

The brick kiln is mentioned by Mountain. The map information is not sufficiently clear to be conclusive, but the inference could be drawn from Mountain's description that it was probably established quite early on in the life of the works. Bricks stamped "COATHUPES & CO. NAILSEA NEAR BRISTOL", therefore from the 1840s, were found, with other refractory bricks from various Stourbridge makers; there are drawings from 1983 (File 'A').



Figure 3.6: View to Offices and Brick kiln in early 20th. Century

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It is believed that Figure 3.7, below, looking almost due east, probably shows, again left to right, buildings {18}, Crucible furnace, and {17}, Old office, with {22}, the Old Watch House, behind, with chimneys associated with the Old House Cone (collapsed at the time of the photograph) behind that, and the corner of the building containing {15, 16}, pot arches, on the extreme right.

The 1870 schedule refers to {60}, Store room for centres. It is believed that these 'centres' would have been formwork used for building the crown of the furnaces, and other arches, and that they were stored rather than remaking as needed for repairs.

The only surviving building (other than the housing) associated with the works is the long building {10} on the western boundary. In 1870 it contained French Kilns, but Eyres' letter indicates that in the previous decade it had contained, or replaced, "large Acid Chambers." However, considering Brown's plan (see Figure 1.6) and comparing it with the 1870 plan, it is clear that there was a significant rebuild to the west and south-west of the New House Cone, presumably when the alkali works closed.

It is clear from the above that while the technology was not advanced, considerable building skills in both pennant and dressed stone, as well as brickwork, joinery and roofing in slate and tile were required on the site to a considerable extent over a considerable time. Building was up to six storeys, with several of three storeys (excluding the cones themselves, which were in a class of their own, the two larger probably being in the order of at least 30m high).