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OUTBUILDINGS ADJACENT TO
THE BAGOT ARMS, ABBOTS
BROMLEY
STAFFORDSHIRE

Historic Building Record
2007

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THE BAGOT ARMS,
ABBOTS BROMLEY
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Checked by

Supervisor..... date.....

Project Manager..... date.....

Project No. 1596

March 2007

**OUTBUILDINGS ADJACENT TO THE BAGOT ARMS, BAGOT STREET,
ABBOTS BROMLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE**

Historic Building Recording

By

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For

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**OUTBUILDINGS ADJACENT TO THE BAGOT ARMS, BAGOT STREET,
ABBOTS BROMLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE**

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SUMMARY

This report describes the results of a programme of Historic Building Recording undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology at a series of outbuildings adjacent to the Bagot Arms, Bagot Street, Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire on 28th March 2007. The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Approval and Listed Building Consent prior to the conversion of the standing buildings to residential purposes. The survey comprised a Level 1 record as defined by English Heritage and consisted of a black and white negative and colour digital photographic record, supplemented by a summary written description and the generation of representative sketch elevations and sections based upon pre-existing survey drawings. No documentary research was undertaken as part of the current project, though a rapid map regression exercise proved useful in illuminating more recent changes to the buildings.

Although recent use for storage and other uses has removed much of the original arrangements of the ranges, the opportunity was taken to record the overall layout of the buildings and what survives of the internal fixtures and fittings.

OUTBUILDINGS ADJACENT TO BAGOT ARMS, BAGOT STREET, ABBOTS BROMLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 INTRODUCTION

In March 2007, Birmingham Archaeology carried out an historic building record of a series of outbuildings adjacent to the Bagot Arms Public House, Bagot Street, Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire. The work was commissioned by Imagination Developments Ltd. in advance of the proposed conversion of the buildings to residential purposes.

The historic building record was required as a condition of Listed Building Consent (Ref. LB/11242/014) and Planning Approval (CU/11242/013), as requested by East Staffordshire Borough Council, Department of Development, Regeneration and Regulation.

This report outlines the results of the historic building record, which was carried out on 28th March 2007, and which was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Recording of Standing Buildings* (IFA 2001).

2 SITE LOCATION

The site is located approximately 12m to the west of the Bagot Arms public house on the north side of Bagot Street, the main thoroughfare running WNW to ESE through the village of Abbots Bromley, Staffordshire (NGR: SK 0788 2467, Figure 1). The range of outbuildings forms the partial southern and the full western boundaries of the tarmaced car park of the Bagot Arms (Figure 2), a Grade II listed structure dating to the 18th century. The plot rises gently from street level at 99.45mOD to the south to a maximum of 101.45mOD at the northern site boundary. Principal access to the range of buildings is from the west (car park) though an additional access route serves the western side of the range, now laid down to grass and rough vegetation (recently cleared).

The area bordering the site to the north of the car park is occupied by the relatively modern housing of Cecil Payton Close, none of which appears on the 1971 Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (Figure 3d).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the project was to make a record of the existing buildings prior to conversion works. The specific requirement was for a Level 1 record as defined by English Heritage (2006), *viz.* a basic visual record, comprising a written and photographic survey of the exterior elevations and principal interior spaces, enhanced with sketch elevations as appropriate.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The Written Record

A written record of the buildings was made, externally on an elevation-by-elevation and internally on a room-by-room basis, using *pro-forma* building and room recording sheets.

4.2 The Photographic Record

A photographic record was made using both black and white negative and colour digital media. The record extended to include both external contextual views and principal elevations, where accessible, general views of interior spaces and details of relevant features and fittings as appropriate.

4.3 The Drawn Record

Given the pre-existence of a site plan as existing (scale 1:200), the opportunity was taken to augment this survey with archaeological information and to use it as the base to generate rapid sketch elevations and sections to identify and illustrate the overall form of the buildings, the relationship of the principal spaces and the major features of interest within the buildings.

4.4 Map Regression

Although no documentary research was undertaken as part of the current project, a rapid map regression analysis has helped to identify certain major changes to the plan form of the standing structures in the recent past. Maps consulted were as follows:

- Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500, 1st Edition of 1882.
- Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500, 1st Revision of 1901.
- Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500, 2nd Revision of 1923.
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Edition of 1955.
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Edition of 1971.

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

5.1 Reference Terminology

The outbuildings form an elongated 'L' plan, with an extended range, aligned NNE-SSW, forming the north-west boundary of the site and a shorter, two-part range, aligned WNW-ESE, fronting onto Bagot Street to the south-west. To avoid overly long orientational descriptions, however, the axes of the buildings have here been simplified to north-south and east-west, such that the long range is aligned north-south while the street front forms the south elevation.

5.2 General Layout and Plan Form

In plan, the outbuildings can be broken down into four basic elements (Figure 4a), though observations suggest that these parts form a single, unified construction. The southern section of the buildings, facing onto Bagot Street, comprises a two-bay range (A), 7.5m long (E/W) x 6m deep (N/S), aligned parallel to the street with a taller, two-storey block (B: 4.2m wide x 6m deep) to the east (Figure 5c, Plates 1 and 2). Map regression analysis (Figure 3) indicates that the western two-bay range was probably originally reflected to the east (see §.5.3.1

below). Extending northwards from the western end of Block A, is a c.26m long x 6m wide range which can itself be subdivided into two sections, with varying floor levels reflecting the gradual slope of the ground (Figure 4b). The southern section of Block C shares a common ground level with Blocks A and B to the south, stepping up by 0.6m at its northern end (Rooms 7-9), while the northern 12m (Block D) is a further 0.6m higher. Principal access to the buildings is from the car park to the east, though Block D is accessed from the west and north only.

