



## CHURCHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK, CLENSMORE STREET, KIDDERMINSTER, WORCESTERSHIRE – PHASE 1

### Archaeological Evaluation Report





**CHURCHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK,  
CLENSMORE STREET, KIDDERMINSTER, WORCESTERSHIRE  
– PHASE 1**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

Prepared for:  
**Bellway Homes Limited**  
(West Midlands)  
Bellway House  
Relay Point  
Relay Drive  
Tamworth  
Staffs, B77 5PA

by  
**Wessex Archaeology**  
Unit 6, Sheaf Bank Business Park  
Prospect Road  
Sheffield  
S2 3EN

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## QUALITY ASSURANCE

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**CHURCHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK,  
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**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bellway Homes Limited (hereafter referred to as the 'Client'), through CgMs Consulting Limited, to undertake archaeological trial trenching on land between the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal and Clensmore Street, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. The work was carried out in response to a planning application for construction of 240 new houses and associated roads and landscaping (Planning Application Reference WF/11/0163). The site was previously occupied by an iron foundry, carpet factory, corn mill and associated buildings. The Site is centred on grid reference NGR SO 8287 7742.

Only four of an originally proposed nine trenches could be excavated during this phase of works, due to access difficulties within the area to the north of the investigated area. The excavations revealed that the southern part of the Site (Trench 1) had been extensively truncated in recent history. Truncation in the north-western part of the Site (Trenches 2, 3 and 4) was less extensive, with floor surfaces and subterranean features surviving below the existing concrete surface.

Because of the truncation in the south-western part of the site no evidence of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century iron foundry was revealed. Elsewhere, an east-west aligned wall that probably formed part of a building to the south of a 19<sup>th</sup> century corn mill was revealed in Trench 2. A second brick wall was aligned with the existing canal and bounded the remains of a brick yard surface.

The north-western and south-eastern external walls of the 1866 carpet works were recorded in Trench 3. Few internal features survived but brick stanchion bases were revealed.

Trench 4 was located to the east of a corn mill, which was first evident by 1838. A subterranean hot air flue was uncovered, which extended beyond the limits of excavation. The surrounding natural geology was discoloured through heat, but no other clue as to the purpose of the flue was revealed. Despite the lack of the environmental remains, it is possible that the flue was associated with the drying of corn prior to milling. A second possible flue was also revealed to the south. Later cobbled and brick floor surfaces, which may have been associated with later re-developments at the corn mill, were also uncovered.

Few material remains were recovered from the site, and those that were comprised 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> pot, glass and clay tobacco pipes of little intrinsic value.

The project archive is held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield and will be deposited in due course with the Worcestershire County Museum Services under the following accession number: WSM45781.

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**CHURCHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK, CLENSMORE STREET,  
KIDDERMINSTER – PHASE 1**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Bellway Homes Limited, through CgMs Consulting Limited, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Ian Humphries and Paul Gajos in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Advisor for Worcestershire County Council (WCC), for his contribution to the project.

The report was researched and compiled by Neil Dransfield, illustrations were prepared by Chris Breeden. The artefacts were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton. Fieldwork was directed by Neil Dransfield with the assistance of Charlotte Burton.

## CHURCHFIELDS BUSINESS PARK, CLENSMORE STREET, KIDDERMINSTER – PHASE 1

### Archaeological Evaluation Report

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bellway Homes Limited (hereafter 'the Client'), through CgMs Consulting Limited to undertake archaeological trial trenching on land between the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal and Clensmore Street, Kidderminster (hereafter 'the Site'). The work was carried out in response to a brief issued by WCC (WCC 2011) requiring archaeological evaluation trenching. A specification for the trenching was issued by CgMs Consulting Limited (CgMs 2011) and agreed by the Historic Environment Advisory Service, advisors to the planning authority. This phase (Phase 1) of the archaeological works consisted of four (**Trenches 1 to 4**) of the nine trenches outlined in the specification. The trenches focussed on the site of a former iron foundry, carpet factory, corn mill and associated buildings located at the south-western end of the Site.

