

India House
227 Barton Street
Gloucester
Gloucestershire

Historic Building Recording



for
County to County Ltd


CA Project: 4070
CA Report: 12382

December 2012

INDIA HOUSE
227 BARTON STREET
GLOUCESTER
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Historic Building Recording

CA Project: 4070
CA Report: 12382

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SUMMARY

Project Name: India House
Location: 227, Barton Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire
NGR: SO 84081 17768
Type: Historic building recording
Date: October 26, 2012
Planning Reference: Gloucester City Council 12/00459/FUL
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery

A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 3 was undertaken at India House, Barton Street, Gloucester.

A ground plan of each floor was made and a photographic record of the interior and exterior of the building carried out. External elevation drawings were supplied by the client. Analysis of the fabric suggested that the building was the complex result of changes over at least the 19th and 20th centuries and contained a core of probable 18th-century date. Most of the structure dated to the end of the 19th century and the last major change took place between 1923 and 1936. Internal changes were relatively slight after 1936, although the bar area had been superficially modernised, and the rear extensions containing the WCs were extensively altered and rebuilt. The opening out of the ground floor bar in to one large area is probably post-war. The interior of the shed in the south-east corner of the complex was unavailable for inspection.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of historic building recording for County to County Ltd at India House, 227 Barton Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire (NGR: SO 84081 17768) (Fig. 1).

1.2 The archaeological work was carried out to fulfil the requirements of a condition (no. 20) placed on a planning consent granted by Gloucester City Council (GCC) for the demolition of the India House former Public House at Barton Street, Gloucester and the construction of a convenience store (Pl. App. No.: 12/00459/FUL). The condition was as follows:

No development including demolition shall take place within the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of historic environment work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme will provide for archaeological recording of significant elements of the historic built environment that are likely to face an impact from the proposed development and any proposed demolition, with the provision for appropriate archiving and public dissemination of the findings.

1.3 A brief for the work was prepared by Andrew Armstrong, Archaeological Officer, GCC, and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was compiled to address fulfil this and to address the part of this condition relating to the recording of the fabric of the existing building prior to demolition (CA 2012). A further WSI will be prepared and submitted for approval to address the need for any invasive archaeological works after demolition, including trial trench evaluation and any other subsequent mitigation required.

1.4 The work was guided by the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (CA 2012), written to fulfil the requirements of the archaeological condition and approved by Mr Armstrong. It was informed by *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project*

Manager's Guide (English Heritage 2006) and *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 India House, formerly a public house, is a two-storey structure with single-storey structures to the rear. It lies in a road fork, south-east of the junction of India Road with Barton Street and occupies a prominent position, presenting its principal elevation to the north-west (Fig. 2). A hard-surfaced car parking area is forward of the building, fronting directly on to the two roads.
- 2.2 An *Assessment of Heritage Significance* was prepared by Woodhall Planning and Conservation and submitted with the planning application (Woodhall 2012). Reference should be made to that document for the detailed background but the following summary is based on it.
- 2.3 Sporadic settlement along Barton Street is noted as early as the 13th century and the site of India House fell within the hamlet of Barton St Mary. An "India House" is recorded in Barton Street in the 1780s.
- 2.4 The first series Ordnance Survey map published in 1828 shows a small settlement grouped around the junction of Barton Street and India Road. This shows a building at the junction of the two roads. Pigot's *Directory of Gloucestershire* published in 1830 records a Thomas Miles as resident at India House, Barton Street, which was recorded as a tavern/public house, and he was, presumably, the landlord,.
- 2.5 Maps of the Lower Barton Estate published around 1885 show India House on a different footprint to that now remaining, and is clearly a different building to that now on the site. The Ordnance Survey map, published in 1884-1886 indicates two buildings on the site, almost certainly in separate occupation with separate gardens in front.
- 2.6 The building to the north, abutting India House Lane (now India Road), is annotated as a public house (PH), has a courtyard area to the rear and its plan reflects that shown on the Estate map. The southern building has a dogleg boundary with the northern one and has extensive rear ranges. This abuts a second public house at its south corner (the Red Lion), demolished in around 1990, its site now occupied by a modern apartment building.

- 2.7 The 1902 OS map shows some significant changes from the earlier mapping which appears to have been prompted by the widening of India Road. The north-west frontage of India House was cut back several metres for the widening of India Road. It is evident, even at the small scale 1:2,500 mapping of that year, that the northern building was demolished and rebuilt. The building to the south appears to have been retained and incorporated into the rebuild. This arrangement is recognisably the origin of the existing building.
- 2.8 The 1923 OS map more clearly indicates the footprint of the building and shows a single occupancy as a public house. A separate building on an L-shaped plan is shown to the south-east of the public house taking access from India Road; this structure is no longer present on site.
- 2.9 The 1936 OS map shows that the small rear extension along India Road had been replaced between the two surveys by the present, long skittle alley. This configuration is retained on the 1955-1956 OS map and largely reflects the footprint of structures seen on site today.

3. OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objective of work was to produce a record, comprising drawings, photographs and a written description of the buildings in their current state, prior to demolition.

Methodology

- 3.2 The building recording followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2012). The survey was undertaken to Level 3 (as defined in Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice (English Heritage 2006)). A measured sketch survey supplied by the client was completed in detail by CA.
- 3.3 The archive from the recording is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix A, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

4. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

General overview

- 4.1 The building is now ranged around three sides of a rear yard with frontages on Barton Street, India Road and facing westwards down Barton Street towards town (Fig. 2). The main elevation is that facing westwards (Fig. 3 - the building is orientated north-east/south-west; to simplify description, site north is taken as the north-east). The others are decidedly side elevations, although the north gable end is decoratively treated (Fig. 4).
- 4.2 The plan is complicated by the gradual accretion of low buildings and extensions in the courtyard as the public house grew and also expanded into neighbouring properties during the earlier 20th century.
- 4.3 The building is made of brick, much of the visible elevations painted a yellowy cream (Fig. 3), but the west and south elevations of the southern half of the building are rendered and painted (Figs 5 and 6).

