

Wednesbury

6, 8 & 10 Wharfedale

### Summary

BCUID **SD035**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398964 \ N: 294986**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Fair**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A group of three late 19th century three storey houses with double height bay windows which are mullioned at the ground floor level, tall brick gables to the attics, and a range of brick specials, string courses and other decorative brick elements. The building has some architectural interest in terms of its design and use of materials, particularly in the context of the street scene which largely comprises simple semi-detached 1930s dwellings. Though the windows have been inappropriately replaced, they are all in original openings and the architectural details surrounding them are still largely intact and easily readable

### Recommendations

### References:



Wednesbury

Webb & Sons Funeral Directors, Upper High Street

### Summary

BCUID **SD036**  
Asset Type **Building/structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398674 / N: 295067**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Fair**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

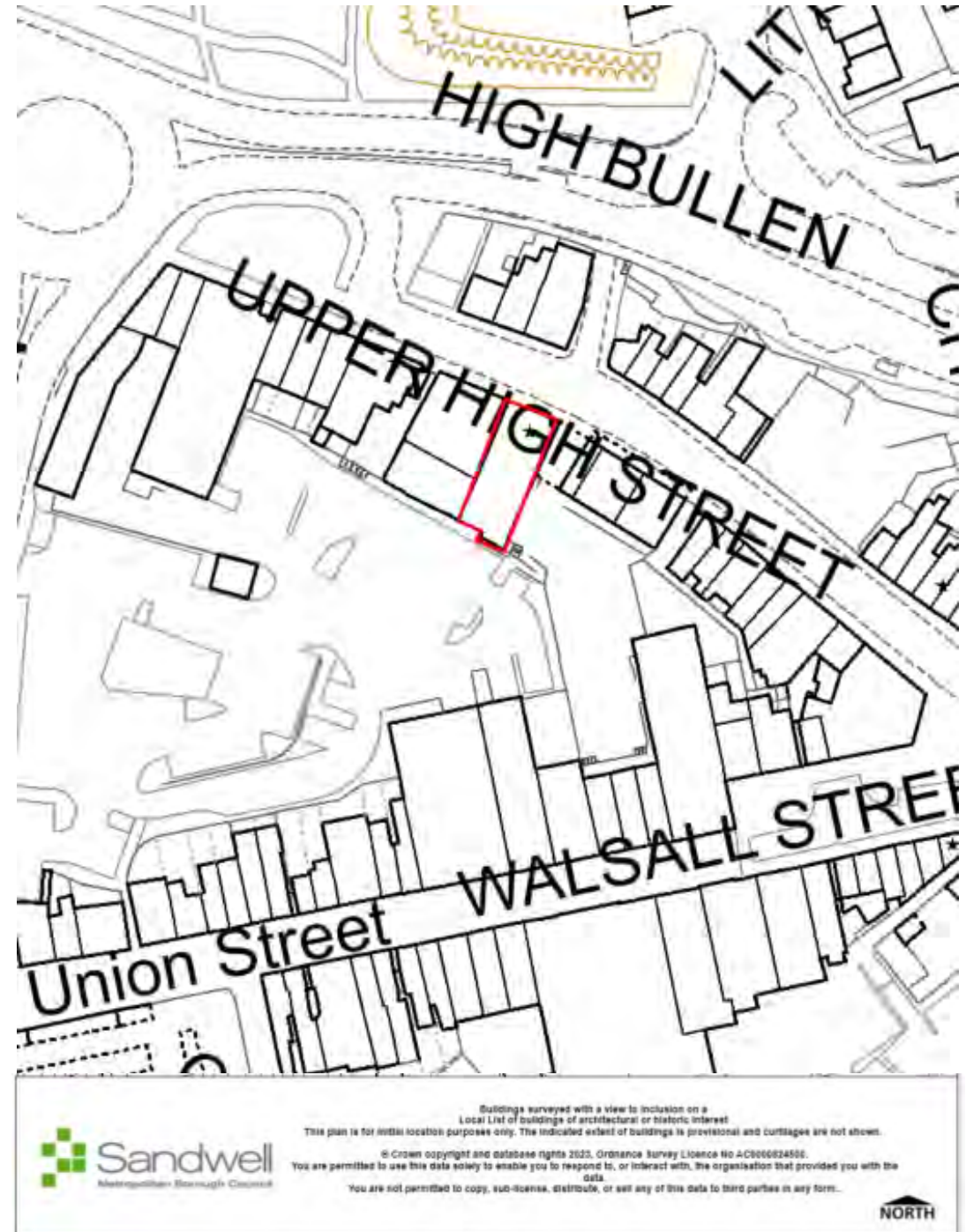


### Description

A two-storey brick building with large central coach entrance and shop fronts to either side on the ground floor. There is brick balustrading to the roof. The central bay has an oriel window on the second floor beneath a large decorated pediment with brick string coursing. Some original shop front details remain including decorative glass, pilasters and stall risers. The original cobbled passageway through the coach entrance is notable for its survival. The building has architectural interest in terms of its quality of design and materials and, despite some loss, retains some interesting architectural features. The coach entrance adds to the historical interest of the building and its earlier use. It contributes positively to the streetscene

### Recommendations

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC



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Wednesbury

The Masonic Lodge

### Summary

BCUID SD037  
Asset Type Building/Structure  
Easting/Northing E: 398764 \ N: 294752  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

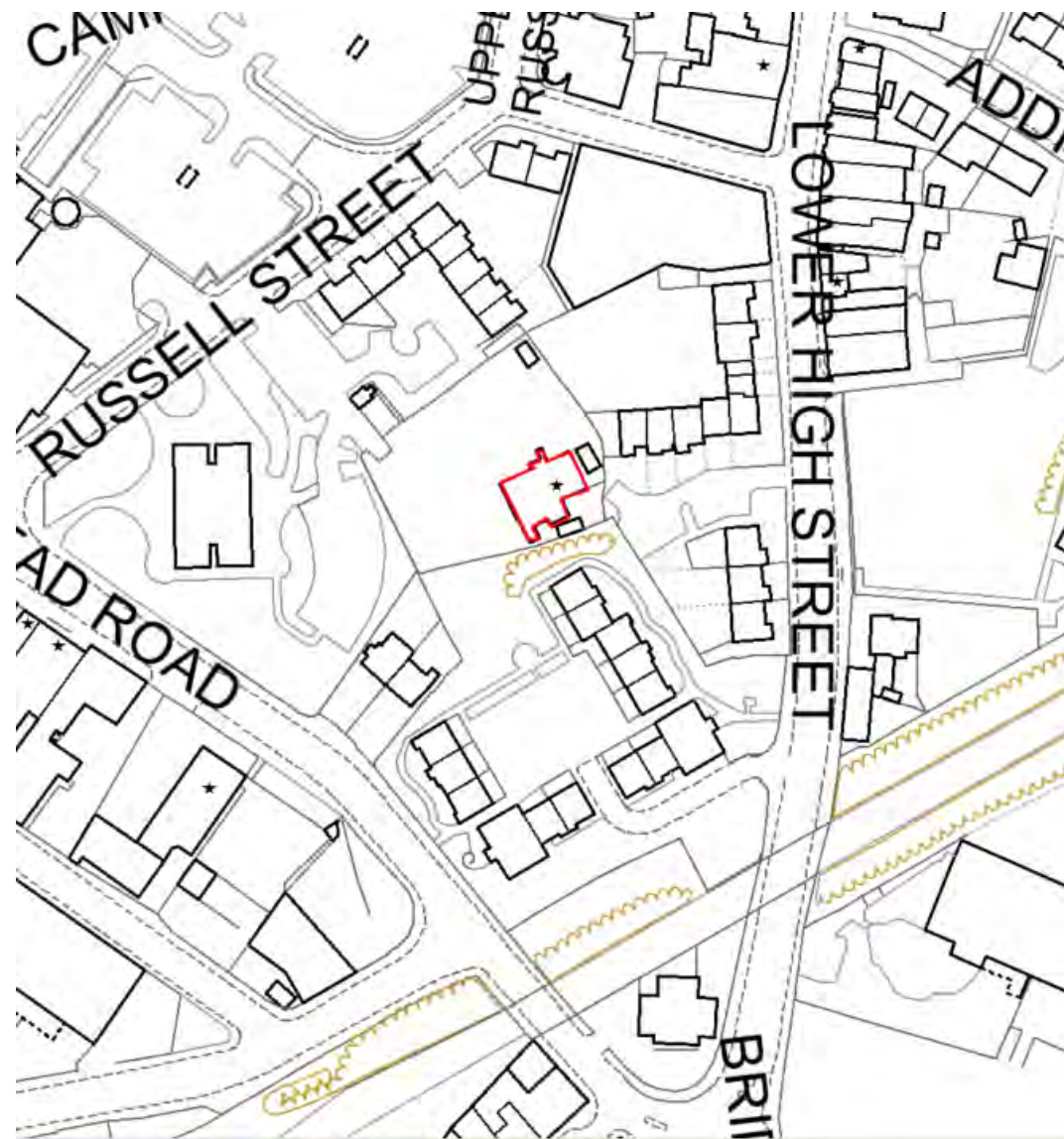


### Description

A former congregational chapel dating from 1870, situated behind the Lower High Street. The building is constructed in stone laid in random courses and quoins. It has mullioned windows with ashlar dressings, and distinctive chimneys at each gable with separate flue stacks with a horizontal plinth joining them at the top. There is a cross-wing which has one, larger chimney flue in the same style at the gable end. There are buttresses with stone caps. The building has architectural interest for its impressive stonework and distinctive chimneys, an unusual style for the area. It has historical interest as a rare survivor of a non-conformist chapel from this period, a building once much more common across the Black Country. The chapel provides a strong reminder of the once rich and diverse religious activities and denominations of Wednesbury. It has communal value as a former church, and since 1950, St Bartholomew Freemason Lodge <3>

### Recommendations

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country. P39 St Bartholomew Lodge 696 - Brief History. Available at [www.stbartholomewlodge.co.uk/history.htm](http://www.stbartholomewlodge.co.uk/history.htm). [Accessed 10/6/22]



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Wednesbury

Former Odeon Cinema, Wednesbury

### Summary

BCUID **SD039**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398833 \ N: 295044**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Poor**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

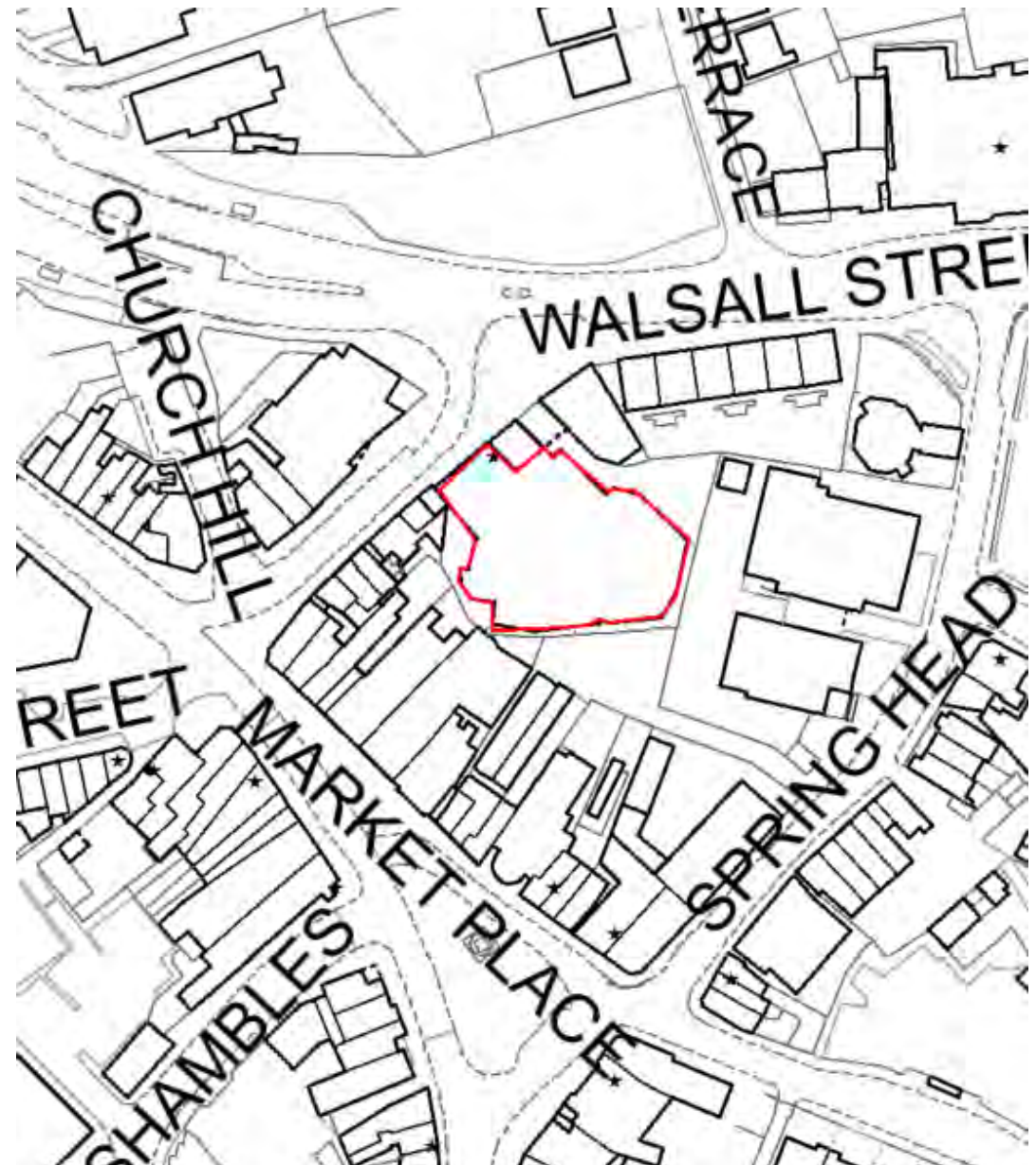


### Description

A former cinema built as a Gaumont in 1938 by WE Trent, W Sydney Trent & HL Cherry. The building is brick in English bond with a central rendered tower with a flat roof and two curved windows. The tower has 'BINGO' painted in red. There is blue and cream faience detailing to the ground floor and first floor window and billboard surrounds. It is one of the largest buildings in Wednesbury Town Centre. The building has architectural interest as being an example of an Art Deco building in Wednesbury. It has historic interest as a purpose-built cinema, first a Gaumont and later an Odeon, serving as a reminder of the popularity of cinema-going as a past-time. It has communal value in terms of it having been in use as a cinema until 1974 and as Walker's Bingo Hall until 2010. With its distinctive tower, it also has townscape value

### Recommendations

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC The Gaumont Cinema. Available at <https://wearewednesbury.uk/gaumont-cinema>. [accessed 1/4/22]



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Wednesbury

Conservative & Unionist Club, 8 Walsall Street

### Summary

BCUID SD064  
Asset Type Building\Structure  
Easting/Northing E: 398933 \ N: 295105  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**Description** A political club built 1904-5 in red Ruabon brick. The building has six bays to the façade over two and three storeys. The three-storey façade has a flat castellated pediment with a pitched roof beyond. There is a Dutch style gable with a crow-stepped parapet to the two-storey façade. Both have tall brick chimney stacks. The three-storey façade incorporates large bay windows on the ground and first floor to the left hand side with flat windows with plaster decoration and key stone to the right hand side. The entrance includes steps with a pediment above the entrance door. The two-storey section incorporates a bay window at ground floor and a tripartite window arrangement to the first floor <1>.

The building has architectural interest for its unusual Jacobean / early Georgian style by architect A. Irving Scott, known for several civic buildings in the Black Country <2>. It is largely intact and together with the adjacent Library serves as a reminder of the rich civic history of early 20th century Wednesbury. The site has communal value as a political club for over a century.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC

<2> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country. P592



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Wednesbury

St James Church, St James Street

### Summary

BCUID **SD065**  
Asset Type **Building\Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398283 \ N: 294927**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Not Known**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A Victorian church built in 1845 in an Early English style with later additions. The church is predominantly constructed from sandstone and has large, double-height Gothic arched windows, small buttresses and a dentilated stone course. The church comprises an apsidal chancel, nave, aisles, vestry, south porch and a large dominating clock tower to the western end. The church is of historic interest, representing changes in religious views that were occurring during the 19th century. The church originally practiced Catholic Evangelicalism, which was considered controversial at the time, with Dr Deiter Voll suggesting that St James was the original focal point for a school of theology that integrated both Evangelical and Catholic theology <1>. The building is architecturally interesting, being added to and altered throughout its history in order to pay tribute to those who played a part in the church's history. These include a chapel, added in 1887 as a memorial to Reverend WG Cole Bagnall, the chancel apse built as a memorial to Mrs Twigg and Reverend Richard Twigg and a memorial chapel at the south side in memory of George Silas Guy and Henrietta Maria Guy.<2>

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> The Parish and its Church. Available at <http://www.wwwbeeson.co.uk/OldSites/StJames/hist1.htm> [accessed 13/5/22]

<2> Wednesbury St James. Available at <https://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/STS/Wednesbury/StJames>



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Wednesbury

Former Post Office

### Summary

BCUID **SD066**  
Asset Type **Building\Structure**  
Easting/Northing: **E:398649 \ N: 294715**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Poor**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



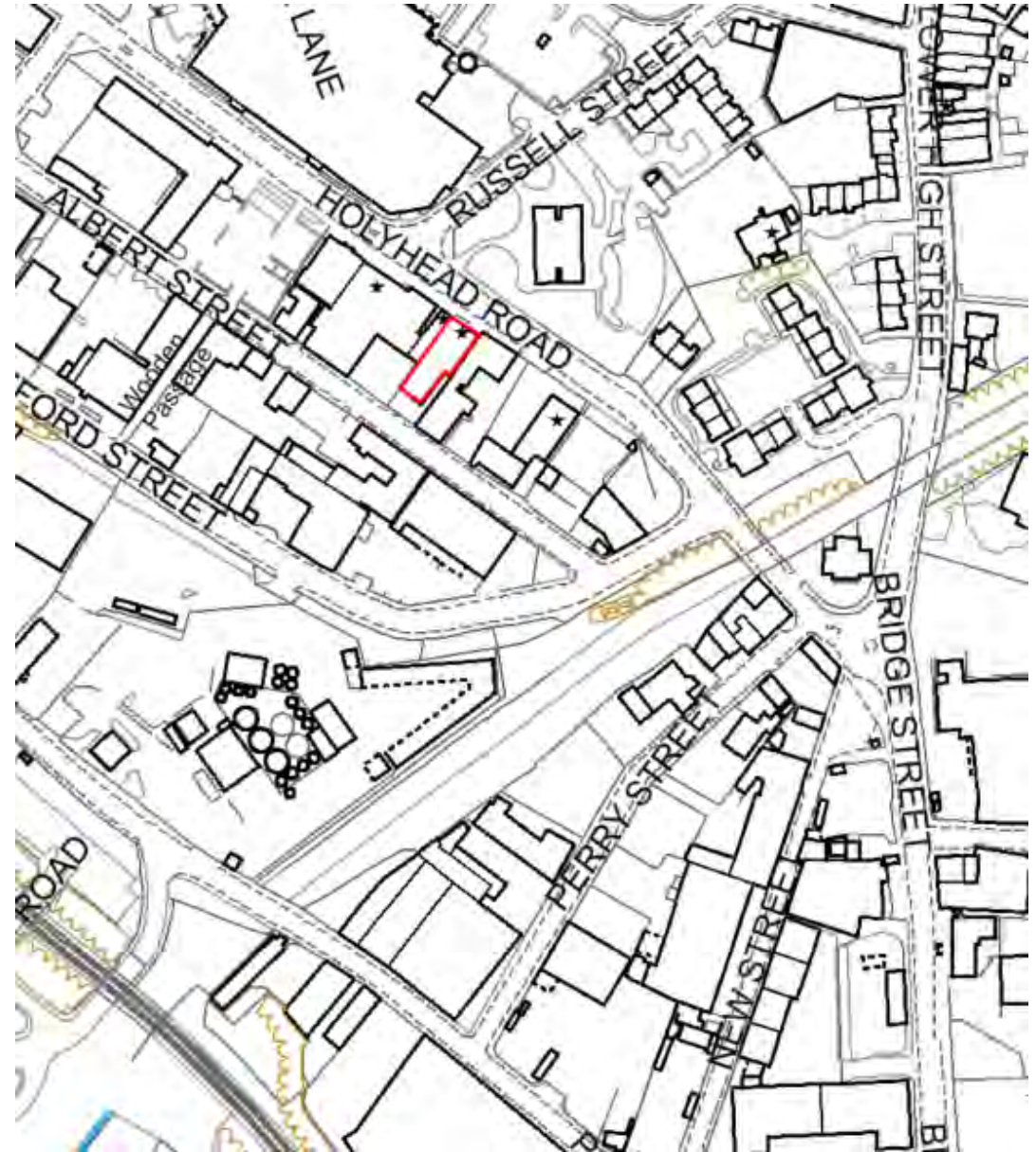
### Description

A three storey, four bay former post office built in 1883 <1>. It has ashlar sandstone to the ground floor and first floor with brick banding. The third floor, added in 1910-11, is entirely brick. The ground floor has 1/1 sash windows, upper floors have 2/2 with timber frames. The right hand entrance has a flat slab hood with carved consoles. 'POST OFFICE' is carved into the stone above the ground floor.

The building retains many of its original features and is a good example of an early 20th century neo- Georgian civic building. It contributes to the historic streetscape and has group value with the adjacent former Science School (SD68), Public Library and Art Gallery buildings.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country. P598



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Wednesbury

The Town Hall

### Summary

BCUID **SD067**  
Asset Type **Building\Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398617 \ N: 294732**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Fair**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



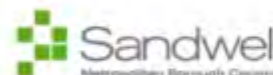
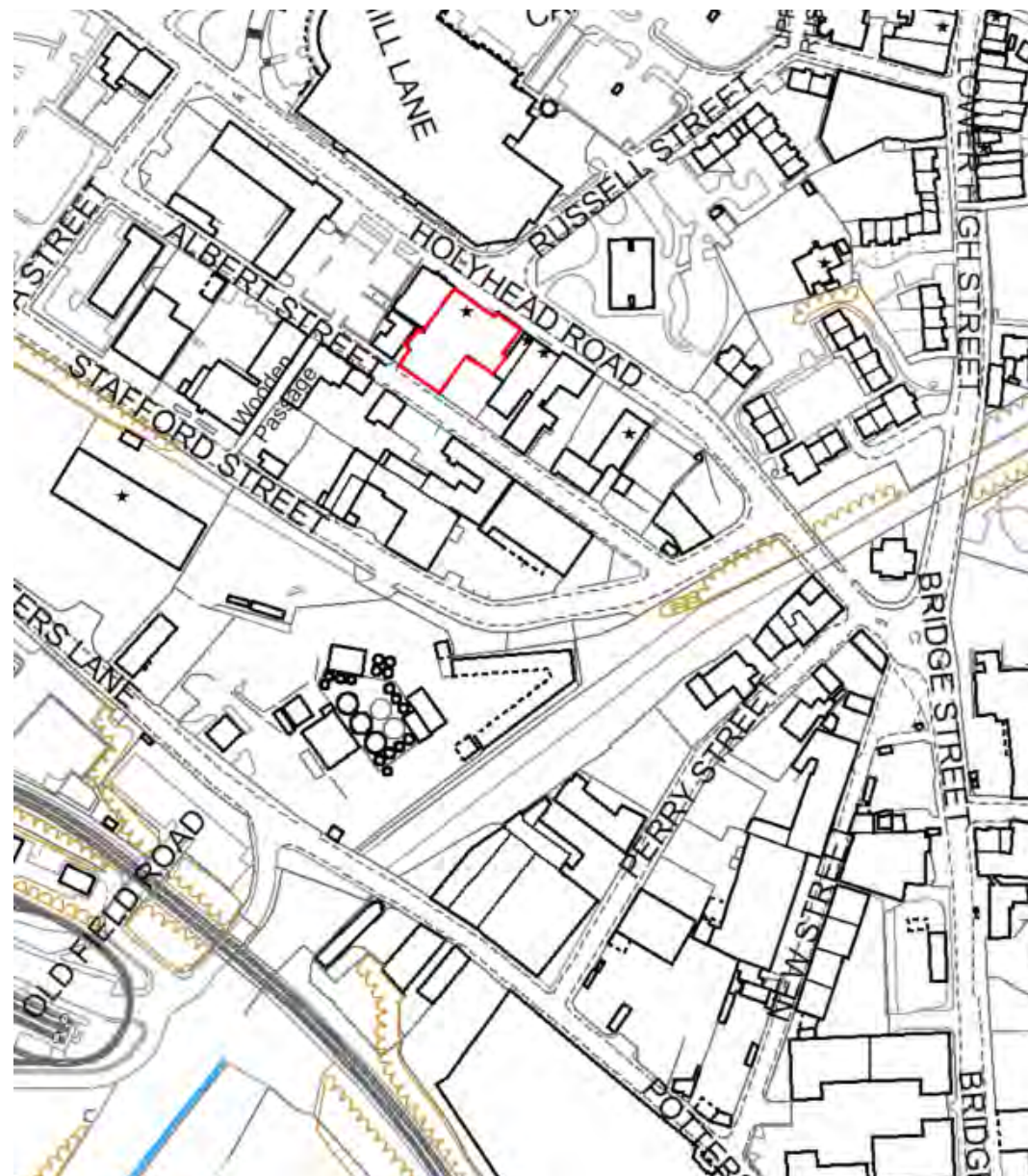
### Description

The Town Hall is a two storey building in a neoclassical style of red brick and rusticated sandstone construction. It was built in 1871, but the façade re-designed in 1913 by Scott and Clark <1>. The principal elevation, which fronts onto Holyhead Road, features a central door with decorative fanlight and Doric columns, multipaned sash windows to the ground and first floor with the ground floor windows having prominent keystones and aprons and a parapeted roof.

The building is of historic interest, reflecting the establishment of the municipal borough of Wednesbury in 1866, and resulting need for an administrative headquarters. Although previously described by Pevsner as having 'no interest' <2>, the building is considered to have some architectural interest, arising from its design by local architects The Loxton Brothers of Wednesbury, with their designs scattered across the Black Country <3>. The building has also evolved throughout its history to suit the growing population of Wednesbury, being re-designed by local architects Scott and Clark in 1913 <4>. The building forms part of an architecturally interesting group of buildings on this street, including the Post Office, Art Galley and Museum and the Science School.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1>Pevsner, N. 2007. Staffordshire. P299  
<2> Pevsner, N. 2007. Staffordshire. P299  
<3> The Builder (1870) vol. 28, p. 870. Available at: [https://www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_Builder](https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Builder). [Accessed 13/5/22]  
<4> Pevsner, N. 2007. Staffordshire. P299



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Wednesbury

Former Adult Education centre

### Summary

BCUID SD068  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:39842 / N: 294720  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



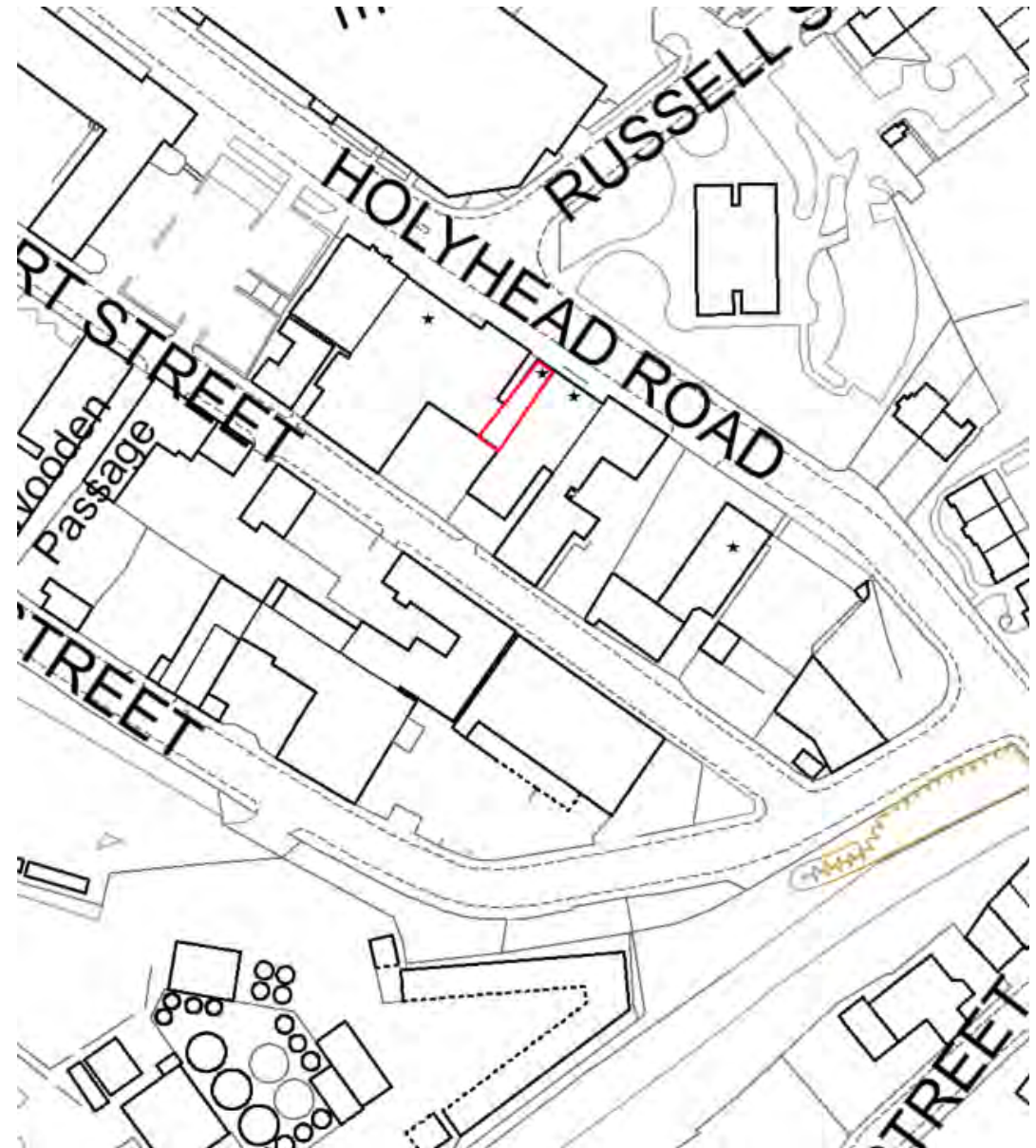
### Description

This is a small two storey building of red brick construction of late 19th century date. To the ground floor, there is a central, timber double door which sits under a semi-circular arch with a keystone and has a classical, pedimented surround with pilasters. To the first floor there are two, 6 paned timber windows with segmental brick arches. There is a decorative parapet gable.

The building is architecturally interesting, designed by notable local architect C.W.D. Joynson of Wednesbury and Darlaston, designers of many prominent buildings in Wednesbury including the Imperial Picture House and the now listed Coronation Clock in Market Place <1>. The building's use as a science school is of historic interest, being an early example of such a school, and reflecting the movement from religion to science that was emerging in the 19th century. The building forms part of an architecturally interesting group of buildings on this street, including the Post Office, Art Galley and Museum and the Town Hall.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Further education. Available at <http://www.historywebsite.co.uk/articles/Wednesbury/Education1.htm> [accessed 13/5/22]



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Wednesbury

Good Sheds

### Summary

BCUID SD069  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:39476 / N: 294656  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



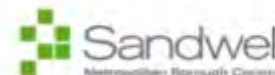
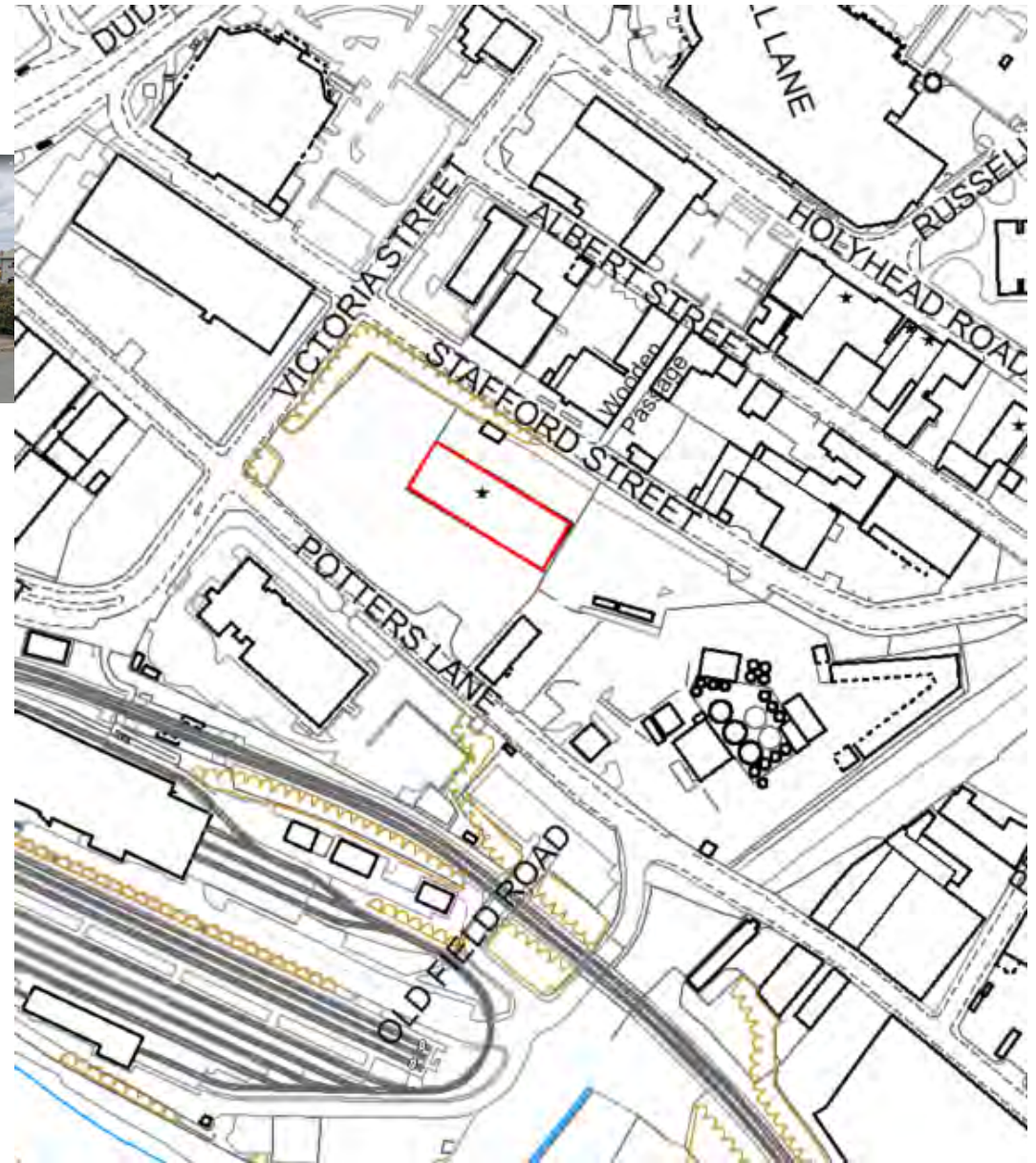
### Description

A large single storey goods shed of blue brick construction with a double piled slate roof, dating to the later 19th century. The building has a defined industrial architectural style with its entrance points and numbers still visible and it is clearly recognisable as its original use as a goods shed, giving it architectural merit and interest. It is also of historical interest, being located on the former Darlaston Branch of the South Staffordshire Railway, as shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps <1>. Although much of the surrounding landscape has since been altered, the presence of this building serves as a reminder of the area's railway history.

### Recommendations

### References: <1>

<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=19&lat=52.5497499&lon=-2.0239101&layers=168&b=2>



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Wednesbury

15 and 15a Hollies Drive

### Summary

BCUID SD70  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398963 / N: 295197  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



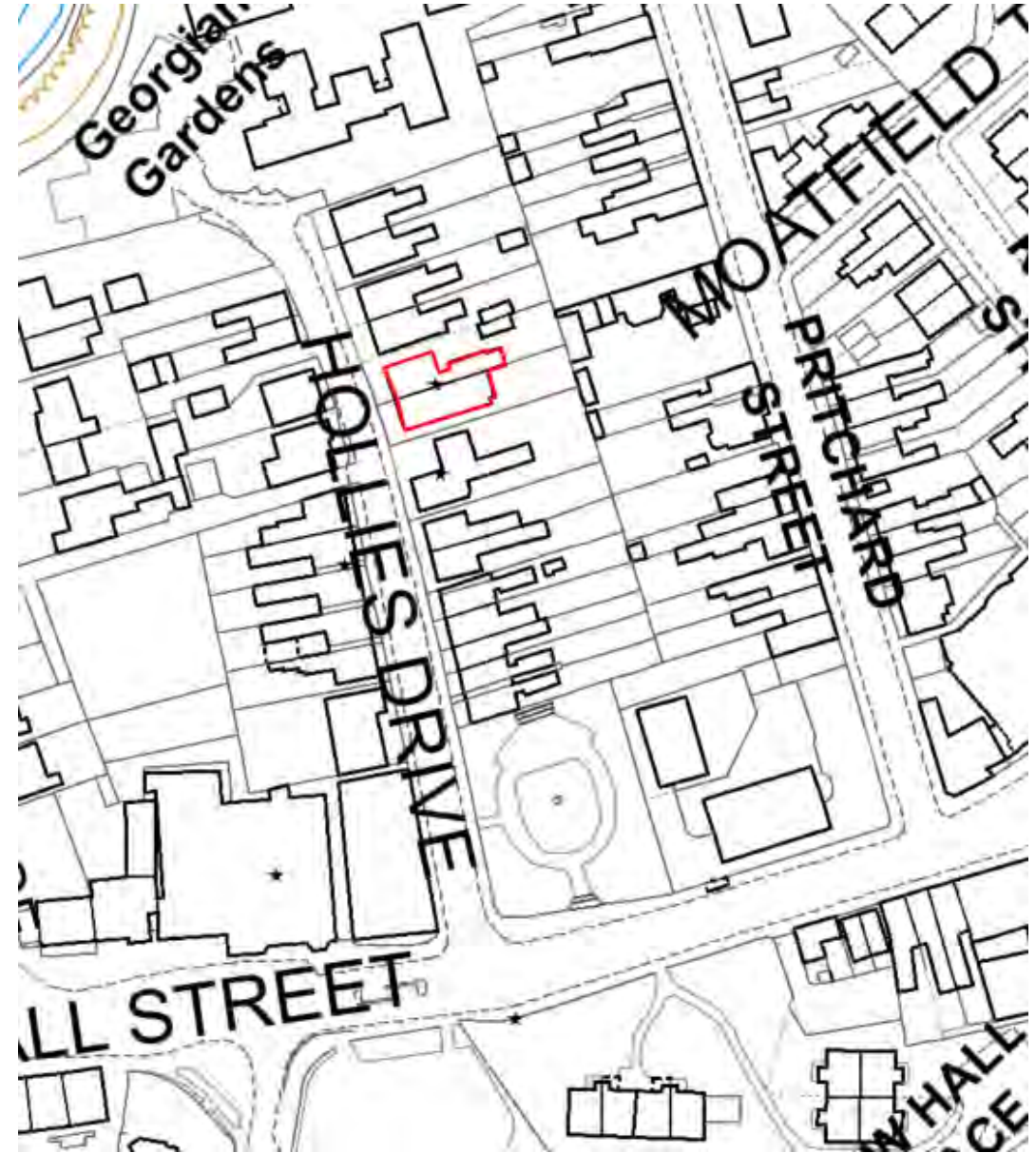
### Description

15 and 15a Hollies Drive are two, two storey early 20th century dwellings of red brick construction with slate roofs and brick chimney stacks. The dwellings both have bay windows to the ground floor with the upper lights being stained glass. No. 15 has a timber panelled door to the ground floor under a small timber porch. To the first floor of No.15, there are 3, 1/1 timber sash windows with brick lintels. No. 15a has a modern upvc replacement window to the first floor in an original openings with brick lintel. Both dwellings have timber corbels to the eaves. No. 15 has a later added dormer window.

The two dwellings, which are visible from the 2nd Edition OS Map of 1902, are of architectural interest and merit, displaying important characteristics of the Edwardian dwelling including features such as the timber bay windows, Art Nouveau style stained glass and the decorative terracotta features. Together, the buildings make a highly positive contribution to the character of the streetscene.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25") 1902. [accessed via National Library of Scotland].



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Wednesbury

St James Centre, St James Street

### Summary

BCUID SD71  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398325 / N: 294908  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

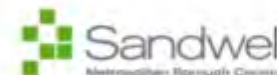
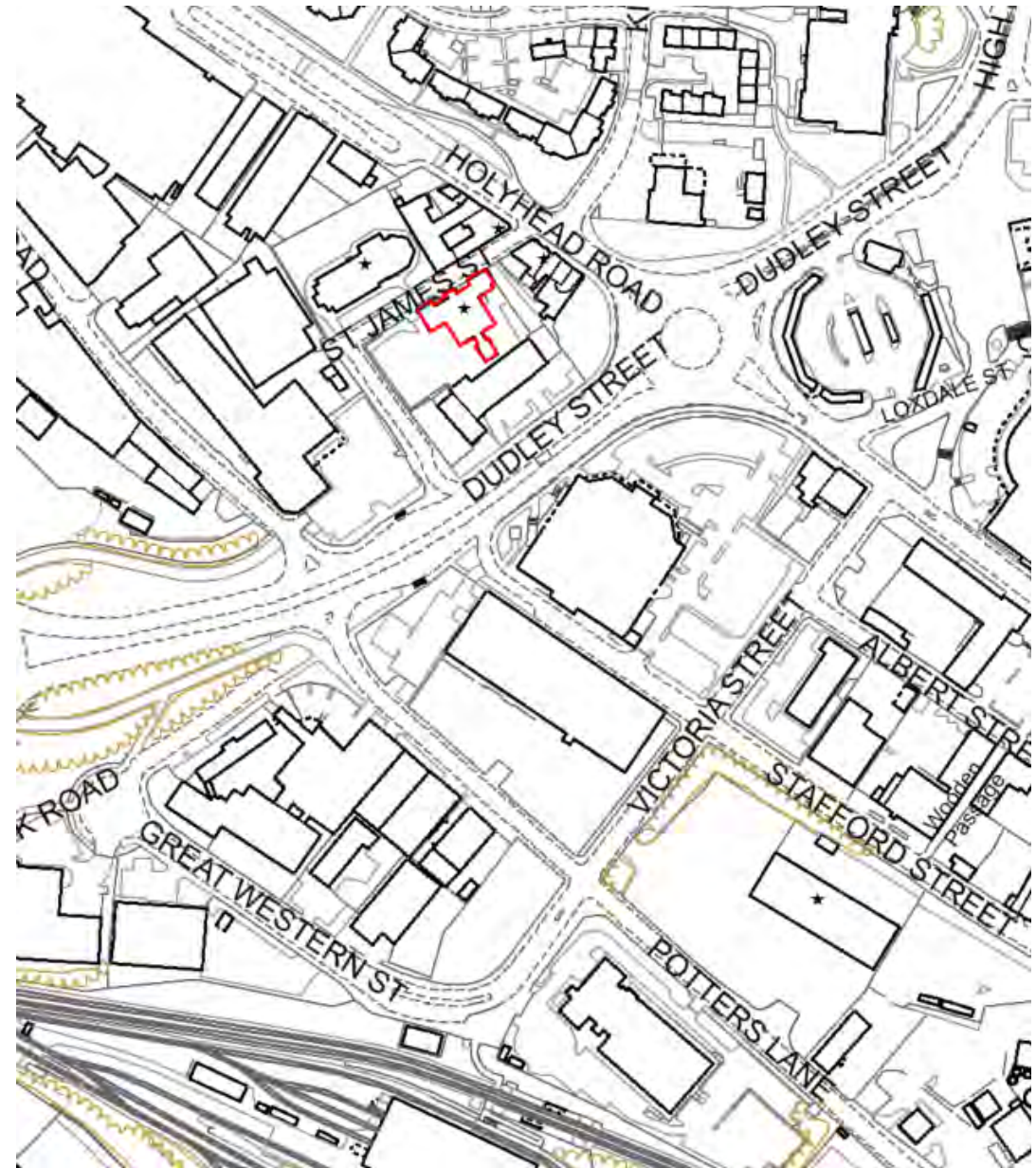


**Description** A former parish school opened in 1845 <1>. The two storey building is constructed in dark red brick with Staffordshire blue brick diapering. There is a central two tier gabled porch with four large windows with timber astragals, and buff inscription stones which read 'ST JAMES SCHOOLS' and 'LECTURE ROOM 1866'. Either side has paired lancet windows with brick and stone dressings and metal glazing bars. The ground floor windows have stone lintels and sills, and one lancet to the left hand side. Ground floor windows on the right hand side have been replaced. There is a further double gabled two tier porch to the right hand side. To the left hand side there is a three bay facade with four stone mullions with timber frames below a flat and semi-circular arched parapet. To the front is a low boundary wall with two sets of stone piers.

Despite being constructed in several phases, the building has architectural interest for its style and vague ecclesiastical character through the lancet windows <1>. It is of good quality materials of which much remains. The site has historical interest as an example of public education provision supplied by the Church of England prior to the state education acts of the late 19th century <2>. It has group value and an historical association with St James' church opposite. The school was built first and services were held here until the church was completed <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC  
<2> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country. P597  
<3> Historic England, 2017. Education Buildings. Listing Selection Guide, P3



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Wednesbury

Oakeswell Hall Boundary Wall

### Summary

BCUID SD074  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398978 / N: 295078  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

A red brick boundary wall with Staffordshire blue coping stones that runs alongside Walsall Street.

The wall has historic importance and serves as the only reminder of the former Oakeswell Hall, an important historic residence which was constructed in the early 15th century and demolished in 1962 <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> The Medieval Town. Available at <http://www.historywebsite.co.uk/articles/Wednesbury/Medieval.htm> [accessed 13/5/22]



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Wednesbury

Sleipnir

### Summary

BCUID SD157  
Asset Type Public Art Work  
Easting/Northing E:39482 / N: 291790  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

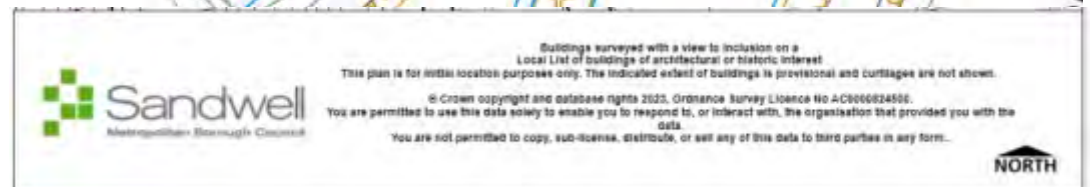
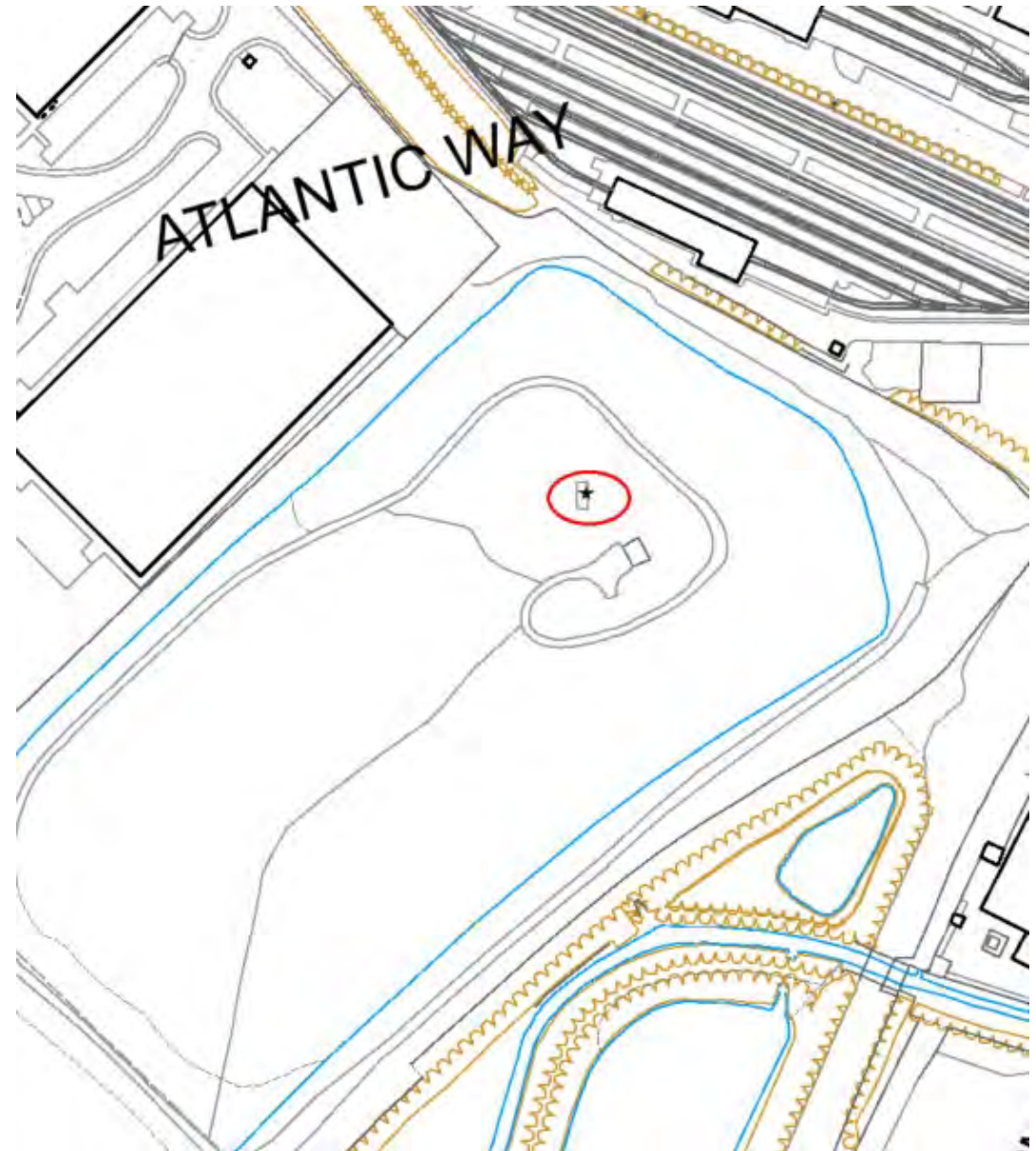
Located on an artificial hill overlooking Great Western Street Metro station, Wednesbury, Sleipnir is one of three landmark features installed to commemorate the opening of the West Midlands Metro in 1999.

The heavily stylised sculpture represents an eight legged horse rearing on its hind legs with mane and tail flowing behind. The statue is a representation of Sleipnir, who according to Viking myth was the war horse of the Norse god Odin. The sculpture is fabricated in stainless steel and measures 6.3m high by 1.85m wide <1>. The sculpture was chosen for the commission because of its connection with both the industrial history of the area and transport, 'symbolising speed and movement' <1>. Steve Field is an English sculptor working mostly in the West Midlands area, and resident artist and public art adviser to Dudley Metropolitan District Council since 1988. Several of his public works can be seen in the Black Country <2>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Noszlopy, G & Waterhouse, F. 2005. Public Sculpture of Staffordshire and Black Country, p.180-81

<2> Steve Field Sculptor. Available at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve\\_Field\\_\(sculptor\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve_Field_(sculptor)) [accessed 19/4/22]





Wednesbury

1 & 1A Union street

### Summary

BCUID **SD019**  
Asset Type **Structure/Building**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398766 / N: 294982**  
Conservation Area **Market Place, Wednesbury**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

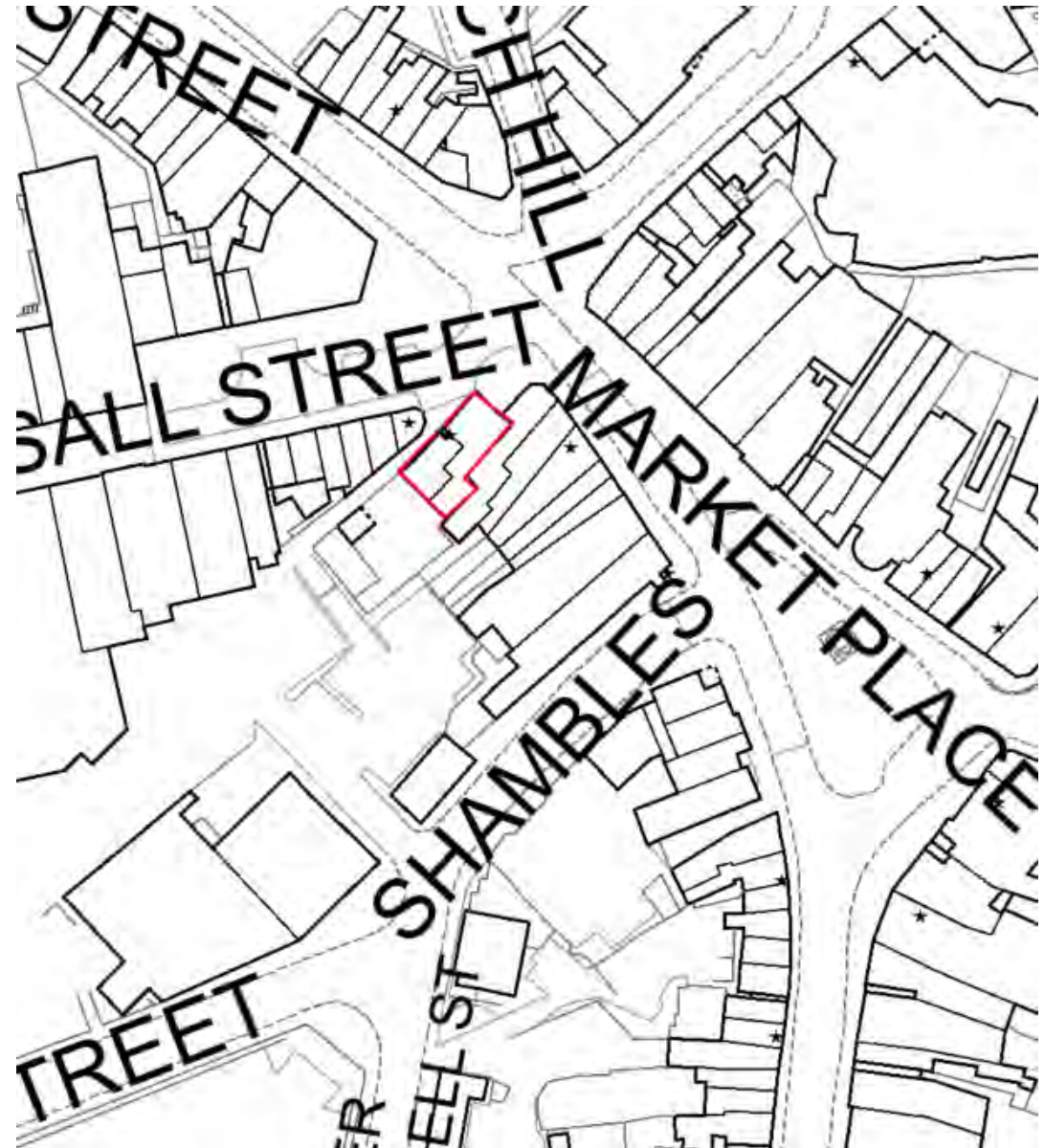


### Description

A three storey Georgian townhouse with shop units to the ground floor. The property has two elevations facing into Market Place, a two bay frontage with canted bay windows to the ground floor, and three bays to the other elevation with a 19th century shop front with pilasters and stallrisers. It is constructed in common brick laid in Flemish bond with original 6/6 timber sash windows on the upper floors with bracketed moulds to the first floor. The building has architectural interest as a good survivor of a classically proportioned 18th century townhouse. It has townscape value as a prominent building in the historic commercial centre of Wednesbury, and historic interest as a reminder of the development of the settlement in the 18th century following the charter of 1709 which allowed weekly markets in Wednesbury. Combined with its immediate neighbours at 13 Market Place, the property has group value and contributes to the Wednesbury Market Place Conservation Area.

### Recommendations

**References:** < 1 > Sandwell MBC, 2017, Wednesbury Market Place Conservation Area Appraisal Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC



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Wednesbury

2 Union Street

### Summary

BCUID **SD020**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398759 / N: 294984**  
Conservation Area **Market Place, Wednesbury**  
Condition

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A Victorian two storey property with shopfronts to the ground floor and office/storage above, perpendicular to the Market Place. The building is constructed in smooth red brick laid in English garden wall bond with stone banding, below deep dentilated eaves. The upper floor has tripartite timber sash windows. The corner shop front has a chamfered window pane to maintain the street profile, and retains a large, possibly 1960s fascia. The building has group value as an important building in the Market Place Conservation Area, and contributes to the mix of 18th and 19th century buildings at the commercial centre of Wednesbury.

### Recommendations

**References:** < 1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Sandwell MBC, 2017, Wednesbury Market Place Conservation Area Appraisal



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Wednesbury

20, 21 & 22 Spring Head

### Summary

BCUID **SD201**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398880 / N: 294941**  
Conservation Area **Market Place, Wednesbury**  
Condition

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

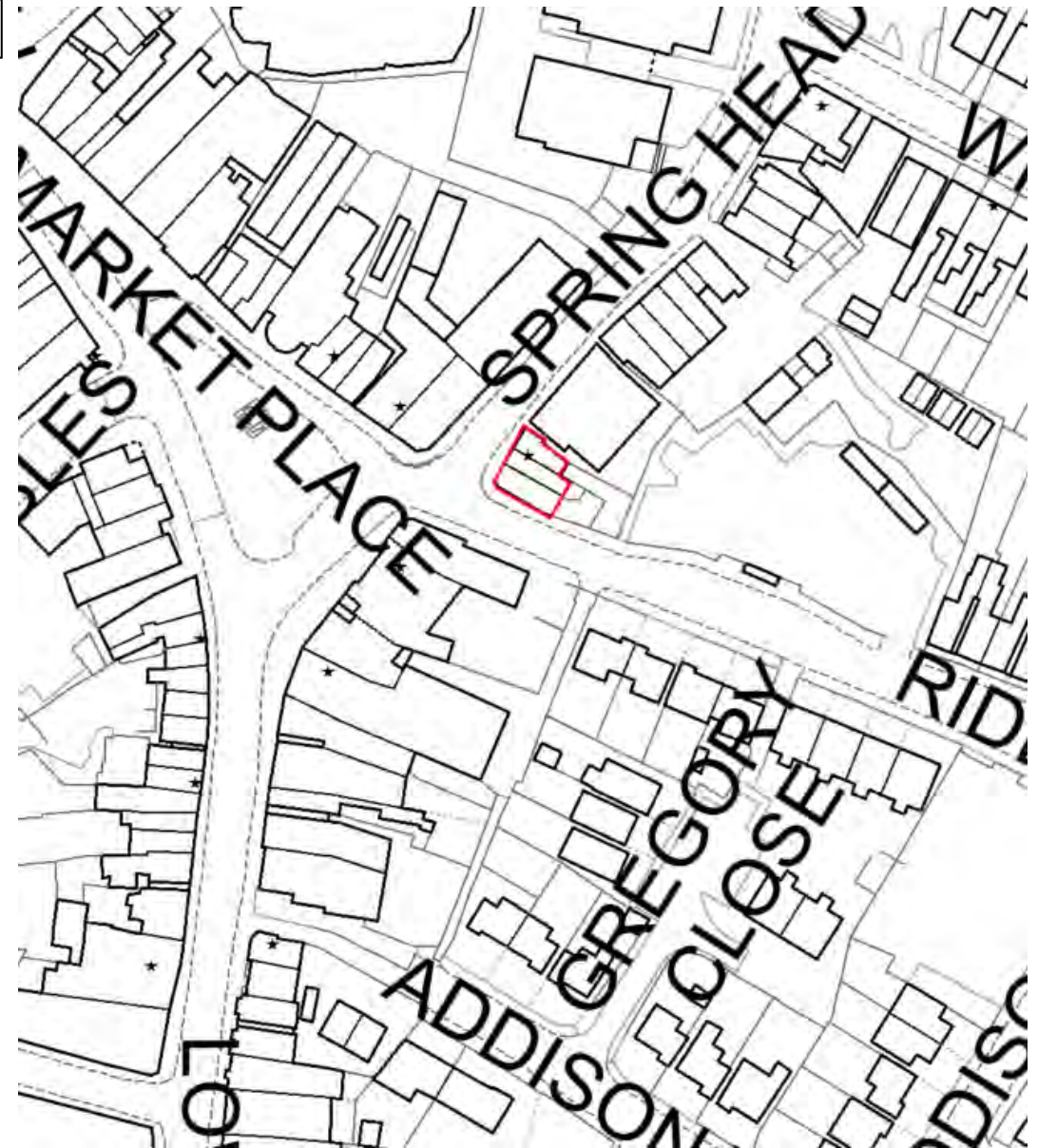


### Description

A two storey 19th century building of brick construction occupying a prominent corner plot. It has saw toothed courses to both the ground and first floor, ventilated eaves of blue engineering bricks and decoratively carved stonework to either end of the original lintels. In addition, numbers 20 and 22 retain their original 2/2 timber sash windows (these have been subsequently replaced with UPVC to number 21). The building is of historic interest, serving as a reminder of the development of Spring Head, which 1st edition OS mapping shows was historically occupied by a tight cluster of buildings that have subsequently been demolished. The building is of architectural interest with No's 21 and 23 retaining their original architectural features, including saw tooth string courses marking the ground and first floor, a dentilated string course to the eaves and decoratively carved stone to either end of the lintels.

### Recommendations

**References:** 1st edition OS map, 1884. (25"). [Accessed via National Library of Scotland]



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Wednesbury

26, 26a & 26b Market Place

### Summary

BCUID **SD022**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398845 / N: 294959**  
Conservation Area **Market Place, Wednesbury**  
Condition **Fair**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A late 18th century three storey building constructed in rendered brick with a slate roof. The building has three bays with two shop fronts to the ground floor. The first floor has square bay timber windows which match the timber posts either side of the right hand shop unit. The building has historical interest as a former Georgian townhouse dating from around 1780 and later subdivided into three units. The right hand shop unit retains large display windows on glazed black tiles and is of interest as a little altered shop front. The building is one of the oldest building in Wednesbury Market Place, and although has lost many original features retains aspects of its character and makes a positive contribution to the historic streetscape.

### Recommendations

**References** :< 1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Sandwell MBC, 2017, Wednesbury Market Place Conservation Area Appraisal



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Wednesbury

27/28 Market Place

### Summary

BCUID **SD023**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398857 / N: 294950**  
Conservation Area **Market Place, Wednesbury**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

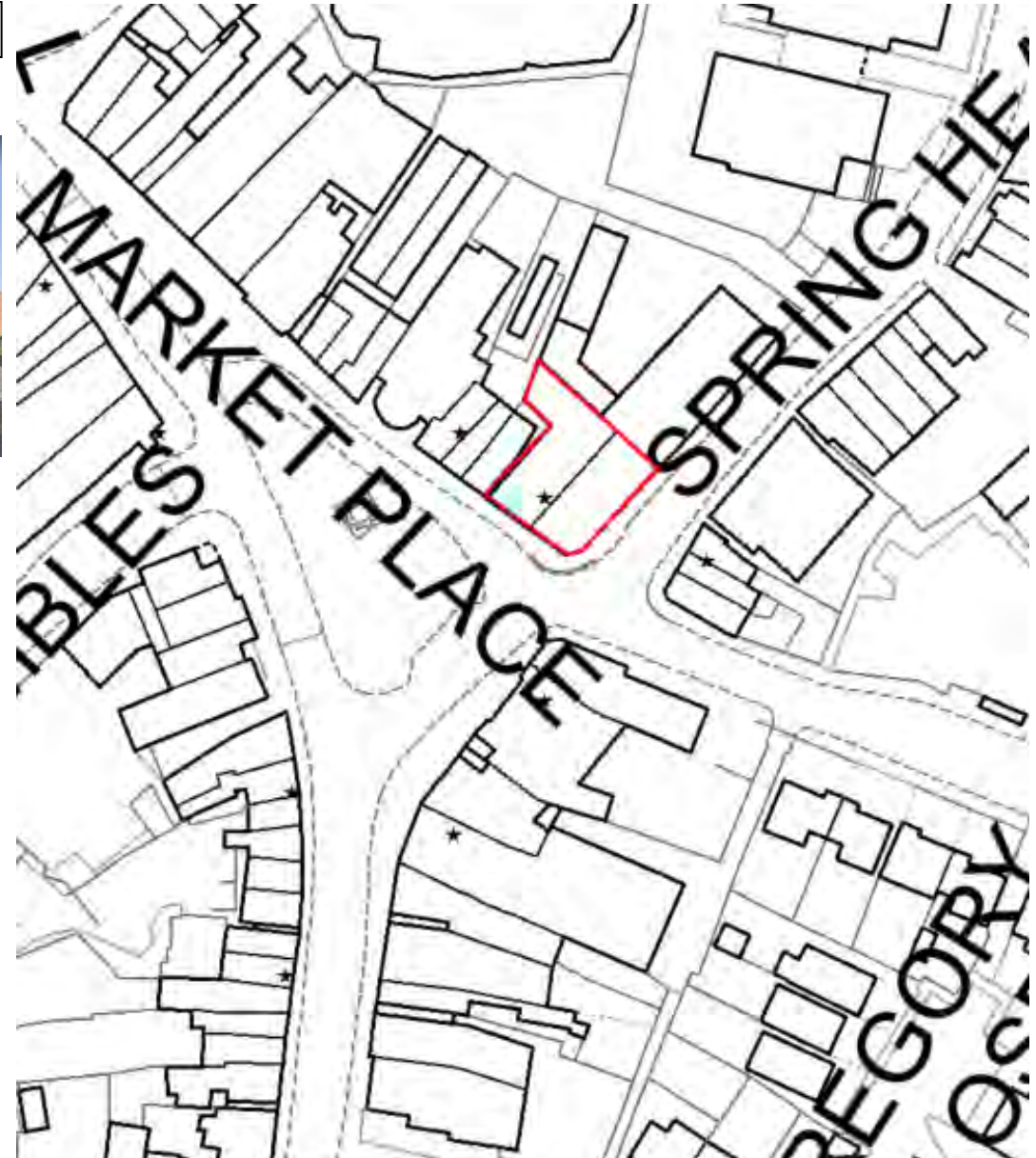


### Description

A late 19th century two storey building of terracotta brick construction with modern shop fronts to the ground floor. The building retains all of the original timber casement windows to the first floor which are in a Gothic Revival style with pointed brick arches and decorative brick surrounds. Between each window is decorative brickwork arranged in small squares and above them is a terracotta band with the original 'JOHN TAYLOR DULCE & SONS'. There is also decorative terracotta tiling across each elevation. The building has architectural merit and retains much of its original decorative features and detailing. The architectural detailing and its prominent position on a corner plot give the building a dominating presence and high townscape value. The building has historical associations with a notorious local spirit merchant, John Taylor Dulce, who demolished an Elizabethan public house in order to construct this building. The earlier building featured in the colliers and miners riots of August 1824 when a company of regulars from the Staffordshire Yeomanry were mounted in the public house yard to control rioters, making the site historically interesting.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Hitchmough, T. 2017. Hitchmough's Black Country Pubs: Wednesbury. Available at: <https://www.longpull.co.uk/HBCPdownloads/HBCP%20Wednesbury%203.pd>  
Pubs. Available at <http://www.historywebsite.co.uk/articles/Wednesbury/Pubs.htm> [accessed 28/1/22]



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Wednesbury

30 Market Place

### Summary

BCUID **SD024**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398857 / N: 294921**  
Conservation Area **Market Place, Wednesbury**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

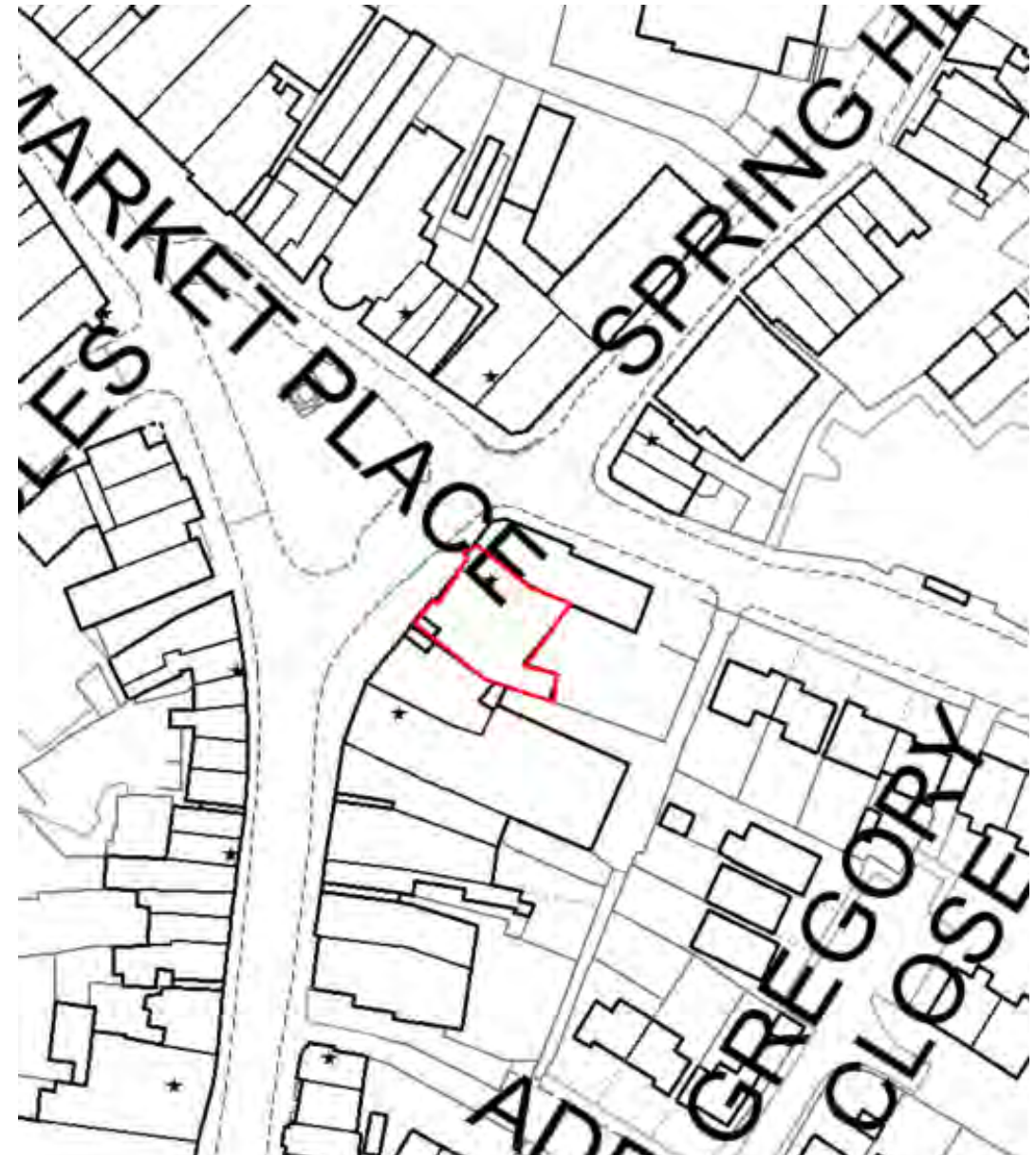


### Description

A early-mid 19th century, 3 storey building of brick construction. It retains all original 2/2 timber sash windows to the first and second floors, all of which have moulded stone architraves. The windows to the ground floor are also original 8/1 timber sashes. The ground floor is stone and has classical architectural detailings including three stone Doric columns. The building displays an important aspect of the area's social and economic development in that it has been in continuous use as a bank since its construction. In addition, the building has high architectural merit with a largely unaltered principal elevation and classical detailings which make a positive contribution to the largely unaltered streetscape of Market Street.

### Recommendations

**References:** 2nd edition OS map, 1902 (25"). [Accessed via National Library of Scotland]



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Wednesbury

34-39 Lower High Street

### Summary

BCUID **SD025**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398821 / N: 294908**  
Conservation Area **Market Place, Wednesbury**  
Condition

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A group of four late 18th century, three storey buildings of brick construction. To the ground floor, there are later added late 19th century shop fronts which, as a group, mostly retain their timber console brackets, pilasters and moulded timber stallrisers as well as decorative mullions. To the first and second floor there are original 8/8 timber sashes with painted skewed stone lintels and key stones. The buildings have architectural interest and merit, being good examples of largely intact historic shop fronts which make a positive contribution to the Market Place Conservation Area and allow for a better understanding of the area's economic and social history.

### Recommendations

**References:** Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, 2017. Market Place Conservation Area Appraisal



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Wednesbury

46, 47, 48 and 49 Upper High Street

### Summary

BCUID **SD027**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398757 / N: 295036**  
Conservation Area **Market Place, Wednesbury**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A row of five late 19th/early 20th century three storey buildings of brick construction with slate roofs and shop units to ground floor. The buildings are in red stock brick with string courses and original 2/2 timber sliding sash windows. The units alternate between gables with timber panelling and large dormer roof windows with casements. Some of the ground floor shop units are original, but all have retained their timber pilasters and fascia with console brackets and dentil work. The row has architectural interest in terms of its quality of design and the retention of many of its original features, including to the shop fronts. Together the buildings contribute positively to the setting of the streetscape leading into the market place and the appearance of the conservation area.

### Recommendations

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC



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Wednesbury

56 Lower High Street

### Summary

BCUID **SD029**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398829 / N: 294799**  
Conservation Area **Market Place, Wednesbury**  
Condition **Poor**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

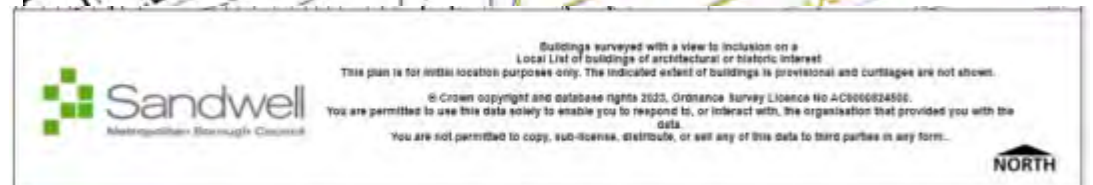


### Description

A two-storey brick built former house incorporating a former coach entrance to a rear yard. The building has two bays with a central door which has a stucco semi-circular head and key stone. The adjacent coach entrance has a decorative blue brick arch in headers with a stucco keystone and timber double doors. The windows are now boarded but also retain decorative stucco lintels, as does the pediment. The building is a good example of the 18th-early 19th century brick building style and retains many original features. The retention of the coach entrance has historical interest. It also has group value with a number of buildings along Lower High Street which collectively retain much of the medieval street form and this building makes a particular contribution to the street scene of the Wednesbury Market Place Conservation Area.

**Recommendations:** Consider urgent works notice

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC





Wednesbury

8 – 13 Market Place

### Summary

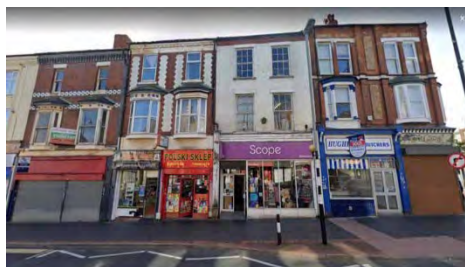
BCUID **SD030**  
Asset Type **Structure/Building**  
Easting/Northing **398786 / 294980**  
Conservation Area **Market Place, Wednesbury**  
Condition **Fair**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A row of 18th century three storey buildings with shop units to the ground floor, primarily built of brick with contrasting brick finishes to the upper floors including string courses. Numbers 8 and 10 have decorative polychromatic brickwork and bay windows. Number 12 is plain in design but retains 6 over 6 sash windows. The eaves are articulated with brick dentil work and sandstone banding. The shop units at ground floor are predominately timber with some original details such as pilaster and console brackets. Number 13 retains decorative chimney flues. The row has architectural interest and displays quality materials. The units have group value as a playful, eye-catching part of the streetscape leading to the Market Place. They are likely to retain the original footprint of the medieval settlement and despite some loss of features these properties make a positive contribution to the Wednesbury Market Place Conservation Area.

### Recommendations

### References:



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Wednesbury

The Turks Head, 25&26 Lower High Street

### Summary

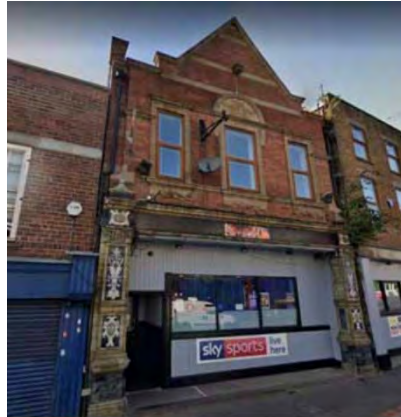
BCUID SD031  
Asset Type Building/Structure  
Easting/Northing E: 398812 \ N: 294849  
Conservation Area Market Place, Wednesbury  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

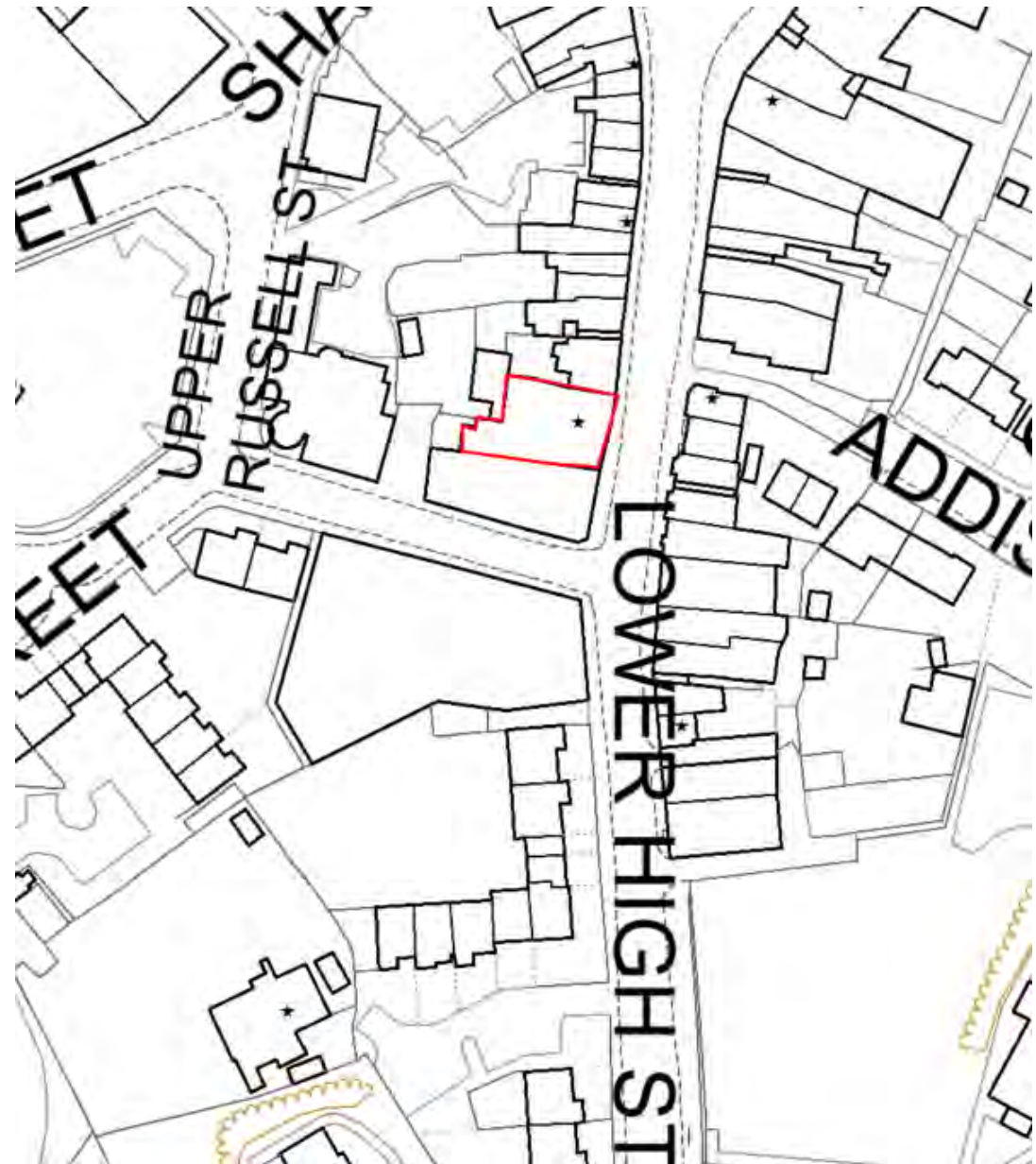


### Description

The Turks Head is a two storey public house of brick construction. It has a steep central gable which has stone banding and coping stones. To the first floor there are three windows which, although modern replacements, retain their decorative terracotta architraves and aprons. Above the central window is a terracotta cartouche which reads 'THE TURKS HEAD HOTEL'. To the ground floor are two pilasters with highly decorative faience tiling which flank a modern frontage. The buildings use, and retention of the decorative terracotta and faience give the building architectural interest and merit, and it remains one of the most unique buildings on Lower High Street giving it a good townscape value.

### Recommendations

### References:





Wednesbury

K6 Telephone Box

<b>Summary</b>	
BCUID	SD033
Asset Type	Building\Structure
Easting/Northing	E: 398802 / N: 294959
Conservation Area	Market Place, Wednesbury
Condition	Fair
<b>Assessment</b>	
Recommendation for Local List	Yes
Recommendation for Statutory List	No
<b>Significance</b>	
Local:	High
Regional:	Medium
National:	Low



**Description**

A rare surviving example of a K6 telephone box designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935-6 and known as 'the Jubilee Box' due its commemoration of the coronation of King George V, which is signified by the crown above the 'TELEPHONE' sign . Bright red in colour, it has a cast iron frame with a teak door, glass panes and concrete base. The box is one of the last surviving examples of the K6 telephone box in Wednesbury and, although it appears to have lost some of its glass panes, is almost completely intact. The K6 is 'one of Britain's most recognisable pieces of industrial design'. Due to the high numbers of K6 boxes still in existence in the UK a representative number have been nationally designated to reflect their importance and architecturally iconic design

**Recommendations**

**References:** K6 telephone Box. Available at <https://designmuseum.org/discover-design/all-design-objects/k6-telephone-box>. [accessed 13/5/22] Consent for Adapting K6 Telephone Kiosks. Available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/consents/consent-adapting-k6-telephone-kiosks/> [accessed 13/5/22]



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**Sandwell**  
Metropolitan Borough Council

**NORTH**

Wednesbury

12 Spring Head

### Summary

BCUID **SD034**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 398933 / N: 295004**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Poor**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A late 19th century two storey corner building, constructed in brick under a slate roof, with prominent pointed arch dormer windows to the roof. The building also has original details such as timber sash windows, dentilated stringcourses a canted entrance to the corner and prominent timber shopfronts to two elevations. The building has architectural interest in terms of it being a good example of a late 19th century decorative brick building with intact original shopfronts. Its corner position frames the view down Spring Head towards the Market Place and makes a positive contribution to the townscape, as well as being a rare surviving example of this period in this area, as adjacent buildings have been lost.

### Recommendations

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC





West Bromwich

West Bromwich Royal Naval Association Club

### Summary

BCUID SD078  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399132 / N: 291104  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

A two-storey rendered building now housing the Royal Naval Association. The building was constructed c.1867, and operated as a brewhouse and then a public house, The Albion Inn. It closed as a pub in 1971 and opened as the headquarters of the West Bromwich Royal Naval Association in 1972 <1>.

Although little of the 19th century pub is readable, the building has communal significance as the home of the West Bromwich Royal Naval Association over the past 50 years. The interior contains memorials and memorabilia which also contribute to local identity for current and former Naval Service personnel, relatives and supporters of the Royal Navy <2>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Hitchmough, T. 2014. Hitchmough's Black Country Pub: West Bromwich, p.7. [available at: <https://www.longpull.co.uk>] . Accessed 28/1/22.

<2> About the RNA. Available at <https://royal-naval-association.co.uk/about-us/>. Accessed 28/1/22.



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Wednesbury

Wiggins Mill Bridge. On footpath between Wigginsmill Rd & Bannister St

### Summary

BCUID SD080  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397636 / N: 294552  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Poor

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

An early to mid 19th century canal bridge over the Walsall canal. The structure has blue brick abutments laid in English bond, with four rows of header bricks and later repairs in red brick and blue capping. The riveted cast iron span is painted black and white.

The structure has interest as an industrial structure relating to the canal network and its likely use of local materials. The span is typical of Tipton's Horseley ironworks, although it is not named as such <1>.

Its location affords elevated vistas and vantage points over the Walsall Canal.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society



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Wednesbury

Canal footbridge, Walsall Canal

### Summary

BCUID SD081  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397611 / N: 294616  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Poor

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

A mid 19th century canal towpath bridge spanning the entrance to Wednesbury railway interchange basin on the Walsall Canal. The bridge has brick abutments with blue half-round caps. The cast iron span is a girder bridge with structural struts and rivets.

The bridge is an important industrial structure which retains much of its original fabric, likely locally manufactured, and remains an important feature on the historic canal network. It has historical interest as a survivor of a structure once common across the Birmingham Canal Navigation which once had hundreds of such bridges over basins and wharves, but of which few remain <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society



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Wednesbury

2 – 5a Hollies Drive

### Summary

BCUID	SD244
Asset Type	Building/structure
Easting/Northing	E:398946 / N: 295163
Conservation Area	N/A
Condition	Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List	Yes
Recommendation for Statutory List	No

### Significance

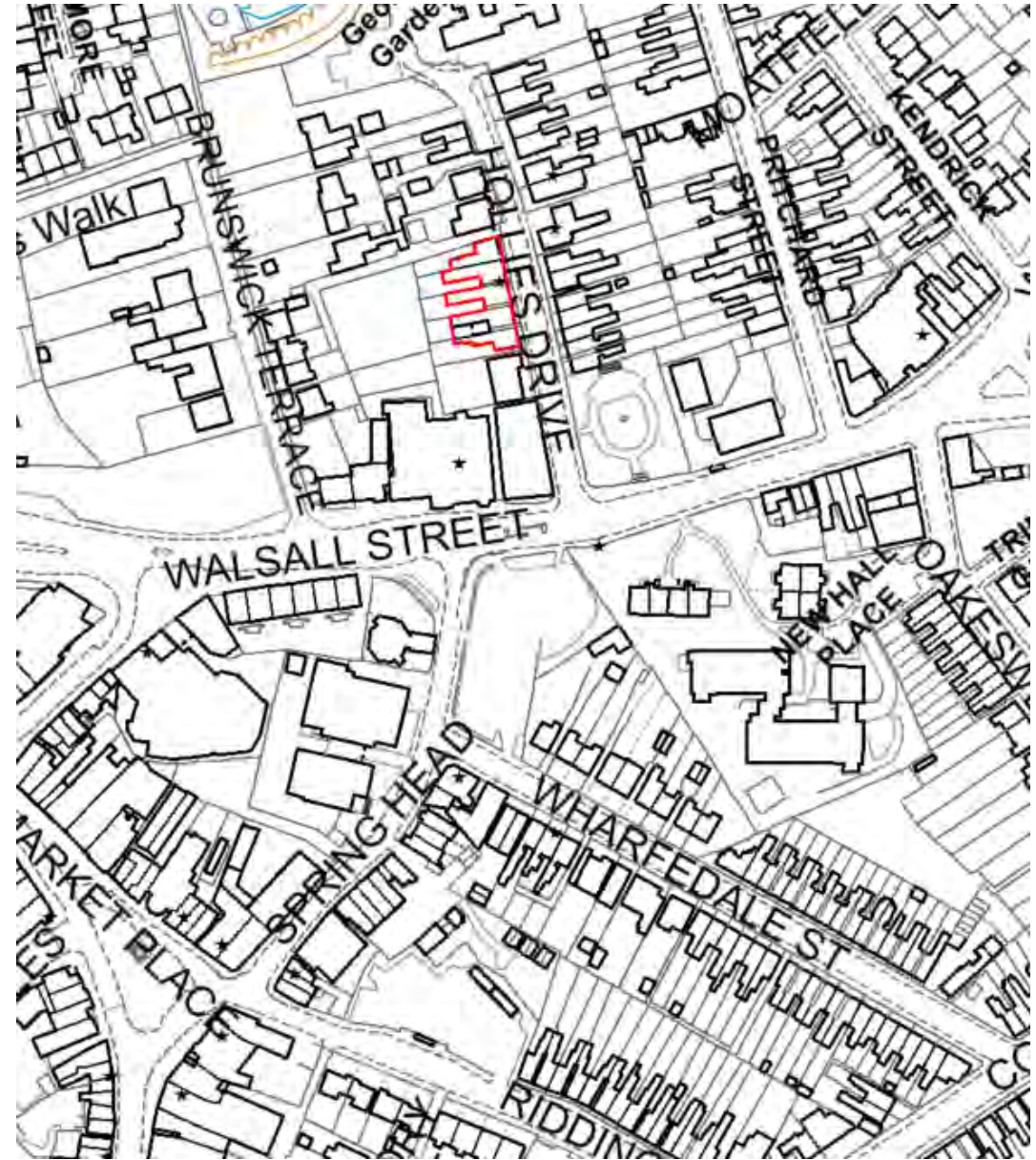
Local:	High
Regional	Medium
National:	Low



**Description:** A row of two storey late 19th/early 20th century terraced dwellings of brick construction, all similar in design. To the ground floor, each terrace has a timber panelled double door with a simple fanlight and a decorative timber bay window. To the first floor, the dwellings have what was originally a 1/1 timber sash and a tri-part timber sash, though only No.5 retains these, the others all upvc. The windows sit on a painted stone string course. Adjoining these to the north is a larger, though still similarly designed dwelling 'The Lawns'. This has a recessed timber panelled door with a skewed brick arch and to the north is a bay window with a domed roof. To the first floor there are two modern upvc windows, the larger one with a moulded semi-circular string course above with a terracotta diamond. The row of buildings, which are visible on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1902, are of architectural interest and merit <1>. They display important characteristics of the Edwardian dwelling including features such as the timber bay windows, Art Nouveau style stained glass and the highly decorative terracotta features, particularly surrounding the windows. Together, they form part of a group that has a clear visual and architectural relationship with one another. The buildings make a highly positive contribution to the character of the streetscene.

Recommendations

References: <1> 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25") 1902 [accessed via National Library of Scotland].



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Wednesbury

16 Hollies Drive

### Summary

BCUID SD245  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:39482 / N: 291790  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



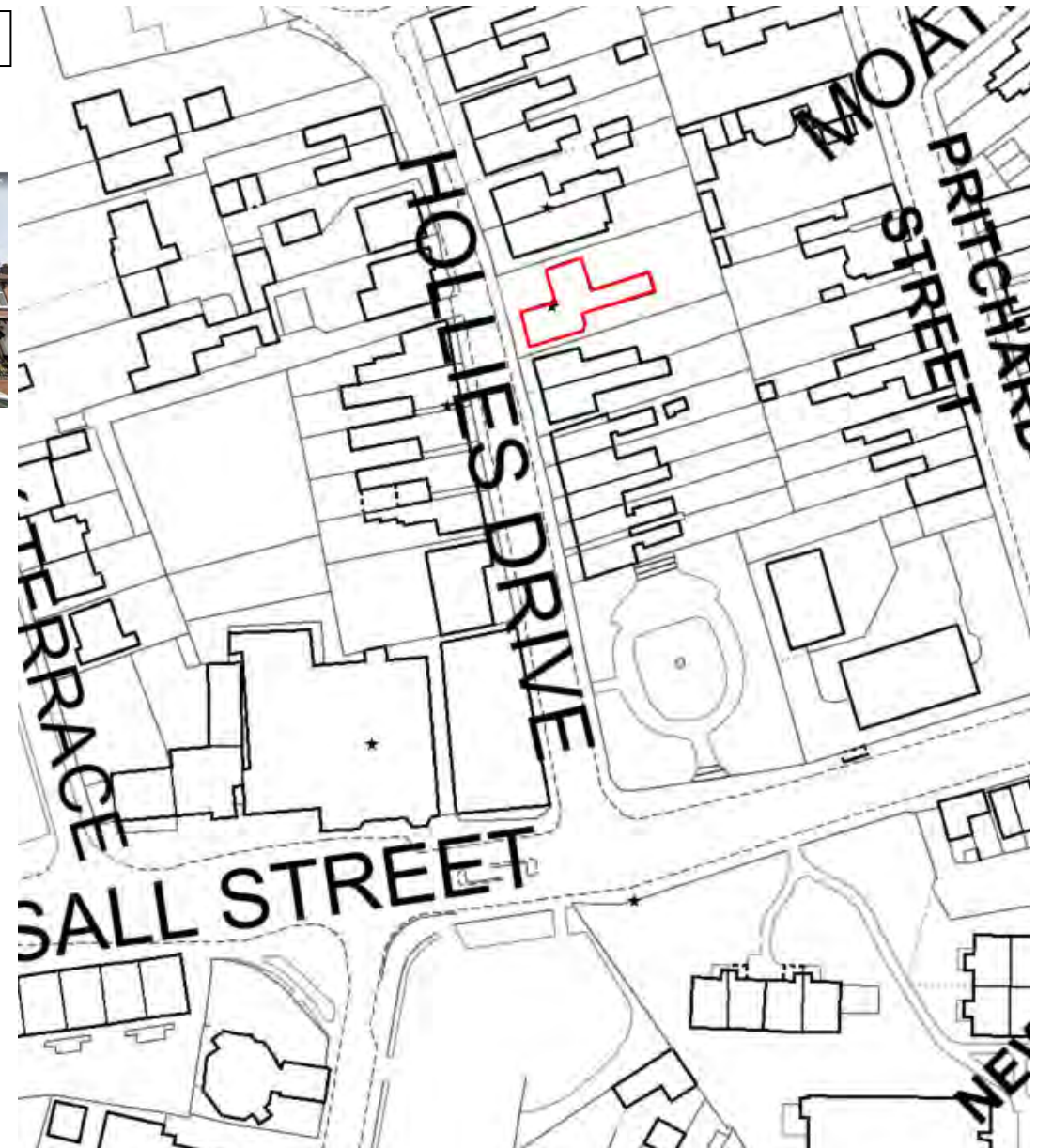
### Description

16 Hollies Drive is an early 20th century two and a half storey dwelling of red brick construction with a slate roof and brick chimney stack. It has a large brick bay window which extends from the ground to first floor with interesting 9/1 sash windows. Between the first and second floor is a decorative cast terracotta relief and a terracotta egg and dart string course. There is a painted and rendered gablet with 3, 1/1 timber sash windows.

The dwelling is of architectural interest and merit, displaying important characteristics of the Edwardian dwelling including features such as the fine terracotta detailing and the interesting sash windows with Art Deco motifs. The original detailings are somewhat rare, particularly on Hollies Drive which has suffered a great deal of loss of original fenestration. The building is half a storey taller than the surrounding dwellings and as such occupies a dominant presence on the streetscene and its retained historical features means it makes a positive contribution to the streetscene.

### Recommendations

References: <1> 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25") 1902. [accessed via National Library of Scotland].



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Wednesbury

Round House, Reservoir Passage

### Summary

BCUID SD204  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398877 / N: 295271  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

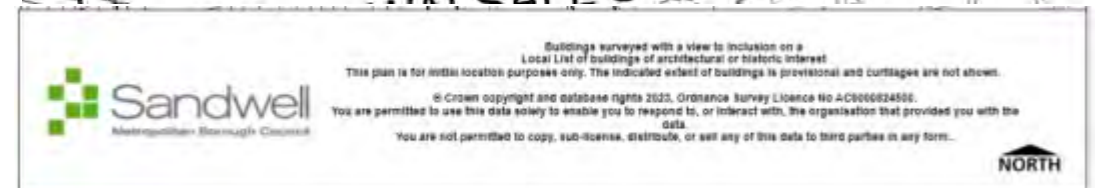
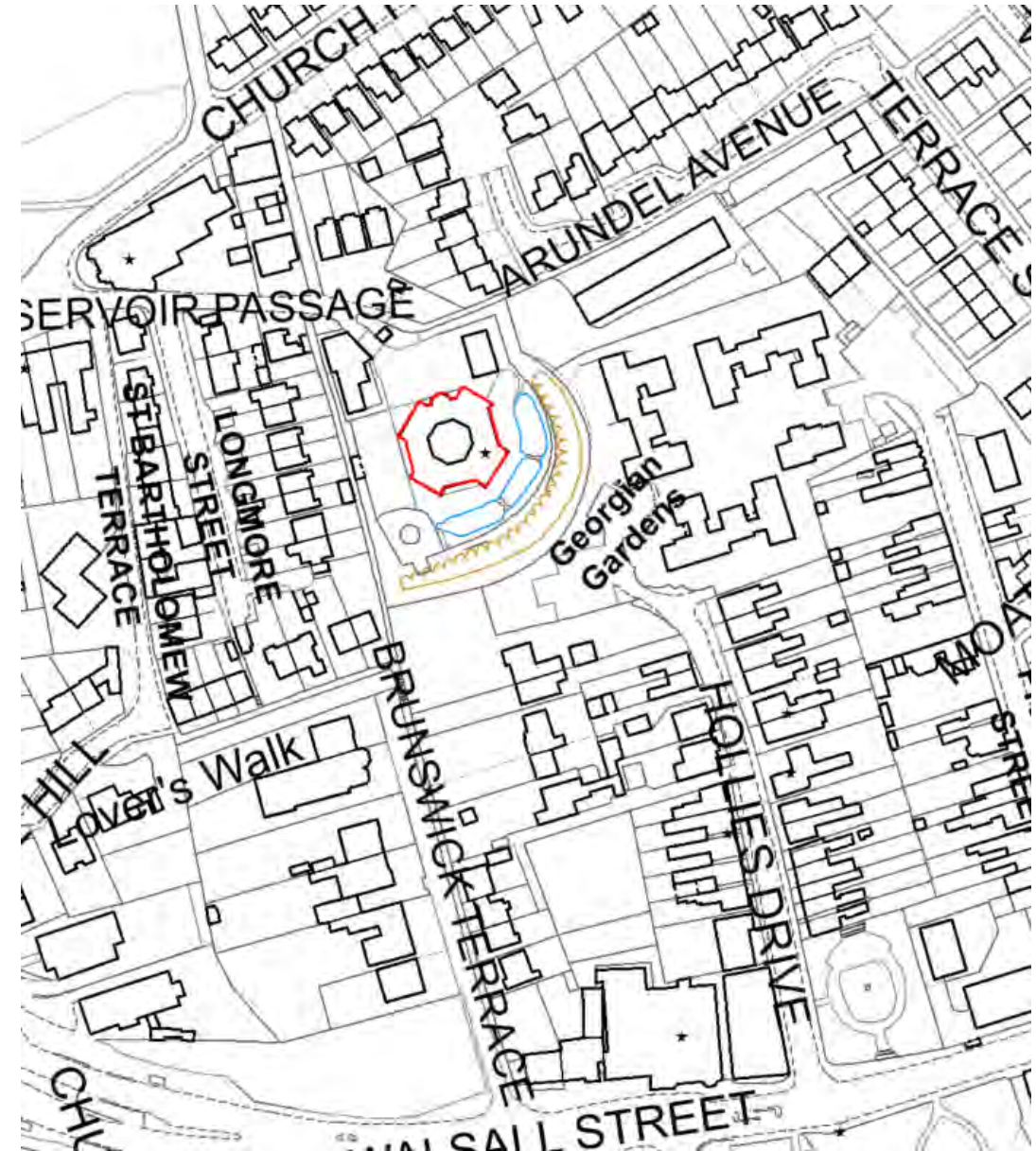


**Description:** The Round House is a mid 20th century single storey building of painted and rendered brick construction with a clay tiled hipped roof, arranged in a circular plan form. The building is fronted by a 5 sided, two storey tower with a hipped roof. There are leaded casement windows throughout the building, all under semi-circular arched windows and with those to the first floor of the tower having balustraded balconies.

The Round House has architectural interest, incorporating elements from notable buildings across the Black Country including a "gatehouse with the West Bromwich coat of arms, a square lantern tower from Park Lane School Tipton (by Alfred Long 1903), rear loggia with iron columns and decorative capitals from St Michael, Tividale (Davies & Middleton 1877-8)"<sup><1></sup>. The building's unique composition alongside the associated windmill on the site have resulted in the Round House becoming a local landmark. In addition, the building has historic associations with notable local businessman Harry Humphries who constructed the building <sup><2></sup> <sup><3></sup>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <sup><1></sup> Black County Local Heritage List nomination  
<sup><2></sup> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 600  
<sup><3></sup> Express and Star, 12/2/2008, Waste Wizard Harry Dies aged 80. Available at <https://www.expressandstar.com/news/2008/02/12/waste-wizard-harry-dies-aged-80/>. [Accessed 11/5/22]





Wednesbury

Queens Head, 100 Brunswick Park Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD205  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399715 / N: 295908  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



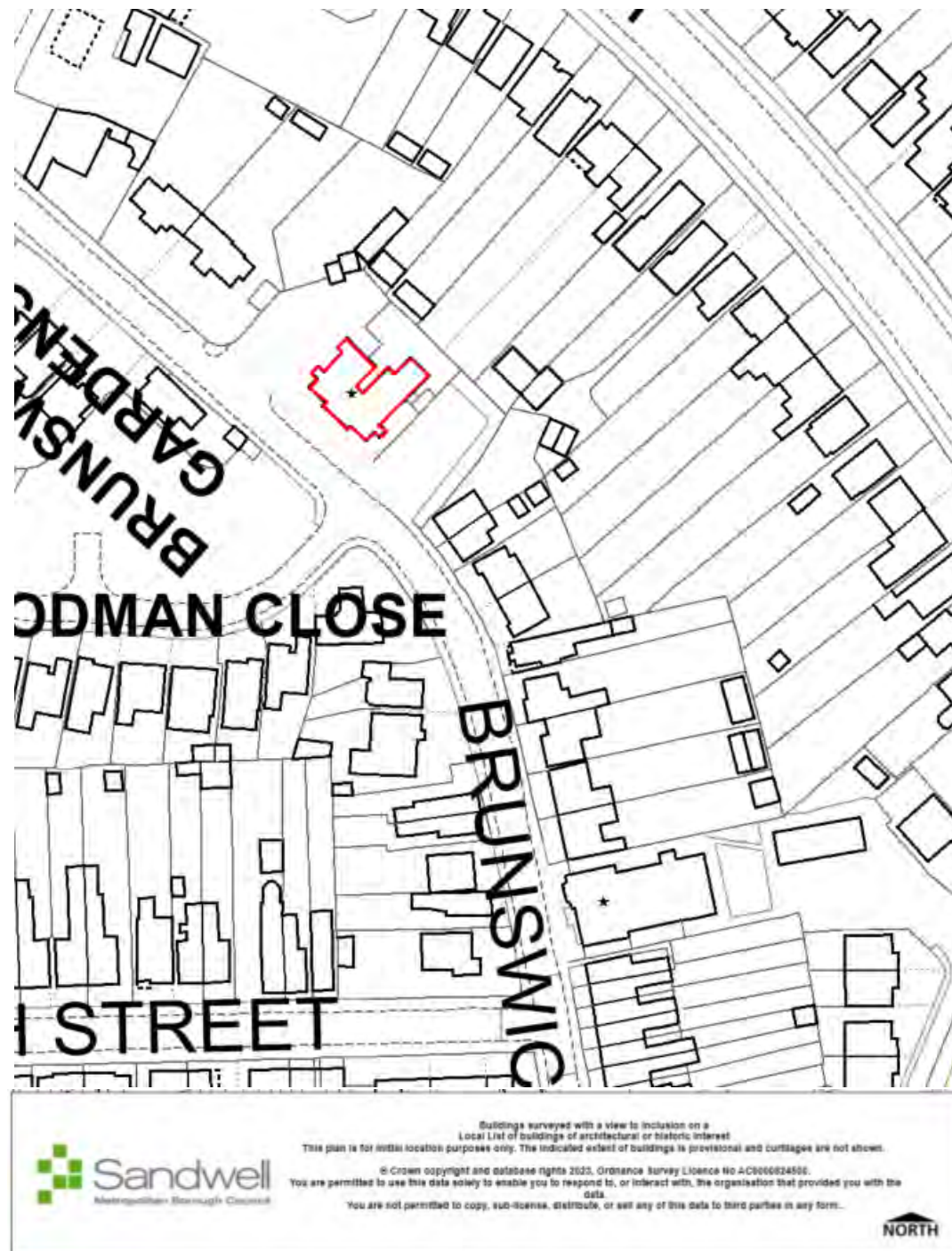
### Description

The Queen's Head is a 1930s two storey public house of brick construction with a clay tiled roof. The pub has two projecting gables to either end of the building which have tiled kneelers and to the first floor have a central three paned timber casement window with leaded light detailing, both of which sit under a decorative tiled arch. The ground floor has two canted brick bay windows which flank a central canted porch that houses the entrance to the pub.

The building has architectural merit, being designed by notable local architect A. Irving Scott who designed other notable buildings in the Black Country such as the former St Paul's Institute <1>. It is a good example of Scott's work and the exterior remains largely unaltered, reflecting stylistic patterns of purpose built pubs in the 1930s.

Recommendations

References: <1> Black County Local Heritage List nomination





Wednesbury

Former Pumping Station, Brunswick Park Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD206  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399780 / N: 295691  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** A three storey building of red brick construction with decorative use of blue engineering brick throughout. Described by Foster as 'impressive square main block of 1879. Italian Romanesque in red, blue and a little cream brick. Windows with shouldered lintels, round arched openings above. Chimney with blue brick base' <1>.

The building is of architectural interest and merit, being a distinctive industrial building designed by prolific Birmingham based architect Henry Naden who was one of the principal architects for the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company <1>. Interestingly the pump was operated by a beam engine which was supplied by James Watt and Co and, over time, the building was extended by Harvey and Company of Hayle in Cornwall to house another two beam engine, contributing to its architectural interest <2>.

The building is also of historic interest, allowing us to better understand the industrial growth and innovation that occurred in the Black Country throughout the Industrial Revolution. The pumping station also has historical associations with the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company who were created to provide clean water to the inhabitants of Walsall, Bilston, West Willenhall, Oldbury, Tipton and Wolverhampton <3>. The building possesses a landmark quality, being a familiar and dominating sight in the street scene.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 600  
<2> A new pumping station at Wood Green. Available at <http://www.historywebsite.co.uk/articles/Wednesbury/water.htm>. [accessed 15/4/22]  
<3> A new pumping station at Wood Green. Available at <http://www.historywebsite.co.uk/articles/Wednesbury/water.htm>. [accessed 15/4/22]  
<4> History 1800s to 1853 – Saving the population. Available at <https://www.south-staffswater.co.uk/about-us/our-business/history>. [accessed 15/4/22]



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Wednesbury

Wood Green Cemetery, Walsall Road

### Summary

BCUID SD228  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399588 / N: 295589  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

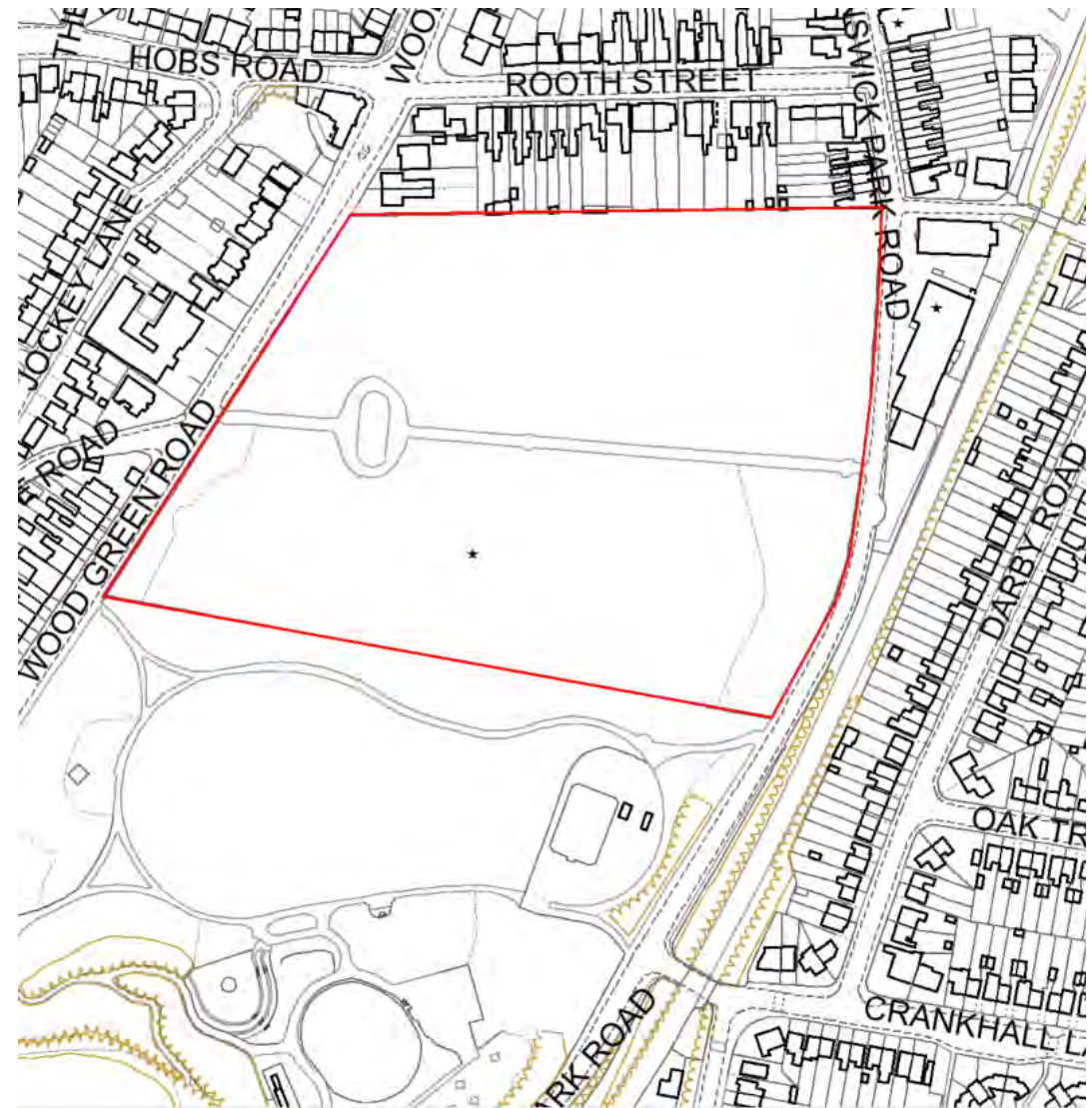
Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** Wood Green Cemetery was laid in 1868 as the first public cemetery in Wednesbury <1>. It originally comprised two Mortuary Chapels, one Nonconformist and the other Church of England, and a cemetery lodge <2>. It is located on the outskirts of Wednesbury, adjoining Brunswick Park. The cemetery is historically interesting being the first public cemetery in Wednesbury. Its development is reflective of the vast growth in the development of cemeteries in urban spaces from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards in order to deal with overcrowding and the Victorian desire to give cemeteries a more garden like character <3>. The cemetery was originally developed to serve a chapel by architect Samuel Horton which has subsequently been demolished <4>. It has a high communal value, and contains a significant number of WW1 and WW2 military graves and a monument to the civilian victims of the only WW1 zeppelin raid on the town <5>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination  
<2> 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25") 1902 [accessed via National Library of Scotland]  
<3> Historic England, 2021. The Importance of Historic Cemeteries and Burial Grounds. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/caring-for-heritage/cemeteries-and-burial-grounds/importance/> [accessed 13/5/22]  
<4> Black County Local Heritage List nomination  
<5> Wood Green Cemetery. Available at <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/2376469/wood-greencemetery>. [accessed 13/5/22]



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Wednesbury

Wall between Squire's Wall & Brunswick Terrace

### Summary

BCUID SD229  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398861 / N: 295175  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

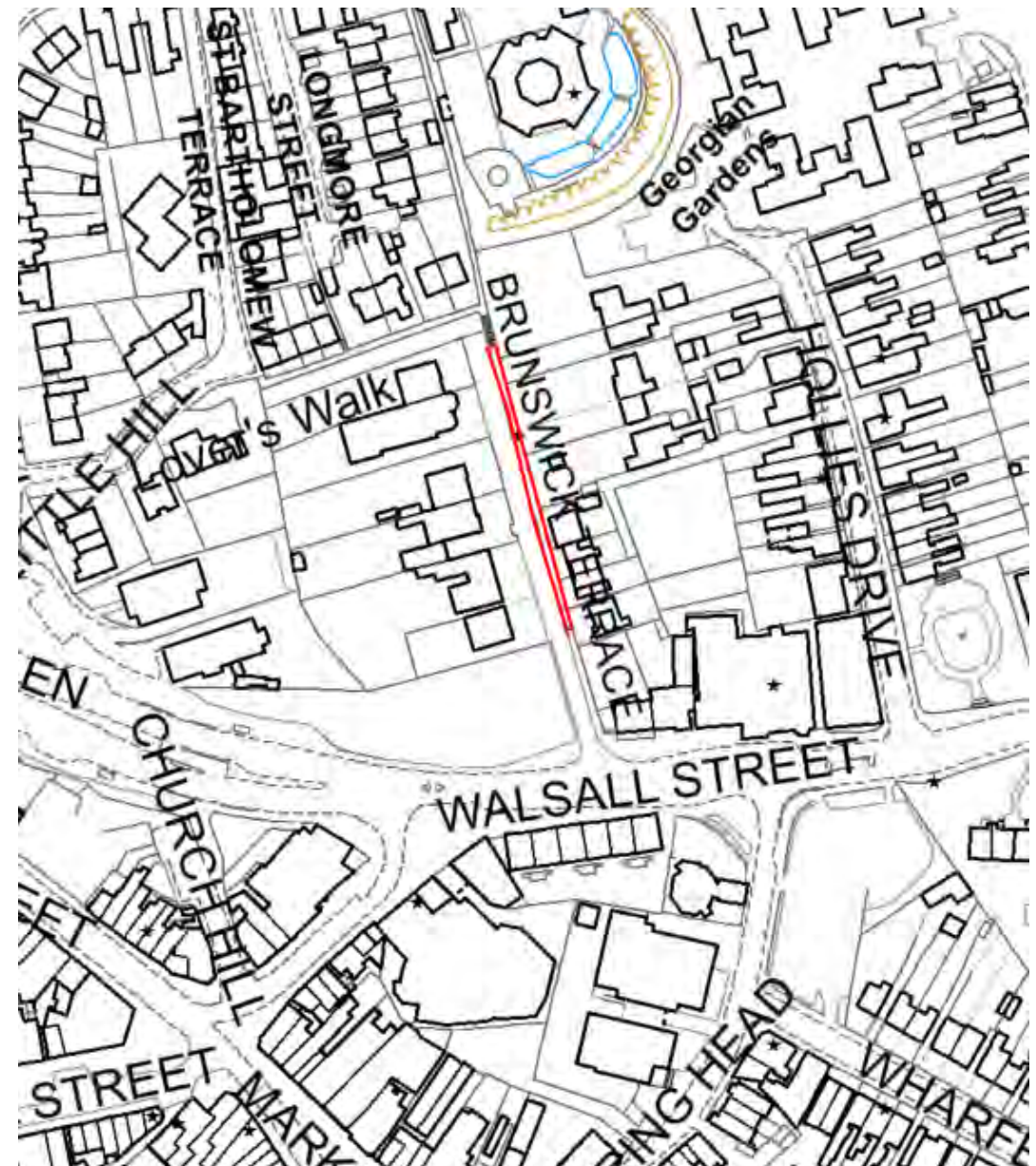


### Description:

A low lying wall of probable late 19th century date. It is of random rubble stone construction, capped with Staffordshire blue bricks and is punctuated with the remains of historic cast iron gas street lamps. The wall has historic interest, and serves as a reminder of how Squires Walk/Brunswick Terrace would have appeared in the late 19th/early 20th century <1>. The remains of the cast iron gas street lamps are a rare example of something which was once quite commonplace, and they are able to serve as a reminder of the technological advances that took place throughout the Victorian period.

Recommendations

References: <1> 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25") 1902. [accessed via National Library of Scotland].



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Wednesbury

Madina Educational Centre, Walsall Street

### Summary

BCUID SD230  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399082 / N: 295146  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description:

A dominating former Trinity Congregational church was constructed in 1904. The building is constructed from Stourbridge brick and uses Doulton terracotta detailings throughout <1>. It has a square tower of three stages, large nave with two entrance doors with decorative three centred arches with decorative carvings above. Above the doors is a large multipaned upvc window in original Gothic style with terracotta mullions and of 5 original lights. There are terracotta brick surrounds to all windows. Adjoining the building to the south is a small single storey, now much altered, adjoining building also of Stourbridge brick which was possibly used as a Sunday school.

The building has architectural merit, being designed by local Black Country architect, C.W. Joynson of Darlaston and Wednesbury, who was also the architect of the grade II listed clock tower in Wednesbury town centre <1>. The building has a dominating presence within the street scene, with its tower being at least a storey higher than other buildings in the vicinity. In addition, its use of Staffordshire Brick and Doulton Terracotta give the building a unique and local flavour. The buildings former use as a former Congregational Church gives it a historic interest, being reflective of the wide range of religious denominations active in the Black Country in the late 19th/early 20th century. Though the building is now no longer used for its original purpose, it still retains a communal value, being used by the community as an educational centre.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Black County Local Heritage List nomination, The Victorian Society



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Wednesbury

St Paul's Vicarage, 68 Wood Green Road

### Summary

BCUID SD231  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399759 / N: 296132  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A two storey red brick building with a hipped, clay tiled roof which was constructed in the 1920s to serve as a vicarage to St Paul's. The principal elevation fronts Wood Green Road and is symmetrical, with a central, projecting gable that has stone kneelers. Although most of the windows are modern upvc replacements, they are in their original openings with simple, solid brick lintels.

The building has architectural merit, being designed by well renowned local architects Scott & Clark, who were responsible for the designs of many civic buildings in the Black Country, as well as alterations to St Paul's church to which this vicarage served <1>. The building also has a group value with the church, with a clear historic relationship.

Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p.60.



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Wednesbury

St Paul's Court, Brunswick Park Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD232  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399764 / N: 295809  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



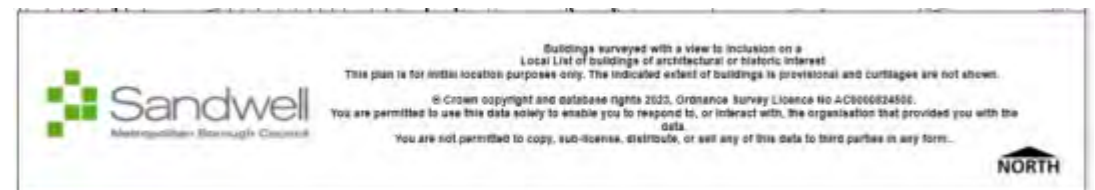
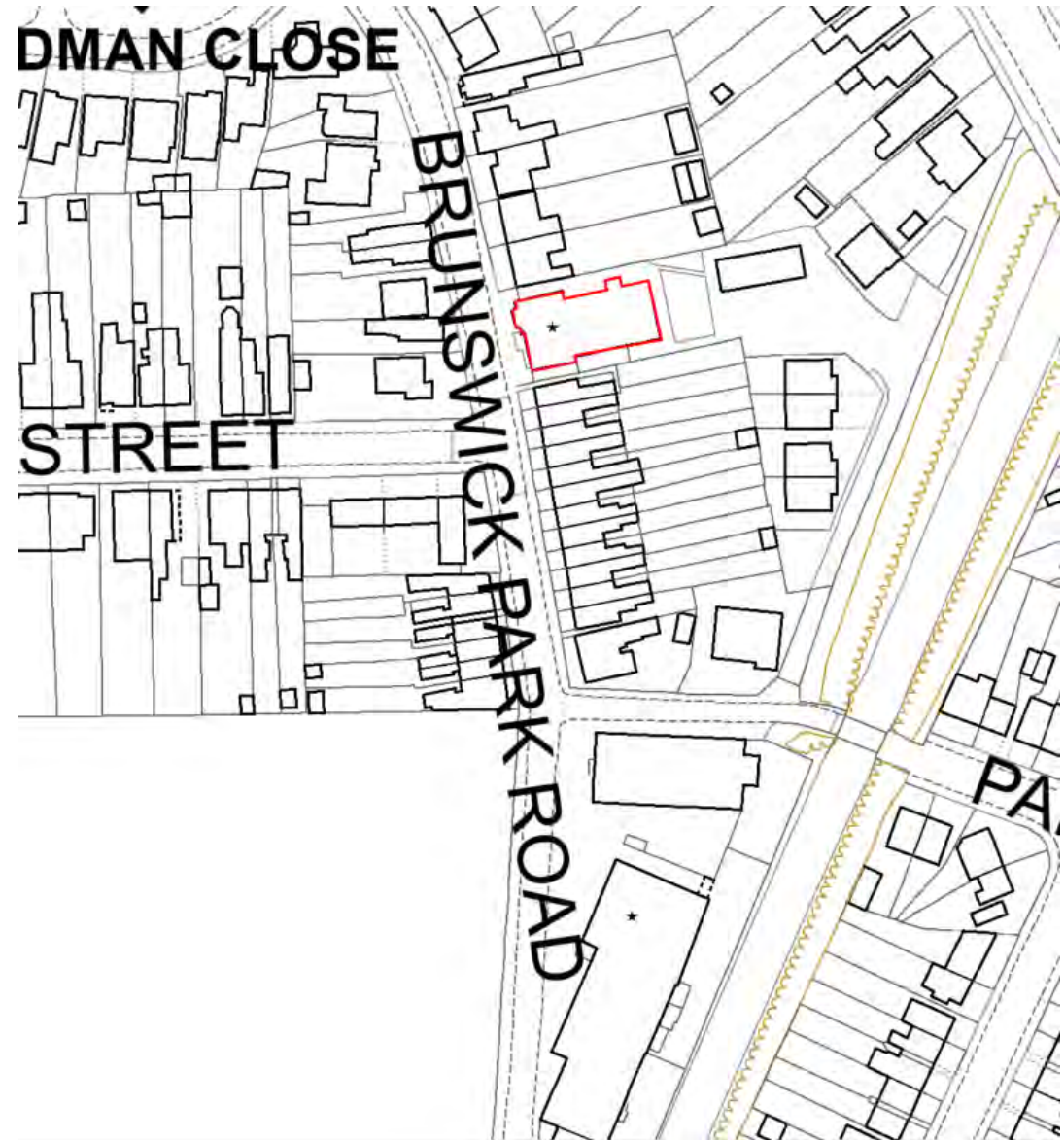
### Description;

A two story building dating to 1906. The building is of red brick construction with stone detailings. It has a projecting gable to the north with a brick based bay with stone transom and mullioned windows, topped with balustrading. The transom and mullioned windows with stone quoining are repeated throughout the building. There is a large timber double door that has a leaded glass fanlight, stone pilasters and pediment.

The building has architectural merit, being designed by A. Irving Scott, a local architect who also designed The Queen's Head public house on the same street. Architecturally, the building is unique on the street scene and its Jacobean influence stands out amongst the Edwardian and interwar dwellings giving it a dominating presence <1>. The building has historical associations and group value with grade II St. Paul's Church, for which it was constructed as the Church Institute.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Black County Local Heritage List nomination, The Victorian Society





Wednesbury

Baptist Church, Vicar Street

### Summary

BCUID SD213  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399179 / N: 295419  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description:

A dominating former Primitive Methodist Chapel of 1912, constructed of red and blue brick with stone dressings. It has a square tower of three stages to the south with a crenulated parapet, large nave with two entrance doors with decorative three centred arches. Between the two doors are 3 rectangular stained glass windows with terracotta surrounds. Above the two doors is a large window opening in original Gothic style with decorative stone panels beneath.

The building has architectural merit, being designed by architects Scott and Clarke <1>. It is architecturally reflective of Gothic style Methodist chapels that were predominate in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century <2>. The buildings former use as a primitive Methodist chapel is historically interesting, demonstrating the wealth of denominations that were present in the Black Country in the 19th and early 20th centuries as Methodism was more prevalent in those areas where the Church of England was weakest; burgeoning towns and industrialised areas <3>.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Victorian Society  
<2> Historic England, 2016, Nonconformist Places of Worship, Introduction to Heritage Assets. pp. 10-11  
<3> Historic England, 2016, Nonconformist Places of Worship, Introduction to Heritage Assets. Pp. 10-11



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Wednesbury

Arundel House, Church Hill

### Summary

BCUID SD214  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398776 / N: 295326  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



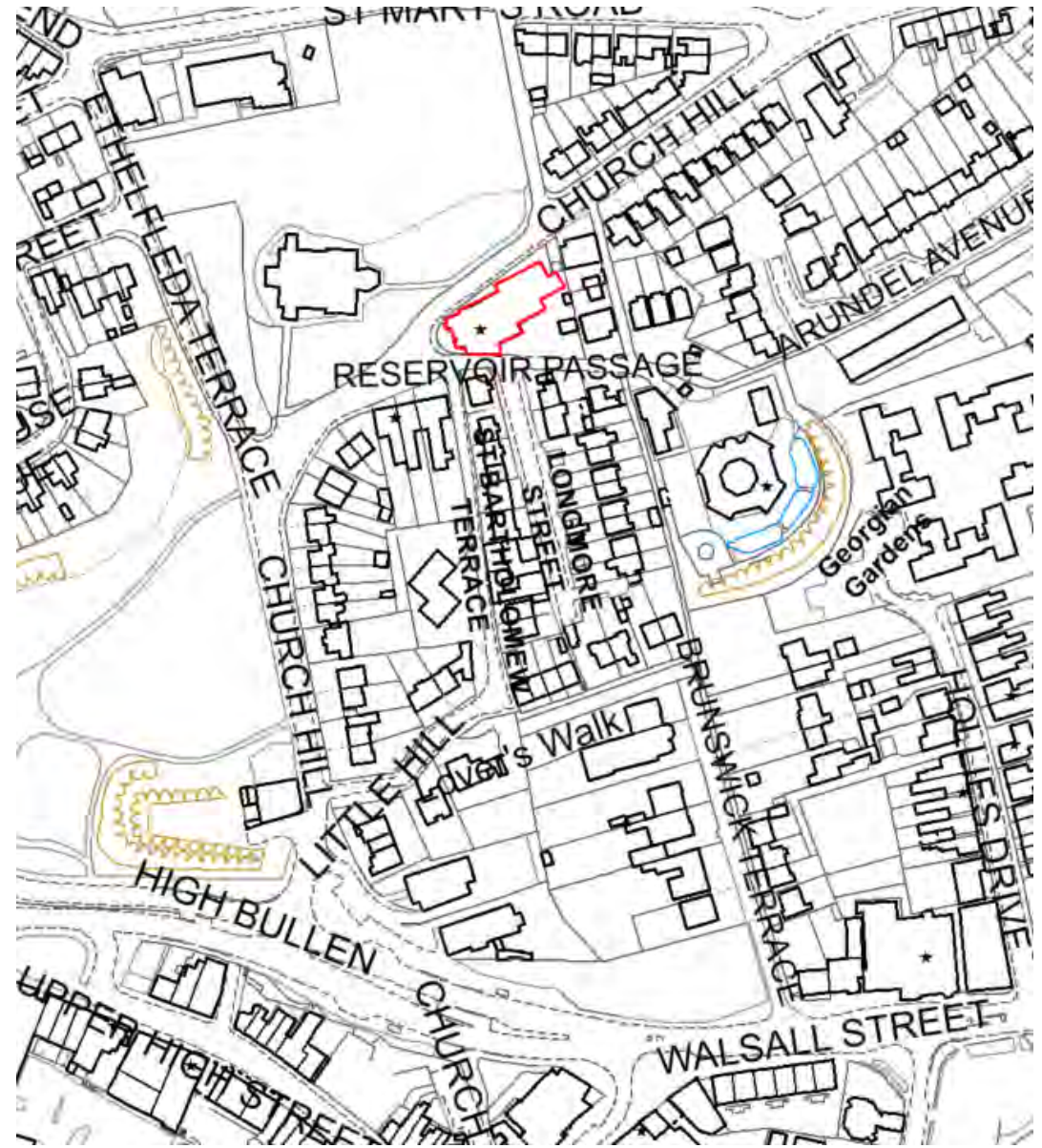
### Description:

Arundel House is late 19th century two storey building of painted and rendered brick construction with a modern slate hipped roof. The principal elevation is symmetrical and comprises a large, central timber panelled door with a later added Classical stone porch (1903) with decorative columns. Flanking the door are two bay windows of the same date and style as the porch, with modern upvc windows. To the first floor there are three modern windows in original openings with painted stone sills, the central one being recessed.

