

The Legacy of Factory Buildings in the Black Country

An Analysis of the Historic Landscape Characterisation

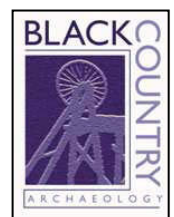
2010



Paul Quigley
Black Country
Archaeology Service



ENGLISH HERITAGE



Acknowledgements

This study has been funded by English Heritage in the West Midlands. It was conducted by the Black Country Archaeology Service, based within Wolverhampton City Council, on behalf of the four Black Country local authorities.

We are particularly grateful to Amanda Smith and Ian George of English Heritage who commissioned the project. Mike Shaw, Sue Whitehouse, Meave Haughey and Judith Watkin also made particularly useful comments on early drafts of the report.

Any errors or omissions are the responsibility of the author.

Front Cover

The premises of the *Light House Media Centre* in the centre of Wolverhampton. One of the most prominent re-uses of an industrial building in the Black Country, the exterior still carries the sign 'Chubb & Sons' Lock and Safe Company, Founded MDCCCXVIII' (1818) (*Photo reproduced with permission of Wolverhampton City Council Conservation Team*)

Maps & Photographs

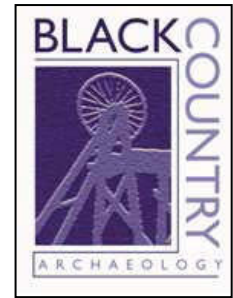
Unless otherwise marked, all maps are orientated with north at the top of the page. All photographs have been taken by the author (unless otherwise stated), and those of the Black Country form part of the photographic archive linked to the Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation. The codes included at the end of each photo caption refer to the identifying code for the corresponding area within the database of the Historic Landscape Characterisation.

<u>Contents</u>	Page
Executive Summary	5
1. Introduction	
The rationale for this project	7
The approach taken	7
2. Core Industries of the Black Country	11
Brick works	12
Iron works	14
Breweries, cooperages & malthouses	16
Lime works	18
3. Specialisms of Black Country Towns	19
Chain makers	20
Glass works	21
Leather works	22
Lock works	23
Nut & bolt manufacturers	24
4. Conclusions & Recommendations	25
The evidence of the HLC	25
Survivals	26
Causes of demolition & survival	26
Future Preservation	27
Further Reading	29
Appendix 1: SQL text of Microsoft Access queries used to identify (former) industrial sites from Historic Landscape Characterisation data	31
Appendix 2: Industrial sites subjected to an assessment for possible surviving structures	35

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY
LEFT BLANK

The Legacy of Factory Buildings in the Black Country

Executive Summary



This report analyses the information assembled as part of the Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation to identify significant surviving industrial buildings.

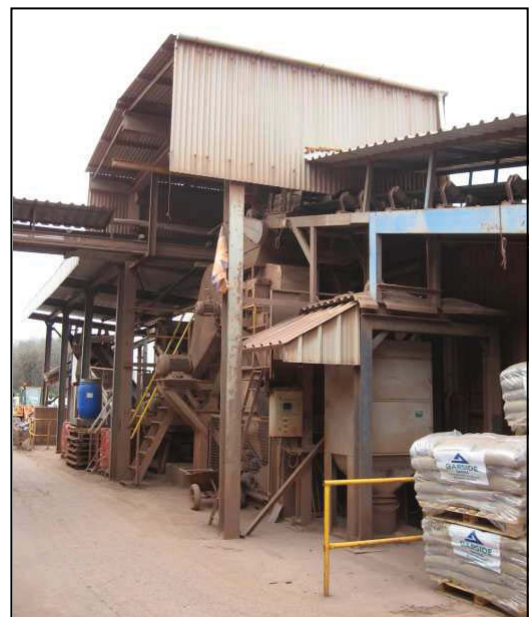
The **Introduction** outlines the rationale for the project and defines its scope in terms of the industrial sectors it scrutinises. It then explains how industrial sites have been identified: more than 580 were located, and these were then prioritised to a group of nearly 230 sites.

Sections 2 and 3 discuss in turn nine different historically important manufacturing sectors. For the purposes of the report they are divided into 'core industries' and specialisms of particular Black Country towns. After an assessment of the sites in each sector, a total of 58 locations are identified for the survival of significant buildings and structures.

Section 4 discusses the report's findings and puts forward conclusions and recommendations for further action.

Finally, a list of **Further Reading** is provided for anyone interested in additional information. **Appendices** provide detail of the methodology used to identify sites within the BCHLC record and the full listing of the locations which appear in the maps.

Results from the Historic Landscape Characterisation programme in the Black Country can be found at: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/blackcountry_hlc_2009.



Right: The manufacture of brick and tiles, shown here continuing in Dudley, was previously a widespread part of Black Country industry (HBL8509)

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY
LEFT BLANK

1. Introduction

1.1 THE RATIONALE FOR THIS PROJECT

The legacy of industry is one of the defining features of the Black Country. But in the second decade of the 21st century, we do not have a Black Country-wide study of what survives or its value.

This project seeks to start to address that gap in our knowledge. It bases its evidence on an analysis of the data created by the Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation (BCHLC), data which has assisted the identification of present and past industrial sites.

Our principle objective is to find examples of industrial buildings which remain in the landscape. A secondary objective is to try to place these examples in terms of their historical significance.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is now a well established approach to analysing the historic environment*. This investigation is part of a tradition in which the results of HLC projects are used to identify locations which have a particular heritage interest**.

1.2 THE APPROACH TAKEN

The number of sites in the Black Country which, at some point in their history, have hosted industrial activity is vast. It follows that, in order to be able to complete our investigation to the level of detail envisaged we have necessarily had to carefully limit the range of industrial facilities which the study encompasses. The alternative would mean that the sheer number of sites would be overwhelming.

This process of defining the investigation's scope led to the exclusion of a number of structures (which in other circumstances would be viewed as industrial heritage) in order to concentrate on a narrower group of manufacturing facilities. Specific exclusions were: the structures and buildings of the extractive industries*; transport infrastructure encompassing railways, canals**, other navigable waterways, warehouses, depots and wharves; and utilities such as structures connected with the processing of water and sewage, or the production of gas and electricity.

Industrial sites have generally been identified using the data within the BCHLC, which itself is largely based on the annotation shown on historic maps. While this reliance on a database created from historic maps represents a new opportunity to exploit a long-standing resource, it also brings with it the limitations of the evidence presented by the cartographers of the 19th and 20th centuries. In particular, where a factory*** was not labelled in a way which our searches would find, then it is unlikely to appear in this report.

*More details of the national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation are available from: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.001002003008001>.

**Other examples are the characterisation studies which have been used by Dudley Metropolitan Borough and the London Borough of Enfield to identify Conservation Areas.

*Mines and quarries themselves have been excluded, but some closely associated industrial facilities, such as limekilns and brick works, were included.

**The legacy of the canal system has been discussed in *The Representation of Canals in the Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation*, available from: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-939-1/dissemination/pdf/RepresentationofCanals.pdf>.

***Although in other places the term 'factory' means something more specific (and is sometimes distinguished from 'works' for example), we are interested here in any building or structure relating to a manufacturing site.

Table 1.1: Identification of Industrial Sites

Industry	Count of Sites Classified in HLC	Search HLC Text for Industry Name?	Count of Sites Identified & Mapped	Filter 1: Period of Origin	Count of Sites after Filter 1	Filter 2: Size in Hectares	Count of Sites after Filters 1 & 2
Core Industries of the Black Country:							
Brick works	221	no	221	<1881	155	>6	33
Iron works	0 ^a	yes	180^b	<1881 ^c	145	>6	28
Breweries ^d	37	yes ^e	45	<1881 ^c	34	none	34
Lime works	24 ^f	no	24	<1881	21	none	21
Sub total:	282		470		355		116
Specialisms of Particular Black Country Towns:							
Glass works	25	no ^g	25	none	25	none	25
Leather works	22	yes ^h	30	none	30	none	30
Lock works	15	yes	20ⁱ	none	20	none	20
Nut & bolt works	0	yes	20	none	20	none	20
Chain makers	0	yes	17	none	17	none	17
Sub total:	62		112		112		112
Total:	344		582		467		228

^aWhere they were identifiable from historic maps, Iron works were classified (along with manufacturers of steel, brass etc.) as 'metal works' within the HLC record. This meant that they could not be identified separately through the classification of industrial type alone.

^bThese sites were identified by searching for the term 'iron' in text fields within the HLC database. However in order to exclude sites used for the extraction of ironstone, the search was restricted to those sites which were classified as either 'industry', 'works' or 'metal works'.

^cThis filter will only apply to sites which have been identified through their HLC classification alone.

^dIncluding cooperages and malthouses.

^eThis extends the search to sites for which a text field includes a reference to 'malt' and which are not otherwise classified as a brewery or cooperage.

^fThis search could have been extended to include 28 sites with the additional use of 'limekiln' as a search term.

^gIf glass is sought as a term a total of 32 sites are identified, although these have also been assessed and did not reveal any additional surviving structures.

^hThis extends the search to sites for which a text field includes a reference to 'leather' and/or 'saddle' and which are not otherwise classified as a leather works.

ⁱOne site (HBL9031) was excluded from the original total of 21 produced by the code in Appendix 1 as the reference found in the text was to 'lock keeper's cottage'.

In general, sites are discussed in terms of their industrial sector, this being a useful way of distinguishing both the particular profile of industry within the Black Country, as well as that of individual Black Country towns.

A further factor which was taken into account was period of origin. Greater emphasis has been given to industries which were commonly recorded on or before the publication of Ordnance Survey's first edition 'county series' maps in the 1880s. This emphasis excluded some types of industrial facility (chemical works, timber yards/saw mills, and vehicle manufacturers) because, although they were present to a limited extent before the 1880s, they were primarily a later development.

Where a sector was recorded in the HLC the most common industries were*:

brick works;
breweries and cooperages;
glass works;
leather works;
lock works; and
lime works.

In addition to these seven industries, we have also included three particularly important sectors which were marked on historic maps of the Black Country but which were not separately identified by HLC categories (many industrial sites were otherwise recorded within such generic categories as 'works'). These were the **iron industry**, the **chain making** industry, and the cluster of factories organised around the production of industrial fasteners (**nuts and bolts**, but not including screws or nails which, despite their historic importance are not generally marked on historic maps and therefore appear very infrequently in the HLC record). These groupings have been included in our investigation because of their known historical significance. Unlike the industries listed above, however, they have been identified solely through a search of the textual notes associated with individual HLC records rather than the classification of the HLC record *per se*.

As has been mentioned, a relatively large proportion of historic industrial sites were classified within the

*Industries which were left out of the investigation as a result of only a small number of them being recorded in the HLC record included the manufacture of rope, pottery, and clothing, as well as jannanning works.

HLC as 'works' or within some similarly general category. It has been possible to allocate some of these to an industrial sector based on the search of associated notes, but in most cases it was necessary to exclude these sites from the investigation in order to limit the total number of sites to a reasonable number.

Where large numbers of sites were detected within a particular sector, a process of filtering was undertaken to reduce the totals down to levels which would be amenable to individual assessment. This was achieved using either their known period of origin or the land area covered by the record (or both).

Table 1.1 summarises the results of this process, which led to the identification of more than two hundred locations of historic manufacturing sites. These were then each reviewed in turn using historic mapping and aerial photography in order to establish whether there was at least a possibility that historic structures had survived. Where survivals appeared to date from the 20th century, they were removed from the lists in Tables on pages 13-24.

The report considers types of manufacturing sites in two sections. Industries are divided between those which are relatively evenly distributed within the sub region—referred to here as '**core**' industries (Section 2), and those which were clustered around a particular town or towns (Section 3)—referred to as **specialisms** of particular Black Country towns. So, for example, iron works were a characteristic feature of the Black

Right: The metal working site in Walsall on which this chimney is located (HBL5439) showed three references to iron on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. However, these references were not recorded in the HLC data, and the site is therefore not among those identified here. See p66 of Arnold (*Further Reading*).