### 1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 A planning application (Planning Application Reference WF/11/0163) for the construction of 240 new houses and associated roads and landscaping, was received by Wyre Forest District Council. Due to the nature of the presumed archaeological remains within the site, an archaeological evaluation was required prior to planning permission being granted.

1.2.2 The brief (WCC 2011) stated that *'further archaeological works should be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application in order to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made to the local planning authority'*. The work was in line with government policy given in **Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (Policy HE6 – HE9)** (DCLG 2010) stating: *'Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.'* (Planning Policy Statement 5, policy HE6.1). The results of the trial trenching reported here will determine the need, or otherwise, for further works in advance of or during construction works.

### 1.3 Site Location and Topography

1.3.1 The Site is located c. 1.4km to the north of the centre of the historic town of Kidderminster (**Figure 1**). It comprises a sub-rectangular piece of land centred on NGR SO 8287 7742. It is bounded by Clensmore Street and Stoney Lane to the south-east, Red Sands Road to the north-east and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal to the west. The overall site area is c. 5.2ha.



- 1.3.2 The Site stands at an approximate elevation of 37m AOD, rising gently from the south-west to north-east to 38m AOD. The geology of the Site comprises sandstone of the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation overlain by Worcester Member - sand and gravel (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk>). At the time of the evaluation the Site comprised industrial units, warehouses and associated yards and car parks.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Recent Investigations in the Area

- 2.1.1 Previous archaeological investigations in the area have included an archaeological desk based assessment (WCC 2009), which identified the potential for archaeological remains associated with early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings of historic interest, including former buildings and structures shown on historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. The results from the assessment are summarised below.

#### *Prehistoric (Pre AD 43)*

- 2.1.2 No prehistoric activity has been recorded near the vicinity of the Site, however, two un-stratified finds of prehistoric date found in the parish of Kidderminster indicate activity during that period. Evidence of early field systems within the Stour Valley was destroyed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Romano-British (AD 43 - 410)*

- 2.1.3 Similarly, there is no evidence for Roman period activity near the vicinity of the Site. A number of coins and a quern stone were recovered from the town indicating some activity during this period.

#### *Post Romano-British - Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)*

- 2.1.4 The earliest historic reference to Kidderminster (AD 736) refers to a grant of land from Ethelbald, the King of Mercia, to Cynibert for the foundation of a monastery.

#### *Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)*

- 2.1.5 In the Domesday Survey of 1086 Kidderminster (*Chidminstre*) is referred to as a manor with sixteen outlying farms. By 1228 the settlement was referred to as a town and its location on the River Stour was an excellent location for the cloth and dying industry, which is recorded from as early as 1280. Clensmore Street would have lain outside the town limits, and it is conjectured that the area would have lain under meadow or other agricultural usage.

#### *Post-medieval and modern (AD 1500 – present)*

- 2.1.6 The decline of the cloth industry during the 17<sup>th</sup> century saw a rise in carpet weaving, which would have initially been undertaken as a predominantly cottage industry in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Nevertheless, the period saw rapid re-development of the town and the first carpet factory was recorded in 1749 at Mount Skipet. The 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries also saw the growth of the iron industry, and the opening of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal in

1772. The Site is shown as an open rural area on maps dated to 1753 and 1780.

- 2.1.7 Cartographic sources indicate that several buildings were constructed off Clensmore Street by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and an 1823 deed describes the corn mill as 'lately erected and built' (WCC 2009). A building depicted as the corn mill along the canal, and Clensmore House along the frontage of Clensmore Street, existed by the 1830s. The existing buildings on the south side of the Site, adjacent to the canal, appear to contain early and later 19<sup>th</sup> century elements, including one which incorporates the corn mill and one which incorporates part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century north boundary wall of the carpet works. The iron foundry and carpet works were established by 1859 and 1866 respectively. The northern two-thirds of the site appear to have been undeveloped fields and meadows up to the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Sand quarrying was then undertaken within the middle third of the site in the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, prior to expansion of the existing industrial estate across much of the site by the 1970s.

### **3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims and Objectives**

- 3.1.1 The general project cultural heritage objectives outlined in the specification (CgMs 2011) are detailed below:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- And to produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Worcestershire HER.