The building, which is present on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1902, asserts a dominant presence within the street scene, being much grander in size, scale and architectural stylings than the surrounding terraces, giving it a landmark quality and architectural merit. In addition, it occupies a prominent triangular plot meaning all elevations are revealed and the building is seen when travelling from all directions.

Recommendations

References: <1> 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (25") 1902 [accessed via National Library of Scotland].



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Wednesbury

Leabrook Methodist Church, Bannister Road

### Summary

BCUID SD079  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397895 / N: 294496  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

An early 20th century former Sunday school, now a Methodist church <1>. The building is constructed of red brick with slate roofs. The frontage has three gables with timber bargeboards and a central door with a flat hood. The central gable has a roundel window with a keystone in brick with terracotta. A simple wooden cross decorates the eaves. The building was designed by local architect and public figure, C.W.D. Joynston <2>. It retains its loose Arts and Crafts style including railings and decorative piers on Leabrook Road. The interior has wooden panelling and timber cruck frame. The building has historical interest as the former Sunday School of a chapel established by the Primitive Methodists in 1848 but demolished in 1937. It is a rare survivor in an area extensively altered in the late 20th century and has communal value as a chapel still in use <3>.

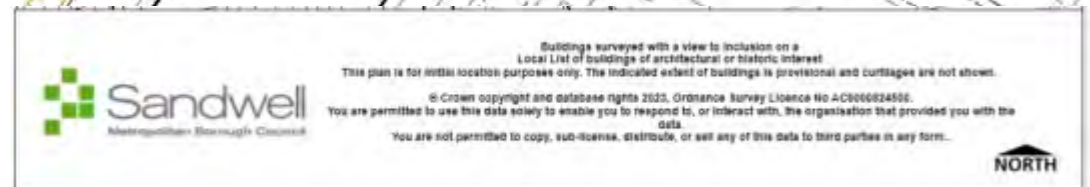
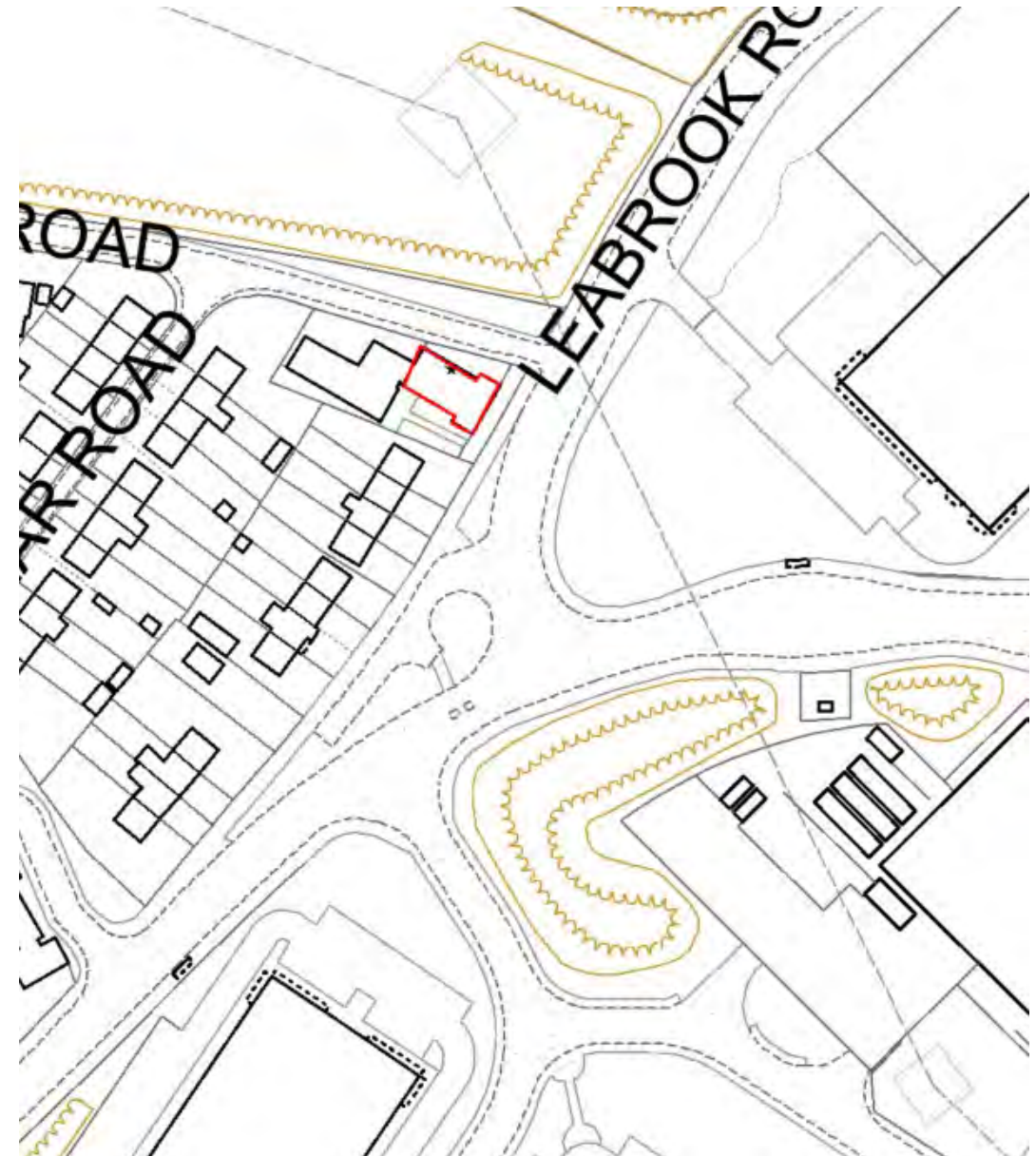
### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society

<2> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country. P72

<3> [https://www.facebook.com/leabrookchurch/?ref=page\\_internal](https://www.facebook.com/leabrookchurch/?ref=page_internal).

Accessed 4/4/22.





Wednesbury

Ye Olde Leathern Bottle, Vicarage Road

### Summary

BCUID SD225  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399311 / N: 29553  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** A 1.5 storey public house of painted and rendered brick and timber construction with a double piled clay tiled roof and applied timber panelling above the ground floor. Though the building is possibly of 16<sup>th</sup> century origins, it was much altered in the Victorian period, with additions such as the box dormers, applied timber panelling and two storey bay windows to the rear.

The building has architectural merit, with a potential 16th century core, identifiable by chamfered timbers and a carving of '1510' on a lintel. In addition, the building is architecturally interesting as it was heavily altered between 1912-13 by renowned local architect A. Irving Scott, who 'recast in render with timber gables' <1>. These changes which Scott made to the building reflect the changes in style that were occurring throughout this period and the building has been largely unaltered since. The building has historic interest, serving as a reminder of a previous settlement that was later masked by the industrial growth of Wednesbury. Finally, the pub has surreptitious links to Dick Turpin who supposedly stopped there to water his horse as he made his way from London to York in the early 18th century <2>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 599  
<2> Express and Star, 16/8/09, Ye Olde Leathern Bottle, Wednesbury. Available at <https://www.expressandstar.com/entertainment/2008/08/16/ye-olde-leathern-bottle-wednesbury/> [accessed 8/4/22]



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Tipton

99-106 Dudley Road, Tipton

### Summary

BCUID **SD040**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 394995 \ N: 292183**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

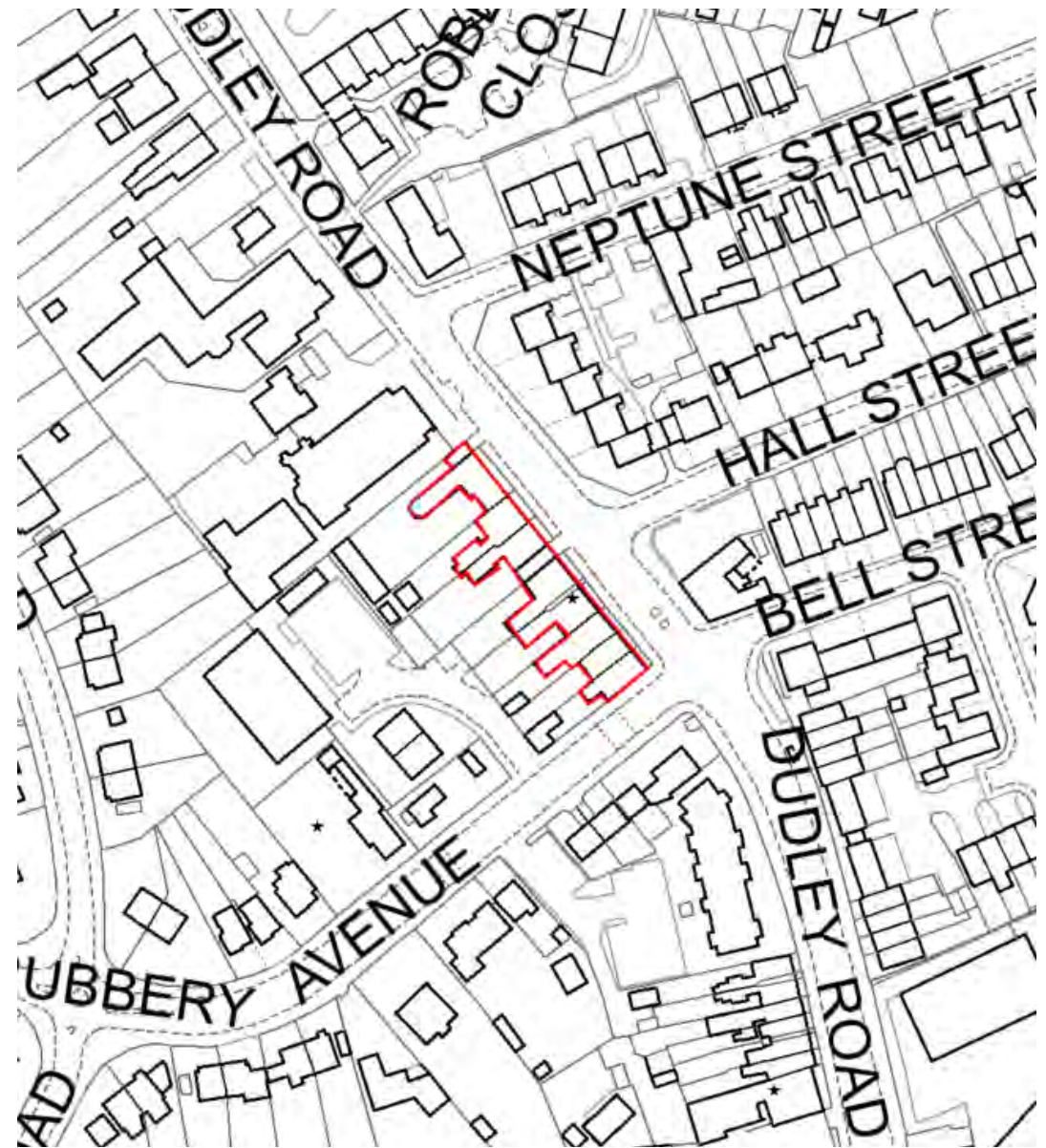


### Description

A row of late 19th/early 20th century dwellings, each of two storeys and of red brick construction. The row is formed of 4 slightly differing architectural styles, though they all maintain a level of coherence with timber sash windows, terracotta detailings and bay windows. The buildings, which are present from the 1st Edition OS map of 1887, are architecturally interesting. They display important characteristics of the Edwardian dwelling including features such as the timber bay windows, Art Nouveaux style stained glass and the highly decorative terracotta features, particularly surrounding the windows. Together, they form part of a group that have a visual and architectural relationship with one another. The buildings make a highly positive contribution to the character of the streetscene.

**Recommendations:** Consider article 4 direction

**References:** 1st edition OS map, 1887. (25"). [Accessed via National Library of Scotland].



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Tipton

Tipton Conservative Club

### Summary

BCUID **SD041**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395607 \ N: 292263**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Poor**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A detached building with a long frontage onto Union Street. It is predominantly two storeys but follows the slope of the street to give a basement level in part. It is constructed of red brick laid in Flemish stretcher bond on a blue brick plinth. There is a slate roof and the eaves are of moulded and dentilated brickwork. The ground floor windows include a group of three oeil-de-beouf windows and gauged brick headed segmental arch windows with wedged keys. Below is a timber carriage doorway with dentilated architrave. The fifth bay has a semi-circular arch doorway with a busted key. The seventh and eighth bays appear to have a second blocked up carriage entrance. The basement windows have external metal grilles. The building has architectural interest for its distinctive fenestration detailing, and is a relatively intact example of a late Victorian civic building, taking inspiration from its former use as an industrial site. It has historic interest as the site of the former premises of the Union Flour Mill, commemorated in a blue plaque inscribed: 'THESE PREMISES WERE OCCUPIED FROM 1840 BY UNION FLOUR MILL AND FROM 1909 BY TIPTON CONSERVATIVE CLUB'. The building also has communal significance as a political and social club from the early 20th century

### Recommendations

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Blue Plaques in Tipton. Available at <http://www.tiptoncivicsociety.co/p/blue-plaques-in-tipton.html>. [Accessed 10/6/22]



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Tipton

Pie Factory, Hurst Lane

### Summary

BCUID **SD043**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 394894 \ N 292419**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

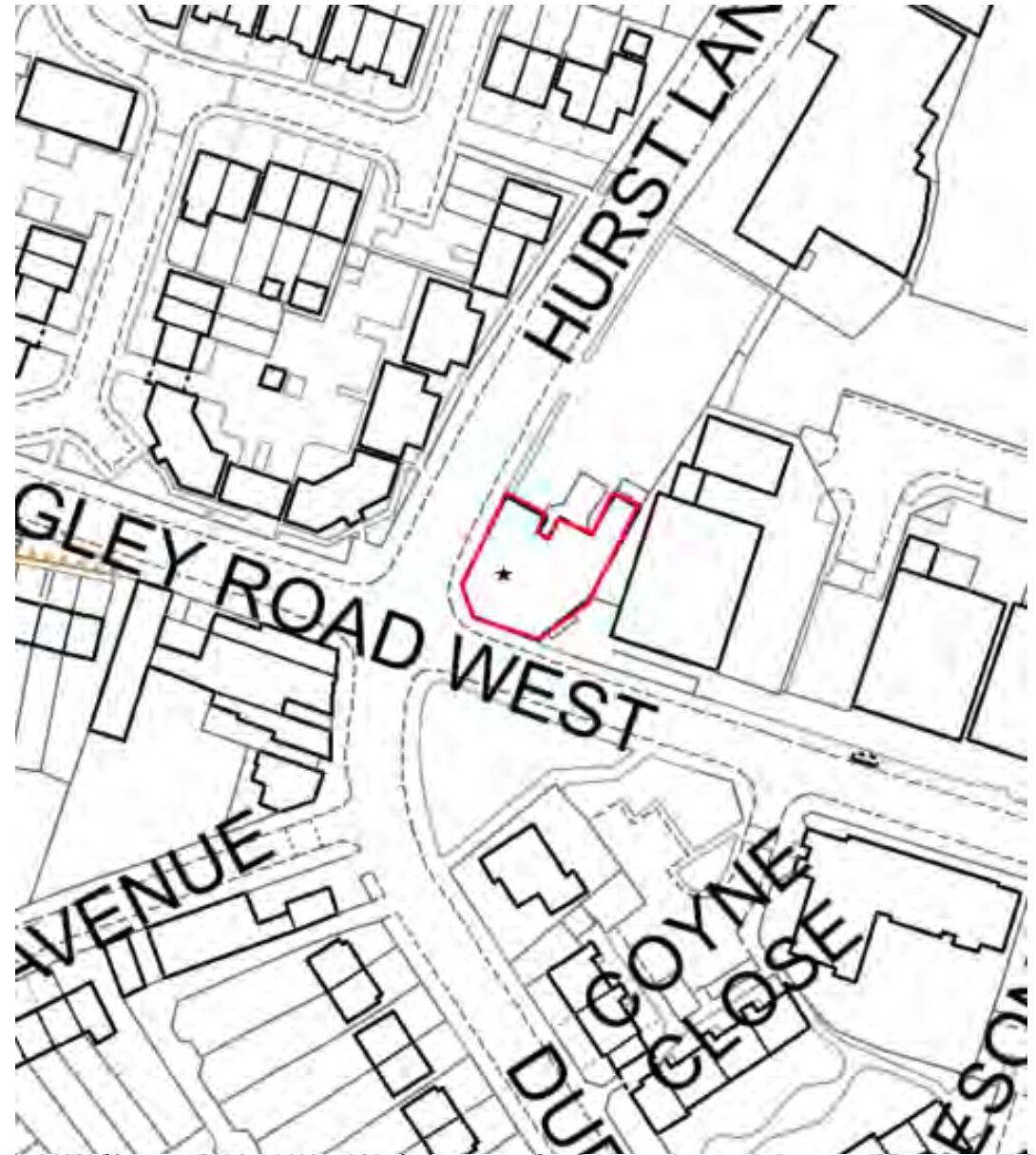


### Description

An early 20th century detached public house occupying a corner plot. The building is constructed of red brick in Flemish bond. The windows to the side elevations are leaded and decorated with stained glass. The north elevation has ground floor mullioned bay windows and the east elevation has ground floor segmental arches with central key stones. The main entrance has a gothic style pediment with faience shield denoting the 'PIE FACTORY' and A.D 1923. The building has architectural interest as a good example of the Arts and Craft style and retains its original features. The site itself has historical interest as a longstanding location of a hostelry, and when it was rebuilt in 1923 it was named The Doughty Arms Inn after a local Councillor. The pub also has a prominent position at the junction of Sedgley Road West and Hurst Lane and is a well-known local landmark.

**Recommendations:** Consider article 4 direction

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Mad History. Available at <http://madorourkes.com/history.html>. Accessed 1.4.22



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Tipton

Former Barclays Bank, 90 Owen Street

### Summary

BCUID **D046**  
Asset Type **Building / Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395538 / N: 292443**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Fair**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

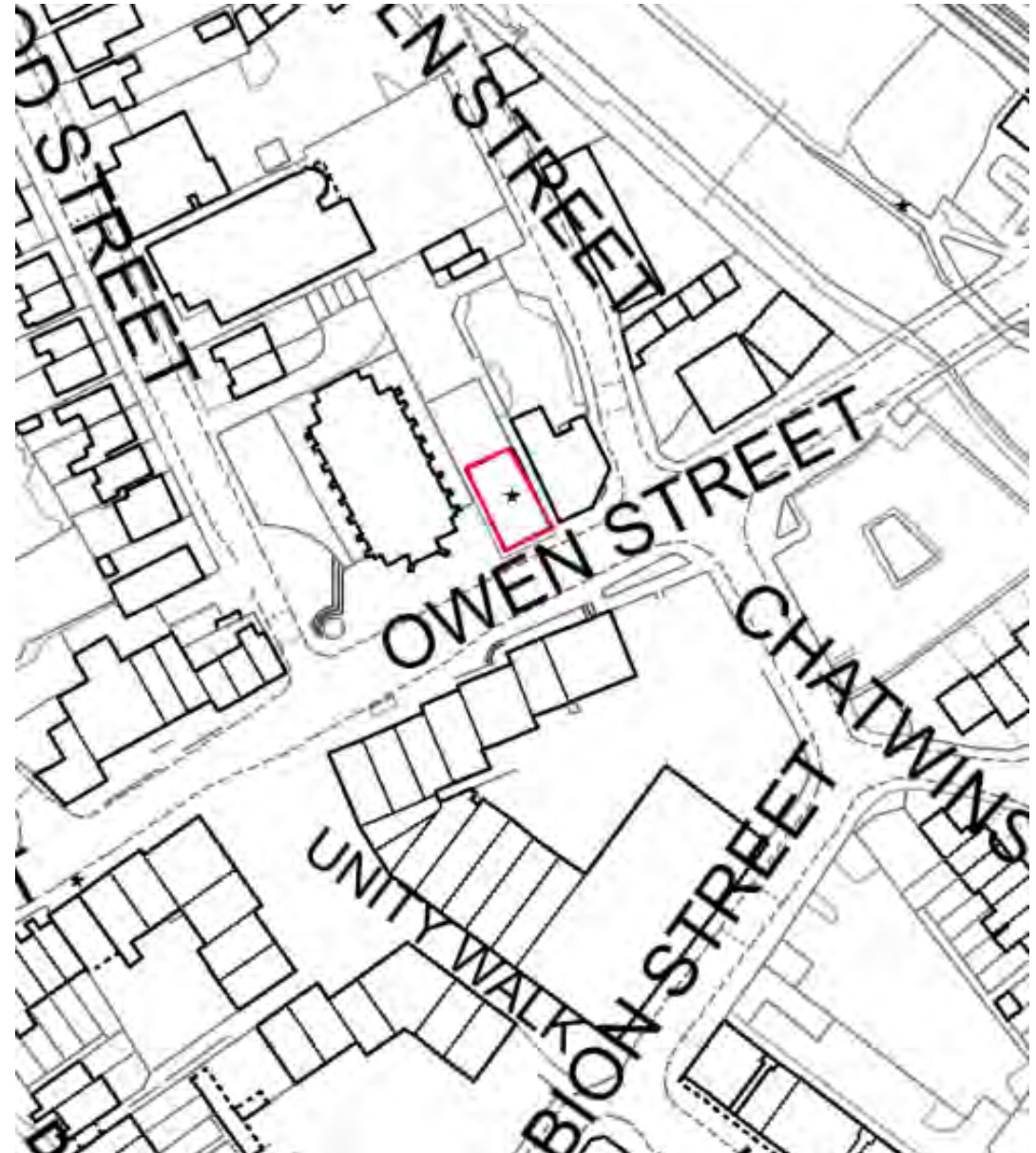


### Description

A detached, three storey former bank. The building is of brick but the facade has since been rendered and painted. The building was constructed c.1887 and is shown on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map as a bank. It has a symmetrical composition, divided by Doric style pilasters to the ground floor. The first floor replicates the window details with rounded arches above quarter pane sashes, and the second floor has small lancet style windows. The side elevation shows polychromatic brickwork laid in Flemish bond with plain and dentilated string courses and rounded arch windows in brick. There are large chimney stacks also in brick with chamfered edges. Despite its rendered façade and conversion to a Betting Shop, the building retains many of its original features and is of architectural interest. It has some group value with the adjacent Grade II listed church of St Martin and St Paul, which is also in brick

### Recommendations

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC



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Tipton

Rising Sun Public House, 116 Horseley Road

### Summary

BCUID **SD047**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 397364 / N: 292910**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

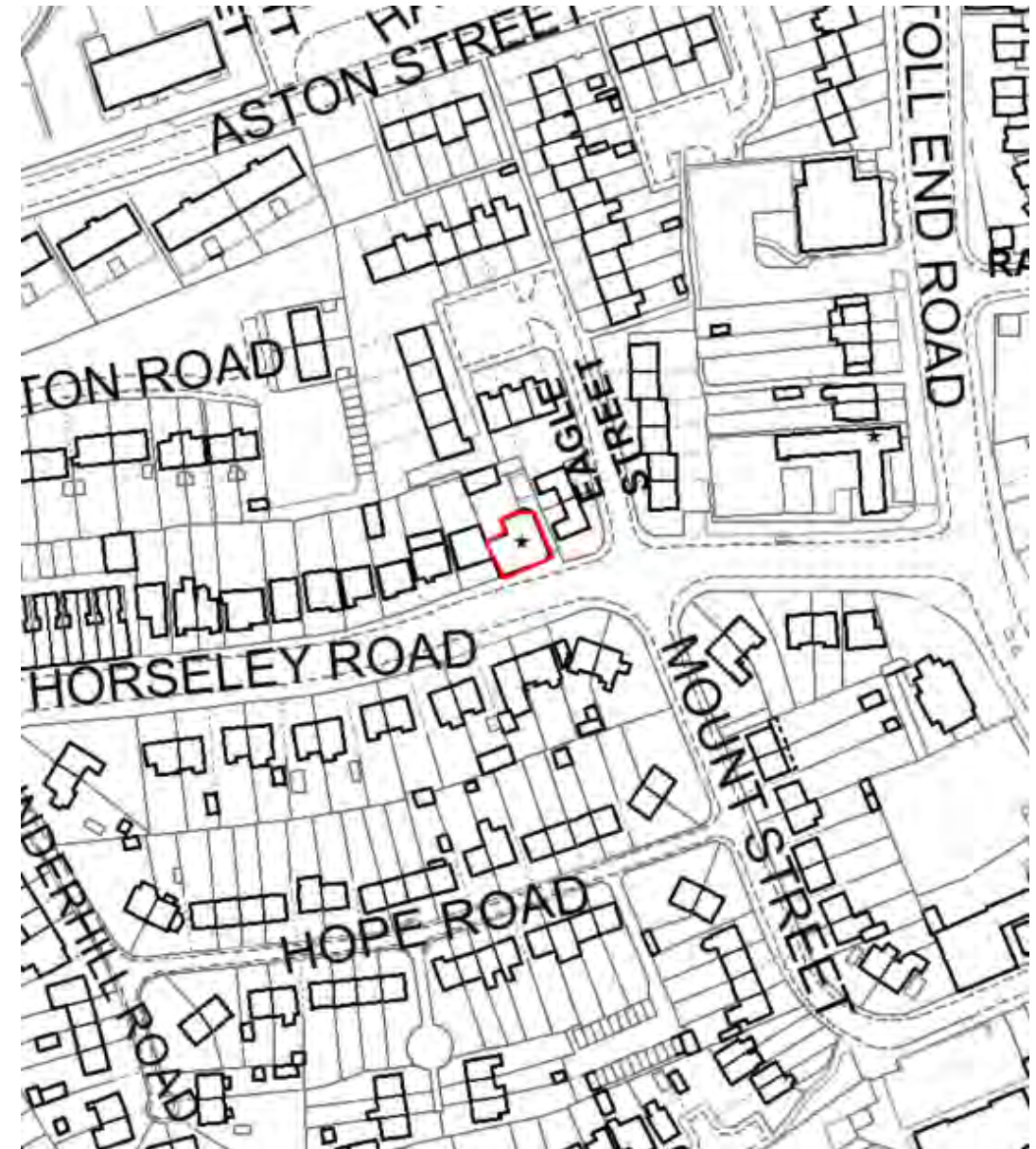


### Description

A large, detached purpose-built Public House of c.1880. The building is constructed of red brick laid in English bond with glazed bricks to the front façade. The side and rear are built in common brick. The facade has a loose Queen Ann Revival style with decorated timber bargeboards and gables to the roof. The ground floor has modern leaded lights to the bay windows beneath a wide fascia carried on detailed corbels, above which are small pediment features over the entrance and main bay window. The upper windows have segmental arches with brick and render decoration. Despite the loss of original windows, the building is a good example of a purpose built public house which is still in use, and has architectural interest for its attractive brick and timber features and design composition.

**Recommendations;** Consider article 4 direction

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC



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Tipton

Nags Head Public House, Market place

### Summary

BCUID **SD048**  
Asset Type **Building / Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 397614 / N: 292446**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Poor**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

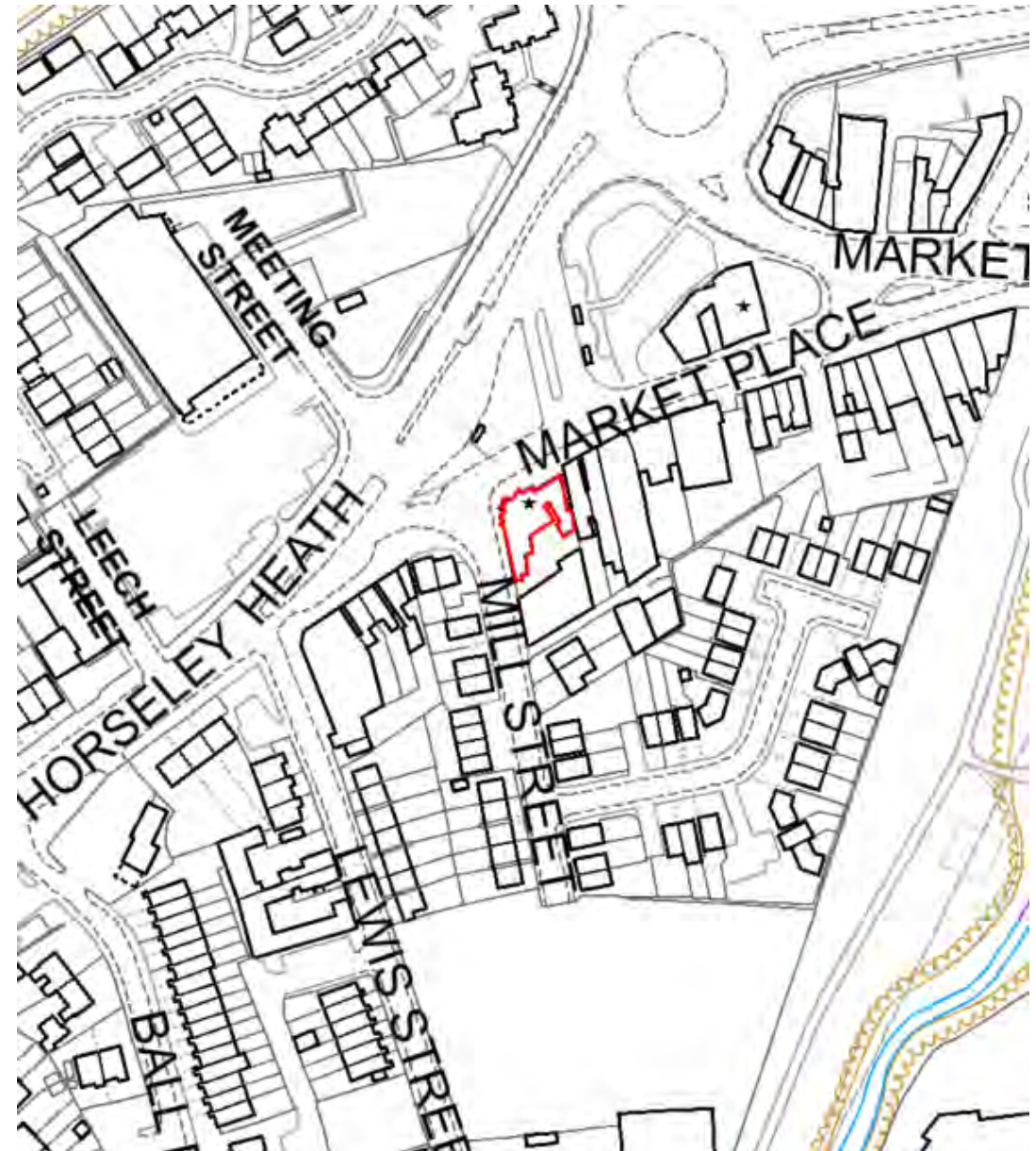


### Description

A late 19th century purpose-built Public House. The building is primarily constructed of red brick laid in English bond, surmounted on a blue plinth with two large bay windows surrounded with plaster decoration at ground floor with a central doorway with 'The Nags Head' lettering overhead on a brick plinth with plaster cornice. A secondary entrance is situated to the left side of the bay window with a brick arch and key stone with further lettering above. The four first floor windows sit above a plaster cornice and are surrounded with plaster decoration and a central banding. The exposed gable end incorporates a chimney with further plaster cornice and wheel windows to the ground floor and banding to the first floor. Although in poor repair, the building retains its architectural interest for its good quality materials and diverse details. It also has historical interest as a surviving example of a late 19th century public house situated on the end of a row of terraced housing, and incorporated lettering and other external decoration. It has group value with the attached two storey building on Mill Street

**Recommendations:** Consider article 4 direction

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC



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Tipton	Former Employment Exchange
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<b>Summary</b>	
BCUID	<b>SD054</b>
Asset Type	<b>Building/Structure</b>
Easting/Northing	<b>E: 397074 / N: 292731</b>
Conservation Area	<b>N/A</b>
Condition	<b>Poor</b>
<b>Assessment</b>	
Recommendation for Local List	<b>Yes</b>
Recommendation for Statutory List	<b>No</b>
<b>Significance</b>	
Local:	<b>High</b>
Regional	<b>Medium</b>
National:	<b>Low</b>

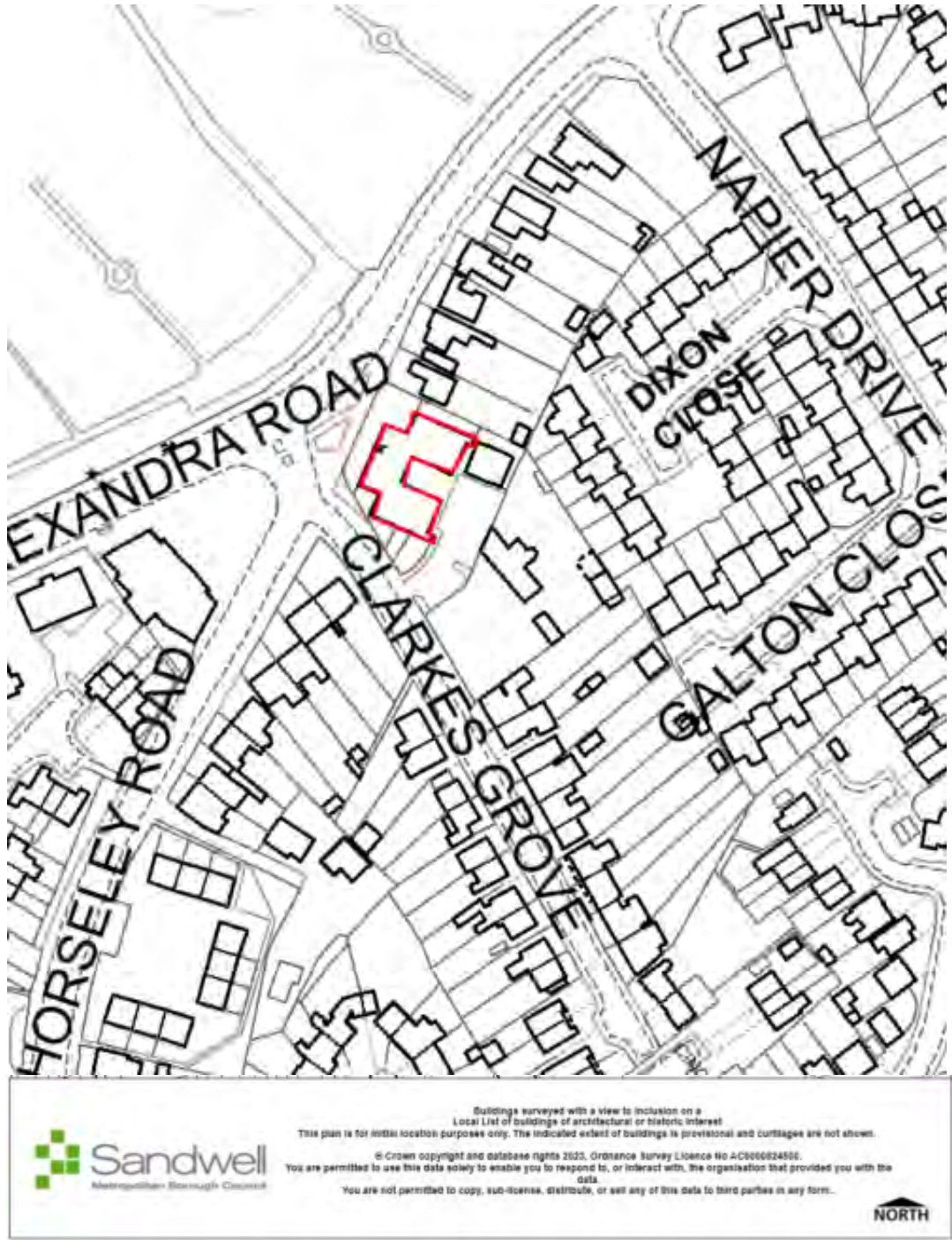


**Description**

An early 20th century former employment exchange of two storeys and of brick construction with two single storey wings extending to the rear. It is in a basic Arts and Crafts style with a steeply pitched clay tile roof punctuated by windows with hooded dormers that rise from a projecting string course. The principal elevation is symmetrical with a central door with a moulded timber architrave and tall windows, all of which appear to be in their original openings, with brick lintels to the ground floor. The building has some architectural interest as an example of a relatively understated but thoughtful early 20th-century piece of public architecture. It is of historic and cultural interest, allowing for a better understanding and appreciation of the socio-economic history of Tipton and the emergence of employment exchanges in the inter-war period

**Recommendations**

**References:**





Tipton

Bridge over River Tame, Market Place/ Great Bridge Street

### Summary

BCUID **SD055**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 397806 / N: 292508**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Not Known**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

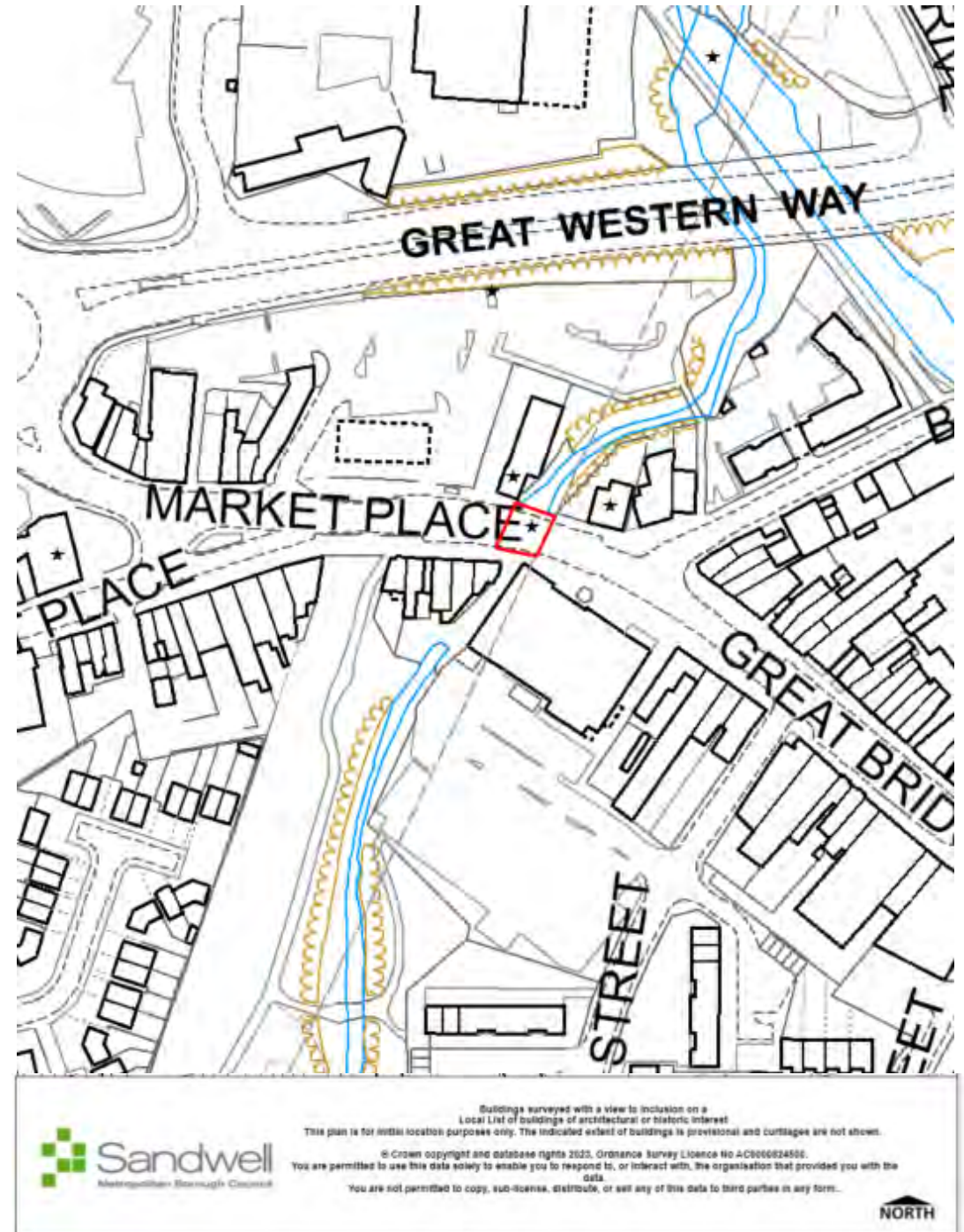


### Description

A road bridge crossing the River Tame. The bridge is constructed in undressed red sandstone with three segmental arches in dressed buff stone with keystones. The parapet has five courses of ashlar blocks. The bridge has historical interest as a reminder of the development of the settlement. The north elevation of the bridge is a surviving remnant, built c.1800, before redevelopment took place to widen the road and construct a new bridge to cross the River Tame

### Recommendations

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC



 **Sandwell**  
Metropolitan Borough Council

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 NORTH



Tipton

South Staffordshire Waterworks Office, Park Lane West

### Summary

BCUID **SD056**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395774 / N: 291600**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A two-storey waterworks office of red brick construction with a double piled, clay tiled roof. To the ground floor, there are two bay windows that flank a central door with a decorative stone pediment and inscription: '1882 SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATERWORKS'. To the first floor are two modern upvc windows in their original openings, which project through the eaves and have small hipped dormers. The building is of historic interest being the largest office for the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company <1>. In 1853, the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company was established, and in 1860, it began supplying water to Tipton. South Staffordshire Waterworks built their Coneygre Pumping Station and reservoir in 1864, and offices and warehouses in Horseley Heath, Tipton, in 1868 <2>. This building serves as a reminder of the area's past industrial use as well as improvements in public health that were occurring in the Black Country throughout the 19th century in response to the rises in cholera and other diseases associated with poor water supply <3>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Williams, B and Leerzam Van, J (nd). The History of South Staffordshire Waterworks Company 1853 - 1989. P.46. Available at <https://southstaffwaterarchives.org.uk/SSHISTORY2.pdf>. [Accessed 13/5/22] <2> Williams, B and Leerzam Van, J (nd). The History of South Staffordshire Waterworks Company 1853 - 1989. P.46. Available at <https://southstaffwaterarchives.org.uk/SSHISTORY2.pdf>. [Accessed 13/5/22] <3> Williams, B and Leerzam Van, J (nd). The History of South Staffordshire Waterworks Company 1853 - 1989. P.46. Available at <https://southstaffwaterarchives.org.uk/SSHISTORY2.pdf>. [Accessed 13/5/22]





Tipton

Tipton Railway Station, Owen Street

### Summary

BCUID **SD057**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395637 / N: 292509**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Not Known**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

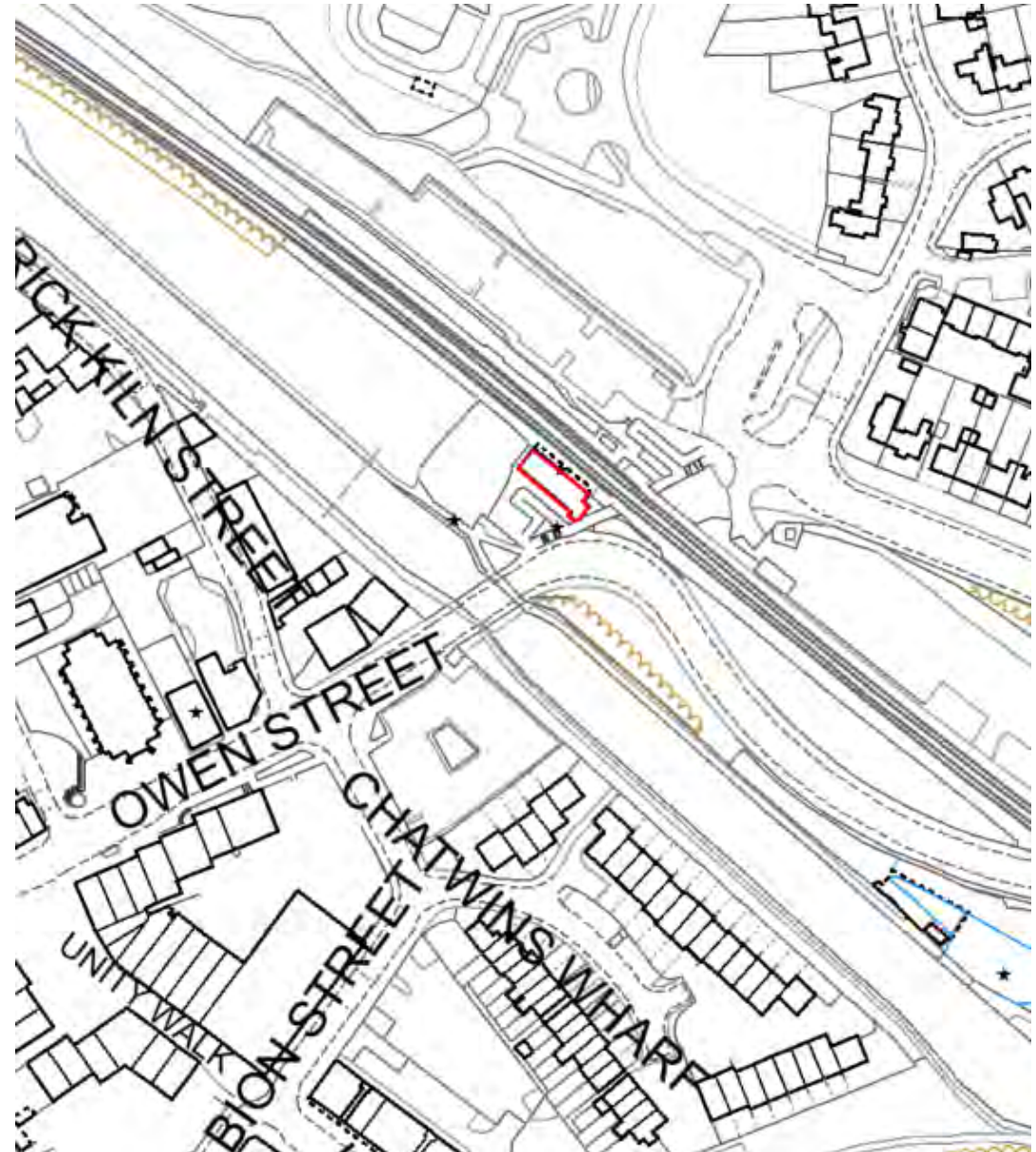
A single storey railway station, dating from the mid 19th century. It is constructed in red brick laid in English bond on a blue brick plinth and with a hipped slate roof. The principal elevation has five bays, including a blocked doorway to the left, three plate glass windows and a further doorway to the right under segmental arches with rolled moulded surrounds and hoodmoulds with raised keys. A lower annexe to the right consists of a single bay with stone coped parapet <1>.

The building has historic interest as an important and largely intact part of Tipton's railway heritage. The South Staffordshire Railway from Walsall to Wednesbury runs through the parish of Tipton to Dudley, and was incorporated by the South Staffordshire Junction Railway Act of 1846. On May 1st, 1850, it opened for the length between Alrewas and Dudley. In 1851 a new Act authorised the construction of a branch to Tipton, a junction with the line of the Stour Valley line, and the making of the working arrangements with the London and North Western Railway Company. The station also has historical associations with the adjacent canal, a reminder of the close relationship between rail and canal transportation, and contributes to the Factory Locks Conservation Area <2>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC

<2> Hackwood FW, 1891, History of Tipton, P160



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Tipton

Horseley Heath Post Office, corner of Horseley Heath and Horseley Rd

### Summary

BCUID **SD059**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 397183 / N: 292208**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



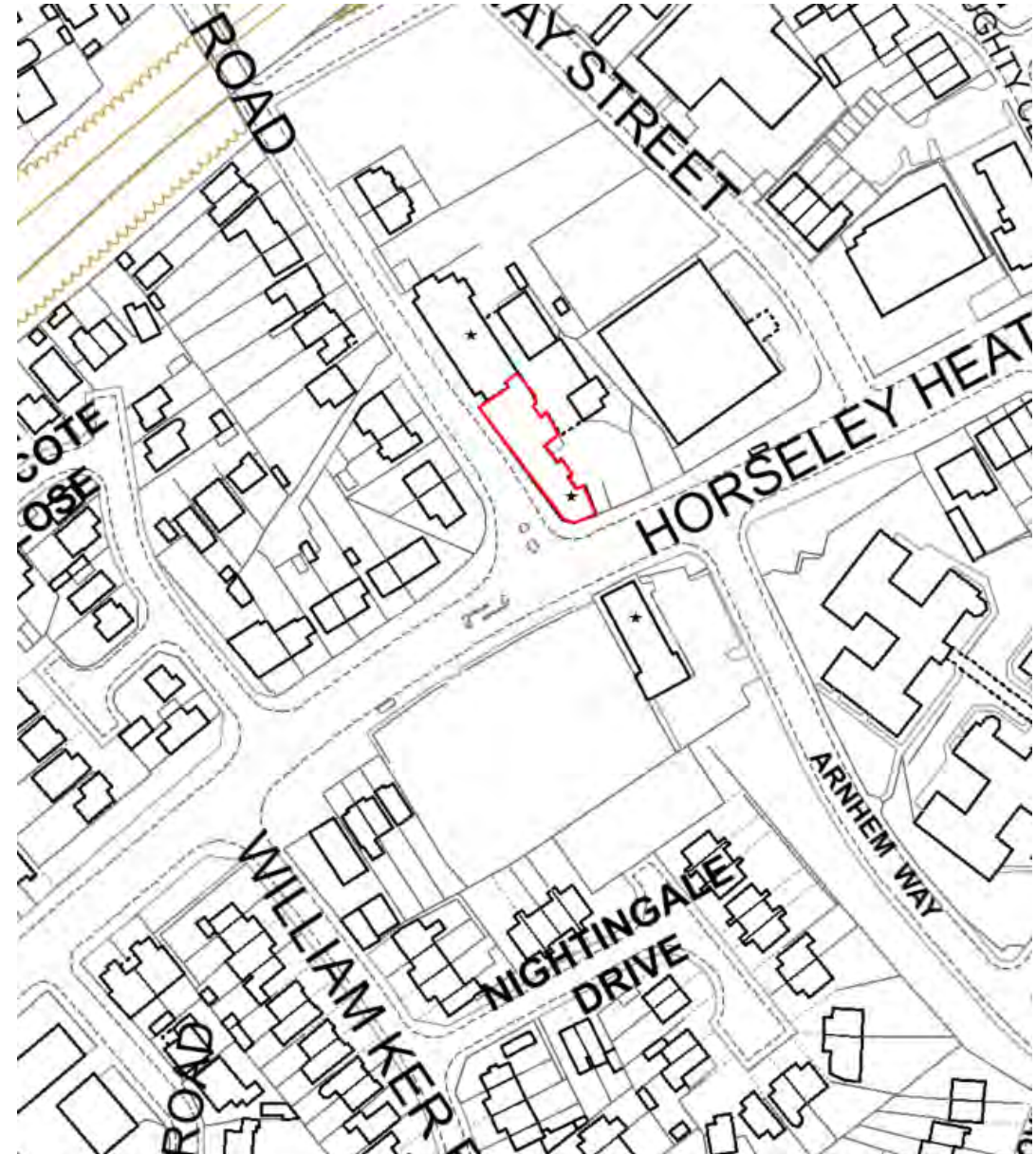
### Description

A purpose built Post Office erected in 1895, occupying a prominent corner plot. It is constructed of red brick in Flemish bond with buff terracotta dressings to the door and window surrounds, which includes crown motifs above the doorways. The slate roof has decorative ridge tiles and 4 half-timbered gables in a mock Tudor style <1>. The building has architectural and historic interest as a purpose-built post office, constructed by Sir Henry Tanner, Chief Architect to the Post Office 1884-1913 <1>. The buff terracotta is by Gibbs and Canning of Tamworth <3>. It has landmark status as a prominent building on the route to Great Bridge. It is a reminder of the development and growth of mass communications at the end of the 19th century, and has associated and group value with the adjacent telephone exchange (SD100) <4>.

### Recommendations

### References:

<1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC <2> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country. P68 <3> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country. P592 <4> UK Telephone History. Available at <https://www.britishtelephones.com/histuk.htm>. Accessed 12/5/22.



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Tipton

RC Church of Sacred Heart of the Holy Angels

### Summary

BCUID	SD062
Asset Type	Building/Structure
Easting/Northing	E: 396026 \ N: 292112
Conservation Area	N/A
Condition	Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List	Yes
Recommendation for Statutory List	No

### Significance

Local:	High
Regional	Medium
National:	Low



### Description

An interwar, Catholic church in an Art Deco style constructed in a light buff brick with a dominating west tower which features a large circular stained glass window and intricate carving of The Sacred Heart.

The church has an architectural interest, designed by notable and prolific 20th century church architects, Sandy and Norris of Stafford. Additionally, the sculpture of The Sacred Heart is by Anthony Foster, who was responsible for many religious carvings on churches and cathedrals across the country and a former student and assistant of Eric Gill <1>. The building also occupies a landmark position towering above its surroundings, particularly Victoria Park.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Tipton – Sacred Heart and Holy Souls. Available at <https://taking-stock.org.uk/building/tipton-sacredheart-and-holy-souls/> [accessed 31/3/22]



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Tipton

St Marks Church, Ocker Hill Road

### Summary

BCUID **SD063**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E:397090 / N: 293884**  
Conservation Area **N/A**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

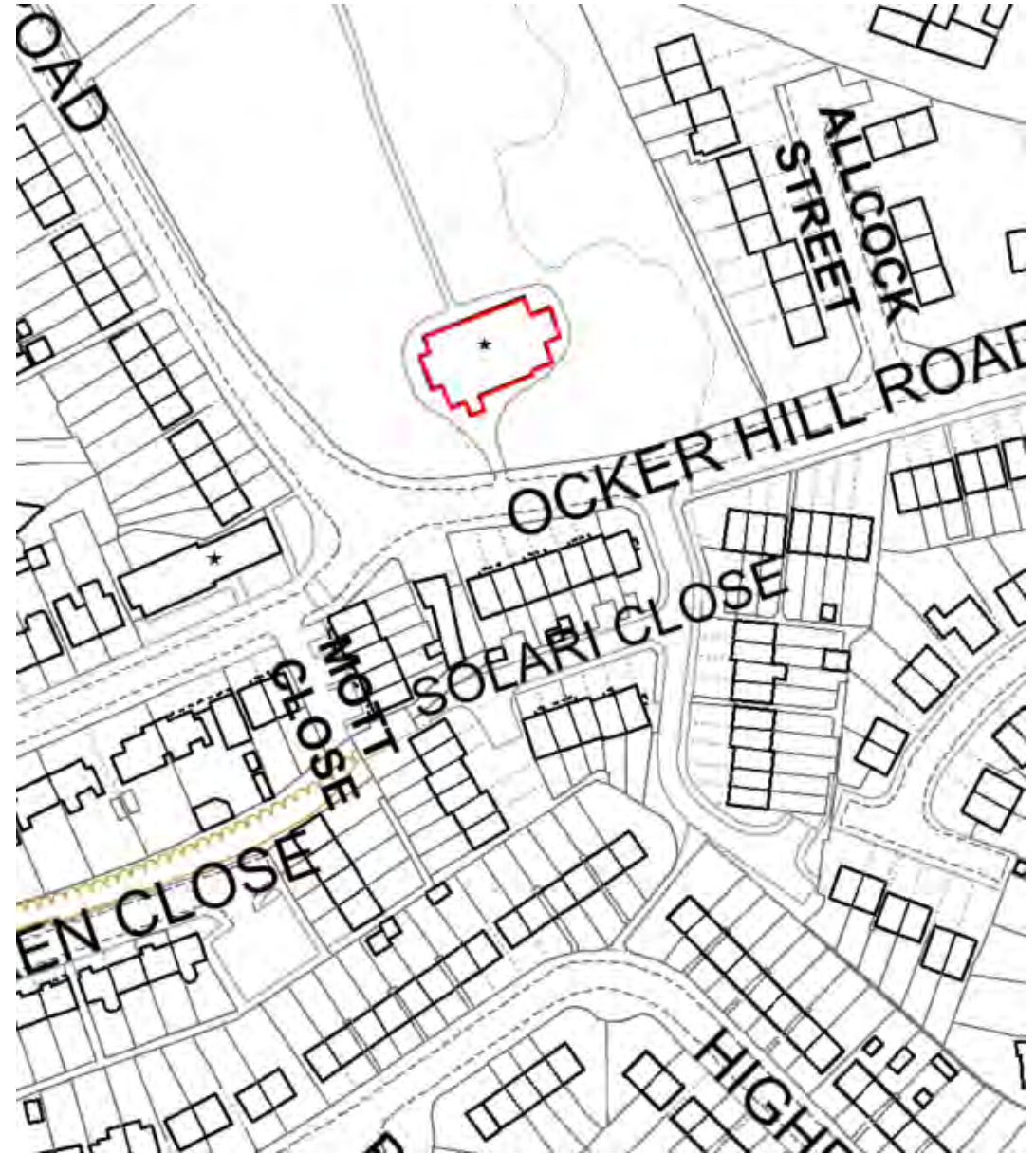


### Description

St Marks is a Victorian church designed by Hamilton and Saunders and built in 1849 in a Decorative Gothic style. It is constructed with blue engineering bricks, with a decorative fish-scale slate roof and sandstone dressings across the building. The church is of historic interest, built to serve the newly founded parish of Ocker Hill in response to its growth during the first half of the 19th century. For the previous 1,000 years, one church had served Tipton but the industrial boom meant more churches were needed to serve the community. At the same time, Queen Victoria created the "Act To Make Better Provision For The Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes", with the people of Ocker Hill taking advantage of this act and appealing to become the Ecclesiastical Parish of Ocker Hill <1>. The church has an architectural interest as a good example of a largely unaltered Decorative Gothic style that was prevalent throughout the Victorian period. Finally, the church has a communal value with the addition of a First World War memorial on the east wall.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Church history. Available at <https://www.saintmarkschurch.co.uk/community/history.html>. [accessed 31/3/22]



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Tipton

Birmingham New Road Bridge

### Summary

BCUID SD001  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:39482 / N: 291790  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



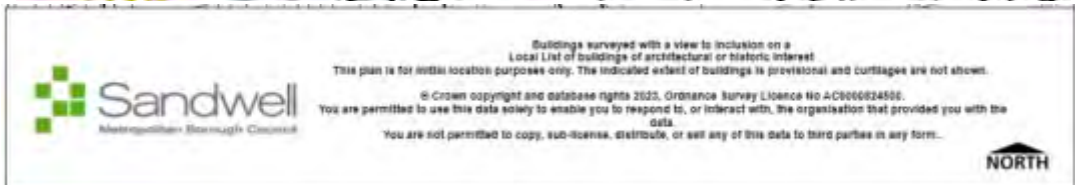
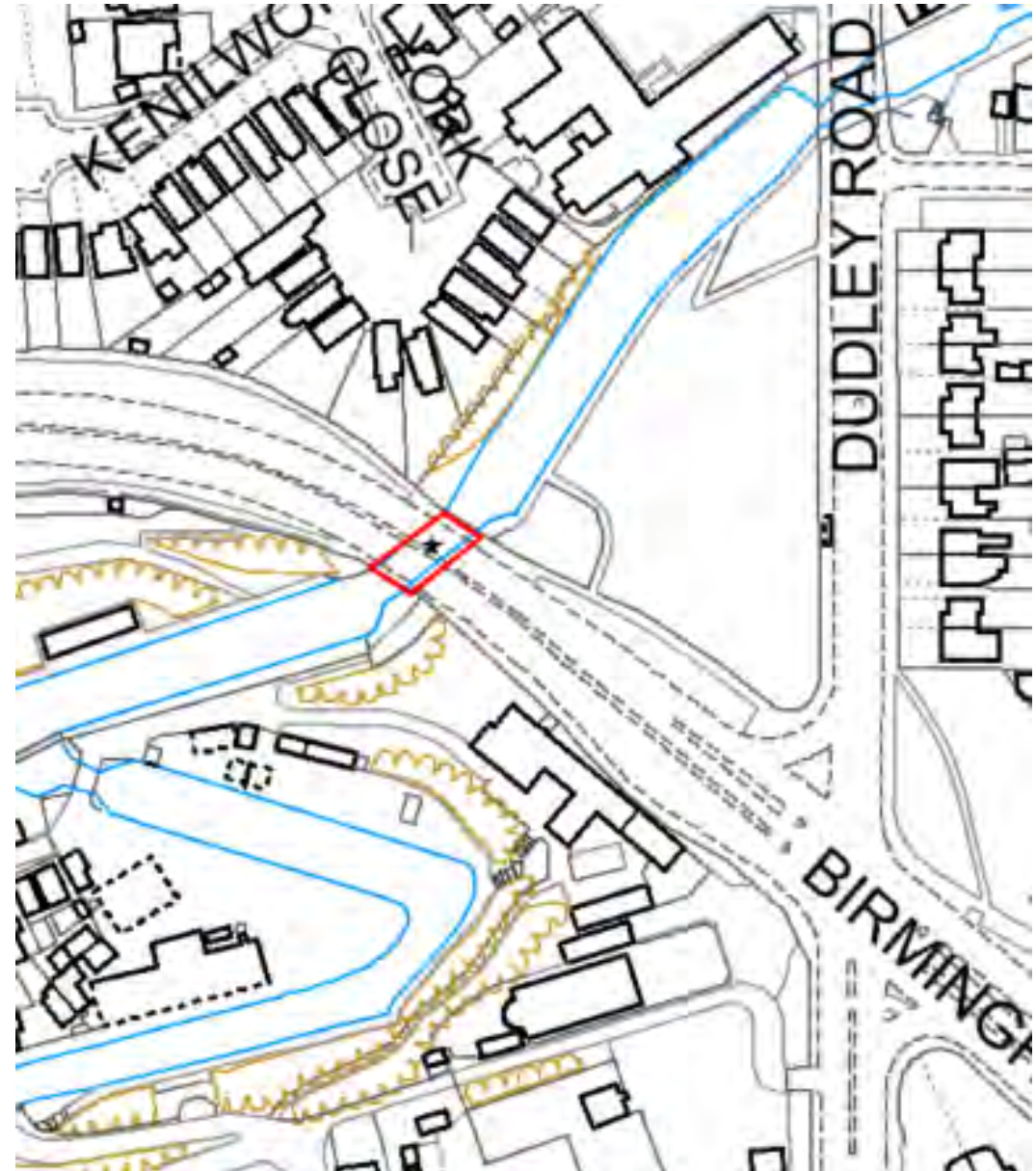
### Description

A mid to late 19th century road bridge spanning the Birmingham Old Line canal. It has red and blue brick abutments laid in English bond. The terminating pillars have late 19th/early 20th century concrete coping and are supported by a series of riveted cast iron I-beams carrying brick vaulting <1>.

The bridge is notable for its quality design and materials and demonstrates the high status of the canal at the time of its construction. The bridge is an important industrial structure, serving as a reminder of the peak of Tipton's prominence as an industrial town in the 19th century. Together with a number of other bridges within the Factory Locks Conservation Area, the structure has an important associative value as part of the canal infrastructure in this area in the 19th century and remains an important element of the historic canal network. It has group value with a number of other bridges in the conservation area being of similar age, design and materials <2>.

### Recommendations

**References** : <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC  
<2> Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton





Tipton

Tipton Green Bridge

### Summary

BCUID	<b>SD002</b>
Asset Type	<b>Building/Structure</b>
Easting/Northing	<b>E:395294 / N:292108</b>
Conservation Area	<b>Factory Locks, Tipton</b>
Condition	<b>Not Known</b>

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List	<b>Yes</b>
Recommendation for Statutory List	<b>No</b>

### Significance

Local:	<b>High</b>
Regional	<b>Medium</b>
National:	<b>Low</b>



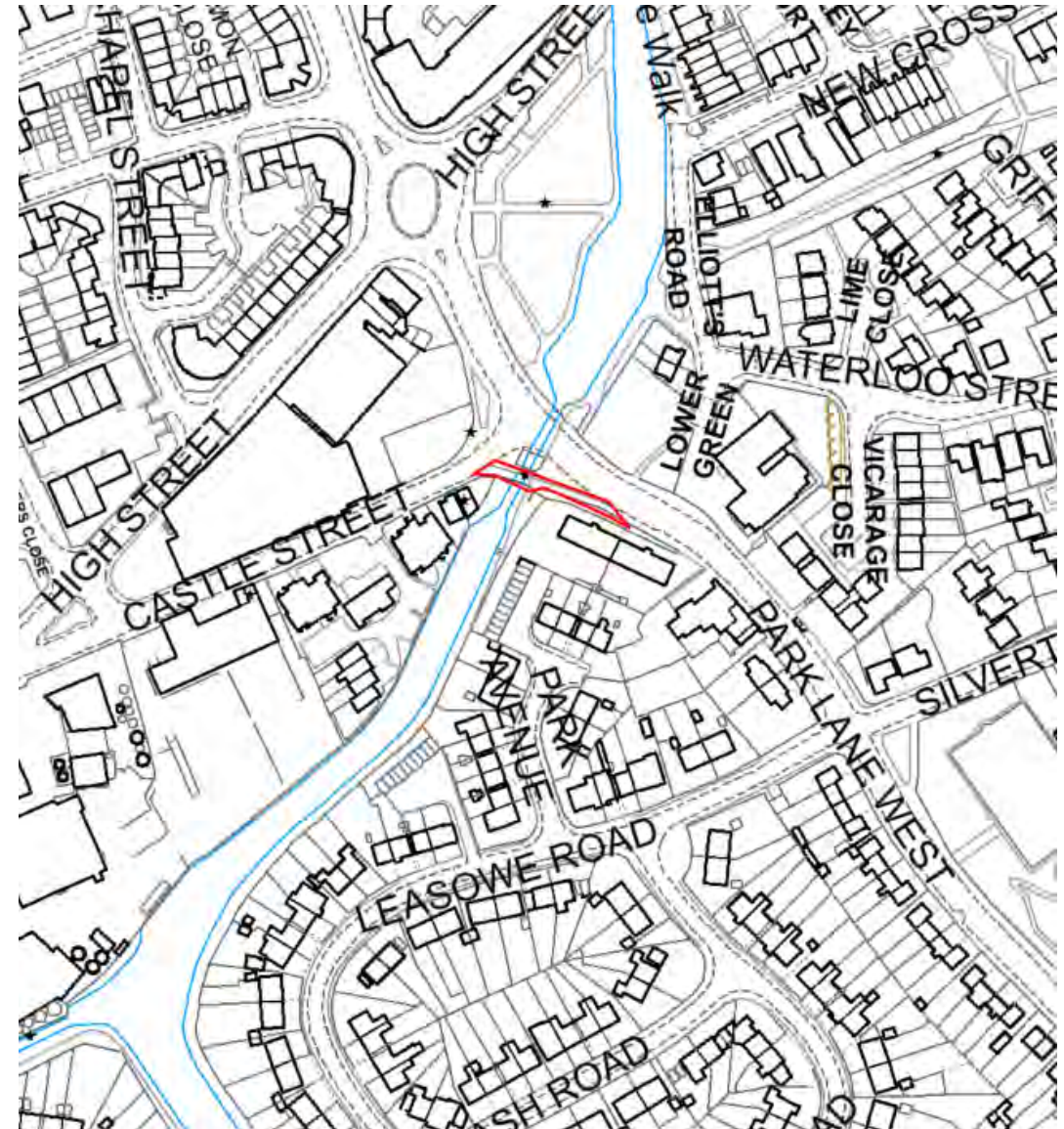
### Description

An early to mid 19th century road bridge built spanning the Birmingham Old Line canal. The bridge is built of red brick laid in English bond with blue shaped brick coping with gate slots underneath <1>. The canal narrows into a former gauging point below the bridge.

Although partially rebuilt, the bridge retains its character and remains an important industrial structure of the historic canal network. It has historical associations with the adjacent Rounds Wharf, a former timber yard <2>, including the foundations of an octagonal-shaped Toll House which may have been relocated to the Black Country Museum in the 20th century <1>. Together they are a reminder of the development of canals and adjacent infrastructure for goods transportation. The bridge affords elevated vistas and vantage points over the southern part of the Factory Locks Conservation Area. Viewed from the canal on the south side, the bridge frames Number 7 Castle Street, and provides one of the key views of the Conservation Area <3>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC  
<2> Ramsey, E, 2005, Rounds Timber Yard, Castle Street, Tipton: An Archaeological Evaluation <3> Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton



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Tipton

Watery Lane Junction Roving Bridge

### Summary

BCUID **SD004**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E:395797 / N: 292325**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Fair**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

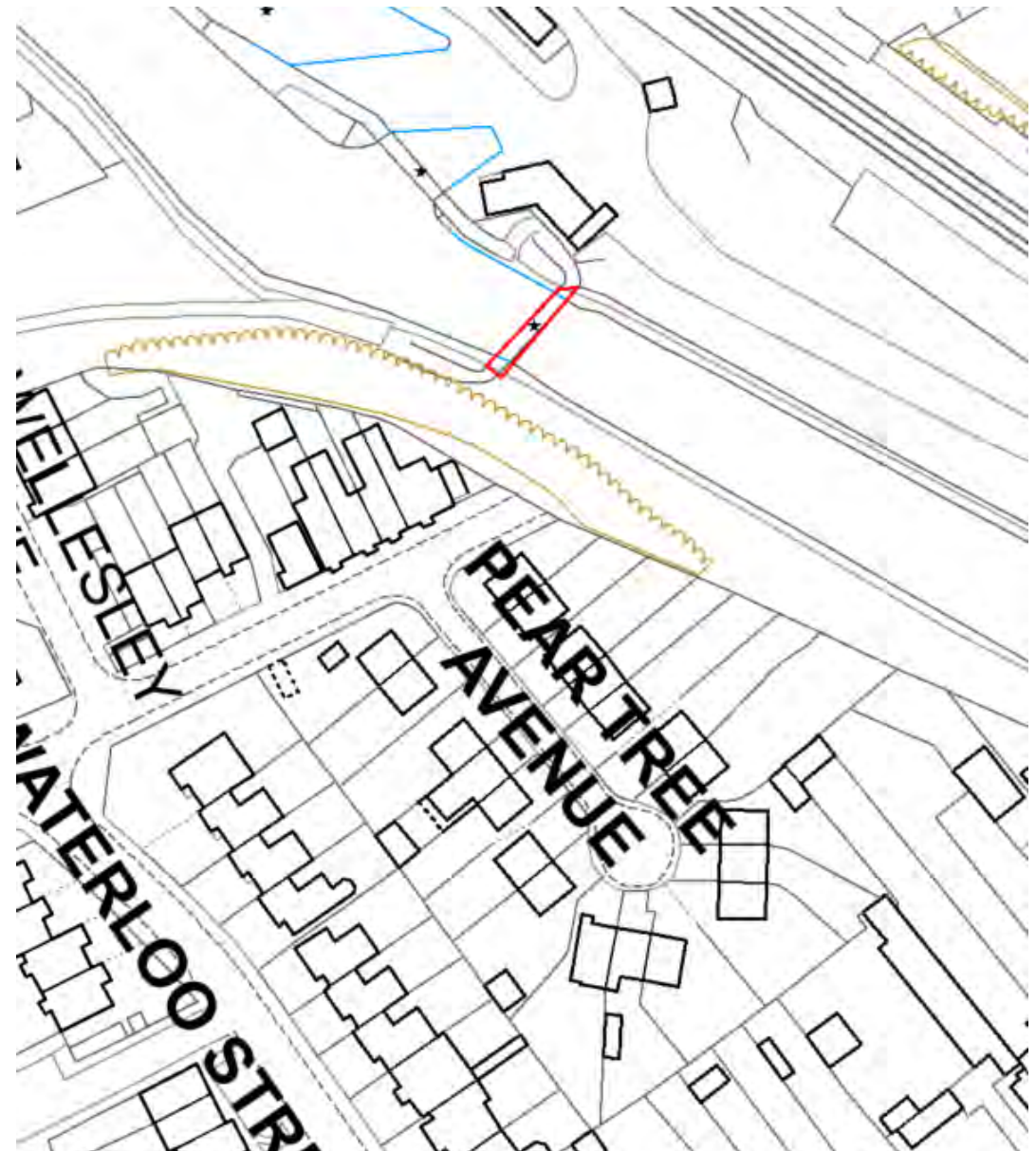


### Description

A late 19th century cast iron footbridge over the Birmingham Canal (New Line) with red and blue brick abutments laid in English bond with sandstone ashlar dressings. The cast iron span is slightly cambered with structural struts and flanges with bolts and rivets. The brick built access ramps to the northwest on both sides of the canal have domed coping, large sections of which have been replaced in the late 20th century by blue bullnose shaped bricks. The original floor surface of these has been completely replaced with sympathetic brickwork. The bridge has group value with the Grade II listed Cast Iron Footbridge (NLHE 1077151) and adjacent Toll End Communication Canal Roving Bridge (LL 363), to which it is identical in materials, design and date. It is connected via a red brick and blue brick wall which provides a visual continuation between the three bridges. The bridge is an important industrial structure situated within the Factory Locks, Tipton Conservation Area and remains an important element of the historic canal network. It contributes to key views and vistas of both the Main Line and into Caggy's Yard (formerly Tipton railway interchange basin).

### Recommendations

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton.



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Tipton

Toll End Communication Canal Roving Bridge

### Summary

BCUID **SD005**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395780 / N: 292348**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Poor**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A late 19th century roving bridge carrying the tow path over the former entrance to the Toll End Communication Canal, now an entrance to Caggy's Boatyard. It bears the plaque 'THE TIPTON GREEN AND TOLL END COMMUNICATION FORMALLY CROSSED THE BIRMINGHAM LEVEL AT THIS POINT 1809- 1960. BRITISH WATERWAYS BOARD'. The bridge is an important industrial structure situated within the Factory Locks Conservation Area and contributes to key views and vistas of both the Main Line and into Caggy's Yard (formerly Tipton railway interchange basin). The plaque has historical interest as it provides information about the development of the canal infrastructure. The bridge also has group value with the adjacent Grade II listed Cast Iron Footbridge (1077151). It is identical in materials, design and date to the Watery Lane Roving Bridge (LL 362). It is connected via a red brick and blue brick wall which provides a visual continuation between the three bridges

### Recommendations

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton.



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Tipton

Factory Footbridge

### Summary

BCUID **SD006**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395050 / N: 292678**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Poor**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

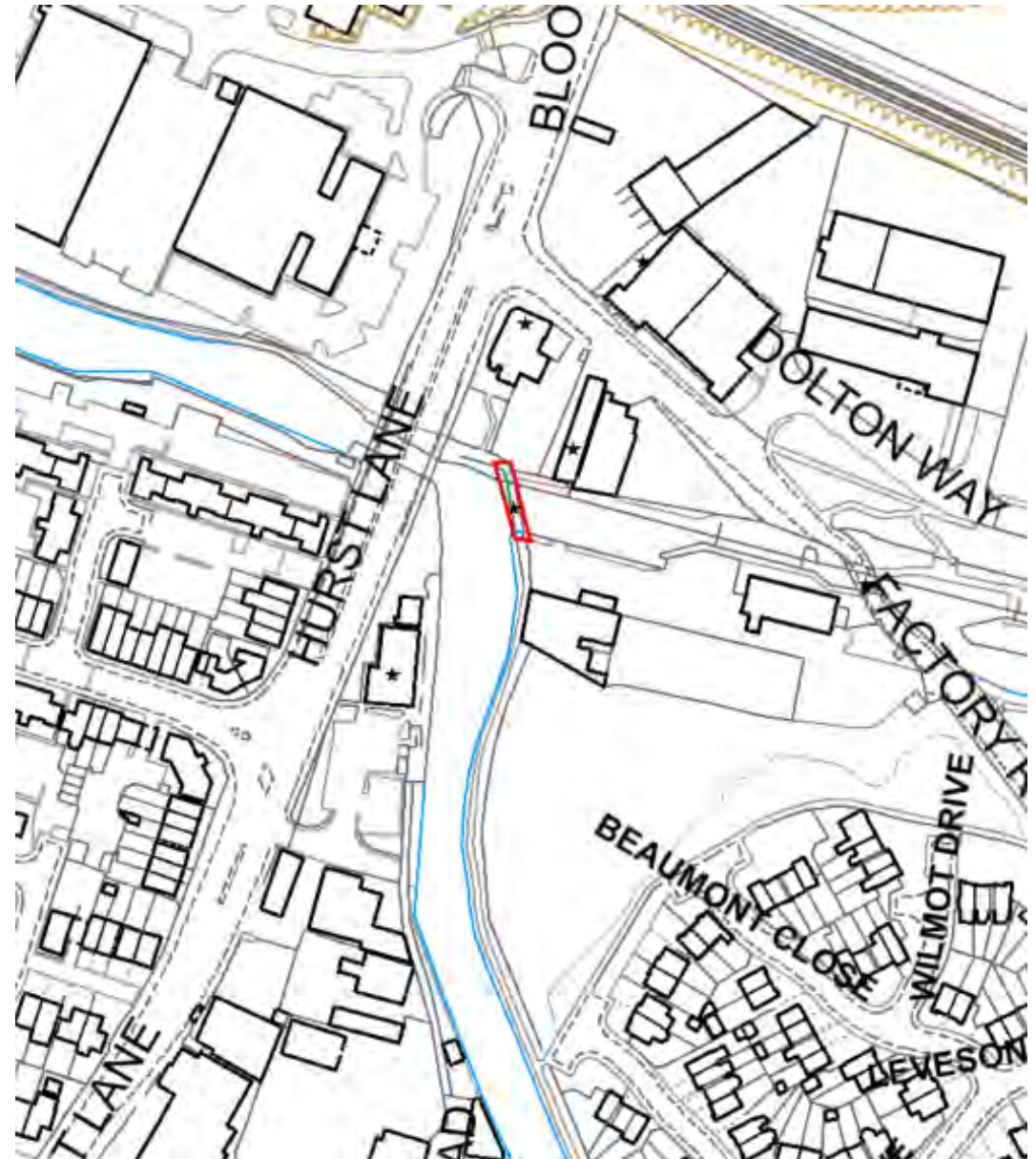


### Description

An early to mid 19th century canal footbridge at the junction of the Birmingham Old and New Main Line canals. The structure is built in red brick laid in English bond with ashlar capped abutments. The cast iron span is a girder bridge with structural struts and rivets. The red brick ramps to either side have half-round capping bricks and retain the original floor surface of brick sets. The bridge is an important industrial structure which retains many original details and remains an important element of the historic canal network. Situated within the Factory Locks Conservation Area it affords elevated vistas and vantage points over the original part of the Conservation Area, namely the junction of the Old and New Main Line Birmingham canal, The Boatmen's Mission (LL 422) and the Barge and Barrel Public House (LL 421) .

### Recommendations

**References:** Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton.



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Tipton

Factory Road Bridge

### Summary

BCUID **SD007**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395151 / N: 292656**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Poor**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

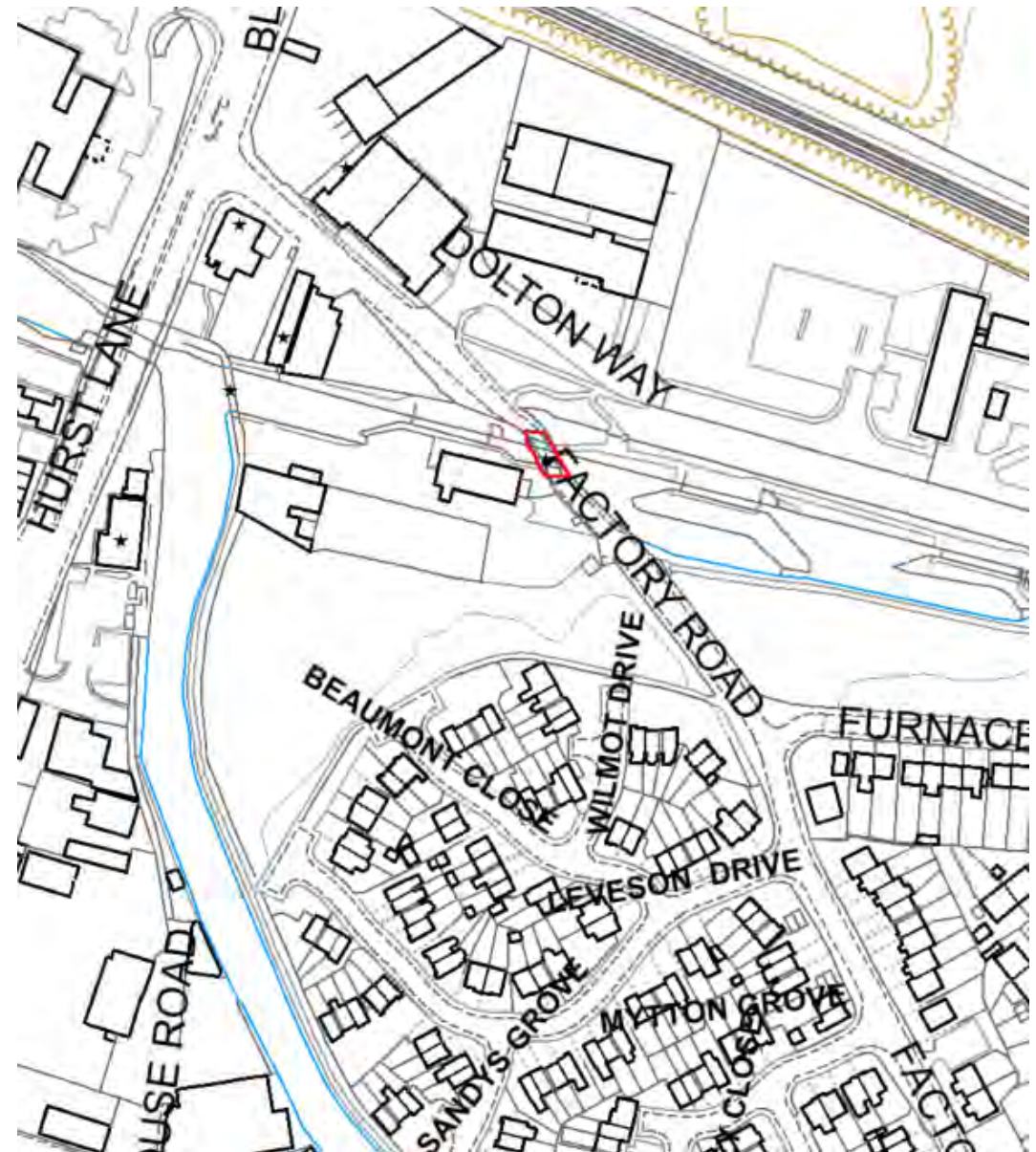


### Description

A late 19th century road bridge over the Birmingham Canal (Main Line). It has abutments of brown-red brick laid in English bond carrying a single span cambered cast iron arch with ashlar imposts. The bridge has a semi circular projecting ceramic string course stamped 'Whitehouse Bloomfield' and blue brick piers with ashlar caps. The bridge is an important industrial structure situated within the Factory Locks Conservation Area and remains an important element of the historic canal network. It provides important views and vistas down the flight of locks. Viewed from the east, the bridge frames the Grade II listed Gauging House (1077148)

### Recommendations

**References:** < 1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton.



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Tipton

Wood Street Footbridge

### Summary

BCUID **SD008**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395429 / N: 292596**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Fair**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

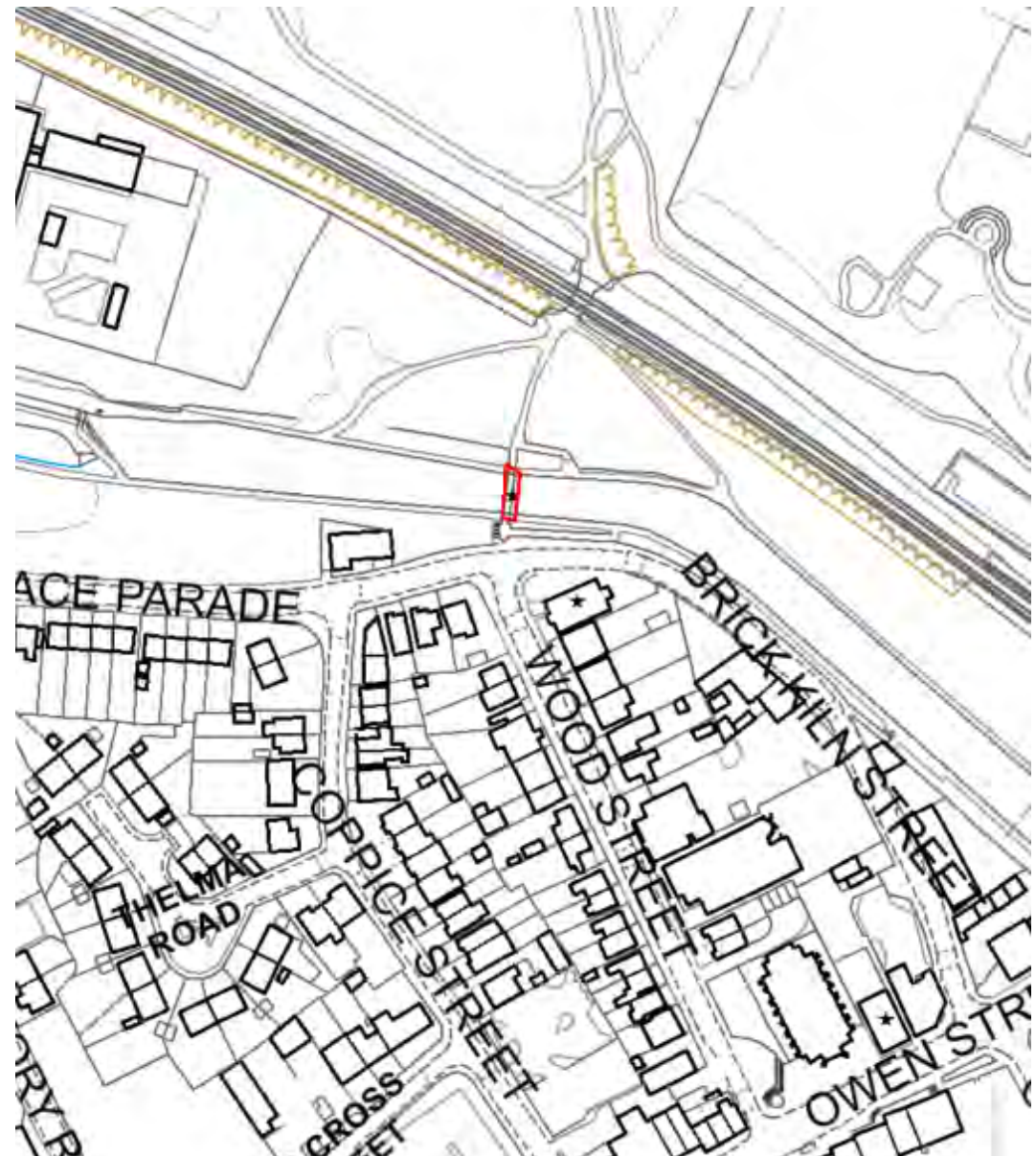


### Description

A late 19th century footbridge spanning the Birmingham Main Line Canal. It is constructed of red brick abutments laid in English bond, although the south abutment has been rebuilt in the 20th century. The bridge has a riveted cast iron lattice/fretwork with a concrete span which appears to have replaced a wooden deck which would have been supported by structural ironwork underneath, which still survives in a decorative capacity. The bridge has historical interest for its use of local materials and bears a maker's plaque: 'Fleet and Newey Makers, West Bromwich'. The bridge is an important local industrial structure and remains an important element of the historic canal network. It affords elevated vistas and vantage points over the Birmingham Main Line canal, providing important views within the Factory Locks, Tipton Conservation Area.

### Recommendations

**References:** < 1 > Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton



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Tipton

Tipton Green Branch Lock Chamber

### Summary

BCUID **SD009**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395438 / N: 292220**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Poor**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A former canal lock chamber in the now infilled Tipton Green Branch canal. The structure dates from c.1805, when the canal was constructed, with later alterations. The lock chamber is built in red and blue brick with ashlar and blue brick coping with the remains of iron fittings. Some coping bricks are stamped Wood and Ivory Albion Brickworks, West Bromwich. Today a public path runs through the former chamber. The structure has historical interest as the only remaining above ground feature of the Tipton Green Branch canal. The canal linked the Birmingham Old and New main lines and is a reminder of the numerous short connective waterways which typified the Black Country and give Tipton its 'Venice of the Midlands' epithet.

### Recommendations

**References:** < 1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton.



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Tipton

Anchor House, Castle Street

### Summary

BCUID SD010  
Asset Type Building/Structure  
Easting/Northing E: 395198 / N: 292066  
Conservation Area Factory Locks, Tipton  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

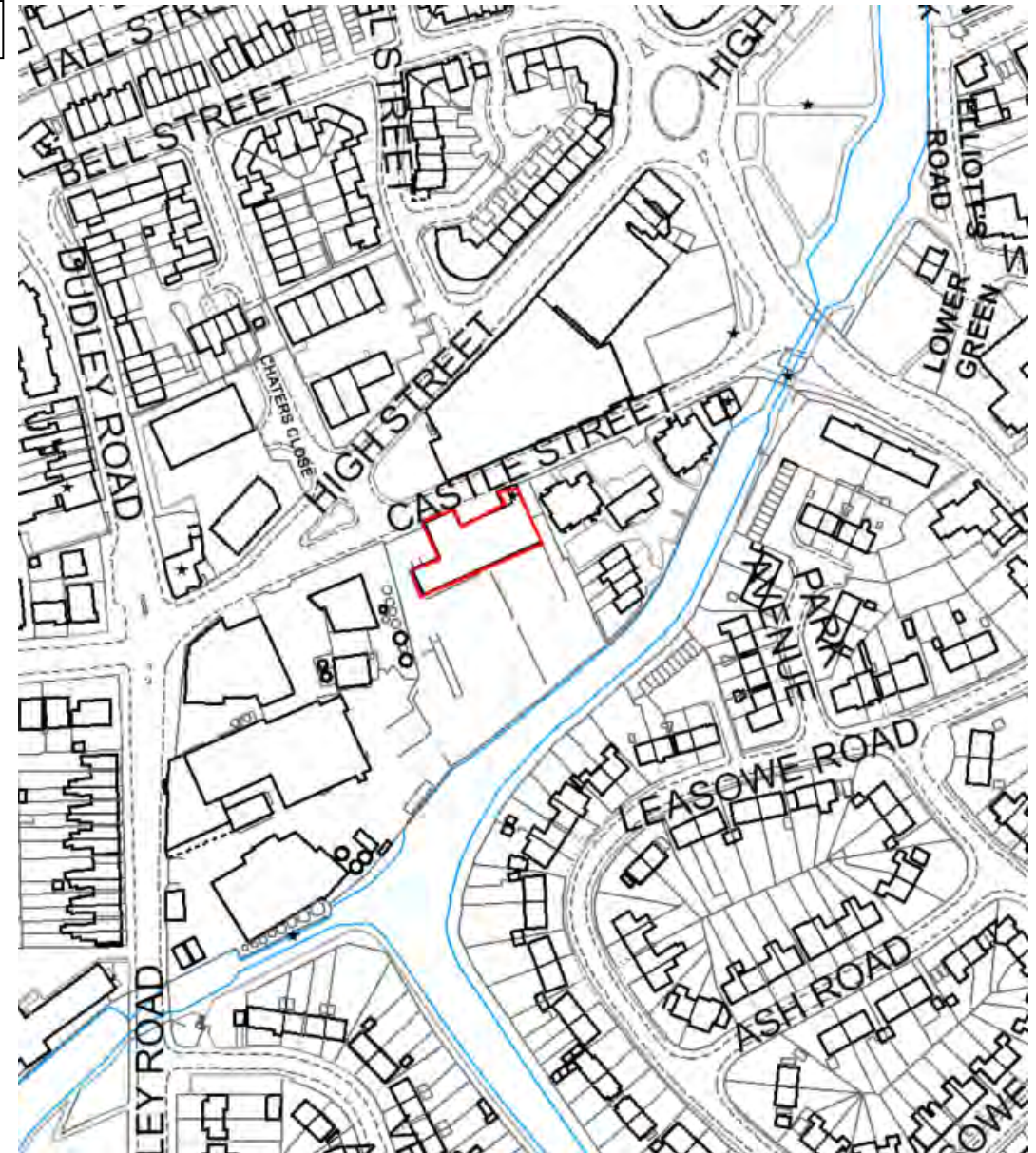
Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**Description:** A mid to late 19th-century two storey workers cottage with later alterations, formerly associated with the Anchor Works. The building is constructed of red brick laid in English garden wall bond with a pitched slate roof. At ground floor level the door has an inserted timber lintel and a window with a segmental brick arch and painted stone sill with a multi-paned metal window. The cottage has an unusual architectural detail in the form of an anchor motif on the left return gable picked out in blue brick. The window to the upper floor is altered. The building has historic interest in terms of its associations with the Anchor Works, which previously occupied part of the site, and this relationship being unusually represented in 'anchor' motif in the brickwork of the side elevation. It also shows the close relationship between domestic and industrial buildings which characterised the small industries of the Black Country. There were numerous ironworks including chain and anchor works in Tipton and Tipton Green, which would have been a major source of employment. Along with number 7 Castle Street, these rare survivors of what would have been a densely terraced street with close associations to the canal behind.

### Recommendations

**References:** < 1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton.



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Tipton

William Perry (Tipton Slasher) Statue, Coronation Gardens

### Summary

BCUID **SD012**  
Asset Type **Public Art Work**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395301 / N: 292203**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A bronze statue on a square brick pedestal built in 1993. The statue depicts William Perry, known as 'The Tipton Slasher'. Born in Tipton, Perry was a bargee on local canals from childhood before gaining notoriety as a pugilist. The statue, by Bill Haynes, is a 1.8m high bronze on a square stone plinth. Perry is represented in the traditional clothing of a bare fisted fighter, and with fists raised in a classic fighting pose. The base of the sculpture includes a capsule containing a history of Perry's boxing career. The statue depicts an important figure in Tipton's cultural history and has group value with The Fountain Inn, Owen Street, a short distance from the sculpture, which is grade II listed (1287198) for its association with Perry. Together they serve as a reminder of this locally significant figure and in turn, Tipton's 19th century canal history. The statue also has communal value, Perry's national success as Champion of England (1850-1857) continues to be a source of local pride and identity.

### Recommendations

References: < 1> Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton Cox, D. 2022, Perry, William [nicknamed the Tipton Slasher] (1819–1880), bare-knuckle prizefighter. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Available at <https://www.oxforddnb.com/view/10.1093/ref:odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-103437> [accessed 14/4/22] Noszlopy, G & Waterhouse, F. 2005. Public Sculpture of Staffordshire and Black Country, p.161





Tipton

Canalside House, Factory Road

### Summary

BCUID **SD013**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395302 / N: 292377**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

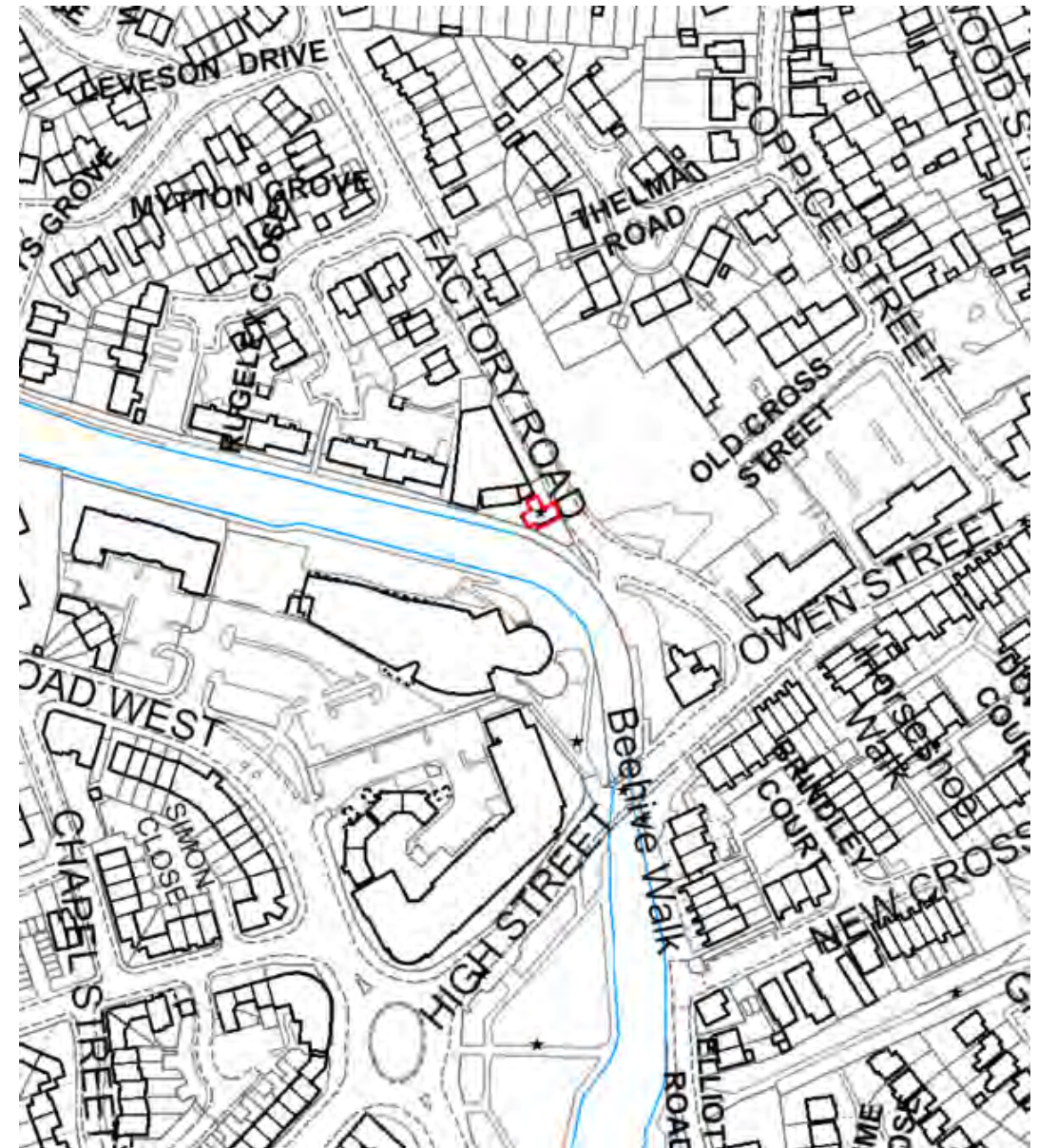


### Description

A two-storey detached, L-shaped cottage perpendicular to the road and adjacent to the canal. The property is built in red brick but now rendered. It has a steeply pitched slate roof with a brick chimney half integrated into the pitch, topped with decorative pots. There is an attached single tier bay to the canal-side, also with a pitched slate roof. The cottage has historical interest as an early 19th century canal-side workers cottage. Its aspect, facing the canal and towpath rather than the road is a reminder of the development of settlements in relation to canal networks. Although altered, it is a survivor of a type of building once common but increasingly rare in the Black Country. It has group value with the adjacent canal and blue brick boundary wall.

**Recommendations:** Consider article 4 direction

**References:** Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review of the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton



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Tipton

The Furnaces Roving Bridge

### Summary

BCUID **SD014**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395608 / N: 292495**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Poor**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

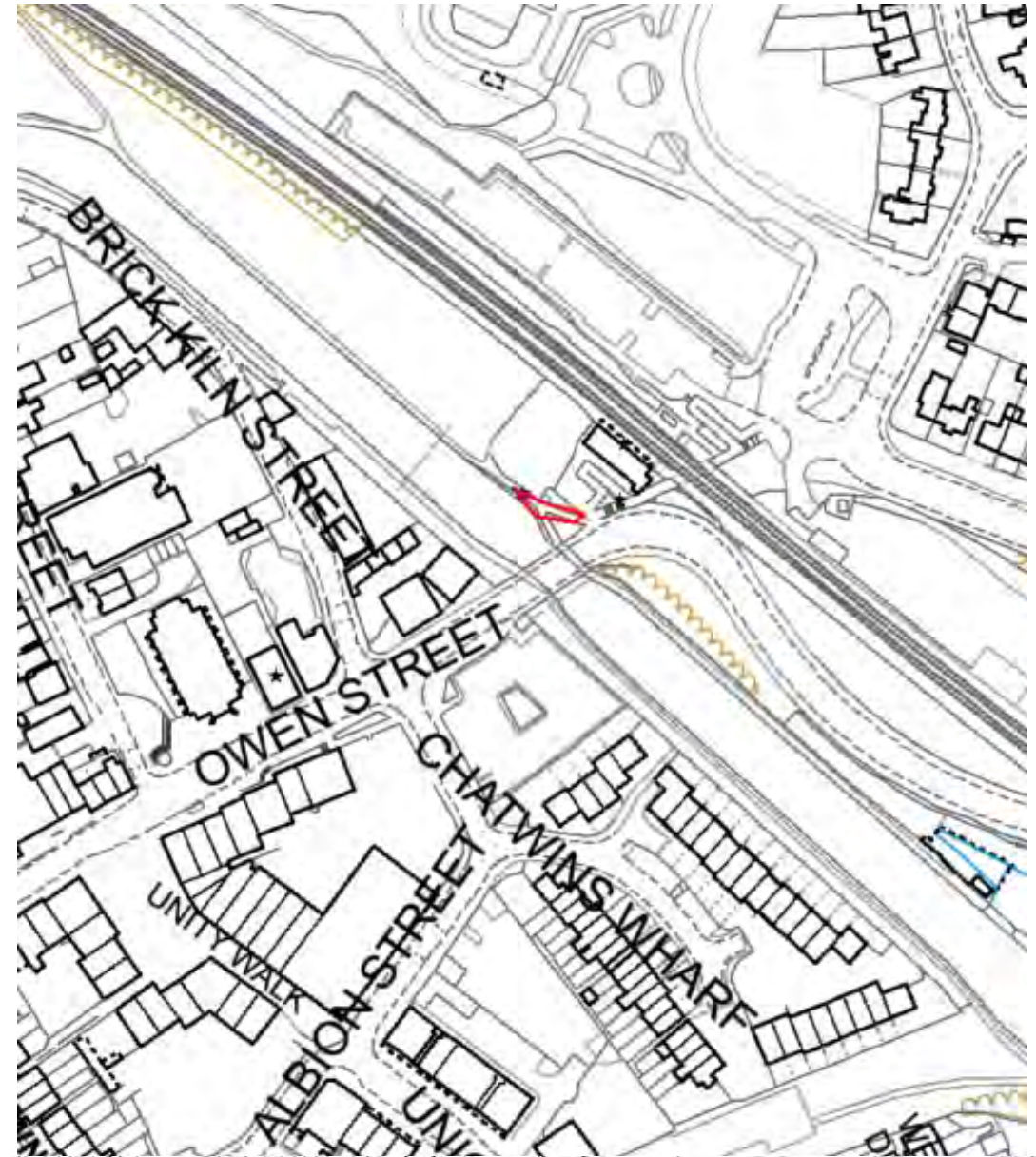


### Description

A late 19th-century roving bridge carrying the tow path over the (now infilled) Three Furnaces Branch canal arm as it leaves the Birmingham Main Line. The bridge has red brick ramped abutments laid in English bond with stone ashlar dressings and sloping brickwork. The span is a poorly preserved cast iron girder bridge with structural struts, flanges and rivets. The canal arm initially served the Tipton Green Ironworks. From 1880 the site became Lee, Howl and Co pump manufacturers. The bridge has historical interest as a reminder of the extent of the canal network in Tipton and its development to serve the intense industrialisation of the area, notably iron working, for which Tipton was renowned. It is a rare survivor, with the rest of the canal arm and the industries it serviced being no longer in existence. The bridge enhances the setting of views of the central part of the Factory Locks Conservation Area from Owen Street Bridge.

### Recommendations

**References:** Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton Tipton Station Arm (closed). Available at <https://canalplan.uk/place/klna> [accessed 4/2/22] Lee, Howl & Company Limited. Available at <http://www.historywebsite.co.uk/articles/Tipton/LeeHowl.htm> [accessed 4/2/22]



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Tipton

The Old Bush Public House (formerly Barge and Barrel)

### Summary

BCUID **DS015**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395053 / N: 292731**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A prominent early 20th century public house, now restaurant, in an eclectic, pastiche Tudor style with classical elements. It has decorative gabled frontages onto Factory Road and Hurst Lane with terracotta faience details. The building is constructed in red brick laid in Flemish bond with dressings in an ashlar style. The roof is plain tiled with low chimney stacks. Entrances on both frontages have decorative pediments with the original name of the pub 'THE OLD BUSH'. The site has historic interest as the likely location of an inn which pre-dates the existing building and has a long standing relationship with the adjacent canal. Records of a licenced public house here begin in 1818. The current building, rebuilt in the 1920s, retains many of its original 20th century architectural features. It has good townscape value in its highly visible location at the junction of Factory Road and Hurst Lane, as well as being adjacent to the Factory Road bridge over the Birmingham Main Line canal. Improvements at the rear of the site in 1996 helped to integrate the premises into the canal environment, so that it serves as a link between the Factory Locks Conservation Area and the town

### Recommendations

**References:** 1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Hitchmough, T. Hitchmough's Black Country Pubs: Tipton, 2018 P40 Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton.



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Tipton

The Boatmen's Mission

### Summary

BCUID **SD016**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395067 / 292695**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Fair**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

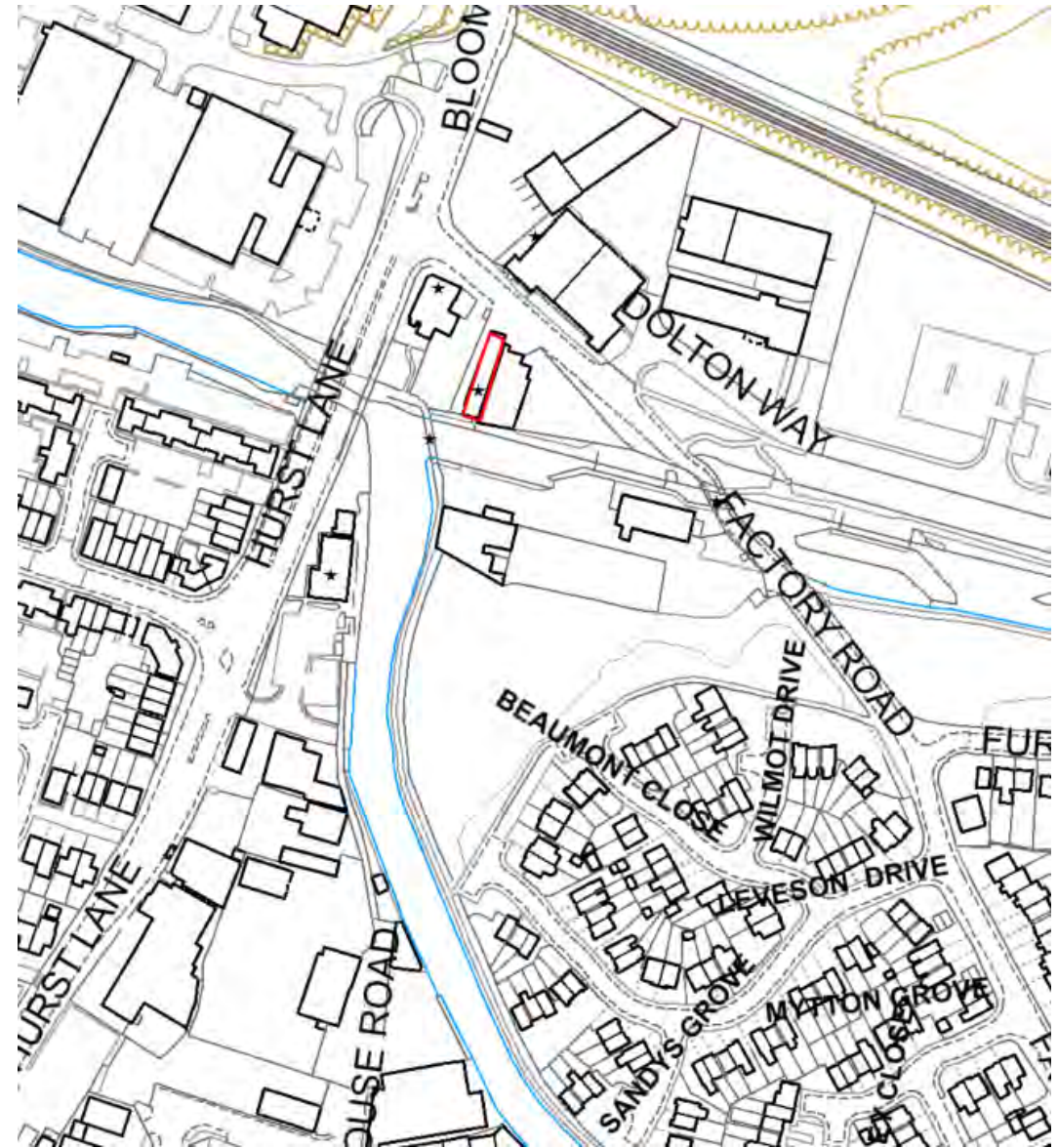


### Description

A canal mission house of 1892, with later alterations and additions. The single storey building is of red/orange brick laid in English bond with a pitched roof and decorative raised brickwork in the gables. The slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles and finials survive and evidence quality design and materials. A dedication stone at the south end reads: 'TO THE GLORY OF GOD/(AND) FOR THE GOOD OF THE SOULS/OF THOSE WHO PASS ON THE CANAL/THIS STONE IS LAID/NOV 26 1892'. The site has historic interest as a place of spiritual welfare for passing boatmen, commemorated in the dedication stone. It is notable for its rarity, with only five such missions built in the West Midlands, of which two survive. The building is part of a complex of buildings and structures which together form a core part of the Factory Locks Conservation Area and serve as a reminder of the importance of the canal to the development of the area in the 19th century.

### Recommendations

**References:** < 1>Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton.





Tipton

Malthouse Stables, Hurst Road

### Summary

BCUID **SD018**  
Asset Type **Building/Structure**  
Easting/Northing **E: 395015 / N: 292630**  
Conservation Area **Factory Locks, Tipton**  
Condition **Good**

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

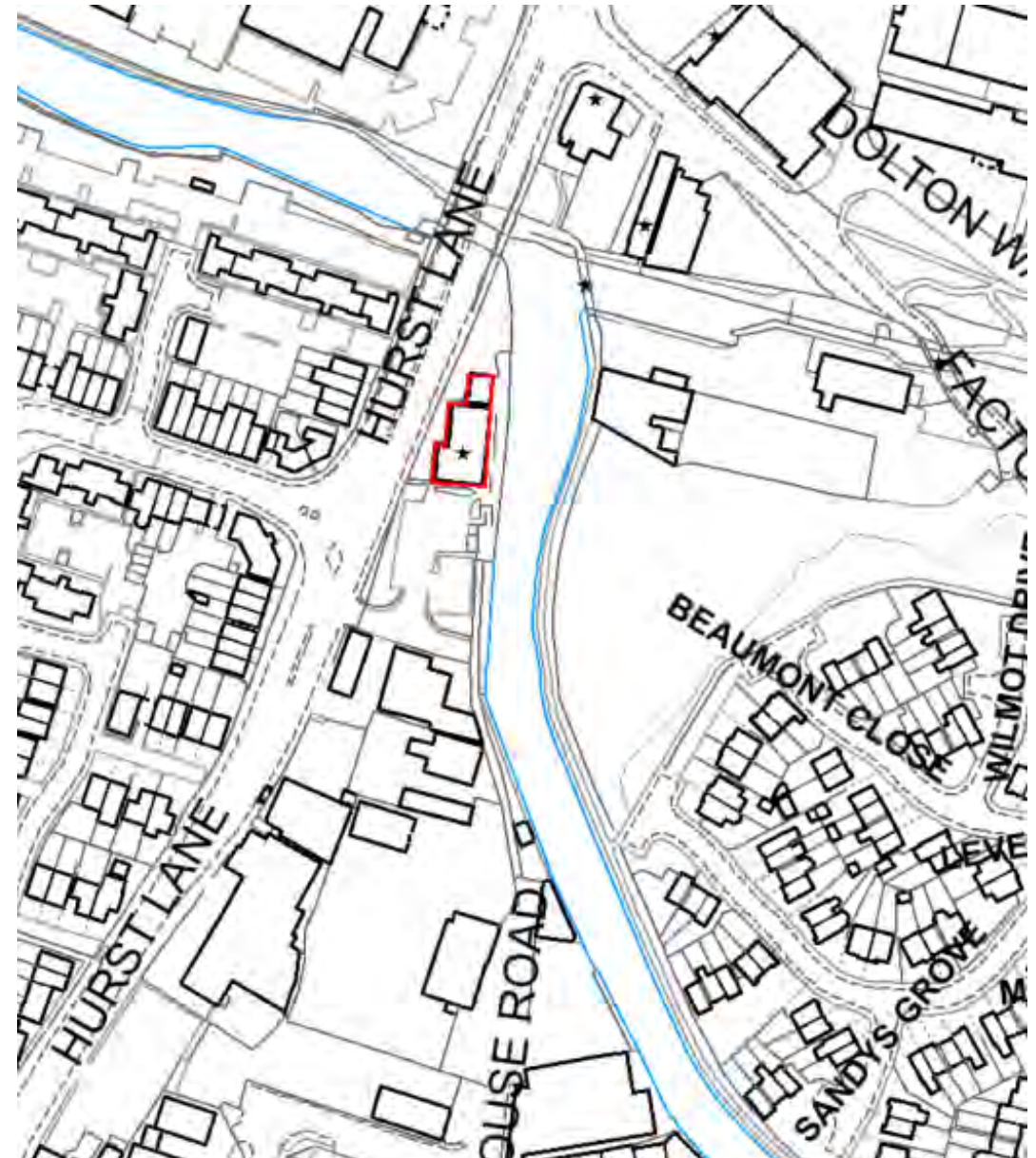


### Description

A mid-late 19th century two-storey stables with fourteen stalls on the ground floor. The building is constructed in red brick laid in English bond with a slate roof. It has segmental brick arched openings with blue brick relieving arches and a dentilated eaves course. The main four-bay block has doors to the central bays at ground-floor and first floor level flanked by multi-pane cast iron framed windows. The single-storey annexe is identical in style with four bays of alternating double doors and windows. In addition to having architectural qualities in terms of design and materials, the site has historic interest for its former function as a stables, showing the importance of horses to the adjacent canal as the early source of power to transport goods. It has been sympathetically restored and contributes to the setting of the Factory Locks Conservation Area.

### Recommendations

**References:** < 1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC Sandwell Historic Environment Team and Birmingham Archaeology Heritage Services, 2008, Character Appraisal Study and Boundary Review for the Factory Locks Conservation Area, Tipton.





Tipton

The Gospel Oak, 1 Bilston Road

### Summary

BCUID SD085  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396708 / N: 294287  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

A large Edwardian public house in a prominent crossroad location. The principal building is constructed in brick with one gable facing Bilston Road and two smaller gables onto Wednesbury Oak Road with timber bargeboards and decoration. There is a slate roof and smooth red brick chimney stacks. There is a single storey range extending along Wednesbury Oak Road with a shallow gable and canopied bay. A further single storey wing extends along Bilston Road. Today the chamfered corner entrance is blind.

The building has architectural interest as a good example of a purpose built early 20th century pub in a Tudor Revival style, which retains some original features, notably first floor fenestration. The prominent corner location on the history Tipton parish boundary also add townscape value, and it has communal value as the site of a public house since the 1830s <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Hitchmough, T. 2018. Hitchmough's Black Country Pub: Tipton, p.492. [available at: <https://www.longpull.co.uk>]. Accessed 4/4/22.



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Tipton

Ryders Green Aqueduct, Great Bridge

### Summary

BCUID SD086  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397857 / N: 292640  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

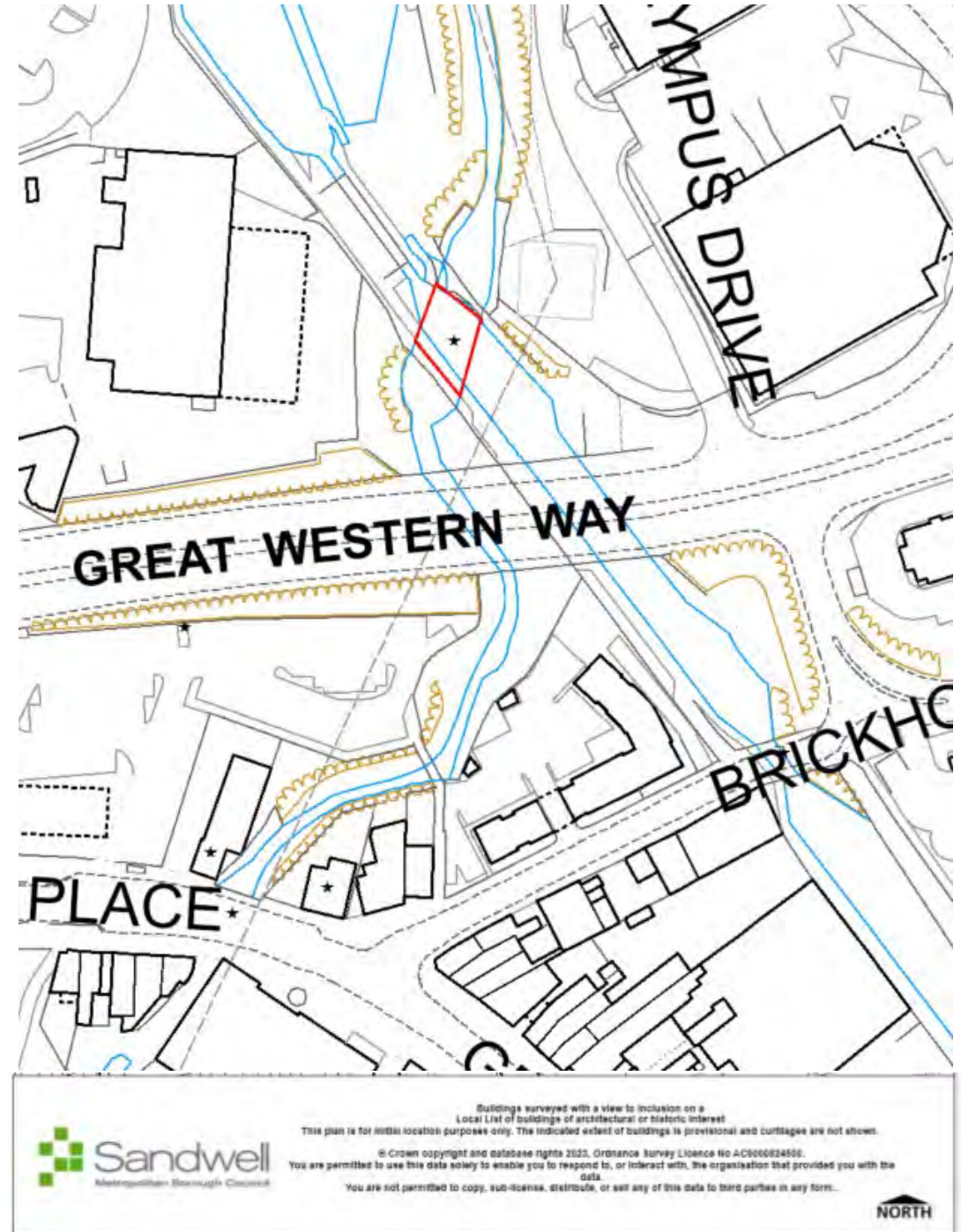


### Description

A brick aqueduct carrying the Walsall canal over the river Tame. The aqueduct is built in brick laid in English bond with alternating red and blue brick courses. The span consists of three rounded arches. The aqueduct has some architectural interest in terms of its use of high quality, likely local, bricks and displays good detailing. It also has historic interest with a plaque reading 'RYDERS GREEN AQUEDUCT REBUILT 1907'. A bridge over the river in some form will have existed since the canal opened in 1786 and it remains an important reminder of the area's transport history <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society





Tipton

Brickhouse Lane Bridge, Gt Bridge

### Summary

BCUID SD087  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397933 / N: 292545  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



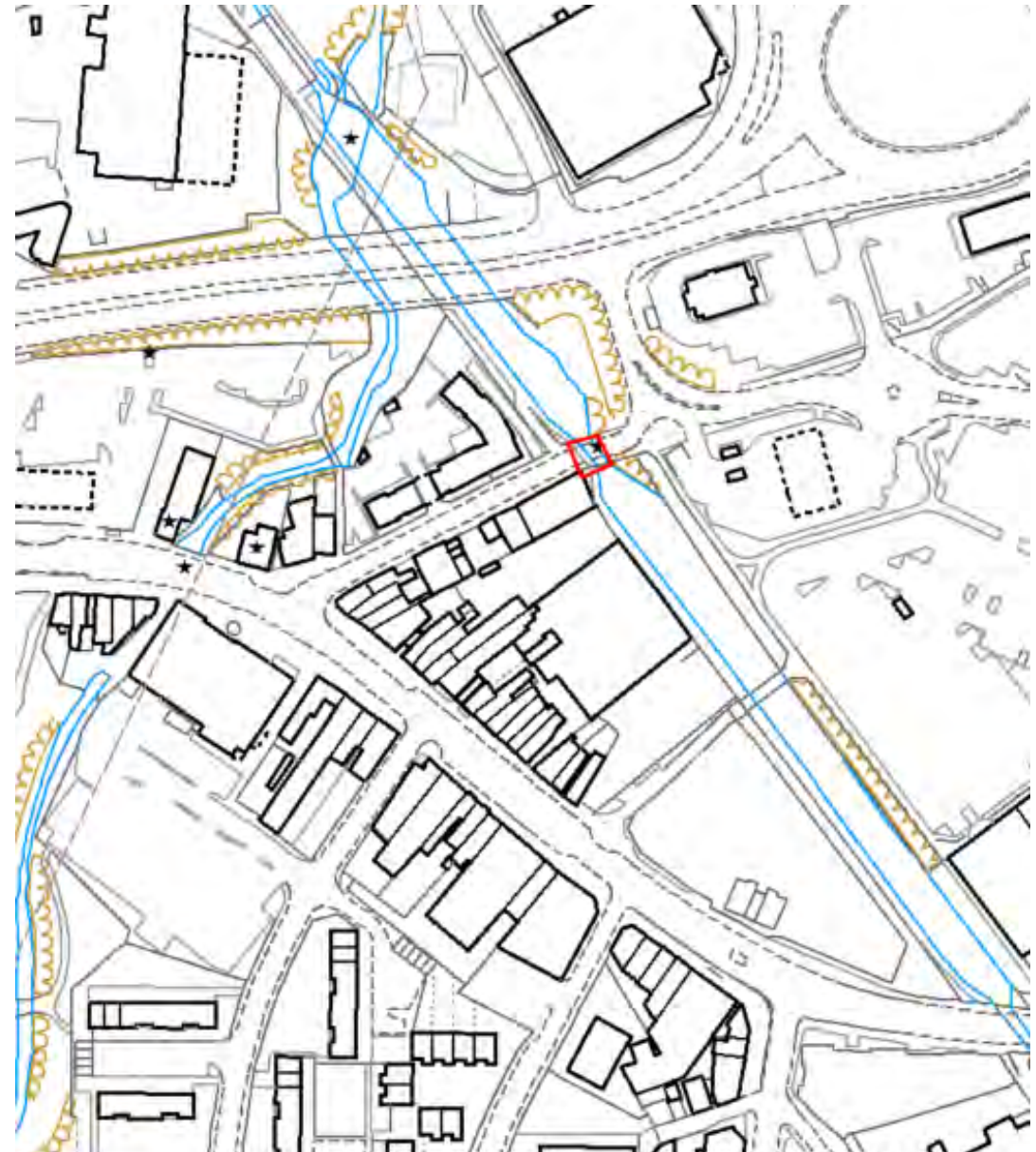
### Description

A brick bridge carrying Brickhouse Lane over the Walsall Canal. The bridge has a utilitarian design with a polychromatic alternating red and blue brick jack-arch structure in English bond with blue half-round capping bricks. The end piers have stone caps and below is an iron beam with a date plaque of 1896.

The bridge has architectural interest as a good example of a Birmingham Canal Network bridge in near original condition. It has historical interest as its date plaque is informative of the development of road bridges, a reminder that the canal, built in 1786, predates the later road infrastructure. It is an important industrial structure and contributes to the character of the Broadwaters Extension Area of High Historic Townscape Value.

