone sills and stone lintels with rebated edges (Plate 4). Bracketed and dentillated terracotta eaves cornice.
- 6.1.3 A vertical joint in the brickwork divided Nos 46-50 from Nos 52-56. The latter comprised three single-bay properties, and although it is likely that these shared a common shop front, only that of No. 52 to the left (west) survived to any great extent. A low shop window sill was surmounted at the left-hand (west) end by a pilaster strip with console bracket supporting a gabled finial (Plate 3). Terracotta first-floor band decorated with a twin zig-zag design (Plate 5). First-floor windows of similar type to those of Nos 46-50 but with narrower lintels. Terracotta eaves cornice with Greek key band, dentils, brackets and dog tooth band (Plate 6).

6.2 Interior (Figs 12-14)

No. 46

- 6.2.1 The front door gave access to the **shop** (G1) which retained no significant features. A doorway at the east end of the north wall led to a small lobby giving access to the staircase (west) ascending to the first floor and to the **middle room** (G2, north). No

significant features were visible in G2 except a 19th-century window at the north end of the east wall which was set at an oblique angle to the rest of the room, and a doorway to the cellar at the west end of the south wall (access to the cellar itself was blocked). A doorway in the north wall of G2 led to G3. No features of interest were visible.

- 6.2.2 At first-floor level doorways opened from the landing at the head of the stairs to the south and north giving access to **bedroom** F1 and **corridor** F2 (Plate 7) respectively. F2 extended north-south along the west side of the building and led to bedrooms F3 (east) and F4 (north). Features of interest were few and far between; F1 and F3 retained 19th-century sash windows, F3 a chimney breast (Plate 8), and F4 a 19th-century 4-panelled door with moulded architrave.

No. 48 (The Nelson Inn)

- 6.2.3 The front door gave access to a small square **vestibule** (G1) with late 19th-century high double beaded skirting boards (Plate 081) and heavy moulded wall head cornice. Doorways to the east and north gave access to the public bar (G2) and a north-south aligned passage (G3) respectively. Both doorways had heavy late 19th-century moulded architraves and the high stops characteristic of the period (Plate 9).¹
- 6.2.4 The **public bar** (G2) retained its 19th-century half-glazed door, complete with engraved panel incorporating a hop design and the word 'BAR' (Plate 10). Despite having been refurbished during the late 20th century this room had kept its late 19th-century panelled bar counter extending east-west across the entire length of the room, curving northwards to avoid a chimneybreast set against the east wall (Plate 11). While the display front of the bar was original, the counter itself had been replaced with formica-covered chipboard. Behind the bar, set against the north wall, and rising from floor to ceiling in two three-shelf stages, were four lower and three upper bays of a pilastered 19th-century bar back, (Plate 12). The back of upper stage had been lined, at the lowest level with ceramic tiles bearing a geometrically arranged leaf design (Plate 13),² and at the middle and upper levels with mirrors.
- 6.2.5 The **corridor** (G3) originally served as the main line of communication (Plate 14). It retained a heavy moulded wall head cornice and led directly to the back door in the north wall. A large part of the west wall had been removed in order to throw the passage open to the west room (G4). On the east side, towards the south, an opening giving access to the rear of the bar counter had a half door and, above bar counter level, an enlarged servery opening (Plate 15); this seems to have been original, complete with 19th-century architrave and high stops to the entrance. Towards the north end of the passage on this side was a lobby giving access to the cellar on its south side and to the bar parlour (G5) on its east side.
- 6.2.6 The **smoke room** (G4) occupied the whole of the area to the west of the 19th-century passage. Although the room had been much altered it retained its 19th-century high double-beaded skirting boards, chimney breast in the centre of the west wall (Plate 16), and a moulded wall head cornice.

¹ In, for example, the Royal Brierley Crystal works office building of 1870-84 at Brierley Hill, West Midlands. See Hislop 2002, fig. 10a.

² Already removed and stacked at the time of the survey.

- 6.2.7 To the east of the corridor (G3) and to the north of the bar (G2) was the **bar parlour** (G5). The skirting boards in this room were single rather than double beaded, and there was no cornice, but in contrast to the other areas there was a picture rail. On the east wall a scar was recorded for an east-west wall on the line of the rear wall of the 19th-century building to the west, suggesting that the room had been enlarged towards the north, and that the late 19th-century building incorporated earlier material. Removal of later cladding to the south of this scar revealed a plank dado. Beneath the cladding of the north wall the brickwork was smoke blackened, giving rise to the suspicion that there was formerly a fireplace here, served by the chimney stack that protrudes northwards. At the east end of the south wall was another entrance and servery matching the one at the west end of the bar (Plate 17) and incorporating similar detailing. At the south end of the west wall a door opened to the staircase leading to the first floor, in the centre was a blocked doorway to the cellar head and corridor (G3), and at the north end an inserted entrance with 20th-century door. At the east end of the north wall was a doorway with 19th-century architrave leading into the kitchen (G6).
- 6.2.8 The **kitchen** (G6) was housed in a single-storey extension. This contained a chimney breast against the south wall but had no other significant details and was entirely late 20th-century in character.
- 6.2.9 The **staircase**, which ascended from south to north to a first-floor landing (F1) had a 19th-century ramped skirting board (Plate 18) and a 19th-century balustrade around the top of the well comprising turned balusters and a moulded hand rail (Plate 19). The landing itself was L-shaped with doorways leading into rooms to the west (F2), south (F6), east (F7) and north (F9). There was also an emergency exit in the north wall leading to a fire escape. Thick, single-beaded skirting boards.
- 6.2.10 F2 was a vestibule giving access to a suite comprising **lavatory** (F3) to the north, an L-shaped **bathroom** (F4) to the west, and a front **bedroom** (F5) to the south. All three rooms had single-beaded skirting boards similar to those around the landing (F1), and the arrangement of rooms may have been original. F5 had a four-pane sash window with moulded architrave, and a 20th-century replica of a 19th-century iron fire surround.
- 6.2.11 Of the other front **bedrooms**, F6, in the centre, was little more than a box room and was unheated. F7, at the east end of the building, had a chimney breast against the east wall. Both rooms had single-beaded skirting of standard first-floor character and a single four-pane sash window in the south wall with moulded architrave (Plate 20).
- 6.2.12 Another **bedroom** in the northeast corner of the building (F8) had 19th-century skirting, a chimney breast in the southeast angle, and a 20th-century window within a 19th-century surround in the north wall.
- 6.2.13 The cellar steps descended southwards before winding to the east to enter a rectangular north-south aligned room (B1) with barrel-vaulted roof of segmental section (Plate 21) and 20th-century barrel platforms at each end.
- 6.2.14 A doorway in the middle of the west wall led to another barrel-vaulted cellar (B2), narrowing towards the north into a passage, where it extended beyond the 19th-century rear wall of the building. At the north end of passage there was a barrel chute and steps (Plate 22) formerly communicating with the rear yard.

No. 50

- 6.2.15 No. 50 had been fire damaged and access was restricted, but at ground level, it was occupied by three rooms one behind another. The front door opened to the **shop** (G1). This had high 19th-century skirting boards with ovolo- and hollow-moulded crest, and a chimney breast against the west wall. The shop window opening and moulded architrave also survived (Plate 23) although the window itself had been replaced in the late 20th century. Inset half-glazed door with overlight.
- 6.2.16 A doorway in the centre of the north wall led into the **middle room** (F2). Chimney breast against the east wall, staircase against the east wall, enclosed by a plank panelled partition with entrance at the south end (Plate 24). In the north wall were two doorways: an inserted opening leading to the exterior (west) and an original one giving access to the room in the rear wing (G3).
- 6.2.17 G3, which formed a narrow **kitchen/ scullery**, had 19th-century boards with ogee-moulded cresting and moulded door architraves with high stops, a window in the east wall and an external entrance in the north wall.
- 6.2.18 The staircase, which had a ramped skirting board with ogee-moulded cresting (Plate 25), ascended towards the north. A small first-floor landing (F1) gave access to doorways leading north to a small **bedroom** within the rear wing (F2), and east to a **middle bedroom** (F3). The **front bedroom** (F4) was entered via the middle room.
- 6.2.19 F2 had a four-panelled door (Plate 26) and a four-pane sash window in the east wall, but no other significant features.
- 6.2.20 F3 was also provided with a four-panelled door with moulded architrave. It had single-beaded skirting boards, a window in the north wall and a chimneybreast on the east wall.
- 6.2.21 F4 also had a four-panelled door (Plate 27), single-beaded skirting boards, a chimneybreast on the west wall, a moulded picture rail and a four-pane sash window with moulded architrave (Plate 28).

No. 52

- 6.2.22 The front door opened to the **shop** (G1), which had a chimneybreast against the west wall, but which retained no other features of interest.
- 6.2.23 A doorway at the east end of the north wall led into a small lobby giving access to the cellar stair (west) and to the **middle room** (G2, north). G2 was floored with quarry tiles, was provided with a chimneybreast against the west wall, and a plate glass sash window with moulded architrave in the north wall. A doorway at the west end of the south wall led to the first floor (Plate 29), and one in the north wall gave access to the **kitchen/scullery** (G3).
- 6.2.24 G3 retained a 19th-century plate glass sash window and an original doorway opening in the west wall, but no other features of historic interest. A doorway in the north wall had been inserted.

- 6.2.25 The staircase ascended to a small landing, which communicated with bedrooms over G1 (F1) and G2 (F2). The former, which faced New Street, contained a chimneybreast against the west wall (Plate 30) and was lit by a plate glass sash window with moulded architrave. No other features of interest survived.
- 6.2.26 F2 also had a chimneybreast against the west wall, was lit by a plate glass sash window in the north wall, and was provided with a cupboard over the stairs (Plate 31).
- 6.2.27 A doorway in the north wall of G2 led to a small room (F3) contained within the rear wing over the kitchen/scullery (G3). This also had a chimneybreast (north wall) and was lit by a plate glass sash window to the west (Plate 32).
- 6.2.28 A flight of brick steps descended from the lobby between G1 and G2 to the **cellar** which comprised a single room (B1). Brick paved floor; brick benches against the north and east walls with quarry tiled upper surface (Plate 33); a pair of brick piers against the west wall supporting the chimneystack.

No. 54

- 6.2.29 The **shop** (G1), at the front of the building, had been completely altered and retained no features of interest other than a fireplace opening within a chimneybreast against the east wall.
- 6.2.30 A doorway at the west end of the north wall led to a small lobby giving access to the stairs descending to the cellar (east) and to the **living room** (G2, north). G2 was floored with quarry tiles and retained a 1930s ceramic tiled chimneypiece with rectangular fireplace set beneath a semi-circular arch and integral fender (Plate 34). At the east end of the south wall was a doorway giving access to the stairs to the first floor.
- 6.2.31 A doorway in the north wall of G2 led to the **kitchen/scullery** (G3). Quarry-tiled floor; chimneybreast on north wall containing deep recess for a range; sash window in the east wall and external doorway next to it.
- 6.2.32 From G2 the staircase, which had a high skirting board grooved at the top to suggest beading, wound round towards the west and ascended to a small first-floor landing with doorways to the south and north leading to bedrooms F1 and F2 respectively. F1 retained a horizontal sash window in the south wall with tripartite upper and lower lights and moulded architrave (Plate 35). 1930s ceramic tiled chimneypiece to the west with stepped mantelpiece and recessed fireplace (Plate 36).
- 6.2.33 At the east end of the south wall in F2 was a tall cupboard over the stairs (Plate 37). A fireplace surround to the east had been removed although the grate survived within the fireplace.
- 6.2.34 A doorway in the north wall led into a small room within the rear wing (F3). This had a chimneybreast against the north wall and a window in the east wall.
- 6.2.35 Brick steps led to the cellar (B1), a roughly square room with brick paved floor, and brick benches capped with quarry tiles lining the north and west walls. Chimney base on the east wall with round-arched alcove.

No. 56

- 6.2.36 No significant features survived in the **shop** (G1). In the **living room** (G2) there was a chimneybreast against the west wall (Plate 38), a twelve-pane vertical sash window with moulded architrave at the west end of the north wall, and a six-light window in the east wall. At the west end of the south wall was a doorway giving access to the staircase (Plate 39).
- 6.2.37 In the rear wing was a **kitchen** (G3) which retained a small 1930s enamelled steel range comprising an oven over a fireplace (Plate 40). This room had been subdivided in the late 20th-century to contain a toilet towards the west.
- 6.2.38 The staircase, which had a high skirting board grooved at the top to suggest beading, ascended to a small first-floor landing with doors to south and north leading to **bedrooms** F1 and F2 respectively. F1 had a chimneybreast to the west (Plate 41) and a six-pane vertical sash window to the south (Plate 42). F2 also had a western chimneybreast and a cupboard over the stairs in the southwest corner (Plate 43). A small **bedroom** in the rear wing (F3) was entered from F2; it retained a chimneybreast against the north wall and a window to the west.
- 6.2.39 A brick staircase descended from the lobby between G1 and G2 to the single-room cellar (B1). There was a chimney base on the west wall with semi-circular arched alcove (Plate 44) and brick benches on the north and east walls with quarry-tiled tops (Plate 45).

7 DESCRIPTION OF NO. 80 NEW STREET (GEORGE WEBB FUNERALS LTD)

7.1 Exterior

South elevation

- 7.1.1 No. 80 New Street was a late 19th-century red brick structure, painted to the front (south) elevation and rendered to the east, with a pitched slate roof (Plate 46). The building comprised a south-facing range aligned with New Street and, to the rear, a series of ranges extending northwards.
- 7.1.2 The south elevation of this two-storey building, though apparently of one build, was in two parts, of two (east) and three (west) bays respectively with a continuous dentillated eaves band. The ground storey of the right-hand (east) section comprised a shop front framed by panelled pilaster strips, fascia and cornice hood (Plate 47). The strips bear console brackets bearing relief decoration of vine leaves and a bunch of grapes supporting decorative gablets (Plate 48). Just above pavement level are two rectangular ventilation grills below the shop window. There are two 20th-century doors within original openings, one to each side of the window. The left-hand (west) one, which is within a splayed recess, formed the shop entrance, the window returning to form the east side, and the right-hand side lined with raised and fielded wooden panelling (Plate 49). The right-hand doorway is contained on the left-hand side by another pilaster strip, and is therefore distinct from the main part of the shop front, having the appearance of a private entrance (Plate 50). At first-floor level are two casement windows with leaded lights and chamfered stone sills.