Exterior: western range

- 4.4 India House is a brick building two storeys high, with a relatively shallow-pitched roof ending in a plain unverged gable at the south. The bricks in the northern part are machine-made but not obviously pressed and are 8³/₄" x 4" x 3" (222.3mm x 102mm x 76.2mm). They are laid in English bond. The roof covering is modern concrete tiles. The northern gable is also unverged but has a moulded brick or terracotta cornice under the eaves, returning at each end to form an open, pediment-like feature (Fig. 4). The eaves on the west elevation have similar cornicings which seem to be of similar material but are heavily painted (Fig. 3).
- 4.5 They are interrupted by a gabled central feature or frontispiece (Figs 3 and 7). This is the most elaborately treated part of the elevation. The ground floor is masked by the bay window extension (of uncertain date, but probably 1920s or 30s, see below), but the first floor has a triumphal arch motif of a central, arched doorway flanked by two windows which have the shallowest of arched heads. None of the openings have any mouldings on the jambs. The architrave of an implied entablature is just cut by these side windows and the central door rises through the blank frieze and the heavily moulded brick cornice which acts as the impost for the central arch (Fig. 7).

- 4.6 Above the entablature and interrupted by the central arch is a panel flanked by pilaster strips and plainly-verged half gables and divided by a canted, central pilaster strip rising from the keystone of the arch beneath. The panel rises above the flanking half gables through a moulded string course and is capped with a scrolled pediment with a central finial canted to reflect the pilaster strip. All the mouldings are in special brick or terracotta, all obscured by heavy painting.
- 4.7 Competing for attention with the frontispiece is a Tudor-style chimney (Fig. 7). Two notionally octagonal stacks rise out of a rectangular brick base on the front plane of the west façade (but die into each other so that they are not full octagons in plan) and support a shared, elongated octagon cornice in elaborately moulded brick. The transition from the base to the double octagon is made by a shaped monolithic stone base (or perhaps it is more likely that it is cast in a patent artificial stone or terracotta).
- 4.8 The rest of the elevation is relatively plain. The south end of the elevation, again obscured at ground level by the added bay windows, is rendered and absolutely plain. The windows are at a lower level than the northern end and are of broader proportions (Fig. 5). The northern section has a moulded brick or terracotta string course at first floor level and the upper windows have small scrolled brick aprons in special brick under moulded sills. The ground-floor windows (with plain sills) have special brick voussoirs forming low, segmental heads while the first-floor windows have similar voussoirs forming a flat arch. All is raised on a low brick plinth with a bevelled top course (Fig. 8).
- 4.9 The wooden bay windows in front of the frontispiece and the southern end of the elevation seem most probably to be later additions (Fig. 9). There is no evidence of a straight joint where the north end meets the frontispiece, however, and the brickwork of the dwarf support wall appears at first inspection to be continuous with the main block. However, this is also the case where the skittle alley (see below) meets the rear north elevation, and that is demonstrably an addition and it must have been very carefully matched and bonded in. Another link between the bays and the skittle alley is the style and construction of the windows, which are very similar. At the south end, the brick, end wall of the bay clearly butts the south gable wall of the main block. As we shall see later, this is a much older part of the building in any case. The cartographic evidence is unclear.

- 4.10 The north elevation is topped by the pediment-like feature described above. The triplet of windows on the first floor are large and rise up into it. Above them, almost halfway up the gable, is another moulded brick string course. The windows have scrolled special brick aprons below a moulded sill, like those on the west elevation (Fig. 4).
- 4.11 The string course at the first floor level on the west elevation continues around this end of the building and in the ground floor there is a single window similar to those on the west elevation. This window is central neither to the gable end nor the section of wall it occupies which has been defined by a recess against the eastern corner and containing a door (Fig. 4).
- 4.12 A chimney on the eastern end of this elevation is truncated and capped. It served two corner fireplaces on the ground and first floors.

The skittle alley

- 4.13 The remainder of the elevation on India Road is taken up by a plain wall forming the north side of the skittle alley, a long single-storey shed under a pitched, slate roof. It has a wide doorway just east of the centre. There is another in the opposite wall providing access to the yard which the construction of this alley had otherwise blocked off. There are no windows in the street side but three large ones light the south side (Figs 10 and 11). The bricks are 8¼" x 4" x 3" (210mm x 102mm x 76.2mm) so slightly smaller than those used in the main range, and are laid in Flemish bond, three stretchers to one header.
- 4.14 A tall brick chimney stack rises from the west end of the skittle alley on the street side. It is fairly plain but has blue-black bevelled bricks topping its base, a blue-black brick string course and a similar basal course to the platband at the top of the stack (Fig. 12).
- 4.15 The rear, eastern elevation of the building is complicated by extensions and alterations. The visible part of the northern end has a rear block that contains the stair to the first floor (Fig. 13 and Fig. 15, ST1 and F10). This is partly a narrow block under an extension of the main rear slope of the building, containing one window lighting the single flight inside, and partly a gabled block, also with one window, that covers the landing at the stair head and the door to the upper floor rooms (see Fig. 15). The gable end is finished with simple barge boards.

- 4.16 The rear face of the southern end of the west range is hidden by an added rear range, which will now be described.