### Recommendations

### References:



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Tipton

Bridge over railway, Park Lane East

### Summary

BCUID SD088  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396753 / N: 291969  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Poor

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



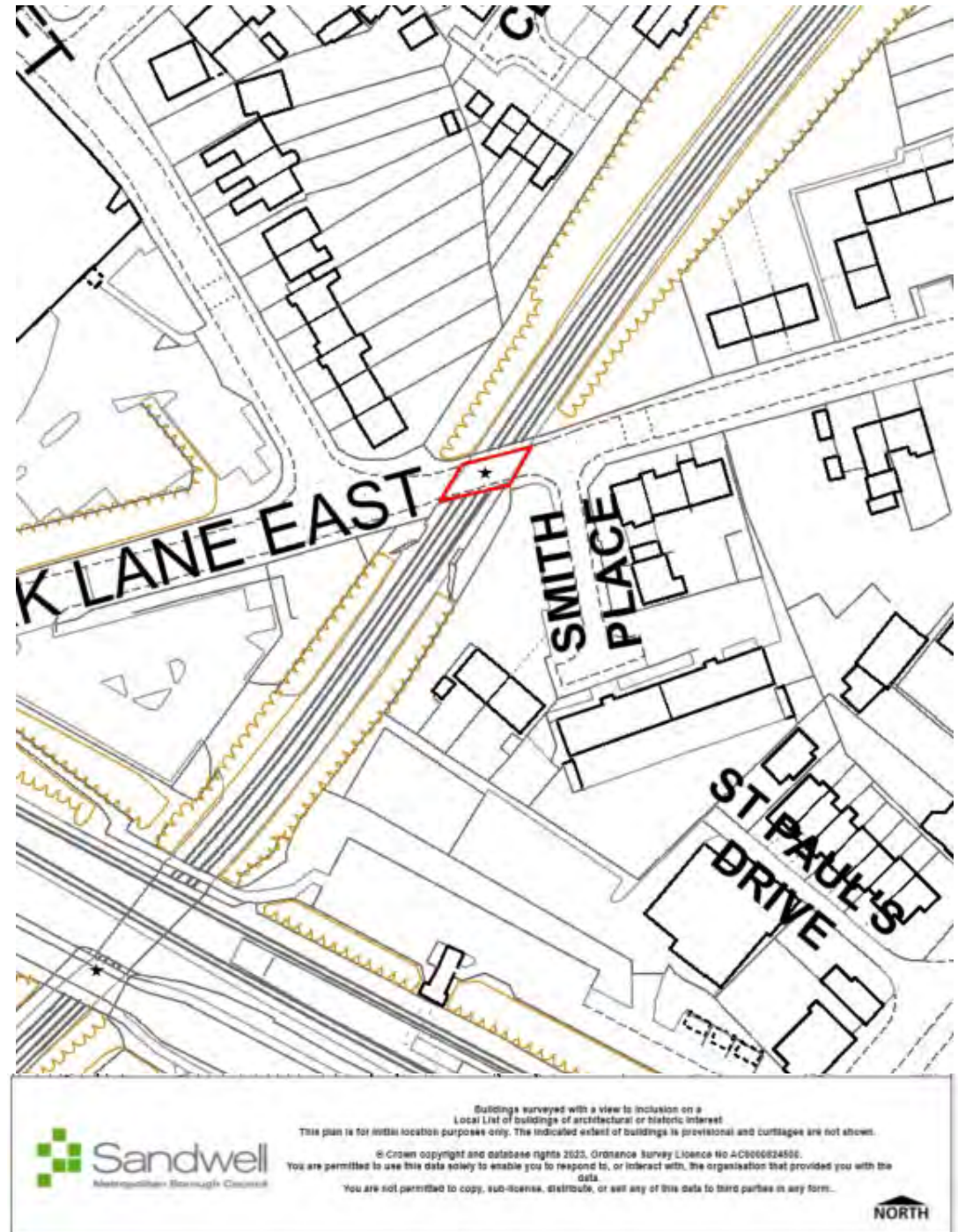
### Description

A railway bridge taking Park Lane East over the South Staffordshire Railway. The bridge is constructed of Staffordshire blue brick abutments with a wrought iron span with cast iron parapet. The bridge has architectural interest, displaying the use of high quality and local materials in the bricks and iron, which is likely to have come from the Horseley Ironworks or Lloyd Foster <1>. The bridge is typical of its time but a rare survivor in its original condition, notably the wrought iron riveted beams which provide evidence for 19th century construction techniques. The bridge has historical interest as a structure on the South Staffordshire Railway, which ran from Lichfield to Dudley and opened 1850. The line is an important early work by engineer John Robinson McClean <2>. The bridge has group value with other bridges along this line.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> The Horseley Company. Available at [www.historywebsite.co.uk/articles/Tipton/Horseley.htm](http://www.historywebsite.co.uk/articles/Tipton/Horseley.htm). [Accessed 4/4/22]

<2> Grace's Guide To British Industrial History. Available at [www.gracesguide.co.uk/John\\_Robinson\\_McClean](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/John_Robinson_McClean). [Accessed 4/4/22]



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Tipton

Bridge over S.Staffs Railway between Lower Church La & Horseley Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD090  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396978 / N: 292212  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

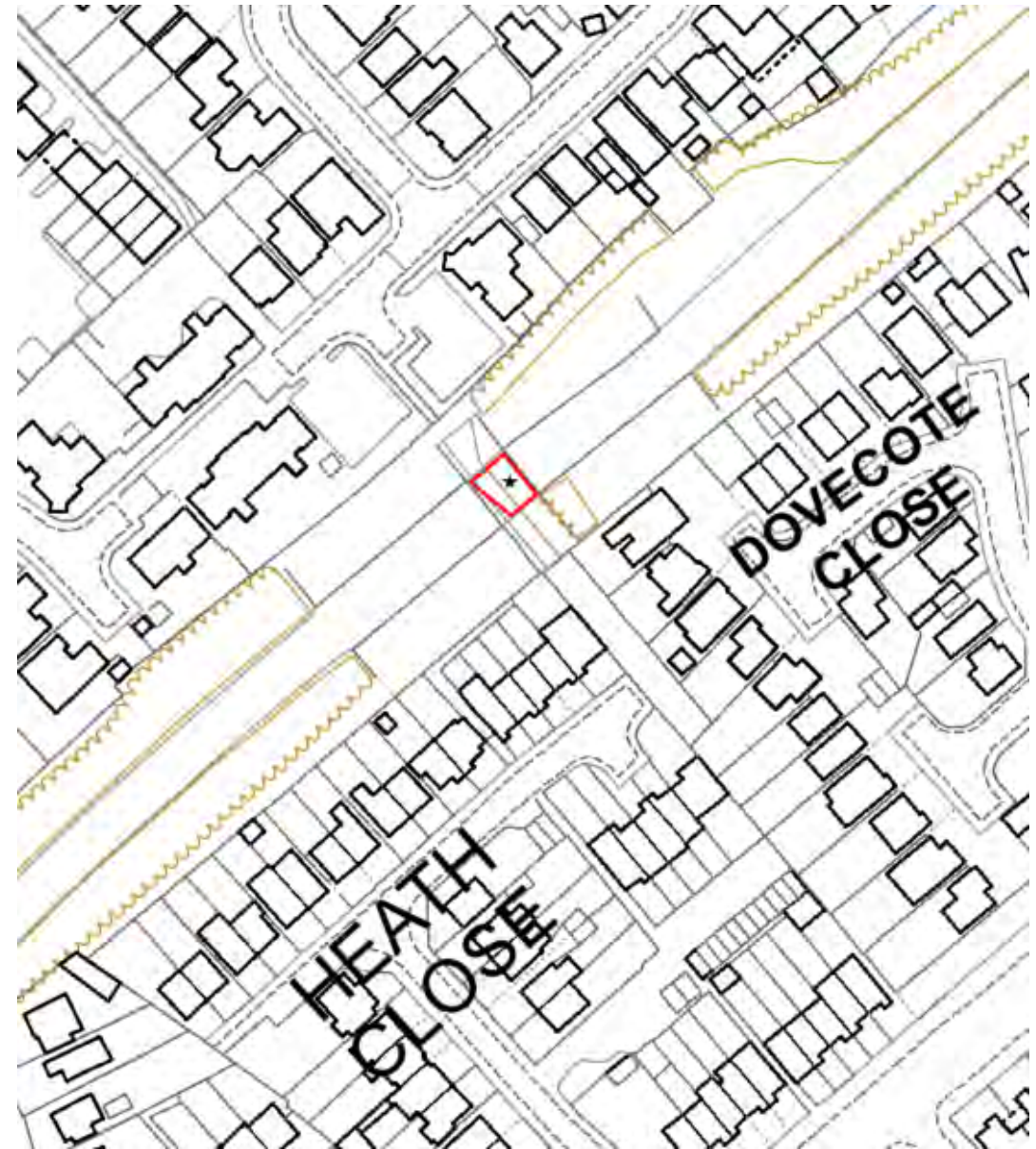
A railway bridge over the South Staffordshire Railway. The bridge is constructed of blue brick abutments with cast iron beams and brick jack-arches.

The beams have architectural interest, displaying an unusual curved form with horizontal flanges to support the jack arches <1>. The bridge has historical interest as a structure on the South Staffordshire Railway, which ran from Lichfield to Dudley and opened 1850. This bridge carried a works access road off Lower Church Lane, now disused and inaccessible, over the railway. The line is an important early work by engineer John Robinson McClean <2>. The bridge has group value with other bridges along this line.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society

<2> Grace's Guide To British Industrial History. Available at [www.gracesguide.co.uk/John\\_Robinson\\_McClean](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/John_Robinson_McClean). [Accessed 8/4/22]



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Tipton

Canal footbridge, Walsall Canal, over end of Lower Ocker Hill branch

### Summary

BCUID SD092  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397673 / N: 293507  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



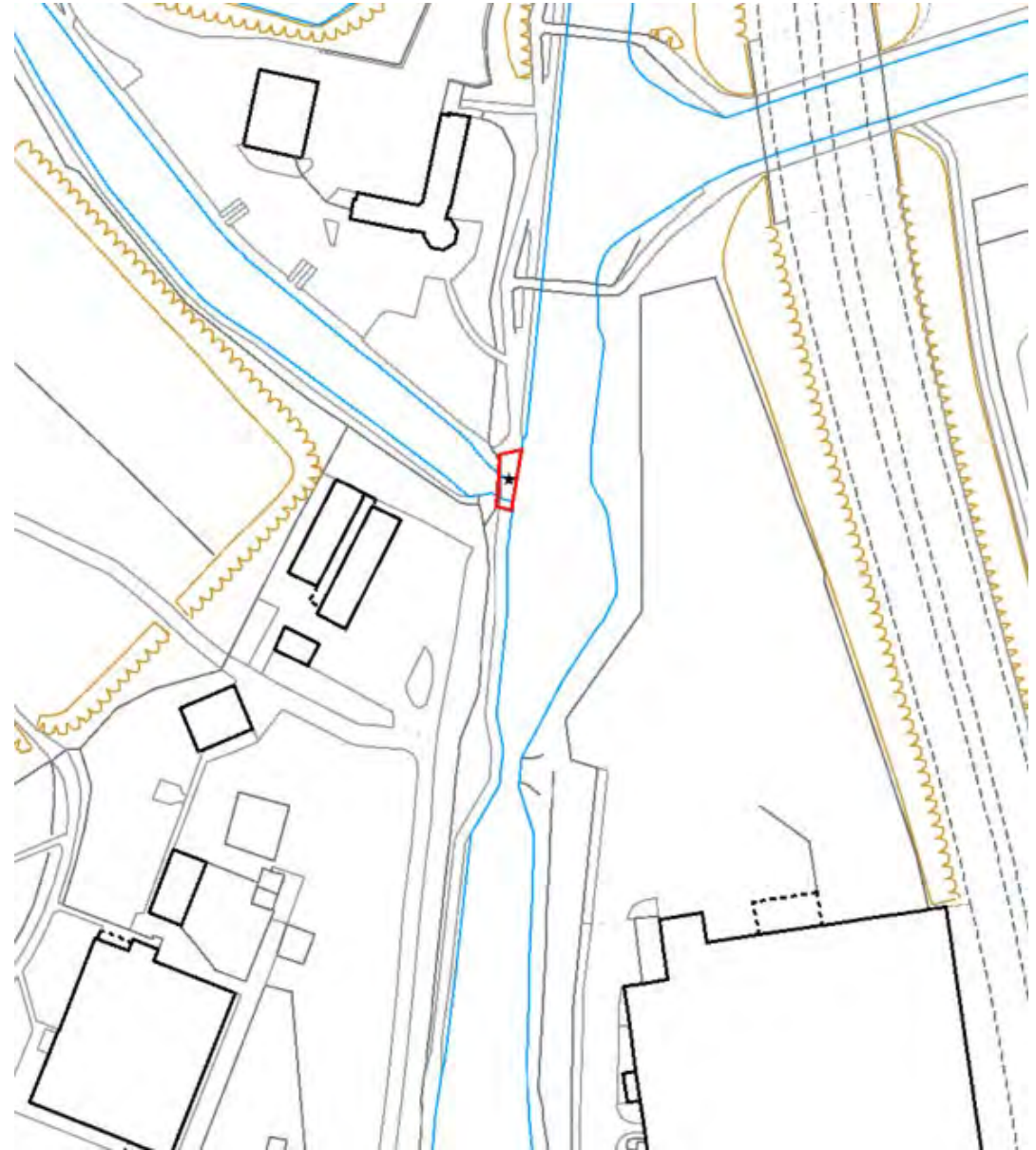
### Description

A canal footbridge over the end of Lower Ocker Hill Branch, Tipton, on the Walsall Canal. The bridge has blue brick abutments with a cast iron span painted black and white. Although the bridge has lost some of its original brickwork, it remains a typical example of a bridge on the Birmingham Canal Navigations, likely built by prolific local company the Horsley Iron Works <1>.

The bridge is dated 1852, which adds historical interest and makes it a later addition as the Ocker Hill branch canal was cut in 1805 <2>. Overall, it makes a positive contribution to the Broadwaters Area of High Historic Townscape Value and has group value with adjacent bridges along the Walsall canal.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Horseley Ironworks. Available at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horseley\\_Ironworks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horseley_Ironworks). Accessed 19.8.22  
<2> Walsall Canal. Available at <https://waterways.org.uk/waterways/discover-the-waterways/walsallcanal>. Accessed 19.8.22



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Tipton

Railway Bridge over Park Lane East

### Summary

BCUID SD095  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396600 / N: 291925  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Poor

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

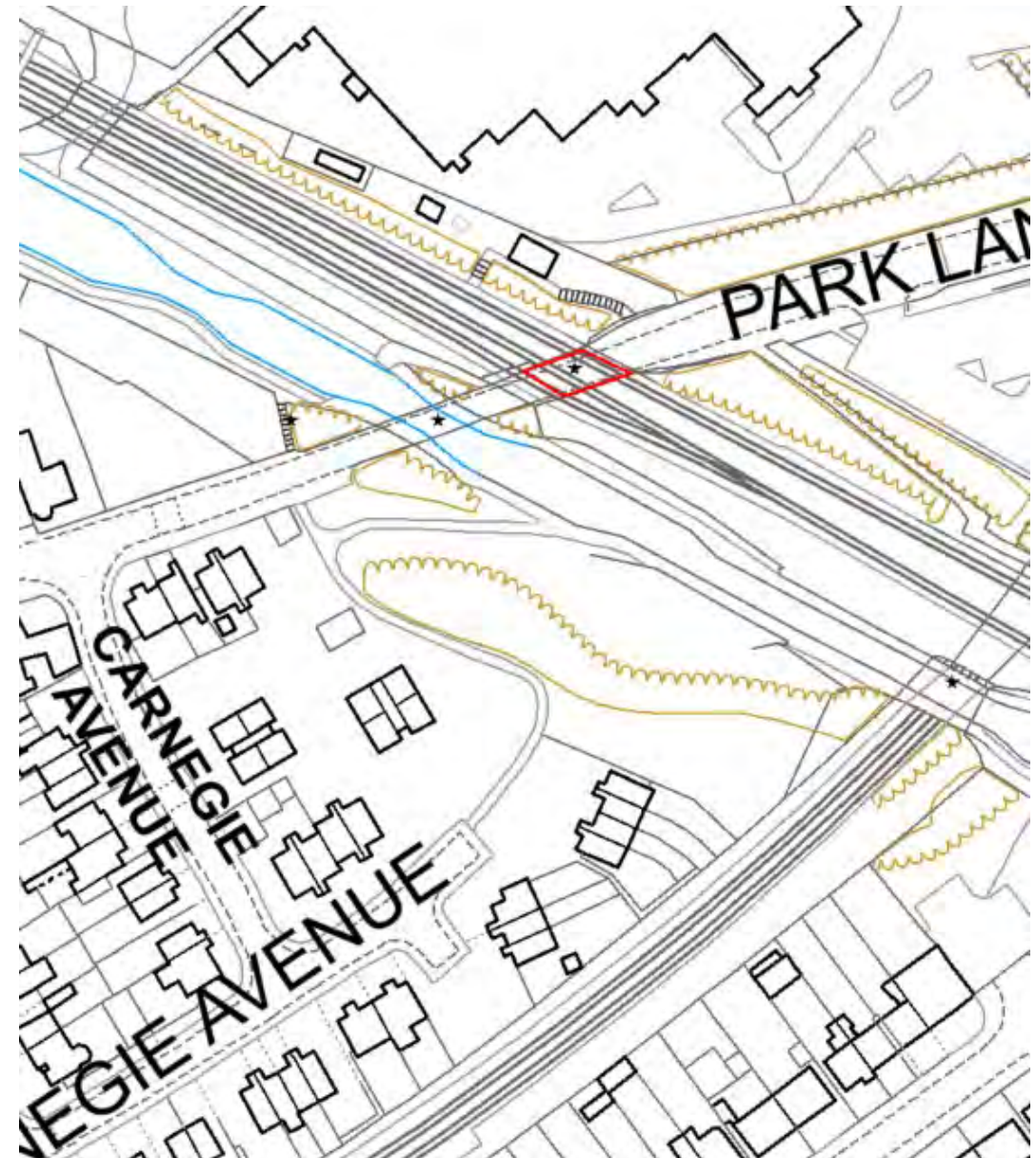
A bridge carrying the railway over Park Lane East. The bridge is constructed in Staffordshire blue brick.

The railway was opened in 1852 by the London & North Western Railway.

The bridge has architectural interest as an early example of the use of Staffordshire blue brick, and for its acute skew arch. It has historical associations with engineers Robert Stephenson and William Baker, who constructed the line.<1>. It is an important industrial structure as a rare survivor of an original structure on this line.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Grace's Guide To British Industrial History. Available at [https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/William\\_Baker](https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/William_Baker). [Accessed 8/4/22]



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Tipton

The Horseley Tavern, 238 Horseley Heath

### Summary

BCUID SD097  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396973 / N: 292000  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

An early 19th century two storey semi-detached public house. The building is constructed in brick with white render and a slate roof. It has two bays flanking a central doorway.

The building has architectural interest as a good example of a typical early Victorian Black Country pub. It retains its original Tuscan doorcase with sans serif lettering 'HORSELEY TAVERN' above <1>. The pub is named on the 1904 Ordnance Survey Map. It has group value with the adjacent residential terrace, and serves as a reminder of a vernacular which was common in this period as part of rapid urban expansion in the area.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country. P592



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Tipton

Boundary Wall to Tipton Cemetery

### Summary

BCUID SD099  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396999 / N: 292724  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

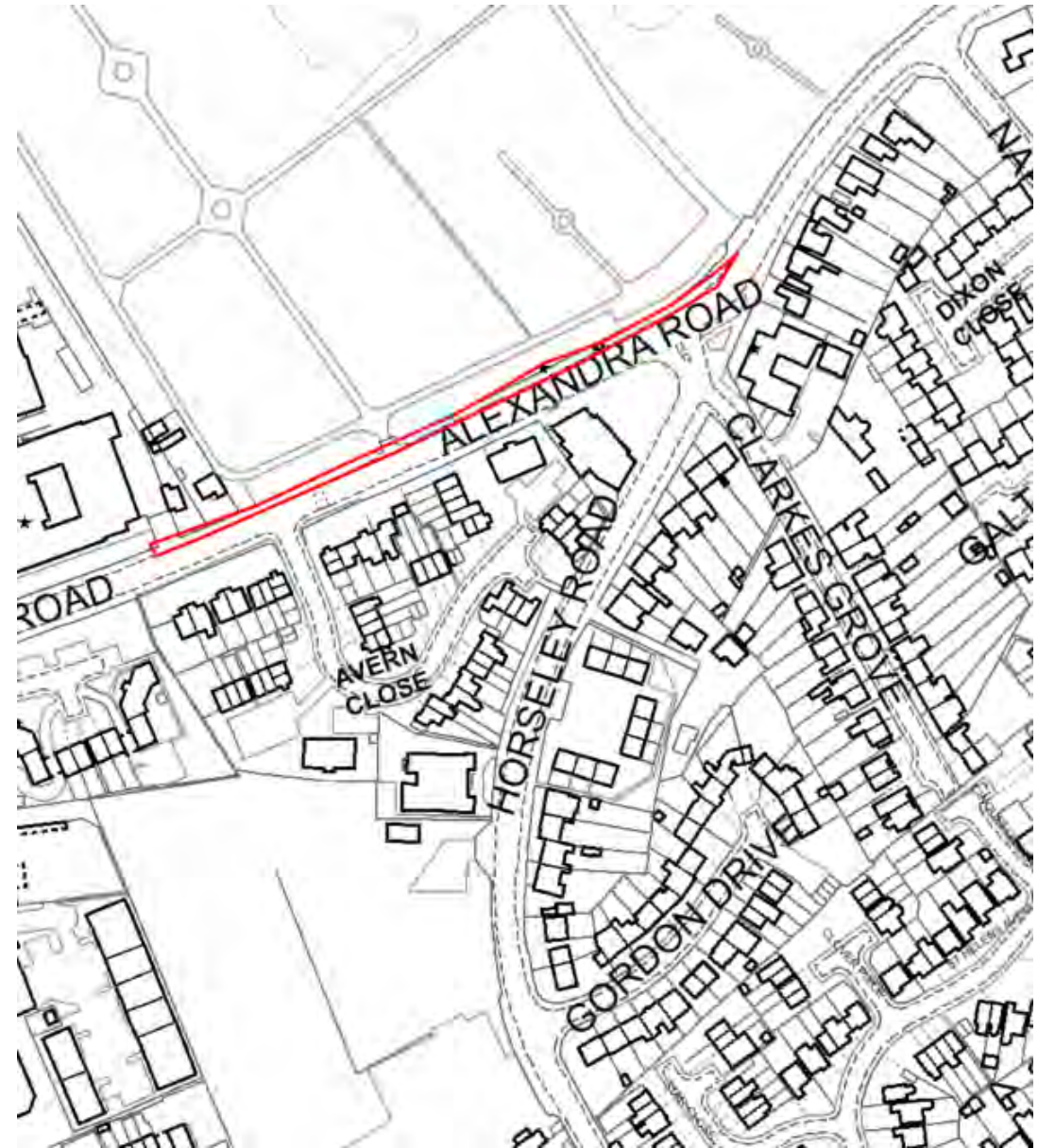


### Description

A late 19th-early 20th century boundary wall enclosing Tipton cemetery, running along Alexandra/Horseley Road. The wall is of red brick construction with Staffordshire Blue Brick detailing and metal railings. The gate piers have stone caps in a Gothic style. The wall has historical associations with the cemetery and follows the line of the 1938 boundary extension <1>. The wall is notable for its length, and adds value to the streetscape.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society



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Tipton

Former Telephone Exchange, Horseley Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD100  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397158 / N: 292248  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

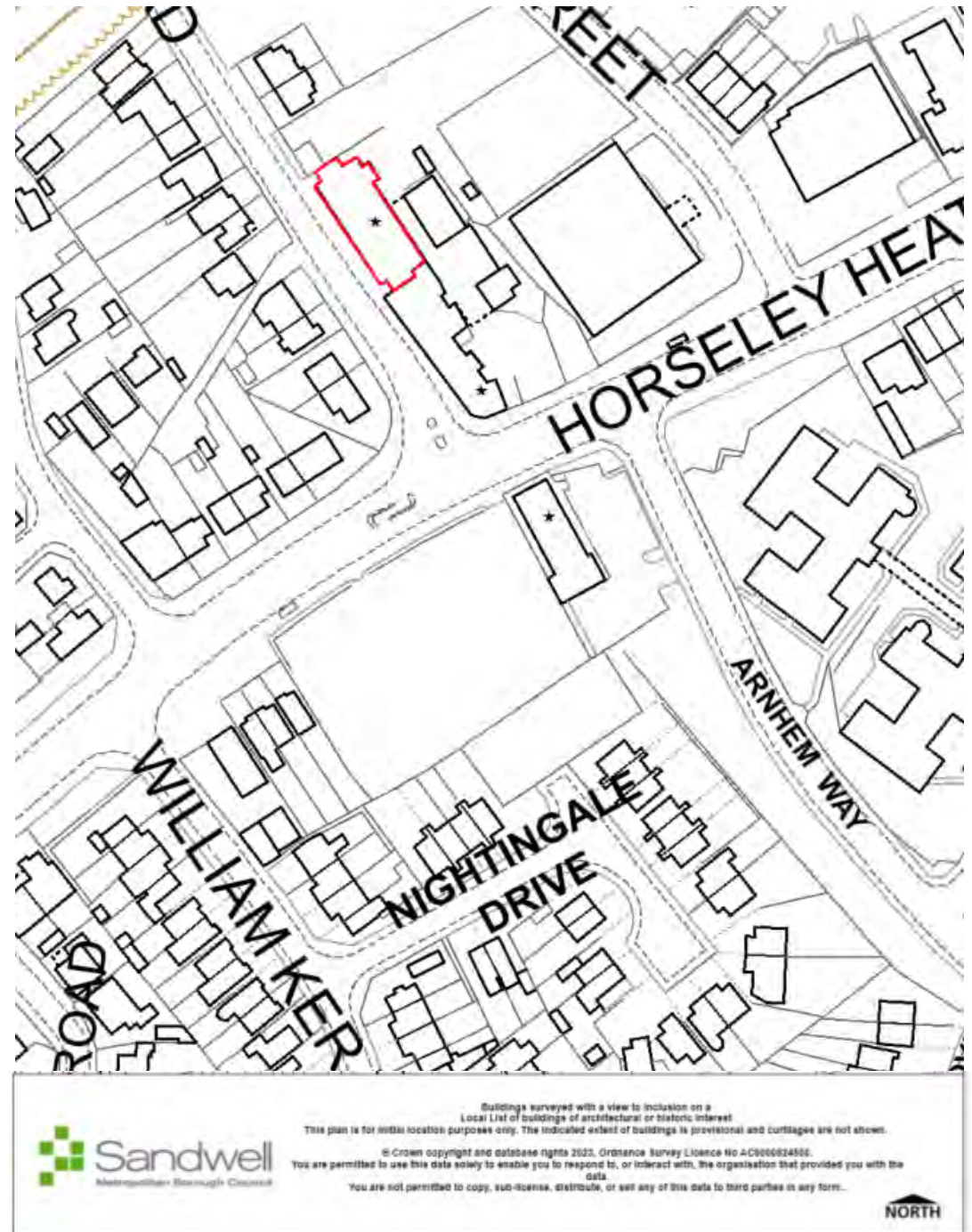


### Description

A three-storey 1930s telephone exchange built in Flemish bond red brick. The principal building has six bays, with a stairwell block either side, and a modern extension behind. The building has a stone plinth and ashlar door architraves. One rounded arch sash window remains on the ground floor, the others are bricked-up. The first floor windows mostly retain 12/16 sashes, although some are shuttered. Two are aediculated. The original second floor sashes have been replaced. The building has historic interest as a purpose built telephone exchange, constructed by local firm W. Kendrick & Sons, Ltd <1>. It was automated in 1932 <2>. It is a reminder of the development of telecommunications, and has group value with the adjacent post office (SD59). The GPO initially operated British telephone exchanges <3>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Tipton Telephone Exchange. Erection. W. Kendrick & Sons, Ltd. Ref WORK 13/1242. Available at <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C2135571>. Accessed 14/4/22  
<2> Birmingham Exchanges. Available at <https://telephoneexchanges.org.uk/exchanges/birminghamexchanges/>  
Accessed 14/4/22  
<3> UK Telephone History. Available at <https://www.britishtelephones.com/histuk.htm>. Accessed 14/4/22





Tipton

Canal tow path wall, Beehive Walk

### Summary

BCUID SD104  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395336 / N: 2912777  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

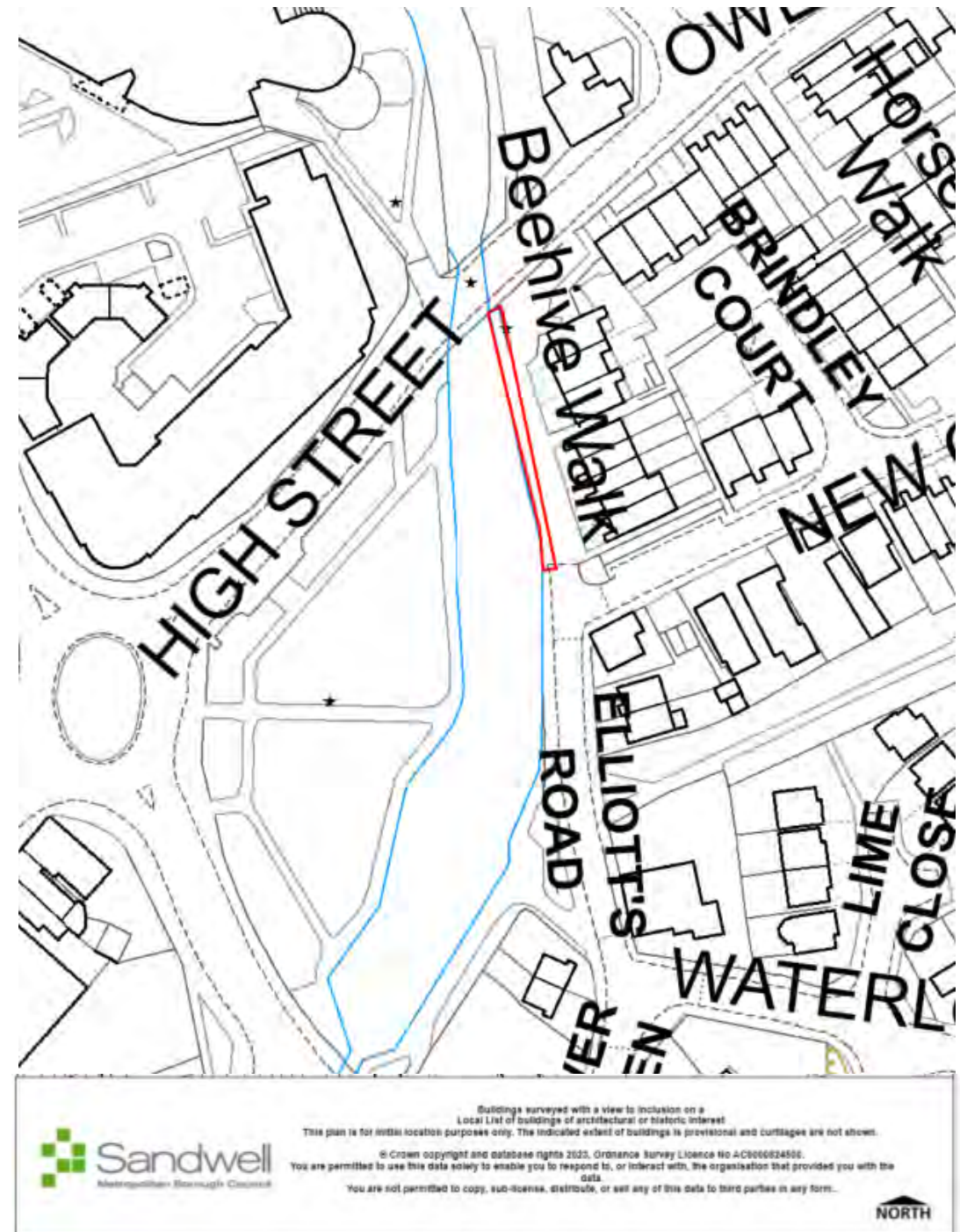


### Description

A boundary wall between the Birmingham Main Line canal and Beehive Walk (formerly Elliott's Road). It likely dates from the original construction of the canal in 1776 <1>. The wall is constructed in mostly blue brick in English bond with (originally) stone caps, in part replaced with blue hog-back bricks. A patch of cobbles survives on the street side of the wall. The boundary wall and cobbled road/shared towpath have historical interest as rare survivors of the early canal infrastructure of the Birmingham Canal Navigations. The stone caps are a rare survivor of an architectural detail once common before the introduction of hog back bricks <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society





Tipton

The Tipton Millennium Anchor

### Summary

BCUID SD106  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395314 / N: 292302  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

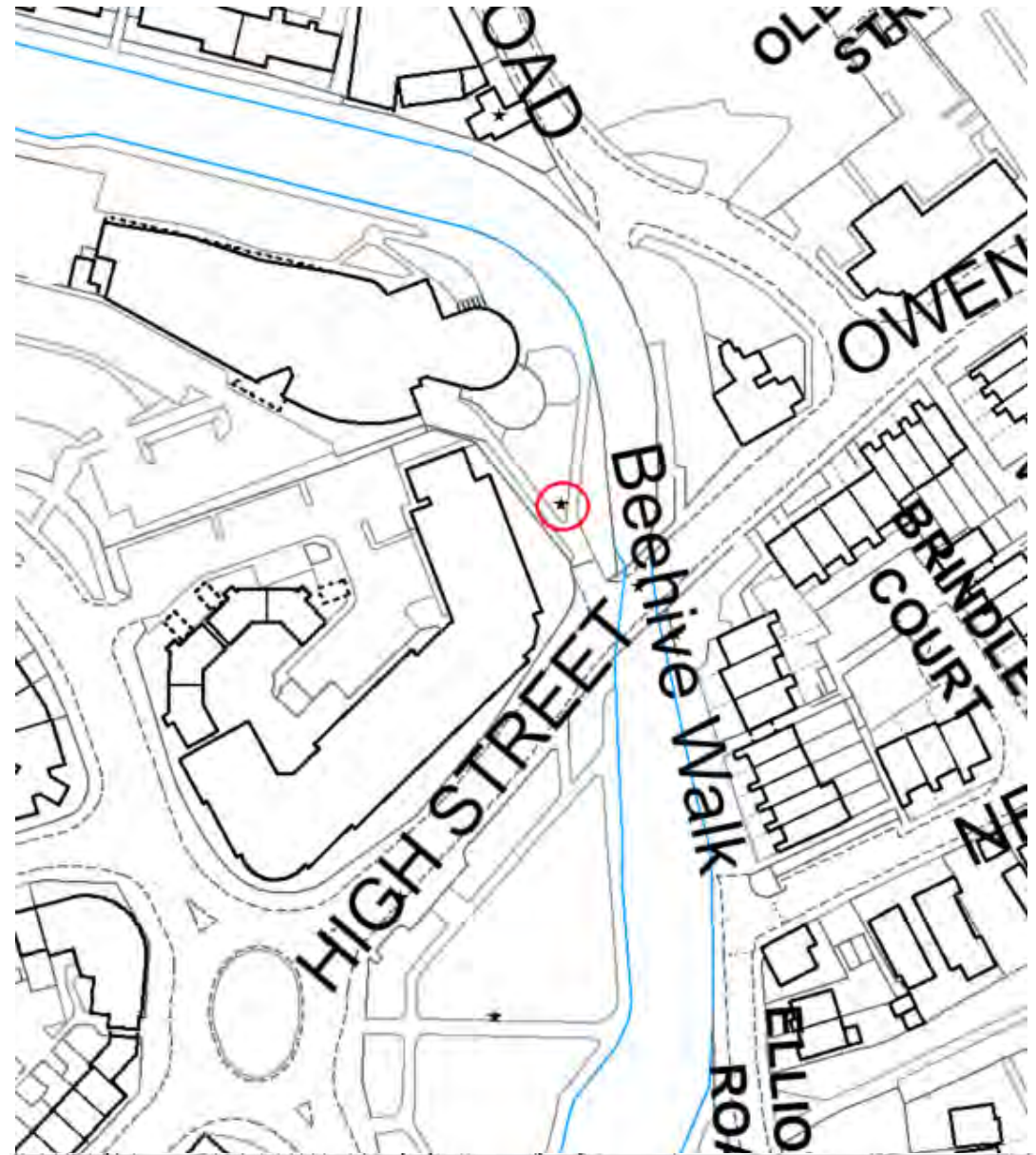


### Description

A public sculpture depicting a metal anchor set on a blue brick plinth. The sculpture was designed and erected by the Tipton Civic Society in 2000 as Tipton's millennium project. It depicts anchor and chain making, both dominant Tipton industries in the 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The sculpture is located close to the site of Wright's Forge where chains and anchors had been made from the 1850s to the 1940s <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> The origins of Tipton Civic Society. Available at <http://www.tiptoncivicsociety.co/p/history-of-tiptoncivicsociety.html>. Accessed 14/4/22



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Tipton

Cast Iron Bollard outside the Victoria Chippy, 10 Owen Street

### Summary

BCUID SD107  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395460 / N: 292374  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Poor

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A cast iron bollard with decorative flutes painted black and white. The bollard was locally made by Henry Whyte, Iron founder, of Cleton Street, Tipton. The name is cast into one of the vertical flutes of the bollard.

It is of historical interest as the last surviving of the standard type used by Tipton Urban District Council in late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although no longer in its original location adjacent to the Owen Street canal bridge, it is the only one of three to survive <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society



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Tipton

Wagon & Horses, Dudley Road

### Summary

BCUID SD108  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395082 / N: 292040  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



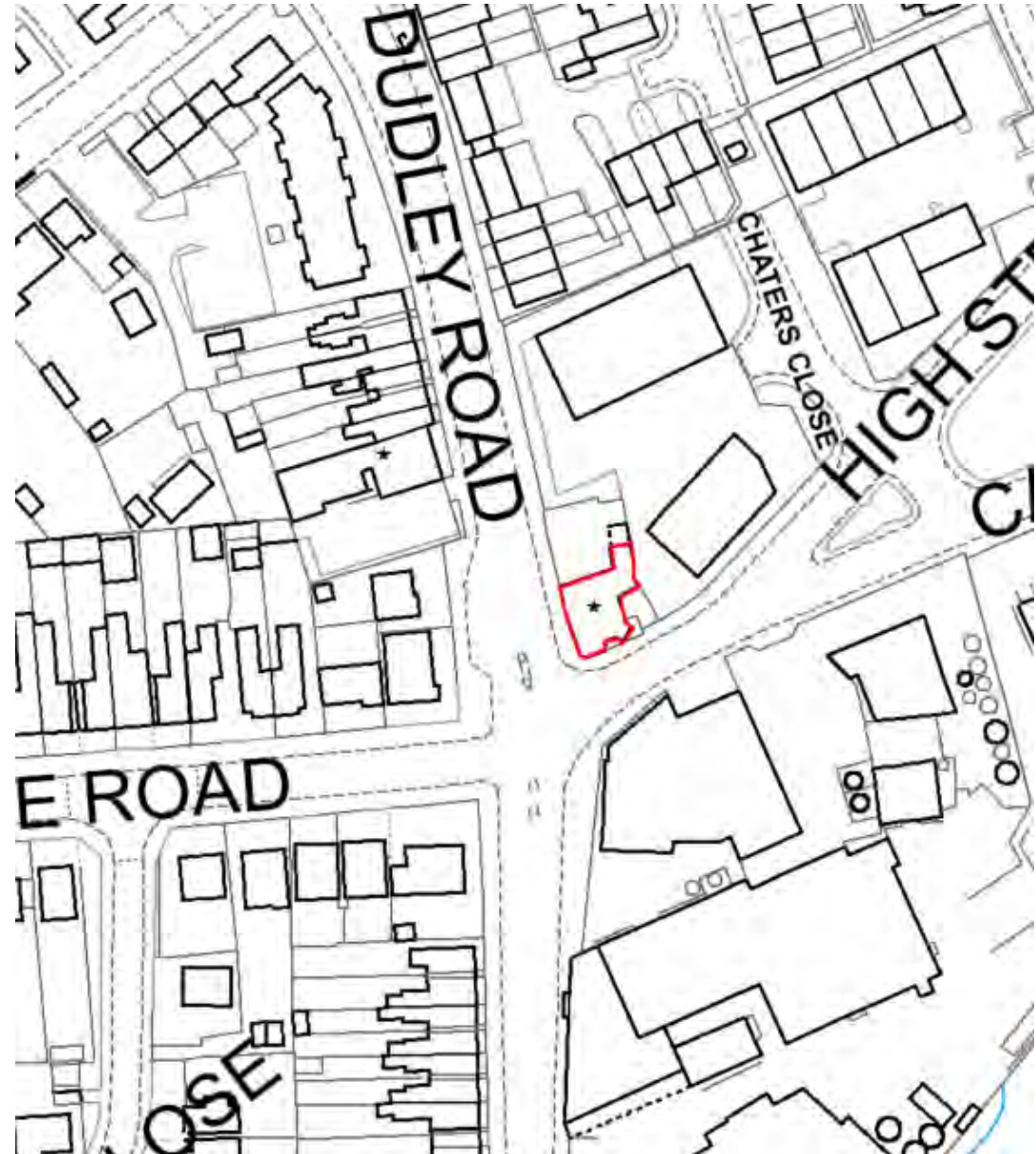
### Description

The Wagon and Horses is a mid 19th century two storey public house of painted and rendered brick construction with a clay tiled roof and brick chimney stack to each gable end. The principal elevation fronts Dudley Road and comprises three bay windows to the ground floor and two timber panelled doors with fanlights and stone quoining. There is also a casement window in the chamfered corner. To the first floor there are three timber casement windows with stone surrounds.

The pub is of architectural merit and interest, displaying important qualities of a 19th century public house, including the bay windows and heavy stone quoining. It has a high level of architectural retention which includes joinery, fenestration and plan form, all of which allow the pub to make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area. The pub is also historically interesting, originally sitting in close proximity to a large lime works and the Dudley Canal meaning it was more than likely frequented by the workers of these places, therefore displaying an important aspect of Tipton's social history <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> 1902 Ordnance Survey Map (25") [accessed via National Library of Scotland]



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Tipton

85 Dudley Road

### Summary

BCUID SD109  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395042 / N: 292069  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

An end two storey terrace 'villa' built c.1860 <1>. The house is built of red brick with a modern slate roof and two chimneys. It has three bays and a central doorway with pilasters, approached from the street via brick steps with stone caps.

The building has architectural interest as it retains its overall design as a Victorian villa, including decorative lintels above the windows, although the sashes have been replaced. The house has historical interest as a former Manse to the Methodist church <1>. It has group value with the rest of the terrace, and contributes to the streetscape.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society





Tipton

Stop Lock, Dudley Canal, just east of Dudley Road bridge

### Summary

BCUID SD110  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395121 / N: 291912  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Poor

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

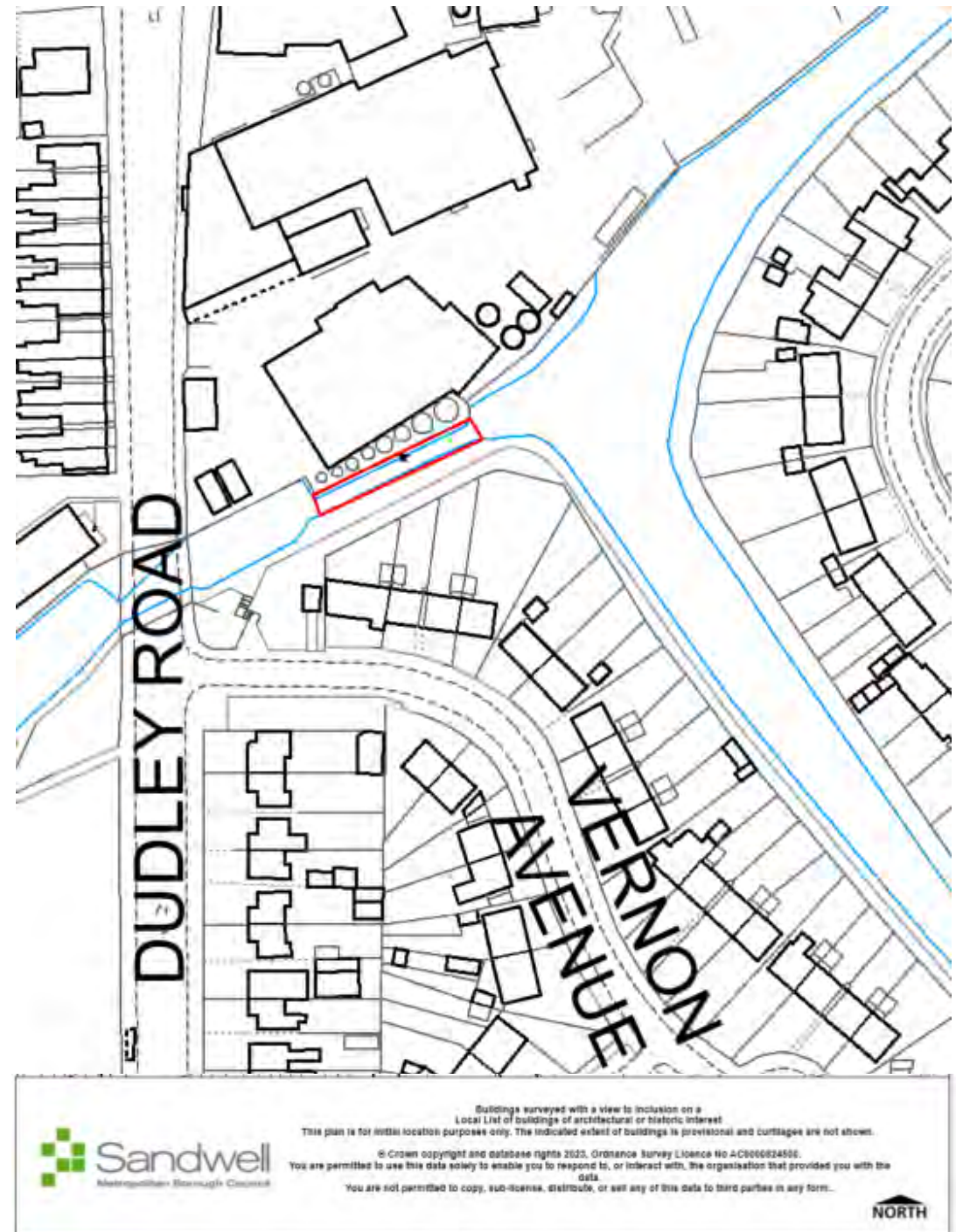


### Description

A stop-lock, or narrow canal channel on the Dudley canal built c.1796 <1>. The lock is edged in blue brick copings. The lock is an important industrial structure, built to limit flow of water between the Dudley Canal and the Birmingham Canal, and is close to where the two canals meet. It has historic interest as a reminder of the privatised nature of canal haulage at the time of their construction <2>. The gates here were removed in 1846 when the companies amalgamated, but it remains a rare survivor of a structure which was once common <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society  
<2> Different types of locks. Available at <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/enjoy-the-waterways/boating/aguide-to-boating/different-types-of-locks>. Accessed 15/4/22





Tipton

Former Gas Decontamination Unit, Toll End Youth Centre, Toll End Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD111  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397457 / N: 292938  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good



### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

### Description

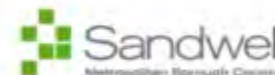
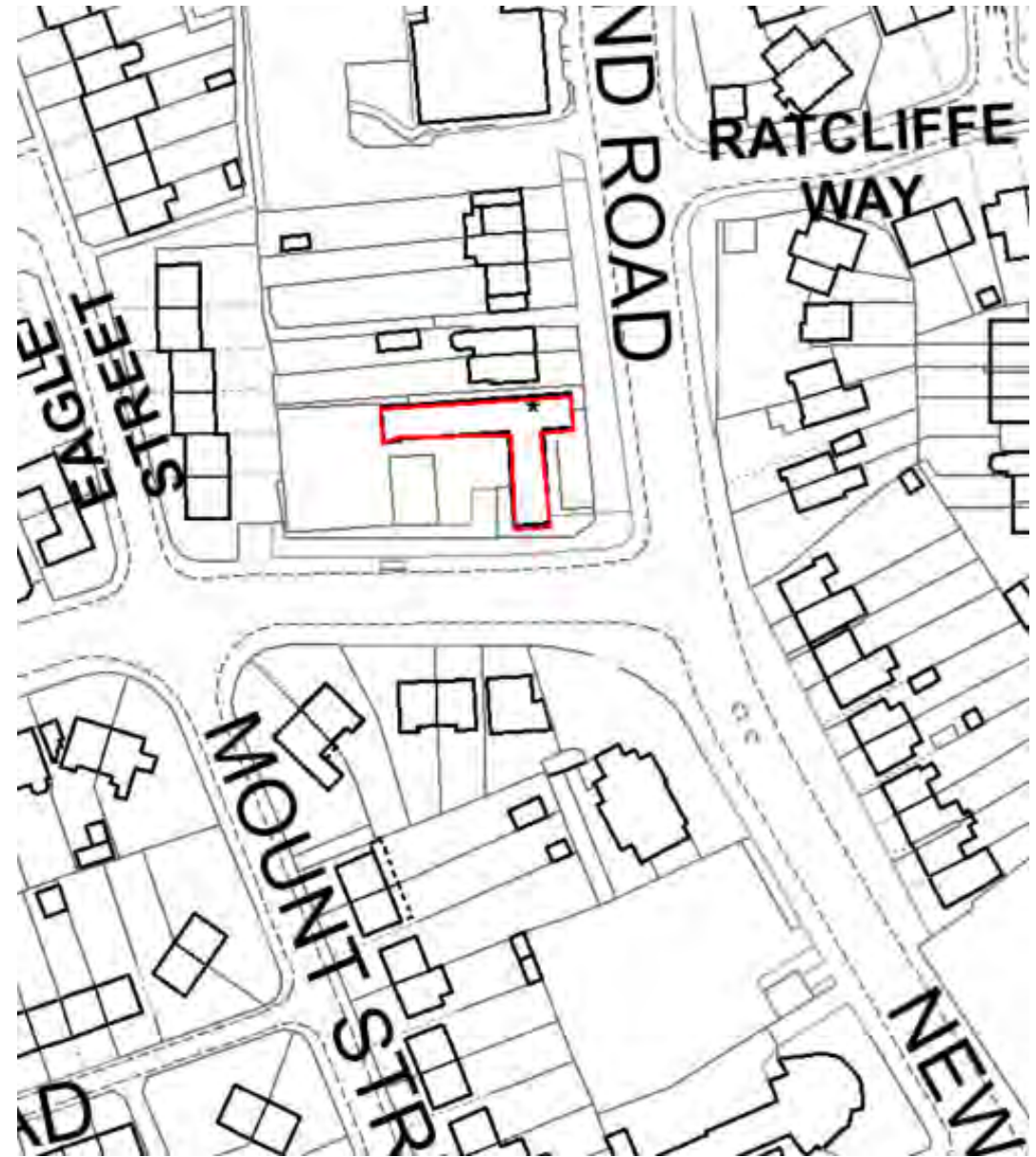
A former gas decontamination unit built c.1939 by Tipton Council <1>. The single-storey L-shaped building is constructed in concrete with a flat roof. The purpose built unit has architectural interest for its early concrete modular construction.

It has historical interest as a reminder of the fear of civilian gas attacks during World War II <2>. It also serves as a reminder of the heavy industry in Toll End which rendered the area a potential target.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society

<2> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1462139?section=official-list-entry>. Accessed 15/4/22



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Tipton

Former Gas Decontamination Unit, Ocker Hill Community Hub, St Marks Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD112  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397032 / N: 293838  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



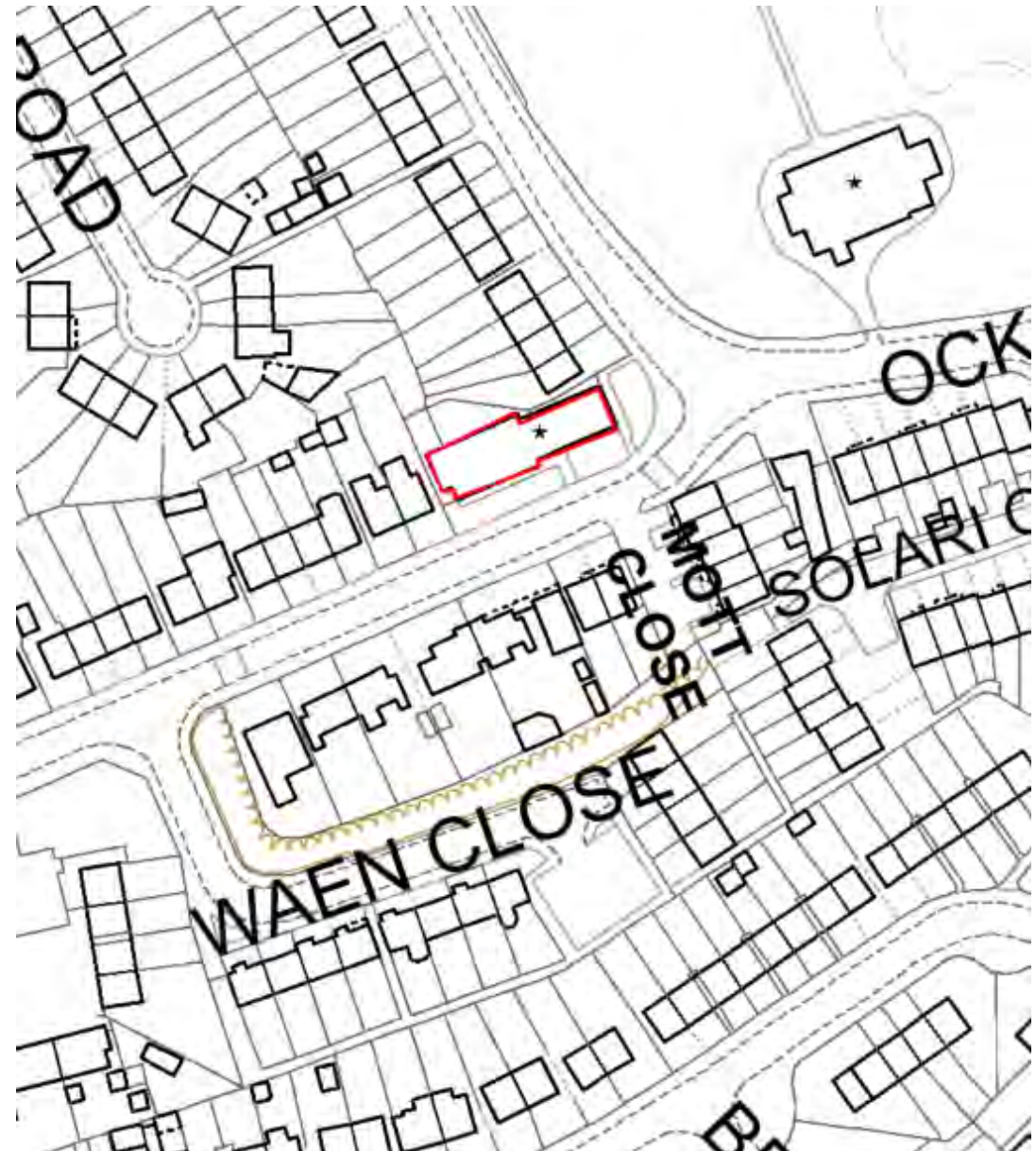
### Description

A former gas decontamination unit built c.1939 by Tipton Council <1>. The single-storey rectangular building is constructed in red brick laid in English bond, and has a flat roof and five metal windows. There is a brick water tower to the left-hand side, viewed from St Mark's Road. The purpose-built unit has historical interest as a reminder of the fear of civilian gas attacks during World War II <2>. The brick tower housed water tanks for the showering of gas casualties <2>. It also serves as a reminder of the heavy industry in Ocker Hill which rendered the area a potential target.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society

<2> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1462139?section=official-list-entry> [Accessed 15/4/22]



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Tipton

Former Gas Decontamination Unit, Sandwell Advocacy, 28 Wood St

### Summary

BCUID SD113  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395448 / N: 292565  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



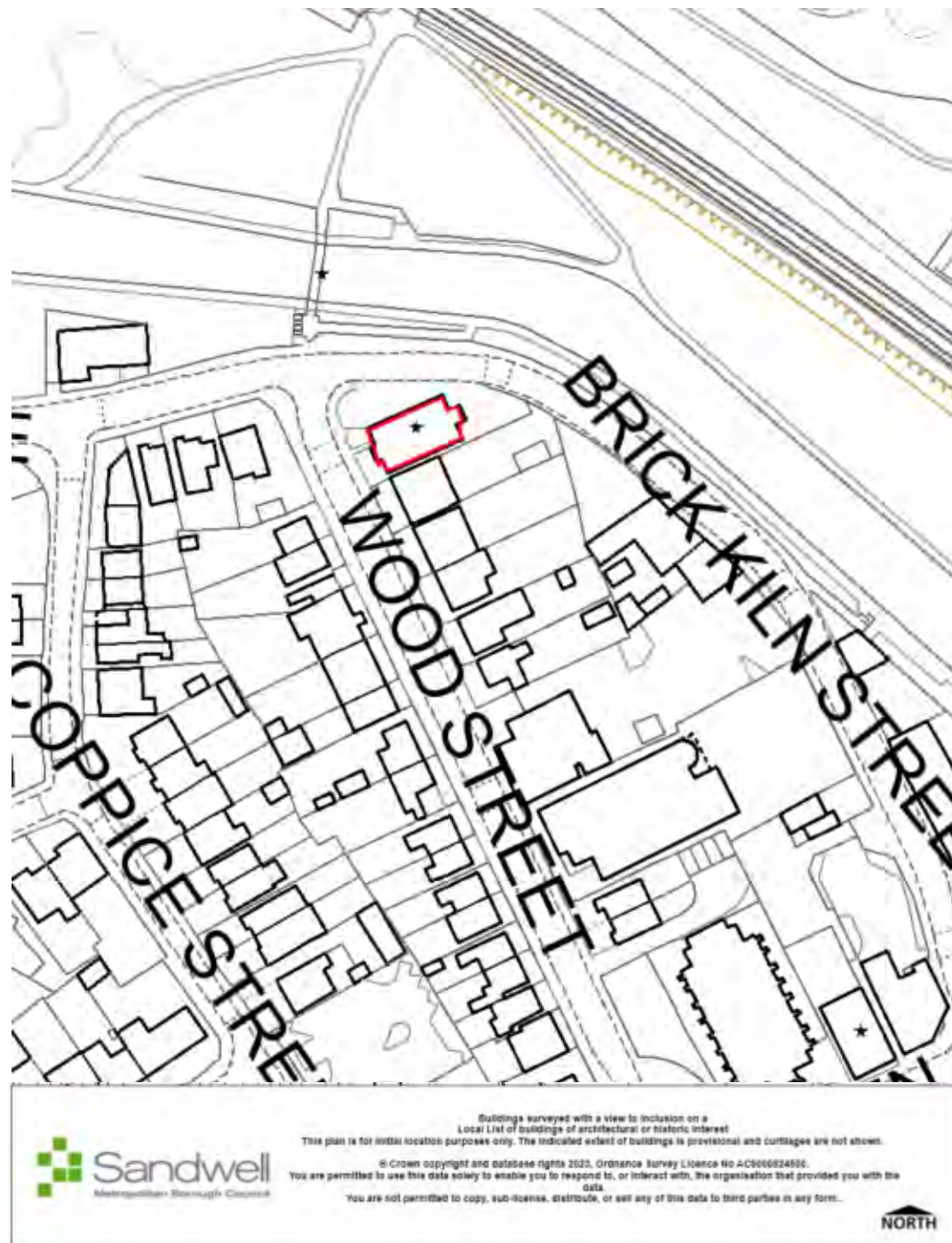
### Description

A former gas decontamination unit built c.1939 by Tipton Council <1>. The single-storey rectangular building is constructed in red brick laid in English bond. The unit has a flat roof and six metal windows. There is a brick water tower to the left-hand side, viewed from Brick Kiln Street. The purpose-built unit has historical interest as a reminder of the fear of civilian gas attacks during World War II. The brick tower housed water tanks for the showering of gas casualties <2>. It also serves as a reminder of the heavy industry in Tipton which rendered the area a potential target. The building's location between a residential area and the canal and adjacent railway is significant.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society

<2> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1462139?section=official-list-entry>  
[Accessed 15/4/22]



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Tipton

Subway Arches, Tipton Railway Station

### Summary

BCUID SD119  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395636 / N: 292493  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

At either entrance to the subway that passes under the railway near Tipton station are two metal arches, designed by Steve Field in 1988-90 as part of the refurbishment of the station. Panels around the top of the western arch shows scenes of industrial Tipton, including iron working, mining and chain manufacture, while those on the eastern side shows the life of William Perry, a famous 19th century bareknuckle boxer known as the Tipton Slasher <1>. The arches are painted black with figures highlighted in silver.

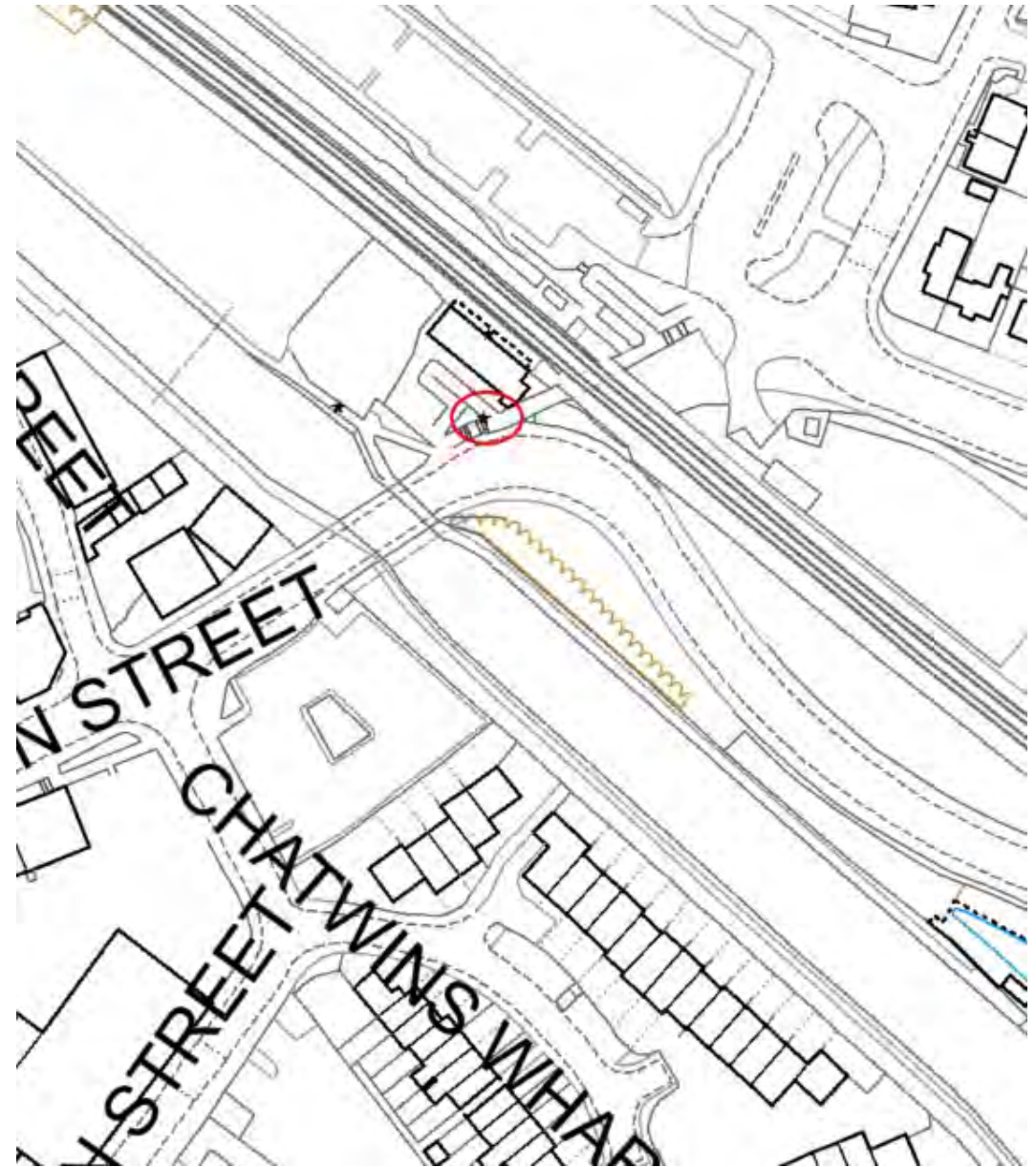
Steve Field is an English sculptor working mostly in the West Midlands, and resident artist and public art adviser to Dudley Metropolitan District Council since 1988. Several of his public works can be seen in the Black Country <2>. The work has historic interest for its depiction of local industrial scenes and the scenes from the life of a famous local resident.

### Recommendations

### References:

<1> Noszlopy, G & Waterhouse, F. 2005. Public Sculpture of Staffordshire and Black Country, p.245

<2> Steve Field Sculptor. Available at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve\\_Field\\_\(sculptor\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve_Field_(sculptor)) [accessed 19/4/22]



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Tipton

Past and Future

### Summary

BCUID SD120  
Asset Type Public Art Work  
Easting/Northing E:397795 / N: 292574  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



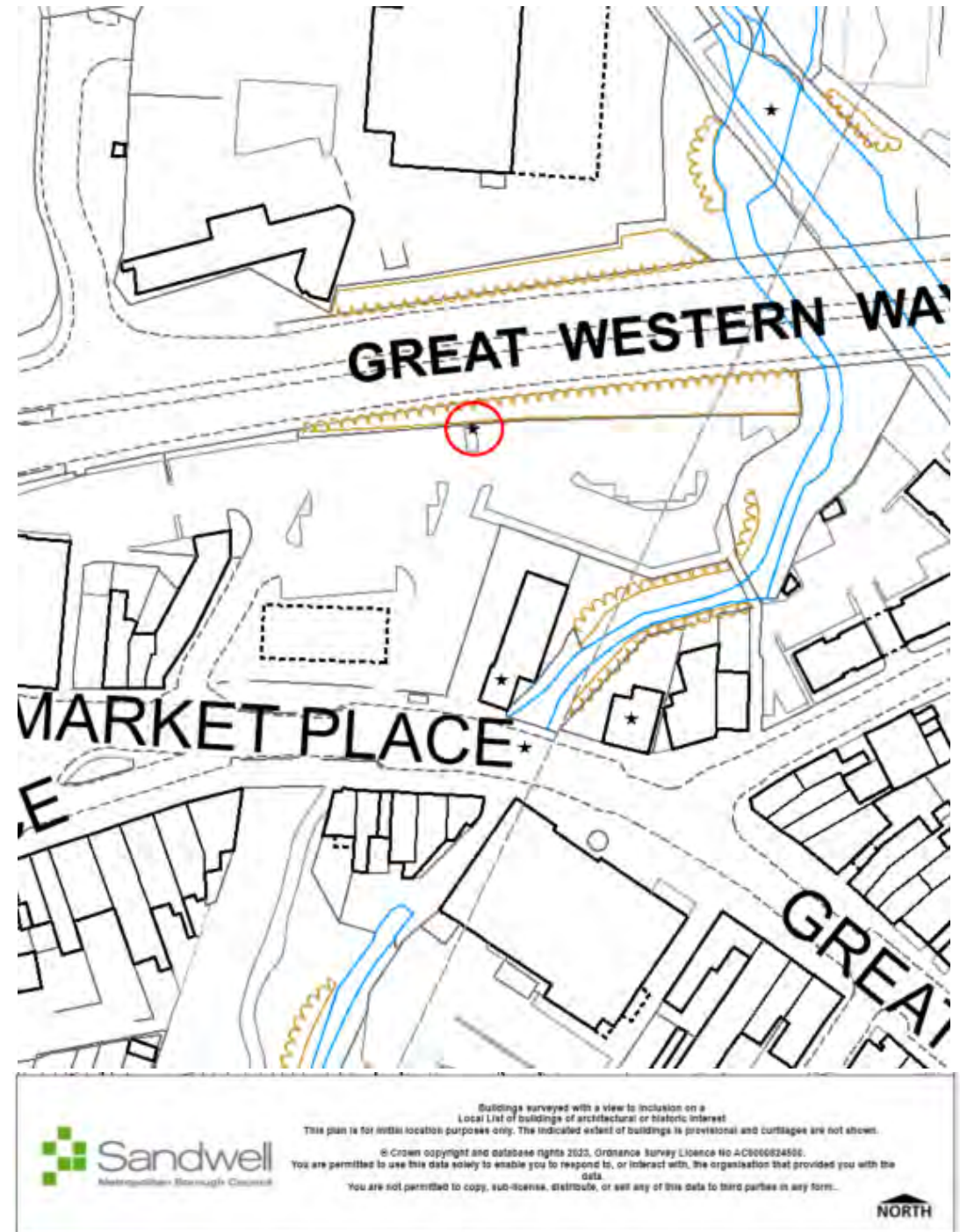
### Description

Located in Great Bridge car park, Past and Present was designed by the pupils of Alexandra High School, with help from local artists Julie Edwards and Ron Thompson <1>. The sculpture comprises a tall cylindrical metal structure, with metal latticework pieces emerging from the top. A series of models, comprising a bridge, an industrial building, a ship and a white dove are attached to the superstructure.

The work reflects the importance of the Great Bridge as a historic crossing point along the routeway linking London and Shrewsbury <2> and recalls the industrial heritage of the area, including the construction of the Aaron Manby, the first iron-hulled steamship to cross the English channel in 1822 <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination  
<2> A P Baggs, G C Baugh, C R J Currie and Johnson D A, 'West Bromwich: Communications', in A History of the County of Stafford: Volume 17, Offlow Hundred (Part), ed. M W Greenslade (London, 1976), pp. 11-14. Available from British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/staffs/vol17/pp11-14> [accessed 19 April 2022].





Tipton

Canal cottages, 43,43A,44, 44A Tipton Road

### Summary

BCUID SD123  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396813 / N: 290977  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

Two semi-detached canal-side cottages built c.1880 <1>. The two storey properties are constructed in red brick with blue header brick arch detailing over ground floor doors and windows. Each cottage has two bays and a central entrance. 5 brick chimneys survive.

The buildings have historic interest as relatively intact examples of canal-side cottages once common <2>. Although restored, with modern tile roof and sash windows, the cottages retain their character and form an important part of the canal-side, framing the adjacent Grade II listed Tividale Aqueduct (NHLE 1288229). They retain cast iron number plates (175 and 176) which relate to their Birmingham Canal Navigation number rather than street address, a reminder of the importance of the canal as a major navigation and communication route.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society

<2> BCN Cottages – a new Facebook group. Available at <https://bcnsociety.com/bcn-resources/bcncottages-facebook-group/>. Accessed 21/4/22



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Tipton

Parapet walls to former Toll End canal bridge, Upper Church Lane

### Summary

BCUID SD126  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396440 / N: 292665  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair



### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

### Description

A pair of parapet walls built c.1920s on either side of the B4163 road. The walls are constructed in red and blue brick laid in English bond. The walls and terminating pillars have late 19th/early 20th century concrete caps.

The walls have historical interest as a reminder of a bridge carrying the road over a section of the Toll End Communication Canal which was opened in 1805, and infilled in the 1970s. Although the bridge was rebuilt in the 1920s, it retains interesting features and has group value with the Birmingham New Road Bridge (SD1) to which it is similar in design <1>. The walls serve as a reminder of the dense network of canals built in Tipton which gave it status as an important canal town and its epithet as the 'Venice of the Midlands'.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society



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Tipton

Kiers Bridge, Groveland Road

### Summary

BCUID SD131  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396667 / N: 290976  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



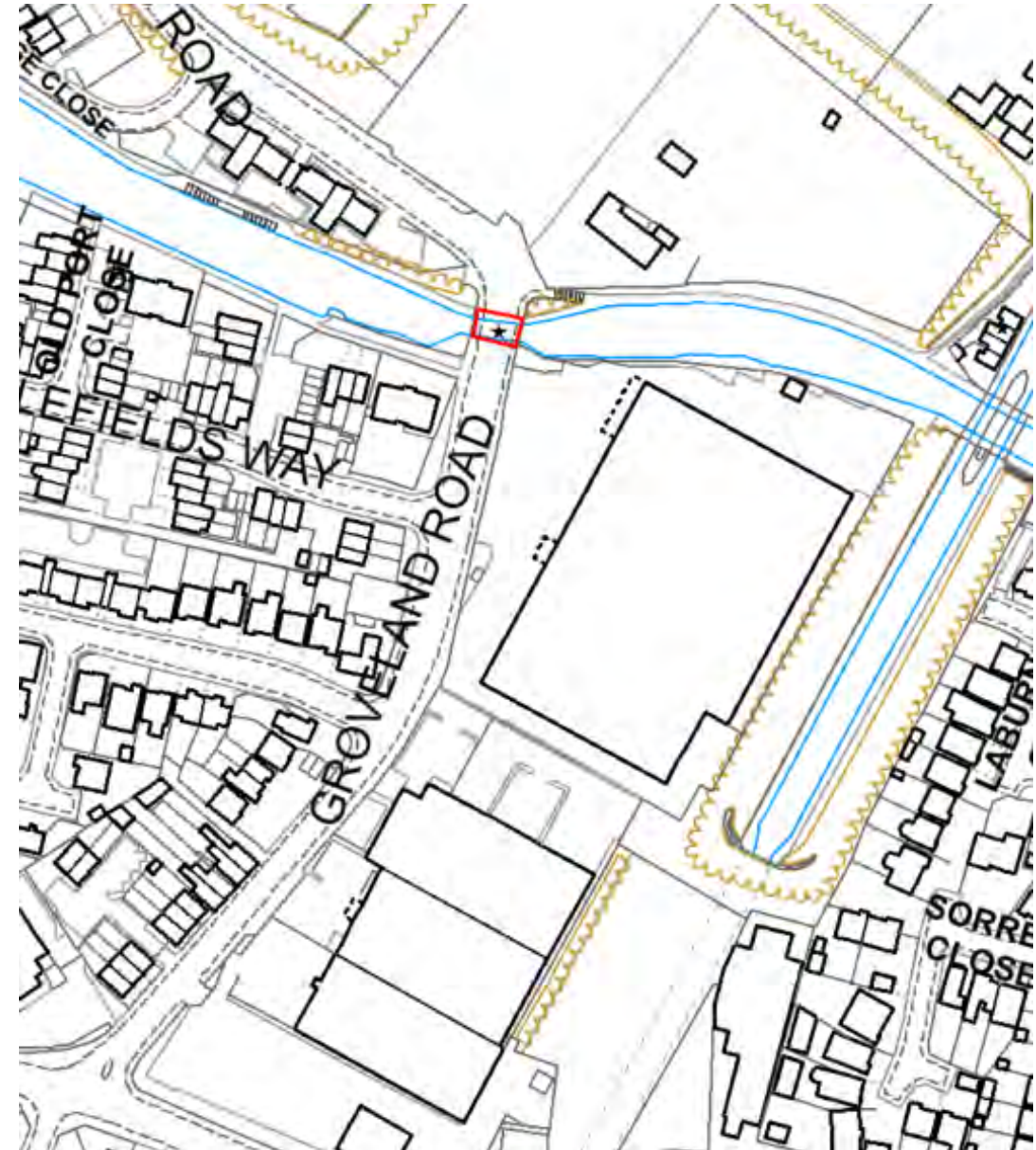
### Description

A 20th century bridge carrying Groveland Road across the Birmingham Old Line Canal. The bridge parapets are constructed in twelve courses of brick in English bond in alternating rows of red stretcher and blue header bricks, capped by heavy stone copings. The span is cast iron. The Canal opened in 1776. However, the bridge was rebuilt in 1932 by Rowley Regis Urban District Council as commemorated by a cast iron plaque on the bridge. A name plaque on the outer parapet wall visible from the towpath.

The bridge has architectural interest as it survives in its original condition and is a good example of its type. It has historic interest, named after James Keir (1735-1820), a chemist, industrialist and member of the Lunar Society. Kier was an important local figure and owned collieries in the Tividale area. The bridge contributes to the streetscape as a notable industrial structure.

### Recommendations

### References:



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Tipton

Former Masonic Lodge, Royal Oak, 7 Dudley Port

### Summary

BCUID SD133  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396882 / N: 291825  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

A former masonic lodge built c1910 at the rear of the Royal Oak public house. The lodge is constructed in red brick laid in English Garden Bond <1>. From the A461 road, the narrow, recessed entrance has a porch entrance with a yellow terracotta arch and a bull's eye window to the first floor, surrounded in yellow terracotta and with a keystone. At the rear, there are gables with turned--up ends and a large shallow oriel window with leaded lights. There is a barrel vaulted and panelled hall with dropped shaped panels implying pilasters <2>.

The building has architectural interest as a work by local architect George H Wenyon (himself a Mason and designer of Tipton and Dudley Libraries; both listed). It retains many original features, including much of the interior. It has group value with the Royal Oak public house which Wenyon also refurbished in c.1910 <2>. It also has communal interest as a former lodge of the Freemason Society

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country. P592  
<2> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Sandwell MBC





Tipton

24 Bloomfield Terrace

### Summary

BCUID SD134  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394996 / N: 293062  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

A double fronted, two storey domestic house built c.1900. The building is constructed in red brick with a slate roof, decorative ridge tiles and end brick chimneys. The three bays have sash windows with a central entrance. Ground floor windows have decorative terracotta lintels. The low brick boundary wall to the front has decorative iron railings and capped end piers.

The house has architectural interest as a good example of a 'villa' residence from this period, and retains good quality detailing and original features such as the terracotta, sashes and boundary wall. It is a rare survivor in this area where much of the building from this period was replaced in the mid-late 20<sup>th</sup> century <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society



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Tipton

Tame valley canal aqueduct over River Tame

### Summary

BCUID SD135  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397973 / N: 293650  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



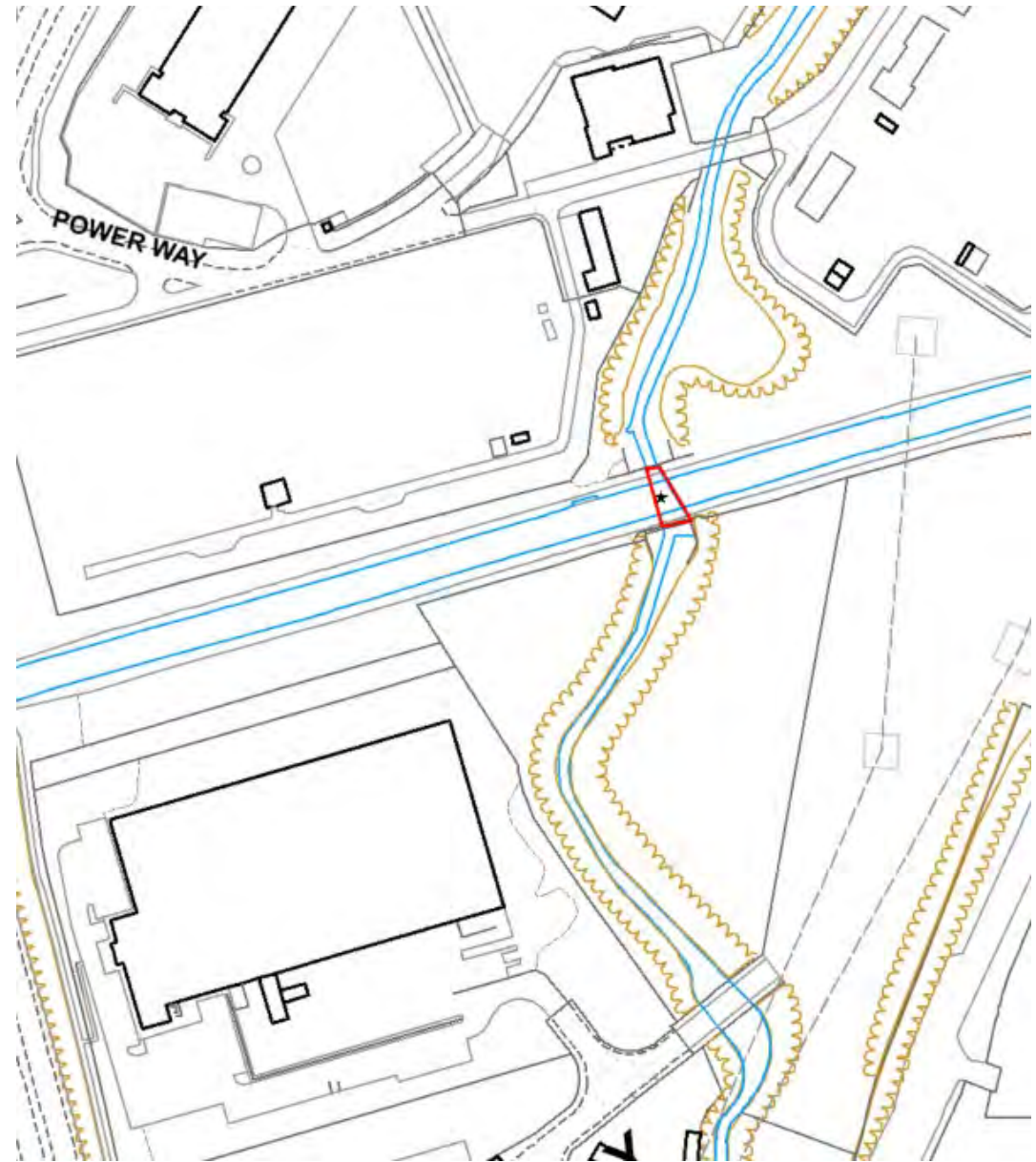
### Description

An aqueduct carrying the Tame valley canal over the river Tame. The canal opened in 1844, and the aqueduct is likely to be contemporary. The structure comprises a brick parapet laid in English bond with alternating red and blue brick courses. The span consists of three rounded arches on stone plinths with courses of header brick detailing to the arches.

The aqueduct has some architectural interest in terms of its use of high quality, likely local, bricks and displays good detailing. This section of the River Tame has historic interest as it formed the ancient boundary between Tipton and West Bromwich parishes. It has group value as a part of the Birmingham Canal Navigations, and contributes to the historic character of this area <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society



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Tipton

Tame Bridge pub, 45 Tame Road

### Summary

BCUID	SD136
Asset Type	Building/structure
Easting/Northing	E:397598 / N: 292168
Conservation Area	N/A
Condition	Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List	Yes
Recommendation for Statutory List	No

### Significance

Local:	High
Regional	Medium
National:	Low



### Description

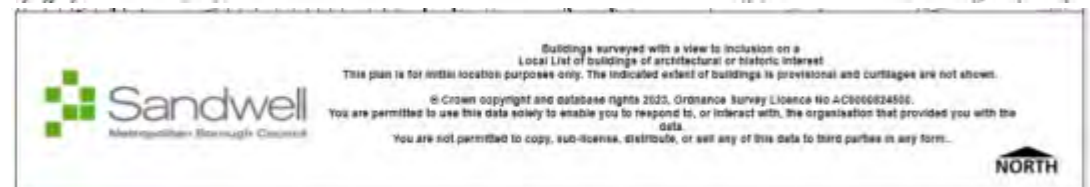
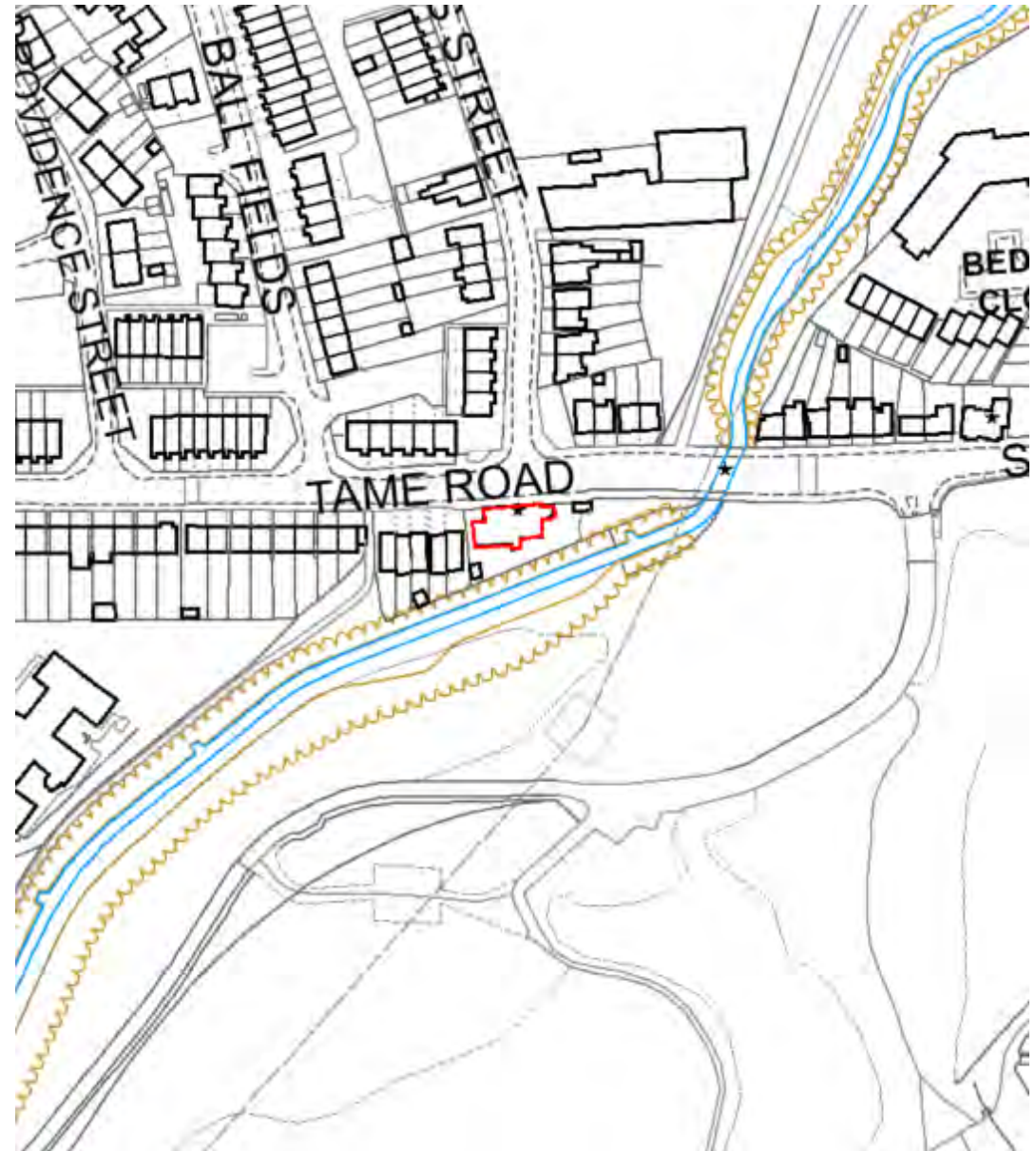
A large detached public house rebuilt c.1925. The building is constructed of brick and painted. It has a hipped tile roof and 4 large chimney stacks. There are seven bays with 6/6 sash windows throughout.

Ground floor windows have stone lintels with narrow keystones. There are two central entrances with plain slab hoods, one with a latticed light, replicated in a side entrance door. Scalloped parapet brick boundary walls on either side have brick piers and gates.

The building has architectural interest as a good example of a 1920s pub with good design features and many original details. It is adjacent to the Sheepwash Lane canal bridge, and likely has a relationship with the canal since the mid 19th century when a pub is first recorded on this site, the Severn Stars <1>.

**Recommendations:** Consider article 4 direction

**References:** <1> Hitchmough, T. 2018. Hitchmough's Black Country Pubs: Tipton, P1113. Available at <https://www.longpull.co.uk>. Accessed 22/4/22





Tipton

Hebron Hall, Horseley Heath

### Summary

BCUID SD138  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397199 / N: 292178  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

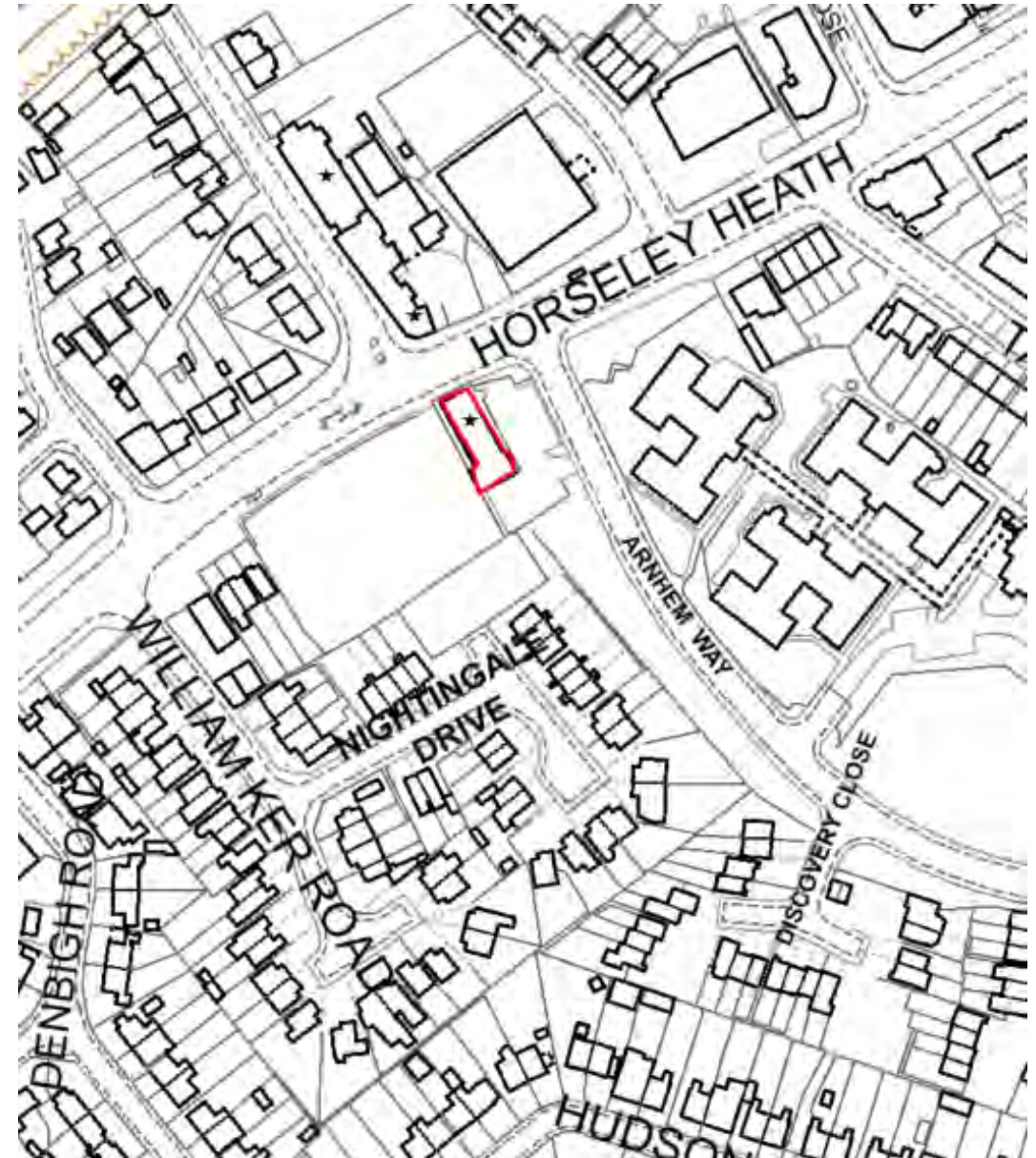


### Description

A detached single storey religious building built in 1921. The hall is built in red and blue brick with a slate roof. The gable end facing Horseley Heath Road has three bays, the central bay has two windows, the ground floor window replacing an earlier entrance. There is a date stone 'HEBRON HALL 1921'. The gables end in pointed stone capped brick piers. The hall is six bays deep and now has a ramped side entrance. There is a brick boundary wall with pointed arch stone caps. The hall has architectural interest for its deliberately plain design, reflective of the religious beliefs of the congregation. It retains good quality materials to the gable-end and boundary wall. The building has historic interest as a gospel hall, the meeting place of an independent, evangelical Christian fellowship popular from the mid 19th century. The hall is a rare survivor in the Black Country, but has group value with Hellier Street Hall, Dudley, being of similar design, age and materials <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> About this list. Available at [www.gospelhall.org.uk/lists.html](http://www.gospelhall.org.uk/lists.html). Accessed 22/4/22



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Tipton

Dewdrop Inn, 33 Toll End Road

### Summary

BCUID SD139  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397432 / N: 293265  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

A mid 19th century two storey public house. The building is constructed in painted brick with a slate roof and one brick chimney stack. It has 3 bays with a further single storey to the left hand side. The building would have been the end of a terrace so the roof is hipped on one side. The pub has architectural interest for its unusual ground floor window decorations which consist of timber rounded arch lintels and keystones and semi-circular frames to fanlights, and ornamental surrounds including drip moulds to entrances, two of which are now bricked up. These decorative features may date from alterations in the 1930s <1>. The building is a typical mid 19th century pub retaining some character. It has a relationship with the nearby canal and is a rare survivor of a building from this period in the immediate area. It has communal significance as a public house for over 100 years.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Hitchmough, T. 2018. Hitchmough's Black Country Pubs: Tipton, P357



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Tipton

Site of Tipton Green Hall, off Shrubbery Avenue

### Summary

BCUID SD145  
Asset Type Archaeological site  
Easting/Northing E:394936 / N: 292130  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



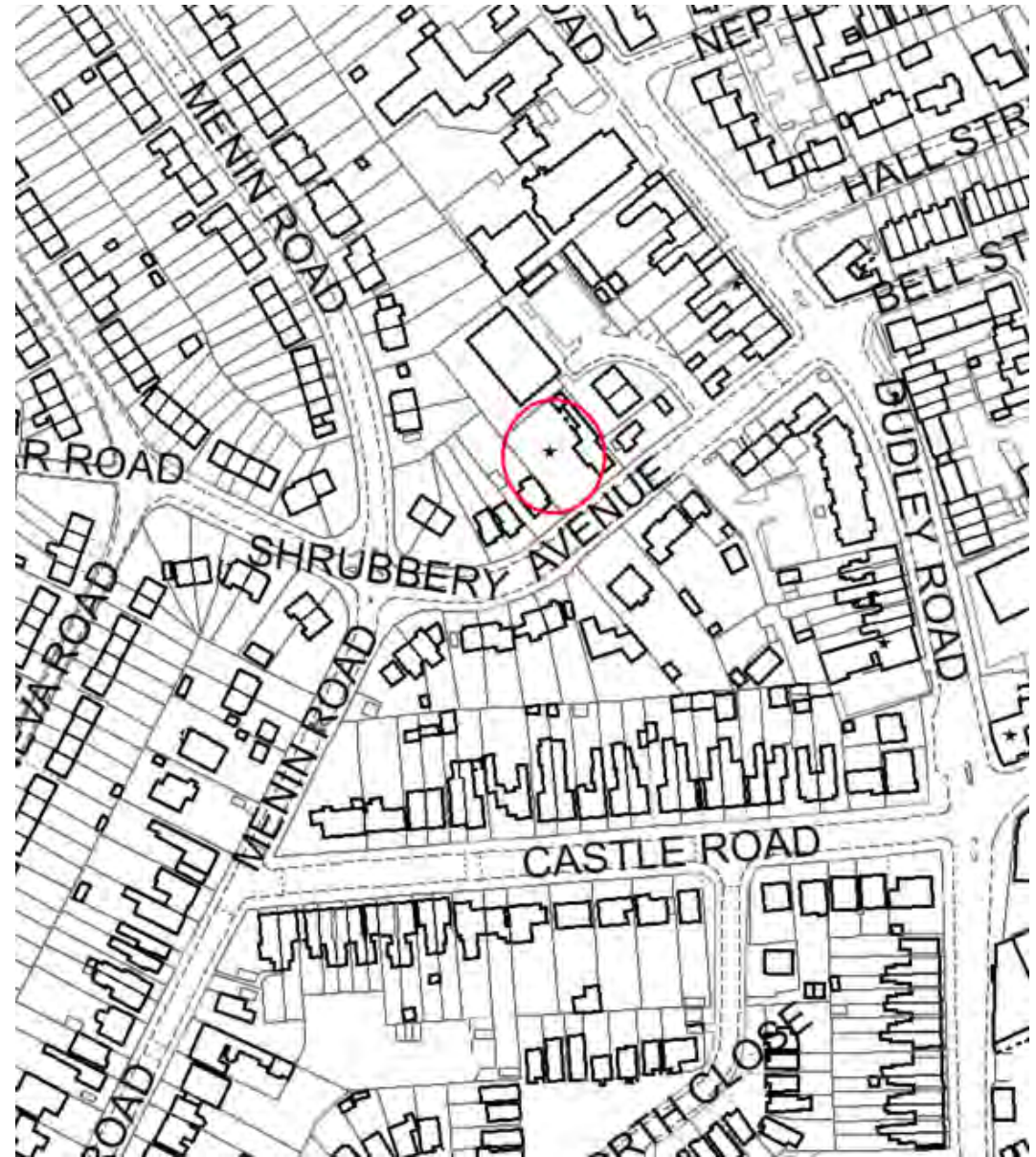
### Description

An archaeological site thought to represent the remains of a 15th century building, with evidence of earlier occupation. Archaeological excavations in 2011 revealed evidence for the foundations of well constructed stone walls. A substantial stone structure, interpreted as the base of the chimney stack, was also recorded. Pit, postholes and beam slots containing high quality 12th and 13th century pottery also indicate an earlier phase of occupation.

The remains represent a rare survival of stratified remains relating to a high status medieval dwelling in this locality, and provide strong evidence for the location of the early medieval settlement at Tipton, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book. Tipton Green Hall is thought to have been constructed c.1400 by the Dudley Family <1>.

**Recommendations:** HER may hold additional information/grey literature

**References:** <1> Unknown, nd. Medieval Archaeological finds reported at Tipton. Available at <https://www.medievalists.net/2011/11/medieval-archaeological-finds-reported-at-tipton/> [accessed 19 April 2022]



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Tipton

Memorial to Dudley Port Explosion, Tipton Cemetery, Horsley Heath

### Summary

BCUID SD163  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396919 / N: 292856  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description:

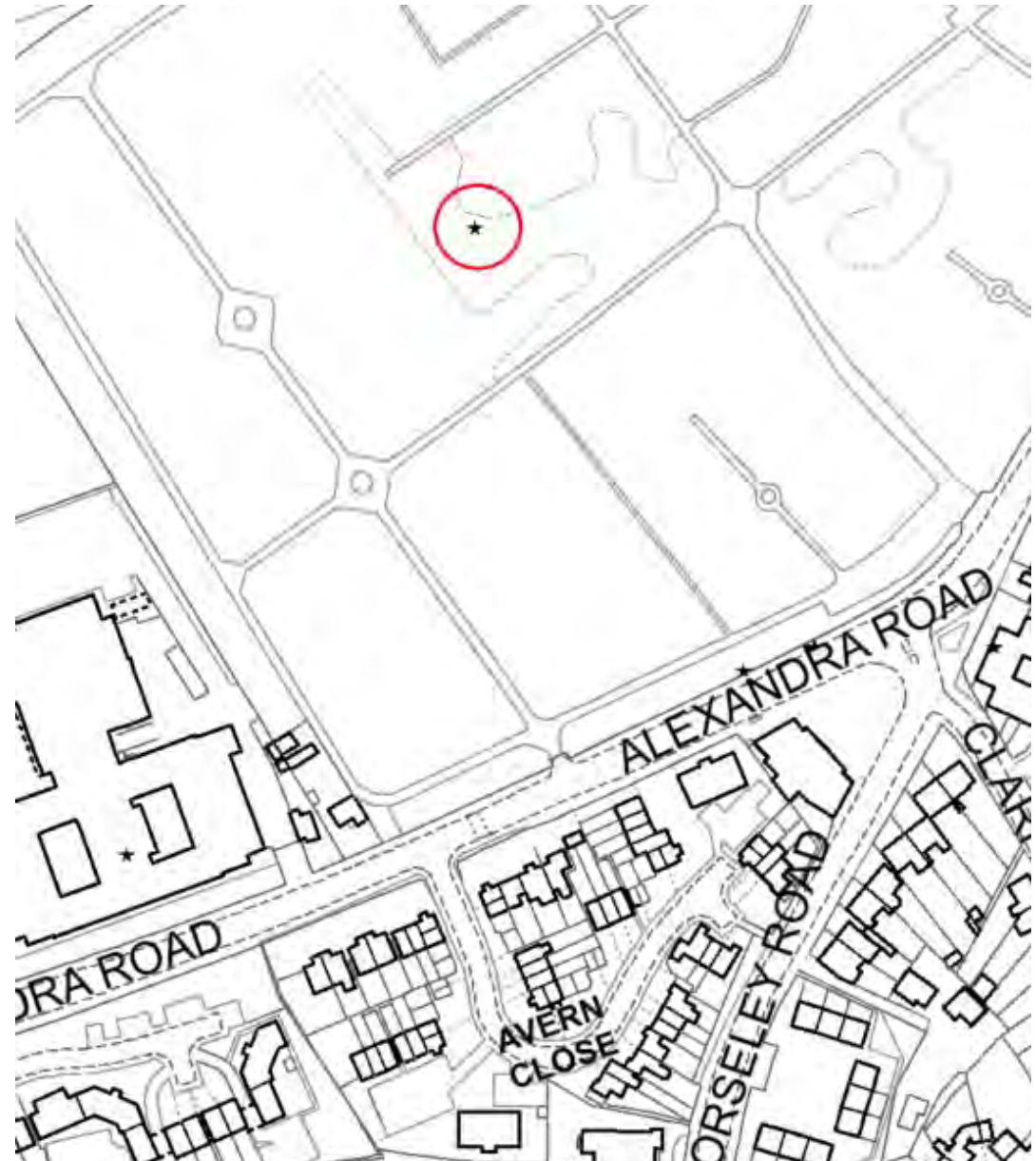
A memorial located within Tipton Cemetery. The memorial comprises a stone obelisk on a plinth inscribed with the names and ages of 19 local girls who lost their lives in 1922 in a munitions explosion.

The memorial has historic interest as a commemoration of a tragic local event which occurred in Knowles Factory, a small business located in Groveland Road. The company purchased munitions cartridges after the First World War which were stripped of their component parts by factory workers. On the 6th March 1922 gunpowder from the cartridges exploded, killing 19 girls working in the factory. The event had a considerable impact on the local community and received national attention and donations to support families of the victims <1>. The memorial was dedicated on 7th January 1923. It has communal significance as a memorial of the tragedy. It has group value with a blue plaque close erected close to the location of the incident <2>.

Recommendations

References: <1> <https://lostwolverhampton.co.uk/tipton-disaster/>  
[Accessed 28/4/22]

<2> Blue Plaques in Tipton. Available at [www.tiptoncivicsociety.co/p/blue-plaques-in-tipton.html](http://www.tiptoncivicsociety.co/p/blue-plaques-in-tipton.html). [Accessed 28/4/22]



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Tipton

West Bromwich Building Society, 85 Great Bridge

### Summary

BCUID SD226  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397828 / N: 292514  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** The West Bromwich Building Society, constructed in 1935, is a two storey building of brick construction with a clay tiled mansard roof behind a brick parapet with two brick chimney stacks <1>. The ground floor has a Portland stone façade with simple stone columns between each of the windows. There is a carving above the door which reads 'HOME OF THRIFT'. The windows to the first and ground floor are modern UPVC replacements which sit within their original openings.

The building is of historic interest and is able to demonstrate an important aspect of the area's economic history. It was purpose-built for the West Bromwich Building Society in 1935 as one of its first branches (alongside Smethwick and Oldbury) following its increased success and growth across the West Midlands during the inter-war period <2>.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Our History. Available at <https://www.westbrom.co.uk/about-us/about-the-west-brom/our-history>. [Accessed 8/4/22]

<2> Our History. Available at <https://www.westbrom.co.uk/about-us/about-the-west-brom/our-history>. [Accessed 8/4/22]





Tipton

Former canal house, 7 Castle Street

### Summary

BCUID SD236  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:39273 / N: 292099  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



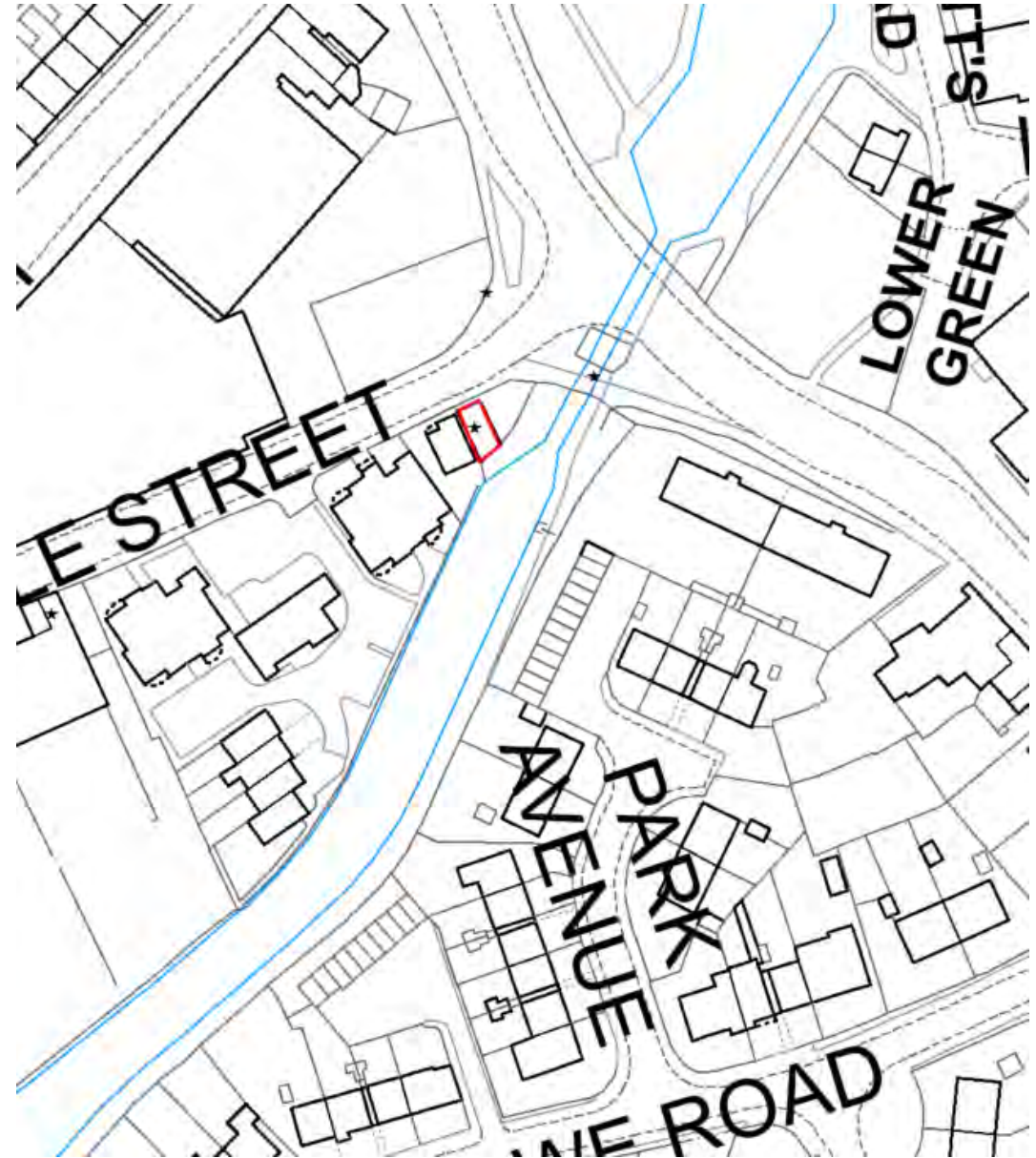
### Description

A mid 19th century former canal cottage of red brick construction located in close proximity to the Birmingham Canal. Though all windows have been replaced with upvc, they remain in their original openings with yellow brick arched lintels and painted stone sills. The cottage retains its original boundary wall of red brick construction and blue engineering brick copings.

The building is of historic interest, being associated with the Birmingham Canal and the people who worked on it. The building's presence and location serves as a reminder of the area's previous industry allowing for a better understanding and appreciation of how people used and interacted with the canals throughout the 19th century. It is also of architectural interest and merit being an increasingly rare example of a mostly unaltered canal cottage of this age.

Recommendations

References:



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Tipton

South Staffordshire Waterworks Pumping Station

### Summary

BCUID SD246  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395724 / N: 291600  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

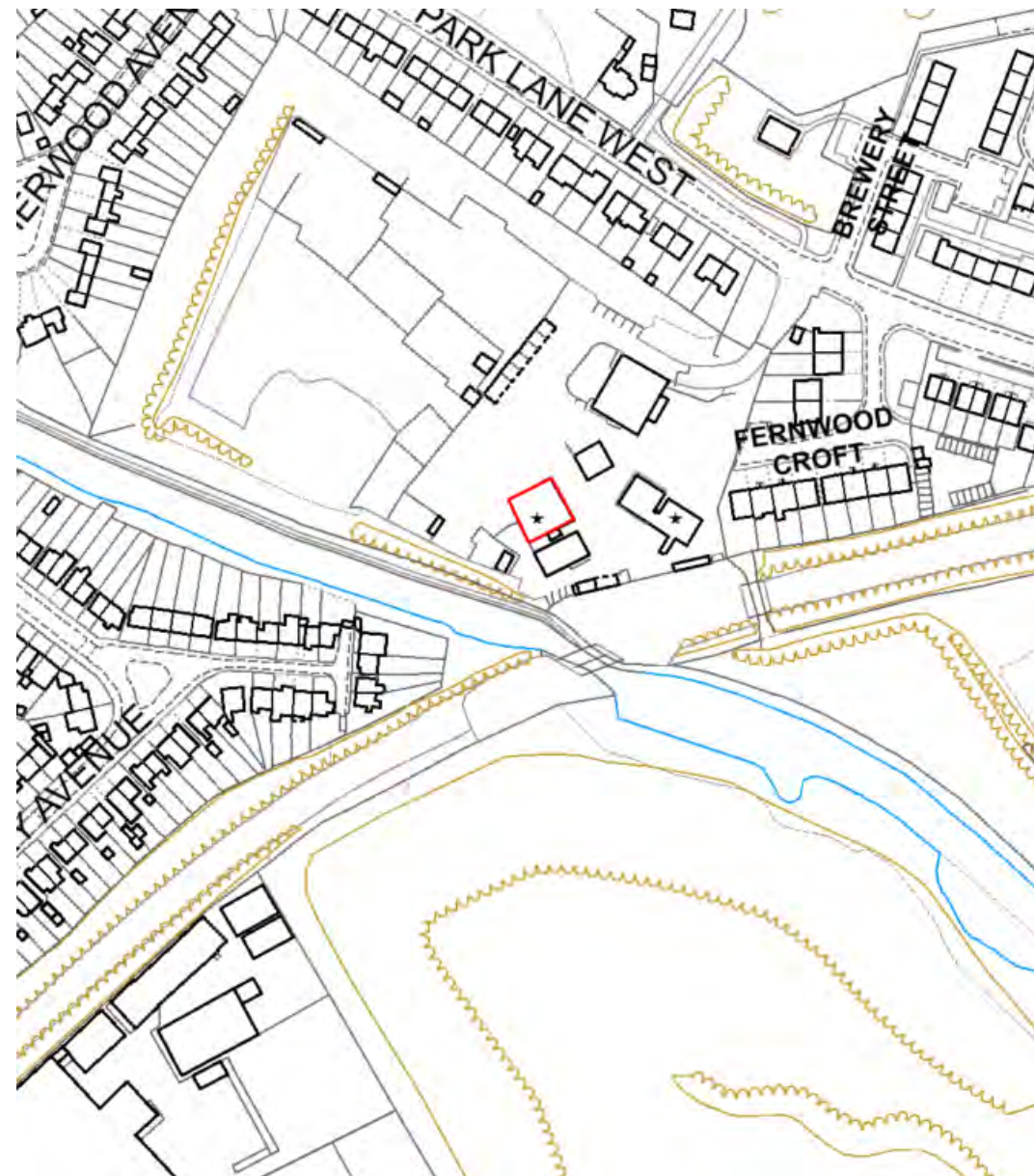
Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** A waterworks pumping station of blue brick construction with a dentilated pediment with red and cream brick decoration under a slate roof with dentilated eaves. The building is of architectural interest as a purpose built pumping station for the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company <1>. It was built by engineer John Robinson MacLean and housed two horizontal steam pumps by J&G Davis of Tipton <2>. In 1853, the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company was established, and in 1860, it began supplying water to Tipton. South Staffordshire Waterworks built their Coneygre Pumping Station and reservoir in 1864, and offices and warehouses in Horseley Heath, Tipton, in 1868 <3>. This building serves as a reminder of the area's past industrial use as well as improvements in public health that were occurring in the Black Country throughout the 19th century in response to the rises in cholera and other diseases associated with poor water supply <4>. It has group value with the adjacent offices.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Williams, B and Leerzam Van, J (nd). The History of South Staffordshire Waterworks Company 1853 - 1989. P.46. Available at <https://southstaffwaterarchives.org.uk/SSHISTORY2.pdf>. [Accessed 13/5/22]  
<2> Black Country Local List nomination, The Tipton Society  
<3> Williams, B and Leerzam Van, J (nd). The History of South Staffordshire Waterworks Company 1853 - 1989. P.46. Available at <https://southstaffwaterarchives.org.uk/SSHISTORY2.pdf>. [Accessed 13/5/22]  
<4> Williams, B and Leerzam Van, J (nd). The History of South Staffordshire Waterworks Company 1853 - 1989. P.46. Available at <https://southstaffwaterarchives.org.uk/SSHISTORY2.pdf>. [Accessed 13/5/22]



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Rowley Regis

St Michael's Church, Charlotte Close

### Summary

BCUID SD114  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396266 / N: 290698  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



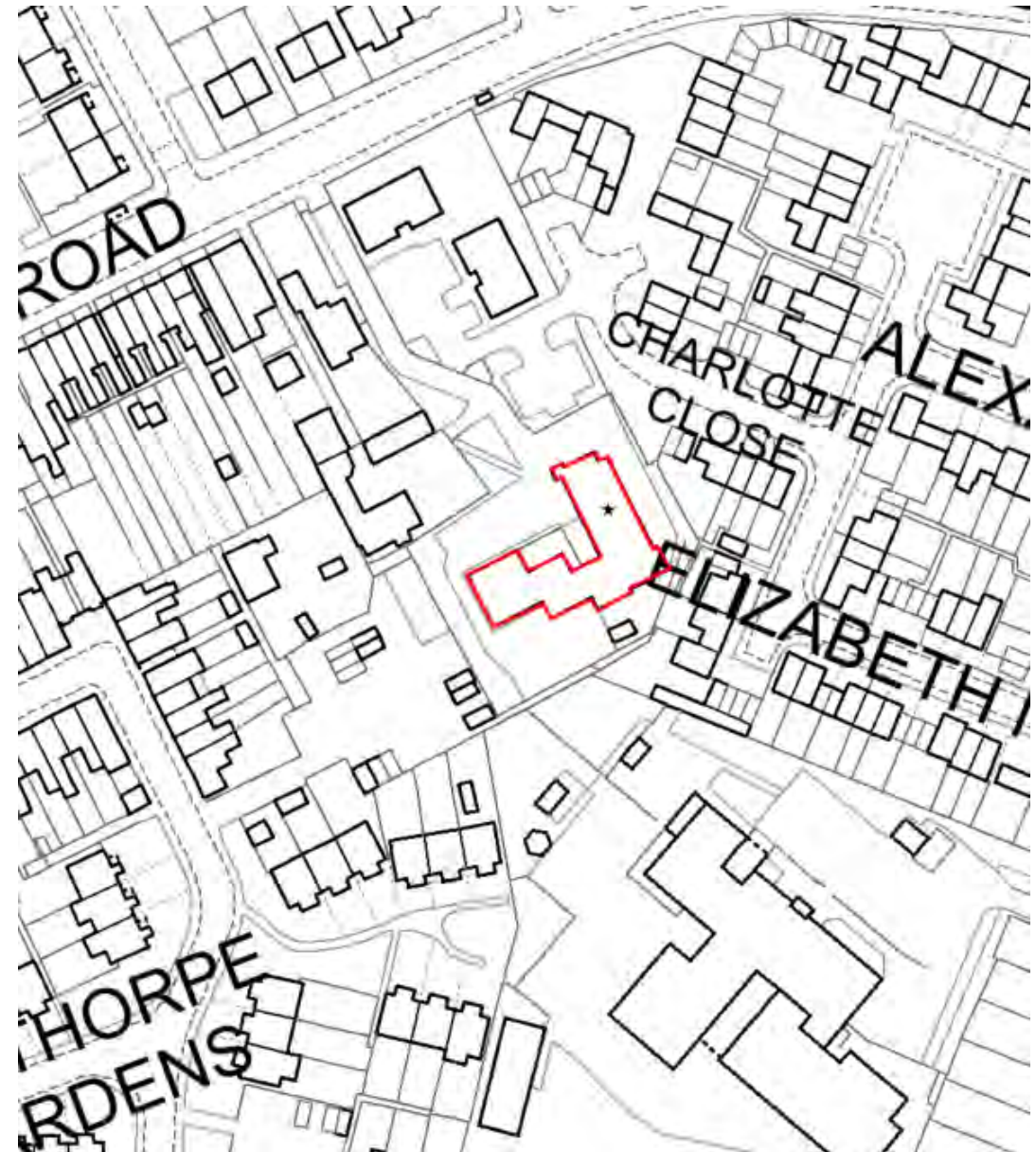
### Description

A former church hall built 1914, converted to a church in the 1990s. The brick building is single storey with a large tiled hipped roof. The saddleback tower and meeting rooms were added by Twentyman and Percy in 1996 <1>.

The building has architectural interest for its design by Fred T. Beck, a prolific inter-war architect known for a number of ecclesiastical buildings in the West Midlands. It is of interesting design, with the modern tower juxtaposed against the hall, with original windows and doors.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country.P576



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Rowley Regis

Foot Tunnel beneath New line Canal

### Summary

BCUID SD121  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397276 / N: 291547  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

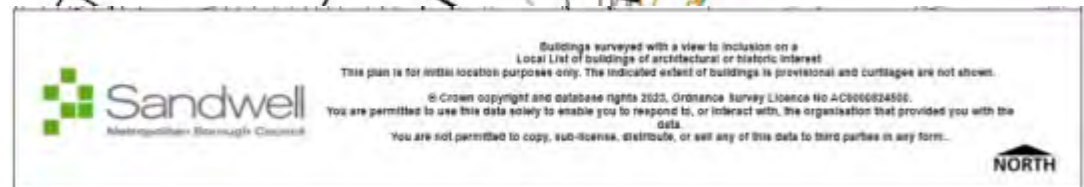
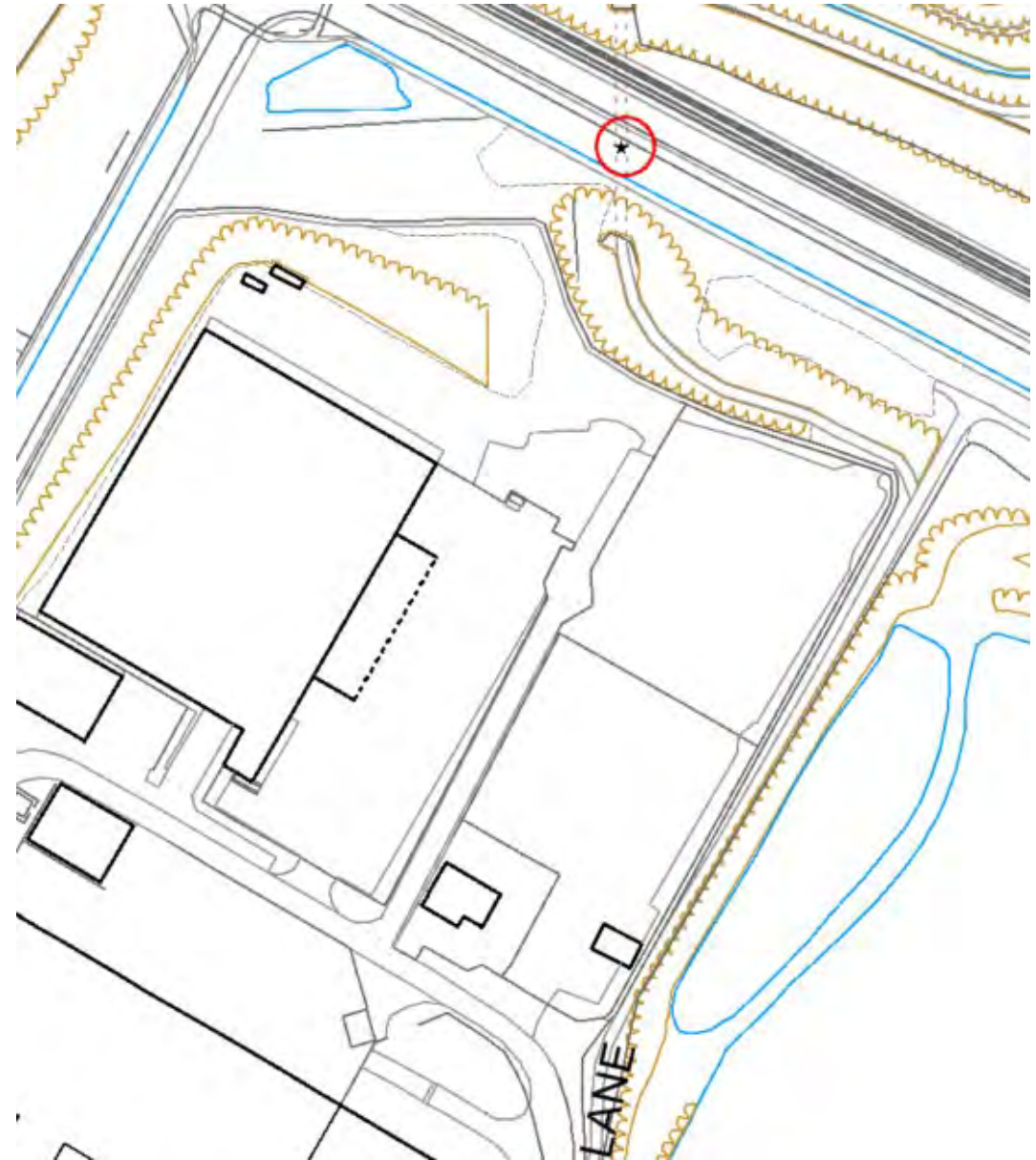


**Description:** A mid 19th century foot tunnel beneath the Birmingham New Line Canal and London & North Western railway, linking the north (Tipton) and south (Tividale) ends of Johns Lane. The tunnel is constructed in blue and red brick laid in English bond with four courses of header bricks forming the rounded arch entrance and blue hogs-back bricks capping the abutments. The tunnel is an impressive industrial structure, built to maintain the existing trackway when the canal (opened 1838) and railway (opened 1852) were constructed on a large embankment cutting through the Stour valley.

It has historical associations with engineers Thomas Telford, Robert Stephenson and William Baker, who worked on the canal and railway respectively <1>. It serves as a reminder of the dense industrial nature of this area. The 1904 Ordnance Survey map shows the tunnel linking between the Stour Valley New Brickworks and Pumphouse brickworks <2>. It has group value with the foot tunnel linking Greets Green with Tividale (SD122) and with the canal and railway more generally.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society  
<2> Staffordshire LXVIII.9, Revised: 1902, Published: 1904





Rowley Regis

Foot Tunnel under New Main Line Canal

### Summary

BCUID SD122  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397720 / N: 291315  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Poor



### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

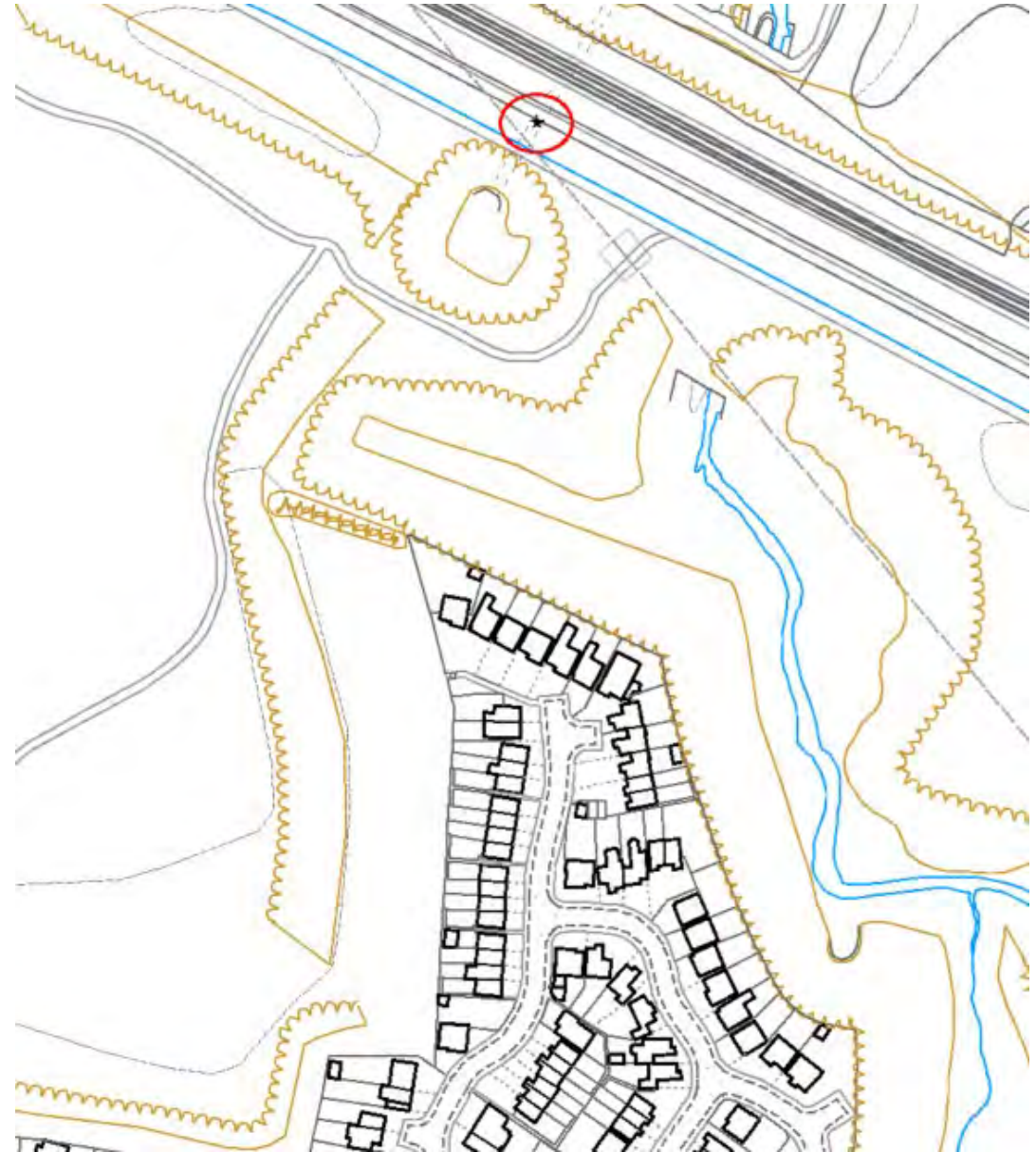
Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

**Description:** A mid 19th century foot tunnel beneath the Birmingham New Line Canal and London & North Western railway, linking Greets Green with Tividale. The tunnel is constructed in red and blue brick laid in English

bond with four courses of header bricks forming the rounded arch entrance and blue hogs-back copings capping the abutments. The tunnel has historical interest as an important industrial structure. It was built to maintain the existing trackway when the canal (opened 1838) and railway (opened 1852) were constructed on a large embankment cutting through the Stour valley. It has historical associations with engineers Thomas Telford, Robert Stephenson and William Baker, who worked on the canal and railway respectively <1>. It serves as a reminder of the dense industrial nature of this area. The 1904 Ordnance Survey map shows the tunnel linking areas of old coal mining shafts, and adjacent to the Rattlechain brickworks <2>. It has group value with the foot tunnel linking St John's Lane (SD121) and with the canal and railway more generally.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society  
<2> Staffordshire LXVIII.9, Revised: 1902, Published: 1904



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Rowley Regis

Tipton Methodist Church, Tipton Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD124  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397385 / N: 290713  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



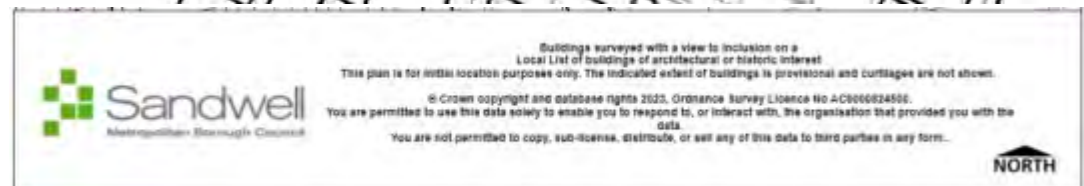
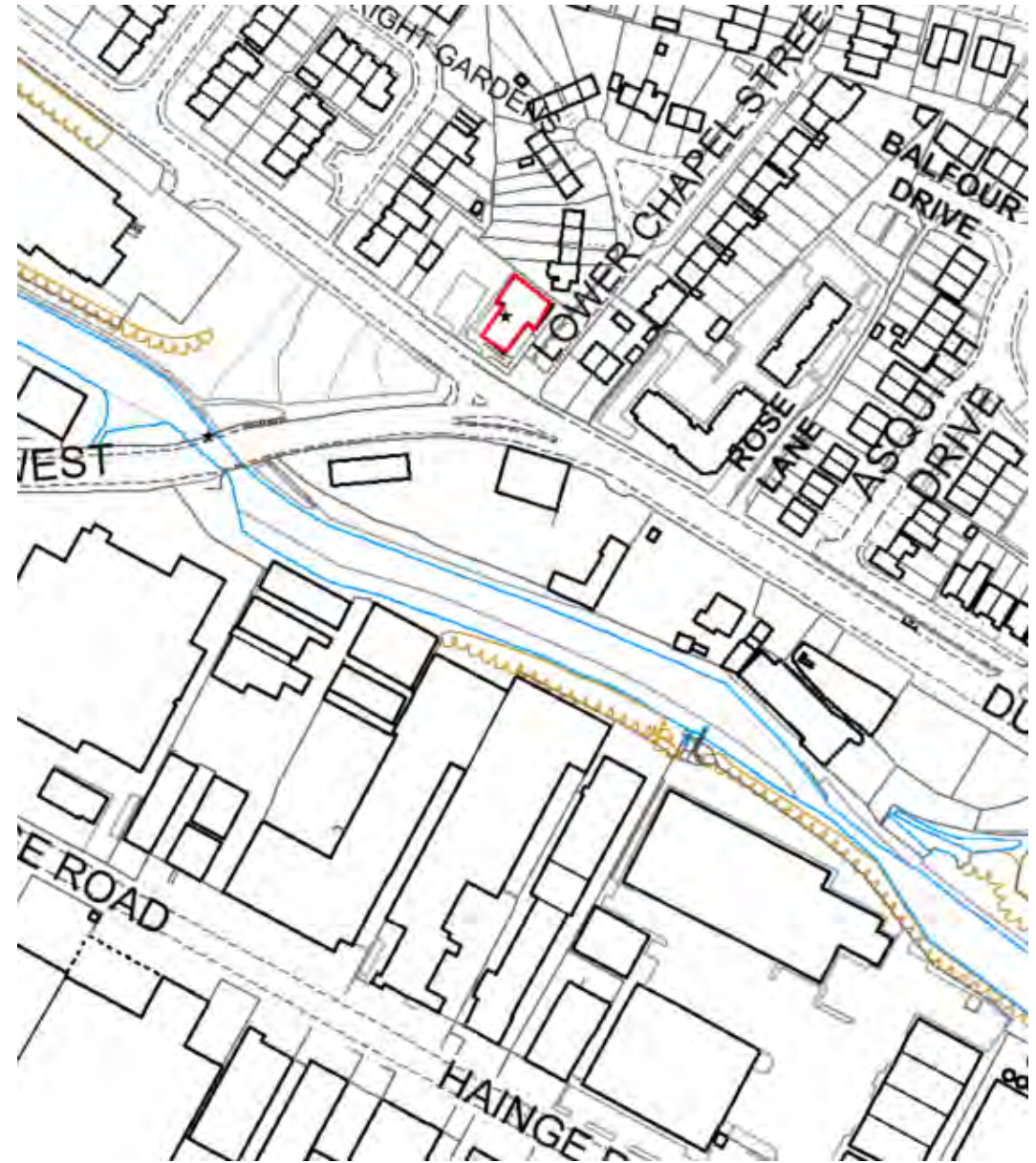
### Description

An early 20th century Methodist Church of red brick construction with a clay tiled roof <1>. The principal elevation has a central, double door under a decorative semi-circular arch. Above this are 5 small leaded light windows with stone sills and brown brick semi-circular lintels. There is a date stone reading '1839' but map evidence suggests that this is more likely to relate to an earlier structure on the site <2>. The building replaced an earlier chapel on the same site which gave its name to 'Chapel Lane' and is possibly remembered in the date stone to the apex of the gable on the principal elevation <3>.

