

# REILLOC CHAIN, FOLEY MILL

Stourport Road, Kidderminster  
Worcestershire

[WSM 29461]

## Historic Building Record

WCC HER Fieldwork Reference Number WSM 49788



Foley Mill under construction, December 1933. Image: Museum of Carpet ref. NAY/10/2/1, used by permission.

**FINAL REPORT**

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Report prepared by:

**RIC TYLER**  
AIFA Cert. Arch. Hist. (Oxf.)

4 Friars Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire SY8 1NT  
t: 07929 023963 e: rictyler@btinternet.com  
www.rictyler.com



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**RIC TYLER**  
MIfA Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

4 Friars Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1NT  
t: (+44) 01584 879990 m: (+44) 07929 023963  
e: rictyler@btinternet.com www.rictyler.com

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[WSM29461]

## Historic Building Survey

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## REILLOC CHAIN

Foley Mill, Stourport Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire  
[WSM29461]

### Historic Building Survey

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#### Summary

*An historic building survey was undertaken in September and October 2013 in respect of a series of buildings at the premises of Reilloc Chain, Foley Mill, Stourport Road Kidderminster, Worcestershire (centred on NGR SO 8231 7505). The study was required by Worcestershire County Council (WCC) as a condition of planning consent (Planning Ref. WF/13/0049, condition 11) for the demolition of all extant buildings in advance of the redevelopment of the site for residential purposes. The WCC HER reference assigned to the programme of work is **WSM 49788**.*

*The premises of Reilloc Chain originated as a purpose-built spinning mill ('Foley Mill'), erected by the firm of T. and A. Naylor Ltd. in 1933, serving their main production premises at the 'Lowland Works' in Green Road. They occupy a tripartite plan, reflecting a three part progression in the original process flow of the works which led from intake of raw materials at the south end of the range, through to cleaning and blending within the central area, and yarn production (carding/spinning/twisting/doubling) within a series of open sheds to the north. The recorded structures are of steel-framed construction, partly faced in brick, and are purely utilitarian in form, of no particular architectural or aesthetic merit. Built in the inter-war years, they represent a fairly simple example of a north-light manufactory building, a form once very common within the town, with a distinctive 'saw-tooth' profile roof. The buildings were evidently built with functionality and practical considerations in mind, designed 'in-house' by Naylor's without resource to an architect, and expressing no form of architectural pretension in the form of detailing within the public, street elevations. A total of six phases of piecemeal extension have been identified.*

*Naylor's went into receivership and ceased production in 1976, after which the buildings were sold to Reilloc Chain, a specialist mining chain manufacturer who have occupied the site to the present day. Internally, the buildings retain little direct evidence for their original use and functional arrangements, the inevitable result of their subsequent alternative use and, as such, the significance of Foley Mill as a monument of the carpet industry can be seen to lie more in its historical context than in the fabric of the buildings themselves. In this respect, it is fortunate that documentary sources and oral history evidence have allowed for a fairly confident reconstruction of the original functional arrangements of the mill buildings to be made.*

*The current project has allowed for a full visual and interpretive record of the buildings to be made in advance of demolition and redevelopment of the site and has, as such, fulfilled the aims of the project as defined within the project brief.*

# REILLOC CHAIN

Foley Mill, Stourport Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire  
[WSM29461]

## Historic Building Survey

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### 1 INTRODUCTION

*The current report outlines the results of a programme of historic building survey and recording at the premises of Reilloc Chain, Foley Mill, Stourport Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire (centred on SO 8231 7505) and has been prepared in response to a condition of planning consent for demolition ahead of the comprehensive redevelopment of the site for residential purposes (Planning Ref. WF/13/0049, Condition 11).*

#### 1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The redundant premises of Reilloc Chain, originally constructed as a spinning mill ('Foley Mill') for the firm of T. and A. Naylor Ltd. of Green Street, Kidderminster in 1933, are located on the west side of the A451 Stourport Road in Foley Park on the southern outskirts of the town, c.1.75km SSE of the town centre, in the northern part of county of Worcestershire (Figure 1). The site is centred on NGR SO 8231 7505 and extends to a total area of c.9,000m<sup>2</sup> (0.9ha); it is bounded to the east by the Stourport Road, to the north by an ambulance station and residential properties, to the south by Goldthorn Road and to the west by the commercial premises of ColArt Fine Art & Graphics Ltd (Figure 2). The buildings currently under consideration are located to the eastern side of the site, being ranged parallel to the Stourport Road.

#### 1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 A planning application (ref. WF/13/0049) was submitted to Wyre Forest District Council by BM3 Architecture of Digbeth, Birmingham on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2013 in respect of the proposed demolition of buildings at the premises of Reilloc Chain, Foley Mill, Stourport Road, Kidderminster ahead of the comprehensive redevelopment of the site for residential purposes.<sup>1</sup> The application was approved by WFDC on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2013, with a conditional requirement (No. 11) that a programme of historic building recording be undertaken in advance of demolition (see §.1.4.1 below).

#### 1.3 Designations

1.3.1 None of the buildings on the site are Statutorily or locally listed, nor do they lie within a designated Conservation Area. The site is, however, included on the Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), reference **WSM29461** (see **Appendix C**),<sup>2</sup> and as such, is recognised as a 'Heritage Asset' under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG, 2012).<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.wyreforest.gov.uk/fastweb/fulldetail.asp?altref=13/0049/FULL>

<sup>2</sup> 'WSM' numbers quoted within the current report relate to entries upon the Worcestershire HER; relative entries are listed at section §.4 below and their locations illustrated in Figures D.1 to D.4.

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf)

## 1.4 Requirement for Work

- 1.4.1 The Historic Building Record was required under the terms of NPPF, para. 141 which states that any permitted development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset and that Local Planning Authorities should:

*"...require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible."*

- 1.4.2 Historical research, building recording work and the compilation of the current report have been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Tyler 2013), prepared in response to a project brief set by Mr Mike Glyde (2013), Historic Environment Planning Officer of Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service and approved by WAAS in advance of works. Copies of the project brief and WSI are included below as **Appendices A** and **B** respectively.

## 1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 The project has been undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006), the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, 2008) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).
- 1.5.2 All fieldwork and the preparation of the present report have been undertaken in accordance with guidelines set down by Worcestershire County Council in '*Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire*' (WHEAS, 2010). Fieldwork reference number **WSM 49788** was assigned to the programme of recording work.
- 1.5.3 This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of October 2013. Site survey was undertaken on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2013, with archival research being undertaken on Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> September (Kidderminster Library/Museum of Carpet) and Monday 30<sup>th</sup> September (Worcestershire Archives).

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The general aim of the historic building survey, as stated at §.4 of the WAAS brief (Glyde, 2013; see **Appendix A**), was to provide an 'illustrative and descriptive account and interpretation of the building, including discussion of its local, regional and national significance'.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 A search was made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historic maps, early photographs and drawings, written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site at the Worcestershire Archives and Local History Collections at The Hive, Worcester, at the Kidderminster Central Library (Local History Collection) and the archives of the Museum of Carpet, Kidderminster. Standard on-line sources including Access to Archives ([www.a2a.org.uk](http://www.a2a.org.uk)) were also consulted. A full list of sources is included below at section §.11.

3.1.2 As required by the WAAS brief (**Appendix A**, §.4), a standard search of the Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), the primary source for archaeological information for the county, was made prior to the undertaking of fieldwork (Corhah, 2013; see §.4.2 and **Appendix F**).

### 3.2 Historic Building Record

3.2.1 The Historic Building Record comprised a detailed visual examination of the exterior and interior of the structures under consideration and the compilation of drawn, photographic and written records of the same to a level commensurate with a 'Level 3' analytical record, defined by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* as follows:

*'...an analytical record, [comprising] an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure to support an historical analysis.'* (EH 2006, 14).

3.2.2 The historic building record thus comprised three related elements; a drawn record, a photographic record and a written account, details as follows:

#### *The Drawn Record*

3.2.3 Given the utilitarian and generic qualities of the building under consideration, a measured floor plan of the principal ground floor level was generated on site at a scale of 1:500, marking significant architectural and archaeological detail. Original cross-section drawings (see §.7.1; Figure 10) were checked on site for accuracy and have served as the basis for the longitudinal cross-section reproduced in this report. All measured drawings were prepared on site using pencil of archivally stable drafting film, measurements being captured by a combination of hand tape and hand-held laser measurement. A register of project drawings is included below as **Appendix D**.

#### *The Photographic Record*

3.2.4 The photographic record comprised high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 digital single lens reflex camera (10MP), extending to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and accessible exterior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), and general interior views of principal rooms and circulation areas. Where possible, photographs included graded photographic scales. All photographs were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, photographer and date. A register of project photographs is included below as **Appendix E** with location plan; a selection is reproduced below as plates.

#### *The Written Record*

3.2.5 To accompany the drawn and photographic records, a systematic written account of the building was made as free text; this forms the basis of the following description.

## 4 PHYSICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

### 4.1 Physical and Geological Context<sup>4</sup>

4.1.1 The town of Kidderminster is located in the far north of the County of Worcestershire, c.14 miles north of the County town of Worcester, lying to the south-west of the West Midlands conurbation. The town lies at a height of between 35 and 50m AOD on the eastern and western banks of the River Stour, which feeds into the Severn at Stourport, 3½ miles to the SSW. The underlying geology consists of Triassic Bunter Sandstone overlain by alluvium and river terrace deposits; soils are variable depending upon the underlying drift and solid geology (see Buteux 1996, 1-2).

4.1.2 The site currently under consideration is located to the south of the town centre within Foley Park, formerly part of Kidderminster Foreign but included within the Borough from 1912, to the western side of the A51 Stourport Road.

### 4.2 Archaeological Context

4.2.1 A standard historic environment record search was made of the WCC HER (Cornah, 2013) covering a 250m radius search area centred upon the site (NGR SO 8231 7505; see **Appendix F**, Figures **F.1-2**).

#### *Designated Heritage Assets*

4.2.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within or encroaching upon the 250m radius search area.

4.2.3 There are no Conservation Areas (CAs) within or encroaching upon the 250m radius search area.

4.2.4 There are no Registered Parks or Gardens (RPGs) or Registered Battlefields (RBs) within or encroaching upon the 250m radius search area.

4.2.5 There are no Statutory Listed Buildings (LBs) located within the 250m radius search area.

#### *Non-designated Heritage Assets*

4.2.6 There are no locally listed buildings located within the reduced 250m radius search area.

#### *Non-listed Historic Buildings and Monuments*

4.2.7 There are a total of six non-listed historic buildings, including Foley Mill, included on the HER within the 250m radius search area (see **Appendix F**, Figure **F.1**), as follows:

HER Ref.	Site Name	Summary Description	Grid Ref.
<b><i>Non-listed Historic Buildings</i></b>			
WSM28592	Road bridge over railway	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -century dwelling	SO 8226 7486
<b>WSM29462</b>	<b>Foley Mill</b>	<b>WWII armament store (early C20<sup>th</sup> Mill)</b>	<b>SO 8231 7506</b>
WSM31669	Kidderminster to Bewdley loop	C19 <sup>th</sup> railway line	SO 8237 7513
WSM38245	406 Stourport Road	Part of a terrace row of seven dwellings where carpet manufacturer Harry Dutfield made his first rugs in the attic.	SO 9034 6336
WSM38463	33/4 Reservoir Road	Early C20 <sup>th</sup> semi-detached houses.	SO 8999 6333
WSM45702	Park Inn, Stourport Road	Early C20 <sup>th</sup> brick-built PH with mock-Tudor framing to main elevation.	SO 9029 6342

**Table 1:** Summary of non-listed buildings recorded on the WCC HER within a 250m radius search area.

<sup>4</sup> Based upon Buteux and Hurst 1996 and the introductory section of Cole, 2012.

### Monuments

- 4.2.8 There are a total of six non-designated monuments included on the HER within the reduced 250m radius search area (see **Appendix F**, Figure F.2), all related to the late-19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century expansion of the town:

HER Ref.	Site Name	Summary Description	Date	Grid Ref.
<b>Monuments</b>				
WSM15137	Original site of Foley Park Halt	Site of railway station known as Aggborough Halt.	C20 <sup>th</sup>	SO 8236 7488
WSM28591	Site of Sutton Cottage, Stourport Road	Used as a Home Guard Company HQ during the WWII. Demolished post-1955.	C20 <sup>th</sup>	SO 8223 7481
WSM33307	Site of communal air raid shelter, Stourport Road	Communal surface air raid shelter built into bank.	WWII	SO 8229 7515
WSM34538	Kidderminster and Stourport Electric Tramway	Tramway opened 1898 and the last tram between Stourport and Kidderminster was in 1929	C19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	SO 8233 7438
WSM36596	Sugar Refinery, Stourport Road	Premises of British Sugar Corporation Factory, closed down 2002. Site used as a Home Guard Company Headquarters during WWII.	C20 <sup>th</sup>	SO 8242 7478
WSM38536	Site of Foley Park Halt	Opened by GWR, 2 <sup>nd</sup> January 1905, on land that was to become the sidings for the British Sugar Corporation works. Rebuilt c.1926 next to the road over bridge, closed 5th January 1970.	C20 <sup>th</sup>	SO 8230 7487

**Table 2:** Summary of non-designated monuments recorded within 250m search area.

### Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.2.9 The HLC records that the site currently under consideration lies within an area of inter-war industrial expansion (**HWR11745**) with associated, contemporary residential expansion (**HWR11744**, **11746** and **14710**) all overlying former enclosed fields.

### Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.2.10 The only recorded incidence of previous archaeological work in the area is an ongoing Desk-based Assessment (DBA) in respect of the West Midlands Safari Park and surrounding area (**WSM46037**).

## 5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

*The historical development of Kidderminster has been discussed in detail elsewhere (eg. VCH 1913, 72-81; Gilbert, 2004) and will not be repeated here. A brief summary is included however, with particular reference to the growth of the carpet industry, for reasons of completeness and to give a general historical context within which to interpret the recorded structures.*

### 5.1 Early History

- 5.1.1 Although it is widely believed that an Anglo-Saxon monastery was founded somewhere in the vicinity in the 8<sup>th</sup> century,<sup>5</sup> the first documentary reference to Kidderminster is in the Domesday survey of 1086 where it is recorded as 'Chideminstre' - a central manor held by the king with 16 outliers or 'berewicks', viz. Wannerton, Trimpley, Hurcott, Bristitune, Habberley, Fastochesfelde, Wribbenhall, Sutton, Oldington,

<sup>5</sup> In 736, King Aethelbald of Mercia granted 10 cassates of land to his eardorman Cyneberht for the foundation of a *coenobium* (Gilbert 2004, 6).

Mitton, Teulesberge, Suduuale and two berewicks each at Franche and Ribbesford. A church, probably on the site of St Mary's, is first mentioned in 1175 (VCH, 1913).

5.1.2 The name Kidderminster possibly derives from the OE personal name 'Cyddi' or its derivative 'Cydela' with the OE suffix 'mynster' referring to the Cyneberht's 8<sup>th</sup>-century foundation. The name has been rendered historically as 'Kedeleminstre' (1154), 'Kidemenistra' (1168), 'Kedemenistra' (1190) first acquiring an 'r' in c.1200 as 'Kyderemunstre' (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 247) and becoming established in its current spelling by the 16<sup>th</sup> century (VCH, 1913).

5.1.3 In the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the manor came into the hands of the Biset family; an annual fair was held from 1228 and from 1240 there was also a market. By 1241 the manor had been split into three parts; the subsequent complex pattern of ownership is outlined in the Volume III of the Victoria County History (VCH 1913; see also Gilbert 2004, 21-26) and will not be repeated here.

## 5.2 Later History

5.2.1 The town's location at a junction of four major roads and an important bridging point on the Stour, together with the industrial potential of the river, combined with its geographical proximity to the rural uplands of the Welsh marches resulted in the early establishment of a cloth industry (Buteux 1996, 2). Reference to a dyer is made as early as 1280 and in 1292 the town contained a fulling mill; by 1332 both broad and narrow cloth were being produced (*ibid.*). The growing prosperity of the town meant that other trades could flourish and in 1414 a glover, a goldsmith and an ironmonger are recorded in the town (*ibid.*). In 1553, an Act of Parliament was passed to protect the cloth industry, limiting production to certain towns, of which Kidderminster was one. From about 1600, linen and wool were the main products of the town, largely used for wall hangings and bed furniture, with a coarse, wool-based cloth known as 'Kidderminster Stuff' being particularly popular though, by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century demand was on the wane and Kidderminster clothiers were forced to diversify.

## 5.3 The Carpet Industry<sup>6</sup>

5.3.1 The cloth trade fell into decay early in the 18th century and was superseded by two new trades, those of silk and worsted manufacture, and of carpet-making. The latter started around 1735, when Pearsall and Broom of Mount Skippet initially began producing reversible 'Kidderminster' carpets, without pile, though piled 'Brussels' carpets were introduced soon after in 1749, also by Broom. By 1772, there were eleven master carpet weavers in the town and carpet-making rapidly became the staple trade; by 1800 it was the most important employer in the town (VCH 1913). The opening of Brindley's Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal in 1772 saw the rapid development of economic prosperity and a continued expansion of the carpet trade. In the c.100 years from 1750 to 1850 the population of the town increased by some 400%, from c.4,000 to 20,852 with attendant redevelopment of the town. Erastus Bigelow's 'power loom', first exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, brought about a revolution in the carpet industry with the old loom shops, entirely unsuitable for the new machinery, being replaced by new mills and factories on the fields and meadowlands around the town centre.

5.3.2 For more than two centuries, Kidderminster was renowned internationally for carpet-making and the carpet trade which went on to dominate the urban townscape and only went into decline in the mid-late 1970s, the victim of over-production, new technologies and cheap imports from abroad.

<sup>6</sup> See Thompson (2002) and Gilbert (1990) for a more detailed review of the rise of carpet making in the town.