5.3 Exterior Elevations

5.3.1 The South Elevation

The street front, as existing, presents an asymmetrical elevation of a single-storey, east-west aligned range running parallel to the street (A), abutting a taller, two-storey gabled block (B) at its eastern end (Figure 5c, Plate 3). The elevation is in brick throughout, painted white and laid in a non-specific bond including liberal use of headers interspersed with stretchers. In contrast to the regular Flemish stretcher bond brickwork recorded elsewhere, the irregularity of bond of this elevation may imply that the façade was always intended to be rendered.

Block A

To the west (Block A), the elevation stands 3.4m tall to eaves level. The elevation is divided into three recessed rectangular panels, defined by narrow piers of brickwork. The flat head of each panel is augmented by a frieze of projecting moulded bricks, painted black, in 'dentil' fashion, the projecting bricks displaying cyma-reversa moulding (Plate 4).

Block B

The eastern section of the street frontage comprises the south elevation of Block B, 4.1m wide and standing 7.4m tall to the apex of its gable. At low level, the wall presents a single recessed panel between two brick piers, wider but essentially similar to those of Block A, previously described. At first floor level, however, the articulation of the elevation is more complex, being divided on a tri-partite plan, with two low recessed rectangular panels to either side of a tall, round-headed recess which contains a round-headed window opening (blocked) with chamfered brick jambs and arch. The flanking recesses have frieze decoration as at lower level while the central recess is plain. Just below eaves level, a projecting string of decorative brickwork extends from the east and west elevations to meet the central recess at the springing level of the semi-circular arch. The brickwork of the string course is similar to that of the recessed panel friezes and is, likewise, painted black. A single ventilation slit is located at high level within the gable. Above the apex of the roof is a small, louvred cupola supporting an ornamental weather vein.

From a review of the available map evidence (§.4.4), it is readily apparent that the east-west aligned range fronting onto Bagot Street has been truncated at some point between the OS editions of 1955 and 1971 (Figure 3). This would account for the present unbalanced appearance of the street frontage, which was originally longer, presumably symmetrical, with an additional two-bay range matching that to the west (Figure 4a and 5c).

5.3.2 The East Elevation

The east elevation is a composite elevation comprising the external aspect of Block B to the south, projecting some 5.8m forward of Blocks C and D, which stretch northwards for c.26.5m (Figure 5a), with a stepped ridge profile mirroring the gradual rise in ground level.

Block B

To the south of the elevation, the eastern exterior face of Block B is 6 m wide and stands 7.4m tall to the apex of its gable (Plate 5), above which rises a single flue brick stack, serving a fireplace within room 3. The elevation is of rendered brick and displays a single door opening at ground level, with segmental head and plain chamfered brick jambs. Iron pintles within the northern jamb, supported by distinctive moulded stone blocks, imply the original existence of a door opening outwards in this location. The rendering of the elevation serves to obscure any physical confirmation within the fabric to support the evidence of historic maps which suggests the building originally extended further to the east, reflecting Block A to the west.

Block C

The remainder of the elevation comprises the exterior east walls of Blocks C and D. Block C extends 14m to the north of Block A beneath a single ridge line (Plate 6). Walling is in brick throughout, laid in Flemish stretcher bond and painted white. To the south of the elevation a doorway and single window, each with chamfered brick segmental-head and jambs, give access to, and light, Room 5. The jambs of this door include distinctive stone supports for iron pintles and catches. The central section of the elevation is recessed slightly from the wall plane and accommodates a wide opening into room 6, closed by a sliding door. To the north, a further door with segmental head and chamfered/stopped brick jambs gives access to a series of rooms at the northern end of Block C. Significantly, this door is approached by two concrete steps reflecting a change in internal floor level.

Block D

The northern 12m of the east elevation comprise the exterior of Block D (Plate 7). The raised floor level of this block is reflected in a higher ridge line. The elevation is of rendered brickwork and includes three window openings. The two windows to the south are plain rectangular openings immediately beneath the eaves level, while the northern window is of more familiar form, with segmental head and chamfered jambs.

5.3.3 The North Elevation

The north elevation is a composite elevation comprising two elements; the north elevation of Block D to the north and that of Block A/B, which projects to the east at the south end of the range.

Block D

The north end of Block D presents a simple gabled elevation of exposed brick laid in Flemish stretcher bond (Plate 8). The eaves level of the range is marked by a timber member extending across the width of the range; the brickwork of the gable above this level appears to be formed of a different, lighter brick perhaps implying a rebuild. A single, tall door opening with chamfered brick jambs is located to the eastern side of the elevation, the eastern jambs being coincident with the east wall of the range, and provides access to a longitudinal passage along the eastern side of Block D (§.5.4.4). The eastern jamb of this door includes two

moulded stone blocks (Plate 9), supporting iron catches, distinctive from elsewhere within the outbuildings, implying that a door or low gate formerly closed against this jamb from the north, presumably providing access into the separate yard to the east of Block D indicated on historic maps. A further projecting pier of brick, chamfered to the east, was recorded at the north-west corner of the range and was noted to include two further moulded stone jambs, this time supporting iron pintles.