The church is a relatively late example of a Methodist church, which went into decline at the turn of the 20th century, and its late date reflects the wealth of Methodists that were still practicing in Tipton throughout this period <4>. The continuous religious use of the site also provides it with an element of historic interest and a degree of communal value. The building, which has seen minimal alteration since its construction, has architectural merit as an example of an early 20th century Methodist chapel, with its architectural features making it easily identifiable.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society  
<2> 1890 Ordnance Survey Map (25") [Accessed via National Library of Scotland]  
<3> Historic England, 2017. Places of Worship: listing Selection Guide. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/dlsg-places-worship/hea124-places-ofworship-lse/>





Rowley Regis

Flank walls to Dudley Rd bridge, Old Line Canal, Dudley Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD125  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397293 / N: 290676  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



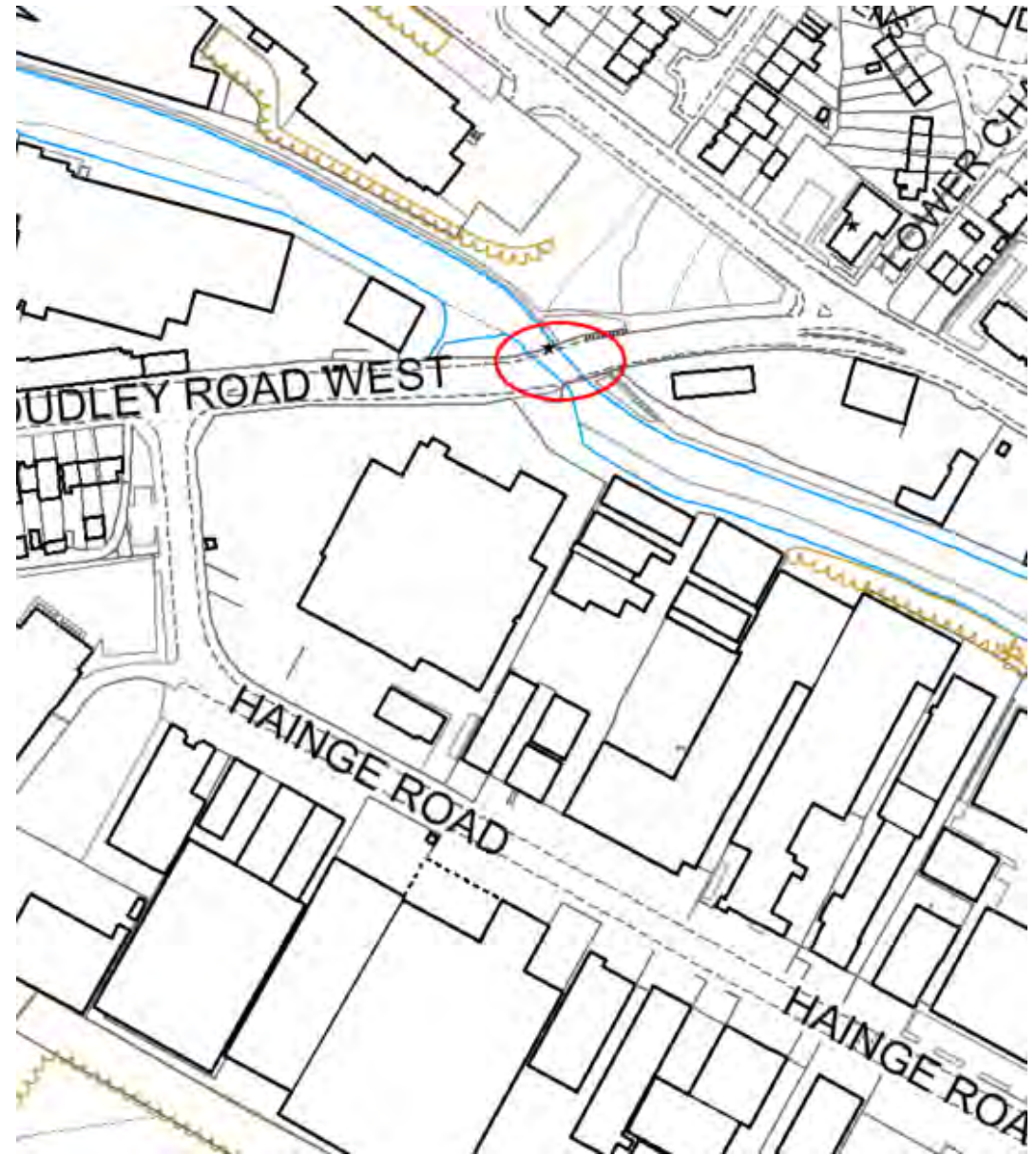
### Description

A low boundary wall running along the Old Line Birmingham canal from the Dudley Road Bridge. The wall is constructed in blue brick laid in English bond in 7-8 courses with hogsback copings. It is staggered as it follows the gradient away from the bridge.

The flank wall has historic interest as a good example of a feature which would have been common in the Black Country. Much of the original fabric survives, and includes locally manufactured materials such as the copings marked 'W.GILBERT, TIPTON'. It adds to the historic streetscape and character of the area <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Tipton Civic Society



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Rowley Regis

Post Office, Cradley Heath Road

### Summary

BCUID SD127  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394329 / N: 285830  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



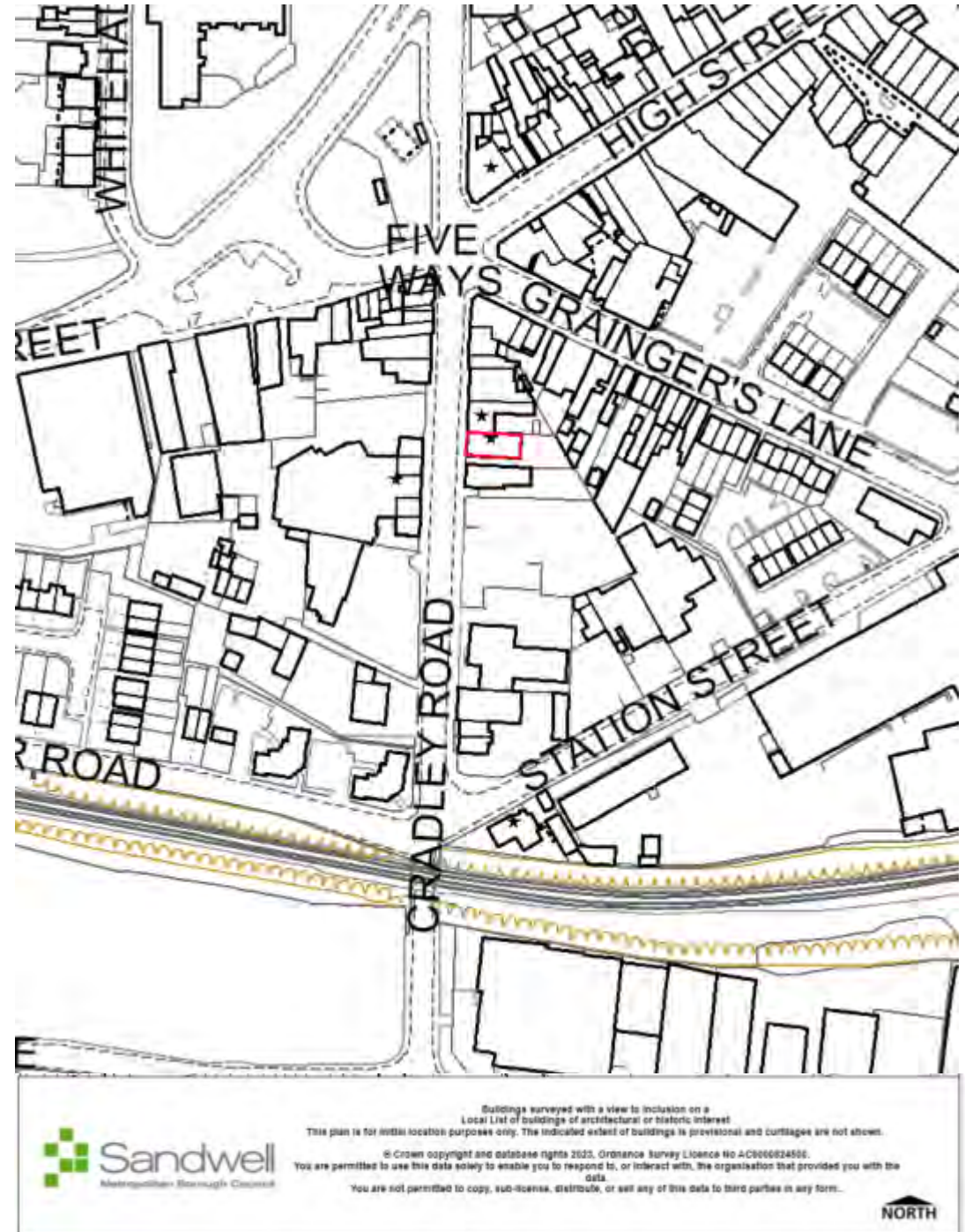
### Description

A red brick two storey post office built in 1907 <1>. The building has a prominent decorative gable which includes Ionic pilasters and stone finials, capping and string course. There are two bays, with sash windows to the upper floor and ground floor shop front.

The building has architectural merit and retains many original features, including a stone date plaque and 'ER' medallion. It was designed by local architect Henry Jennings, who typically included ball finials in designs <1>. It has historic interest as a rare survivor of a building from this period in Cradley Heath high street still in use for its original purpose.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P571





Rowley Regis

Majestic Cinema, 14 Cradley Rd

### Summary

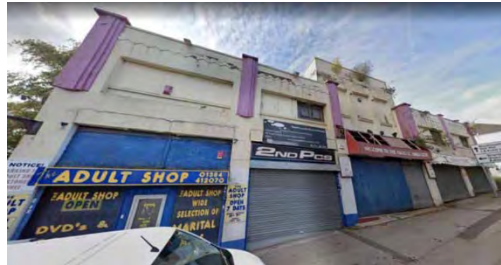
BCUID SD129  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394299 / N: 285817  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Very Bad

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

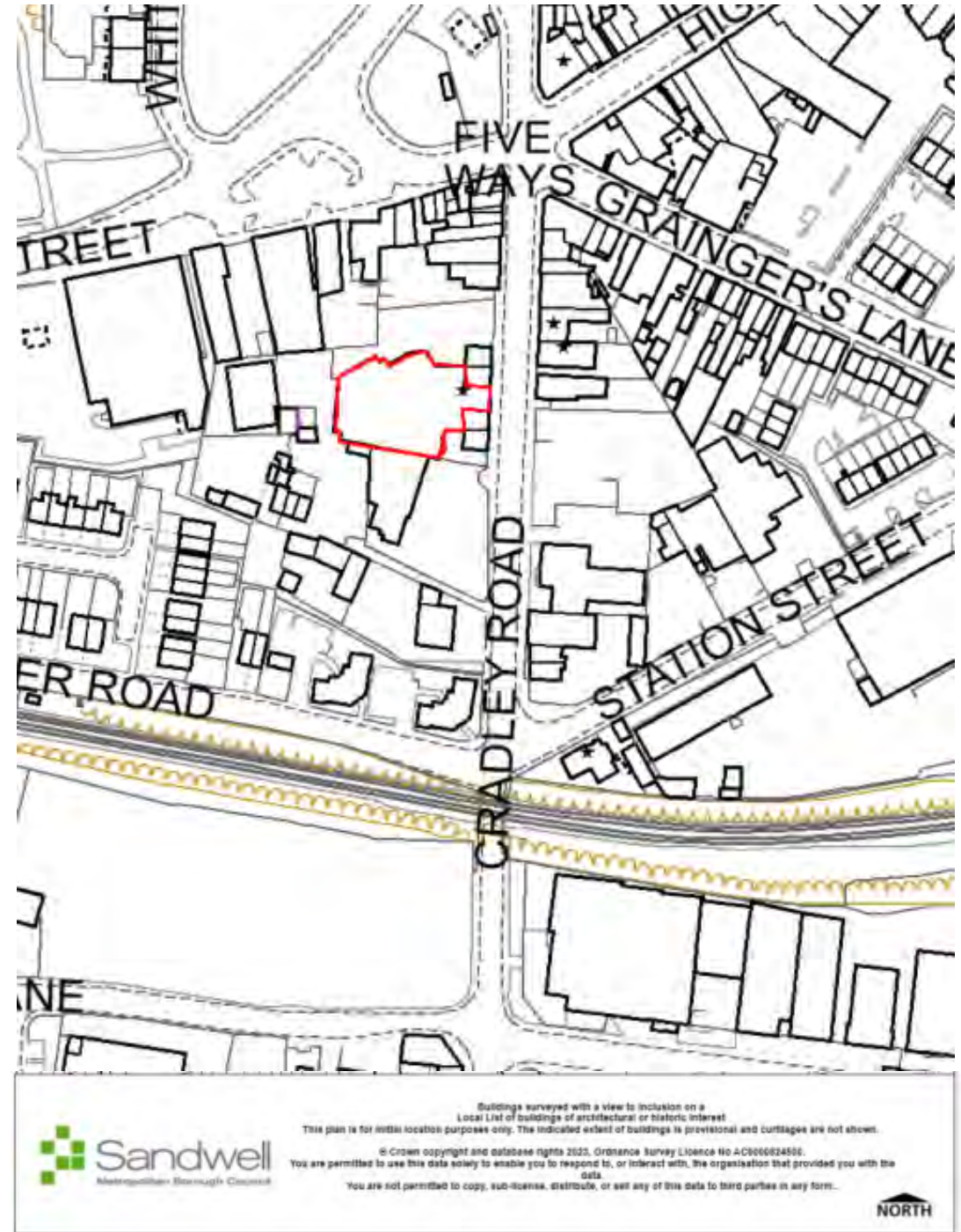


**Description** A former cinema built in 1930 by Dudley firm Webb and Gray <1>. The building is constructed in brick with a concrete rendered facade in cream with pink pilasters. The two storey front facing onto Cradley Street has five principal bays with a raised pediment to the central bay.

The cinema has architectural interest for its Art Deco design by a local firm. Although much of the façade has been altered, some notable features survive including the unusual leaded glass window on the circle stairs which depicts heraldic images <2>. The interior retains the circle, stage and some decorative features. Much of the plant including the projection room also remain <3>. Most significantly, if still in situ, the building is one of very few to retain its original Christie organ, which was restored in 1973 <4>. The building has historic interest, illustrating the growth of cinema and later bingo as important 20<sup>th</sup> century leisure pursuits. The Majestic Super Cinema operated between 1933 and 1963, after which it reopened as a bingo club under various owners until its closure in 2000 <2>. It also has communal interest for local people as a former recreational space.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P81, P571  
<2> Majestic Cinema. Available at <http://cinematreasures.org/theaters/40924>. [Accessed 21/4/22]  
<3> Report - The Majestic Cinema - Cradley Heath - Oct 2018. Available at [www.28dayslater.co.uk/threads/the-majestic-cinema-cradley-heath-oct-2018.114938/](http://www.28dayslater.co.uk/threads/the-majestic-cinema-cradley-heath-oct-2018.114938/). [Accessed 21/4/22]  
<4> Historic England photograph ref NWC01/01/0402. Available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/item/NWC01/01/0402>. [Accessed 21/4/22]



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Rowley Regis

Old Bush Revived, Powke Lane

### Summary

BCUID SD075  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396660 / N: 286481  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



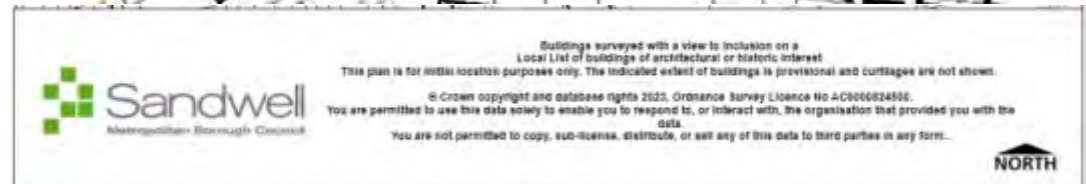
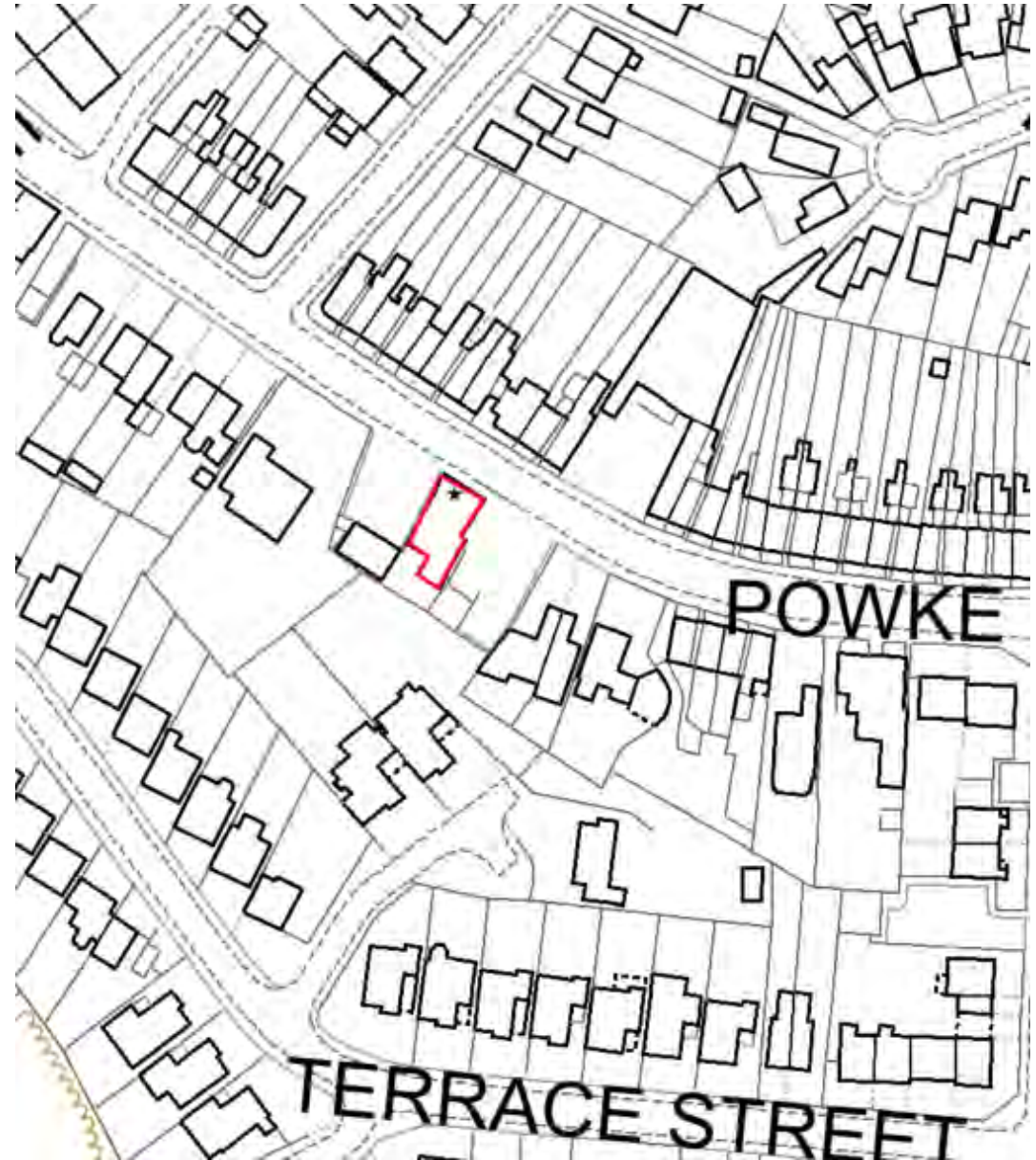
### Description

A two-storey public house of painted brick construction with a clay tiled hipped roof and brick chimney stacks to gable ends. The building has architectural interest being characteristic of many Black Country pubs that were built in association with the construction of the canal network in the early 19th century.

Although it now sits in relative isolation, it serves as a reminder of the growth of industry and the social history of canal workers and navvies that would have frequented the pub. In addition, the building has historical associations with a local family, The Gaunts, who ran the pub for over 70 years. The most memorable family member was Decimus Gaunt, whose oldest son Percival founded the local firm of undertakers <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Hitchmough, T. 2020. Hitchmough's Black Country Pub: Rowley Regis, p. 192. Available at: <https://www.longpull.co.uk/HBCPdownloads/HBCP%20Rowley%20Regis%2002.pdf> [accessed 28/1/22]





Rowley Regis

Bell and Bear Inn

### Summary

BCUID SD077  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396836 / N: 285656  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



### Description

An inn, formerly a farmstead, set back from the road. The building comprises a long range with a cross wing and later additions and outbuildings. It is rendered with a tiled roof and two chimneys, one central.

The windows are modern, but the dormer windows and a casement help the building retain its character.

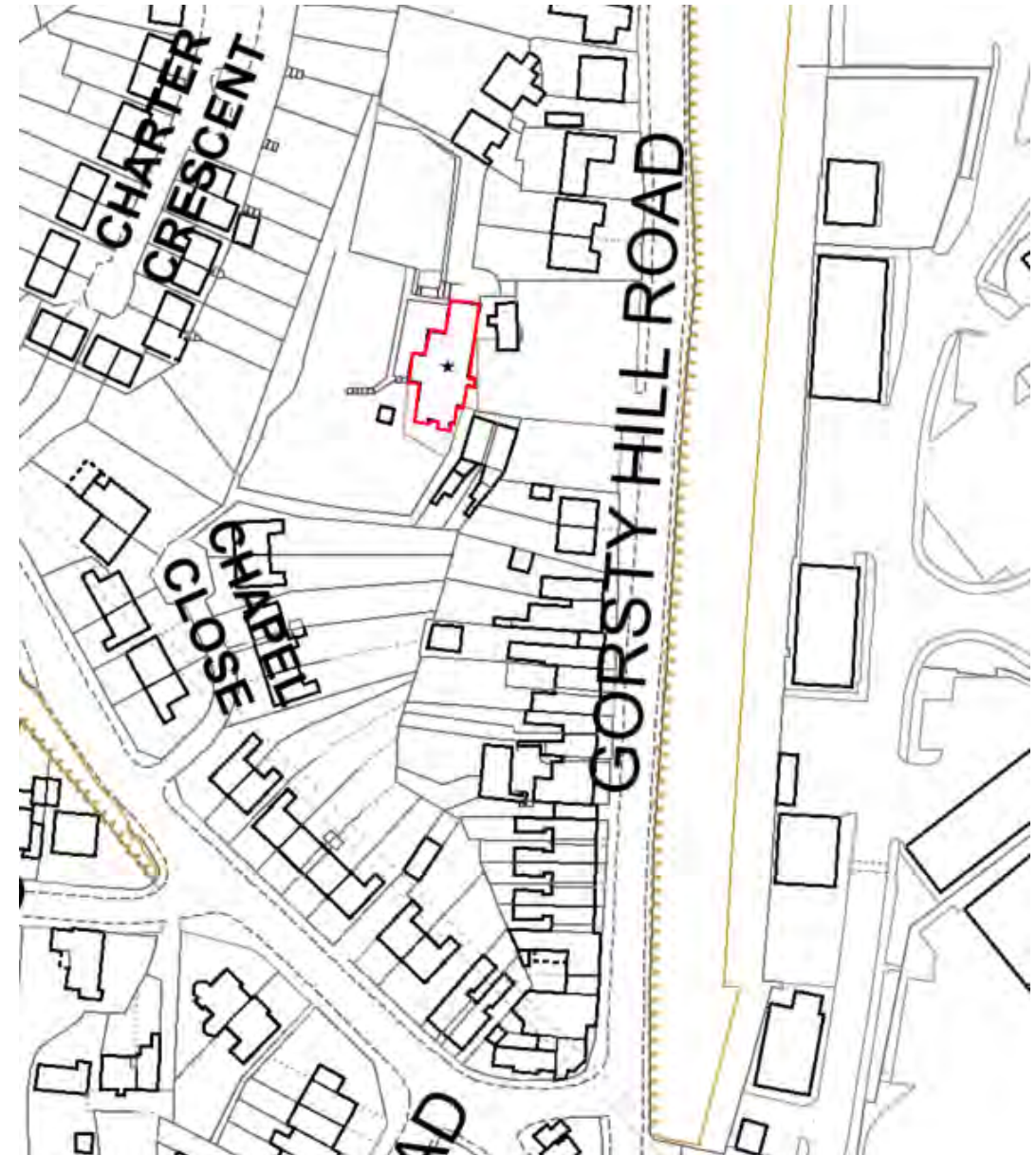
The building is believed to be 16th century in origin and serves as a reminder of the agrarian settlement of Gorsty Hill and its development and adaptation during the industrial age. Located less than 100m from the Dudley Number 2 Canal which opened in 1798, the inn was well placed on the road between Halesowen and Blackheath, and the Granville and Gorsty Hill Colliery and Coombeswood Tube Works <1>. It initially sold home brewed ales and operated a smithy and wheelwrights. The site was fully licenced as 'The Bell Inn' in 1851 and remained as a family run business until it was taken over by Ansell's in the 1930s <2>. In use as a public house for over 150 years the site is culturally significant, and was notable for its bowling team in the 1920s <3>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Snape, J, 1792 survey of the canal. Available at [www.lapalcanal.co.uk/97-2/](http://www.lapalcanal.co.uk/97-2/). [Accessed 28/1/22]

<2> Hitchmough, T. 2020. Hitchmough's Black Country Pub: Rowley Regis, p. 833. Available at <https://www.longpull.co.uk/HBCPdownloads/HBCP%20Rowley%20Regis%20202.pdf>. [Accessed 28/1/22]

<3> James, S, 2018, The Bell and Bear Through the Years. Black Country Bugle article. Available at [www.bellandbearrowley.co.uk/index](http://www.bellandbearrowley.co.uk/index). [Accessed 28/1/22]



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Rowley Regis

Griffin Woodhouse Chain Proving House, Woods Lane

### Summary

BCUID SD147  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:393934 / N: 285656  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Poor

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



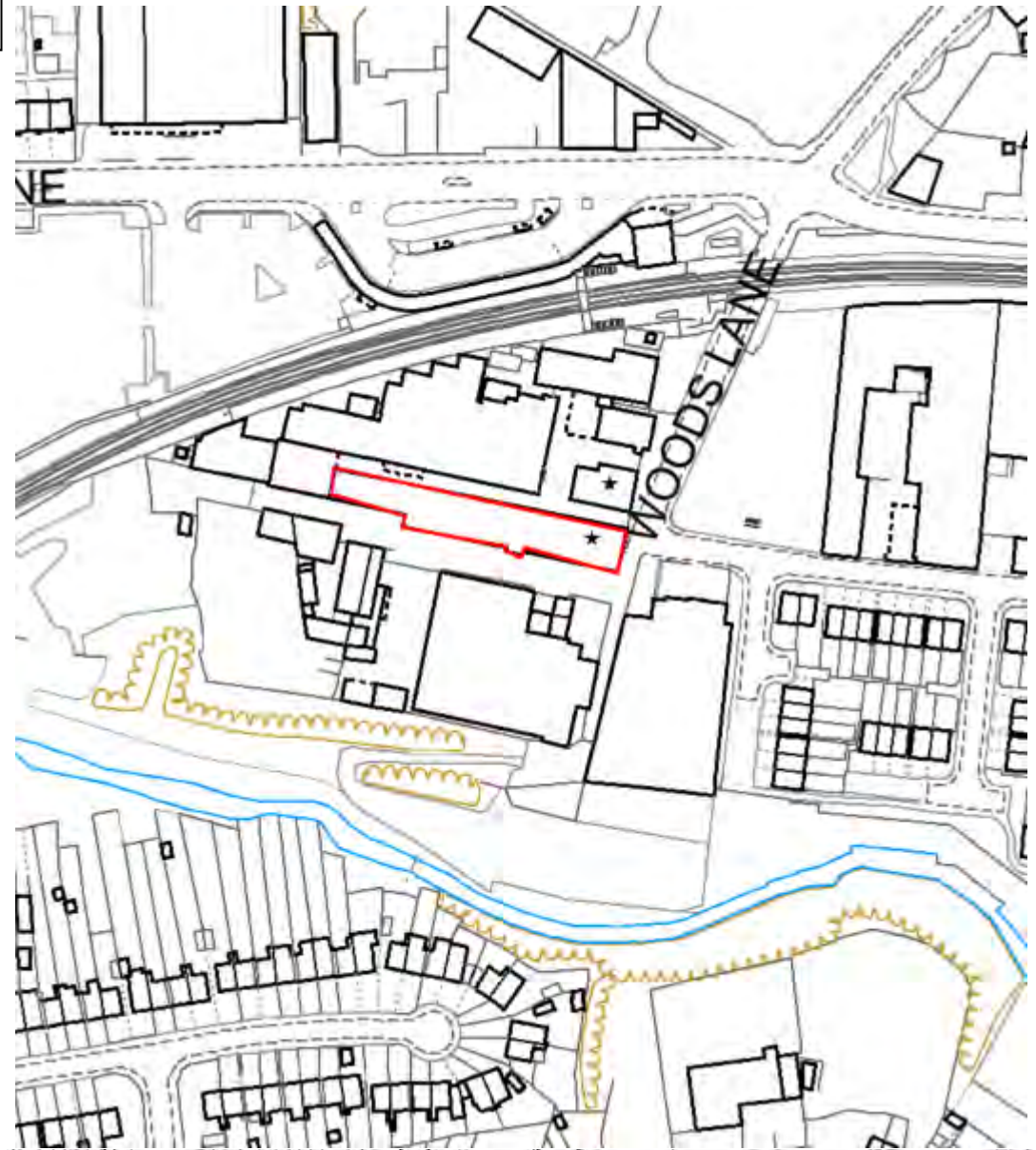
### Description

A former chain proving house situated on the bend of Wood Lane. The long, single storey building is constructed in brick laid in English garden wall bond with a corrugated roof. The gable end facing the street has a pediment capped in blue brick tiles. Openings (now bricked up) are dressed with blue brick, including segmental and cambered head rounded arches to former windows. The side (south) elevation has timber doors with timber lintels and stone sills. The building has historical interest as a purpose built industrial site for the proving or testing of chains <1>.

The site has historical associations with companies William Griffiths and Sons and Woodhouse Brothers, longstanding local firms involved in chain making in Cradley from the late 18th - mid 19th centuries <2>. The long and narrow form of the building demonstrates its use, built to accommodate 15 fathom (90 foot) chains, which were the standard length specified by the Admiralty. This is an important industrial building as a rare survivor of Cradley's chain making history. Many original fixtures and fittings remain, including metal winding gear. The building has group value with adjacent Griffin Woodhouse offices

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Black Country Society  
<2> Grace's Guide To British Industrial History. Available at [www.gracesguide.co.uk/William\\_Griffin\\_and\\_Sons](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/William_Griffin_and_Sons),  
[www.gracesguide.co.uk/Woodhouse\\_Brothers](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Woodhouse_Brothers). [Accessed 22/4/22]



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Rowley Regis

Office Woodhouse & Co. Woods Lane

### Summary

BCUID SD148  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:393939 / N: 285672  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

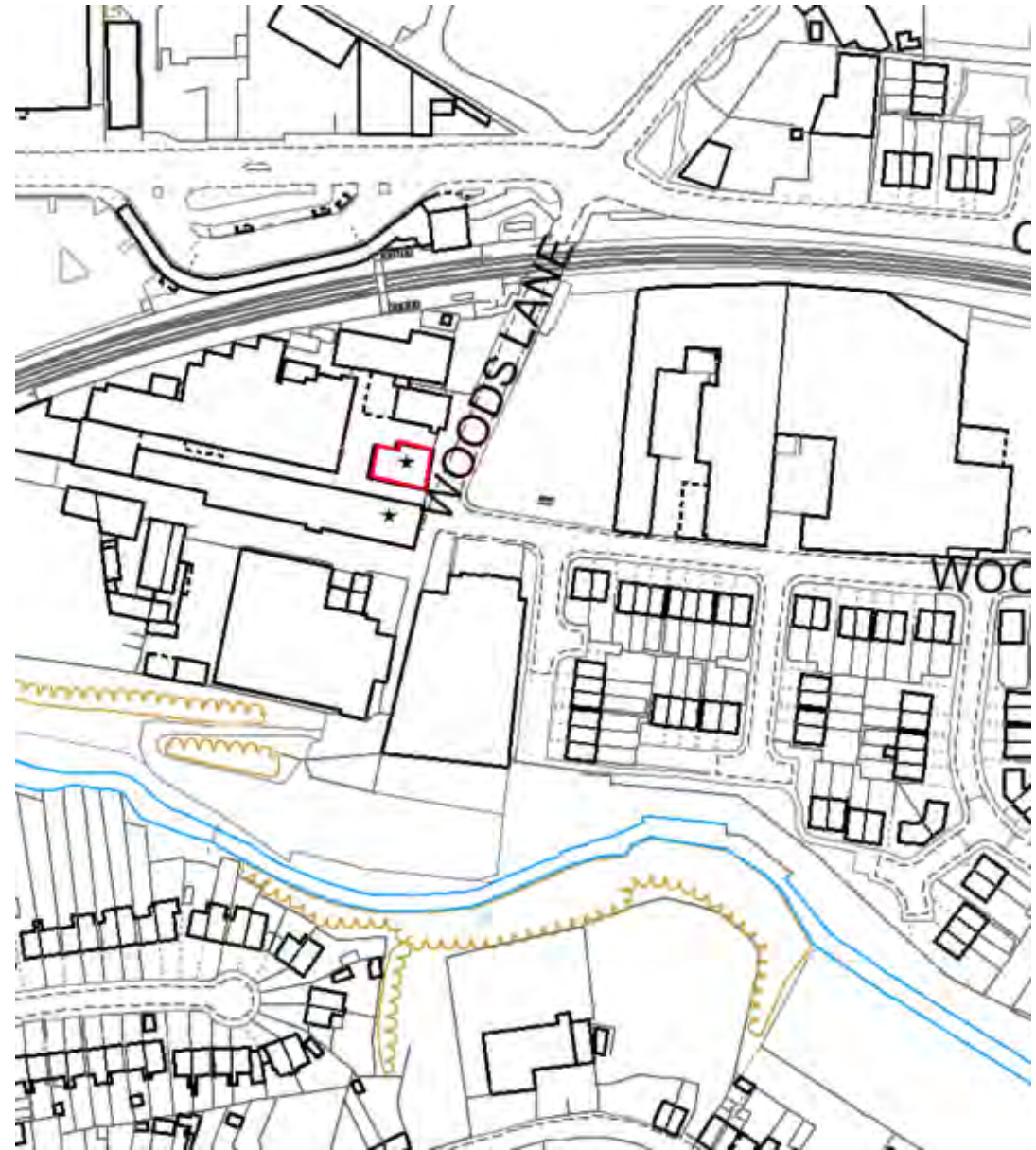
A mid 19th century detached building, a former hotel and later offices of chain manufacturers Griffin Woodhouse <1>. The two storey building is constructed in brick, now painted, with a shallow pitched, hipped tile roof and brick chimney stacks. The building has three bays with a central entrance with plain pilasters. The windows retain 8/8 sashes and head flat arched lintels with keystones.

The site has historical interest, built as the Railway Hotel by the Great Western Railway c.1867, and is still readable as such with its smart, symmetrical proportions. The building was later the offices of Griffin Woodhouse, following the merger of two local companies in 1942 <2>. It has historical associations with local character Joe Mallen who worked here between 1901 and 1958. He established the Staffordshire Bull Terrier as a prize winning, recognised breed. It has group value with the adjacent chain testing house, and is a reminder of the chain making history of Cradley Heath <2>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Black Country Society

<2> Grace's Guide To British Industrial History. Available at [www.gracesguide.co.uk/William\\_Griffin\\_and\\_Sons](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/William_Griffin_and_Sons),  
[www.gracesguide.co.uk/Woodhouse Brothers](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Woodhouse_Brothers). [Accessed 22/4/22]



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Rowley Regis

Spring Meadow Pub, 255 Halesowen Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD158  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395646 / N: 286197  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



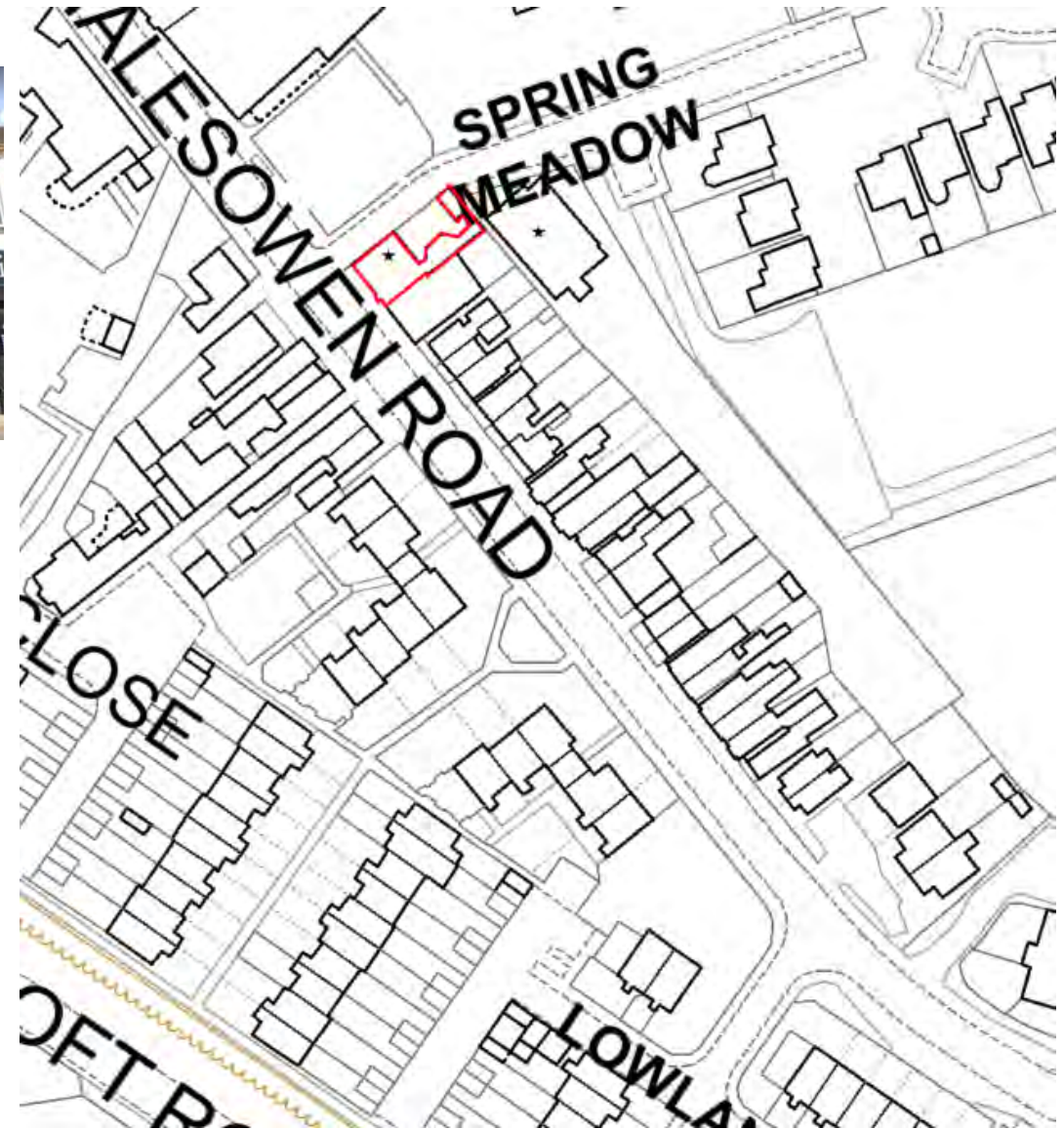
### Description

An end terrace, Edwardian two storey pub, two bays deep. The building is constructed in painted brick and render, with dentils below a slate roof with a brick chimney stacks. The ground floor has two entrances and a canted bay to the principle elevation, all with decorative timber architraves and pilasters. The upper floor windows retain 2/2 sashes.

The building has architectural interest for its high quality design features, including decorative joinery to ground floor windows to both the front and side elevations. Although the frontage is later than the original construction, it retains character and has historic interest and communal value as a typical Black Country pub <1>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P573



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Rowley Regis

Former Five Ways pub, 90-91 High Street

### Summary

BCUID SD159  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394329 / N: 285915  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



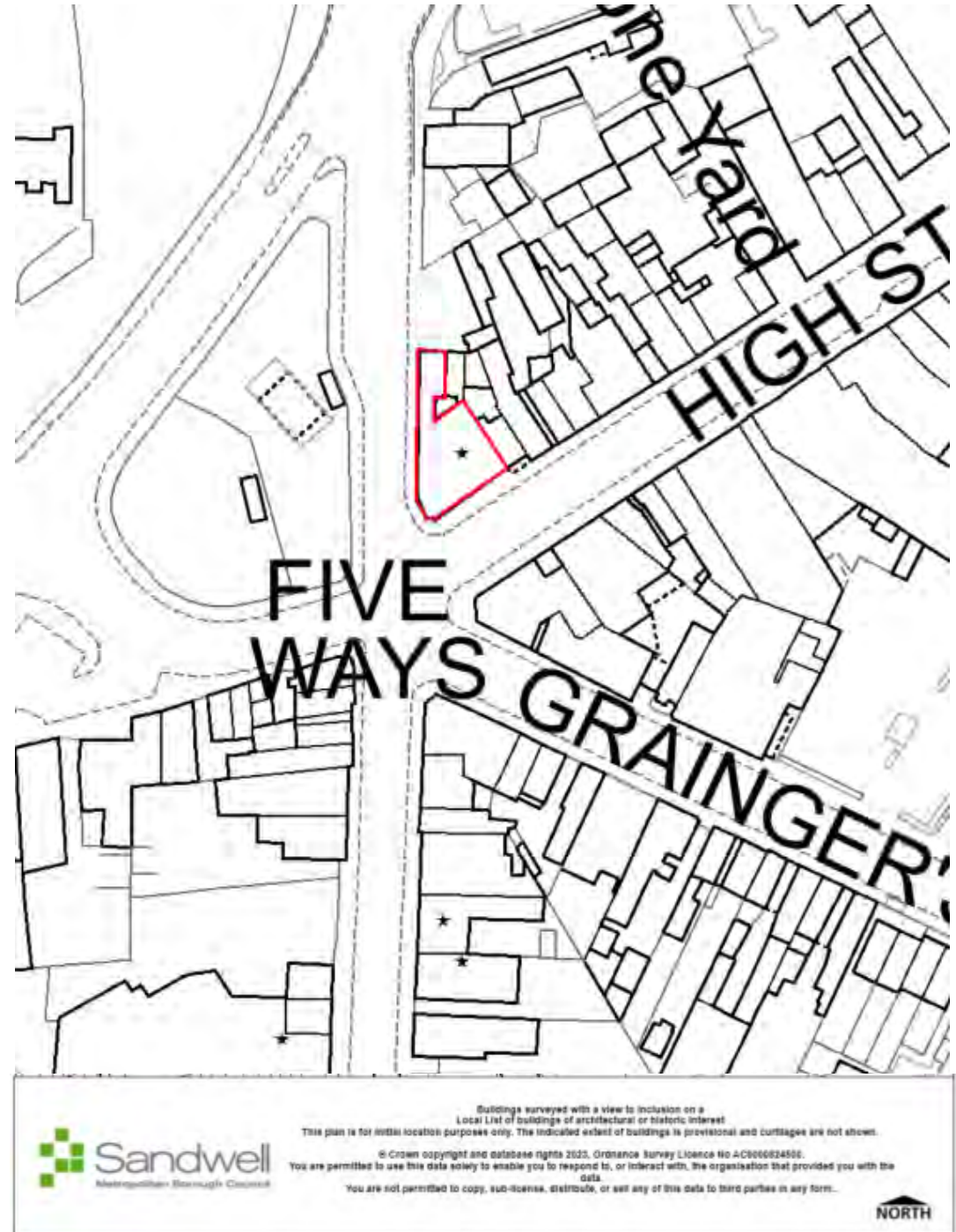
### Description:

A three storey building of red brick construction, possibly of late 18th century date. The building retains original windows to all floors, and includes a variety of different styles including tripart timber framed sashes, tripart casements and a large bay window to the elevation fronting the High Street which extends to the first floor. The corner elevation has a (now brick infilled) door opening with timber pilasters and pediment, 1/1 sash window to the first floor with a highly decorative lintel and a timber casement to the second floor with painted stone sill and lintel.

The building is of architectural merit and interest and although there is modern signage/advertisement to the ground floor, this is temporary and does not deter from the quality and interest of the detailings, all of which (as of October 2020) are original and unaltered. The building also occupies a prominent corner plot, giving it a dominating and landmark quality within the streetscape.

### Recommendations

### References:





Rowley Regis

Former Midland Bank, 282 High Street

### Summary

BCUID SD160  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394563 / N: 286026  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



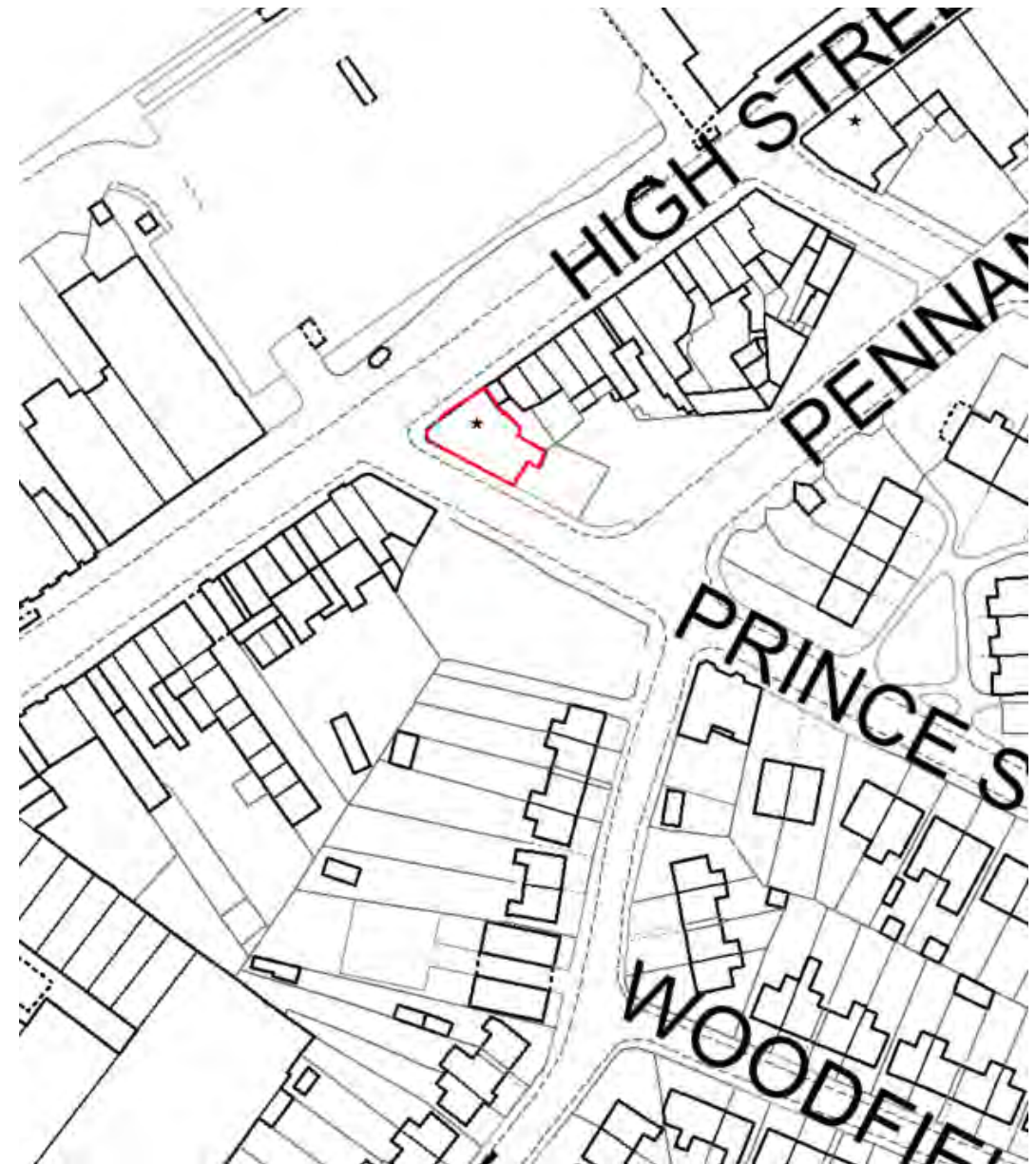
### Description:

A former high street bank occupying a corner position on Prince Street. The two storey building is constructed of brick on a stone plinth. It has a domestic hipped roof but strongly modelled elevations, with smooth rustication below banded red brick and stone. A Doric porch turns the angle to meet a first floor stone balustrade. The upper floor windows contain 6/6 sashes while ground floor windows have mixed lights under segmental heads <1>.

The building has architectural interest for its Neo-Georgian style, designed by F. Barry Peacock of local firm Cossins, Peacock & Bewlay in 1910, and has group value with his Metropolitan bank in Wolverhampton <2>. It maintains many original features. It has historical interest as a branch of the regionally significant Midlands Bank, and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P571  
<2> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P70



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Regis Regis

Old Bank Buildings, Upper High Street

### Summary

BCUID SD161  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394702 / N: 286189  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



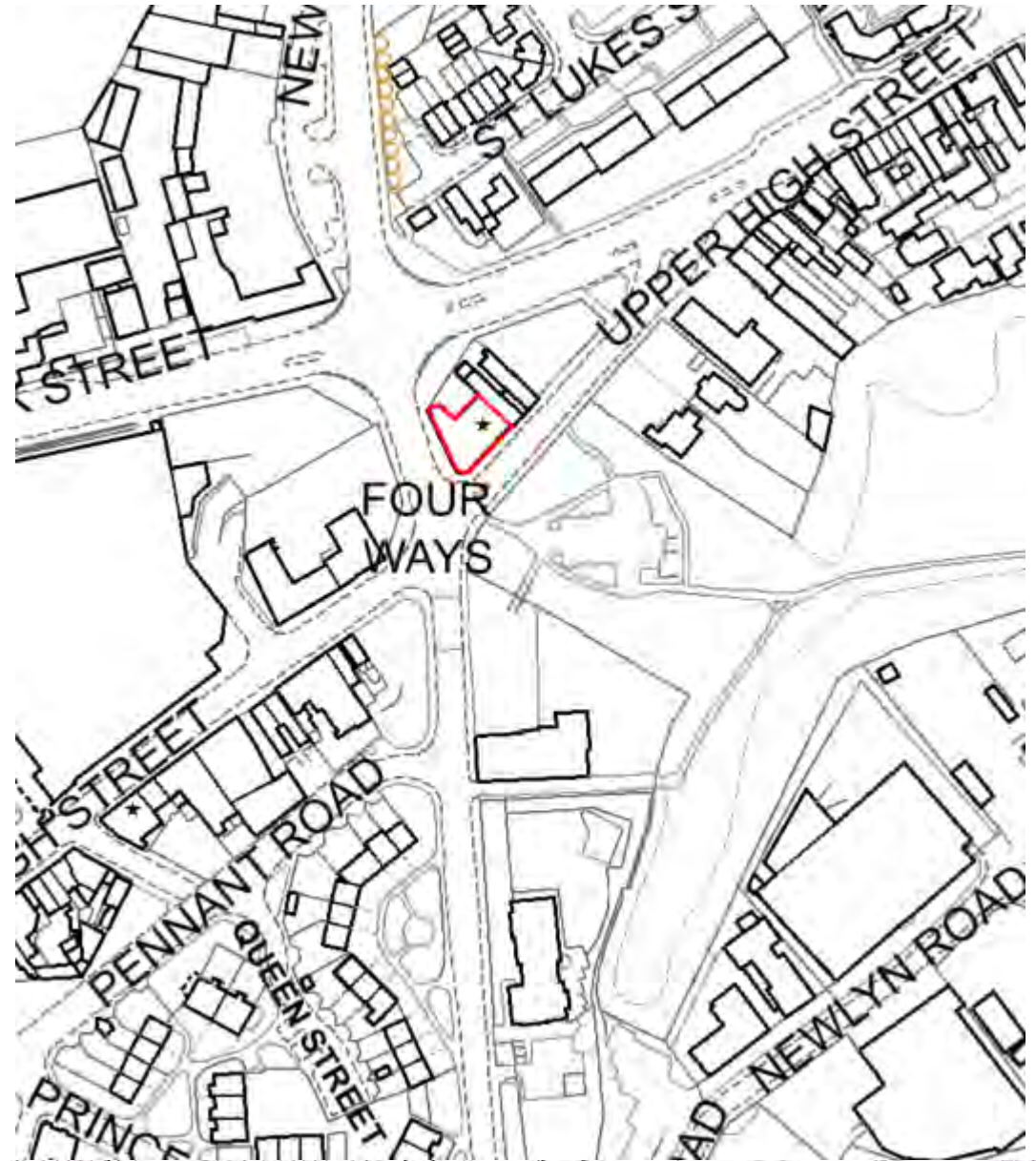
### Description

A large, late 19th-century former bank occupying a prominent corner location on the high street. The long, arcaded building is built in red and blue brick on a blue brick plinth, with stone string courses and heavy stone architraves. It has a slate, hipped roof with highly decorative toothed brick eaves. The gabled entrance has a first floor canted bay window above stone entablature, with 'UNITED COUNTIES BANK' inscribed on the frieze <1>.

The building has architectural interest, designed by prolific local architect Yeoville Thomason c.1873 as a United Counties Bank. It is a high quality, Gothic design which sets the style for other Black Country banks of the period <2>. It retains many features and much of its character. It is a prominent part of the streetscape and makes a positive contribution to the Cradley Heath Area of High Historic Townscape Value.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P571  
<2> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P49



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Rowley Regis

Knowle Methodist Church, Dudley Road

### Summary

BCUID SD183  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:396257 / N: 288073  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



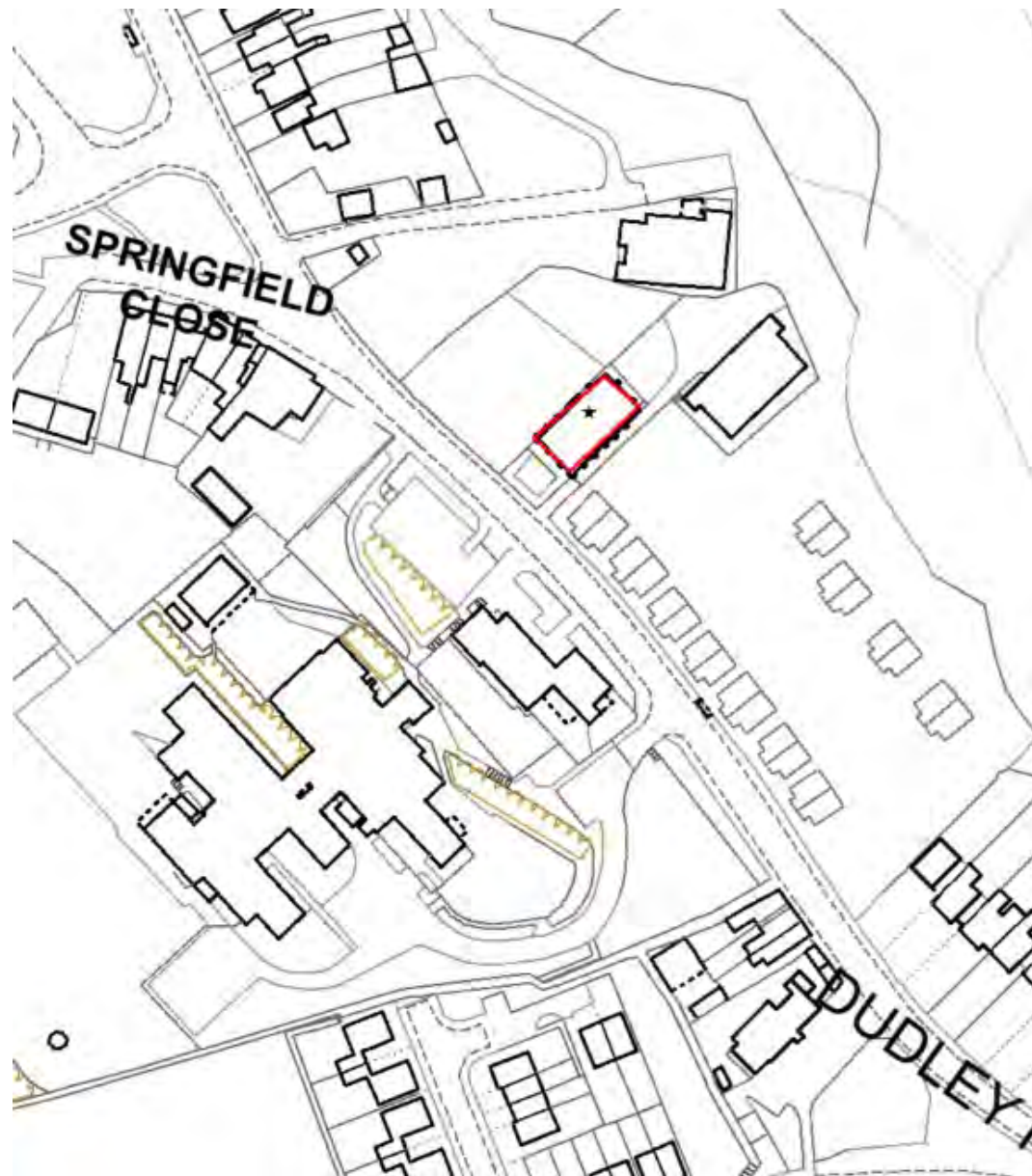
### Description

A detached church set back from Dudley Road, built in 1907 by W.J. Cornwell <1>. The chapel is constructed in red brick with a slate roof. The gabled facade has smooth red brick with brick piers and light ashlar stone banding. There is a large pointed arch window in a Perpendicular Gothic style above a central entrance which are both dressed with ashlar. There are five bays to the side elevation with shallow buttresses and lancet lights. To the front there is a low brick boundary wall with decorative stone caps which encloses a small lawn.

The building has architectural interest as a relatively intact Edwardian nonconformist church which retains many features including the original pulpit, pews and gallery hammerbeam roof <1>. It has communal value as a place of worship for over a century.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P575



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Rowley Regis

Baptist Church, Bell End

### Summary

BCUID SD184  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397376 / N: 287143  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A detached church within a churchyard dated 1875. The two storey chapel is constructed in red brick with blue brick detailing to the pediment and central entrance. The elliptical headed windows have white glazing bars and arched labels. There is a central stone engraved 'PROVIDENCE CHAPEL ERECTED A.D. 1875'. There is a boundary wall with blue brick copings and stone capped piers surrounding the churchyard.

The chapel is of architectural interest as a largely intact Classical design, retaining much of its good materials and original features including the original pews and gallery. It is an attractive part of the historic streetscape and has group value with adjacent 24 Bell End, being of similar age and materials. The chapel has historic interest as a reminder of the growth of nonconformity in the 19th century and has communal significance as a place of worship for over a century <1>.

Recommendations

References: <1> Historic England, 2017, Places of Worship Listing Selection Guide



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Rowley Regis

St Giles Parish Church, Church Road

**Summary**

BCUID SD185  
 Asset Type Building/structure  
 Easting/Northing E:397025 / N: 287428  
 Conservation Area N/A  
 Condition Good

**Assessment**

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
 Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

**Significance**

Local: **High**  
 Regional: **Medium**  
 National: **Low**



**Description:** A large church set back from Church Road. It is constructed in local red and blue brick. There is a blunt west tower with a sharply cut-off parapet in contrasting stone with a diagonally patterned tile. The chancel and transept have Perpendicular windows, a survival from the church of 1904. The nave has pointed arch paired lancets, wider spaced in the clerestory. The south porch was added in 1926 with an upper arcade and shafted doorway with Romanesque cushion capitals. There is a small west extension, now the entrance built by Bryant Priest Newman in 2000 <1>. The churchyard is reached through a distinctive lychgate. The church has architectural interest. It was rebuilt by A.S. Dixon, assisted by Holland W. Hobbiss, 1922- 23 to replace the earlier church which had been destroyed by fire. It is significant as an interwar Anglican church rebuilt in an Arts and Craft style, and considered to be the finest example in the Black Country. Many of the contemporary fittings survive including the pulpit, choir stalls and font. The three stained glass windows by Benjamin Warren are also in the Arts and Crafts style. The lychgate, designed by Hobbiss in 1936 has fine detailing including low-relief angels resting on beams carved with angel's heads and wings. <1>. The boundary wall is a rare example of the use of locally quarried Rowley Rag, which is used in carefully dressed courses, with angles and corners of shaped blocks <2>. The site has been a place of worship since the medieval period. The churchyard contains a listed war memorial (1436344) <3>. Overall, an exceptional contribution to the historic streetscape.

**Recommendations**

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P575  
 <2> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P5  
 <3> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1436344>.  
 Accessed 26/8/22



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Rowley Regis

Sir Robert Peel Public House, Birmingham Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD186  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397263 / N: 286910  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A two storey public house of painted and rendered brick construction on a painted stone plinth. The principal elevation comprises two canted bay windows with timber 6/9 sashes that flank an off-centred timber door. To the first floor there are 3 modern upvc windows in their original openings with painted stone sills. These sit beneath a saw-tooth string course to the eaves.

The building has historical interest, retaining much of its original features that make it characteristic of a Black Country pub, and a survivor of a building type once common, following the Beerhouse Act of 1830 <1>. The first licensee is recorded in 1855 <2>. It is also the only remaining building of a row of terraces on Birmingham Road that were present on the 1st edition OS map of 1884 <3>. It has communal significance as a public house today.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P51  
<2> Hitchmough, T. 2022. Hitchmough's Black Country Pubs: Rowley Regis (Working file)P864. Available at <https://longpull.co.uk/downloads.html>. [Accessed 20/5/22]  
<3> 1st edition OS map, 1884. (25"). [Accessed via National Library of Scotland].



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Rowley Regis

Kingdom (originally Methodist) Church, Birmingham Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD188  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397393 / N: 286562  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A large former Methodist chapel built in 1906 occupying a prominent location on the Birmingham Road. The church is constructed in brick with grey terracotta dressings. There is a square tower with paired lancet windows and an octagonal spire in terracotta.

The chapel is a notable example of regional architects Ewan & J.A. Harpers work, and retains much of its Gothic design and character <1>. It is one of few surviving ecclesiastical buildings designed by Harpers still extant, and was built just after these architects built the Birmingham Central Hall, which is now listed II\* <2>. A ritual east window of 1906 by William Pearce survives. It is a landmark building in Blackheath and retains communal significance as a place of worship

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P569  
<2> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P65



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Rowley Regis

Baptist Church

### Summary

BCUID SD189  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397014 / N: 286154  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** A Baptist chapel with school rooms behind, built in 1897-98. The double height building is constructed in red brick on a blue brick plinth. The gabled façade has decorative brick banding and segmental arched windows with white glazing bars and central entrance. A stone inscriptions read 'CAVE ADULLAM BAPTIST CHAPEL. ERECTED 1887' as well as plaques commemorating the laying of foundation stones. 5 bays to the side elevation have narrow brick buttresses and the same windows below eave dentils. At the rear, an adjoined single storey schoolroom has matching windows and a large roof with decorative ridge tiles. The complex has a brick boundary wall with blue brick copings.

The buildings are architecturally interesting, constructed by William Willett 'sculptor and builder' of Old Hill. It retains much of its character, good design and high quality materials. The interior contains original box pews, pulpit and gallery on fluted iron columns. The schoolroom also retains its own pulpit and folding screen <1>. The complex makes a significant contribution to the streetscape and has historic interest as a reminder of the growth of nonconformism in this period. It retains communal value as a place of worship.

Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P569



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Rowley Regis

Highfields Junior & Infant School, Beeches Road

### Summary

BCUID SD190  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397047 / N: 286013  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** A pair of single storey school buildings constructed in the late 19th century. The buildings are architecturally similar and are of red brick construction with blue brick detailing and slate roofs. Each building has two large cross-wing gables with large double height Venetian windows under a semicircular brick arch with keystones which are flanked by two smaller windows with brick flat arches. One building has a tall brick chimney stack. The buildings are architecturally interesting as a pair, and although slightly different, they reflect and compliment each other. The original plan form of the two school buildings flanking a central playground is still largely identifiable, and although the windows have been replaced, the original buildings retain much of their original detailing. They have architectural merit, being designed by notable architect J.T. Meredith in 1894-5. Meredith designed many other schools in the Black Country <1>. They are similar in design and materials to Reddall Hill Primary School (SD192). They are characteristic of many mid/late 19th century school buildings which became apparent following the 1870 School Reform Bill <2>. The buildings have communal value, being used continuously as a school since their construction.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P570<2> Historic England, 2017, Educaon



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Rowley Regis

Reddall Hill Primary School, Trinity Street

### Summary

BCUID SD192  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395326 / N: 286472  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



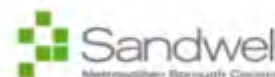
### Description:

A pair of single storey school buildings constructed in the late 19th century. The buildings are architecturally similar and are of red brick construction and are both dominated by gables in an Arts and Crafts style. Each gable has a large window under a semi-circular brick arch with keystone which are flanked by two smaller windows in similar openings. Until 2012, the windows were multi-paned metal casements, however, they are now upvc.

The buildings are architecturally interesting as a pair, and although slightly different, they reflect and compliment each others stylings making them readable as buildings which were historically under the same use. The original plan form of the two school buildings flanking a central playground is still largely identifiable, and although the windows have been replaced, the original buildings retain much of their original detailings. They have architectural merit, being designed by notable architect J.T. Meredith, who as well as designing many other schools in the Black Country such as Congreves Academy, also designed high-status churches <1>. They are characteristic of many mid/late 19th century school buildings which became apparent following the 1870 School Reform Bill <2>. Historically, the pair may have been separate boys and girls schools. The buildings have communal value, being used continuously as a school since their construction.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Black County Local Heritage List nomination, The Victorian Society  
<2> Historic England, 2017, Education Listing Selection Guide



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Rowley Regis

Former Methodist Sunday School, 221 Halesowen Road

### Summary

BCUID SD193  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395563 / N: 286317  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



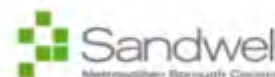
### Description

A former late 19th century Methodist Sunday school of red brick construction with blue engineering brick diapering. The principal elevation fronts Halesowen Road and comprises three large upvc replacement windows in their original openings with sandstone sills and sitting under a yellow brick pointed arch. There are two brick buttresses to the ground floor with stone kneelers.

The building is of historic interest as it was originally constructed to serve as a Methodist Sunday School <1>. Architecturally, its former use is still largely identifiable and it serves as an important reminder to the area's religious history. Today, the building is used as a Masjid (Mosque) which also contributes to the sites historic interest, reflecting the social and religious changes in the area <2>. The building has a communal value as a continued place of worship but also in its use as a community centre for the local people <3>.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination  
<2> Old Hill Masjid. Available at <https://oldhillmasjid.org/> [accessed 30/6/22]  
<3> ibid



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Rowley Regis

Congreaves Academy, Plant Street

### Summary

BCUID SD195  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394944 / N: 286295  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

Congreaves Academy is a mid 19th century school building of red brick construction, which is punctuated with later added late 19th century substantial gabled additions with paired lancet windows. It has a red and yellow brick Gothic style entrance with a stepped gable.

The school has architectural merit being constructed in 1848-9, then altered with a later phase in 1890 by notable architect J.T. Meredith whose works included Holy Trinity Church, Old Hill, Castle Spinning Mill, Kidderminster and Brinton Park, Worcestershire <1>. It is characteristic of many mid/late 19th century school buildings, with the later addition of the gables reflecting the change in school architectural fashions which became apparent following the 1870 School Reform Bill <2>.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Black County Local Heritage List nomination, The Victorian Society  
<2> Historic England, 2017, Education Listing Selection Guide



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Rowley Regis

Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, Station Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD197  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395933 / N: 285987  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



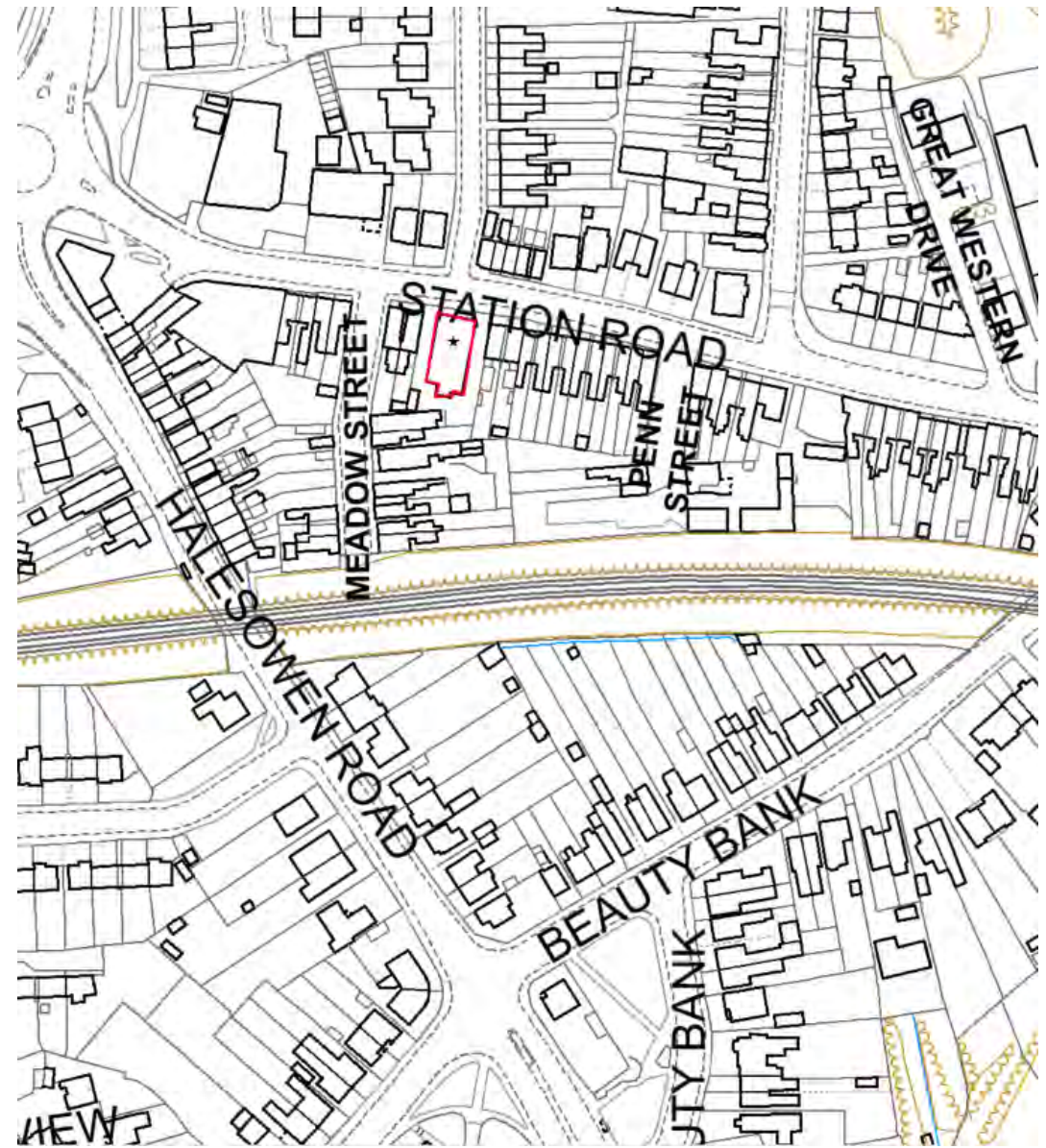
### Description

The Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, constructed in 1903, is a two storey building of red brick construction with two flanking pilasters. To the ground floor, there are two timber framed stained glass windows with semicircular brick lintels and terracotta aprons which flank a central timber panelled door with stained glass fanlight and are repeated to the first floor. Above the first floor windows is a date stone which reads 'EBENEZER STRICT BAPTIST CHAPEL'.

The building is historically interesting, reflecting the growth of the Baptist church in the Black Country in the late 19th/early 20th century. In addition, the building has architectural merit being designed by local Black Country architect Clarence Bloomer <1>.

Recommendations

References: <1> Black County Local Heritage List nomination, The Victorian Society



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Rowley Regis

Mission Hall (former), Claremont St

### Summary

BCUID SD198  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395208 / N: 286372  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A former mission hall that was constructed in 1904. The building is two storeys and of red brick, with faience copings and brick string courses. Flanking the building are two pilasters with large decorative faience pinnacles, with an additional one at the apex of the gable. To the ground floor there are two large windows with Gothic style arches and decorative faience sills. These flank a central timber panelled door with the same detailings. To the first floor there are three windows which sit on a stone string course and repeat the detailings seen on the ground floor windows. There is a faience cartouche in the gable which reads 'MACEFIELD'S MISSION 1904'.

The building is of historic interest with its former use as an independent mission chapel being reflective of the wealth of different religious practises in the Black Country in the early 20th century. In addition, the building has architectural merit being designed by local Black Country architect William Bloomer <1>.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Black County Local Heritage List nomination, The Victorian Society



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Rowley Regis

Old Hill Primary School, Lawrence Rd

### Summary

BCUID SD199  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395568 / N: 286227  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

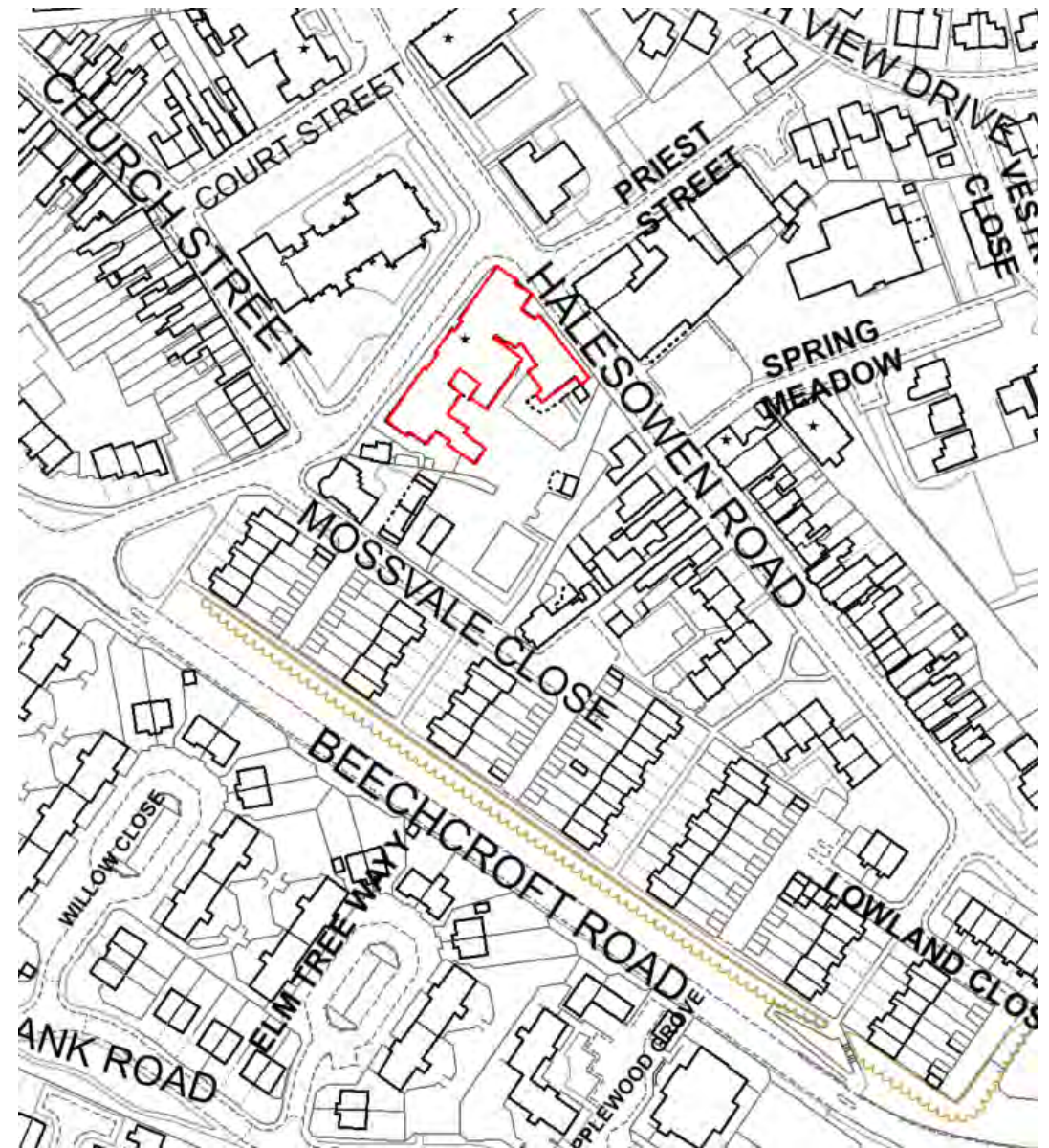


### Description

Old Hill Primary School, constructed in 1876-7, is a single storey building of red brick construction with blue engineering brick banding throughout. The building is punctuated with prominent, pointed gables with stone coping stones and kneelers with large central modern upvc windows in their original openings. The building has a high architectural merit, being designed by prominent Birmingham architect, Edward Holmes, whose notable works include the former Midland's Bank in Birmingham City Centre and the Masonic Hall in Dublin <1>.

Recommendations

References: <1> Edward Holmes Architect. Available at <http://moseley-society.org.uk/wpcontent/>



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Rowley Regis

Police Station (former), Halesowen Road

#### Summary

BCUID SD200  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395520 / N: 286314  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

#### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

#### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



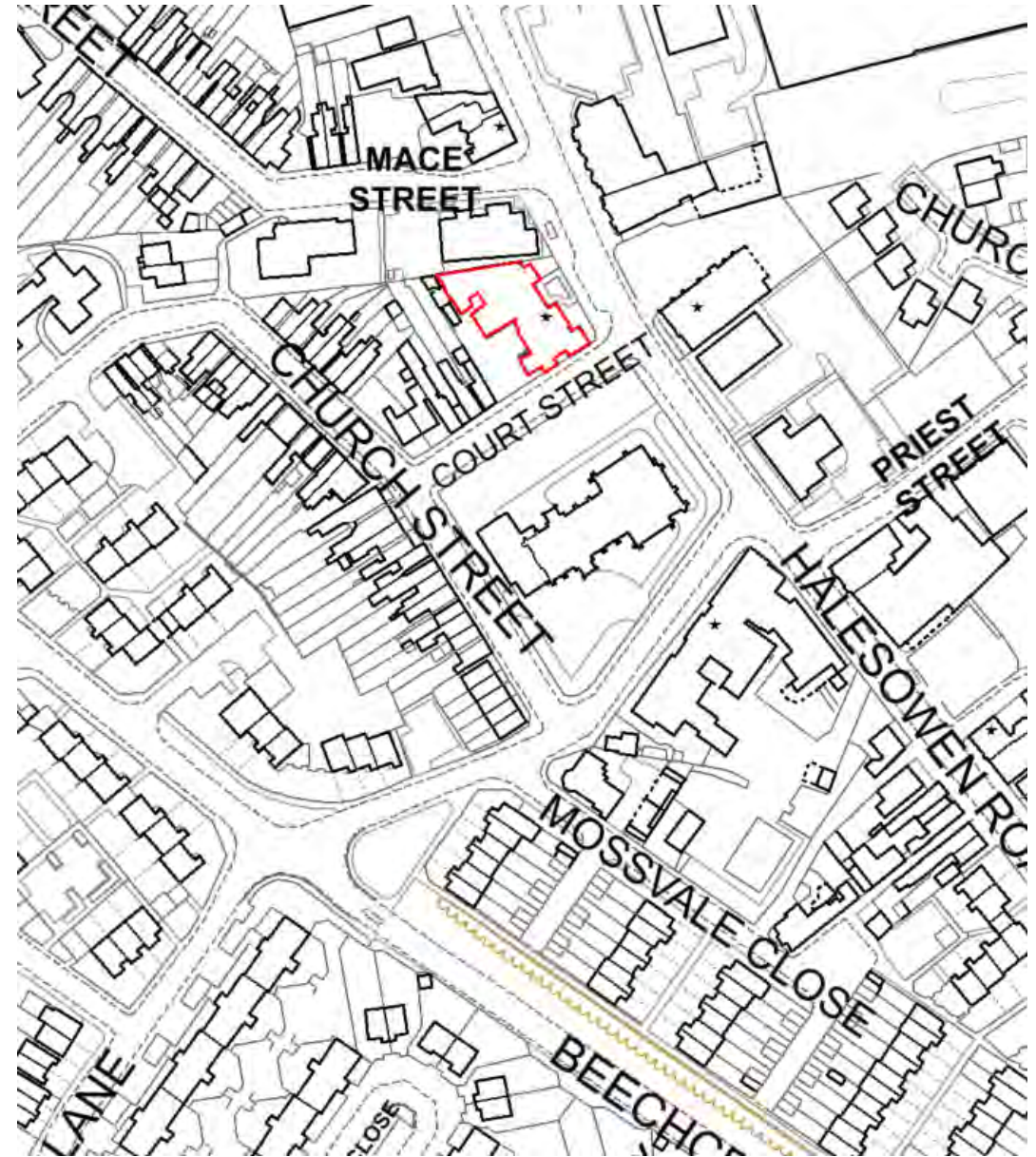
#### Description:

A late 18th century former police station of two storeys and brick construction. The building is comprised of two projecting bays with hipped roofs and a recessed central bay. The central bay has modern upvc windows to the ground and first floor, however all appear to be in their original openings with semicircular brick lintels.

The building, described by the Victorian Society as a rare example of Germanic influence in the Black Country, has a high degree of architectural interest <1>. It was designed by Bridgnorth architect Robert Griffiths whose works included the likes of Grade II\* listed Church of Mary Magdalene, the Market Hall in Bridgnorth and the Church of St Giles, Farlow <2>. It is a notable, early example of round-arch style in its recessed centre. The location of a police station in this area also serves as a reminder to the social history of the area of Old Hill.

#### Recommendations

References: <1> Obituary for Robert Griffiths, architect of Stafford and Bridgnorth, d. 1888. Available at <http://www.builderindex.org/?a=node/2046> [accessed 12/5/22]



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Rowley Regis

Lloyds Bank, 13-14 High Street

### Summary

BCUID SD201  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394600 / N: 286077  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



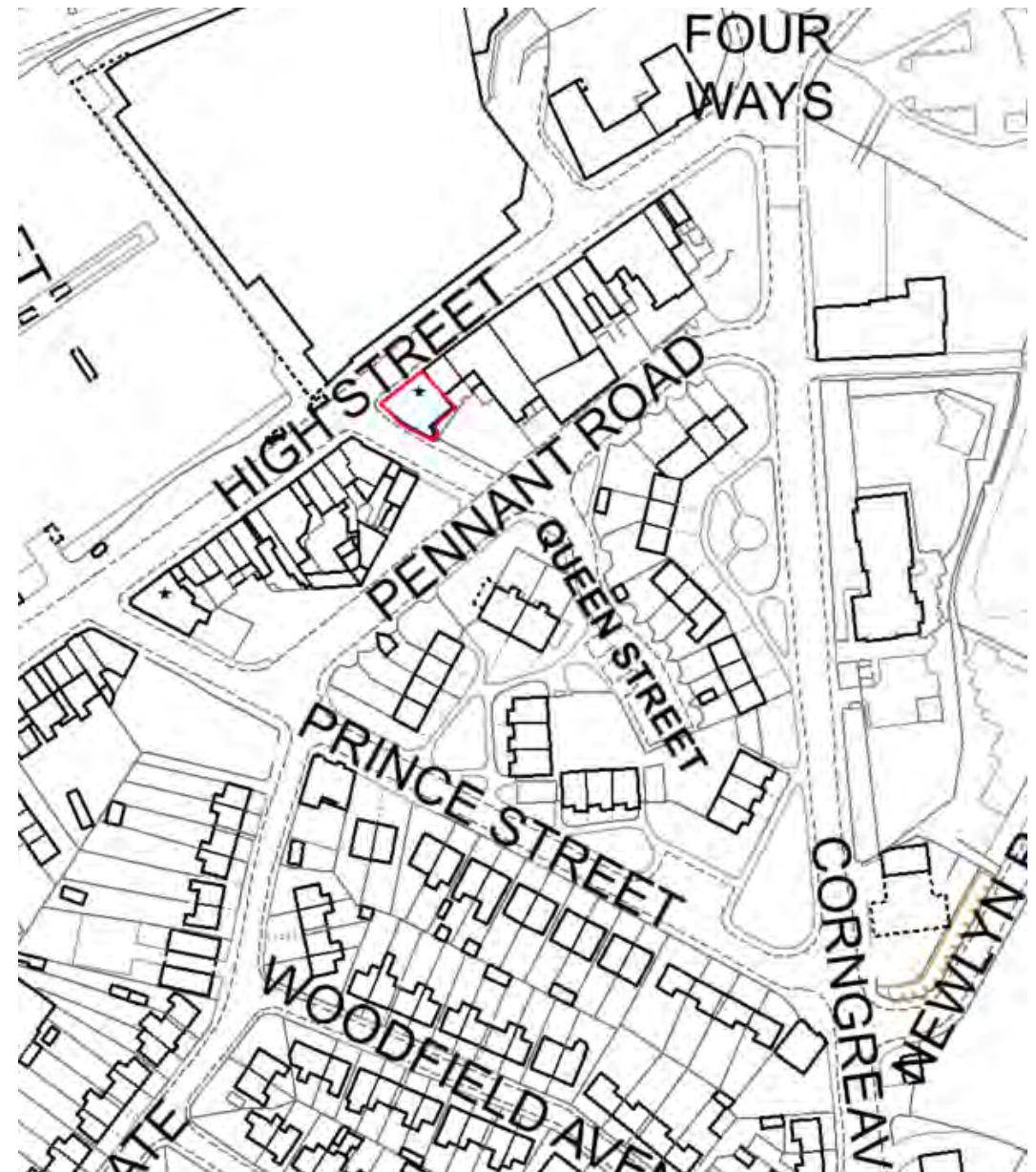
### Description

An early 20th century two storey building of brick construction with a slate roof and later added ground floor. The building is of Germanic influence, with a prominent brick turret which has decorative terracotta detailings and a metal finial. It retains the original windows to the first floor, all of which are timber framed tri-part sashes and sit under the timber over hanging eaves with decorative timber dentils.

The building has architectural merit, in that it is suggested by the Victorian Society to have been designed by prolific Black Country architect A.T. Butler whose works included the extension to Cradley Heath Church of England Infants' School, the offices of James Grove at Halesowen, and the Cradley Heath Workers' Institute <1>. In addition, the buildings apparent Germanic influence makes it architecturally interesting, and a rare example of such influence in the Black Country.

Recommendations

References: <1> Black County Local Heritage List nomination, The Victorian Society



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Rowley Regis

28 Sydney Road

### Summary

BCUID SD219  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394028 / N: 286060  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description:

A two storey early 20th century dwelling of brick construction with a clay tiled roof. To the ground floor there is a large canted bay with modern upvc windows and a decorative roof. Above this to the first floor is a modern upvc window in an original opening with brick quoining and a segmental arch with terracotta detailings and keystone. There is a timber barge board to the eaves.

The building has architectural merit and group value being designed by local architect A.T. Butler who was responsible for other dwellings on the same street <1>. Collectively, they form part of a group with a clear visual, architectural and historic relationship with one another with increases their positive impact on the streetscene.

Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 72





Rowley Regis

20 Sydney Road

### Summary

BCUID SD220  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394007 / N: 286041  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



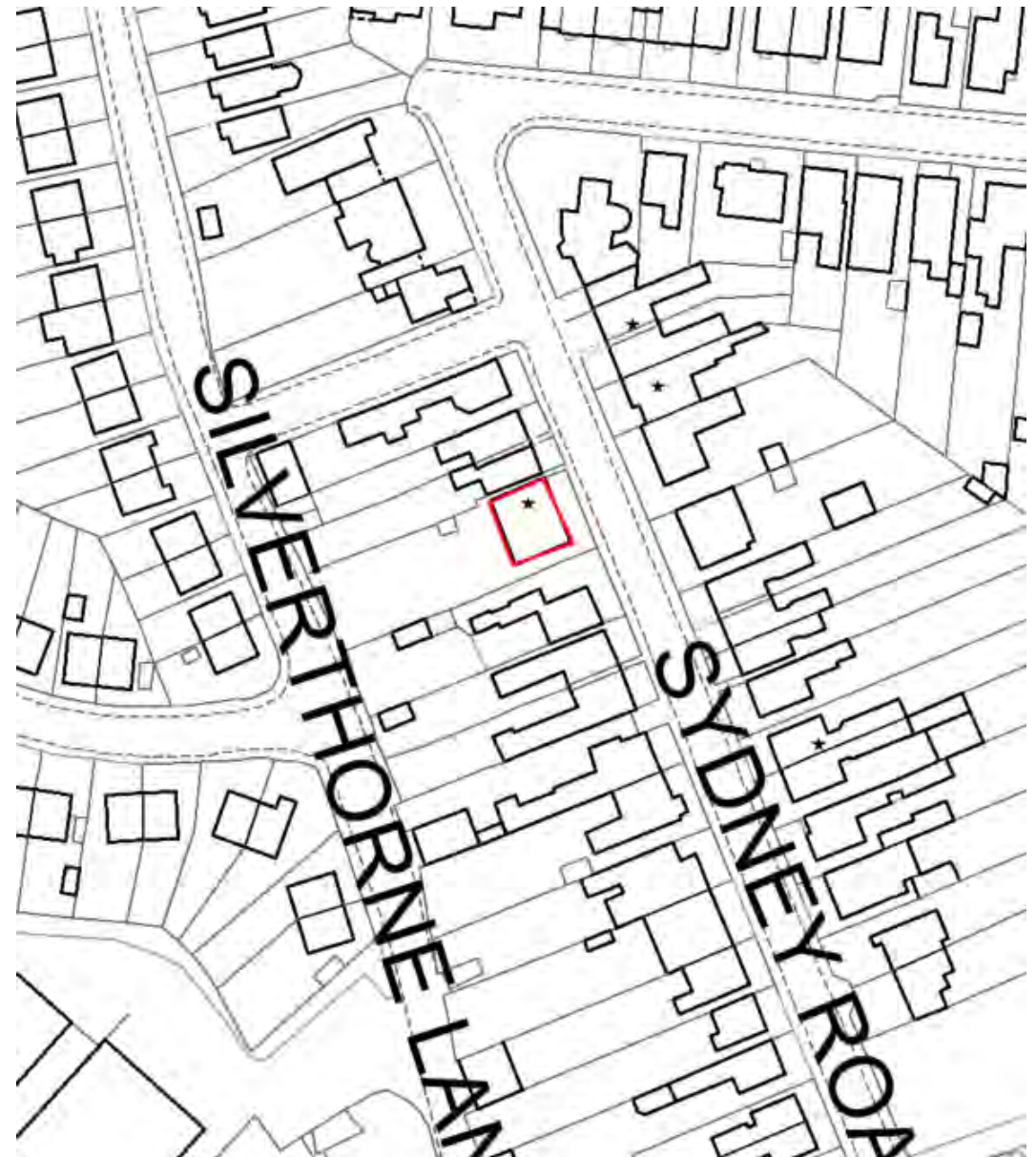
### Description

A two storey late 19th century dwelling of brick construction with a hipped clay tiled roof and tall brick chimney stack. The building has a central, timber panelled door to the ground floor which has a stained glass fanlight and sits under a semi-circular brick arch with keystone. This is flanked by two, full storey timber panelled bays with original timber sash windows and clay tiled hipped roofs. Between the bays to the first floor is a single 6/1 timber sash window.

The building retains all historic detailing and has architectural merit being designed by local architect A.T. Butler, who also designed many other houses on the same street, also giving the building group value. Collectively, they form part of a group with a clear visual, architectural and historic relationship with one another with increases their positive impact on the streetscene.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 72



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Rowley Regis

26-27 Sydney Road

### Summary

BCUID SD221  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394024 / N: 286070  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

26-27 Sydney Road are a pair of early 20th century semi-detached dwellings of brick construction with slate roofs and unique, semi-circular parapeted gables. To the ground floor, both dwellings have canted bays with unique, decorative pyramidal roofs which extend towards the first floor. Also to the ground floor, both dwellings have a recessed, modern door which both have the original semi-circular brick arches with slim keystones. Windows to the first floor are modern upvc replacements with original skewed brick lintels with keystones.

The dwellings are architecturally interesting and unique within the street scene, being described as 'Inventive free-style semi-detached houses with unusual features' <1>. They were designed by a notable local architect A.T Butler and have group value with other dwellings designed by him on the same street scene.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 72.





Rowley Regis

35-36 Sydney Road

### Summary

BCUID	SD222
Asset Type	Building/structure
Easting/Northing	E:394054 / N: 286002
Conservation Area	N/A
Condition	Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List	Yes
Recommendation for Statutory List	No

### Significance

Local:	High
Regional	Medium
National:	Low



### Description

35-36 Sydney Road are a pair of early 20th century identical brick built semi-detached houses with clay tiled roofs. Both dwellings have decorative Dutch gables with stone copings, two storey canted bay windows with carved stone surrounds. Both have timber panelled doors with stained glass fanlights and carved stone surrounds with keystones.

The houses have architectural merit, being designed by prominent architects, Harper of Blackheath, who worked for local authorities in the Black Country on schools, roads, hospitals and housing <1>.

Recommendations: consider article 4 direction

### References:

<1> Our History. Available at <https://www.harpergroup.co.uk/about-us/our-history/> [accessed 8/4/22]



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Rowley Regis

Beecher House, 1 Station Street

### Summary

BCUID SD223  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394336 / N: 285709  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

Beecher House is a two storey building of brick construction with a prominent gabled clay tiled roof. The building has a two storey canted brick bay to the western elevation with 2/2 timber sashes and the northern elevation has a two storey squared bay with modern upvc windows. There is also a large, projecting semi-circular bay to the ground floor with 2/2 timber windows.

The building has architectural interest in terms of it have been designed by prominent Birmingham based architects Osborn & Reading, who were Presidents of the Birmingham Institutes of Architects <1>. In addition, the building was later added to by local architect A.T. Butler, who added a rear semi-circular bay in 1901 with glass by T.W. Camm <2>. In addition, the building serves as a reminder of the once industrial landscape of Station Street and was probably historically associated with the Great Western Works/ Railway works <3>.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Basic Bibliographic Details - Frank Barlow Osborn. Available at [http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect\\_full.php?id=205232](http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=205232) [accessed 8/4/22]

<2> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 572. <3> 1902 OS map [accessed via NLS]



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Rowley Regis

73 Cradley Road

### Summary

BCUID SD224  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:394326 / N: 285837  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A two storey building of brick construction with a parapet roof which has stone copings and is of possibly early-mid 18th century date with a later added shop front to the ground floor. As of October 2020 the building retained all original 2/2 timber sashes to the ground and first floor with timber lintels supported on decoratively carved timber corbels.

The building, which is visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1884, is probably one of the earliest on Cradley Road and has architectural and historic interest, retaining a large quantity of historic features, including the later added shop front to the ground floor which is historically and architecturally interesting in its own right.

### Recommendations

References: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (25") 1884 [accessed via National Library of Scotland]



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Rowley Regis

Windmill End Toll Island

### Summary

BCUID SD243  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:395430 / N: 288156  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description:

A c1895 gauging island which comprises a red brick built pier with an off-centre in cut. It has a brick edge and path surface and iron rail around the ends. There are also stone fittings set into the central point and a corresponding stone set into canal edge with hole for gauging point.

The toll island is historically important as it allows us to better understand how the canal network in the Black Country worked and operated. Toll islands such as these were constructed by the Birmingham Canal Navigation Company and were used to collect a toll based on the weight of the boat passing through <1>. The islands were some of the first in the country and collectively, form part of the canal landscape.

Recommendations

References: <1> Gauging on the BCN. Available at <https://bcnsociety.com/gauging/> [accessed 4/4/22]



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West Bromwich

St Paul's Church, Bagnall St, Golds Hill

### Summary

BCUID SD140  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398189 / N: 293239  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

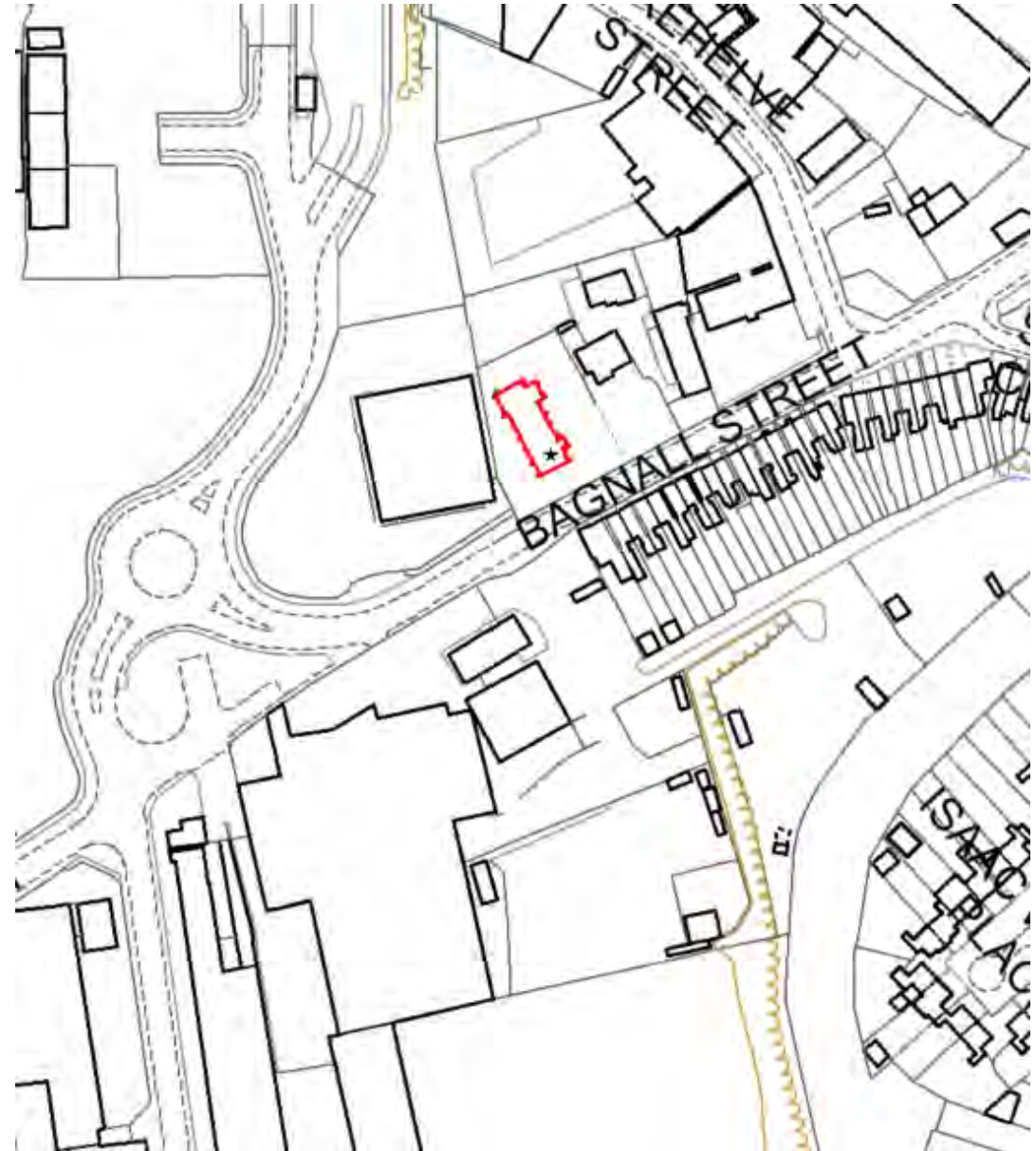


### Description

A freestanding mission church built in 1882 constructed in brick with the gable end facing Bagnall Street and with an entrance via a south porch. The building is constructed in red and blue brick laid in Flemish bond with stone quoins. There is a large, steeply pitched tile roof and the lancet lights have stone dressings. There is a timber bell turret over the chancel arch. The church has architectural interest as it was designed by regional architect Edward Pincher, and retains its original style and character. Much of the original materials survive including interior features such as the hammerbeam roof and stained glass <1>. The building has historical associations with the Bagnall family, starting life as a mission centre at the Golds Hill Ironworks of John Bagnall & Sons in 1853, later becoming the Golds Hill Iron Works Episcopal Chapel. The church was originally sited in Capponfields, Bilston, but when the recession hit the iron trade the works at Capponfields and the church relocated and rebuilt using local materials in its present location. The liturgical east window contains the Bagnall coat of arms <2>. The church has group value with the adjacent vicarage and mission hall, in addition to St James Hilltop church with which it now shares a parish, both founded by the Bagnalls and with schemes by Edward Pincher.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P604  
<2> History of St Paul's, Golds Hill, West Bromwich. Available at  
<https://www.sjpchurch.co.uk/history-of-st-pauls>. [Accessed 22/4/22]



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West Bromwich

The Britannia, Halesowen Road

### Summary

BCUID SD076  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:397248 / N: 286205  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List Yes  
Recommendation for Statutory List No

### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



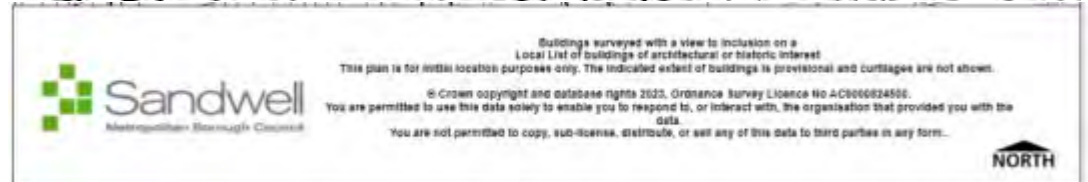
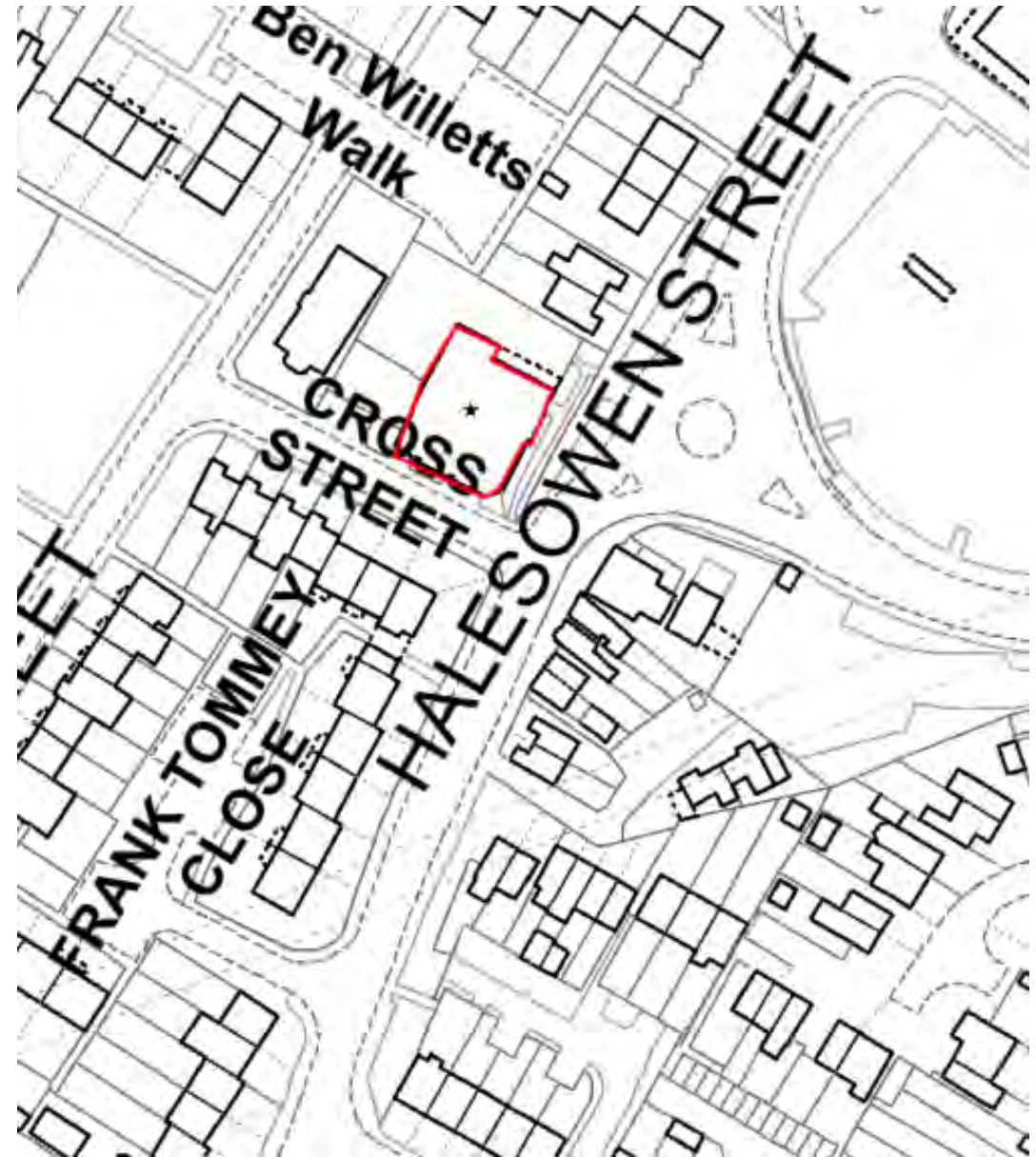
### Description

A two storey purpose built public house of brick construction with a clay tiled hipped roof. The building retains original windows across all elevations and although they vary slightly, they are all timber casements with leaded leads. The entrance to the pub is on a chamfered corner and comprises a timber panelled double door with a moulded and painted stone surround in an Art Deco style.

The pub has architectural merit and interest with the exterior being largely unaltered since its construction in the 1930s, retaining all original fenestration and joinery. The high level of original features retained in a public house is an increasingly rare occurrence not only in the Black Country, but nationally. The pub occupies a prominent corner plot position and makes a positive contribution to the streetscene and its continuous use as a pub since its construction provides it with a high communal value.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Britannia. Available at <https://whatpub.com/pubs/DUD/2040/britannia-blackheath> [accessed 28/1/22]  
<2> 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey (25") 1947. [available at: <https://maps.nls.uk/>]





West Bromwich

Factory of J & J Siddons, Hill Top

### Summary

BCUID SD151  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398812 / N: 293542  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** An L-shaped group of associated factory buildings dating from the mid 19th century, apparently originally part of a larger site that included numerous large rectangular buildings. The extant buildings are of three parts - a long linear section comprising a two storey narrow building which bounds Howard street as it curves into the wider site. The first part is built in smooth red brick laid in English Garden wall bond with decorative blue brick stretcher courses, laid on a blue brick plinth. It has a slate roof and brick chimney stacks. The windows have segmental heads in alternating blue and red bricks, and multi-paned cast iron frames with semi-circular fans. Abutting this, is a section on the same alignment and height, with windows of 3/3 narrow sashes with timber frames and stone sills and lintels. The third section extends at right angles to this building and provides control over the road access to the site, through a large flatheaded wagon entrance into the original site from the end of Howard Street.

The buildings have architectural value as a mostly intact, purpose built factory and foundry complex. They have high quality design and materials, likely local. The complex has historic interest as a factory and foundry of JJ Siddons, which has been in continuous use for ironworks since c.1846 <1>. The company cast hollowware and general iron works <2>. The site retains much of the same footprint for over 100 years. It is a rare survivor of buildings once common across the Black Country.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> About Us. Available at [http://jjsiddons.co.uk/page.asp?node=36&sec>About\\_Us](http://jjsiddons.co.uk/page.asp?node=36&sec>About_Us). [Accessed 22/4/22] <2> Grace's Guide To British Industrial History. Available at [https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Joseph\\_and\\_Jesse\\_Siddons](https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Joseph_and_Jesse_Siddons). [Accessed 22/4/22]



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West Bromwich

Offices. Originally Izon & Co, Oldbury Road

### Summary

BCUID SD152  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398910 / N: 290474  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

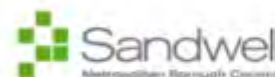
Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** A detached two storey brick building which was formerly the offices of Izon's Ironware. The building is 18th century in design, but likely built c.1910 <1>. It is constructed in red brick on a blue brick plinth, with blue brick decorative courses, pilasters and pediment. There are 6 bays to the principal elevation with two entrances with matching timber doors with rectangular light above. The central entrance has a large semi-circular canopy with consoles, the left hand entrance has a peaked hood mould over a smooth brick segmental head and keystone. The upper floor windows have 2/2 modern sashes with flat gauged smooth brick heads, keystones and stone sills. The ground floor windows have segmental heads in gauged smooth red brick with keystones and stone sills. The upper sashes are fixed and are boarded below. The building is four bays deep and continue the same fenestration as the principle elevation. The site has historic associations with Izon's and Company, one of the oldest iron founders in West Bromwich, established in 1763, and still displays their signage <2>. The company became a household name for manufacturing hollowware, which is noted on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map.<1> It has group value with some of the surviving buildings on the site and is a key part of the Izon's Industrial Estate Area of High Historic Townscape Value.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Staffordshire LXVIII.14, Revised: 1902, Published: 1904 <2> Grace's Guide To British Industrial History. Available at [www.gracesguide.co.uk/Izons\\_and\\_Co](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Izons_and_Co). [Accessed 28/4/22]



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West Bromwich

Swan Village Interchange Basin

### Summary

BCUID SD153  
Asset Type Archaeological Site  
Easting/Northing E:398972 / N: 292440  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Poor

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



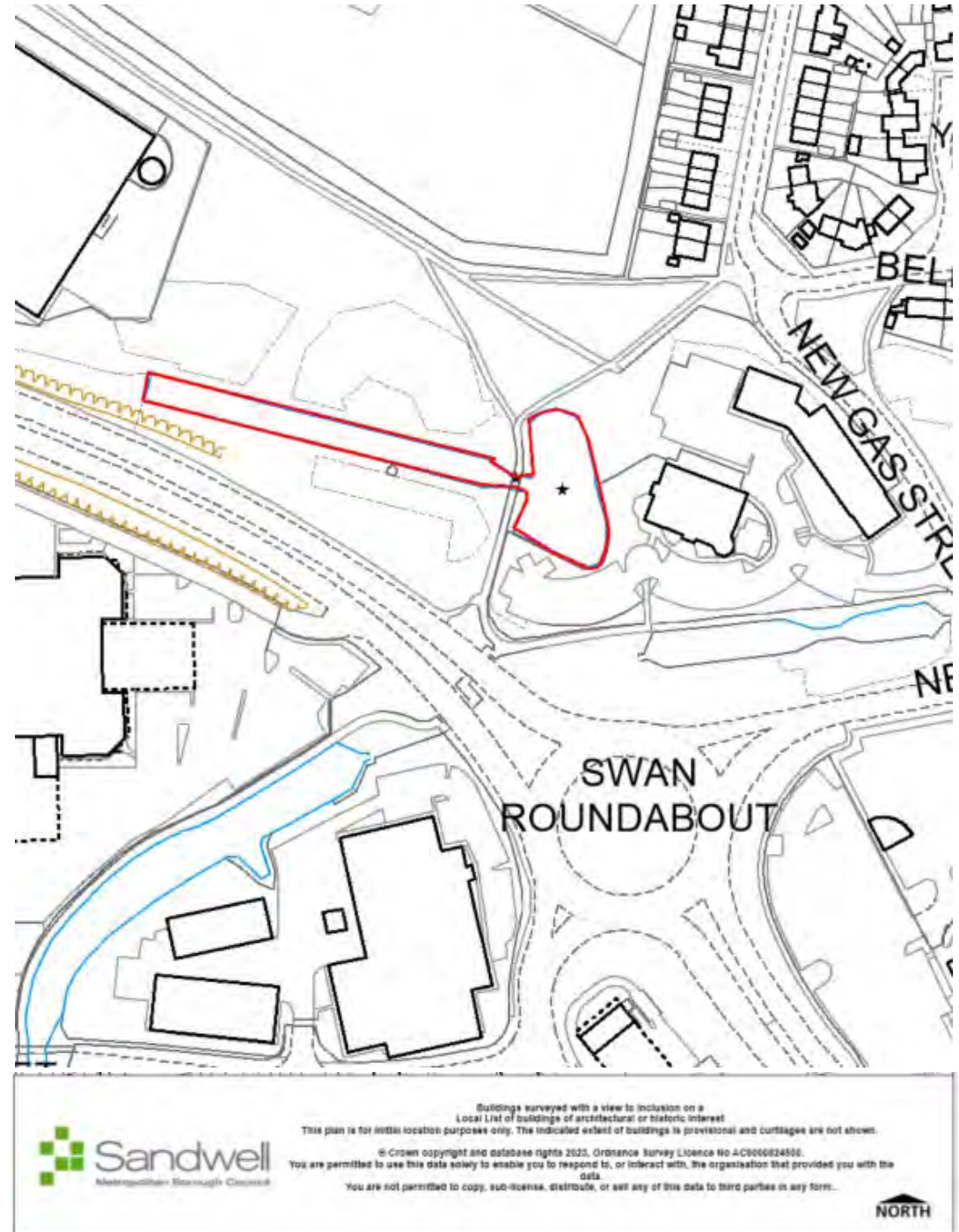
### Description:

A former canal to railway interchange basin, now cut off from the canal but still filled. The basin is edged in blue brick, still visible in parts.

The basin has historic interest as a former interchange basin between the Wednesbury Old Canal, Ridgeacre Branch and was likely built when the Great Western Railway was constructed in 1874. It was in use until the 1950s. It was truncated by Black Country New Road development in the 1990s <1>. It is an important site of industrial archaeology as a reminder of the once common basins and wharves along the Birmingham Canal Navigation, and as a reminder of the highly industrialised nature of the area in the 19th - 20th centuries <2>. It has group value with the footbridge over the basin (SD154).

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Wednesbury Old Canal. Available at <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/enjoy-the-waterways/canal-andriver-network/wednesbury-old-canal>. [Accessed 28/4/22]  
<2> Foxtan, T. 1998. The Industrial Canal, Volume 2, The Railway Interchange Trade, Page 156





West Bromwich

Footbridge over interchange basin, Swan Village

### Summary

BCUID SD154  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398956 / N: 292444  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

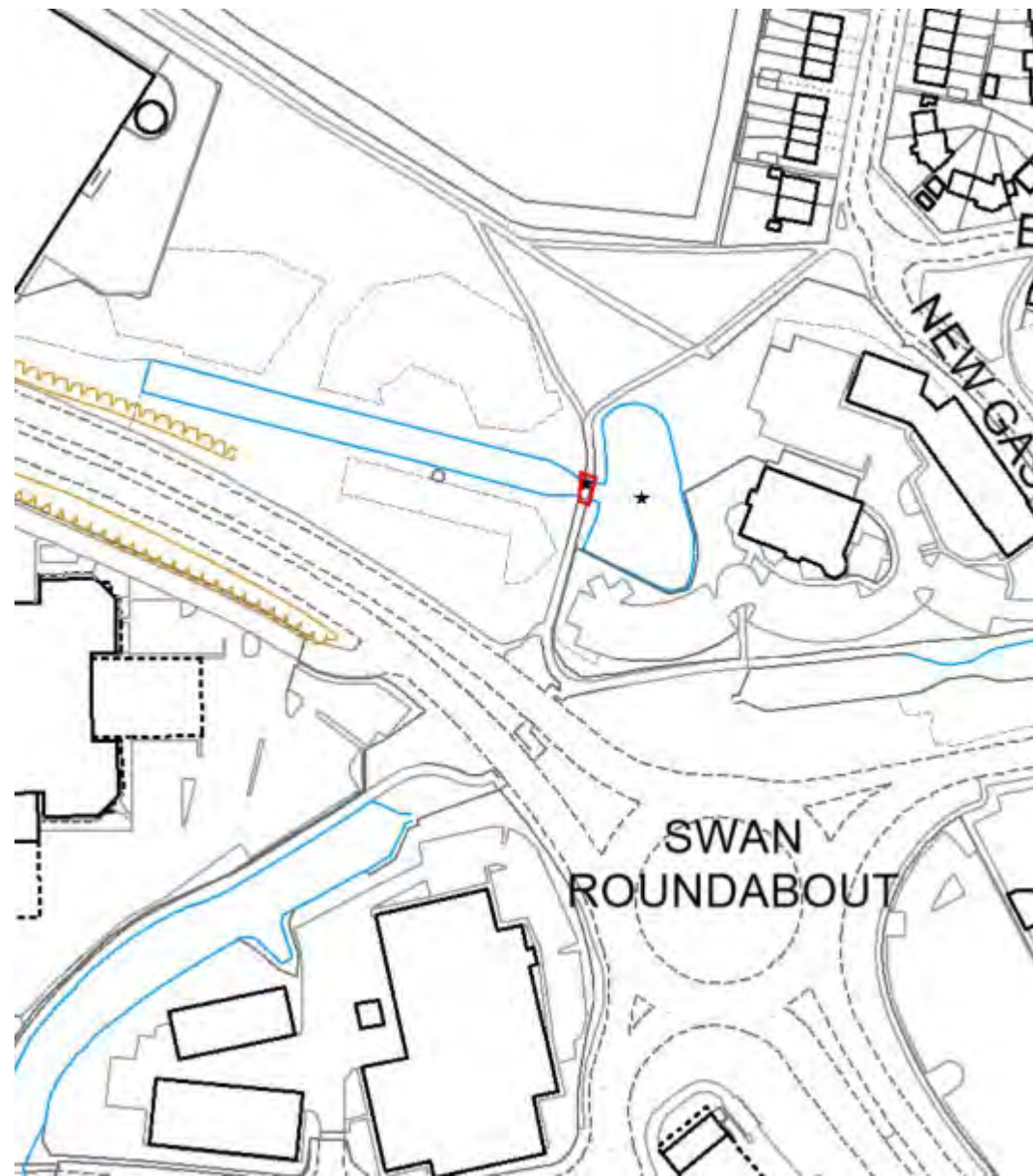


**Description:** A footbridge over the entrance to a former canal to railway interchange basin, now cut off from the canal but still filled. The bridge has blue and red brick abutments laid in English bond, rebuilt in part. The span is riveted iron with latticed parapets, painted black and white.

The bridge has historic interest as an industrial structure on the now defunct Ridgeacre Branch of the Wednesbury Old Canal. It was likely built when the Great Western Railway was constructed in 1874 and contemporaneous with the interchange basin it spans. It is likely constructed of locally manufactured materials. The basin was in use until the 1950s, but was truncated by Black Country New Road development in the 1990s <1>. It is an important site of industrial archaeology as a reminder of the once common basins and wharves along the Birmingham Canal Navigation, and as a reminder of the highly industrialised nature of the area in the 19th- 20th centuries <2>. It has group value with the Interchange basin (SD153).

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Wednesbury Old Canal. Available at <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/enjoy-the-waterways/canal-andriver-network/wednesbury-old-canal>. [Accessed 28/4/22]  
<2> Foxton, T. 1998. The Industrial Canal, Volume 2, The Railway Interchange Trade, Page 156



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West Bromwich

Spon Lane Trust Almshouses, now Silver Court, Herbert Street

### Summary

BCUID SD202  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:400931 / N: 291093  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** A row of late 19th century two storey terraces of red brick construction and clay tiled roofs. The buildings have blue engineering brick banding across the ground and first floor as well as a decorative brick course to the eaves. There are modern upvc replacement windows to the ground floor in their original openings with decorative brick Gothic style arched lintels. Windows to the first floor are also modern upvc replacements in original openings with painted stone lintels and blue engineering brick sills.

The almshouses have historic associations with Ann Murdock, a pawnbroker on Paradise Street who, in a deed dated 1869, settled the land in trust and erected 11 dwellings and a boardroom for trustees <1>. In addition, they have architectural interest, being designed by notable Birmingham architect J.W. Allen who also designed the Grade II listed Mutual Sick Benefit and Old Age Society <2>

Recommendations: consider Article 4 Direction

References: <1> West Bromwich Almshouses. Available at <https://www.westbromwichhistory.com/peopleplaces/west-bromwich-almshouses/> [accessed 11/5/22]  
<2> J.W. Allen. Available at <https://www.archiseek.com/tag/j-w-allen/> [accessed 11/5/22]



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West Bromwich

Royal Oak, 14 Newton Street

### Summary

BCUID SD203  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:401291 / N: 293211  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A two storey public house of late 19th century date. The building is of painted and rendered brick construction on a painted stone plinth. It has a broadly symmetrical façade with a central door flanked by two 3/3 fixed casement windows with stone quoining. To the first floor there are two modern casements which attempt to replicate 8/8 sashes and repeat the stone quoining. The building has a chamfered corner in order to fully occupy the plot of land.

The pub has architectural merit being designed by prominent Birmingham Architect J.W. Allen who also designed key municipal buildings such as the Mutual Sick Benefit and Old Age Society <1>.