- 7.1.3 The left-hand (western) section of the property (Plate 51) is dominated to the left (west) of centre by an inserted large vehicular entrance with concrete lintel and a 20th-century twin-leaf gate. Otherwise, there are three tall segmental-arched windows at this level with chamfered stone sills. Three rectangular window openings at first-floor level, which display a different bay rhythm to the ground-floor openings, were devoid of fittings by the time of the survey. Their high sills compared with the first-floor windows of the right-hand section are indicative of a higher floor level.

South Range: north elevation

- 7.1.4 At ground-floor level a rear wing extends from the left-hand (east) side of the left-hand (east) section, whereas the right-hand side is almost entirely occupied by a large early 20th-century canted bay window (Plate 53) to the ground-floor right (west) lighting room G5. To the right (west) of this window is the high brick east wall of the adjacent garage which corresponds to the western section of the street range. Lighting the first floor of this part of the range (Room F2) were two vertical sash windows, the right-hand (west) one semi-circular arched and with border lights, the other plain.
- 7.1.5 The ground storey of the right-hand (western) section was completely open except for two iron columns which supported a beam carrying the first-floor wall (Plate 52). Above, the roof line of the garage roof was visible as a scar in the painted brickwork. The first-floor fenestration respected this, with one three-light casement to the right (west) of it and a single-light casement and angled bay window to the left (east).

The Rear Wing

- 7.1.6 The rear wing constituted a straggle of mostly single-storey buildings extending for a distance of some 21m from the south range, with much of the main west elevation only visible from a narrow alleyway that runs along the east side of the garage wall. The principal element (to the south) had a 19th-century sash window (Plate 54) to the left (north) lighting the northern room, and latterly enclosed within a conservatory, and an inserted mid- to late 20th-century bay window to the right (south) taking up most of the wall of the southern room and encroaching on the bay window of the south range (Plate 53). This section of the wing had a slate roof and a tall central off-ridge brick chimneystack (Plate 55).
- 7.1.7 The other significant element of the rear wing was at the northern extent of the buildings depicted on the 1886 1:500 map. This was unusual in having two storeys, and in being on an east-west alignment (Plate 55). Significant features included two iron-framed windows with semi-circular heads to ground-floor north (Plate 56) and first-floor south. The roof was felted and the west gable coped.
- 7.1.8 Apart from those of domestic character towards the south, none of the rooms investigated displayed any distinguishing features that provided evidence as to their original function.

7.2 Interior (Figs 15-16)

Ground Floor

- 7.2.1 At the front (south) of the building the eastern section of the south range was divided into two by a stud and lath partition, apparently an insertion, to judge from its awkward encroachment on the shop window which it divides. This had been opened

out, probably in the mid- to late 20th century, by the insertion of a large arched opening. G1, to the east, and G2 to the west were entered separately from the two doorways set within the shop front.

- 7.2.2 No significant features were recorded in G2, but in G1 along the top of this partition was a moulded plaster cornice, possibly of c 1920, which extended all around the room to form the only significant architecture feature in G1 apart from the broad wooden sill of the shop window. The north of G1 was formed by an inserted mid- to late 20th-century partition, containing three glazed lancet lights, which cut across the wall-head cornice (Plate 57), showing that the space now occupied by G1 was formerly open to the staircase hall (G4).
- 7.2.3 G4 was paved with early 20th-century baked clay tiles in various colours including red, yellow and black to form a geometric pattern with borders to the north, east and west (Plate 60). The floor continued under the east-west partition into G1. The early 20th-century staircase was set against the north wall ascending from east to west. The short length of balustrade had an open string with shaped (fretted) tread ends and alternate stick and splat balusters (Plate 58). Foot and head newels rose to an east-west ceiling beam, the space between the newels bracketed and arched just below the beam (Plate 57).
- 7.2.4 An opening at the east end of the north wall of G4, emphasised by a timber arch with perforated spandrels (Plate 59), led in to a north-south passage, floored with baked clay tiles in a different design (Plate 61), and provided with single-beaded skirting boards. This passage gave access to the rear room of the main range (G5) and to the rear wing (G6).
- 7.2.5 G5 was a living room dominated by a large bay window to the north (Plate 62). Against the west wall was a 1930s grey/green ceramic tiled fireplace with semi-circular arched hearth over which was a blue and cream band. There was a relatively plain moulded picture rail, and a late 19th-century/ early 20th-century moulded wall head cornice.
- 7.2.6 The other (west) end of the south range was largely open, the first floor being supported on an axial beam by iron columns in common with the north wall. The southeast corner had been partitioned in the late 20th century to form an office (G3). Two doorways towards the south end of the east wall led to G2 (south) and to a passage that communicated with G2, G4 and G5.
- 7.2.7 To the north of this end of the south range, and floored in poured concrete, was a large workshop or garage (Plate 63). This extended to a brick gable end and the roof was supported on steel trusses carrying five pairs of purlins. The central and western part of this north end wall was pierced by a large vehicular opening, the upper wall being supported at this point on a riveted I-beam (Plate 64). Beyond this opening was a brick extension containing a board-covered vehicle inspection pit (Plate 65). This extension to the north is reflected in the change to the building footprint as depicted on the 1888 and 1904 maps. It seems that the workshop was extended sometime between these two dates.
- 7.2.8 G6 had a wooden parquet floor and single-beaded skirting boards. The west wall had been largely removed and the room extended by a mid-20th-century bay window. On the north wall was a 1930s ceramic-tiled chimneypiece with integral fender, hearth set beneath a semi-circular arch, and a stepped mantelpiece with plain centre and

corniced sides (Plate 66). At the north end of this eastward extension to the room, created by the insertion of the bay window, was an early to mid-20th-century doorway with leaded overlight containing a central coloured glass pattern (Plate 67).

- 7.2.9 This doorway led into a mid-20th-century conservatory to the north, which latterly communicated with room G7, situated within the original rear wing to the north of G6. Room G7 had been floored with quarry tiles and retained an early 20th-century ceramic-tiled fireplace (Plate 68). This had a glazed terracotta fender, and hearth set beneath a segmental-arched fender within which tiles alternated with miniature briquettes.

First Floor

- 7.2.10 The only upper storey was over the main south range, and was accessible from the staircase hall (G4). The staircase ascended to a small landing with doorways to south and north leading to rooms F1 and F2 respectively, and three steps to the west up to a central east-west corridor linking all the other first-floor rooms. Room F1 (Plate 69) was probably a **living room**. It was lit by two casement windows to the south with leaded lights (Plate 70), and was heated by a 1930s ceramic-tiled fireplace on the west wall (Plate 71). The fireplace had a rectangular border with a recessed centre; above the grate was a beaded frieze of tesserae with more patterned tiles above. The centre of this upper portion bows outwards. All around the room was a moulded picture rail and plaster cornice framing an early 20th-century frieze of very heavily embossed anaglypta decorated with garlands (Plate 72). At the east end of the north wall a doorway leads into a small room
- 7.2.11 **Bedroom** F2 (Plate 73) on the other side of the landing was lit by two vertical sash windows, the western one with border lights and semi-circular arch, and the other plain. Against the west wall was a 1930s ceramic tiled fireplace. No other embellishments were noted.
- 7.2.12 **Bedroom** F3 was lit by a single 1950s metal casement window to the south and heated to the east by a 1930s ceramic tiled fireplace with oversailing mantelpiece.
- 7.2.13 F4, to the west, was a small unheated room, lit by a single 20th-century window to the south.
- 7.2.14 F5, at the west end of the south front, had a 1930s ceramic tiled fireplace to the west with round-edged hearth opening and mantelpiece with stepped ends decorated with single lozenges (Plate 74).
- 7.2.15 F6, an unheated large room in the northwest corner of the building, retained no significant features. The east end had been partitioned to form a dressing room (F7).
- 7.2.16 F8 was a lavatory, and F9 a small unheated room with a single early 20th-century projecting angled window in the north wall.

8 CONCLUSION

8.1 Nos 46-56

- 8.1.1 This range of buildings, in which commercial premises were supplied with domestic accommodation, was typical of the properties that tended to line the streets of later

19th-century industrial towns in an age in which most businesses were practised from the home. At the heart of the development, and probably the impetus behind the initial phase, was the Nelson public house, a building of essentially late 19th-century character, even though it may have incorporated earlier fabric. The Nelson was a small urban establishment, planned with the deliberation that might be expected of business premises, and provided with a degree of embellishment commensurate with its modest status and surrounding environment.

- 8.1.2 On entering by the front door customers turned right to the **Bar**, where the bar counter was given greatest prominence, or left for the more private **Smoke Room**, whose clientele would have been attended to via the servery in the central corridor. Favoured regulars might have been invited into the **Bar Parlour**, which was accessible either from behind the bar counter or from the central corridor. It was a compact arrangement that nevertheless took heed of the hierarchical tendency in the Victorian period to provide a series of rooms for different categories of drinkers (Brandwood et al 2004, 64-70). Beyond the Bar Parlour lay the **Kitchen**, and on the first floor the private accommodation of the landlord and his family.
- 8.1.3 The building retained some significant fittings, including skirting boards, plaster cornices and architraves. The better quality detail was concentrated in the public areas, and the interest of the interior was centred on the public bar with its 19th-century bar counter, bar back, and glazed bar door. Unfortunately, the considerable alteration carried out in the later 20th century had diminished the 19th-century character of the building, and the loss of its early frontage including the principal windows is to be particularly regretted.
- 8.1.4 The other buildings in this row were of lesser interest, and had undergone greater alteration prior to recording. However, they add to the corpus of work on terraced properties of this period, and the recovery of the plans will provide comparative material for wider studies into dual domestic/commercial premises at the lower end of business community.

8.2 No 80

- 8.2.1 No 80 New Street was a rather remarkable survival of a late 19th-century undertaker's premises, probably custom built, that had maintained continuity of function for some 140 years. The street range appeared to have contained a mixture of commercial and domestic accommodation, although it is not always clear what functions the different rooms fulfilled. The 'shop' at the east end of the front was evidently the public face of the business, and one or more of the rooms of domestic character to the rear may have accommodated offices. The large ornate room at first-floor level may have formed the hub of domestic life, although it would also have been suitable for public receptions. While there are numerous potential living rooms and bedrooms, no service rooms, such as kitchen or scullery have been identified, and it is possible that these were located in an altered part of the building, or that the building was, after all, primarily commercial.
- 8.2.2 Of the non-domestic buildings contained within the rear wing, none could be assigned a specific historical function. The large open building that occupied much of the west side of the property appears to have functioned as a garage at a later stage in its existence, and may have housed the hearse(s) or acted as a workshop.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1.1 The project was commissioned by Tesco Stores. Thanks are extended to the staff at Sandwell Community History and Archives Service, Smethwick Library, Staffordshire Record Office, and the William Salt Library. The project was managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Malcolm Hislop, MiFA, who also carried out the historical research, and supervised the fieldwork, assisted by Samantha Hepburn.

10 SOURCES

10.1 Primary Sources

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1871, 1881, 1891, 1901

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10.3 Cartographic Sources

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- 1886 Ordnance Survey Town Plan 1:500
- 1890 Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1:2500 map.
- 1904 Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Revision 1:2500 map.
- 1919 Ordnance Survey County Series 2nd Revision 1:2500 map.
- 1938 Ordnance Survey County Series 3rd Revision 1:2500 map
- 1959 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:1250 map.
- 1960 Ordnance Survey County Series 3rd Revision 1:2500 map.
- 1977 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:1250 map

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Archaeological Periods and Date Ranges

Period	Date Range
Prehistoric	
Paleolithic	500,000 BC – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 BC – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 BC – 2,400 BC
Bronze Age	2,400 BC – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Historic	
Roman	AD 43 – AD410
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	AD410 – AD 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD1539
Post Medieval	AD 1540 – AD 1900
Modern	AD 1901 - present

Statutory Designations

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)

'Scheduling' is the process through which nationally important sites and monuments are given legal protection. A schedule has been kept since 1882 of monuments whose preservation is given priority over other land uses. The current legislation, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, supports a formal system of [Scheduled Monument Consent](#) (SMC, see below) for any work to a designated monument.

Conservation Area (CA)

Conservation Areas are any areas of '*special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*' and are designated by Local Authorities. There are now more than 8,000 conservation areas in England. Designation introduces a general control over the demolition of unlisted buildings and provides the basis for policies designed to preserve or enhance all the aspects of character or appearance that define an area's special interest.

Listed Building (LB)

A 'Listed Building' is a structure that has been placed on the statutory lists of buildings of '*special architectural or historic interest*' compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on advice from English Heritage. When a building is listed, it is listed in its entirety, which means that both the exterior and the interior are protected. In addition, any object or structure fixed to the building, and any object or structure within the curtilage of the building, which although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948, are treated as part of the listed building.

Locally Listed Building (LLB)

A Locally Listed Building is a building, structure or feature which, whilst not Statutorily listed by the Secretary of State, a local authority feels to make a significant contribution to the local environment and an important part of an area's heritage due to its architectural, archaeological significance or historical associations. Inclusion on a Local List does not give a building any statutory protection

Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG)

The *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England*, compiled and maintained by English Heritage, currently includes nearly 1450 sites, divided into three grade bands. The majority of the sites identified through the *Register* as being of a sufficiently high level of interest to merit a national designation, are designated Grade II. Around 30% of the 1450 are considered to be of exceptional historic interest and are awarded a star giving them Grade II* status while a further 10% are of international importance, and are classified as Grade I.

Archaeological Priority Area (APA)

An Archaeological Priority Area is an area specified by Local Planning Authorities to help protect archaeological remains that might be affected by development. This means that a site in such an area should be assessed for their archaeological potential when application is made for their redevelopment.

The Planning Process

Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC)

The Secretary of State must be informed about any work which might affect a monument above or below ground, and English Heritage gives advice to the Government on each application. In assessing each application the Secretary of State will try to ensure that damage done to protected sites is kept to a minimum. **Written consent must always be obtained before any work can begin.** Some development may also need planning permission.

Listed Building Consent (LBC)

Listed Building Consent (LBC) is required in order to carry out any works to a Listed Building which will affect its special value for listing purposes. This will almost certainly be necessary for any major works, but may also be necessary for minor alterations and possibly even repairs and maintenance. LBC may also be necessary for a change of use of the property. **It is a criminal offence to carry out work which needs listed building consent without obtaining it beforehand.**

The Archaeological Process

The Principle Stages for handling archaeology within the planning process, in line with the Government's Planning Policy Guidance notes PPG 15 and PPG16 are:

- **Pre-determination:** desk-based assessment, archaeological evaluation
- **Post-determination:** preservation *in situ*, preservation by record (excavation)

Stages of Archaeological Work

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

Any programme of archaeological work will normally be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), clearly stating the scope and extent of work, the aims and objectives, and the methodology to be employed during the course of work. The WSI will be prepared by the contracted archaeological organisation and approved in advance of work by the archaeological officer of the relevant LPA.

