

West Midlands

Birmingham Area

Birmingham

(G.06.4565/2008)

SP07808700

Parish: Birmingham

Postal Code: B5 5RH

PLOT 42, EASTSIDE, BIRMINGHAM***An Archaeological Standing Building Survey of Plot 42, Eastside, Birmingham***

Richards, G Leicester : University of Leicester Archaeological Services, Report: 2008-095
2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Leicester Archaeological Services

A standing building survey was carried out in advance of demolition in connection with the Eastside Regeneration Project. The survey concluded that the buildings were all early to mid-19th century in date, although some elements of earlier structures had survived in the cellars. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.06.4566/2008)

SP07608660

Parish: Castle Bromwich

Postal Code: B5 5NY

PLOT 28, EASTSIDE, BIRMINGHAM***Plot 28, Eastside, Birmingham. World War II Decontamination Unit, Archaeological Building Recording***

Bacon, R Stoke-on-Trent : Wardell Armstrong, 2009, 55pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Wardell Armstrong

Building recording at the site demonstrated that the building was a well-preserved example of World War II defensive architecture with the dual function of providing decontamination facilities in the event of gas attack and protection from bombs and incendiaries. Despite the absence of fixtures and fittings the function of the building was clearly reflected in the structural design and layout. Identification of the building's function demonstrated the gravity with which the threat of a perceived gas attack was regarded, and most importantly served to highlight the presence of specific structural and design features in a building which at first sight appeared relatively insignificant. This would serve to ensure further identification of other World War II decontamination units that may otherwise have gone unnoticed. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 20832

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: no

Dudley

(G.06.4567/2008)

SO977829

Parish: HALESOWEN

OASIS DATABASE: HALESOWEN ABBEY, DUDLEY***Halesowen Abbey, Dudley, West Midlands: tree-ring analysis of timbers: scientific dating report***

Arnold, A. and Howard, R. Portsmouth : English Heritage, Report: 90-2008 2008, A4 heat-bound report (ISSN 1749-8775)

Work undertaken by: English Heritage

"Tree-ring analysis of timbers from the barn identified felling dates of 1507-1672." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: englishh2-64229

Sandwell

(G.06.4568/2008)

SO96468593

Parish: Hunnington

Postal Code: B64 6RS

THE WHARF PH , STATION ROAD, OLD HILL, CRADLEY HEATH

The Wharf Public House, Station Road, Old Hill, Cradley Heath, West Midlands. Historic Building Record

Tyler, REdgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: PN1740 2008, 54pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, index

Work undertaken by: Birmingham Archaeology

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in January 2008 at The Wharf Public House, in advance of the redevelopment of the site for residential purposes. The Wharf Public House was included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest as a Grade II Listed structure. The unfortunate destruction of much of the building by fire in February 2006 and the subsequent deterioration of the fabric had, however, significantly reduced the inherent historical interest of the buildings themselves. Under these circumstances, and within the limitations imposed by Health and Safety concerns resultant from the dangerous condition of the buildings, the project allowed for as full a record as possible to be made of the remaining buildings in their present state, in advance of demolition. The historic core of the Wharf originated as an isolated farmhouse, Slack Hillock Farmhouse, loosely dated to the middle years of the 18th century. Identifiable alterations made to the primary structure include the full rebuilding of the southern elevation and the strengthening of the block by the introduction of three tiers of iron tie rods extending around all four elevations, presumably in response to subsidence arising from the extensive mining activities in the area. Slack Hillock Farm was sold in 1852 and was converted to use as a hotel or inn, being first listed in the trade directories as "The Sportsman and Railway Hotel" in 1860. The change of use reflected the general reduction in traditional agricultural land-use as farming became increasingly incongruous within a rapidly developing industrial landscape. A series of single storey extensions to the east, north and west of the main block dated principally to the later years of the 20th century and were of no inherent architectural significance or merit. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: birmingh2-45271

(G.06.4569/2008)

SP00838989

Parish: West Bromwich

Postal Code: B70 6DB

THE ARCHIBALD KENRICK BUILDING, UNION STREET, WEST BROMWICH

The Archibald Kenrick Building, Union Street, West Bromwich. Links Building. Historic Building Record

Tyler, REdgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: 1813 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Birmingham Archaeology

The study was undertaken with regard to a two-storey link building connecting the office range with warehouse structures to the east. The link structure represented an interesting though unremarkable construction that had been shown to be partly contemporary with the

Grade II Listed office range. It had no architectural merit or special archaeological significance. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: birmingh2-45801

Walsall

(G.06.4570/2008)

SP01009840

Parish: Wallsall Borough

Postal Code: WS2 9JR

BOAK BUILDING & 8-20 STATION STREET, WALSALL

Boak Building & 8-20 Station Street, Walsall, West Midlands (ex-Staffordshire)

Morriss, R K Bromlow : Richard K Morriss & Associates, Report: 389 2008, 77pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Richard K Morriss & Associates

The focal point of the site was the tall Boak Building at the southern end of the site, which was Grade II Listed and which would be retained and refurbished in any redevelopment scheme. Nos. 12-20 Station Street were not statutorily Listed but were on the local authority's local list. The buildings represented a row of terraced industrial buildings including a water tower and chimney. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: SLR7311
Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

Wolverhampton

(G.06.4572/2008)

SO94809590, SO94909580

Parish: Sedgley

Postal Code: WV14 0LA, WV14 0JS

WALL AT DUDLEY STREET, BILSTON

Building Recording of a Wall at Dudley Street, Bilston, West Midlands

Cook, M Tardebigge : Martin Cook, 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Martin Cook

Building recording was carried out and determined that the wall of iron production slag had been part of the Albert Street Ironworks that formerly occupied the site. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: SRL 7310
Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.06.4573/2008)

SO91009700

Parish: Wolverhampton

Postal Code: WV2 4XA

NIPHON WORKS, BLAKENHALL

Niphon Works, Blakenhall, Wolverhampton. Laser Scan Survey of External Elevations

Tyler, REdgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: 1768 2008, 13pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Birmingham Archaeology

The elevations were recorded using a laser scanner. The building of the Niphon Works represented a notably complete and relatively intact example of a mid-late Victorian industrial complex. The continued use of the site for light industrial purposes through the course of the

20th century resulted in periodic alteration and adaptation of the buildings. The survey recorded a four-storey frontage with narrow workshops to the rear. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: SRL 7309
Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

Herefordshire

County of Herefordshire

(G.60.4574/2008)

SO51204010

Parish: Hereford

Postal Code: HR1 2BA

BASTION MEWS

Bastion Mews, Hereford: Historic Building Assessment

Archaeological Investigations Ltd. Hereford : Archaeological Investigations Ltd., 2008, 38pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, index

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Investigations Ltd.

An historic building assessment was undertaken of properties at Bastion Mews. The site lay in the Hereford Area of Archaeological Importance close to the site of the medieval Byesters Gate. The line of the medieval city wall ran along the eastern side of the site. Four buildings were considered in detail, the remaining structures being recent or temporary in nature. These were Rowberry and Sons Butcher Shop (formerly no.1 Commercial Square, latterly No. 37 Commercial Square/Street), Cartridge world (13 Union Street), Papaya (18 Commercial Street) and Bastion House. No. 18 Union Street appeared to have been built between 1800 and 1836, and No. 13 was probably late-19th century in date. No. 37 Commercial Square was built just before 1848 and was the remaining terrace of a row of five, the other four demolished to make way for the Hereford inner ring road (Bath Street widening) in 1967, Bastion House was likely to be similar in date. Historically and architecturally the most significant of these appeared to be Bastion House, which was most probably built by Leonard Johnson from the demolished remains of the city prison, and as a 19th century ashlar stone-built structure was unusual in Hereford City. Leonard Johnson also built one of the other buildings studied at 37 Commercial Square, a sole surviving property from a row of 5 terraces (four demolished in 1967). However, this property was much altered both internally and externally from its original design. Both these buildings were built around 1848. The other two buildings studied, Nos. 13 and 18 Union Street, had also undergone major internal and external alteration. The first of these included structures spanning from the beginning of the 19th century into the late Victorian period, the second dating from the early 19th century. The latter (no. 18) did not appear to retain any visible original features in its façade. One other structure of significance was considered, the rebuilt line of the city wall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The above ground portion was of 19th century date, probably reconstructed around 1848 when the Bastion was demolished and this part of the city redeveloped. The Scheduling for this also encompassed the east end of Bastion House. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: SMR 45145
Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM
OASIS ID: archaeol8-47230

(G.60.4575/2008)

SO56076968

Parish: LITTLE HEREFORD

Postal Code: SY8 4LT

OASIS DATABASE: BLEATHWOOD MANOR FARM, HEREFORDSHIRE

Bleathwood Manor Farm, near Tenbury Wells, Herefordshire: dendrochronological analysis of oak timbers: scientific dating report

Tyers, I. Portsmouth : English Heritage, Report: 77-2008 2008, A4 heat-bound report (ISSN 1749-8775)

Work undertaken by: English Heritage

"Tree-ring analysis of oak timbers from the farmhouse identified a felling date in the late 16th century AD." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: englishh2-55978

Shropshire

Bridgnorth

(G.39.4576/2008)

SO65309415

Parish: Acton Round

Postal Code: WV166XB

ASTON EYRE HALL, ASTON EYRE

Aston Eyre Hall, Aston Eyre, Shropshire. An Architectural and Archaeological Analysis

Morriss, R Bromlow : Richard K Morriss & Associates, Report: 377 2008, 59pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Richard K Morriss & Associates

The gatehouse and hall were probably begun in the mid-14th century. Work seemed to have recommenced in the mid-15th century. In the post-medieval period, the status of the site declined and the gatehouse was extended as the main dwelling and farmhouse, the hall was relegated to agricultural use. It was re-roofed in the 18th century and a new opening created, but the basic masonry survived. It consisted of a hall range containing the great hall and a floored service area beyond the former screen's passage at its low end, and a projected service wing. There was also a larger shelter shed and another building, which later became a garage. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: ESA 6268

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM

OASIS ID: no

North Shropshire

(G.39.4577/2008)

SJ71753110

Parish: Cheswardine

Postal Code: TF9 2RG

THE ROUND HOUSE, CHIPNALL, CHESWARDINE

The Round House, Chipnall, Cheswardine

Frost, P Pontesbury : Castlery Archaeology, 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Castlery Archaeology

The only dating evidence for the round house was its appearance for the first time on the 1929 OS map. This date was considered to be extremely rare for a structure of this type. The building material indicated a construction date no earlier than the 1890s period, to time when the Ruabon red brick used on the building became fashionable. There were several attributes that made the Round House a unique structure. The building was a particularly late example of a horse engine house, in an unusually isolated position for a horse engine. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4578/2008)

SJ59162859

Parish: Hodnet

Postal Code: TF9 3LJ

BANK FARM, KENSTONE, HODNET***Bank Farm, Kenstone, Hodnet, Shropshire. Historic Building Appraisal***

Castlring Archaeology Pontesbury : Castlring Archaeology, Report: 294 2008, 20pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Castlring Archaeology

The sandstone barns were a fine example of agricultural buildings. There had been little alteration to the external appearance of the barns since 1858. The buildings included an L-shaped barn complex constructed in red sandstone, the eastern gable of which included an 1858 date stone. The barns enclosed the former cobbled farmyard and a detached part stone/part steel framed barn. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: ESA 6233

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4579/2008)

SJ43203490

Parish: Welshampton and Lyneal

Postal Code: SY120PG

OAKLEIGH FARM BARNES***Oakleigh Farm Barns. Historical and Architectural Appraisal***

King, M Shrewsbury : King Partnership, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: King Partnership