The rear range

- 4.17 The southern end of the front block is now double pile, that is, two rooms deep (Figs 14 and 15). This was achieved by adding a range to the rear, which has itself undergone several changes.
- 4.18 This block can be seen from Barton Street as a block with a lower pitched roof parallel to the front range (Fig. 6), and a rear wing at right angles, an L-shaped block in other words, added to the west face of the front range south end (Figs 6, 14 and 15). There is thus a valley between the western, and this rear range. Like the south end of the front range, the gable end is rendered and little more can be seen. All the windows on this side are modern uPVC installations. The upstairs window to room F3 in the rear wing has a shallow arched head, similar to those seen from the rear courtyard (see below).
- 4.19 It is evident that the roof slope of the southern front range (over the attic room, Fig. 16) is asymmetrical, and it appears that the rear slope has been altered (steepened and shortened) to enlarge or create the valley gutter (Fig. 6).
- 4.20 The rear of the second pile is visible from the rear courtyard. It is brick-built but in hand-made brick rather more roughly laid than in the north end of the front range. Three openings that appear to be original to it can be seen. These are a door and window in the rear wing (room G6) opening on to the courtyard (Fig. 17) and a window at first floor level lighting room F5 (Fig. 18). These all have segmentally-arched, brick heads. All other windows visible at the rear are 20th-century insertions with concrete or steel lintels (Figs 17 and 18). A block has been added to the internal angle of the rear "L" (room F7) and this has been under-sailed by room G13. This is flat-roofed as are all the added WC blocks here (Fig.19).
- 4.21 Behind the angle of the added room a stack rises. This is at least two phase, a small single stack having been extended into a much larger multi-flue one (Fig. 18). It served the now blocked fireplaces in G3/4 and F4. Behind it is another stack over the fireplaces in G2 and F11. It appears from its design that it has been rebuilt at the same time, or thereabouts, as the stack over the skittle alley, but the bricks indicate that it reused the lower part of an earlier stack (Fig. 18).

- 4.22 The 1884 OS first edition 40" map shows that the boundary between the southern house and the then public house to the north was dog-legged. This is still reflected in the way the northern end of the southern rear range (room F5) wraps around the rear of the northern half of the western range (Figs 15 and 18).
- 4.23 This map also shows a long rear range parallel to the later skittle alley, running along the southern building's northern property boundary. There is no sign of this range on the first floor on the rear of room F5 (in the form of scars etc), suggesting that this range was single storey. This range does not disappear from mapping until after 1955.
- 4.24 A rear shed G12 was not accessible but appeared to have reached its present size by linking the rear of G6 to the long rear range (para 4.23) part of which seems to survive in the north end of G12. This block is mapped by 1902 (Figs 14 and 20).

Interior

Ground floor

- 4.25 The downstairs bar area (Figs 21, 22 and Fig. 14, G1 and G2) has no features earlier than the mid 20th century other than some door frames and the window frames in G1. These share a moulding that can be considered typical of the building of the northern range between 1884 and 1902, our type A. This is a broad flat fillet flanked by two quadrants on the outer element of the architrave, then on the window or door side with two simple rebates, the second filled with a roll. This type A profile occurs on all the windows in the northern end of the west range and on doors in rooms G1, G9, G10 (entrance from G9) and F1.
- 4.26 All the skirtings and dado rails in the front bar are relatively recent and are contemporary with or post-date the most recent alterations. The door from G2 to G9 is framed with our type B architrave, which is a smaller and finer moulding more typical of the mid 19th century, whereas the blocked door behind the bar is of type A.
- 4.27 The ceiling shows substantial beams where walls have been removed (Figs 14, 21). B1 marks the position of the party wall between the southern and northern properties and this is also where the ceiling level drops. This drop reflects that seen in the window levels noted in para. 4.8. Beam B2 shows where a wall has been removed which formerly divided two rooms here (as is still the case upstairs). B3 and B4 indicate the position of the ground-floor front wall of the southern property, removed for the insertion of the bay windows.

- 4.28 The bay windows provide considerable extra seating space and it is fairly clear that they are an addition to the late Victorian building (Figs 3 and 23). Nonetheless they have undergone changes: there is blocked door (with post-war architrave etc.) that formerly linked the entrance vestibule to the northern bay.
- 4.29 Below beam B2 is a fireplace with angled sides (Fig. 14). What is visible is modern but it certainly encloses an older fireplace. The angles suggests two corner fireplaces heating the rooms either side of B2. There is reason to suggest, however, that even this was not the original layout. This will be returned to later.
- 4.30 Passing through double doors (the leaves being 20th century) in G1 leads to corridor G9 (Figs 14 and 24). Most of the detailing here is of the late Victorian build, including a length of dado rail at the north end, unlike the rest of the building's later rails. From it a door leads into G10 the lobby for the skittle alley, G11. G10 must be part of the Victorian phase as it is the understair area of ST1, but a door way has been cut through from this area when the skittle alley was added. It is unlikely that the sheds (stables?) which preceded the skittle alley were reached other than from the rear yard. The tongue-and-groove panelling is continuous with that in G11 and is post-1923.
- 4.31 The skittle alley is a simple brick shed with internal buttresses at the roof truss positions. The latter are wooden collar trusses with iron kingpost rods and iron bracing rods under the collars. They are linked by wooden, trenched purlins (Fig. 25).
- 4.32 The bar occupies a widening at the west end which is an original feature. The window joinery is very similar to that in the bay windows in G1 and G2.
- 4.33 Returning along G9 past the entrance to ST1 we enter the lower part of the southern L-shaped rear range. This has been gutted and re-ordered. The details of the glazed screen forming the south end of the lobby at the end of G9 (and the door from it into G5) suggests it is contemporary with the main entrance lobby. This makes it likely that the present layout dates to the period 1923-1936, the presumed date of the bays.
- 4.34 G3, G4, G5 and G6 are all part of the L-shaped addition to G2 (Fig. 14). The doorway from G2 is type B and probably belongs to this phase. G5 has been extended by the sequential addition of G13 and G7 in the early to mid 20th century, but the type A architrave of the door from G9 to G5 shows it was modified in the late

Victorian period. Beam B5 replaced the ground floor rear wall of the rear range here when single-storey G13 was added (Fig. 124). The wooden beams in the ceiling of G4 are original to the rear wing. All is plain in this part of the ground floor with no other datable details (Fig. 26).