#### **3.2 Methodology**

- 3.2.1 The methodology for the excavations followed the agreed specification (CgMs 2011) and risk assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2011), and is not repeated here in detail.

- 3.2.2 Four trenches measuring a total of 167.5m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. Initial breaking out and excavation of the trenches was carried out by a JCB excavator equipped with a breaker and a toothless ditching bucket, and under close archaeological supervision.

3.2.3 Trench dimensions (at base) and rationale were as follows:

**Table 1: Trench dimensions**

Trench	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Dimensions	Objectives
1	67.5	13.5m x 5m	To assess the presence and survival of the historic Iron foundry and characterise any associated structures.
2	46	25.5m x 1.8m	To assess the presence and survival and character of buildings depicted to the south-west of the corn mill on the 1884/5 OS map.
3	36	20m x 1.8m	To assess presence and survival of the carpet factory and characterize any associated structures.
4	18	10.5m x 3.6m	To assess presence and survival of the circular building on the 1838 map, and later corn mill additions, and characterise any associated structures.

3.2.4 Machining ceased at the level of the first archaeological horizon or the natural geology, whichever was reached first. All revealed deposits were hand cleaned and planned at an appropriate scale. All recording took place in accordance with standard Wessex methodologies and IfA and EH best practice.

3.2.5 The finds collected by context and were treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines (UKIC 2001) (**Appendix 3**).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This phase (Phase 1) of the archaeological programme of works included **Trenches 1 to 4** of the proposed nine trenches in the Specification (CgMs 2011). **Trenches 5 to 9** were excluded from this phase of works due to access problems, and with regard to health and safety considerations of the businesses working on the Site.

4.1.2 Four trenches (**Trenches 1 to 4**) were excavated covering an area of approximately 167.5m<sup>2</sup> (**Figure 2**). A full list of the trench descriptions, context numbers and context descriptions is contained in **Appendix 2**.

### 4.2 Natural Deposits

4.2.1 The natural geology within **Trenches 1, 2 and 3** consisted of loose sands containing small to medium and large rounded pebbles. The sands varied in colour from orangey brown (**Trenches 1 and 2**) to light brownish yellow in **Trench 3**. The sand within **Trench 4** was firmer and made up of 0.05m thick sandy laminations of a variable reddish colour.

### 4.3 Trench 1

4.3.1 **Trench 1 (Figure 2)**, was located to evaluate the level of survival of the 19<sup>th</sup> century iron foundry and characterise any structural remains. The trench dimensions were restricted by cabins and pallets to the south, stacks of roofing slate to the west, pipes to the north and gas services to the east. Excavation indicated that the iron foundry was substantially demolished and that the area was heavily remediated prior to its use as hard standing.

4.3.2 The natural sand **100** was uncovered 0.5m below the existing surface and extended across the south-eastern half of the trench (**Figure 3**).

4.3.3 Two linear cuts (**101** and **103**) were uncovered extending across the trench. Both cuts were oriented north-east to south-west, truncating the natural sand. Cut **101** was partially exposed, revealing a flat base and straight 45° slope to the northern edge. The truncation was 0.5m deep. Cut **103** was located in the centre of the trench and had a vertical, possible machine cut, edge. A machine slot was excavated to a depth of 1.7m below the ground surface. The base was not uncovered at this depth and the slot was back-filled for health and safety considerations. Both cuts were filled by a dumped made ground of clinker and ash in a silty matrix **102**, which contained rolls of carpet yarn, timbers and plastic buckets. Deposit **102** extended across the whole of the trench, higher than the level of truncation (**Figure 3**), and was used as levelling material for the area.

4.3.4 Brick rubble in a silty matrix **104** and grey chipped gravel **105** sealed the trench area, forming the existing surfaces.

### 4.4 Trench 2

4.4.1 **Trench 2 (Figure 2)** was located to examine structures to the south-west of the corn mill depicted on the 1884/5 OS map of the area. The trench was relocated to allow access to the existing industrial units, and restricted in length by the canal wall to the west and existing buildings to the east. The excavations revealed evidence of a previous floor surface and walls within the trench.