#### 5.4 T. and A. Naylor Ltd<sup>7</sup>

- 5.4.1 The origins of the firm of T and A Naylor's can be traced back to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when, in 1853, one Joseph Naylor, a spinning mill manager from Halifax, Yorkshire formed a partnership with Richard Watson of Drayton, Chaddersley Corbett, Worcestershire. Watson and Naylor established a small, worsted spinning mill at the 'Lord Ward Shed'<sup>8</sup> of Stour Vale Mills on the east side of Green Street. The venture proved successful and, in 1857, they erected their own sizeable premises on the opposite side of Green Street - the Pike Mills, an imposing five-storey building and related production sheds, ultimately extending from Back Brook to the south as far as Dixon Street to the north (see Thompson 2012, 99-102; §.6.6).<sup>9</sup> In the early 1880s the company split, a result of friction between the two partners, with the resulting formation of two new companies, Watson Brothers and T. & A. Naylor.<sup>10</sup> Watson continued in worsted spinning while Naylor's concentrated on wool spinning and carpet weaving,<sup>11</sup> both remaining at and operating out of, the Pike Mills premises (spinning and weaving continued there until the early-1930s, when Watson Brothers sold the premises).<sup>12</sup> At this point, Naylor's moved to a new headquarters, the 'Lowland Works' (see Thompson 2012, 113-7; §.7.3), which had been constructed over a period of years from 1916 on (principal phases of extension being in 1924 and 1935) on land they had purchased at the southern end of Green Street (formerly 'Lowland Meadows').<sup>13</sup>
- 5.4.2 The dedicated, self-contained spinning mill currently under consideration ('Foley Mill') was erected in Foley Park on the western side of Stourport Road in late 1933 as part of the same programme of reorganisation, serving the new Lowland Works (see Thompson 2012, 132; §.8.7). The Mill is described and discussed in detail below (sections §.8 10).
- 5.4.3 Naylor's went on to become a company of considerable importance in the town and employed over 700 workers, continuing as woollen spinners, dyers and manufacturers of Gripper and Chenille Axminster carpets and rugs. During the early years of the Second World War, production focussed on the supplying blankets and heavy duty canvas for the war effort, though the company closed when raw materials ran out in October 1941 and some of the sheds were subsequently used as admiralty stores (Thompson 2002, 174; see HER entry - **Appendix C**).<sup>14</sup> Post-war production was somewhat delayed and, although spinning had recommenced at Foley Mill in 1944, it was not until 1946 that the Lowland Works came back into operation (Thompson 2002, 175). In the post-war years, the company prospered, such as to allow substantive capital investment in new plant and premises,<sup>15</sup> including new 'tufting' plant at Green Street and a new tufted warehouse at Foley Park.<sup>16</sup> Industry-wide problems of over-production started to become evident, however, in the early 1970s, particularly in the tufted carpet sector and Naylor's were badly affected. By 1975, the company found itself in severe financial difficulties and, after an attempt to sell the company on as a going concern, collapsed; the receivers were finally called in in May 1976.<sup>17</sup> In July 1976 the company ceased trading with the loss of 600 jobs.

<sup>7</sup> Foley Mill was originally constructed in 1933 as a spinning mill for the firm of T. and A. Naylor Ltd. of Green Street, Kidderminster. The following account of the company is based for the most part upon Melvyn Thompson's publications '*Woven in Kidderminster*' and '*Mills and Tall Chimneys of Kidderminster*' (2002 and 2012 respectively); see Thompson 2002 (p.173-4) for a detailed company history and Thompson 2012 (89-95, 113-7 and 132), for a more detailed account of the various company premises.

<sup>8</sup> Constructed with a grant of £20,000 from Lord Ward, Earl of Dudley, the 'Lord Ward Shed' formerly occupied the area of the current Morrison's supermarket store and carpark, having been demolished in 2007 (see Thompson 2012, 93); the street frontage building of the Stour Vale Mills survives as the Museum of Carpet.

<sup>9</sup> The buildings of Pike Mills were gutted by fire in 1886 and rebuilt in 1887.

<sup>10</sup> Naylor's became a private limited company in 1909.

<sup>11</sup> The company were running over 30 power looms in 1886 (Thompson 2002, 174).

<sup>12</sup> The five storey range was sold to the Borough Council and let out to various tenants before the site was eventually cleared in 1968 (Thompson 2012, 101-2).

<sup>13</sup> Demolished in 2001, see §.5.4.4. See also Robson (2000, 6-8).

<sup>14</sup> Wartime production and munitions storage was undertaken at a number of sites throughout the town such that the Kidderminster Times of 12.05.1945 described the town as having been an 'arsenal' for five years (Tomkinson and Hall 1975, 72).

<sup>15</sup> 'Looms operating at full stretch', Berrows Worcester Journal, 13.11.1969.

<sup>16</sup> 'Naylor Carpet Ltd. build new tufted warehouse', Kidderminster Shuttle, 10.05.1968. The structure survives to the west of the Foley Mill site.

<sup>17</sup> 'Naylor's call in company receiver', Kidderminster Shuttle, 23.05.1976.

- 5.4.4 At Foley Park, the 1960s warehouse (see above, fn. 17) was bought by Brintons Ltd who, though based in the town centre, had been developing production capacity along the Stourport Road since the later 1960s (see Thompson 2012, 131; §.8.6) and the Foley Spinning Mill was purchased by Tomkinsons of Mount Pleasant with the hope of keeping it operational with a staff of around twelve.<sup>18</sup> Tomkinsons plans for Foley Mill appear not to have flourished, however, and the premises were sold on to Reilloc Chain, a specialist mining chain manufacturer, in January 1977 (C Collier *pers. comm.*).
- 5.4.5 Naylor's Lowland Works were subsequently bought by Lionel Rowe of Carpet Wool Limited,<sup>19</sup> the street frontage range being used as a showroom and the production sheds let out to a variety of companies (the 'Green Street Industrial Estate'). The site was cleared in 2001 and today accommodates the B&Q home improvement store and car park.

## 6 MAP REGRESSION (see Figures 3-6 and 14)

### 6.1 Enclosure and Tithe Maps

- 6.2.1 Unfortunately, the area of Foley Park is covered by neither enclosure nor tithe maps. The open commons around the Borough of Kidderminster, including the area of Foley Park, were enclosed in 1775 further to an act of 1774 (VCH 1913)<sup>20</sup> and was not mapped (Tate and Turner, 1978).<sup>21</sup> The site lies within an area of Kidderminster Foreign parish that was not commuted under the terms of the Act of Commutation of Tithes of 1836 and was thus not mapped at this time.<sup>22</sup>

### 6.2 Ordnance Survey Maps

- 6.2.1 The first accurate mapping to cover the Foley Park area in any detail is thus the Ordnance Survey mapping of the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century. The first edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 scale map of 1884-5 (Figure 3) indicates the site of the future Foley Mill as undeveloped land to the western side of the Stourport Road; although many of the later main side streets (Northumberland Avenue, Neville Avenue, Blount Terrace, Beauchamp Avenue, Lisle Terrace) had been laid out, building was at that time sparse and the area remained essentially undeveloped. Gilbert (2004, 124) notes that the slow development of Foley Park seems to have been related to attempts to establish an area of 'higher status', though these met with only limited success and full development of the area was to wait until after the First World War, by which time it had been taken into the Borough. To the south of the Foley Mill site, the GWR Kidderminster to Bewdley Loop of 1878 (**WSM31669**) cuts across from east to west, passing beneath the Stourport Road, while immediately to the north of the site were the Kidderminster Borough water pumping station (erected in 1872; Kelly's Directory 1892, 112) and reservoir. The latter was soon to be decommissioned, superseded by a new reservoir at Sutton Park Road, opened on 27<sup>th</sup> September 1886, though it was to find a new lease of life as an outdoor swimming pool (see Figure 4), opening in 1900 and remaining popular until the municipal baths in Castle Street opened in 1932 (Tomkinson and Hall 1975, 139; see photo - Barber 2009, 10).
- 6.2.2 The second edition Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 scale map of 1902 (Figure 4) again illustrates the slow beginnings of development along the roads around the Foley Mill site, a single house had been erected on Lisle Terrace and a pair of semi-detached dwellings on Beauchamp Avenue. Of interest is a terrace of seven properties on the east side of Stourport Road (**WSM38425**), one of which was associated with carpet manufacturer Harry Dutfield of Dutfield and Quayle (see Thompson 2002, 182). The former Corporation

<sup>18</sup> 'Carpet firms buy Naylor's premises', Kidderminster Shuttle, 03.09.1976.

<sup>19</sup> 'Naylor's factory is sold', Kidderminster Shuttle, 14.01.1977.

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43103>

<sup>21</sup> Info M. Noke, WAAS, *pers. comm.*

<sup>22</sup> Worcestershire Archives holds two tithe maps for Kidderminster Foreign, viz. 'South of the Stour' and 'West of the Stour'; neither include the area currently under consideration.

reservoir to the north-west of the site had by this time re-opened as an open air swimming bath, shielded by trees, and is annotated as such while to the south-west, on the north side of the railway, the Kidderminster Isolation Hospital had been established since 1886.<sup>23</sup>

- 6.2.3 Foley Park became part of Kidderminster Borough in November 1912, though it would appear that the rate of residential development remained subdued. By the time of the 1924/7 edition Ordnance Survey edition, suburban development had begun along Stourport Road itself, along Neville Avenue and on Reservoir Road, though both Beauchamp Lane and Lisle Avenue remained sparsely populated. To the south and west of the future Foley Mill site, the lines of Goldthorn Road and Summer Road had been tentatively laid out, delineated mostly in pecked line, though a short terrace of four houses (Nos. 3-6) is shown on the western side of the latter.<sup>24</sup> A small station, Foley Park Halt (**WSM38536**), had been erected in c.1926 on the GWR line adjacent to the Stourport Road over bridge.
- 6.2.4 Development of Foley Park began in earnest in the early 1930s, related to a programme of slum clearance within the town centre pursuant to the Housing Act of 1930 (see Gilbert 2004, 160-1) with the creation of a number of housing estates by the Borough Corporation.<sup>25</sup> The Ordnance Survey edition of 1938 indicates extensive estates of semi-detached homes to the south and west of the Foley Mill site together with extensive development along Beauchamp Avenue and Neville Avenue, though Lisle Avenue continues to be essentially vacant.
- 6.2.5 The 1938 edition is the first Ordnance Survey map to show the buildings of 'Foley Mill (Carpets)' aligned parallel to the Stourport Road, from which it is shielded by tree planting; the area to the west of the manufactory, extending as far as Summer Road, remains undeveloped. The buildings of Foley Mill will be described and discussed at more length below (§.8-9).
- 6.2.6 Later Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 maps of 1955 and 1969 (Figure 7a/b) illustrate the gradual, small-scale expansion of the mill buildings, described in more detail below. The open air swimming baths had closed in 1932 and is once again shown a disused reservoir on the 1955 edition and had been built over by an extension of Summer Road by 1969,<sup>26</sup> the latter map also shows the ambulance station to the north of the Foley Mill site for the first time.

## 7 OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCES

### 7.1 Submitted Design Drawings

- 7.1.1 Original design drawings and a buildings notice for Foley Mill (Plan No. 1735), all dated 1<sup>st</sup> September 1933, survive at the Worcestershire Archives;<sup>27</sup> the design for the strictly utilitarian ranges would appear to have been prepared 'in-house' rather than by an outside firm of architects, and are signed by one Jason Hanson c/o Naylor Lowland Works.
- 7.1.2 The submitted design drawings (Figures 10-11) illustrate a simple steel-framed structure of 17 parallel, north-lit ranges, 25ft-wide and aligned east to west, the southern four being taller (22ft to eaves) and deeper (100ft, comprising 8 bays of 12½ft) than those to the north (13ft tall and 4 bays/50ft deep). The entire building occupies a footprint with maximum dimensions of 130m (425ft) x 30.5m (100ft) set back from and aligned parallel to the Stourport Road.

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/hospitalrecords/details.asp?id=2658&page=20>

<sup>24</sup> A review of historical mapping would appear to indicate that numbers 1 and 2, presumably planned, were never built.

<sup>25</sup> See, *inter alia*, WAAS refs. r498, BA 8895, parcels 127, 224-5, 385-7.

<sup>26</sup> The associated pumping station was still present in 1999 (see Figure 8) though has since been demolished.

<sup>27</sup> 3 plans and building notice re. proposed spinning mill for Messrs. T and A Naylor, Foley Park, Kidderminster'. WAAS; ref. r498, BA 8895, parcel 278(i). Given the utilitarian nature of the building, excerpts only are reproduced here.

7.1.3 Exterior walls are shown as solid brickwork to east, south and north, though the western extent is annotated as comprising 'temporary gable framing' clad in corrugated sheeting hung on 3 x 3in. rails, perhaps with a view to subsequent extension. With the exception of enclosed boiler house, pump house and transformer house located against the eastern exterior wall and with toilet facilities to the north end of the range, the structure essentially comprised a series of open 'sheds'; transverse brick partitions subdivided the range into three principal areas of four, five and seven bays respectively from south to north. Section drawings stipulate a combination of principal 9 x 7in. and subsidiary 8 x 4in. steel stanchions to the taller, southern part of the building and 8 x 6in. / 5 x 3in. stanchions to the north, supporting 24 x 7½ in. T-section valley beams and uniform design, steel north-light trusses with patent glazing.

## 7.2 Historical Photographs

7.2.1 A single photograph of December 1933 (Figure 12a)<sup>28</sup> depicts Foley Mill in the process of construction, looking north within the building; a transverse brick wall represents the partition between the two taller sections of the range, Zones A and B,<sup>29</sup> with a metal chimney rising to the far side, serving the enclosed boiler house. Ridge ventilators are visible to the completed bays to the north while projecting consoles within the east wall clearly indicate that the recorded system of gantry cranes within Zone A (see below) is primary. An exterior photograph of 1960 (Figure 12b), looking south along Stourport Road, indicates that little fundamental change had taken place to the exterior fabric of the building in the intervening years, at least to the western street elevation.

7.2.2 Two interior photographs of c.1952/3 (Figure 13)<sup>30</sup> illustrate historical blending plant within the central Zone B of the mill, spanning a time period of updating of machinery when an 'old spivy oiler A blending system' (Figure 13a) was replaced by a 'centriblender' (Figure 13b). Both photographs are taken in the same location (Bay 6, looking north-east) and appear to show a tall 'blending bin' within Bay 7/8, enclosed in profiled metal sheeting to the north of the brickwork boiler house.

7.2.3 Two interior shots of 1961 (Figure 14)<sup>31</sup> are of particular interest in showing the type of machinery historically housed within the ranges, all of which has since been lost (see below). The photograph entitled 'reeling' (Figure 14b) was clearly taken at the north end of **Zone C** (Bay 16; looking south-east)<sup>32</sup> and indicates that the ½-glazed mess room at Bays 16-17, absent in this view, must represent a later insertion.<sup>33</sup>

## 8 BUILDING DESCRIPTION (see Figure 15)

### 8.1 Overview

8.1.1 The mill building as recorded comprises a utilitarian range formed of a series of 17 steel-framed, parallel bays (here numbered 1 to 17 from south to north), each 25ft/7.62m<sup>34</sup> wide and aligned east-west, faced in brick to the eastern and northern elevation and partly to the south; the western elevation is simply clad in corrugated iron sheeting. The roof, formed of asymmetrical, north-light trusses presents a distinctive saw-tooth profile to the long elevations (Plates 1 and 2). The whole building occupies a composite, sub-rectangular plan within a footprint with overall dimensions of 425ft/c.130m (N/S) x 100ft/c.30m(E/W),

<sup>28</sup> Museum of Carpet, ref. NAY/10/2/1. A further, contemporary photograph is reproduced in Barber 2002, 50 and Thompson 2012, 132, looking north along Stourport Road.

<sup>29</sup> See Figure 15 and inset plan at §.8.1 below.

<sup>30</sup> Museum of Carpet Archives, T and A Naylor scrapbook. Ref. NAY/10/2/1.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

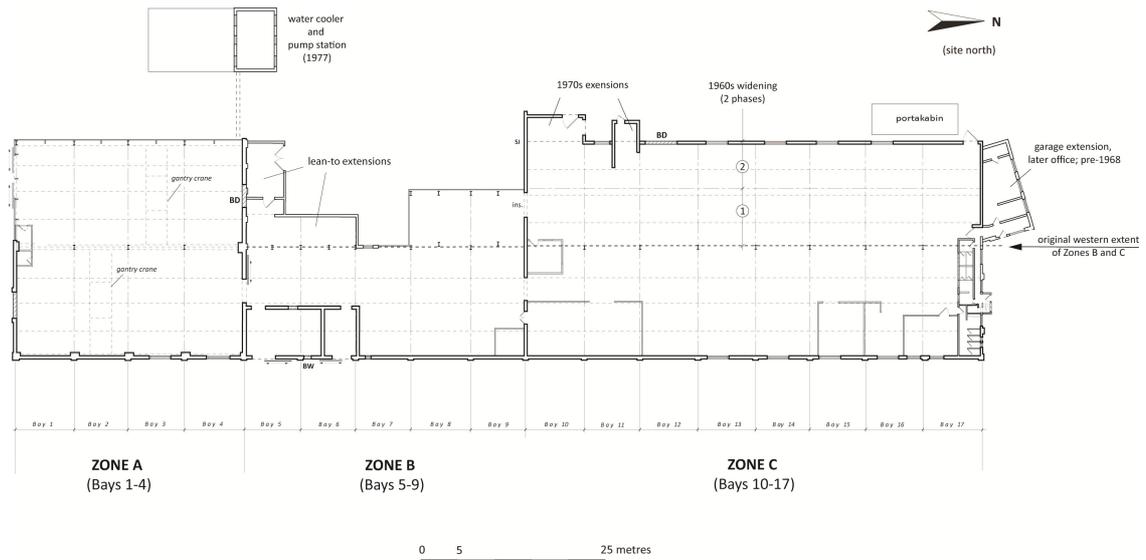
<sup>32</sup> Note the close set windows of east wall.

<sup>33</sup> The 'paint store' at Bay 15 was introduced post-1976 (C Collier, *pers. comm.*)

<sup>34</sup> In the following description, major dimensions will be given first in the Imperial units to which it was designed and built, followed by a metric conversion.

aligned parallel to the Stourport Road.<sup>35</sup> The building is sub-divided into three principal, interconnected sections or zones, here referred to as Zones A, B and C from south to north (see inset plan below), each zone originally having an distinct function. Zones A and B to the south are taller, standing 22ft/6.70m to eaves while the northern nine bays of Zone C are lower at 13ft/3.95m.

- 8.1.2 The site boundary to the east against Stourport Road is defined by a steel railing fence by Hill and Smith of Brierley Hill, a presumed early if not primary feature (Plates 3 and 4),<sup>36</sup> which includes a set of original brick gate piers at Bay 5, adjacent to the boiler house, with blue-brick pyramidal copings (Plate 5).