- 4.35 G3 is separated from G4 by a stud wall (Fig. 14). The thick wall at the east end hides a fireplace, or at least the remnant of the breast of one in G4, largely removed by the opening up and creation of G13. This was served by the first stack described in para. 4.21. The stud wall post-dates the fireplace.
- 4.36 In the corner of G3 is a dog-leg semi-winder stair (ST2) rising to F3 (Figs 14 and 27). The stair is typical of earlier 19th century design in style and shape, being contained in a planked enclosure, otherwise not separated from G3 or F3, and very steep. The door at its base leading from G3 into G2 is modern.
- 4.37 Kitchen G6 is reached from G3 and has no ancient features. A stack is blocked and tiled over in the south-east corner. The western window is early, but the casement joinery is more recent, probably 20th century. It was rebuilt when the insertion of the WC block including F7 partly blocked the window opening. The door has a type B architrave but is itself probably mid 20th century and part glazed. The window to its right is a modern insertion. At the east end is a door which gives access to a cupboard within G12. This door originally opened to the exterior and has a low-arched brick head, and a type B architrave internally.
- 4.38 The covered way G8 that gives access from G9 to the WCs in G7 and the rear yard has a modern roof. The mark of a lean-to predecessor can be seen on the wall above the arched head of the opening from ST1 to G8 (Fig. 18).

First floor

- 4.39 ST1 rises in its own brick enclosure to the landing G10 (Figs 14, 15 and 18). From here the door leads into the large room that occupies all of the rest of the first floor in the northern end of the western range, F1. This was always a large function or meeting hall, latterly used as a boxing gym. It is largely in its original, plain condition.
- 4.40 The room rises up into its open ceiling, revealing the roof timbers and tensioning iron work (Fig. 28). The principals of the two trusses are kept from spreading by a series of triangulated iron rods which can be tightened by a turnbuckle in the centre of the tie rod. Trenched purlins support the common rafters which are planked over to support the roof. All is stained dark reddish brown.

- 4.41 All the doors and windows retain the type A architraves. The door in the centre of the triplet in the frontispiece implies that, if the bays are a later addition, that there must have been some sort of balcony in front of it as first designed (Fig. 29). There is no evidence that it is anything other than original to this phase of work.
- 4.42 On the east side of F1 is a small room over the foot of ST1 (F8). This has been fitted out as a washroom/WC at some point but in origin was merely a lumber room under the eaves with a floor at a lower level to give headroom.
- 4.43 The door in the southern end of F1 leads down a short flight of steps in the thickness of the wall into F9 (Figs 15 and 30). F9 is now a corridor running north/south along the centre of the southern end of the building and is separated from its southern half by a door in the wall which is structurally a continuation of the north wall of F4 (Fig. 15). On the west side are two doors, one leading to the attic room via ST3 and the next into F11 (Fig. 30). Both have non-standard architraves, unlike either type A and B. F11 is a plain square room partly occupied by the planked enclosure for ST3 (Figs 15 and 31). The simple coved cornice is modern. There is a fireplace in the south-east corner minus its small register grate. It appears that the cast iron grate resting *ex-situ* in G2 (Fig. 32) comes from this fireplace. The room is lit from one sash window on the west side. The skirting board varies but is essentially a simple bedroom style skirting with a plain roll moulding on the top. That on the south wall is very plain, indeed crude. F11 has exceptionally broad floor boards, probably of elm, 10½" (0.26m) wide (Fig. 31).
- 4.44 The planks stop short at the stair enclosure, indicating that the stair once continued to the ground floor. It could not have done so in its present form until the rear range (F3-6 and 9) was added as it requires the existence of F9 for access. However, there is some indication that it was originally a winder with a short straight section, entirely contained within F11. The framework of the enclosure suggests this and the difference in character of the lower section of straight stair to the upper part (Fig. 33). The construction of ST2 would provide an alternative to the hypothesised lower flight of ST3 so the latter's removal probably coincides with the former's installation.
- 4.45 F2 is reached from F3, the stair landing and the southern counterpart to F9. It is a plain room lit from the other western sash window and also by a window in the south gable end. This latter is an insertion. The door and doorframe is also modern, but apparently occupying an older opening. The floorboards have been replaced with narrow 20th-century ones.

- 4.46 The southern end of the chimney breast just sticks into this room and there is what appears to be a secondary structure converting this into a corner fireplace (Fig. 34). The corner hearth was later filled in.
- 4.47 A full-width mark on the ceiling suggests that there has been a partition running from front to back some 1.1m south of the present wall with F11. This does not quite clear the window, so is unlikely to have been the line of an earlier wall between this room and F11 (Fig. 15).
- 4.48 F4 is defined by a tongue-and-groove partition on its west and south sides. It is clear this has been inserted to create a more private space (Fig. 35). A moulded plaster cornice running around both F3 and F4 (Fig. 36) clearly pre-dates the partition and shows that the stair ST2 originally rose up directly into one room now divided into F4 and F3. The partition also butts the stack at the east side (now blocked up and converted into a vanity unit with wash hand basin and mirror in the recess, and tiled) which presumably heated the larger room. This room only had borrowed light from the south side until the insertion of a window in the north-east corner with a concrete lintel, probably well into the 20th century (Fig. 15).
- 4.49 East of F3 is passage and WC, F7. The passage occupies a screened-off portion of the rear room F6 and the WC sits in the little nook room added to the internal angle of F6 and F4 and which was undersailed by G13 (Fig. 19). The screen to make F7 is a tongue-and-groove planked partition (Fig. 37). Room F6, now fitted out as a kitchen, rises partly into the roof space and has a blocked chimney breast in the south-east corner. It is lit merely by a small window in the east end.
- 4.50 North of F3 and reached from F9 is the last room, F5, a small bedroom with a large arched window in the east side and a smaller one added later toward the north-east corner (visible in Fig. 18). This is the room that occupies the northern part of the dog-leg dividing the southern from the northern property.