4.4.2 The natural soft brown sand **200** was uncovered at a depth of 1.4m below the current ground surface in a slot at the southern end of the trench (**Figure 4**). The natural surface sloped to the west, towards the current canal, and was overlain by a clean orange sand (**201**) in which a single course of bricks (**202**) was bedded (**Figure 4**) at a depth of 0.9m below the current ground surface. Structure **202** was overlain by a 0.45m thick layer of friable sandy silt (**203**), containing 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe and pottery, and a 0.25m thick layer of clinker (**204**), which contained similarly dated pottery.

4.4.3 Clinker deposit **204** abutted two red brick structures (**207** and **205/209**) to the central and eastern end of the trench (**Figure 4**). The red brick structures were uncovered immediately below the 0.07m thick concrete overlying the trench. Structure **207** was a partially revealed squared brick structure incorporating a horizontal cast iron pipe within the centre of the stepped brickwork. It is possible that the structure had an industrial purpose, perhaps supplying town gas to a structure supported by the brickwork.

4.4.4 Structure 205 was a slightly curved red brick wall aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 6.5m long (Figure 4). The wall was constructed at a slope down to the south-west, and consisted of at least six courses. The wall appeared to terminate at the southern end, where it was abutted to the east by a truncated remnant of single course red brick flooring 209 (Figure 4). The brick flooring was set on a reddish brown coarse sand 208. The purpose of the sloping nature of the brick walling remains unclear, but it reflects the shape of the canal wall to the west and may have formed part of a similarly shaped structure.

#### 4.5 Trench 3

4.5.1 Trench 3 (Figure 5) was located to examine the carpet works building and any surviving structures. The trench was moved slightly to the north-east to allow access to the existing works building. The excavations revealed the truncated remains of the carpet work's outer walls and stanchion bases.

4.5.2 The natural sand 308 was revealed at a maximum depth of 0.65m below the current ground surface. Discreet areas of reddish sand may indicate areas affected by heat (Figure 5). A 0.7m deep deposit (300) of sand and brick rubble, clinker and ash and clayey silt overlay the sand at the south-eastern end of the trench. The material may derive from the construction of the iron foundry some seven years prior to the carpet works, or been used to raise the ground level and dispose of industrial waste prior to the construction of the carpet works.

4.5.3 Two substantial north-east to south-west oriented red brick walls (302 and 305) were uncovered at either end of the trench (Figure 5). It is likely that these walls relate to the external walls of the carpet works depicted on the 1884/5 OS map of the area. Construction cut 301, for wall 302, measured 0.6m wider than the wall and cut through layer 300. Excavation at the southern side of wall 302 revealed five courses of brick on a double stepped foundation (Figure 5 Photo).

4.5.4 No industrial structures were uncovered between the two exterior walls, however, two squared brick stanchion bases (306 and 307) were partially revealed. The structures were built around iron H-beams set in concrete (Figure 5).

4.5.5 The archaeological features and deposits were overlain by a 0.1m thick concrete surface (309).

#### 4.6 Trench 4

4.6.1 Trench 4 (Figure 2) was located to examine structures associated with the historic corn mill, and any other structural remains. The trench dimensions were restricted by access requirements and surface obstacles. The excavations revealed two recognisable phases of activity, with surface and sub-surface features surviving.

4.6.2 The natural laminated sand 412 was uncovered at both ends of the trench (Figure 6). At the north-eastern end the level was 0.75m below the current ground surface, whilst at the south-western end the maximum depth was 1.3m, sloping up to the south-east away from the existing canal (Figure 7).