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA)

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) constitutes a first stage, non-invasive assessment of the archaeological potential of a site, undertaken in advance of any development. Research will normally comprise a search of all readily available documentary and archival sources pertaining to a site combined with an on-site 'walkover' survey to assess surviving archaeological remains / built heritage of the area.

Archaeological Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is a limited programme of intrusive or non-intrusive fieldwork undertaken to establish the extent of survival of archaeological deposits within a site and to determine the character, date, state of preservation and potential significance of any buried remains. An evaluation is often required prior to the determination of a planning application for

development and will normally be undertaken subsequent to a desk-based assessment. A variety of techniques may be employed including geophysical survey, fieldwalking, trial trenching and test pitting. The results of evaluation will be used to establish the necessity for and determine the requirements of any further stage of archaeological work.

Archaeological Excavation

An archaeological excavation is a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork, normally undertaken by means of open area excavation, with the purpose of examining and recording archaeological deposits, features and structures identified by documentary research and/or archaeological evaluation. Archaeological excavation will normally lead on to a programme of post-excavation analysis and publication.

Archaeological Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within an area or site where there is a possibility of archaeological deposits being disturbed or destroyed. Groundworks will normally be undertaken by a principal contractor under the supervision of an attending archaeologist.

Preservation *in-situ*

Foundation design to avoid or minimise impact on archaeology may be sought. This might include locating buildings to avoid archaeology; display of remains; sympathetic location of piled foundations and piling techniques; raising floor or ground beam levels; the routing of services; management of ground water. Landscaping and planting may also be constrained. Monitoring over a number of years after completion may be needed to assess if the preservation techniques have been successful.

Historic Building Recording (HBR)

A Historic Building Record (HBR) is a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure or complex and its setting. A programme of historic building recording will often be required as a condition of planning consent / listed building consent, to be taken in advance of (pre-determination) and/or during building refurbishment / alterations / demolitions (post determination). HBR can be undertaken to a range of different levels (Levels 1 – 4 as defined by English Heritage) dependent upon the significance of the building under consideration and the extent of the proposed works.

APPENDIX B: RECORDING BRIEF

HISTORIC BUILDING ANALYSIS & RECORD
LAND ADJACENT TO THE RINGWAY AND EXPRESSWAY, WEST
BROMWICH
SANDWELL MBC

November 2005

PHASE II



Site: Land Adjacent to Ringway and Expressway, West Bromwich

Borough Archaeologist: Graham Eyre-Morgan (0121 569 4025)

Historic Buildings Conservation Officer: N. Haynes (0121 569 4022)

Senior Transportation Planner: A. Miller (0121 569 4249)

Planning Officer: J Dadd (0121 569 404)

This Brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Borough Archaeologist should be contacted. Any Written Scheme of Investigation resulting from this Brief shall only be considered for the same period.

Potential Contractors are strongly advised to visit the site before completing their Written Scheme of Investigation, as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

1.0 Introduction

The Borough Archaeologist for Sandwell MBC has prepared this Brief for a Historic Building Analysis and Record of sites within the proposed Tesco's development area. Drawing on the results of an initial *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* undertaken by Birmingham University Field Archaeological Unit in August 2000, the Brief sets out the mitigation strategy for the recording of structures considered to be of historical or architectural significance and value to the area. A further Phase III Brief will be issued for the evaluation and excavation of the below ground archaeological remains within the development area; the strategy being informed by the findings of the Phase I/II Survey. As a result of this development a new police operational command unit is going to be constructed on land off Oak Road, West Bromwich, this however, will be dealt with in an independent brief.

2.0 Site Location and Description

The proposed site for the new Tesco superstore lies just off the West Bromwich town centre (NGR SP400700 291500) and comprises an area of approximately 14.29 hectares. The development area is bounded by the Expressway to the north and east, Cronehills Linkway and the West Bromwich Ringway to the west and Reform Street to the south.

Geology and Topography

West Bromwich which is situated on the Staffordshire Coal Measures, lies at the northern end of a low plateau which forms part of the South Staffordshire Plateau, and which extends southwards to Birmingham and the Rea Valley. The central part of the town lies on high ground at the junction of Beeches Road and Thynne Street and, from here two spurs run northwards and north westwards respectively. The northern part of the parish consists of Carboniferous shales, and the western part of marls. In the south eastern part of the parish Carboniferous red sandstone overlies the Coal

Measures. Over the central high ground the drift consists of boulder clay. The western and eastern sides of the parish are largely shales and marls.

3.0 Planning Background

A planning application (DC/01/38551) was submitted to Sandwell Council in 2001 for the erection of a retail food store being undertaken on behalf of Tesco Stores Limited and second submission for the erection of a new police operational command centre (DC/04/42981) however this will be dealt with by an independent brief.

The planning application has been approved and is accompanied by the condition Based on *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990) together with the Council's Unitary Development Plan policies, the wording is as follows.

Condition 14: *No demolition, development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall commence until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme for the recording of architectural and archaeological features in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*

This Brief and the resulting Contractors' Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will ensure that the requirements of the Phase II Survey are completed to an appropriate standard.

Historical Context

West Bromwich was known as Bromwic in the Domesday Book, which means 'a wic where broom grew', and its 3 hides of land were held by William fitz Anculf. There were 10 villeins and 3 bordars. By 1322, it was becoming known as West Bromwich, perhaps to distinguish it from Castle Bromwich and Little Bromwich.

The main medieval settlement was at Lyndon, on the northern edge of West Bromwich Heath and to the south of the parish church, while other settlement in the parish was in small groups of cottages around the Heath, such as at Mayer's Green (formerly known as Mares Green) to the north-east of the Heath. The open fields of the parish were in Lyndon, and the market was also held there in the early 18th century. By the 1680s there was settlement at Mayer's Green, a small part of which lies within the northeast corner of the Study Area. By 1723, 20 cottages occurred as encroachments on the Green and 54 on the Heath, and another 25 elsewhere in the parish, and this practice continued throughout the 18th century. The majority of the encroachments were for cultivation or for the building of cottages, although some were for industrial purposes: in 1634, a sawpit was constructed and, in the 1680s sand was dug out there. Workshops were also built onto some of the cottages. The number of encroachments increased year by year until, by 1803, there were just over 200, half of these being on the Heath and its fringes. Most of these were gardens, pigsties,

privies or courtyards, but around 50 were dwellings. In the 1780s, Thomas Penn, a developer, had erected and leased out several houses on the eastern side of the Heath.

The Birmingham to Wolverhampton Road, which crossed the Heath, was turnpiked in 1727. In 1804, the Heath was enclosed under an Act of Parliament and was partially brought into cultivation. Some of the land was then sold for building around 1818 and, by 1820 the Heath had become the new centre of West Bromwich. Bratt Street, at the northwest of the Study Area, and New Street were laid out by 1816. In the 19th century more new streets were built and the parish became much more industrialised, although large areas of the parish were still farmed. However, agriculture was now of secondary importance to the manufacturing industry.

Since the 16th century, the iron industry has been the main industrial activity of West Bromwich. At the beginning of the century, John Repton was supplying buckles, rings and bridle bits to the Crown and, by the end of it, nailing was probably the most manifest iron trade in West Bromwich. By 1775, the parish was the principal nail-manufacturer in the Black Country. The Salter family was making bayonets in the 1770s however, by the early 19th century they were mainly manufacturing articles that incorporated springs. By the end of the 18th century, the foundry industry was well established. In 1820, the manufacture of gun and pistol locks also became a principal industry in the parish. A local iron-smelting industry was developed in the 1820s and, by 1834 there were 14 iron-founding firms, which had risen to 20 in 1851. Izons, Kenricks and Bullocks were the dominant company in this industry by the mid-19th century.

The iron industry was at its most prosperous in the mid-19th century when the local mining industry developed. The two industries went hand-in-hand. By the mid-1850s there were about 60 collieries, mostly in the western part of the parish, on the exposed coal or close to the canals. By the 1860s the industrial prosperity of West Bromwich relied heavily on the few large ironworks in the town which mined the coal and ironstone as well as producing the finished iron products. However, by the end of the 1860s, the mines of South Staffordshire coalfield were exhausted and this particular part of the industry could not be sustained, although the manufacture of iron articles, as opposed to the getting and smelting of the ore, continued to thrive. In the 1850s water pumped out of the coal pit in Pitt Street was a source of domestic water supply.

Brewing has also been one of the industries present in West Bromwich. In 1777, the first wholesale brewery was licensed to Joseph Bullevant, although brewing for domestic and retail purposes had existed prior to this. In the earlier and mid-19th century there were usually two or three brewers in West Bromwich, probably supplying a local market. In 1908 there were eight breweries, but the industry began to decline and had ceased to exist in 1970.

The population of West Bromwich rose dramatically in the 18th and 19th centuries, due to the growth of the iron industry. In 1666, the population numbered around 300. By 1773 there were nearly 1,200 houses in the parish. By 1801 the population numbered 5,687 and, by 1851, it stood at 34,591.

By 1856 High Street was built up on both sides, and the area between New Street and Bull Street (part of which lies within the Study Area), had also been developed.

Towards the end of the 19th century, the slum housing with poor sanitation had been cleared in certain parts of the town, and improved housing was erected. These new houses were built around 1880-1910 and were frequently arranged in long terraces with larger plots behind and smaller ones at the front. From 1919, large housing estates began to be built on derelict industrial land. In 1955, a new clearance programme began, and about 15% of the town's population was re-housed. The 1960s saw a great deal of redevelopment, when many old housing and factories were replaced. The Pitt Street and Queen Street area (within the Study Area) was cleared by 1969, and work was begun on a new town centre, including a covered shopping precinct, a bus station, and a multi-storey car park. In 1970, work on the stretch of the ring road from Birmingham Road to Carter's Green started, and there was more extensive clearance along the route, north-westwards from Mayer's Green. The Expressway, bordering the Study Area to the east, was built in 1973.

4.0 Research Strategy

This project provides an opportunity of examining the origins and development of West Bromwich as an industrial town through a combination of documentary research, historic building analysis and archaeological excavation. Rarely have these techniques been used in Britain for this period and the findings will have wide ranging implications on the national research agenda for the industrial heritage.

The key research objectives for the Phase II Survey are:

- To provide further information on the architectural origins of West Bromwich
- To examine the development of this part of the town through the study of its built heritage
- To consider the built form, methods of construction, internal layout, architectural/technological furniture and how this changed through time
- To examine the relationship between domestic, retail, Industrial and other buildings ie schools, civic and religious buildings etc.
- To further develop the Phase III archaeological research strategy
- To produce a narrative on the architectural development of this part of West Bromwich in accordance with existing national and regional research frameworks
- To identify those architectural features 'if any' that could be possibly included within the development as 'public art'
- To make the results publicly accessible

5.0 Methodology

5.1 All survey works shall be undertaken by a professional contractor with proven expertise and qualifications in the analysis and recording of built structures dating to the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Details including the name, qualifications and experience of all key personnel including the project manager, site supervisor and any proposed specialists must be included within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). CV's, previous examples of work and references from heritage curators may be requested prior to approving any WSI.

5.2 The Contractor will operate with due regard for health and safety regulations. The work may require the preparation of a risk assessment of the site in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1992) prior to the submission of a quotation. Any such risk assessment should take particular note of the need to work in semi-derelict buildings. Those who wish to undertake the work should ensure they are adequately insured to cover all eventualities including risks to third parties. Sandwell MBC and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents that may occur to contractors engaged to undertake this survey whilst attempting to conform to the Brief.

5.3 Prior to the commencement of on-site work the Contractor should identify all accumulations of loose modern debris and/or vegetation which may mask material that needs to be recorded and make arrangements with the developer for its removal (if necessary under archaeological supervision). Similarly, the Contractor should identify any contaminants (e.g. pigeon guano, asbestos) and/or potential health and safety hazards and make arrangements with the Council for decontamination/remediation as necessary.

5.4 The Contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

5.5 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Building Investigation and Recording* should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.

5.6 A site code must be obtained from the Borough Archaeologist.

6.0 Site-Specific Methodology

Documentary Research

6.1 An analysis of the primary and secondary sources relating to the study area was undertaken as part of the Phase I *Desk Based Assessment* (Sarah Watt, BUFAU 2000) on behalf of G.L. Hearn. However, this study was not undertaken to the requirement of an archaeological brief provided by the Borough Archaeologist or to a specification for the work either seen or approved by the Borough Archaeologist. As a result further documentary research should focus on the specific building types together with the nature and changing demographic structure of the owners/occupiers of the historic built stock. Publications on the evolution of industrial towns and general sources on industrial archaeology are likely to be especially useful, whilst the Community History and Archives Service (Tel. 0121 5582561) at Smethwick Library holds copies of the census returns and historical photographs.

Guiding Principles for the Historic Building Analysis & Record

6.2 The research strategy for the built heritage should accord with the Research Framework set out in 4.0 above together with the perceived significance of each structure and its component parts.

6.3 Individual buildings will be described in terms of their date, function, methods of construction, architecture, internal spatial configuration, architectural/technological furniture, decoration, phasing, circulation and/or process flow.

6.4 An inventory will be produced of architectural features that could be incorporated within the development as 'public art'. These are likely to include named plaques, date stones, commemorative inscriptions and architectural/technological furniture that reflects the history of the town.

6.5 Based on the RCHME conventions (1996) the metric survey should incorporate all structural elements, truss positions, doors, windows and stairs, original and subsequent historical partitions, any significant changes in constructional material, changes in floor material, architectural/technological furniture and evidence of phasing. Architects plans can be used where they exist, but it is the responsibility of the Contractor to check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. Dimensional accuracy should accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements should be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm).

6.6 Where specified sketch plans will simply show external/internal walls, doors, windows, staircases, fireplaces and evidence of phasing. Although these will not be dimensionally accurate, an indicative scale must be provided.

6.7 The photographic record will consist of colour and black and white prints, negatives and digital copy on disc. This should include both general shots and details of individual features (external and internal). The former will be taken using a medium format camera with perspective control, whereas a 35mm camera can be used for all other photographs; all detailed shots shall include a photographic scale. A photographic register detailing as a minimum the location and direction of each shot must accompany the record. Where possible, the position and direction of each photograph should be tied to the drawn record.