The attic room

- 4.51 This is one long room in the roof space (Fig. 38). It is reached by ST3. The newel posts are very plain but of octagon section with simple stopped chamfers at the base and a domical top. They are almost undatable, but could be 18th century.
- 4.52 There is a hidden gutter by ST3 but now no longer in use. It would have carried the valley-gutter water to the front.

- 4.53 The floor boards are extremely wide, comparable to those in F11 below. The roof structure was inaccessible, but of whatever date, must have been modified when the rear range was added.

5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 Like most public houses, this building has undergone many changes, nearly all unsympathetic to its historic character. Little is left of any historical features. Nevertheless, it is clear that the building has a complex structural history. This has been interpreted into 5 main phases of work.

Period 1

- 5.2 The oldest part is the western part of the southern range, rooms G2 and F2 and the attic room over. This seems to have been a simple rectangular, single-pile building, with two rooms on each floor, plus the attic room. The ground floor wall on the west side was removed in later work, but the 1884 mapping shows that there was a bay or porch on the southern half of this face.
- 5.3 The stair would have been a winder with a straight section (indicated on Fig. 15), against the north wall, ST3 being the remains of it. It would have been reached from G2, F2 and the attic, contained in a planked enclosure.
- 5.4 The position of the stack in the east wall suggests the possibility that the central partition (represented by beam B2) has been moved or added, and it seems possible that a simple fireplace was converted to two corner fireplaces. This means either that the downstairs room was originally one room served by the fireplace, or that it was two, one unheated and smaller on the south. There is some evidence for this on the first floor. The wall between F11 and F2 would have had to have a door before rooms F3 and F9 were added in the next period of work, and there is no sign of one. This suggests it post-dates those alterations. This wall abuts the chimney breast awkwardly and the fireplace in F11 has not been converted to an angle, while the one in F2 has.
- 5.5 The date of the partition shown as a mark on the ceiling of F2 is unclear. It does not clear the window here. It seems probable that for this partition to be early and replaced by the present one, the window in F2 would have had to have been in a different position when the partition was inserted. There is no evidence for such an alteration as the exterior is rendered and the interior plastered. That there may have

been alterations to the fenestration is suggested by the continuation northwards of a mark in the render by the lintel of the window in F11, suggesting it was originally twice as wide to the north and has been reduced to its present width at some time in the past. The most likely time for such a change would be when the northern end of the western range was added and an attempt was made to give some symmetry to the design, without rebuilding G2/F2.

- 5.6 The date of the first phase of work is probably late 18th to early 19th century, based on the general character and such details as the stair, the broad floor boards, and, as far as could be gauged from the little visible, the roof structure. As it was not even clear whether the building was made of brick or stone an earlier date could not be ruled out. The stacks and the fireplace in F11 were of brick and this is the most probable material for the rest of the Period 1 structure. It is not entirely unreasonable to think that this might be contemporary with the India House referred to in 1780 (para. 2.3).

Period 2

- 5.7 This was when the rear L-shaped range was added, rooms G3-6, F3-6, F9. In fact, it is clear that, as built, the additions consisted of two rooms lying north/south and the rear arm of the L. That is, upstairs F3, F4 and part of F9 making one room and F5 and part of F9 being the other. F6 was the east/west arm. On the ground floor it is not so clear but it is probable that G3 and the southern part of G4 reflected the arrangement upstairs as did G5 with the northern part of G4. G6 is the rear arm.
- 5.8 It is evident that the rear slope of the Period 1 front range was altered to make room for a valley gutter where the new rear range was added, making it asymmetrical. The join in the south wall is obvious and the much lower pitch of the roof of the rear range is noticeable.
- 5.9 The addition of the rear range, of course, required the insertion of the doors through from the Period 1 rooms. The insertion of ST2 meant that the lower flight of ST3 could be removed as necessary, and the access to the attic was altered to be from F9 not F11. The long rear range now demolished, must also date from this period or close to it. These were single storey sheds or outhouses along the north boundary.
- 5.10 The date of the Period 2 works seems to lie in the first half of the 19th century. The building was in place by 1884. The roof pitch is low and the general character suggests a late Georgian to early Victorian date. The cornice moulding in F3/4 suggests a date in this period, as do the architraves (type B and the upstairs ones).

The cast iron grate presumably from F11 can be dated to around 1840-60. The four-panel doors are of 19th-century type.

Period 3

- 5.11 This is when the original India House public house was replaced by the present building. On map evidence this occurred between 1884 and 1902. The old building was demolished to allow for the widening of India Road and it appears, as the new build was so much smaller, that the southern property was taken over to provide the space lost to road widening. At least, by 1902 the whole block is clearly labelled "P.H.", whereas in 1884 only the northern part was certainly so labelled.
- 5.12 The new design attempted to create a symmetrical whole from the new build and the incorporated southern end of the west range. It doesn't appear that there was money enough to make this work, but in any case, the bay windows and porch now obscure much of the ground floor. A new shed was added across the rear of the south range rear extensions (G12).
- 5.13 There is little evidence for the layout or internal appearance of the late 19th-century pub. The bars have been completely changed, but it is obvious that the first floor room F1 was designed from the beginning as a function/meeting room and has always been one space. It has undergone little change. Its separate access shows that it could be reached without entering the bars if required. The separation of the other first floor rooms (with access available from F1, but restricted) suggests that these were used as accommodation for the landlord; the removal of the lower part of ST3 probably occurred at this time, securing the privacy of the upper rooms as G2 was now a bar. The insertion of the screens to create F9 and F4 belong to this phase of work, improving privacy and circulation. The separation of F2 from F11 *may* have happened at this period.
- 5.14 The removal of the wall between G1 and G2 may have been later, following the later fashion for open plan bars. G4 was almost certainly the cellar from this period on, as it fulfilled that function until recently, and contemporary with it would have been the creation of the WCs in G5 (based on the door frame to G5; the space may have been modified later). The separation of G3 and ST2 from the cellar follows the logic of the upper floor being domestic.