Overall plan of Foley Mill as recorded

## 8.2 The Exterior

- 8.2.1 The principal **east elevation** of the mill, facing onto Stourport Road (Plates 1 and 2), is of brick construction in pale-mid orange brick (with some vitrified headers) laid to a regular English garden wall bond,<sup>37</sup> extending to a total of 17 regular bays (25ft/7.62m wide) demarcated by shallowly-projecting piers of brickwork, rising to a distinctive 'saw-tooth', north-light roof profile, capped by moulded concrete copings. The southern nine bays (Zones A and B; Plate 6) stand taller than the northern eight bays of Zone C (Plate 8), standing c.33ft/10m and 25ft/7.6m respectively to apex; the roofline drops at the north side of Bay 9, the kneeler being supported by a console of corbelled brickwork (Plate 7). The lower walling of the southern nine bays is of double width, the resultant offset being capped by two courses of chamfered blue-brick (Plates 6/7). Windows pierce the elevation at Bays 3 and 4, and at Bays 13-17 (incl. two, closely set at Bay 16); all are plain rectangular openings spanned by reinforced concrete lintels (Plate 9), housing multi-pane (5x4), steel-framed windows with 6-pane, centre-hinged opening lights. Sliding timber doors beneath asphalted pentries at Bays 5 (Plate 5) and 6 give access to the boiler room and transformer house

<sup>35</sup> The Southport Road is aligned approximately NNE-SSW; for the purposes of the following description this alignment has been assumed to run north-south, such that the main long elevations of the range face east and west.

<sup>36</sup> The submitted buildings notice of 1933 (WAAS; ref. r498, BA 8895, parcel 278(i)) specifies that the building would be set back '28'-0" from the centre of a hawthorn fence'. The extant iron fence retains a makers plate including the patent number 398750, viz. Fencing. WORNUM, T. H. and HOLLIES, E. E., Brierley Hill Ironworks, Staffordshire. March 24, 1933, No. 8908. [Class 45.] 'In a fence wherein cranked verticals of cylindrical or angle section are received in perforated angle section horizontals which are secured to the standards, the apex of each horizontal is arranged uppermost and the imperforate web covers and rests on the upper side of the cranked portions of the verticals' (<http://patent.ipexl.com/GB/398750ZZDASHZZA.html>).

<sup>37</sup> Common brick bond where header courses are divided by three rows of stretcher courses.

respectively. Bays 13 and 14 include vent outlets (modern) within the brickwork of their gables while a large number of primary ridge vents survive.<sup>38</sup>

- 8.2.2 The **south elevation** (Plate 10) is composed of two distinct elements. To the east, the elevation is brick-built, reflecting the fabric of the east elevation described above, being divided into three 12½ft bays by four shallowly-projecting piers; the central bay was originally furnished with a wide, loading-bay door beneath a concrete lintel, now blocked. In the western half of the elevation, by contrast, the steel-frame is simply clad in corrugated sheeting and is furnished with tall, wide loading-bay doors opening onto Zone A. Although a somewhat unusual division, the original 1933 design drawings (see §.7.1) confirm that the arrangement is primary and does not result from a secondary, western extension of Zone A.
- 8.2.3 The **north elevation** (Plate 11) is again brick-built and was likewise originally of three bays defined by four shallowly projecting piers, though here the central bay was wider, of double-width (ie. 25ft) and accommodated double, axially-aligned doors (see Figure 11b). These primary arrangements have been obscured, however, by the introduction of a projecting, brick-built entrance ‘porch’, originally built as a projecting loading bay associated with the axial doors (see Figure 12b). Original windows survive to the west at ground floor level, lighting interior toilets, while upper windows lighting first floor office accommodation are clearly secondary insertions (Plate 11).
- 8.2.4 The elevation was extended westwards in two phases in the 1950s and early 1960s (see below) though this extension is again obscured by a tall, brick-built extension (Plate 13), set at a slight angle to the main range, added as a garage at some point during the 1960s<sup>39</sup> and converted to use as offices by Reilloc after 1976 (the high concrete lintel and brick infill of a wide vehicular doorway are clearly visible). Above eaves level the steep, glazed slope of the north-lit roof can be clearly observed (Plate 12).
- 8.2.5 The **west elevation** (Plates 14-18) is composite in nature, and has evolved through the addition of a series of *ad hoc* extensions. The southern four bays of Zone A (Plate 14) are primary, presenting a tall, blind elevation, clad in corrugated sheeting, rising to a distinctive ‘saw-tooth’ profile roofline. A high-level feed from an adjacent, 1970s water cooler and pump station (Plate 19) span the western access track at Bay 4. At the north side of Bay 4, the elevation steps back by 50ft, the return wall being of brick construction, with a series of pent-roofed lean-to extensions occupying the angle between Zones A and B (Plate 15). The main elevation of Zone B (Bays 5-9) maintains the tall ‘saw-tooth’ profile of Zone A, again clad in corrugated sheeting, with tall, blind projections dating to the 1960s/70s appended at Bays 8 and 9 (Plate 16). To the north end of the range, Zone C presents a regular elevation of nine low bays with saw-tooth, north-lit roof profile (Plate 17), again clad in corrugated iron sheets, each bay including a multi-pane, steel-framed window. The elevation of Zone C aligns with Zone A to the south and, though replicating the profile and layout of the original building, represents a phase of extension of c.1960 when the spinning sheds were widened to the west for a second time (see §.9.1; Figure 17). At the far north end of the elevation, a modern ‘portakabin’ office has been introduced, raised on a steel framework (Plate 18) and accessed from Bay 17 internally.

### 8.3 The Interior

- 8.3.1 Internally, the mill buildings occupy a tri-partite plan, reflecting a three-stage progression within the original spinning process flow (see §.9.2). The three areas of the plan are here referred to as Zones A, B and C from south to north, following the direction of the original process flow, though it should be noted that this does not reflect any known original reference system for the buildings.

<sup>38</sup> An alternating pattern of single and double ridge vents is apparent within the eastern, Phase I section of Zone C, with a further row of vents central to the Phase III extension (see §.9.1).

<sup>39</sup> It is not shown on the photograph of 1960 (Figure 12b) and is first indicated on the OS edition of 1969 (Figure 7b).

- 8.3.2 At the southern end of the range, **Zone A** (Plates 20-27) is accessed from the exterior via a set of high, wide sliding doors in the western part of the south elevation (visible in Plate 20); a further doorway, lower and narrower, within the brickwork wall to the east has subsequently been blocked (Plate 24). It is formed of four steel-framed, east-west aligned bays of uniform width, 25ft/7.62m (N/S), and extending to 96ft/29.25m in length (E/W), with an area of 9,600 sq. ft./891.5m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>40</sup> The bays are tall, standing 22ft/6.7m to the soffit of the steel 'I'-section valley beams (24 x 7½in.) which are supported mid-span and to the west on principal 10 x 8in. stanchions; to the east, they are simply embedded in the brickwork of the east wall (Plate 26). Asymmetrical, steel north-light roof trusses (Plate 22), secured to the web of the valleys, provide generous lighting to the interior of the range, supplemented by multi-pane, steel-frame windows within Bays 3 and 4 (E). The eastern, northern walls and eastern half of the southern wall are all of brick construction, to the west and south-west, the steel-frame is simply clad in corrugated sheeting (Plate 21). High-level, horizontal steel beams attached to the principal stanchions and, to the east, supported on corbelled brickwork (Plate 26), form runners for two moving gantry-cranes, in the process of removal at the time of survey (Plate 27).<sup>41</sup> The north wall includes two doorways, one to the east providing through access to Zone B, a second to the west formerly opening to the exterior, though subsequently blocked, presumably when the Phase III lean-to extensions were appended.
- 8.3.3 **Zone B** (Plates 28-30) occupies the central part of the range and is accessed from Zone A to the south by a wide doorway in its south wall; a further, opposing doorway opens to the north onto Zone C. It is formed of five steel-framed bays, 25ft wide and aligned east-west, maintaining the scale, massing and detailing of the Zone A bays described above, though originally shorter at only 48ft in length (half the length of the Zone A bays). To the south-east, Bays 5 and 6 are enclosed in brick (Plate 30), originally housing the boiler house, pump room and transformer house (see Figure 11a). It is understood that Zone B originally housed tall blending bins (see Figure 13), fed from Zone A, with a narrow central corridor aligned north-south between the opposing doors; these arrangements have long been lost though they are evidenced by the pattern of surviving paintwork applied to the valley beams at high level (Plate 28). A series of *ad hoc* extensions have been added to the western side of Zone B, the earliest pre-dating 1938 (Phase II) and the latest dating to Reilloc's occupation of the buildings in the 1970s (Phase VI).
- 8.3.4 **Zone C** (Plates 31-40) occupies the northern eight bays of the building (*viz.* Bays 10-17) and originally housing the yarn production machinery. It is accessed via two wide doorways (one original, one secondary) in its south wall and was originally furnished with a loading bay to the north wall for the dispatch of finished product. Bays are again steel-framed and a uniform 25ft wide, though here they are lower, standing only 13ft/3.96m to the soffit of the valley beams (Plates 31/2). Principal stanchions are here smaller section, 8 x 6in., though otherwise the method and details of construction are as previously described, with north-lit roof (Plate 34) and multi-pane windows (Plate 35). As per Zone B, the bays were originally built 48ft long, though they have been extended westwards in two distinct phases, first before 1955 (Phase III) and again in the 1960s (Phase V); the junction between the Phase III and Phase V extensions is clearly evidenced by a bolted connection plate to the I-section valley beams (Plate 33) and by a variation in the treatment of the wall head to the north elevation.
- 8.3.5 Four enclosed spaces, *viz.* a mess room (Plate 36), paint-store, office (Plate 37) and storage area (Plate 38) all represent secondary insertions, though the mess room and store pre-date Reilloc's occupation of the premises.<sup>42</sup> Within Bay 17, a block of four original toilets (with urinals) survive, arranged against the north wall to the eastern side of the range (Plates 39-40), finished in plain, painted brick with a red quarry-tile floor; a matching range of toilets to the west has been subsequently modernised. Reference to submitted design drawings of 1933 indicates the two blocks of toilets were originally divided by a wide, axial doorway formerly opening to the exterior at the centre of the range (Figure 11b).

<sup>40</sup> Steelwork by Lanarkshire Steel of Motherwell, Scotland.

<sup>41</sup> The corbelled brick supports of the east wall are visible in a photograph of 1933 (Figure 12a), indicating that they are a primary feature.

<sup>42</sup> The mess room post-dates 1961, as it is not shown on the interior photograph of that date (Figure 14b)

## 9 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

### 9.1 Development of the Mill Buildings (see Figures 16 and 17)

9.1.1 A total of six identifiable phases of development have been defined from an analysis of historical Ordnance Survey mapping and an examination of the building fabric. These can be summarised as follows (see Figure 17):

- **PHASE I:** Original building, 1933
- **PHASE II:** Minor additions in place by OS edition of 1938
- **PHASE III:** Additions in place by OS edition of 1955
- **PHASE IV:** Additions in place by 1960
- **PHASE V:** Additions in place by OS edition of 1969
- **PHASE VI:** Post-1976 additions (Reilloc era)

9.1.2 The **Phase I** building comprised Zone A as recorded with Zones B and C extending northwards on a somewhat reduced, 48ft wide plan. The whole of this range, occupying a tripartite plan, survives essentially intact within the extant building and is recorded in the submitted design drawings of 1933. The building was erected as a purpose-built original process flow of the spinning mill is outlines below at section §.9.2.

9.1.3 The only addition evident on the Ordnance Survey edition map of 1938 (**Phase II**) is a small extension in the external, north-west angle of Zones A and B; this has been subsumed into later additions to the works and its original function has not been ascertained.

9.1.4 The first major expansion of the works (**Phase III**) occurred before the 1955 edition Ordnance Survey map, by which time the lean-to extensions had been added at the external north-west angle of Zones A and B and the full length of Zone C (Bays 10-17) had been extended westwards by 24ft/7.3m, thus bringing an additional 4,800sq.ft. (c.450m<sup>2</sup>) to the spinning sheds.

9.1.5 A late 1950s (**Phase IV**) addition would appear to be the appending of a covered loading bay to the northern elevation, clearly shown on a photograph of 1961 (Figure 12b).<sup>43</sup>

9.1.6 By the time of the 1969 edition Ordnance Survey map (**Phase V**), Bay 9 had been extended to the west by 24ft while the Zone C spinning sheds had been once more extended westwards (to reach the extent as recorded) resulting in the addition of a further 4,800sq.ft. (450m<sup>2</sup>).<sup>44</sup>

9.1.7 A number of additions and extensions post-date the purchase of the premises by Reilloc Chain in early 1977 viz. the western extensions at Bays 8, 10 and 11, the new water coolant and pump station and the external 'portakabin' office. The northern garage extension was converted to use as offices while a number of enclosed interior spaces also date to Reilloc's occupation of the site.

### 9.2 Process Flow<sup>45</sup>

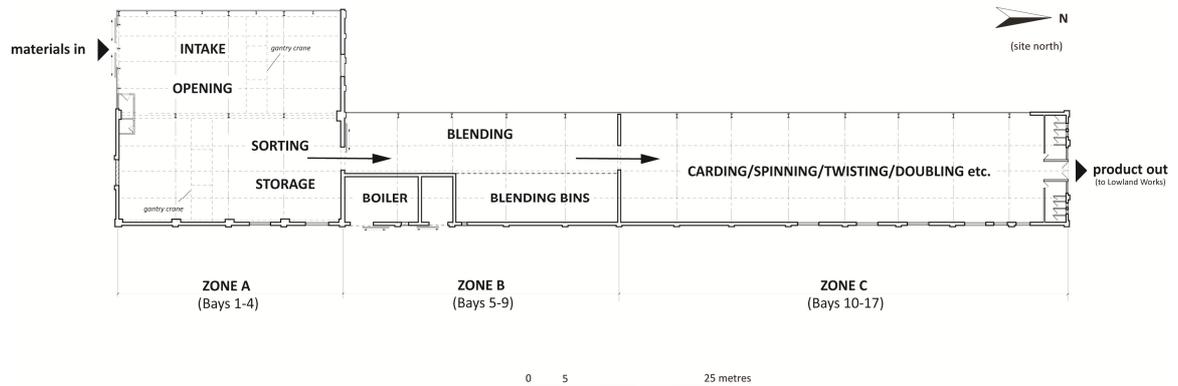
*Naylor's Spinning Mill, 1933-1976*

9.2.1 The tri-partite interior division of the buildings and the variation in scale and massing of the three 'zones' reflects the original process flow within the mill, which can be summarised as follows (see sketch plan overleaf):<sup>46</sup>

<sup>43</sup> **NB:** the northern 'garage' extension, later converted to office use by Reilloc, is not shown on this photograph.

<sup>44</sup> The latter extension is referred to as 'recent' in 1961 – see Figure 14a.

<sup>45</sup> Based upon information from Mr Melvyn Thompson, Mr John Lewis and Mr Colin Collier.



*Summary of original process flow through spinning mill*

- Raw materials in the form of bales of fleece (both wool and man-made fibres) were unloaded from lorries at the southern end of the range (double doors at Bay 1).
- **Zone A** (Bays 1-4) formed the intake, opening, sorting and storage area, tall and furnished with overhead gantry cranes for movement of bales.
- Wool transferred by conveyor and high level blow ducting to tall, enclosed blending bins (large rooms with recirculation cyclone fans), located predominantly within **Zone B** (photographic evidence of blending plant within Bays 6-7; see Figure 13). **Zone B** also housed main boiler room, supplied by an external header tank. From here, materials were transferred to **Zone C** for processing.
- All yarn production machinery and processes (carding, spinning, twisting, doubling etc.) were located within the lower bays (Bays 10-17) of **Zone C** to the north end of the range (see inset photo below).
- Spun yarns were loaded onto lorries for transfer to Naylor's main Lowland Works in Green Street. This would have been via the wide double doors formerly located at the north side of Bay 17 (see Figure 11b).<sup>47</sup>

### *Reilloc Chain, 1977-2013*

9.2.2 Reilloc Chain's use of the premises can be summarised as follows:

- **Zone A:** materials store; assembly benches; warehousing; despatch
- **Zone B:** heat treatment; calibration; crack detection
- **Zone C:** link forming; welding

## 9.3 Assessment of Significance

9.3.1 The recorded structure is purely utilitarian in form and is of no particular architectural or aesthetic merit. Built in the inter-war years, it represents a fairly simple example of a north-light factory building, a form once very common within the town, with distinctive 'saw-tooth' profile roof designed to maximise the

<sup>46</sup> The process flow outlined here is, to a limited extent, reflected by the fabric and overall layout of the buildings themselves though interpretation has been greatly enhanced by the verbal confirmations of both Mr Colin Collier of Reilloc and by Mr John Lewis, former works engineer at Foley Mill (the latter via Mr Melvyn Thompson of the Museum of Carpet).

<sup>47</sup> Also Figure 12b which appears to show a van being loaded in this location.

capture of diffused daylight from the north without admitting direct sunlight from the south.<sup>48</sup> The 'open-plan' form of the interior, relatively unencumbered by intermediate support columns, forms a series of essentially open 'sheds' in which a variety of production activities could be undertaken and machinery freely located to suit requirements, representative of the increasing 'industrialisation' of many carpet making processes in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings were evidently built with functionality and practical considerations in mind, designed 'in-house' by Naylor's without recourse to an architect, and expressing no form of architectural pretension in the form of detailing within the public, street elevations as can be found in a number of surviving earlier buildings within the town. The simple cladding of the western elevation was presumably effected with a view to facilitating the possible future expansion of the premises, as was indeed to be the case with the northern spinning sheds.

9.3.2 Internally, the buildings retain little direct evidence for their original use and arrangements, the inevitable result of their subsequent alternative use which, for almost 40 years, has seen the premises used for the manufacture of mining chain. As such, the significance of Foley Mill as a monument of the carpet industry can be seen to lie more in its historical context than in the fabric of the buildings themselves and, in this respect, it is fortunate that documentary and oral history evidence have allowed for a fairly confident reconstruction of the original functional arrangements of the mill buildings to be made.

#### 9.4 Conclusion

9.4.1 The current project has allowed for a full visual and interpretive record of the buildings to be made in advance of demolition and redevelopment of the site and has, as such, successfully fulfilled the aims of the recording action as defined within the project brief.

### 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 The project was commissioned by Mr Alex Jones of AJ Archaeology, working on behalf of Thomas Vale Construction of Stourport, Worcestershire, principal contractors.

10.2 Thanks are extended to Mr Colin Collier and Mr Peter Moore at Reilloc Chain for allowing access to the premises for the purposes of recording and for information related to Reilloc's occupation of the Foley Mill site (1976-2013).

10.3 Thanks also to Mr Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer of Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, to Ms Tegan Cornah and Ms Margaret Noke at the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record, and to staff at the Kidderminster Public Library and the Worcestershire Archives, The Hive, Worcester. Particular acknowledgement is given to Ms Jean Talbot, Mr Melvyn Thompson and Mr John Lewis of the Museum of Carpet, Kidderminster.

10.5 Documentary research, site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MIfA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

<sup>48</sup> The form, of 19<sup>th</sup>-century origin, was to go out of vogue in the middle and later years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when wider-span roofs were introduced and more extensive use of artificial lighting adopted (Thompson 2012, 16).