The style of the farm house to the farm building was typical of the style adopted to suit the tastes of tenant farms who were aspiring to become gentry, in that the façade of the farmhouse was designed to face away from the fold yard and faced towards the garden area. It was possible the fenestration and plan formed the cross wind away from the farmyard was constructed later on in the later 19th century and that the rear range with the central stack was the original farmhouse. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4580/2008)

SJ54164170

Parish: Whitchurch Urban

Postal Code: SY131LB

FORMER HORSE & JOCKEY PH, WHITCHURCH***Former Horse & Jockey PH, Whitchurch, Shropshire. Historic Building Recording***

Frost, P Pontesbury : Castlring Archaeology, Report: 289 2008, 35pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Castlring Archaeology

A survey found that the surviving building was the result of three post-medieval phases. The results gave no continuity in the appearance of the building and the west/front elevation was a contrasting mix of architectural styles. The timbers were of exceedingly poor quality and had no architectural merit other than providing a recorded of former rooflines. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: ESA 6290

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4581/2008)

SJ55010989

Parish: Atcham

Postal Code: SY4 4TP

ATTINGHAM PARK STABLE BLOCK***Attingham Park Stable Block, "An Architectural Statement in its Own Right"***

Anait, S London : National Trust, 2008, 1p

Work undertaken by: National Trust

The aim of the survey was to research the history of the stable block at Attingham Park. The report looked at how the building was procured, designed and constructed. It also charted its historical evolution by collating information from primary and secondary sources as well as through an architectural analysis of its use and development. [Sec]

SMR primary record number: ENA5913*Archaeological periods represented:* PMSerial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4582/2008)

SJ54810772

Parish: Berrington

Postal Code: SY5 6LE

UPPER BROMPTON FARM, CROSSHOUSES***An Historic Farm Building Survey at Upper Brompton Farm, Crosshouses, Shropshire***

Baker, N Birmingham : Nigel Baker, 2008, 1p

Work undertaken by: Nigel Baker

Rapid survey of burnt out farm buildings and an undamaged range in advance of demolition was undertaken. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: ENA5918*Archaeological periods represented:* PMSerial:**National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4583/2008)

SJ49102110

Parish: Pimhill

Postal Code: SY4 3DY

LEA HALL FARM, FARM BUILDINGS***Lea Hall Farm, Farm Buildings, Photographic Survey***

Dench, G Shrewsbury : Graham Dench, 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs

Work undertaken by: Graham Dench

A survey was made of the Grade II Listed Buildings which were formerly used for agricultural purposes. Photographs were taken of a barn and outbuildings before their conversion to light industrial use. [AIP]

SMR primary record number: ESA 6174, 19895*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.39.4584/2008)

SJ33920965

Parish: Westbury

Postal Code: SY5 9RG

VENNINGTON FARM, VENNINGTON
Vennington Farm, Vennington, Shropshire

Castlery Archaeology Pontesbury : Castlery Archaeology, Report: 302 2008, 16pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Castlery Archaeology

A survey was made of the buildings at Vennington Farm. The main building of the complex was Vennington Farmhouse, designated as a Grade II Listed Building in 1986. To the west of the farmhouse, the complex included a two-storey barn and cart shed with loft above, a range of single-storey stabling with a two storey barn adjoining the east end and a barn originally of timber framed construction aligned north-south and fronting the roadside. These buildings were referred to as Buildings A, B and C throughout the Listed Building. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: ESA 6249

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

Staffordshire

East Staffordshire

(G.41.4585/2008)

SK04063380

Parish: Leigh

Postal Code: ST148SQ

HOB HILL COTTAGE, NEAR BRAMSHALL

Hob Hill Cottage, Near Bramshall, Staffordshire. Historic Building Recording

Meeson, B & Henshaw, C Tamworth : Bob Meeson, Report: 08/14 2008, 9pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bob Meeson

Prior to its demolition in October 2008, a historic building record was made of Hob Hill Cottage. The building comprised an early 19th century brick cottage with two rooms down and two rooms up, with later additions on each end and to the rear. As a result, a sequence of refurbishments, particularly in the middle of the 20th century, and again in or about 1970, the cottage contained few visible early fixtures or fittings. The most interesting extension was the former cow-house to the south, which, despite its conversion into a garage, retained evidence of internal alteration to meet the changing needs of the farmers. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: bobmeeso1-60763

(G.41.4586/2008)

SK11293923

Parish: Rocester

Postal Code: ST145JY

TUTBURY MILL, ROCESTER

Historic Building Recording. Tutbury Mill, Rocester

Poole, B Chester : L-P: Archaeology, Report: LP0771C-HBR-v1.2 2008, 122pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: L-P: Archaeology

The building lay within a medieval monastic centre and rural village, later part of the 18th century industrial growth area. Tutbury Mill was a Grade II Listed structure, and both structures, the Mill and Mill House, lay within a Conservation Area. The mill dated to the late-18th century and 12 subsequent construction phases were identified. Only a number of features from the early mill survived, such as shaft bearing boxes on both the ground floor and third floors, as well as blocked up arches associated with the wheel pit and fixings. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

Lichfield

(G.41.4587/2008)

SK09200786

Parish: Wall

Postal Code: WS138JU

FARM BUILDINGS AT PIPE HILL HOUSE, WALSALL ROAD, PIPE HILL, LICHFIELD

Farm Buildings at Pipe Hill House, Walsall Road, Pipe Hill, Lichfield, Staffordshire

Cherrington, R Erdington : Benchmark Archaeology, 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, refs, CD
Work undertaken by: Benchmark Archaeology

A building recorded commenced prior to the conversion of agricultural buildings to four dwellings and four garages. Evidence in the form of date plaques, building material and architectural design firmly placed the date to the 18th century. The date plaques bore the inscription "I.B. 1755". One building was a threshing barn. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: SST4401
Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.41.4588/2008)

SK16200820

Parish: Whittington

Postal Code: WS149LH

THE OLD HALL, WHITTINGTON

The Old Hall, Whittington. Historic Building Report

Meeson, B & Meeson, J Tamworth : Bob Meeson, Report: 08/01 2008, 11pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bob Meeson

The Listed Building was photographed at different stages as the building was restored from two dwellings with smaller partitioned rooms to the reinstatement of the post-medieval large hall. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.41.4589/2008)

SK15500680

Parish:

Postal Code: WS149TH

WHITTINGTON BARRACKS, LICHFIELD

Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, Staffordshire: Historic Building Record, October 2008

Tyler, R Edgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: 1878 2008, 104pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Birmingham Archaeology

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken at the Whittington Barracks. The Whittington Barracks were one of 22 'localisation depots' constructed throughout Great Britain between 1872 and 1880, as a direct result of the 'Cardwell Reforms'. The barracks were constructed on Whittington Heath in the late-1870s, on land purchased from the Marquis of Anglesey, and were handed over to the Military in August 1880. The project recorded the details of a total of nine structures at the site, the majority of which dated to a radical

programme of modernisation undertaken in c.1964 and were only of limited historical interest and of no inherent architectural merit. A single structure [The Training Wing] represented an original element of the barrack complex as designed in the 1870s and was of special interest. While maintaining to a great degree its original exterior appearance, it was evident that this building had undergone radical internal alteration with the removal of partition walls and primary stacks and the excavation of a semi-basement. Further, the building had been removed to a great degree from its historical context by the demolition of adjacent contemporary structures. Further buildings dated to the development and extension of facilities at the barracks in the years before and during the Second World War. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: birmingh2-54007

South Staffordshire

(G.41.4590/2008)

SJ84700930

Parish: Brewood

Postal Code: ST199AT

THE BLACKLADIES, KIDDMORE GREEN

The Blackladies, Kidmore Green. Historic Building Report

Meeson, B Tamworth : Bob Meeson, Report: 08/13 2008, 11pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bob Meeson

The post-medieval house had a T-shaped plan, but within an early 20th century block built into the south-west angle. The staircase had widely spaced turned balusters of an unusual profile and a good ball finial, both probably of a 17th century date. The fabric of the building was recorded following the removal of plaster in areas that were affected by the development. The bricks appeared to be largely 17th century in date. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.41.4591/2008)

SJ90401840

Parish: Dunston

Postal Code: ST189BU

THE TOFT BARN, LEVEDALE

The Toft Barn, Levedale. Historic Building Recording

Meeson, B Tamworth : Bob Meeson, Report: 08/10 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bob Meeson

The toft barn was part of a complex of agricultural buildings within the discreet curtilage that had been divided off from the farmhouse. The majority of the walls were red/brown bricks of 19th century origin. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: SST4403

OASIS ID: no

Staffordshire Moorlands

(G.41.4593/2008)

SK06974985, SK0890148343

Parish: Cauldon

Postal Code: TA230TJ, ST13 7QZ

LCUK CAULDON WORKS

LCUK Cauldon Works, Staffordshire. Proposed Extension to Limestone and Shale Quarries. Historic Building Recording of Field Barn and Topographic Survey of Historic Limekiln

Davis, R Salisbury : WA Heritage, Report: 63504.01 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: WA Heritage

The survey identified that the field barn, although badly damaged by partial collapse, was a typical example of post-medieval agricultural exploitation of marginal land. Located as it was in small field pastures, it was constructed to shelter animals in harsh weather and to store hay gathered from close by. The limekiln appeared to have been built in the 18th century to exploit the natural outcropping of limestone, and was used to produce lime for a variety of purposes including agricultural soil improvement and for lime mortar construction. The associated quarry was also recorded. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

Stoke-on-Trent

Stoke-on-Trent UA

(G.83.4594/2008)

SJ88415323

Parish: Brown Edge

Postal Code: ST6 8UN

BUILDINGS 18, 19, 20 & 21, CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD COLLIERY

Archaeological Building Recording of Buildings 18, 19, 20 & 21: Chatterley Whitfield Colliery

Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire

Sutherland, Z Hanley : Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology, Report: 244 2008, 64pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology

A building recording was carried out on buildings 18, 19, 20 and 21, Chatterley Whitfield Colliery. The building recording took place between the 4th and the 28th August 2008 and surveyed a complex of buildings comprising 18: Baths, 19: Canteen, 20: Medical Centre/ Deployment Wing and 21: Rescue Station, built between 1937 and 1976. The Baths and the Canteen were built by the Miners Welfare Commission in 1937 and were indicative of improvements in miner's welfare made from the early 1900s onwards. The Baths in particular, retained many of the original furniture and fittings specific to such a building. As the colliery grew extra accommodation was added to the Canteen in the form of Building 21, built by 1951, and originally known as the feeding centre. Further changes were made following new standards introduced with nationalisation in 1947. In the mid-1950s Building 21 was altered to accommodate a dedicated rescue station, although little trace of this was identified within the structure. Building 21 was built in the mid-1960s as a Deployment Wing. Following the closure of the colliery in 1976 the internal layout of the buildings was significantly altered. In particular the ground floor of the Baths was subdivided by breeze-block and glazed timber partitions. The insertion of additional doorways provided external access to many of the workshops. The Chatterley Whitfield Mining Museum took over many of the buildings from 1978 until closure in 1991. Under their occupation Building 19 remained in use as the Canteen, however, Building 21 was sub-divided. More recently the buildings had been unoccupied with the exception of Building 20 which was refurbished. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: stokeont2-56136

(G.41.4595/2008)

SJ879473

Parish:

Postal Code: ST1

OASIS DATABASE: CAPPER RATAUD BUILDING, CLOUGH STREET, STOKE-ON-TRENT***Former Capper Rataud Building, Stoke-on-Trent, Historic Building Recording***

Simons, E., Lilley, S. AOC Archaeology Group, Loanhead, Scotland : AOC Archaeology Group, 2008, A4, 71 pages, including 9 A3 fold-out pages. Text, photographs, plans and elevations. White spine, transparent plastic covers.