Block B

The north elevation of Block B (Plate 10) is 4.1m wide, stands 6.5m tall to the apex of its gable and reflects to an extent the street elevation of the block. It is in brick, laid in Flemish stretcher bond, painted white. At first floor level, a round-headed window opening with chamfered brick jambs and head reflects that of the south elevation. All architectural augmentation is however absent, and the elevation lacks the recessed panel, dentil mouldings and string-courses of the street façade. At ground floor level, a 3m wide opening with segmental brick arch (unchamfered) and jambs (chamfered and stopped), presently accommodates a large, modern window above a low brick wall, though was presumably originally open.

Block A

To the east of Block B, a short section of Block A includes a single window opening with chamfered, segmental head and jambs, lighting Room 1 of Block A.

5.3.4 The West Elevation

The west elevation can be divided into three parts, comprising Blocks A, C and D, though the character, coursing and bond of the brickwork suggest that these separate elements are contemporary (Figure 5b). As with the east elevation, the ridge line is stepped, reflecting the gradual slope of the ground.

Block A

To the south of the elevation, the end of Block A (Plate 11) is 6m wide and stands 6m tall to the apex of its gable. The elevation is in brick, laid in Flemish stretcher bond and painted white. A blocked doorway with timber lintel is visible to the northern side of the elevation and a single window opening with segmental head and chamfered brick jambs is located centrally within the wall, the cill being slightly lower than the head of the blocked door. Above the window is a modern, square ventilation opening and, high in the gable, a narrow, primary ventilation slit. Beyond Block A, the gable of Block A can be seen at high level. The string-course of moulded bricks can be seen to extend partly onto this elevation and a single ventilation slit is visible at high level.

Block C

The west elevation of Block C (Plate 12) is of exposed brick laid in neat Flemish stretcher bond and featureless save for a single rectangular window opening (unchamfered jambs externally) towards its northern end, lighting Room 9 internally. A single-flue stack, in brick with chamfered corners, rises above the ridge, also serving Room 9.

Block D

The northern 12m of the elevation represent the exterior of Block D (Plate 13). The ridge of Block D stands c.1.5m above the ridge level of Block C, reflecting the raised floor level of the former block. Walling is of exposed brickwork laid in Flemish stretcher bond, the coursing of which continues smoothly through from that of Block C to the south. The wall is pierced by three windows and a single door. The windows are of uncharacteristic design, with sloping brick cill and being framed by a semi-circular arch formed of two concentric arcs of headers, the inner arc being broken by the rectangular frame of the window. The doorway is recessed and the segmental head and jambs are unchamfered to the exterior; the jambs include characteristic moulded stones supporting pintles to the south and a catch to the north. At the far north end of the elevation two stone blocks supporting iron pintles were noted (see §.5.3.2), suggesting a doorway or gate opening into a yard situated to the north of the range.

5.4 Interior Description

5.4.1 Block A

Block A comprises a single room (Room 1), aligned east-west, and measuring 5.5m (N/S) x 7.35m (E/W). The roof is of two bays with a single, central truss of queen-post form supporting a single tier of purlins, lapped over the back of the principals and supported in turn within the brickwork of walls to the east and west. The northern end of the tie is supported on a pier of brickwork (chamfered) projecting from the wall plane, while to the south it is supported simply within the depth of the wall. All members of the truss are plain chamfered and stopped with plain run-outs to respect other members, in a similar fashion to the roof trusses within Room 6 (§.5.4.3). The room is ceiled over at the level of the straining beam.

The room is entered from passage 2 to the east via a doorway with chamfered brick segmental-head and jambs, recessed internally with distinctive moulded stone blocks within the jambs supporting iron pintles to the north. The room is lit by two windows with segmental head and chamfered brick jambs; one set high within the west wall and a second at the east end of the north wall. A blocked door can be seen to the north end of the west elevation.

Room 1 retains no primary fixtures or fittings.

5.4.2 Block B

An enclosed passage (2) runs east-west across the back of block B at ground floor level (Plate 14), with lateral doors to the east (exterior) and west (Room 1). A doorway in the eastern end of the south wall, with chamfered jambs and segmental head, gives access to room 3. To the west of this door is a window with similar detailing. The northern wall of the passage constitutes a large glazed opening (over a low brick wall) with segmental head and chamfered jambs (Plate 10); it is assumed that this was formerly open to the north and that passageway 2 originally represented a covered lobby giving access to block A to the west, the two storey accommodation of block B to the south, and the missing block to the east. The ceiling of the passage (hence the floor of room 4 over) is formed of 6in. x 2½in. (15cm x 6.5cm) joists at 18in. (46cm) centres aligned east-west.

Room 3 is approximately square, measuring 3.65m (N/S) x 3.70m (E/W), and is accessed from passage 2 to the north. A fireplace with chamfered, segmental head projects from the centre of the east wall (Plate 15). In the south-west corner, a staircase rises along the west wall to

the upper level accommodation (Plate 16). The stair is of softwood construction with vertical planking below the level of the string, enclosing a small under-stair cupboard. Sockets within the upper face of the string indicate that the stair was formerly screened from the body of the room by small, square section uprights at 4in. (10cm) centres. Walls are of exposed, whitewashed brickwork and the room retains no other significant fixtures or fittings.