## 11 SOURCES

### a) Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

- 1884-5 Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition County Series 1:2500 map.
- 1902 Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition County Series 1:2500 map.
- 1924-7 Ordnance Survey 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition County Series 1:2500 map.
- 1938 Ordnance Survey 4<sup>th</sup> Edition County Series 1:2500 map.
- 1955 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 edition map.
- 1969 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 edition map.

### b) Primary Sources

- 1933 x3 plans and building notice re. spinning mill for Messrs. T. & A. Naylor, Foley Park, Kidderminster. (WAAS ref.: r498; BA 8895, parcel 278(i)).
- 1933-76 T and A Naylor scrapbooks. (Museum of Carpet ref. NAY/10/2/1).
- 1960-61 'Tanorama', works magazine of T & A Naylor Ltd. Issues 1-4. Museum of Carpet Archives.

### c) Secondary Sources

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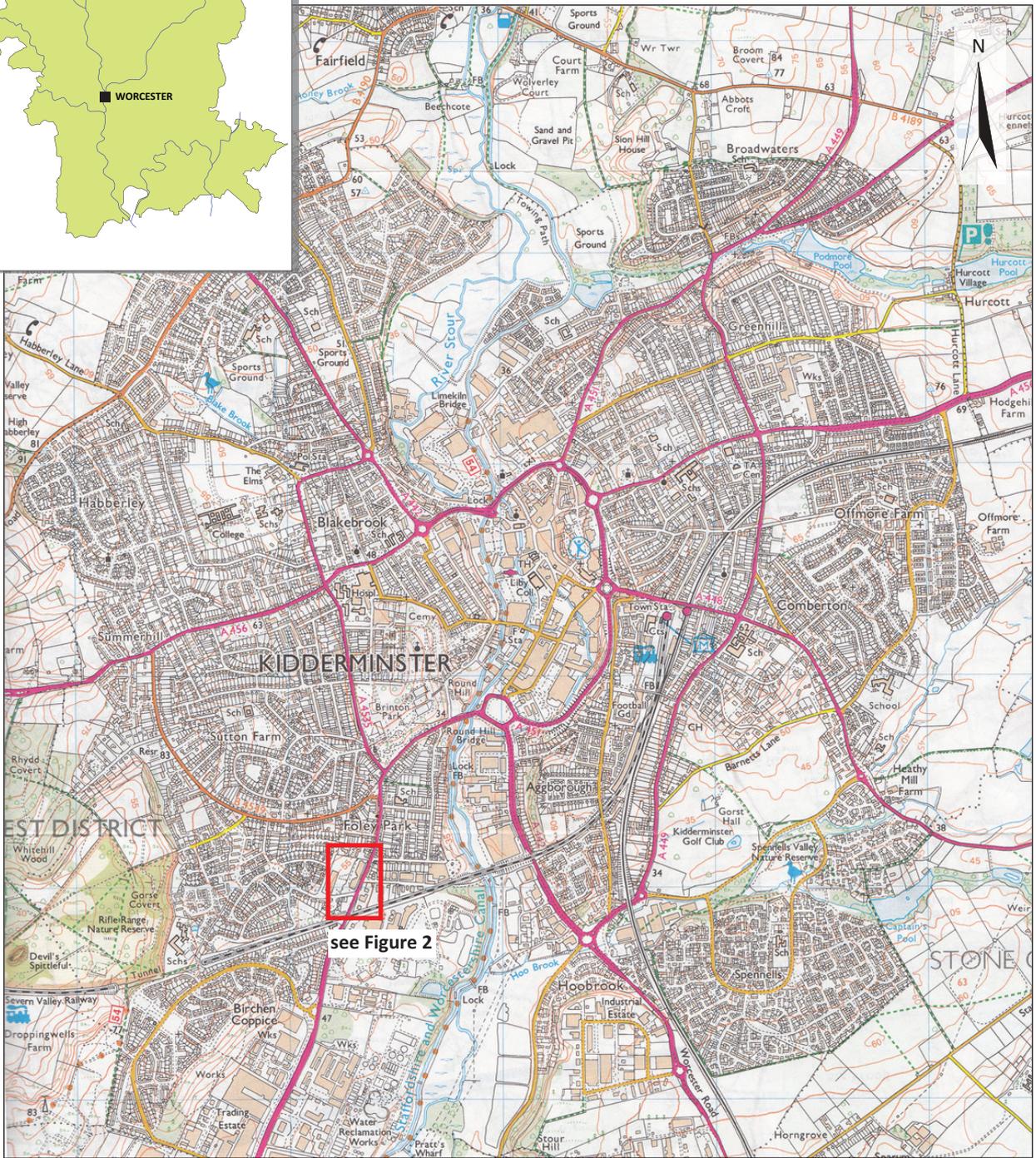
d) On-line Sources

Google Earth imagery of 1999 and 2011

- [www.carpetmuseum.co.uk](http://www.carpetmuseum.co.uk)
- <https://www.gov.uk/>
- <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>
- <http://patent.ipexl.com>
- <http://www.wyreforest.gov.uk/fastw>

e) Other Sources

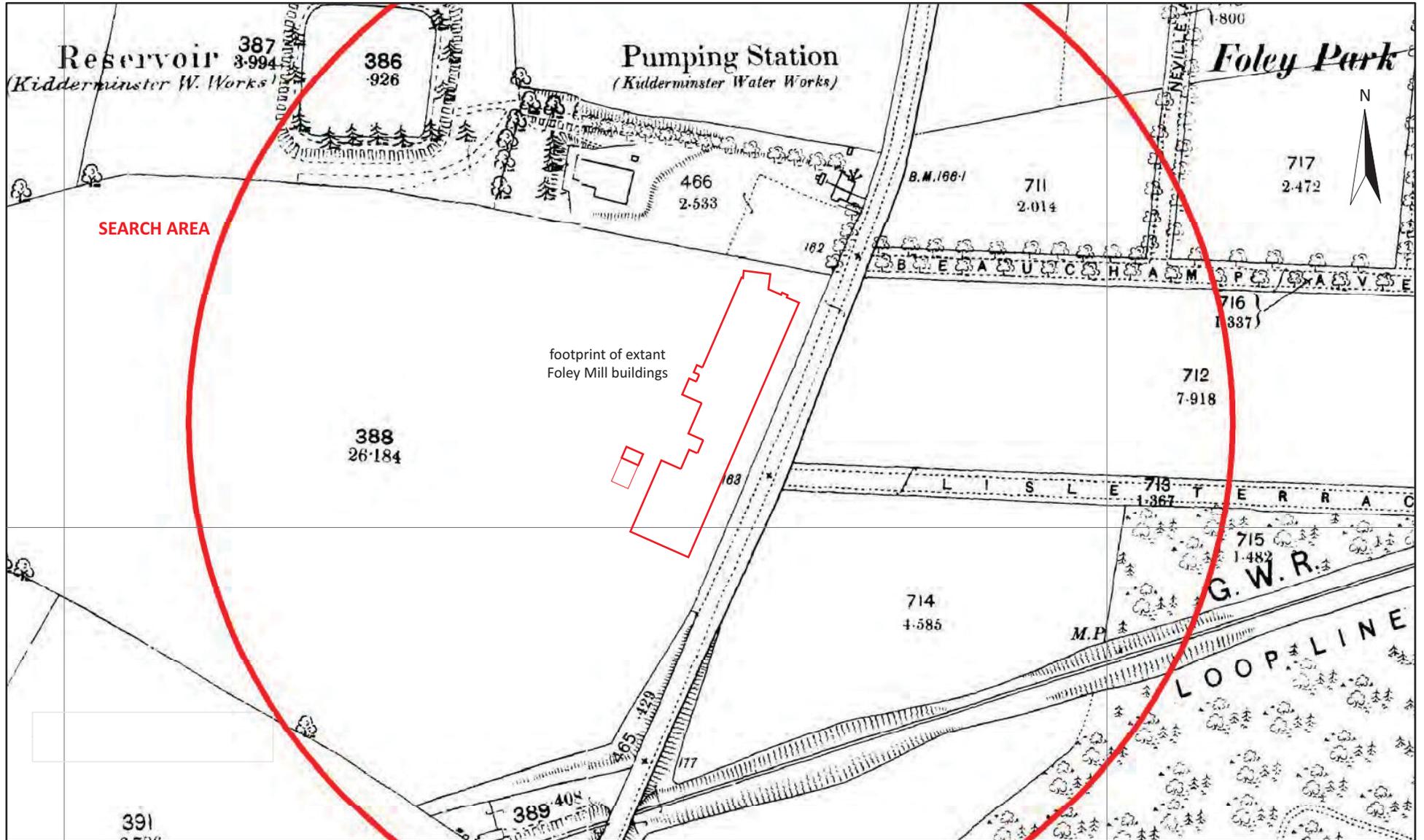
Verbal contribution from Mr Colin Collier of Reilloc Chain and written contributions (email correspondence) from Mr Melvyn Thompson (Museum of Carpet) and Mr John Lewis (former works manager at Foley Mill).



Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheets 219)  
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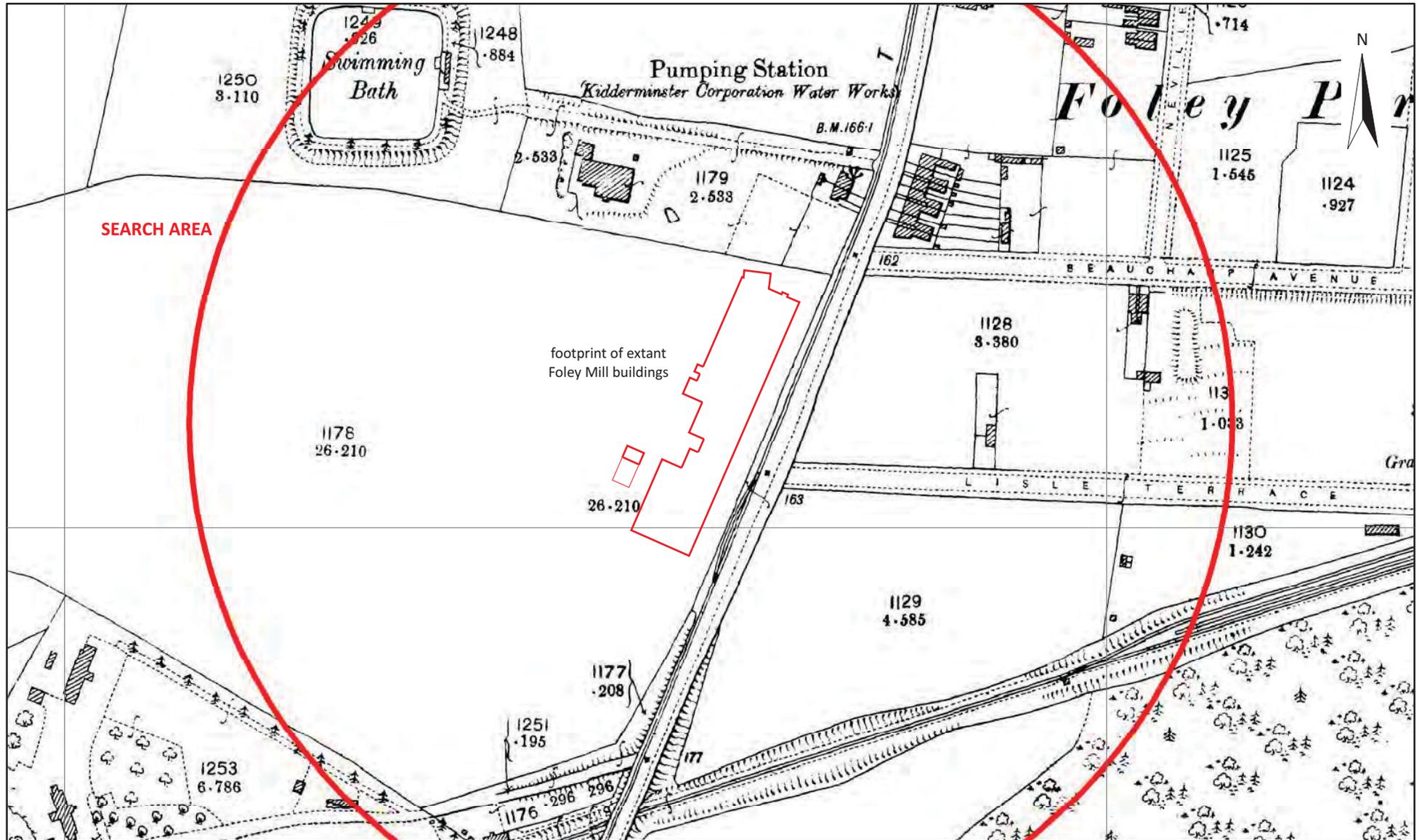