Work undertaken by: AOC Archaeology Group

"A programme of historic building recording was required as a condition of planning consent prior to the demolition of the Former Capper Rataud Building, Clough Street, Stoke-on-Trent. AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers to undertake this work in November 2007. The former Capper Rataud works is a typical industrial complex within the Stoke area and is characterised as having a plain utilitarian style. The initial construction of the factory dates to the late 19th century with the erection of the Kensington Pottery on the western half of the site and a confectionary factory situated on the corner of Morley and Statham Streets. Both were built over the remains of a former unnamed Pottery, although the extent to which any earlier buildings were re-used is unclear due to later developments in the 20th century. Both works underwent expansion along Statham Street so that by the mid 20th century the two factories became united under a single continuous facade. Whilst the interior of the ground and second floors survived to include decorative brick corbels, brick pilasters and King and Queen post roof trusses, substantial fire damage to the first floor prevented much of the area from being accessed and its character understood. This report provides a synthesis of the results of the Level 3 recording undertaken on the former Capper Rataud works, which included archive research, a detailed photographic, written and drawn record of the building. It also includes the results of a Level 1 survey of the facades of several buildings running along the north side of Clough Street, many of which have late Art Deco or Modernist decorative schemes." [OASIS]

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-50586

(G.83.4596/2008)

SJ86725309

Parish: Kidsgrove

Postal Code: ST6 6JU

WESTCLIFFE HOSPITAL, TURNHURST ROAD, STOKE-ON-TRENT***Archaeological Survey of Westcliffe Hospital, Turnhurst Road, Stoke-on-Trent***

Wallis, A Coalbrookdale : Ironbridge Archaeology, Report: 227 2009, 165pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Ironbridge Archaeology

A building record was made of the Lodge, the Vagrant's Ward and the New Infirmary at Westcliffe Hospital. For health and safety reasons it was not possible to record the interior of the Vagrant's Ward but recording the exterior showed only limited changes to these buildings. The New Infirmary was recorded both internally and externally. A number of changes had been made to the building. Externally, the majority of changes had taken place including elevation. Internally, a number of changes had taken place including alteration to the stair and landings and the introduction of toilets to the rooms in the cross wings. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: ironbrid1-52203

(G.83.4597/2008)

SJ88415323

Parish: Stoke-on-Trent

Postal Code: ST6 8UN

BUILDING 29: GEOLOGY OFFICE, CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD COLLIERY***Archaeological Building Recording of Building 29. Geology Office, Chatterley Whitfield Colliery, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire***

Sutherland, Z Hanley : Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology, Report: 226 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology

The building recording identified an early to mid-20th century building that had been utilised as a mix of office and workshop space. Its occupants had included the Colliery Manager, the National Coal Board's Western Area Geology Office and, most recently, a car repair business. The internal layout of the building was largely constructed with wooden partitions and displayed little evidence of change over time. A brick partition and supporting wall appeared to have been removed in room A and, later, a breeze block wall had been constructed to separate this room from the rest of the building. Some partitions had also been removed in rooms A and D, probably in order to increase the available workshop space. Further evidence of alteration may, however, have been lost in a recent fire which gutted the south-east end of the building. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: stokeont2-50753

Telford & Wrekin

Telford and Wrekin UA

(G.85.4598/2008)

SJ68500350

Parish: The Gorge

Postal Code: TF7 5UP

LLOYDS HEAD MILL, IRONBRIDGE

Archaeological Recording at Lloyds Head Mill, Ironbridge

Ironbridge Archaeology Telford : Ironbridge Archaeology, 2008, 49pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Ironbridge Archaeology

Archaeological recording of the remains of a mill, located on the south bank of the River Severn was undertaken. Engineering works involved the implementation of stabilisation measures (including piling) on both sides of the River Severn. The recording was to take place prior to continuation of works in the area of the mill, once an important mining community and heavily populated with industries dealing in iron, brick and tile making. Though one of the tile factories was still in operation at Jackfield, all of the earlier industries had ceased in this part of the Gorge. The features recorded were of local significance. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: ironbrid1-59111

Warwickshire

Rugby

(G.44.4599/2008)

SP51876738

Parish: Willoughby

Postal Code: CV238BS

THE ROSE INN, WILLOUGHBY

Archaeological Recording at The Rose Inn, Willoughby, Warwickshire

Coutts, C & Pratt, E Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, Report: 0844 2008, 19pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Warwickshire Museum Field Services

Following a fire in the roof space and thatch of The Rose Inn, a Grade II Listed Building dating to the early to mid-18th century, an archaeological survey of the burnt timbers was carried

out. The timbers were drawn, measured and photographed prior to damaged timbers being removed. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

Stratford-on-Avon

(G.44.4600/2008)

SP26053146

Parish: Little Compton

Postal Code: GL560PR

HILL BARN, BARTON-ON-THE-HEATH

Hill Barn, Barton-on-the-Heath

Coutts, C Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, 2008, 1p, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Warwickshire Museum Field Services

A rapid record was made of the probable 18th century, unlisted barn in 2008 in advance of restoration. The building represented the ruinous north-eastern arm of a complex that was L-shaped with a yard to the south-east in 1839. The south-eastern end of the building contained accommodation with two ground floor rooms and a loft over. The larger south-western room had an external door and window to the south-west, an inserted brick fireplace and a tiled floor. The smaller north-eastern room had a window to the north-east and was paved with bricks. The next room to the north-west had facing doorways of different sizes, a cobbled floor and a loft over; it may have housed animals. The complex was partly demolished sometime after 1974. [Sec]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

Serial:***Warwickshire Archaeology in 2008, Summary Reports on Fieldwork***, Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group, ,
OASIS ID: no

(G.44.4601/2008)

SP41886179

Parish: Southam

Postal Code: CV471PQ

1 MARKET HILL, SOUTHAM

Archaeological Recording at 1 Market Hill, Southam, Warwickshire

Coutts, C Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, Report: 0903 2009, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Warwickshire Museum Field Services

Recording of the Grade II Listed Building, after the removal of render, revealed timber-framing. The building dated to the mid to late-16th century, and was known to be timber-framed, but the complexity of the herring-bone and decorative-brace framing was hitherto unknown. Each bay had a different motif for its panelling. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

Warwick

(G.44.4602/2008)

SP27747228

Parish: Kenilworth

Postal Code: CV8 1PQ

KENILWORTH CASTLE

Archaeological Survey of Collapsed Curtain Wall South of the "King's Gate", Kenilworth Castle

Coutts, C Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, Report: 0858 2008, 5pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Warwickshire Museum Field Services

Survey of an area of collapsed curtain wall was carried out. The upstanding masonry in the area affected was drawn, as was the fallen masonry, so reconstruction could be as accurate as possible. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.44.4603/2008)

SP34296477

Parish: Radford Semele

Postal Code: CV311FH

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, RADFORD SEMELE***Archaeological Recording at St. Nicholas Church, Radford Semele, Warwickshire***

Coutts C, Wright K, Jones R & Cooper A Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, Report: 0852 2008, 26pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Warwickshire Museum Field Services

Archaeological recording of the medieval church was carried out after a serious fire. The church was found to have been largely rebuilt in the 19th century. The original north aisle was found to be slightly smaller than its Victorian predecessor, and a barrel-vaulted tomb was recorded, partly below the eastern wall of the vestry. Some later alterations were also recorded. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD

OASIS ID: no

(G.44.4604/2008)

SP27536361

Parish: Warwick

Postal Code: CV346BQ

FISHER'S BROOK BRIDGE, STRATFORD ROAD***Fisher's Brook Bridge, Stratford Road***

Greig, I Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, 2008, 1p, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Warwickshire Museum Field Services

Recording of the eastern side and the underside of the arch of Fisher's Bridge, Stratford Road, prior to its proposed replacement, was carried out in September 2008. The present bridge appeared to be as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886. Evidence of two stages of widening was recorded, confirming previous assessments. [Sec(abr)]

Serial: ***Warwickshire Archaeology in 2008, Summary Reports on Fieldwork***, Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group, ,
OASIS ID: no

(G.44.4605/2008)

SP28106514

Parish:

Postal Code: CV344JH

NORTHGATE HOUSE***Northgate House, Warwick. A Summary Architectural Survey and Heritage Impact Assessment of Redevelopment Proposals***

Palmer, N & Grieg, I Warwick : Warwickshire Museum Field Services, 2008, 1p, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Warwickshire Museum Field Services

A rapid survey to inform redevelopment proposals for one of a pair of large, Grade II* Listed, semi-detached town houses built c.1698 after the 1694 fire of Warwick was carried out. The survey revealed five main building phases, the original house of c.1698, extensions to the north-eastern and north-western parts of the house made between 1806 and 1851; a rebuilding of the rear service wing between 1851 and 1886; alterations carried out in the 1930s and conversion into the WCC Staff club in the 1960s. The garden contained the buried remains of medieval properties fronting Saltisford destroyed by the 1694 fire and an earlier fire of 1664 and unbuilt on since. Observation of five borehole starter pits to the rear of the house revealed a deep layer of topsoil, over natural clay in three pits, deeper in the other two. [Au(abr)]

Serial:**Warwickshire Archaeology in 2008, Summary Reports on Fieldwork**, Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group, ,
OASIS ID: no

Worcestershire

Bromsgrove

(G.93.4606/2008)

SO93487719

Parish: Belbroughton

Postal Code: DY9 9UL

BELL HALL CHAPEL, BELL END, BELBROUGHTON

Bell Hall Chapel, Bell End, Bellbroughton

Pagett, T Worcester : Tom Pagett, 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Tom Pagett

The purpose of the survey was to re-examine the building known as the Chapel at Bell End, which was first surveyed in 1991. This survey was undertaken in April and May 2008. The building of stone churches in Worcestershire appeared to occur in the period 1130-1200. The building was showing signs of wear and tear by the 15th-16th centuries. It was around this time that possibly the insertion of an inner shell with the addition of new windows occurred. The English Reformation in the mid-16th century may have had some bearing on the continued use of the building for ecclesiastical purposes and the general decline at that time. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD

OASIS ID: no

Malvern Hills

(G.93.4607/2008)

SO57296073

Parish: Bockleton

Postal Code: HR6 0RB

GRAFTON HILL COTTAGE, BOCKELTON

Historic Building Recording at Grafton Hill Cottage, Bockelton, Worcestershire

Williams, P Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ225 2008, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The assessment determined that the cottage was most likely built during the early decades of the 19th century for rent to a local worker. The site was then surrounded by larger farms, which by 1866 were all incorporated into the Bockleton Estate. The building itself was a two-

up two-down cottage with an attached brick-built lean-to, probably made of bricks from the estate's own brick kilns. The evidence suggested that the structure was likely to have been of one phase, with only minor alterations over the next 200 years. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: WSM40524

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4608/2008)

SO71796536

Parish: Shelsley Kings

Postal Code: WR6 6RY

BANK HOUSE FARM, STANFORD BRIDGE

Historic Building Recording at Bank House Farm, Stanford Bridge, Worcestershire

Williams, P Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ224 2008, 34pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The survey determined that the subject building was a combination barn dating from around 1780, with an extension to the first phase within 20 years of the original build, and later modification after 1840 with piecemeal alteration in the next half century or so. Areas of the barn utilised for different functions, e.g. the housing of animals, were identified. The barn was occupied by the Barry family until the mid-1880s and was probably built for that family. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4609/2008)