The stair rises to Room 4 above, which measures 5.5m (N/S) x 3.7m (E/W), extending over the area of passage 2 below. Only the upper post of the stair survives, though sockets within the cill plate indicate former square-section, stick balusters at 4in. (10cm) centres. Round-headed windows are located centrally within the north (Plate 16) and south walls; that to the south (street elevation) has been blocked. All internal fittings have been lost at this level; the walls are of whitewashed brick and the floor is formed of a thin concrete screed. The stack serving the ground floor fireplace rises centrally within the east wall, though there is no fireplace at this level.

The roof structure of Block B was not accessed.

5.4.3 Block C

Block C extends northwards from the west end of Block A, forming the southern end of the main north-south range, and is 14m in length. To the southern end, Room 5 has whitewashed walls and a concrete floor, though it retains a feeding trough against the west wall (Plate 18), of timber and brick construction, the troughs being supported on paired brick arches. The trough rim is formed of a timber plate (which retains a tethering ring) capped with an iron plate.

The central section of Block C is formed by a single large room, Room 6, measuring 6.4m (N/S) x 5.4m (E/W) and accessed from the east via wide sliding doors. The roof is of three bays, demarcated by two queen-post trusses supporting a single tier of purlins, lapped over the back of the principals. The ties are supported on projecting brick piers to the west and are tenoned into a substantial north-south beam, which forms the lintel of the wide door opening to the east. All members of the trusses are plain chamfered and stopped to respect other members, as with the truss in Block A (§.5.4.1). The room is ceiled over with lath and plaster above the level of the straining beams. Room 6 has no fenestration and no access to the rest of Block C to north or south.

To the far north end of Block C, a small lobby (7) is accessed from the exterior to the east, the door being approached via a set of two concrete steps reflecting a 0.6m rise in floor level relative to Room 6 to the south. Lobby 7 is also accessed, via a descending flight of 3 steps, from the passage (12), which runs the length of the eastern side of Block D to the north. The lobby opens into Room 8 to the south and Room 9 to the west. Doors to the north and south have chamfered brick jambs and timber lintels, plain chamfered with run-out stops to both sides, while the western door to Room 9 has a familiar chamfered-brick segmental arch. Room 8 is a small rectangular room, 2.35m (N/S) x 2.2m (E/W) and is featureless save for an unglazed, rectangular ventilation slit in the east wall, which has chamfered brick jambs, head and cill. The room is open to the underside of the roof. To the west, Room 9 measures 3.65m (N/S) x 3m (E/W) and is lit by a single window with chamfered/stopped brick jambs located centrally in the west wall. A brick flue rises in the south-east corner of the room (Plate 23), though any original fireplace has been removed. Diagonally set footings may indicate the setting for some form of free-standing burner. The room is again open to the underside of the roof, the dividing wall between 8 and 9 being set slightly to the east of the roof ridge.

5.4.4 Block D

The northern end of the main north-south range is occupied by Block D, which measures 6m wide (E/W) x 12m long (N/S). Access to Block D is principally from the west with a further door to the north; there is no direct access to the east yard. The floor level of Block D is set some 0.6m above the level of the rooms at the north end of Block C, and a full 1.2m above the floor level of Room 6 and the remainder of Blocks C, B and A to the south.

In plan, Block D comprises four bays, the northern three being demarcated by two simple, unchamfered queen-post trusses supporting a single tier of purlins. The southernmost bay is defined by a full-height brick partition wall, with opposing doorways serving Room 10 to the west and giving through access to block C to the east.

At the south side of the block, Room 10 measures 3m (N/S) x 3.9m (E/W) and has a brick floor sloping down slightly from all walls towards a central stone drain (Plate 21). The walls retain small tethering rings at c.0.60m above floor level.

The greater part of Block D is occupied by Room 11, which is of three bays and measures 8.5m (N/S) x 3.8m (E/W). Principal access to the room is via a single doorway set centrally within the west wall. The room retains fragmentary remains of former stalls (Plate 22); much has been lost of the original arrangements, and only one complete sloping stall partition survives, though it is clear that an original eight small stalls c.2.2m long x c.1m wide are represented. The eastern limit of the stalls is defined by a low brick wall, topped by a timber plate, which separates (11) from passage (12) to the east. The upper side of the timber plate displays regular, small square sockets formerly housing upright bars, which would have formed a screen originally standing 1.8m tall.

Running the full length of the east side of Block D is a passage (12: Plate 23), with brick floor, accessed from the exterior by a door in the north elevation and giving access to the south, via a flight of steps, to the northern end of Block C. The western side of the passage is defined by the low brick wall described above.

Reference to historic OS maps (Figure 3) show that Block D was formerly set within, and presumably respected the (?) higher ground level of a separately walled off yard, occupying the northern part of the site to the east of the range. Towards the southern side this yard was a small rectangular structure, abutting the eastern elevation of Block D; no evidence relating to this structure has been recorded during the current project, though it seems to have abutted the exterior wall where the current two rectangular windows have been introduced. Both features are last visible on the OS Edition of 1923.