Period 4

- 5.15 The addition of the skittle alley is, on cartographic grounds, dated 1923 to 1936. Similarities in design suggest that the bays and entrance porch are of a similar date.

The wood and glass screen in the lobby to G5 is also similar in design and, therefore, probably, date. The removal of the western ground floor walls of G1 and G2 date to this period.

- 5.16 The addition containing F7 may well be of this date. It certainly post-dates 1923 on cartographic grounds and the wooden panelling separating F6 and F7 would suit a 1920s to 30s date.

Period 5

- 5.17 Although various sub-phases can be extracted from this period, it has been treated as one. It dates from after 1955 and probably can be allocated to the 1960s to 80s.
- 5.18 The long rear range extending back from G5 was demolished and G12 altered. The WC. G5, was extended by G7 and a raised section was added to G5 to get light from over the roof of G7, which had blocked all G5's light otherwise. The narrow, single-storey block G13 was added to G4 and the large beam B5 inserted to support the rear wall of F4 and F5. The various inserted windows with concrete lintels also would most likely belong to this phase, along with the present condition of the interior.

6 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	227, Barton Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
	A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 3 was undertaken at India House, Barton Street, Gloucester. A ground plan of each floor was made and a photographic record of the interior and exterior of the chapel carried out. External elevation drawings were supplied by the client. Analysis of the fabric suggested that the building was the complex result of changes over at least the 19th and 20th centuries and contained a core of probable 18th-century date. Most of the structure dated to the end of the 19th century and the last major change took place between 1923 and 1936. Internal changes were relatively slight after 1936, although the bar area had been superficially modernised, and the rear extensions containing the WCs were extensively altered and rebuilt. The opening out of the ground floor bar in to one large area is probably post-war. The interior of the shed in the south-east corner of the complex was unavailable for inspection.	
Project dates	26 November, 2012	
Project type	Historic building recording	
Previous work	Heritage statement by Woodhall Planning and Conservation	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	227, Barton Road, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	434.65m ²	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 84081 17768	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	none	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Mark Collard	
Project Supervisor	Peter Davenport	
MONUMENT TYPE		
Public House		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	none	n/a
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Site notes, BW photos
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photos, pdf report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) <i>India House, 227, Barton Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Historic Building Recording</i> . Typescript Report:12382		



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PROJECT TITLE

India House, 227 Barton Street
 Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

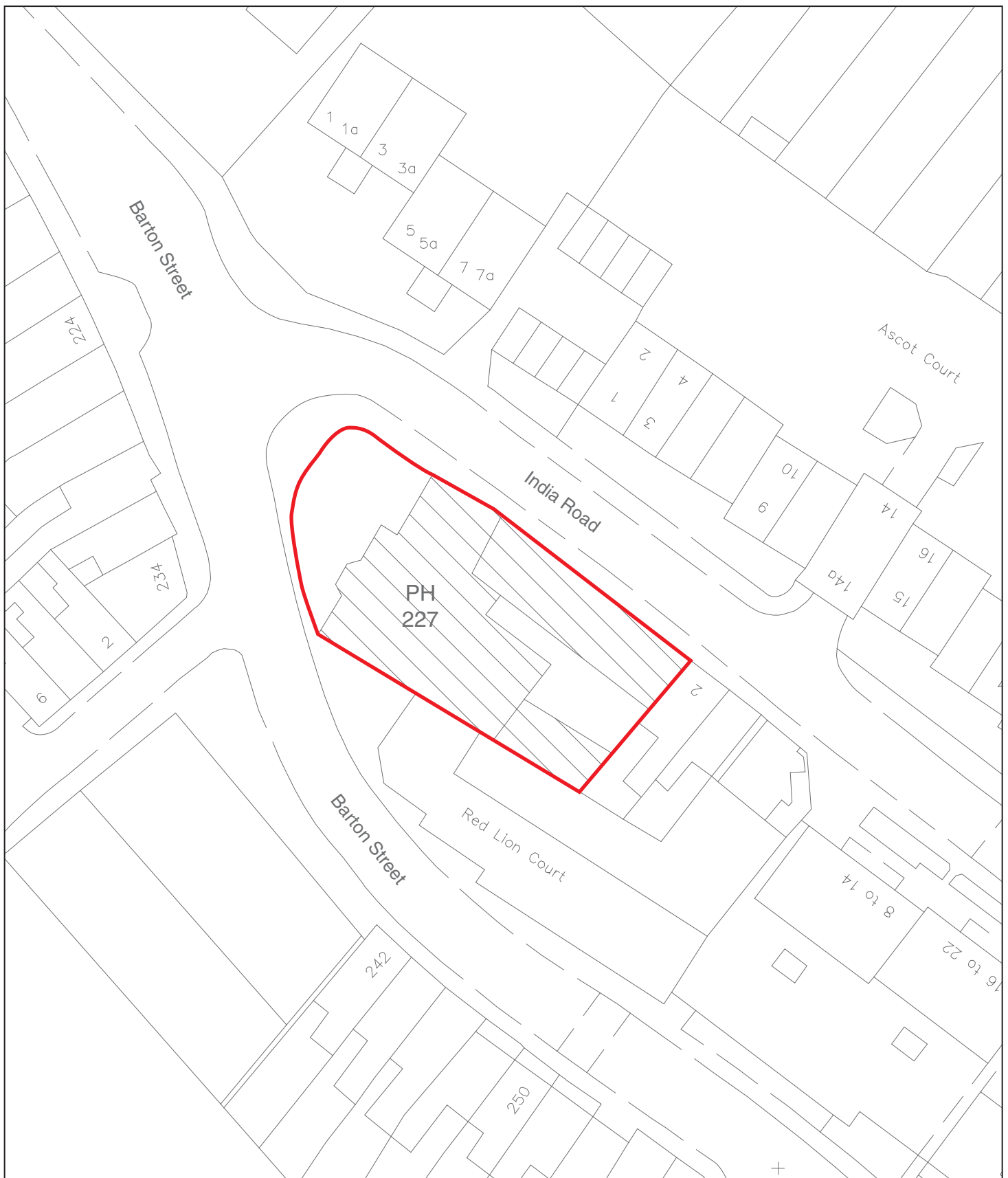
Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 4070 DATE 18-12-2012
 DRAWN BY PJM REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