6.9 Level 1 – further assessment and detailed record

Building 001 – Cronehills School and Attendant Masters House

works shall include:

<u>Written Record:</u>	Documentary research and full external architectural description (6.1 and 6.3 above)
<u>Drawn Record:</u>	Floor plans at all levels Scale 1:100 (6.5 above) East/west section showing principal truss at Scale 1:50 (6.5 above)
<u>Photographic Record:</u>	Comprehensive external/internal coverage (6.7 above)

Building 002 – The Funeral Directors, Alfred Street

<u>Written Record:</u>	Documentary research (including information from census returns), description and analysis. (6.1, 6.2 & 6.3 above)
<u>Drawn Record:</u>	Floor plan at Scale 1:100 (6.5 above)

East/west section showing principal truss at Scale 1:50
(6.5 above)
Photographic Record: Comprehensive external/internal coverage (6.7 above)

Buildings 003 -early terraced buildings on Alfred Street

It is recommended that at least one of these building requires detailed description and analysis.

Written Record: Documentary research (including information from census returns), description and analysis. (6.1, 6.2 & 6.3 above)

Drawn Record: Floor plans at all levels Scale 1:100 (6.5 above) East/west section showing principal truss at Scale 1:50 (6.5 above)

Photographic Record: Comprehensive external/internal coverage (6.7 above)

The Level 2 Record will include:

Building 004 –

Written Record: Documentary research (including information from census returns), description and analysis (6.1, 6.2 & 6.3 above)

Drawn Record: Sketch plan at all levels (6.6 above)

Photographic Record: Standard photographic coverage including exteriors, a selection of principal internal spaces, architectural detail and fixtures specific to function (6.7 above)

7.0 Results

7.1 The WSI will provide detailed information on the format of the report and chapter headings, but as a minimum it must contain:

A concise non-technical summary of the results

Planning background

Aims and methods in accordance with the Research Strategy (4.0) and Site Specific Methodology (6.0)

A brief overview of the historical development of the town and in particular, the study area, based on the *Desk Based Assessment* (Sarah Watt, BUFAU 2000) and the findings of 6.1 above

Detailed results of the historic building analysis and record (6.0 above)

An assessment of the origins and development of the town based on the Research Strategy (4.0) and the findings of the historic building analysis and record (6.0). This should address:

Similarities and contradictions with the documentary record

The architectural development of this area of the town through time and space

The relationship between those buildings on the street frontage with the industrial premises to the rear and how this changed through time

Symbolism, status, social relationships and living/working conditions through an examination of internal use space, architectural treatment and physical position within the town

Whether the wealth and changing fortunes of West Bromwich are reflected in the built heritage

The extent to which the model presented here can be seen in other industrial towns in the Midlands and Britain as a whole

An inventory of the architectural features 'if any' that could be incorporated within the development as public art (6.4 above). This should include location, brief description and colour photography

Conclusion

7.2 The following illustrations should be included:

Site location plan

Site plan showing the location of all buildings

Copies of any historical maps/drawings/lithographs

The measured surveys and sketches

A representative sample of the photographs including colour prints

Sufficient plans by period and area to aid interpretation

7.3 The following appendices shall be included in the following order:

Copies of both planning applications

Planning application decision notice

Recording Brief

Approved Contractors' WSI

Photographic register

Location and summary of the archive contents

Completed summary sheet (copy attached to brief)

7.4 Eight (8) copies of the report shall be submitted to the Borough Archaeologist within time-scale defined in **11.0** below.

7.5 A further copy of the results will be submitted on CD-ROM with the measured survey being reproduced on AutoCAD. Further guidance on the format must be sought from the Borough Archaeologist.

8.0 Archive

8.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the Contractor must contact the Community History and Archives Service, Smethwick Library (High Street, Smethwick, West Midlands B661AB. Tel. 0121 5582561), to determine the requirements for the deposition of the archive.

8.2 The archive should include the record photographs, negatives, colour slides, film register, digital information together with a copy of the Report.

8.3 Photographic prints should be re-produced at a minimum of five by four inches and labelled on the back using indelible ink with the film and frame number, date, photographers name together with the site code, name and grid reference; the photographs being mounted in archival quality sleeves.

8.4 It is the responsibility of the Contractor to meet the Community History and Archives Service requirements with regard to the preparation of material for deposition.

8.5 Written notification of the commencement of fieldwork shall be given to Community History and Archives Service at the same time as the Borough Archaeologist.

8.6 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to Borough Archaeologist at the time of deposition.

9.0 Monitoring

9.1 The Borough Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and should be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, interpretation and reporting stages.

9.2 Written Notification of the start date will be given to the Borough Archaeologist at least one week before the commencement of work and once the fieldwork stage of the investigation has been completed.

10.0 Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

10.1 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed in writing with the Borough Archaeologist before being implemented.

10.2 This Brief has been written following a cursory examination of the site and potential contractors are therefore strongly advised to carry out their own inspection before submitting a written quotation. If on first visiting the site or at any time during the recording exercise, it appears that:

- i) part or the whole of the site is not amenable to the recording programme outlined above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or
- iii) any features that should be recorded as having a bearing on the interpretation of the site have been omitted,

then it is expected that the Contractor will contact the Borough Archaeologist as a matter of urgency.

11.0 Timetable

11.1 Brief issued

11.2 Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation and costings to be submitted to Borough Archaeologist no later than

11.3 Contractor appointed

11.4 Draft report to be submitted to Borough Archaeologist

11.5 Submission of eight (8) copies of the Report to be discussed following approval of draft.

11.6 Archive to be deposited in consultation with the Borough Archaeologist and receiving body following approval of draft.

References

- Brunskill R.W. 1990 *Brick Building in Britain*, London
Brunskill R.W. 1981 *Traditional Buildings of Britain*, London
Baugh G.C. Greenslade M.W. & Johnson D.A 1976 *A History of West Bromwich*, Stafford
Extracted from the Victoria History of the County of Stafford Vol XVII
Campion G. 1996 'People, process and the poverty pew: a functional analysis of mundane buildings in the Nottinghamshire framework knitting industry', *Antiquity* 70, 847-860
Crossley D. 1990 *Post-Medieval Archaeology in Britain* (Leicester University Press)
Newman R. 2001 *The Historical Archaeology of Britain c.1540 – 1900* (Sutton)
RCHME 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings. A descriptive specification* (3rd Ed. RCHME)

Rodgers R. 1989 *Housing in Urban Britain 1780-1914*, Cambridge
Tarrow S. and West J. 1999 *The Familiar Past? Archaeologies of later historical Britain* (Routledge)

For further information regarding the content of this Brief please contact the author at the address below. As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this Recording Brief.

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West Midlands
B70 8RU

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**SANDWELL MBC/ SMR
SUMMARY SHEET**

Site name/Address: West Bromwich Town Centre Tesco's Development	
Borough: Sandwell	NGR: SP400700 291500
Type of Work: Historic Building Analysis & Record	Site Code:
Contractor:	Date of Work:
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Community History & Archives Service, Smethwick Library	
Title of Report:	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
Author of Summary:	Date of Summary:

APPENDIX C: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Land Adjacent to the Ringway and Expressway, West Bromwich

Historic Building Analysis and Recording WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Client:
Tesco Stores

Archaeological Contractor:
Birmingham Archaeology



Birmingham Archaeology
University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
Birmingham B15 2TT
Tel: 0121 414 5513
Fax: 0121 414 5516
E-Mail: bham-arch@bham.ac.uk
<http://www.arch-ant.bham.ac.uk/bufau/>

Land Adjacent to the Ringway and Expressway, West Bromwich

Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Analysis and Recording

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The following document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for building assessment and recording to be undertaken in respect of structures on land adjacent to the Ringway and Expressway, West Bromwich. The WSI has been produced in response to a Project Brief prepared by Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council Archaeologist dated November 2005 (Sandwell MBC 2005). The recording of the buildings is to be carried out as a condition of planning consent (planning application DC/01/38551) for demolition in advance of redevelopment of the site for the erection of a new Tesco retail store.
- 1.1.2 The brief identified four buildings for recording, but two of those have since been demolished, so this WSI refers to only the two surviving structures. These are:
- Building 002: G. Webb, Funeral Director, 80 New Street
 - Building 004: 46-56 New Street

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The development site lies close to West Bromwich town centre, centred on NGR SP 400700 291500, and comprises an area of approximately 14.29 ha. The site is bounded by the Expressway to the north and east, by Cronehills Linkway and the West Bromwich Ringway to the west, and by Reform Street to the south. Both the properties to be recorded lie on the north side of New street, which crosses the development site from northeast to southwest.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The principal objectives are as follows:
- To provide further information on the architectural origins of West Bromwich.
 - To examine the development of this part of the town through the study of its built heritage.
 - To consider the built form, methods of construction, internal; layout, architectural/technological furniture and how this has changed through time.
 - To examine the relationship between domestic, retail, industrial and other buildings.
 - To develop the Phase III archaeological research strategy.
 - To produce a narrative on the architectural development of this part of West Bromwich in accordance with existing national and regional frameworks.
 - To identify those architectural features if any that could possibly be included within the development as public art.
 - To make the results publicly accessible.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Documentary Research

- 4.1.1 A search will be made of primary and secondary historical sources, including census returns, commercial directories, local and thematic histories, maps and other illustrative material, principally at the Sandwell Community History and Archives Service, in Smethwick Library. Reference will be made to the existing Phase I desk-based assessment (Watt 2000), and the Sandwell Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the primary source for archaeological information for the borough, will also be consulted.

4.2 Building Recording

- 4.2.1 The photographic survey will comprise both 35mm monochrome print and high resolution digital photography. The survey will extend to include both general and detail shots, contextual views, exterior elevations, interior spaces and relevant architectural details. Where possible, photographs will include graded photographic scales. All photographs will be recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, scales included, photographer and date.
- 4.2.2 Any existing survey drawings will be checked for accuracy and annotated to show significant architectural and archaeological detail, and to mark photo locations. Where there are no existing drawings, new measured surveys will be made by hand. In the case of Building 002 this will consist of a floor plan and east-west section showing the principal roof truss; in the case of Building 004, sketch floor plans will be made at all levels.
- 4.2.3 A written description will be prepared to supplement the photographic and drawn records, summarising the history, character, date, techniques of construction, phasing and significance of the building. Written records on site will be compiled on *pro-forma* building and room record sheets.

5 REPORTING

- 5.2 Upon completion of the research and fieldwork the results will be presented as a bound report containing the following information:

Text

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction including planning background
- Site location
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Historical context and development
- Map regression
- Analytical descriptions of the buildings
- Discussion

- Conclusion
- Acknowledgments
- Full Bibliography
- Appendices as described in the brief

Illustrations

- Location plan and site layout
 - Selection of historic maps and views
 - Plans, sections and elevations based upon site survey, as appropriate
 - Phased plans of the building
 - Selection of photographs to supplement the drawn record
- 5.3 Within six weeks of completion of fieldwork, eight bound copies of the report, together with one in electronic format, will be issued to the Borough Archaeologist. A digital copy will also be deposited with Oasis, English Heritage's Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations website.
- 5.4 In addition, a summary report will be prepared for publication in *West Midlands Archaeology*, and any other appropriate local or national journal.

6 STAFFING

- 6.1 The project will be managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Laurence Jones MiFA. Documentary research and building recording will be undertaken by historic buildings specialists Samantha Hepburn and Malcolm Hislop.

7 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 7.1 In general the work will be carried out with due regard to the advice offered by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008), and will also adhere to the guidelines laid down by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 1997) and by English Heritage (English Heritage 2006).
- 7.2 Birmingham Archaeology is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) with the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA); all project staff will adhere to the *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA, 2009) at all times.

8 ARCHIVING

- 7.1 The archive will be deposited with Sandwell Community History and Archives Service subject to permission from the landowner.
- 7.3 Preparation and deposition of the site archive will be undertaken with reference to Sandwell Community History and Archives Service guidelines and to *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 A detailed risk assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 8.2 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with. The excavation will conform to the *Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992*, *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, and *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007* and any other health and safety legislation were appropriate. Work will be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid out in the *Birmingham Archaeology Health and Safety Manual (revised 2008)* and *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual (SCAUM 2007)*.

10 REFERENCES

ALGAO 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings*.

Brown, D. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*.

English Heritage 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

Institute for Archaeologists 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

Institute for Archaeologists 2009. *Code of Conduct*.

Sandwell MBC 2005. *Historic Building Analysis and Record: Land Adjacent to the Ringway and Expressway, West Bromwich*.

Walker, K. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

Watt, S. 2000, *West Bromwich Town Centre Redevelopment: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, Birmingham Archaeology Report 740.