6 DISCUSSION

Though certain architectural elements vary within the range of buildings, for example the semi-circular arched windows of Block D (west), the continued use of distinctive constructional elements (chamfered brick jambs etc. and, in particular, the distinctive moulded stone blocks supporting iron door fittings) throughout the range of outbuildings is suggestive of a common origin, most probably in the early years of the 19th century. A programme of documentary and archival research may possibly serve to more clearly define the origins of the buildings.

The scarcity of historic fixtures and fittings make identification of original room functions problematic in places. Block B, served by a fireplace at ground floor level, is of a domestic nature and probably represents grooms accommodation. The relic fittings of Rooms 11 and 5

show that they functioned as stabling, while the sloping floor and central drain of Room 10 suggests an original function as a wash room or loose box. The proportions of Room 6, together with its wide door opening and lack of exterior lighting/ventilation, are suggestive of a cart house. The original function of the single large space of Block A (and the former range reflecting it to the east) remains unclear, while the presence of a flue within Room 8 may suggest a former use as a forge.

At some stage between the OS Editions of 1957 and 1971, the southern range was shortened significantly, probably being altered from a symmetrical range to its present form, and the small rectangular structure was removed to the east of Block D. A raised yard to the east of Block D was removed and the site formed into a single plot rising gently over 2m from the street front to the northern edge of the site.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by Imagination Developments Ltd. The assessment was undertaken by Ric Tyler of Birmingham Archaeology who also produced the written report and illustrations. The report was edited by Malcolm Hislop, who also monitored the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

8 SOURCES

9.1 Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500, 1st Edition of 1882.
Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500, 1st Revision of 1901.
Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500, 2nd Revision of 1923.
Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Edition of 1971.

9.2 Secondary Sources

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

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Recording of Standing Buildings*.