SO85673925

Parish: Upton-upon-Severn

Postal Code: WR8 0NJ

BURYEND FARM, BURYEND LANE, UPTON UPON SEVERN

Historic Building Recording at Buryend Farm, Buryend Lane, Upton-upon-Severn Worcestershire

Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ208 2008, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The survey was constrained by the development, but included a photographic and drawn record of the structural remains of the barn and a cider mill and press. The barn was most likely constructed in the 17th century, with the square-panelled form of framing used common in the area during this period. The original function of the barn was not known, but it was probably used for storage with some threshing carried out before it was converted to cider production sometime in the latter half of the 18th century. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4610/2008)

SO85234039

Parish:

Postal Code: WR8 0LE

THE FORMER POLICE STATION, SCHOOL LANE, UPTON UPON SEVERN

Historic Building Recording at The Former Police Station, School Lane, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire

Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ216 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The project determined that the subject building was probably built in 1822-23 by local coal and timber merchant James Chamberlain, who owned the house until he sold it to David Davies in 1848. The house continued in domestic occupation until it was sold to the Police Authority in 1953 and converted to a police station, with cells added to the rear and offices to the side. The property still retained much of its original character and many of its features. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4611/2008)

SO81054081

Parish: Welland

Postal Code: WR8 0BA

HOOK BANK FARM, HANLEY CASTLE

Building Recording at Hook Bank Farm, Hanley Castle, Worcestershire

Cook, M Tardebigge : Martin Cook, 2008, 11pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Martin Cook

A barn on the site was recorded, and established to have been brick-built with a tile roof. It comprised three bays, the central one over the threshing floor. Stables were recorded on the eastern end, with a hayloft overhead. Small extensions on the north and south sides consisted of a probable tack room, tool store and dairy. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: WSM39878

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

Wychavon

(G.93.4613/2008)

SO91784142

Parish: Eckington

Postal Code: WR103BJ

BARNS WEST OF LOWER END HOUSE, MANOR FARM, ECKINGTON

Photographic Recording of Barns West of Lower End House, Manor Farm, Eckington, Worcestershire

Robson-Glyde, S Worcester : Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment & Archaeology Service, Report: 1663 2008, 48pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment & Archaeology Service

Recording took place of a number of buildings at the site. Lower End House was a Grade II Listed Building dating to the 16th or 17th century, and had undergone a very fine and sympathetic restoration programme to be converted into accommodation for a nearby cookery school. The barns comprised four structures all joined to each other, a threshing barn, stable, byre and a barn that was once open space but later became roofed storage. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: WSM40537

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4614/2008)

SO97005830

Parish: Grafton Flyford

Postal Code: WR7 4PN

HILL TOP FARM, GRAFTON FLYFORD***Hill Top Farm, Grafton Flyford, Worcestershire. Historic Building Record, October 2008***

Tyler, R Edgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, Report: 1856 2008, 67pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Birmingham Archaeology

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken at Hill Top Farm. Documentary sources did not allow for a precise date to be assigned for the construction of the outbuildings. Therefore, dating of the structural remains were based upon stylistic evidence of form and fabric alone. The outbuilding under consideration had to be evaluated together with the series of agricultural buildings to the west and north-west which, a cursory inspection suggested, were broadly contemporary and formed part of a conceptual whole, being laid out around three sides of a central yard. The surviving buildings on the western side of the yard comprised a brick-built barn and a four-bay cart house beneath a raised granary. The yard was originally closed to the north by a long, single-storey range, represented at the time of recording only by the ruinous, western stub. Such an arrangement seemed to represent a planned programme of building, reflecting the rationalisation of the farming process and a more scientific approach to agriculture, a pattern of development that became increasingly current during the second half of the 18th century and into the 19th century. In the absence of firm documentary evidence for the date of the buildings at Hill Top Farm, they should be set within this late-18th/early 19th century context, most probably representing an expansion or restructuring of the farm after the enclosure of the common in 1779. The building as recorded constituted an interesting and attractive, though unremarkable structure and formed part of a relatively complete complex of agricultural outbuildings dating to the later 18th or early 19th century. The visual completeness of the complex was masked, however, to a large extent by the intrusive, 20th-century metal framed structure covering the central yard. The study allowed for a full visual and interpretative record of the outbuildings to be made ahead of conversion, and can be seen to form the basis for a more complete record of the complex as a whole should further works be proposed in the future. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: birmingh2-49795

(G.93.4615/2008)

SO96306366

Parish: Hanbury

Postal Code: B60 4BU

WOODROW FARM BARN, HANBURY***Standing Building Recording Survey. Woodrow Farm Barns, Hanbury, Worcestershire***

Children, G Leominster : Border Archaeology, Report: BA0802PPWFH 2008, 41pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Border Archaeology

The standing building recording survey of the complex of outbuildings at Woodrow Farm, supplemented by documentary research, identified evidence of three major phases of construction and rebuilding. The site at Woodrow Farm had been occupied at least since the early 18th century and probably much earlier. A detailed plan of the manor of Hanbury dated 1731 showed a house occupying the site of the farm, however, no adjacent outbuildings were shown. The Ordnance Survey surveyors' drawing of 1813 and the Hanbury tithe map of 1838 showed that a complex of outbuildings had been erected to the south-east of the farmhouse, however, its layout bore little resemblance to the existing outbuildings, which appeared to have been constructed at some time between 1838 and 1884. This initial construction phase was represented by the northern range of Barn 3, Barn 4, the small L-shaped stable block immediately north of Barn 3, Barn 5, situated immediately adjacent to and west of Barn 3, the range of pigsties and adjacent swill house [Barn 6]. The consistent external detailing of this group of buildings confirmed that they were constructed at about the same time. A secondary phase was represented by the construction of Barn 2, lying adjacent to the east of Barn 3 and replacing an earlier structure, which, based on cartographic

evidence, appeared to have been rebuilt at some time between 1884 and 1904. A small single-storey extension was added to the north of Barn 2 at some time between 1904 and 1928. The most recent phase of building activity, dating from the mid-late-1970s, was represented by the building of a brick extension to the north of Barn 2 to accommodate a workshop, together with the rebuilding of the southern range of Barn 3 and the extensive renewal of window-and door-openings in Barns 3 and 4. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 38545
Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: borderar1-40490

(G.93.4616/2008)

SP03964564

Parish: Norton and Lenchwick

Postal Code: WR114NT

TWYFORD HOUSE, TWYFORD BANK, EVESHAM

Building Appraisal of Twyford House, Twyford Bank, Evesham, Worcestershire

Cook, M Tardebigge : Martin Cook, 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs, CD
Work undertaken by: Martin Cook

A building appraisal determined that the building, although probably of early 19th century in date, had been significantly and substantially altered in the later 19th and 20th centuries. It no longer had any of its original windows, all having been replaced by modern, usually uPVC, items. There were no surviving internal features that would have made further recording of the building worthwhile. The building was clearly associated with a prosperous, early 19th century Evesham man. However, it lies at the end of a row of several such buildings on the road out of Evesham and it was not believed that this alone made it worthy of preservation or further recording. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4617/2008)

SO94404590

Parish: Pershore

Postal Code: WR101BX

AMERIE BARN, PERSHORE

Amerie Barn, Amerie Court, 100 Newlands, Pershore. Historic Environment Record

Poole Phillips Associates Pershore : Poole Phillips Associates, 2008, 6pp, colour pls, figs, CD

Work undertaken by: Poole Phillips Associates

A drawn and photographic survey was carried out of the probable post-medieval barn at the site. [AIP]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4618/2008)

SO90605130

Parish: Stoulton

Postal Code: WR7 4RB

MUCKNELL FARM, STOULTON

Archaeological Building Recording at Mucknell Farm, Stoulton, Worcestershire

Napthan, M Worcester : Mike Napthan Archaeology, Report: WSM 38550 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Mike Napthan Archaeology

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken in January 2008, prior to the rebuilding of the present farmhouse in an existing form. The farm house had a complex structural history, and only very fragmentary evidence survived of its earliest phase. The earliest element was the remains of a medieval cruck truss, consisting of two opposing cruck blades and the truncated remains of a collar. These were tree ring dated to 1439. There is a small amount of late-17th century brick visible within the building together with reused internal doors of late-17th early 18th century date. The vast majority of the surviving fabric is 18th and 19th century in date. The interior of the house was primarily the product of a major 19th century remodelling, broadly contemporary with the addition of the north wing [c.1850-1860] and then a later addition of a lean-to kitchen [c.1860-1870]. An extension was built in the [1960s-70s] on the southern elevation. This was later demolished. A more recent remodelling [1990s] involved alterations to the interior layout, which left little of the original character. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

Wyre Forest

(G.93.4619/2008)

SO82007550

Parish: Bewdley

Postal Code: DY116NL

10 HAMILTON ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report. 10 Hamilton Road, Kidderminster

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 769 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This house was of particular interest because it was an example of a council house built for sale. This issue caused much political controversy in the inter-war period. Sometimes whole estates were erected by the Borough of Kidderminster with the intention of selling the houses to private buyers. The report was based upon the deeds held by the present owner. This house was part of a large estate created by the break up of the historic Sutton Farm. Sutton was named in Domesday of 1086. The most likely site of the medieval settlement was where the farm stood until demolition in the 1930s, at the junction of Woodward Rd and Brinton Crescent where they meet Tomkinson Drive. With Kidderminster expanding outwards and agriculture in the doldrums, Sutton Farm was ripe for sale and redevelopment. In 1881 much of the farmland was purchased by the Worcester Land and Investment Company. However, this company was unable to develop much of the land, and in 1902 its members resolved to wind up the business. In June 1903 the farm, which still operated under yearly tenants, was sold with 52 acres of land to a house furnisher of Kidderminster. The land still had to wait a considerable time for building to take place, and was to be used to build a large council estate. However, the houses built by the council were all to be sold. This policy was vigorously opposed by the rising Labour Party, who favoured letting the properties. In October 1929 the Corporation sold the newly built house to a blacksmith of 10 Clensmore St, at the price of £290. A good sized garden of 400 sq yards was included. The deeds showed that the house was then rented out by private landlords until 1944. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4620/2008)

SO82807640

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116TR

109 PARK STREET, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report. 109 Park Street, Kidderminster

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 777 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was of particular interest, having been built in consequence of the activity of the Park Street Land Society, which extended the street down to the cemetery in the late-19th century. The basis of the report came from documents held by the present owner. The house carried a stone with its name, Eton Cottage. It fronted directly on to the pavement, as did all the houses built in Park Street at this time. It was semi-detached. Its neighbouring house, number 108, which occupied the other half of the lot, was a mirror image and must have been built at the same time. It too appeared on the 1885 OS map. It was named Alma Cottage. Presumably its builder co-operated with in the construction of the two houses. In the 1887 list it is owned by William Cave. The neighbouring house on the north side was also shown on the 1885 map and was one of the biggest houses in this development of Park Street. In 1887 it was owned and occupied by James France. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4621/2008)

SO82807640

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116TR

120 PARK STREET, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report: 120 Park Street, Kidderminster

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 778 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was of particular interest, having been built in consequence of the activity of the Park Street Land Society, which extended the street down to the cemetery in the late-19th century. [Au]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4622/2008)

SO81807620

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116PQ

142 BEWDLEY HILL, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report: 142 Bewdley Hill, Kidderminster

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 279 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

Number 142 Bewdley Hill was part of the Blakebrook and Bewdley Hill Building Estate. The house had a dry cellar, with a kitchen at the back leading to a wash-room extension. Off the tiled floor hall was a middle room with original fireplace and a front room. All original doors and sash windows were intact. On the first floor was a bathroom and a small room with fireplace and added corridor into the bathroom. The middle and front bedrooms had fireplaces. All original windows and doors were intact. There was a large attic bedroom, part of the original house, and access from there into the roof space over the two-story extension at the rear. This roof space was shared with next door. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: UD