- 4.6.3 The earliest structure (413) was uncovered at 0.4m below the current ground surface, extending to a depth of 0.75m. Structure 413 (Figure 7) consisted of two red brick side walls, bedded onto the sand natural. A compact red sandy deposit (414) survived to the north, and may have represented heat-affected natural sand. The side walls were shaped around a stone block at the south-eastern end, and supported a stone lintel forming an opening (Figures 6 and 7) at that end. Structure 413 was possibly a flue.
- 4.6.4 A cut (405; backfill 416) for a later rectangular brick structure (403) was revealed to the south, and structure 403 was filled by clinker 415 (Figure 6). The structures extended beneath a later cobbled surface 402 that survived in the northern part of the trench (see below; Figure 6).
- 4.6.5 A rubbly-sand make-up layer (408), in the centre of the trench, was truncated by a cut (409) for a second parallel walled brick structure (406), which most likely formed the remains of a second flue. Structure 406 (Figure 6) was revealed at a depth of 0.55m below the current ground surface.
- 4.6.6 A cobbled surface 402 was uncovered at a depth of 0.3m below the current ground surface in the north-eastern end of the trench (Figure 6). The cobbled surface was overlain by brick flooring (400) and its clinker bed 401. These surfaces were truncated by a modern demolition cut (417) filled by a dumped deposit (404) that contained 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century glass.

## 4.7 Finds

By Lorraine Mephram

- 4.7.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, comprising clay tobacco pipe, glass and pottery, and deriving from three contexts (see Table 2).
- 4.7.2 All finds are of modern date (19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century). The pottery comprises factory produced refined earthenwares and one glazed red earthenware; the glass includes vessel (bottle/jar) and window fragments; and the clay pipe consists of a stem fragment stamped with the mark of W[illiam] Southorn & Co of Broseley in Shropshire.
- 4.7.3 Given the small quantity of finds, and their date range, retention for long-term curation is not recommended, and the finds will be discarded prior to archive deposition. Full details of the finds will be retained in the project archive.

**Table 2: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Clay Pipe	Glass	Pottery
203	1/4		2/16
204		2/62	9/46
404		2/148	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1/4</b>	<b>4/210</b>	<b>11/62</b>

#### 4.8 Environmental remains

- 4.8.1 No environmental samples were taken due to the relatively modern date of the features and lack of obvious charred plant remains. No archaeometallurgical samples were taken due to the lack of in-situ structures associated with the iron foundry (**Trench 1**), and only modern post demolition deposits were associated with identifiable structures in **Trench 4**.

### 5 DISCUSSION

#### 5.1 Interpretation

- 5.1.1 The excavations revealed that the **Trench 1** location had been extensively truncated in the recent past, most likely following the demolition of a nearby structure following a fire. **Trenches 2-4** demonstrated that any building demolition, prior to the construction of the existing concrete yard surface, only removed deposits above the level of the former floor surfaces. Identifiable surface and sub-surface features remained *in situ*.
- 5.1.2 **Trench 1** revealed that the natural sand was 0.5m below the current ground surface. No structures associated with the iron foundry were uncovered. Deep truncation across the south-eastern edge and north-western half of the trench, may have been the result of the demolition of the foundry prior to the construction of the existing industrial units.
- 5.1.3 **Trench 2** uncovered walls immediately below the current concrete surface. It is likely that the walls related to the structures shown on the 1884/5 OS map (**Figure 8**), with wall **202** forming part of the structure extending from the western corner of the carpet works. Although the function of the building was unclear, buildings directly to the north are labelled as 'Stable' and 'Brewery/Warehouse' on a 1911 plan of the premises (WCC 2009; Plate 4).
- 5.1.4 **Trench 3** uncovered two substantial walls which formed the external walls of the carpet works. No industrial machinery or bases were uncovered; however, two internal stanchion bases did survive and other internal features may survive elsewhere.
- 5.1.5 **Trench 4** uncovered a probable flue. A circular structure is depicted on the 1838 map and is marked as a windmill on an 1844 plan of property for sale (WCC 2009; Plate 1). Although no evidence of the circular structure was uncovered, it is possible that the flue may be linked to milling processes such as corn drying, although no grain rich deposits were revealed during the works. It is also possible that the structure was related to the conversion of the mill from wind to steam power. In either case the heat affected base of the structure supports its interpretation as a flue. The structure extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north-west, and beneath a later cobbled surface to the south-east, suggesting further preservation of the structure and associated remains. The 1884/5 OS map (**Figure 8**) shows some modification to the corn mill and the cobbled surface may have formed a yard surface in front of the new building.