Fig.1

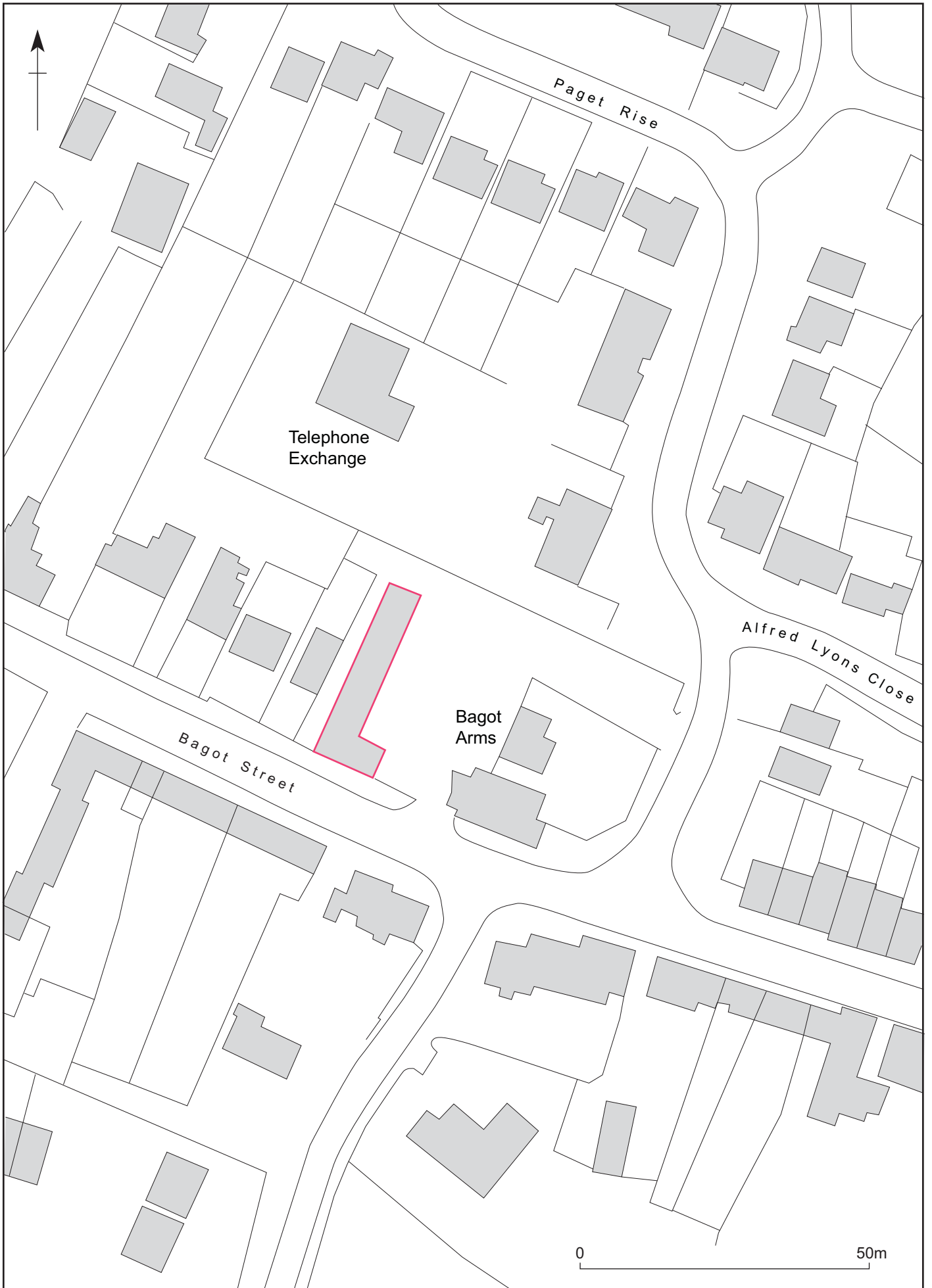
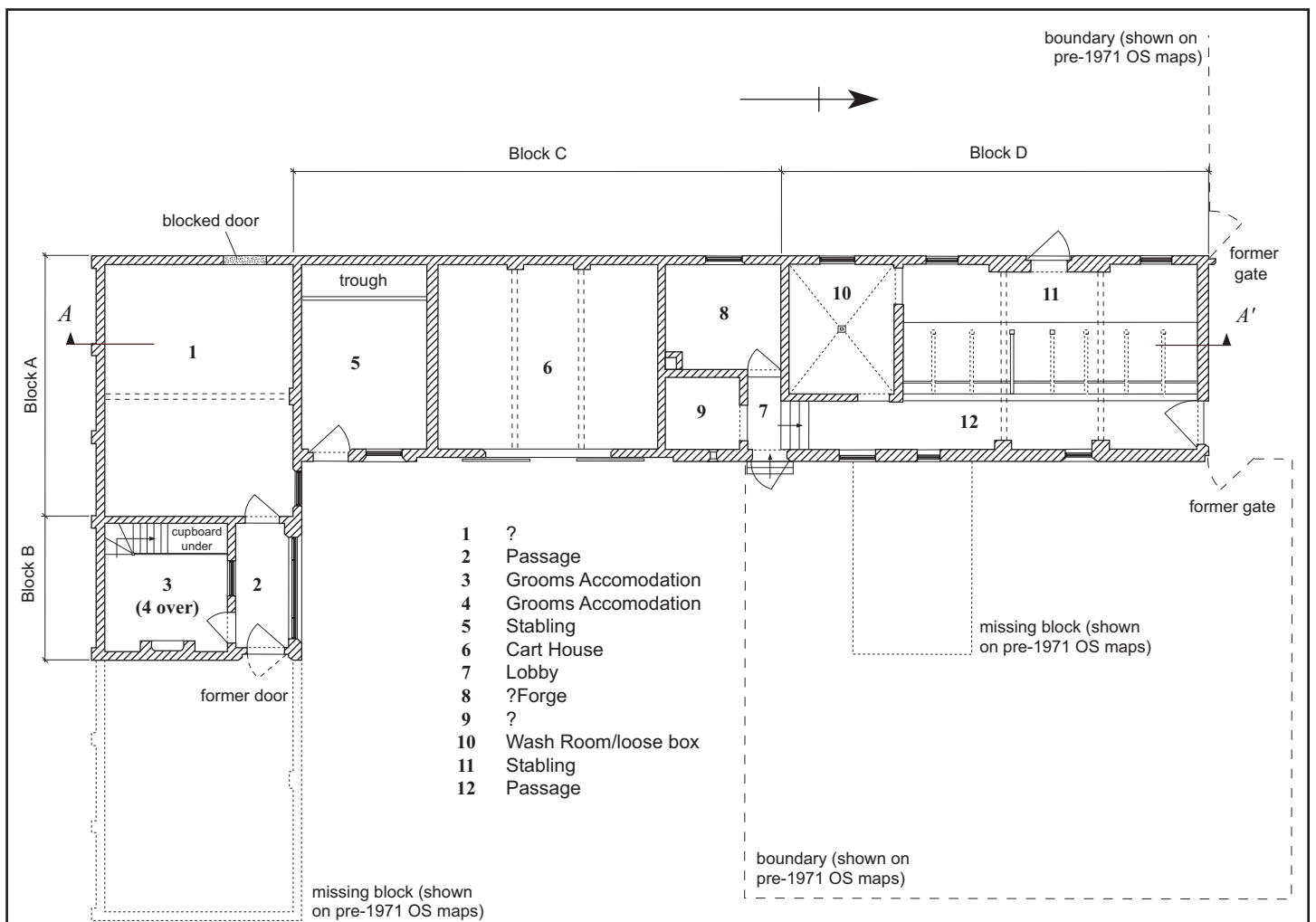