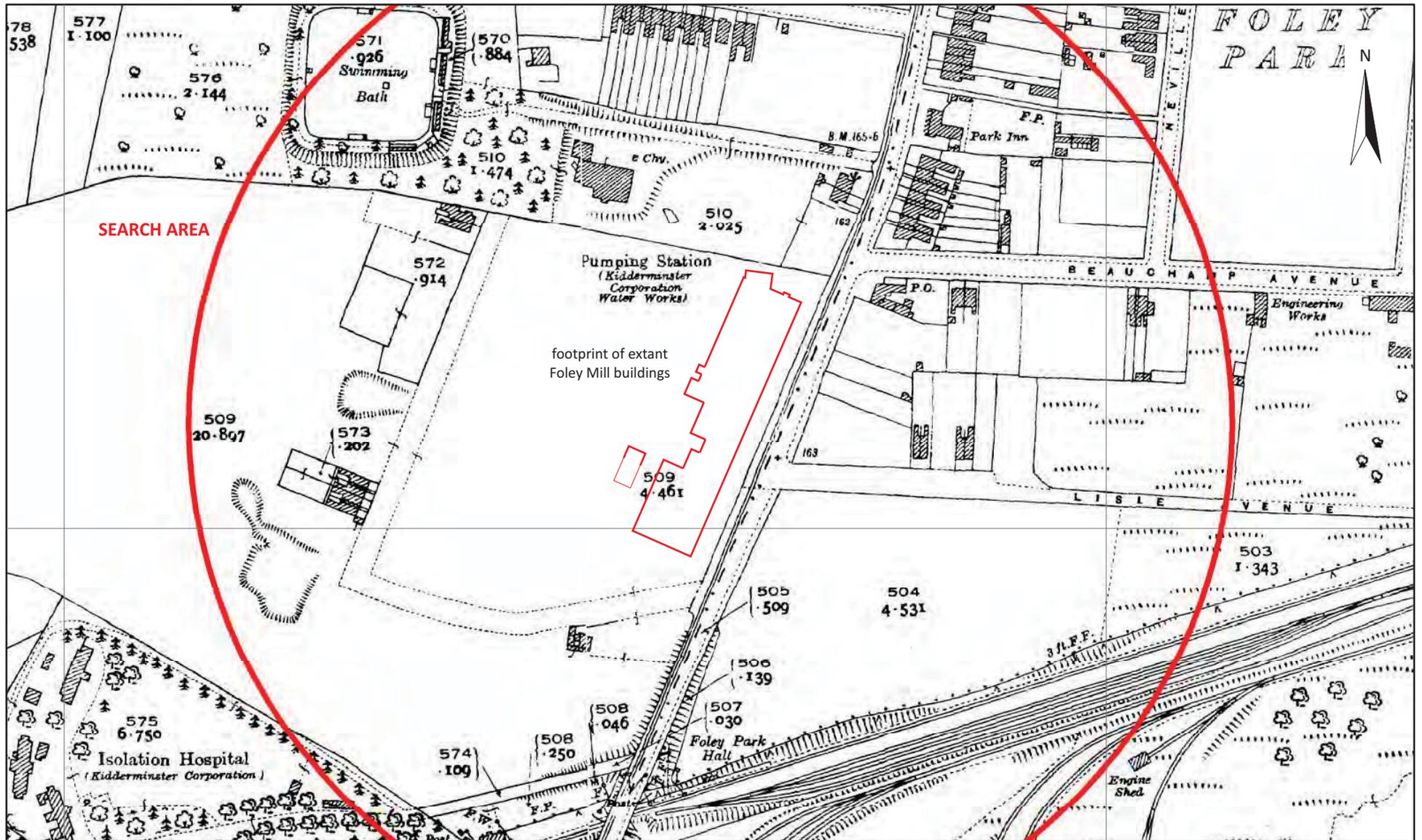


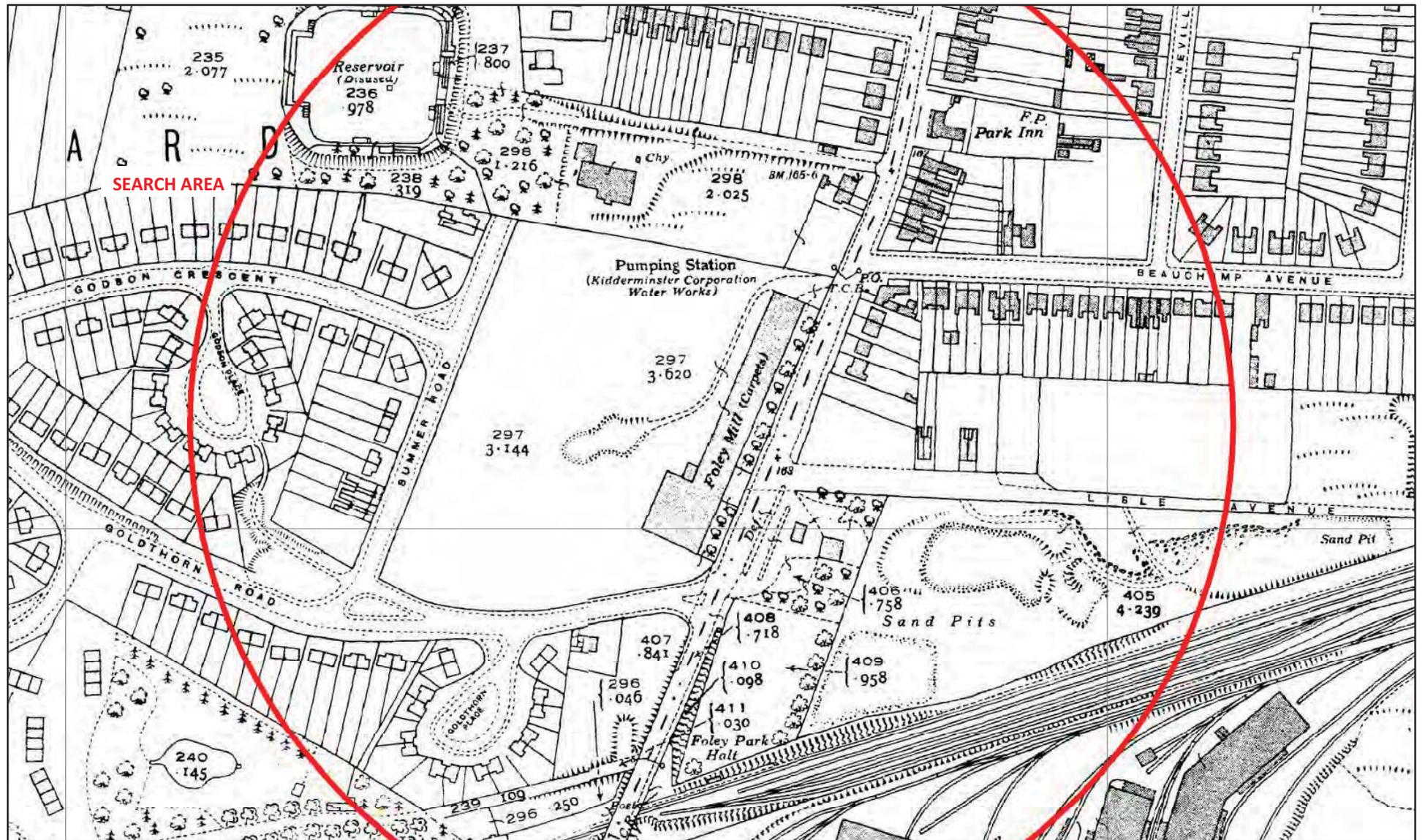


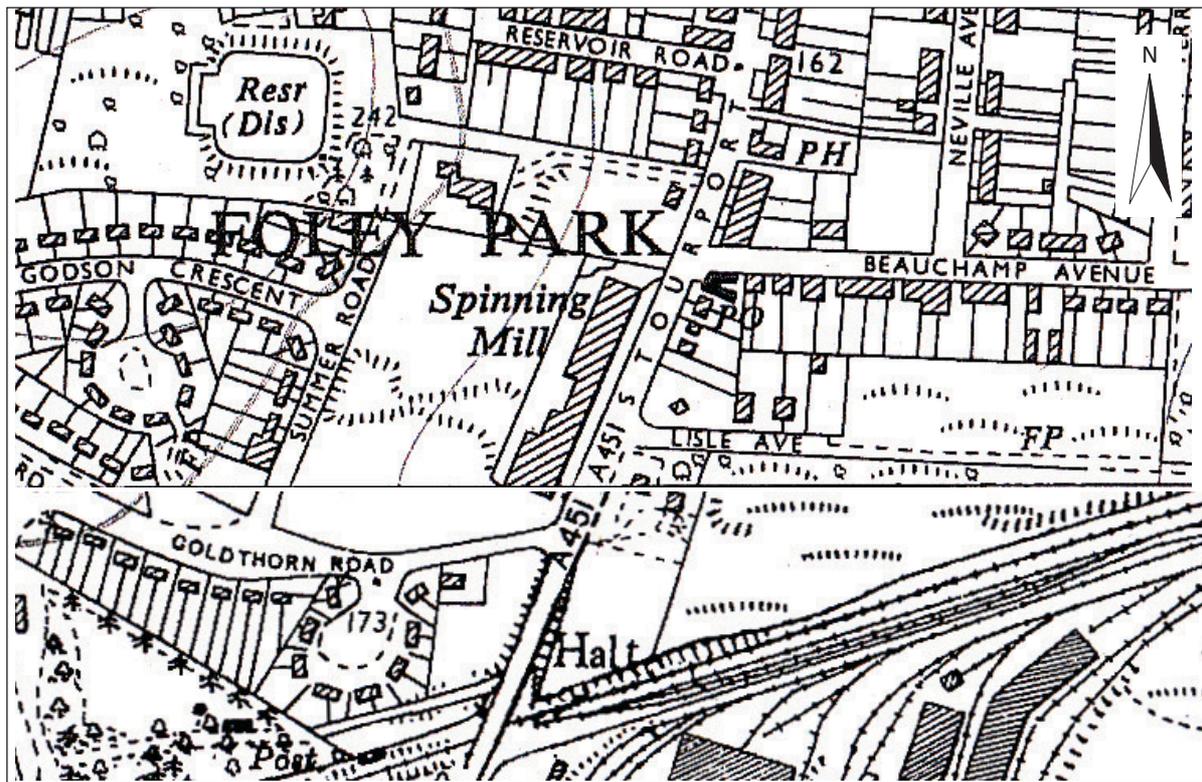
SEARCH AREA

footprint of extant  
Foley Mill buildings

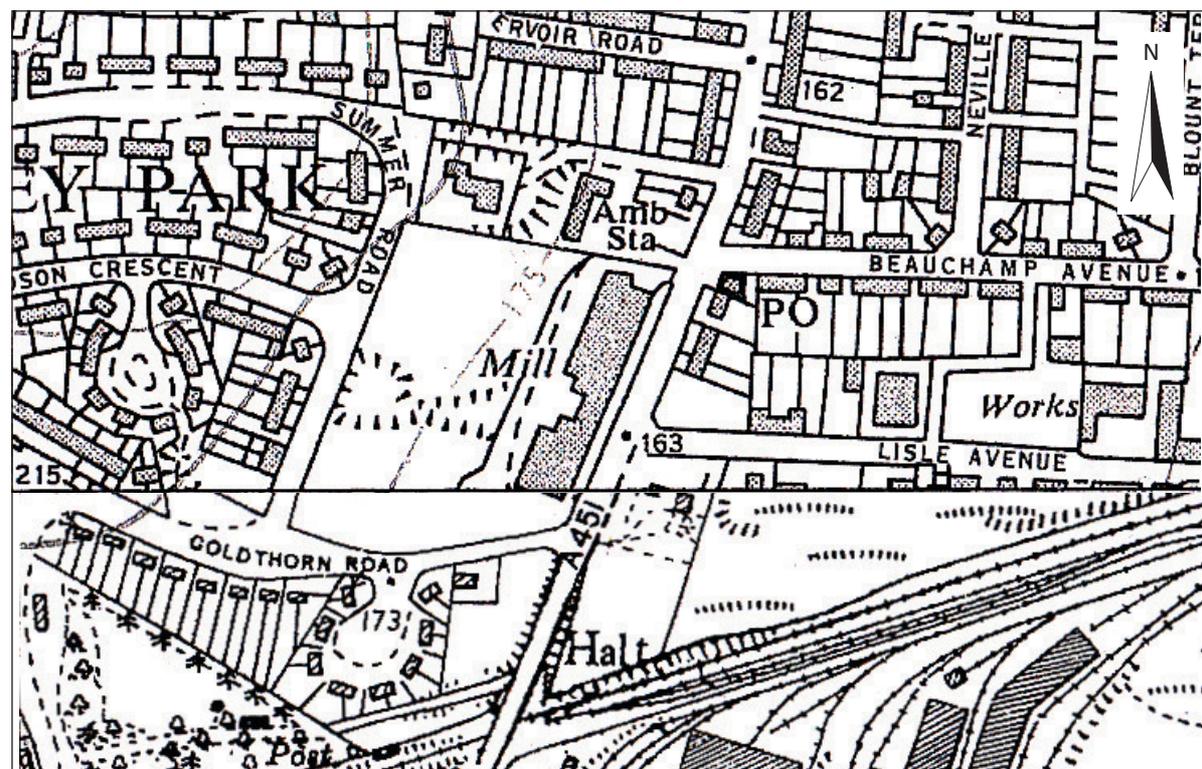








(a) Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 edition map of 1955 (sheets SO 87 NW and NE)



(b) Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 edition map of 1968/9 (sheets SO 87 NW and NE; NB: southern sheet not updated from previous issue).



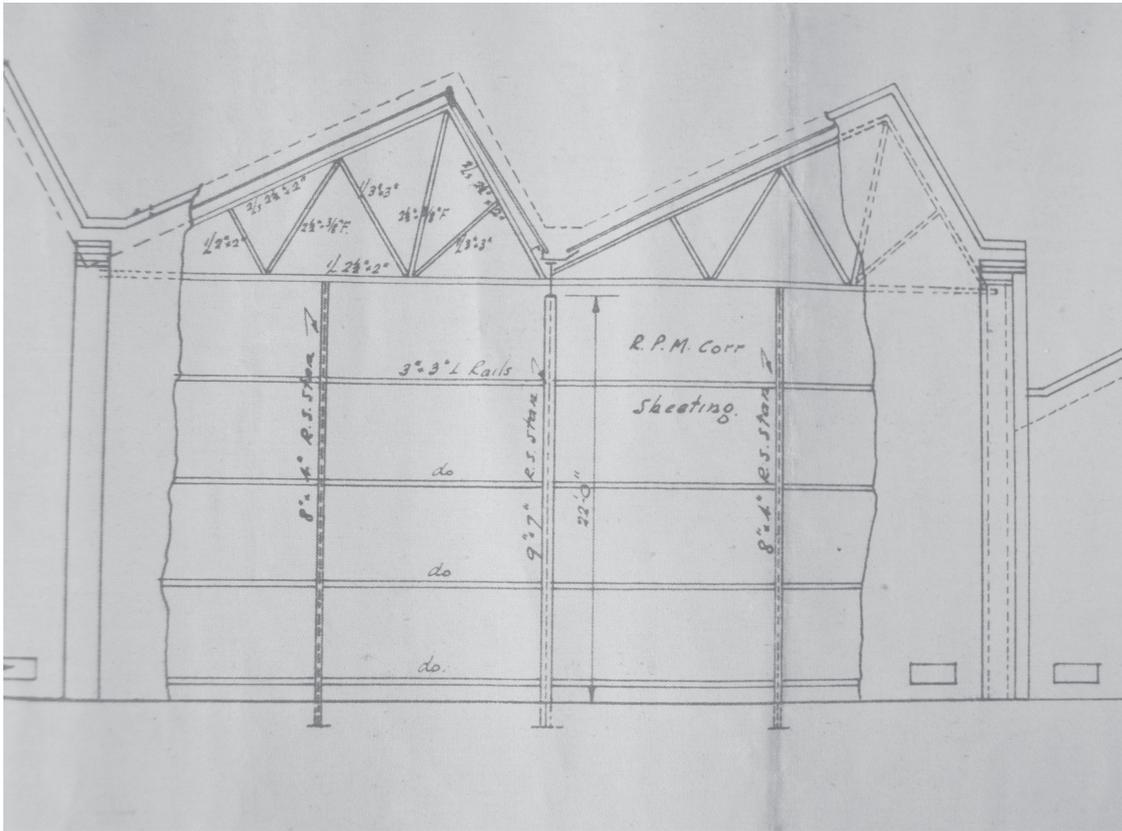
SEARCH AREA

0 50 100 m  
Scale



S

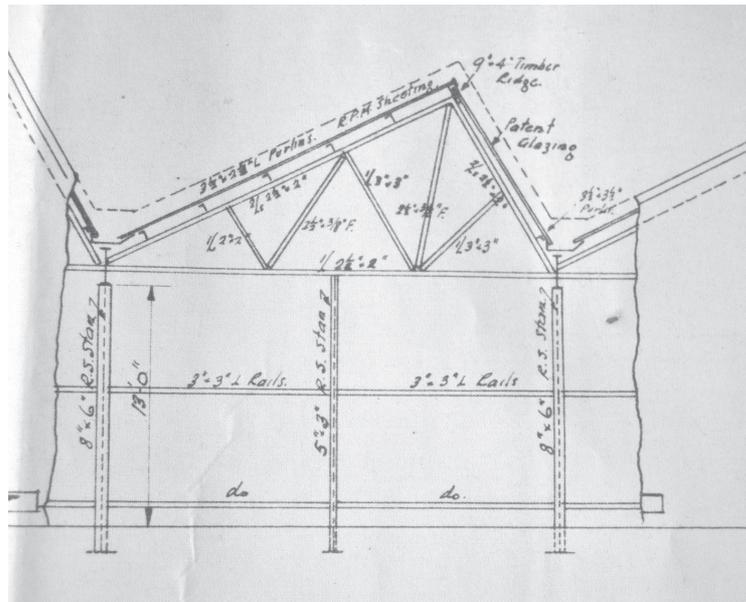
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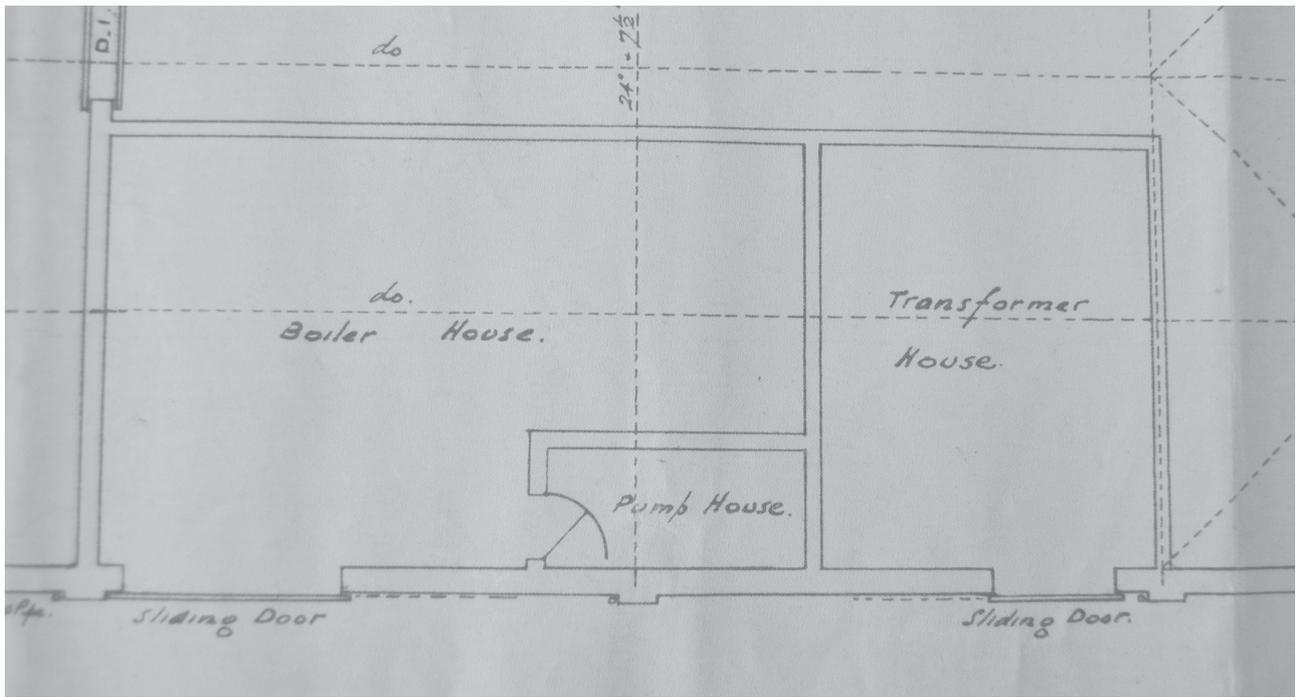
(a) Longitudinal section of tall bays to south end of range (WAAS re. r498 BA 8895 parcel 278(i)).

S

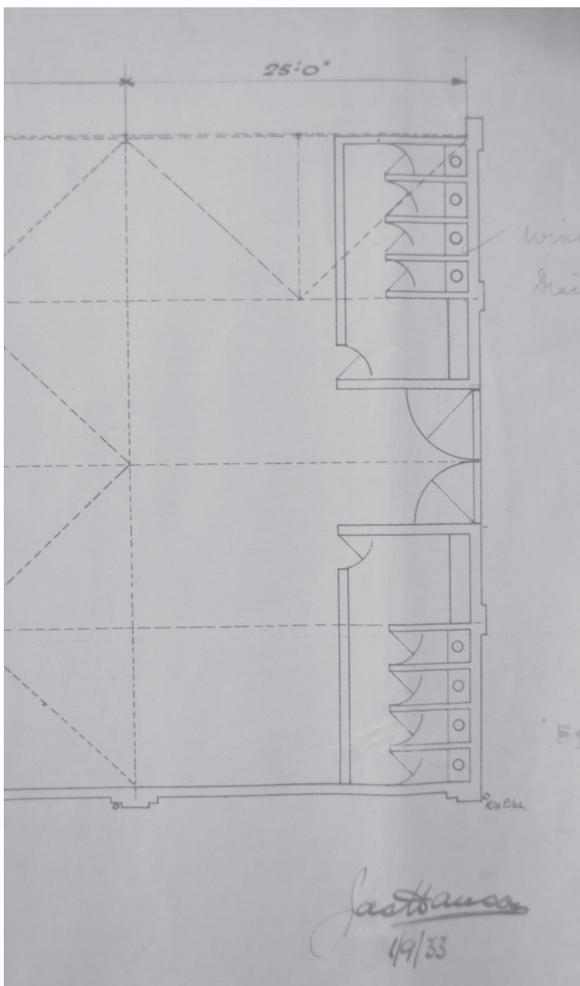
N



(b) Longitudinal section of lower northern bays (WAAS re. r498 BA 8895 parcel 278(i)).



(a) Detail of enclosed boiler house, pump house and transformer house within Bays 5 and 6 (WAAS re. r498 BA 8895 parcel 278(i)).



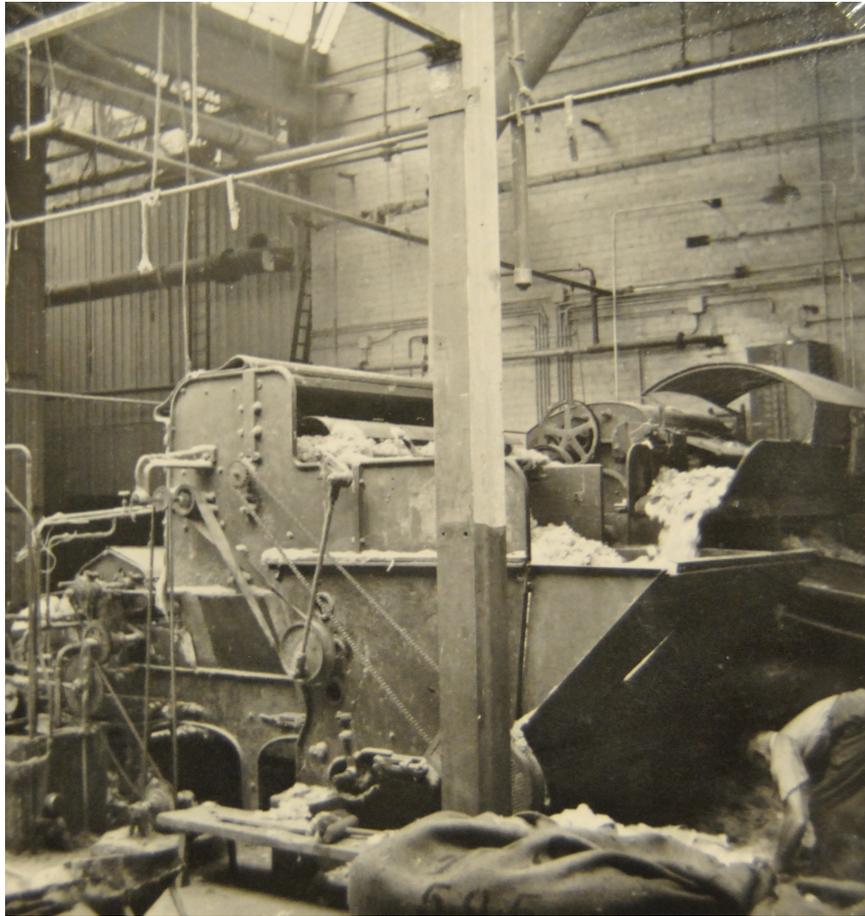
(b) Detail of toilet facilities to north end of range, **NB:** Double loading doors (WAAS re. r498 BA 8895 parcel 278(i)).