Recommendations:

References: <1> J.W. Allen. Available at <https://www.archiseek.com/tag/j-w-allen/> [accessed 11/5/22]



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West Bromwich

New Talbot, Black Lake

### Summary

BCUID SD207  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399436 / N: 292848  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



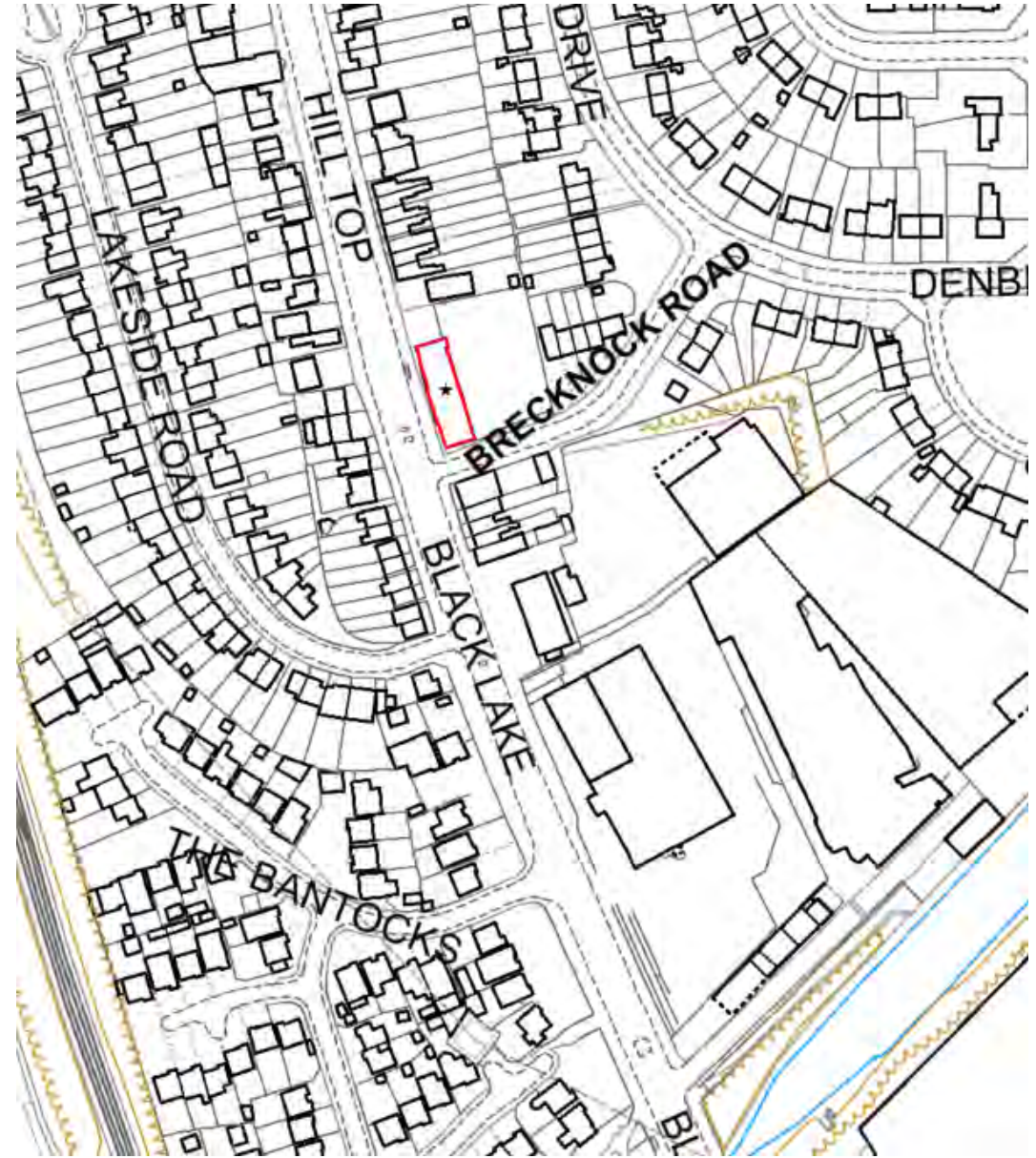
### Description:

The New Talbot is a two storey public house of brick construction with a clay tiled roof of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The pub comprises a decorative gable to the northern end with moulded stone dressings. Throughout the building there are transom and mullioned stone windows surrounds with modern windows, replicating leaded lights. There is an off centred, timber panelled door that appears to be contemporary with the pub and sits behind a decorative stone entrance way with a fanlight and balcony above.

The building is of architectural merit being designed by prolific Black Country architect A.T. Butler whose works also included Cradley Heath Workers' Institute and extensions to Halesowen Grammar School and the Guest Hospital <1>. Although the building has been extended, the original plan form and design is still very much identifiable as Butler's work. The building, being a pub, also has great communal value.

Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 614



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West Bromwich

Hill Top Library, Hill Top

### Summary

BCUID SD208  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399287 / N: 293547  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description:

Hill Top Library is a large, two storey building of brick construction with 'mock Tudor' panelling and stone dressings. It is of the early 20th century vernacular revival style that was popular in the late Victorian/early Edwardian period. Originally designed as a reading room and police station, the building is comprised of three distinct units. The central unit has a hipped clay tiled roof and stone detailing to ground floor with projecting oriel window above with 9/1 timber windows and date stone with swags in a gabled pediment. Stone carvings above the doorways read 'POLICE' and 'ENTRANCE'. Flanking the central unit are two brick wings with a variation of Dutch gable timber framed gablet. Hill Top library is of architectural merit, and was designed by Albert D. Greatorex who was the Borough Surveyor. Described as 'eye-catching but incoherent Old English-come-Jacobean', the building's vernacular revival detailing is an important characteristic of many municipal buildings in the Victorian period <1>. Its size and scale, as well as the fact that it occupies an elevated position on the street, give it a landmark quality. The building has a communal value, having been used as a reading room and police station, it is now a library and community hub. The buildings change in use over history also serves as a tangible reminder to the area's social history and changing needs over time.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 606



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West Bromwich

Gatehouse, 41 Dagger Lane

### Summary

BCUID SD209  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:401248 / N: 292053  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

41 Dagger Lane is an early/mid 20th century, two storey dwelling of red brick construction with blue engineering brick diapering across the façade. It has a large projecting gable to the south which interrupts a steeply sloped clay roof behind which has slim dormers. To the ground floor, there is a chamfered bay window and an entrance way under a tiled semi-circular arch with keystone. To the south there is a large, tall brick chimney stack. There is a garage to the north which is possibly contemporary to the main house as well as a roofed gateway.

The building has architectural merit and interest being designed by Birmingham based architect Cecil Filmore as his own residence. <1> Filmore was a notable Black Country architect, being responsible for the designs of buildings such as Hospital Chapel and the re-built Electric Cinema in Birmingham, with this building being very characteristic of his work and indeed, other buildings of the 20th century <2>.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 614  
<2> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 614



Buildings surveyed with a view to inclusion on a  
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West Bromwich

Farley Park lodge, Whitehall Road

### Summary

BCUID SD212  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398174 / N: 291804  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



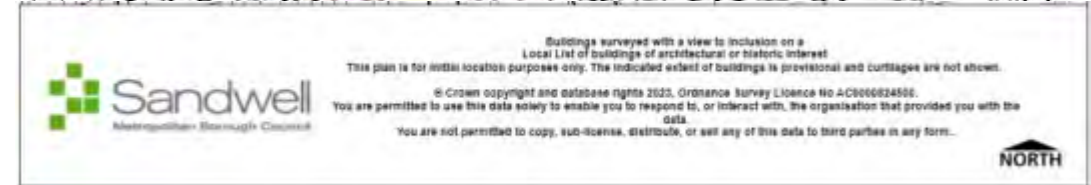
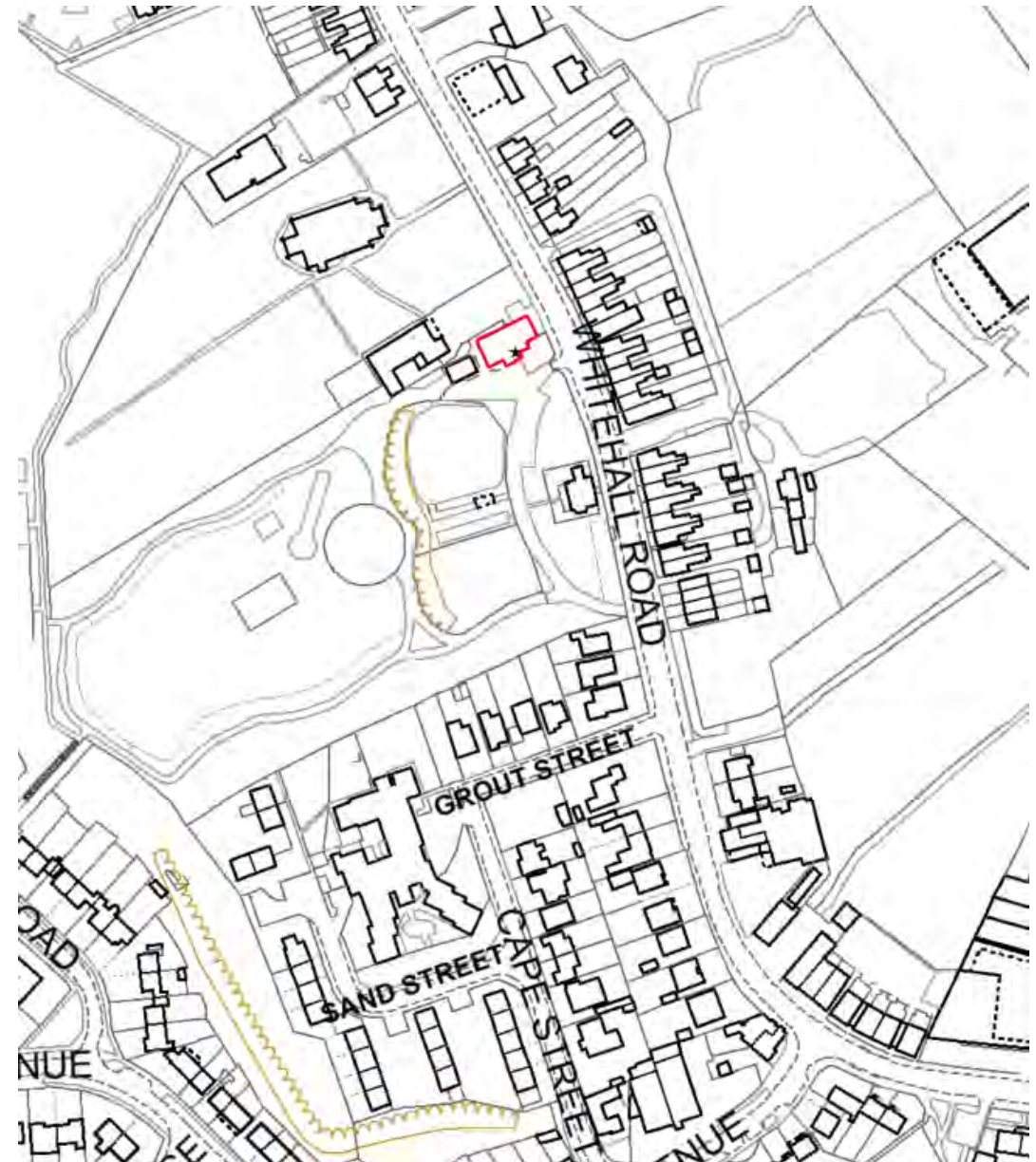
### Description

Farley Park Lodge is an early 19th century lodge of brick construction with applied 'mock' timber panelling to the first floor, a clock tower to the south and prominent gables to each elevation with simple timber barge boards. There is a simple brick porch to the ground floor with decoratively carved stonework and a four-centred 'Tudor' brick arch. The stonework on the gable fronting the Whitehall Road reads 'READING ROOM'.

The building has high community value, being used as a library, arts centre and now a community centre. It is historically associated, and has group value with Farley Park, which was presented to the borough by Reuben Farley in 1891 <1>.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Victoria County History (1976), West Bromwich: The growth of the Town, pp. 4-11. Available at:  
<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/staffs/vol17/pp4-11>





West Bromwich

Akrill Memorial Homes, Old Meeting Street

### Summary

BCUID SD215  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399712 / N: 292264  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good



### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

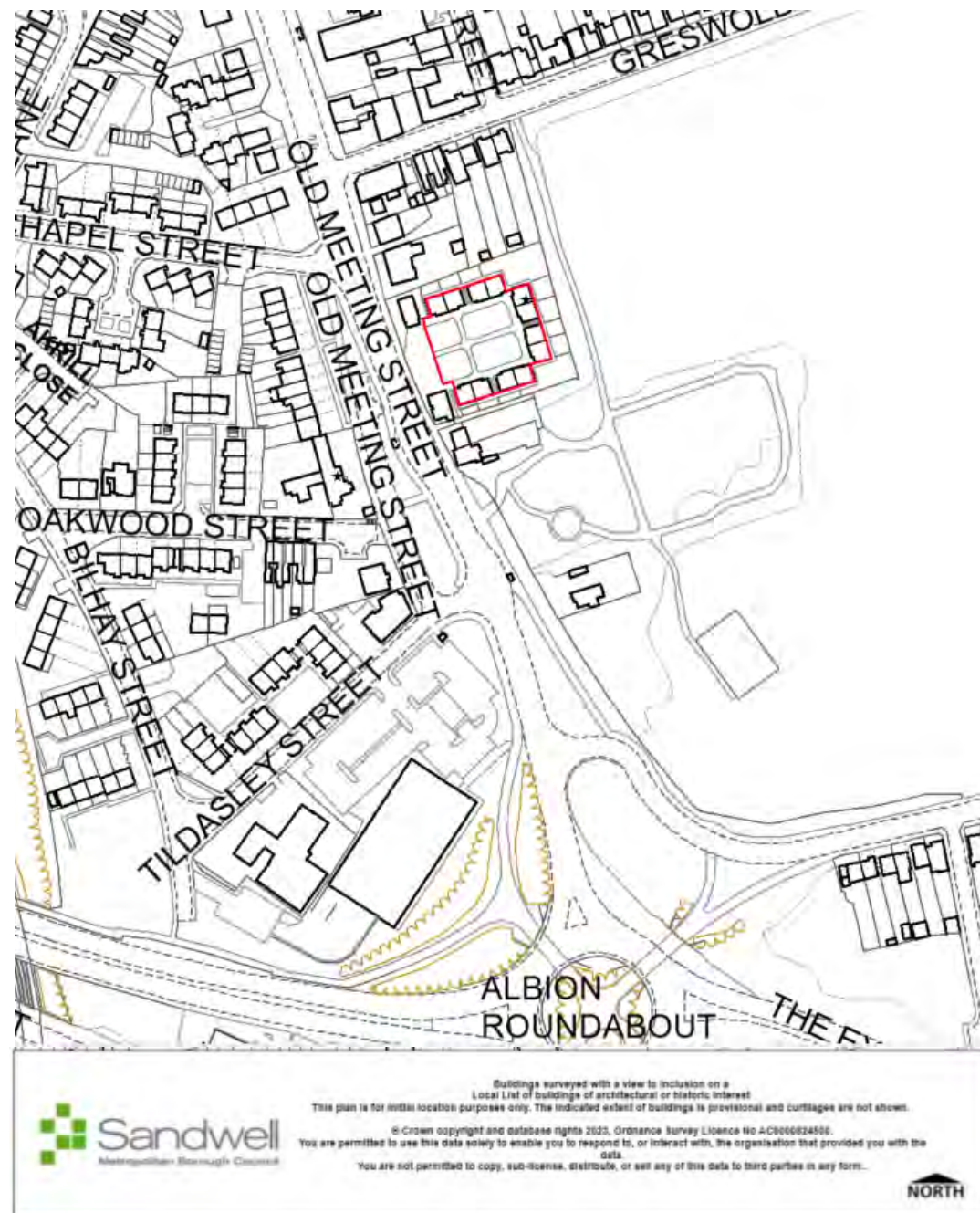
### Description:

A group of twelve single storey brick cottages with stone dressings in a Tudor pastiche style with prominent parapeted gables and chamfered bay windows arranged around a central green. The buildings are of early 20th century date. The buildings are architecturally interesting, being designed in a distinctive Tudor style by local architect George H. Plant <1>. Their similarity in design to one another and their occupancy of three sides of a planted quadrangle lying open towards Old Meeting Street give the buildings a high group value.

The buildings have historical associations with, and were built in memory of Charles Akrill, who was a West Bromwich Iron founder, twice mayor and philanthropist. Akrill's wife left a £9000 donation in her will to construct the almshouses in his name <2>. They are historically interesting and are able to display an important aspect of the area's social and economic history, as it was very common for wealthy Victorian philanthropists to endow almshouses in their local area, usually in groups of 6-12 dwellings as is seen in the Akrill Memorial Homes <3>. Interestingly, the houses are still used for their

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 614  
<2> Victoria County History, 1976, West Bromwich: Charities for the Poor, pp. 83 - 86. Available at <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/staffs/vol17/pp83-86>. [accessed 14/4/22]  
<3> Victoria County History, 1976, West Bromwich: Charities for the Poor, pp. 83 - 86. Available at <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/staffs/vol17/pp83-86> [accessed 14/4/22]





West Bromwich

100 Old Meeting Street

### Summary

BCUID SD216  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399635 / N: 292192  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

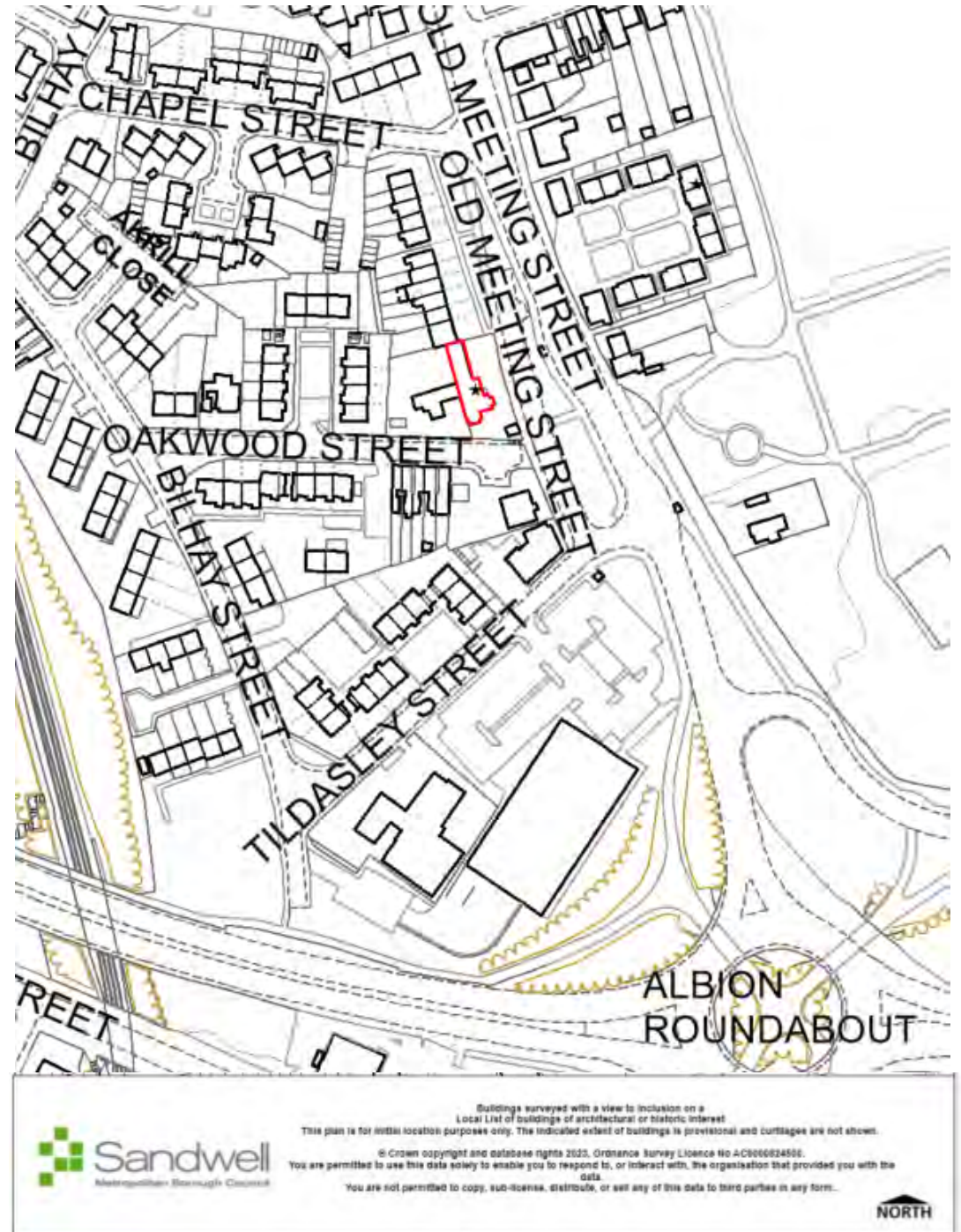


### Description

A late 19th century, two and a half storey building of red brick construction with a clay tiled hipped roof. The building has a projecting gable to the south with a prominent square bay to the ground floor, upvc modern window to the first floor in an original opening with stone lintel and keystone, details of which are repeated throughout, and a circular window within the gable. Adjoining this to the ground floor is a Gothic style brick porch with stone balustrading and cast iron scrolls surrounding the doorway. The building has architectural interest, being designed by West Bromwich architects Wood and Kendrick who designed and restored many other notable buildings in the Black Country including listed buildings such as The Wernley. The building also holds historic associations with St Andrew's Church which was also designed by Wood and Kendrick and was constructed as its vicarage. <1>

Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p. 614





West Bromwich

64-80 Dagger Lane

### Summary

BCUID SD217  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:401221 / N: 291934  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



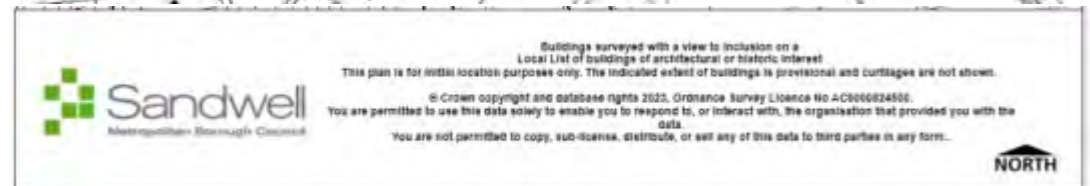
### Description:

64-80 (excluding 70a which is a later modern addition) are a group of polite Edwardian houses, all of two stories and of red brick construction. Although the buildings all vary slightly in design, there is a level of coherency across the group. Each building has a notable architect, including J.W Allen (Nos 64-66 and 72-74), W. Hadderton (No. 76) and Wood and Kendrick (Nos 78-80).

The buildings, which each have their own notable local architect, have architectural merit and are each good examples of Edwardian architectural styles including elements such as stained glass, bay windows, and mock Tudor gables. Though some in the group have replaced original windows with UPVC, the original intent and style is still very much readable and as a whole. As a group, the buildings are historically interesting, as they are able to demonstrate the growth and development of the area in the early Edwardian period. They also collectively have a clear visual, architectural and historic relationship with one another.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, p.14





West Bromwich

Wigmore, Pennyhill Lane

### Summary

BCUID SD227  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:401749 / N: 293335  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



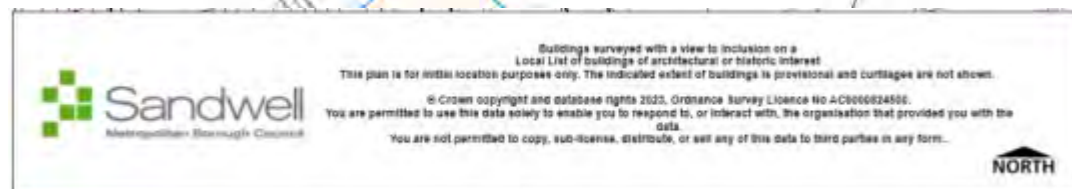
### Description

A dominating, two storey gate house of brick construction. It has a large central gable with two flanking brick chimney stacks and smaller gablets with stone kneelers and coping stones. Above the central gable is a cupola. All windows appear to be modern upvc replacements in original openings with heavy stone lintels and stone sills. The central opening has a 4-point Tudor arch.

The gatehouse is of historic interest, serving as a reminder of the now demolished Wigmore District School, which was one of many once popular Poor Law schools. The Poor Law Commissioners' encouraged local workhouse unions to join together to create Poor Law schools for pauper children to keep them away from the workhouse <1>. Wigmore District School was the combined effort of both West Bromwich and Walsall Unions. As well as historic interest, the building has architectural merit, being designed by local architect S.E. Brindley of Birmingham in a dominating Tudor revival style <2>.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Paupers part 7: Wigmore Schools. Available at <https://www.westbromwichhistory.com/peopleplaces/paupers-part-7-wigmore-schools/> [Accessed 8/4/22]<2> ibid





West Bromwich

Bromford Bus Stop

### Summary

BCUID SD239  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399665/ N: 289937  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** The remains of a mid 19th century toll island located on the Birmingham Canal. It has a brick edge and path surface and iron rail around the ends and is part of a series of brick and sandstone islands along the Birmingham Canal. Islands such as these were used to collect a toll based on the weight of the boat passing through <1>.

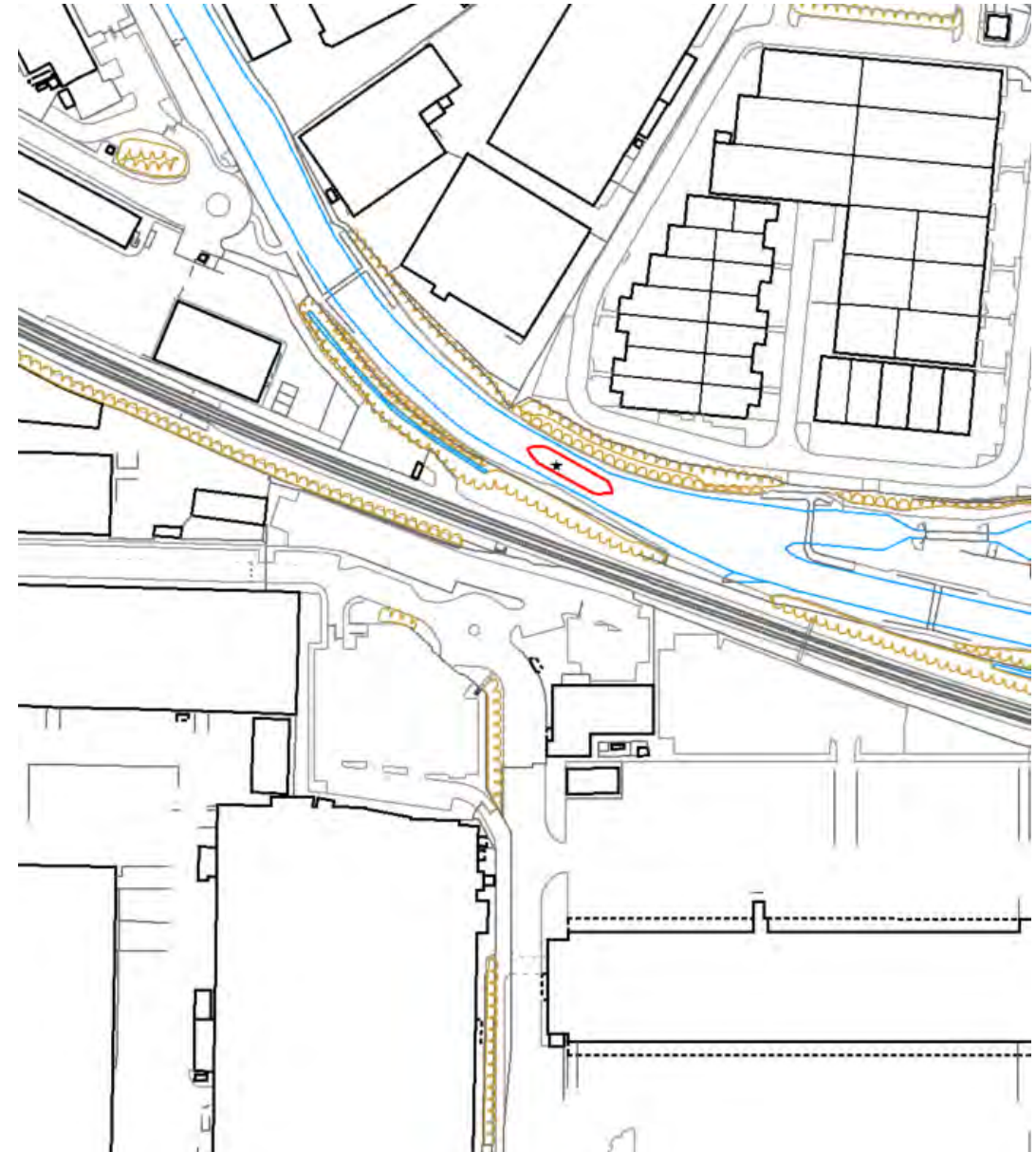
Bromford Stop is of high historic interest. This stop, as well as the others along the Birmingham Canal, would have originally had a toll house and given that none of these remain, the stop/island now serves as a reminder of the canal and boating history of the Black Country, and allows for a better understand and appreciation of the operational side of a canal network. It also serves as a reminder of the Birmingham Canal New Main Line improvements that Thomas Telford did between 1824-1829 <2>. It has group value with other toll islands or 'stops' along the Birmingham Canal, which were some of the first in the country and which collectively gave the canal its local nick-name "the island line" <3>

### Recommendations

References: <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Canal and River Trust

<2> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Canal and River Trust

<3> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Canal and River Trust





West Bromwich

Site: George Salter High School

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB02

#### Summary

NGR: SO 992 919  
Type: Secondary school  
Materials: Brick and tile, stone dressings  
Date: 1932 and later  
Condition: Good

#### Assessment

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

#### Significance

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



#### DESCRIPTION

The school opened as the George Salter School in 1932; it was reorganised as secondary schools for girls and boys in 1944 and again as the High School in 1969.

This school was laid out on simple and confident lines in a vaguely Queen Anne Revival style typical of the early-20<sup>th</sup> century, in brick with minimal stone dressings. It consists of several different components, most of which appear to be contemporary, although there have been significance modern additions.

The principal entrance block is set well back from, and reached by a tree-lined drive off, Claypits Lane to the east. This is approached between a pair of tall gate piers that also seem to be a primary feature of the site. The entrance block is a symmetrical composition of eleven bays, the five central bays being topped by a panelled brick parapet above a flat stone cornice. The central doorway has a stone surround with bolection moulding, topped by a bold segmental pediment, its cornice broken by a coat of arms. At either end of this central section are tall windows with arched heads, presumably lighting the stairwells. Otherwise, the windows have flat brick heads, those on the ground-floor having, in addition, moulded stone keystones. This range is topped by a tall hipped roof.

To either side of the entrance block are long, low, and narrow single storey wings, ending in taller two-storey sections; there are further rear wings from each of the angles, forming the sides of a broad courtyard to the west. This area of the school was not examined in any great detail.

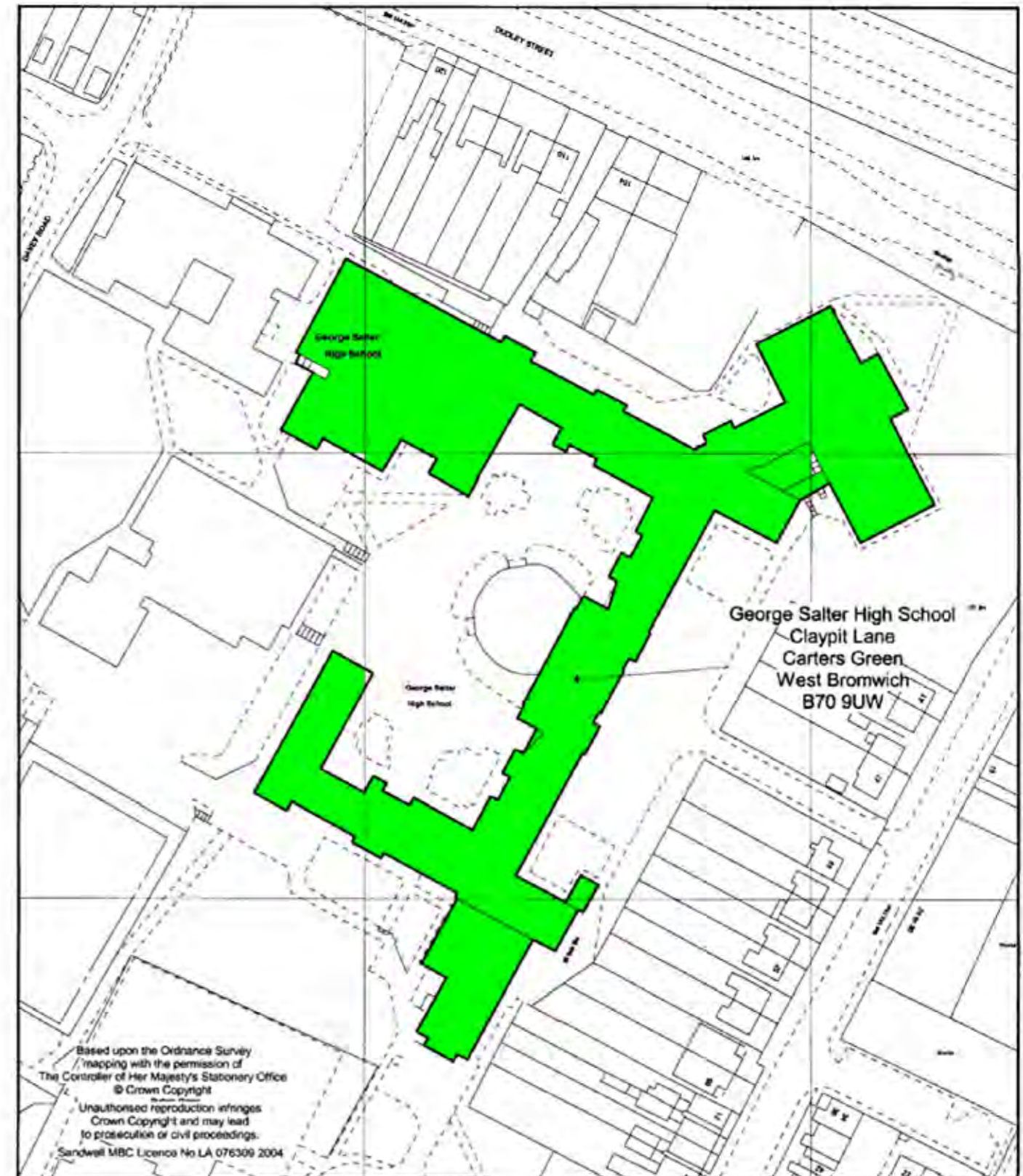
The later additions, particularly that to the north-east, make good use of the available space and, of themselves, are not bad exemplars of late-20<sup>th</sup> century work – though otherwise of no obvious architectural merit.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The original buildings form a good collection of primary secondary school buildings that have seen relatively little alteration since they were first built. They are considered to be of sufficient architectural and historical importance to be added to the local list.

#### REFERENCES

VCH, 1976, 80



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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a  
Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

This plan is for initial location purposes only. The indicated  
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Scale from 100 metre grid



West Bromwich

Site: The Wheatsheaf, High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB05

**Summary**

NGR: SO 999 917  
 Type: Public House  
 Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
 Date: Late 19<sup>th</sup> & Early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
 Regional: Medium  
 National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The Wheatsheaf is a public house on the north side of the High Street that forms the eastern end of a three storey terrace, probably of the later-19<sup>th</sup> century. It is unclear if this was built as a public house, and its rather fine pub front on the ground floor appears to date to around 1900 and is thus later than the rest of the building.

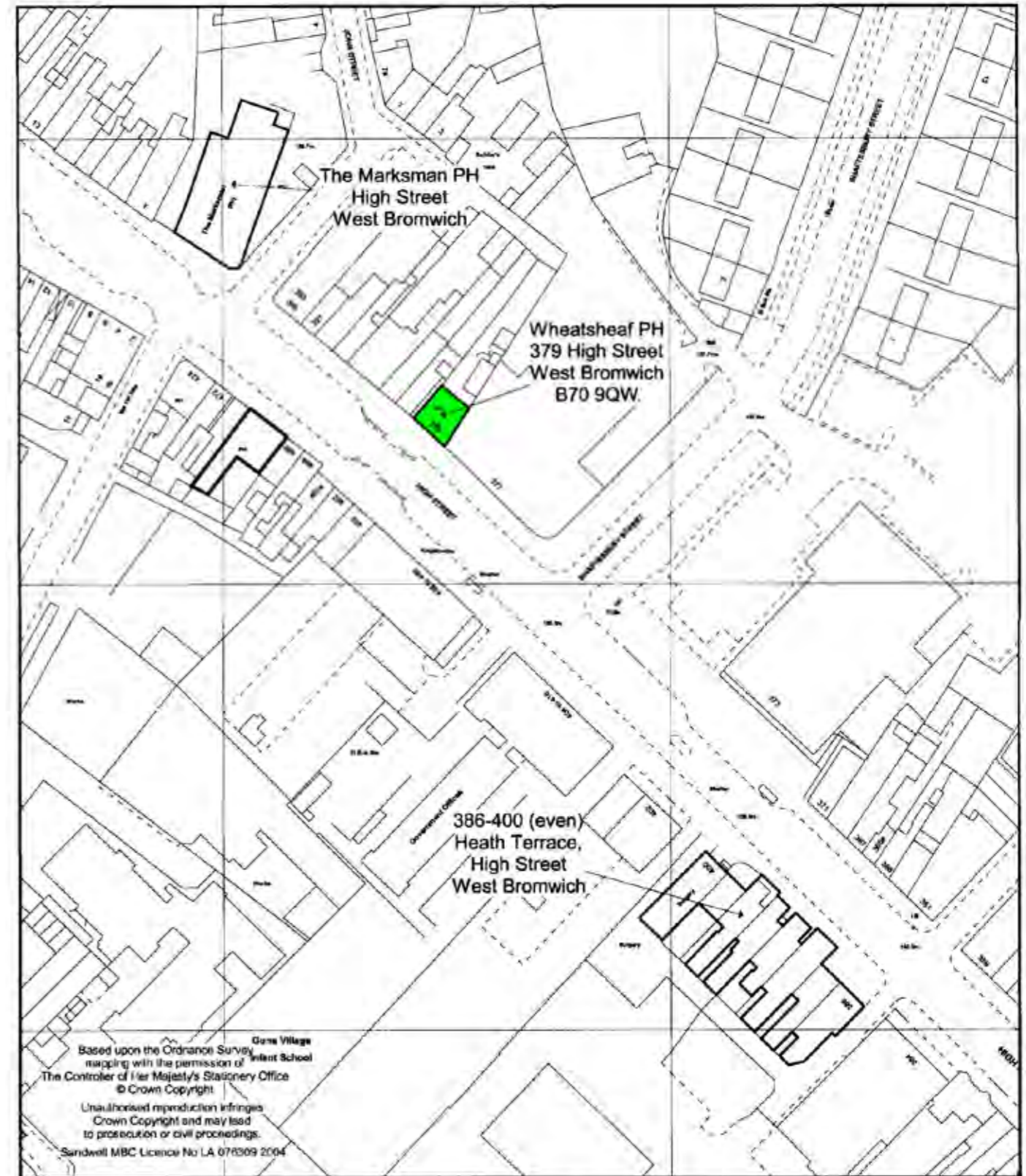
The building above the front is of painted brick and three slightly asymmetrical bays. The first-floor windows have bracketed cornice heads and projecting sills, the upper windows are plain; both sets have renewed plate-glass windows. The roof is plain gabled.

The pub front is ornately decorated with primary doorways at either end into the main bars. The detailing is largely original but the sign-writing has been brought up to date in a traditional manner.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a typical but well preserved example of the smaller type of public house of the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and as such is probably worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Old Vicarage & Hall, Bratt Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB07

**Summary**

NGR: SP 003 916  
Type: Ex-vicarage & hall  
Materials: Brick, stone, timber-frame and tile  
Date: c.1900  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Possibly**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

The Old Vicarage and attached Hall lie just to the north of the centre of West Bromwich, close to the Registry Office and the site of the former church nearby. This was the vicarage to the adjacent parish church that has since been demolished. It is not shown on the 1890 OS map but is indicated on the 1904 edition; it was thus built between these dates. The architects were the local firm of Wood & Kendrick.

The Vicarage is a very large house, of two storeys with attics, built mainly in brick but with decorative terracotta and moulded brickwork decoration and some mock timber-framing. It is thus of the style sometimes known as the Vernacular Revival, inspired by architects such as Richard Norman Shaw. The house is deliberately and typically asymmetric, the only links being band courses of moulded brick and similarities of the decorative window surrounds of most of the windows – brick jambs and rather peculiar stone heads that appear to belong to tripartite stone windows with late-Tudor three-centred heads but which all, in fact, sashes.

The entrance front, curiously, seems to be on the north side, to Bratt Street, facing away from the former church. The doorway, set back within a flush porch with a four-centred head and pierced fanlight above beneath the dripmould, is at the left end of the elevation; to the right is a narrow window with drip mould and there is a plainer sash at first-floor level. To the right of this part of the elevation is a shallow projecting gable 'wing'; at ground-floor level is a boxy three-light bay window, and there are two sashes above at first-floor level. The gable is faced with decorative tile hanging. In the east elevation there is a tall gable faced with mock timber-framing with a central window to light the attic floor. The window pattern below is irregular. To the rear there are two projecting wings of different lengths, the east one being the longer. These both have decorative tile-hanging in the gables and irregular fenestration beneath. The western wing has been necessarily disfigured by modern fire escapes.

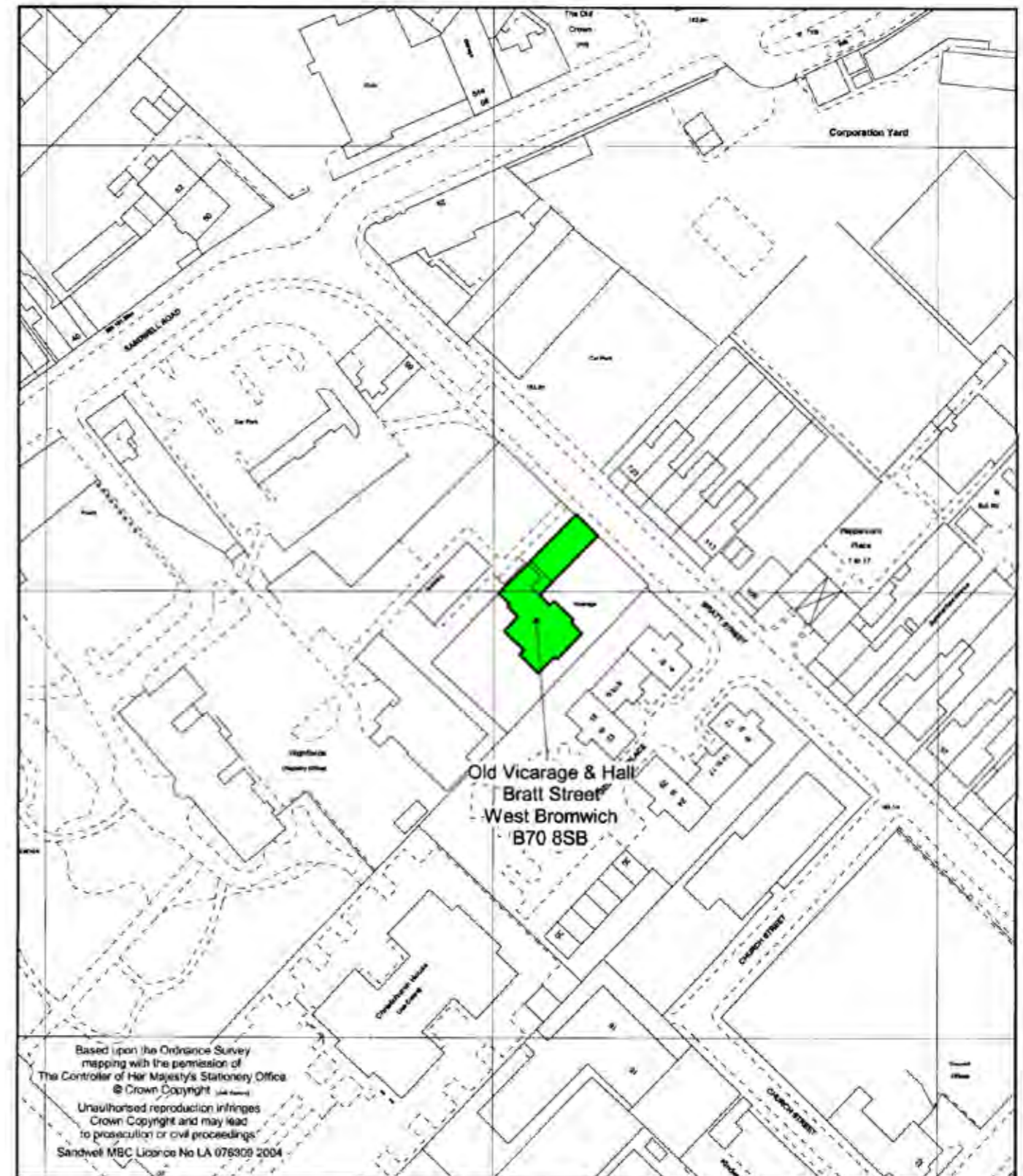
The Hall to the north-west of the house is, architecturally, a much neater composition – of single storey, built of brick and with a large window in the north gable end rising above the eaves of the tiled roof and being topped cleverly by the continuation of the main roof slopes at a higher level – with a deep coving above the top of the window to the higher eaves of this higher portion of the roof. The western side wall is blank, the main entrance being a doorway with a two-centred head at the left-hand end of the east wall. To its right (or north) are two more tall window compositions rising above eaves level – though with lower cross-dormered gables with mock timber-framing, pairs of windows at ground floor level and in the upper sections. There are some remains of the garden wall and gateway, although the grounds are partly taken up by car-parking and have certainly been reduced in size.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Overall, the two buildings form an important group and are of sufficient architectural quality and historical interest to warrant being added to the local list. The buildings are possibly worthy of putting forward for statutory listing because of their quality and rarity value in the local context.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1890; 1904; Nigel Haynes, pers.comm.



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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

This plan is for initial location purposes only. The indicated extent of buildings is provisional and curtilages are not shown.

Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: The Old Post Office, High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB09

**Summary**

NGR: SP 002 914  
Type: Post Office  
Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
Date: 1918  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The Post Office was opened in 1918. Most of the older elements that make up the three-storey Old Post Office appear to have been built in one phase, but the architect deliberately created a three-bay main section and articulated this from the rest by the use of quoins and set-backs, etc.

This three bay portion is designed in a Georgian Revival style, with verged sash windows in stone frames. It has a rusticated stone ground-floor and brick-faced upper portions with stone dressings, including a boldly projecting cornice. In the centre is the main doorway with a fairly plain frame, flanked by sashes deeply recessed into the masonry. At first-floor level is a central window with a triangular pedimented above it, flanked by others with corniced heads. The second-floor windows are slightly lower and their heads are in the base of the stone cornice.

There are elongated rusticated quoins at the corners. On the west, or left-hand, return there are two bays of windows, similar in detailing to those on the main façade. To the east side of the main front is a slight set-back to a single bay section. This also has a rusticated stone ground floor but the surrounds of the first and second-floor windows are in moulded brickwork, with tripartite brick keystones in their flat arched heads; this section has no cornice.

To the rear of the main section the symmetry breaks down. In the west wall of the rear part there is a tall arched window, presumably lighting a stairhall. The rear elevation is fairly mundane and there is a suggestion that much of the top floor has been added or rebuilt. Also to the rear is a clerestory lit range of unknown date and a modern extension to the west behind a brick screen wall.

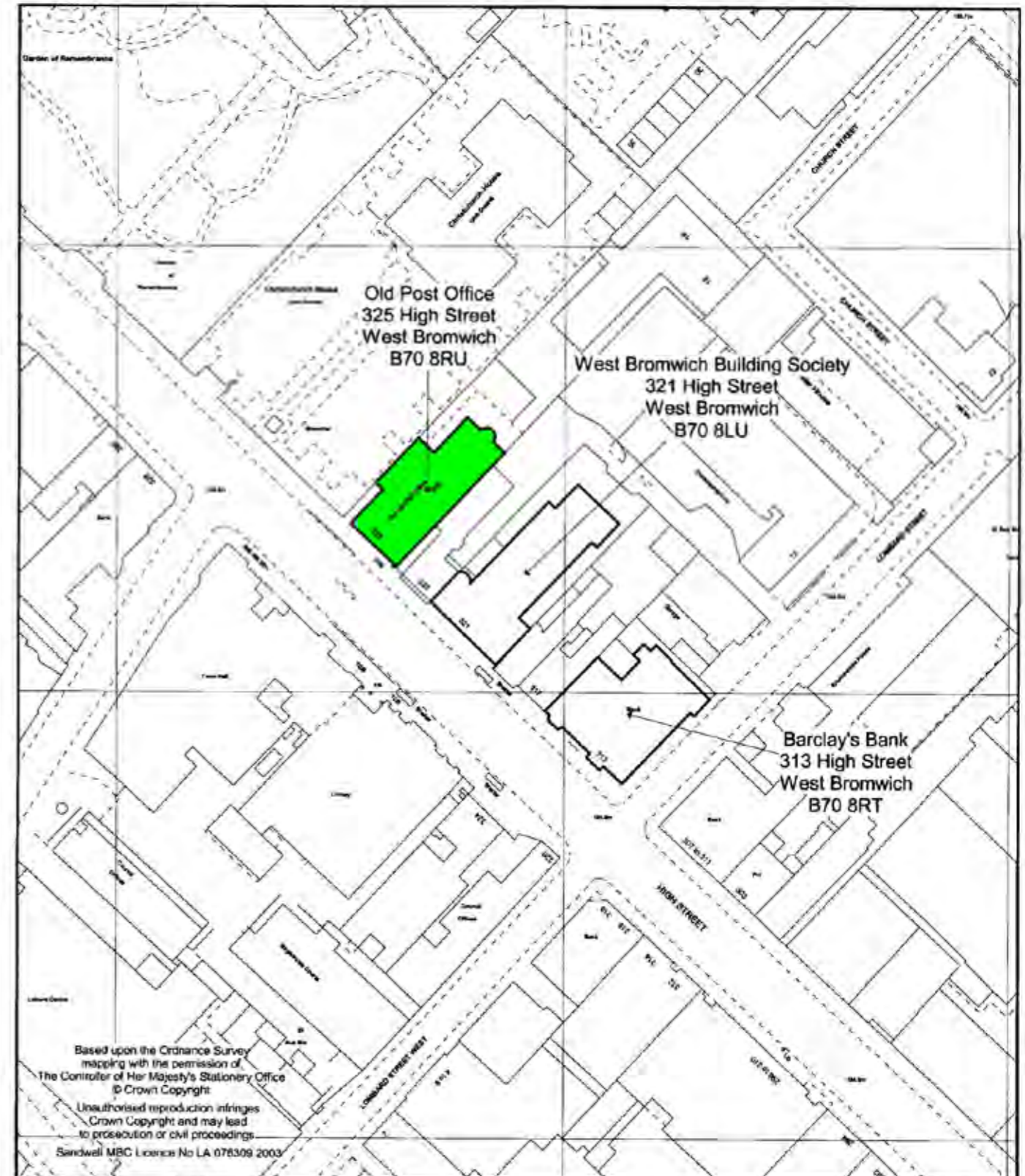
This is a rather fine example of the Georgian Revival prevalent, particularly for public buildings, at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and into the early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It also occupies a prominent site in the High Street and forms an important element within the streetscape.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The building has architectural merit and is relatively unaltered. It is also an important part of the streetscape and of the town's social and economic history and is thus worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**

Vodden, D F (1999), *West Bromwich Revisited*, 18



Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: 321 High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB10

**Summary**

NGR: SP 002 914  
Type: Bank  
Materials: Brick; stone or cement dressing  
Date: 1921  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A large six bay, three-storey building, certainly built between the World Wars and dated by one source to 1921. It is built to a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Georgian style. It has a ground floor faced with rusticated stone (or Portland cement) and upper storeys of brick with stone (or cement) dressings. The upper section of the design is fairly straightforward but the ground-floor diverges somewhat from Georgian practise.

The rustication of the ground floor does not rise to the bold band course at first-floor level. Instead, the ground-floor openings have flat arched heads within the rustication – decorated with figure head keystones – a little below that band course. Between these heads and the band course there is room for an additional window, two panes high.

Other than this detail the basic layout of the façade is straightforward. Any stylistic problem there may have been by creating a symmetrical single entrance into a six bay façade was sidestepped by emphasising the end bays and having the main entrances in them. The doorways are quite plain and there are plain panels above the opening and their decorative heads; the windows above the heads act as fanlights.

At either end of the first-floor there are tall sashes set in full aedicules complete with triangular pedimented heads and balustraded balconies. The rest of the windows at this level and all of those above are fairly plain, with sashes under rubbed brick flat arches with decorated stone (or cement) keystones. At the wall top is a plain stone cornice band below a fairly plain brick parapet with panelling to match the rhythm of the bays beneath. The rear elevations are partly obscured and fairly utilitarian.

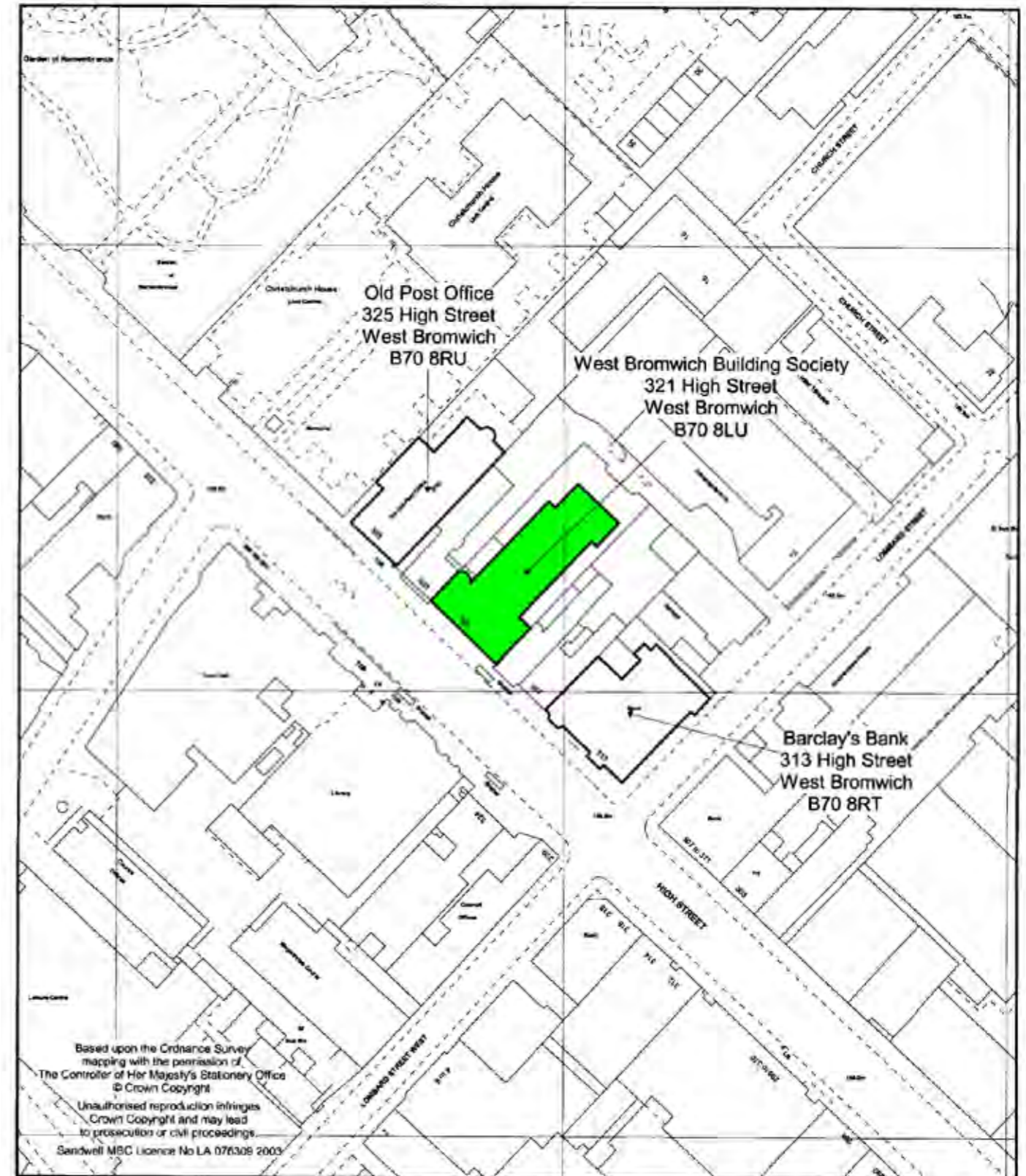
As a large and bold example of its genre, this is a building of sufficient architectural interest to warrant being placed on the local list, and it is also a significant contributor to the character of the streetscape. It is also another of the rather good collection of finance related buildings in Sandwell and of obvious local importance as the West Bromwich Building Society.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is an early-20<sup>th</sup> century commercial building of sufficient architectural quality and street presence to warrant being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**

Vodden, D F (1999), *West Bromwich Revisited*, 17



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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: 313 High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB11

**Summary**

NGR: SP 003 913  
Type: Bank  
Materials: Brick and stucco  
Date: c.1900  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Compared to most of the corporate and public buildings in the High Street, this bank is on a relatively domestic scale especially as it is only on two storeys. It is faced in render and has a rusticated ground floor and dentilled cornice. The detailing is that of the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century but the building is probably of *circa* 1900.

The main elevation to the High Street is of seven bays but deliberately asymmetric. The westernmost (left-hand) bay is literally a bay – a canted full-height window bay with pilastered mullions and rather curiously topped by a small triangular pediment. The third bay from the east is the main entrance bay and has a projecting single-storey porch topped with a small balustrade. Above it the bay is set forward slightly and is topped by a triangular pediment above the cornice. There is another entrance immediately to the east of the canted westernmost bay.

The windows at ground-floor level are fairly plain and have been renewed. Those on the first-floor have eared stucco surrounds with key-stoned heads and projecting sills. They contain plate-glass sashes.

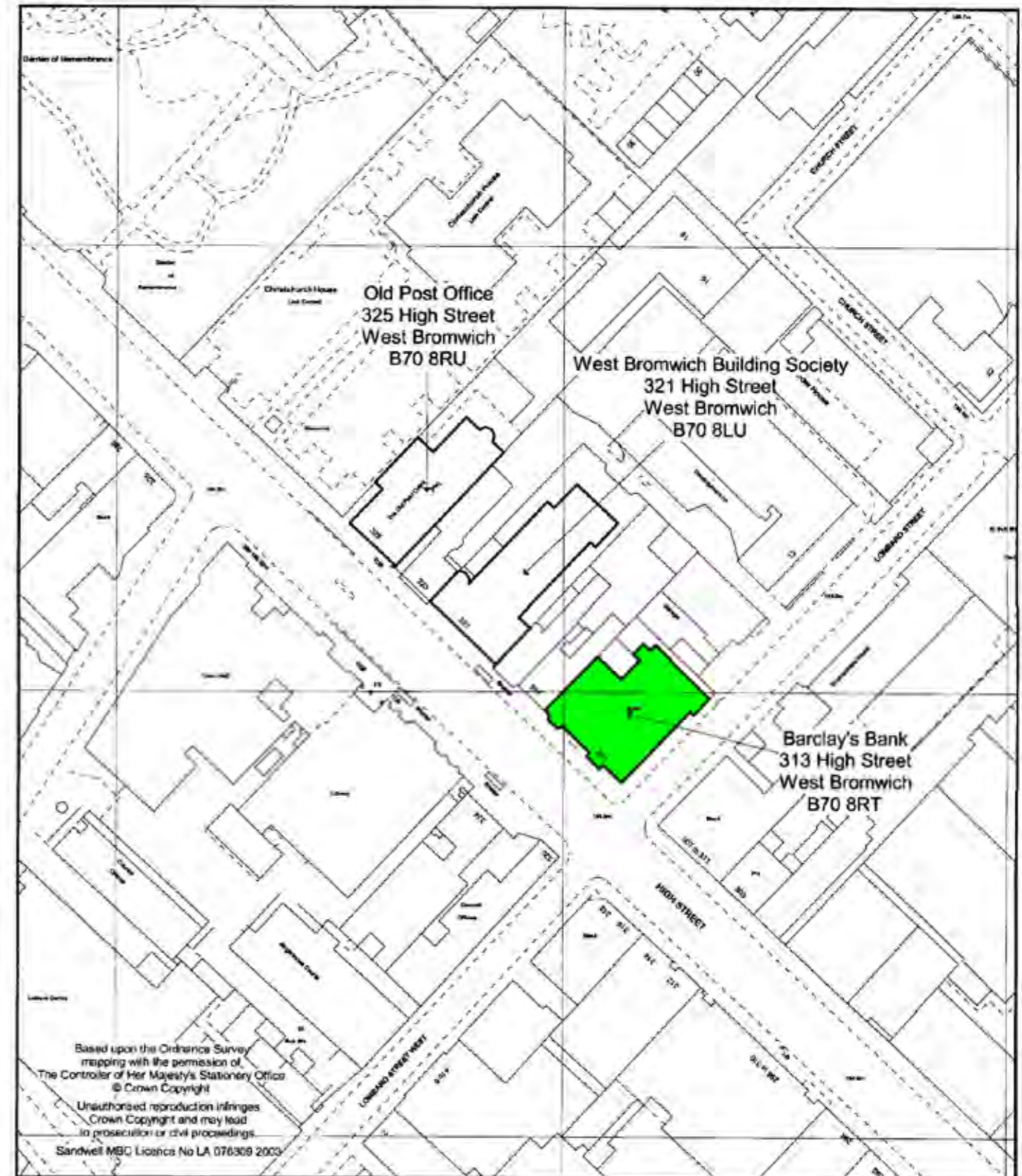
The east, or Lombard Street, return is of three bays, recessed slightly between the end piers of the elevation. The ground-floor windows are fairly plain and set into the rusticated stucco, whilst the three upper ones are like those on the main façade. Above them, the cornice steps forward slightly and is topped by a triangular pediment. There is an additional first-floor window, not part of the overall pattern, at the north end of this elevation. The main roof is hipped, with cross-roots from it to the rear of the pedimented gables; it is covered with slate.

This is a rather attractive building that sits comfortably with its domestic and rather earlier (and Grade II listed) mid-19<sup>th</sup> century neighbours immediately to the west. It is also another of the rather good collection of finance related buildings in Sandwell. Only the modern corporate bank signs detract from the appearance of the building.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

As a good and little altered example of an early-20<sup>th</sup> century bank of good architectural quality, this is worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Masonic Hall, Edward Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB12

**Summary**

NGR: SP 001 912  
Type: Masonic Hall  
Materials: Brick, terracotta, tile  
Date: 1889  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This bold brick building was begun in 1889 as the West Bromwich Masonry Hall by the Freemasons of Staffordshire. The main façade faces north, to Edward Street, and the design suggests that there may have been an intention to build a further wing on the right-hand side of the present block which was never completed. The bricks are well made and well laid and there is a considerable use made of moulded brickwork for decorative panels and band courses.

The main, right-hand or west, portion consists has sashes on the ground floor with a huge tripartite window on the first, presumably lighting a large hall. This, in turn, is topped by a coped shaped 'Flemish' gable with two further window openings or loops in it, and is flanked by paired brick finials. This hall section has a large pitched roof behind the front gable front, a completely blank west wall, and a plainer tripartite window arrangement lighting the southern end of the first-floor hall.

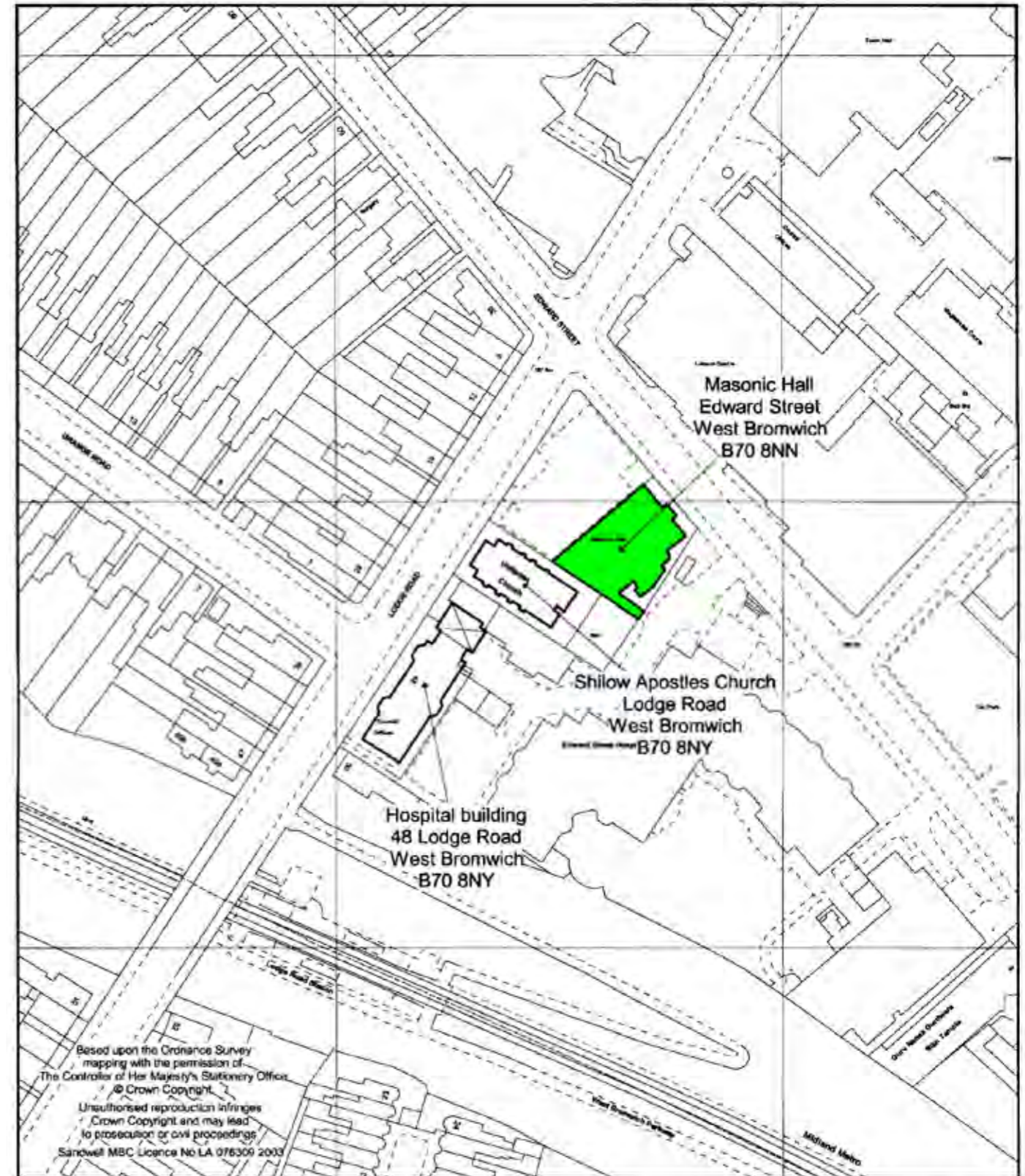
Attached to, and contemporary with, the hall block is an east wing, lower but also of two storeys, under a separate hipped roof. At the north end there is a large window on the ground floor and a pair of sashes above at first-floor level. In the east elevation there is a projecting canted bay that rises to slightly above the eaves of the main roof and which has its own hipped cross-gabled roof running back towards the hall range. The windows at first-floor level have some stained glass work and it is probably the position of the stair hall. Above those windows, at the top of the bay, there are panels of moulded brickwork.

There is a small ground-floor window just to the north of the bay, and a blind window of the same size above it at first-floor levels. There are more windows, with segmental brick heads, to the south of the bay. On the north elevation the ornate porch straddles the junction between the Hall section and the east wing and is clearly contemporary with both.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is not an architectural masterpiece but is a building of architectural interest simply by virtue of its confident design and by its historical connections with local freemasonry. It is thus worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Shiloh Apostles Church, Lodge Rd.

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB13

**Summary**

NGR: SP 001 912  
Type: Chapel  
Materials: Brick, render  
Date: 1875  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Possible**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a small former century Unitarian Chapel, opened in 1875, now used by a different Christian congregation. It mainly consists of a single tall gabled chapel with a triple porch at the west end. The central part of the porch has a tall two-centre headed doorway and is flanked by smaller gabled elements with tall single loops in their front walls.

The main feature of the chapel is the large west window above the porch, an Early English-style five-light arrangement consisting with the two-centred arched heads of the narrow lights increasing in size to the central one but all springing from the same level; as a result the inner three lights have stilted arched heads. A dripmould follows the run of the arches and there is a further foiled opening in the gable, beneath a diminutive bellcote atop of the coped gable. The side walls are articulated into five bays by stepped buttresses and there are pairs of trefoil headed narrow windows in each bay.

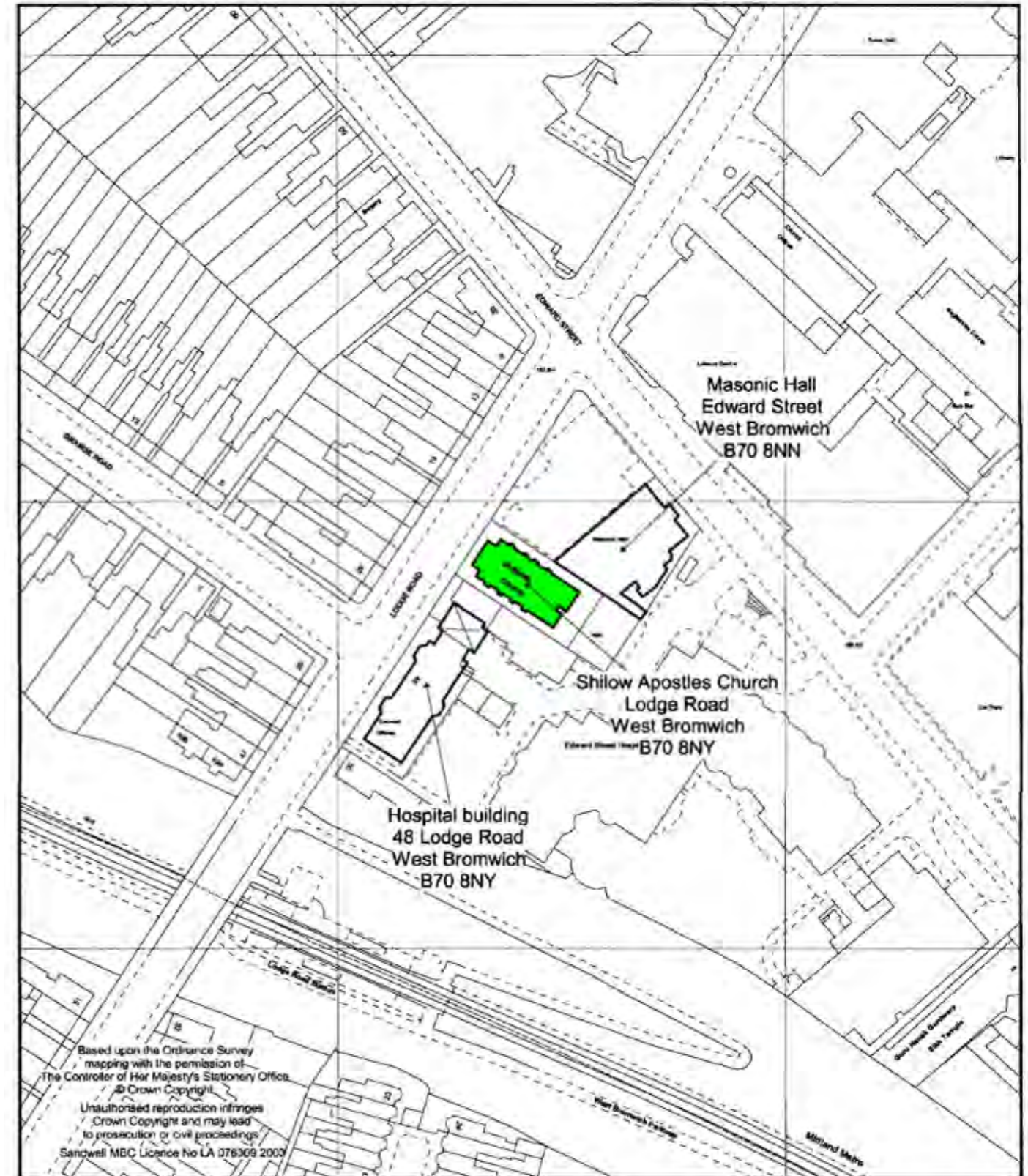
The chapel is a fairly typical example of its time and of little architectural worth. Any significance it once had has been obliterated by the modern render covering of the exterior and the new tiles of the roof.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Its historical significance as a place of worship in continuing use could just be enough to allow it to be on the local list, but the decision would be a marginal one.

**REFERENCES**

VCH, 1976, 70



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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid



West Bromwich

Site: 48 Lodge Road

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB14

**Summary**

NGR: SP 001 912  
 Type: Former hospital building  
 Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
 Date: 1905  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
 Regional: Medium  
 National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a long and quite large brick-built range with stone dressings and a prominent cornice in a Georgian Revival style on the east side of Lodge Road. The foundation stone was laid by the Earl of Dartmouth, in his capacity as Grand Mason of the Freemasons of Staffordshire, in 1905. The architects were Wood & Kendrick, a little known local firm who also built the Art Gallery in Wednesbury (1891) and restored Oak House, West Bromwich (1898). It was connected to the West Bromwich District Hospital to the east of the site.

It is of three storeys with a main block of nine bays, with brick band courses at the main floor levels. This is not a symmetrical elevation, however. The sash windows have rubbed brick heads with central keystones – those on the ground floor have flat arches and those on the upper floors, segmental ones. The third bay from the north is clearly the stair hall bay and is of just two windows high, with a tall ground floor window with arched head above the date plaque and an equally tall upper window with its head in the eaves; the glazing has some painted glass in a vaguely Art Nouveau style.

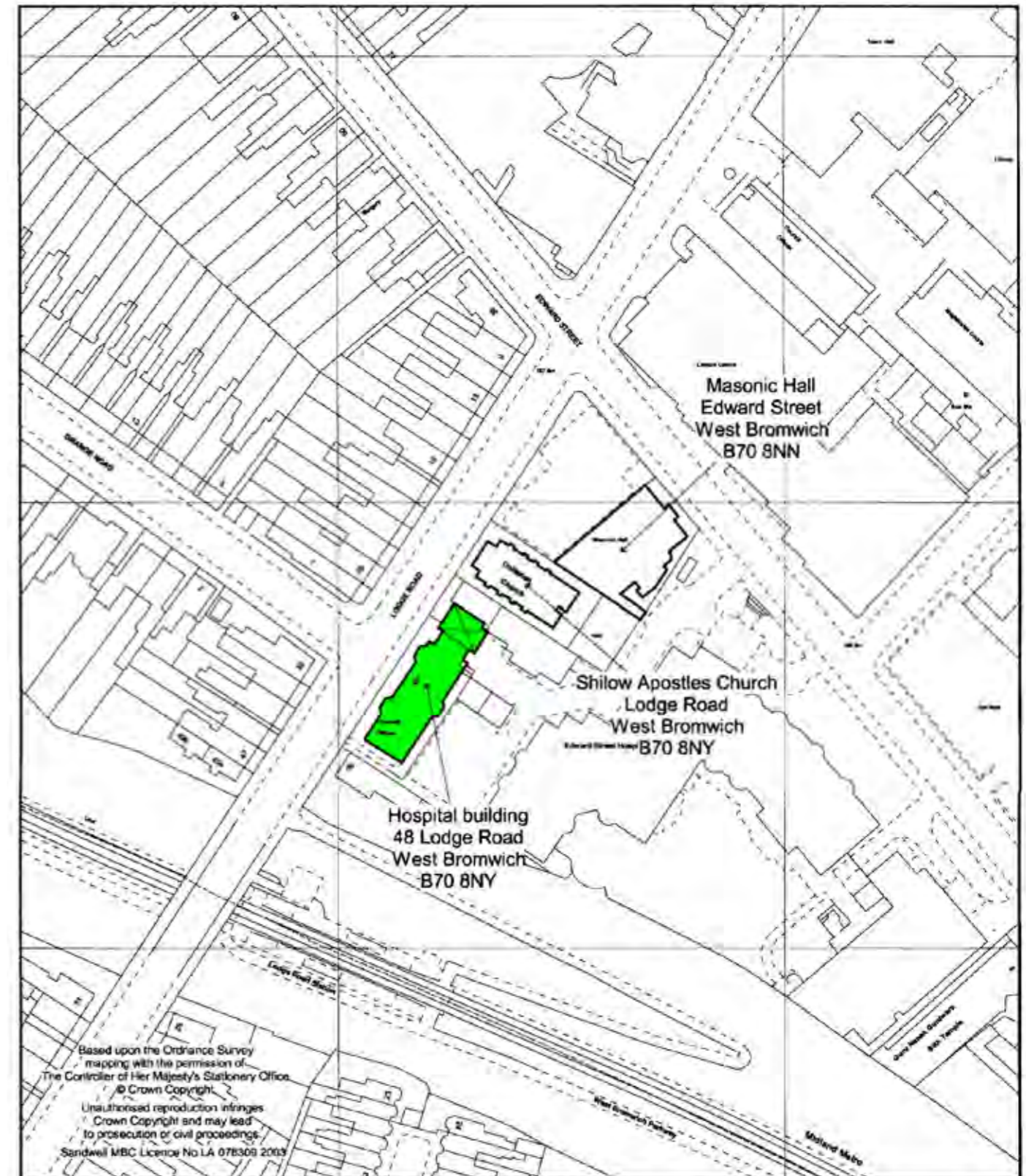
The other bays are in pairs; to the south of the stair bay there are three such pairs, the middle one of which has a slight step forward flanking the windows, a large ground-floor canted bay, and a pedimented top – as does the pair to the north of the stair bay. The south gable elevation is quite plain.

At the northern end is a probably contemporary but deliberately articulated section, consisting of a two bay section set back from the main façade and a second two bay section on the same alignment. This has, at ground-floor level, a broad flat-topped carriageway through it.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The building is an interesting and well-crafted design with a degree of historical significance, especially when related to the nearby Freemasons' Hall. It is worthy of being added to the local list. Additional research is needed to understand its origins.

**REFERENCES**



Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: 291 High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB15

**Summary**

NGR: SP 004 912  
Type: Bank  
Materials: Brick; stone/cement  
Date: Early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a tall and interesting early-20<sup>th</sup> century bank, yet another of the good collection of such buildings in the Sandwell MBC area. It is built in a vaguely, and certainly not slavish, Georgian style and is of brick above a stuccoed and rusticated ground floor level.

It is of six bays on the main elevation, south to the High Street, and of three storeys high. The main entrance, with a console-bracketed hood mould of mid-17<sup>th</sup> century form, is at the right-hand end of the elevation. The five windows have simply moulded surrounds within the rusticated masonry beneath a deep moulded first-floor band course.

The first and second floor windows are virtually linked in tall stone or stucco frames that are subtly recessed in the brick work, though they have their own discrete eared frames. At the base of each first-floor window is a balustrade. These exaggerated rusticated keystones enriched with acanthus and anthemion and are on top of a band of rusticated masonry between the tops of the first-floor and the sills of the second-floor windows.

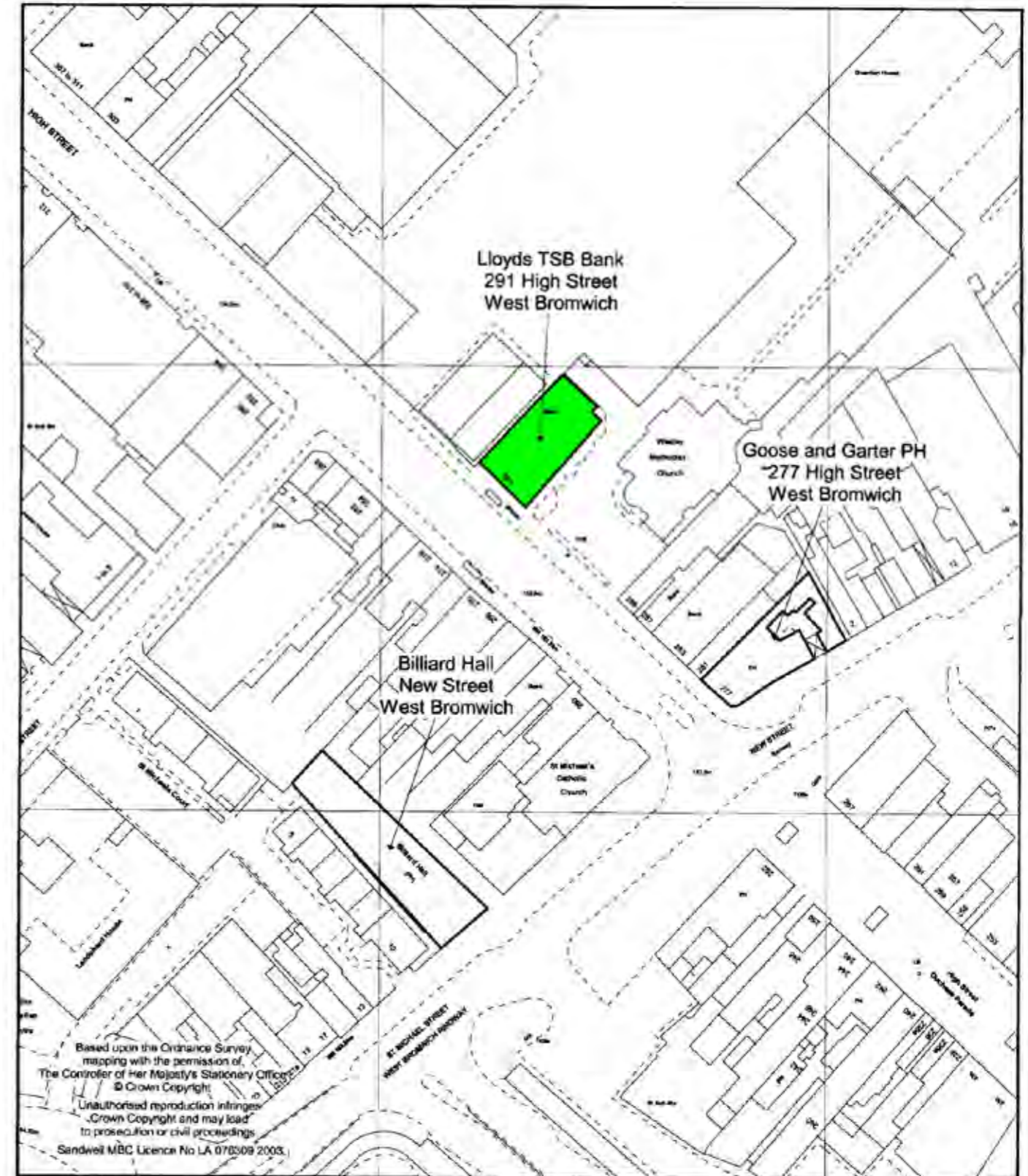
The side elevation to the east is less regular but still has a single bay of windows treated in a similar manner above the ground-floor rustication. The roof has hipped ends and neatly dentilled eaves and cornice.

Overall, this is a building of good architectural quality, built in a vaguely Georgian style but with sufficient character of its own time to not be a slavish replication of the past. It was probably built between the two World Wars.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is probably worthy of being on the local list for its architectural quality, and as one of the good collection of banks within the area.

**REFERENCES**



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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Goose & Garter, High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB16

**Summary**

NGR: SP 004 912  
Type: Public House  
Materials: Brick, terracotta, stucco  
Date: Late-19<sup>th</sup> century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The Goose & Garter Public House is on the corner of High Street and New Street, at the north-west angle of the cross-roads. It is of late-19<sup>th</sup> century date and appears on the 1890 edition of the OS map. Formerly called the Sandwell Hotel, it was until recently also known as the Goose & Granite. It is of two distinct parts – the main public house on the corner of the streets and an attached addition to the north of New Street. The main section is stuccoed and painted, the other part of brick with stucco and stone dressings.

The main portion is dripping with decoration, most of it best designed as the Artisan Mannerism of the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. This includes two rows of moulded brickwork under the dentilled eaves, and moulded band courses at both upper floor levels. The corner has a narrow cant but no doorway. It is flanked by bulbous richly decorated pilasters at first-floor level and flatter ones at second-floor level, with shell-headed niches between them at each level. The doorways are at the outward ends of the two street elevations.

On the High Street, the doorway is at the left hand end and is topped by a triangular pediment. This elevation is of four bays grouped into two pairs by the bulbous ornate pilasters. The ground-floor windows are separated by pilasters and have been re-glazed. Above, the first-floor windows have sashes set in moulded frames with pulvinated friezes and oddly arched pediments. The second-floor windows have flat heads under segmental rusticated heads. On the New Street elevation the doorway is at the right-hand end of the elevation and has a more wavy type of pediment. This is of three elevations, but interrupted by a huge framed plaque at first-floor level. The details of the windows in the one bay to its left and the two to its right are virtually identical to those on the High Street elevation.

The northern addition seems to consist of a tall first-floor function room above a lower ground-floor room. This lower section is faced in rusticated stone or stucco and has a carriageway through it. The windows and the former carriageway opening have segmental heads in the rusticated masonry. At first-floor level is of five symmetrical bays, the middle one being quite small and consisting of a round-headed window above an attached pedestal. To either side there are tall windows framed in stone or stucco with deep pseudo balustrades at their bases and triangular pediments; these windows have etched glass of uncertain date. The roof is plain gabled.

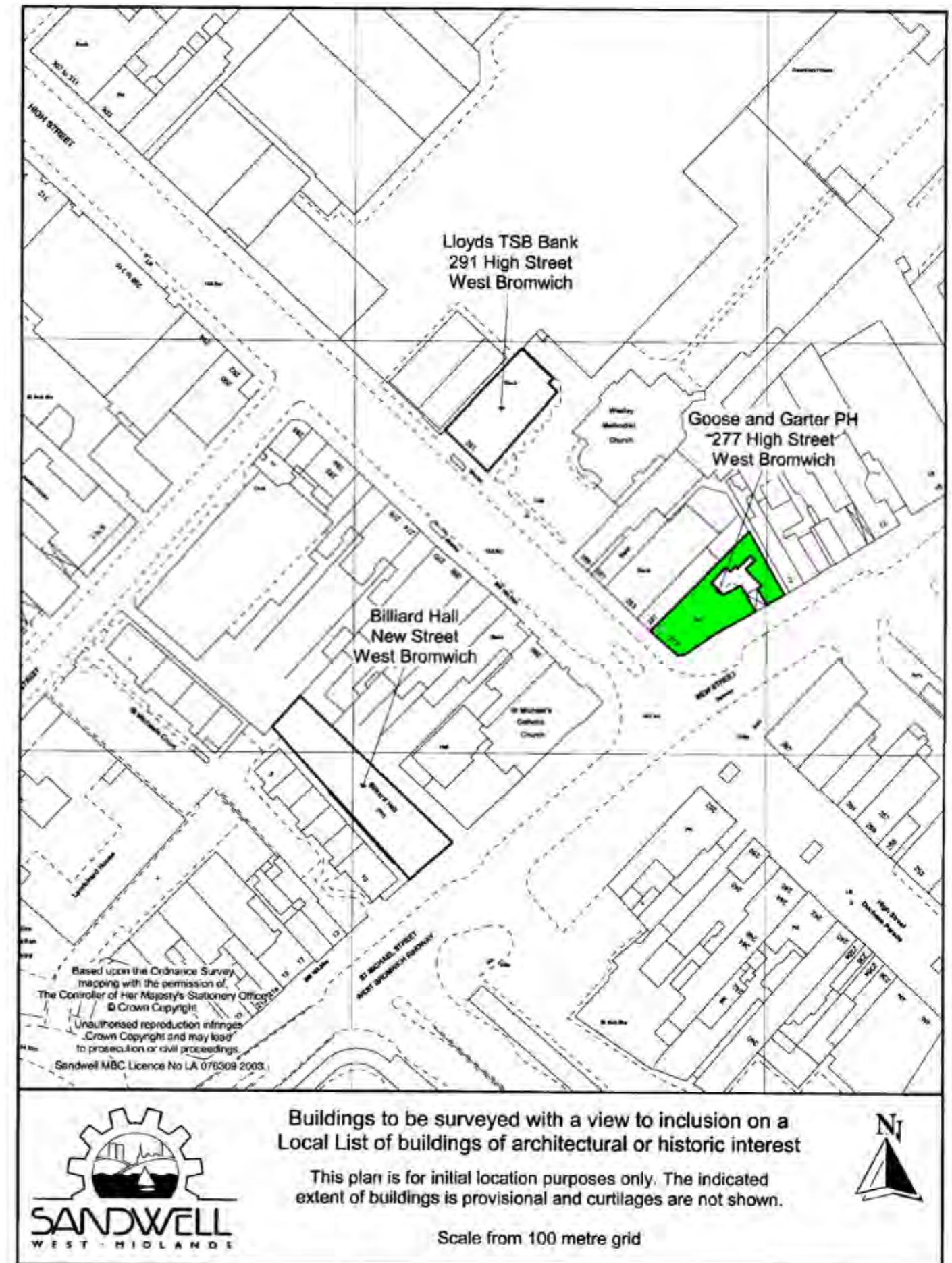
This was an ambitious and ornately detailed building of the late-19<sup>th</sup> or very early-20<sup>th</sup> century. It is rather pretentious but in spite of itself, an attractive building and an important contributor to the remaining character of the streetscape.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a building of considerable streetscape value and confident architectural style that is also still an important part of the social and recreational life of the town centre. As such it is worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1890; Vodden, D F (1999), *West Bromwich Revisited*, 26





West Bromwich

Site: New Street Billiard Hall

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB17

**Summary**

NGR: SP 004 911  
Type: Public House, ex-Billiard Hall  
Materials: Brick, terracotta, stucco  
Date: 1913  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: High  
National: High



**DESCRIPTION**

Recently well-restored and now a public house, this was originally a purpose-built billiard hall of 1913 and is labelled as such on the 1919 OS map. The rear portion of the Billiard Hall is essentially a brick box under a corrugated sheeted shed roof, but the façade to New Street is a surprising and rare survival. This is of single storey and constructed of brick, stucco and terracotta.

The main façade, at the east end to New Street, consists of a main central section under a huge segmental pediment (an echo of Fenchurch Street station in London). The central doorway is reached up a flight of steps and is flanked on either side by windows in rectangular moulded frames with keystones, horizontal rather than vertical. This elevation is articulated by panelled pilasters. In the pediment are the words 'Billiard Hall' on a garter band, above a cartouche with swags and a pair of billiard cues with balls. All this is painted terracotta work.

To either side of the pediment are short stubby towers. These have square windows at ground floor level with similar detailing to the others. Above a flat band course are eared terracotta panels of crossed cues with balls and the towers are topped by a cornice.

Set back from the main porch area and the segmental pediment is the gable end of the body of the billiard hall, faced with brick. This has, high up, a round window in a rusticated stone frame set between two stone or stucco band courses; the coped gable is topped by a finial bearing the date.

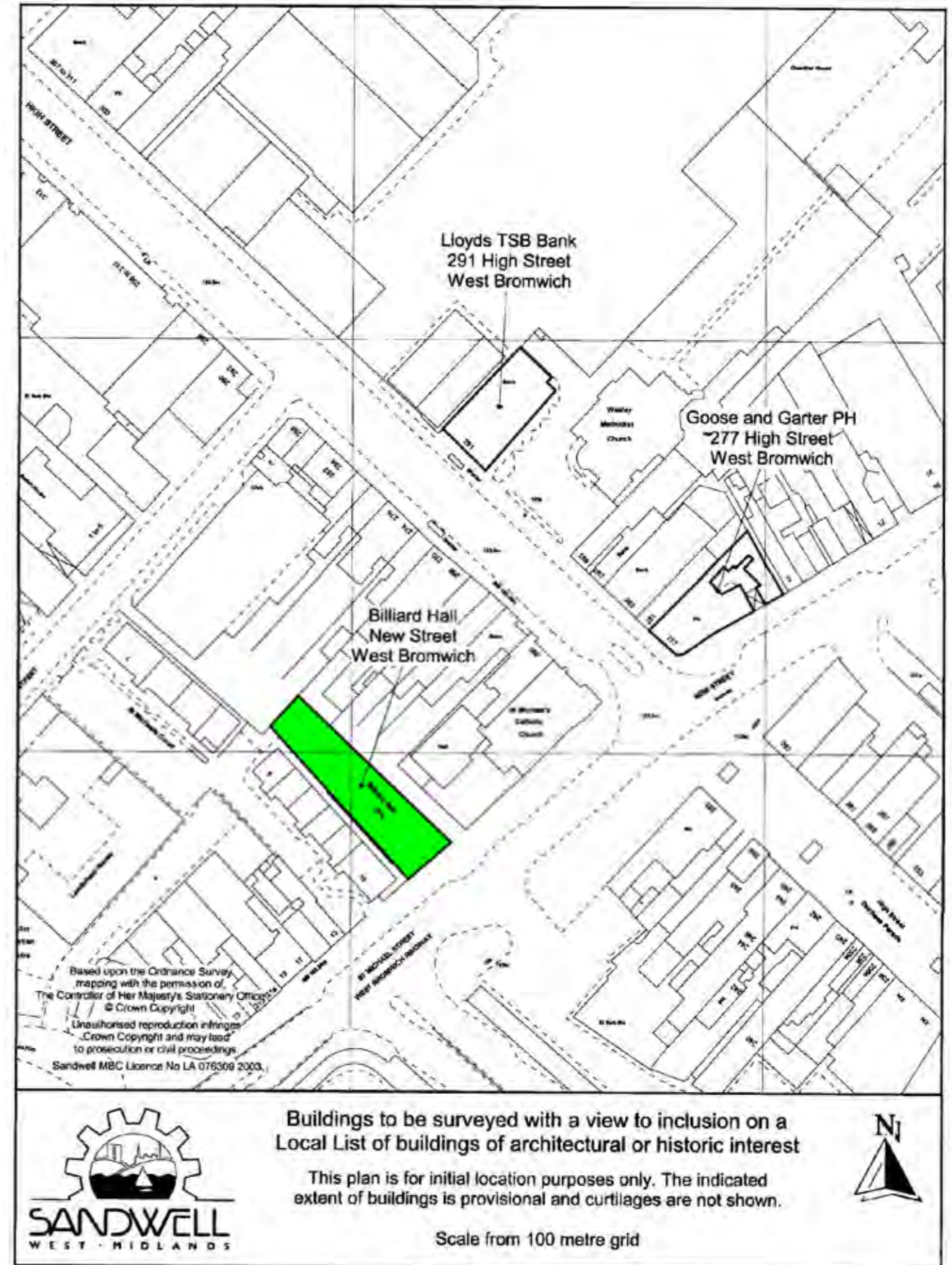
As a billiard hall of its date it is a rare survival and, externally, it was little altered in the recent restoration. The frontispiece is a small but delightful architectural composition, typical of its date but rare in its design because of the building's purpose.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is an important example of a recreational building of the early-20<sup>th</sup> century still in use. As such it should definitely be on the local list, and some consideration should be given to placing it on the statutory list because of its rarity value.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1919





West Bromwich

Site: Milestone, Fox & Dogs, High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB19

**Summary**

NGR: SP 008 908  
Type: Milestone  
Materials: Stone  
Date: Early-19<sup>th</sup> century?  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: High  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

Set against a boundary wall of the Fox & Dogs, close to the road, is a stone mile marker, painted off-white to match the render of the wall. It has rounded sides and a rounded top and appears only to be a single faced marker. Cut into the stop of the stone are the words '113 Miles from London' – the lettering in italics.

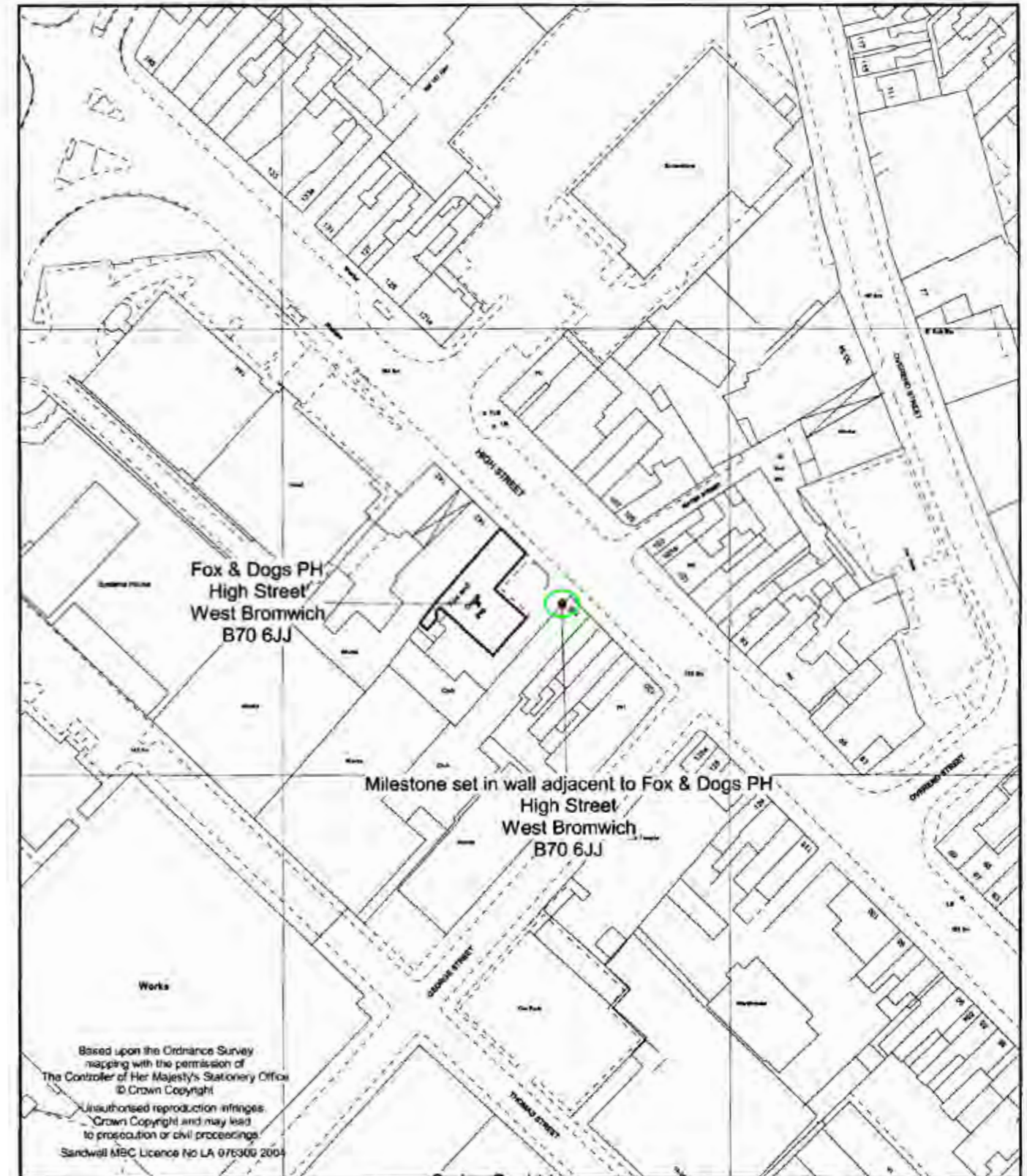
It is difficult to assess whether it is genuine or not, but there is no obvious reason why it is not. A milestone is shown in the vicinity on the 1890 OS map, but that is labelled 'Birmingham 5'. If the stone is, as it appears to be, genuine the detailing would suggest a very late-18<sup>th</sup>, or more probably, early-19<sup>th</sup> century date.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

If a genuine milestone, this is a surprising survivor of the coaching days and turnpike within the urban setting and should not only be on the local list, but on the statutory list as well.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1890



Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid



West Bromwich

Site: Ex-Lewisham Hotel, 43 High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB20

**Summary**

NGR: SP 010 906  
Type: Hotel, public house  
Materials: Brick, terracotta and stone  
Date: c.1900  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Architecturally, this is has a deliciously over the top façade recently repainted in an exuberant style to match and it probably dates to around 1900. Despite the richness of the decoration, the façade has a basic symmetry that appears always to have been slightly compromised by the design of the ground-floor openings. It is of three storeys and six bays, articulated by ornately dressed pilasters of vaguely Artisan Mannerist form that rise up to the parapet and end in moulded finials.

The end bays each have, at first-floor level, oriel bay windows in rich frames including vaguely Early English style columned 'mullions' below the high transoms; above, at second-floor level, there is a pair of two-centre arch headed windows flanked by pilasters and separated by a column with similar detailing. The keystones above each of the paired windows are continued vertically as terracotta pilasters to a bizarre broken scrolled pediment in the coped gable. On the ground-floor the end bays are treated slightly differently. Both have two of the arcaded elements of this level springing from panelled pilasters and topped by four-centre headed arches with consoled keystones supporting the first-floor band course. However, whilst the two at the west end are of the same width and both windows, at the east end one is a doorway and the other a consequently wider window.

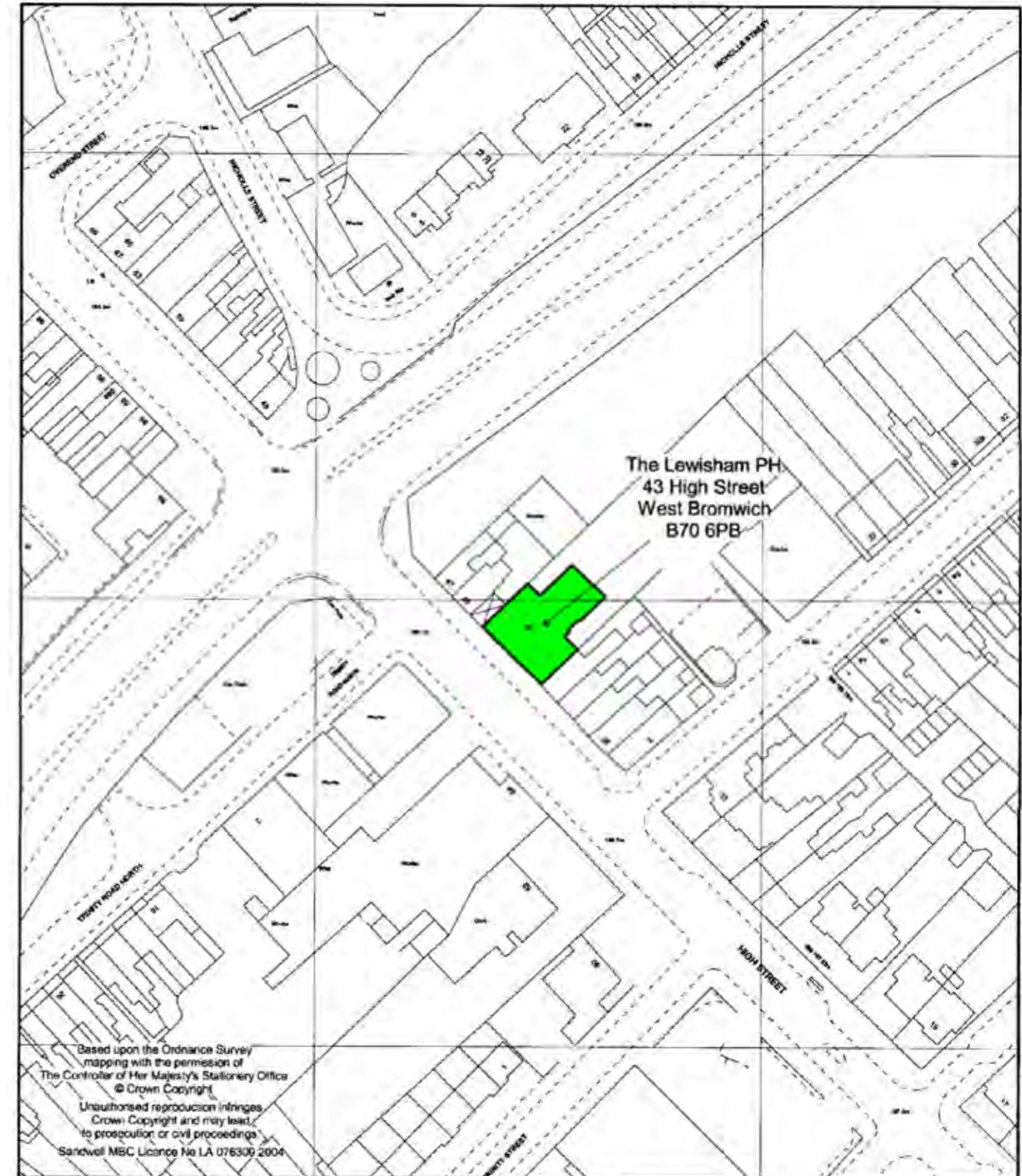
The four central bays each have windows with eared frames, those on the first floor topped with weird pediments reminiscent of the Renaissance and its interpretation by British architects such as Inigo Jones. In the centre, the bay pilaster only rises th the second-floor level and in between the windows at that level is an urn in a recess flanked by miniature pilasters and topped by a smaller version of the heads of the first-floor windows. The two central bays of the façade are topped by a pediment above the terracotta words 'Lewisham Hotel'.

At ground-floor level there us a main doorway under at the western end of these four bays flanked by paired pilasters; the corresponding eastern end has a broad window instead flanked by single pilasters. There is another former doorway to its west and there was probably another window between this and the other doorway – though this is the only part of the façade that has been significantly altered.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

For its sheer size and rich decoration this is well worth being on the local list and it also forms a distinct feature of the streetscape. Alterations have been fairly limited, mainly associated with the replacement of the original glazing.

**REFERENCES**



Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid



West Bromwich

Site: 62 High Street, West Bromwich

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB21

**Summary**

NGR: SP 010 906  
Type: Terrace  
Materials: Brick, stucco, stone dressings  
Date: Early-19<sup>th</sup> century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Set back slightly to the south of Birmingham Road, is a pair of large semi-detached houses possibly designed to be part of a terrace, though whether the terrace was ever finished is open to doubt. The right-hand (i.e. west) property is largely obscured by the modern workshops and sales rooms to the front of it, the other is more visible. On the 1890 edition of the OS map, both are shown to have spacious gardens to the rear and reasonably sized plots to the street front.

Both dwellings were of three bays and three storeys and both are now (and probably always were) stuccoed; the eastern one has an attached single bay lower section at the left-hand end that runs back at a right-angle, and it is possible that a similar wing existed at the right-hand end of the other dwelling. Whilst the houses are of similar proportions and probably contemporary, sharing the same overhanging cornice, their designs are subtly different.

The eastern house has a central ground-floor doorway with an attached portico of columns supporting a plain head; the doorway itself has a semicircular arch and fanlight. The windows in the central bay above are emphasised by cornices above their otherwise plain flat heads. The sashes have thin glazing bars and could mainly be original.

The western house, as far as can be seen, probably also had a central doorway but there is no emphasis on the central windows. Its bays are slightly recessed between 'pilaster' strips, doubled at the ends.

The large chimney stacks to the ridge of the shallow pitched roof have swan's necked sides at the west and in the centre of the pair, but the eastern one is plainer. The eastern wing of the eastern house has a hipped roof hidden behind the raised brickwork of the façade.

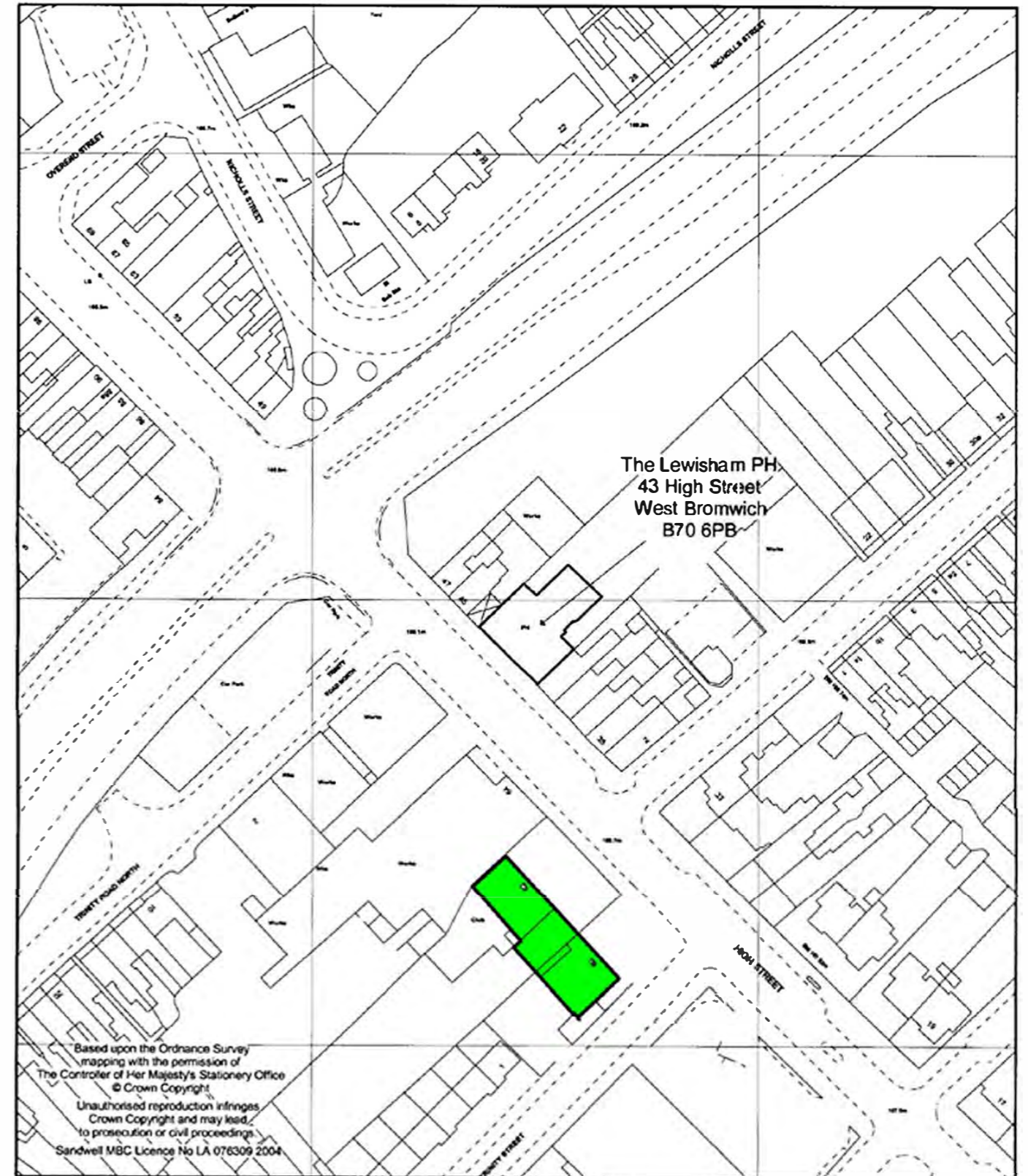
This pair of middle-class houses probably dates to the early-19<sup>th</sup> century and represents a lost phase in the development of the town immediately before its rapid expansion as an industrial centre from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

These buildings should be on the local list for their historical, as well as their architectural, value, being a reminder of this area prior to its rapid growth in the later-19<sup>th</sup> century.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1890



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Scale from 100 metre grid



West Bromwich

Site: 73-77 (odd) Birmingham Road

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB23

**Summary**

NGR: SP 013 904  
Type: Terrace  
Materials: Brick, terracotta, stone, timber  
Date: c.1900  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a short brick-built terrace of circa 1900 on the north side of Birmingham Road to the east of its junction with Bagnall Street. It is not shown on the 1890 OS map but is on the 1904 edition. The terrace makes full use of its corner position by boasting an octagonal turret topped with a balustraded belvedere and 'onion-shaped' dome. The terrace is richly decorated with stone and terracotta detailing.

The corner house, No.77, is the largest of the three and possesses the corner turret. This has windows in the cants at both ground and first-floor levels with decorative terracotta panels in the between levels. There are further panels above the first-floor windows beneath the balustraded top. To the east of the turret the main entrance front is in two halves - two bays to the left of a two-storey straight-sided tripartite bay window. The two bays are topped by a mock timber-framed gable with a window lighting the attic floor and the windows below have brick flat arched heads with stone keystones. The front door, reached up steps, has an elaborate timber canopy. The bay window is topped by a richly moulded balustrade with finial topped pilasters and there are terracotta panels between the main floor levels. The attic window, topped by a triangular pediment, is set back from the top of the bay. To the rear of this house is a more utilitarian rear wing.

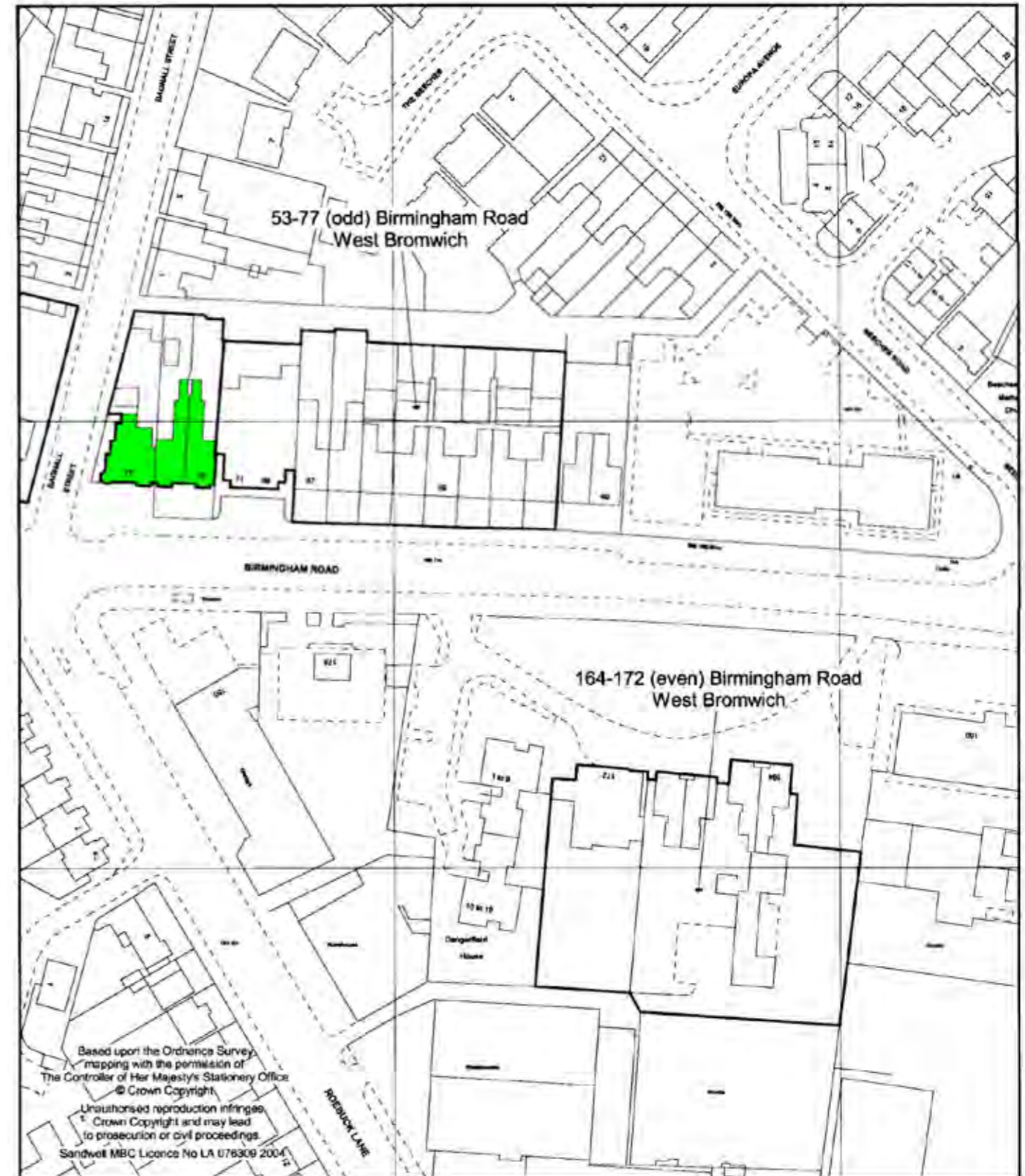
The other two dwellings in the terrace are virtually mirror images of each other, and the basic design features of the front of No.77 are repeated in them. Each has the same type of bay window, with the same detailing in the attic window above. Their doorways are paired together and have the same decorative canopies; above each is a single window on the first floor and they share a dormer attic window under a segmental pediment. The tall brick stacks are neatly detailed as well.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a rather good example of a middle-class late-19<sup>th</sup> or early-20<sup>th</sup> century terrace and has seen relatively little external alteration. It is an important element in the streetscape and of sufficient architectural quality to warrant being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1890; 1904



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: 164-170 (even) Birmingham Road

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB25

**Summary**

NGR: SP 014 904  
Type: Semi-detached dwellings (x2)  
Materials: Brick and stucco  
Date: c.1900  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Nos.164-166 and 168-170 are virtually identical semi-detached pairs of houses set back on their own access drive to the south of the Birmingham Road. They are not shown on the 1890 map but are on the 1904 edition, along with a third pair – since demolished but possibly of similar design – to the west of No.172 Birmingham Road. Their setting is probably related to the cartilages of that older dwelling, built in the earlier part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and listed Grade II.

Both pairs of semis are stucco faced and may have been so originally. There is a recessed central two-bay section containing the paired entrances, reached through a four-centre arched single storey porch with decorated impostes and keystones. To either side the main parts of each dwelling are topped by bold 'Dutch' gables. Beneath these at ground-floor level are canted bay windows with plain parapets matching that of the central porches; paired plain sashes at first-floor level; and wider three-light windows in the attics with miniature iron balconies in front of them.

The main roofs run backwards from behind the Dutch gables and are linked by a cross-roof over the central portion of each pair of dwellings. The buildings appear to have been relatively unaltered.

The dating evidence suggests an element of the Queen Anne Revival style of the later-19<sup>th</sup> century, but the stucco finish and plain detailing makes precise dating difficult. They do form a good group with No.172 set into nice surrounds; even the new build in the grounds has been carried out with good taste and judgement.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

These are good pairs of semi-detached houses that form part of a small oasis just off the main road. Architecturally of good quality, they appear to have been relatively unaltered and are worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1890; 1904



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Methodist Chapel, Beeches Road

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB26

**Summary**

NGR: SP 015 905  
Type: Chapel and Hall  
Materials: Brick, stone  
Date: 1871-2 and 1906  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The late-19<sup>th</sup> century chapel was designed by Edward Pincher, a local architect, and built in 1871-2. The adjacent school or meeting room was added in 1906.

The chapel has a decorative entrance neo-classical front with a narrow projecting ashlar-faced centrepiece topped by a triangular pediment. In the ground level of this section are the paired doorways, both with stilted cambered arched heads rising from Gothic dwarf columns with early-13<sup>th</sup> century style foliated capitals. Each head has a moulded keystone rising incongruously to an attached triangular pediment. Above the first-floor or gallery level band course, the upper section is flanked by fluted Greek Doric pilasters in between which is a tall window of two lights under a semicircular head; this has a moulded keystone and odd bolection moulded spandrels.

To either side of the centrepiece are slightly lower sections of two narrow bays each. These rise from roughly rusticated plinths but are otherwise of brick, the ground floor portions having channelled rustication up to the band course. There is a tall stone cornice with a dentilled top beneath balustrading. The narrow windows on each level are in stone frames with decorated keystones; the upper ones have console supported cornices. The decoration of the façade is continued for a single bay on each return, the angles marked by quoins at first-floor level.

The body of the chapel is of red brick with blue brick decoration to the windows, a double band course at first, or gallery, floor level, and a running Greek Key motif near to the top of the side walls. The tall windows have semicircular arched heads and roundel glazing. There are panels of blue brick between their upper sections and lower sections, but it is difficult to assess if these are later additions associated with internal changes. The roof is plain gabled with a very shallow eaves band.

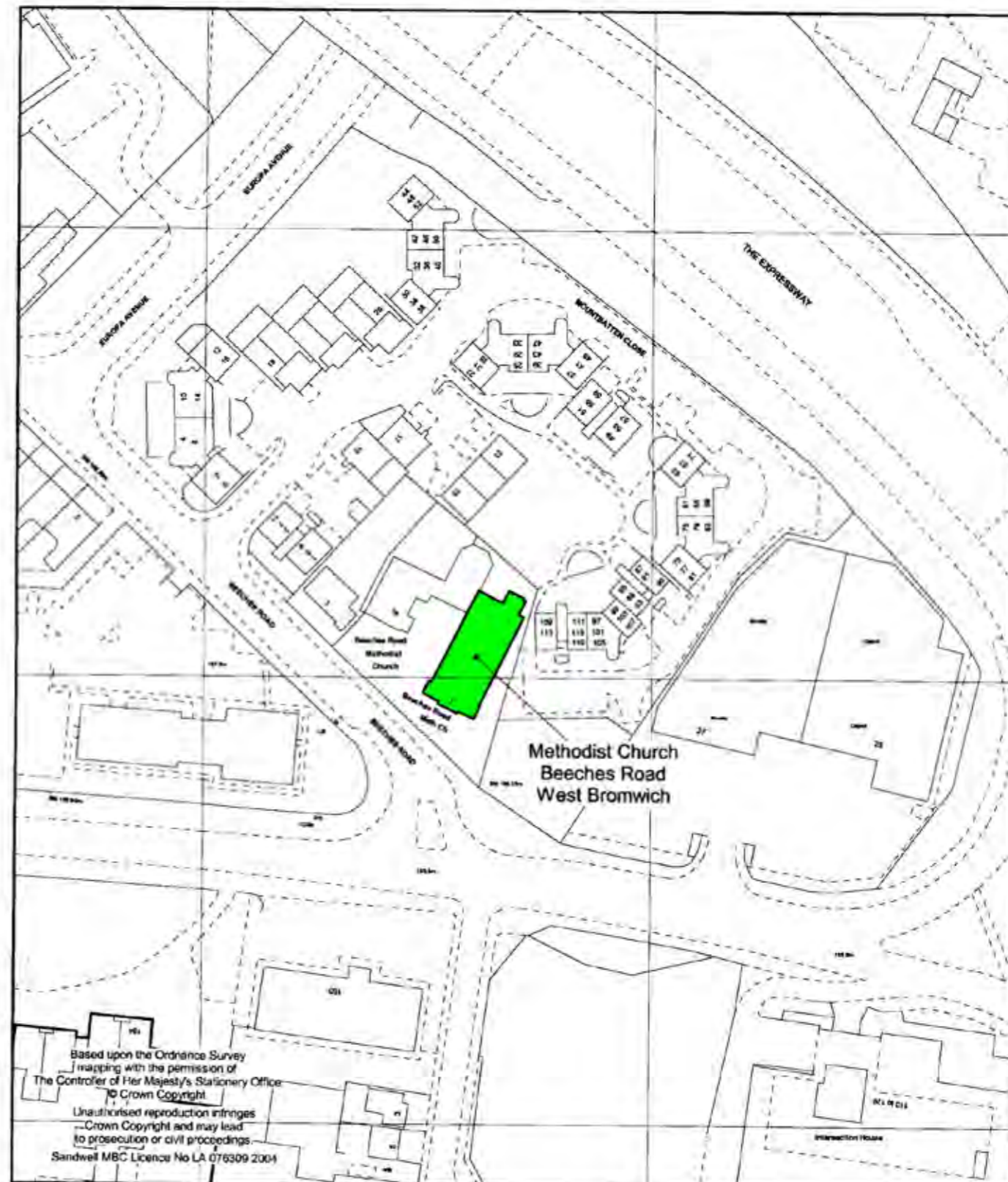
To the rear and west of the chapel is a hall or Sunday School, begun in 1906. Built in brick, it is fronted by a low full width single-storey porch. This has a central doorway under a segmental headed doorway set into a segmental ashlar-faced pediment rising from the cornice. There are windows to each side of the doorway set in stone frames. The body of the hall is lit in the west gable by a large tripartite window with a segmental head to its bold stone frame and the gable is coped. The design is typical of its date and rather good.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Externally, both buildings have been little altered. The chapel is a typical late-19<sup>th</sup> century mishmash of styles but has character and confidence. Both it and the attached hall of 1906 have local historical significance as a place of worship still in use.

**REFERENCES**

VCH, 1976, 71-2



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Holy Trinity Vicarage, Burlington Rd

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB27

**Summary**

NGR: SP 019 904  
Type: former Vicarage  
Materials: Brick, stone  
Date: c.1840  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

Holy Trinity church was built in a red brick stripped Gothic Revival style, apparently to the designs of J W Dawkes of Cheltenham in 1840-41; this is probably the J W Daukes [sic.] of Cheltenham but the VCH indicates that it was, instead, the work of S W Daukes instead. S W Daukes [sic.] was a well-known architect practising in and around Cheltenham at this time as well. J W or S W Dawkes (or Daukes) may well have also designed the vicarage next to the church, which seems to be of the same general date and thought to have been built in 1844.

The basic footprint of the building is a very stubby 'T', with the arm aligned west to east and the stem to the north. Although the only symmetrical front is the south garden front, this does not appear to have ever been the main entrance façade, the main entrance always being on the east side of the rear wing. This is slightly odd, because it would have originally faced away from the church and the main road – Trinity Street – leading to it; Burlington Road was only created in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century.

The vicarage is of two and a half storeys and built in rich red brick laid to variants of Flemish Stretcher bonds. There are brick band courses at the sill levels of the first and second floor windows around all of the building except for the west side of the rear wing. The south garden front is of two bays, the windows set into slightly projecting sections of brickwork; they have flat stone heads and sashes. The shallow pitched roof of this section has overhanging eaves and stacks at either end.

The entrance front of the rear wing is of two bays, with no articulation of the brickwork; the windows are similar to the others. At the left-hand side (or south) is the main doorway, recessed within a tall round-headed opening. The gabled roof is asymmetric, the western slope continuing lower than east. On the gable end there have been changes, with a large window inserted on the ground floor. The tall stair window, with round head, may also be an alteration as there is disturbance in the brickwork and the first-floor string ends at this point. A low two bay extension to the boundary wall at this point could once have been taller. Overall this is a good quality build that has suffered relatively few changes.