Country as a whole, whereas chain making has been grouped around Cradley Heath, distinguishing that town from other parts of the area.

The distinction between core industries and local specialisms was initially based solely on the pattern of their geographic distribution, and was adopted here as a convenient way of organising this report. However, as the report was written it became clear that there was more to this distinction than just patterns of distribution. The core industries—particularly brick,

iron and lime—had a closer, more direct link to the mineral extraction which was the basis of the Black Country. The local specialisms by way of contrast have tended to be *secondary* metal-working processes, and their clustering may have been more related to the presence of skills and expertise rather than geological resources.

The next two sections of the report consider each sector in turn and, in particular, the extent of the potential survival in each case.

2. Core Industries of the Black Country

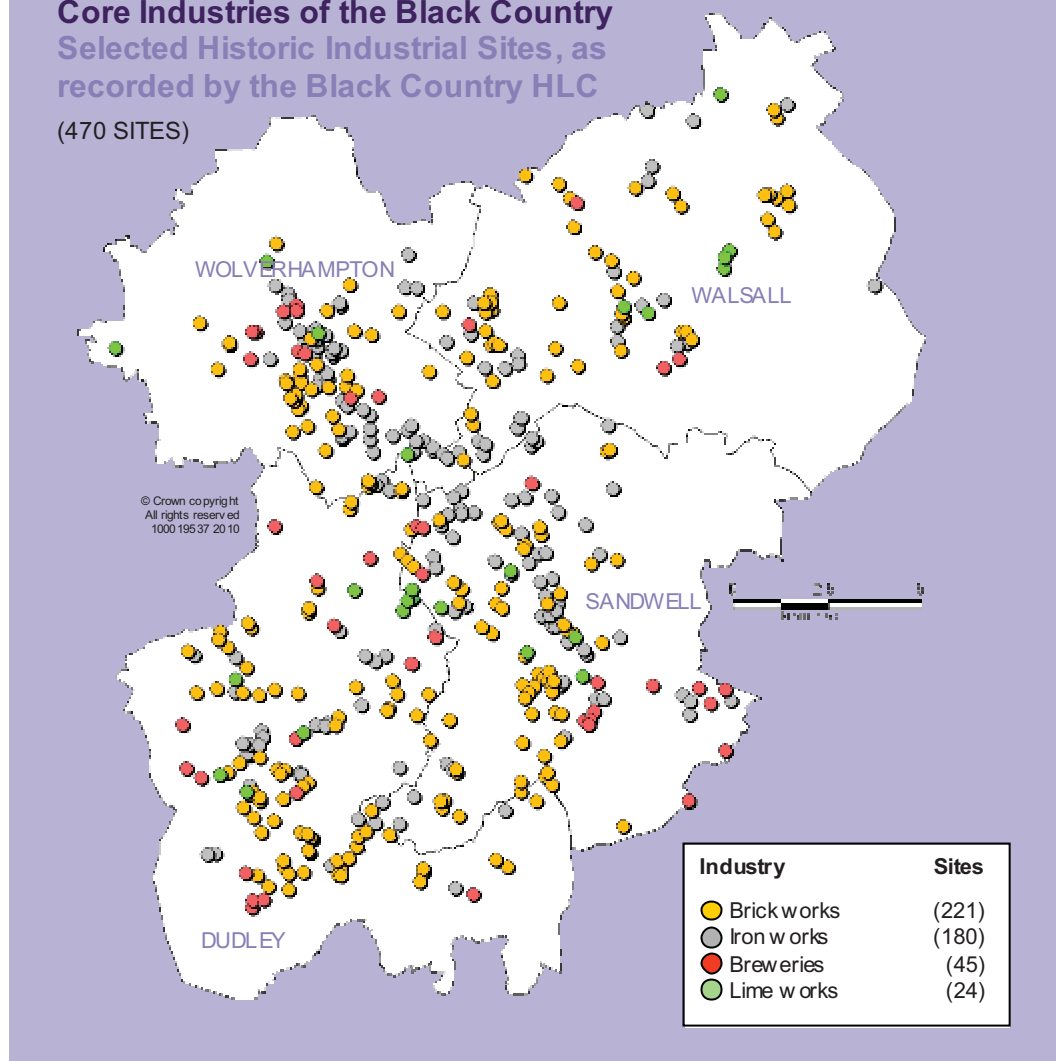
The industries we have selected to represent the core historic economic activities of the Black Country are, unsurprisingly, closely related to its mineral wealth.

The unusually high output of iron, bricks and lime in the area related directly to the nearby mining and quarrying of the raw materials processed by these facilities. In many cases the extraction of minerals and the manufacturing facilities which used them were in the same ownership and, in the case of brick and lime works in particular, were often on the same site.

Unlike the other industries in this section, any link between brewing and the local geology is unclear, and beer production is perhaps more closely aligned to the structure and composition of other local industry—i.e. the need to quench the thirst of people working closely with hot metal.

Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of all the sites we have identified within our 'core' industries. As described in the introduction, these were subsequently cut down to a list of 110 sites which we scrutinised more closely for evidence of any above-ground survival of structures related to their industrial use.

Figure 2.1:
Core Industries of the Black Country
Selected Historic Industrial Sites, as
recorded by the Black Country HLC
(470 SITES)



2.1 BRICK WORKS

Brick making has been among the most widespread of all the industries we will consider in this report. More than 200 locations in the Black Country have, at some point in their history, been the location of a brick works. The same sites have also often been host to the manufacture of tiles, pipes, architectural terracotta and other ceramic products.

Despite its common occurrence, the extent to which brickmaking is historically distinctive to the Black Country is not a question on which a great deal is written, and there are no generalised histories of the industry in the area. Nevertheless, in the middle of the 20th century the planning report on Birmingham and the Black Country, '*Conurbation*', listed 'bricks, unglazed tiles, fireclay goods etc.' as being one of 17 distinctive industries of the area and showed that it was clustered in the Black Country rather than in Birmingham.

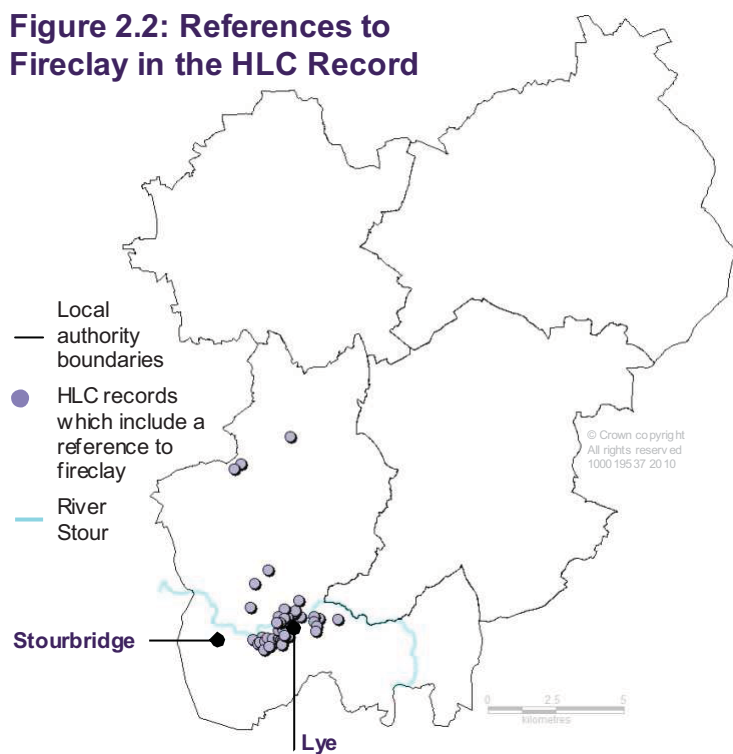
A good deal of this concentration may have been accounted for by the manufacture of firebricks or refractory bricks. This represented a specialised process clustered around a local source of fireclay near Stourbridge, and it is one whose history is much better documented, notably through the publications of



Dreadnought Brick & Tile Works, Pensnett, Dudley (HBL8509)

John Cooksey (see *Further Reading*). Figure 2.2 shows the occurrence of the term 'fireclay' within our HLC record and demonstrates the small area over which the use of the material has been spread.

Figure 2.2: References to Fireclay in the HLC Record



This specialised part of the industry played a vital role in providing firebricks and heat-resistant retorts which made it possible for several other key industries to function in the area. The writer GC Allen for example has pointed out the importance of the refractory industry to the local glass trade in the south-west corner of the Black Country (which we will return to later in the report)*. Indeed, the persistence of the extraction of fireclay into the 20th century (when other Black Country mineral resources were exhausted) may also help to explain the survival of the glass industry in and around Stourbridge.

*pp87-88 of Allen (*Further Reading*).

Outside of the narrow concentration in firebrick production, the Black Country hosted a wider brickmaking industry spread more extensively across what are now the four local authority areas. This distribution is illustrated by figure 2.3 (i).

Undoubtedly this density of production is related to the presence of raw materials in the form of local marls (lime-rich muds or mudstones). In particular, the area is known for Etruria Marl which *‘outcrops as a continuous belt from just south of Wednesbury to Cradley and Halesowen’*^{*}. This has been the basis of the ‘Staffordshire blue bricks’ which *‘on account of their great strength and low porosity, were so extensively used in the engineering works of the 19th century’*^{*}. More generally, after the construction of the canals, brickmaking became concentrated where coal and clay were both available, and the Black Country of course had both.

The products of the now (mainly) disappeared local brick industry can be seen surviving in the architecture of the area, and also in other references in the landscape—the occurrence of ‘Brickkiln’, ‘Brickfields’

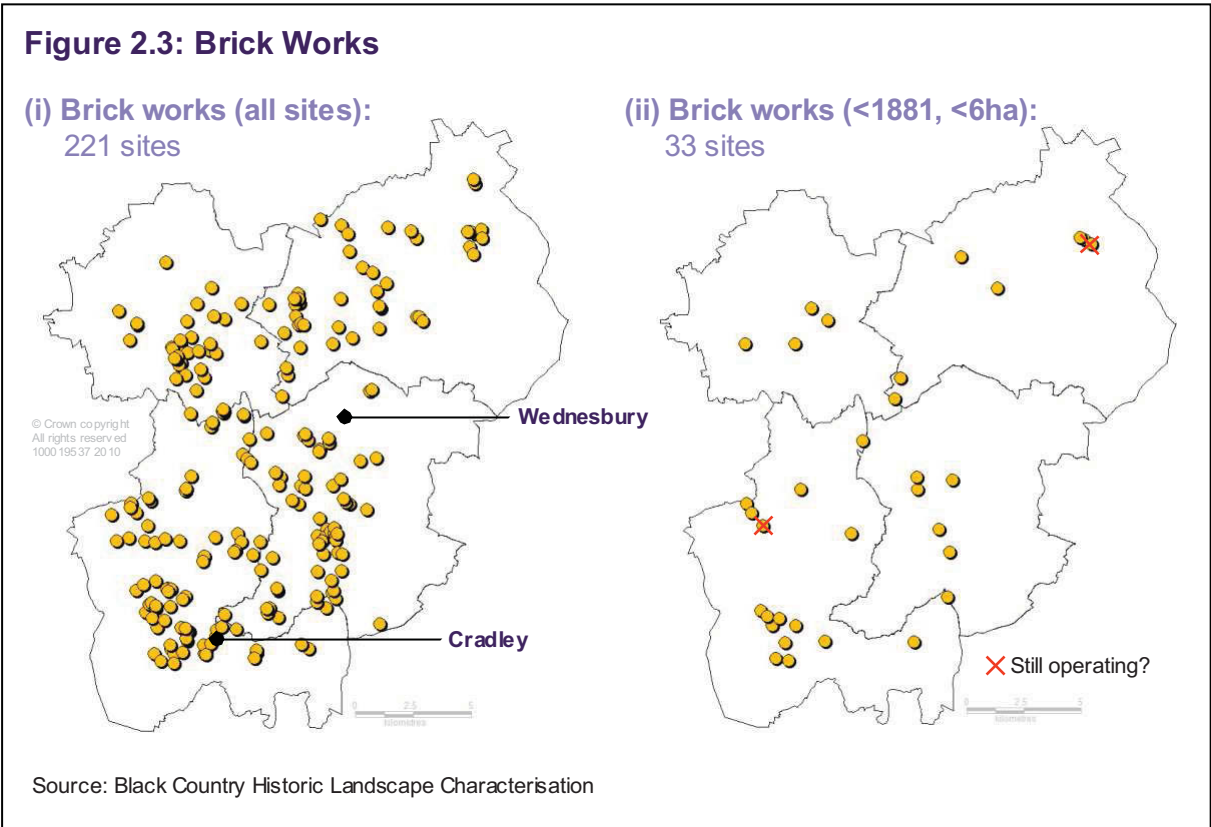
Table 2.2: Brick Works—Potential for Surviving Structures (3 sites, out of 33 assessed)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	(Earliest) Source of Reference to Brickmaking	District
1	8509	Brick works	1st Edition	Dudley
2	1090	Brick works	2nd Edition	Walsall
3	7711	Industrial Est.	1st Edition	Dudley

or ‘Brickyard’ in Black Country street names, for example. But the structures of the industry itself appear to have largely disappeared, surviving predominantly as archaeological features.