(a) Foley Mill under construction, December 1933. Image: Museum of Carpet, Naylors Scrapbook ref. NAY/10/2/1, used by permission.



(b) Foley Mill, looking south along Stourport Road, 1960. Image: Museum of Carpet, 'Tanorama' The Works Magazine of T & A Naylor Ltd. Issue No.2, June 1960, used by permission.

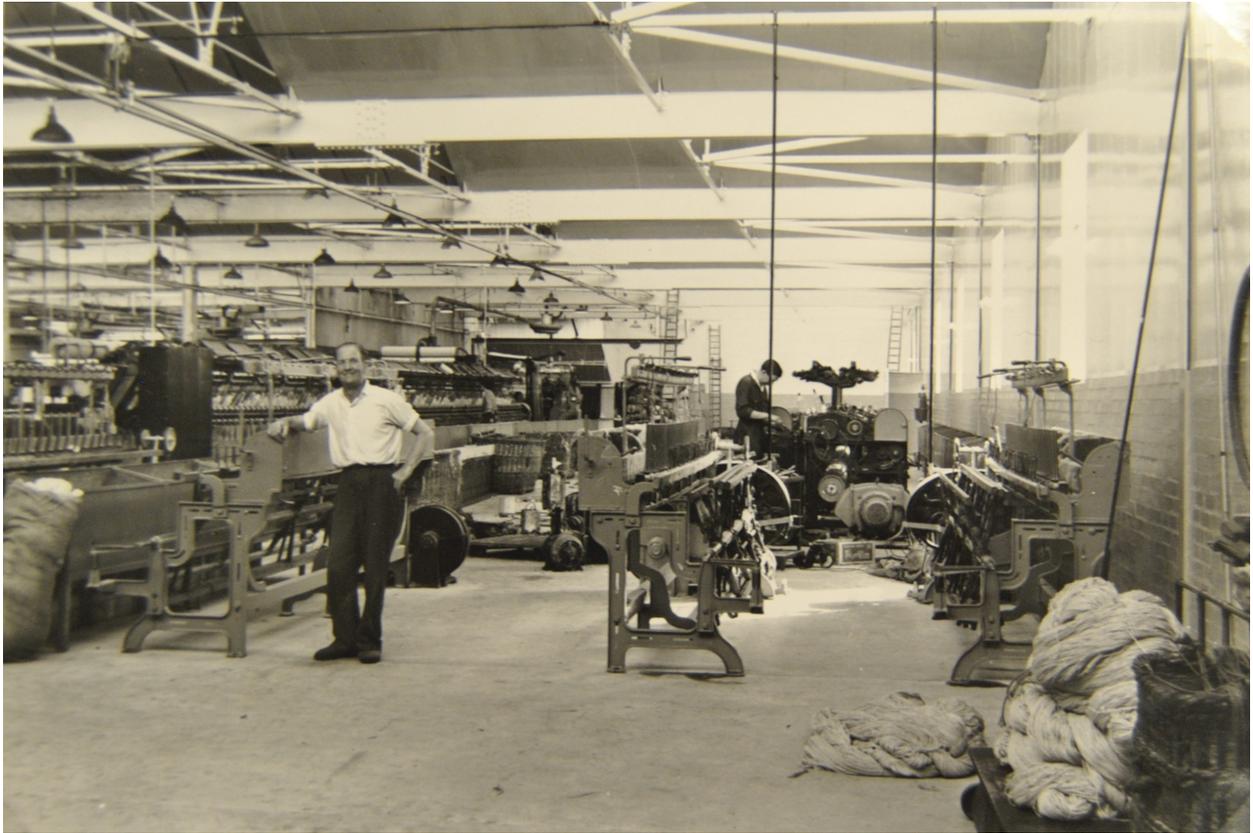


(a) 'Old Spivey Oiler A Blending System, August 1952'; poss. Bay 6 looking north-east with boiler house to background ?.



(b) 'New Centriblender being erected, 1953'; same location.

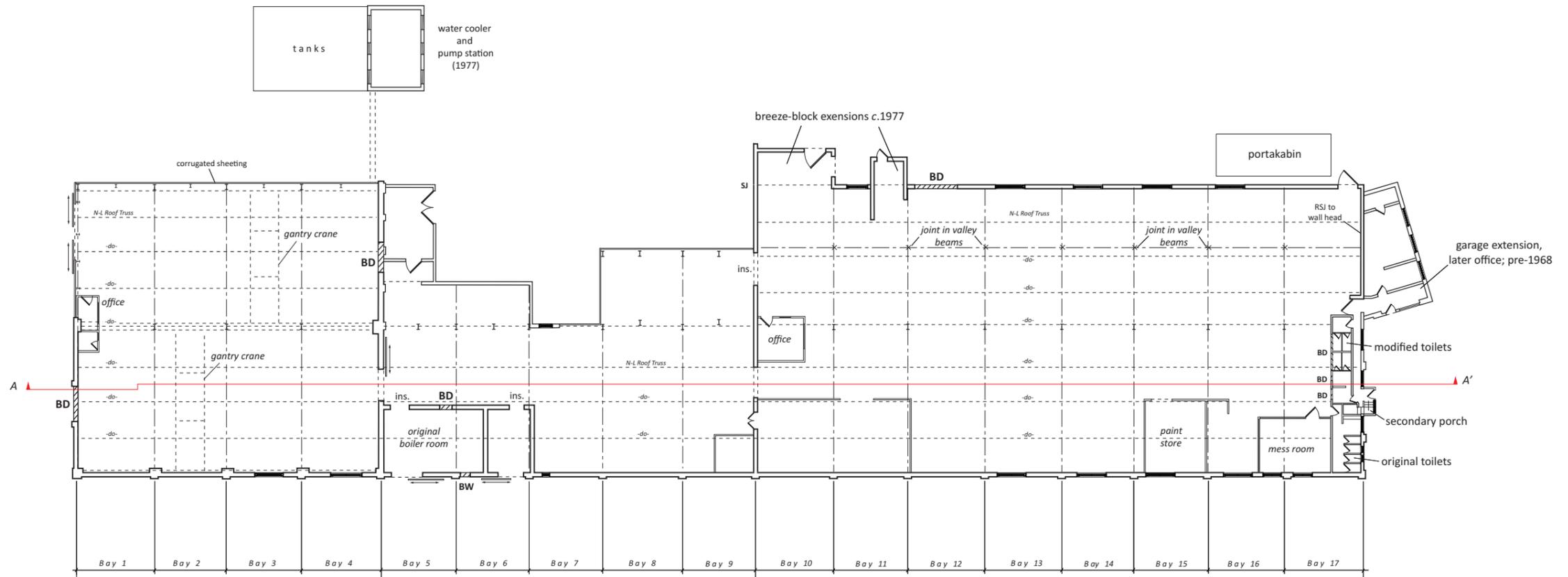
**NB:** Both images: Museum of Carpet, Naylors Scrapbook ref. NAY/10/2/1, used by permission.



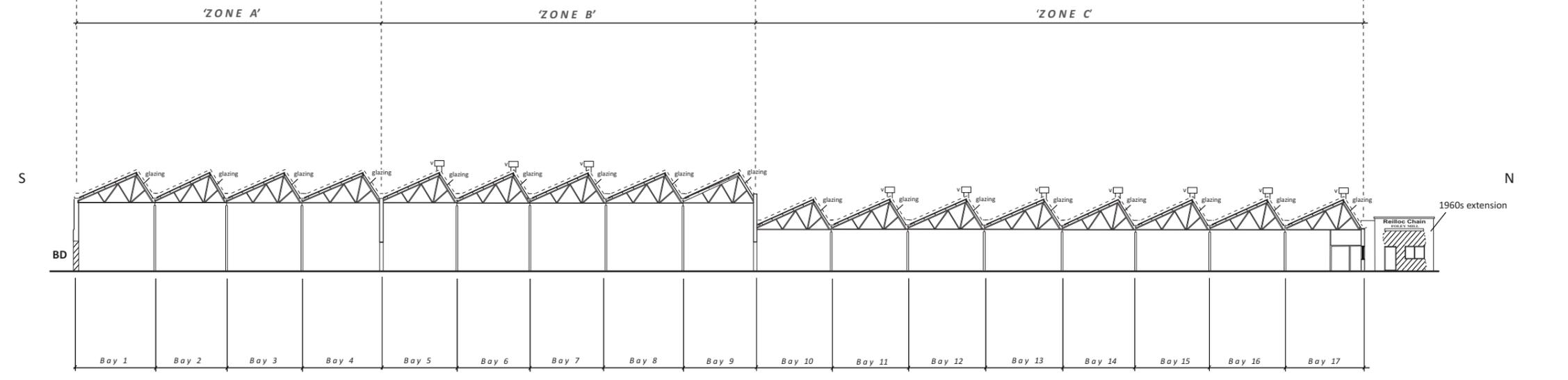
(a) Foley Mill interior, 1961; 'doubler being repositioned'. Image: Museum of Carpet, Naylors Scrapbook ref. NAY/10/2/1, used by permission. **NB:** Image reproduced in 'Tanorama' (Works Magazine of T & A Naylor), Issue 4, September 1961 where it is titled 'Interior of our recent extension at Foley Mill'. ('Zone C', west side, looking south).



(b) Foley Mill interior, 1961; 'reeling'. Image: Museum of Carpet, Naylors Scrapbook ref. NAY/10/2/1, used by permission. ('Zone C', Bays 16 - 13, looking south-east).

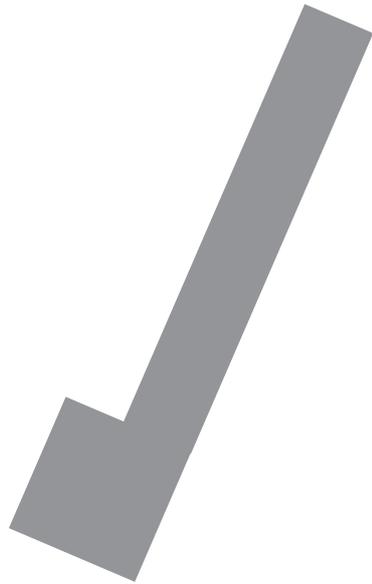


(a) Ground Plan

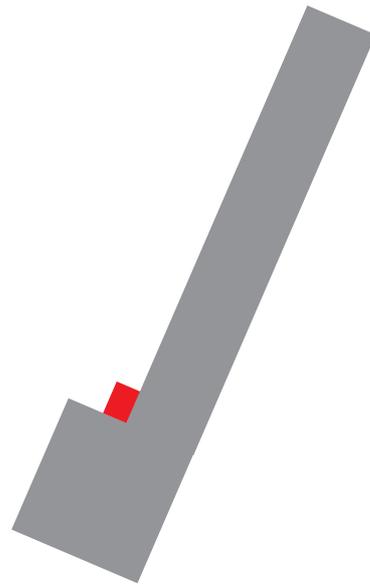


(b) Longitudinal cross-section at A-A'

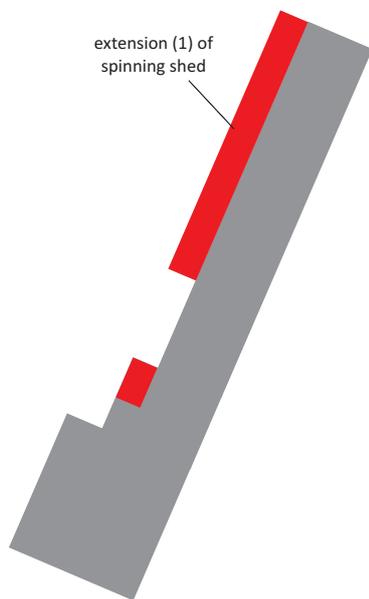




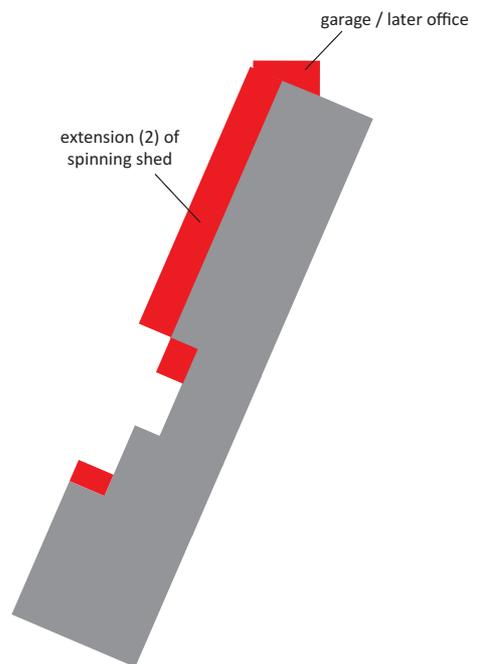
(a) 1933 (submitted design drawing)



(b) 1938 (Ordnance Survey)



(c) 1955 (Ordnance Survey)



(d) 1968/9 (Ordnance Survey)

NTS, NB: New work at each phase shown in red



**KEY TO PHASING**

- | (i) main ranges  |                               | (ii) internal partitions   |               |
|--|-------------------------------|--|---------------|
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:#90EE90; border:1px solid black;"></span> | PHASE I: 1933                 | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:1px solid black;"></span> | primary, 1933 |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:#ADD8E6; border:1px solid black;"></span> | PHASE II: before 1938 (OS)    | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:1px solid blue;"></span>  | pre-1976      |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:#808080; border:1px solid black;"></span> | PHASE III: before 1955 (OS)   | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; border-bottom:1px solid red;"></span>   | post-1976     |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:#DAA520; border:1px solid black;"></span> | PHASE IV: before 1960 (photo) |  |               |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:#FFD700; border:1px solid black;"></span> | PHASE V: before 1969 (OS)     |  |               |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:#A52A2A; border:1px solid black;"></span> | PHASE VI: post-1976 (Reilloc) |  |               |





Plate 1: General view of Foley Mill buildings looking along Stourport Road.



Plate 2: General view of Foley Mill buildings looking north along Stourport Road.



Plate 3: Detail of primary boundary fence.



Plate 4: Makers Plate of Hill and Smith, Brierley Hill.



Plate 5: Original gate posts with stone hinge-blocks and blue-brick copings at Bay 5.



**Plate 6:** Detail of taller bays ('Zone A/B') looking north **NB:** offset of lower wall with blue-brick coving.



**Plate 7:** Detail at junction of 'Zone A/B'.



Plate 8: Detail of lower 'Zone C' ranges (bays 11-17), former spinning sheds, looking north-west.



Plate 9: Detail of lower 'Zone C' ranges (Bays 16/17), former spinning sheds, looking north-west.



**Plate 10:** South elevation with wide, loading bay doors within framed shell (left) and blocked doorway within brickwork walls (right).



**Plate 11:** North elevation with secondary porch and former garage building, both c.1960. The porch would appear to have originally functioned as a covered loading bay (see Figure 12b). **NB:** Inserted windows to first floor offices.



Plate 12: Detail of glazed north-light roof.



Plate 13: Garage extension of c.1960, converted to office use by Reilloc.



Plate 14: Oblique view of 'Zone A', Bays 1-4 looking north-east.



Plate 15: Phase I 'Zone A' (right) and 'Zone B' (left with north-light roof) ranges with Phase II, III and V lean-to extensions.



Plate 16: Westwards extension of Bays 8 (right, Phase V) and 9 (left, Phase VI).



Plate 17: Phase V westward extension of 'Zone C' spinning sheds.



Plate 18: Recent 'portakabin' office extension at north end of 'Zone C'.



Plate 19: Water coolant lagoons (right, 1977) with raised feed to 'Zone A' sheds (left).



**Plate 20:** 'Zone A', Bays 1-3 looking south-west.  
**NB:** high level rails for gantry crane.



**Plate 21:** 'Zone A', Bays 3-4 looking north-west.  
**NB:** high level rails for gantry crane.



**Plate 22:** Asymmetrical 'north-light' roof structure, 'Zone A'.



Plate 23: Enclosed office within Bay 1.

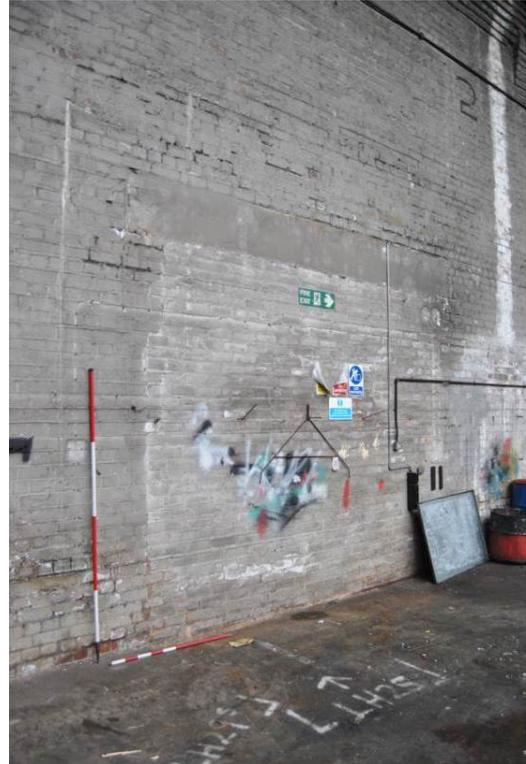


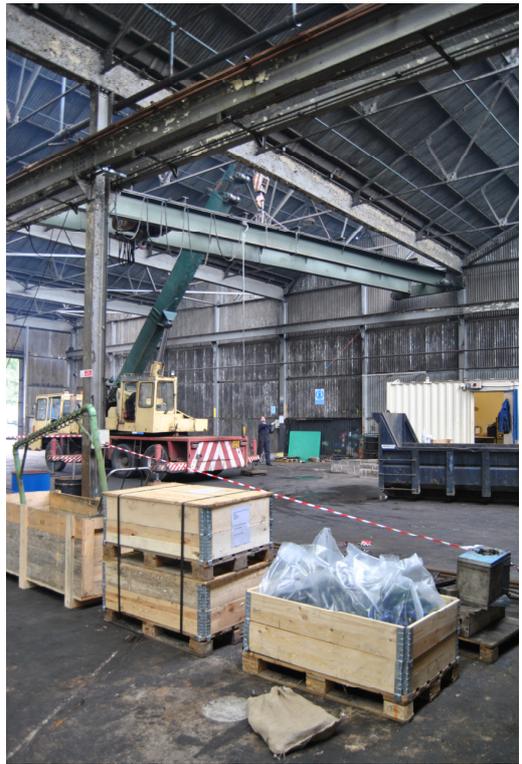
Plate 24: Blocked doorway, Bay 1 (S).



