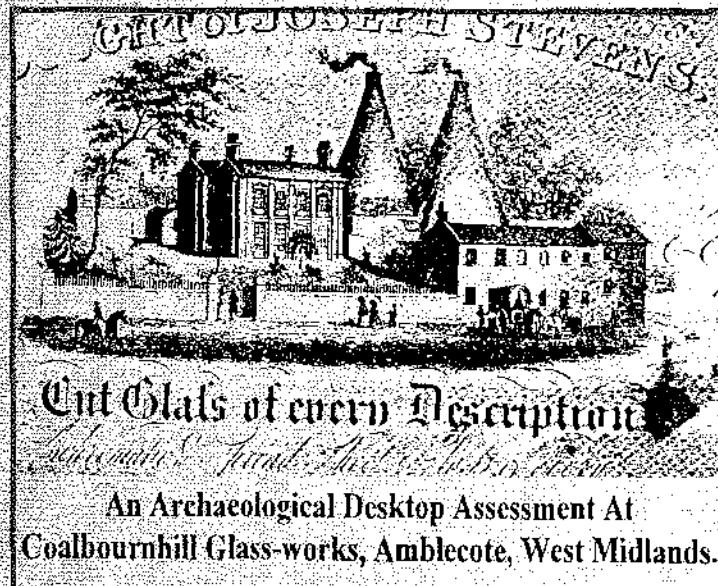




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**An Archaeological Desktop Assessment at Coalbournhill Glass-
works, Amblecote, West Midlands**

1999

by
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An Archaeological Desktop Assessment at Coalbournhill Glass-works, Amblecote, West Midlands

Summary

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit have undertaken a desktop assessment of land at Coalbournhill in Amblecote, West Midlands (The Study Area, centred on NGR SO 3897 2855). The work was commissioned by Spear on behalf of Entec International Limited. Two separate glass-working concerns lie within the Study Area. The first is called Coalbournbrook (SMR 4838) and the second is referred to as Coalbournhill Glass-works (SMR 4806). This assessment demonstrates the national importance of both glass-works as examples of a surviving industrial complex which typifies the character of glass-working, locally and nationally, over the last three centuries.

The archaeological potential of the Study Area should be seen within the context of on-going strategies defined by English Heritage and Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council. A recent English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme has identified the Study Area as being of national importance and, as such, the Study Area may be subject to statutory designation. Clearly, this will have implications for any future development. Development proposals will have to take the historic land use into account and will have to recognise that the surviving buildings and the below-ground remains have significant archaeological potential and value.

*Three zones of archaeological survival are identified within the Study Area, and the implications for each are set out in **Section 6.0** of this report. In line with PPG 16, and with Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council's Unitary Development Plan, preservation in situ is the preferred option. The procedure for dealing with archaeological sites is set out in the Unitary Development Plan and the relevant extracts are included in this report as **Appendix 3**. Assessment, based on an archaeological desktop study, is seen as the first step towards understanding the likely impact of development proposals on archaeological remains within a specific site. The second step is to provide information about the physical condition, quality and location of the archaeological remains. This would be carried out before a planning application was considered and would, if necessary, involve the excavation of a number of archaeological trial-trenches. The results of this second stage of information would be used by the Council to 'assess the actual impact of the development proposals' on the archaeological remains and to 'identify requirements for archaeological preservation and/or appropriate strategies to mitigate any unavoidable damage'.*

1.0 Introduction (Figures 1 and 2)

The following report describes the results of a desktop assessment undertaken by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit in December 1999. The work was commissioned by Spear on behalf of Entec International Limited as part of an outline application for the development of land at Coalbournhill in Amblecote, West

Midlands (Figure 1, centred on NGR SO 3897 2855). The boundary of the assessment is referred to hereafter as the 'Study Area' (Figure 2). Entec International Limited currently own a parcel of land in the northeast corner of the Study Area, shown with red-hatching on Figure 2. However, at the request of Entec, this assessment also includes land to the south and west. For the purposes of providing a historical profile of the area, land within a 200m radius of the Study Area was included in a search of the West Midlands Sites and Monuments Record. Information relating to SMR entries outside the Study Area is held in the paper archive.

This assessment is intended to determine the nature, extent, survival and significance of both below-ground archaeological remains and surviving buildings within the Study Area. A general introduction will first place the Study Area in context and will be followed by a summary of the historical framework of the glass-working industry. A detailed assessment will then present the archaeological and historical background of the Study Area. This will be used to inform an assessment of likely archaeological potential, the significance of surviving remains, and the impact of proposed development upon archaeological remains.

This assessment is based upon a consultation of documentary, photographic and cartographic sources held at the Dudley Archives and Local History Department in Cosleley and a search of the West Midlands Sites and Monuments Record. A site visit was also undertaken, in order to ascertain the present character of the site and identify areas of potential archaeological survival. Only the perimeter of the Study Area was inspected.

2.0 Study Area Description, Land Use and Geology (Figure 1)

The Study Area is located near to the southeastern edge of the modern urban conurbation of the Black Country. The proposed development site, centred on NGR SO 3897 2855, is situated in Amblescote to the northeast of the River Stour and the Stourton to Stourbridge canal. It comprises an irregularly-shaped parcel of land bordered to the north by Wollaston Rd, to the east by the A491 (High Street), to the south by Coalbourn Lane and residential housing, and to the south and to the west by the Stourbridge Canal.

The underlying geology in this part of Amblescote is sandstone, while the nearby coal measures and beds of fireclay are significant features of the region. The soil type is marl. The Study Area is located close to the canal and the Coalbourn brook and it occupies some of the more low-lying land in this area.

2.1 Present Character of the Study Area

The site inspection revealed that the entire Study Area is situated on a substantially-higher ground level than the surrounding road level. This is particularly the case in the area immediately adjacent to the canal where a steep brick wall, much of which contains older sections of brick, forms the boundary between the canal and the Study

Area. A car-park and yard are adjacent to the canal boundary and are currently owned by Royal Doulton.

To the east, the main Coalbournhill structure, which is currently owned by Entec International Limited, appears to have undergone substantial modernisation. The roof, horizontal steel supports and lower half of the brick coursing date to the 20th century. Some traces of an earlier structure were noted on the north and northwest-facing elevations. The upper half of the structure was constructed with 19th-century brick. The scar of a former roof was present on one wall facing the High Street and a winching outlet, although bricked-in, was visible on one north-facing gable. Areas of open yard were visible at the centre of the Study Area.

A number of industrial units characterises the area to the south of the main structure. One very large building lay adjacent to the canal and further smaller blocks lay to the east. A number of these can be identified with structures shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition Map, 1885. An area of yard space was observed between these units and the end of Coalbourn Lane. This complex is owned by Royal Doulton.

Fronting the High Street, and lying immediately adjacent to the main Coalbournhill structure, is the Grade II listed building, the 'Harlestones' mansion. This house currently serves as offices for the Royal Doulton works.

3.0 The Historical Context

The significance of the West Midlands and Staffordshire in terms of their industrial heritage is well known. The development and importance of the glass-working industry is a demonstrably-important component of this heritage (Crossley 1991 and 1996).

Glass-working in the Midlands and Staffordshire has been documented as early as the 13th century. It is not until the post-medieval period, however, that the region witnessed a major expansion of the industry, the impetus caused by the arrival in Britain of Huguenot glass-working families from Lorraine in the mid-16th century (Brook 1977, 27). Fifty years later, at the turn of the 17th century, some of these families had settled in the Stourbridge district where two factors - the excellent quality of the clays needed for the crucibles, and the numerous collieries to provide the necessary fuel - combined to offer ideal locations for the building of glassworks.