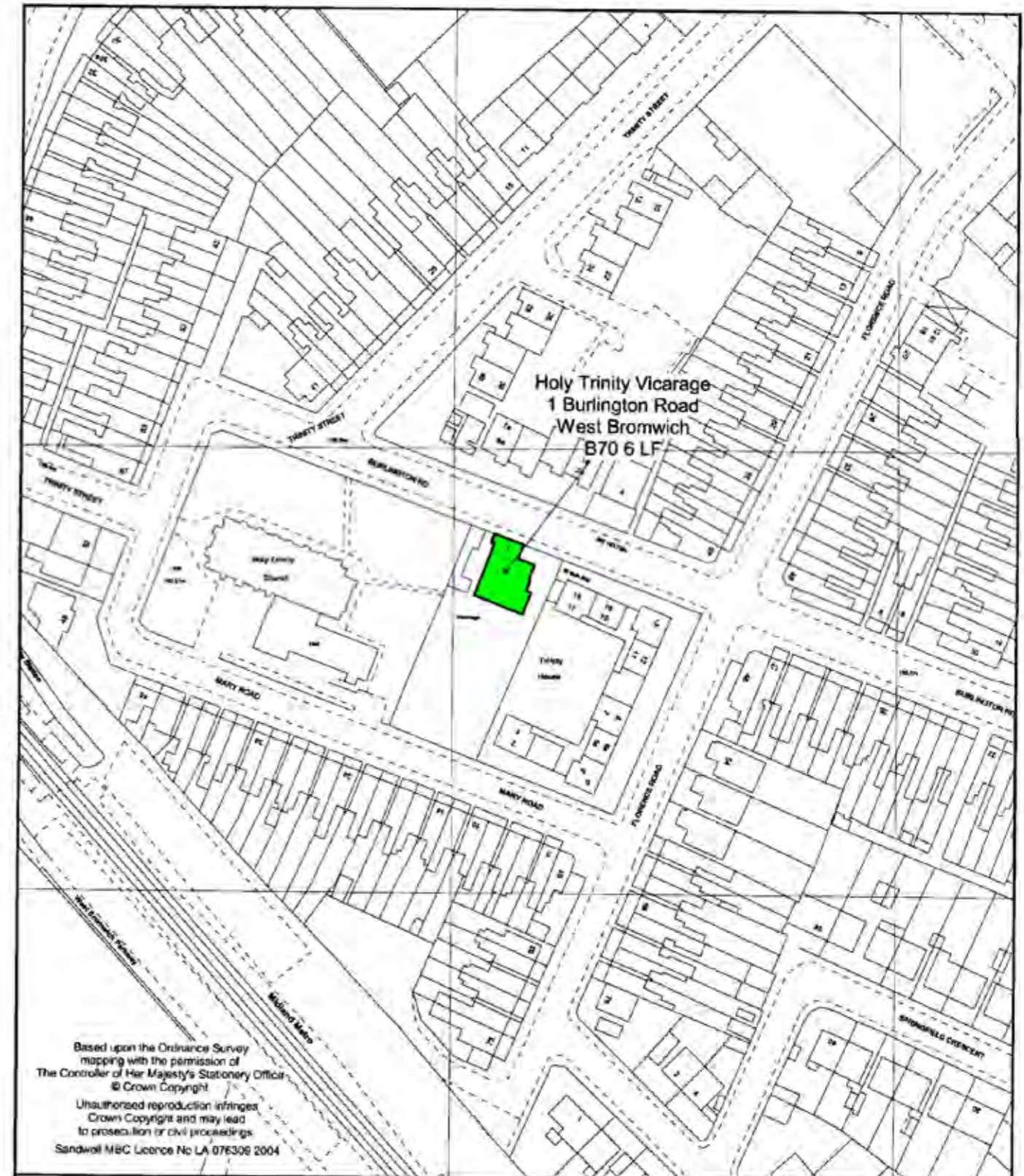
Its very late Georgian design would have contrasted to the purpose built Gothic Revival vicarages that became popular from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, but there is already a hint of the Gothic in the layout of the building. It is an important building in its own right but also because of its association with the contemporary church.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Probably built as the vicarage for the new church at the start of the 1840's, this is a relatively little altered building of good, if plain, architectural quality. It has obvious historical and architectural importance to warrant being on the local list, but should also be considered for statutory listing because of its group value.

**REFERENCES**

Pevsner. 1974. 303: VCH.1976.56



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Scale from 100 metre grid



West Bromwich

Site: Summit Foundry Offices, Union St.

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB29

**Summary**

NGR: SP 009 899  
Type: Office range to factory  
Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
Date: Late-19<sup>th</sup> century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Dwarfed by the larger modern buildings to either side and to the rear, the diminutive former office block of the Summit foundry is still in use for its original purposes. It is a single storey seven bay range, symmetrical apart from the rather jaunty clock tower asymmetrically sited at the eastern (or left-hand) end of the ridge of its hipped roof.

The detailing is typical late-19<sup>th</sup> century work in a mixture of brick and stone. The central doorway is set into a tall opening with a semi-circular brick head rising from moulded stone impost and topped by an elongated keystone. In the richly decorated terracotta tympanum above the fanlight of the door is a crest and the amalgamated initials 'TF'. The spandrels of the arch are decorated in a similar manner and above them is a simple rectangular band bearing the raised words 'Offices'. This central bay is topped by a coped triangular pediment with tall ball finial; the pediment beneath the coping is richly decorated with moulded brick.

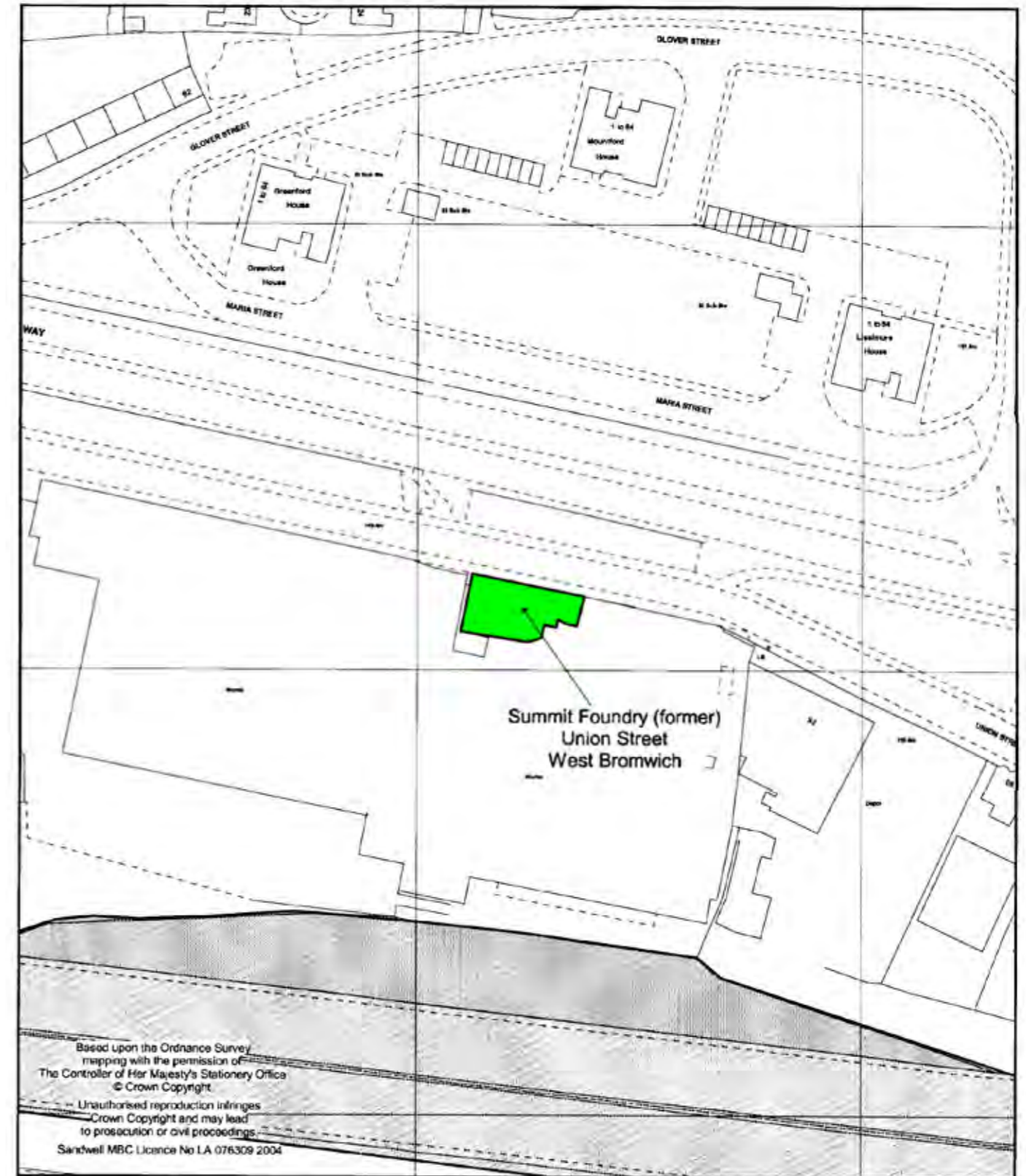
To each side of the doorway are three two-light windows in bays articulated by brick pilasters with moulded terracotta (or possibly stone) capitals. Each window has a stone sill and their heads are slightly smaller versions of the arched head of the main doorway. The glazing is of timber and above the two lights there is a roundel, creating a vaguely ecclesiastic feel to the facade. Above each window is a low rectangular feature of three stone framed panels, each infilled with yet more moulded brickwork; these are separated by dwarf pilasters rising from the tops of the main capitals and supporting the stone cornice of the low parapet.

The hipped roof is plain-tiled and has a crested ridge; as mentioned, there is a small clock tower on the left-hand end of the ridge, a box-like structure with a pagoda roof, arcades in the side elevations, a clock facing the road and, possibly, a second facing into the works.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a rather fine and relatively little altered office building of the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, of good architectural quality and local interest and importance. It is certainly worthy of being on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Bromford Stop Footbridge

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB30

**Summary**

NGR: SO 996 900  
Type: Canal footbridge  
Materials: Brick; wrought iron  
Date: Late-19<sup>th</sup> century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



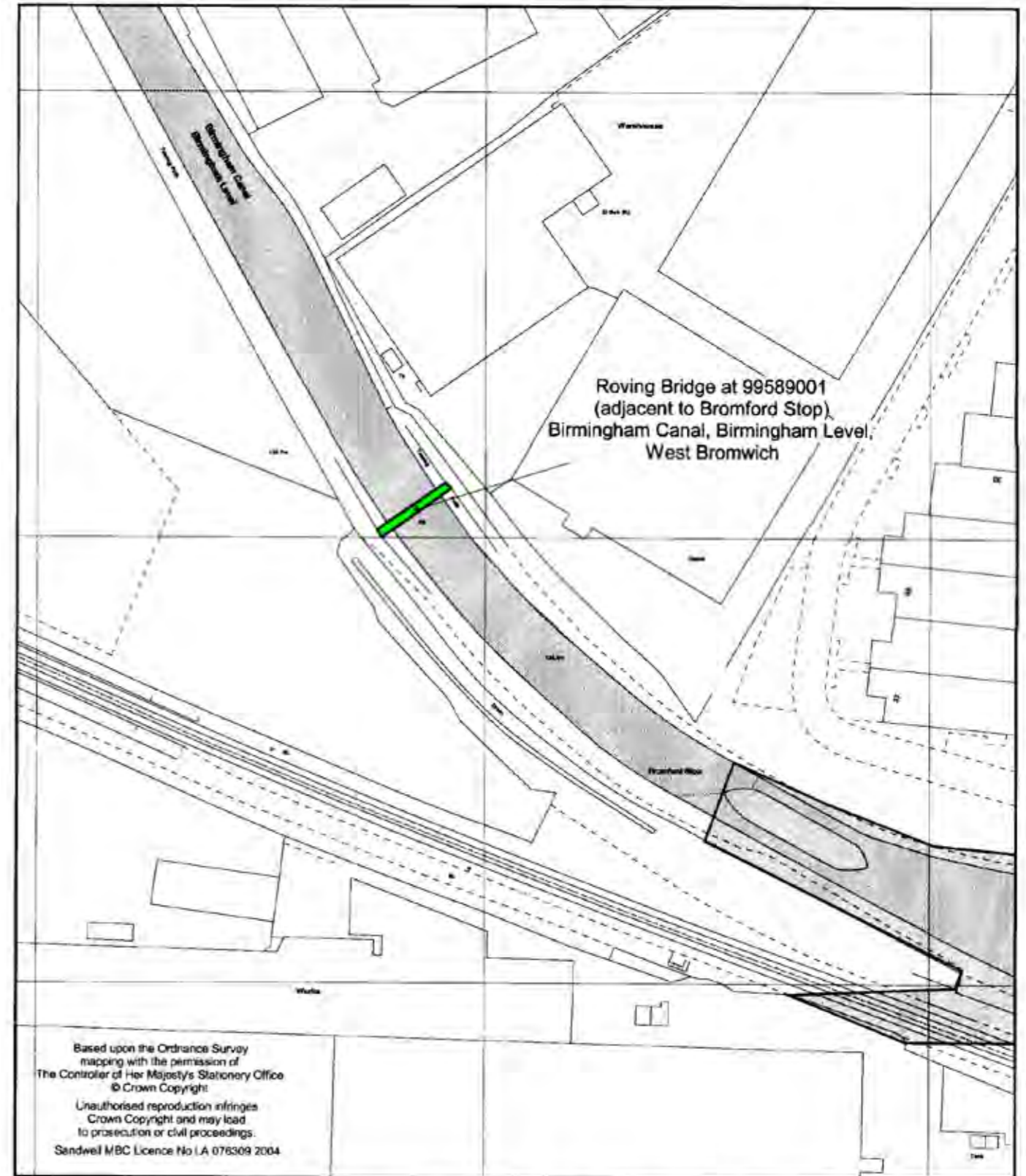
**DESCRIPTION**

This footbridge is a few hundred yards to the west of the Bromford Stop, across the Birmingham Canal. It has ramped brick approaches on both banks. The footbridge itself has a slight camber and consists of trussed wrought-iron parapets made up of 'L-sectioned' pieces bolted together. It may have replaced an earlier cast-iron footbridge on the same abutments – perhaps in the later-19<sup>th</sup> century – or have been built specifically at that time to serve the local factories.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

As an integral part of the canal infrastructure, this should be on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Basin Bridge (1)

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB34

**Summary**

NGR: SO 993 905  
 Type: Canal towpath bridge  
 Materials: Brick, timber, iron  
 Date: mid-19<sup>th</sup> and later  
 Condition: Good to fair

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
 Regional: Low  
 National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

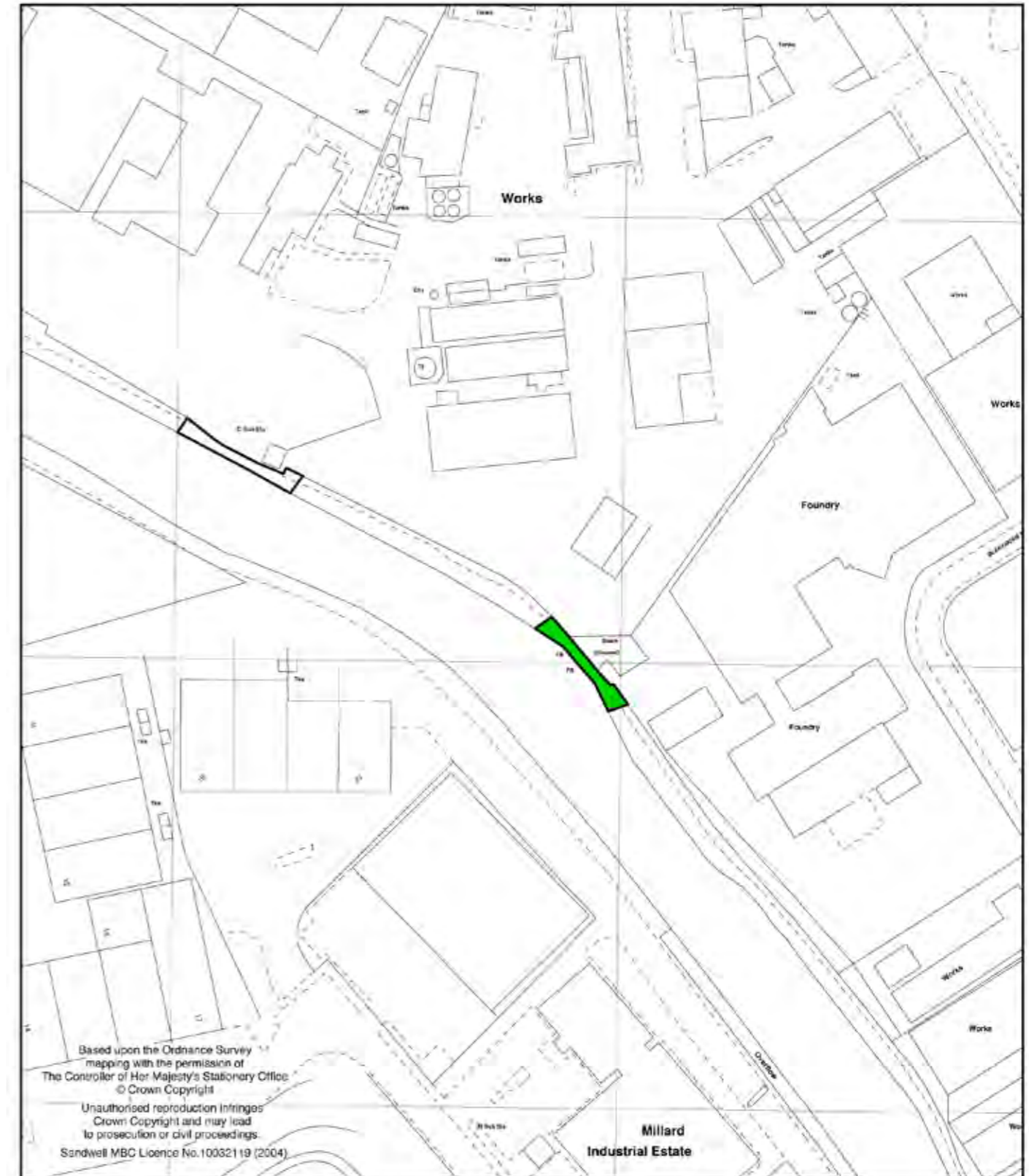
The northern towpath of the Birmingham Canal is taken over the entrance arm of what was a short basin by this bridge. It has fairly substantial brick abutments with a parapet originally capped by half-round blue engineering bricks – many of which have been lost. It has a plain and not original deck similar to the bridge immediately to the west (WB35).

The basin has been infilled and this bridge is the only physical reminder of its existence. On the opposite side of the canal there were two similar basins of which virtually all surface traces have been lost. The surviving bridge is, therefore, an important and tangible reminder of the basin and the importance of the canal to those industries on its banks.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

As a tangible reminder of the now lost basin, and the importance of the canal to the local industries, this should be on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Basin Bridge (2)

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB35

**Summary**

NGR: SO 992 905  
Type: Canal towpath bridge  
Materials: Brick, timber, iron  
Date: mid-19<sup>th</sup> and later  
Condition: Fair

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

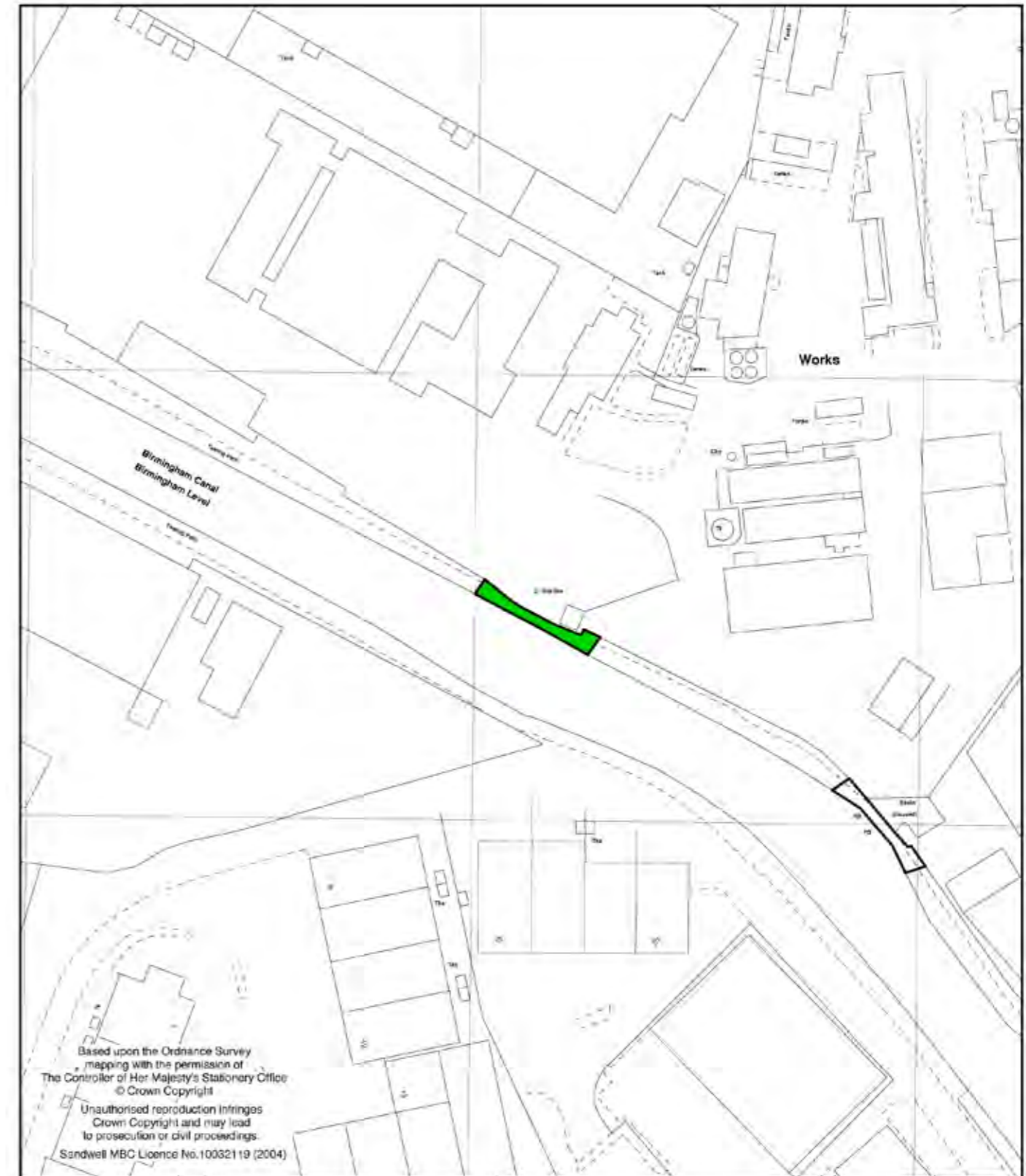
The northern towpath of the Birmingham Canal is taken over the entrance arm of what was a short basin by this bridge. It has fairly steep substantial brick abutments with a parapet originally capped by half-round blue engineering bricks – many of which have been lost. It has a plain and not original deck similar to the bridge immediately to the east (WB34).

The basin has been infilled and this bridge is the only physical reminder of its existence. On the opposite side of the canal there were two similar basins of which virtually all surface traces have been lost. The surviving bridge is, therefore, an important and tangible reminder of the basin and the importance of the canal to those industries on its banks.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

As a tangible reminder of the now lost basin, and the importance of the canal to the local industries, this should be on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid



West Bromwich

Site: Ball's Hill Junction Footbridge

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB36

**Summary**

NGR: SO 989 906  
Type: Towpath bridge  
Materials: Iron, brick  
Date: mid and late 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

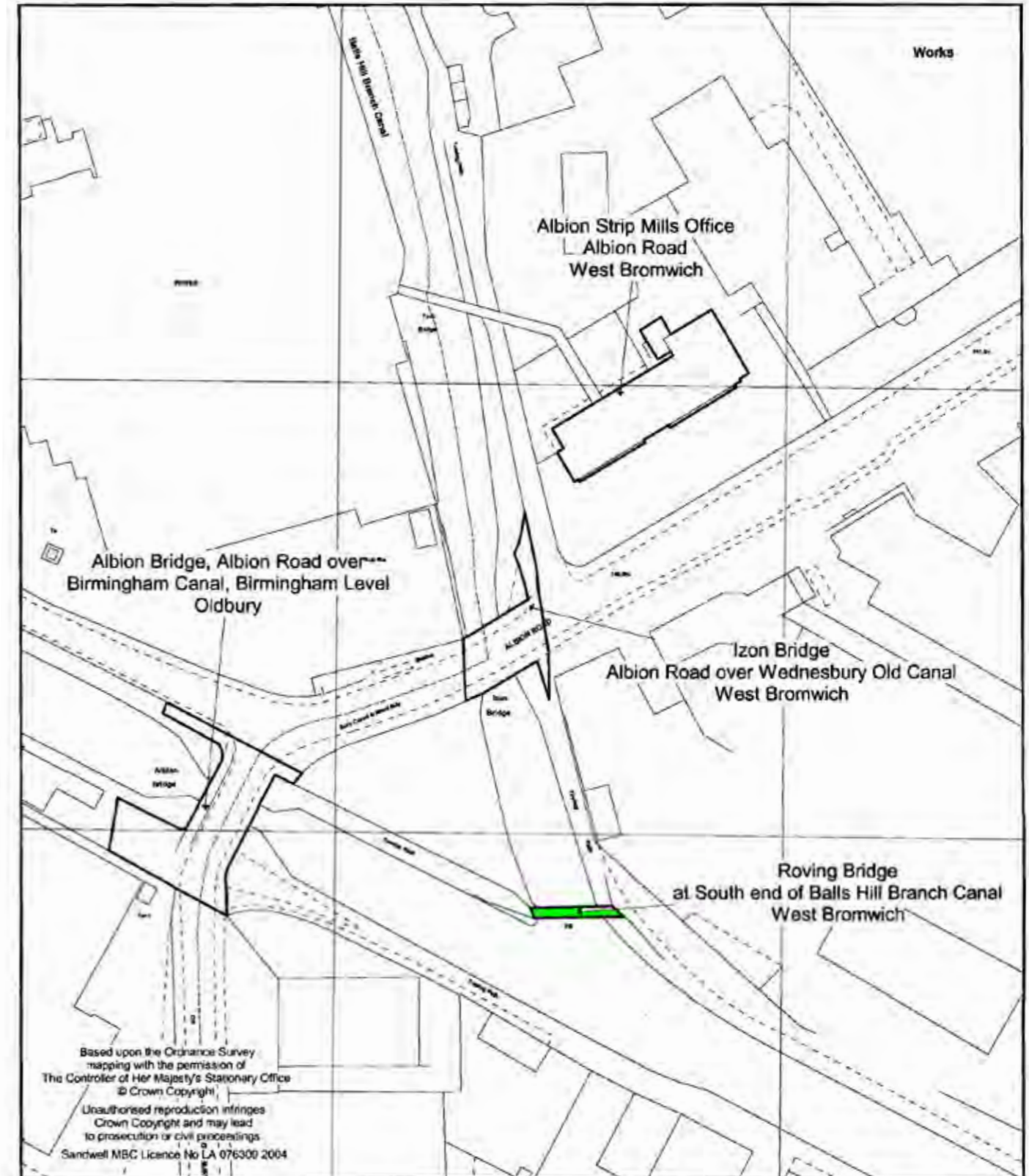
Footbridge over the start of the Ball's Hill Branch Canal, with three sloping brick abutments – two for the main Birmingham Canal line and a third for the branch canal itself. The bridge was obviously only needed once the branch had been built. The slightly cambered iron section of the bridge has trussed girder parapets made up of bolted sections of 'L-sectioned' wrought iron.

The parapets are rather low and the design is similar to the other footbridge further along the branch. There are some traces in the stone edges of the abutments to suggest that the present iron span has replaced an earlier one, perhaps of cast iron. Therefore, the present span could be of early-20<sup>th</sup> century date on 19<sup>th</sup> century abutments.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The bridge is a significant element in the important canal infrastructure of the area, and thus worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid



West Bromwich

Site: Wednesbury Canal Roving Bridge

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB39

**Summary**

NGR: SO 988 909  
Type: Canal roving bridge  
Materials: Iron, brick  
Date: mid and late 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

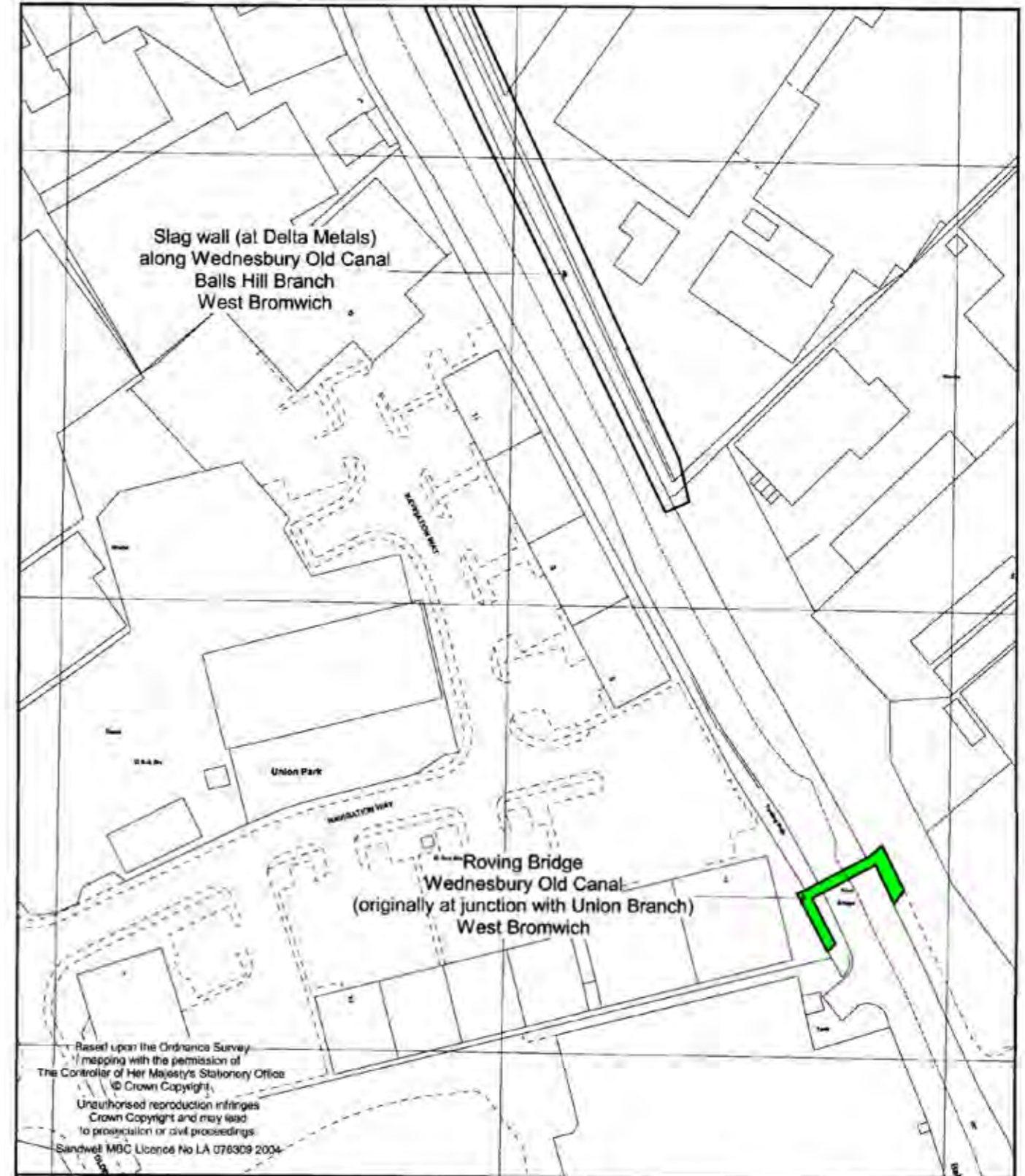
Apparently close to the former junction with the Union Branch Canal, this canal towpath bridge across the cut appears to be a roving bridge at the point where the main tow path crossed from one bank to the other.

It has ramped brick approaches on both banks on the south-west side of the crossing. The footbridge itself has a slight camber and consists of trussed wrought-iron parapets made up of 'L-section' pieces bolted together. It may have replaced a cast-iron span on the same abutments.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The bridge is a significant element in the important canal infrastructure of the area, and thus worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Ball's Hill Junction Bridge Remains

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB42

**Summary**

NGR: SO 985 916  
 Type: Towpath bridge abutments  
 Materials: Brick  
 Date: mid 19<sup>th</sup> century  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
 Regional: Low  
 National: Low



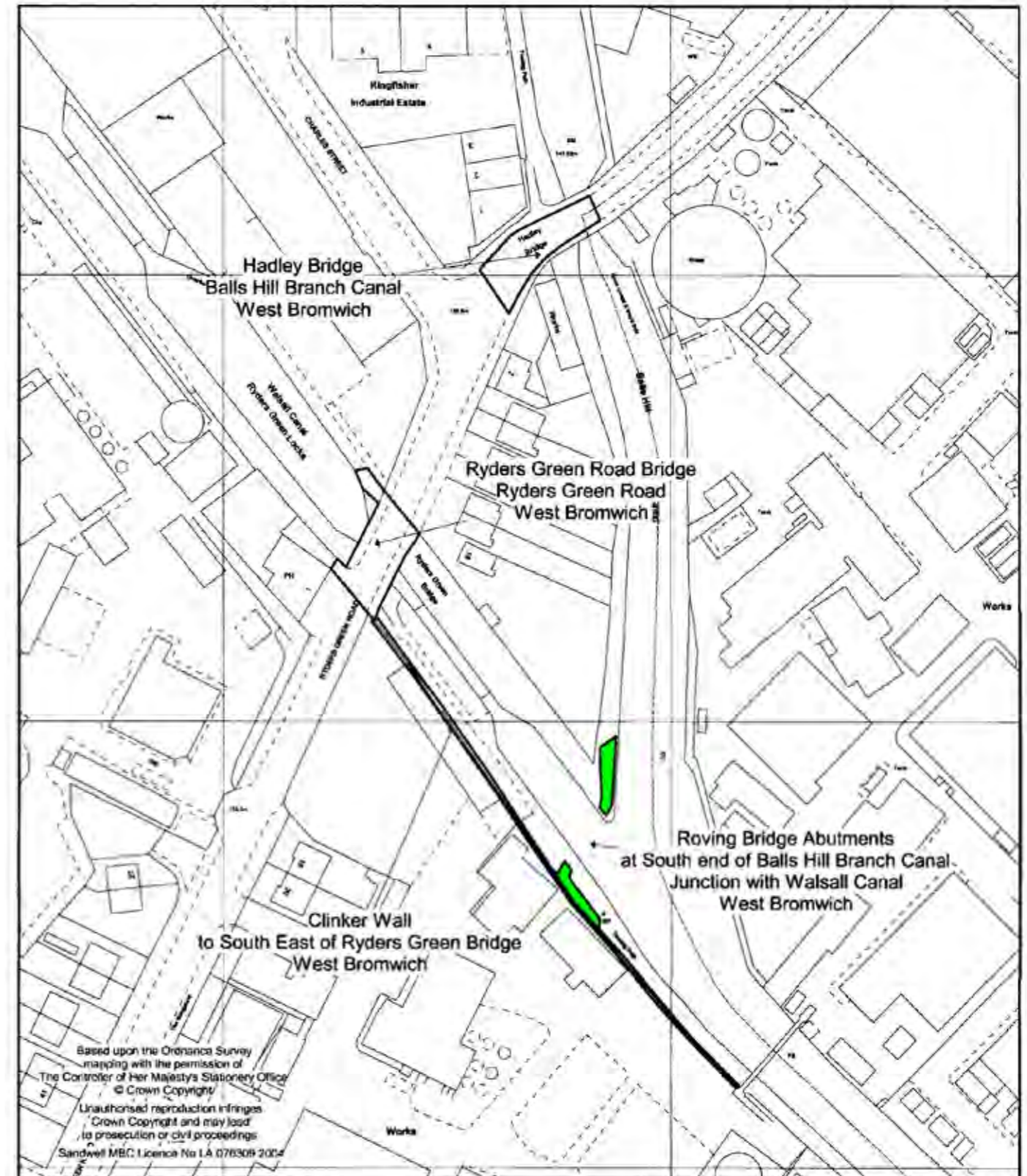
**DESCRIPTION**

The remaining sloped abutments of a former roving bridge across the main line of the Walsall Canal just to the north of the junction with the Balls Hill Branch survive. The abutments are well-constructed in brick, laid to an English Bond with mainly red stretchers and blue headers; the coping has been partly rebuilt. There are well-wrought stone quoins at the abutment edges. The angle of the slopes show that the bridge was built to accommodate the junction between the two canals. There was evidently an iron span between them that has been removed.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Although obvious incomplete, the bridge remains are a significant element in the important canal infrastructure of the area and worthy of being placed on the local list. It would not be a major engineering exercise to replace the bridge span at a future date if deemed worthwhile.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Hadley Bridge, Ryder's Green

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB43

**Summary**

NGR: SO 985 918  
 Type: Canal bridge  
 Materials: Brick  
 Date: Late-18<sup>th</sup> and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
 Regional: Medium  
 National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The bridge carries Phoenix Street across the Balls Hill Branch Canal. The original brick bridge, with a three-centred arch and narrow-waisted profile, survives – presumably minus only its parapets. The bridge was widened on both sides by brick extensions, also with three-centred arches but with a degree of skew brickwork in their arches. The external brickwork of these extensions is to English bond and the arch is of four rings with stone keystones. The southern keystone is dated 1864, presumably the date of the bridge widening.

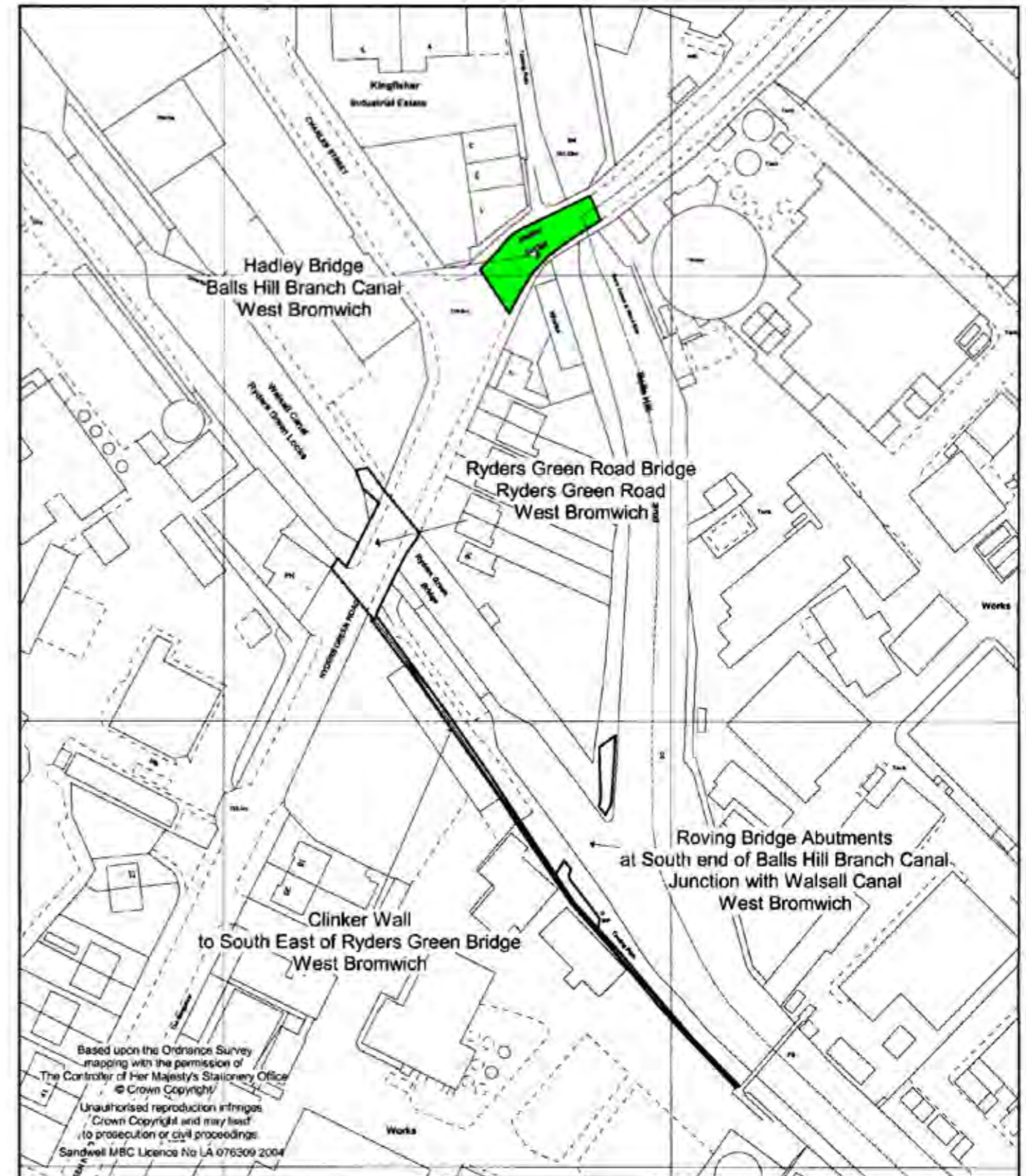
One interesting and intriguing feature cut low into both parapets is a rectangular gap with a pair of doors; on the canal side there are rollers just below the threshold of these openings. These were apparently part of a Second World War initiative; clearly the area would be a target for bombing raids and fire fighters would need large amounts of water. The canals were an obvious source of water and these openings were formed to allow the hoses to be dropped directly into them from the fire engines on the road. The rollers helped to prevent the hoses snagging.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The bridge was a significant element in the important canal infrastructure of the area and is interesting in being of two phases, respecting the increase of vehicular traffic between the time it was built and the early-1860's. It is worthy of being on the local list.

**REFERENCES**

*Pers.comm.* Nigel Haynes



Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid



West Bromwich

Site: Ryder's Green Methodist Chapel

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB44

**Summary**

NGR: SO 984 915  
Type: Chapel and school  
Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
Date: 1878 (chapel); 1856 (school)  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The chapel was built in 1878 according to its date stone, which is later than the Sunday School to the east which is dated 1856. The chapel is of two storeys – presumably an upper storey of galleries – and is built of red brick with blue brick decoration in the form of band courses, plinth, and semicircular window heads.

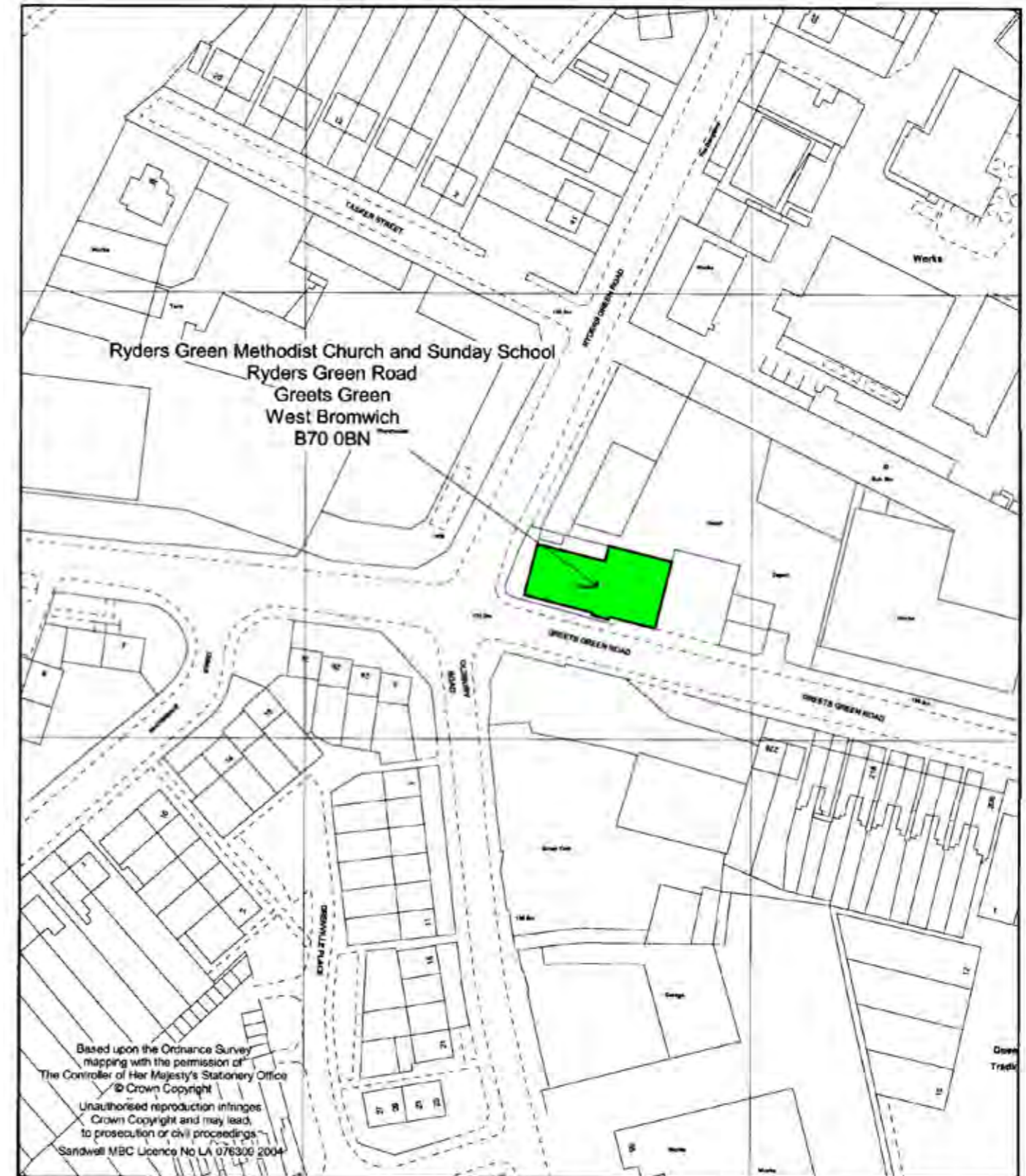
The principal western elevation has a central section that breaks forward and contains the main entrance. This is a double doorway under a semicircular brick head topped by an ornate keystone. Above is a pair of arched windows and, in the set-back sections to either side there are single windows at each floor level. The side elevations are symmetrical compositions of five bays, interrupted on the north side by what appears to be an attached manse; the eastern end elevation is hidden by an infill section between it and the Sunday School.

The western gabled elevation of the Sunday School survives. It is of five bays, with a central arch-headed doorway topped by an arch-headed window; to either side there are pilasters dividing the window bays, and these break through the bottom of the triangular pediment moulding – which also forms the lintels of the windows. The date stone is for 1856 and it is possible that the building behind this facade has been rebuilt.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The chapel and school represent an important part of the religious and educational history of this locality and are reasonably good architectural value as a group. As such they are worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Elwell Ltd. Office, Oldbury Road

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB46

**Summary**

NGR: SO 917 908  
Type: Office block to factory  
Materials: Brick  
Date: late 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A fairly tall two storey and architecturally pretentious office block by the side of Oldbury Road and, presumably, by the original entrance of the industrial complex it served. It is faced with polychrome brickwork of silver-grey headers and red stretchers laid to an English bond. The window surrounds are of rubbed and common red brick, the window jambs chamfered. There are panelled recesses under the window sills, and the window openings have segmental arched heads.

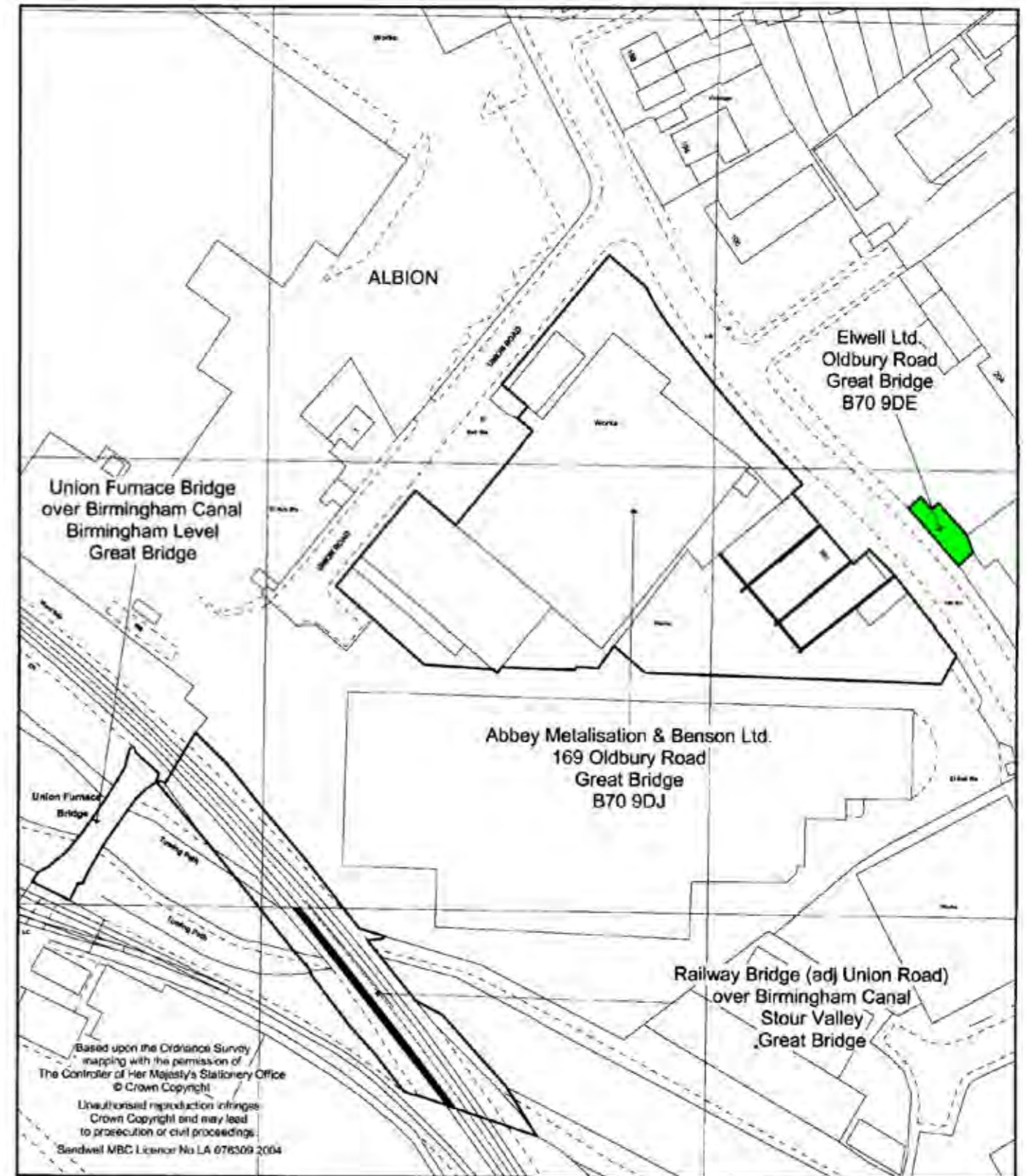
The main facade is an asymmetric five bay composition rising from a brick-capped plinth. The pair of wider window openings on each floor level are flanked by a narrow window to the north (or left) and a pair of such windows to the south. Some of the ground-floor openings appear to have been built blind, and the facade is slightly compromised by two large modern openings and their steel roller shutters. In the south end there are two first-floor windows. At the northern end is a narrow extension, possibly once containing the main stairs. The roof is of simple plain gabled form.

The building looks to date to the later-19<sup>th</sup> century and was clearly well-built and well-designed to impress visitors to the works.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

As a bold, if pretentious, piece of industrial architecture and a surviving piece of the late-19<sup>th</sup> century streetscape, it is worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Factory Block off Navigation Way

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB47

**Summary**

NGR: SO 987 909  
 Type: Industrial building  
 Materials: Brick  
 Date: mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century  
 Condition: Good to fair

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
 Regional: Low  
 National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A large gable-roofed structure which has had its eastern gable end rebuilt and which has also been re-roofed. The western gable end is of brick, somewhat altered and now painted. It is topped by a triangular 'broken' pediment enriched with dentilled brickwork. Both side walls have recessed panelled brickwork, the building being ten such bays long. There appear to be no openings on the south side wall, but on the north side there is a very large infilled blocked opening with a segmental-arched brick head in the penultimate eastern bay – possibly designed for direct rail access. The building appears to date to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and was clearly a large industrial structure of some kind.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a rare survival of a large 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial building within a much-redeveloped industrial zone and thus a tangible reminder of the earlier development of the area. It is considered to have just sufficient significance to warrant being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Union Furnace Bridge, Greets Green

Survey N<sup>o</sup>: WB48

**Summary**

NGR: SO 984 909  
Type: Canal bridge  
Materials: Brick, iron, timber  
Date: mid 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Condition: Fair to poor

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This former road bridge over the canal is just to the north of the adjacent railway bridge. The road that it served is now severed by the railway line as there is no level crossing over the tracks. As a result the bridge is redundant and rapidly becoming dangerous and derelict.

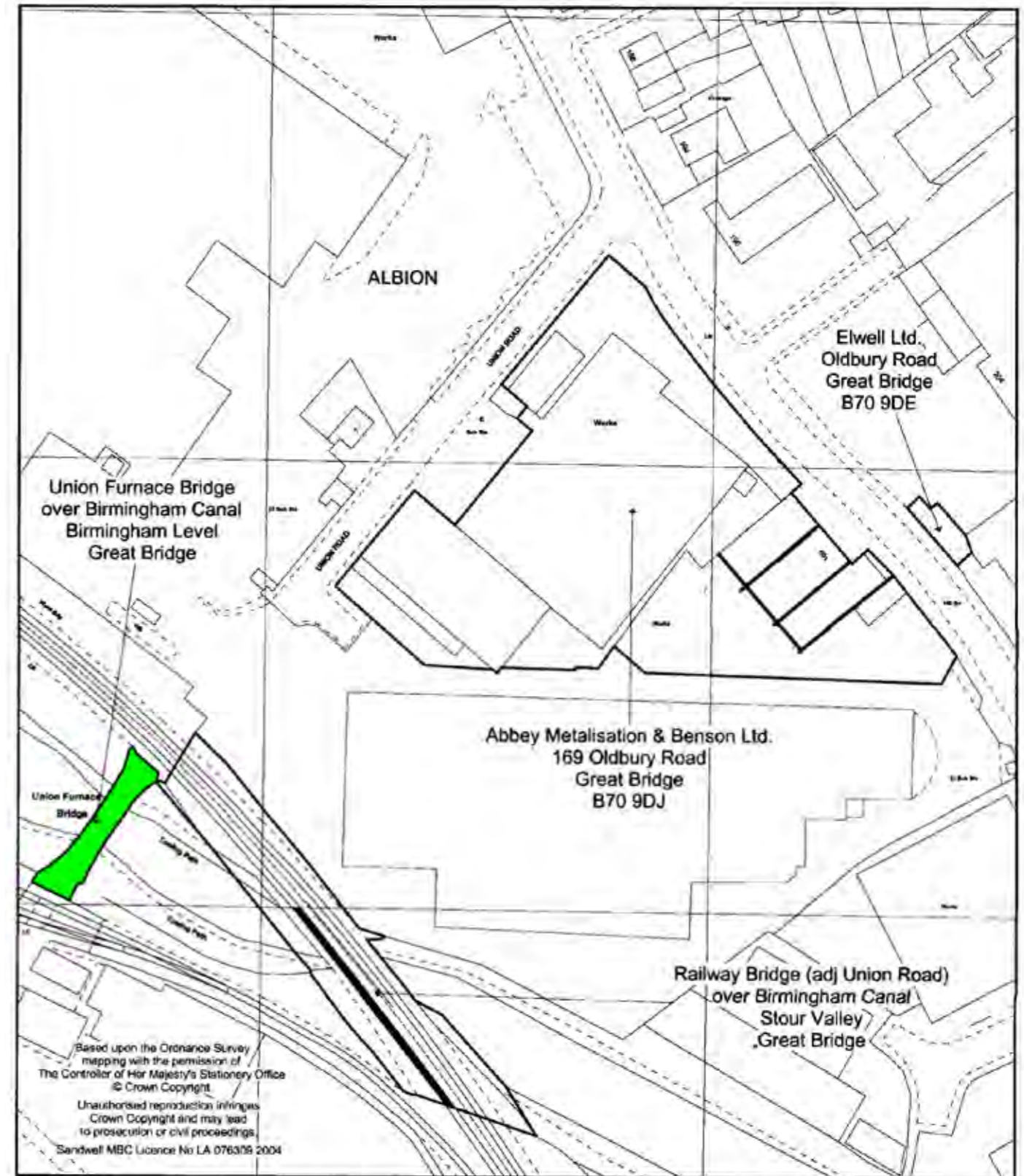
It has broad brick abutments on either side and a deck supported on cast-iron 'I-sectioned' beams between them. The parapets are of horizontal planks supported by wrought-iron uprights from the bases of the outer beams.

The bridge, in its present form, is probably of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, presumably contemporary with the construction of the railway. It is relatively unaltered and worth of being added to the local list. It is also of an unusual design along this section of the canal.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The bridge is little altered and an important local reminder of the canal and the road infrastructure in this area. It is worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





West Bromwich

Site: Holy Trinity Church

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:WB50

**Summary**

NGR: SP 009 904  
Type: Church  
Materials: Brick  
Date: 1840-1  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

Holy Trinity church was built in a red brick stripped Gothic Revival style to the designs of J W Dawkes of Cheltenham in 1840-41; this is possibly the J W Dawkes [sic.] of Cheltenham. However, the VCH indicates that the architect was S W Dawkes instead. Samuel Whitfield Dawkes (or sometimes, Daukes) [sic.] was a well-known architect practising in and around Cheltenham at this time. St. John's church in nearby Wednesbury was designed by Samuel Whitfield Dawkes (as partner in the firm of Dawkes and Hamilton) in 1845-6. The Dawkes (or Daukes) responsible for this church may well have also designed the vicarage next to the church, which seems to be of the same general date.

Curiously, although it looks like a typical 'Commissioners' Church' of the early-19<sup>th</sup> century, it is not listed in standard reference on such buildings, M H Port's *Six Hundred New Churches* (1961). Instead, it appears to have been built by a local committee.

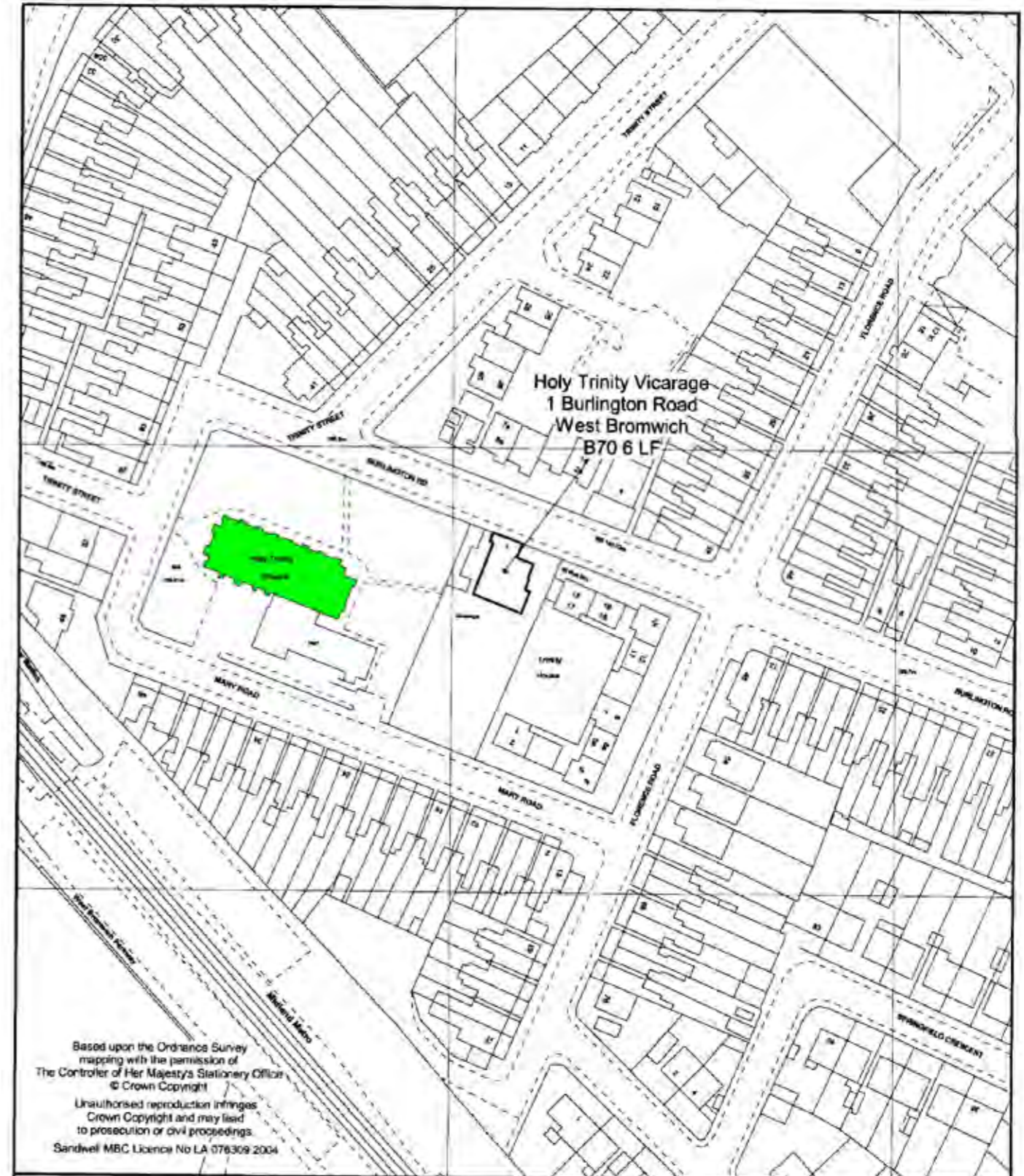
It consists of a chancel, nave and tower. There is a small north porch at the east end of the nave and additional porches were built on each side of the west tower in about 1872. The chancel was burnt out by a fire in 1861 but rebuilt to the original design. The nave has galleries on three sides, possibly original, but the pews date from a remodelling of the interior carried out in 1884.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a fairly unaltered church typical of its time and worthy of being placed on the local list and, given its group value with the nearby vicarage, of being on the statutory list as well.

**REFERENCES**

Pevsner, 1974, 303; VCH, 1976, 56



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Scale from 100 metre grid



Smethwick

33-47 Barclay Road

#### Summary

BCUID SD166  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:401581 / N: 285923  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

#### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

#### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



#### Description:

A row of early 20th century two storey terraces of red brick construction which were constructed at some point between 1902 and 1918 <1><2>. Nos 33 - 43 are all similar in design, each having a bay window and timber panelled door with fanlight under a canopy to the ground floor and two casement windows to the first floor (some with upvc replacements) which have decoratively carved terracotta lintels with keystones. Nos 43 - 41 have a oulded terracotta string course between the first floor windows and others bisect a similarly designed string course. Nos 45 - 47 are later and differ from the terraces. They are symmetrical and comprise two stone bay windows to the ground floor with crenulations and directly above these to the first floor are two modern upvc windows in original openings with decorative stone lintels. They both have a steeply pitched gabled with 2/1 timber sash windows to the apex.

The row of buildings are of architectural interest and merit, displaying important characteristics of the Edwardian dwelling including features such as the timber bay windows, Art Nouveau style stained glass and the highly decorative terracotta features, particularly surrounding the windows. Together, they form part of a group that has a clear visual and architectural relationship with one another, and make a highly positive contribution to the character of the streetscene.

**Recommendations:** Nomination was for 39-47, but has been extended to 33-47

**References:** <1> 2nd edition OS map, 1902 (25"). [Accessed via National Library of Scotland] <2> 3rd edition OS map, 1918 (25"). [accessed via National Library of Scotland]





Smethwick

24 Merrivale Road

### Summary

BCUID SD167  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:402207 / N: 291790  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

No. 24 Merrivale Road is a two storey, early 20th century dwelling of brick construction with a slate tiled roof and single brick chimney stack. To the ground floor, there is a squared decorative timber bay and a timber panelled door with a decorative canopy. To the first floor there are two timber sash windows, one 9/3 and a smaller 7/3, both of which have painted stone sills and lintels. There are decorative terracotta string courses to the eaves and first floor.

The building is of architectural merit and interest, displaying important qualities of an Edwardian dwelling, including the decorative square bay window and the terracotta detailings. The dwelling has a high degree of architectural retention which makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the streetscene and is increasingly rare on Merrivale Road.

**Recommendations:** The original nomination was for 12-24 Merrivale Road however the assessment found that the group of 12-22 were too far altered for inclusion in the local list, although they should be included in the HER.

**References:**



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Smethwick

526 Bearwood Rd (The Midland)

### Summary

BCUID	SD169
Asset Type	Building/structure
Easting/Northing	E:402144 / N: 286461
Conservation Area	N/A
Condition	Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List	Yes
Recommendation for Statutory List	No

### Significance

Local:	High
Regional	Medium
National:	Low



### Description

A former bank, now a pub, built c.1910 <1>. It has a Classical frontage in rusticated light buff ashlar blocks. There are four bays, the central bays have double height windows with semi-circular heads and a pilaster between. The entrance has an ornamental Renaissance surround. An inscription 'MIDLAND BANK' has been reinstated.

The building has architectural merit as a relatively intact example of an early 20th century Classical design. It also has historical interest as former Midland bank, a regionally significant company.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, The Victorian Society



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Smethwick

Bearwood Primary School, 455-490 Bearwood Rd B66 4DH & 99 Ethel Street

### Summary

BCUID SD170  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:402092 / N: 286662  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



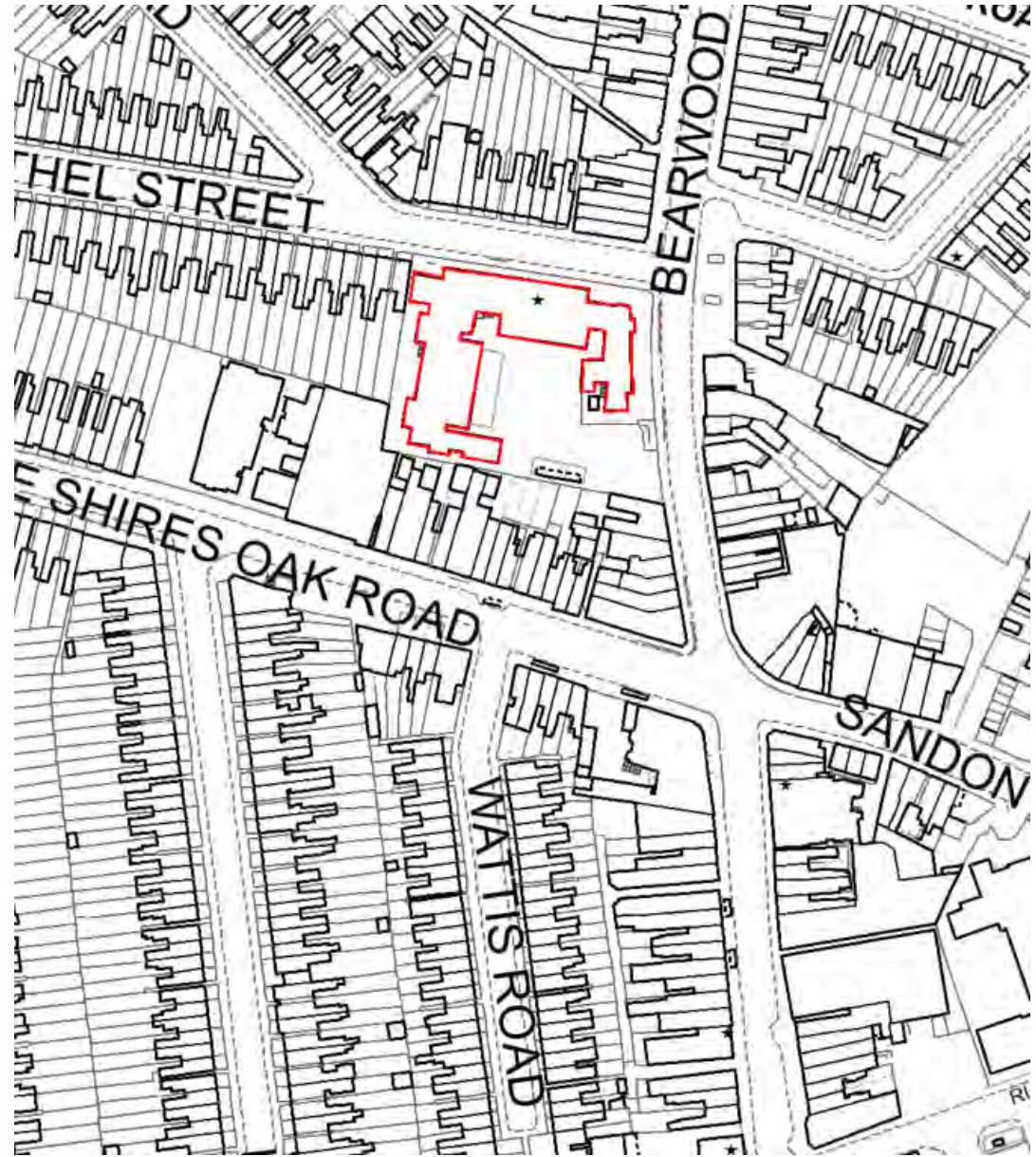
**Description:** A large late 19th century school complex occupying a corner plot between Bearwood Road and Ethel Street. The school is constructed in red brick with ashlar and terracotta dressings and hipped, tiled roofs.

The principal building has seven bays onto Bearwood Road, two of which are gabled. Three gables with two or three pointed arch lights to each front a later block on Ethel Street.

The building has architectural interest as the first school was built in 1888 by J.P. Sharp, known for other schools for the Harborne Board of Education. The original school fronting Bearwood Road was single storey with a spired tower, now lost. The school fronting Ethel Street was designed by Frank Gill in 1893 as a boys school <1>. The building retains some of its Victorian Gothic character. The school has historical associations with Tony O' Connor who became the first black headteacher in the UK when he took on the post here in 1967. His appointment caused a racist backlash and defacing of the building with racist slogans <2>. The school has communal significance as a public building in use for over 100 years for its original purpose.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P586  
<2> "Race Slogans on School Walls". The Times. No. 57116. 5 December 1967. p. 2.



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Smethwick

Bearwood Baptist Church Sunday School, Rawlings Road

### Summary

BCUID SD171  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:402100 / N: 286767  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



**Description:** A former Sunday school built in red brick on a blue brick plinth. The building has terracotta dressings, including to the parapet and ball finials. The pediment is dated 1903. The gable behind has a large window of three lights, now modern. The central entrance has timber doors and a terracotta dripstone both in a Perpendicular style arch. The hall extends five bays deep.

The building has architectural interest, designed by local architect, and later mayor, G. Bowden & Son <1>. The terracotta detailing is typical of this period and area. The building has historic interest, illustrating the growth of Baptism in the area during this period. The school was built first and services were held here while the church was under construction. The original plan for a connected Gothic church was stalled by the First World War and a temporary church finally opened in the 1920s, replaced by the current church in the 1960s, with which it retains group value. The building also has communal significance as a public building for over 100 years still in use <2>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P581  
<2> History of BBC. Available at  
[www.online.church123.com/bearwoodbaptistchurch/historyofbbc.htm](http://www.online.church123.com/bearwoodbaptistchurch/historyofbbc.htm).  
[Accessed 29/4/22]



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Smethwick

St Mary's Church, Bearwood, also adj church halls, Bearwood Road

### Summary

BCUID SD172  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:402134 / N: 286404  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

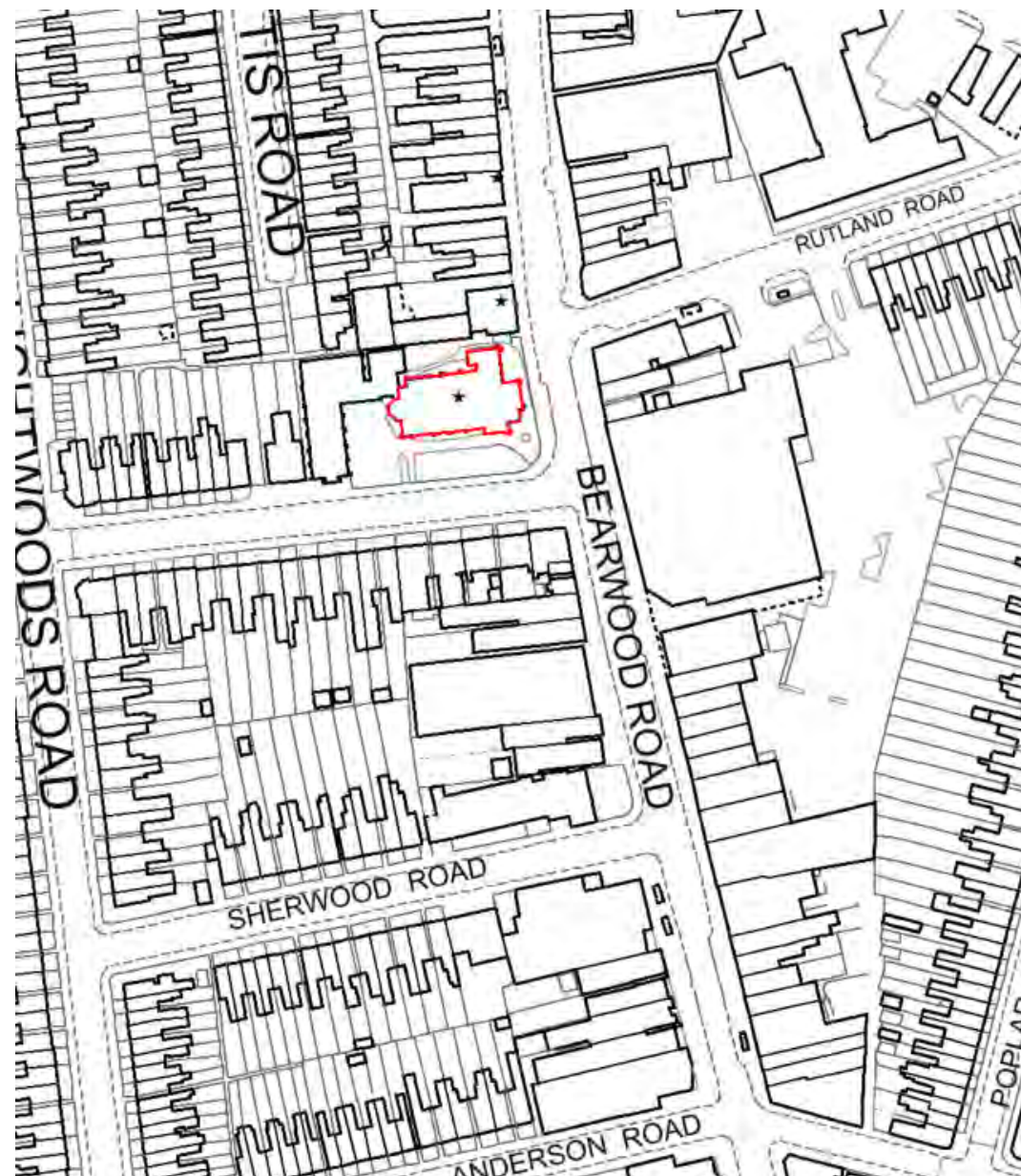


**Description:** A large late 19th century church with adjacent halls occupying a corner plot on St Mary's and Bearwood Roads. The building is constructed in red brick with bands of ashlar, with half-round tile roofs and a bellcote. There is a typical west baptistry and incomplete south-east tower. The west window has plate tracery, other windows are lancets. The interior is impressively tall with exposed brick and arcades with short circular Bath stone columns. The high chancel arch rests on slim triple shafts. There is a tie- and collar beam roof with crown posts and upper braces <1>. The halls were added in 1897 and extended in 1994.

The church has architectural interest as a work of J.A. Chatwin, an architect of regional importance. This is considered one of his good low budget churches, costing £3,400 and has significance as a rare example of his work in the Black Country <2>. It retains much of its style and original materials, including the pulpit, choir stalls and font. There is good late Arts and Crafts fittings added in the 1920s by Hibbiss and stained glass east window by Kempe added 1904 and south aisle by T.W. Camm, 1905 <3>. It also has communal value as a religious building still in use.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P579  
<2> Bridges, T. 2008. Churches of the Black Country, p.21  
<3> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P580



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Smethwick

The Old Lodge Thimblemill Road

### Summary

BCUID SD173  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:401487 / N: 287182  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



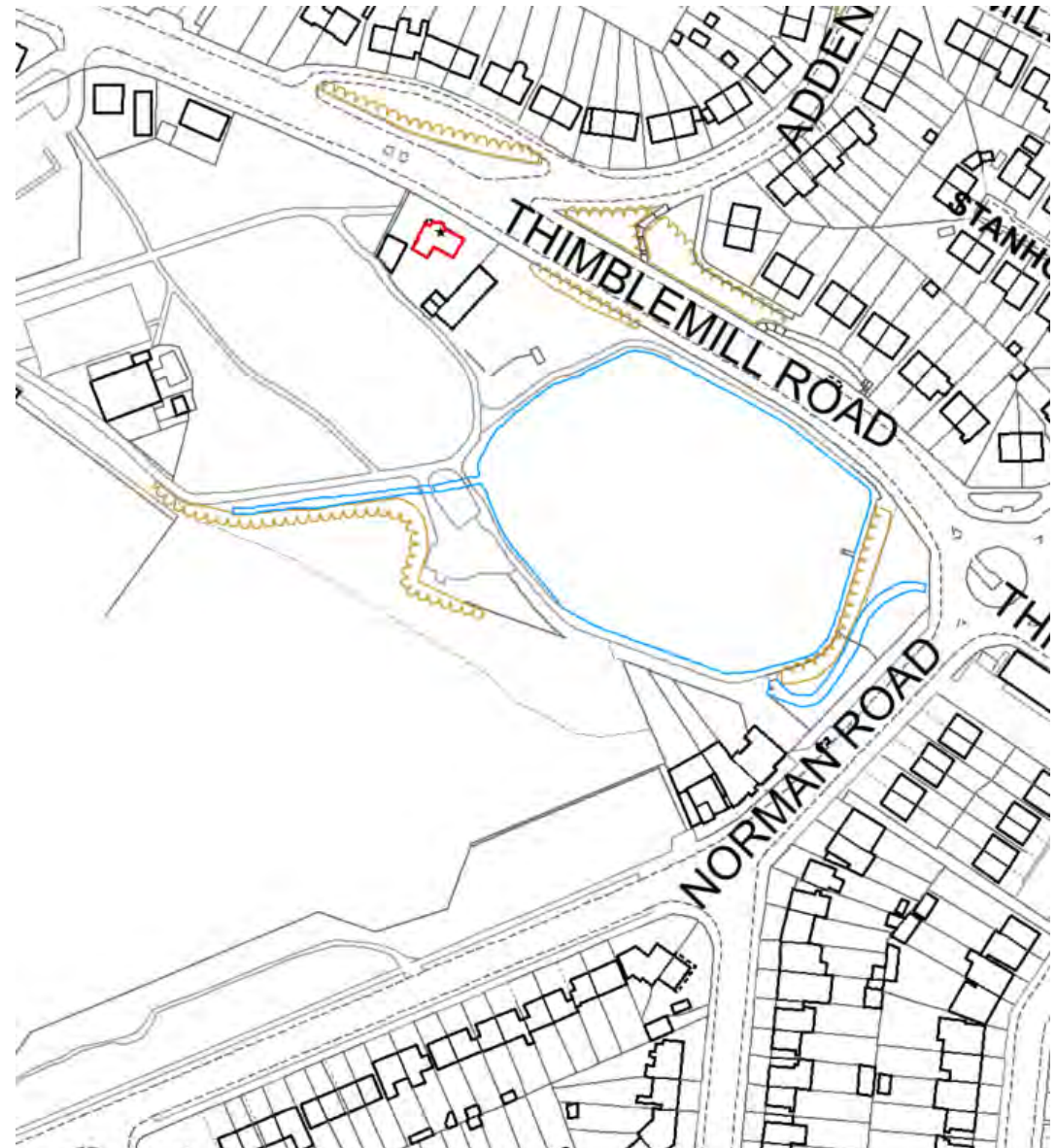
### Description

A detached lodge close to Thimblemill pool built c.1912. The house is rendered with steeply sloping roof, half-hipped gable and circular tower.

The building was designed by C.E. Bateman, a notable Arts and Crafts architect. The lodge also has architectural interest for its Scottish-looking, Rene Mackintosh influence, unusual for the area <1>.

Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P61



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Smethwick

Uplands Cemetery Lodge, Manor Road

### Summary

BCUID SD175  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:401767 / N: 287645  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A detached, two storey building within Uplands cemetery. The building is constructed in brick with a wide stone string course, under a slate pitch roof with decorative ridge tiles and finials in terracotta. Two gable ends have single tier bays to the ground floor with stone mullions. Above are modern sashes with stone transoms. One gable has a two-tier canted bay faced in stone with Gothic piers with Corinthian capitals and tracery. The corner entrance has a tiled porch with timber bargeboards and brackets, mullion windows and stone lintels.

The building has architectural merit as a good example of a late 19th century lodge in the Gothic Revival style by local firm Harris, Martin, and Harris. It has historical associations with the cemetery chapel (now demolished) and grounds, also by Harris, Martin and Harris <1>. It has group interest with Holly Lodge Cemetery Lodge (SD176), which together are rare survivors of cemetery lodges.

Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P581



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Smethwick

Holly Lane Cemetery Lodge, Holly Lane

### Summary

BCUID SD176  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:400846 / N: 288380  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A detached late 19th century lodge in a Gothic style. The L-shaped building is constructed in brick with stone bands painted white. It has a steeply pitched gable with white painted barge boards, tall brick chimney stacks and tile roof. There is a canted bay window on the ground floor. The entrance has a brick porch with a pointed arch hood.

The building has architectural merit, designed in 1886 by local architects Harris, Martin and Harris, who were responsible for several cemetery lodges in Smethwick <1>. It retains high quality original detailing including decorative fish scale tiles and ridge tiles. Upper lights have segmental arches with label stones and Minton tiles. The building has group value with the adjacent cemetery.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P581  
Page



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Smethwick

Smethwick Indexing Station

### Summary

BCUID SD237  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:403939 / N: 288197  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



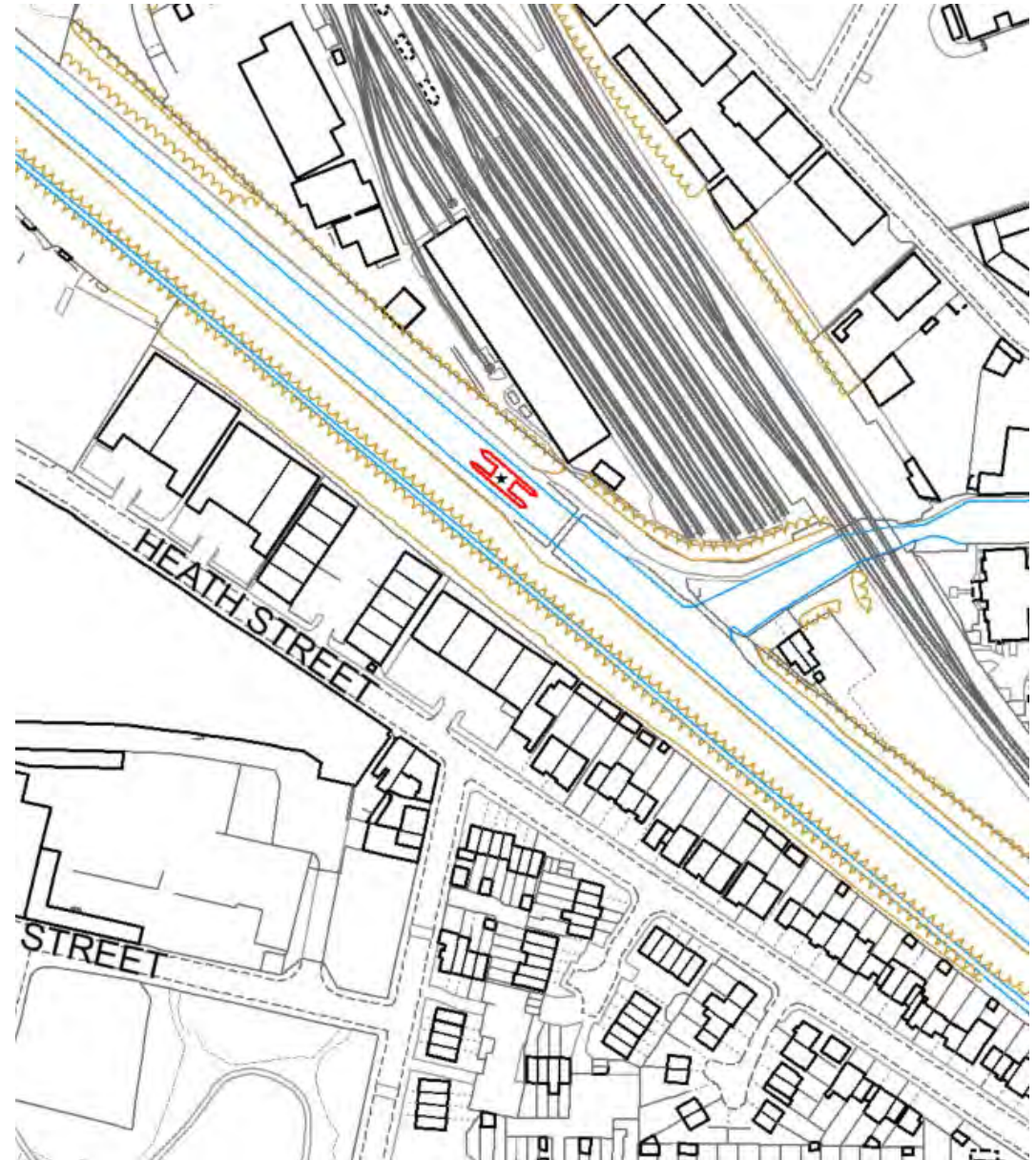
### Description:

The remains of a mid 19th century indexing (or gauging) station located on the Birmingham Canal. The station was originally constructed in the 1830's, but was demolished in 1940 and what remains is an 'island' of red and blue brick construction <1>.

This is historically important as it allows us to better understand how the canal network in the Black Country worked and operated, as well as the area's industrial history. Gauging/indexing stations were created to weigh boats and calibrate them with graduated indexes, as the designs of boats changed, this station was altered for dry inch gauging. With this, a unique gauging table was compiled for each boat making readings more accurate <2>. This 'island' serves as a reminder to this, and collectively with other 'islands' forms part of the canal landscape.

Recommendations

References: <1> Shill, R. 2013, Birmingham Canals  
<2> Shill, R. 2013, Birmingham Canals



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Smethwick

Bomb Shelters, Titford Canal feeder

### Summary

BCUID SD238  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:403743 / N: 288312  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



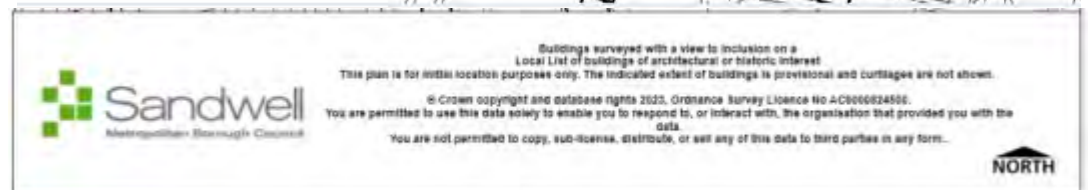
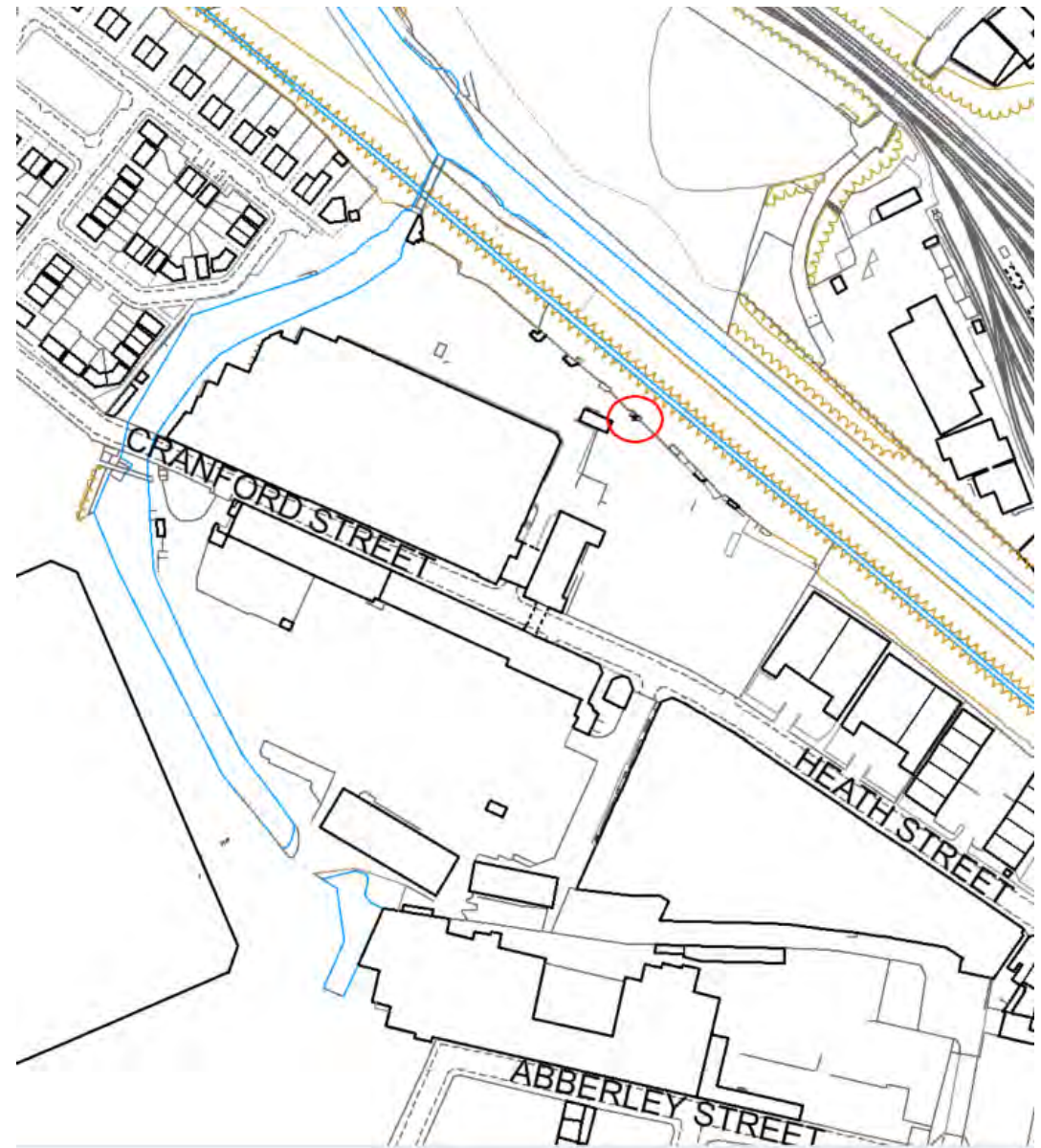
### Description

The remains of World War II air-raid shelters which were built under an earthen mound and supported with corrugated iron for the workers of Guest Keen and Nettlefolds <1>.

The shelters have historic interest and are able to serve as a reminder of the war effort in Smethwick during the Second World War. Smethwick in particular was targeted by the Luftwaffe due to the high number of factories located in the vicinity, such as Castings and Foundries. These shelters were used for the workers of the Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, a local company owned by John Nettlefold and Joseph Chamberlain <1>. The shelters are a rare surviving example of the home front effort in the Black Country.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Parkinson, R. nd. Second World War air raid shelters, former GKN works, Smethwick, Birmingham.  
CRT volunteer project





Smethwick

Site: ex-Crosswells Brewery, Langley

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK01

**Summary**

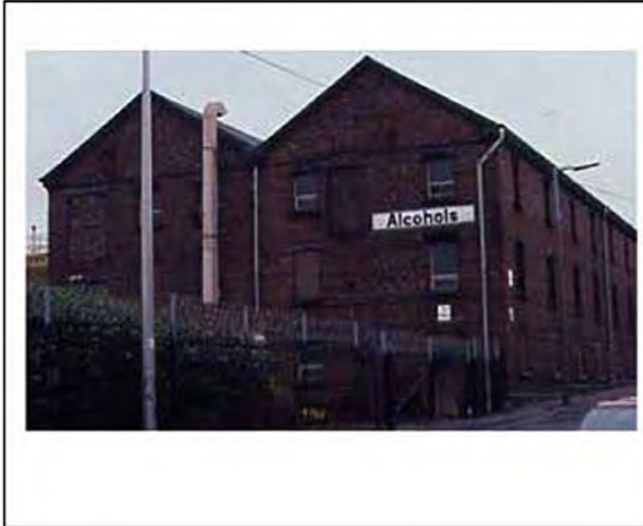
NGR: SO 997 882  
Type: ex-Brewery, now distillery  
Materials: Brick  
Date: 1870, late-19th century, and later  
Condition: Fair

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A large industrial complex of several separate historic and modern buildings between Crosswell Road on the south, Hall Street on the east, and the railway line on the west. The historic buildings include an entrance and office block at the south-west corner of the site; a warehouse block at the south-east corner; and a former water tower. It was opened as the Crosswell Brewery in 1870 and had expanded rapidly by 1885; the company reformed as Showell's Brewery in 1907 and it was sold to Ind Coope & Allsops in 1957 and then to Ansell's. It is now called Alcohols.

The entrance block appears to be of two separate builds given a more unified stuccoed façade after they were combined. The left-hand section is of three bays, articulated by pilasters. The doorway is central, with an ornate frame topped by a segmental pediment. To either side are tripartite windows under triangular pediments. At first-floor level are three windows with semicircular heads and above that a plain parapet. The right hand section lacks a pediment, being topped instead by a hipped roof. On the ground-floor is a tripartite window but lacking a pediment. Above there are two windows with segmental heads. The return walls are of plain brickwork.

The warehouse block is a large double pile range of three storeys. Built mainly of red brick with thin bands of blue engineering brick and a blue brick plinth, on all but the north side the windows have stone sills and flat heads. On the north sides they have segmental brick heads instead. The walls are topped by dentilled eaves bands, and the coped gables also have dentilled pediment decoration.

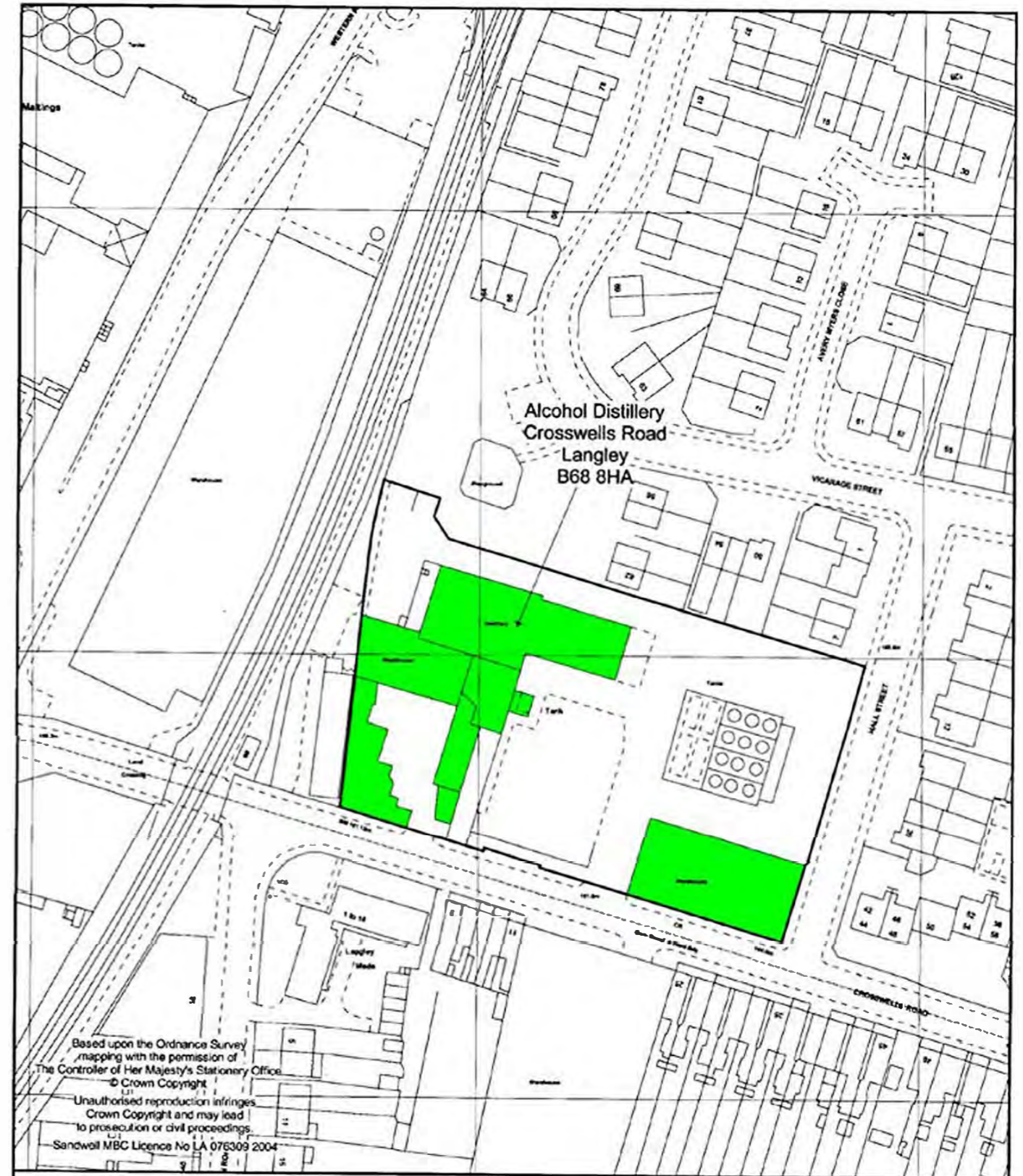
The main south side elevation is of eight bays; the slope of the adjacent street means that the plinth is stepped to follow it and the lowest windows adapted to match. This is not the case on the north side, indicating that the building has been built partly into terraced ground. On this side there are three sets of blocked doorways above each other serving each floor level – one roughly central and others towards either end. blocked doorways above each other at each floor level. The east elevation has no original ground-floor openings and is of four bays in total, two to each pile. The western gable is somewhat more altered. The former tall structure considered to have been a water tower is built of the same kind of red brick with blue brick decoration. Beyond it is a further large gabled structure which has clearly been much altered but appears to be more or less contemporary with the rest of the site's older buildings.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a large brewing complex built in the later-19th century and is evidently of local significance. It is worthy of being placed on the local list, and of further research into its development.

**REFERENCES**

Daniels, J (ed) (1979), Making and Moving in Langley, 123



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Scale from 100 metre grid



Smethwick

Site: Rood End School

Survey N°:SK03

**Summary**

NGR: SP 001 886  
Type: School  
Materials: Brick, terracotta, tile  
Date: 1905  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: High  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

The former Rood End Schools were one of the earliest schools to be built by any District Council's Education Committee after they took over from the old School Boards in 1904. It is dated to 1905, was built by Oldbury Urban District Council, contained separate Boys', Girls' and Infants' schools, and the architect was A Long.

It is a typical early 20th century public building, built of brick and fairly plain in design but richly decorated with terracotta trimmings of the Edwardian Baroque. The school's original separate entrances have survived, and are clearly marked by the plaques above them. The girl's entrance is the most impressive, topped by a tower with the commemorative plaque attached and a cupola.

Although most of the windows have been replaced, the basic external appearance of the school has survived relatively unaltered and there is even an open-fronted cycle shed in the rear yard.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Clearly worthy of being on the local list, despite the renewed windows it is historically important as a very early example of a Committee rather than a Board school and is relatively intact. Further research is ongoing to assess whether a recommendation should be made for the school to be on the statutory list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid



Smethwick

Site: The Bell Inn, Rood End Road

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK04

**Summary**

NGR: SP 002 888  
 Type: Public House  
 Materials: Brick, some stone dressings  
 Date: 1859  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
 Regional: High  
 National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

A rumbustious High Victorian public house built in the fairly acute angle between Rood End Road and Barker Street dated, very clearly, 1859. It is essentially 'V-shaped' in plan, with the two ranges on the street frontages hinges on the main rounded corner entrance door. The building is faced with polychrome brickwork, mainly red but with patterns created by the use of yellow and blue brick. There are, for example, yellow brick quoins and window jambs, yellow and blue chequered band courses, and multi-coloured diamonds. The tiled steeply pitched roofs have retained their decorative ridge tiles as well.

The main entrance is on the corner, a doorway with a shouldered, or 'Caernarfon' arch flanked by two windows, with three windows above at first-floor level. Each street elevation has its own separate doorway and general layout. On the Rood End Road side the composition is symmetrical and of three bays. The doorway is centrally placed under a steep porch roof supported by wall-posts; it is flanked by canted bay windows. Above there are tall windows in each bay, and each bay is topped by richly decorated dormer gables; in these, above the flat stone lintel of each window is a decorative two-centred arch of yellow and blue brick and a diamond in between. The dormer roofs have boldly moulded bargeboards. On the Barker Street the design is basically the same, but of four bays and slightly asymmetric. The doorway on this elevation is set one bay in from the left-hand end and, unlike the other bays, this one is not topped by a dormer gable.

At the southern ends of both street elevations are further extensions. On the Rood Street side is a single bay two-storey section with a flat-sided two storey bay. There is a further 'Gothic' top under a dormer gable in the hipped end of its roof, and this is clearly labelled as being a billiard hall. It seems to be slightly later than the rest of the building, but possibly not by many years.

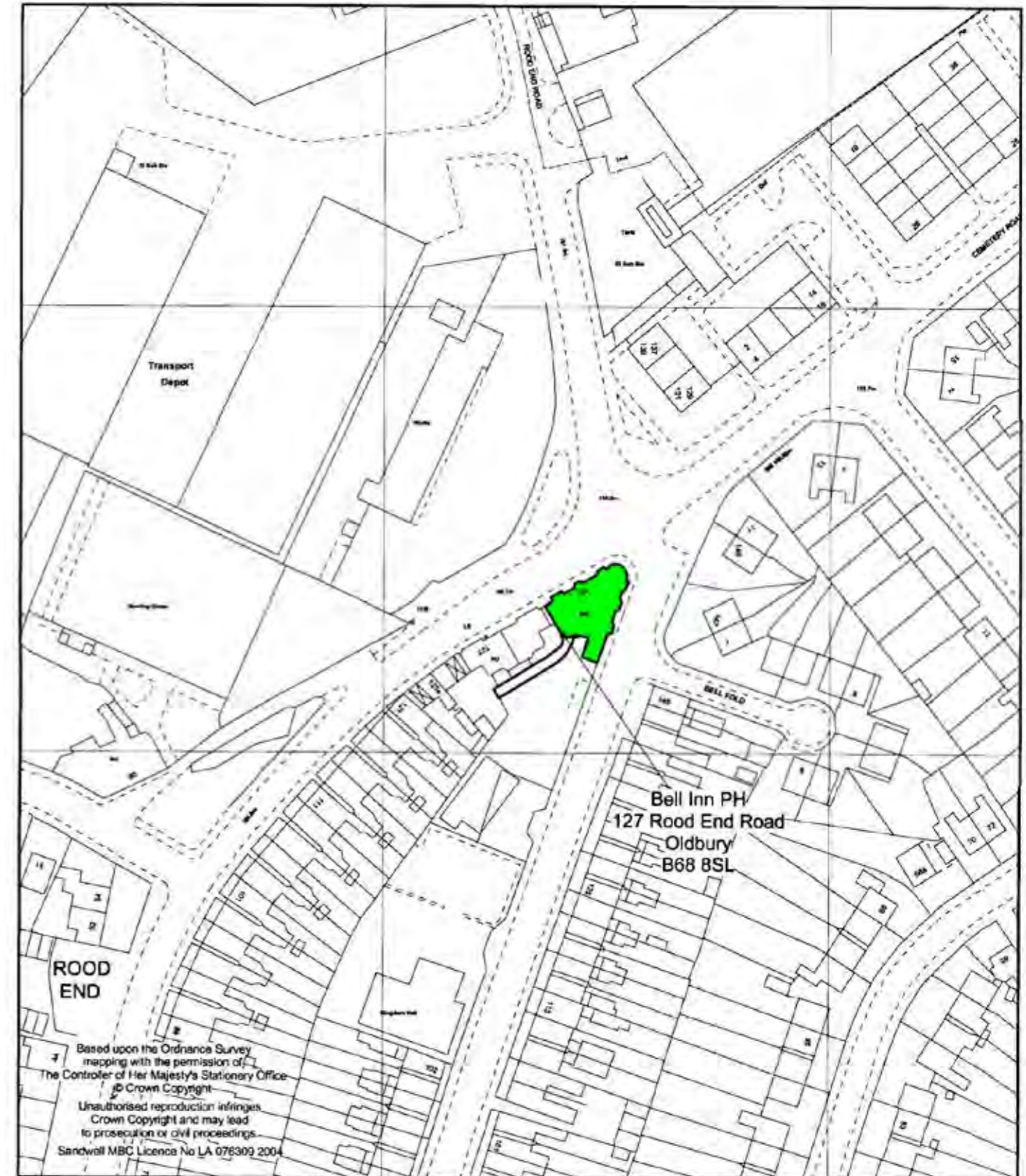
On the Barker Street side the lower extension is contemporary with the rest but devoid of many openings. On its main wall is the date, 1859, writ large within a frame of blue brick. There are three small triangular lights towards the top of its plain gabled roof, and a gable end stack. It is possible that this was a small brewery, but further research will be needed to clarify this.


When built, this was the centrepiece of a pleasure garden, though the gardens have gone and the last of the surviving associated pavilions were unfortunately demolished in the fairly recent past.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a rather fine hostelry, richly decorated and clearly dated. Apart from the changes to its windows, and the loss of the pleasure grounds, it has survived reasonably intact. As well as being a definite for the local list, the quality of its architectural quality and history would make it a probable candidate for the statutory list.

**REFERENCES**






**SANDWELL**  
WEST MIDLANDS

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: St. Paul's Rd. Cemetery Boundaries

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK06

**Summary**

NGR: SP 005 891  
Type: Cemetery walls and gates  
Materials: Brick, stone, cast iron  
Date: Late-19th century  
Condition: Poor to Very Poor

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: High  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

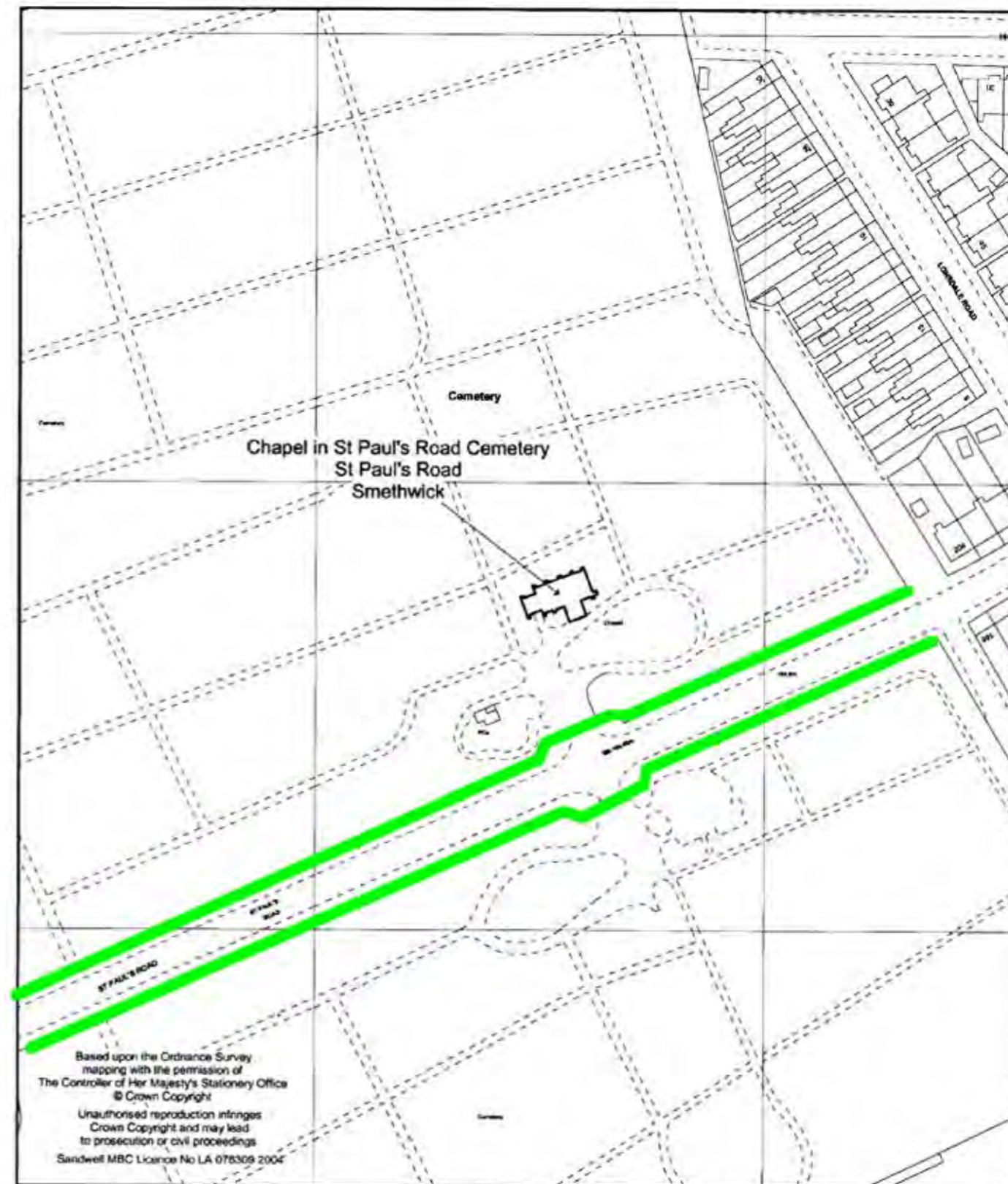
The walls that flank St. Paul's Road consist of a low brick dwarf wall of both red and engineering blue brick topped with cast-iron railings. By the cemetery chapel there are two recessed gateways on either side, with stone-capped piers and cast-iron gates. The western one has been horribly mutilated by the addition of new gate piers in the later-20th century. In addition, a long stretch of the northern wall has been replaced in mundane brickwork.

Nevertheless, these gateways and the railings, despite the damage caused to them over the years and a degree of loss, form an important part of the streetscape, define the cemetery boundary, and form part of the group with the cemetery chapel and the memorials in both sections of the cemetery.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Despite their condition, it is recommended that these walls be included in the local list on their own intrinsic architectural, streetscape, and historical merits. Consideration also should be given for their being on the statutory list for Group Value with the cemetery and cemetery chapel.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





**Smethwick**

**Site: Ivy Bush Inn, St. Paul's Road**

**Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK07**

**Summary**  
 NGR: SP 007 892  
 Type: Public House, formerly houses  
 Materials: Brick and tile  
 Date: Late-19th century and c.1900  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**  
 Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**  
 Local: Medium  
 Regional: Low  
 National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A small public house on the corner of St. Paul's Road and Mallin Street, contemporary with the remains of a short terrace along the latter. Brick-built and of two storeys, the main façade faces onto St. Paul's Road and has been rendered. There are bay windows with modified 'Ipswich' style glazing on both levels. On the ground floor the main entrance is between the bays and there are additional doorways at either ends under rectangular fanlights. Some of the glazing in the fanlights could be original.

The right-hand return to Mallin Street is quite plain, with windows and doorways matching those further along the terrace; the only difference is the large pub sign at first-floor level. The roof is plain gabled and there is a tall chimney. The building in its present form probably dates from around 1900. However, a photograph of the late 19th century shows that the frontage part was originally a pair of houses with ground-floor bay windows and plain windows above, of a more generic late-19th century form. Thus these must have been combined to create the public house, which was then refronted.

Whilst not as imposing as many of the public houses of its time or the later 'road houses' that survive in the area, this is, nevertheless, a good and now quite rare example of the smaller working class 'local' that was an important part of daily life in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. It is also of interest in being the result of adapting two separate dwellings.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is worthy of being on the local list simply because it is a fairly normal, unpretentious, working class public house of c.1900 that has been relatively unchanged.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: West Smethwick Park Lodge & Gate

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK08

**Summary**

NGR: SP 007 889  
Type: Lodge and gate  
Materials: Brick and tile; terracotta  
Date: 1895  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: High  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

West Smethwick Park was opened in 1895, the gift of Chance who also laid out the two roads on either side of it. The main entrance and its lodge are on one of these new roads, West Park Road, and are presumably contemporary with the opening of the park.

The Lodge is a rather delightful composition, though partly obscured by dense foliage. It is of two storeys and is virtually cruciform in plan with a circular porch topped by a spire in the angle of the two 'arms' of the cross facing the gateway. The main elevations are tile hung and the first-floor tile-work flows into the roof slope of the lean-to roof that covers both the open curving entrance loggia and the bay windows of the gable ends that flank it. These three-light bays have plainer three-light windows above them at first-floor level.

The open loggia section is supported on slender iron columns but the original doorway appears to have been blocked. Above it the octagonal tower section has six small windows lighting the interior and is topped by a tiled spire with a weathervane on top.

The gateway by the lodge has lost its original iron railings and its gates, but the dwarf brick wall and octagonal brick piers survive. These are topped by terracotta decoration and domed tops with curious gablets. There are two information plaques in the terracotta of the main gate piers, vaguely Art Nouveau in style; one gives the date of the opening of the park and the other, information about its benefactor.

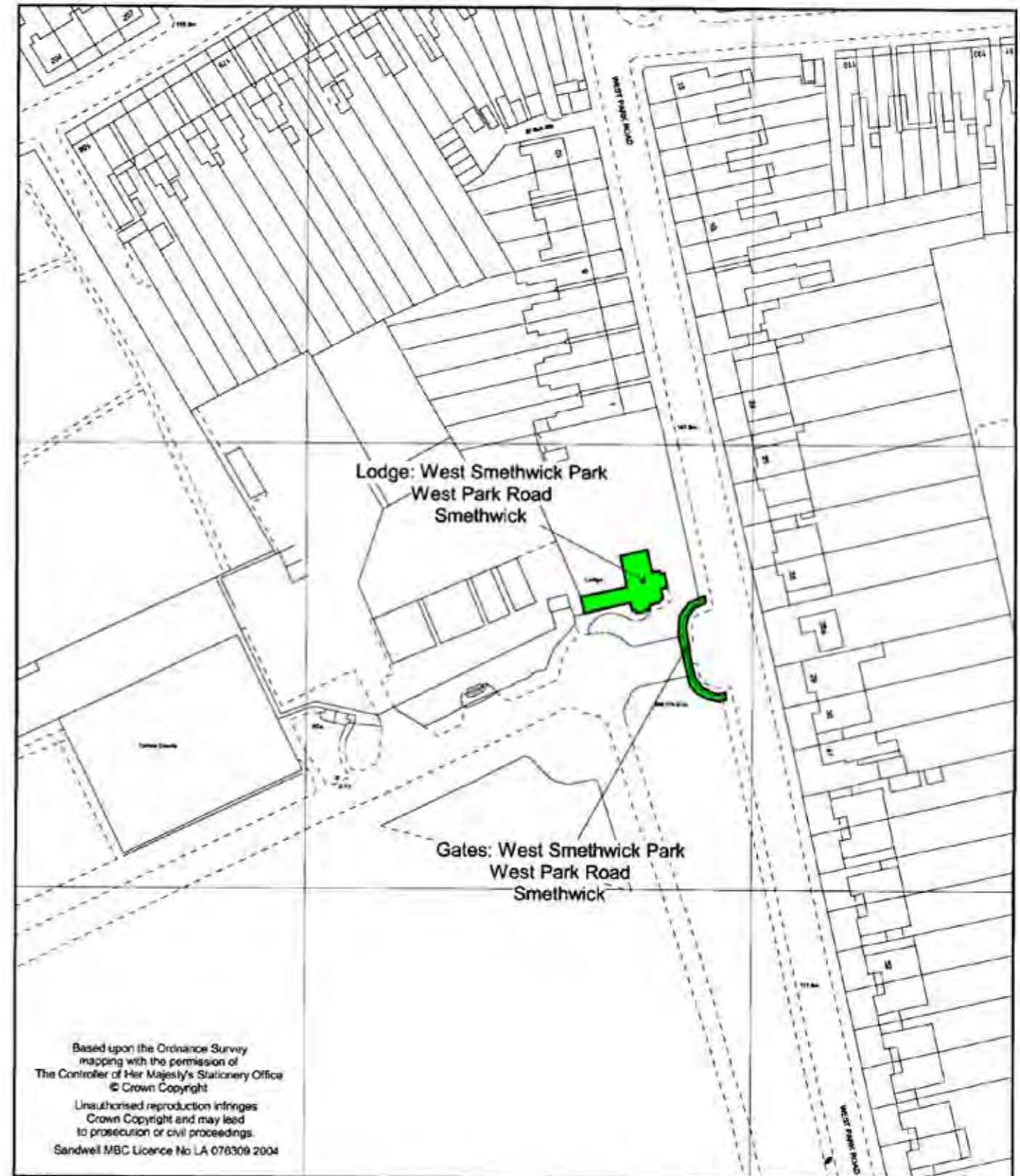
The gate piers are, like the lodge, fine examples of fin de siècle design, with historically important terracotta plaques. They are a reminder of the importance of the park to the area and of one of its more important benefactors.

Although the gate piers have been stripped of their ironwork, they do form part of a unified composition with the lodge and should be included on the local list as well. They should be considered for statutory listing for their group value as well.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The gate lodge is a fine piece of fin de siècle design, a reminder of the importance of the park to the area. It is perfectly suited to its function and worthy of being on the local list in its own right. Consideration should be given to the lodge and the adjacent gateway being on the statutory list for group value.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





**Summary**  
 NGR: SP 011 889  
 Type: House, later clinic, now offices  
 Materials: Brick, stucco  
 Date: Mid-19th century  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**  
 Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**  
 Local: High  
 Regional: Medium  
 National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

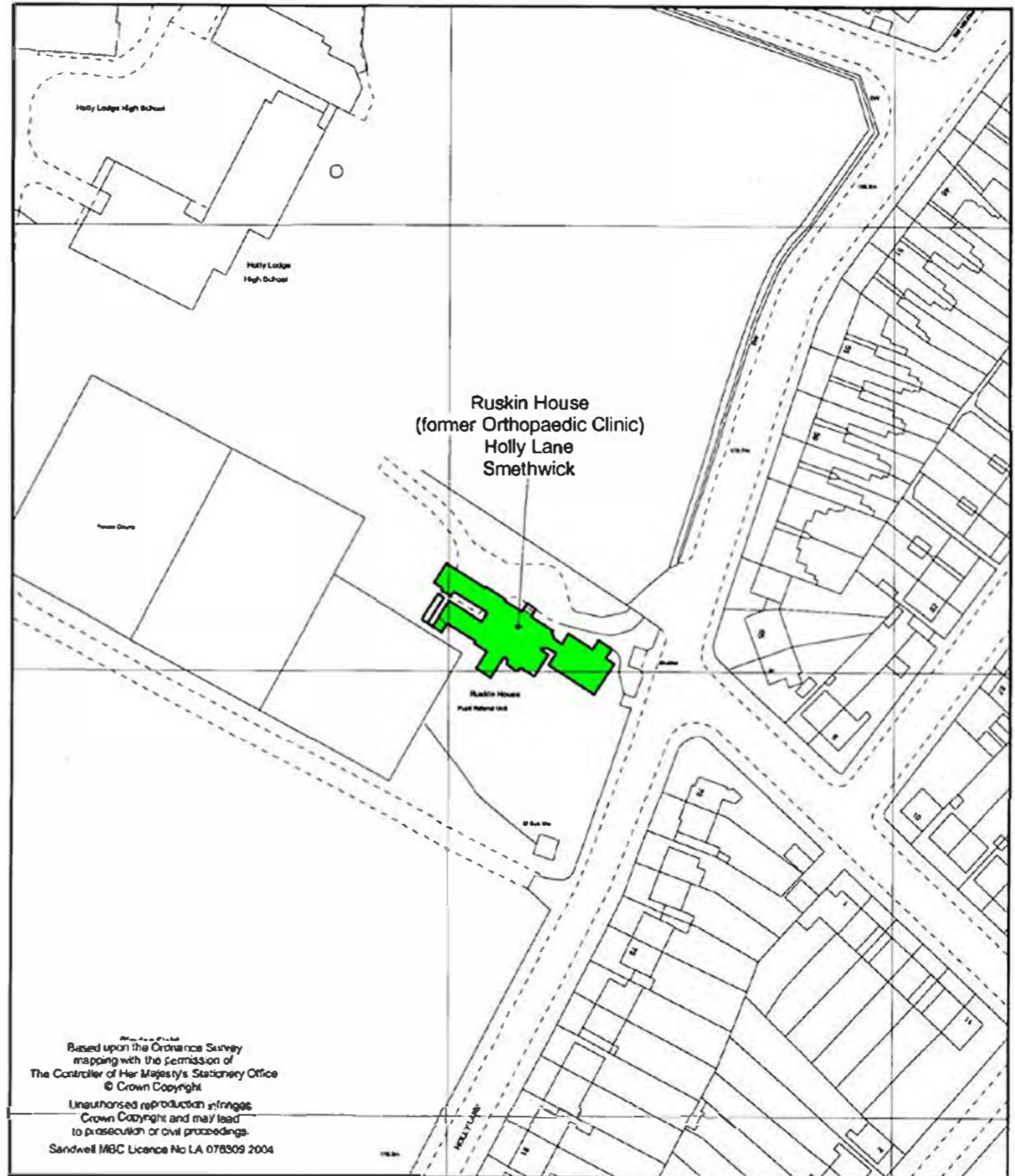
Ruskin House was formerly an Orthopaedic Clinic and is presently used for educational purposes. It appears to be a fairly large mid-19th century house, set once in its own grounds. It is mainly stuccoed, but is presumably built of brick. The design motifs are typical of the late Regency inspired work of the second quarter of the 19th century – with windows set in slightly projecting aedicule frames, flat plinth and string courses and eaves bands, and shallow pitched roofs. Most of the ground-floor windows have plain segmental heads, whilst those on the first floor have flat heads. Most of the glazing seems to have been renewed.

The main entrance front, to the north, is deliberately asymmetric with the doorway set to one side of a central recessed section. It has a shallow rusticated porch and the double doors are set within a semicircular headed doorway. To the right of the door is a pair of tall segmental headed windows, above which is a single first-floor window; there is a smaller set of openings above the door itself. The shallow projecting 'wings' to either side of the centre portion are of roughly the same width but not treated the same. The right-hand wing has pairs of windows at each floor level, the left-hand, single windows instead. This is presumably because the left-hand wing is the end of the main east front and at this end there is a large full-height canted bay. The rest of this side elevation is set back slightly and is of a single bay, whilst the gable end of this wing also has a full height canted bay. The rest of the exterior was difficult to assess at the time of the survey.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Overall, this was clearly an impressive dwelling and worthy of further research. It is evidently of sufficient historical and architectural quality to be included on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



 <b>SANDWELL</b> WEST · MIDLANDS	<p><b>Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest</b></p> <p>This plan is for initial location purposes only. The indicated extent of buildings is provisional and curtilages are not shown.</p> <p>Scale from 100 metre grid</p>	
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Smethwick

Site: West Smethwick Methodist Church

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK10

**Summary**

NGR: SP 013 891  
Type: Chapel  
Materials: Brick and tile  
Date: 1928  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A rather mechanical brick-faced and fairly symmetrical basilican chapel with side aisles in a rather ponderous inter-war Romanesque style. The main 'west' front has a projecting porch containing a multiple ordered recessed arch for the doorway under sham machicolation. In the main west front proper, topped by a tall coped gable, is a large roundel.

Apart from the windows in the angled corners of the porch and in the returns of the aisles, the rest are grouped in pairs – four pairs to each of the aisles in bays articulated by pilasters, and four more in the pseudo-clerestorey. The windows have plain semi-circular brick heads. The roofs are covered with machine-made pantiles, which appear to be original to it.

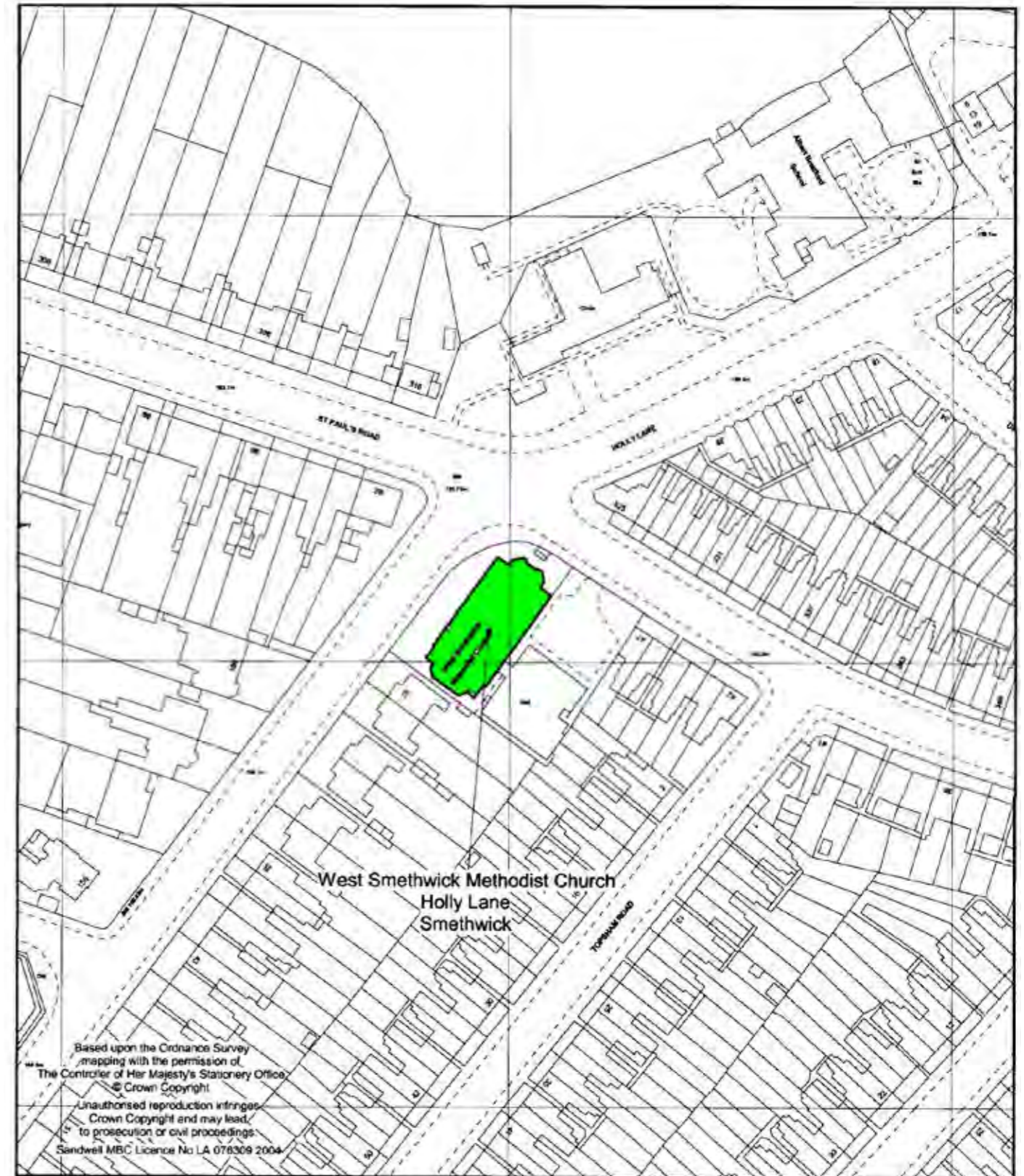
The church was built in 1928 to the design of the architects Webb & Gray.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The church is not an architectural masterpiece but has been an important part in the lives of the Methodist congregation and is a fairly rare example of a non-conformist chapel of its date. As a result, it is probably worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**

VCH, 1976, 132



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Chance's School, Crystal Drive

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK11

**Summary**

NGR: SP 006 895  
 Type: Former School, now offices  
 Materials: Brick, tile and stone  
 Date: 1845-6 and later  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
 Regional: Medium  
 National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The school was built by the Chance's Glassworks in 1845-6 on a remarkably ambitious scale. It was leased to the School Board in 1881, purchased by them in 1898, but returned in 1914 when it was used by the works as offices, canteen, and stores. The surviving portion of Chance's School, presently known as Chance's House, is only one fragment of a much larger complex stretching further northwards along Crystal Drive; the clock tower above the present entrance was at the corner of a large hall. The western section has been demolished and the present western end of the building made good in modern brick.