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4623/2008)

SO82207620

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116QN

192 SUTTON ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER***Building Report. 192 Sutton Road, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 741 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was of great interest as part of a significant development of a row of cottages along the west side of Sutton Road in Kidderminster Foreign. The land was taken from a field belonging to Sutton Farm. It seemed to have been a very early example of a private initiative to enable a number of individual owners to quickly build upon a line of plots. A sales notice from August 1918 briefly described the two properties, by then having their present numbers 192 and 193. Each house contained three bedrooms, parlour, kitchen and cellar, and at the rear which was approached by a party entry, there was a paved yard with two sculleries, WC and long plot of garden land. The side entry only served number 192 at the time of recording, It was likely to have been uncovered originally, with the first floor subsequently being extended over it. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4624/2008)

SO82507630

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116TX

43 WOODFIELD CRESCENT, KIDDERMINSTER***Building Report. 43 Woodfield Crescent, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 767 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was of interest, having been one of the earliest built by the Woodfield Estate Land Society, which was formed by 1878. It carried a date stone 1883. Other streets which were part of the scheme were Peel Street, Cobden Street, Crescent Road and part of Plimsoll Street. In 1905, the house, like all its neighbours, was built in red brick. The roof had been renewed with tiles, but was presumably originally slate as were those of the adjoining properties. There was no side access, with the three houses built by Durrance forming part of a long terrace on the north- east side of Woodfield Crescent. There was a cellar basement, the ground floor of the houses were set slightly above pavement level. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4625/2008)

SO82307610

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116QW

46 FRANCHISE STREET, KIDDERMINSTER***Building Report: 46 Franchise Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 755 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This was an important house by virtue of its occupation of a site which was part of an extensive piece of land purchased in 1851 by the ambitious Kidderminster Freehold Land Society. Deeds held by the present owners provided evidence that the apparent aim of the society was to create working class home owners with the qualification to vote, this was not always achieved. It took a quarter of a century before this house was built by John Lane 1876-79. The Kidderminster Freehold Land Society was formed in 1849. By January 1851 it had collected £645 in contributions from members. It made various purchases of land, and its second purchase in 1851 was at the Borough boundary on the east side of Sutton Road, then usually described as Sutton Common, but sometimes as Blakebrook. The society laid out the streets, which were Hume Street, Holman Street, Talbot Street and Franchise Street. The last-named street referred to the aim of the society's promoters to create new voters, who they hoped as working men would vote for the Liberal party. In July 1851 it was reported that "the levelling at Blakebrook is completed and the whole fenced in with rustic paling in a strong and tasteful manner". The land society created and disposed of building plots and presumably it was quickly realised that more was needed to ensure homes were actually built and were affordable to working men. A second organisation was set up to build up a fund for lending to members the money to purchase their plot and house. This was the Kidderminster Freeholders Permanent Benefit Building Society established in September 1851. The plots had already been allocated by April 1851, a plan of the allocated plots survived and was held by Kidderminster Library. In following the analysis it was important to distinguish between the present numbering of the houses and the numbering of the plots on the 1851 plan. Number 46 Franchise Street was built on the north side of the plot allocated to William Thomas and numbered 49. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4626/2008)

SO82307610

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116QW

48 FRANCHISE STREET, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report. 48 Franchise Street, Kidderminster

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 756 2008, 5pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This was an important house by virtue of its occupation of a site which was part of an extensive piece of land purchased in 1851 by the ambitious Kidderminster Freehold Land Society. It was one of the earliest houses erected on this estate c. 1855, whereas its neighbouring houses, numbers 46 and 47, were built later. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4627/2008)

SO82607650

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116UG

59-62 PEEL STREET, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report: 59-62 Peel Street, Kidderminster

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 768 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

Peel Street was of great interest, having been part of a development by the Woodfield Estate Land Society, which was formed by 1878. These houses illustrated the difficulties land clubs faced in progressing with building. There was a delay of about twenty years before number 59

and neighbouring houses were erected. Nos. 59-62 stayed together as a block of rented houses at least until 1944. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4628/2008)

SO82807610

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116TF

PARK LANE (SOUTH)-WEST SIDE

Historic Kidderminster Project Report No. 733. Park Lane [South]-West Side, Including No. 101 [Cemetery Lodge], Nos. 102-113 ["The Dolls Houses"], No. 127 [Camden House], Nos. 128-131 and 133, No. 132 [Stanley House, Old Cemetery Lodge]

Taft, J & Taft, P & Onslow, G Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 733
2008, 14pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This work was carried out as part of The Historic Kidderminster Project to provide a record of buildings and other important sites in Kidderminster. The project was funded by the Local Heritage Initiative and administered by the Kidderminster Civic Society in partnership with Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment and Archaeology Service. [Au]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4629/2008)

SO80407450

Parish:

Postal Code: DY121PZ

RIFLE RANGE HALT, SEVERN VALLEY RAILWAY

Historic Kidderminster Project Report No. 448. Rifle Range Halt, Severn Valley Railway

Beddoes, K & Millward, B Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 448
2008, 2pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The building of Rifle Range Halt was authorised by Great Western Railway [GWR] on 12 April 1905 at a cost of £145. The plans show a timber platform 100 yards long 6' wide and 3' high and a waiting shelter 20' x 7' similar to that on Foley Park Halt. These shelters were commonly known as "Pagodas" because of their distinctive design. The Halt was situated next to the line adjoining the bridge over the cart track on the tunnel side. There was a footpath from the platform to the cart track. GWR inspected the Halt on 2 May 1905 and stated that the opening was to be in June ; but no official date was given or is known. Although opened in conjunction with a Steam Rail Motor Service, as was Foley Park Halt the main purpose of Rifle Range Halt was to provide better access for the Local Volunteers (precursors to the Territorial Army) to the nearby Rifle Range which has since lent its name to much of the area. The Halt was closed to passengers on 4 Oct 1920 but remained in situ until the early 1930s for the occasional use by trains conveying military personnel on exercises. The 1884 OS Map above shows the position of Kidderminster Racecourse just a short distance away from the position of the Halt. The two never coexisted, the last meeting at the racecourse being held in 1885. When the 1902 OS map was published the Racecourse area had been renamed as the Rifle Range. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4630/2008)

SO78697519

Parish:

Postal Code: DY122DH

THE BAKE HOUSE, REAR OF 15 HIGH STREET, BEWDLEY***Building Recording at the Bake House, Rear of 15 High Street, Bewdley, Worcestershire***

Cook, M Tardebigge : Martin Cook, 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Martin Cook

Building recording of a former bake house was carried out. Phase 1 [early 18th century] of the building provided cooking and scullery facilities for the houses on the street frontage. This was extended to include a bakery [Phase 3 - 1879, perhaps as early as 1830] with a single oven with a storage area over. This storage area was subsequently converted to a shop in Phase 4 in the early 20th century. The building was characterized by the extensive re-use of building materials. This practice was carried to extraordinary lengths with bricks of different sizes being used indiscriminately and roof trusses of different heights and spans being employed. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: WSM38574

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4631/2008)

SO78837553

Parish:

Postal Code: DY121AD

THE OLD COACH HOUSE, PLEASANT HARBOUR, WRIBBENHALL***Historic Building Appraisal of The Old Coach House, Pleasant Harbour, Wribbenhall, Worcestershire***

Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ228 2008, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The timber-frame of the Grade II Listed Old Coach House was probably constructed some time in the middle decades of the 17th century, and was probably originally a barn. At some time, most likely in the 19th century, most of the timber-frame was replaced by brick and the building appeared to have been converted to a coach house, with a cart bay at the north-western end and a stable at the other end, below a hayloft. The function of an opening and a pair of oval recesses in the south-eastern gable could not be determined and it may have been that there was a further intermediate use for the structure. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: WSM40528*Archaeological periods represented:* PA, PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4632/2008)

SO82207640

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116QJ

VAGRANTS RECEPTION AND BOARD ROOM, KIDDERMINSTER WORKHOUSE, SUTTON ROAD***Building Report. Vagrants Reception and Board Room, Kidderminster Workhouse, Sutton Road***

Shaw, K & Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster project, Report: 601 2008, 5pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This was an important building in Kidderminster's history, being all that remained of the workhouse, an institution hated and feared by the poor. A Borough workhouse existed in

Kidderminster in Vicar Street in the mid-18th century. Around 1784 a larger one was built in the nearby Vicarage meadow, approximately where Oxford Street is today. A further expansion was needed and a new workhouse was erected in Hornes's Field (now Broad Street) in 1816. The workhouse was built to house 150, but by 1881 accommodated 323 inmates. Further expansion was completed in 1885 to include two hospitals, one with 66 beds for men and a second with 50 beds for women. Other buildings included a bakery, brewery, laundry and a boiler house together with a school for 120 children. These changes took the workhouse capacity up to 420. In 1889 the public house called the Tap House was purchased by the Guardians, who demolished it and added the ground to the workhouse site. From 1915 it was forbidden to keep children in workhouses and the Guardians leased "Sunnyside" in Franche Road as a home for the children. There was no record of further work before the Workhouse buildings were integrated into the National Health Service and formed part of Kidderminster General Hospital. This was erected in 1874 to a design by the local architect J. T. Meredith. The ground floor of the surviving building served as an administration block where prospective inmates were initially interviewed. It also provided accommodation for staff including a waiting area, porter's day room with adjacent bedroom, bread room and overseers' room. Stairs led to the Guardians' Board Room on the first floor with a clerk's room and retiring room for the use of the Guardians. They had a separate entrance, which led directly to a staircase to the Boardroom. Also erected at the rear were vagrant wards, mostly for men. These have been demolished, apart from one room connected to the surviving main block which was a bathroom. The original plan shows a double room and three single rooms for women. There were ten men's wards [each some 10 feet by 3 feet 4 inches] and ten labour cells across a passage [the Local Government Board required some minor changes and a revised plan showed only nine male rooms which were slightly wider at 4 feet each]. The labour cells had an aperture through which stones to be broken had to pass, and the tramps were kept in until the stones were small enough to pass through. Outside these cells was a stone yard. Provision was made on the plans also for drying ground, a coach house and stable, and a yard with a broken stone store and an unbroken stone store. Inmates broke stone as a condition of their accommodation and were detained until their task was completed. The surviving reception building with boardroom and offices still remain with modifications. In recent years until 2007 it was in use as offices, but it was later empty. The original main entrance doorway had been partly bricked-up converting it into a window, the Guardians' entrance has been completely bricked up, entrance later being gained by a new doorway, probably converted from a window. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4633/2008)

SO87737446

Parish: Chaddesley Corbett

Postal Code: DY104LR

HARVINGTON HALL MALTHOUSE

Harvington Hall Malthouse

Pagett, T Worcester : Tom Pagett, 2008, 8pp, colour pls, figs, tabs

Work undertaken by: Tom Pagett

Prior to work being undertaken on the three storey post-medieval building, which was previously used as a malt house, a building survey was undertaken. Many modifications had been carried out over the last three/four centuries and it was uncertain about the use of the building over the time. The hall in its present form was thought to have been started c. 1580, superficially the building appeared to be contemporary with the hall with a mix of building elements used over time. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4634/2008)