As early as 1623, two glass-works are recorded at Amblecote, at Holloway End and Withymoor (VCH 1984, 58). By 1696, there were said to be 17 operating in the Stourbridge district, engaged in the manufacture of window glass, bottles, and flint, green and ordinary glass (Hadden 1977, 14). The industry was characterised by familial links, with the names Tyzack, Henzey, Rogers, Bradley and later Ensell recurring throughout the area. A drop in demand for the traditional broad glass was responsible in part for a decline in the industry during the first half of the 18th century. However, the industry survived and adapted with a wave of scientific experimentalism, during which the famous Stourbridge lead crystal was developed.

At Coalbournbrook itself, the technology to make sheet glass and a new annealing technique using a tunnel-type of *lehr* or furnace were conceived (Brook 1977, 27; VCH 1984, 59). By 1760 there was said to be 10 glass-houses in the Stourbridge area, a figure which represents at least a quarter of the total number of glass-working sites in the country (Guttery 1956, 51). The glass manufacturers were quick to invest in the construction of the Stourton to Stourbridge Canal, and its opening in 1779 created obvious benefits for the industry in terms of the transportation of finished goods to the Midlands and the North, and the movement of raw materials to the local glass-houses (VCH 1979, 228).

The characteristic feature of glass-houses - their brick 'cone' - had been developed late in the 17th century. Equipped with a substantial underground flue system, these cones were designed to assist the flow of air and thereby create hotter temperatures. These cones may be defined as '*giant workplaces enclosing a furnace around which teams of glass-makers worked*' (Brook 1977, 27). Over the next two centuries, the urban landscape of Wordsley and Amblecote was dominated by these large structures (Plates 1 and 2). Very few now survive in their entirety.

Rigidly-enforced excises took their toll on the British glass-working industry during the period 1785–1835 (Vosc 1980, 124) and by 1830, Birmingham and Dudley had overtaken Stourbridge as glass-working centres (Brook 1977, 27). However, the repeal of taxes in 1845 and the Great Exhibition of 1851 gave the trade a boost, with several Stourbridge firms represented at the Exhibition. During the latter part of the 19th century and in the 20th century, the glass industry adapted and evolved to suit the contemporary fashions, with an increased emphasis on the revived technique of sculpturing glass by hand and the manufacture of finely-cut crystal. The Amblecote and Wordsley district remains an important glass-working region and is currently the focus for on-going plans to develop a 'Glass Quarter', a scheme which intends to reflect the unique heritage of the area and promote its significance in terms of cultural and historical values (Dudley Metropolitan Borough 1997).

4.0 Detailed Assessment

4.1 Historical and Archaeological Profile (Figure 2; Plates 1-3)

This profile is based upon documentary, photographic and cartographic sources and the results of a search of the West Midlands Sites and Monuments Record. The unpublished text 'Glassmakers of Stourbridge and Dudley 1612-1992' by Jason Ellis (held at Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council) was also consulted (Ellis 1993).

The focus for medieval settlement in the area consisted of the main Wolverhampton to Stourbridge road (the modern A491) with settlement of 'The Platts' to the northwest of the Study Area occurring by the late-12th or early-13th century, and at Holloway End, to the southeast, by 1540 (VCH 1984, 49). By the 16th century, the exploitation of the coal measures and clay beds was well-established. Indeed, in the 17th century the fireclay found at Amblecote was considered to be the finest in the country (VCH 1984, 56). Some of the hachures on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 may denote the presence of clay pits within the Study Area (Map 2).

The name 'Coalbournbrook' appears to have come into use by the late-17th century (VCH 1984, 49). It would appear that two separate glass-working concerns lie within the Study Area. The first is called Coalbournbrook (SMR 4838). The second lies further to the east and is referred to as Coalbournhill Glass-works (SMR 4806) (Figure 2). It has not always been possible to disentangle the respective histories of these glass-works from the sources.

The founding of the Coalbournbrook Glass-works to the south of Wollaston Road may be traced to the late-17th century and the well-known glass entrepreneur Thomas Henzey. In 1692 he leased Harlestons field at Coalbournbrook and built a glass-house where his second son, John, ran the new venture, branching out into the manufacture of flint-glass and bottles, in addition to the traditional broad glass production. Thomas Henzey went on to build a further two glass-works, the nearby 'Dial' and 'Platts' (Guttery 1956, 52). The Coalbournbrook works persisted through the 18th century with mixed fortune. The owner in the 1760s, Elijah Barrar, was declared bankrupt in 1767. The following year, the works were let to John Pidcock, George Ensell and Richard Bradley. Ensell, who became sole owner in 1774, went on to achieve notoriety for his innovation in the technology of glass. In 1778 he won a prize of £50 from The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures & Commerce for his development of sheet glass manufacture, while two years later in 1780, he perfected the new tunnel-type of *lehr*, thus increasing the level of control over the production process (VCH 1984, 59; Guttery 1956, 97, Ellis 1993). In 1785, however, the Worcester Journal reports that *'this house of Mr George Ensell at Coalbournbrook fell almost entirely in ruins to the ground'*. The report ends on a more optimistic note, *'the damage we understand will not be so great as was at first apprehended'*. This incident marked the end of glass production at the Coalbournbrook works. George Ensell transferred his activities to Holly Hall and later Wordsley Flint Glass-works (Ellis 1993). Richardson, writing in the 1880s, mentions that the ruined remains of the *lehr* were visible during his lifetime (Boland *pers. comm.*). A firebrick works was operating on the site by the mid-19th century.

The second glass-works situated within the Study Area is the Coalbournhill Glass-works which is located immediately to the southwest of the Wollaston Road and High Street Junction (Figure 2). This has a similarly-early foundation date of 1691, with a certain Thomas Bradley responsible for building the works (SMR 4806). A house associated with the works was occupied by a John Bradley up to 1714. Flint-glass and, later on, broad glass, bottles and phials were manufactured at these works during the 18th century. Two cones were also erected. By the turn of the 19th century these two glass-cones were both engaged in the production of bottles. The works changed hands on a number of occasions during the 18th and 19th centuries, including, in 1839, a take-over by Joseph Stevens whose advert of 1844 promotes 'Cut Glass of Every Description' and clearly depicts the two cone structures (illustrated on the front cover). Stevens also took over the adjoining firebrick works, the site of the former Coalbournbrook Glass-house (Ellis 1993, 105). Of the two cones, one was converted into a works for making flint, pressed, and ruby glass and it would appear that for a short period it was run as an entirely separate concern. This change in manufacture may have been the reason for the alteration and remodelling of one of the cones which appears to have taken place by the mid-19th century. Its funnel-type appearance is

clearly shown in the photograph of 1898 (Plate 3). In 1892 the works mostly fell out of use, until their purchase in 1914 by Thomas Webb and Corbett Ltd. Both of the cones were demolished in the 1960s and they now lie under tarmac (SMR 4806). The remaining, modernised glassworks became part of the Royal Doulton Group in 1969 (Brook 1977, 193; VCII 1984, 59).

A large 19th-century house, which is Grade II Listed by English Heritage and which now serves as offices for Royal Doulton, lies within the Study Area, immediately to the south of the Coalbournhill Glass-works (SMR 891). Referred to as 'Harlestones', this house comprises two storeys, four windows and is neatly pannelled, pilastered and rusticated. This structure is clearly depicted in an 1844 print (illustrated on the front cover).

4.2 Cartographic Evidence (Figure 3, Maps 1 and 2)

A list of the maps consulted is included as Appendix 1.

1774 (Copy) Part of a canal map (Not illustrated).