Birmingham Archaeology

07.07.10

APPENDIX D: PHOTO REGISTER

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

SITE: West Brom. Tc		PROJECT No: 2107		FILM No: 2		
FILM TYPE: B&W <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		C-slide <input type="checkbox"/>	C-print <input type="checkbox"/>	Digital <input type="checkbox"/>	A.S.A: 400	
No.	Description	Scales	Or	Date	Initials	Archive Ref.
1	80, Windows 67	1m x 2	NE	23.7.10	MIT	
2	80, Semi-circular arched window	1m x 1	SE	"	"	
3	" " " " " "	1m x 1 2m x 1	"	"	"	
4	80, rear, general	2m x 1	S	"	"	
5	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	
6	I-beam detail, garage	-	N	"	"	
7	80, garage general	2m x 2	NE	"	"	
8	" " " " " "	"	NW	"	"	
9	46-56, general	2m x 2	NE	"	"	
10	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	
11	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	
12	" " " " " "	"	NW	"	"	
13	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	
14	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	
15	48, staircase	1m x 2	←	"	"	
16	80, G4 (steel ball)	1m x 1 2m x 1	"	26.7.10	"	
17	80, G4 (passage)	1m x 1 2m x 1	N	"	"	
18	G5, general	2m x 2	NW	"	"	
19	F1, general	2m x 2	SW	"	"	
20	" " " " " "	"	NW	"	"	
21	" " " " " "	"	NE	"	"	
22	" " " " " "	"	SE	"	"	
23	" " " " " "	"	"	"	"	
24	F1, Pacer detail	-	W	"	"	
25	" " " " " "	"	S	"	"	
26	" " " " " "	"	←	"	"	
27	" " " " " "	"	N	"	"	
28	F1 chimneybreast	2m x 1m x 1	W	"	"	
29	F2, general	"	NW	"	"	
30	" " " " " "	"	SW	"	"	
31	F5 " " " "	"	"	"	"	
32	" " " " " "	"	NW	"	"	
33	G5	2m x 1 1m x 1	"	"	"	
34	G5	"	SW	"	"	
35	G6	"	NW	"	"	
36	" " " " " "	"	NE	"	"	
37	G7 chimneybreast	"	SE	"	"	

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

SITE: West Brom Ice		PROJECT No: 2107		FILM No: 3		
FILM TYPE:		B&W <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-slide <input type="checkbox"/>	C-print <input type="checkbox"/>	Digital <input type="checkbox"/>	A.S.A: 400
No.	Description	Scales	Or	Date	Initials	Archive Ref.
1	80, Shop front	2m x 2	N	23.7.10	MH	
2	80, console bracket (r.h.)	-	"	"	"	
3	" " " (l.h.)	"	"	"	"	
4	" Shop front	2m x 2	"	"	"	
5	80, Lh. entrance	2m x 1	NW	"	"	
6	" Rh entrance	"	"	"	"	
7	62-78	-	"	"	"	
8	80 Garage entrance	2m x 2	N	"	"	
9	80 Rear (N) elevation	2m x 2	SE	"	"	
10	Garage from street	"	N	"	"	
11	Detail of column under street range	2m x 1	SW	"	"	
12	80, garage, vehicle inspection pit	"	NNE	"	"	
13	80, G5 fireplace	1m x 2	W	"	"	
14	80, G5 detail of plant. cornice	-	NE	"	"	
15	80, G4 (staircase hall) staircase	2m x 1	"	"	"	
16	" " " "	"	N	"	"	
17	66, fireplace	1m x 2	N	"	"	
18	" " "	"	"	"	"	
19	67, fireplace	"	S	"	"	
20	Bay window to G5	2m x 2	S	"	"	
21	80, F1 fireplace	1m x 2	SW	"	"	
22	80, F2 fireplace	"	W	"	"	
23	80, Rear range from F2	-	N	"	"	
24	" " " "	"	"	"	"	
25	80, garage from F2	-	NW	"	"	
26	80, F3, fireplace	1m x 2	SE	"	"	
27	80, F5, fireplace	"	W	"	"	
28	80, garage from F6	-	NE	"	"	
29	" " " "	"	"	"	"	
30	64, staircase	2m x 1	NW	"	"	
31	64, entrance to passage	"	NE	"	"	
32	64	2m x 2	"	"	"	
33	64, passage	"	N	"	"	
34	64, passage floor	2m x 1	"	"	"	
35	61	2m x 1 1m x 1	SSW	"	"	
36	64 showing position of stair	2m x 2	SW	"	"	
37	66 door	1m x 2	NE	"	"	

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

SITE: West Brom TC		PROJECT No: 2107		FILM No: 4		
FILM TYPE: B&W <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-slide <input type="checkbox"/> C-print <input type="checkbox"/> Digital <input type="checkbox"/>		A.S.A: 400				
No.	Description	Scales	Or	Date	Initials	Archive Ref.
1	Nos. 50-52 stop front detail	-	N	26.7.10	M.H.	
2	Nos 52-56 floor board	"	"	"	"	
3	Nos 52-56 eaves cornice	"	"	"	"	
4	No. 48 detail of stop front	"	"	"	"	
5	No. 48 detail of doorway	"	"	"	"	
6	No. 48, front-floor window	"	"	"	"	
7	48, staircase	1m x 10.5m	N	"	"	
8	48, public bar, bar back	1m x 1	N	"	"	
9	48, public bar door	1m x 1	NW	"	"	
10	48, public bar, bar counter	1m x 2	N	"	"	
11	" " " " "	"	"	"	"	
12	" " " " "	1m x 2	NW	"	"	
13	" " " " "	"	"	"	"	
14	" " " " "	"	NE	"	"	
15	48 corridor (G3), service	"	←	"	"	
16	48 public bar (G2), bar back	1m x 1	←	"	"	
17	48 vestibule (G1) skirting detail	1m x 1	"	"	"	
18	" " " " " cornice	-	N	"	"	
19	48 corridor (G3)	1m x 1	N	"	"	
20	48 bar parlour (G5), service	1m x 2	SE	"	"	
21	48 Cellar B1	1m x 1 2m x 1	S	"	"	
22	" " " "	"	N	"	"	
23	48 Cellar B2	1m x 2	N	"	"	
24	" " " "	"	"	"	"	
25	" " " "	1m x 1	S	"	"	
26	56 Kitchen, fireplace (G3)	1m x 1	N	"	"	
27	" " " " (G3)	"	"	"	"	
28	56 parlour, N. window (G2)	1m x 1 2m x 1	N	"	"	
29	" " chimney breast (G2)	2m x 1	NW	"	"	
30	" " staircase doorway (G2)	2m x 1	SW	"	"	
31	56, F1 S. window	2m x 1	S	"	"	
32	" " chimney breast	"	SW	"	"	
33	56, F2 chimney breast & cupboard	1m x 1	SW	"	"	
34	54, rear wing	-	W	"	"	
35	54, junction main block / rear wing	-	SW	"	"	
36	56, F3	1m x 1	N	"	"	
37	56, Cellar (B1)	2m x 1 1m x 1	SE	"	"	

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

SITE: Walk Brom TC		PROJECT No: 2157		FILM No: 5		
FILM TYPE: B&W <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-slide <input type="checkbox"/> C-print <input type="checkbox"/> Digital <input type="checkbox"/>		A.S.A: 400				
No.	Description	Scales	Or	Date	Initials	Archive Ref.
1	56, cellar B1	2mx1 1mx1	NW	27.7.10	MH.	
2	F2, chimneybreast & cupboard	2mx1 1mx1	SE	"	"	
3	56, F1 S. window	2mx1	"	"	"	
4	56, F1 fireplace	1mx2	←	"	"	
5	56, porch (G2) chimneybreast & staircase	2mx1	SE	"	"	
6	48, kitchen wing	-	NK	"	"	
7	" " "	-	N	"	"	
8	" " "	-	N	"	"	
9	46, F3 chimneybreast	-	←	"	"	
10	46, F3 window	2mx1	←	"	"	
11	46, F2 corridor	2mx2	N	"	"	
12	52, (G2) porch, staircase door	2mx1	SW	"	"	
13	52, F2, chimneybreast & cupboard	2mx1 1mx1	SW	"	"	
14	52, F1, chimneybreast	2mx1 1mx1	"	"	"	
15	50, F3 " "	-	N	"	"	
16	52, G2 staircase door	2mx1	"	"	"	
17	56, blocked doorway in rear wing	2mx1	SW	"	"	
18	52, kitchen doorway	2mx1	←	"	"	
19	spoiled			"	"	
20	spoiled			"	"	
21	50, G1	2mx1 1mx1	SW	"	"	
22	" "	" "	SE	"	"	
23	50, G1 window detail	-	SE	"	"	
24	50, G1 slop window	2mx1 1mx1	S	"	"	
25	50, G2 staircase	2mx1	SW	"	"	
26	50, G2, chimneybreast	2mx1	NK	"	"	
27	50, F4, S. window	1mx1	SW	"	"	
28	50, F1, doorway to F3	2mx1	SW	"	"	
29	50, G2, doorway to G1	2mx1	S	"	"	
30	50, G2, doorway to staircase	2mx1	W	"	"	

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

SITE: West Brom. TC		PROJECT No: 2107		FILM No: 6			
FILM TYPE:		B&W <input type="checkbox"/>	C-slide <input type="checkbox"/>	C-print <input type="checkbox"/>	Digital <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A.S.A:	
No.	Description	Scales	Or	Date	Initials	Archive Ref.	
1	46, F3	2m x 1	←	7.10	M.H.		
2	46, "	"	"	"	"		
3	46, "	"	"	"	"		
4	46, F2	2m x 2	N	"	"		
5	46-56	—	NW	"	"		
6	"	—	NE	"	"		
7	"	"	"	"	"		
8	"	"	"	"	"		
9	"	"	NW	"	"		
10	"	"	"	"	"		
11	"	"	"	"	"		
12	50/52 detail of shop front	—	N	"	"		
13	52 ^{Sill} front door head	"	"	"	"		
14	52-6 cornice	"	"	"	"		
15	46-53 cornice	"	"	"	"		
16	48, 62, bar counter	1m x 1	NW	"	"		
17	" " bar back	"	N	"	"		
18	" " bar door	"	NW	"	"		
19	" " detail of bar door	—	"	"	"		
20	" " " " " "	—	N	"	"		
21	" " detail of bar counter	1m x 2	N	"	"		
22	" "	1m x 1	NE	"	"		
23	48, 63, passage survey	1m x 2	←	"	"		
24	48, 62, bar back	1m x 2	NE	"	"		
25	" " " "	"	NW	"	"		
26	" " " "	"	"	"	"		
27	" " " "	"	NE	"	"		
28	48, 61 detail of skirting	1m x 1	←	"	"		
29	48, 61 detail of cornice	—	N	"	"		
30	48, 63 passage	1m x 1	N	"	"		
31	48, F1 balustrade	1m x 2	NE	"	"		
32	48 detail of shop front	—	N	"	"		
33	" detail of door head	—	"	"	"		
34	48 staircase	1m x 2	N	"	"		
35	48, P6 window	1m x 1	S	"	"		
36	48, 64 bar smoke room cornice	—	W	"	"		
37	48, 62 detail of bar counter	1m x 2	NE	"	"		
38	48, 64 smoke room chimney front	1m x 2	SW	"	"		
39	48, 65 bar passage survey	"	SE	"	"		
40	48, B1 cellar	2m x 1 1m x 1	S	"	"		

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

SITE: W. Brum TC		PROJECT No: 2107		FILM No: 6 continued		
FILM TYPE:		B&W <input type="checkbox"/>	C-slide <input type="checkbox"/>	C-print <input type="checkbox"/>	Digital <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A.S.A:
No.	Description	Scales	Or	Date	Initials	Archive Ref.
41	48 Cellar B1	2mx1 1mx2	N	7.10	MH	
42	48 Cellar B2	1mx2	N	"	"	
43	" " "	"	BN	"	"	
44	" " "	"	S	"	"	
45	48 Kitchen wing	-	NK	"	"	
46	" " "	"	"	"	"	
47	" " "	"	"	"	"	
48	50, G1	2mx1 1mx1	S	"	"	
49	50, blocked doorway to rear wing	2mx1	W	"	"	
50	50, G1	2mx1 1mx1	SK	"	"	
51	" " "	"	S	"	"	
52	" " "	"	"	"	"	
53	" " "	"	"	"	"	
54	" " "	"	"	"	"	
55	" " doorway	2mx1	SK	"	"	
56	" " window	2mx1 1mx1	SW	"	"	
57	50, G2 staircase	2mx1	SK	"	"	
58	50, G2 chimneybreast	1mx2	NK	"	"	
59	50, F4 S. window	2mx1 1mx1	SW	"	"	
60	50, F1 doorway to F3	2mx1	SW	"	"	
61	50, B1 doorway to F2	2mx1	N	"	"	
62	" " " " "	"	"	"	"	
63	50, G2 staircase	2mx1 1mx1	W	"	"	
64	52, F2 chimneybreast & cupboard	"	SW	"	"	
65	52, F1 chimneybreast	"	"	"	"	
66	52, F3	2mx1	N	"	"	
67	52, G2 staircase door	2mx1	"	"	"	
68	52, G2 staircase door	2mx1	SW	"	"	
69	52, Kitchen doorway	2mx1	←	"	"	
70	52, Cellar B1	2mx1 1mx1	SK	"	"	
71	" " "	"	NW	"	"	
72	" " "	1mx1	NW	"	"	
73	54 rear wing (incl. floor window)	-	W	"	"	
74	54 junction of main block & rear wing	-	W	"	"	
75	54, F3	2mx1 1mx1	NK	"	"	
76	54, F2	"	SK	"	"	
77	54, F1	"	"	"	"	
78	54, F1 fireplace	1mx2	←	"	"	
79	54, G2 fireplace & staircase	2mx1	SK	"	"	
80	54, G2 fireplace	2mx1 1mx1	←	"	"	

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

SITE: West Brom. TC		PROJECT No: 2107		FILM No: 6 continued		
FILM TYPE: B&W <input type="checkbox"/>		C-slide <input type="checkbox"/>	C-print <input type="checkbox"/>	Digital <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A.S.A:	
No.	Description	Scales	Or	Date	Initials	Archive Ref.
81	56, G3 fireplace	1m x 1	N	7.10	MIT	
82	56, G2 N. w. door	1m x 1.2m	N	"	"	
83	56, G2 chimney breast	2m x 1	NW	"	"	
84	56, G2 staircase	2m x 1	SW	"	"	
85	56 F1 S. window	2m x 1	S	"	"	
86	" " "	"	SW	"	"	
87	56 F2 chimney breast	2m x 1	SW	"	"	
88	56 F2 chimney breast cupboard	2m x 1	SE	"	"	
89	56 F3 chimney breast	2m x 1	N	"	"	
90	56 cellar BI	2m x 1.1m	SE	"	"	
91	" " "	"	NW	"	"	
92	80 general	2m x 2	NW	"	"	
93	" " "	"	"	"	"	
94	" " "	"	"	"	"	
95	78-80 general	"	NE	"	"	
96	" " "	"	"	"	"	
97	" " "	"	"	"	"	
98	80, shop front	"	N	"	"	
99	" " "	"	"	"	"	
100	80 " " detail	"	"	"	"	
101	" " " "	"	"	"	"	
102	" " " left hand door	2m x 1	NW	"	"	
103	" " " right hand door	"	"	"	"	
104	80 vehicle entrance	2m x 2	N	"	"	
105	80 rear elevation of street range	"	S	"	"	
106	80 garage interior	"	N	"	"	
107	80 detail of column bench storage	2m x 1	SW	"	"	
108	80 inspection pit in garage	2m x 1	NE	"	"	
109	80, G5 fireplace	1m x 2	W	"	"	
110	80, G5 detail of cornice	"	NE	"	"	
111	80, G4, staircase	2m x 1	NE	"	"	
112	" " "	2m x 2	N	"	"	
113	" " "	2m x 1	NE	"	"	
114	80, G6 fireplace	1m x 2	N	"	"	
115	" " "	"	"	"	"	
116	80, G7 fireplace	"	S	"	"	
117	80, bay window to G5	2m x 2	S	"	"	
118	80, F1 fireplace	1m x 2	SW	"	"	
119	80, F2 "	"	W	"	"	
120	80, rear wing from F2	"	N	"	"	