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India House, 227 Barton Street
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FIGURE TITLE

Site plan



3



4



5



6

- 3 The west facing elevation. Scale 2m
- 4 The north gable end of the main range. Scale 2m
- 5 The south end of the west elevation. Scale 2m
- 6 The south gable end elevation. Scale 2m



7



8



9



10

- 7 The central feature or frontispiece, on the west elevation, looking south-east. Scale 2m
- 8 The northern end of the western elevation. Scale 2m
- 9 The junction of the central bay window with the west elevation frontispiece, looking south-east. Scale 2m
- 10 The street elevation of the skittle alley, looking south-east


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 India House, 227 Barton Street
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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

PROJECT NO.	4070	DATE	18-12-2012	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	N/A	



11



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13

- 11 The south, yard, elevation of the skittle alley, looking east
- 12 The skittle alley chimney, looking south-south-east
- 13 The east side of the north end of the west or main range, looking west


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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs



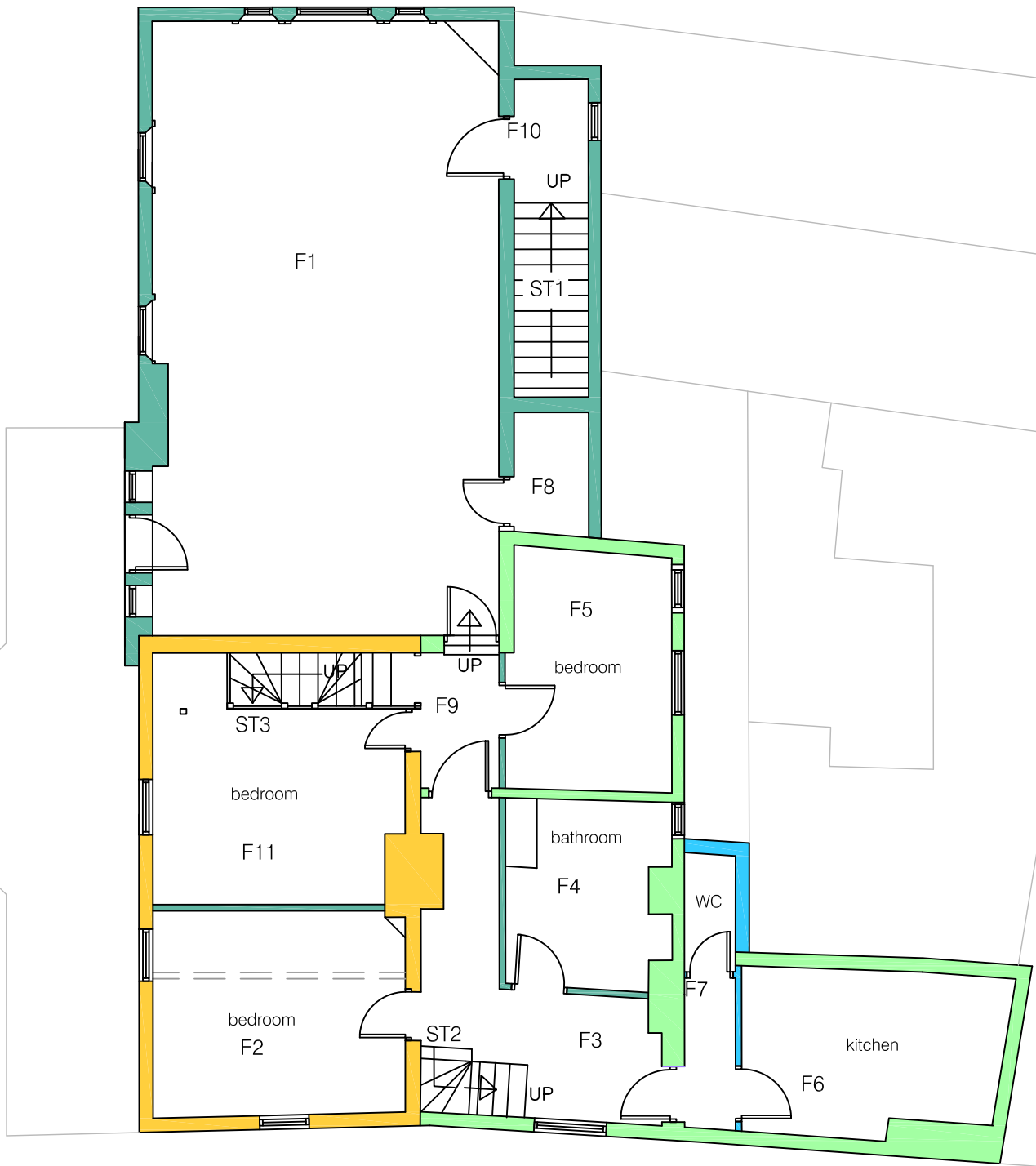
- period 1
- period 2
- period 3
- period 4
- period 5



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PROJECT TITLE
 India House, 227 Barton Road
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FIGURE TITLE
 Phased ground-floor plan of India House