This map depicts the Coalbourn brook (here 'Coleburn'), the Wollaston Road and High Street and the intended cut of the canal. Both of the Glasshouses which were located within this area here are depicted by a single mark and reference to the 'Messrs Ensell and Hills Glass Houses', Ensell being the owner of Coalbournbrook, and Hill the owner of Coalbournhill.

1785 Snape's plan of the intended extension of the Dudley Canal into the Birmingham Canal (Map 1).

This plan also depicts the canal, principal roads and many of the industrial concerns within the area. Neither of the Glass-houses at Coalbournbrook are mentioned by name, although a circular mark may be taken to indicate the presence of a cone adjacent to the canal where the Coalbournbrook Glass-works was located. Two rectangular blocks are associated with this structure. A line divides this square plot from another plot which lies immediately to the southwest of the Wollaston Road and High Street junction; the location of the Coalbournhill works. A single rectangular structure is depicted. Two further structures, one rectangular and one circular, are illustrated to the north, on the other side of the Wollaston Road and High Street junction. None of the other maps consulted depicts a third glass-house in this particular location. It is possible that this cone actually relates to the Coalbournhill works. Given the stylised nature of this map, the precise nature and locations of these structures are difficult to discern with accuracy.

Early-19th-century Plan of Amblecote (not illustrated).

This map depicts the river, canal, roads, field boundaries and structures. The names of some fields and their owners are labelled on the map. Within the Study Area, three separate plots are portrayed. The first, adjacent to the canal, comprises a rectangular-shaped plot which is labelled as belonging to 'Mr Insall'. This is a corruption of 'Ensall', the name of the owner of Coalbournbrook Glass-works. Three structures are depicted close to the canal bridge, the northwest corner of the Study Area. Two are rectangular while one appears to be in the form of a cone. This map is perhaps

portraying the remains of the collapsed works (see **Section 4.1 Historical and Archaeological Profile** above). Alternatively, the structures may relate to the new firebrick works which were built on this location. To the east and south of this plot is an L-shaped parcel of land which is bordered by the Wollaston Road and High Street junction to the northeast, a stretch of the High Street to the east, and the canal to the west. No structures are depicted. The label shows that this land also belonged to 'Mr Insall'. The third plot of land identified on this map is rectangular in shape and occupies an area to the south of the L-shaped plot. The label attributes the ownership to 'Hill and Watson'. It is known that in 1809, two of the owners of the Coalbournhill works were named Hill and Waldron, which raises the possibility that a mis-spelling has occurred on this map, and that these names refer to the Coalbournhill owners (VCH 1984, 59). Again, no structures are depicted, and the precise location of the Coalbournhill Glass-works can not be discerned from this map. In common with the 1785 map, two rectangular structures are illustrated either side of the Wollaston Road, fronting the High Street. They also appear to have associated back-yards. Unlike the 1775 map, no cone is depicted here.

1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 3, Map 2)

Given the detail of representation on the Ordnance Survey map, it is helpful to consider the Study Area in terms of three zones (Figure 3).

The first zone may be taken as comprising the land in the northwest corner of the Study Area, in which the Coalbournbrook Glass-works was located. This map shows a rectangular structure, with a cluster of smaller structures immediately to the south and east. Open ground surrounds these structures to the north and west, and access is illustrated by the presence of two paths. To the south of this piece of open ground and the structures, is a second, elongated, area of open ground. A line of hachures runs east to west, indicating a slope in ground level to where the long arm of a canal wharf is situated. This zone is clearly bounded by what appears to be either lanes or long stretches of yard to the south and east.

The second zone lies immediately to the southwest of the Wollaston Road and High Street junction, and is characterised primarily by the presence of the Coalbournhill Glass-works structure, a large block which, from its very irregular shape, can be assumed to represent a number of sub-buildings. The two cones of the glass-works are not depicted individually and it is assumed that they lie within this large block. Hachures indicating what would appear to be a clay pit are situated immediately to the north of the structure while a public house is located within the immediate road junction. This structure presumably represents a continuity of the structure depicted in the same location on the 1785 and early-19th-century maps.

The third zone comprises the area to the south of both Zones 1 and 2. It encompasses the 'Harlestones' House, immediately to the south of the main Coalbournhill Glass-works. The house lies within a rectangular plot of ground. Further rectangular plots and structures are situated to the south. Further to the west, several large structures are illustrated and are presumably related to the Coalbournhill Glass-works complex. Adjacent to the canal, hachures again denote what may be a clay pit. The pit is surrounded by several plots of open ground.

1903 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Map 2)

It would appear that, with the exception of the infilling of a canal wharf in Zone 1, little alteration was undertaken within the Study Area in the period between the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps. The 1903 map illustrates the survival of virtually all the buildings which feature on the First Edition, with the exception of several very small structures to the southeast of the buildings in Zone 1. No new buildings are illustrated. The plan of the main Coalbournhill Glass-house is more clearly depicted and it is possible to pin-point two stretches of curving wall which relate to the two cones.

1920 Ordnance Survey Map (Map 2)

By 1920, a further small building had been demolished in Zone 1, leaving just the basic rectangular building complex. Open ground remains around this block, except to the east where four long rectilinear plots of land had been laid out. Three of these contain residential semi-detached houses. Zone 2 remains largely unchanged. The two cones can be clearly identified within the main block. Zone 3 appears to be similarly unaltered.

1938 Ordnance Survey Map (Map 2)

This map shows no alteration to Zone 1. In Zone 2, however, the map illustrates the extension of the main Coalbournhill Glass-works building northwards, to encompass the open ground between the building and the Wollaston Road and Public House. By 1938, the land to the south in Zone 3 had also undergone change, with substantial extensions being made to the pre-existing rectangular structure.

1965 Ordnance Survey Map (Map 2)

The structure in Zone 1 is labelled here as 'Coalbournhill House'. There remains open ground around the structure. There is no alteration to the plan of the large glass-works structure in Zone 2. The structures immediately to its south appear to remain unchanged, although more building work appears to have been undertaken in Zone 3, with the building of further extensions onto pre-existing structures. This complex of separate buildings is labelled 'Coalbournhill Glass Works' indicating that the focus for any remaining glass-working was situated here, rather than at the large building to the north. The extensions of these buildings may have encroached slightly on the area where the hachures in the earlier editions of the maps indicated the existence of a clay pit.

1981 Ordnance Survey Map (Map 2)

The small scale of this map inhibits the identification of detail. The only significant change to have taken place since the 1965 survey appears to have been the demolition of the structure labelled 'Coalbournhill House' in Zone 1. This area is depicted as open ground.

5.0 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area (Figures 2 and 3)

The archaeological potential of the Study Area should be seen within the context of on-going strategies defined by English Heritage and Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council.

The existing framework of statutory protection for archaeological sites is at present undergoing a nationwide reassessment by English Heritage. This scheme, known as the Monuments Protection Programme, has assigned considerable importance to the Glass Industry and incorporates a site by site assessment of individual glass-working sites, and includes both the Coalbournhill and Coalbournbrook glass-works (Crossley 1996). In addition, the historic significance and importance of the Stourbridge Glass Industry is highlighted by the Monuments Protection Programme as being of national importance. It is very likely that further statutory designations, probably via a mixture of listing and scheduling, will be recommended for many of the glass-working sites in the region.

Both the Coalbournhill and Coalbournbrook glass-works have received a 'two-star' grading within the Monuments Protection Programme Step Three Report (Crossley 1996). The top grading is three-star. These glass-works are considered to be of '*Definite national importance*' and '*undoubtedly merit(s) statutory protection, which will normally be a first option recommendation*'.