SO84107720

Parish: Churchill and Blakedown

Postal Code: DY102RF

8 RODEN AVENUE, KIDDERMINSTER***Building Report: 8 Roden Avenue, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 774 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This house was of great interest, being on land developed by the Avenue Road Land Society. The involvement with this society of one of the town's most eminent physicians, Dr. William Roden, provided added interest. There were many attractive well-built Victorian houses in this road, and No. 8 was one of them. It was built c.1880 with its adjoining house, No. 10 Roden Avenue. This was a well-built red-brick semi, with ample frontage as required by rules of the society. The main access was through a side porch, which seemed to be as originally built, and it was unaffected by a modern extension to its rear. No. 10 was its mirror image, sharing a tall chimney, although the symmetry had been reduced by both houses having their own extensions. One curiosity was that each house had an initialled stone near to its entrance. In the case of No. 10, it clearly referred to James Coates who built the house and was still living there at the 1901 census. However, the similar stone at No. 8 provided a mystery as it had the inscription "W.H.D." This could not even be the initials of Thomas' widow who was Selina Maria. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4635/2008)

SO83107730

Parish: Kidderminster Borough

Postal Code: DY102NF

38 YORK STREET, KIDDERMINSTER***Building Report: 38 York Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 779 2008, 3pp, colour pls

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This was originally a two up two down house. The cellar was built with a coal chute at the back, which was built over by an extension containing the kitchen. It was one of a pair with number 36 on its north side, and between them was an entry. A similar pair built by Richard Hughes still survived next to them and was numbered 32 and 34. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4636/2008)

SO83017672

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116UU

7 & 8 MILL ST., KIDDERMINSTER, ONCE THE COACH & HORSES***7 & 8 Mill St, Kidderminster, Once The Coach & Horses***

Millward, B Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 471 2008, 5pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The Paradise Balti House was listed as No. 7 Mill Street. Clearly, the Balti House had been formed by an amalgamation of two properties 7 and 8. The merger of the two properties into one was after 1902 and probably, but not certainly, before 1910. There was some evidence to suggest that the building had traces of timber framing. Previous to the property becoming the Paradise Balti House it had, for many years, been a public house called the Coach & Horses.

Initially, the Coach & Horses only occupied No. 8; this was shown clearly on the 1885 OS map and, less clearly, on the 1902 OS map. Nevertheless, a photograph of Lower Mill St. for c1910 seems to indicate that, by that date, the two properties had been merged. The ornate bay windowed entrance still exists at the front of No. 8. By 1957, this entrance had been restructured and the main entrance moved to the left-hand building of the property. Although the Paradise Balti House was numbered as No. 7, the Coach & Horses was always referred to in Trade Directories as No. 8, at least up to 1962. The last entry for the Coach & Horses in the Register of Electors is 1985 which suggested that it ceased trading as a public house in 1985/1986, or thereabouts. Photographs dated 1987 and 1990 show the building, prior to becoming the Paradise Balti House, was being used as a dining room and delicatessen. A conveyance of 1805 reveals information dating back to the late-1770's. The conveyance refers (without dates) to former names by which the property had previously been known. The earliest reference is to the "Old Post Office", then the "Boars Head" and then the "Shears" before the style "Chaise & Horses" was adopted. Before this property merged with number 8 next door to form an enlarged 'Coach & Horses', it had been long associated with the Boot & Shoe trade. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4637/2008)

SO82207680

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116AQ

CHURCH WALK, KIDDERMINSTER

Historic Kidderminster Project Church Walk, Kidderminster

Taft, G & Onslow, G Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 731 2008, 15pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

According to the 1891 census there was no listing for Church Walk. The first houses appeared on the east side of the street between 1891 and 1901. Probably the first ones to be built were Nos. 14-18, Cedar Place. This was a terrace of 5 houses which were built in 1898 according to the plaque. They were built in the former grounds of The Cedars on Mason Road and named after that house accordingly. The number of houses on the east side of Church Walk was listed as 10 on this census. With the exception of No 12, all the cottages had named plaques [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4638/2008)

SO83307700

Parish:

Postal Code: DY10 2JJ

DUDLEY STREET, FORMERLY NEAR THE HORSEFAIR, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report: Dudley Street, Formerly Near the Horsefair, Kidderminster

Shuttes, A Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 664 2008, 62pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

Dudley Street at the height of its development in the 1800s had about 90 dwelling houses fronting the street, a further 50 or so houses in courts and yards behind, as well as the Dissenting Meeting House Chapel, 6 public houses, several brew houses, 2 bake houses, loom shops, wheelwright's workshops, a coachbuilder's, coal yards, slaughterhouse, warehouses and a mineral water factory. The report included description, functions, maps and photographs covering approximately 170 former Dudley Street buildings on 23 different plots between Churchfields and the rear of Blackwell Street from the late-18th century to their gradual demolition in the 1960s and 1970s. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4639/2008)

SO83707695

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102BT

ELDERFIELD LODGE, 50 COVENTRY ST., KIDDERMINSTER*Elderfield Lodge, 50 Coventry St, Kidderminster*

Millward, B Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 461 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

Elderfield Lodge was at the top of Coventry Street next to the property 'Elderfield'. It was part of an elegant row of eight houses under the collective name of 'Elderfield Gardens'. At the front of the house, yellow facing brick was decorated with contrasting 'terracotta' styled moulded and plain brick string courses, with matching pediments, lintels, eared architraves and parapet to the false roof balcony. The roofing was slate and there was a full dormer window over this elevation. The side and rear of the property were plainer than the front, although the standard red brick construction was alleviated by the use of yellow bricks for over window segmental lintels. A plain dormer projecting from the slated roof provided a view out to the rear from the second floor. The single storey outhouse facilities were original to the property. At some time in its history the house was converted into flats but was re-converted to a family residence. The first record related to this property was a Conveyance dated 26th May 1883. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4640/2008)

SO84017650

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101SR

YEW TREE HOUSE 45 LORNE STREET, KIDDERMINSTER*Building Record and Historical Research on Yew Tree House, 45 Lorne Street, Kidderminster*

Owen, A Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 493 2008, 6pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

Aerial photographs (1969 and 1972) and the OS Maps of 1885 and later showed the house to have occupied a large plot behind 33 to 44 Lorne Street. The house appeared from photographs to have an L-shaped floor plan, was two-storied and had no dormer windows. The drive was the current entry to Lorne Grove. Part of the plot was on land originally proposed for development in 1830s and now mostly under the railway line. On an aerial photograph, what was assumed to be the original western boundary line of the development was visible beyond the railway. Its position in the plot, almost up against its eastern boundary. it was built after the railway went through or perhaps was a rebuild like No. 44 Lorne Street. The house was demolished between 1972 and 1988. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4641/2008)

SO83907620

Parish: Kidderminster Foreign

Postal Code: DY101UG

25 FARFIELD*Building Report: 25 Farfield*

Griffiths, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster project, Report: 327 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

No. 25 Fairfield was the second in a terrace of three brick houses built between 1841 and 1851. The original slate roof had been replaced with cement tiles. The chimney served both Nos. 25 and 26. It retained its original height but had lost the original chimney pots. Recent work to the interior revealed that the house had been built up against the side wall of No. 24, which must have been built first with an external chimney stack, as traces of the brickwork and soot could still be seen on the wall which formed an internal wall to No. 25. Only one brick to the front of No. 25 had been tied into the front wall of No. 24. Originally the six-foot high, wooden, six-panelled front door had wooden pilasters on either side and ogee brackets supporting a ledge above. The pilasters, door, brackets and ledge had been removed and replaced with a uPVC surround and moulded door. The original six paned sashes to the ground floor and the window with six panes to the lower sash and three panes to the upper sash to the first floor had also been replaced with modern uPVC windows. The stone sills to both windows and the flat arch decorated with five panels above the ground floor window remained. Originally the front boundary would have had a low wall with iron railings. The railings to all the houses in Farfield were removed during World War II and the low wall had also been removed. All windows to the rear had been replaced and original doorways moved. There was originally a single storey extension containing the brewhouse at the rear but this had been extended, new windows and doors inserted, and given a new flat roof and a second outer skin of brick. The extension to the rear of No. 26 appeared largely unaltered and this had a slate tiled shed roof. There was also a privy beyond the brewhouse on the boundary with No. 26. The rear brickwork was tied into the brickwork of both No. 24 and No. 26. The front door opened directly into the front parlour. This room originally had a fireplace on the left hand wall adjoining No. 26 with a cupboard beside it. It also had a quarry-tiled floor. A door led into the back room but these two rooms were knocked into one. The stairs were originally enclosed and a door opened from the rear room onto the stairs. Another door under the stairs opened onto stairs descending towards the rear of the house into the cellar under the rear room, which had been filled in. The rear room originally had a chimney across the corner between the room dividing it from the front parlour and the left hand wall adjoining No. 26. A door led out into the brewhouse. The steep narrow stairs led to two bedrooms above the front parlour and the rear room. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4642/2008)

SO83907620

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101UG

26 FARFIELD

Building Report: 26 Farfield

Griffiths, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster project, Report: 328 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

Third in a terrace of three brick houses built between 1841 and 1851. The original slate roof had been retiled with cement tiles. The chimney served both Nos. 25 and 26. It retained its original height but had lost the original chimneypots. The six-panelled front door had wooden pilasters on either side and ogee brackets supporting a ledge above. The original six paned sashes to the ground floor and the window with six panes to the lower sash and three panes to the upper sash to the first floor have been replaced with modern uPVC windows. The stone sills to both windows and the flat arch decorated with five panels above the ground floor window remained. Originally the front boundary had a low wall with iron railings. The railings to all the houses in Farfield were removed during World War II but the low brick wall remained. All windows to the rear had been replaced and doorways moved. There was originally a single storey extension across part of the width of the house containing the brew house at the rear. This had been modified although it appeared to retain the slate tiled shed roof. Originally

there was a gap between Nos. 26 and 27. At some point late in the 19th century or early in the 20th both Nos. 26 and 27 were extended on the first floor to create a covered passage between the two houses. The extension did not appear on the Ordnance Survey map of 1885 but did on that of 1921. The roof of this extension was at the level of the roof on No. 26, slightly lower than the roof of No. 27. The rear room formed a third bedroom to No 26 that extended slightly over the ground floor of No 27, while the front room was part of No. 27. The front door opened directly into the front parlour. This room had a fireplace on the right hand wall adjoining No. 25 with a cupboard beside it. There was a 1930s tiled fireplace but the outline of an opening big enough to take a range could still be determined. There was a quarry-tiled floor. A door in the far wall led into a very small back room with a window to the rear elevation. This room had a chimney across the right hand corner by the door. On the left two doors led to steps down to the cellar and the staircase to the bedrooms on the first floor. A door in the far wall led out into the kitchen/bathroom extension. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4643/2008)

SO82307560

Parish:

Postal Code: DY116NY

5 WOODWARD ROAD, SUTTON FARM, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report: 5 Woodward Road, Sutton Farm, Kidderminster

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project., Report: 770 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

It seemed that both No. 5 and No. 6 Woodward Road were farm labourer's cottages dating to Elizabethan times. The present owner had completely renewed the cottage and extended it. The exterior was rendered and it was not possible to see the original brickwork, which (allegedly) consisted of the smaller type brick from a previous era. The report was primarily based on deeds held by the current owner, since purchasing No. 5 in 1970. The building had been considerably extended, so it was unrecognisable as a small cottage. In its original state from front to back it would have been little more than 12 feet and there was no staircases in it (a ladder was used). By the time of the purchase of No. 5 there was 'rickety staircases'. There was a toilet in No. 5 Prior to that the occupier of No. 5 had the right to 'access to and egress from' toilets and wash house behind No. 6, which were still there in 1998 but subsequently had been demolished. Number 5 had a ceiling timber in the front room taken from Oldington Farm, which was being demolished in 1970. The whole cottage was built with small bricks, possibly Elizabethan, all now concealed by rendering. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4644/2008)