## 5.2 Conclusions

- 5.2.1 The results of the evaluation demonstrate that the area of the Site covered by **Trenches 2, 3 and 4** has reasonable archaeological potential for the survival of 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial remains. The remains may be considered to be of local significance, in light of urban and industrial development in Worcestershire and the West Midlands in general (West Midlands Research Framework, Seminar 7, June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2003).
- 5.2.2 **Trench 1** demonstrated substantial modern truncation with no archaeological remains revealed. The truncation appeared to extend beyond the limits of excavation, and the iron foundry is likely to have been entirely removed. Aerial photographs from 1945, and the 1954 OS plan, support this theory as both demonstrate that the southern part of the site was cleared by 1945.

## 6 ARCHIVE AND COPYRIGHT

### 6.1 Archive

- 6.1.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, English Heritage 1991), and *Archaeological archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **78240**. The full list of the contents of this archive is detailed in **Appendix 1** of this report. The archive will be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum Services under the following accession number: WSM45781 in due course. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.

### 6.2 Copyright

- 6.2.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.



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- Worcestershire County Council (Historic Environment and Archaeology Service), 2011. *Requirements for an Archaeological Evaluation at Churchfields Business park, Clensmore Street, Kidderminster, Worcestershire*. Ref: WF/11/0163.

## APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE

File No.	NAR Cat.	Details	Format	No. Sheets
1	-	Index to archive	A4	1
1	A	Client report	A4	25
1	B	Site drawings	A4,A3	7
1	B	Site diary	A4	4
1	B	Trench records	A4	7
1	B	Masonry sheet	A4	1
1	B	Graphic register	A4	1
1	D	Photographic registers	A4	3
1	D	B/W contact sheet	A4	1
1	D	B/W negatives (26)	A4	2
1	D	Colour slides (26)	A4	2
<b>Finds</b>		<b>No. OF BOXES (1)</b>		