In conjunction with the Monuments Protection Programme, there is an on-going strategy initiated by Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council to designate a 'Glass Quarter' within Amblecote and to raise the profile of the area in terms of its cultural, historic and industrial heritage (Dudley Metropolitan Borough 1997).

There are three Sites and Monuments Record entries for the Study Area. These are the Coalbournbrook Glass-works in the northwest of the Study Area (SMR 4838), the Coalbournhill Glass-works to the southwest of the Wollaston Road and High Street junction (SMR 4806), and the Harlestones House, a Grade II listed building (SMR 891; Figure 2). The archaeological potential of these sites and of the Study Area as a whole is discussed below, using the three zones identified in **Section 4.2 Cartographic Evidence** (Figure 3).

Zone 1

This zone encompasses the site of the former Coalbournbrook glass-works and the 19th-century firebrick works. It is significant that a large part of this zone appears not to have been built on during the 20th century, indicating that there is a high potential for the below-ground survival of archaeological remains, including those of the infilled 18th-century canal wharf. The raised ground level of this site also suggests that there is a high likelihood of archaeological survival within Zone 1, particularly within the open carpark and yard areas.

Zone 2

The Coalbournhill Glass-works structure is situated within this zone. There is a high potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits at the cone sites. It

is known from previous archaeological fieldwork (Vose 1980) that the use of underground flue systems results in substantial below ground remains which frequently survive at glass-working sites. This was the case at the 17th-century Glass-House of Haughton Green in Denton near Manchester where excavations demonstrated the presence of archaeological deposits to a depth of 3 metres (Vose 1980, 144). More specifically, recent excavation at The Canalside Conc, less than half a kilometre away from Coalbournhill, revealed very good survival of the glass cone and associated furnace (Boland and Ellis 1997). Consequently, there is a very high potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site of the present Coalbournhill building complex. Although the precise location of the original late-17th-century Glass-works building has been difficult to determine from the sources, it is possible that parts of the precursors to the present building are contained within the surviving 20th-century structure.

Zone 3

The potential of Zone 3 lies largely with its standing buildings. The Grade II listed building, the 'Harlestones' House, is situated within this zone. As the mansion of the glass-works owner, this structure is integral to the historical importance and character of the Study Area as a whole. Some of the surviving buildings may contain part of earlier 19th-century structures. The surrounding subsidiary structures of glass-houses frequently hold vital information about the workings and products of the industry (Vose 1980, 159) and, as such, have high archaeological potential.

Extensive building work from the 1930s onwards suggests a moderate to low potential for the survival of below-ground remains within the modern-day building footprint. However, undisturbed remains may survive in areas of open yards.

6.0 Implications for Future Development of the Study Area

As described above, in **Section 5.0 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area**, a recent English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme has identified the Study Area as being of national importance and, as such, the Study Area may be subject to statutory designation. Appendix 2 contains information from the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Environmental Assessment (1993) which sets down the implications of statutory designation. This designation has not yet been imposed upon the Study Area, and the time-scale for this is uncertain. However, statutory listing and/or scheduling of the Study Area will clearly have implications for any future development.

Any development proposal will have to take the historic land use (described in **Sections 4.0, 4.1 and 4.2** above) into account and will have to recognise that the surviving buildings and the below-ground remains have significant archaeological potential and value.

The implications for each of the three zones within the Study Area are set out below. These follow the procedures set out in Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16 (PPG 15 and PPG16; Department of Environment 1994 and 1990 respectively) and in

Policies 35, 37 and 38 of Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council's Unitary Development Plan which was adopted in 1993. Extracts from these policies are included in this report as Appendix 3.

The Unitary Development Plan states that *'the retention of archaeological remains intact will always be sought as a first option and this can often be achieved by the sensitive design of new development'* and that *'planning permission may be refused where development proposals would result in unacceptable damage to important archaeological remains'*. The procedure for dealing with archaeological sites is set out in this plan. Assessment, based on an archaeological desktop study, is seen as the first step towards understanding the likely impact of development proposals on archaeological remains within a specific site. The second step is to provide information about the physical condition, quality and location of the archaeological remains. This would be carried out before a planning application was considered and would, if necessary, involve the excavation of a number of archaeological trial-trenches. The results of this second stage of information would be used by the Council to *'assess the actual impact of the development proposals'* on the archaeological remains and to *'identify requirements for archaeological preservation and/or appropriate strategies to mitigate any unavoidable damage'*.

Zone 1

This zone has a high potential for the survival of below-ground deposits relating to the building and operation of the Coalbournbrook Glass-works, effectively providing a 'snapshot' of 17th and 18th-century glass-working (Boland *pers. comm.*). In line with PPG 16 and the Dudley Unitary Development Plan, preservation *in situ* is the preferred option and could be achieved by sensitive design proposals. However, as described above, the Council may require a further stage of information-gathering before the planning application is considered. This could take the form of evaluation by trial-trenching which would involve sampling 2% of the total area of Zone 1, to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, their date, character and quality of survival. Inspection and recording of the standing buildings, to establish whether any earlier structures survive within the Coalbournbrook complex may also form part of this information-gathering exercise. Depending upon the results of this second stage of work, the Council may require preservation *in situ* of the archaeological remains as a condition of planning consent or they may require a third stage of archaeological work, involving more extensive excavation, allowing the preservation of the archaeological remains 'by record'.

Zone 2

Given the status of the Coalbournhill works within the Monuments Protection Programme report and the high potential for below-ground survival within the conc sites, preservation *in situ* is again considered to be the preferred option. The procedure of information-gathering in advance of the planning application being considered would be the same as for Zone 1.

It should be noted that the surviving glass-work structures lie within the curtilage of the adjacent 'Harlestones' House and are essentially ancillary to it. The house's status

as a Grade II listed building could therefore be argued as being of relevance for the entire glass-working complex. The implications of a Grade II listing are explained in Zone 3 below.

Zone 3

The importance of the 'Harlestones' House both as a significant component of the entire glass-working complex, and as a valuable resource in its own right, is reflected by its Grade II listed status. The designation 'Grade II Listed' identifies the building as being of special architectural or historic interest. This statutory designation allows the local planning authority to control alteration through the planning application process, by attaching suitable conditions, for building analysis or recording, to planning consents (ALGAO 1997).

The areas to the west of the house may contain surviving 19th-century glass-work structures and below-ground remains. An archaeological building inspection would establish which buildings were of value. Equally, as with Zones 1 and 2, trial-trenching would establish the presence or absence of archaeological below-ground deposits and would provide the relevant information needed by the Council to consider the planning application.