SO84207630

Parish:

Postal Code: DY103DJ

CHADDESLEY ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report No. 732 Historic Kidderminster Project Chaddesley Road, Kidderminster

Taft, P & Onslow, G Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 732 2008, 9pp, colour pls, figs,

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This research was the result mainly of scrutiny of censuses. Chaddesley Road was situated in an area of Kidderminster known as Short Heath and was formerly known as Spirit Lane and appeared as this on the most recently published census in 1901. [Au]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4645/2008)

SO84027615

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101XB

'CLAREMONT', 144 CHESTER ROAD SOUTH, KIDDERMINSTER***'Claremont', 144 Chester Road South, Kidderminster***

Coombe, J Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 105 2008, 3pp, pls, figs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

Claremont was one of a pair of semi-detached Victorian villas on the west side of Chester Road South. It was built in about 1858 by John Thompson a builder who bought the land in April 1858 from William Boycott. He, in turn, had acquired a parcel of land in 1840, part of a larger plot called Farfield which had originally been owned by Lord Foley and his wife Cecilia Olivia Foley. John Thompson died in 1866, William Thompson and Henry Willis lived at Claremont until it was sold in July 1867. It was sold by auction to William Coley. William Coley died in 1892 leaving the house to his sister Grace Coley-Power to live in until her death in 1954. It was sold once again at auction in 1955, then resold in 2006. The house had five bedrooms and large gardens with stabling and outbuildings at the rear. Since then it had been converted into flats. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4646/2008)

SO76867891

Parish:

Postal Code: DY121PL

EYMORE FARMHOUSE [DEMOLISHED]***Building Recording and Historical Research, Eymore Farmhouse [Demolished]***

Gammond, C Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 215 2008, 3pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The reputed Manor of Eymore originated in Edward Burnel's gift c. 1312 to the Prior and Convent of Worcester. Burnel had bought Eymore Wood in 1301, along with the estate of Trimpley. In 1542 Eymore was bestowed upon the Dean and Chapter of Worcester until the abolition of the Chapter when the old Mansion House at Eymore was bought and occupied in 1649 by John Corbyn. The Dean and Chapter recovered their lands at the Restoration and Eymore remained in their possession until 1861. At what date the original house was replaced was unclear. During World War II the Home Guard were based at Eymore Farm. Nearby there were trench positions for guarding Victoria Bridge and the remains of railway line defences could be found discarded at the eastern end of the bridge. Tenants occupied Eymore Farm between 1952 and 1964. In 1964 the Birmingham Corporation Water Dept. began construction of Trimpley Reservoir and Treatment Works and Eymore Farmhouse was demolished to make way for a terrace of 4 houses. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4647/2008)

SO81907760

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115AL

THE LAKES, FRANCHE ROAD

Building Report. The Lakes, Franche Road

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 277 2008, 4pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The Lakes was an early example of the great houses built by carpet manufacturers, in this case John Lea. The Lea family was of immense importance in Kidderminster's early manufacturing history. The Lakes was a good indication of the fortunes being made by industrialists in the town. It is also a further example of a mansion which went into decline and was demolished with no recognition of its former glory. No record of its demolition had been discovered and no photograph had been found. Sales particulars from 1919 offered an insight into the nature of this house. It was set in grounds extending to about five acres. Half of this was "rich old turf land". Pleasure grounds were tastefully laid out to include a tennis lawn and rose garden. They were well planted with shrubs and trees. The house was approached by a good carriage drive. A portico led to an entrance hall 25ft by 8ft and a back hall 14ft by 9ft. There was a morning room 17ft by 15ft, drawing room 21ft by 17ft, dining room 25ft by 18ft, with semi-circular end and entrance from lawn. Other ground floor rooms comprised a library 16ft by 12ft, china pantry, kitchen 22ft by 15ft, back kitchen and other outbuildings. There were extensive cellars under the whole house, with a coke stove by which the whole house was heated. On the first floor a large landing gave access to eight bedrooms, bathroom, box room, store room, linen room and servants' room. Outbuildings were around a yard with two coach houses, stabling for four horses, harness room, dog kennel, corn room and hay loft. The glass houses included a vinery with ten vines, tomato house and stove. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4648/2008)

SO83807570

Parish: Stone

Postal Code: DY101XH

216 CHESTER ROAD NORTH, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Record and Historical Research on 216 Chester Road North, Kidderminster, DY10 1TN

Owen, A Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 487 2008, 3pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was built of red brick under a slate roof. It was two storeys high and slightly lower than the houses on either side. The moulded blocks making up the decorative lintel on the porch window were similar to but not exactly matching the front wall window, indicating the porch was a later build. The OS map of 1885 showed a small porch. The earliest date reference for the land was 1780. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4649/2008)

SO84087654

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101SX

36 LORNE STREET, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Record and Historical Research for 36 Lorne Street, Kidderminster, DY10 1SX

Owen, A Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project., Report: 492 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

No. 36 Lorne Street was one of a block of five cottages called "Spring Cottages". The houses were two rooms deep and without a hallway. The front door opened directly into the front room from the pavement. There was no front garden and 1885 OS maps did not show any kitchen extensions. The houses were of brick construction under a tiled roof [small flat tiles] of shallow pitch. Windows were originally sash and had later been replaced. A service alley between Nos. 37 and 38 gave access to the rear. A name plate, "Spring Cottages", was inset in the upper storey over the service door between 37 and 38. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4650/2008)

SO83607630

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101QP

SCOTLAND HOUSE, 12 COMBERTON HILL, KIDDERMINSTER

Scotland House, 12 Comberton Hill, Kidderminster

Fisher, P Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 162 2008, 5pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

Scotland House was built as a freehold shop and dwelling house and sale particulars advertised in 1938 suggested that it was built to a high standard. They listed the accommodation on the ground floor as a shop communicating to store room, china pantry with cupboards and sink, and a dining room. In the basement, there was a kitchen with range and cupboard fixture, back kitchen with sink, larder, store room, coal house, and a well-lit work room. Outside, there were two WC's, a yard and a rear entrance. On the first floor were a lounge, bedroom and dressing room. On the second floor there were three bedrooms, bathroom with bath and geyser and box room. The property remained very much the same as when it was built but was later used as office accommodation. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4651/2008)

SO86227508

Parish:

Postal Code: DY104BG

STONE HOUSE, STONE

Historic Building Recording at Stone House, Stone, Worcestershire

Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ125 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

Analysis of the site suggested that the earliest visible structure on site dated from sometime in the 18th century, although there was a suggestion that it was built on the site of the 13th century manor house. During the first two decades of the 18th century, the house was overhauled and modernised, with a "modern" symmetrical Georgian appearance to the fenestration with the 17th century fabric unaltered at the rear. During the following 130 years, the building was further extended and modernised, resulting in the piecemeal architectural patchwork that was later noted. A stable block and coach house to the rear of the building had undergone a similar pattern of modernisation. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4652/2008)

SO83907620

Parish:

Postal Code: DY101UG

THE RAILWAY STATION INN, FARFIELD***Building Report. The Railway Station Inn, Farfield***

Griffiths, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster project, Report: 326 2008, 5pp, colour pls, figs, tabs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The Railway Station Inn was a brick built, double fronted building with an arched passageway leading to the rear. There was a gabled roof tiled with a modern replacement for the original Welsh slates. There was a chimney at each gable end, with only one original chimney pot remaining. The different pitch to the roof indicated that it was built separately from the adjoining terrace although it shares the same dentil decoration under the eaves. The brickwork had been painted over. The two windows to the first floor at the front were replacements under the original square arches and with the original stone sills. To the round floor is a pair of canted bay windows each with four original sashes with stained glass to each bottom sash. There was dentil wooden decoration to the top of the window frame of each bay. The window locks inside appear to be original. The central front door had a wooden pilaster to either side and a pediment over with matching dentil decoration. To the southern end of the façade was an arched passageway with a ledged and braced door that led to a small courtyard and the original stable block. This courtyard had later been covered over as an outside smoking area. There were originally three houses adjoining at the southern end but these were demolished around the middle of the last century to provide a car park. To the rear was a two storey extension with a shed roof with a single chimney stack. The alleyway between the rear extension and the shed roofed stable block had been covered over creating a lean-to. The windows to the first storey of the extension were all replacements. However the ground floor windows that later opened onto the covered passageway appeared to be original. Beyond the two storey extension was a further flat roofed extension, possibly of later date than the main building, containing toilets. A lean-to conservatory had been added to the south side so that the toilets could be accessed without going outdoors. It was only possible to examine the public rooms of the building. At the time of survey, the front door opened into a tiny vestibule with a modern, glass panelled inner door. The side walls of this vestibule appeared to be original but it is not clear whether this was once a longer hallway. Originally there were two rooms either side of the front door, each with its own fireplace. The chimney breasts remained but the fireplaces have been replaced with a gas fire to the room to the left and a reproduction fireplace with open fire to the room to the right. The two rooms had later been made into an open area together with the room originally behind the left hand front room. This room also had a chimney breast, later fitted with a gas fire, and a window overlooking the courtyard. A modern, glass panelled door from this room opened into a passageway. On the right hand side of this passage a door opened onto the stairs to the first floor. Beyond it a second door, which would originally have been an external door from the small courtyard, opened into the first room in the rear extension. This room had a chimneybreast with original fire surround fitted with a gas fire. There was tongue and grooved panelling to the lower part of the walls but it could not be determined if this was original but thought unlikely to be. Next to the door were two original sash windows that would have overlooked the courtyard but later looked onto the covered and glazed passageway. A door at the far end of this room led to the kitchen that also had a door and two windows onto the area between the stables and the extension, now roofed and glazed to make a conservatory area. The glazed lean-to giving access to the toilet extension led off the far end of this conservatory area next to a modern glazed door leading into the garden. The area beneath the stairs leading to the first floor has been used to make a servery with a bar to the room in the extension and another bar that extends out into the right hand front room. This servery area also contained the door beneath the stairs that led to the cellar. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4653/2008)

SO80267071

Parish: Stourport-on-Severn

Postal Code: DY130AL

25 CHURCH WALK, ARELEY KINGS***Archaeological Recording at 25 Church Walk, Areley Kings, Worcestershire***

Mercian Archaeology Worcester : Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings, Report: PJ 210 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Mercian Archaeology and Historic Buildings

The results of the archaeological recording demonstrated that the structure recorded at 25 Church Walk was the base of a Victorian glasshouse from within the kitchen garden of Areley Court. The glasshouse was one of a pair shown on early mapping and referred to in sales particulars of 1923. Local residents confirmed the presence of a former ice house on the site, although the entrance to the structure remained unlocated. The depth of soil over the suggested area of the entrance suggested that the development would not affect any remains of the building that may have survived. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4654/2008)

SO83317717

Parish: Wolverley and Cookley

Postal Code: DY102EP

13 HORSEFAIR, KIDDERMINSTER***13 Horsefair, Kidderminster***

Millward, B Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 443 2008, 5pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

There had been a small lock-up shop on the site for over a century, the last business recorded was a General Store with specialisation in farm produce. The premises were demolished in 2007 after a compulsory purchase order was approved by a planning inquiry inspector in September 2001. The centrally located Horsefair shop was often, erroneously, known by local residents as the "tin shop" because the corrugated steel boundary fence adjoining the footpath in Broad Street gave it a superficial appearance. The main entrance to the shop led into the retail area which included a counter and stock for sale. An interior doorway led into storage areas and other backroom facilities. The 1902 OS map and the equivalent 1885 OS map showed the property in precisely the same profile as did a "bird's eye" aerial map shortly before demolition. Therefore it seemed most likely that the building was there since at least 1885. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4655/2008)

SO83907720

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102QZ

17 SHRUBBERY STREET, KIDDERMINSTER***Building Report. 17 Shrubbery Street, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 776 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

Number 17 was a semi-detached house built in red-brick with a slate roof. It was part of a row of four pairs of houses which appeared to be identical and to have been built together. Four of these houses, numbered 9, 11, 13 and 15, were owned by Thomas Hall Garlick in the 1887 list, although it was J. Garlick who appears in the list of members among the 1873 papers.