PROJECT NO. 4070	DATE 19-12-2012	FIGURE NO. 14
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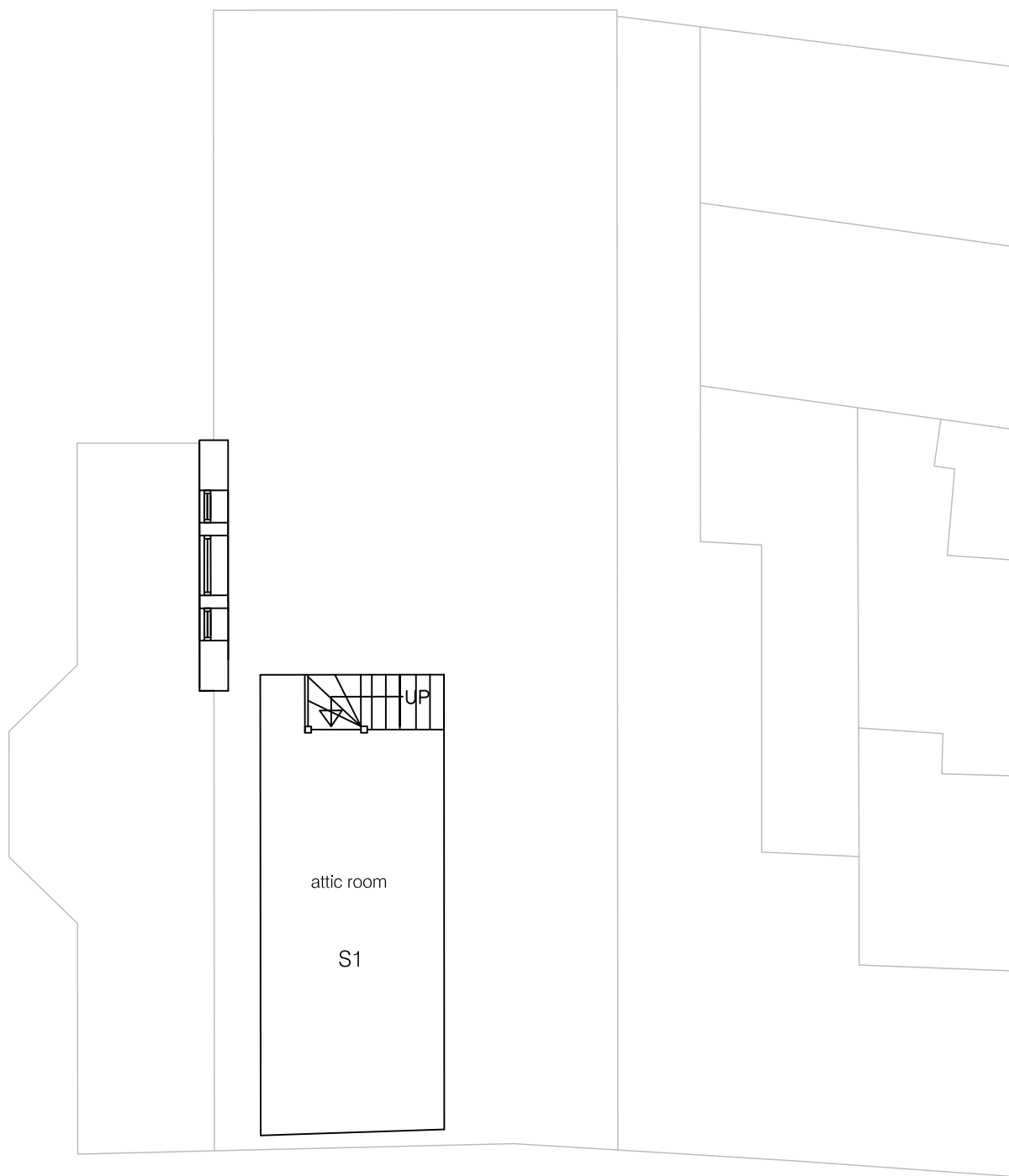
- period 1
- period 2
- period 3
- period 4
- period 5



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Phased first-floor plan of India House

PROJECT NO.	4070	DATE	19-12-2012	FIGURE NO.
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PROJECT TITLE

**India House, 227 Barton Road
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FIGURE TITLE

Second-floor plan of India House



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17



18



19



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- 17 The rear of the L-shaped rear range, looking south-west (rooms G6 and F6). Scale 2m
- 18 The north/south section of the L-shaped rear range (room G5), looking south-west
- 19 The added angle room, (F7) and G13, with the large window, running under it, looking south west. Scale 2m
- 20 The south face of G12 showing the junction/rebuild at the north (left) side. Scale 2m


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FIGURE TITLE
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21



22



23

- 21 The bar, ground floor, looking south from G1 into G2. Scale 2m
- 22 The bar, ground floor, looking north into G1. Scale 2m
- 23 The northern bay window, off G1, looking west. Scale 2m



24



25



26

- 24 The northern end of G9, looking north. Scale 2m
- 25 The skittle alley, looking east. Scale 2m
- 26 Room G5 looking north. Scales 1m



27



28

27 The winder stair ST2 and its enclosure in G3, looking south-west. Scale 2m

28 Room F1, looking north. Scale 2m



29



30

29 Room F1, looking west towards the door and windows in the central feature. Scale 2m

30 The north end of F9 with the doors to F11 and ST3 on the left and the steps to F1 on the right. Scale 2m



31



32

31 The stair enclosure for ST3 in F11, looking north-east. Scale 2m

32 The ex-situ cast-iron grate, thought to be from F11. Scale 2m



33



34

- 33 ST3 from F9. Scale 1m
- 34 Room F2, the corner fireplace, looking north-east. Scale 2m



35



36



37



38

- 35 The planked screen that defines F4 seen from F3, looking north-east, door to F2 in centre. Scale 2m
- 36 The cornice around rooms F3 and F4 and part of F9 at the stack between F11 and F9
- 37 The tongue-and-groove wall between F6 and F7 looking south-east. Scale in 0.5m divisions
- 38 The attic room, looking north towards ST3. scale 2m