Figure 2.3 (ii) shows 33 of the oldest and largest brickmaking sites in the area, selected for further examination for surviving structures. In 2010, two of these sites appear to be still producing bricks, while only one of the former brickmaking sites shows any evidence of surviving buildings (Table 2.2).

^{*}p232 of British Association for the Advancement of Science (*Further Reading*).



2.2 IRON WORKS

Iron is not only the most commonly identified of the metal industries in the HLC record for the Black Country, it is often used as the defining economic activity of the area*. In the words of one writer, the local presence of the industrial population itself was created *'chiefly by the presence of the ironstone and wood required in the smelting and "fining" of iron, and of coal which could be employed by the smiths'***.

Black Country iron production had a particularly prominent role in the 19th century, the local industry having grown quickly after the advent of the canals in the late 18th century. Blast furnaces in the Black Country proliferated, growing to 147 active sites in the middle of the 1800s, between them accounting for a fifth of all British production at that time***. The 'pig iron' from these furnaces (so called because of the shape and arrangement of the ingots produced) was refined in puddling furnaces, a type of manufacturing facility which was even more concentrated in the area. In 1860 there were 1,588 in the Black Country, 38% of the national total***.

The output from these processes fuelled the secondary working of wrought iron into finished iron products such as the chains discussed later in this report.



Left: Like the products of the brick industry, local iron (and later steel) works provided materials which became literally embedded in the landscape of the Black Country. Here an iron-slag wall in Smethwick has been repaired using corrugated iron (HBL12014).

In the HLC there were 180 current or former industrial sites which were recorded as having a connection to the manufacture of iron or iron products*. The location of these works (shown in Figure 2.4 (i)) shows a particular relationship to the network of local canals, with a concentration of works along an 'iron belt' stretching south-east from Wolverhampton as far as Oldbury. This distribution reflects the waterways' role in allowing access to raw materials as well as a route for manufactured goods to reach important markets.

*In grouping together all the industrial archaeology of the area, the Association for Industrial Archaeology for example chose to refer to it as the 'the West Midland Iron District' (Further Reading).

**p13 of Allen (Further Reading).

***p89 of Allen (Further Reading).

*Only explicit references to iron were used to identify sites, and references to the form of other facilities (such as 'furnace', 'foundry' or 'forge' were not used to infer iron working.

Below: The former site of Woodford iron works in Smethwick (HBL12153)



Figure 2.4 (ii) shows the location of 27 of the oldest and largest iron works in the area, selected for further assessment. Only three of these showed any potential for surviving structures (Table 2.3).

As already mentioned, the Black Country was a centre for both the primary production of iron as well as secondary stages of working the material into finished manufactures. While particular secondary industries are given their own sections later in this report, the sites represented on the maps below nevertheless reflect a mixture of both primary and secondary iron working sites.

Notable among those local factories which produced finished iron products have been Wednesbury Forge (sometimes referred to as Elwell's Forge) on the Sandwell side of river Tame* and the Soho Foundry in

Table 2.3: Iron Works—Potential for Surviving Structures (4 sites, out of 28 assessed)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	(Earliest) Source of Reference to Iron making	District
1	8641	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	Dudley
2	11450	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	Sandwell
3	12141	Metal works	2" OS (1814)	Sandwell
4	639	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	W'hampton

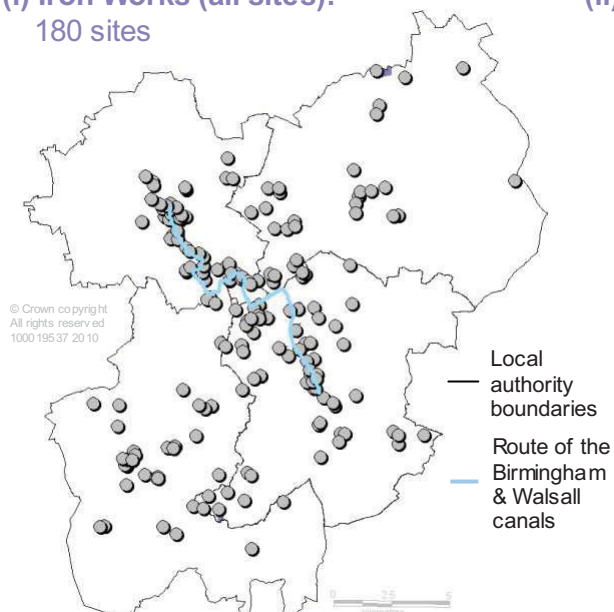
Smethwick* While the former only survives as archaeological evidence, the latter is one of the area's most important collection of historic industrial structures.

*Details of the excavation of Wednesbury Forge are available at www.ironbridge.org.uk/downloads/Wednesbury%20Leaflet.pdf.

*Details available at www.laws.sandwell.gov.uk/ccm/content/urbanform/planninganddevelopment/historicenvironment/listedbuildingslists/soho-foundry.en.

Figure 2.4: Iron Works

(i) Iron Works (all sites):
180 sites



(ii) Iron Works (<1881, >6ha)
28 sites



Source: Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation



Above: To the left of the canal is the former site of Shrubbery iron works in Wolverhampton (HBL2811)

2.3 BREWERIES & MALTHOUSES

To understand the legacy of brewing in the Black Country it is necessary to appreciate something of the different forms which the industry has taken at various historical phases and locations. Indeed, the activity has traditionally extended beyond what we might now think of as industry: in common with other areas, much of the history of Black Country beer production has been based on small domestic brewing operations.

It is therefore important to make distinctions between brewing on different scales: small 'home-brew houses', 'retail' and 'publican brewers', and later, much larger 'commercial or common brewers'*. While domestic brewing has not necessarily been a distinctive feature of the Black Country, it's persistence into the 19th and 20th centuries (at the expense of more commercial brewing) may be more unusual. McKenna notes that *'in 1801, with a population exceeding 100,000, there was not a single common brewer in the Black Country'***.

Below: Part of the remains of Springfield Brewery in 2008 (HBL3438)



Photo: Wolverhampton CC Conservation Team

The consumption of beer in the area has been linked by some writers to the hard manual labour which was part of the metal working industries of the area**. More than this, the local, small-scale production of beer has been associated with similar semi domestic ways of working in industries such as chain and nail making, which in some cases took place alongside the former.

*McKenna; Peaty (*Further Reading*).

**p8 of McKenna

If they survive at all, the buildings of these early phases have probably shared the same fate as the contemporary pubs and houses: many have been demolished. Even where they do survive, they are not generally large enough to have been recorded on historic maps and therefore have not made it into the HLC record.

It is therefore the larger brewing facilities of the 19th century which dominate the locations of the brewing industry identified by historic characterisation. Many of these are malthouses, essentially drying kilns which were not brewing facilities as such but a preliminary stage in the beer-making process and sometimes (especially in urban areas) separate from the breweries themselves. In the HLC 34 locations were recorded as current or former breweries, cooperages or malthouses originating from before 1880 (shown in Figure 2.5). Of the total, nearly three quarters were malthouses.

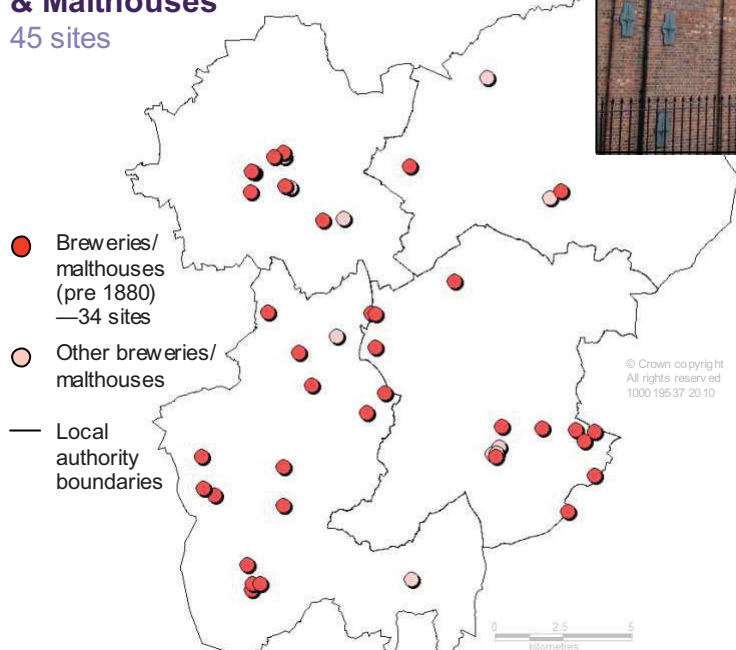
Table 2.4: Breweries, Cooperages & Malthouses—Potential for Surviving Structures
(10 sites, out of 34 assessed)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	(Earliest) Source of Reference to Brewing	District
1	12246	Brewery	1st Edition	Sandwell
2	12347	Brewery	1st Edition (m)	Sandwell
3	4659	Brewery	1st Edition (m)	Walsall
4	3111*	Brewery	1st Edition	W'hampton
5	3438**	Brewery	1st Edition	W'hampton
6	11381***	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	Sandwell
7	10404	Public house	1st Edition (m)	Sandwell
8	1914	Settlement	1st Edition (m)	Dudley
9	8170	Settlement	2nd Edition (m) ⁺	Dudley
10	4985	Works	2nd Edition (m) ⁺	Walsall

(m)=marked 'malthouse'; *First reference to a malthouse is on the 2nd Edition, but building appears to be earlier

*Park Brewery; **Springfield Brewery; ***British Queen Brewery

Figure 2.5: Breweries & Malthouses
45 sites



Source: Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation



Above: Langley maltings in Oldbury, before they were damaged by fire in September 2009. This particular site was excluded from our investigation because the buildings date from after 1880 (HBL11371)

Converted malthouses also represent the largest part of what survives from this time. Of these 34 sites, ten showed at least some evidence of surviving structures and six of these are former malthouses (Table 2.4).

2.4 LIMEWORKS

More than 20 sites in the Black Country were classified as former lime works in the HLC. All but two* of the sites showed mapped evidence of lime kilns, which if not annotated as such were often indicated by rows of 'horseshoe' or 'clover leaf' shaped features on historic maps.

Historically, lime has been used for a number of different purposes, including uses in agriculture and construction. In the case of the latter, it has been an important component of cement and mortar.

The geographic distribution of former lime works in the Black Country (Figure 2.5) shows some coincidence with the historic location of limestone mines and quarries, in particular in their clustering to north of Dudley and Walsall**. However, several sites are some distance from a site of limestone extraction.

Nineteenth century limekilns were commonly built into a hillside or slope (sometimes an artificial ramp) in order to allow the kiln to be easily loaded with raw material from the raised ground above it. At the lower level they often had an arched opening in the front which allowed the fire to be fed and the lime to be removed.