Clearly William Arnold and the Garlick family co-operated in the construction of these houses.
[Au]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4656/2008)

SO82357727

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115DD

34 MARLPOOL LANE, KIDDERMINSTER

Historic Kidderminster Project: Building Report No. 396 No. 34 Marlpool Lane, Kidderminster

Leek, P Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 396 2008, 5pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was a substantial double fronted early Victorian [1851] red brick building with sash windows and an attractive ornate front porch. Inside, the hall floor still boasted the original tiles, later covered with carpet. Downstairs were two large front drawing rooms and a smaller room to the back which was the original kitchen. To the back of one of the drawing rooms was a bricked up doorway which was the tradesman's entrance. Hidden away in the wall at the base of the sash windows were very unusual wooden sash shutters, which would have been able to secure the front windows from the inside. To the left, the most recent owners had installed a new kitchen and to the right was a large brick built conservatory. When the present owners were constructing a water feature in the garden near to the new kitchen, it was obvious that some sort of structure had previously been there, and the plans of the house mentioned a "freezer room" situated here. In the rear garden there were mature trees and shrubs and to the right a two storey brick built stable, which was built at the same time as the house. Originally a driveway would have led to this stable from the road outside, and, although most of this driveway was later covered over by the garden, part of the original paving could still be seen near to the stable. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4657/2008)

SO83807740

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102QW

346-349 HURCOTT ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report: 346-349 Hurcott Road, Kidderminster

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 763 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This group of four terraced houses was an example of a small development undertaken by an independent builder at a time of widespread construction in Kidderminster. He built the four houses now numbered 346-349 Hurcott Road. The pair of houses now numbered 348 and 349 was built on the first plot. It is likely he used the money raised from the sale of these two houses to finance the building of the pair of houses now numbered 346 and 347 Hurcott Road. The 1891 Census provided clear evidence that four houses had been built by then. These were numbered 45 to 49 Hurcott Road. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4658/2008)

SO82357727

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115DD

35 MARLPOOL LANE, KIDDERMINSTER***Historic Kidderminster Project. Building Report No. 395, 35 Marlpool Lane, Kidderminster***

Leek, P Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 395 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was built in about 1840 and was first known as Whitville Lodge. The property was a substantial double fronted early Victorian property built of red brick with sash windows. At the rear was a mature garden with old trees and a shrubbery. A modern conservatory had been built onto the rear. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4659/2008)

SO83907740

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102QX

47 RODEN AVENUE, KIDDERMINSTER***Building Report: 47 Roden Avenue, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 775 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This house was built c. 1899-1901 with its adjoining house number 49 Roden Avenue. Number 47 was one of a pair of semi-detached houses built in red-brick with a slate roof. They were single bay and their rather narrow frontages were offset by substantial extensions at the rear and slightly to the side, these extensions contained the front doors. The houses were elegantly adorned with a string course and detailed window heads. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4660/2008)

SO83707780

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102QD

99 STOURBRIDGE ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER***Building Report: 99 Stourbridge Road, Kidderminster***

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 762 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This was a house of some character, known as "Laurel Cottage", and was part of the development of the north side of Stourbridge Road during the latter half of the 18th century. It was believed that it was undertaken by a land society, though little evidence was available to prove this. A series of plots was successfully built upon, with one exception, to form Nos. 85 to 103 Stourbridge Road. The only 20th century house in this row was number 99. This was a nicely proportioned red brick detached house. Like its neighbouring properties on either side, which were built on plots from the same piece of land, it had an extremely long garden at the back. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4661/2008)

SO82507850

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115HT

HALIFAX FARM, FRANCHE***Building Report. Halifax Farm, Franche***

Weale, G C Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 856 2008, 7pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

Halifax Farm sat along side other areas in Franche as being significant in its connection to market gardening, which became a specific industry during the 19th century and up to the close of the Second World War. Reference was made to a cottage which may well have been amongst that cluster of farm buildings where Halifax Farm became established. Over the years the total area of the farm had changed from 35 acres in 1871 to 24 acres in 1947. Lying in a ring fence, and having a valuable building frontage to the main road from Franche to Bewdley, and another approach from Habberley Road. Interestingly the real access to Halifax Farm seemed to have been for some time off the Franche Road, even though it was a long way, along the side of The White Wickets Estate. The House was substantially built and had a small hall, living room, sitting room, kitchen, back kitchen, dairy, pantry, washhouse, cellar with rolling way, store with entrance from outside, spacious landing, three bedrooms and a garden. The house had a south-east aspect with extensive views and was in excellent structural and decorative repair. The outbuildings were situated well away from the house and included a stable for two with loft over, loose box or store (formerly cow shed) with loft over, another stable for two, two pigsties with corrugated iron extension over yards. Adjoining this building was a wood and corrugated iron lean-to shed, detached wood and corrugated iron open-fronted three bay cart shed, two-bay wood and corrugated iron open shed, boiling and mixing house with corrugated iron roof, and well of water with semi-rotary pump. A range of three wood and corrugated iron pigsties, detached wood and corrugated iron pigsty and concrete pig yard. In the orchard there was two detached wood and corrugated iron pig cots and runs with concrete floors. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4662/2008)

SO83107690

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102JH

HALL STREET***Building Recording and Historical Research. Hall Street, Kidderminster Now Part of St. Mary's Ringway***

Shuttes, A Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 663 2008, 53pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

Hall Street was named after the "Old Hall" which stood on the site and was believed to be part of the old manor house buildings. This manorial land was developed into a new street of houses in the late-18th century by the owner, Lord Foley of Witley Court, Baron of Kidderminster. Almost all the buildings were demolished in the 1960s and replaced by St. Mary's Ringway, part of Kidderminster's ring road. The site was adjacent to St. Mary and All Saints Church with its origins dating back at least to the 12th century. The Historic Kidderminster Project also initiated an archaeological radar survey which took place in 2006 next to the church to investigate the possibility of an earlier Saxon church or monastery. The site was close to the town centre, the canal, the river and to former carpet factory sites. Hall Street, at its height of building development in the 1800s, had 34 properties fronting the street

and a further 24 houses behind in Courts 1-4. In addition to the weavers' houses, it included the classical style house belonging to the Price and Chambers families, used also for a school and then the Savings Bank, the Royal George Public House, some shops, the "Old Hall" building, an alehouse, a bakehouse, two small carpet factories, an almshouse and a pig sty. The last house on the "South side" butted up to the stable building on the plot of 22 Church Street, which was the only original building still standing on what was Hall Street and was used for commercial offices accessed from Church Street. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4663/2008)

SO83207680

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102HJ

HARVEYS WINE VAULTS, 1 COVENTRY STREET, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report. Harveys Wine Vaults, 1 Coventry Street, Kidderminster

Gilbert, N & Coombe, J Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 757 2008, 10pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

In January 1968 the demolition began of Harvey's wine vaults, It marked the end of at least 148 years of occupation of the premises by wine merchants in Kidderminster. For most of that time the famous firm of Harvey's were there. Remembered as a Bristol company, their important link with Kidderminster had been largely forgotten. The fine extensive cellars, were now filled in (or destroyed) and buried beneath the Swan Centre. Legends abounded regarding these cellars, including that they once led by underground passages to both St. Mary's Church and to Caldwell Tower. Another idea was that they once contained a Saxon chapel. Doubt remained, but probably the best opinion was that they were the undercrofts of medieval merchants. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4664/2008)

SO83707690

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102BZ

SPRING BANK HOUSE, 28 LESWELL LANE

Historic Kidderminster Project Ref 457. Spring Bank House, 28 Leswell Lane

Millward, B Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 457 2008, 4pp, colour pls, refs, figs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This property sat at the top of Leswell Lane overlooking Coventry Street and St. George's church and once possessed an elevated panoramic view over the town. Initially a family home in the late-18th century, Spring Bank House later provided accommodation for private and Diocesan educational purposes, before reverting to residential use. In the 1960s/1970s, its appearance change dramatically to the present "warehouse" look after conversion into flats, and its garden was transformed into housing. Before conversion into flats this building had a gabled roof and period windows which overlooked the town. The sloping garden stretched westwards down the lane and there was a gated stepped access to it from Coventry Street [the bricked gateway could still be discerned]. The door and remains of a foot scraper near the main entrance are rare original external features of the property. Within living memory a name plate proclaiming "Spring Bank House" was near this doorway. There was no direct access to inside the building but an ex-inhabitant of the downstairs flat thought that the original main staircase remained in situ, but hidden from view behind a walled up stairwell. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4666/2008)

SO81307860

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115RP

THE MALTHOUSE, BRIDGNORTH ROAD

Building Report. The Malthouse, Bridgnorth Road

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 276 2008, 6pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was much changed and it is was not possible to pick out the original structure with any certainty within the current building with its many extensions. The double bay frontage with its gabled roof may have been original, and the top could just be seen on a painting by Miss Edith Thomas of how she remembered the district to be in 1898. However, the front door at the centre of this frontage had later been removed. The high malthouse, from which the dwelling house later took its name, is shown in the painting in all its glory. The base of this structure still remained. Next to it, closely abutting the Bridgnorth Road was the stable building which has acquired a new roof. This stable is not shown on the 1885 edition of the OS map, and its construction may have been part of improvements made in 1895. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4667/2008)

SO84207760

Parish:

Postal Code: DY102RG

THE NOOK, 7 TURTON STREET, KIDDERMINSTER

Building Report. The Nook, 7 Turton Street, Kidderminster

Gilbert, N Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project., Report: 772 2008, 4pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

This house was of great interest, being built on a site within the land at Greenhill purchased by the Kidderminster Freehold Land Society at the end of 1850. It was a small detached house, a rare example of the Society achieving its stated aim of enabling working men to become home owners. The plots for Greenhill were allocated by ballot at a meeting of members and friends of the Freehold Land Society in the Plough Inn on 22nd January 1851. Plots were allocated in Hurcott Road, Turton Street and Batham Street. The plot consisted of 572 square yards with a 10 yard frontage on the west side of an "intended new street to be called Turton Street". The house was given its current name in 1928, when it was described as "The Nook", 4 Turton Street. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(G.93.4668/2008)

SO82327725

Parish:

Postal Code: DY115AD

WHITVILLE COTTAGE, FRANCHE ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER

Historic Kidderminster Project Building Report No. 397. Whitville Cottage, Franche Road, Kidderminster

Leek, P Kidderminster : Historic Kidderminster Project, Report: 397 2008, 3pp, colour pls, figs
Work undertaken by: Historic Kidderminster Project

The house was invisible from the road and was accessed by a long drive from Franche Road. It was a substantial white painted, double fronted property standing in its own large grounds with sash windows and an ornate porch. The garden had many mature trees and shrubs. Inside a hallway runs front to back with original tiles. There were three large reception rooms and a newly furnished kitchen, also a large cellar. There was a theory that the house was originally divided into two-the roof was thought to have two gabled sections running east-west, encompassing two smaller houses [possibly for the coachmen of Whitville House], but when work was done on the house and the roof was, in fact, shown to be run north-south, making the two houses theory to be much less feasible, also the Court map of c.1840 gave no indication of a divide. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no