7.0 References

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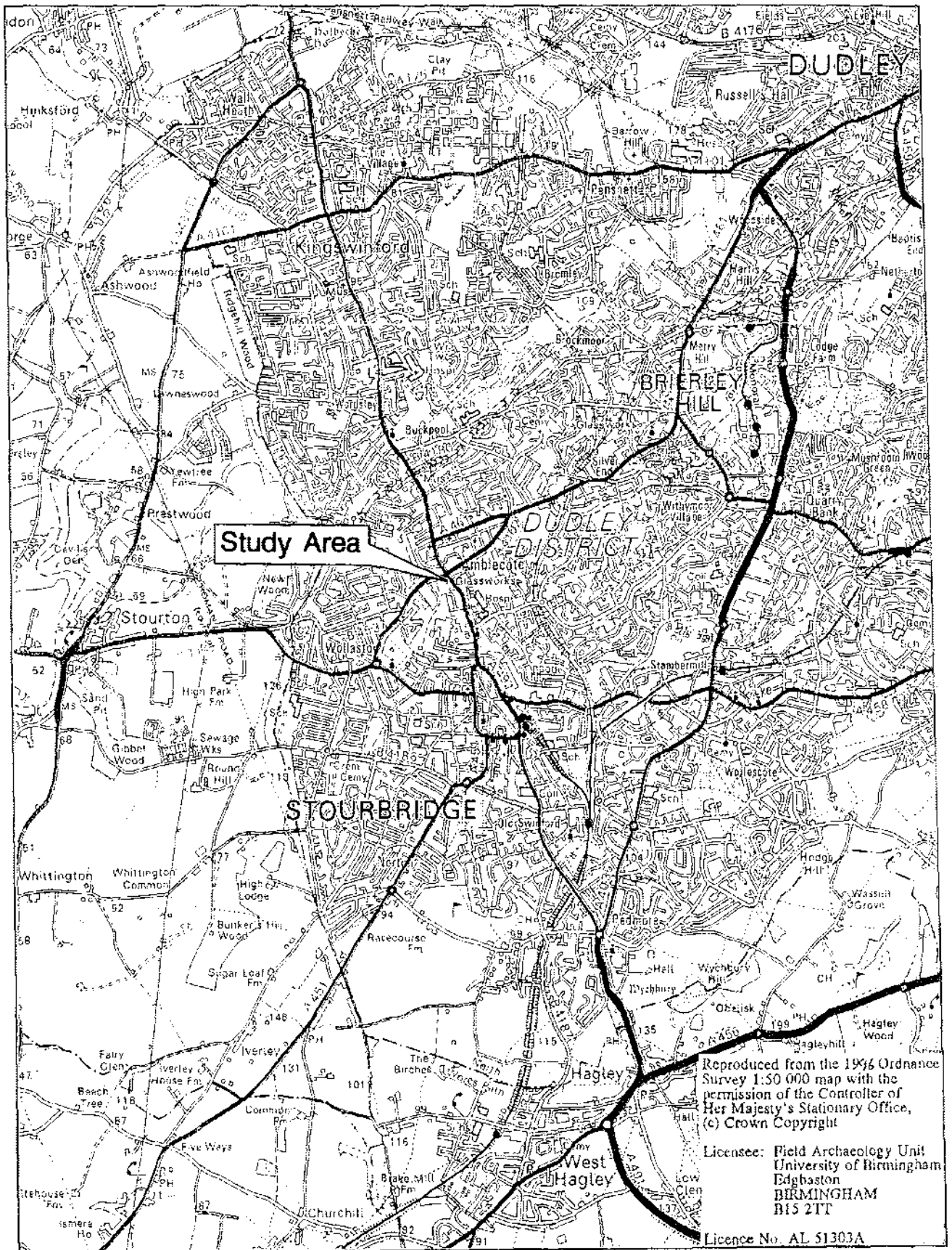