Of the 21 sites of former lime works which were assessed, four show at least some evidence of surviving structures (Table 2.5). One of these is the Black Country Living Museum (Tipton Road, Dudley) which is the location of two sets of surviving limekilns in their original locations***.

*HBL10096 and HBL5308

**The locations of limestone mines and quarries in the black Country were mapped by the department of the Environment in 1983 (see Further Reading).

***www.bclm.co.uk/map18.htm

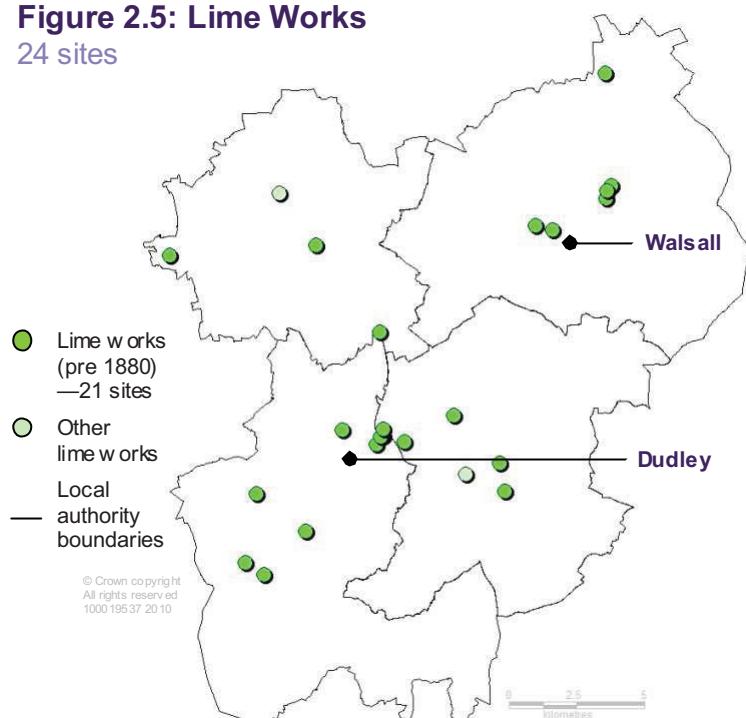
Table 2.5: Lime Works
—Potential for Surviving Structures
(4 sites, out of 21 assessed)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	(Earliest) Source of Reference to Specialism	District
1	7409	Derelict land	1st Edition	Dudley
2	10060	Metal works	1st Edition	Sandwell
3	7001	Museum	1st Edition	Dudley
4	4922	Sports ground	1st Edition	Walsall

Right: one that did not survive: a location of now demolished lime kilns in 19th century Brierley Hill (HBL7872)



Figure 2.5: Lime Works
24 sites



Source: Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation

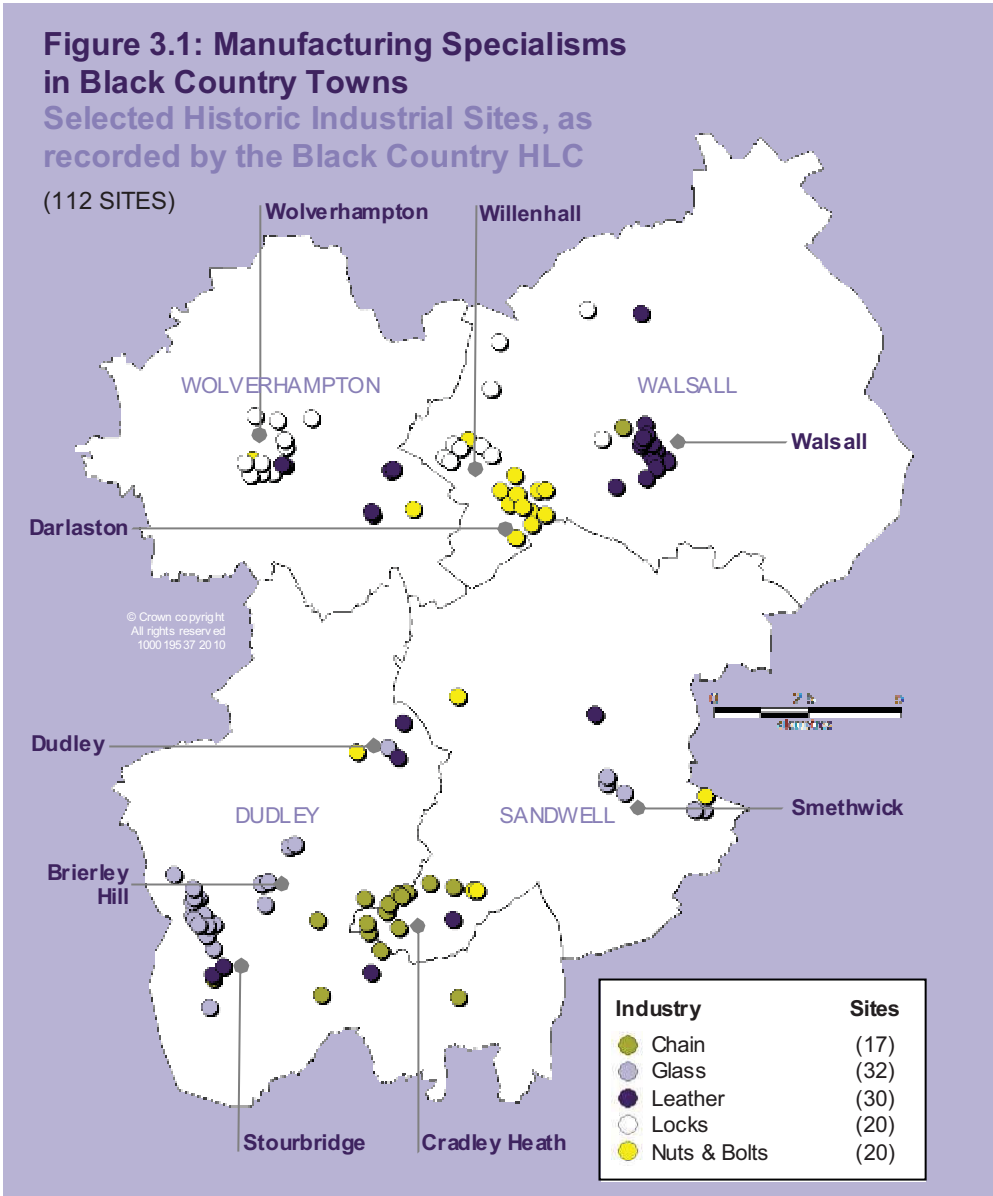
3. Specialisms of Black Country Towns

In many cases the origins of particular industrial specialisms of Black Country towns are not well documented. But almost certainly more than one cause will have played its part in each case: over the course of each industry's development different geographic forces will have grown and declined in importance (it is worth noting that the sites identified here are from all periods). We have seen that the glass industry in Stourbridge has, for example, been attributed to a local source of fireclay, and it is also probable that a concentration of skills among local

workers has played a role in several parts of the Black Country.

Figure 3.1 shows the distribution of industrial sites within each of our selected sectors.

The remainder of this section briefly considers each industry in turn.



3.1 CHAIN MAKERS

Possibly the most geographically concentrated of all the industries considered in this report, all but two of the sites identified in the HLC are within two miles of the centre of Cradley Heath. This concentration appears to date from the mid 1800s and, by the early 1900s, the clustering of smaller chain shops in the town was overwhelming. In 1911 for example 918 of 938 chain shops in England and Wales were gathered around Cradley Heath*.

Figure 3.2 shows the location of the 17 chain making sites identified within the HLC data. Following further assessment seven sites showed some potential for surviving structures (Table 3.1). Most of the sites identified were located within the Metropolitan Borough of Sandwell, and this concentration is even more pronounced among those showing evidence of survival: all but one of these is in Sandwell.

Table 3.1: Chainmakers—Potential for Surviving Structures (7 sites, out of 17 assessed)

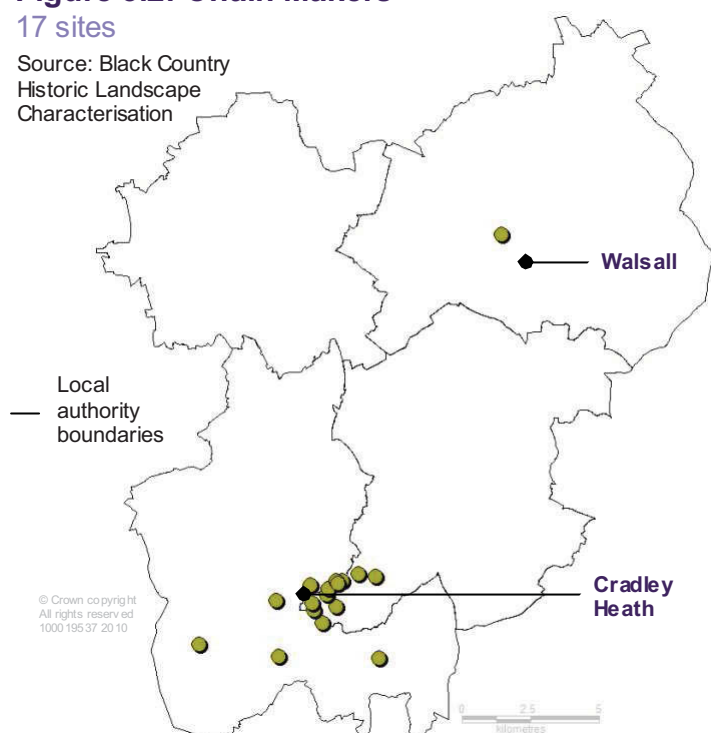
Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	(Earliest) Source of Reference to Chain making	District
1	10691	Industrial Est.	1st Edition	Sandwell
2	7672	Metal Works	3rd Edition	Dudley
3	10489	Metal Works	2nd Edition	Sandwell
4	10663	Metal Works	2nd Edition	Sandwell
5	10671	Metal Works	2nd Edition	Sandwell
6	10734	Metal Works	2nd Edition	Sandwell
7	10502	Metal Works	HER** ('19)	Sandwell



Above: A chain making shop, originally from Cradley Heath but which has been preserved since 1970 at Avoncroft Museum of Historic Buildings (www.avoncroft.org.uk/sitemap2.asp) (image ©Avoncroft Museum).

Figure 3.2: Chain Makers
17 sites

Source: Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation



*The record of chain making is greatly assisted by Ron Moss' 2006 book 'Chain and Anchor Making in the Black Country'. The dependence of the chain industry on the output from Cradley is reflected in the reliance of the town on this single industry: evidence from the 1881 census for example shows how many local people were employed in the industry (www.cradleylinks.com/census_1881_analysis.html).

**Historic Environment Record.

3.2 GLASS WORKS

Figure 3.2 shows the location of the 25 current or former glass working sites identified within the HLC data, largely centred around the towns of Stourbridge, Brierley Hill and Smethwick.

Following further assessment, eight showed some surviving or potentially surviving structures (Table 3.1).

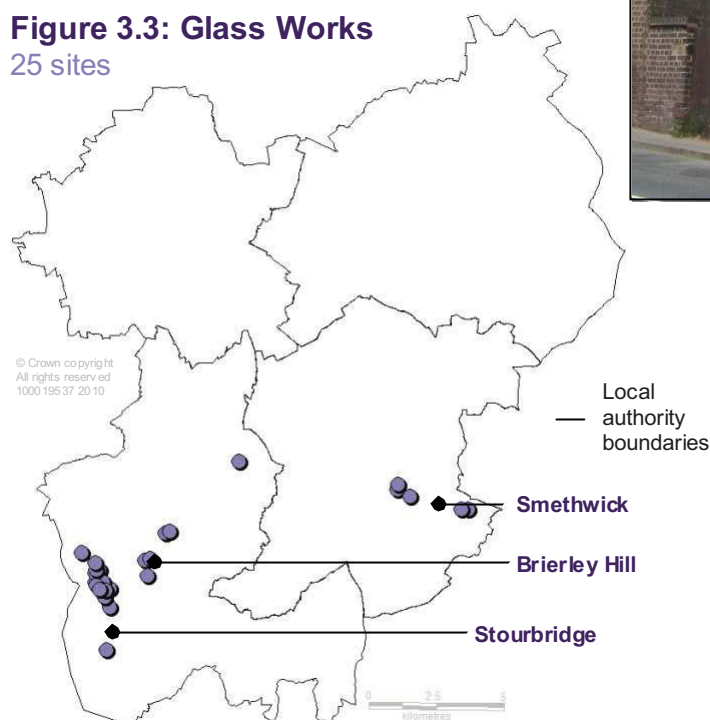
With the exception of one (illustrated) all eight sites are within the boundaries of Dudley Metropolitan Borough. All have been recorded within the HLC as glass works in 2000, however this is probably more a recognition of the surviving 'character' of their buildings rather than a reflection of their contemporary land use.