## APPENDIX 2: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

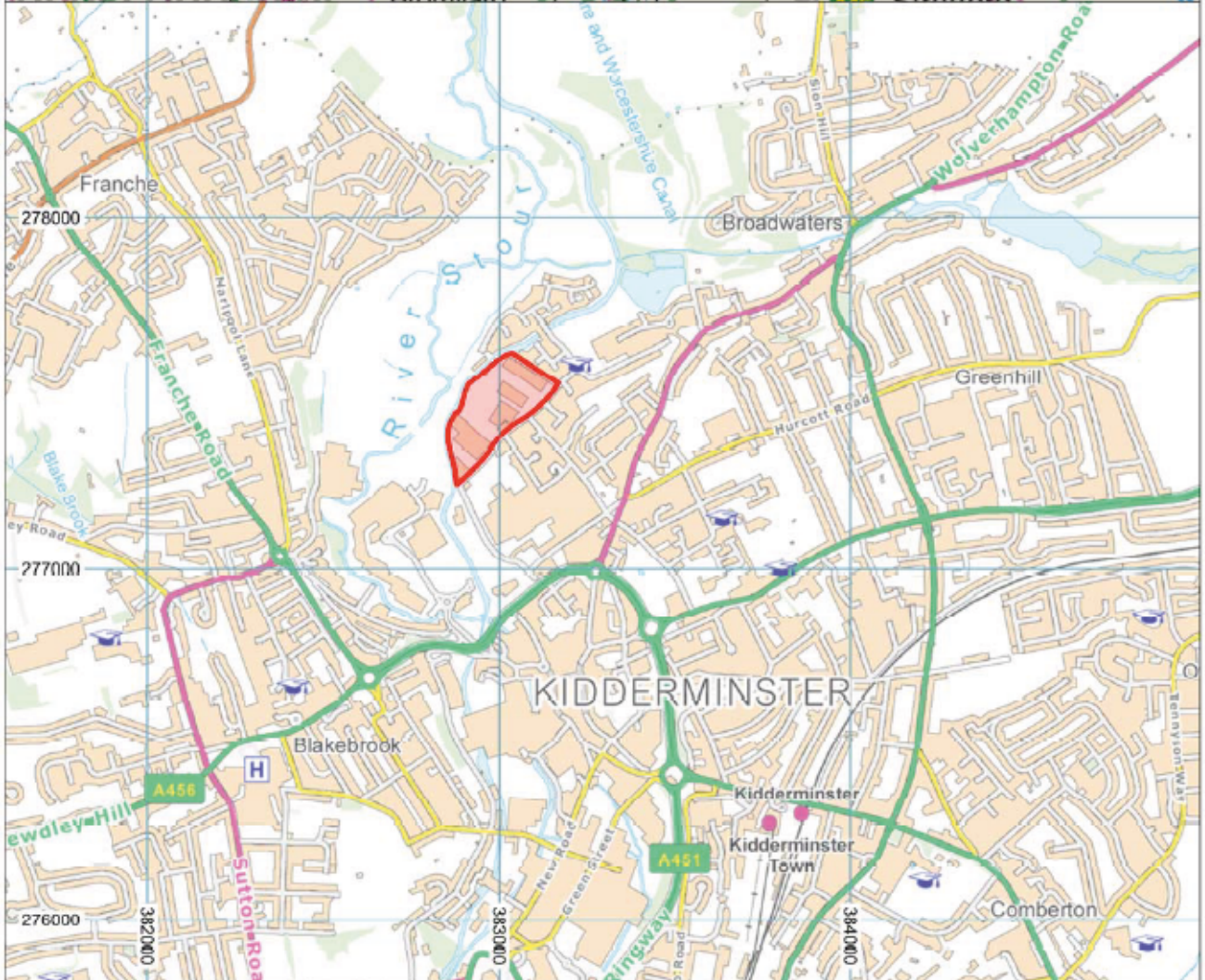
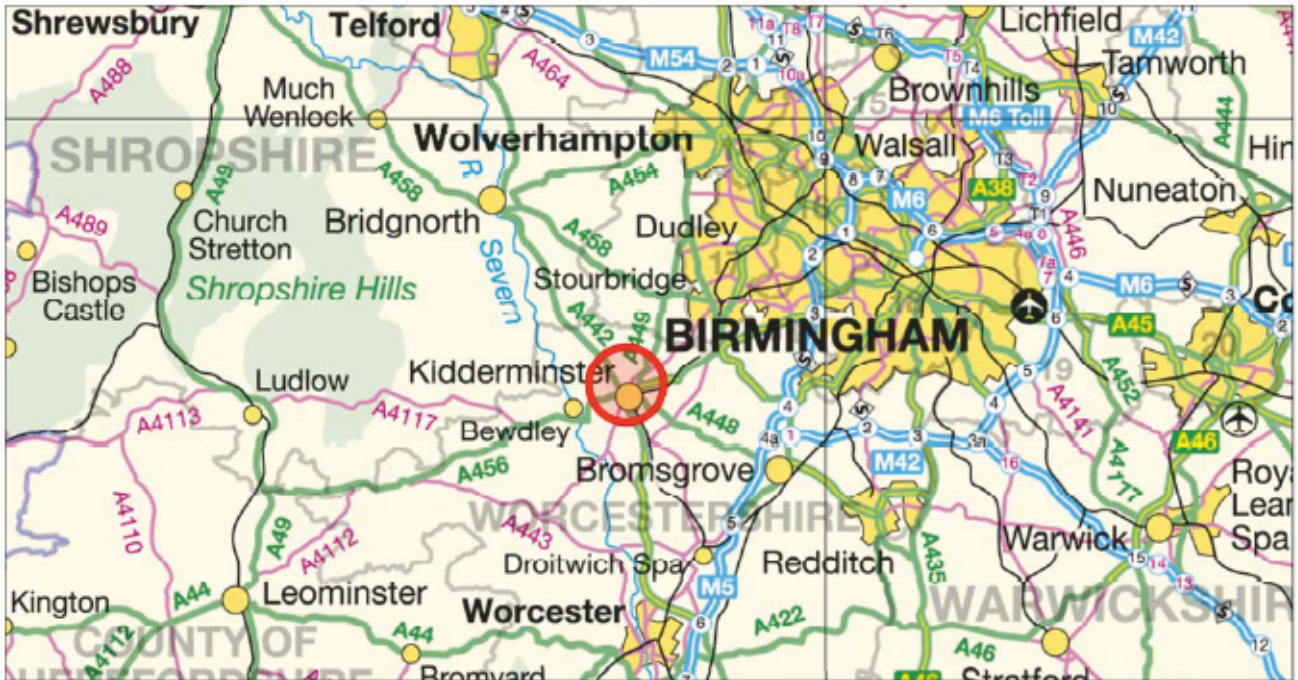
Trench No. 1	Co-ordinates: E382912/N277311; E382904/N277322 Ground Level (m AOD): (N) 35.46, (S) 35.1	Dimensions: 13.5m x 5m Max depth 1.7m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
100	Natural orange brown sand with rounded pebbles	0.5
101	Partially exposed modern linear feature	0.5 - 1
102	Mixture of clinker, ash in silt matrix. Fill of 101 and 103 and site levelling material	0.4 – 1.7
103	Modern vertical cut across trench centre	0.5 – 1.7
104	Brown silty sand. Bedding for 105	0.15
105	Grey chipped gravel ground surface	0