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

SITE: West Brom. TC		PROJECT No: 2107		FILM No: 6 continued		
FILM TYPE: B&W <input type="checkbox"/>		C-slide <input type="checkbox"/>	C-print <input type="checkbox"/>	Digital <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A.S.A:	
No.	Description	Scales	Or	Date	Initials	Archive Ref.
121	80, flat wing from F2	—	N	7.10	MH	
122	80, Garage from F2	—	NW	"	"	
123	80, F3 fireplace	1m x 2	←	"	"	
124	80, F5 fireplace	"	W	"	"	
125	80, Garage from F6	—	NW	"	"	
126	" " " "	—	NW	"	"	
127	80, G4 staircase	2m x 1	NW	"	"	
128	80, G4 passage entrance	"	NE	"	"	
129	80, G4	2m x 2	←	"	"	
130	80, G4 passage	2m x 2	N	"	"	
131	" " " floor	2m x 1	N	"	"	
132	80, G1	2m x 1m x 1	SW	"	"	
133	80, G4	2m x 2	SW	"	"	
134	80, G6 doorway	2m x 1	NE	"	"	
135	80, window 15 67	1m x 2	SE	"	"	
136	80, semicircular headed window	2m x 1	"	"	"	
137	" " " " "	1m x 1	"	"	"	
138	80 Rear, general	2m x 1	S	"	"	
139	" " " "	"	"	"	"	
140	80 garage, detail of I-beam	1m x 1	S	"	"	
141	80 garage	2m x 2	NE	"	"	
142	" " "	"	NW	"	"	
143	80, G4 floor	1m x 1	←	"	"	
144	80, G4 passage floor	2m x 1m x 1	N	"	"	
145	80, F1	2m x 2	W	"	"	
146	" " "	"	"	"	"	
147	80, F1	"	NE	"	"	
148	" " "	"	SE	"	"	
149	80, F1, detail of frieze	—	S	"	"	
150	" " " " "	—	"	"	"	
151	" " " " "	—	"	"	"	
152	80, F1 chimneybreast	2m x 1m x 1	W	"	"	
153	80, F2	2m x 1m x 1	NW	"	"	
154	" " "	"	NE	"	"	
155	80, F5	"	SW	"	"	
156	" " "	"	NW	"	"	
157	80, G5	"	"	"	"	
158	" " "	"	W	"	"	
159	80, G6	"	NW	"	"	
160	" " "	"	NE	"	"	

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

[illegible]

APPENDIX E: SUMMARY OF ARCHIVE CONTENTS

1Xdrawing index

Photographic indices x10

Record sheets x16

Drawings of drafting film (A3), x9

B&W prints and negatives x5 films.

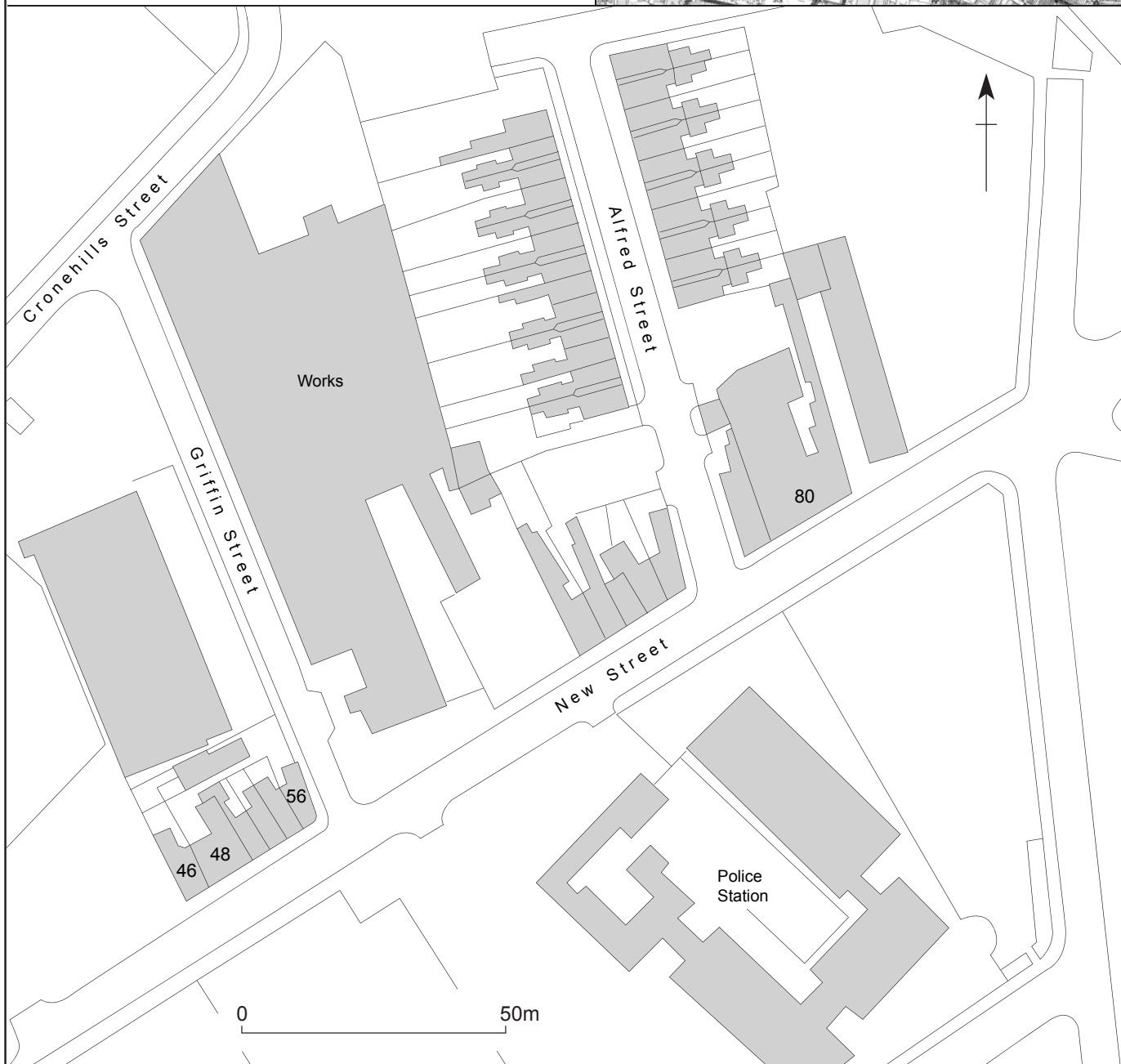
Digital photos x1 CD

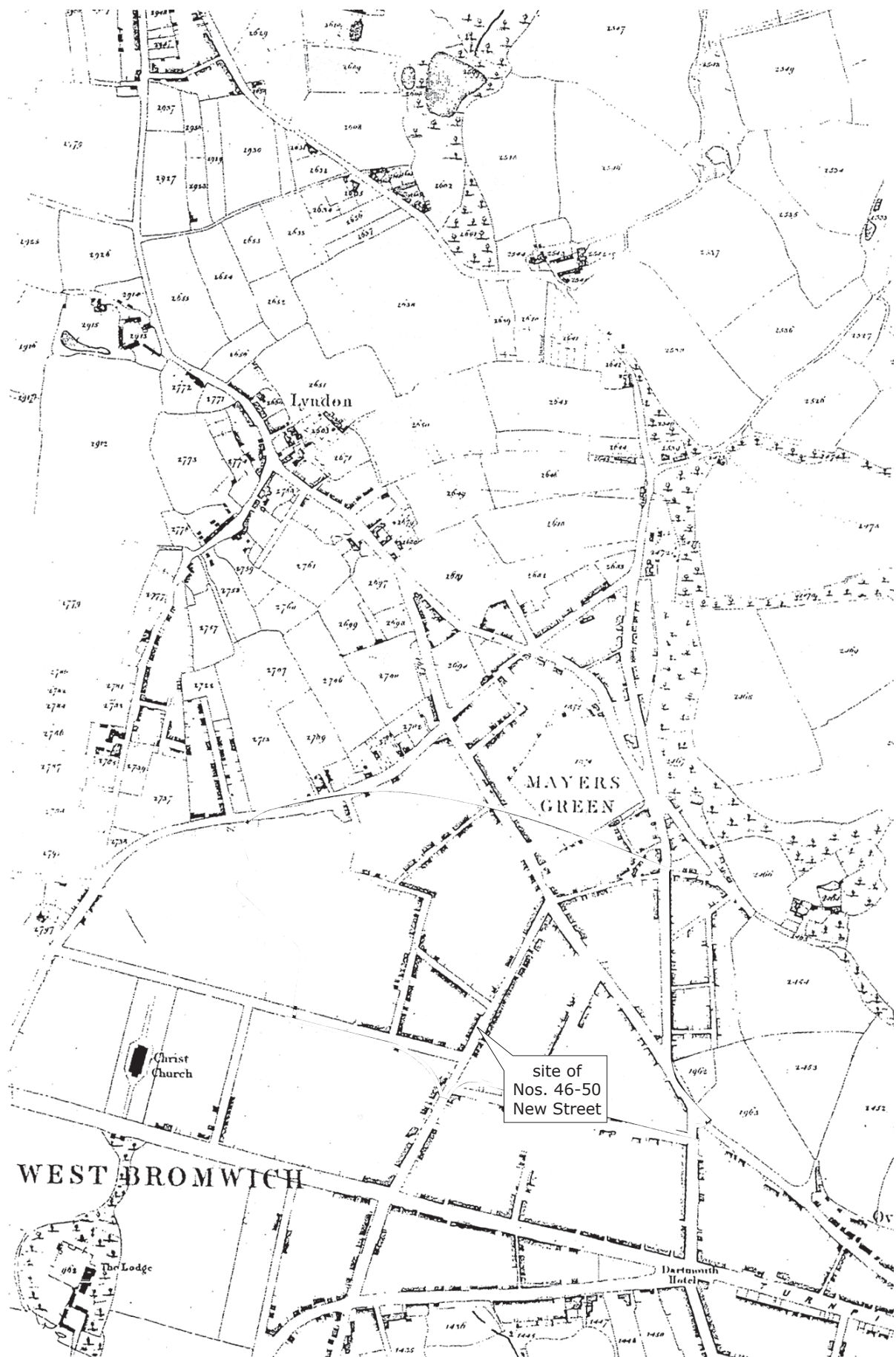
APPENDIX F

SANDWELL SMR SUMMARY SHEET

Site Name/Address: 46-56 & 80 New Street, West Bromwich	
Borough:	NGR: SP 5212 7950
Type of Work: Building Recording	Date of Work: July 2010
Site Director/Group: Malcolm Hislop	Site Code:
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: N/A	Further Seasons Anticipated?: No
Full Title of Report: M.Hislop, 46-56 and 80 New Street, West Bromwich, West Midlands: Building Recording 2010, Birmingham Archaeology Report 2107 (2010)	
Periods Represented: 19 th and 20 th centuries	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p>A property had been built in the position of Nos 46-50 by 1837, but the site was redeveloped, probably in the late 1870s, as a terrace of three properties, the middle one (No. 48) comprising a public house, latterly the Nelson Inn, with a large rear yard and ancillary buildings. In 1881 one William Arnold, publican, was resident at No. 46; from 1891 George Arnold and Co., beer seller was listed here, and Nos 46-48 are probably to be identified with the headquarters of George Arnold, brewers. While Nos 46-48 were probably in the same occupancy, No. 50 was quite separate, and from 1891 was the premises of Thomas Hickling, painter, and later plumber. A plumbing business was carried on from here until the late 1920s, after which the property became a sub-post office. Architecturally, the principal interest of the range was the interior of the Nelson Inn, which retained a number of its late 19th-century fixtures and fittings including a panelled bar counter, fitted tiled and mirrored bar back with six tiers of shelving, public bar door with engraved glass panel, skirting boards, moulded doorway architraves, wall cornices, and stairwell balustrade.</p> <p>Nos 52-56 were built between 1886 and 1889, and housed a number of small businesses including a lock manufacturer, general dealer, milk seller, watchmaker and cycle agent. The each consisted of a shop at the front and domestic accommodation to the rear and upstairs.</p> <p>No. 80 was probably purpose built for George Webb, undertaker, whose business was established in New Street between 1872 and 1876. The premises were extended to the rear between 1886 and 1904, and evidence of refurbishment in the early 20th century is evident in some of the details in the main block, in particular the ceramic tiled floor, balustraded staircase, swagged anaglypta frieze and leaded windows. Further refurbishment appears to have taken place around the 1930s with the replacement of several fireplaces, and the creation of a conservatory. The firm of George Webb and Son, undertakers, continued to occupy the premises until comparatively recently.</p>	

<p><i>Previous Summaries/Reports:</i></p> <p>Watt, S. 2000, <i>West Bromwich Town Centre Redevelopment: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i>, BUFAU Report 740.</p>	
<i>Author of Summary:</i> Malcolm Hislop	<i>Date of Summary:</i> 28/09/10