Plate 25: Roof trusses supported on corbelled brickwork.



**Plate 26:** 'Zone A' high level rail for gantry crane supported on corbelled brick pier.



**Plate 27:** 'Zone A' gantry crane being removed at time of survey.



**Plate 28:** 'Zone B' looking south. NB: paint to valley beams denoting former storage bins.



**Plate 29:** 'Zone B' looking north.



Plate 30: 'Zone B', Bays 10/11; enclosed former boiler house, pump house and transformer house.



Plate 31: 'Zone C' looking south along eastern Phase I section of spinning sheds.



Plate 32: 'Zone C' looking south along western Phase III/V sections of spinning sheds.



Plate 33: Jointed valley beam evidencing junction of Phase III (pre-1955) and Phase V (pre-1969) westwards extension of 'Zone C' spinning sheds.



Plate 34: Detail of north-lit roof.



Plate 35: Typical steel-frame window with central opening panel.



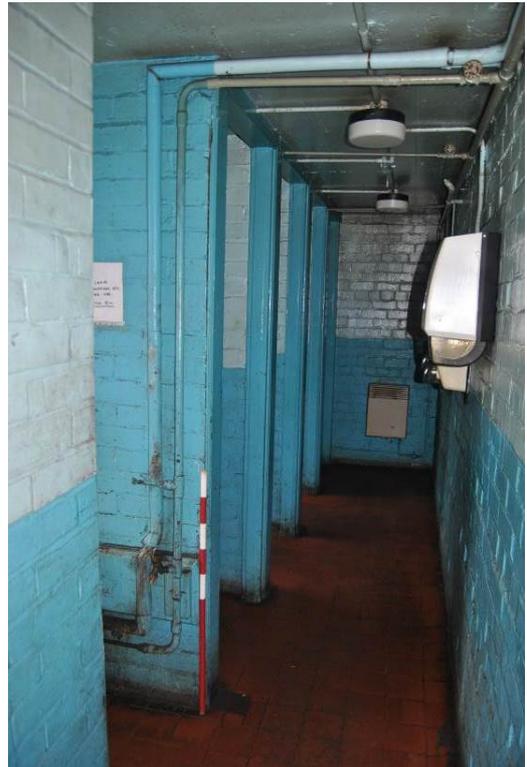
Plate 36: Mess room within Bays 16/17 (inserted between 1961 and 1976; see Figure 14b).



Plate 37: Enclosed office and pipework at Bay 10 (pre-1976).



Plate 38: Enclosed store at Bays 10/11 (E), pre-1976.



Plates 39-40: Original toilets at Bay 17 (E).

**APPENDIX A: WAAS Brief (M Glyde, 11.09.13)**

REQUIREMENTS FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING WORK AT  
**REILLOC CHAIN, STOURPORT ROAD, KIDDERMINSTER, WORCESTERSHIRE**

**1 Site Location**

The site is located at SO 8231 7505 as shown on the attached plan.

**2 Planning background**

A planning application has been submitted to and approved by Wyre Forest District Council. The application proposed the demolition of existing factory and erection of 56 Dwellings. The planning officer dealing with this application is Paul Round.

The approved development will affect a building of local historic interest and is registered on the County Historic Environment Record (reference WSM29461).

In this instance it is believed, on current evidence, that the historic asset is not of such significance to warrant pre-determination evaluation or preservation in situ, and that the impact of the development on the historic environment can be appropriately offset by a conditional programme of Historic Building Recording.

In line with National Planning Policy Framework **paragraph 141**, any permitted development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset.

*"... They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible."*

The wording of the planning condition applied to the consent is shown in section 7 of this brief.

This document defines the works upon which the Written Scheme of Investigation is required to fulfil the condition.

**3 Historic Environment Background.**

The former Foley Mill was built as a carpet factory in the early years of the 20th Century and was used by Royal Navy during WW2 to store armaments which were probably manufactured at other factories in Kidderminster. The building represents element of an important local industry therefore programme of building recording undertaken prior to demolition is required to offset the loss of the structure.

*The above is not a full HER assessment as required by this brief.*

**4 Scope of the Project**

The chosen contractor employed by the applicant must contact the HER Manager/Officer at Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology service, to obtain a unique fieldwork reference number prior to any work being carried out. This fieldwork reference number must be clearly marked on all reports, finds and archive material created during the project.

**The aim of this survey is to:-**

- Provide an illustrative and descriptive account and interpretation of the building, including discussion of its local, regional and national significance.

**A detailed photographic and descriptive survey consisting of the following minimum requirements:-**

The applicant or successor in title must ensure that all debris, stored material, vehicles and excessive obscuring vegetation, (that will be removed as a course of the development) are removed before the commencement of the building recording. This includes all accessible internal spaces and land immediately surrounding the buildings being recorded. Fixtures and fittings contemporary with the building must remain in place.

The survey will be based on a level 3 record, defined as follows:-

'... An analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use, The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analyses has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the buildings appearance and structure to support an historical analysis.' Refer to section 5.3 of '**Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice**'. *English Heritage 2006*

- Detailed analysis and description of the history, character, date, techniques of construction, phasing and significance of the structure(s).
- Provision should be made to allow appropriate time *on site for visual interpretation and analysis* of the building's design, phasing and construction.
- Primary and secondary documentary sources, relating to the building must be consulted.

#### **Documentary Reference:-**

- **HER assessment.** This must be carried out prior to any fieldwork being carried out. It will include consulting all available maps (OS and Tithe), aerial photographs and archive material etc. Where their inclusion in the final report will aid interpretation then these should be plotted or reproduced in the final report.
- **Archive Search.** The area of, and immediately surrounding the site will be referenced at the County Archive.

#### **Building recording will consist of:-**

- 35mm or Medium format black & white and colour print photographs or high-resolution digital photography, all with suitable scales, of the following.
  - All external elevations.
  - All internal room spaces and roof structures (where accessible)
  - Details of any architectural or functional fixtures, fittings and features relating to either the function or development of the building.
  - Photographs illustrating the buildings relationship to surrounding buildings and setting.

*A suitable sample of these photographs must be included in the final report, and should include examples which illustrate not only the general character of the buildings, but details relating to specific elements discussed in the text. A general view of the structures in their wider setting should also be included.*

The report shall contain

- A phased plan of the building, with photo locations clearly marked, and a location plan related to the national grid. *This may be based on an existing survey plan.*
- Annotated elevation drawings. *These may be based on an existing survey plan.*
- Appropriate additional illustrations that help support findings and the interpretation of the buildings.
- Additional illustrations of dateable fixtures and fittings (mouldings, catches, hinges, latches etc).
- Record of historic carpenters marks, apotropaic marks and graffiti.
- A summary description of the building in its current form in the format of a typical listed building description.

## Publication

**Final Report:** A programme of Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource associated with a specified building, structure or complex. The results should inform the research cycle and should take into account local, regional and national research frameworks. Fulfilment of the research aims will be by the submission of a final report, in accordance with the IfA Code of Conduct, Principle 2.

## 5 Minimum Requirements

**The Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists will be followed.**

**Fieldwork must be carried out in accordance with the *Requirements and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire*. Copies are available from the Planning Advisory Section on request.**

1. Before the project commences a proposal including a methods statement detailing approaches to the site, must be submitted to and approved by the Planning Advisory Section.
2. The project proposal must include appropriate named specialist provision.
3. Written Schemes of Investigation must be sent to the curator for approval at least five working days before commencement of works, unless previously agreed.
4. The finds assessment report must reference all ceramics to the county type fabric series
5. Prior to commencement of any fieldwork the archaeological contractor must contact the HER Officer of the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service for an HER fieldwork reference number. This must be clearly marked on all reports, finds and archive material. Tel **01905 765560 or 01905 765905**
6. The landowner must be encouraged to deposit artefacts with a local or relevant specialist museum. This must have Museum and Galleries Commission approved storage facilities. Artefacts may only be deposited in accordance with the selected museum's collections policy.
7. At least one week's notice shall be given to the Planning Advisory Section prior to commencement of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed.
8. At least two colour slides (or high-resolution digital images) showing general views of fieldwork in progress and where appropriate key finds / features **SHALL BE SUBMITTED IN ADDITION TO THE FINAL REPORT**. These shall be used for educational / promotional displays.
9. A digital copy in .pdf format (see below) must be sent to the Historic Environment Planning Advisor for approval **before** formal submission into the County Historic Environment Record.
10. Upon approval, one bound paper and one digital .pdf copy of the report must be lodged with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of completion of fieldwork. A digital copy must also be deposited with Oasis (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>) the English Heritage's Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations website.
11. The report shall also be submitted to the HER in digital format. The preferred format for digital copies is PDF, however, the HER will take other formats, from which they will create PDFs. All reports submitted as part of the development control process will be included on the Online Archaeology Library 3 months after submission unless the report is deemed to be archaeologically or commercially sensitive by the Policy and Advisory Manager. Contact the HER if you feel that your report is sensitive and should not be available over the internet.
12. The Planning Advisory Section of the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service must be invited to monitor the fieldwork.

**6 Archiving**

- All physical archival material shall be deposited with the County Museum. There is now a joint archaeology store between the City and County Museums.
- The digital Archive must be deposited with the **Archaeological Data Service**.
- Proof of deposition will be required in order to fully discharge the planning condition.

**7 Disclaimer**

- This brief has been prepared on the basis of information available through the County Historic Environment Record. If the Applicant has further information which may be relevant to the site they should contact the Planning Advisory Section as soon as possible.
- The Planning Advisory Section cannot accept responsibility for the following:
  - Notification of hazards, e.g. services, contaminated ground, the condition of the building
  - Obstacles to fieldwork
  - Access to the site
- It will be the responsibility of the contractor, any sub contractors and the applicant to establish safe working practices based on Construction Design and Management (regulations) and other current health and safety legislation.
- It will be the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that the developer/applicant has secured appropriate consent for all archaeological groundwork's regarding environmental, ecological and species protection legislation prior to commencement of fieldwork.

**8 Planning Condition Wording**

Condition 11 – 13 states

11) No development shall take place until a Programme of Historic Building recording and Interpretation, including a Written Scheme of Investigation, has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
  2. The programme for post investigation assessment.
  3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
  4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
  5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
  6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 12) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).
- 13) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured

**9 Written Scheme of Investigation Checklist**

All Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI's) or method statements are checked for minimum compliance. As well as the requirements given in IfA guidance, the following must be included in any WSI submitted.

- Correct Site Name
- Correct Fieldwork Type
- Traceable Source for WSI (contractors reference no. - site code etc)

- Correct planning application for which the work is being undertaken.
- Correct applicant and or agent for which the work is being undertaken.
- Correct planning authority for which the work is being undertaken.
- Correct HER references (not activity number for the work the WSI is for)\*
- Correct reference to the brief
- Correct aims and requirements as detailed in the brief.
- Details of the resources to be applied (staff and time)
- Clear explanation of any contingencies
- Named specialist provision
- Details of methodology and standards proposed to fulfill the brief
- details of the Report structure and content
- Health & Safety

**10 Contact Numbers (Correct at the time of preparing this document)**

**Applicant:** Mr GT Wooddisse  
c/o agent

**Agent:** BM3 Architecture  
28 Pickford Street  
Digbeth  
Birmingham  
B5 5QH  
0121-633000  
ianf@bm3.co.uk

For further information regarding this brief please contact :

Planning Advisory Section,  
Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service,  
The Hive,  
Sawmill Walk,  
The Butts,  
Worcester.  
WR1 3PB

Tel: 01905 765869

E-mail: mglyde@worcestershire.gov.uk

Reference to this document should be:

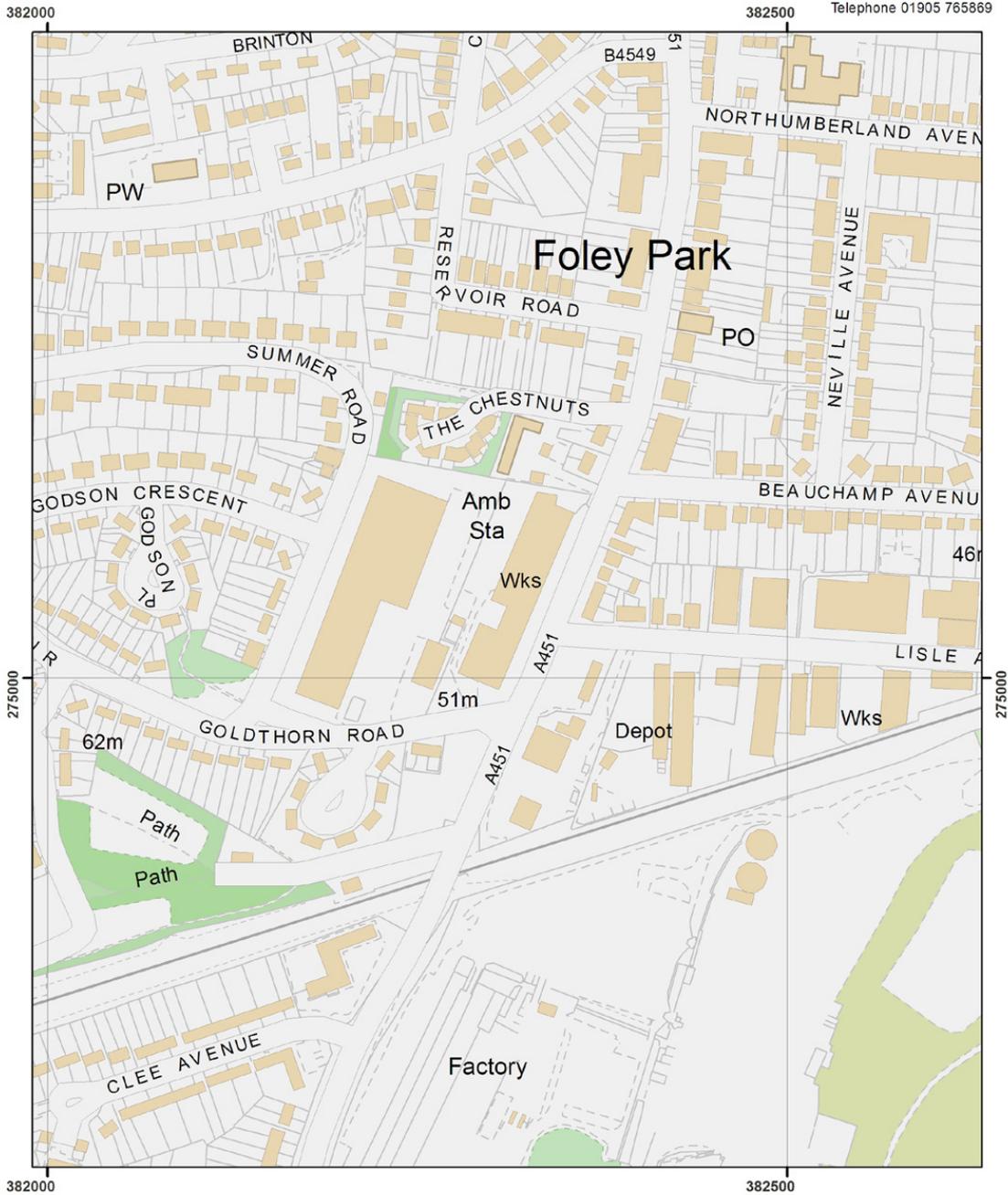
Glyde, M., 2013, "*Requirements for Historic Building Recording Work at Reilloc Chain, Stourport Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.*" Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council.



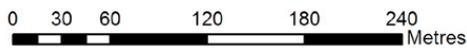
Historic Environment & Archaeology Service  
Planning Advisory Section

WF/13/0049 REILLOC CHAIN STOURPORT ROAD KIDDERMINSTER  
Building to Record

The Hive  
Sawmill Walk  
The Butts  
Worcester  
WR1 3PB



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**APPENDIX B:** Written Scheme of Investigation (Tyler 2013)

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Building Survey at  
**Reilloc Chain, Stourport Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire**

**Project Data: Summary**

**Site Name:** Reilloc Chain, Stourport Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire

**NGR:** NGR SO 8231 7505

**WCC HER Ref:** WSM29461

**Project Type:** Historic Building Survey

**Project Code:** 2013\_007

**Planning Authority:** Wyre Forest District Council

**Planning Reference:** WF/13/0049 (Condition 11)

**Applicant Name:** Mr GT Wooddisse

**Agent:** BM3 Architecture  
28 Pickford Street  
Digbeth  
Birmingham  
B5 5QH

**Document Data**

**Document Location:** C:/RIC WORK/2. Projects /2013/2013-007 – Reilloc Chain, Kidderminster/2\_Documentation/2.1\_WSI/2013\_007-Reilloc Chain\_WSI\_v.1.PDF

**Date:** 20/09/2013

**Prepared by:** Ric Tyler MIfA

# REILLOC CHAIN

## Stourport Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire

[WSM29461; NGR SO 8231 7505]

Written Scheme of Investigation for an  
**Historic Building Survey**

Planning Reference: WF/13/0049 (Condition 11)

### 1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

#### 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The following document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Historic Building Survey to be undertaken in respect of Reilloc Chain, Stourport Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire (centred on NGR SO 8231 7505). The WSI has been prepared in response to a Project Brief (WAAS, 2013), dated 11<sup>th</sup> September 2013, set by Mr Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer for Worcestershire Archive and Archaeological Service (WAAS).

#### 1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The Historic Building Record has been required by Worcestershire County Council (WCC), under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012),<sup>1</sup> as a condition of planning consent (ref. **WF/13/0049** (Condition 11) submitted to Wyre Forest District Council on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2013 and approved on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2013.<sup>2</sup> The proposed scheme involves the demolition of the all existing factory buildings on the site and the erection of 56 new dwellings comprising a mixture of one- and two-bedroom flats and two- and three-bedroom houses. The full wording of the condition are included at section §.8 of the project brief.