Fig.1

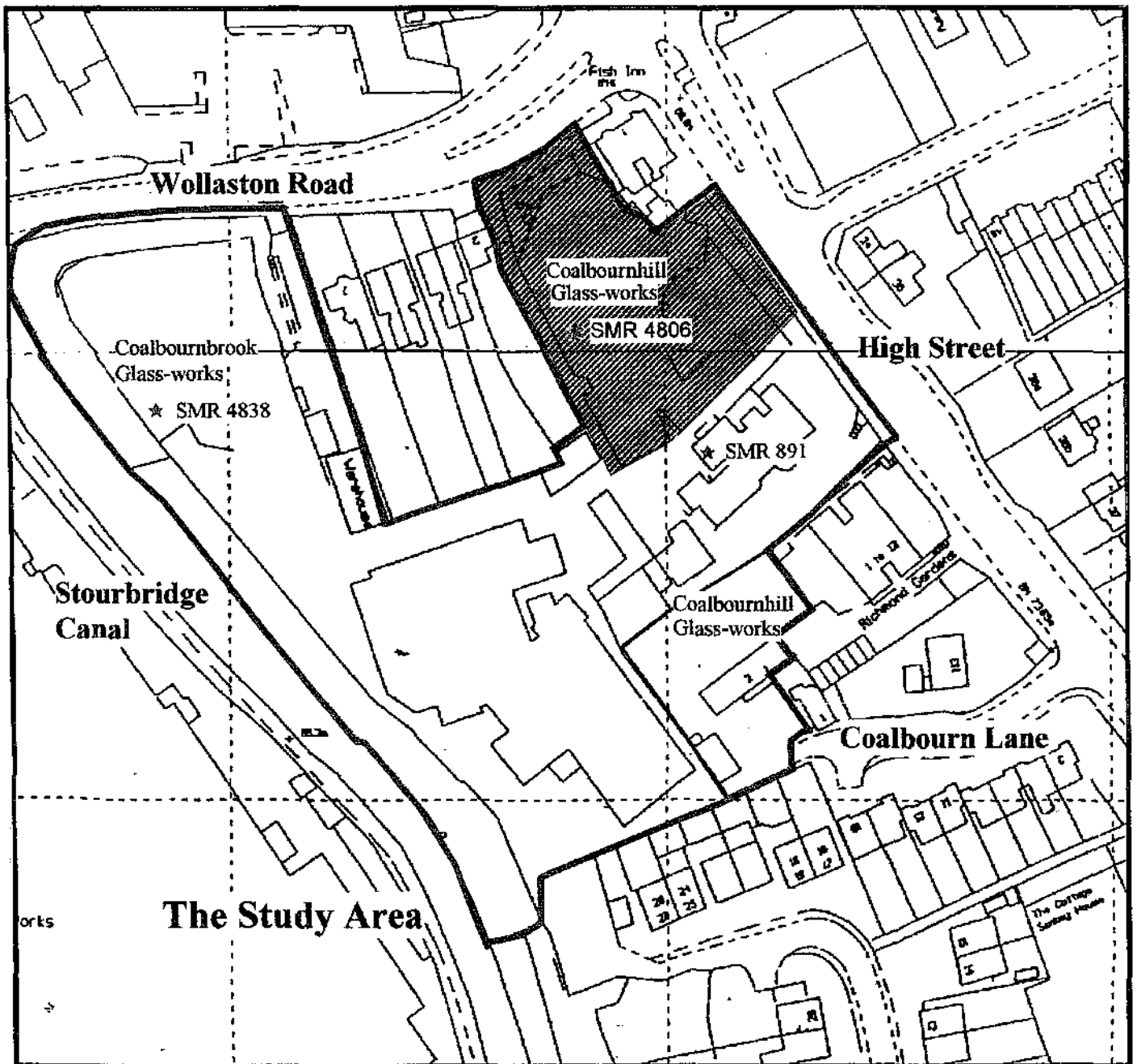


Fig.2

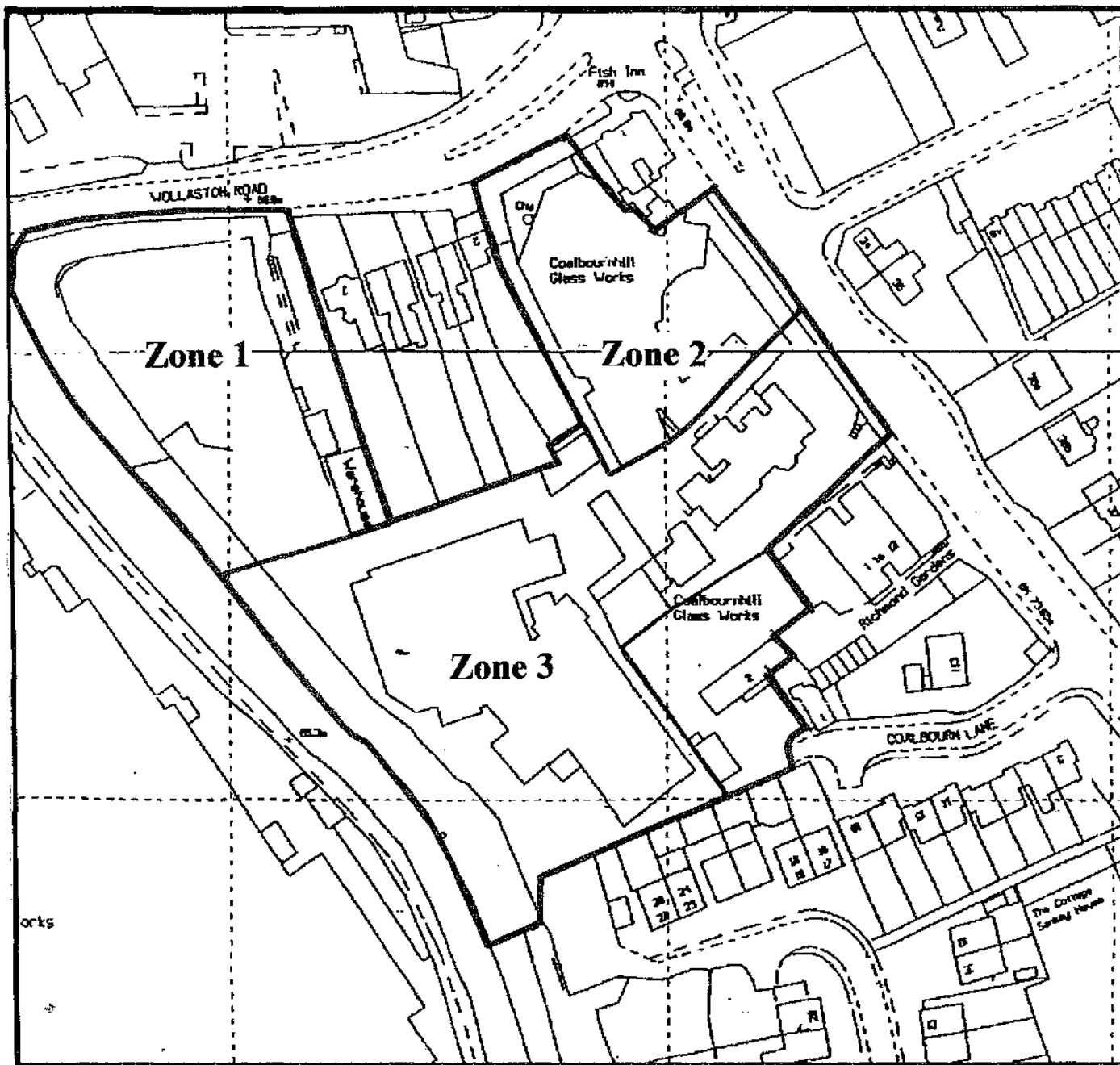
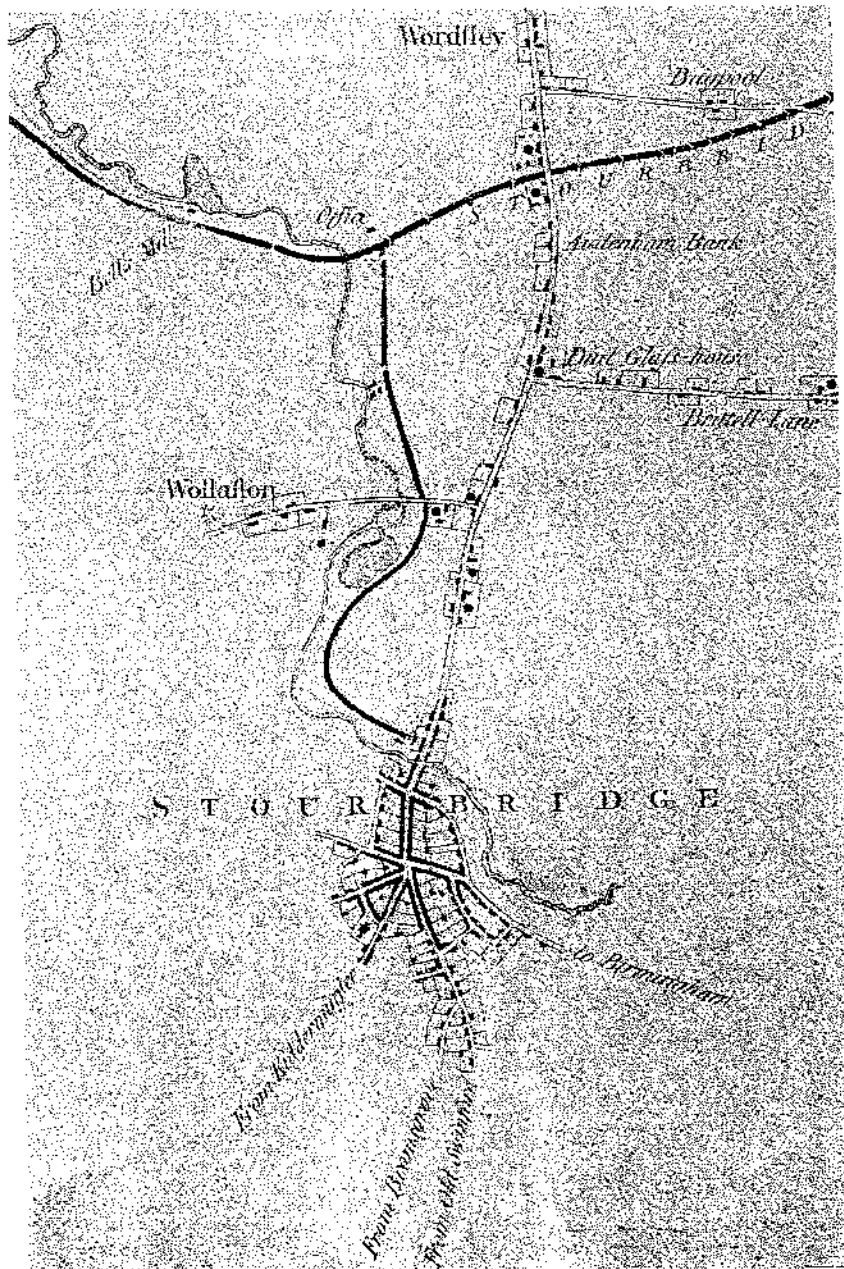
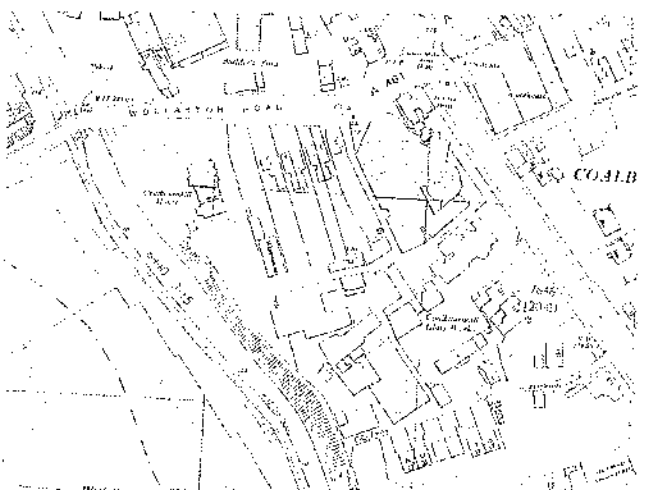