The rest of the building is of dark red to russet brick with stone decoration. The main entrance is through a porch under a tower than is, in its lower section, square with angled buttresses. The doorway has a stone surround with a segmental head and a stepped drip-mould of later-Tudor style. There is another of these in the left-hand return and may have been a third in the right-hand return prior to the demolition of that part of the building. In the tower at first-floor level is an ornate clock set into a diamond frame and above that the tower becomes octagonal; in the stone faced upper stage there are three-centred arch headed windows in each facet and the ensemble is capped by a tiled spire.

The tower stands in front of a single storey classroom block, lit on the façade by a pair of three-light box bays. This has a steeply pitched gabled roof covered in decorative tiles, into which a modern attic floor has been inserted, lit by boxed dormers to the rear. A shorter and lower link block, with a doorway, connects this to a two storey block. This is roughly 'L-shaped' in plan, with the stem in line with the single storey section and the foot projecting towards the street. The left-hand section is double piled, the shorter added pile built to the rear.

The projecting gable end has a bay window at ground-floor level and a coped gable; the roof is covered in the same decorative tiles as the link block and there is a tall lateral chimney stack on the outer, or south, side. To the rear, there is another stack in the coped gable end of the rear pile of the building. In between, there is a first-floor window set into a deep recess under a three-centred arch. To the rear, the detailing is relatively simple, although, in the western gable of the rear pile of the corner block, there are traces of two former openings with three-centred heads. At the extreme left-hand of the composition is another low block, with a war memorial set into a broad recess with a depressed four-centred head.

Had the school survived intact it would, despite the alterations made to it, have been worthy of consideration for inclusion on the statutory list – partly because of its intrinsic architectural merits and partly because of its historical significance with the Chance's Works.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Although the school has been partly demolished, the surviving elements are of a sufficient architectural quality to warrant being placed on the local list, and are also of historical interest as well for the area.

**REFERENCES**

VCH, 1976, 138



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Galton Railway Bridge

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK12

**Summary**

NGR: SP 014 893  
Type: Railway bridge over canal  
Materials: Brick  
Date: 1867 and later  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The bridge carries the former Great Western Branch line across the new cut of the Birmingham Canal and the London & North Western Railway's main line. The short section between the Smethwick junction at the end of the contemporary Stourbridge Railway (to Old Hill) and Handsworth Junction was opened in 1867.

The bridge over the L&NWR was originally a girder bridge, but was rebuilt in the late-20th century – initially when that line was electrified in the 1960's and again when the new interchange station, Smethwick Galton Bridge, was built at the end of the 20th century. For a short period prior to that the line had been lifted.

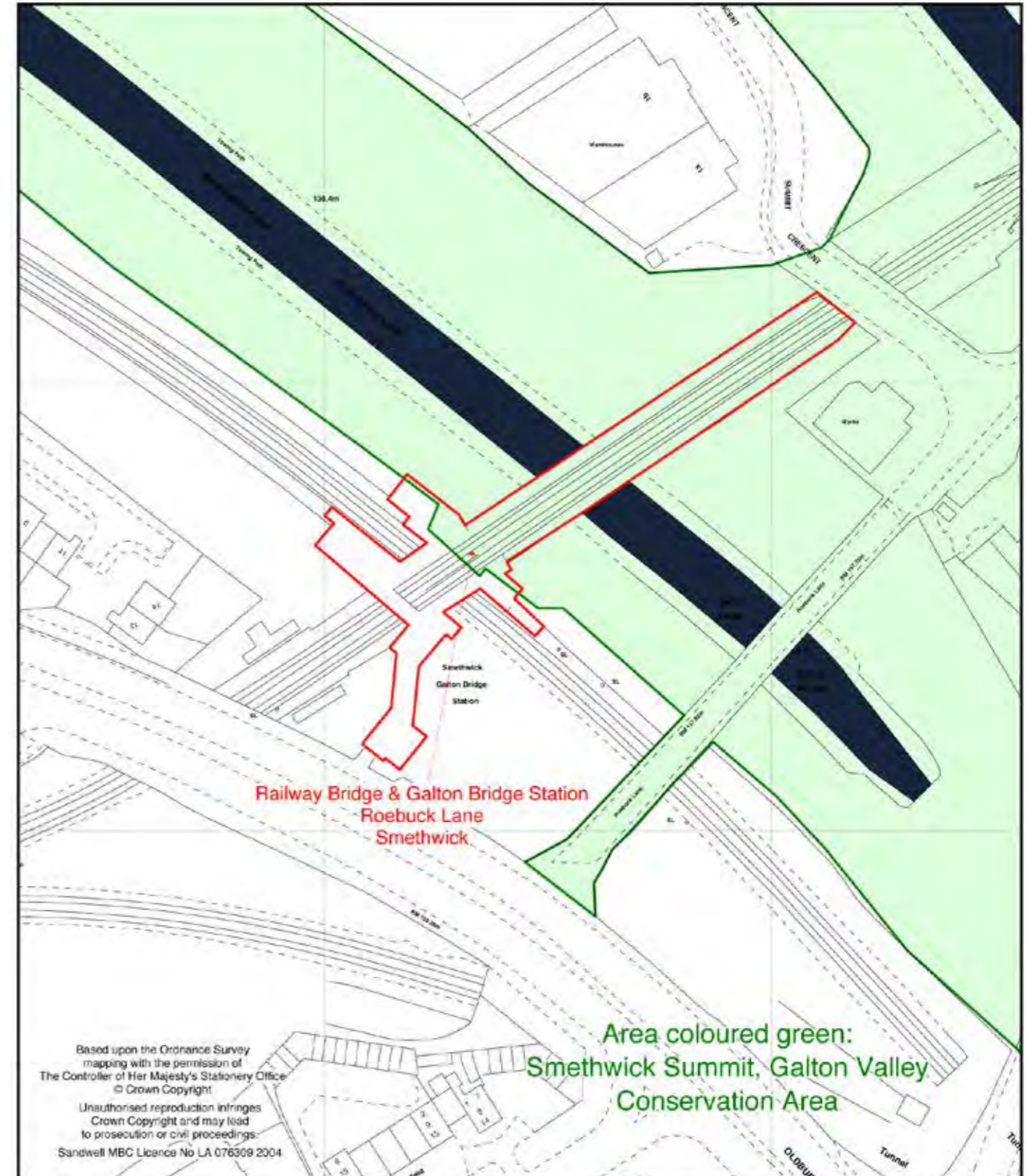
The remaining part of the bridge is of three arches – the middle one over the canal. It is built of blue engineering brick. The creation of the new station included platforms built on the bridge, and as a result it has had new parapets fitted as well.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a good example of the plain railway style of the mid-19th century and also a reminder of the congested transport corridor through this area. It is worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**

McDermot, E T & Clinker, C R (1989), *History of the Great Western Railway Vol I*, 308



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Galton Bridge Tunnel Portal

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK13

**Summary**

NGR: SP 014 892  
Type: Railway Tunnel  
Materials: Brick  
Date: 1867  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Because the Great Western branch line from Birmingham to Stourbridge crossed over the former London & North Western Railway's main line near to Galton Bridge, there was no direct junction between them. Instead, this short spur formed the end of the eastern end of the Stourbridge Railway, opened in 1867.

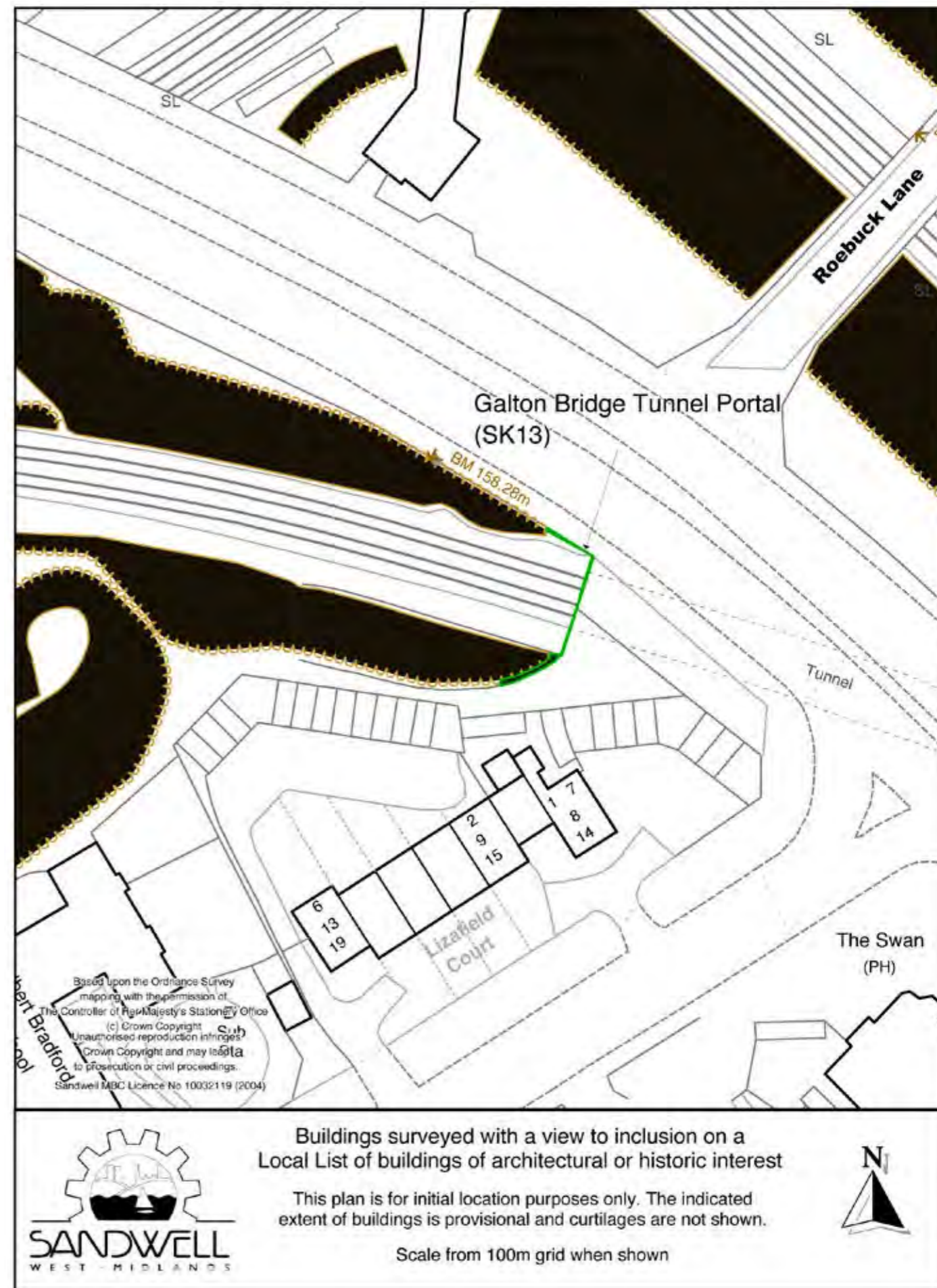
This had to pass through a short elongated bridge, or cut-and-cover tunnel that has since been lengthened because of changes to the road system in the later 20th century. The north portal remains unaltered, and is a fairly standard example of utilitarian mid-late 19th century railway architecture, faced in blue engineering brick, the arched opening flanked by buttresses.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Still in use, this short but necessary tunnel is typical of the railway engineering of the second half of the 19th century and worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**

McDermot, E T & Clinker, C R (1989), *History of the Great Western Railway Vol I*, 308





Smethwick

Site: Gurdwara Bara Sang, St. Paul's Rd.

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK14

**Summary**

NGR: SP 016 889  
Type: Gurdwara, ex-cinema  
Materials: Brick, stucco  
Date: 1910  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: High  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a former cinema converted to religious use on the corner of the St. Paul's Road and St. Alban's Road. It was opened in 1910 as a cinema and theatre to the design of George Bowden & Son of Smethwick. By 1930 it was simply a cinema and it closed in 1957. It was converted into shops in 1971 but has since become a Gurdwara.

It has a typically flamboyant early 20th century five bay front – the rhythm of wide and narrow bays dictated by the giant pilasters of no particular order. The front is stuccoed and painted, with a rusticated ground floor. The two end bays are taller than the rest and topped by segmental pediments. The middle bay has a triangular pediments with a Diocletian window and paired windows below at first-floor level and paired entrance doors at the base. There are further Diocletian windows at first floor level in the end bays and mirror image doorways and windows on their ground floors.

To the rear is the plainer brick face auditorium and to the rear of that, the taller stage and scenery area. Along St. Alban's Street are lean-to shelters for the queuing public, a rare survival.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is good example of a very early 20th century cinema/theatre still in use, albeit now for religious purposes. It has historic interest and continuing social importance for the community it now serves. It has architectural merit and worthy of being on the local list and considering for statutory listing because of its rarity value.

**REFERENCES**

VCH, 134



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: 22-50 High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK15

**Summary**

NGR: SP 018 889  
Type: Terrace  
Materials: Brick, stone, timber  
Date: 1904  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a rather fine terrace of houses and shops towards the western end of the High Street, built in 1904. It occupies all the street frontage between its junctions with Dibbell and Sabel roads and clearly consisted of a series of individual shops with the homes of their proprietors above. The design has a basic symmetry to it that has survived the alterations to the ground floors. The terrace is basically brick built but enriched with terracotta and timber decoration. There are eleven properties in the main section of the terrace and what appear to have been larger ones at either end.

Both of these corner houses have canted corners that contained the entrance shop doors on the ground floor, a blind window on the first, a double window on the second – the whole topped by an ornately decorated terracotta pediment. The eastern one has the date 1904. To either side of the canted corner there are bay oriel windows at first-floor level and smaller windows at second floor level topped by more elaborate pediments. Further along the side street these end properties have a further gabled section with elaborately decorated paired windows at the lower floor levels, a simpler one at second floor level, and a gable end with elaborately decorated bargeboards.

The individual properties in the rest of the terrace each have canted bay oriels at first and second floor levels and the same type of elaborately barge-boarded cross-gables as in the side elevations. The original glazing design of the first-floor bays included a broad trefoil in the main window and upper small panels in the sidelights. At second floor level there were verged glazing designs instead. Many of the original windows have survived.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

All in all this is a rather jolly and exuberant terrace, typical of the Edwardian confidence of the area. Despite changes to the ground-floor shops, it is still of sufficient local significance both architecturally and historically to warrant being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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WEST MIDLANDS

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Blue Gates Inn, High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK16

**Summary**

NGR: SP 019 887  
Type: Public House and Hotel  
Materials: Brick, tile, some stone  
Date: 1932  
Condition: Good:

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

There has been a Blue Gates Inn on this site for many years, but the present building was built in 1932 by Mitchells & Butlers. It is a very large two-storey public house, designed as a road house as well as one serving the immediate locality. It was designed in the fairly bland neo-Georgian manner typical of the inter-war years, but there are some nice touches, such as the grapes or hops carved into some of the keystones.

The design is symmetrical on both of the main facades – the entrance front to the High Street and the much longer front to Stony Lane. There is a plain low plinth, plain brick band courses at first-floor level, and a simply moulded eaves band. All of the windows have plain flat-arched heads enriched with moulded keystones and mostly contain multi-paned sashes.

The High Street façade is of five bays, the central one projecting as a diminutive porch rising slightly higher than the eaves. In this section is the main doorway, beneath a stone or terracotta semicircular arch. Above, the window is a sash but designed to look like a French window leading out to a diminutive balcony. In the roof slope there are three flat-roofed dormers.

The long Stony Lane elevation consists of two similarly detailed five bay sections with a recessed section in between and an extension at the extreme right-hand end. Both of the five bay sections have a pair of projecting single bays mirroring the central bay of the High Street façade, but not with ground-floor doorways. The left-hand section has windows at both floor levels in each bay, whilst the right-hand section has blind arcades on the ground-floor instead. In between in the recessed section there are also windows at each level.

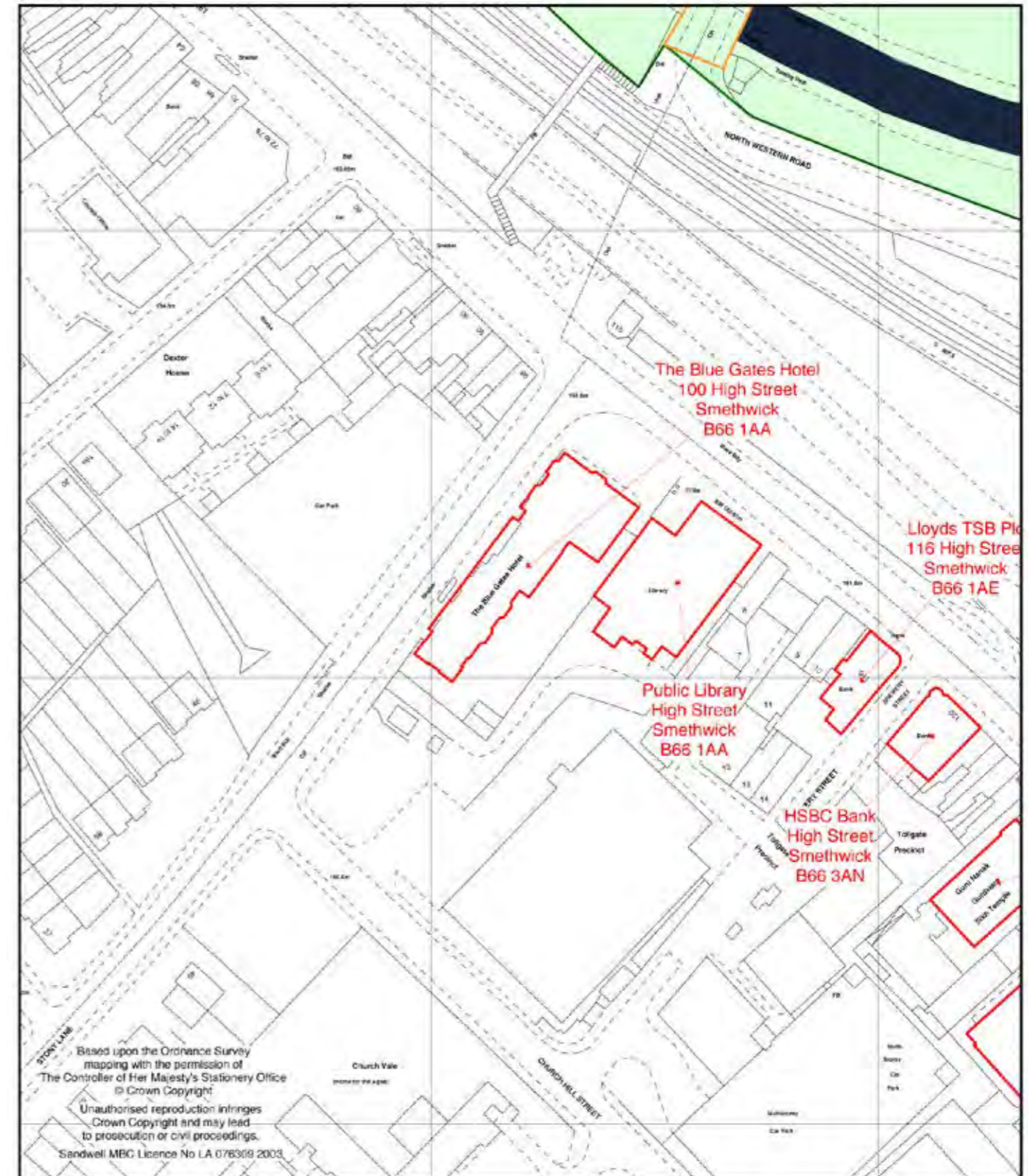
The end portion of the Stony Lane elevation is flat roofed and fairly plain, possibly designed as staff quarters – though it does have a date cartouche above its doorway. To its right is a gate pier for the main carpark entrance.

The rear elevations have been altered slightly, but are still quite impressive. The right-hand five-bay portion of the Stony Street elevation is particularly grand, a virtual mirror image of its frontage but with arched windows on the ground-floor instead of blind arcading.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a large and impressive building, a typical 'road house' of the 1930's, and worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Smethwick Library, High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK17

**Summary**

NGR: SP 019 887  
Type: Library, former Public Rooms  
Materials: Brick and stone  
Date: 1867  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The Library was built as the Public Hall in 1866-7, a competition for its design being won by a Birmingham architect rejoicing in the name of H R Yeoville Thomason who later designed the Museum & Art Gallery and Municipal Buildings in the centre of Birmingham. It became a library in 1928, after the building to the north that had served that purpose was vacated and subsequently demolished.

The complex includes the main frontage block and additional reading rooms to the rear. The main block is an attempt at Ruskinian Gothic, built of brick with stone decoration – including a band course at the upper sill and arch springing levels. The roof overhang is supported by stone eaves brackets. The windows have semicircular heads within two-centre headed frames. The windows are flanked by pilasters with moulded capitals and beneath their sills is moulded decoration between the console brackets.

The principal elevation to the street is of five bays, the central three projecting under a pediment. This section contains the central doorway, no longer used as such, flanked by small windows. Above, the three arched first-floor windows share a sill. To either side are the single bays, set back. The right-hand return gable end is of three bays. The roof is hipped, with a cross-gabled section behind the central pediment.

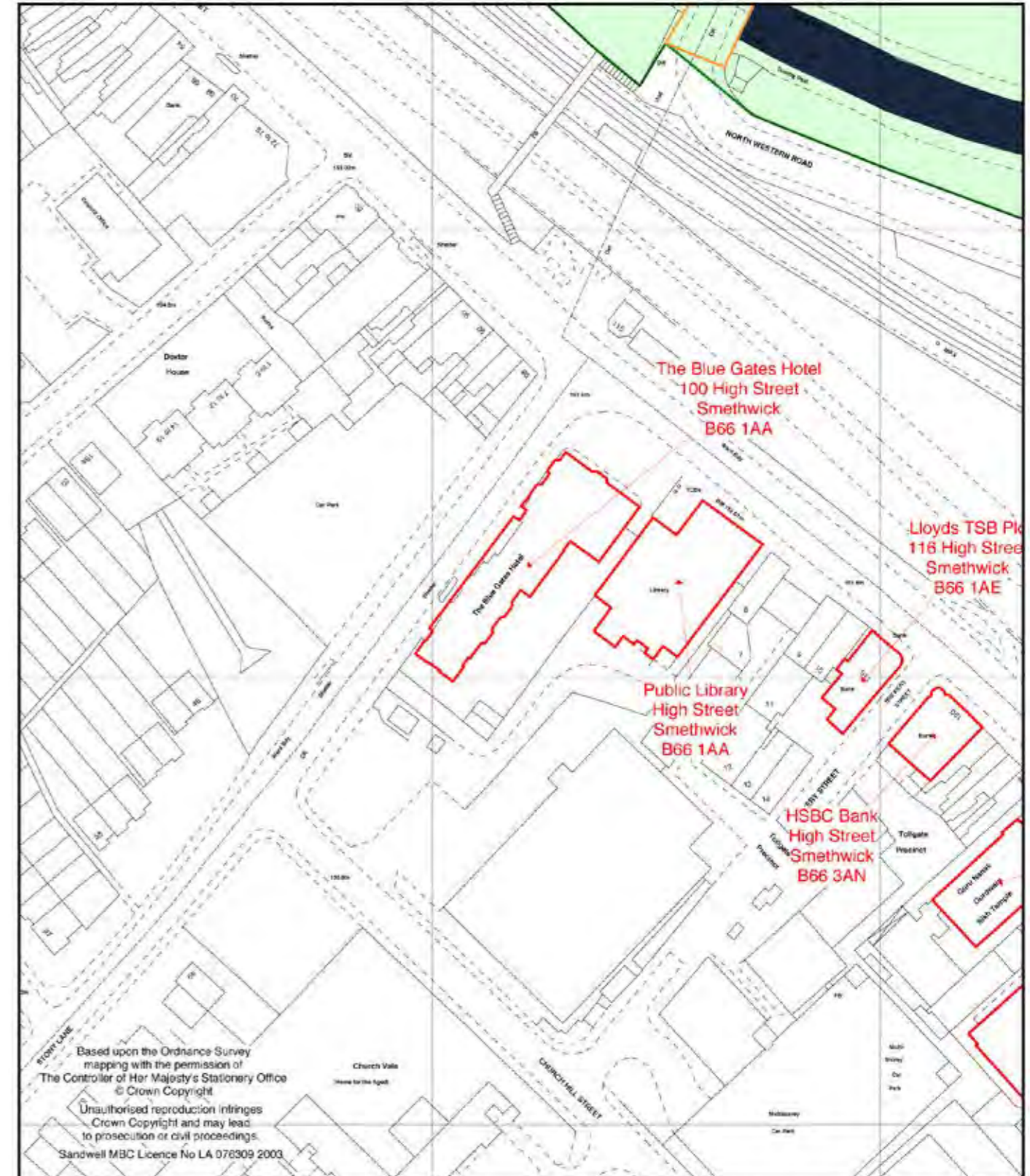
To the right of the frontage block, and set back to its rear corner, is the entrance to the former reading room. There are two separate sections, a narrower right-hand one with a clerestorey roof and a longer and broader one the full width of the frontage block against which it abuts. At the rear of that block is a series of brick gables containing semicircular headed primary windows which retain their primary cast-iron glazing.

Although not an architectural masterpiece, this is a building by an architect noted for the much larger complex he designed in Birmingham. More importantly, it is a building very much of its time, representing the aspirations of the town.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Library is a relatively little altered building of the 1860's and has continued to be a very important part of the social and educational life of Smethwick. It is worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: 116 High Street (Lloyds TSB)

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK18

**Summary**

NGR: SP 020 887  
Type: Bank  
Materials: Brick, stone  
Date: 1905  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Occupying a prominent site on the corner of the High Street and Brewery Street, this is a typically flamboyant early 20th century bank building in an eclectic Edwardian Baroque. Of three storeys and built of brick it has a large amount of stone and terracotta decoration and a terrazzo plinth. The main entrance is on the corner, diagonally set and flanked by Tuscan columns but underneath the richly decorated projecting semi-octagonal corner tower; this has windows in its three exposed facets and is topped by a dome, immediately beneath which are terracotta panels that include one bearing the date 1905.

The ground-floor is faced in stone or terracotta designed to look like stone, with Ionic pilasters between the round-headed windows. On the High Street elevation there are three such windows with a doorway to their right above which there is a pair of much smaller openings. This fenestration bears no architectural relationship to the upper floors. At their level there is a diminutive attached octagonal turret at the right-hand end and a canted pilaster buttress separating the elevation into two parts. In the right-hand part there are shallow-splayed bay windows at both levels and this is topped by an ornate gable. In the other half there are paired sashes instead.

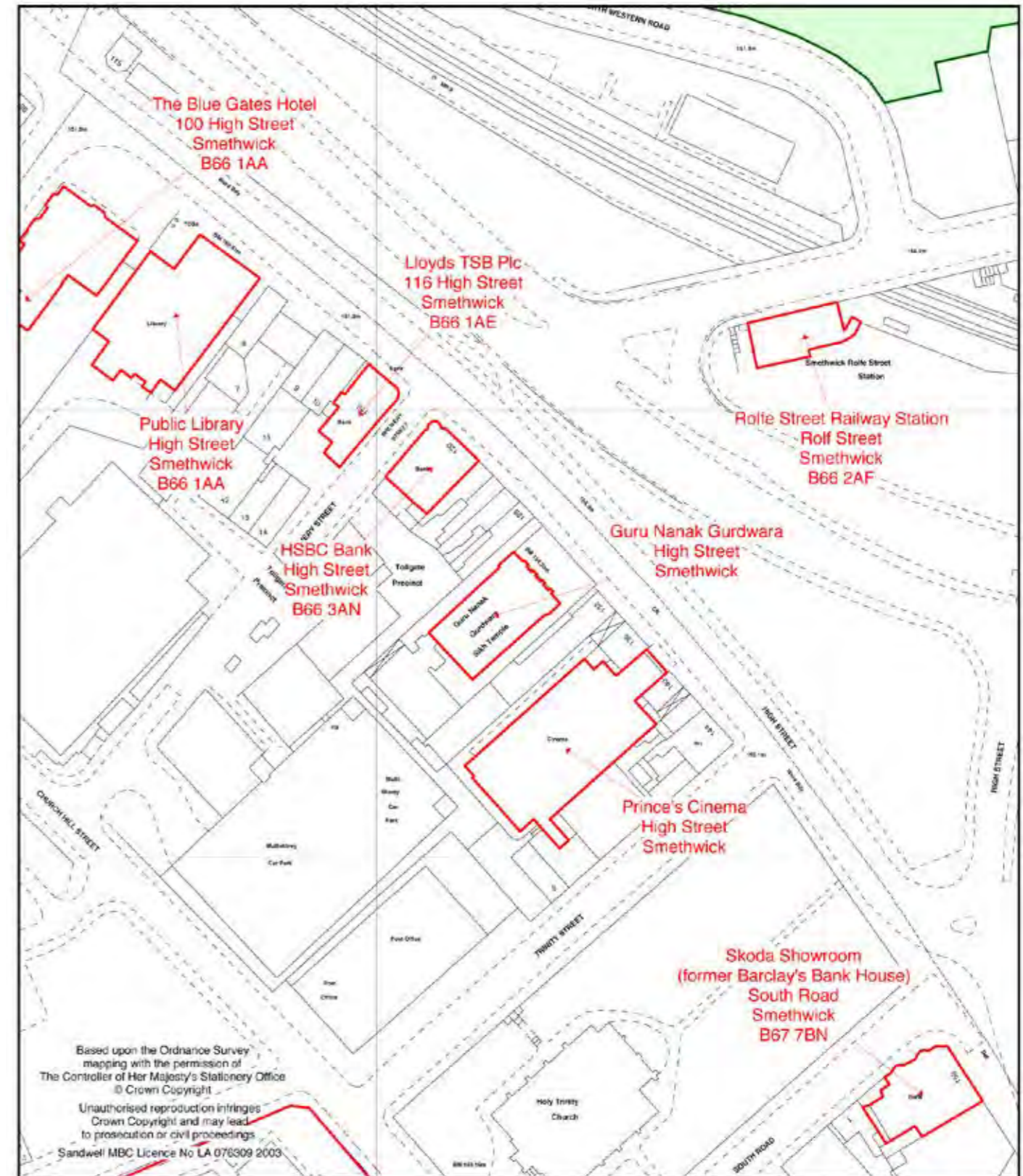
On the Brewery Street elevation there is a three bay arcade but no doorway at ground-floor level which also bears no relationship to the floors above. At that level there is a pair of canted windows set beneath a coped gable in a vague mirroring of the motifs of the High Street elevation, with a blank section between it and the corner tower. In addition, there is a separate extension to the left with a corbelled canted bay window that appears to be part of the original build of the bank.

The building is pretentious and architecturally naïve, but it certainly makes its mark in the streetscape and is a locally important reminder of the commercial prosperity of the town at the start of the 20th century.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is one of a series of relatively unaltered buildings of architectural quality of the early 20th century within the area and worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: 120 High Street (HSBC Bank)

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK19

Summary

NGR: SP 020 886  
Type: Bank  
Materials: Brick, stone  
Date: Early 20th century  
Condition: Good

Assessment

Recommended for Local List: Yes  
Recommended for Statutory List: No

Significance

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



DESCRIPTION

On the opposite corner of the junction between High Street and Brewery Street to the present Lloyd's Bank (see above) is a near contemporary bank now occupied by the HSBC. This is a neater but more mechanical exercise in Edwardian Baroque, with a distinctly French chateaux influence; it is not, however, as entertaining.

Of two storeys with attics it has a rusticated stone ground floor and a mainly brick first floor, though decorated with extensive rusticated stone at that level as well. There is a curious dentilled first-floor band course and a dentilled cornice beneath the attic dormers. The most prominent element of the design is its corner 'tower' that contains the main doorway. Above that, at first-floor level, is a tripartite window with ionic columns as mullions and above that, the tower rises to a small drum topped by a dome, enriched with terracotta decoration and oval windows in its visible facets.

The two side elevations are both of four bays but treated slightly differently. The ground-floor windows are mainly very tall and set within arcades of attached Roman ionic columns above a terrazzo plinth. There is also decoration above the windows and the first-floor entablature. The first-floor windows have segmental headed windows with moulded surrounds capped by exaggerated keystones rising to the entablature.

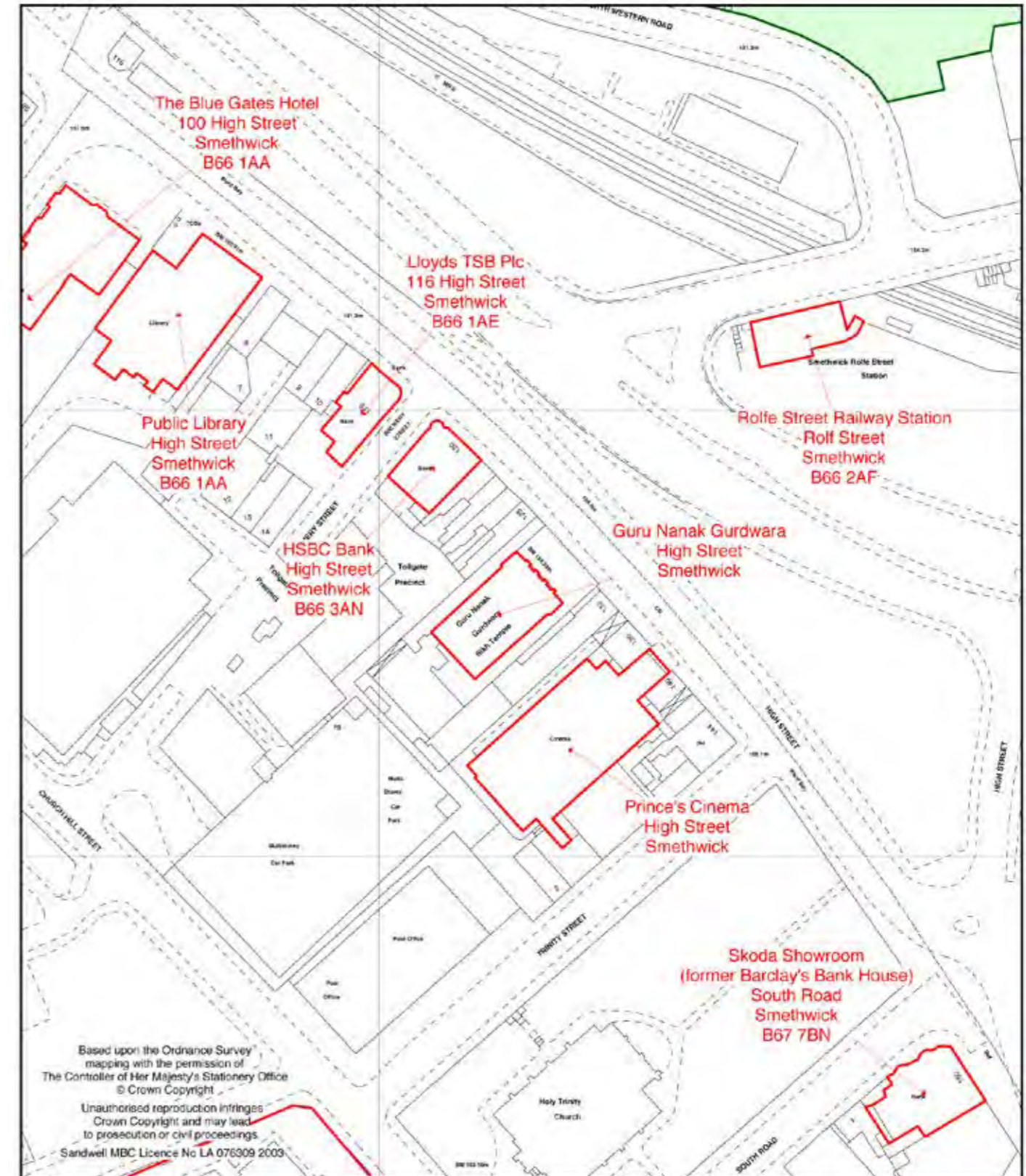
On the Brewery Street elevation there are four windows at each level and four more in stone-faced dormers lighting the attic floor. The end of the elevation is terminated by plain regular rusticated quoins. On the high Street side, the three right hand bays are treated in the same manner, but the left hand bay is treated differently and deliberately separated from the rest by a 'quin'. The roof is of Mansard form, allowing a great deal of space.

Overall, this seems to be a slightly later building than the bank opposite and its design may have been influenced by the earlier building.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Whilst not a particular fine building, it is an important counterpoint to the other bank and the pair provide a focal point to Brewery Street. As a result it is recommended that this building be placed on the local list for its group value.

REFERENCES



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Old Talbot, High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK22

**Summary**

NGR: SP 020 886  
Type: Public House  
Materials: Brick  
Date: c. 1800  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



The Old Talbot has been much altered but has some details, such as flat arched window heads of rubbed brick, to suggest that it is older than it appears. It forms part of a slightly longer row, with a separate property to the north. Built of painted brickwork, it is roughly 'L-shaped' in plan.

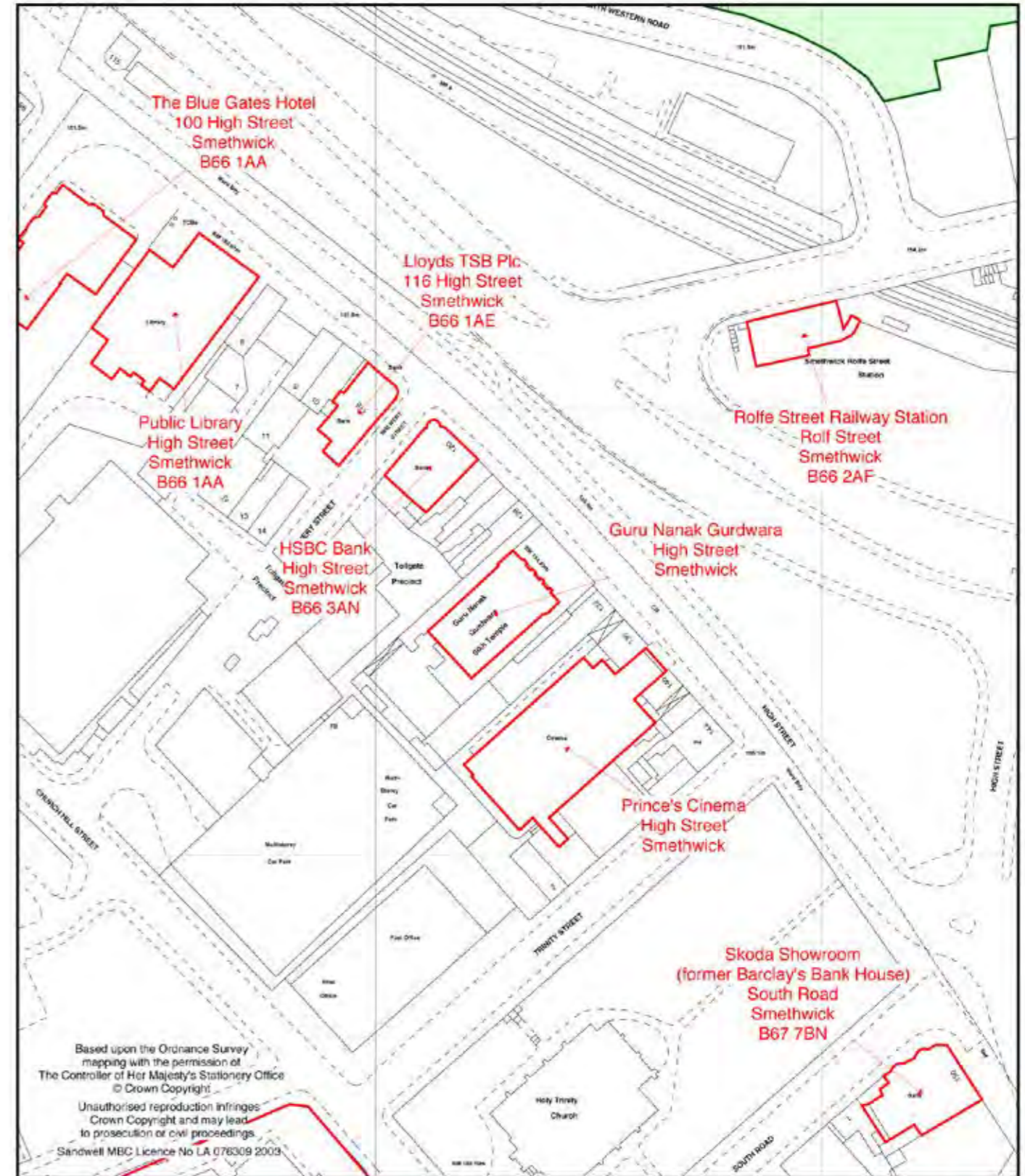
Its main High Street façade is of three bays with a central doorway under a bracketed cornice. The ground-floor windows to either side are probably of c.1900 date, whilst the sashes on the first-floor have been renewed. The longer return along Trinity Street is of five bays, with two of the first-floor windows blind and a fairly ornate stone-framed doorway. The roof is shallow pitched, with a hipped junction at the corner and with distinct overhang at the eaves.

It is possible that this building has origins of circa 1800, when this was a small hamlet on the main road out of Birmingham. This would make it one of the oldest buildings in Smethwick.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Although further research is required, it is possible that this is one of the oldest buildings in the town centre and as such should be on the local list, despite the changes subsequently made to it.

**REFERENCES**



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**Summary**  
 NGR: SP 021 887  
 Type: Railway station  
 Materials: Brick, timber  
 Date: 1890  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**  
 Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**  
 Local: High  
 Regional: Medium  
 National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

The former Rolfe Street station was built by the London & North Western Railway, which had bought up the Stour Valley Railway. The road then crossed the tracks by way of a level crossing; this became very inconvenient as traffic on the railway and the road increased. A major reorganisation of the roads in the immediate vicinity took place at the end of the 1880's and a new bridge replaced the level crossing; a new station, at the new higher road level, was built at the same time.

The station is at road level whilst the platforms are below at track level and the present building dates to 1889-90. The main block is a simply neo-classical red brick structure with moulded brick surrounds to windows and doorways and brick decoration forming cornices and pilasters. The only stone is used for the window sills.

The building has a five bay façade, the middle bay topped by a triangular pediment and separated from the others by paired pilasters. It contains the main doorway, which has a semicircular brick head topped by a keystone of moulded brick; the double doors are panelled and have a semicircular fanlight above their lintel. To either side are two sash windows.

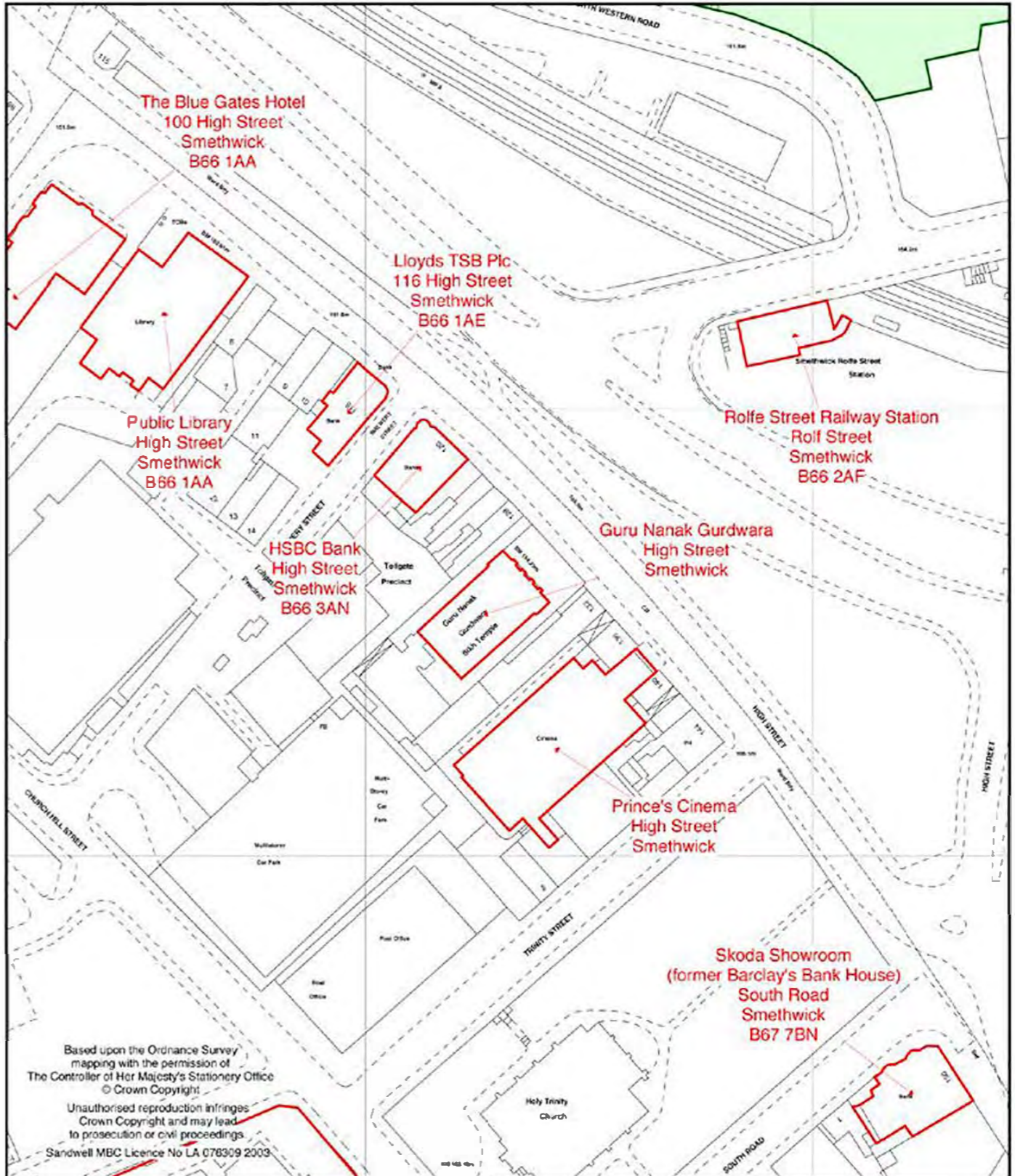
There are pairs of paired pilasters at the angles of the building and two windows in each of the gable ends. To the rear is a more utilitarian section with a gabled roof. The interior retains much of its original fixtures and fittings, including the boarded ceiling – though it has also been restored in a sympathetic manner so not all will be original. Steps lead down to the platforms, but these are fairly modern as are the shelters.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a good example of railway architecture and well maintained. It is of both historic and architectural importance and worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**

VCH, 1976, 98



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**SANDWELL WEST · MIDLANDS**

**Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest**

This plan is for initial location purposes only. The indicated extent of buildings is provisional and curtilages are not shown.

Scale from 100 metre grid



Smethwick

Site: Skoda Showroom, South Road

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK24

**Summary**

NGR: SP 021 885  
Type: Showroom, ex-bank, ex-house  
Materials: Brick, stone  
Date: mid-19th century; 1900  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Superficially, the former Barclay's Bank seems to be a typical bank building of the start of the 20th century, matching those on either side of the junction between the High Street and Brewery Street. This seems to be confirmed by the date 1900 over the doorway. However, the building has had a more complex development and it is clear that the brickwork of the single storey extensions to the north and east, and the brick tower at the south-western corner, is different to the main core of the building.

It appears to have been built in the mid-19th century as a fairly larger detached house, in brick with stone dressings. The windows have plain neo-classical frames and there is a simple stone cornice. The main elevation to the High Street was of five bays and the elevation to South Road, of six.

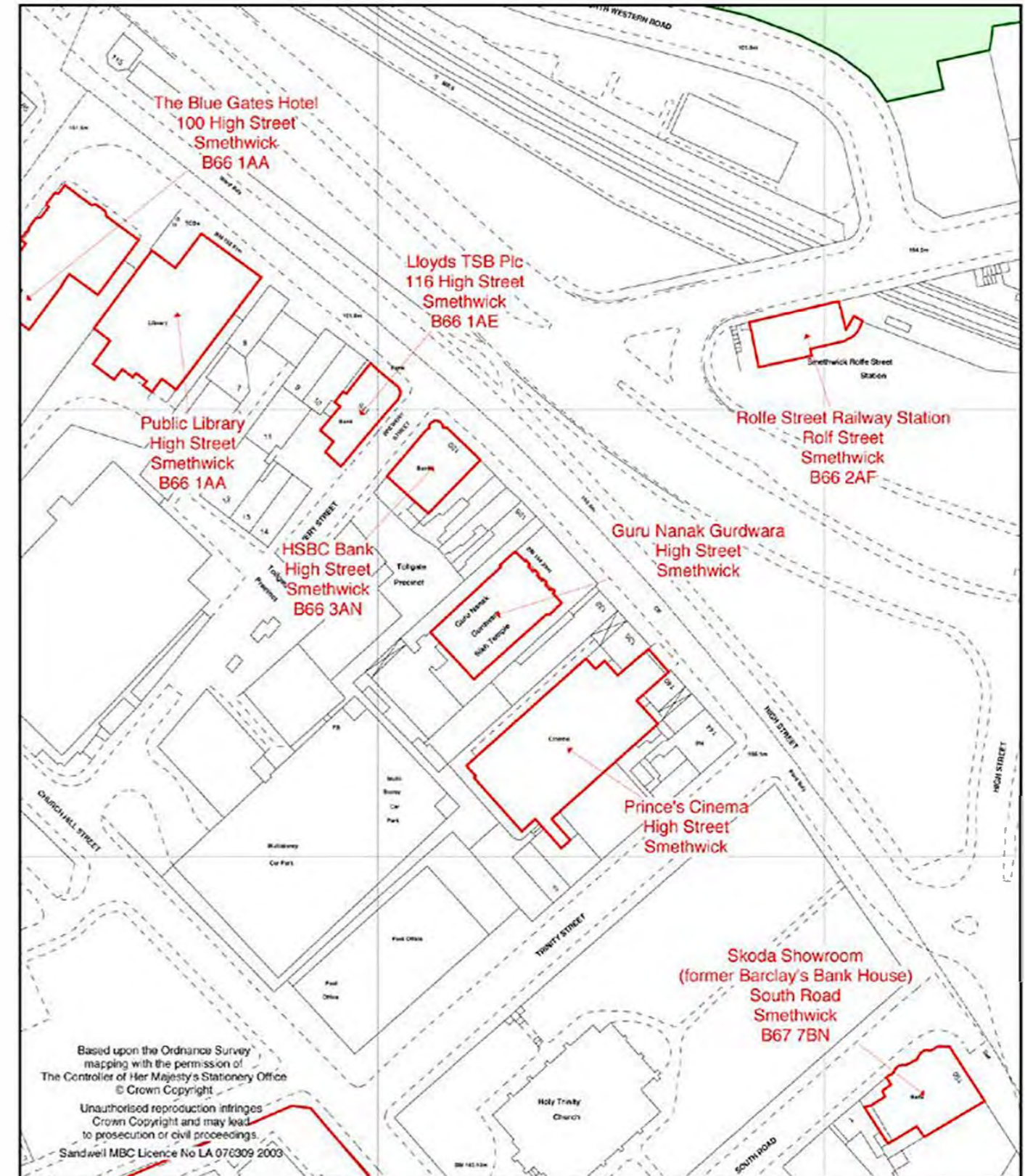
In 1900, shallow single-storey extensions were added to these two elevations with an angled main entrance in between. This has a tall arch-headed opening and is flanked by Ionic pilasters supporting a distinctly Baroque pediment with terracotta panels and the 1900 date. To the right, on the South Road elevation, there are two segmental bay windows and to the left, on the High Street, a single such window flanked by simpler windows. The extension is topped by a brick parapet, with pierced strap-work over the bay windows. At the south-western corner is a fairly tall tower of three storeys and a low extension of 1900.

This is a fairly attractive building occupying a prominent side close to the churchyard of Holy Trinity Church. It is an interesting building of two distinct periods – a good family home converted into a bank.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a building of interest on three counts – as a large mid-19th century house in the centre of Smethwick, as one of the town's surviving early 20th century banks, and as a building adapted from one use to another. It is worthy of being placed on the local list as a result.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Regent Street Baptist Chapel

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK26

**Summary**

NGR: SP 022 885  
Type: Chapel  
Materials: Brick and stone  
Date: 1877  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

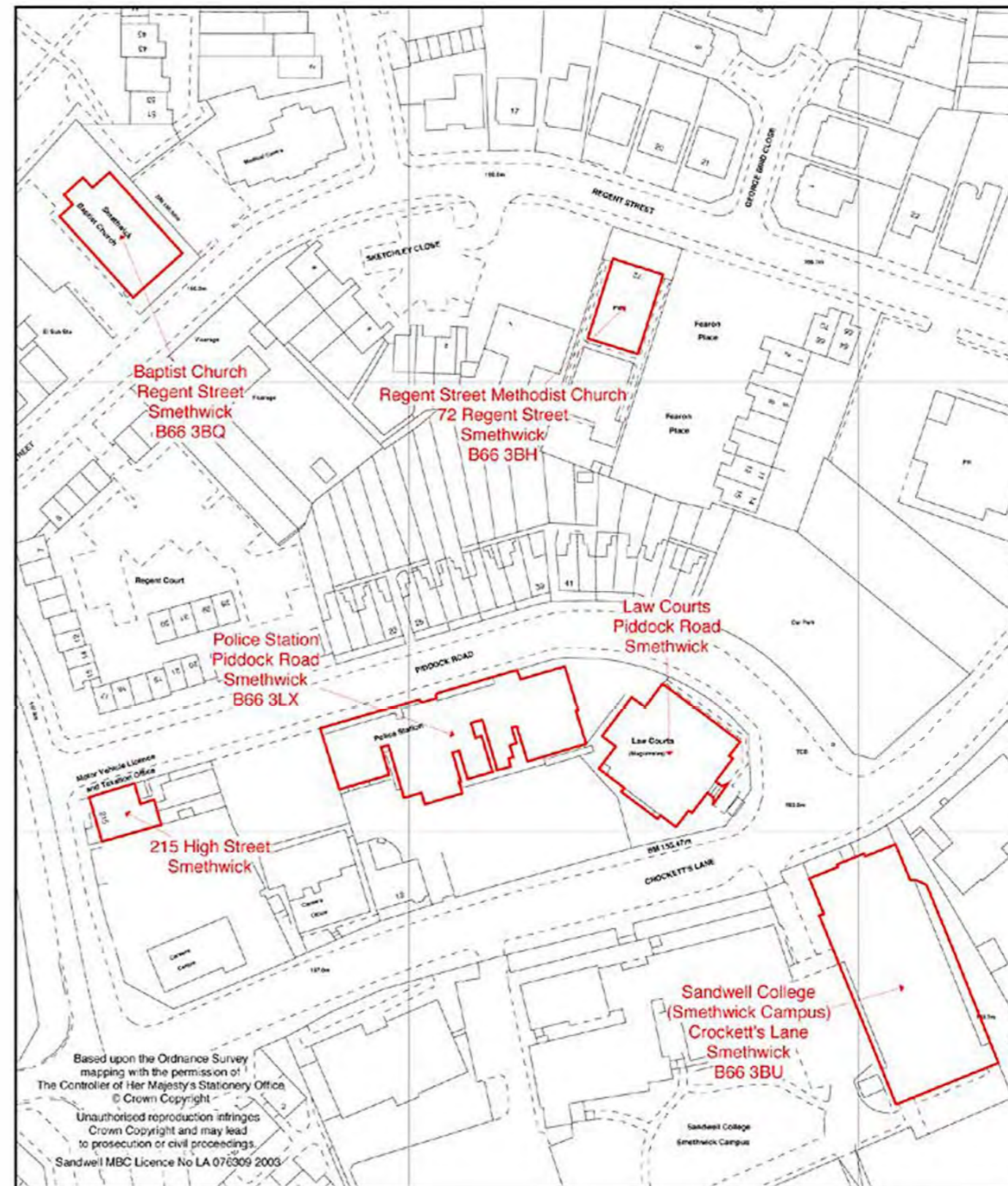
A large Baptist chapel built, according to the date stone, in 1877. It has a façade that is a curious mixture of Roman Baroque and native Jacobean. The three bay temple front consists of bold stone Corinthian fluted giant pilasters supporting a richly moulded stone triangular pediment. In the side bays, which are faced with fine red brick, are arch-headed windows with moulded stone architraves on two levels complete with original glazing bars. In the central bays are pairs of stone-framed arch-headed openings at both levels, paired doors on the ground-floor and paired windows above; these are more akin to early-17th century English Jacobean. In the frieze of the cornice in between levels are the words 'Baptist Chapel' in bold sans serif relief and in the centre of the pediment is a round stone-framed window or 'eye' with quadrant key stones.

The side elevations are much plainer, and built in a darker and slightly cruder brick. The sides are seven bays each, shallowly recessed between brick pilasters. There is some horizontal banded decoration of engineering 'blue' brick. The windows have semicircular plain stone heads and projecting stone sills above 18th century style aprons of engineering blue brick. Most of the windows – presumably lighting the main body of the interior and a gallery – have been modified and only some traces of original glazing survive.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Despite these alterations, the chapel's exterior is substantially unaltered and represents a good example of a non-conformist chapel of this period. As a result, it is worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Regent Street Methodist Church

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK27

**Summary**

NGR: SP 023 885  
Type: Chapel  
Materials: Brick, stucco, stone  
Date: 1887  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a fairly small chapel, dated to 1887, now standing slightly apart from its much altered streetscape. It was built for the Primitive Methodists originally. The building has been rendered and this, and the original decorative stonework, has been painted in the same cream colour which has muted the original design.

The style is vaguely reminiscent of 13th century Lombardy with a touch of the later Renaissance thrown in. The principal elevation has a slightly projecting central section topped by a moulded pediment; at ground-floor level is the original doorway with receding semi-circular arches under a pediment flanked by quatrefoiled patera. Above there is a set of three tall windows with shouldered lintel heads beneath a bold recessed semicircular recess with decorated tympanum; that contains a central pierced quatrefoil flanked by moulded floral panels.

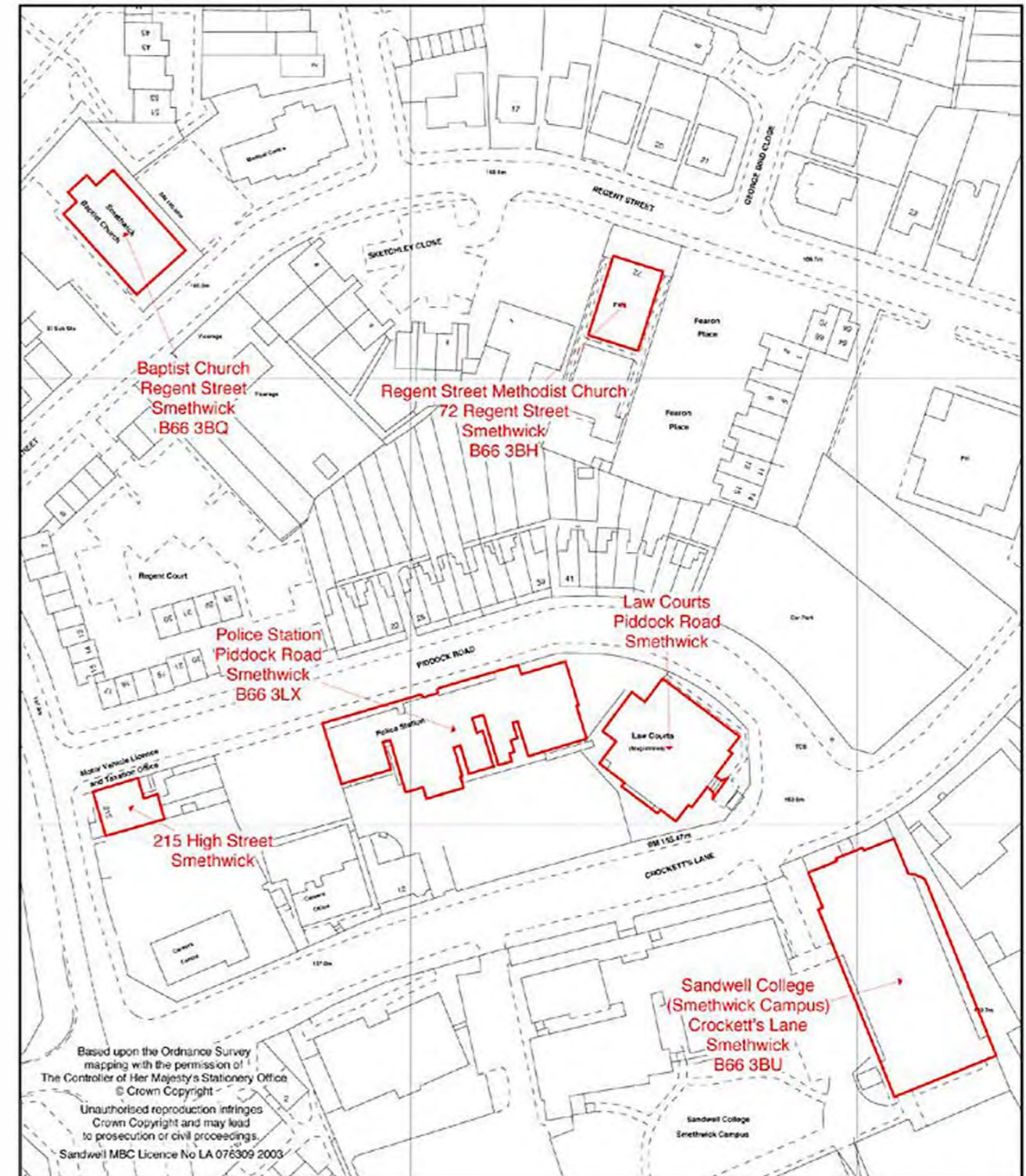
To either side of the centrepiece are round-headed windows on two levels, indicating a galleried interior. There is a plain band-course at gallery level and a thinner band course at the springing level of the arches of the upper windows; that continues over each window as a drip mould. At the top of the elevation is a richly moulded cornice. The four bay side elevations are fairly plain, the bays articulated by pilasters and the two tiers of windows with semicircular heads; little of the original glazing appears to have survived.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a slightly unusual design for a non-conformist chapel and despite the unsympathetic surface finishes, it has definite local significance in its design and in its continuing purpose as a place of non-conformist worship. It is considered to be worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**

VCH, 1976, 132



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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Crockett's Lane School

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK28

**Summary**

NGR: SP 024 884  
Type: School  
Materials: Brick  
Date: Late-19th century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This was built as part of the large Central School complex that included infant, junior and higher grade schools on the same expanding campus. By 1910 there were over 2,000 pupils.

Although not examined in any great detail, it is clear that this is a rather well-preserved Board School of the later 19th century, built typically in brick with moulded brick decorations and to a broadly Gothic style. Its various components – hall, classrooms, separate porches, etc, are all clearly expressed in the architecture, leading to a multi-roofed assemblage of parts. The main hall has a gable-end to the street with a huge tripartite Gothic window arrangement set into a two-centred arched recess; it is topped by a bell turret.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is an important educational building of the Board School era, apparently relatively little altered and still in educational use. It is considered to be of sufficient local architectural and historical merit to warrant being on the local list.

**REFERENCES**

VCH, 1976, 139



Buildings surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: The Smethwick Law Courts

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK30

**Summary**

NGR: SP 023 884  
Type: Law Courts  
Materials: Brick, stone  
Date: 1931  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The Law Courts were built in 1931 in a typical inter-war debased brick-faced neo-Georgian style. The building occupies a corner site and the main elevation faces onto the corner between Crockett's Lane and Piddock Road. It is a seven bay two-storey composition, the outward bays set back from the rest. There are broad stone band courses below the stone aprons of the ground-floor windows and a flat stone band course linking the sills of the first-floor windows. At the wall top is a plain stone entablature and dwarf parapet and at the corners, unusual but subtle and effective indented 'quoins' in the brickwork.

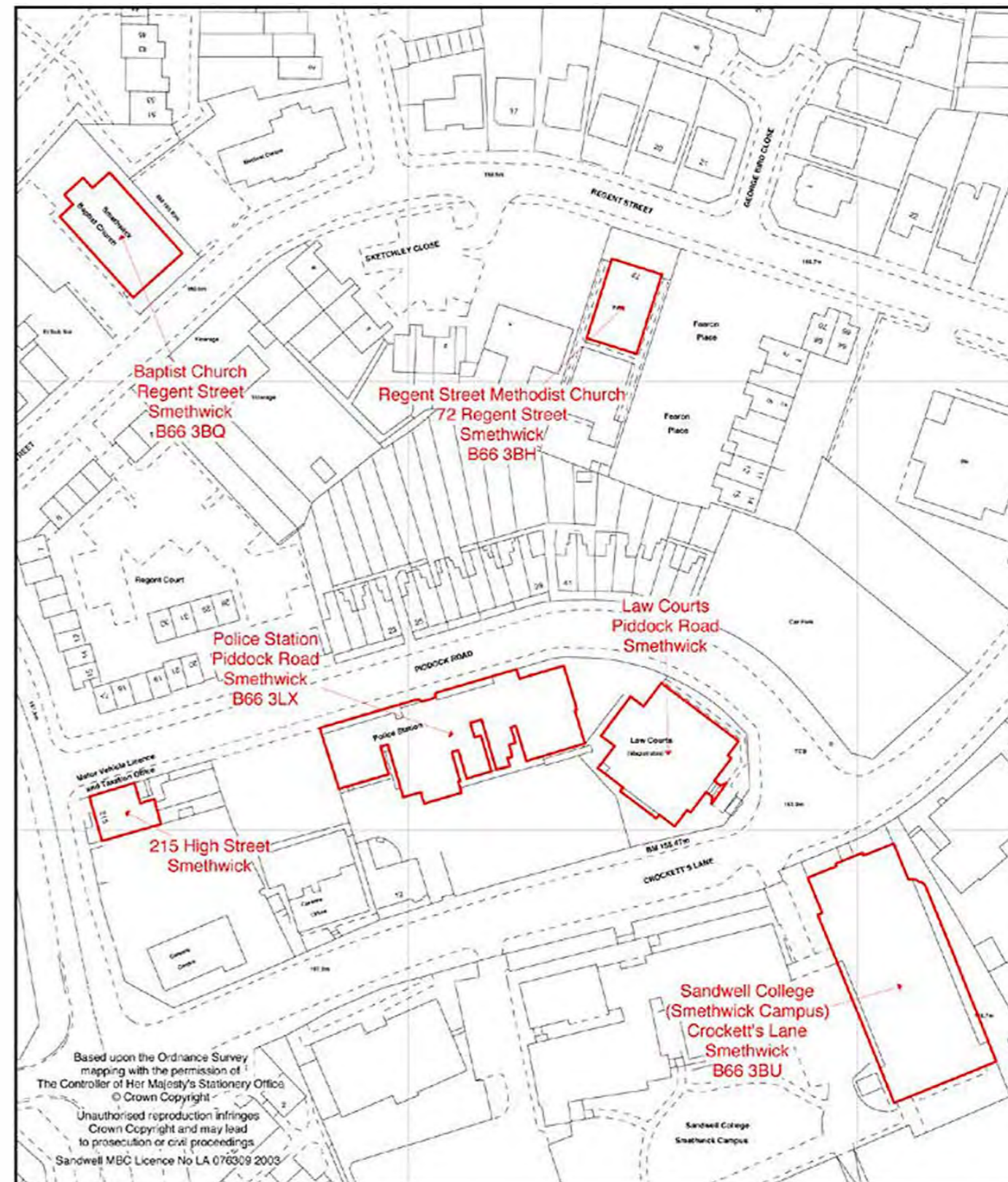
The centrepiece is a single bay faced entirely with ashlar stone and it breaks forward very slightly from the rest. The main doorway, reached up steps, is flanked by pilasters and topped by a shallow porch canopy supported on massive scrolled consoles and bearing the borough arms in a cartouche – behind which is a flagstaff. The doorway itself has jambs decorated with fluting; the double panel doors are topped by a rectangular fanlight with compass-moulded glazing. The first-floor window is also set between flat pilasters. The other windows have flat arched brick heads and stone keystones but all the glazing has, unfortunately, been renewed in the recent past. The gable ends are two bays wide.

To the rear and at right angles to the frontage block is the main court section, which is slightly lower and has a flat roof with sloping sides. This is surrounded by a lower single storey section, the rear containing stone-framed doorways at either end and a projecting six bay section capped by a blocking course. The roofs of the two-storey blocks are covered with machine-made pantiles, which could be original to the building.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Despite the windows, the building has suffered few major external alterations since it was built. Clearly a locally important building historically because of its original function, it is also a fairly rare inter-war example of its type and a fairly good piece of subdued design. Overall it is suggested that it be added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: The Police Station, Dimmock Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK31

**Summary**

NGR: SP 023 884  
Type: Police station  
Materials: Brick and stone  
Date: 1906  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A long two storey building of red machine-made brick and stone decoration and dated to 1906 and with distinct similarities to other local works by Frederick Gill, such as Sandwell College nearby. The main street façade has retained its railings to the 'area' lighting the basements. It consists of a central symmetrical section and slightly projecting wings at either end, although these do not match. The corners are enriched with quoins and there is a tall plain band immediately below a consoled cornice at the wall head; this cornice forms the base of the pediments of the 'wings' at either end of the composition or supports the overhanging eaves of the roof in the central section between them.

The multi-paned sash windows have moulded stone surrounds. Those on the ground floor have individual sills and pulvinated friezes in their full entablatures above the lintels. The sills of the first-floor windows are linked to form a band course and their heads lack the full entablatures. The central section is of four bays, the middle two containing broad tripartite stone-framed windows. The ground-floor ones have a central pediment into which rises an exaggerated keystone from above the middle window mullions. Above the centres of the first-floor central windows are moulded plaques instead.

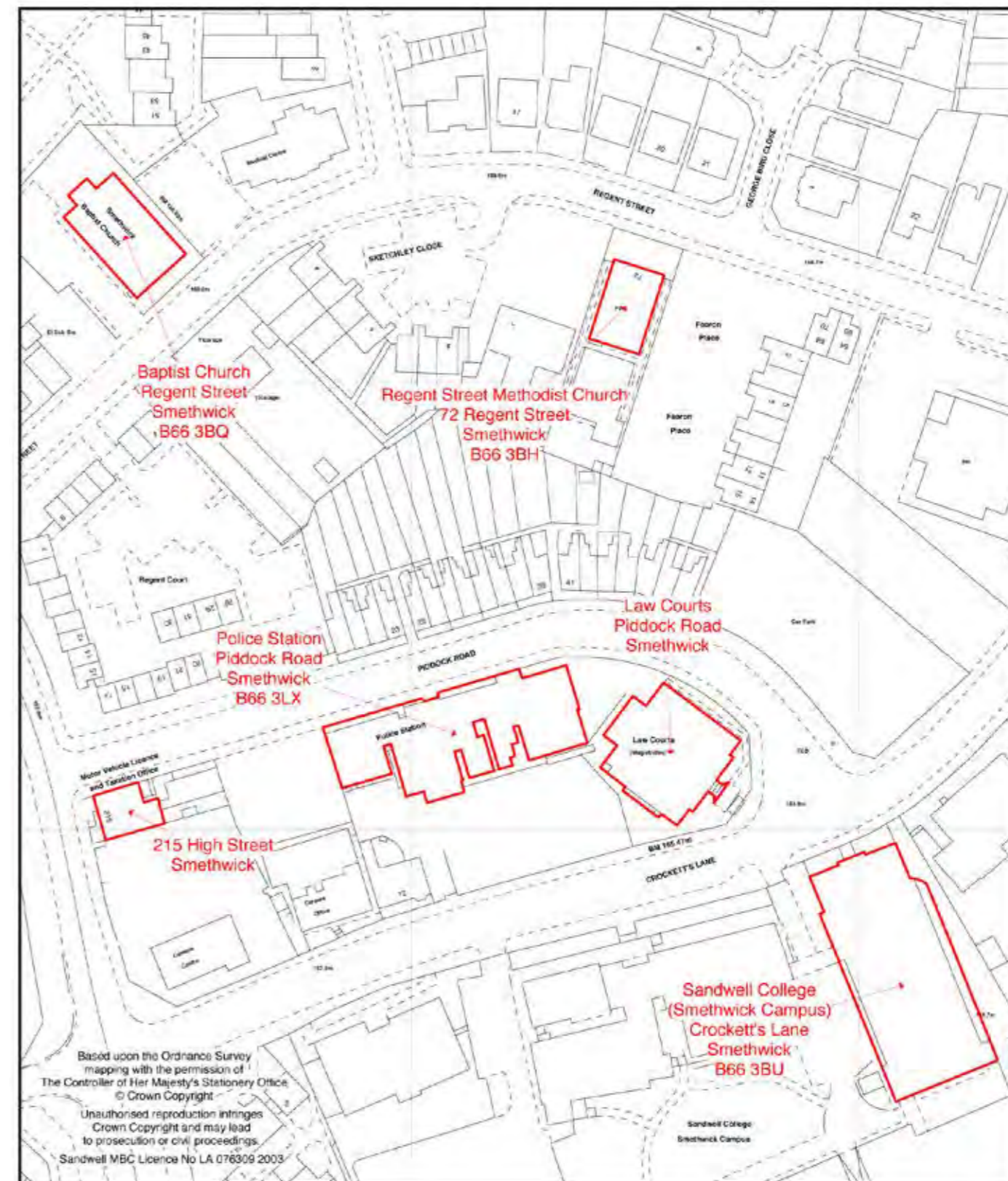
The main entrance is in the right-hand, or western, wing and is deliberately off-set to the left of centre in this three-bay section. The rustication of the adjacent quoins is continued into the rustication of the doorway surround. The double doors are set below a primary semicircular fanlight within the arched and keystone head of the doorway; above the keystone are the sans serif letters 'Police'. This wing is topped by a tall stone or terracotta faced pediment, vaguely Lombardian in design with a raised centrepiece supported by scrolls. The left-hand wing is of two bays and has windows at both floor levels but no doorways. It is topped by a bold semi-circular pediment flanked by dwarf finials. The roof is tiled and has large ridge stacks.

The rear of the building is fairly plain, although the windows are still treated with keystones. There is a small and fairly low rear wing running at right-angles to the main block on the eastern end. By the present gateway into the rear yard area off Crockett's Lane is a small lodge building (No.12 Crockett's Lane) which could be contemporary with the Police Station and is of a similar design. This could be included for Group Value on the local list. The main building is another of the ambitious public buildings erected in the area at the start of the 20th century and has suffered surprisingly few external alterations.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is a very good and virtually complete example of a police station of this period and has clear local significance, as well being a reasonably good piece of architecture – possibly by Frederick Gill. It is worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid



Smethwick

Site: 12 Crockett's Lane

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK32

**Summary**

NGR: SP 022 883  
Type: Lodge?  
Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
Date: c.1906  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

By the present gateway into the rear yard area of the Police Station on Dimmock Street - on Crockett's Lane - is a small lodge building (No.12 Crockett's Lane) which could be contemporary with the Police Station and is of a similar design. It may have been a police house or office block and is also probably by local architect Frederick Gill.

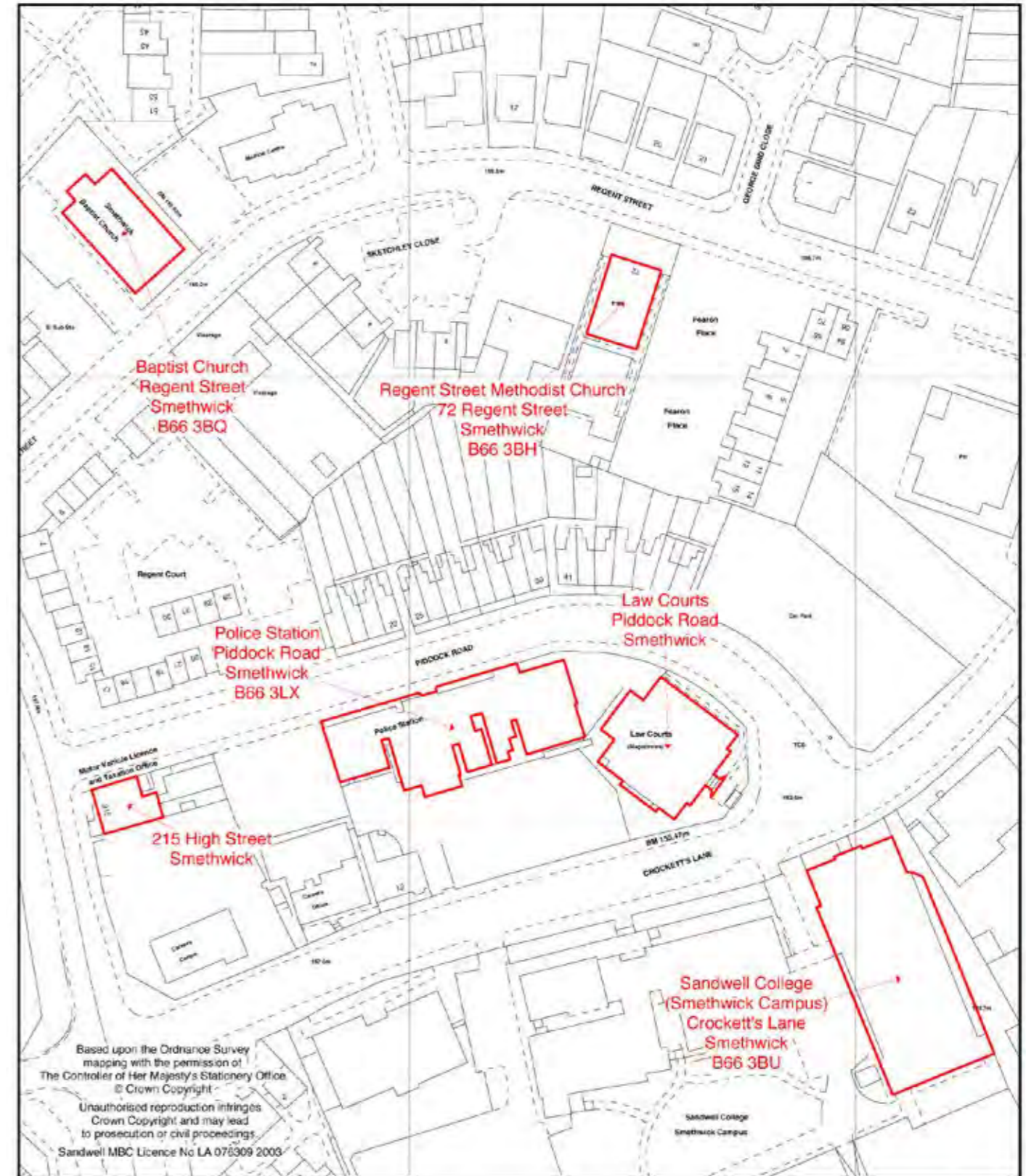
Of red brick with stone dressings, it is in a slightly more subdued style the Police Station but similar. The two-storey main façade is of five bays but slightly asymmetric. The narrow entrance bay is flanked by plain pilasters rising above the eaves level to support a segmental stone-faced pediment. At ground-floor level the doorway has a boldly moulded frame with a diminutive triangular pediment, above which is a large window - presumably lighting the stair hall within, with rusticated keystone in its flat lintel.

To the left (or south) are two bays, the ground-floor sash windows set into in a slightly projecting square-sided box bay. To the right of the entrance, the two bays are slotted into a slightly narrower space; at the ground-floor level there is just a single stone-faced canted bay window. The roof is steeply pitched and has coped gables with tall gable stacks at both ends. In front of the building are the plinth and piers of railings and gateway that have been altered.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This seems to have been built at the same time as the Police Station and is of interest in the connection - being a rare example of such a building. As a result it should be on the local list; it is also a building of sufficient architectural qualities to warrant being on that list in its own right.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid



Smethwick

Site: 215 High Street, Smethwick

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK33

**Summary**

NGR: SP 022 884  
Type: Offices  
Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
Date: late-19th century  
Condition: Good to Fair

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: High  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

A rather tall late-19th century building in the High Victorian Gothic style, though rather mechanical in its decoration. On the 1890 OS map it is shown as the offices of the local School Board, so may have been built soon after the setting up of that Board in the early 1870's following the Education Act of 1870. Piddock Street, which fronts its north side, was only created after 1890.

It is built of brick with trimmings mainly of moulded brick with limited amounts of stone. It consists of a main frontage block to the high street and two wings of unequal length to the rear. It is of three storeys, though the main floor is at first-floor level, almost a piano nobile and reached up a dog-leg flight of steps from street level.

The façade is superficially symmetrical, being flanked at either end by dormer gables that take the tops of the arched two-light second-floor windows. These each consist of a pair of two-centre headed windows with a roundel above them set within a larger two-centred arch of moulded brick. Between them is a series of three windows with diminutive 'shouldered' arches in a shared stone lintel and a shared stone sill.

Below, at the main first-floor level, the symmetry is compromised by the position of the main entranceway. There are six bays at this level, so a central doorway was impossible. The doorway and windows do, however, have virtually identically designed two-centred arched heads, but the doorway is necessarily wider. To the left of the doorway there are three windows sharing a stone sill, whilst to the right, there are two. This basic pattern is repeated on the ground-floor (or basement) level, where the windows have shared stone lintels and sills.

The side elevations are fairly plain and on each there is no break between the frontage block and the adjacent rear wing, indicating that the house was built in its present form initially. Each wing has pairs of two-centred brick-headed windows at each floor level in their rear gables.

The tiled roof of the main block has half-hipped ends and retains its crested bonnet tiles. In the centre is a tall louvre, suggesting that the top floor could have been a large function room. The roofs of the rear wings are slightly lower and plain gabled.

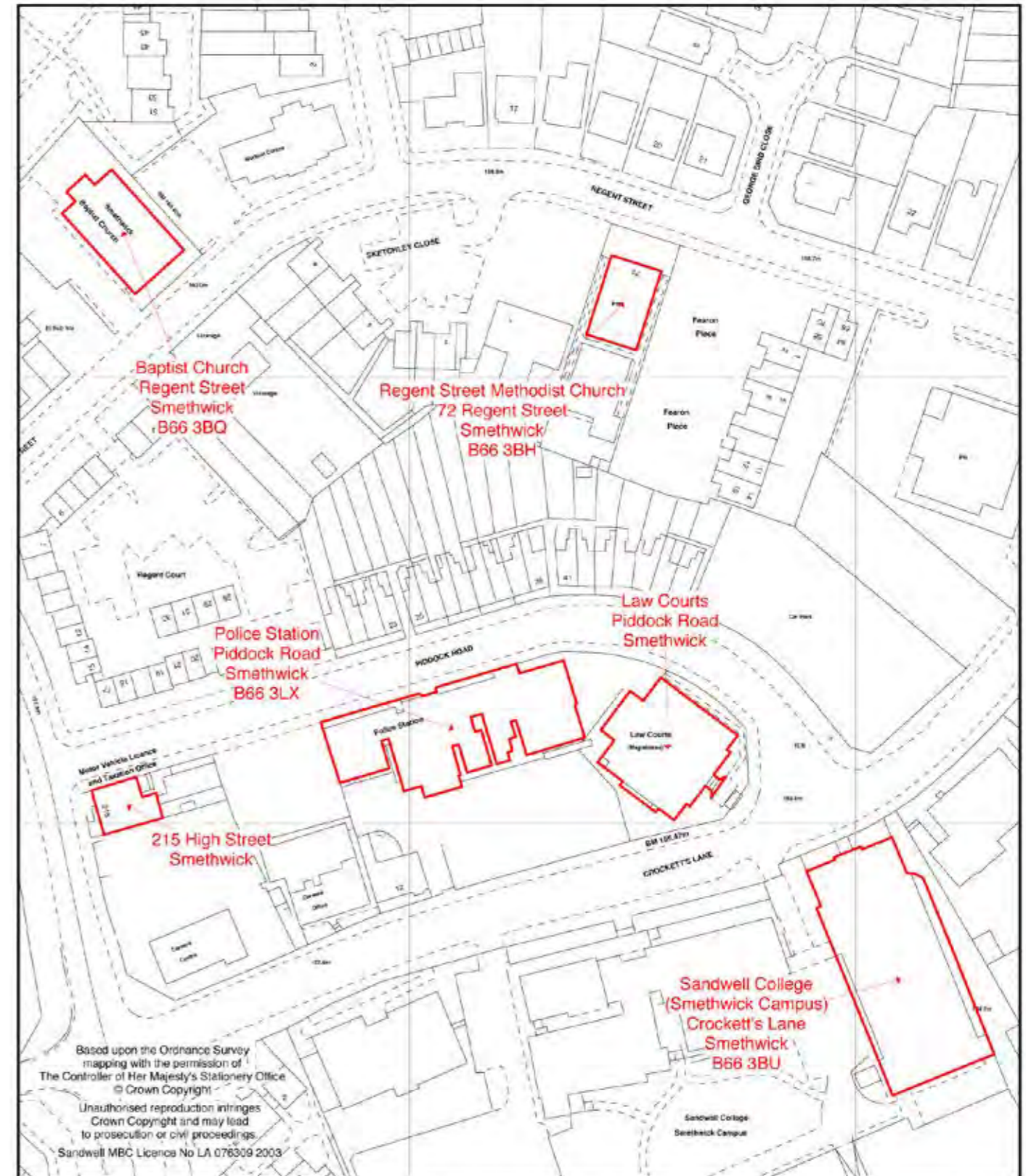
If this was built as the offices of the School Board, it would be a very rare survival and worthy of consideration for statutory listing as a result.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a rare survivor of a 19th century building in the present streetscape and also of an interesting, if not inspired, design and worthy of being added to the local list as a result. Its former role as the School Board offices confirms that, and its rarity value could lead to it being considered for the statutory list as well.

**REFERENCES**

OS 1890



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: 236-240 High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK34

**Summary**

NGR: SP 022 883  
Type: House, now political club  
Materials: Brick, stone, stucco  
Date: Mid-19th century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **No**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This building appears to have been built in the mid-19th century as a reasonably sized middle class dwelling, built of brick with stone decoration and to a tail-end of Regency style. It has, however, been radically and unsympathetically modernised and extended in the mid and late-20th century; most of the ground-floor has been rendered and completely altered. Its principal elevation faces the High Street and is of three bays. At first-floor level the original windows survive. These have stone surrounds under dentilled cornices supported by consoles. The central window is a single one, the outer ones pairs; none retain original glazing. The original front door was presumably on the ground floor under the central window, but no longer survives. It has been replaced by a modern window in a modern surround, as have the original windows to either side.

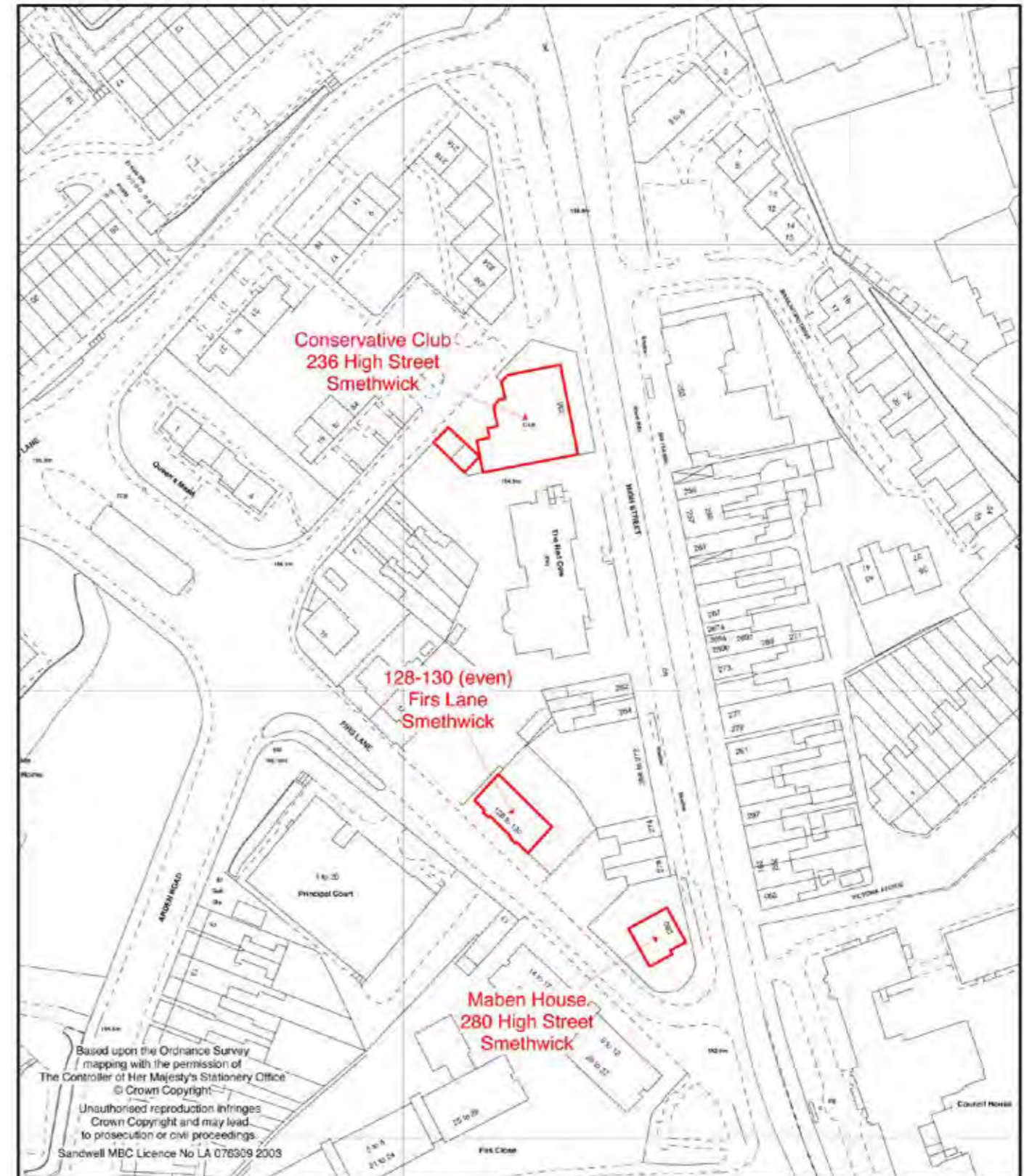
On the right-hand, or northern, return, fronting the side street, there are first-floor windows at first-floor level matching those on the main elevation – a single and a pair. At ground-floor level, beneath the single window at the left-hand end, is a primary window surround fitted with modern glazing; beneath the paired window is another modern window. The shallow pitched hipped roof has overhanging eaves supported by a series of moulded brackets. The rear elevation was fairly plain and has had several windows inserted into its brickwork and unsympathetic extensions added to it. There is a low extension to the right-hand of the main façade as well and a much altered coach house and stable block in the rear yard.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Overall, the quite radical alterations made to this building mean that it is not really worthy of being added to the local list on architectural grounds.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1890



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: 280 High Street (Maben House)

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK35

**Summary**

NGR: SP 022 881  
Type: House, shop  
Materials: Brick, stone and timber dressings  
Date: c.1900  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A well-maintained and partially restored detached two storey house on a prominent corner site opposite the Town Hall. It is not shown on the 1890 OS map but is indicated on the 1904 edition. It is built of brick, with moulded brick, stone, and timber decoration and is completely asymmetric in plan. It consists of three contemporary interlocking ranges – a long west range, a south range at right-angles to it, and a north range parallel to the first.

The entrance front is to the south and is made up of the gable end of the west range and the slightly stepped back two-bay south elevation of the south range. The front door is roughly central to this front, reached through a long and ornately detailed glazed porch, of timber superstructure on a brick plinth. This appears to have been either heavily restored or rebuilt but fits in well with the overall design of the house. Its ornate timber gable end matches the gable ends of the main house. To the right of the porch is a ground-floor window, with a rubbed and moulded brick segmental head enriched with stone corbels and keystone. There are two identical windows at first-floor level in this section and a third in the gable end of the west range. The first-floor windows have retained their original glazing whilst much of the ground-floor glazing looks to be sympathetic replacement. At ground-floor level in the gable end of the west range is a canted bay window. In the gable above there is elaborately pierced timber decoration between the bargeboards.

The other main elevation, to the High Street, consists of the gable end of the south range and the side of the north range. In this elevation there are bay windows on the ground-floor and two of the standard first-floor windows above them. Again it appears that the upper windows retain primary glazing whilst that in the bays has been replaced. The bargeboard treatment in the gable end is the same as that on the south elevation. The west elevation, to Firs Lane, is quite simple and forms the west flank of the west wing. The windows are towards the northern end of the elevation, with two segmental headed windows on the ground floor and a single one on the first floor. These retain their original glazing. A second window, smaller and plain, has been inserted at first-floor level as well.

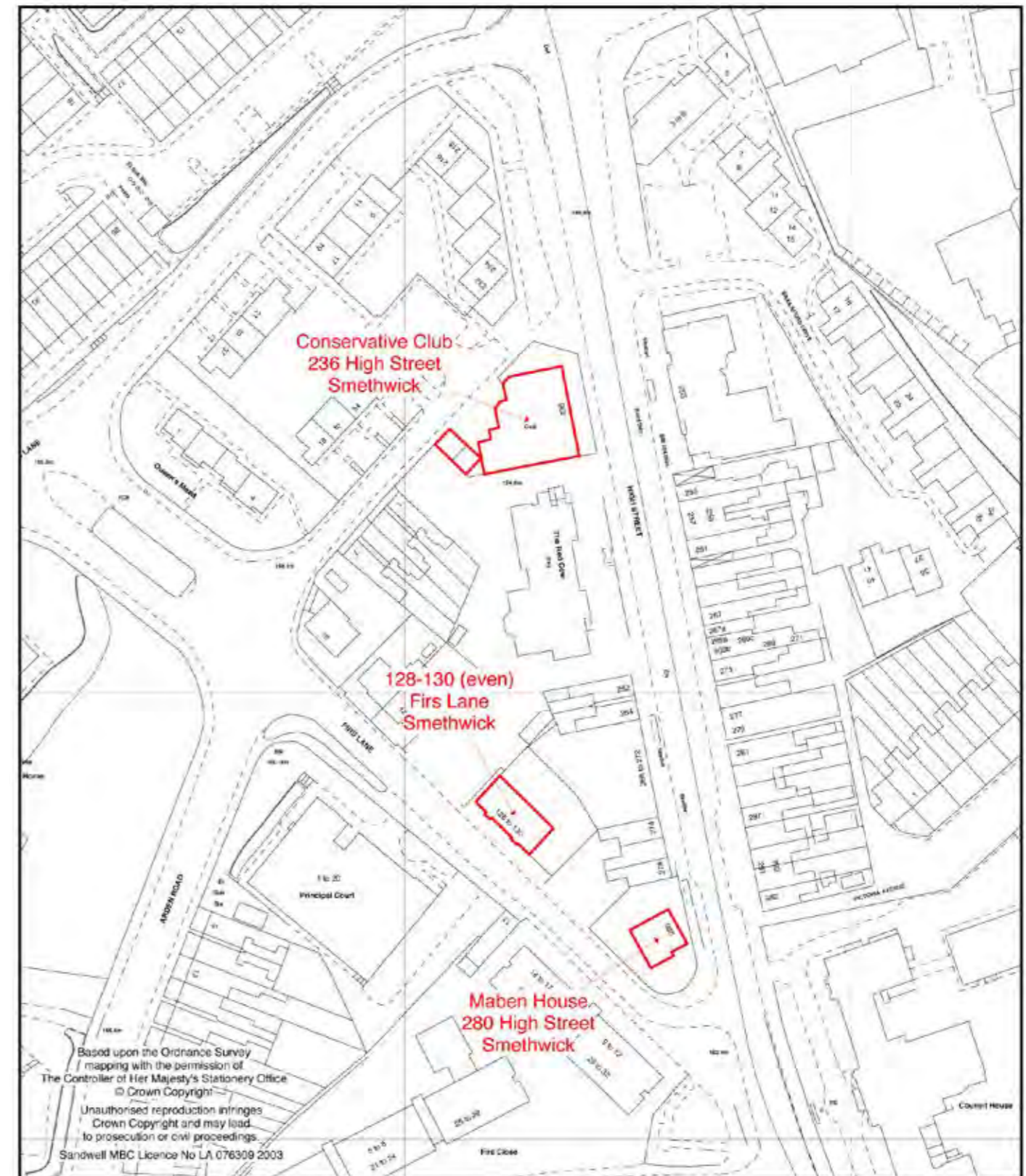
The rear, or north, elevation of the house consists of the gable ends of the west and north ranges and a stair block in between. The gable ends are quite plain, apart from the elaborate pierced bargeboards which match those of the other gables. In between is the arched stairhall window, which appears to retain primary glazing bars. Further small and single storey additions of no architectural significance have been attached to the rear of the premises.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a pleasant and well designed house of its time on a prominent corner site; it has been well looked after and has suffered few major alterations to the exterior. Overall, it is considered to be of sufficient architectural quality and historical interest to be added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1890; 1904



Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

This plan is for initial location purposes only. The indicated extent of buildings is provisional and curtilages are not shown.

Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Old Post Office, 248 High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK37

**Summary**

NGR: SP 022 880  
Type: Post Office, dwelling over  
Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
Date: c.1905  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The post office occupies a corner site at the junction between the High Street and x Road opposite the boundary of Victoria Park. It is considered to have been built as a Post Office at the start of the 20th century, with dwelling over, and still fulfils that role. It is not shown on the 1904 OS map.

Built of brick, its original curving ground-floor shop front has been considerably altered, but much of the rest of the exterior has survived relatively unaltered. It occupies a narrow site between the two streets and has a fan-like footprint.

The modernised main entrance is in its original position in the curved full-three storey front section. Above is a primary triple window, the individual opening with segmental brick heads and separated by full Ionic pillars as mullions. There is a single sash at second-floor level in the curving plainly coped gable. The brickwork curves around at both sides of this section to end in terminal buttresses capped by terracotta finials.

The rear portion is slightly lower, leading to an awkward drop in the roof pitch. On both sides beyond the buttresses is a single bay section with segmental headed windows at first-floor level. This is the end of the High Street elevation, but on the lane the wing continues beyond a brick pilaster.

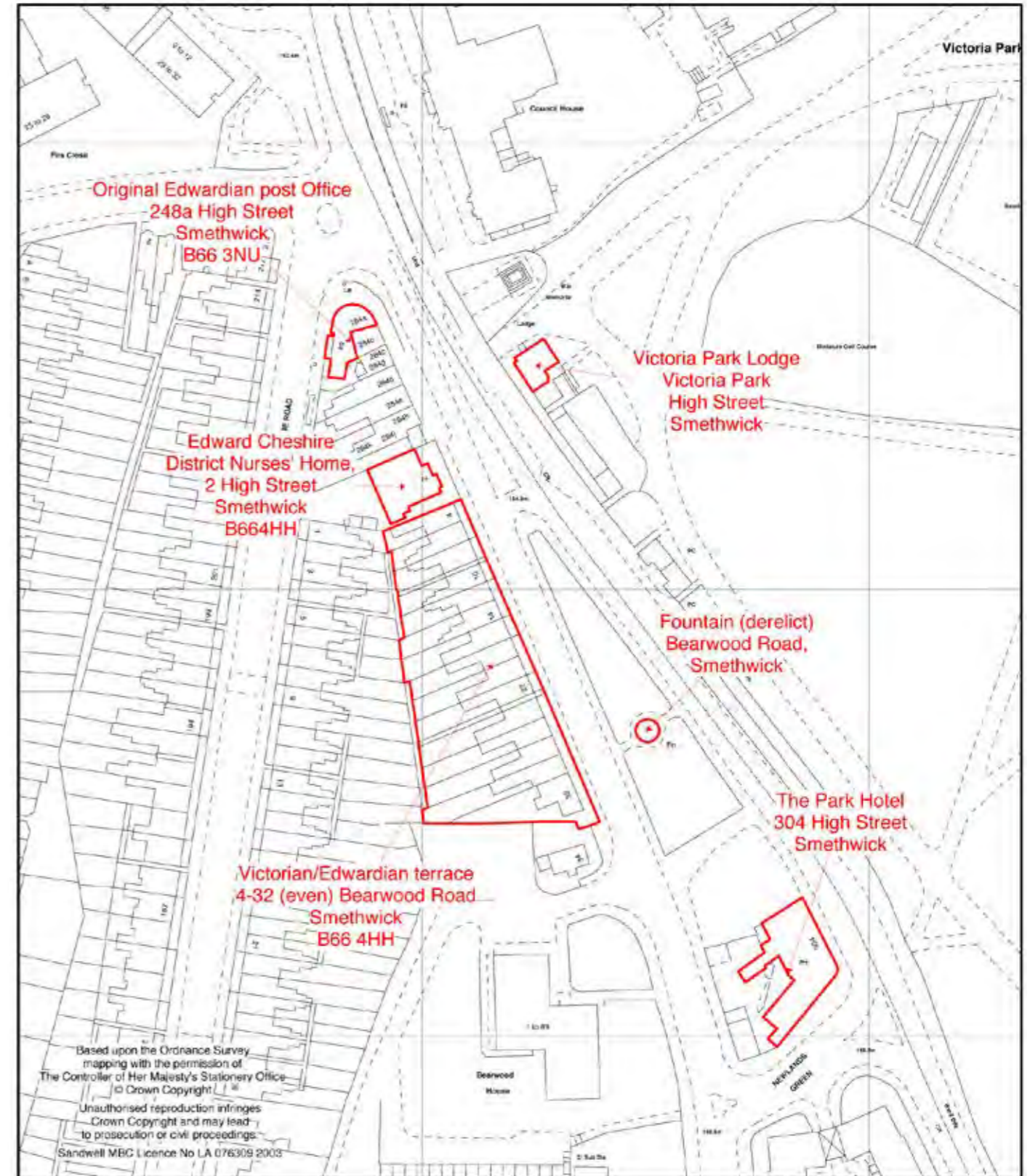
This rear section has the private entrance door to the post-master's house at the south, or right-hand, end; it has retained its segmental brick head with keystone and rectangular fanlight. Above is a window with similar head, and above that, a lower second floor window under the overhanging eaves. To the left of the door is a box bay window of three lights that retains most of its original glazing. Above the bay there are two original windows at both first and second floor levels, but all of these have been reglazed.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The building, despite its shop-front alterations, is an interesting one because of its design and because of the fact that it was built as a Post Office, and is still in use as one a century later. It is considered to be of sufficient local significance to be placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1904



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: ex-Nurses Home, 2 Bearwood Road

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK38

**Summary**

NGR: SP 023 880  
Type: Offices, ex-Nurses Home  
Materials: Brick, stone, terracotta  
Date: 1903  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: High  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

The former nurses home was built in 1903, according to the date plaque. It is a large three-storey building, virtually square in plan, with its principal façade to the High Street, opposite the main entrance to Victoria Park. It is built of machine-made red brick, with a considerable amount of terracotta decoration to the main elevation.

The front elevation is deliberately asymmetric and built to an eclectic design incorporating motifs from many different periods. It is basically of three bays, the left-hand one projecting like a very short gabled wing. The various elements of the composition are linked by terracotta band courses at various levels and the windows are set within richly moulded terracotta frames.

The main doorway is in the central bay and is protected by a projecting stone porch faced mainly with terracotta and topped by a parapet bearing the date. The main door itself appears to be original, as does its frame and fanlight. Above the door is a large cross-mullioned window; in the terracotta work between its head and the sill of a triple second-floor window above are the words 'THE ED CHESHIRE NURSES' HOME'.

To the right of front door there is a terracotta faced canted bay window at ground-floor level, a tripartite window on the first floor and a four-light one at second floor level with a segmental head rising above the roof eaves like a pediment. To the left of the doorway is the shallowly projecting 'wing'. This has a two-storey square-sided bay with tripartite windows at both ground and first-floor levels and richly moulded terracotta panels in between. Above, at second floor level, is a three-light window set between terracotta attached buttresses set on the diagonal and topped by finials. This gabled section is topped by a 'Flemish' style gable capped by a moulded semicircular section of more terracotta.

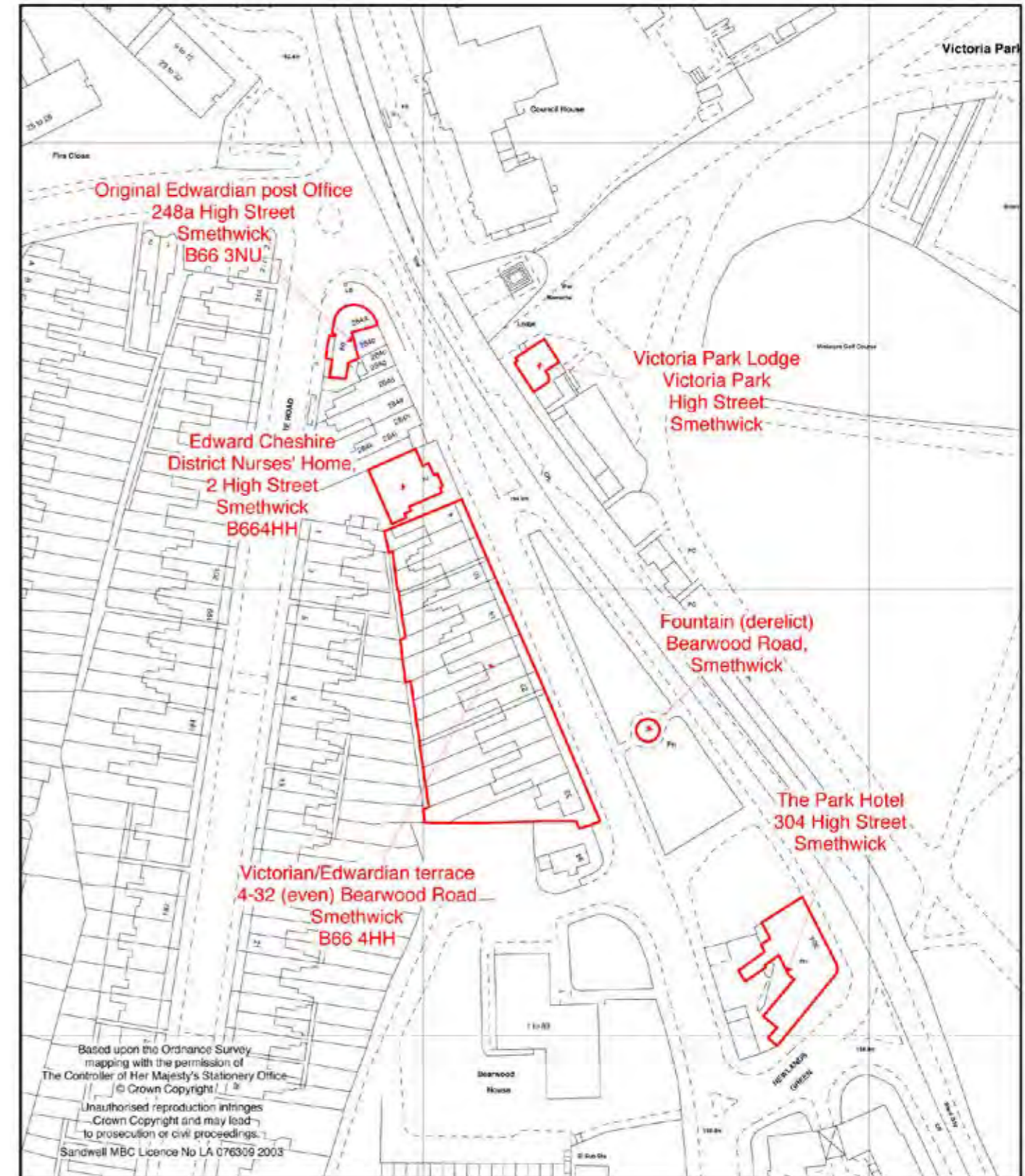
The side frames are much plainer, and the rear elevation is quite subdued in comparison. It is of three widely spaced bays, the windows with flat-arched brick heads with central keystones. Those on the ground floor are tripartite and wider than those on the first floor. The right-hand ground-floor window appears to have been converted into a door and window. It is possible that the small lean-to at the right-hand end was the original rear porch to the garden area.

As well as being an important architectural exemplar of Edward Cheshire's works, and a rare example of a small nursing home of this date, this is also a building of good architectural quality that has suffered few radical alterations

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is certainly worthy of being on the local list, and at least some consideration should be given to placing it on the statutory list as well because of its historical interest and rarity value.

**REFERENCES**



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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Victoria Park Lodge

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK39

**Summary**

NGR: SP 023 880  
Type: Lodge  
Materials: Brick, mock-framing, stone  
Date: c.1888

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Victoria Park was acquired for the public in 1887 and opened soon afterwards; the lodge was probably built by the time it opened, along with the adjacent gateway.

It is two storey building of three interlocking piles – two parallel and one at right-angles to the east on the park side. The two parallel ranges end gable on to the High Street, the right-hand one set back slightly. The rear pile projects further north than the northern parallel pile and leaves most of the east gable of the other pile exposed.

The building is constructed of brick, but the upper sections of the parallel piles are faced in mock timber-framing, as is the first-floor of the right-hand return of the right-hand pile and the upper parts of the gables of the rear pile.

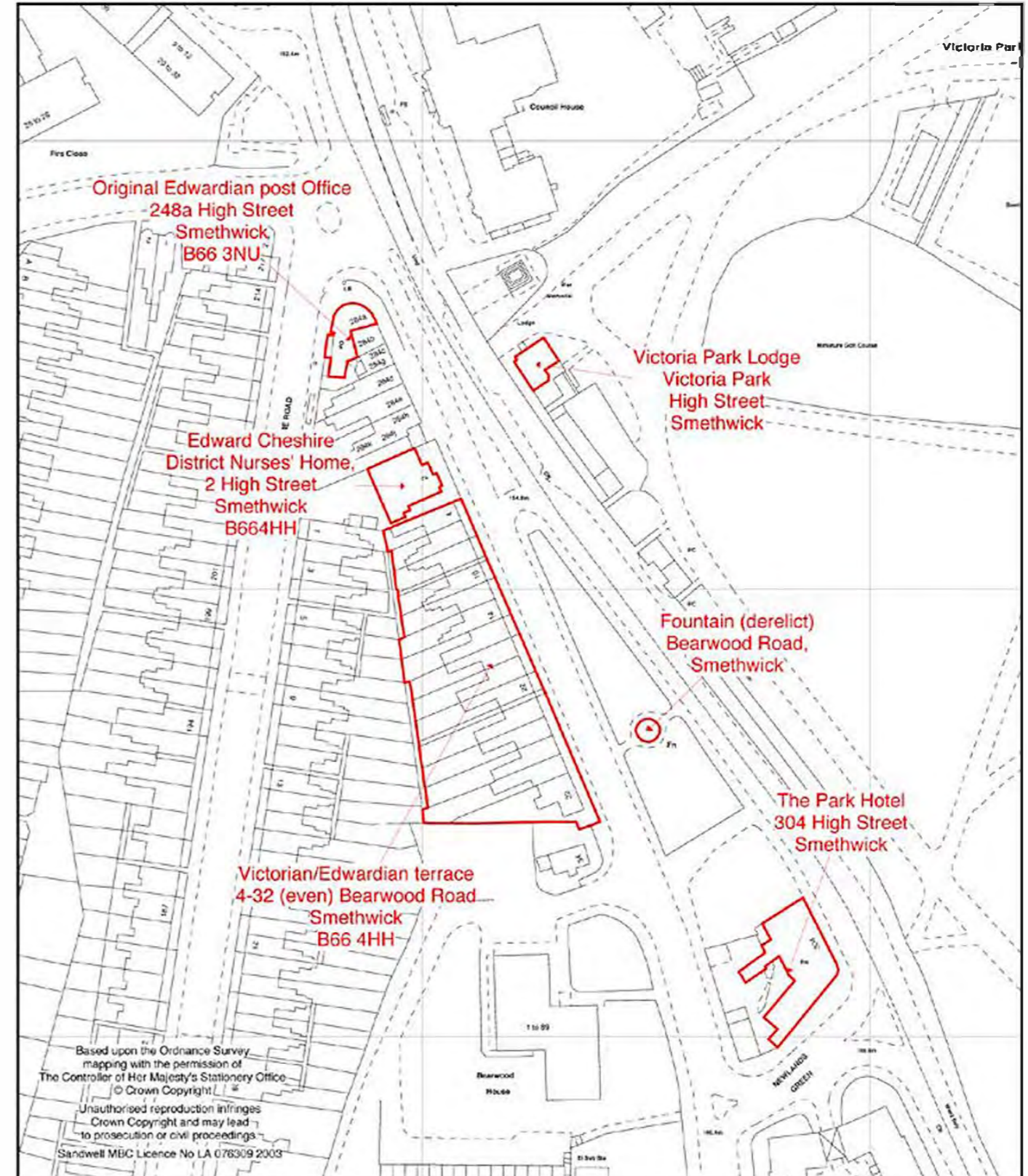
The entrance front faces north, to the driveway, and consists of the gable of the rear range on the left and the side of the northern pile to the right, there being a projecting bay in the angle between the two containing the main doorway and a large window. The gable end of the rear pile has bold stucco band courses at the sill height of the windows at both ground and first-floor levels that are continued on the other external walls.

The stone window and door surrounds are rather half-hearted mock Tudor in the brick sections and plainer in the mock timber-framing. There are bold chimney stacks on both of the western gables and in the centre of the rear pile. The steeply pitched tiled roofs have ornate crestings and plain bargeboards.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

As the lodge to the important recreational facility of Victoria Park, the lodge has local significance and is worthy of being placed on the local list as a result.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: 4-32 Bearwood Road, Smethwick

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK41

**Summary**

NGR: SP 023 879  
Type: Terrace  
Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
Date: c.1900  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A long stepped terrace built in at least two separate phases but to the same overall pattern along the west side of Bearwood Road and opposite the Victoria Park. It is not shown on the 1890 OS map, but is indicated on the 1904 edition. The houses are mainly built in mirrored pairs as the terrace drops down gently to the north. Each house has a large ground-floor tripartite boxy bay window to the site of the front door. The doorways have diminutive gabled porches and six panelled doors under fanlights. At first-floor level, there are paired windows above the bays, with brick and stone segmental heads.

In the three pairs of houses at the northern end the doorways are paired in the centre leading to entrance halls die by side. Some of the pairs to the south have the same arrangement, but others have doors at the outward ends instead. There are decorated brick band courses at the level of the first-floor sills and moulded brick in the eaves. The plain gabled roofs have crested ridge tiles and there are shared rear wings to the rear.

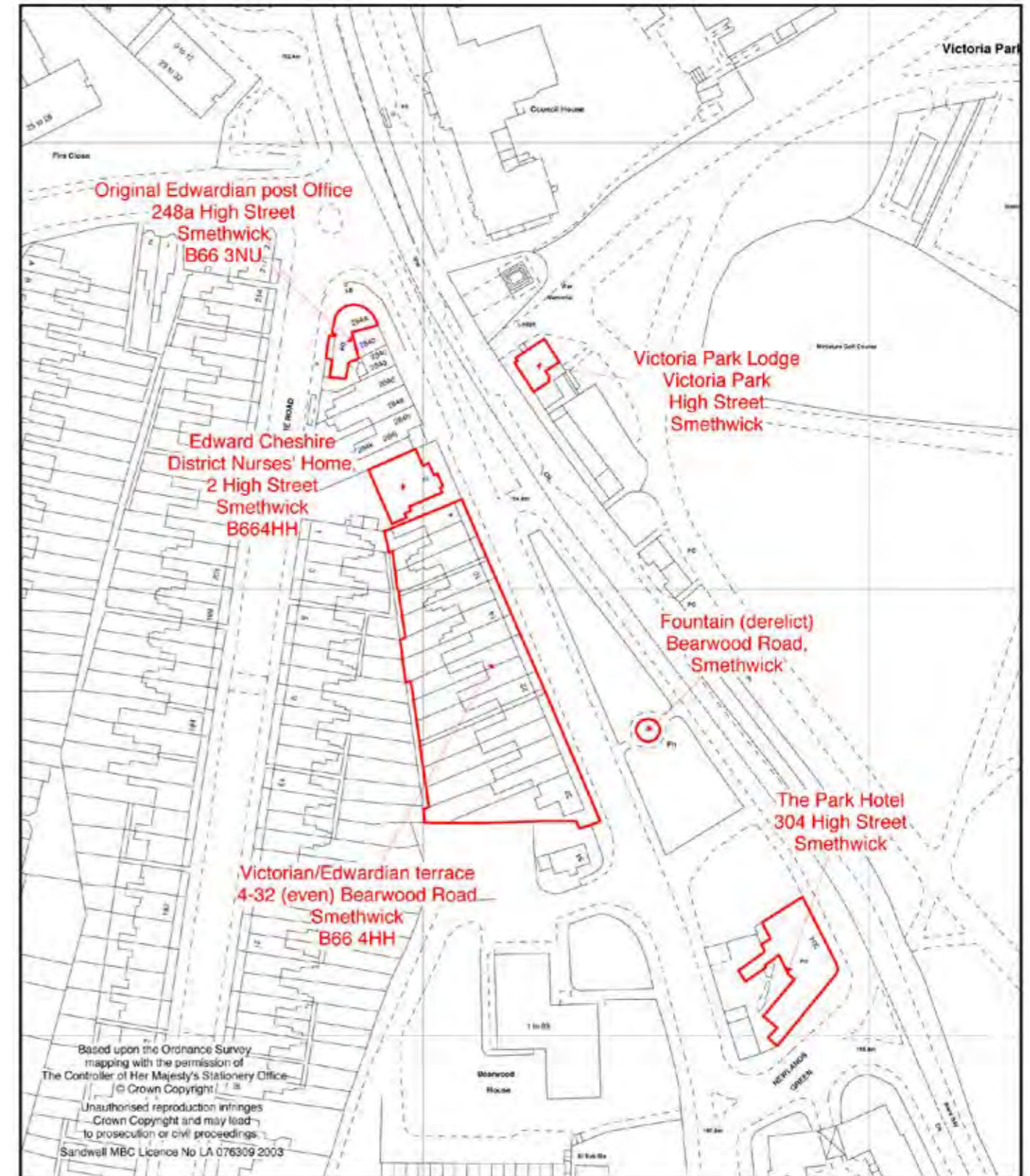
Most of the houses have retained original fixtures and fittings, although windows have been replaced here and there. Overall, however, the terrace does retain its original integrity. Although probably not worthy of being placed on the local list for its intrinsic architectural merit or historical interest, the terrace is a significant element within the streetscape, contrasting well with the tower blocks to the rear.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is suggested that all of the houses within the terrace be included on the local list for their Group Value.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1890; 1904



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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: The Park Hotel, Bearwood Road

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK42

**Summary**

NGR: SP 023 879  
Type: Public House  
Materials: Brick, terracotta, timber  
Date: c.1900  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

An exuberant red brick faced public house with terracotta and moulded brick trimmings set on a corner site and probably dating the very late-19th or early-20th century. It is mainly of two storeys with attics with additional extension and outbuildings.

The main section is 'L-shaped' and on the corner of Newlands Green and the High Street. It has a low plain plinth and a peculiarly rich band course at first-floor level. The bays are articulated by attached brick pilasters bisected by this string course; these do not reach the ground nor the cornice and are, instead, a little like combined attached finials and pendants. The moulded cornice is supported by elongated brackets and by the keystones of the first-floor windows. The main entrance is on the corner, one of three in all, each with brick and terracotta pedimented surrounds. Above it is a window with three-centred moulded brick head and above that, a small dormer gable with mock timber-framing and decorated bargeboards.

To the right of the entrance is a four bay section with a doorway at the extreme right-hand end. There are three large windows with three-centred heads in between the doorways and above each of these, and the right-hand door, slightly smaller first-floor windows. The middle two of these have a large dormer gable with mock timber-framing and decorated bargeboards above them.

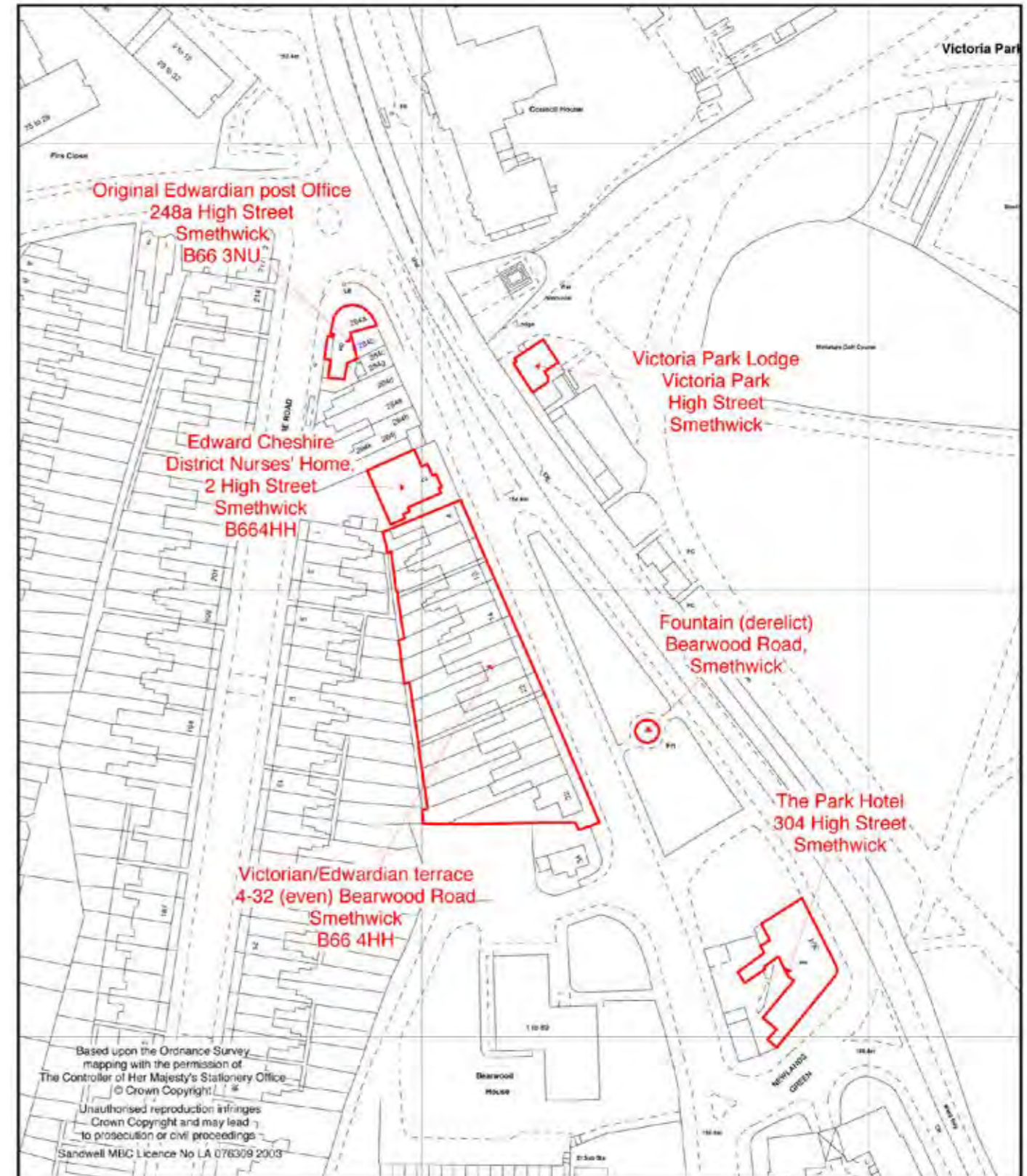
To the left of the main door, facing Newlands Green, is an asymmetric elevation of five bays. The three bays to the left of the main entrance have similar details to those on the High Street side, with a doorway in the left hand bay. The two left-hand bays are topped by a similar dormer gable to that on the High Street elevation. This is central to the overall elevation, as that is continued by two narrower bays on the left hand end. These each have similar first-floor windows to the rest of the build, but slightly simpler ground-floor ones with segmental arched heads with keystones. The range has a hipped roof with surviving pierced ridge tiles.

To the north on the High Street elevation is a separate tall single storey section ending in a gable. This has a tall central window flanked by slightly lower ones and has a mock timber-framed gable. To the south-west of the curtilage is a separate plain brick building with a hipped roof, probably contemporary with the other buildings.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Most of the original windows appear to have survived and the complex has suffered few major external alterations. It is thus a well-preserved example of a public house of its date, and of local significance. It is worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**



Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Newlands Green Apartment Block

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK43

**Summary**

NGR: SP 023 878  
Type: Apartment block  
Materials: Brick, render  
Date: Early 1950's  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: High  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

The Newlands Green apartment block is slotted onto the corner of Cape Hill and Bearwood Road, not far from the Victoria Park. This was probably built very shortly after 1950 and was clearly influenced by the social housing being built in Liverpool and Birkenhead by architects such as Lancelot Keay and Herbert Rouse immediately before the Second World War.

Making use of its position within the streetscape, it consists of an architecturally uncompromising modernist three brick-faced range of four storeys – the lower upper floor being rendered above a string course. The main ten-bay entrance elevation faces Newlands Green and has a slight concave camber; in the centre is an elliptical archway leading to the inner courtyard. The fenestration on this elevation is fairly simple, and enlivened only by a pair of mirrored balconies (each serving two properties) at second-floor level and a plaque between the central first-floor windows over the archway.

The street elevations of the side ranges project slightly from the gable ends of the frontage block and are to a similar pattern – but straight. Again, there are balconies at second-floor only, in this case, three evenly spaced along the elevations. Within the courtyard there are access balconies and stair towers, as well as more private balconies. The courtyard itself is now a car park, which is an unfortunate necessity of modern living.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a fine example of its type and date and of architectural and historical significance to the town and as such well worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1938 (not on); VCH, 89



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Buildings surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Akrill Memorial Church & School

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK45

**Summary**

NGR: SP 016 882  
Type: Church and school  
Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
Date: 1928 and later  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The large Methodist church was begun in 1928 and is an extremely late example of the Gothic revival – in this case a rather muted brick Tudor Perpendicular.

The church consists of a full blown tall brick-buttressed nave with aisles, a lower and short chancel, two side chapel 'transepts', porch, vestry, and a tall tower at the liturgical south-west corner.