Table 3.2: Glass Works—Potential for Surviving Structures (8 sites, out of 25 assessed)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	(Earliest) Source of Reference to Chain making	District
1	11419	Glass works	1828 Smethwick	Sandwell
2	7848	Glass works	1st Edition	Dudley
3	7859	Glass works	1st Edition	Dudley
4	8066	Glass works	1st Edition	Dudley
5	8072	Glass works	1st Edition	Dudley
6	8767	Glass works	1st Edition	Dudley
7	8040	Glass works	Parish Map 1822	Dudley
8	7851	Glass works	HER* (19 or earlier)	Dudley

*Historic Environment Record.

Figure 3.3: Glass Works
25 sites



Source: Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation



Above: One of only four surviving glass cones in the world, the buildings of the Red House Glass Cone Museum in Stourbridge (HBL7848) were marked on the Ordnance Survey map of the 1880s.

Below: Possibly the only surviving structures of former Black Country glass works outside of Dudley (HBL11419).



3.3 LEATHER WORKS

Figure 3.4 shows the location of the 30 sites historically associated with the leather industry by the HLC data*. Although these locations fall between all four modern Black Country local authorities, more than half of the total are located around the centre of Walsall.

Following further assessment, 8 showed some potential for surviving structures (Table 3.3). This is the largest number of possible survivals of any category of industry investigated as part of this project.

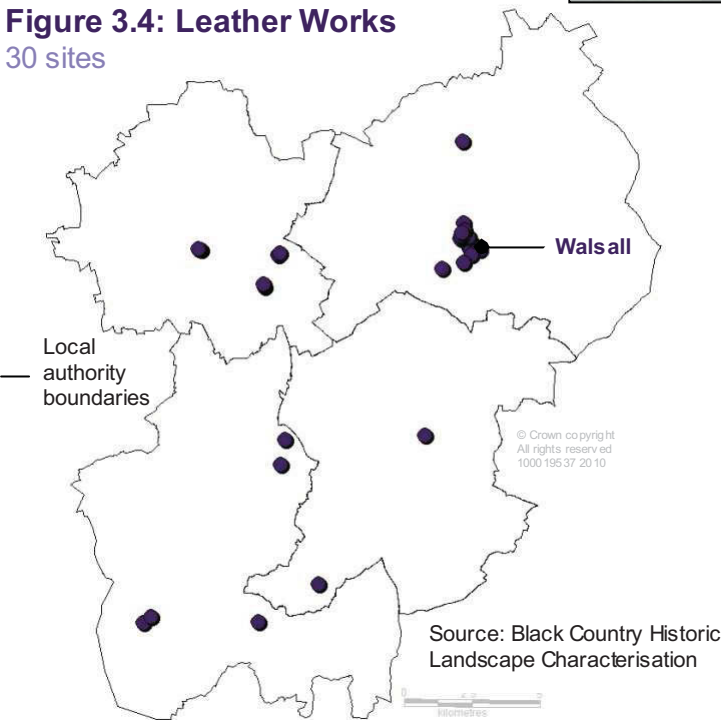
Table 3.3: Leather Works—Potential for Surviving Structures
(8 sites, out of 30 assessed)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	(Earliest) Source of Reference to Leather Works	District
1	5398	Leather wks.	HER** (late c19)	Walsall
2	5400	Leather wks.	1st Edition	Walsall
3	5464	Leather wks.	HER** (mid c19)	Walsall
4	5536	Leather wks.	1st Edition	Walsall
5	797	Leather wks.	1st Edition	W'hampton
6	28	Settlement	HER** (late c19)	Walsall
7	5223	Settlement	1st Edition	Walsall
8	27	Works	HER** (mid c19)	Walsall



Above: The former Baker's boot factory in Wolverhampton, as it was in the early 2000s (HBL797)

Figure 3.4: Leather Works
30 sites



*It should be noted that these sites exclude those which are not recorded explicitly as leather works or saddle producers. As a result, a number of related manufacturing sites which might be considered as part of the broader leather industry, such as producers of metal 'harness furniture' and other loriners, are not considered as part of this investigation. A useful history of Walsall's lorinery industry is available at www.walsall.gov.uk/the_lorinery_industry.pdf.

**Historic Environment Record.

3.4 LOCK WORKS

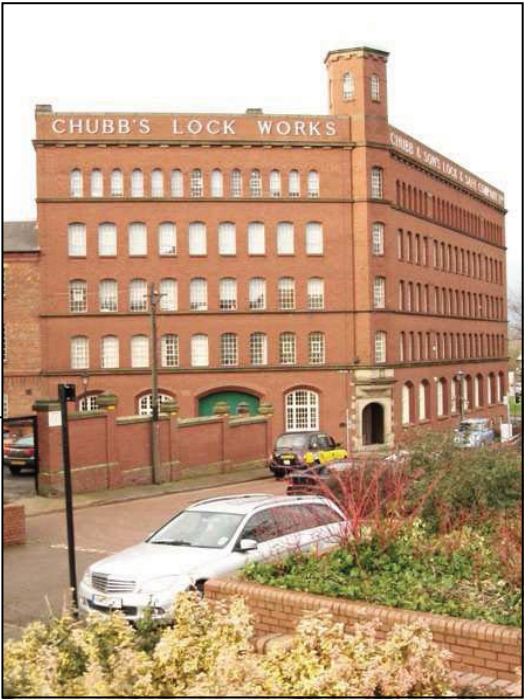
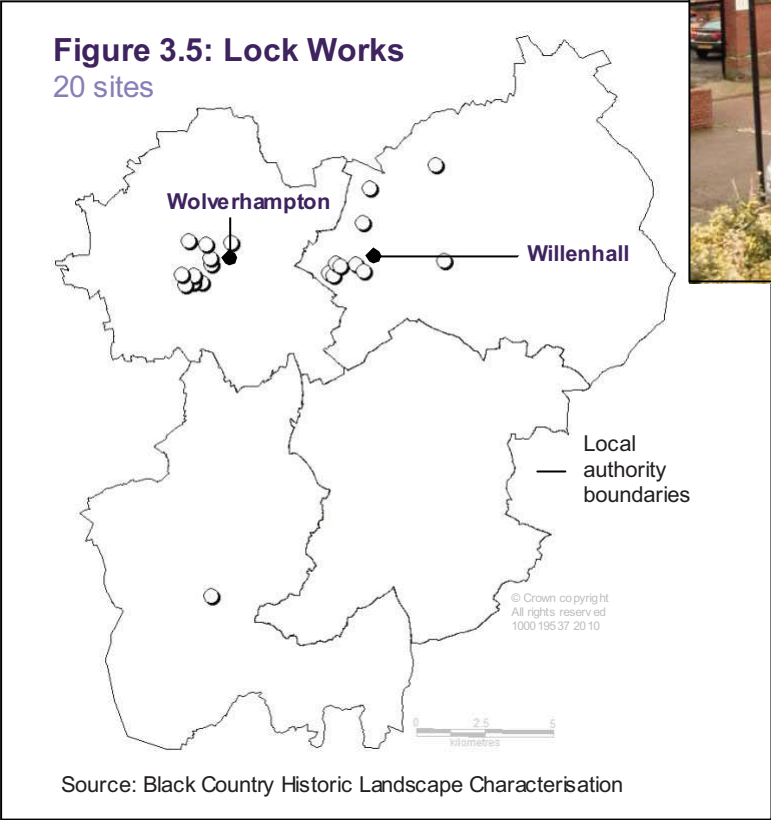
Figure 3.5 shows the location of the 20 sites historically associated with lock making by the HLC data. Several of these would also have been involved in the manufacture of lockable safes.

In general these sites are divided roughly equally between the modern local authorities of Walsall (especially concentrated in Willenhall) and Wolverhampton.

Following further assessment 8 showed some potential for surviving structures (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Lock Works—Potential for Surviving Structures (8 sites, out of 20 assessed)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	(Earliest) Source of Reference to Leather Works	District
1	5065	Lock works	HER* (late c19)	Walsall
2	3435	Lock works	2nd Edition	W'hampton
3	4968	Settlement	HER* (c19)	Walsall
4	5197	Settlement	HER* (c19)	Walsall
5	2192	Warehouse	1st Edition	W'hampton
6	4979	Works	HER* (mid c19)	Walsall
7	2627	Works	1st Edition	W'hampton
8	2946	Workshops	1st Edition	W'hampton



Above: The buildings of the former Chubb lock works (HBL3435)

*Historic Environment Record.

3.5 NUT & BOLT WORKS

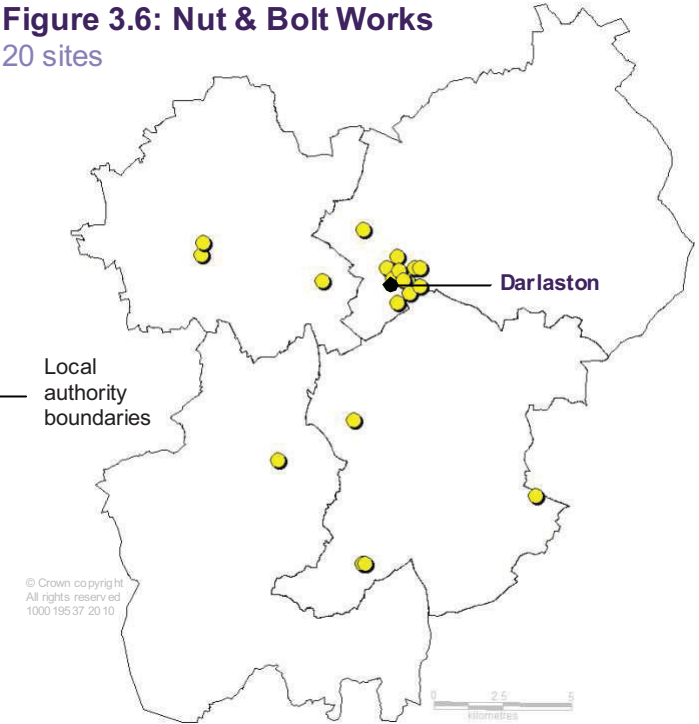
This type of industry has been particularly associated with the town of Darlaston. Figure 3.6 shows the particular importance of the town in hosting a large proportion of 20 Black Country sites historically associated with the manufacture of nuts and bolts by the HLC data.

Following further assessment 7 showed some potential for surviving structures (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Nut & Bolt Works—Potential for Surviving Structures (7 sites, out of 20 assessed)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	(Earliest) Source of Reference to Leather Works	District
1	6287	Industrial Est.	1st Edition	Walsall
2	6924	Metal Works	1st Edition	Dudley
3	10015	Metal Works	3rd Edition	Sandwell
4	5029	Metal Works	4th Edition	Walsall
5	6284	Metal Works	4th Edition	Walsall
6	12150	Scrap yard	1st Edition	Sandwell
7	6301	Works	2nd Edition	Walsall

Figure 3.6: Nut & Bolt Works
20 sites



Source: Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation

4. Conclusions

4.1 THE EVIDENCE OF THE HLC

The use of the HLC to identify sites has proved to be a powerful way of bringing together consistent information about historic industrial facilities from across the four local authorities.