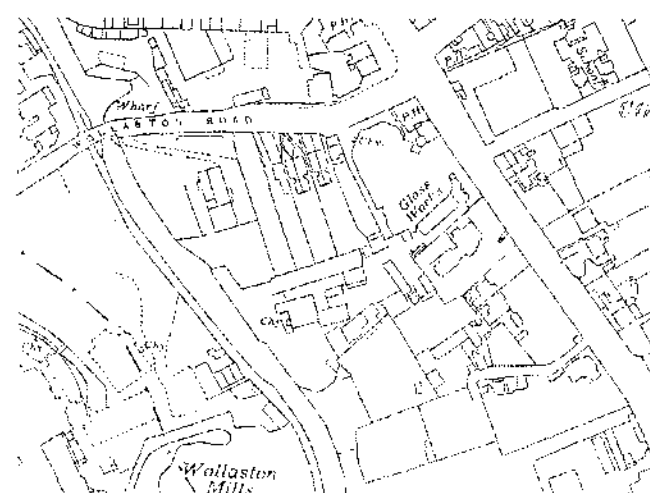
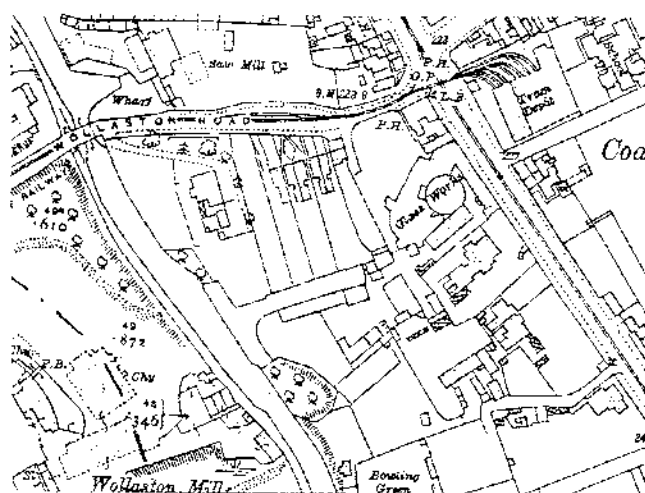
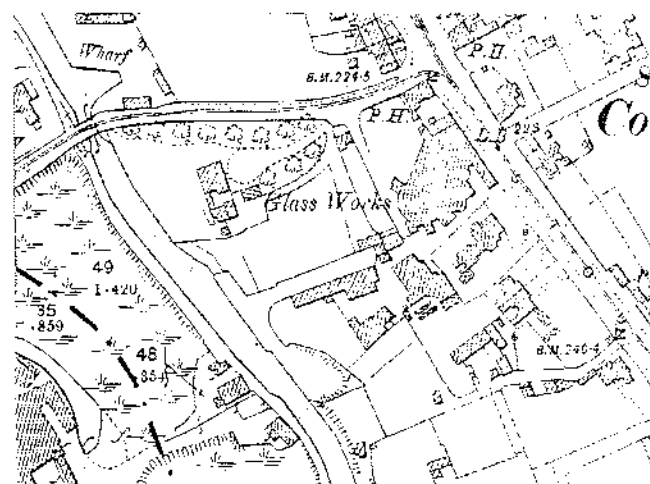
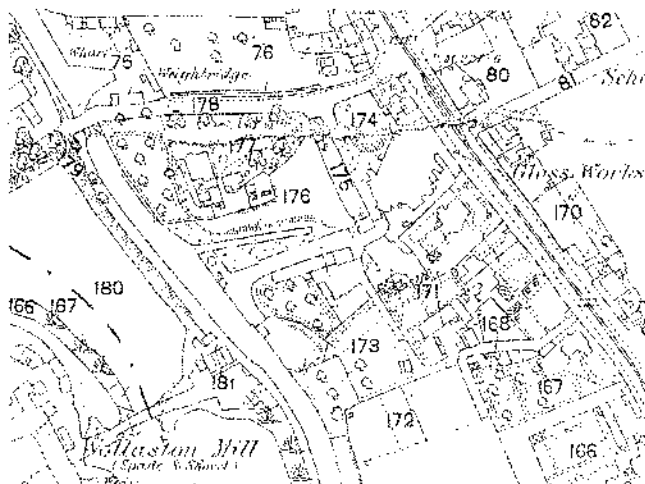