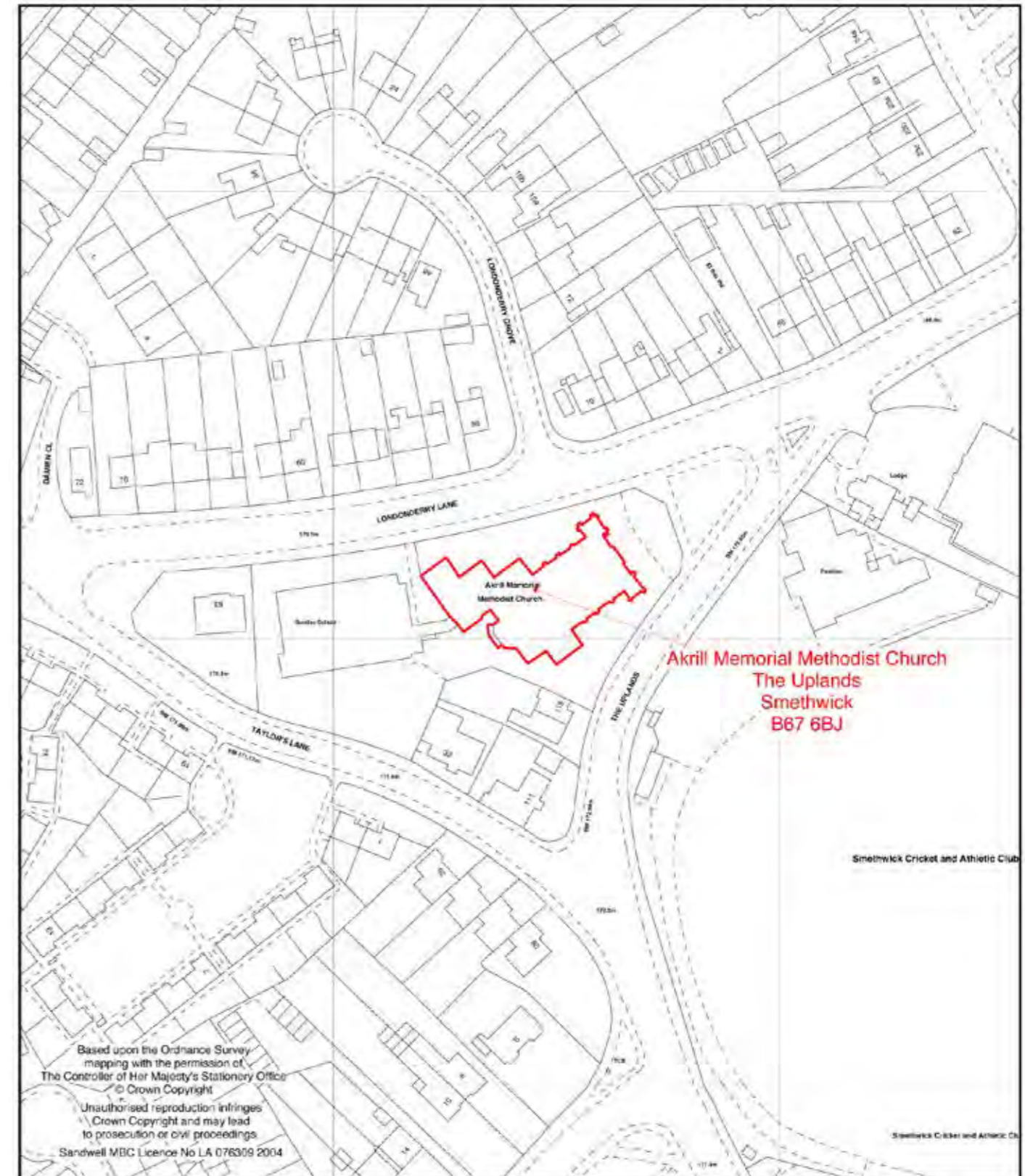
Decoration is mainly limited to stone frames to the windows and minor cappings to the buttress weatherings. The windows are flat-headed Tudor Gothic, of three trefoiled lights in the aisles and two lights in the clerestory. There are more impressive tall three-light windows with two-centred heads in the gables of the transepts and a large five light window in the west end of the nave. There are tall windows also in the bell stage of the tower. The main doorways into the porch and into the tower also have two-centred Gothic heads.

Next to the church is a rambling Sunday School complex attached to the church, begun slightly later but presumably by the same architect. This whole complex is a remarkably ambitious one for its date and the church, in particular, is a very late – if somewhat diluted - example of the Gothic Revival.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The buildings are worthy of being placed on the local list partly because of its own intrinsic architectural merits but mainly as an integrated group of buildings that have a distinct group value.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Harbourne Cottages, Cooper's Lane

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK46

**Summary**

NGR: SP 019 881  
Type: Sheltered housing  
Materials: Brick and tile  
Date: Early-mid 20th century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A pleasant quadrangle of single-storey brick-built retirement homes or alms houses, probably built between the world wars and shown on the 1938 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

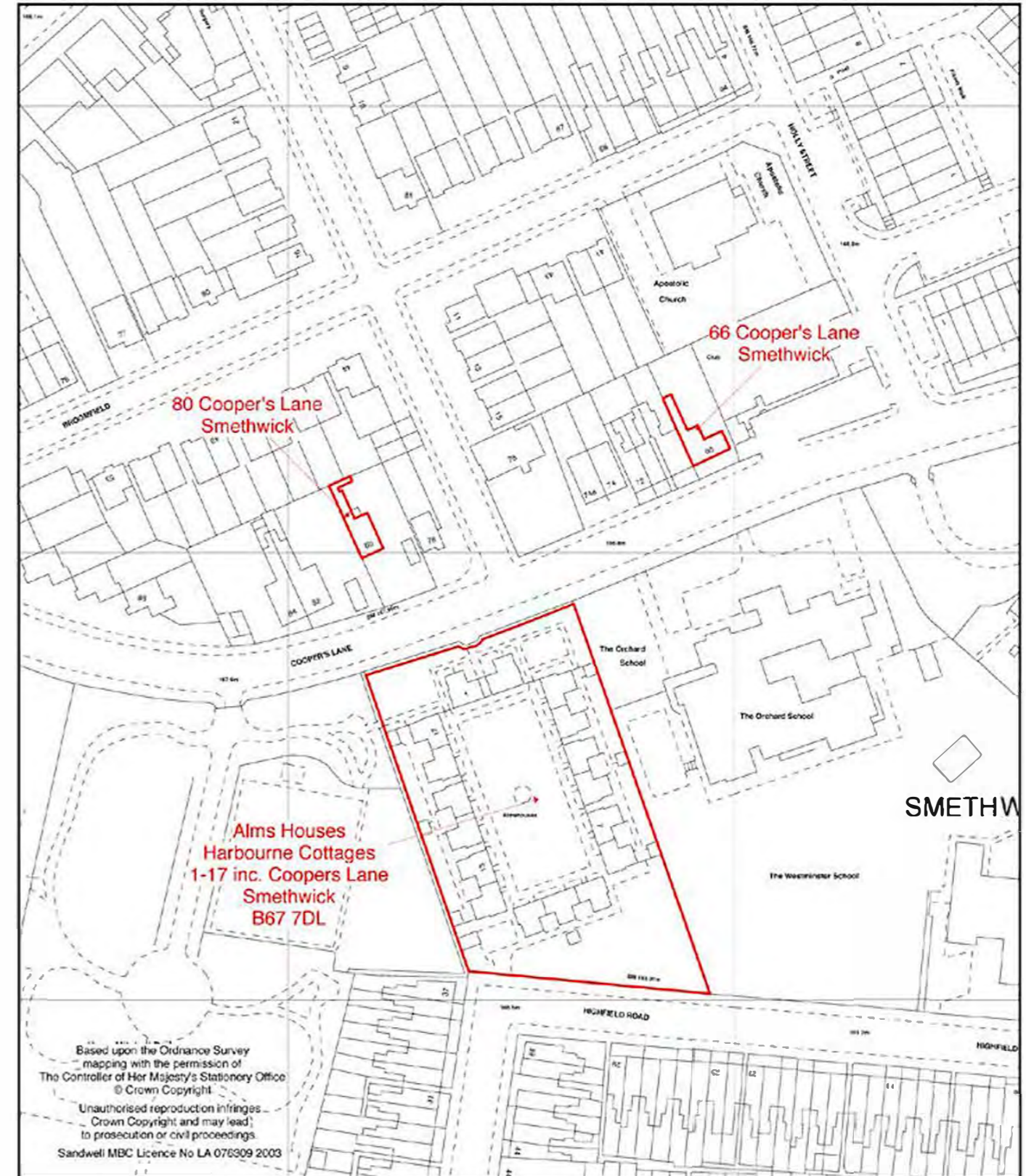
The detailing is of the early-17th century, with simple drip moulds to the mainly two-light brick-framed windows. The roofs are plain tiled and plain gabled. The main entrance is on Coopers Lane, an archway flanked by projecting dwellings.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The site represents a mid-20th century version of the traditional alms houses of the 17th century. It is of sufficient architectural quality and historical interest to be added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1919; 1938



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: 108-126 (even) Vicarage Road

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK49

**Summary**

NGR: SP 017 884  
 Type: Terrace  
 Materials: Brick and mock timber framing  
 Date: c.1900  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**  
**No**

**Significance**  
 Local: Medium  
 Regional: Low  
 National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This terrace is not of any great architectural merit but is of architectural interest, simply in the diversity of the decoration used in it. The terrace is of two storeys with attics; the houses are in pairs with tunnel alleyways between each pair leading to their rear yards.

Each house has a doorway and bay window on the ground floor, a single first-floor window, and a triangular dormer gable in the attic. The ground-floors are of brick and the doorways have segmental decorated heads of brick with stone keystones and dripmoulds. At first-floor the houses are faced with faux timber-framing – clearly designed by someone who had very little idea of what timber-framed buildings really looked like. Above that is a very tall eaves band-cum-cornice of richly moulded bricks.

Changes have been made to individual properties to the detriment of the whole, but it is still of some interest as a slightly unusually designed terrace in the area.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Despite the changes made to it, its slightly unusual design and brazen disregard for architectural niceties just about gives it sufficient importance to warrant being on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



104-126 (even) Vicarage Road, (Victorian Terrace)  
 Smethwick  
 B67 7AP



**SANDWELL**  
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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid



Smethwick

Site: BR&CW site, Mornington Road

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK50

**Summary**

NGR: SP 026 894  
Type: Factory  
Materials: Brick, tile, render  
Date: Mid-late 19th century  
Condition: Good to Fair

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a long brick-built range, part of the BR&C works, along Mornington Road. The bricks are a mix of red stretchers and blue headers. This elevation has a series of seven separate piles ending gable end to the street. These are of similar design but not quite identical.

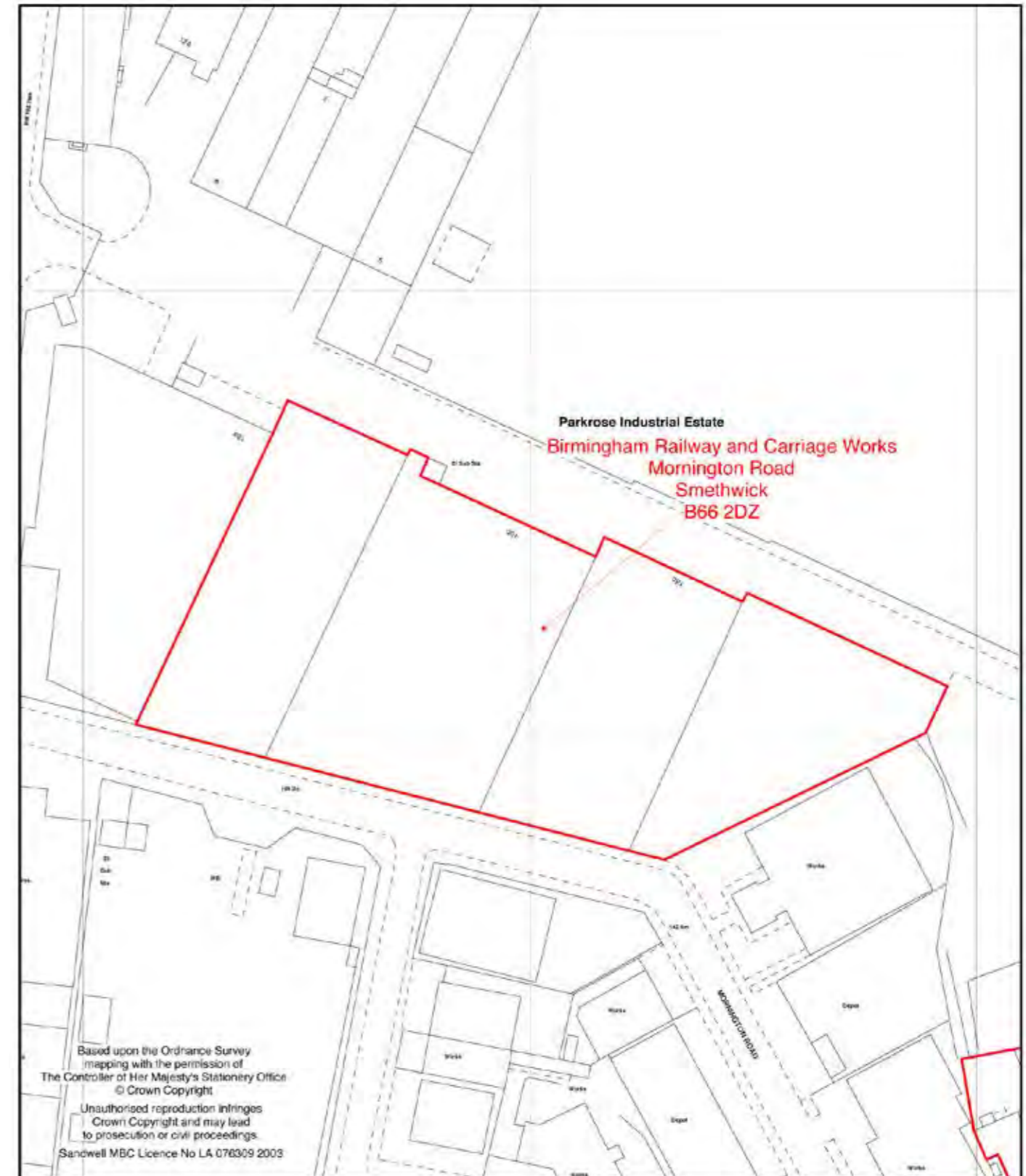
The four coped central gables are pierced by roundels with stone quadrant blocks and there are thin brick pilasters within the gables rising from a framed stuccoed band course a little below them. Below that band the fairly blind walls are enriched by recessed panels in the brickwork – three each to the three eastern gables and three narrower and lower ones in the western one which also has a brick blocked carriageway door.

The gable end to the west of these four is plainer, but still has the central roundel, and there are now recessed panels beneath. At the far end, the east, are two lower gables, but of similar design to those in the centre. The angled eastern side wall is just visible and has the same style of recessed panelling, as well as a large blocked arched opening at the south end. The interior of the complex was not examined.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The BR&CW was a very important manufacturer of railway rolling stock and its site has a degree of historical importance as a result. It was also a major local employer. It is suggested that this relatively plain but impressive building be placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: St. Philip's RC Church, Watt Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK53

**Summary**

NGR: SP 029 885  
Type: Church  
Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
Date: 1893-1908  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The church of St. Philip Neri is a fairly small one, consisting of a nave and chancel in one flanked by parallel side chapels. It was built at the behest of and partly funded by the priest in Smethwick, C E Ryder, and designed by Alfred Pilkington of London. The main body of the church was opened in 1893 and additions were being made up until 1908.

It is built in brick with stone decoration in a very vaguely Early English style, with brick buttresses, tall and narrow two-centre arch headed windows and a plain parapet over a dentilled cornice. At the main entrance is a full-width single storey porch with the main neo-Gothic doorway flanked by curved 'towers' that seem influenced by the moderne.

The main coped gable end of the nave is of three bays articulated by buttresses and there is an additional window in the gable itself; the 'east' end of the chancel is of two bays. The two parallel side chapels are of slightly different coloured brickwork than the main body of the church and the difference seems to correspond on both sides to a break in the short link, or transept, between. It seems likely that these have replaced much shorter transepts or side chapels.

Both are two bays long and have the same basic decorative detailing of the main church. The liturgical northern chapel has a bayed extension at its 'west' end under a roundel; the other has a full two-centre headed window instead.

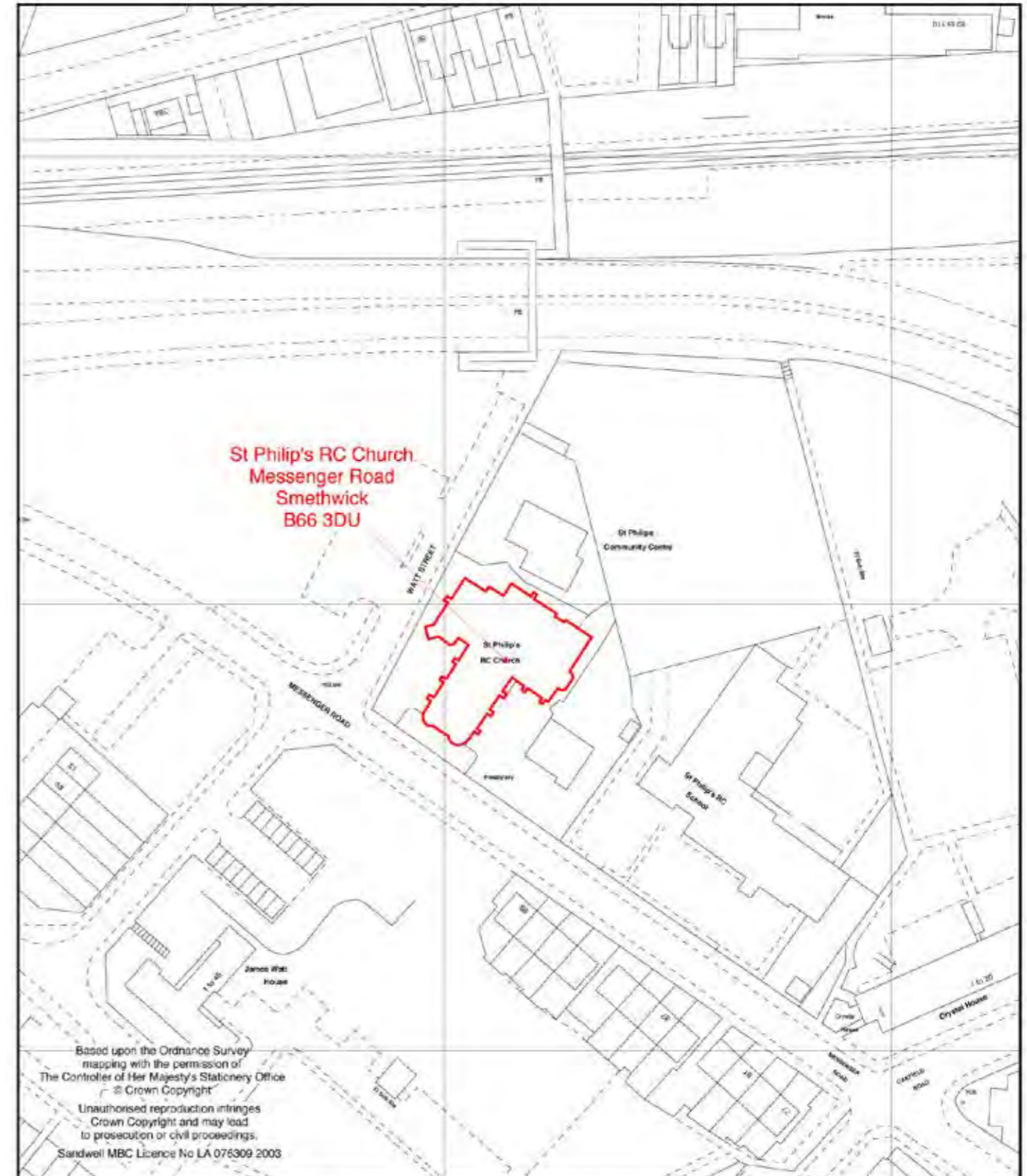
The church is set in its own small churchyard with a slightly later manse of no architectural merit; the walls (of red brick on the main street frontage and blue brick on the Watt street side) form a significant part of the now mostly destroyed streetscape of the immediate vicinity.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a late Gothic Revival Roman Catholic church that has suffered few alterations and is of reasonable architectural quality. It is also a surviving landmark building in a radical redeveloped area and an important building for its congregation; it is worthy of being on the local list.

**REFERENCES**

VCH, 1976, 129



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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Ex-Cranfords, Alma Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK55

**Summary**

NGR: SP 032 886  
Type: Industrial complex  
Materials: Brick  
Date: Late-19th century  
Condition: Good to Fair

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



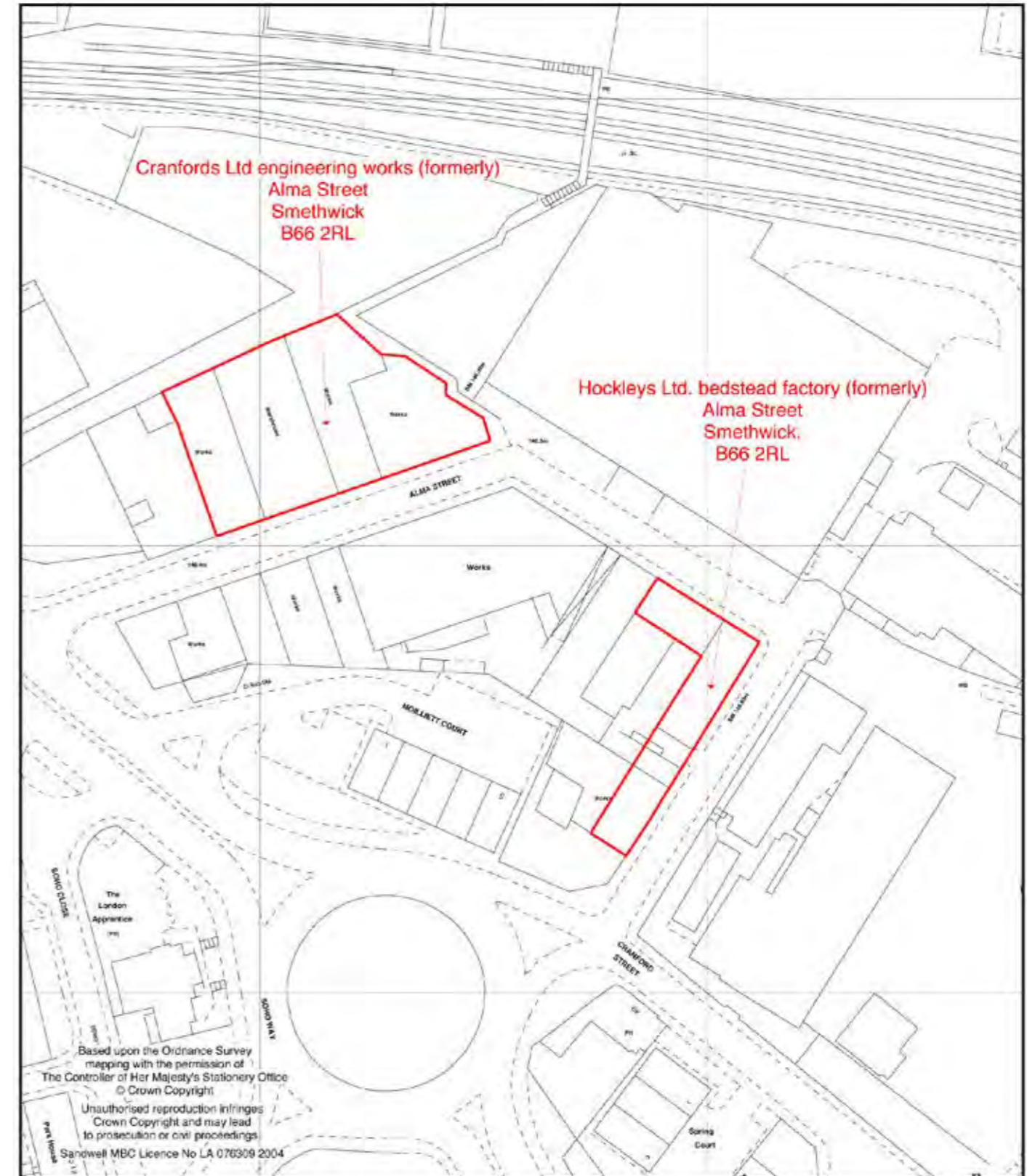
**DESCRIPTION**

The former Cranfords site is a large engineering complex fronting Alma Street, consisting of four main components on the street with traces of further buildings to the rear. The site made motor and motor cycle parts in the early-20th century. By far the most impressive range is the large four-storey block that towers over the surrounding streetscape, probably a warehouse block with offices. This flat-roofed block is faced with engineering blue brick, laid to English Garden Wall bond, but the other walls are of plain red brick. The principal façade is of nine bays, divided into two two-storey high rows of three three-bay recessed panels each by the brickwork. All of the openings have or had semi-circular plain brick arched heads and most of the windows retain their original cast-iron multi-paned glazing bars. The ground-floor has been painted white and has suffered a few alterations to the fenestration. Originally, there appears to have been a large cartway at the left-hand end of the elevation and a small pedestrian doorway in the middle. The other windows at this level matched the fenestration on the floors above. This basic pattern was repeated on the rear elevation. The visible upper portions of the gable ends show that these were of four bays; the plain red brick is enriched with decorations of engineering blue brick – including the heads of the openings. At the fourth floor level there is a primary doorway with a segmental brick head on the south gable, presumably associated with an external staircase and access to the upper parts of the adjacent buildings. To the left, or south, of this main block, but contemporary with it, is a long coped gabled two storey range with a slated roof. This has a main façade of blue engineering brick of three bays, divided, like the taller range, into recessed panels – in this case, three – by the brick pattern. At ground floor level the whole of the central panel is occupied by the central doorway, which has a plain semicircular arched brick head. To either side are pairs of arch-headed windows, with six such windows at first-floor level and two more in the triangular pedimented gable. The glazing in these windows has been modernised. The long side elevation is faced with plain red brick, with a broad plain band course at first-floor level and 'frame' panels of blue engineering brick. It is of twelve bays, articulated by pilasters into two-bay recessed panels. The windows have semi-circular heads and projecting sills of blue brick at first-floor level. The openings on the ground-floor have been altered in part and are taller, though also with brick arched heads. The rear gable end is plainer than the front. To the right of the main four-storey block is a lower two-storey gabled range at right-angles to the street, not of the same date and probably a little later. It has been painted and its ground-floor altered. At first-floor level there are three large windows with segmental brick heads, and there is a further tall window in the plain gable. The rest of the street frontage is made up of a plain-gabled two-storey range lying parallel to it. Its ground-floor has been altered and some windows are shuttered, but there is, roughly central to it, a broad opening under a segmental brick head, presumably a cartway through to the rear. The irregularly disposed but virtually identical nine first-floor windows have projecting sills, segmental arched brick heads, and sashes.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Overall, this is a large industrial complex, probably developed from the later-19th century onwards. It is an impressively big and bold set of buildings and the main four storey block, in particular, is an important visual element in the surrounding townscape. As such it is considered to be worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Argyle Works, Alma Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK56

**Summary**

NGR: SP 032 885  
Type: Industrial complex  
Materials: Brick, stucco, terracotta  
Date: Early 20th century  
Condition: Poor

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The former Argyle Works on Alma Street consists of two main blocks facing Alma Street, first shown on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map. The southern block was an office block and main works entrance and has been rather altered. It is built of brick. But rendered and given a vaguely neo-classical appearance.

At the right-hand end is an arch-headed carriage way leading into the works with a doorway in an 'eared' framed immediately next to it, but most of the rest of the ground floor has been altered unsympathetically. The whole elevation is topped by a cement render dentilled brick cornice. At first-floor level the façade is divided, architecturally, into two sections.

The main section to the south is of three bays under an enriched section of cornice with console brackets flanking the raised lettering 'Argyle Works'; above that is a small raised triangular pediment. The right-hand section of this main block is plainer, with two pairs of windows with neo-classical plain and 'eared' raised frames and sills.

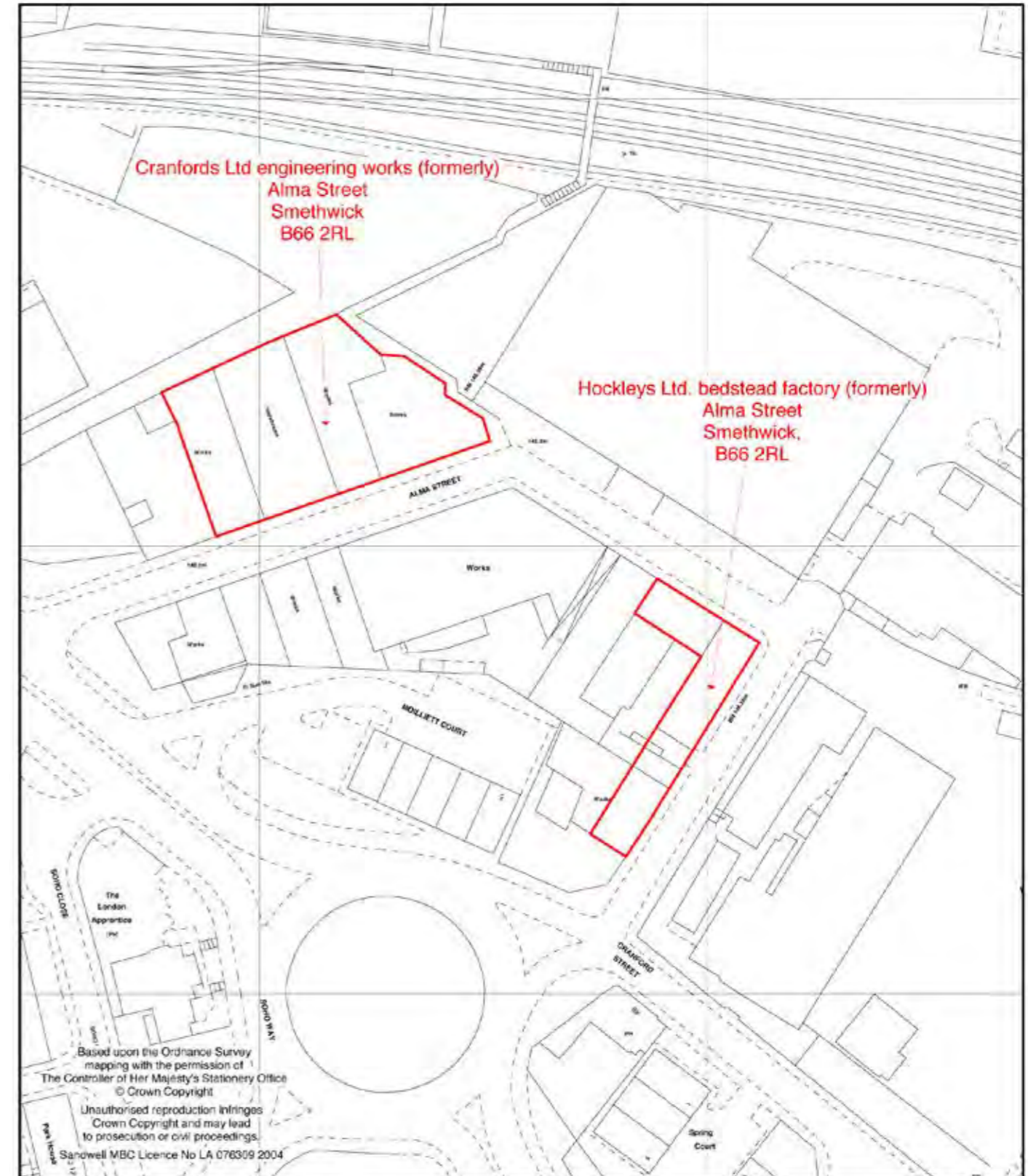
The right-hand block is a simple gable roofed workshop of eight bays, articulated by pilasters and with windows set low at ground-floor level; these have segmental plain brick heads. The rear of the premises has been altered, but overall the complex is reasonably intact.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a reasonably good example of the façade of one of the smaller engineering concerns that were an important part of Smethwick's economy in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. It also contributes to the streetcape. It is considered, on balance, to be worthy of inclusion in the local list.

**REFERENCES**

OS 1904



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Brewery Cottages, Cape Hill

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK57

**Summary**

NGR: SP 032 876  
Type: Terraces (x3)  
Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
Date: c.1900  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Three rows of terraces were built close to the Cape Hill Brewery in streets called The Hollies, The Laurels, and The Poplars, each consisting of ten separate dwellings of two storeys plus attics. The terraces are stepped to accommodate the slight slope to the east. Their profile is slightly odd, the main block having an asymmetrical roof pitch which allows sufficient room at the front of the houses for a proper attic room lit by dormers.

The houses are built of brick with simple detailing. The ground-floor windows have box bay windows above which are pairs of windows with segmental brick and stone heads. The doorways have stuccoed or stone segmental heads with drip-moulds and keystones.

The western end houses of each terrace are reached through doorways in the gable ends, flanked by bay windows; these houses seems to be bigger than the others and also have bays on the ground-floor on the main elevations. The other houses just have a doorway, the ground-floor bay, upper pair of windows and dormer in the attics; they probably date to around 1900 – first appearing on the 1904 OS map.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The buildings are not of great intrinsic architectural value despite being little altered. However, they do form a locally important group within the shadow of the brewery and are worthy of being added to the local list for their group value.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Cape Primary School, Cape Hill

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK58

**Summary**

NGR: SP 031 877  
Type: Primary School  
Materials: Brick and tile  
Date: 1888 and later  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: High  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

The former Cape Board School was built by the Smethwick School Board and opened in 1888; it had separate schools for boys, girls, and infants. And was enlarged in 1894 and 1901. It became a junior and infant school in 1935 and is now for infants only. It is built on the corner of Cape Hill and Durban Road and its design takes full advantage of the site. It is single storey, built of brick with moulded brick and terracotta decoration to a vaguely Artisan Mannerist style. It consists of a main entrance block on the corner with longer ranges fanning out to each side parallel to the two streets.

The main elevation is a symmetrical composition in the centre of which is a pair of round-headed doorways with moulded frames. These have glazed double doors and semicircular fanlights. There are twin Doric brick pilasters to either side of the pair, and a further single pilaster in between. Above the doorways is a large ornate Flemish gable; in the entablature below it are the words 'Cape Board School' and in the gable is an ornate cartouche with the borough arms.

At either end of this elevation are semi-octagonal turrets that were probably once crowned with cupolas or bellcotes of some design. In the four faces of these turrets there are frames primary windows with segmental heads. Between the central doorway and the terminal turrets are triple round-headed windows with a shared sill.

The two main elevations to the streets are virtually identical, and also symmetrical. At the end of each are projecting wings; these have tall central windows with three-centred heads flanked by smaller segmental headed ones. The brickwork in the centre is carried upwards into a hipped dormer over the main windows and has three further small square windows in a row. On the Cape Hill side the change in ground level means that there is room for a basement under the eastern end of the block. In between the two wings is a five bay section articulated by moulded buttresses. In three alternate bays there are pairs of segmental headed windows and in the other two, taller windows with arched heads rising to canted dormer gables with hipped roofs. The rest of the tiled roofs have steep pitches with hipped ends.

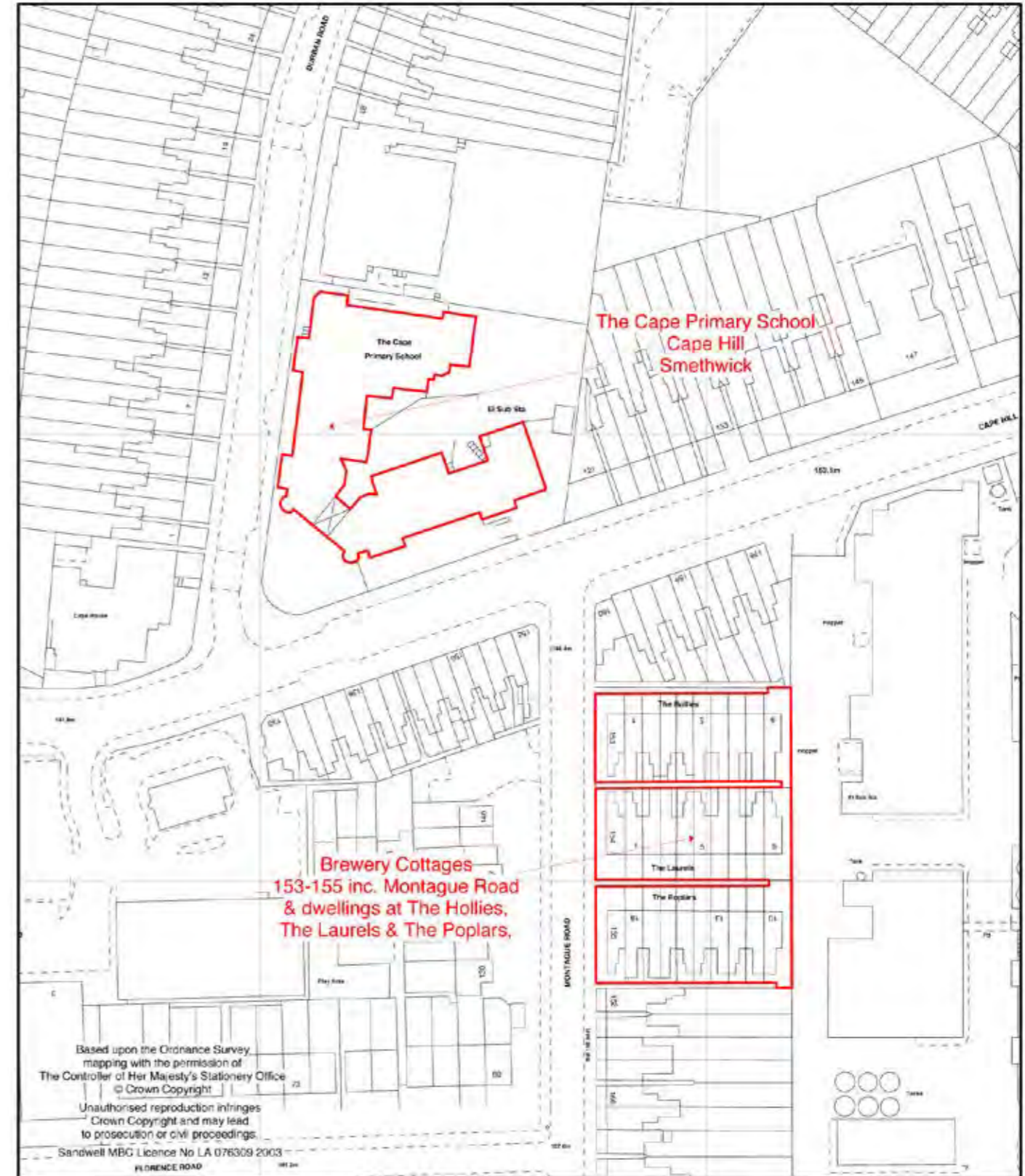
Most of the windows and other fixtures and fittings of the exterior seem to be primary and the building has suffered few major external alterations.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is a well-designed Board School that makes good use of its corner site and is of local significance both as a school still in use and a good piece of architecture. Depending on the survival of its interiors, it is probably worth considering for statutory listing as well.

**REFERENCES**

VCH, 1976, 139



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Buildings to be surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Dudley Arms, Cape Hill

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK59

**Summary**

NGR: SP 029 876  
Type: Public House  
Materials: Brick, terracotta, stone  
Date: 1910  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The Dudley Arms is a well-preserved public house dated to 1910 by a rainwater head, occupying a prominent corner site. It has a ground-floor faced in stone or terracotta and a main doorway on the corner diagonal at ground-floor level with a bold bracket above it to take the full corner of the first-floor. The doorway has a segmental head. On the Cape Hill elevation there are two large windows and a doorway at the left-hand end, set into two bays articulated by panelled pilasters. There is a similar window on the Salisbury Road elevation and then three doorways, the end right-hand one having a segmental arched head topped by a keystone roundel.

There is a dentilled terracotta band at first-floor level and further plain bands decorate the machine-made brickwork of the upper portions of the building. On the Cape Hill elevation there are two bay windows flanked by banded pilasters and topped by coped gabled decorated with diamond-set terracotta tiles; between there are moulded terracotta parapets. The frontage block ends in a much taller coped gable on Salisbury Road, with console brackets, finial topped piers and further diamond pattern decoration. Beneath, at first-floor level, are two windows with flat heads set into segmental-arched topped openings – all in terracotta. The lower right-hand side of this elevation is plainer but still with a parapet.

The design is an interesting Edwardian one and the detailing and contrasts between the brick and terracotta is similar to some of the contemporary local public buildings of Frederick Gill.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is a well-preserved and well-designed public house of the early-20th century, an important element in the streetscape and worthy of being on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



Buildings surveyed with a view to inclusion on a Local List of buildings of architectural or historic interest

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: 67 Cape Hill (United Counties Bank)

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK60

**Summary**

NGR: SP 029 876  
Type: Bank  
Materials: Brick, terracotta  
Date: c.1910  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A purpose-built bank on the corner of Cape Hill and Salisbury Road, not shown on the 1904 OS map but probably built soon afterwards.

It is of three storeys built of brick with yellow terracotta decoration. It has an 'L-shaped' footprint following the junction of the two roads, with the main entrance in a narrow canted section on the corner.

There is a low moulded plinth, band courses linking the first-floor window sills, a broad band course at second-floor level – with the raised lettering 'United Counties Bank' on both elevations, and a moulded terracotta cornice. All of the windows have terracotta frames; the ground-floor ones mainly have semicircular heads, those at the upper levels have square heads; the windows are individual or in groups.

The narrow canted corner section has the main entrance at ground-floor level set within a terracotta frame; it is flanked by fluted pilasters and has a projecting entablature with an enriched pulvinated frieze. Above, there are narrow windows at first and second-floor levels and the whole is capped by an octagonal terracotta turret that has a hint of a Chinese pagoda in its design.

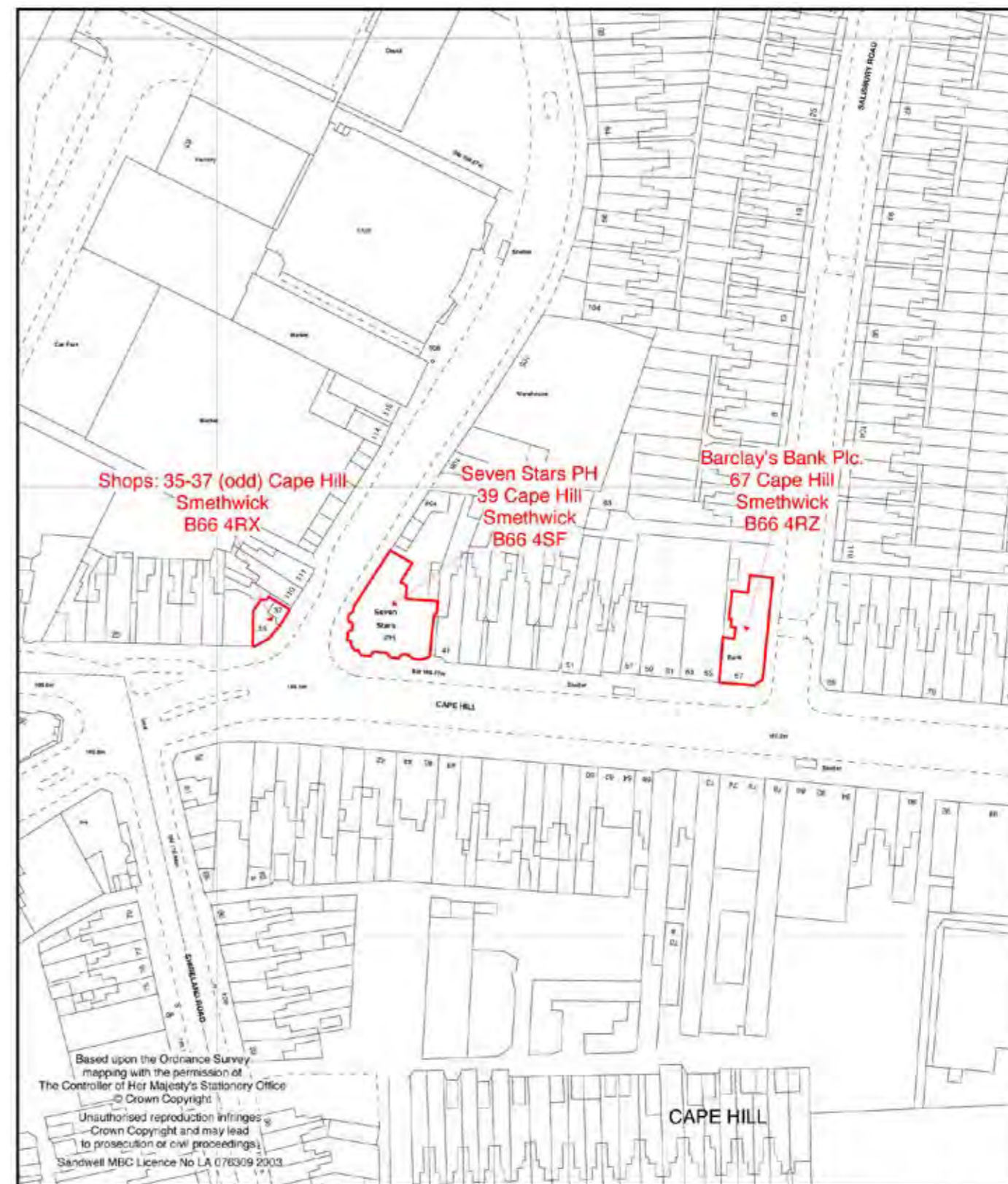
The Cape Hill elevation has five windows at each floor level, grouped in threes and two. Both sets are topped by richly-moulded terracotta coped pediments. The Salisbury Road elevation is less symmetrical with no matching of fenestration between floor levels. There are two pairs of ground-floor windows and an additional pair of smaller square-headed windows towards the right-hand side. At first floor level there is a triple set of windows and two individual ones. The only symmetrical level is at second-floor level, where there is a pair of windows in the middle beneath a terracotta decorated pediments and individual windows at either end. Further along the Salisbury Road elevation is a lower portion that is probably contemporary with the rest of the building.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Probably built in the early-20th century, this is a fine and externally relatively unaltered example of a bank of its date and one of several such surviving buildings within the borough. As such it is worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**

OS, 1904; 1919



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Goose on Cape Hill, Cape Hill

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK61

Summary

NGR: SP 028 876  
Type: Public House  
Materials: Brick, stone, terracotta  
Date: c.1900  
Condition: Good

Assessment

Recommended for Local List: Yes  
Recommended for Statutory List: No

Significance

Local: Medium  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



DESCRIPTION

Formerly the Seven Stars, this is a large brick-built three-storey public house in the centre of Cape Hill, built at the end of the 19th or very early in the 20th century and the terminus of a terrace on the northern side of Cape Hill. This is not shown on the 1890 OS map but is indicated on the 1904 edition.

The building is roughly 'L-shaped', hinged on a narrow canted corner section that would have contained the original main entrance. The doorway is now blocked and has been converted into a window. Above it is a multi-paned sash window with a brick and stone two-centred head. At second-floor level is a stone or terracotta cartouche above a projecting sill; the cartouche is blank and topped by a model of a windmill that relates to the adjacent street. It is possible that the pub may have been called the Windmill originally as well.

The two street elevations to either side of the angled front corner are symmetrical and similar, but the Cape Hill elevation is of three bays rather than two. This has canted bay windows at ground and first-floor levels. Between the ground-floor ones is a doorway and between the first-floor ones, a window like that in the canted corner. There are identical windows at second-floor level above each of the bays with a smaller window in between. Each of the outer bays is topped by a dormer gable. The Windmill Street elevation is similar but lacks the central narrow bay. On this elevation there is a large stack in between the two dormer gables. The roof is slated and retains decorative ceramic ridge tiles. It is hipped on the corner. To the left of the main block on Windmill Street is a lower section with a fairly grand doorway flanked by columns.

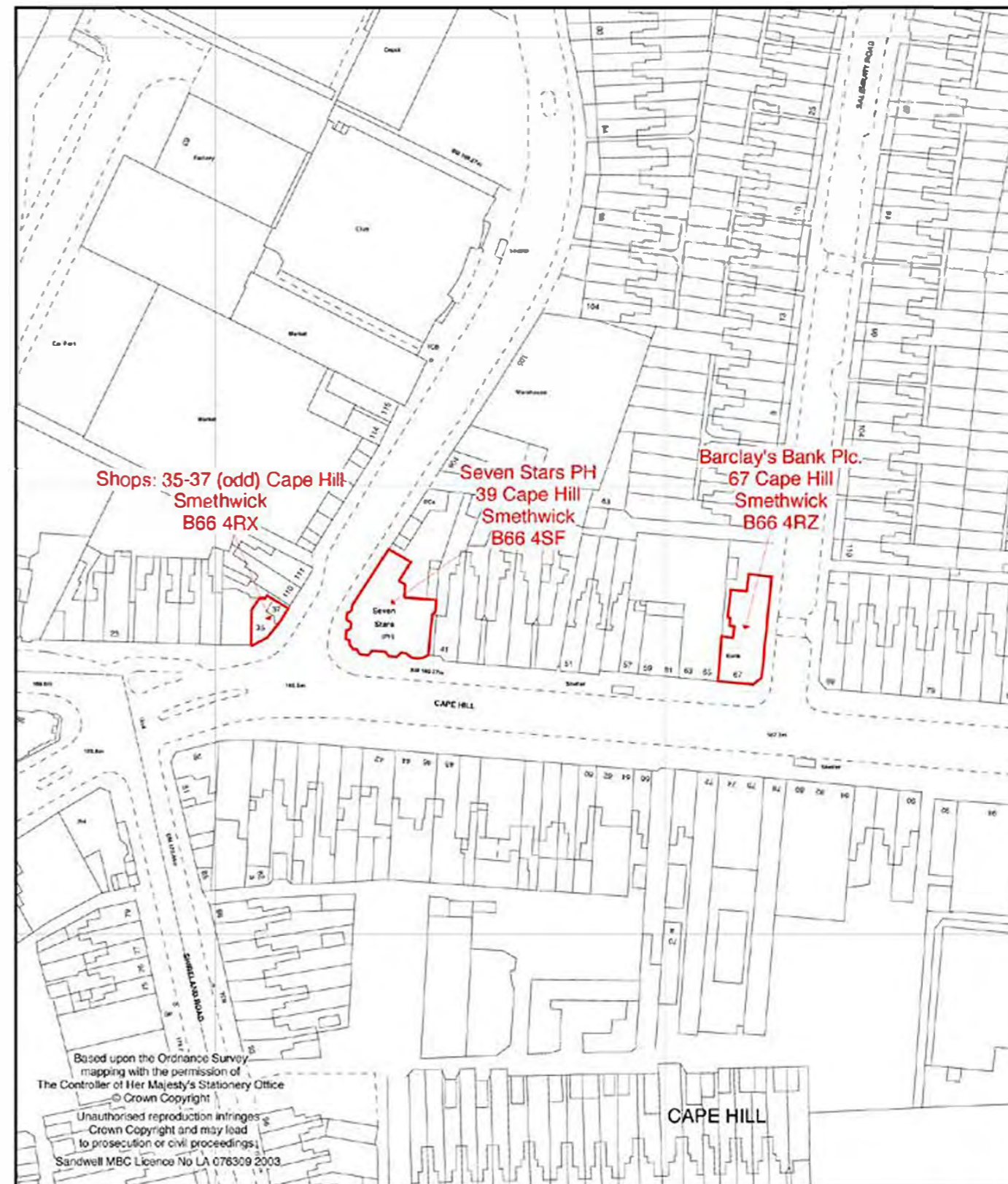
The building was bombed during the Second World War and there are traces of machine gun scars in the ladies' WC – a sad reminder of civilian loss during warfare.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The building is a fairly unaltered example of a 'prime-site' corner public house in the middle of Cape Hill and worthy of being added to the local list because of its architectural quality and historical significance. The rest of the terrace to the east is also worthy of being considered for the local list for group value.

REFERENCES

OS, 1890; 1904; Nigel Haynes, pers.comm.



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Gurdwara Nanaksar, Waterloo Rd.

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK64

**Summary**

NGR: SP 026 875  
Type: Gurdwara, ex-chapel  
Materials: Brick and stone  
Date: 1896  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The former Methodist chapel was designed by an architect called Harper, presumably Ewen Harper of Birmingham, in 1896; unfortunately the commemorative plaques have been covered up. It is designed more like a traditional medieval church in miniature rather than in the neo-classical manner that had been prevalent for non-conformist chapels until the middle of the 19th century.

The chapel consisted, superficially, of a nave and chancel in one with side aisles, a front porch, and a tower topped by a spire to the left of the entrance. It is built primarily of red brick with stone detailing, much of which has been painted white. The low, flat-roofed parapetted porch has a central double doorway with a two-centred arched head flanked by semi-octagonal pilasters under a raised gable. To either side are pairs of two-centre headed windows and beyond the canted right-hand corner is a square-headed doorway; the other end butts against the base of the tower.

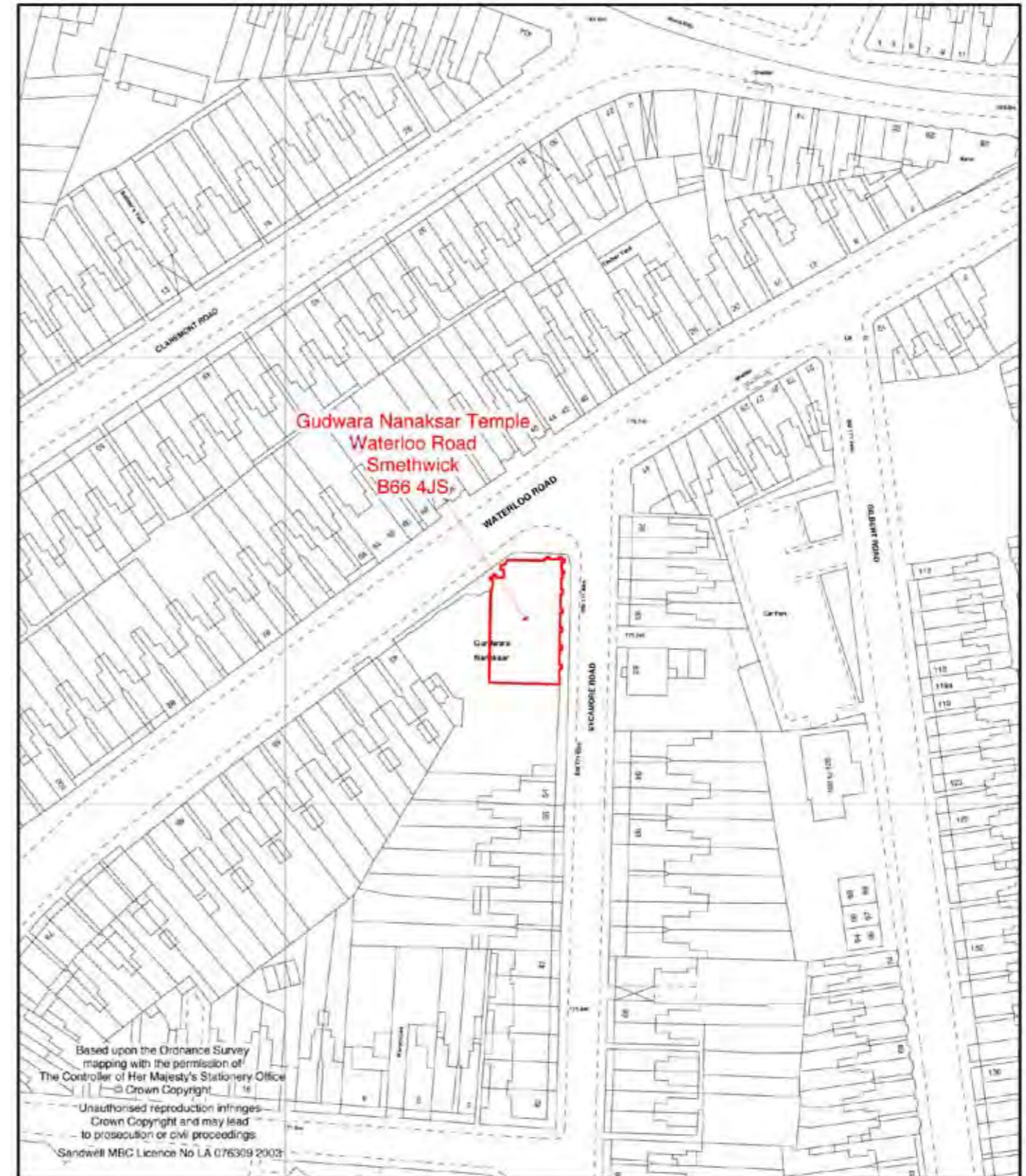
The main body of the church has a coped front gable and above the porch is a pair of large windows under three-centred heads, each with three trefoil-headed lights – the central one taller than the flanking ones. The central lights are topped by round octofoils, the side one by cinquefoils. Between the heads of these windows is a round window with five cinquefoiled roundels arranged around a smaller trefoiled roundel in the centre. At the apex is a small owl slit and the gable is topped by a finial. The side elevations are quite plain, with four pairs of two-centred headed windows in the clerestory. The lower aisles are topped by lean-to roofs and well lit by a series of small windows that have retained most of their original leaded-light glazing; in each side the general roof line of the aisles is broken by a pseudo transept.

The tower is of three brick-faced storeys topped by a stone spire. The lower two stages have clasping buttresses that give way to recessed attached octagonal pilasters in the top storey. There is a doorway in the front face and a window in the left-hand return; at first stage level there are two-centred headed windows in each visible face, with pairs of similar windows in the flanks of the upper stage. There is a stone parapet at the base of the base, which is octagonal in section. The tower is linked to the body of the church by a stair tower.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Overall, this former Methodist chapel represents the architectural change from the neo-classical to the neo-Gothic from the mid to late-19th century and its local significance as a place of worship is continued by its present use as a Gurdwara Nanaksar. It is worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCE**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Shireland School, Waterloo Road

Survey N°:SK65

**Summary**

NGR: SP 025 873  
Type: College, ex-School  
Materials: Brick and terracotta  
Date: 1906  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Now a language college, this was built by the Smethwick Education Committee in 1906, shortly after that committee had taken over from the old School Board, as a large secondary school. It is built of brick, with stone and terracotta decoration, and is of two storeys built of a vaguely Queen Anne revival style with a dentilled cornice.

The main façade faces the street. It is a symmetrical composition consisting of a large central block and gabled cross-wings at either end linked to it by slightly lower single bay sections. The main section is articulated into four sections by terracotta decorated pilasters. Both of the middle sections are topped by coped gables with roundels in each, and in each at both floor levels there are triple window sets consisting of broad windows flanked by narrower ones; at ground-floor level the central windows have segmental arched heads. To either side in the end sections are pairs of square-headed windows. This central block ends in coped gables overlooking the link blocks to the end wings and its roof has a central cupola.

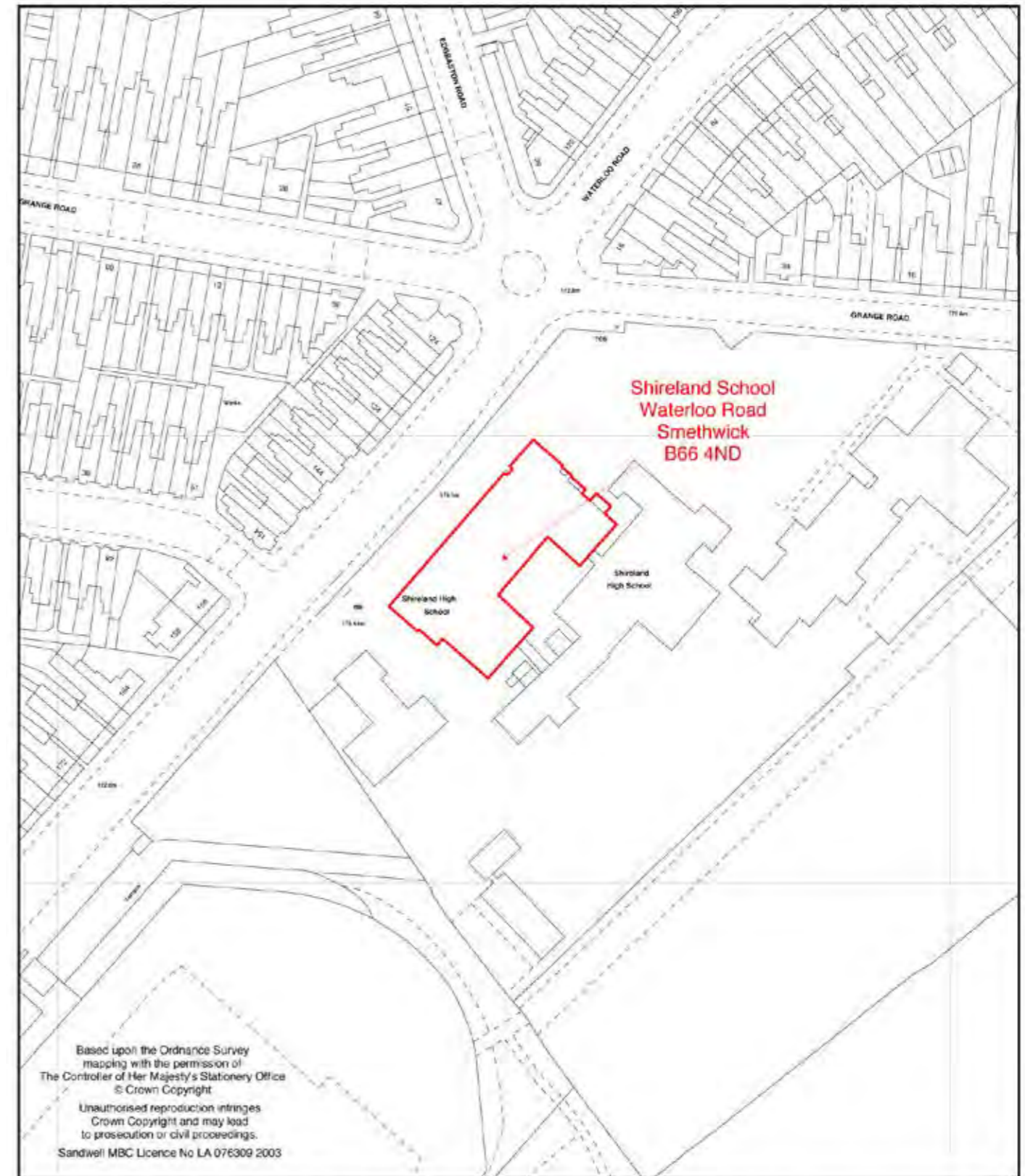
Each of the single bay link blocks contains original doorways. These have semicircular heads with terracotta tympani; the left hand one is labelled Boys; the right-hand one for the girls has been converted into a window. There are single windows above each doorway. The end gables of the end wings are of two bays between the end pilasters and capped by a coped gable. There are blind semicircular fanlights above the first-floor windows.

The end elevations of this frontage block are blind, ending in another pilaster separating it from the side wings. There are further wings to the rear and most of these appear to be contemporary with the frontage block. Most of the windows appear to retain their primary multi-paned glazing and overall the building has seen few major external alterations.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The building is a good design and an early product of the Smethwick Education Committee. It has architectural and historical significance as a building designed for and still being used for educational purposes and is worthy of being on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





**Summary**

NGR: SP 021 868  
 Type: Snooker Centre; ex-cinema  
 Materials: Brick, terracotta  
 Date: c.1930  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **Yes**

**Significance**

Local: High  
 Regional: High  
 National: Medium

**DESCRIPTION**

The former Windsor cinema is built on a rather awkward plot. It was designed by H G Bradley of Birmingham and opened in 1930, the same year as his Prince's cinema in central Smethwick opened (q.v.). Although equipped with a stage, stage shows were rare until after the Second World War and it was mainly used as a cinema. In 1961 it was converted into an ice rink and in the 1970's, into a night club; it is now a snooker centre.

The main entrance, at the south-west, is on the angle of Bearwood Road and Dunsford Road. The main auditorium runs all the way back to Richmond Road, but whilst part of the complex fronts Bearwood Road it stops short of its junction with Richmond Road. It is possible that the two older properties, Nos. 365-367 Bearwood Road, refused to sell to the cinema company or were considered to be too expensive to buy. As a result, the whole design of the cinema had to be cleverly adapted to the site. This is not reflected in the main street façades, faced in brick and terracotta.

The main corner entrance composition is a symmetrical one, hinged on the main and slightly recessed round three-storey stair tower porch. At ground-floor level, the main open foyer survives, and the doorways from in – two retaining original terracotta 'Exit' signs and the other the 'Entrance'. Above, the exposed segment of the tower is divided into three bays by terracotta pilasters. At first-floor level there are tall windows in aedicules with segmental pediments whilst the second floor, completely faced in terracotta, is well lit by a total of nine windows. Above, there is a plain cornice with lion head brackets.

The design of the low domed roof suggests that it may have been topped by a decorative finial or other feature. To either side of the stair tower are two bay boxy bays with infilled paired windows at ground-floor levels and taller and more closely paired windows in terracotta frames above; these are also topped by a plainer terracotta cornice. Set back to either side of these sections are lower sections, each with a pair of tall arcades under semicircular arches; the openings within them have been altered slightly. Behind the entrance block, the main auditorium runs at a slight diagonal angle to avoid the existing houses further north on Bearwood Road. This appears to be a steel or concrete framed building with brick infill to the panels under a tall gabled roof with a hipped south end. At the southern end there are small roundels with original Art Deco glazing.

(cont'd)

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a rather fine building of its type and date, well fitted to its large but awkward site. It has suffered few significant external changes and is of local significance both architecturally and historically. It should be on the local list and, depending on survival of internal fittings, is even worthy of consideration for statutory listing.

**REFERENCES**

VCH, 1976, 134

**Description (cont'd)**

To the north, and built at right-angles to the main auditorium, is a separate, taller and narrower block with coped brick gables, presumably associated with the screen housing. In its main rear elevation, to Richmond Road, there are tall openings under decorated arched heads at either end and at first-floor level, a taller and narrower opening. At the top of the building is a projecting brick framed rectangular panel, probably once bearing the cinema's name. High in the gable ends there are tall and narrow brick-arched windows.

The remaining part of the cinema complex faces onto Bearwood Road. In plan it is wedge shaped, filling the angled between the auditorium and the road. This has a main two-storey façade of good-quality brick with lime enriched mortar. It consists of a broadly symmetrical design of four broad arcaded bays with narrower bays at either end; in addition, there is a further bay at the extreme left-hand end of the composition. The four main bays have individual shops at ground-floor level, mostly modernised but within their original curtilage boundaries. Above, there are primary three-light windows, their segmental heads immediately under the soffits of the arcade arches.

The narrow bays at either end have herring-bone set bricks; the left-hand one has a small arch-headed doorway; the other has a roundel to balance up the façade. The additional left-hand bay is an entranceway into the cinema complex behind, presumably a further exit or escape route. It has a broad arch at ground-floor level and a plain two-light window above.





**Sandwell Snooker Centre  
 (former Windsor Cinema)  
 349 Bearwood Road  
 Smethwick  
 B66 4DB**

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This plan is for initial location purposes only. The indicated  
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Scale from 100 metre grid



Smethwick

Site: Causeway, Cape Hill

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK67

**Summary**

NGR: SP 021 865  
 Type: Terrace, houses over shops  
 Materials: Brick  
 Date: 1894  
 Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
 Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
 Regional: Medium  
 National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a symmetrical curving brick terrace on one corner at the central cross-roads in Bearwood, opposite the Bear Tavern. Dated 1894, it consists of six three and a half storey separate properties, originally consisting of houses above shops. The ground-floor shop fronts have all been modernised, but at least these new fronts still keep to their individual curtilages.

Above them, the original design survives more or less intact and has recently been sympathetically restored. The individual properties are articulated by brick pilasters (the middle one dated 1894) rising to a dentilled eaves cornice. At first-floor level there are wide tripartite oriel windows supported by corbel brackets. Above a pair of second-floor band course there are three sash windows in each property at that level, the middle one of each having a projecting corbel supported sill. In most of these windows the original glazing pattern – a mix of small and large panes – survives.

The attics in the shallow gabled roof are lit by tripartite windows in broad dormer gables, all but one of which retain their curve-soffitted bargeboards. The roof itself is topped by decorated pierced ridge tiles.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a good example of urban planning of the late-19th century that, unusually for its date, is built to a design echoing the later neo-classical style of half a century before. It is also a good example of surviving houses above shops.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100m grid when shown





Smethwick

Site: The Bear Tavern, Bearwood

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK68

**Summary**

NGR: SP 021 865  
Type: Public House  
Materials: Brick, terracotta, render  
Date: 1906  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a large corner site public house of two and a half storeys, built of machine-made red brick with terracotta trimmings. It occupies the site of an earlier public house.

Its design makes good use of the angle between the two streets that front it, which do not meet at a right angle. The ground-floor has been modernised with little or no respect for the original design, which does, however, survive more or less intact above that level.

The design is hinged on the curved corner piece, where the original ground-floor doorway was. At first-floor level this segment is articulated by terracotta pilasters into three bays, the windows having triangular terracotta heads. This section is topped by a terracotta faced octagonal turret with segmental domed top rising from behind a balustrade; in the turret segments are sculpted terracotta bear heads projecting from round openings underneath a cornice. In the central segment is a clock under a triangular pediment.

There was a basic symmetry to the design to either side of the turret at first-floor level, with what had been a large oriel window, since altered, flanked by single tall windows in terracotta aedicules topped by segmental pediments. The eastern elevation is slightly longer, and the additional length is accommodated in the design by two additional windows in aedicules. The attic floors in the steeply pitched tiled roofs are lit by dormers, also decorated with moulded terracotta. The rear elevations are quite plain.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The building appears top date from the start of the 20th century and despite the poor design of the modern ground-floor section remains an impressive and important focal point at the heart of Bearwood. Its tower is a rather attractive part of the streetscape. It is worthy of being on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



The Bear Tavern PH  
Bearwood Road  
Bearwood  
B66 4BX

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Scale from 100 metre grid



Smethwick

Site: St. Hilda's, Warley Wood

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK72

**Summary**

NGR: SP 007 869  
Type: Church  
Materials: Brick  
Date: 1938  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

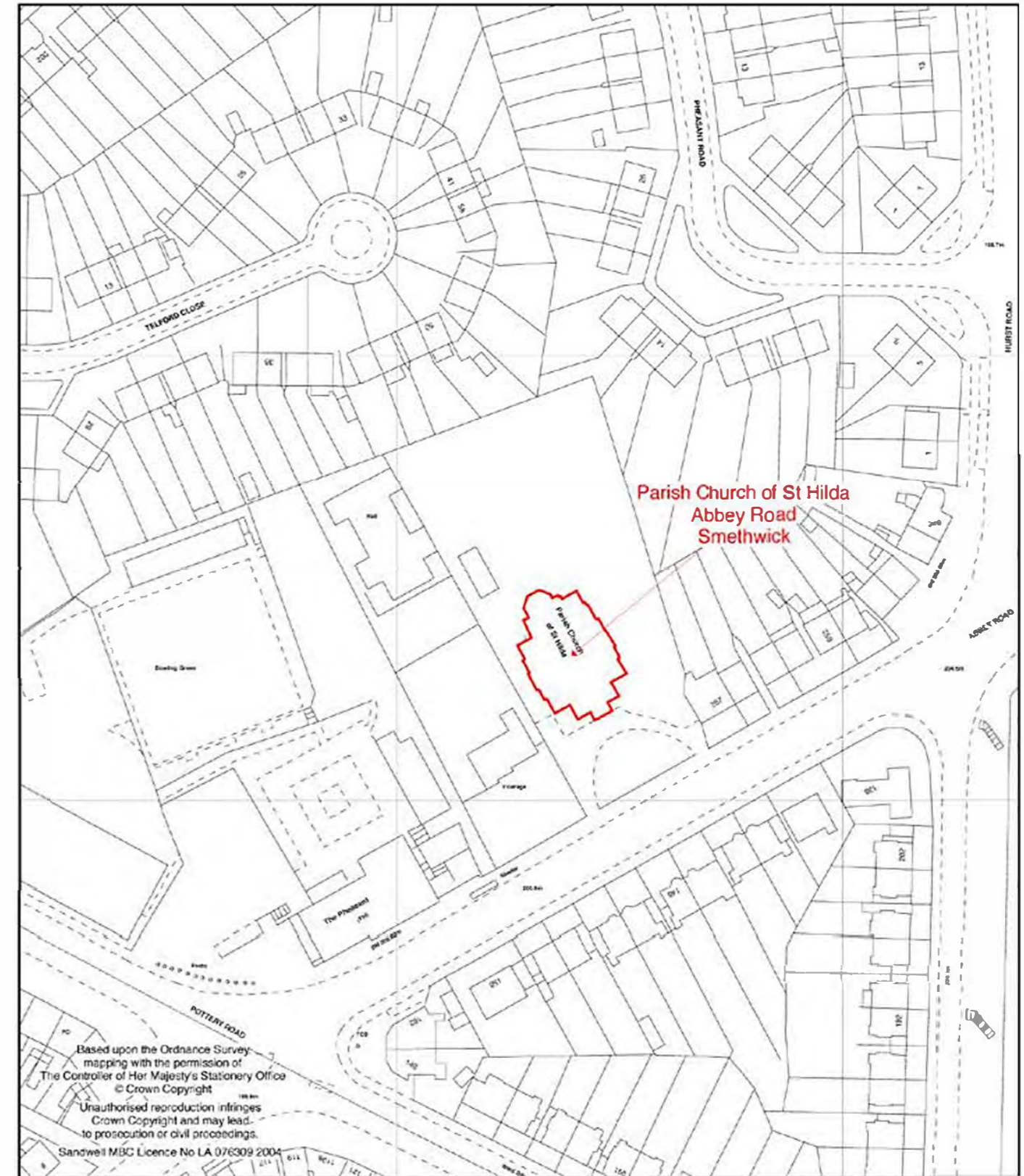
St. Hilda's is the Anglican parish church for Warley Wood and was started in 1938. Designed by Mr Reynolds of Wood & Kendrick it well-designed and elegantly proportioned cruciform building of bare brick and plain gabled roofs. The windows are mostly round-headed and small and there is a vaguely Romanesque feeling about the design, though with modernist overtones.

There are flat-roofed blocks in the angles between the transepts and the main body of the church, as well as lower vestries. At the liturgical west end of the church, actually the south end, is a plain tower projecting from the end of the nave and above the low but broad porch. At the liturgical east end is a projecting semi-octagonal apse, and this contains the only significant stone detailing in the frames of the low, square-headed, ground-floor windows. The sparse and lean design is well crafted and it is a rather fine building of its date and type.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

As well as being an obviously significant building for its congregation, this is also a very fine piece of mid-20th century church design and worthy of being on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Former Hill Top Methodist Chapel

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK73

**Summary**

NGR: SP 002 866  
Type: Chapel  
Materials: Brick, stone dressings  
Date: 1884  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

Designed by Edward Pincher and opened in 1884, according to one of the commemorative plaques, it is now the King's Community Church. Set in its well-kept churchyard it is sited on an important junction site and thus a distinctive landmark in the streetscape.

Built in a vaguely neo-Gothic style but with the typical proportions of a non-conformist chapel, it represents the Methodist's architectural move away from neo-classical to more ecclesiastical 'main stream'. Stone decoration is kept to a minimum, but by clever use of the standard stock brick, some moulded brickwork, and some work picked out in contrasting engineering 'blues', Pincher did at least manage to create a visually interesting exterior.

The chapel essentially consists of the main body and two dwarf transepts. At the east – the main entrance and liturgical west – are paired gabled porches with two-centre arched doorways. The doors are flat headed and there are bold timber octofoils in each fanlight. To either side are tall and narrow two-centre headed windows. Above the porches, the central section of the gable end is separated from the outward ends by weathered buttresses that rise up into stone miniature steeple finials. In between is a tripartite arrangement of two-centre arch headed windows, the central one higher than the others with a cinquefoiled roundel over a cinquefoil and the side windows topped by quatrefoiled roundels. The gable is coped and enriched with bands of moulded brick and stone.

At the angles there are diagonal buttresses and the side elevations are articulated by plain versions of the same. In each of the resultant bays there are pairs of the tall two-centre arched windows, linked by a moulded string course at springing level. Both of the transepts have coped gable ends with tripartite windows echoing those in the main façade, and smaller windows in the return. The roofs are slated and have bold pierced ridge tiles.

Much of the glass appears to be original and overall, the chapel appears to have been altered very little externally.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Although by no means an architectural masterpiece it is, nevertheless, a fairly interesting work by a local architect occupying a visually important site and is still a place of worship for the area. As such, it is recommended for inclusion on the local list.

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Scale from 100 metre grid



Smethwick

Site: The Plough, Hill Top

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK74

**Summary**

NGR: SO 998 868  
Type: Public House  
Materials: Brick and tile  
Date: 18th-19th centuries  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: Medium  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

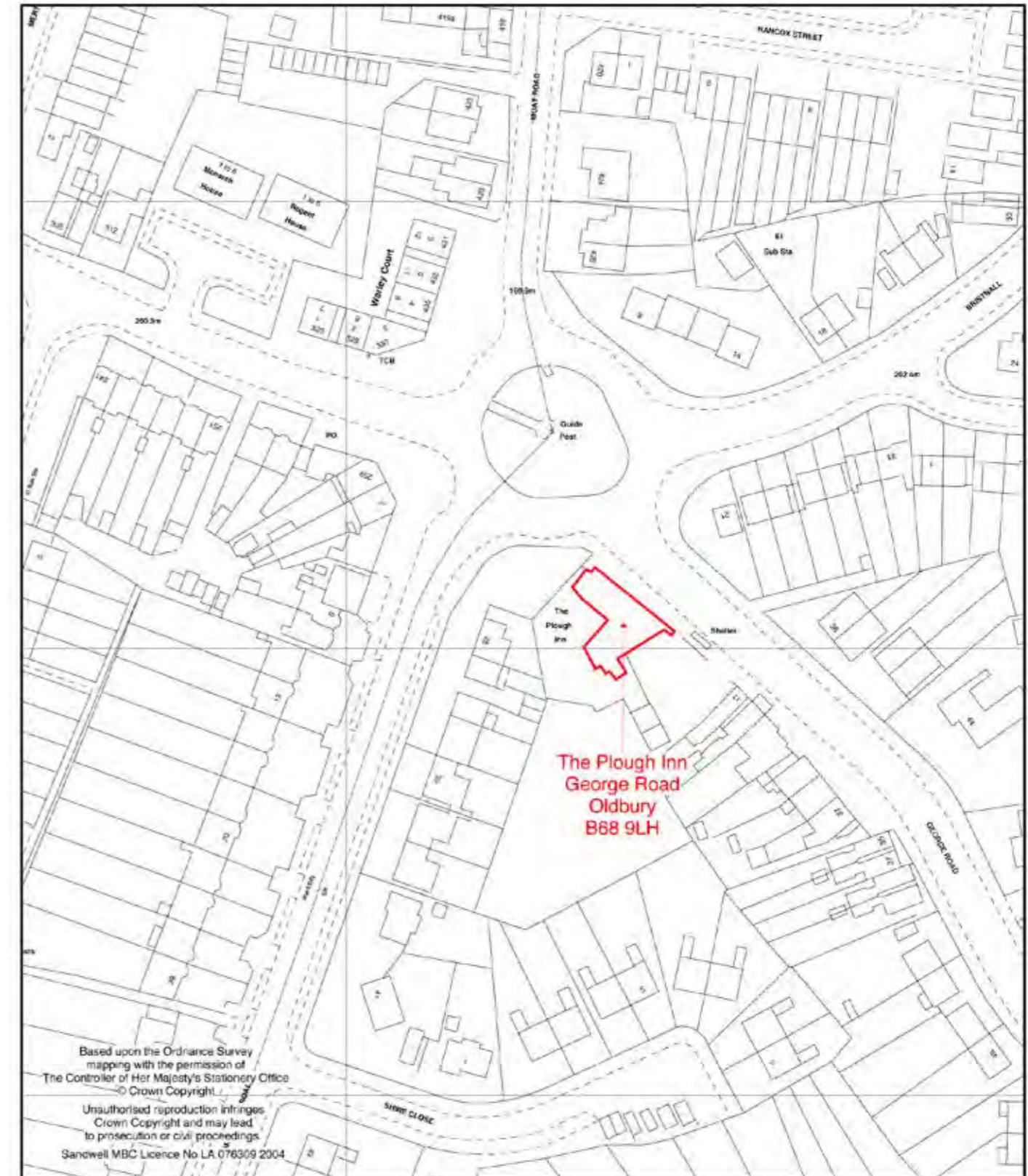
The Plough is a small public house of several phases close to a five-ways junction in the heart of Hill Top. It is mainly rendered, but presumably built of brick. The three historic sections consist of a tall single bay section to the right of the main façade (with a later bay window), a longer but lower three bay section to the left, and a rear wing. These seem to be of similar date but there are few dateable features other than their dentilled eaves cornice and the segmental head of the main entrance doorway.

The various elements all have plain tiled and plain gabled roofs and fairly tall chimneys of hand-made brown-red brick. In addition, in the yard of the pub is an old coach house and stable, probably of the late-19th or even early-20th century date. Of little intrinsic value in itself it is also a rare survivor in this area and part of the curtilage of the Plough.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Although clearly altered and extended, the pub is probably of mid-18th to early-19th century in date and is thus a survivor of the area's more rural past. As such it is of some local historical significance and is worth of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: 53 Knottshall Lane

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK75

**Summary**

NGR: SP 000 871  
Type: House  
Materials: Brick, stucco and slate  
Date: Mid-19th century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Low  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

A pleasant stuccoed and vaguely late-Regency-styled house or villa, clearly much earlier than most of the other buildings around it and just possibly the house shown on the 1834 Ordnance Survey map in roughly this position. However, it appears to be more of mid-19th than early-19th century in date. The house has been modernised and altered, but the basic character has survived. Reached up a drive off the lane, it consists of a main west-facing frontage block with a probably contemporary lower rear wing at right-angles to it.

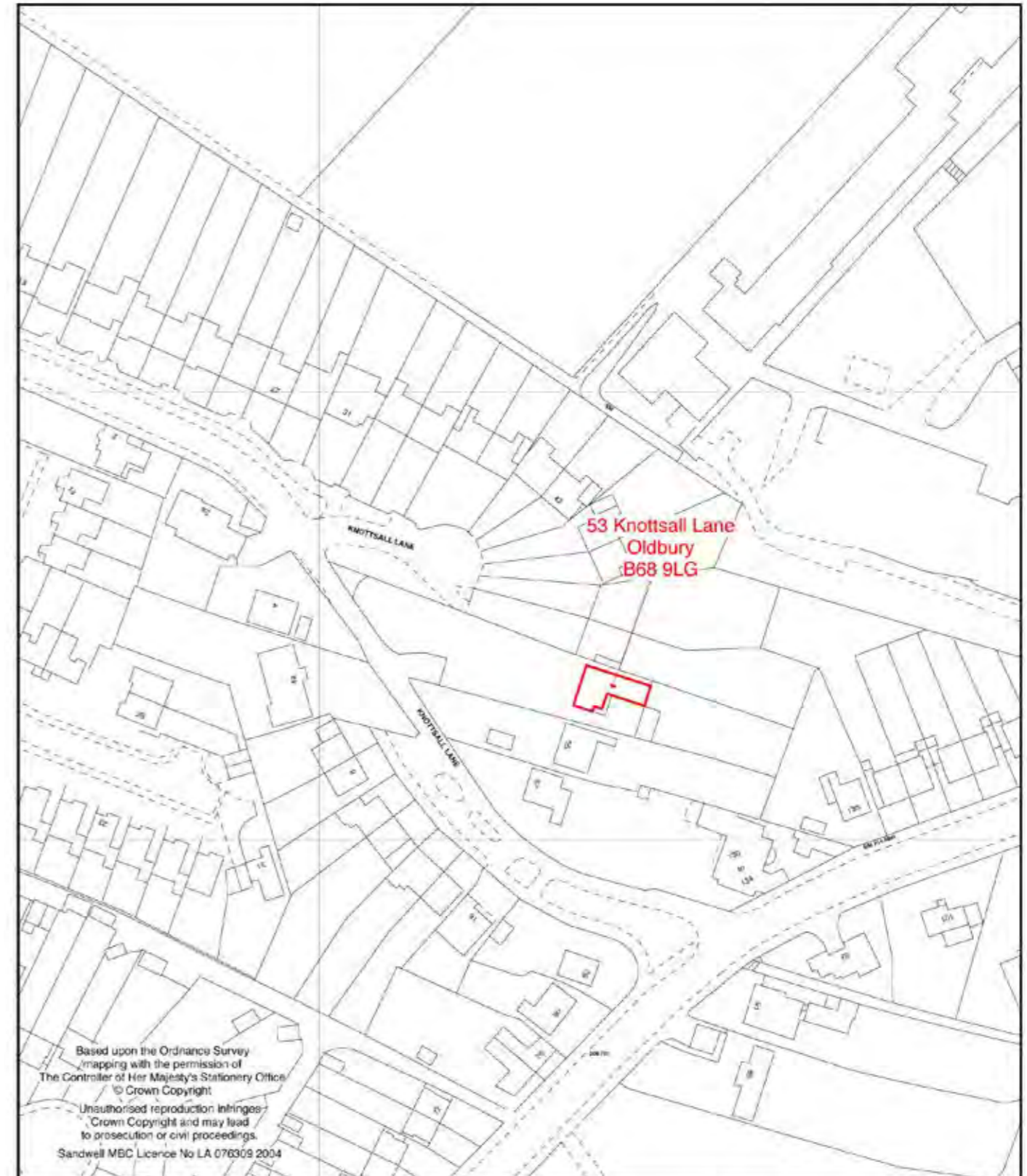
The frontage block is of two storeys and three bays. On the ground-floor there are large bay windows, slightly modernised, that flank the original central entrance; this has been altered by the addition of a glazed porch between the bay windows. The three first-floor windows have shallow moulded frames and may have been re-sashed. The roof has deep overhangs and a fairly shallow pitch and is slated.

The rear wing is lower and also of two storeys, but its details are more difficult to assess. It has a gable end chimney stack; there have also been minor later additions to the rear as well.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Whatever its actual date, this pleasant villa was clearly built before most of the others in the area and is a good example of middle-class housing of the area prior to its later and more intensive development. It is worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Soho Junction Viaduct

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK79

**Summary**

NGR: SP 039 885  
Type: Railway viaduct  
Materials: Brick  
Date: mid-19th century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: High  
National: Medium



**DESCRIPTION**

A large, curving railway viaduct at Soho Junction, a triangular junction between the former London & North Western Railway's main line – now the main inter-city line between Birmingham and the north-west – and the short link to Soho Road. The viaduct carried one arm of the triangular junction of the branch over two roads.

It is built of blue engineering brick and of fairly utilitarian L&NWR design, though it has a dignity in its utility. There are eight arches in the main section of the viaduct, with a broader arch at either end. These wider arches carried the railway over Vittoria Street and Foundry Lane/Wellington Street. These road openings are flanked by plain brick pilasters and the brick parapet – typically above a flat brick band course throughout - is raised slightly over them.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a large and fairly important example of railway engineering, virtually unaltered since it was first built yet still carrying rail traffic. It is certainly worthy of inclusion on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: 366 High Street, Cape Hill

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK80

**Summary**

NGR: SP 024 877  
Type: Detached house  
Materials: Brick, stone and timber dressing  
Date: Late-19<sup>th</sup> century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a large detached two-storey house on the corner of Cape Hill and Edgbaston Road, opposite Victoria Park. It looks, at first sight, to be a fairly typical pair of semi-detached houses – but closer examination shows that it is, and always was, a single dwelling.

The house's main facade has two projecting gable ends to the main plain pitched main roof. Below each of these are boxed bay windows on the ground floor. Each of these is tripartite with restored trefoils in the wider central sections. Above, at first-floor level, are pairs of sashes with flat-heads set beneath two-centred brick arches with dripmoulds. There is further terracotta decoration beneath the arches and the gables are decorated with mock projecting timber truss framing.

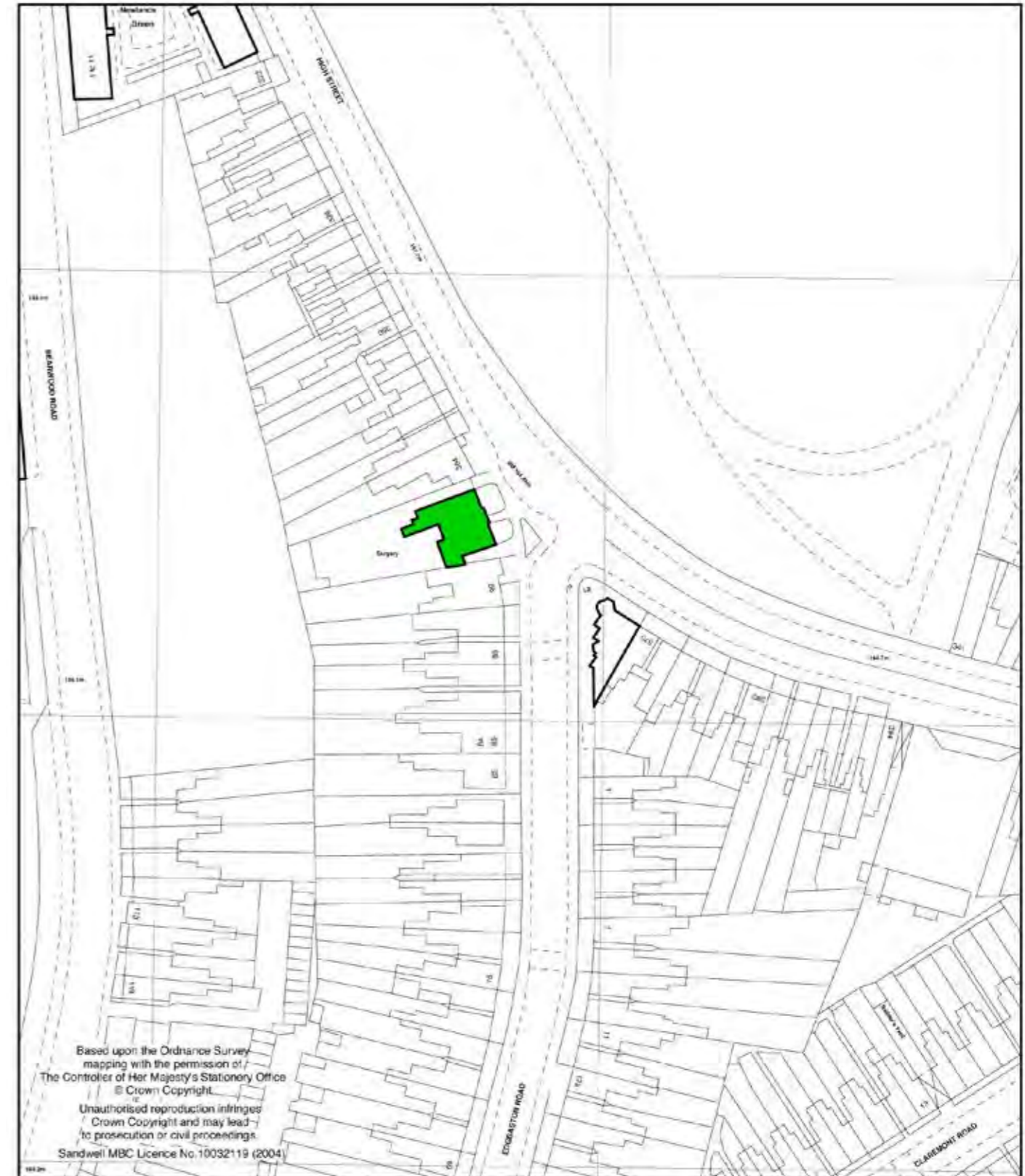
In the middle of the facade between the gables is a projecting flat-roof porch. This contains a doorway on the left-hand side and a window to the right, both with two-centred arch headed tops of identical size – both with trefoils in their upper sections – as a fanlight in the doorway. Above, at first-floor level is another pair of windows with stained glass and two-centred arched glazing bars separated by a colonette.

The design is an unusual reversal of a normal suburban design. One of the reasons behind the development of the semidetached house seems to have been that in each pair the overall impression is of a larger house shared. In this house, the larger house is, conversely, designed to appear like two smaller semi-detached ones. One plausible explanation is that a pair of semi-detached dwellings was planned but then altered during construction.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

As well as being a good and relatively unaltered example of the suburban style for middle-class housing of the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, this detached house is unusual because of its superficial appearance as a semi-detached pair. It is worthy of being placed on the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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SANDWELL  
WEST MIDLANDS

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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: 368 High Street, Cape Hill

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK81

**Summary**

NGR: SP 025 877  
Type: Offices, ex-detached house  
Materials: Brick, stone and timber decoration  
Date: Late-19<sup>th</sup> century  
Condition: Good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

This is a large detached house of two and a half storeys on the corner of Cape Hill and Edgbaston Road opposite Victoria Park. Whilst not of great intrinsic architectural worth, it is a significant landmark in the streetscape by virtue of its corner position and its corner tower.

Apart from the ornate porch to the right of the tower, the tall decorated brick chimneys and the crests of the tiled roof, it is fairly plainly detailed. The windows have simple flat heads and replacement plate-glass sashes; there is only limited surface decoration.

The projecting semi-octagonal corner tower has windows in its five exposed cants. Above the ground-floor ones are decorated rectangular terracotta panels (repeated in the bay window to the left). These are again repeated higher in the tower beneath the continuation of the cornice. The tower rises above that level and has larger and more elaborate decorated panels in that section, just beneath its parapet. The tower is topped by an octagonal spire.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a keynote building in the immediate streetscape, and opposite the fine park. Although of limited architectural merit it is, because of this, worthy of inclusion in the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: British Pen Factory, Bearwood Rd.

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK82

**Summary**

NGR: SP 023 877  
Type: Ex-pen factory, now apartments  
Materials: Brick, stone and tile  
Date: 1909  
Condition: Very good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low



**DESCRIPTION**

The former British Pen factory was built on the Bearwood Road in 1909 and continued in operation until 1985. It has since been converted into retirement apartments.

The building is of a style mirroring several other large public structures in the area, with some similarities to the Town Hall and several schools. It is of brick with stone dressings and built to a debased neo-Georgian style. Towards the left-hand end of the main facade is a pediment with the main entrances beneath.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a rare survival of one of the specialist industries of this area and a good piece of industrial architecture; it is also a good example of adaptive reuse and worthy of being added to the local list.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Smethwick

Site: Red Cow Public House, High Street

Survey N<sup>o</sup>:SK85

**Summary**

NGR: SP 022 0882  
Type: Public House  
Materials: Brick  
Date: c. 1930  
Condition: Very good

**Assessment**

Recommended for Local List: **Yes**  
Recommended for Statutory List: **No**

**Significance**

Local: High  
Regional: Medium  
National: Low

**DESCRIPTION**

The Red Cow is a large inter-war public house built in a neo-Georgian manner facing the High Street. It was set in a car park with access of various surrounding roads through entrances marked with distinctive pylons for lighting, several of which survive. This shows that the premises attempted to attract travellers as well as locals.

The Main elevation is of two storey with short projecting two bay wings at either end. At the rear is a purpose built and contemporary function room with bay window, and a kitchen area to the north-west on the rear.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

This is a particularly large and little altered road-house' type of public house designed to cater for both local and passing trade. It is a good example of its type and still in use for its original purpose.

**REFERENCES**



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Scale from 100 metre grid





Oldbury

2 Underhill Street

### Summary

BCUID SD177  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399442 / N: 288110  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



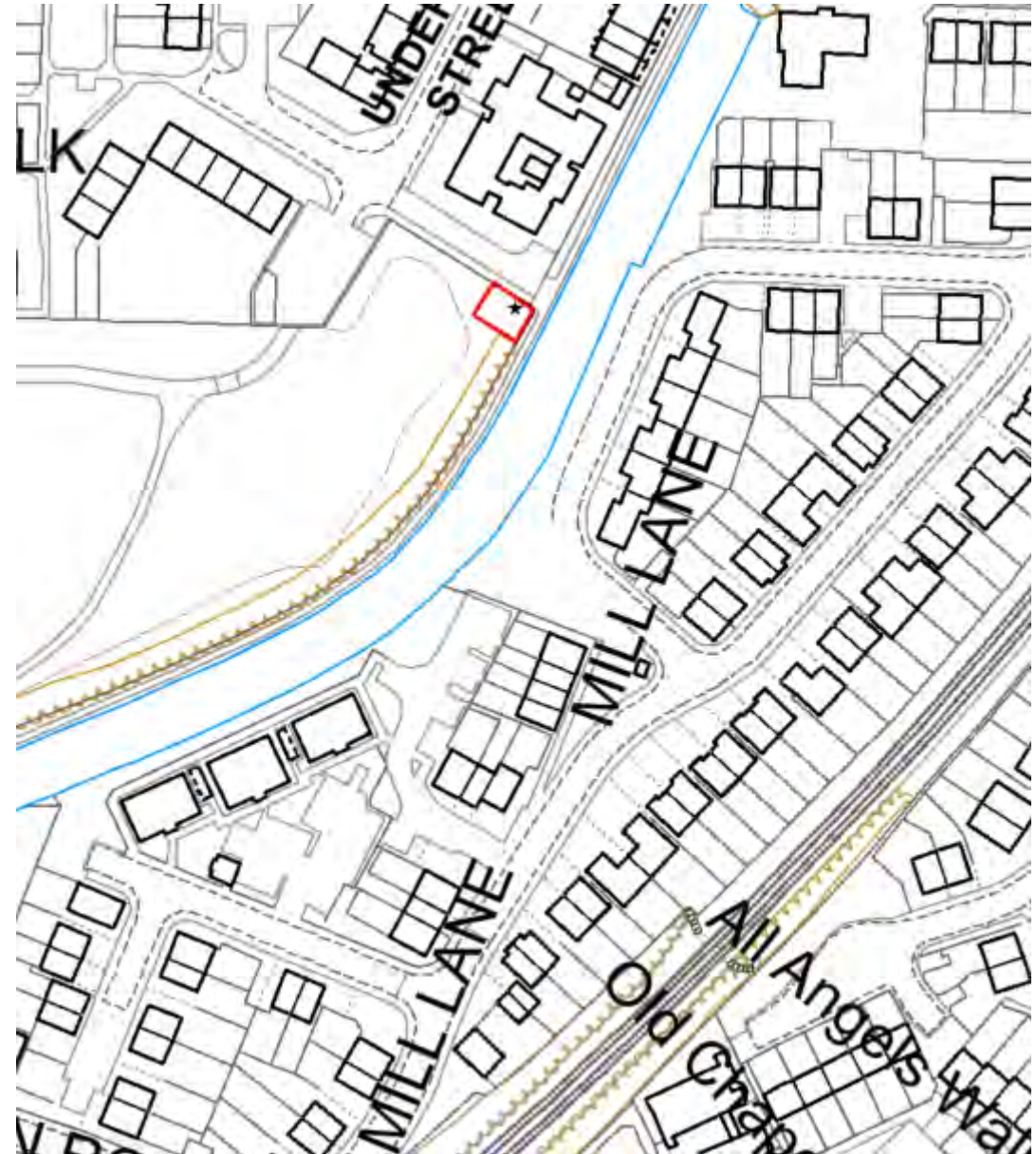
### Description

2 Underhill Street is a double height, single story late 19th century building of brown brick and with a Belfast roof construction. It has multipaned fixed light metal windows which sit under semi-circular brick arches with brick sills.

The building has close historic associations with The Langley Brass Band, with 2 Underhill Street being their original practice room <1>. The Langley Brass Band is one of the oldest brass bands in the Black Country, founded in 1878 and still active today and the building serves as a reminder to their heritage and the social history of Langley <2>.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination  
<2> About Us. Available at <https://www.langleyband.co.uk/about-us/>.  
[Accessed 29/4/22]



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Oldbury

St Michael's Church, Causeway Green Road

### Summary

BCUID SD178  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399339 / N: 287695  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

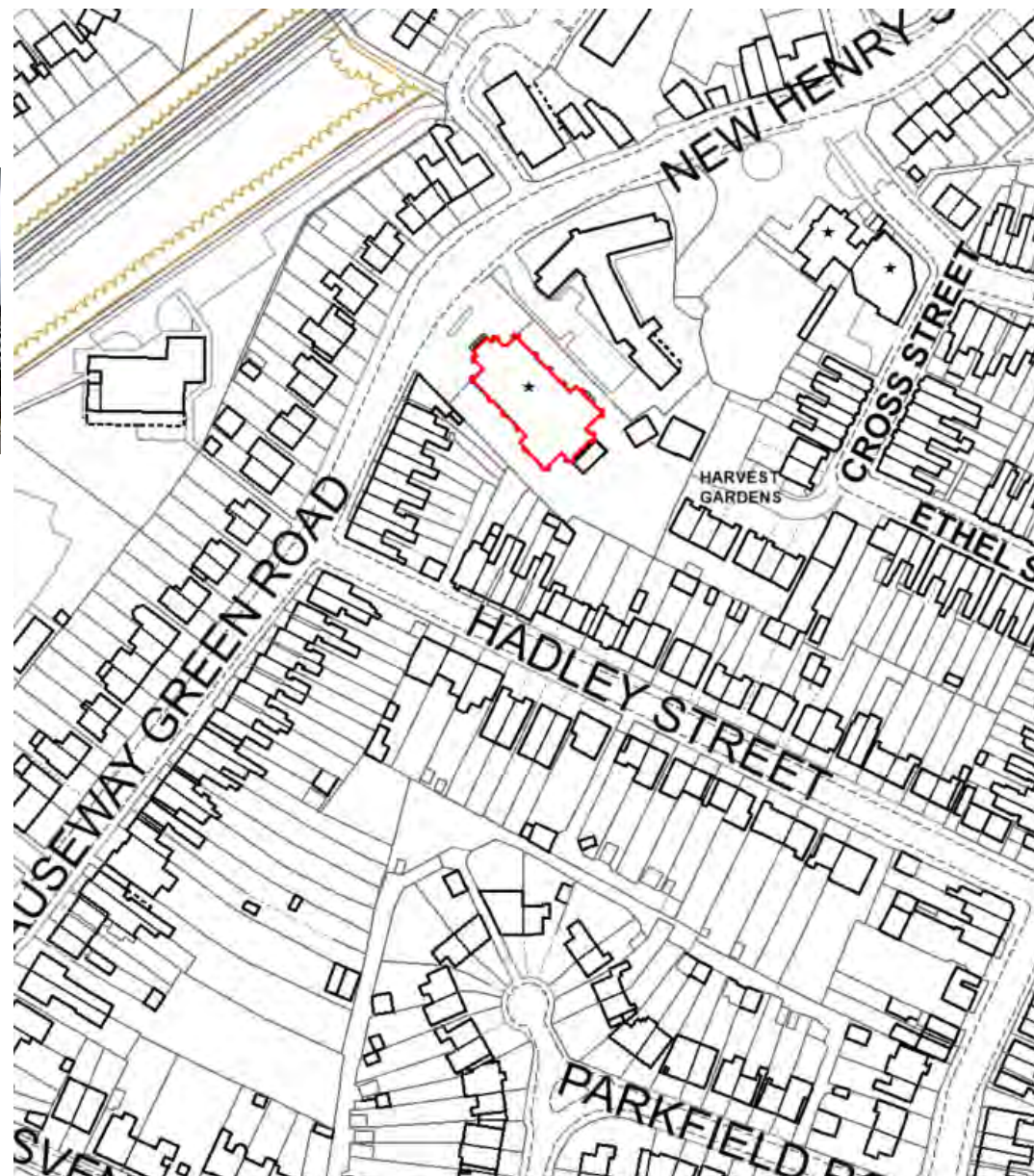


### Description

A large church set back from Causeway Green Road, built in 1890. The building is constructed in red brick with stone dressings in the Early English Lancet style. It has a thin north west turret and pent roofed porch. There are circular stone arcade piers and moulded brick arches. The nave roof has scissor trusses, alternate ones have heavy arched braces <1>. The building has architectural merit as an example of an Early English or Decorated Gothic style with Arts and Crafts influences such as interior wood panelling. It was designed by prominent local architects Frank Barlow Osborn and Alfred Reading along with Wood & Kendrick. The committee liked features of both their designs, submitted in competition. It retains many original features, including the reredos <2>. It has communal significance as a place of worship, initially Church of England until 2007 and more recently as Iglesia Ni Cristo.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Bridges, T. 2008. Churches of the Black Country, p.64  
<2> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P566



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Oldbury

Langley Park Lodge, High Street

### Summary

BCUID SD179  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399254 / N: 288108  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



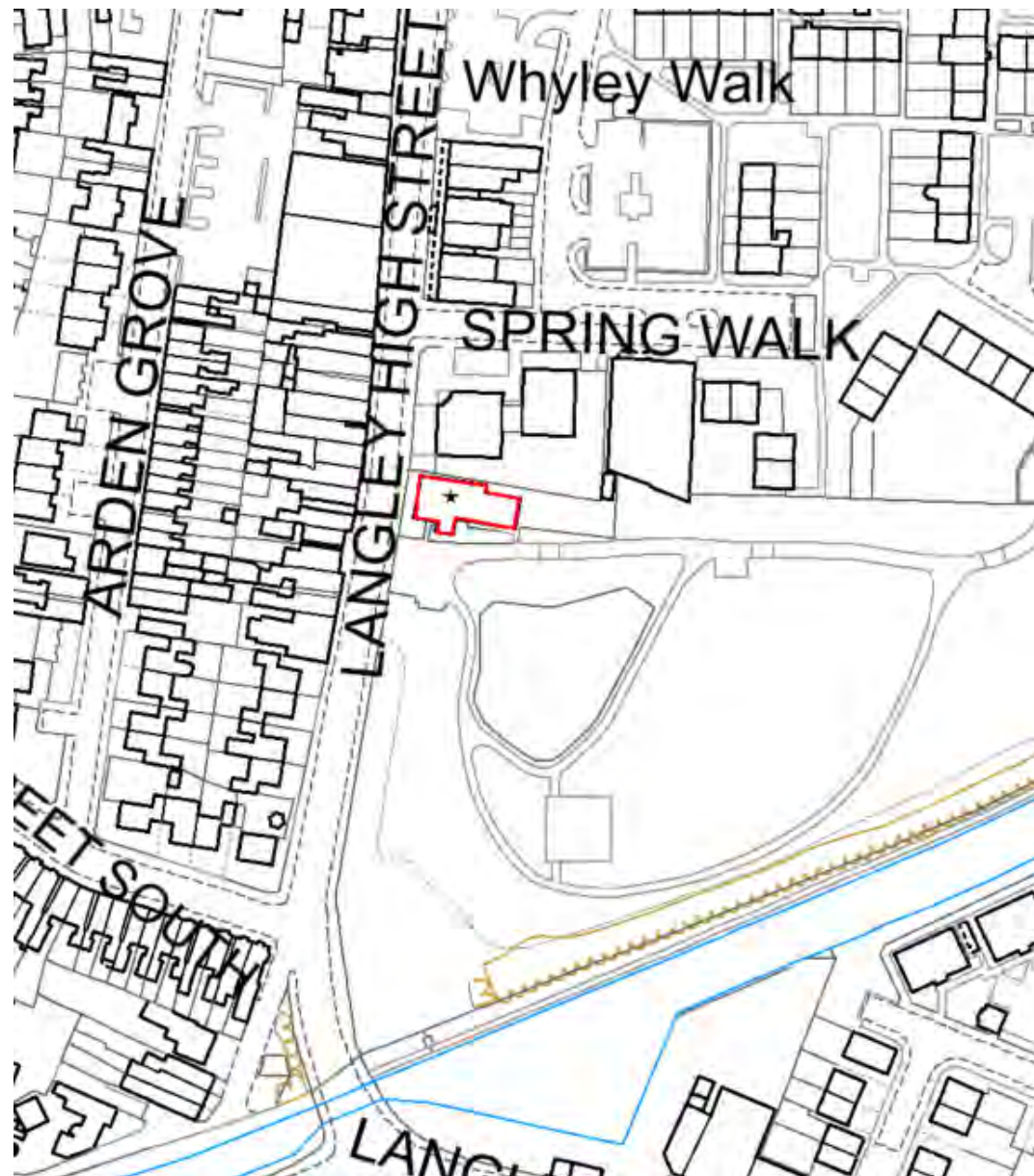
### Description

A former park keeper's house built c.1890 and today the home of the Sandwell Irish Community Association. The building is constructed in brick laid in stretcher bond on a blue brick plinth. The roofs are tiled with a dormer window, and barge boards to the gable ends. There is a partly half-timbered clock tower. Some windows have segmental arches with stone keystones and sills, with sash windows with fixed uppers <1>.

The building has architectural interest, retaining much of its style and character as well as many original materials and decorative features. The lodge has group value with Langley Park, which opened in 1886, including the adjacent railings and low brick boundary wall. It has communal value as the premises of the Sandwell Irish Community Association <2>.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P567  
<2> Sandwell Irish Community Association. Available at <http://sandwellirish.org/>. [Accessed 29/4/22]



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Oldbury

Langley Primary School, Old Park Lane

### Summary

BCUID SD180  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399103 / N: 288238  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**

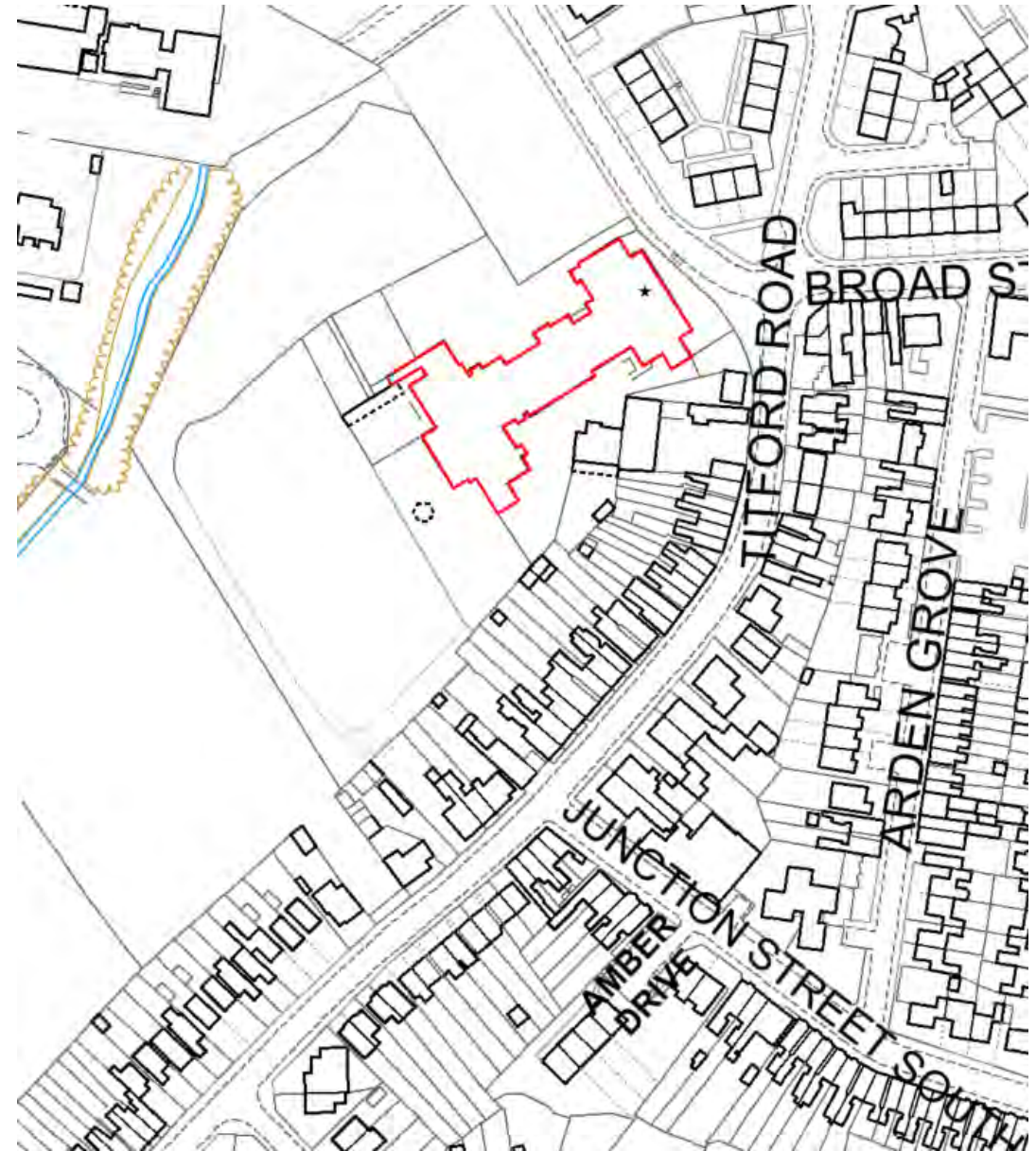


### Description

Langley Primary School is a large late 19th / early 20th century school building of red brick construction with stone dressings and terracotta detailings. It is low rise and has a distinctive 'H' shaped plan form with prominent gables across all elevations. The building is of architectural interest, retaining its original 'H' shaped plan form, playground and many decorative terracotta detailings all of which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area <1>.

Recommendations

References: <1> Historic England, 2017, Education Listing Selection Guide



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Oldbury

Old Cross Public House, Causeway Green Road/Barrs Street

### Summary

BCUID SD181  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399422 / N: 287738  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A large public house set back from Causeway Green Road. The pub is built in brick with a rendered facade, slate roofs and brick chimney stacks. The front has a canted bay and modern windows. There is an extensive back range with 6/6 sash windows and dentilated eaves.

Although the façade is much altered, the pub retains its early 19th century character, particularly the back range, and has architectural merit. The pub is notable as a reminder of the settlement at the beginning of the industrialisation and urban expansion of this period. It is first mentioned in 1831 as a venue for an auction of mining land in the area <1>. Langley has existed as a manor since the 16th or 17th century. <2> The pub has communal significance as a public building still in use for its original purpose.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Hitchmough, T. 2018. Hitchmough's Black Country Pubs: Oldbury (4th Edition), P829  
<2> Ct. R. of Manor of Hales (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), 113



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Oldbury

Bristnall Terrace, 67-122 Rood End Road

### Summary

BCUID SD182  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:400160 / N: 288753  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Fair

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



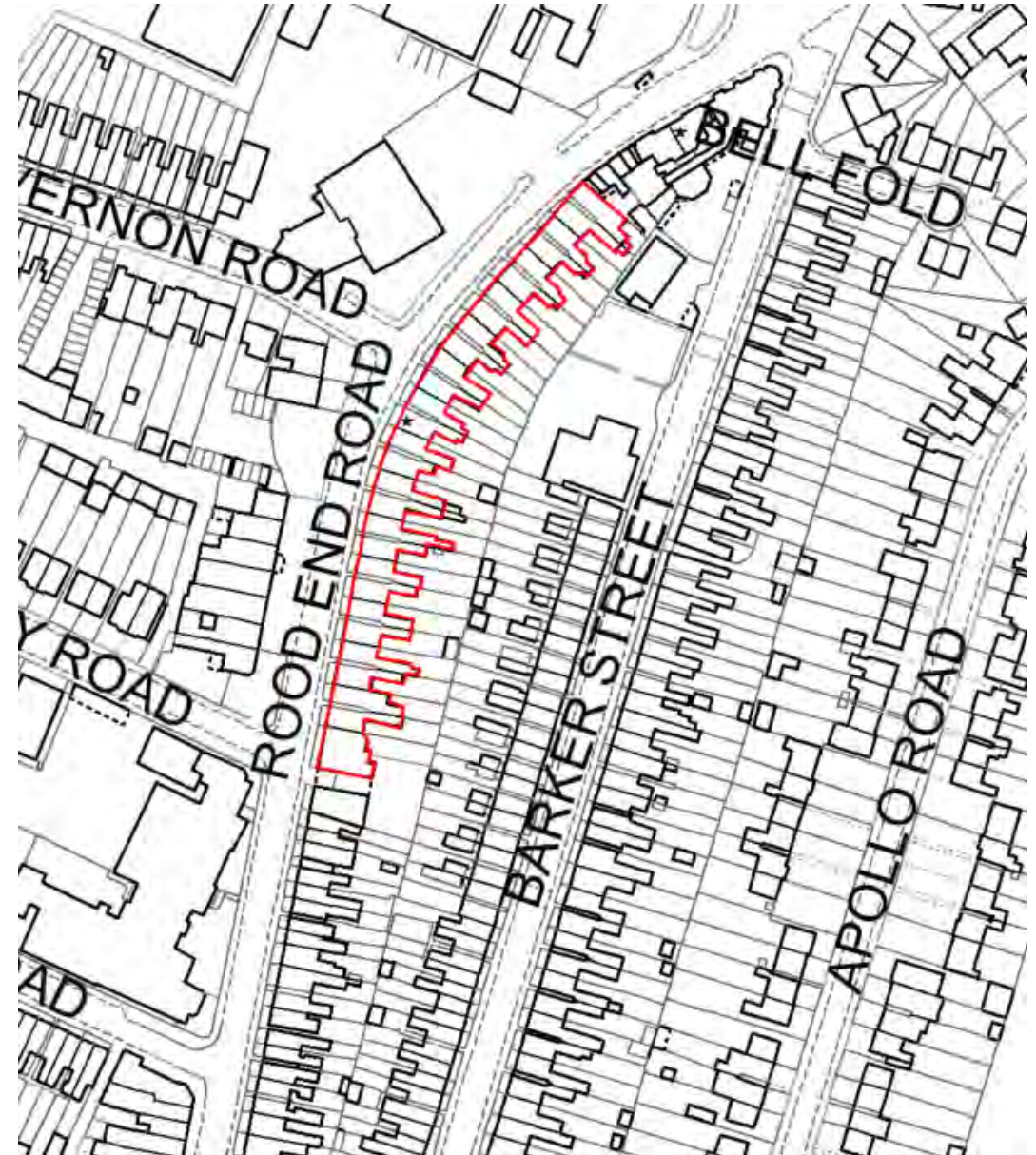
### Description

A long terrace of workers houses dated 1879 <1>. The row consists of two-storey dwellings constructed in brick laid in Flemish stretcher bond. The roofs are slate with dentils below and brick chimney stacks. Windows and doors have stone dressings and entablature in a classical style. The row is set back from the street with low brick boundary walls and steps to the entrances to the front.

The row is of architectural interest as an unusually long terrace, which follows the curve of Rood End Road. Despite some loss of features, overall the character and style of the row remains. Number 67 retains a stone plaque reading 'BRISTNALL TERRACE EAST OLDBURY'. The row serves as a reminder of a type of housing common in the Black Country in the 19th century. It has group value with numbers 21-61 which continue the terrace, and together with Rood End Primary school opposite, have townscape value as a near complete 19th century residential street.

Recommendations

References: <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P54



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Oldbury

123-5 Rood End Road

### Summary

BCUID SD196  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:400229 / N: 288826  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A row of late 19th century one and a half and two storey buildings with distinctive, polychromatic brick work and steep gables. The two buildings to the north are commercial, with the General Store retaining its original shopfront with canted bay windows. Adjoining these to the south are two, one and a half storey buildings which were historically used as passageways for wagons to get to the rear courtyard.

The buildings are historically interesting and are clearly able to demonstrate their past use through their retained architectural features such as original shop fronts and wagon arches, which also provides them with architectural merit. Although some of the row have been un-sympathetically altered, they have a clear group value with evident visual, architectural and historic association.

### Recommendations

References: <1> 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25") 1902. [accessed via National Library of Scotland]  
<2> Google Maps Streetview (April 2021)



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Oldbury

Langley Library

### Summary

BCUID SD155  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:399439 / N: 287728  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A single storey library occupying a corner site. The building is L-shaped, breaking out at the corner into a brown terracotta frontispiece with Ionic columns in antis, reading 'CARNEGIE LIBRARY'. There is a large segmental pediment with circular light with slim glazing bars. The roof is slate with a central slim cupola <1>.

The library has architectural interest, designed by regional architect of note Abel Round in 1908 in the Edwardian freestyle typical of this period and retains much of its original materials <2>. It has historic associations with regional Michell and Butler's brewery who gave the land., and has communal significance as a public building for over 100 years.

### Recommendations

**References:** <1> Foster, A. 2022. Birmingham and the Black Country, P566  
<2> Ibid.



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Oldbury

Bleakhouse Library, Bleakhouse Road

### Summary

BCUID SD162  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:400155 / N: 286315  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

A 1930s library of red brick construction with a clay tiled roof. The building comprises two separate gabled units, each identical in design with 4 large multi-paned metal casement windows under brick lintels with painted concrete sills. The two units are connected by a shorter flat roofed 'moderne' corner entrance in an Art Deco style with chamfered edges. The building is of architectural merit and interest, being a good example of an intact and relatively unaltered 1930's library with stylistic Art Deco features.

The library is of historic interest, being constructed to serve the expanding housing developments in the inter-war years and demonstrating a change in needs and wants in the community through that period <1>. The building remains in use as a library, giving it a high communal value.

Recommendations

References: <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination





Oldbury

Barnford Hill Park, Off Moat Road

### Summary

BCUID SD233  
Asset Type Site of geological interest  
Easting/Northing E:399728 / N: 287464  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

Barnford Hill Park is a geosite and small park created on the footprint of a former stone quarry, within a gently sloping landscape. A large round mound of the quarried stone, a reddish pebbly conglomerate used in aggregate manufacture, stands in the park and is known as the Pudding Rock on account of its resemblance to plum pudding.

Barnford Hill Park was created as a public park in 1915 after Mr W A Albright of Messrs Albright and Wilson, a prominent Black Country chemicals manufacturer and innovator, donated the land to the Borough of Oldbury <1>. The site is significant for its evidence of historic quarrying, now conserved and incorporated as features into the public park <2>.

### Recommendations

References: <1> Oxford Archaeology. 2019. Black County Historic Landscape Characterisation Study. P264  
<2> Black County Local Heritage List nomination



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Oldbury

Blue Rock Quarry off St Brades Close

### Summary

BCUID SD234  
Asset Type Site of geological interest  
Easting/Northing E:397784 / N: 289204  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Not Known

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



### Description

Blue Rock Quarry is located on the largest dolerite intrusion in the Black Country. The site comprises a 20m long relic quarry face in the restored Samson and Blue Rock quarries. The exposed rocks are weathered igneous rocks locally known as 'Rowley Ragstone' (dolerite/ microgabbro) and are noted as displaying excellent examples of columnar jointing, nodular exfoliation, and weak mineralisation. The quarry is the edge of a much larger quarried area on the Rowley Hills, which provided roadstone and aggregate for local construction works, and is the source for numerous dry stone walls in the area. The site provides the best and most accessible exposure of a key local building stone, Rowley Ragstone, and as surviving evidence for an important local industry <1>.

Recommendations

References: <1> Black County Local Heritage List nomination





Oldbury

Dunkirk Stop

### Summary

BCUID SD240  
Asset Type Building/structure  
Easting/Northing E:398030 / N: 291148  
Conservation Area N/A  
Condition Good

### Assessment

Recommendation for Local List **Yes**  
Recommendation for Statutory List **No**

### Significance

Local: **High**  
Regional: **Medium**  
National: **Low**



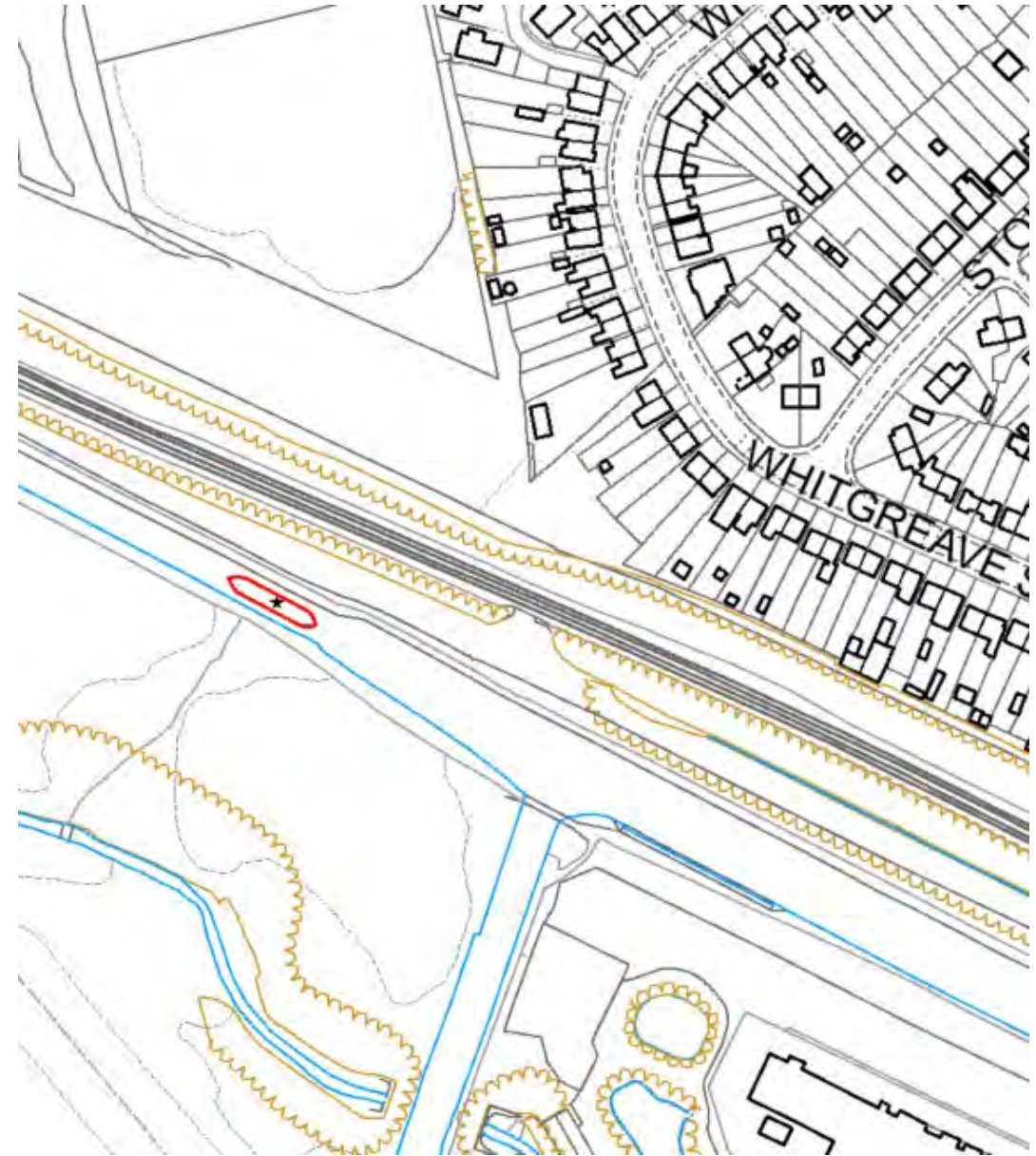
### Description

The remains of a mid 19th century toll island located on the Birmingham Canal. It has a brick edge and path surface and iron rail around the ends and is part of a series of brick and sandstone islands along the Birmingham Canal.

Islands such as these were used to collect a toll based on the weight of the boat passing through Dunkirk Stop is of high historic interest. This stop, as well as the others along the Birmingham Canal, would have originally had a toll house and given that none of these remain, the stop/island now serves as a reminder of the canal and boating history of the Black Country, and allows for a better understand and appreciation of the operational side of a canal network. It also serves as a reminder of the Birmingham Canal New Main Line improvements that Thomas Telford did between 1824-1829 <2>. It has group value with other toll islands or 'stops' along the Birmingham Canal, which were some of the first in the country and which collectively gave the canal its local nick-name "the island line" <3>

### Recommendations

References: <1> Black Country Local Heritage List nomination, Canal and River Trust



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