However this approach has also demonstrated some limitations. Among these is the fact that the HLC did not record all industrial sites marked on historic Ordnance Survey maps in the way that they were originally annotated. This is partly because some sites were recorded only in relatively generic categories (for example some iron works might have been recorded simply as ‘metal works’ — the building illustrated on page 9 is an example of this).

In other cases an industrial building represented only a minor, subordinate use a larger parcel of land defined by the HLC. This was the case with the former lock works illustrated below which was not recorded by the HLC because it was subsumed in an large area of former railway sidings.

Nevertheless, these limitations have not prevented the HLC being used to compile the single most comprehensive list of surviving historic factory buildings in the Black Country. The omissions in the recording process also leave the possibility open for expanding the list of surviving structures through a

Table 4.1:
Sites with Potential for Survival by Industry

Industry	Sites with Potential for Survival
Core Industries	
Brick works	3
Iron works	4
Breweries	10
Lime works	4
Sub total:	21
Local Specialisms	
Chain makers	7
Glass works	8
Leather works	8
Lock works	8
Nut & bolt works	7
Sub total:	38
Total:	59



Left: The former Britannia Safe & Lock Works, Lincoln Street, Wolverhampton was not recorded as such on historic maps (HBL3406)

targeted re-examination and reclassification of some of the HLC data.

4.2 SURVIVALS

As already mentioned, our identification of sites of potential has concentrated on those which originate

from before the 1880s (and there will therefore be others which survive from later periods).

Of these older buildings, survivals appear to be rare from the core industries which were once widespread and which were based directly on the area's mineral wealth. These comprise a small number of buildings

from current and former brick works, structures reused from the former iron industry, and disused lime kilns.

Although small in number, these structures have a particular importance based on the role which the industries played in the development of the local economy of the Black Country (the former 'iron belt' is now at best represented by only two sites with standing buildings in our list).

The local brewing industry, once a significant part of the Black Country industrial scene, is represented only by a number of re-used malt-houses.

Survivals from the industries clustered in particular Black Country towns appear to be more common. In general the majority of potential survival from each sector falls within the boundaries of a single local authority: all the chain works are in Sandwell; all but one of the glass works are in Dudley; and the majority of leather, lock and nut/bolt works are in Walsall.

4.3 CAUSES OF DEMOLITION & SURVIVAL

The evidence of this survey emphasises the importance of the continuity of industrial activity on a site as a means of preserving historic factory buildings.

Of the buildings which are in localities of continuing industrial

Table 4.2:
Sites with Potential for Survival by Local Authority

Name	Sector
DUDLEY	
1 The Portway, Kingswinford (HBL8170)	Brewery
2 Parkfield Road, Stourbridge (HBL1914)	Brewery
3 Dreadnought Road, Pensnett (HBL8509)	Brick
4 Timmis Road, Stambemill (HBL7711)	Brick
5 Careless Green (HBL7672)	Chain
6 The Red Cone, High Street, Wordsley (HBL7848)	Glass
7 Coalburnhill Glass Works, Amblecote (HBL7851)	Glass
8 High Street, Wordsley (HBL7859)	Glass
9 South of Junction Road, Audnam (HBL8040)	Glass
10 Platts Road, Audnam (HBL8066)	Glass
11 High Street, Wordsley (HBL8072)	Glass
12 North Street, Brierley Hill (HBL8767)	Glass
13 Grazebrook Industrial Park, Dudley (HBL8641)	Iron
14 BCLM, Tipton Rd (HBL7001)	Lime
15 Off Hillside Road, Wrens Nest (HBL7409)	Lime
16 Wolverhampton Street, Dudley (HBL6924)	Nuts&Bolts
SANDWELL	
1 Rabone Lane, Smethwick (HBL12347)	Brewery
2 Birmingham Road, Oldbury (HBL11381)	Brewery
3 Anderson Road, Bearwood (HBL10404)	Brewery
4 Crosswells Road, Langley Green (HBL12246)	Brewery
5 Triton Wks, Woods Rd, Cradley H'th (HBL10489)	Chain
6 Lower High Street, Cradley Heath (HBL10502)	Chain
7 Foxoak Street, Cradley Heath (HBL10663)	Chain
8 Providence Street, Cradley Heath (HBL10671)	Chain
9 Powke Lane, Blackheath (HBL10691)	Chain
10 Newtown Street, Old Hill (HBL10734)	Chain
11 Chance's Glassworks, Smethwick (HBL11419)	Glass
12 Izons Lane, West Bromwich (HBL11450)	Iron
13 Soho Foundry, Smethwick (HBL12141)	Iron
14 Lewis Street, Great Bridge (HBL10060)	Lime
15 Carnegie Rd & Ross, Blackheath (HBL11028)	Nuts&Bolts
16 Cornwall Rd & Downing St., Soho (HBL12150)	Nuts&Bolts
17 Park Lane East, Dudley Port (HBL10015)	Nuts&Bolts

use, close to half appear to have survived (at least partially) as standing buildings up to the present day. Areas which are now industrial estates for example have proved to be useful hosts in assisting the re-use of older industrial structures.

Alternatively, buildings on industrial sites which have now been turned to other non-industrial uses have, unsurprisingly, shown poor survival rates. In particular, the loss of the industrial structures which have found their locations incorporated into growing residential suburbs has accounted for the fact that at least 50 of our identified buildings are now only a below-ground archaeological resource.

4.4 FUTURE PRESERVATION

Shifts from industrial to residential land uses are not just significant when we are trying to understand past changes. This particular type of transformation is expected to continue to be an important feature of the area's evolution in the first quarter of the 21st century.

In fact, the local authorities' Joint Core Strategy foresees a reduction of a fifth in the industrial land in the next couple of decades*. Much of the current industrial land which is likely to be turned to other uses is within the area of the so called 'regeneration corridors' (Figure 4.1). These parts of the Black Country are host to half of our sites of potentially surviving buildings, and a similar proportion of former manufacturing sites which may have left archaeological remains.

The continuing trend towards a future based less on industrial land use therefore represents a particular challenge to attempts to record, understand and conserve the area's built manufacturing heritage.

But the potential loss of industrial heritage is perhaps something more than the local manifestation of a wider change. It is worth keeping in mind that the legacy identified in this report not only represents the remains of a set of common industries: more than this, it is a group of *characteristic* features of the distinctive landscape of the Black Country. These industries and

**Table 4.2: (CONTINUED)
Sites with Potential for Survival by Local Authority**

Name	Sector
WALSALL	
1 Newhall Street (HBL4985)	Brewery
2 Sutton Road (HBL4659)	Brewery
3 Brickyard Road (HBL1090)	Brick
4 Wednesbury Road (HBL5536)	Leather
5 Selbourne Street (HBL28)	Leather
7 Newhall Street & Windmill Street (HBL5464)	Leather
8 Hatherton Street (HBL5400)	Leather
9 Hatherton Street & Littleton Street West (HBL5398)	Leather
11 Bank Street & Pool Street (HBL5223)	Leather
12 Works on Bott Lane, Walsall (HBL27)	Leather
13 South of Daw End (HBL4922)	Lime
14 The Crescent, Shepwell Green (HBL5197)	Locks
17 Moat Street & Gower Street (HBL4979)	Locks
19 New Road (HBL4968)	Locks
20 Acorn Street (HBL5065)	Locks
21 Central Trading Estate, Darlaston (HBL6287)	Nuts&Bolts
24 Kendrick Road & Cemetery Road (HBL6301)	Nuts&Bolts
25 Station Street, Darlaston (HBL6284)	Nuts&Bolts
26 New Railway Street etc (HBL5029)	Nuts&Bolts
WOLVERHAMPTON	
1 Springfield Brewery (HBL3438)	Brewery
2 Park Brewery, Chapel Ash (HBL3111)	Brewery
3 Former Victoria Iron Works (HBL639)	Iron
4 Baker's Boot Factory, Cleveland Rd (HBL797)	Leather
7 Pitt Street, Wolverhampton (HBL2192)	Locks
8 Between Mander St & Penn St, (HBL2627)	Locks
9 Lord Street, Chapel Ash (HBL2946)	Locks
10 Chubb Buildings, Chubb Street (HBL3435)	Locks

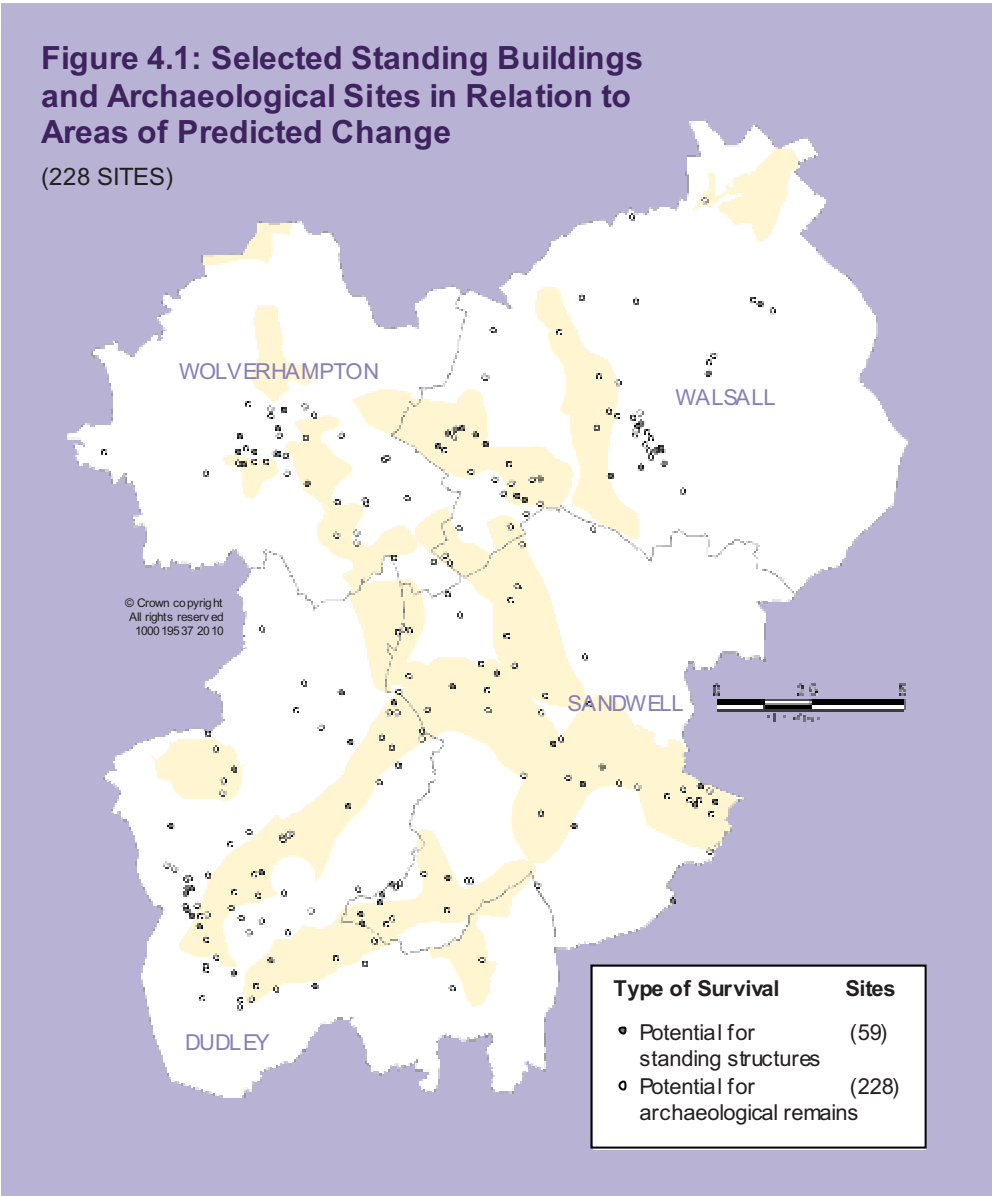
*Page 18 of Quigley, 2010 (*Further Reading*).

the people who worked in them were part of what gave the area its unusual character.