#### 1.3 Requirement for Work

1.3.1 The premises of Reilloc Chain, formerly known as 'Foley Mill' were originally built as a carpet factory in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, being later used by Royal Navy during World War II to store armaments which were probably manufactured at other factories in Kidderminster (WAAS 2013, 3). The buildings thus represent an element of an important local industry and, though not statutorily listed nor located within a designated Conservation Area, they are included upon the Worcestershire County Historic Environment Record (HER), reference **WSM29461** and are thus recognised as an 'Heritage Asset' under the terms of NPPF.

1.3.2 Paragraph 141 of NPPF stipulates that, any permitted development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset and that Local Planning Authorities should:

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf)  
<sup>2</sup> <http://www.wyreforest.gov.uk/fastweb/fulldetail.asp?altref=13/0049/FULL>

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*"...require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible."*

## **2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 2.1 The general aim of the historic building survey, as stated at §.4 of the brief, is to provide a detailed measured survey of the buildings and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account and interpretation of the buildings, including a discussion of their history and development, character, date and techniques of construction and an assessment of their significance at a local, regional and national scale. The record will be undertaken to a 'Level 3' as defined by English Heritage in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (EH, 2006).
- 2.2 The purpose and specific objectives of the survey are as outlined in detail at Section §.4 of the project brief.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Documentary Research**

- 3.1.1 A search will be made of all relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including historic maps, early photographs, drawings and written descriptions, and primary and secondary sources related to the site held by the Worcestershire County Record Office, County Hall, Worcester, Kidderminster Public Library and Kidderminster Carpet Archives Centre, and if appropriate at the National Archives, Kew and the National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon.
- 3.1.2 A standard search will be made of the Worcestershire HER in advance of fieldwork, so as to place the recorded structures within a local HER context.

### **3.2 Historic Building Recording**

- 3.2.1 The building survey will comprise a visual examination of the structure and an analysis of the building's design, phasing and construction. Recording will consist of three principal elements as follows:

#### Drawn Record

- 3.2.2 An overall plan of the factory premises will be prepared and annotated with relevant architectural and archaeological detail, such as elements of framing, blocked openings, changes in masonry etc.
- 3.2.2 All new survey drawings will be prepared at an appropriate scale in pencil on archivally stable drafting film.

#### Photographic Record

- 3.2.3 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photography (10MP using a Nikon D3000 digital single lens reflex camera). The record will be commensurate with a Level 3 record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14), extending to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and all accessible exterior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), and general interior views of principal spaces. Where possible, photographs

will include graded photographic scales. All photographs will be recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, scales included, photographer and date.

#### Written Record

- 3.2.4 A systematic written record of the buildings will be generated as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records.

## 5 REPORT FORMAT

- 5.1 Upon completion of the documentary research and fieldwork, the results of the historic building record will be presented in a fully illustrated, interpretive report containing the following information:

#### **Text**

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction and site location
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Historical background
- Description and analysis of the buildings and their features
- List of sources consulted
- A summary description of the site in the format of a typical listed building description

#### **Figures**

- Location plan and a selection of historic maps / images
- Plans, elevations and cross-sections as appropriate
- A phase plan to illustrate the development of the buildings as apparent from historical sources and examination of the built fabric
- A selection of colour plates

#### **Appendices**

- Copies of project brief and WSI
- A register of project drawings
- A register of project photographs with location plan

- 5.2 A draft copy of the report will be submitted to the HER Planning Advisor in digital format (\*.PDF) for approval. Further to approval, one bound hard copy and one digital PDF copy of the final report will be lodged with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. A digital copy will also be deposited with the Oasis on-line index of archaeological investigations.

## 6 STAFFING

- 6.1 Documentary research, site assessment and recording, and report preparation will be undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MIfA, working on behalf of AJ Archaeology.

## 7 ARCHIVING

- 7.1 Upon completion of work, a full project archive will be prepared in accordance with established best practice and deposited with the Worcestershire County Museum.

## 8 TIMETABLE

- 8.1 At least one week's notice will be given to the Planning Advisory Section of the WAAS prior to commencement of work. Prior to the commencement of work on site, a HER fieldwork reference will be obtained from the Information and Records Officer of the WAAS.
- 8.2 A draft report will be submitted for approval normally within 3 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

## 9 MONITORING

- 9.1 The Planning Advisory Section of WAAS will be invited to monitor the project during the course of fieldwork.

## 10 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 10.1 The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA, revised edition 2008a) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, revised edition 2008b). Recording work will conform to guidelines set down by English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH 2006) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*, (ALGAO 1997).
- 10.2 The *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA, revised edition 2010) will be adhered to at all times.
- 10.3 Fieldwork and report preparation will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines as set down by Worcestershire County Council in '*Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire*' (WHEAS, 2010).

## 11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 11.1 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with during the course of the project.

## 12 REFERENCES

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*.

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

IfA, 2008a. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

IfA, 2008b. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

IfA 2010. *Code of Conduct*.

WHEAS, 2010. *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire*.

WAAS, 2013. *Requirements for Historic Building Recording Work at Reilloc Chain, Stourport Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire*. WHEAS Project brief, dated 11<sup>th</sup> September 2013.

WSI prepared by:

**Ric Tyler MIfA**  
4 Friars Walk  
Ludlow  
Shropshire  
SY8 1NT

**20.09.2013**

**APPENDIX C: HER Entry**

<b>HER Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Record Type</b>
<b>WSM29461</b>	Foley Mill, Stourport Road, Kidderminster	Building

**Monument Types and Dates**

Armament Store (World War Two – 1939 AD to 1945 AD)
Evidence      DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
Evidence      PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

**Description**

Used by Royal Navy during the Second World War to store armaments which were probably manufactured at other factories in Kidderminster. Information from Admiralty Fleet Orders 373/44, 1289/44, and 3578/45 [1].

**Sources**

(1*)	Record card: Jones, Colin. 2001. Defence of Britain Site Report Form, Foley Mill, Stourport Road, Kidderminster. Defence of Worcestershire Project.	SWR10504
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**Location**

**National Grid Reference**

SO 8231 7506      Sheet No. SO87NW

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish      Kidderminster, Wyre Forest, Worcestershire

**Associated Events/Activities - None Recorded**

**Associated Designations - None Recorded**

**Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None Recorded**

**Related Monuments - None Recorded**

**Associated Events/Activities – None Recorded**

**APPENDIX D:** Register of Project Drawings

**NB:** All site drawings were prepared in pencil on archivally stable drafting film at a scale of 1:100 / 1:50 as appropriate.

Drg. No.	Subject	Format	Scale	Date	Recorder
2013_007/001	Ground Floor Plan	A3	1:500	02.10.13	R Tyler

**APPENDIX E: Register of Project Photographs**

**NB:** All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Photo locations are illustrated on the plans below while files are included in .jpg format on the CD appended at the back of this report. Photos marked with an asterix (\*) are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
<b>DSC_0292*</b>	<b>6</b>	North elevation, general view, oblique	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0293		North elevation, general view, oblique	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0294		North elevation, entrance porch	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0295		North elevation, detail of window to primary toilets	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0296		North elevation, detail of window to primary toilets	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0297		North elevation, entrance porch	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0298		North elevation, garage extension, oblique	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0299		North elevation, garage extension	→ W	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0300*</b>	<b>7</b>	North elevation, garage extension, oblique	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0301		East elevation, spinning sheds, oblique	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0302		General view from north looking along Stourport Road	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0303*</b>	<b>1</b>	General view from north looking along Stourport Road	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0304		East elevation, spinning sheds, oblique	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0305		East elevation, eaves detail	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0306*</b>	<b>10</b>	Spinning sheds; detail of north-light roof	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0307*</b>	<b>8</b>	Spinning sheds, Bays 16/17 gable ends	→ W	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0308		Spinning sheds, detail of coping and ridge vent	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0309*</b>	<b>4</b>	Detail of fence makers plate; 'Hill and Smith', Brierley Hill	---	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0310		Spinning sheds, typical gable end	→ W	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0311*</b>	<b>9</b>	Spinning sheds, general view (oblique) looking north	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0312		East elevation, detail of brick pier	→ W	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0313		East elevation; junction of 'Zone 1' and 'Zone 2'	→ W	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0314*</b>	<b>12</b>	East elevation; junction of 'Zone 1' and 'Zone 2'	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0315		East elevation, Bay 9 looking west	→ W	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0316*</b>	<b>5</b>	Gateway at Bay 5 with primary piers	→ W	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0317*</b>	<b>11</b>	East elevation, southern bays, oblique	→ NW	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0318*</b>	<b>2</b>	General view from south looking along Stourport Road	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0319		General view from south looking along Stourport Road	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0320*</b>	<b>13</b>	South elevation	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0321		South elevation, west side	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0322		South elevation, east side	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0323		West elevation, Zone 3	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0324*</b>	<b>14</b>	Zone 3, Bays 1-4, oblique view	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0325		Zone 3, Bays 1-4, oblique view	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0326		Zone 3, Bays 1-4, oblique view	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0327		Lean-to extension at Bay 5 (W)	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0328*</b>	<b>15</b>	Lean-to extensions at Bay 5/6	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0329		Lean-to extension at Bay 6	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0330		Lean-to extension at Bay 6	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0331		Tall, flat-roofed extensions at Bays 8/9	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0332		Tall, flat-roofed extensions at Bays 8/9	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0333*</b>	<b>16</b>	Tall, flat-roofed extensions at Bays 8/9	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0334		Detail of saw-tooth roof profile	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0335		Detail of extensions at Bay 10	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0336		Lean-to extensions at Bay 5/6	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0337		Detail of extension at Bays 10/11	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0338*</b>	<b>17</b>	West elevation of extended spinning sheds ('Zone 1')	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0339		Detail of typical gable end ('Zone 1', W)	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0340		Detail of window to west elevation	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0341*</b>	<b>18</b>	Raised 'Portakabin' office accommodation	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0342		Raised 'Portakabin' office accommodation + general view	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0343*</b>	<b>30</b>	Interior; 'Zone 1' (W part) looking south	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0344		Interior; 'Zone 1' (W part) looking south	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler

DSC_0345		Interior; 'Zone 1' (W part) looking south	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0346*</b>	<b>34</b>	Interior; mess room at Bay 16/17	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0347		Interior; mess room at Bay 16/17	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0348		Interior; paint store at Bay 15	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0349*</b>	<b>29</b>	Interior; 'Zone 1' (E part) looking south	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0350		Interior; 'Zone 1' (E part) looking south	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0352		Interior; 'Zone 1' Bays 16/17 looking south-east	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0353		Interior; 'Zone 1' (W part) looking south	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0354		Interior; 'Zone 1' (W part) looking south	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0356*</b>	<b>32</b>	Interior; 'Zone 1' – detail of north-light roof	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0357		Interior; 'Zone 1' – detail of north-light roof	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0358		Interior; 'Zone 1' – detail of steelwork	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0359		Interior; 'Zone 1' – detail of steelwork ('LANARKSHIRE')	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0360*</b>	<b>33</b>	Interior, 'Zone 1'; window detail	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0361*</b>	<b>36</b>	Detail of enclosed store at Bays 10/11 (E)	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0362		Detail of office at Bay 10	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0363*</b>	<b>35</b>	Detail of office at Bay 10	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0364*</b>	<b>26</b>	Interior, 'Zone 2' looking south-west	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0365		Interior, 'Zone 2' looking north-west	→ NW	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0366*</b>	<b>28</b>	'Zone 2'; boiler house etc to Bays 5/6	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0367		Interior, 'Zone 2' looking south-west	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0368		Interior, sliding door between 'Zone 2' and 'Zone 1'	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0369*</b>	<b>27</b>	Interior, 'Zone 2' looking north-east	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0370		Interior of boiler house at Bay 5	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0371		Scar of pump room to walls of boiler house	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0372		Boiler house floor	↓	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0373		Pipework (Mather and Platt) to boiler house	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0375		Pipework (Mather and Platt) to boiler house	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0376		Pipework (Mather and Platt) to boiler house	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0377		Exterior; sliding door to boiler house (Bay 5)	→ W	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0378		Exterior; sliding door to transformer room (Bay 6)	→ W	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0379		Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bays 1-4); removal of gantry crane	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0380*</b>	<b>38</b>	Primary toilets to Bay 17 (E)	→ E	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0381*</b>	<b>37</b>	Primary toilets to Bay 17 (E)	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0382		Primary toilets to Bay 17 (E)	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0384*</b>	<b>31</b>	Detail of joint in valley beams to 'Zone 1' denoting phase break	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0385		North wall of 'Zone 1' (W)	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0386		North wall of 'Zone 1' (W) – Phase break	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0387		Interior of mess room at Bays 16/17	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0388		Interior of mess room at Bays 16/17	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0389		Interior; 'Zone 1' – detail of north-light roof	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0390		Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bays 1-4); removal of gantry crane	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0391		Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bays 1-4); removal of gantry crane	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0392		Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bays 1-4) looking north	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0393		Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bays 1-4) looking south-west	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0394		Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bays 1-4); corbelled brick pier	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0395*</b>	<b>25</b>	Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bay 1); corbelled brick supports to roof trusses	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0396		Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bay 1); corbelled brick supports to roof trusses	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0397		Interior, 'Zone 1'; office to Bay 1	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0398*</b>	<b>23</b>	Interior, 'Zone 1'; office to Bay 1	→ SE	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0399*</b>	<b>24</b>	Interior, 'Zone 1'; blocked door within south wall (E)	→ S	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0400		Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bays 1-4); corbelled brick pier	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0401		Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bays 1-4), east wall looking north-east	→ NE	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0402*</b>	<b>21</b>	Interior, 'Zone 1' (W) looking north	→ N	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0403*</b>	<b>22</b>	Interior; 'Zone 1' – detail of north-light roof	↑	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_0404		Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bays 1-4) looking south-west	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_0405*</b>	<b>20</b>	Interior, 'Zone 1' (Bays 1-4) looking south-west	→ SW	02.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_1287		'Zone 2'; detail of paint to valley beam denoting former arrangements of storage bins	↑	03.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_1288		'Zone 2'; detail of paint to valley beam denoting former arrangements of storage bins	↑	03.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_1289		'Zone 2', Bays 6/7 looking north-east	→ NE	03.10.13	R Tyler

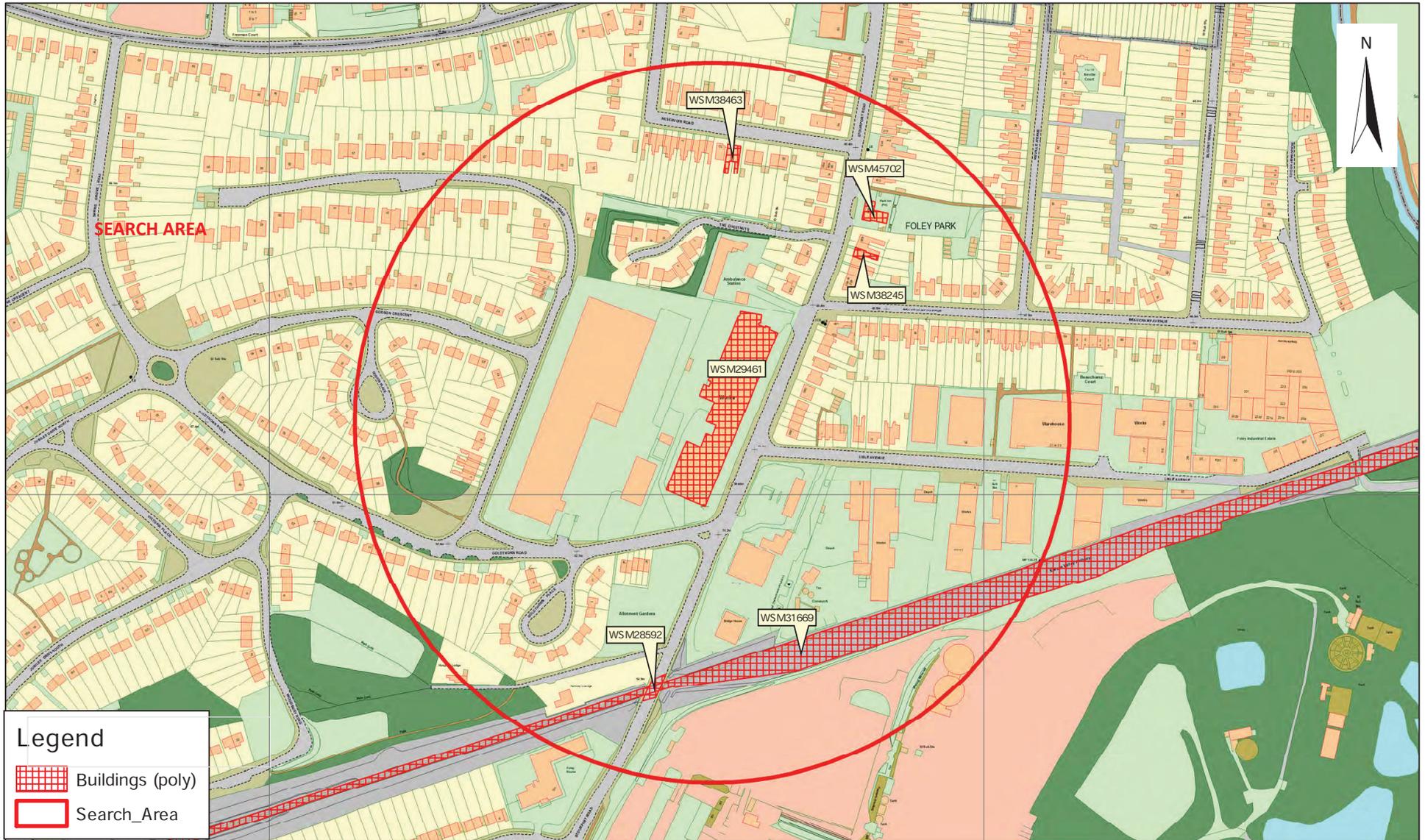
DSC_1290		'Zone 2'; detail of paint to valley beam denoting former arrangements of storage bins	↑	03.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_1291		Water cooling station and raised pipework (1977)	→ N	03.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_1292		Water cooling station and raised pipework (1977)	→ NW	03.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_1293		Water cooling station and raised pipework (1977)	→ SW	03.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_1294*</b>	<b>19</b>	Water cooling station and raised pipework (1977)	→ S	03.10.13	R Tyler
DSC_1295		SJ in brickwork of western extension, Bay 10(S)	→ N	03.10.13	R Tyler
<b>DSC_1296*</b>	<b>3</b>	Detail of original fencing	---	03.10.13	R Tyler

Photo location plan (see overleaf)



**APPENDIX F:**

HER plots of non-listed Historic Buildings and Non-designated Monuments within reduced 250m radius search area centred on SO 90350 63400.



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