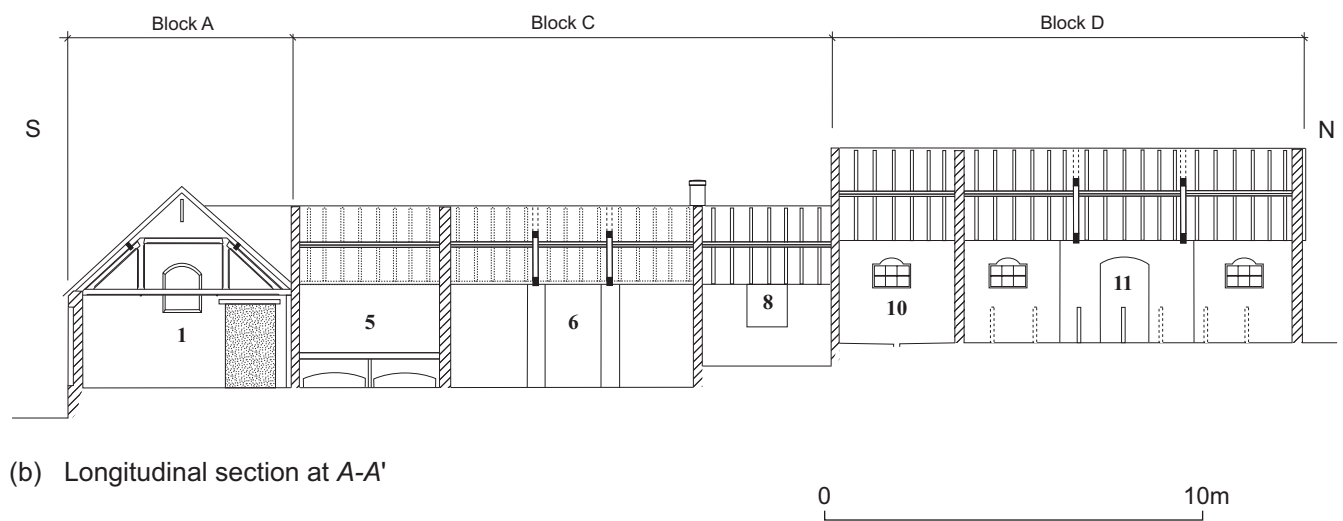
Fig.2



Fig.3

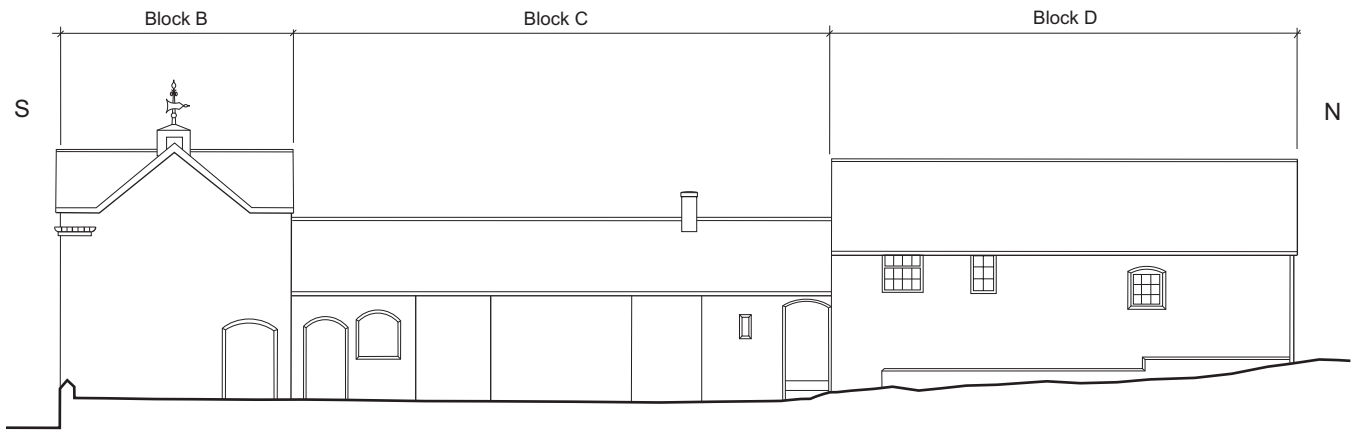


(a) Plan (including detail fom historic maps)

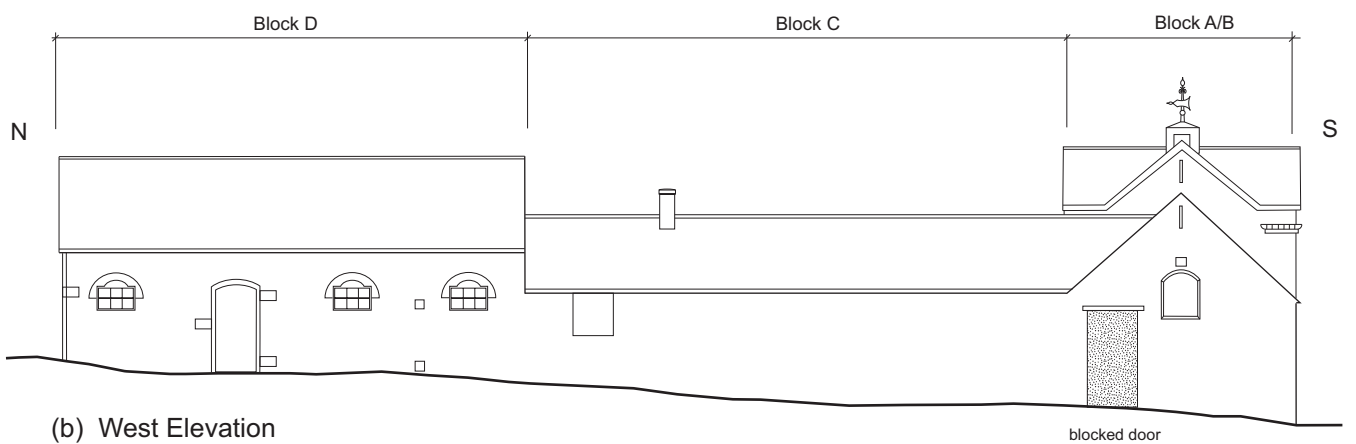


(b) Longitudinal section at A-A'