Among the distinctive elements of the Black Country, for example, the Joint Core Strategy identified *‘Buildings, structures and archaeological remains of the traditional manufacturing and extractive industries of the Black Country including glass making, metal trades (such as lock making), manufacture of leather goods, brick making, coal mining and limestone quarrying’**

It is outside of the scope of this report to catalogue the legal protection already afforded to the standing structures identified in Table 4.2 but, in view of the above, it is recommended that Historic Environment Officers in each of the four local authorities should review the lists to assess (a) which of the structures already have a degree of protection and (b) of the remaining sites which, if any, host structures which might merit recognition as a heritage asset (as defined by Planning Policy Statement 5**) and/or listing or local listing.

*Black Country Core Strategy Publication Document Part 2 (<http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/latest/>).
**Planning for the Historic Environment
www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5



Further Reading

Allen, GC 1929 (reprinted 1966) **The Industrial Development of Birmingham and the Black Country 1860-1927**. Frank Cass & Co Ltd.

Arnold, Peter 2003 **A Guide to the Buildings of Walsall: An Illustrated Architectural History**. Tempus Publishing www.tempus-publishing.com.

Billingham, Clive 1995 *Home Brewing in the Black Country*. **The Blackcountryman** Vol.28 No. 2.

Black Country Archive Services 2005-8 **Documenting the Workshop of the World** (a series of fourteen newsletters). www.blackcountryhistory.org/news.html#.

Boland, Pete 1995 *Case Study: The Identification and Preservation of the Industrial Archaeology of the Black Country*. In: Marilyn Palmer & Peter Neaverson (editors) **Managing the Industrial Heritage**, Leicestershire Archaeology Monographs No.2, University of Leicester School of Archaeological Studies.

British Association for the Advancement of Science 1950 (reprinted 1970) **Birmingham and its Regional Setting: A Scientific Survey**. S R Publishers Ltd.

Brook, Fred 1977 **The Industrial Archaeology of the British Isles: 1 The West Midlands**. B T Batsford Ltd.

Collins, Paul 1990 **The Identification and Evaluation of Surviving Sites Associated with the Leather and Allied Trades in Walsall**. Ironbridge Institute Research Paper 44.

Cooksey, John 2003 **Brickyards of the Black Country, a Forgotten Industry: Refractories**.

Cossons, Neil 1993 **The BP Book of Industrial Archaeology**. David & Charles.

Crompton, John (Editor) 1991 **A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of the West Midland Iron District**. Association for Industrial Archaeology www.industrial-archaeology.org.uk.

Department of the Environment 1983 **Limestone Mines in the West Midlands: The Legacy of Mines Long Abandoned**.

English Heritage 2007 **Industrial Buildings Selection Guide**. www.english-heritage.org.uk/myplace/upload/pdf/Industrial_Selection_Guide.pdf.

Falconer, Keith **The Industrial Heritage in Britain – the First Fifty Years**. <http://histoire-cnrs.revues.org/document1778.html>.

Fogg, Charles 1981 **Chains and Chainmaking**. Shire Publications Ltd www.shirebooks.co.uk.

Gale, W. K. V. 1966 **The Black Country Iron Industry: A Technical History**. The Iron and Steel Institute, London.

Gale, W. K. V. 2002 **Ironworking**. Shire Publications Ltd www.shirebooks.co.uk.

Glasson, Michael 2003 **Walsall Leather Industry: The World's Saddlers**. www.thehistorypress.co.uk.

Glasson, Michael 2005 **Made in Walsall: The Town of 100 Trades**. Tempus Publishing www.tempus-publishing.com.

Harris, J. R. 1988 **The British Iron Industry 1700-1850** (Studies in Economic and Social History) Macmillan Education.

Hayman, Richard 2005 **Ironmaking: The History and Archaeology of the Iron Industry**. Tempus Publishing www.tempus-publishing.com.

Locock, Martin 1992 *The Development of the Building Trades in the West Midlands, 1400-1850*. **Construction History** Vol.8. www.constructionhistory.co.uk/journal.php.

Moss, Ron 2006 **Chain & Anchor Making in the Black Country**. Sutton Publishing www.thehistorypress.co.uk.

McKenna, Joseph 2005 **Black Country Breweries**. Tempus Publishing www.tempus-publishing.com.

Patrick, Amber 1996 *Establishing a Typology for the Buildings of the Floor Malting Industry*. **Industrial Archaeology Review** Vol.18 No.2. Association for Industrial Archaeology www.industrial-archaeology.org.

Peaty, Ian P. 1997 **You Brew Good Ale: A History of Small Scale Brewing**. Sutton Publishing www.thehistorypress.co.uk.

Quigley, Paul 2009 **The Black Country: An Historic Landscape Characterisation**. Black Country Archaeology Service. http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/blackcountry_hlc 2009.

Quigley, Paul 2010 **Recycled Landscape: The Legacy of 250 years in the Black Country**. Black Country Archaeology Service. http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/blackcountry_hlc 2009.

Skipp, Victor 1979 **The Centre of England: Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, East Shropshire, North Gloucestershire**. Eyre Methuen.

Upton, Anne 2002 **Cradley Heath Town Centre: Historic Landscape Appraisal**, Phase 1. Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council.

Williams, Richard 2004 **Limekilns and Limeburning**. Shire Publications Ltd www.shirebooks.co.uk.

Appendices

Appendix 1: SQL Text of Microsoft Access Queries Used to Identify (Former) Industrial Sites from Historic Landscape Characterisation Data

a) Brick Works — The total of 221 sites

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic  
description]  
FROM z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode  
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description]) Like "*works, brick*"))  
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

b) Brick Works — The 33 sites assessed for surviving structures

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic  
description], z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearFrom, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo, HLCTbl.Area  
FROM (z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID  
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description]) Like "*works, brick*") AND  
((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881) AND ((HLCTbl.Area)>6))  
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

c) Iron Works — The total of 180 sites

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic  
description], z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearFrom  
FROM ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID) LEFT JOIN HLCPrevType ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID = HLCPrevType.ID  
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Works, metal") AND ((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "*iron*")) OR  
(((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Works") AND ((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "*iron*")) OR  
(((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Works") AND ((HLCTbl.Description) Like "*iron*")) OR  
(((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Works") AND ((HLCPrevType.Note) Like "*iron*")) OR  
(((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Industry") AND ((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "*iron*")) OR  
(((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Industry") AND ((HLCTbl.Description) Like "*iron*")) OR  
(((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Industry") AND ((HLCPrevType.Note) Like "*iron*")) OR  
(((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Works, metal") AND ((HLCTbl.Description) Like "*iron*")) OR  
(((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Works, metal") AND ((HLCPrevType.Note) Like "*iron*"))  
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

d) Iron Works — The 28 sites assessed for surviving structures

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic
description], z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearFrom, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo, HLCTbl.Area
FROM ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID) LEFT JOIN HLCPrevType ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID = HLCPrevType.ID
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Works, metal") AND ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)
<1881) AND ((HLCTbl.Area)>6) AND ((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "**iron**")) OR (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic
description])="Works") AND ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881) AND ((HLCTbl.Area)>6) AND
((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "**iron**")) OR (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Works") AND
((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881) AND ((HLCTbl.Area)>6) AND ((HLCTbl.Description) Like "**iron**")) OR
(((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Works") AND ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881) AND
((HLCTbl.Area)>6) AND ((HLCPrevType.Note) Like "**iron**")) OR (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])
="Industry") AND ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881) AND ((HLCTbl.Area)>6) AND ((HLCTbl.Summary)
Like "**iron**")) OR (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Industry") AND
((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881) AND ((HLCTbl.Area)>6) AND ((HLCTbl.Description) Like "**iron**")) OR
(((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Industry") AND ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881) AND
((HLCTbl.Area)>6) AND ((HLCPrevType.Note) Like "**iron**")) OR (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Works,
metal") AND ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881) AND ((HLCTbl.Area)>6) AND ((HLCTbl.Description) Like
"**iron**")) OR (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])="Works, metal") AND
((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881) AND ((HLCTbl.Area)>6) AND ((HLCPrevType.Note) Like "**iron**"))
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

e) Breweries, Cooperages and Malthouses — The total of 46 sites

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic
description], HLCTbl.Summary, HLCTbl.Description, HLCPrevType.Note
FROM ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID) LEFT JOIN HLCPrevType ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID = HLCPrevType.ID
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description]) Like "**brewery**")) OR (((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "**malt**")) OR
(((HLCTbl.Description) Like "**malt**")) OR (((HLCPrevType.Note) Like "**malt**"))
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

f) Breweries, Cooperages and Malthouses — The 34 sites assessed for surviving structures

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic
description], HLCTbl.Summary, HLCTbl.Description, HLCPrevType.Note, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo
FROM ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID) LEFT JOIN HLCPrevType ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID = HLCPrevType.ID
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description]) Like "**brewery**") AND ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)
<1881)) OR (((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "**malt**") AND ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881)) OR
(((HLCTbl.Description) Like "**malt**") AND ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881)) OR (((HLCPrevType.Note)
Like "**malt**") AND ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo)<1881))
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

g) Lime Works — The total of 24 sites

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic  
description]  
FROM ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID) LEFT JOIN HLCPrevType ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID = HLCPrevType.ID  
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description]) Like "*works, lime*"))  
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

h) Lime Works — The 21 sites assessed for surviving structures

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic  
description], z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo  
FROM ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID) LEFT JOIN HLCPrevType ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID = HLCPrevType.ID  
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description]) Like "*works, lime*") AND  
(z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.YearTo < 1881))  
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

i) Chain Makers — The total of 17 sites assessed for surviving structures

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic  
description], HLCTbl.Summary, HLCTbl.Description, HLCPrevType.Note  
FROM ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID) LEFT JOIN HLCPrevType ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID = HLCPrevType.ID  
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description]) Like "*chain*")) OR (((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "*chain*")) OR  
(((HLCTbl.Description) Like "*chain*")) OR (((HLCPrevType.Note) Like "*chain*"))  
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

j) Glass Works — The total of 25 sites assessed for surviving structures

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode,  
Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description]  
FROM (z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON  
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID  
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description]) Like "*glass*"))  
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID;
```

k) Leather Works — The total of 30 sites assessed for surviving structures

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic
description], HLCTbl.Summary, HLCTbl.Description, HLCPrevType.Note
FROM ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID) LEFT JOIN HLCPrevType ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID = HLCPrevType.ID
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description]) Like "**leather**")) OR (((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "**leather**")) OR
(((HLCTbl.Description) Like "**leather**")) OR (((HLCPrevType.Note) Like "**leather**")) OR (((HLCTbl.Summary) Like
"**saddle**")) OR (((HLCTbl.Description) Like "**saddle**")) OR (((HLCPrevType.Note) Like "**saddle**"))
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

l) Lock Works — The total of 20 sites assessed for surviving structures

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic
description], HLCTbl.Summary, HLCTbl.Description, HLCPrevType.Note
FROM ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID) LEFT JOIN HLCPrevType ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID = HLCPrevType.ID
WHERE (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description]) Like "**lock**")) OR (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])
<>"Canal") AND ((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "**lock**")) OR (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])<>"Canal") AND
((HLCTbl.Description) Like "**lock**")) OR (((Z_HLC_TYPERECO.[generic description])<>"Canal") AND
((HLCPrevType.Note) Like "**lock**"))
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

m) Nut & Bolt Works — The total of 20 sites assessed for surviving structures