Fig.3



Map 1



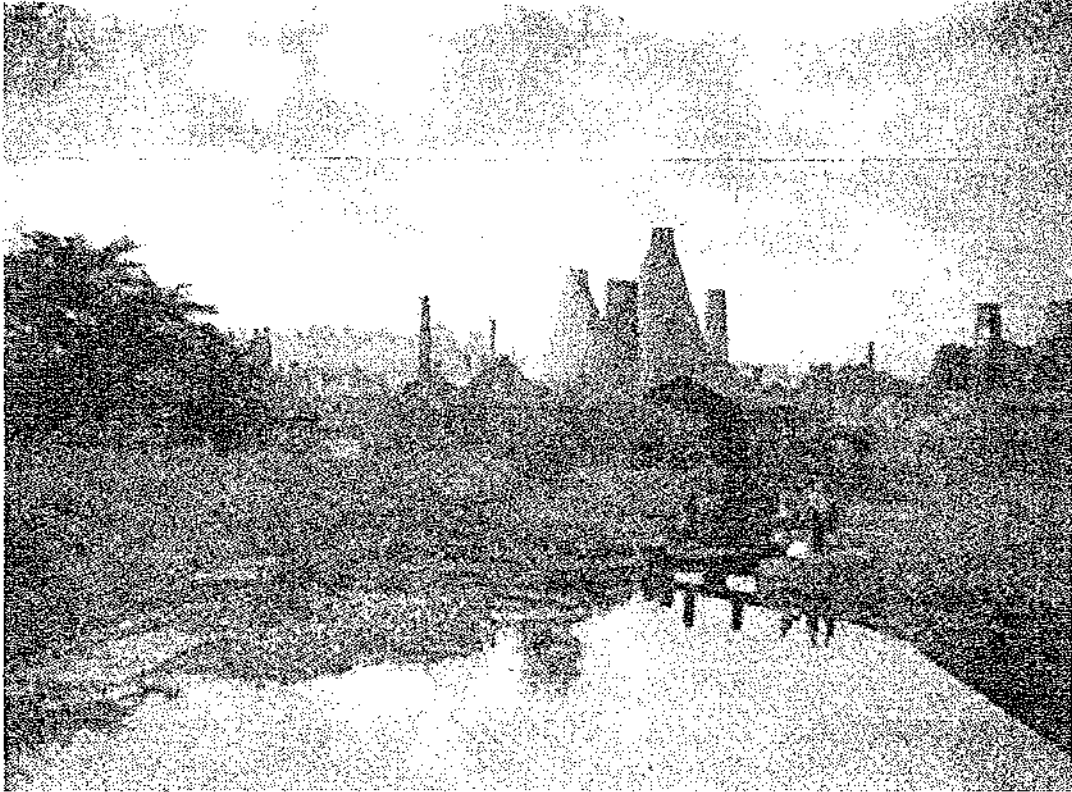


Plate 1



Plate 2

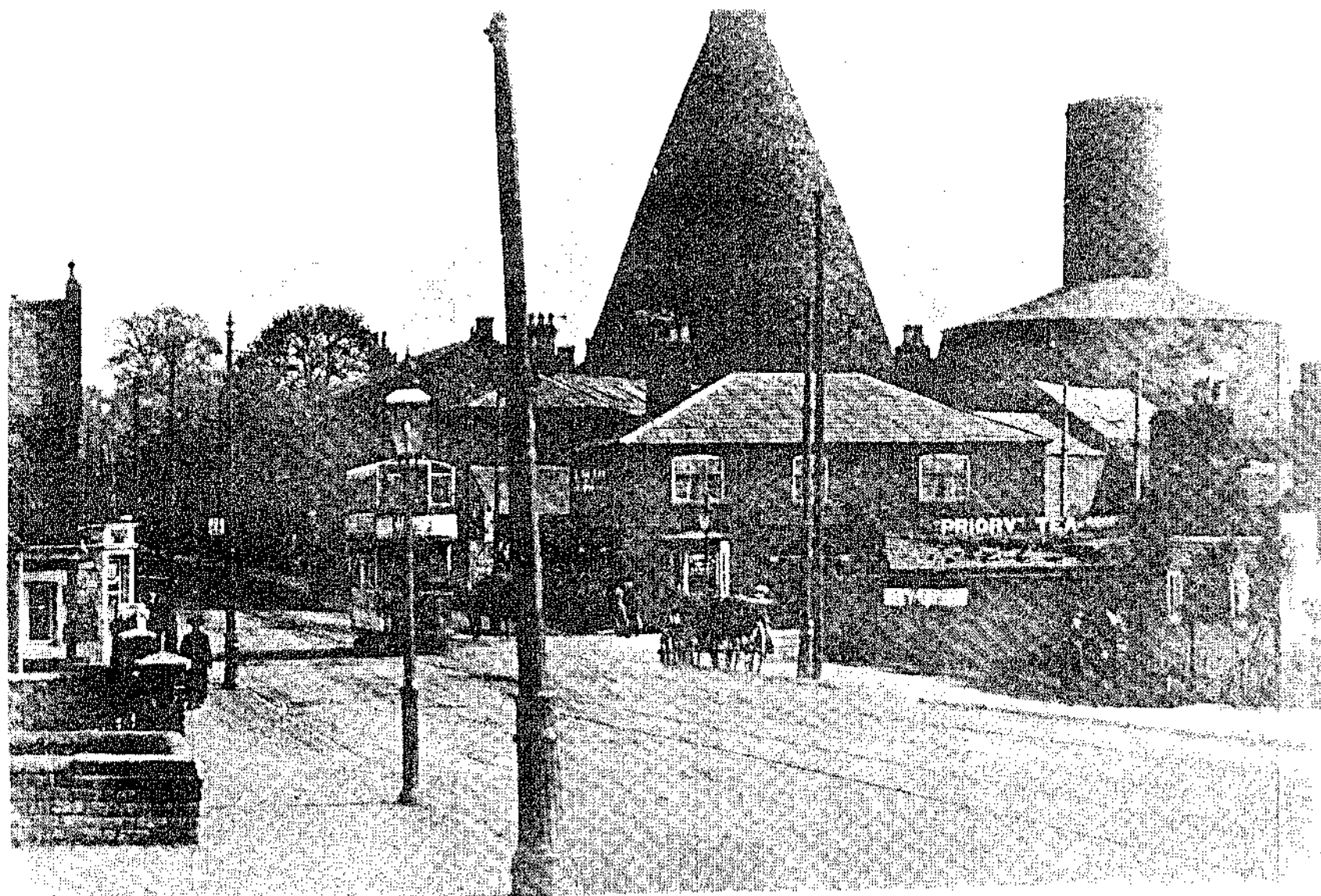


Plate 3

Appendix 1

Appendix 1

List of maps consulted

- 1774 Part of a canal map (Copy).
- 1785 Snape's Plan of the Intended Extension of the Dudley Canal into the Birmingham Canal.
- 1885 First edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 1903 Second edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 1920 Ordnance Survey map.
- 1938 Ordnance Survey map.
- 1939 Ordnance Survey map.
- 1981 Ordnance Survey map.

Undated An early-19th Century Plan of Amblescote (621C).

Appendix 2

4. DESIGNATED SITES OR MONUMENTS

4.1 The principal categories of designated archaeological sites and monuments, in descending order of importance, are:-

International Designations

World Heritage Sites

4.2 See CHAPTER 9, below.

National Designations

Ancient Monuments

4.3 Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Secretaries of State for National Heritage, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland can schedule (ie designate) any building, structure or other work above or below ground which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The non-statutory criteria for the scheduling of Ancient Monuments are at ANNEX II. Inclusion of a site in the schedule of Ancient Monuments does not affect its ownership, but is binding on successive owners. The Secretaries of State have powers to acquire Ancient Monuments by gift or purchase.

4.4 Once a monument is scheduled any private sector development which may affect it requires the consent of the Secretaries of State. In this context, 'affect' means works which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up the monument (see PPG 16, Annex 3, or Scottish Office Planning Advice Note paras 38-59). A system of scheduled monument clearance operates for Crown developments carried out by Government Departments which follows very similar procedures to scheduled monument consent. In England, under DoE Circular 18/84, the Overseeing Department's Project Manager will notify the Department of National Heritage, and will also consult EH. On receiving details of the proposals, the Department of National Heritage will itself consult EH before deciding whether or not clearance, or conditional clearance, should be granted. In Scotland, under SDD Circular 21/1984,

Overseeing Departments must notify IIS who will advise on the needs for formal scheduled monuments clearance and determine the outcome of applications made. In Wales, the Overseeing Department will notify Cadw of any proposed works that will affect a scheduled ancient monument. Cadw may consult other outside bodies, as it does with consent applications, before determining whether or not clearance should be granted.

4.5 As a selective example of the nation's archaeology the schedule differs from the more comprehensive list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest compiled under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act 1990. But broadly speaking, scheduled monuments rank in importance with Grade I or Grade II* listed buildings (see CHAPTER 9, below). Where buildings are both scheduled and listed, ancient monument legislation takes precedence, and scheduled monument consent rather than listed building consent is required for works (see section 61 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 for England and Section 54(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972, for Scotland)

Responsible bodies: EH
 HS
 Cadw

Statutory designation: Ancient Monument.

Areas of Archaeological Importance (England Only)

4.6 The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Areas of Archaeological Importance under Part II of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Within these areas potential developers are required to give six weeks notice to the relevant planning authority of any proposals to disturb the ground, tip on it, or flood it. The Secretary of State for National Heritage nominates an investigating authority for the area - usually the archaeological unit of the relevant local authority - which then has the power to enter the site and, if necessary, to excavate it for up to four and a half months before development may proceed. The future of this designation is under review and no more designations are planned. Part II of the Ancient

Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 has not been brought into force in Scotland.

Responsible body: Local Planning Authority.

Statutory designation: Area of Archaeological Importance.

Appendix 3

Appendix 3

Extracts from Policies 35, 37 and 38 of Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council's Unitary Development Plan, 1993.

Policy 35 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Other Sites of National Importance

There will be a presumption against any development which does not ensure that Scheduled Ancient Monuments and non-scheduled sites of national importance remain intact and that their setting is not prejudiced.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and non-scheduled archaeological sites of national importance will, wherever possible and appropriate in the context of the policies and the proposals of this plan, be enhanced so as to exploit fully their archaeological, recreational and educational value, and where appropriate their attractiveness to visitors.

Policy 37 Archaeology and Information

In respect of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, non-scheduled sites of national or regional importance, other sites of archaeological significance which may from time to time be registered in the West Midlands Sites and Monuments Record, and areas of high archaeological potential as may be defined by the Council, applicants for new development will be required to provide, as part of any planning application, information adequate to allow the full and proper consideration of the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains.

Policy 38 Archaeology and Preservation

In all instances, the Council will seek to ensure that archaeological remains of interest are preserved *in situ* and will encourage land owners to enter into management agreements in this regard. Where this would be unreasonable, the Council will require that the provision is made for an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and recording prior to the commencement of development.