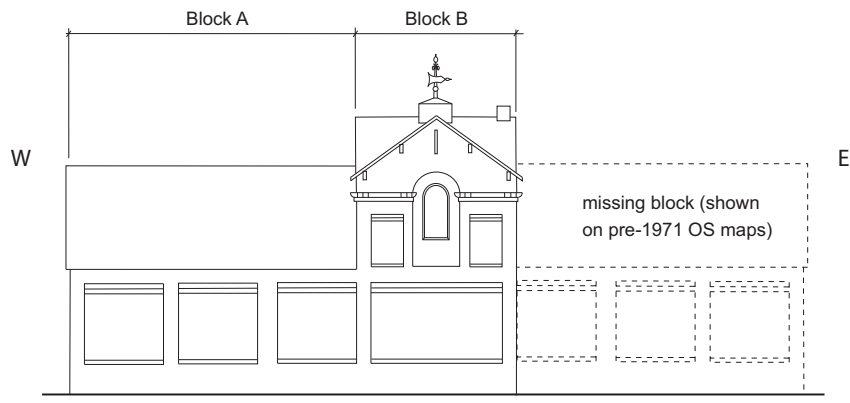
Fig.4



(a) East Elevation



(b) West Elevation



(c) South Elevation

0 10m

Fig.5



Plate 1: Contextual view from the south-west with C18th Bagot Arms Public House in background.



Plate 2: Contextual view from the south-east. Blocks A and B (to the right) fronting onto Bagot Street with Blocks C and D extending along the western site boundary beyond.



Plate 3: Blocks A (left) and B (right) from the south.

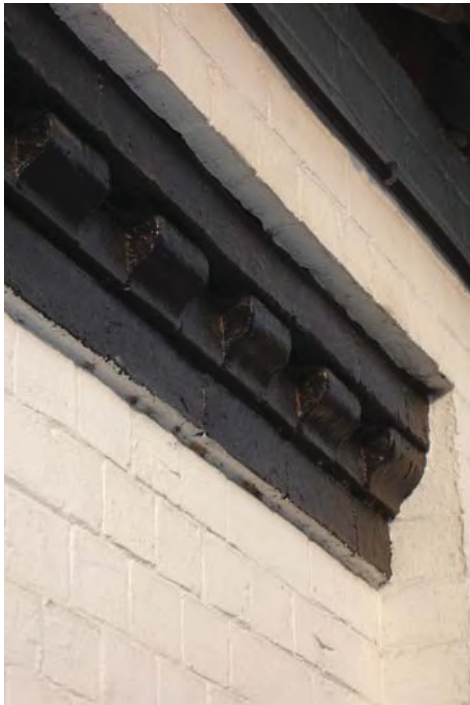


Plate 4: Detail of decorative brick frieze.



Plate 5: Block B, east elevation.



Plate 6: Block C, east elevation (composite photograph).



Plate 7: Block D, east elevation.



Plate 8: Block D, north elevation.



Plate 9: Block D; detail of jamb at NE corner.



Plate 10: Block B, north elevation.



Plate 11: Block A (west); note blocked door to left.



Plate 12: Block C, west elevation; oblique view from south-west.



Plate 13: Block D, west elevation; oblique view from south-west.



Plate 14: Block B, Passage 2, looking west.



Plate 15: Block B, Room 3; fireplace



Plate 16: Block B, Room 3; staircase.



Plate 17: Block B, Room 4; window detail.



Plate 18: Block C, Room 5; detail of manger against west wall.



Plate 19: Block C, Room 5; detail of moulded stone block in jamb supporting iron door pintle (compare Plate 9).



Plate 20: Block C, Room 9; detail of flue.



Plate 21: Block D, Room 10 looking south-west.

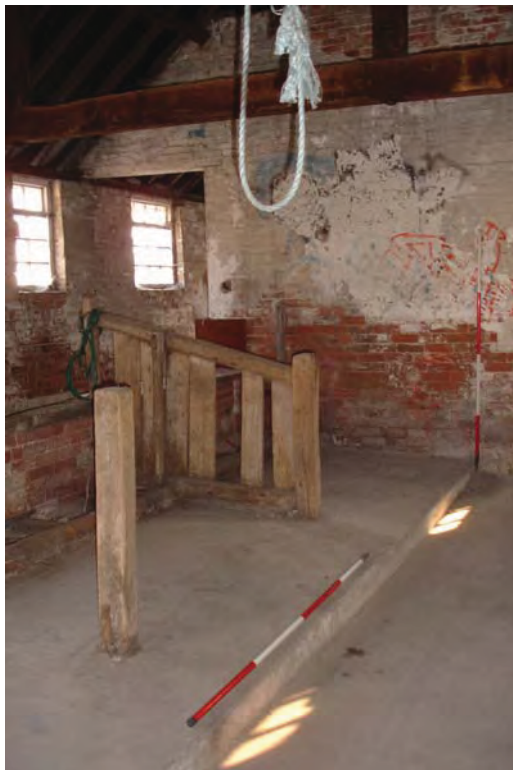


Plate 22: Block D, Room 11; detail of stalling.



Plate 23: Block D; passage 12 looking south.