```
SELECT z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID,
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode, Z_HLC_TYPERECO.BroadTypeCode, HLCTbl.Summary,
HLCTbl.Description, HLCPrevType.Note
FROM ((z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted LEFT JOIN Z_HLC_TYPERECO ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCTypeCode = Z_HLC_TYPERECO.HLCTypeCode) LEFT JOIN HLCTbl ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID = HLCTbl.HLCUID) LEFT JOIN HLCPrevType ON
z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID = HLCPrevType.ID
WHERE (((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "**nut**")) OR (((HLCTbl.Description) Like "**nut**")) OR (((HLCPrevType.Note) Like
"**nut**")) OR (((HLCTbl.Summary) Like "**bolt**")) OR (((HLCTbl.Description) Like "**bolt**")) OR (((HLCPrevType.Note) Like
"**bolt**"))
ORDER BY z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.HLCUID, z_HLC_TypeSequence_sorted.ID;
```

Appendix 2: Industrial Sites Subjected to an Assessment (Desk-Based) for Possible Surviving Structures

a) Brick Works (33 sites)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	Earliest Reference to Specialism	S= Possible Survival	District	Comments
1	8509	Brick works	1st Edition	S	Dudley	
2	1090*	Brick works	2nd Edition	S	Walsall	
3	585	Clay quarry	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
4	10041	Country Park	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
5	5886*	Depot	2nd Edition	-	Walsall	
6	588	Derelict Land	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
7	10932	Disused clay quarry	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
8	1842	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
9	7711	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	S	Dudley	
10	7956	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
11	9583	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
12	11326	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
13	5878	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
14	5145	Rough grassland/scrub	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
15	2712	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
16	6619	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
17	6983	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
18	7620	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
19	7767	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
20	7768	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
21	7846	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
22	9019	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
23	5127	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
24	5824	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
25	617	Settlement	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
26	2674	Settlement	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
27	3177	Settlement	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
28	3402	Settlement	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
29	9830	Sports ground	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
30	12516	Sports ground	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
31	7256	Works	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
32	11280	Works	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
33	5788	Works	1st Edition	-	Walsall	

*These areas have been given different identifiers within the HLC database but are located adjacent to each other.

b) Iron Industry (28 sites)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	Earliest Reference to Specialism	S= Possible Survival	District	Comments
1	8126	Derelict land	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
2	10293	Derelict land	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
3	12355	Derelict land	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
4	265	Derelict land	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
5	8193	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
6	8641	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	S	Dudley	
7	10332	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
8	11450	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	S	Sandwell	<i>Izons Ind. Est.</i>
9	11643	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
10	639	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	S	W'hampton	
11	5017	Retail park	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
12	11473	Rough grassland	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
13	1980	Rough grassland	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
14	10032	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
15	10165	Settlement	2" OS (~1815)	-	Sandwell	
16	10214	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
17	316	Settlement	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
18	513	Settlement	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
19	8429	Sports ground	1799	-	Dudley	
20	5123	Sports ground	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
21	7039	Superstore	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
22	11475	Superstore	2" OS (~1815)	-	Sandwell	
23	10527	Works	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	<i>Corngreaves wks.</i>
24	10835	Works	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
25	12513	Works	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
26	5818	Works	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
27	2276	Works	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
28	12141	Metal works	2" OS (~1815)	S	Sandwell	<i>Soho Foundry</i>

c) Breweries, Cooperages & Malshouses (34 sites)

1	12072	Brewery or cooperage	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
2	12246	Brewery or cooperage	1st Edition	S	Sandwell	
3	12347	Brewery or cooperage	1st Edition (m)	S	Sandwell	
4	4659	Brewery or cooperage	1st Edition (m)	S	Walsall	
5	3111	Brewery or cooperage	1st Edition	S	W'hampton	
6	3438	Brewery or cooperage	1st Edition	S	W'hampton	
7	12332	Community Centre	1st Edition (m)	-	Sandwell	
8	8749	Fire station	2nd Edition	-	Dudley	
9	12144	Gas works	1st Edition (m)	-	Sandwell	
10	10250	Industrial Estate	1st Edition (m)	-	Sandwell	
11	11381	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	S	Sandwell	
12	793	Medical facility	1st Edition (c)	-	W'hampton	
13	7389	Non conformist church	2nd Edition (m)*	-	Dudley	
14	6860	Public house	1st Edition (m)	-	Dudley	
15	9032	Public house	2nd Edition*	-	Dudley	
16	10404	Public house	1st Edition (m)	S	Sandwell	

c) Breweries, Cooperages & Malhouses (continued)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	Earliest Reference to Specialism	S= Possible Survival	District	Comments
17	9923	Public open space	2nd Edition (m)*	-	Sandwell	
18	2179	Public park	1st Edition (m)	-	W'hampton	
19	8427	School	1st Edition (m)	-	Dudley	
20	1875	Settlement	1st Edition (m)	-	Dudley	
21	1882	Settlement	1st Edition (m)	-	Dudley	
22	1894	Settlement	1st Edition (m)	-	Dudley	
23	1914	Settlement	1st Edition (m)	S	Dudley	
24	7085	Settlement	2nd Edition (m)*	-	Dudley	
25	8170	Settlement	2nd Edition (m)*	S	Dudley	
26	10247	Settlement	1st Edition (m)	-	Sandwell	
27	12284	Settlement	1st Edition (m)	-	Sandwell	
28	2170	Settlement	1st Edition (m)	-	W'hampton	
29	7037	Warehouse	1st Edition (m)	-	Dudley	
30	7453	Works	1st Edition (m)	-	Dudley	
31	8095	Works	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
32	10339	Works	1st Edition (m)	-	Sandwell	
33	4985	Works	2nd Edition (m)*	S	Walsall	
34	3513	Works	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	

(m)=marked as malthouse

*buildings earlier

d) Lime Works (21 sites)

1	7409	Derelict land	1st Edition	S	Dudley	
2	10096	Derelict land	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
3	4929	Derelict land	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
4	5308	Derelict land	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
5	8225	Garage	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
6	11406	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
7	10060	Metal works	1st Edition	S	Sandwell	
8	12485	Metal works	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
9	7001	Open air museum	1st Edition	S	Dudley	
10	9993	Public open space	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
11	5274	Public open space	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
12	6987	Rough grassland/scrub	2nd Edition	-	Dudley	
13	4930	Rough grassland/scrub	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
14	132	Rough grassland/scrub	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
15	8112	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
16	3008	Settlement	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
17	4922	Sports ground	1st Edition	S	Walsall	
18	8677	Sub station	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
19	7872	Works	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
20	1585	Works	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
21	3181	Workshops	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	

e) Chain Makers (17 sites)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	Earliest Reference to Specialism	S= Possible Survival	District	Comments
1	10691	Industrial Est.	1st Edition	S	Sandwell	
2	7672	Metal Works	3rd Edition	S	Dudley	
3	10489	Metal Works	2nd Edition	S	Sandwell	
4	10663	Metal Works	2nd Edition	S	Sandwell	
5	10671	Metal Works	2nd Edition	S	Sandwell	
6	10734	Metal Works	2nd Edition	S	Sandwell	
7	10502	Metal Works	HER* (^c 19)	S	Sandwell	
8	1792	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
9	7980	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
10	9395	Settlement	4th Edition	-	Dudley	
11	10635	Settlement	3rd Edition	-	Sandwell	
12	5295	Superstore	3rd Edition	-	Walsall	
13	8903	Works	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
14	9068	Works	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
15	8982	Works	4th Edition	-	Dudley	
16	10737	Works	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
17	10512	Works	3rd Edition	-	Sandwell	

f) Glass Works (25 sites)

1	1170	Country house	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
2	6883	Garage	1835	-	Dudley	
3	7848	Glass works	1st Edition	S	Dudley	
4	7859	Glass works	1st Edition	S	Dudley	
5	8066	Glass works	1st Edition	S	Dudley	
6	8072	Glass works	1st Edition	S	Dudley	
7	8767	Glass works	1st Edition	S	Dudley	
8	8040	Glass works	Parish Map 1822	S	Dudley	
9	7851	Glass works	HER* (^c 19 or earlier)	S	Dudley	
10	11419	Glass works	1828 Smethwick	S	Sandwell	Chance
11	12130	Industrial Est.	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
12	12309	Industrial Est.	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
13	11412	Industrial Est.	4th Edition	-	Sandwell	Chance—school survives
14	12129	Metal Works	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
15	8676	Office	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
16	7779	Railway sidings	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
17	7905	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
18	7910	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
19	8089	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
20	8420	Settlement	3rd Edition	-	Dudley	
21	7856	Settlement	4th Edition	-	Dudley	
22	7775	Settlement	Lord Dudley's	-	Dudley	
23	8592	Works	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
24	9009	Works	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
25	8052	Works	HER* (late ^c 19)	-	Dudley	

*Historic Environment Record.

i) Leather Works (25 sites)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	Earliest Reference to Specialism	S= Possible Survival	District	Comments
1	5399	Art gallery	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
2	2612	Car Park	3rd Edition	-	W'hampton	
3	7012	Government offices	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
4	5253	Government offices	2nd Edition	-	Walsall	
5	12574	Higher Education	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
6	1857	Industrial Estate	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
7	5398	Leather works	HER* (late °19)	S	Walsall	
8	5400	Leather works	1st Edition	S	Walsall	
9	5464	Leather works	HER* (mid °19)	S	Walsall	
10	5536	Leather works	1st Edition	S	Walsall	
11	797	Leather works	1st Edition	S	W'hampton	
12	5243	School	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
13	1793	Settlement	4th Edition	-	Dudley	
14	8017	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Dudley	
15	28	Settlement	HER* (late °19)	S	Walsall	
16	5223	Settlement	1st Edition	S	Walsall	
17	5230	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
18	5390	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
19	2533	Settlement	3rd Edition	-	W'hampton	
20	2534	Settlement	3rd Edition	-	W'hampton	
21	5259	Superstore	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
22	5235	Telephone Exchnge	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
23	10602	Works	2nd Edition	-	Sandwell	
24	27	Works	HER* (mid °19)	S	Walsall	
25	31	Works	1st Edition	-	Walsall	

j) Lock Works (17 sites)

1	2831	Bus/coach station	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
2	626	Engineering works	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
3	5065	Lock works	HER* (late °19)	S	Walsall	
4	3435	Lock works	2nd Edition	S	W'hampton	
5	3414	Metal Works	3rd Edition	-	W'hampton	
6	3744	Public open space	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
7	605	Retail park	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
8	4968	Settlement	HER* (°19)	S	Walsall	Lock Museum
9	5197	Settlement	HER* (°19)	S	Walsall	
10	5714	Settlement	3rd Edition	-	Walsall	
11	3498	Settlement	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
12	2192	Warehouse	1st Edition	S	W'hampton	
13	1638	Works	3rd Edition	-	Walsall	
14	4979	Works	HER* (mid °19)	S	Walsall	
15	5286	Works	2nd Edition	-	Walsall	
16	2627	Works	1st Edition	S	W'hampton	
17	2946	Workshops	1st Edition	S	W'hampton	

*Historic Environment Record.

j) Nut & Bolt Works (16 sites)

Count	HLC Identifier	Principal Modern Land Use	Earliest Reference to Specialism	S= Possible Survival	District	Comments
1	6300	Derelict Land	4th Edition	-	Walsall	
2	6287	Industrial Est.	1st Edition	S	Walsall	
3	6305	Industrial Est.	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
4	6924	Metal Works	1st Edition	S	Dudley	
5	10015	Metal Works	3rd Edition*	S	Sandwell	
6	11028	Metal Works	4th Edition	-**	Sandwell	
7	5029	Metal Works	2nd Edition	S	Walsall	
8	6284	Metal Works	4th Edition*	S	Walsall	
9	12150	Scrap yard	1st Edition	S	Sandwell	
10	11029	Settlement	4th Edition	-	Sandwell	
11	6248	Settlement	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
12	2631	Warehouse	1st Edition	-	W'hampton	
13	12096	Works	1st Edition	-	Sandwell	
14	6301	Works	2nd Edition	S	Walsall	
15	6363	Works	1st Edition	-	Walsall	
16	6372	Works	2nd Edition	-	Walsall	

*The buildings themselves may be older than this date.

**demolished between 2003-2006, evidenced by Google Earth (accessed 1st June 2010).



Historic Environment
Regulatory Services
Regeneration & Environment
Wolverhampton City Council
Civic Centre, St Peter's Square
WOLVERHAMPTON
West Midlands
WV1 1RP

tel: 01902 555493
email: paul.quigley@wolverhampton.gov.uk

More details of the Black Country's programme to characterise the local historic landscape can be found at:
http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/blackcountry_hc_2009