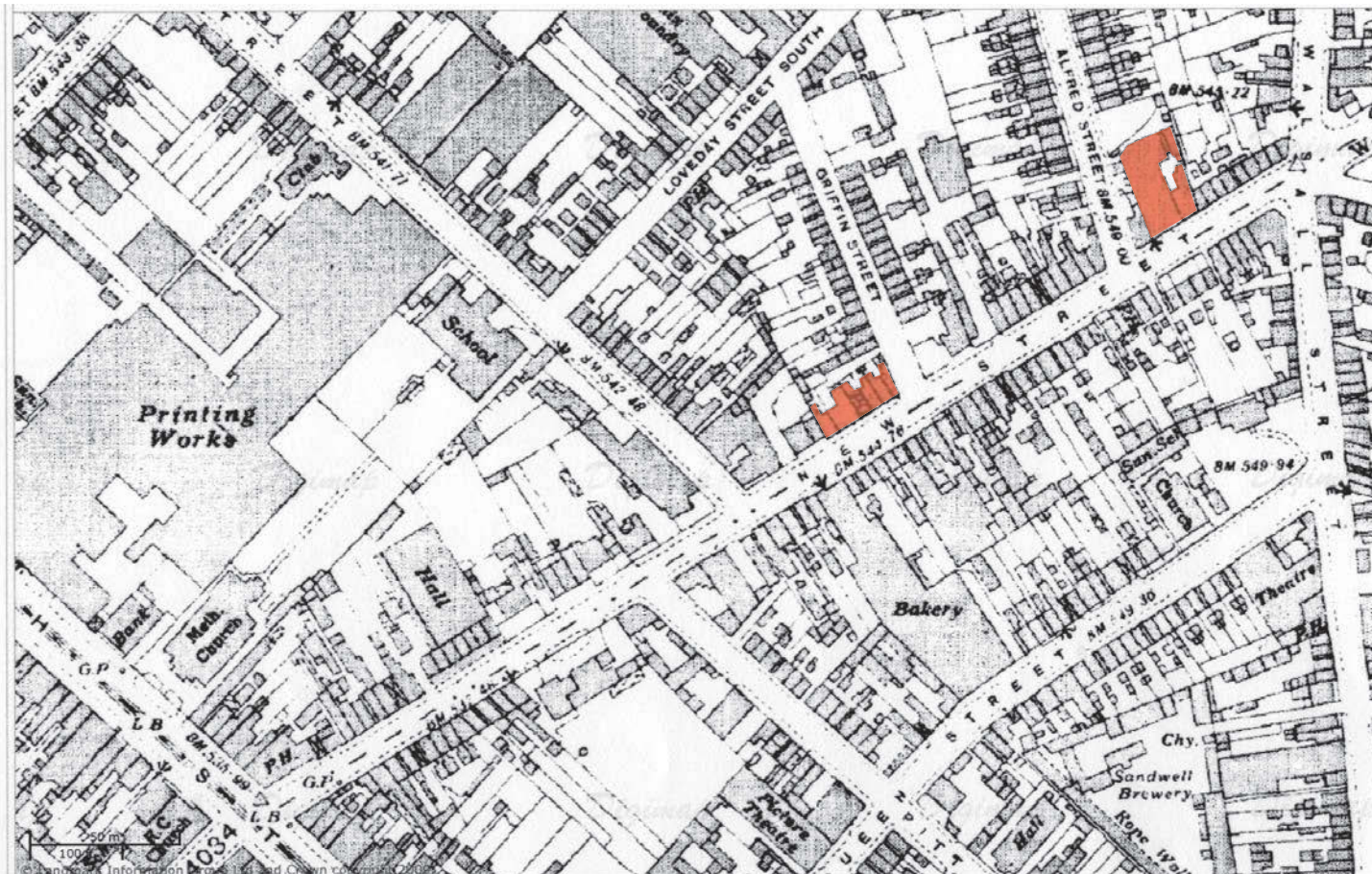


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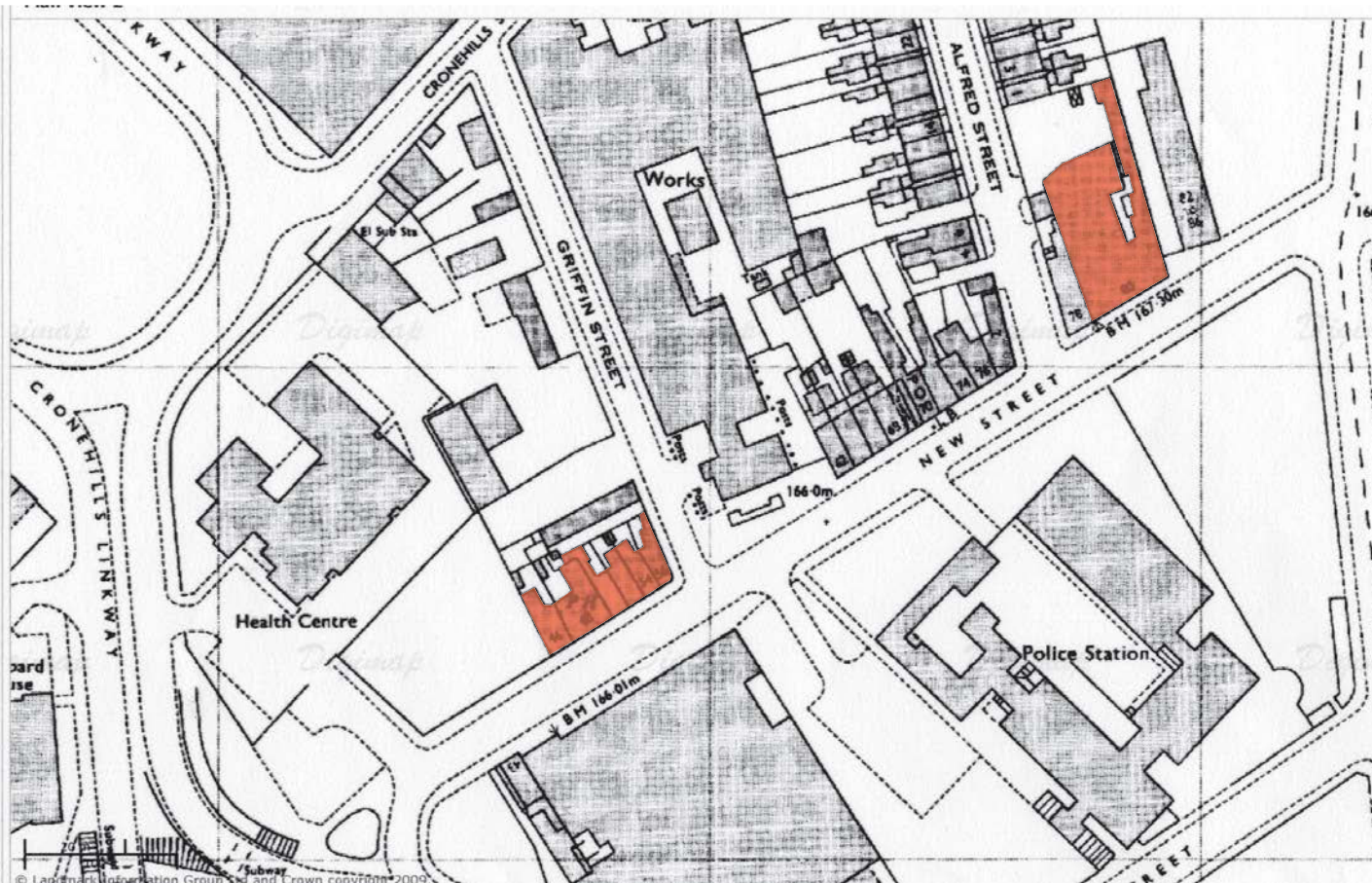


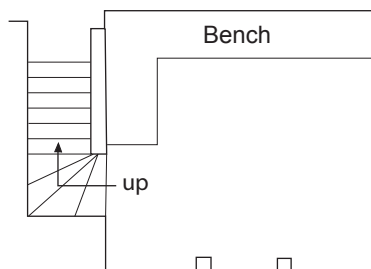
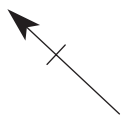




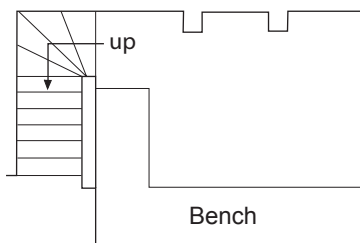




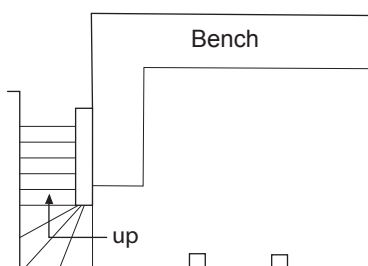




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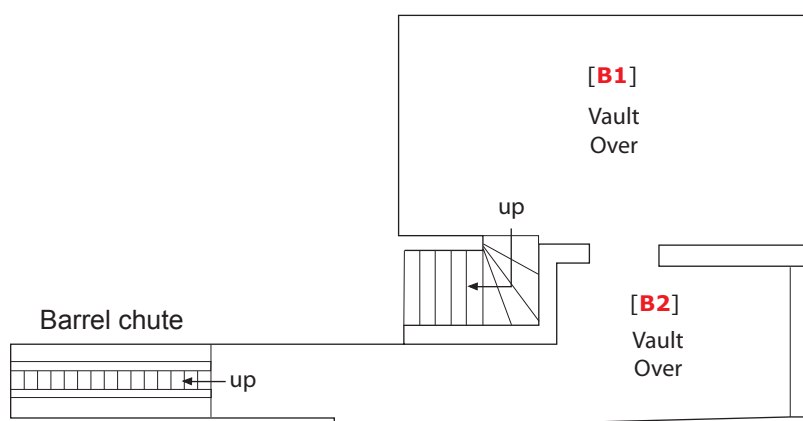
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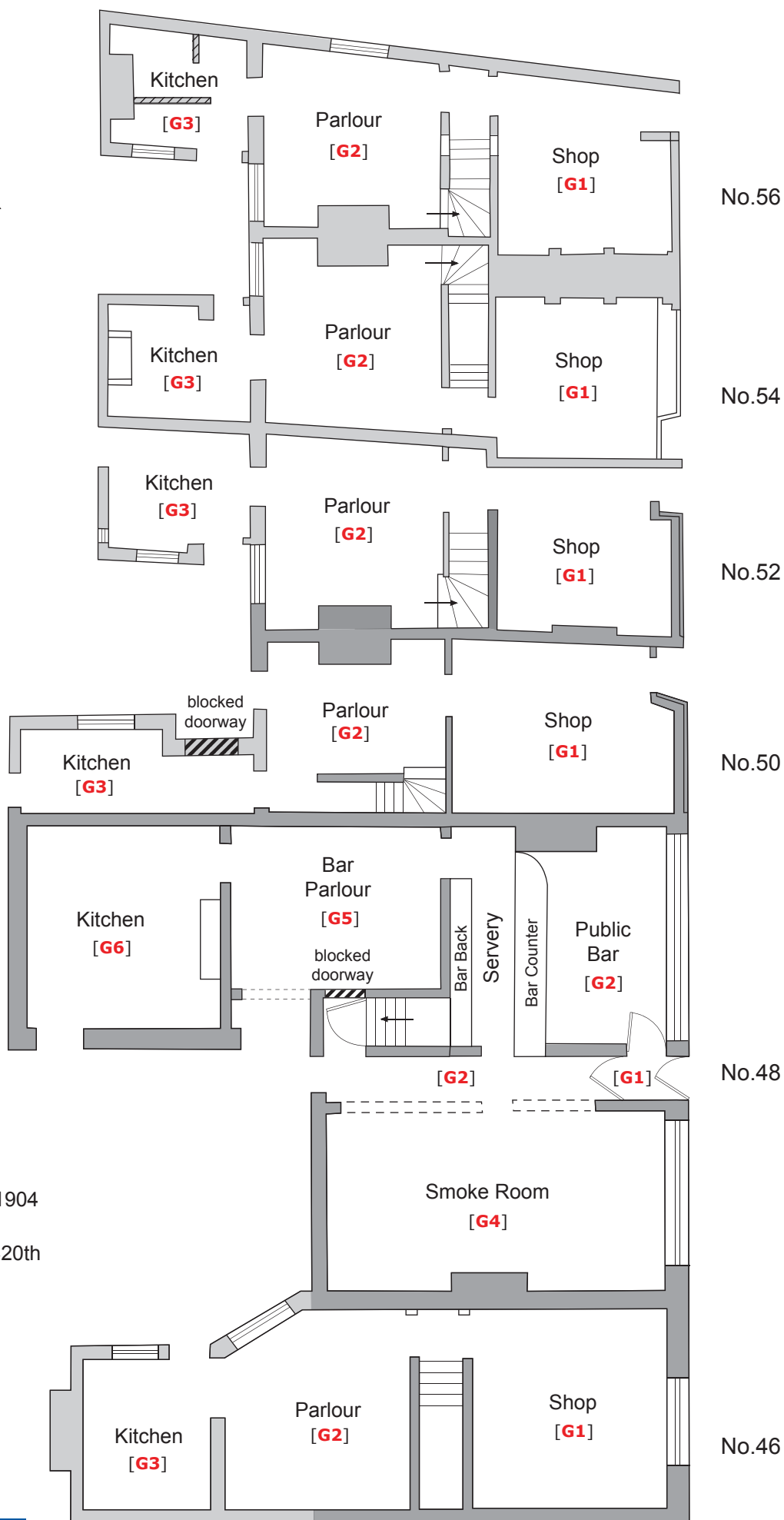
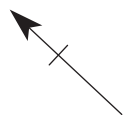
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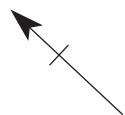


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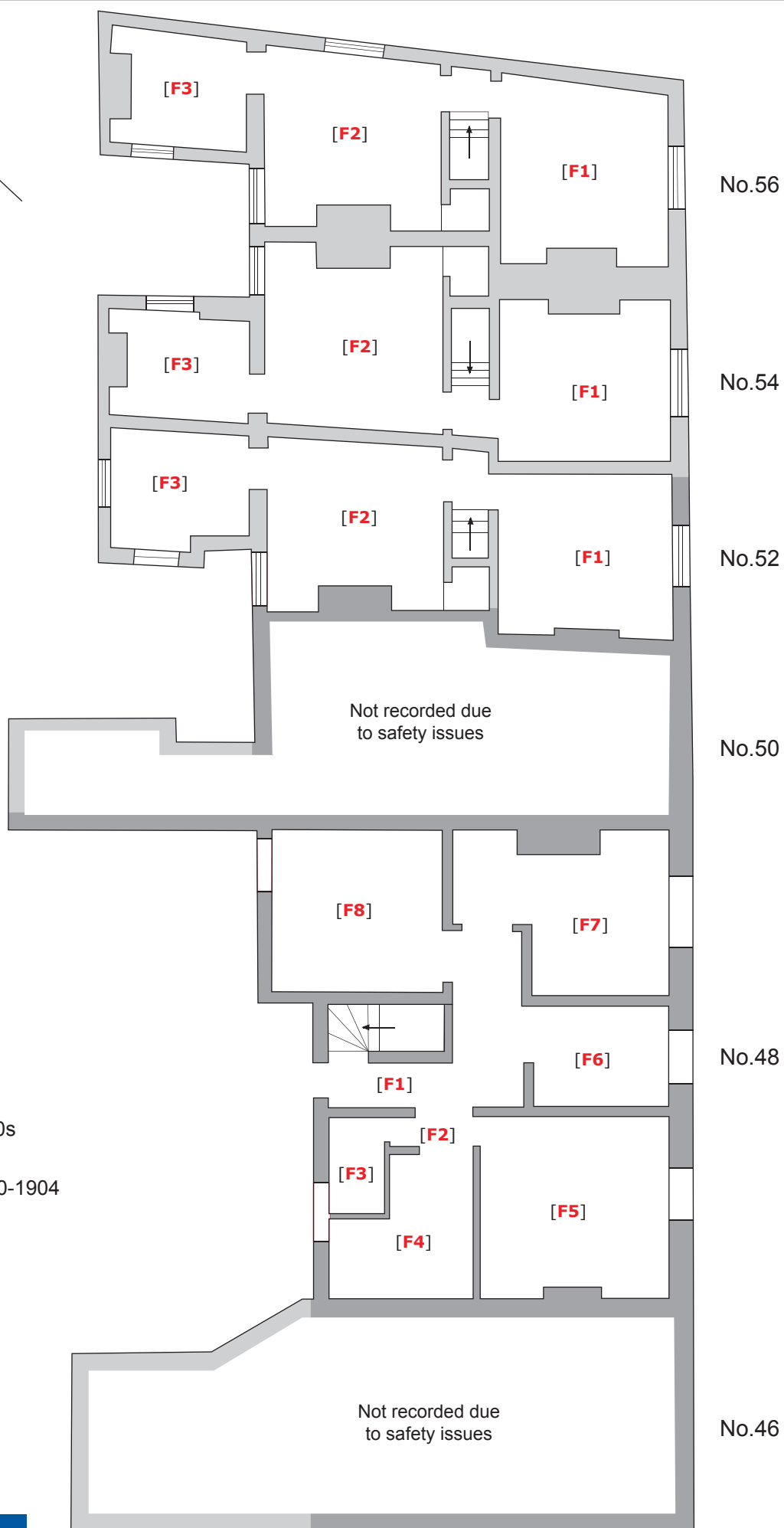
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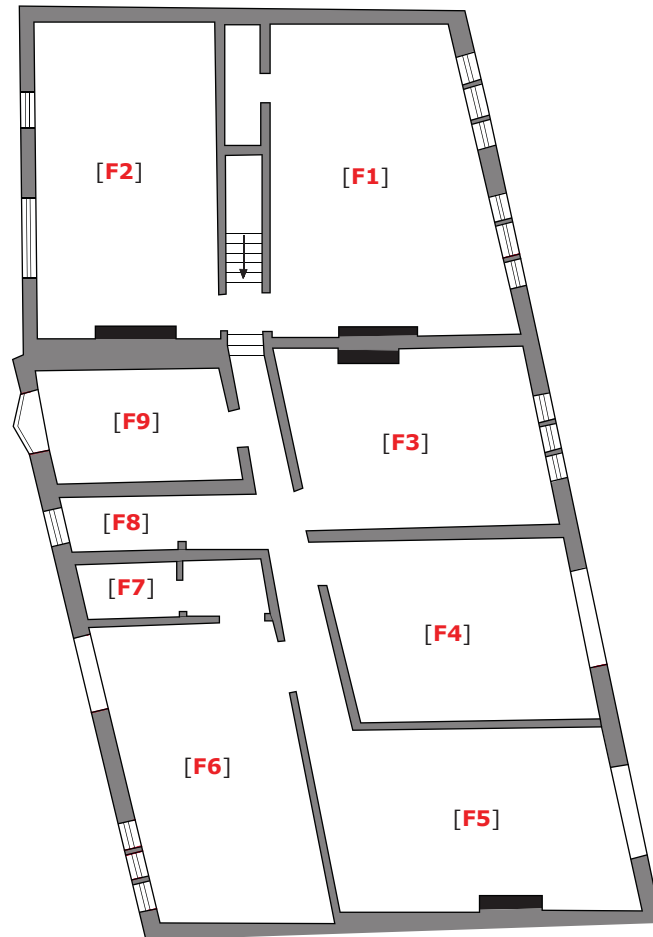
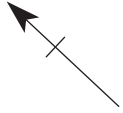







- 1870s
- 1890-1904







KEY

-  1870s
-  1890-1904
-  mid-late 20th century

0 5m



Plate 1: 46-56 New Street from the SW



Plate 2: 46-56 New Street from the SE



Plate 3: 50 and 52 New Street, shop front finials



Plate 4: 46-50 New Street, first-floor window



Plate 5: 52-56 New Street, first-floor band



Plate 6: 52-56 New Street, eaves cornice



Plate 7: 46 New Street, corridor (F2) from the S



Plate 8: 46 New Street, bedroom (F3) from the NW



Plate 9: 48 New Street (The Nelson), entrance lobby (G1) skirting board and architrave stops from the W



Plate 10: 48 New Street (The Nelson), public bar (G2) from the SE



Plate 11: 48 New Street (The Nelson), public bar (G2) from the SW



Plate 12: 48 New Street (The Nelson), public bar (G2) shelving from the SW



Plate 13: 48 New Street (The Nelson), tile from the back of the shelving in the public bar (G2)



Plate 14: 48 New Street (The Nelson), corridor (G3) from the S



Plate 15: 48 New Street (The Nelson), corridor (G3) bar servery from the W

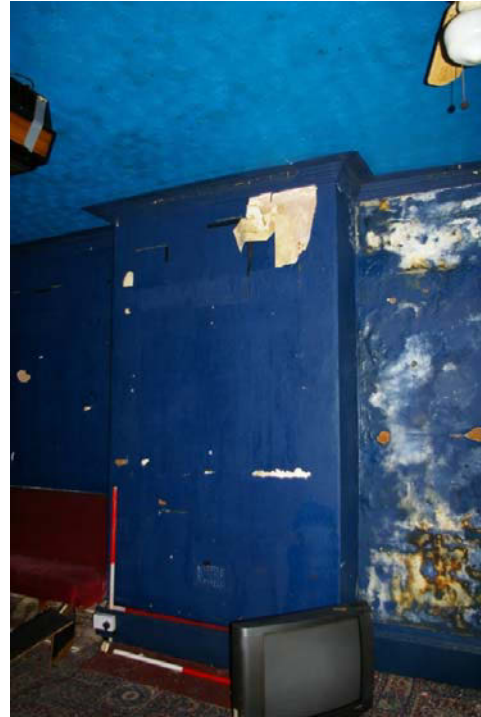


Plate 16: 48 New Street (The Nelson), parlour (G4) chimneybreast from the NE



Plate 17: 48 New Street (The Nelson), bar parlour (G5) servery from the NW



Plate 18: 48 New Street (The Nelson), staircase from the S



Plate 19: 48 New Street (The Nelson), first-floor landing stairwell balustrade from the W



Plate 20: 48 New Street (The Nelson), bedroom (F6) from the N



Plate 21: 48 New Street (The Nelson), cellar (B1) from the S



Plate 22: 48 New Street (The Nelson), cellar (B2) from the S, showing barrel chute and steps



Plate 23: 50 New Street, interior of shop (G1) from the N



Plate 24: 50 New Street, living room (G2) from the N



Plate 25: 50 New Street, living room (G2) showing staircase from the NE



Plate 26: 50 New Street, door to bedroom (F2) from the S



Plate 27: 50 New Street, door to front bedroom (F4) from the N



Plate 28: 50 New Street, front bedroom (F4) from the NE



Plate 29: 52 New Street, living room (G2) from the NE showing chimneybreast and staircase access



Plate 30: 52 New Street, front bedroom (F1) from the NE



Plate 31: 52 New Street, middle bedroom (F2) from the NE



Plate 32: 52 New Street, bedroom (F3) from the S



Plate 33: 52 New Street, cellar (B1) from the NW showing brick benches



Plate 34: 54 New Street, living room (G2)
fireplace from the E



Plate 35: 54 New Street, front bedroom (F1)
window from the NE



Plate 36: 54 New Street, front bedroom (F1)
fireplace from the NE



Plate 37: 54 New Street, middle bedroom (F2)
from the NE



Plate 38: 56 New Street, living room (G2)
chimneybreast from the SE



Plate 39: 56 New Street, living room (G2)
showing access to staircase from the NE



Plate 40: 56 New Street, kitchen (G3)
fireplace from the S



Plate 41: 56 New Street, front bedroom
(F1), chimneybreast from the NE



Plate 42: 56 New Street, front bedroom (F1),
window from the NE



Plate 43: 56 New Street, middle bedroom
(F2) from the NE



Plate 44: 56 New Street, cellar (B1) from the SE



Plate 45: 56 New Street, cellar (B1) from the NW



Plate 46: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son) from the SE



Plate 47: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), shop front from the S



Plate 48: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), console bracket detail



Plate 49: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), shop entrance from the SE



Plate 50: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), private entrance from the SE



Plate 51: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), street (south) elevation



Plate 52: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), rear (north) elevation



Plate 53: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), bay window to G5 from the N



Plate 54: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), window to G6 from the NW



Plate 55: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), rear wing from the S



Plate 56: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), iron-framed window in rear wing



Plate 57: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), stair hall (G4) from the NE



Plate 58: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), stair hall (G4) from the S



Plate 59: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), stair hall (G4) from the SW, showing entrance to corridor



Plate 60: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), stair hall floor from the W

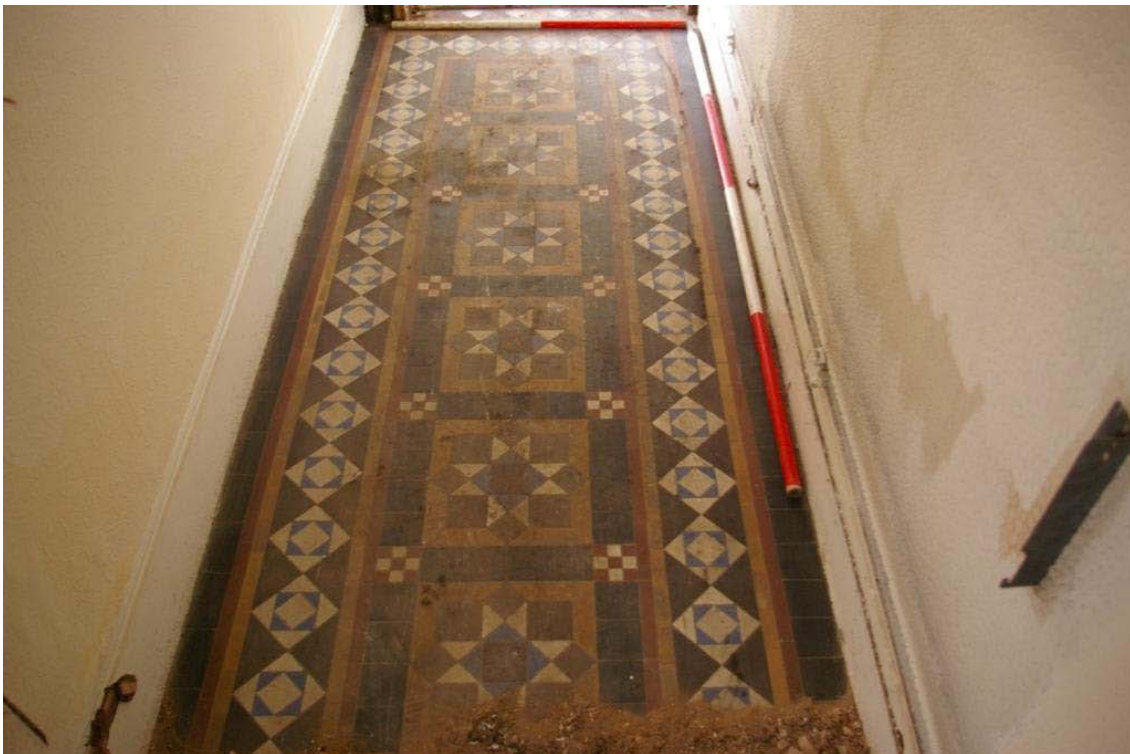


Plate 61: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), corridor floor from the S



Plate 62: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), G5 from the SE



Plate 63: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), garage from the S



Plate 64: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), detail of late 19th-century riveted I-beam over garage extension

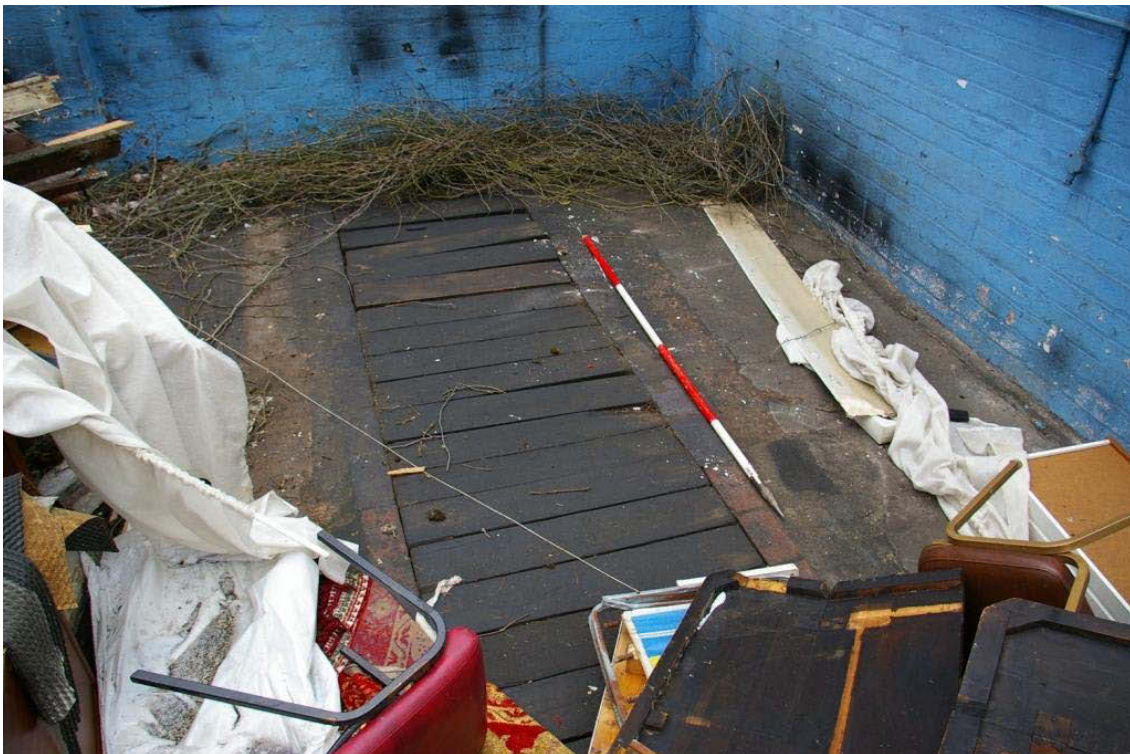


Plate 65: New Street (George Webb & Son), inspection pit in the garage extension from the SW



Plate 66: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), G6 fireplace from the S



Plate 67: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), G6 bay window and doorway from the SE, looking into adjacent conservatory



Plate 68: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), G7 fireplace



Plate 69: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), F1 from the SE



Plate 70: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), F1 from the NW



Plate 71: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), F1 fireplace from the E



Plate 72: 80 New Street (George Webb & Son), detail of anaglypta frieze



Plate 73: 80 New Street, F2 from the NE



Plate 74: 80 New Street, F5 from the NE