Trench No. 2	Co-ordinates: E382856/N277379;E382862/N277404 Ground Level (m AOD): (NE) 35.7, (SW) 35.6	Dimensions: 25.5m x 1.8m Max depth: 1.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
200	Natural soft brown riverine sand	1.4
201	Re-deposited orange sand. Bedding for wall 202	0.9 – 1.4
202	Single course of bricks laid on bed	0.9 – 1.02
203	Friable sandy silt overlying wall 202	0.45 – 0.9
204	Clinker layer overlying trench	0.25 – 0.45
205	Curvilinear wall consisting of at least 6 courses, sloping down to the south	0.07 - >0.5
206	Single course of badly truncated worn bricks. Probable floor surface to east of wall 205	0.07 – 0.19
207	Partially revealed squared red brick structure containing central horizontal pipe	0.07 – 0.2
208	Reddish brown sand levelling surface for brick floors 206 and 209	0.19
209	Remnant single course square brick structure. Possible floor surface with 206	0.07 – 0.19
210	Concrete raft over Site	0

Trench No. 3	Co-ordinates: E382893/N277384;E382879,N277398 Ground Level (m AOD): (NW) 36.1, (SE) 36.1	Dimensions: 20m x 1.8m Max depth 0.65m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
300	Made ground consisting of sand, brick rubble, clinker and ash in silty matrix	0.1 – 0.7
301	Construction cut for wall 302 measuring 1.8m x 2m x 0.7m deep	0.1 – 0.7
302	Five coursed red brick wall on stepped foundation. Probable south-east external carpet works wall	0.1 – 0.7
303	Sand backfill of construction cut 301 to the east of wall 302	0.1 – 0.7
304	Thin layer of clinker overlying natural sand 308 and demolished walls	0.05 – 0.1
305	Five coursed red brick wall. Probable north-west external wall of former carpet works	0.1 – 0.7
306	Unfroged red brick surround of H-beam stanchion base	0.1 – 0.22
307	Unfroged red brick surround of H-beam stanchion base	0.1 – 0.22
308	Natural reddish brown sand with frequent rounded pebbles. Discreet red areas may indicate burning <i>in-situ</i>	0.1 – 0.7
309	Modern concrete surface	0
310	Light brown silty sand backfill of construction cut 301 to west of wall 302	0.1

Trench No. 4	Co-ordinates: E382879/N277423;E382886,N277431 Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 35.7, (NE) 35.7	Dimensions: 10.5m x 3.6m Max depth 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
400	Single course brick surface overlying cobbles 402	0.13 – 0.25
401	Clinker bedding for 400 overlying cobbles 402	0.25 – 0.3
402	Layer of cobbles to form yard surface	0.3 – 0.4
403	Rectangular brick structure containing clinker and ash 415	0.25 – 0.7
404	Clinker and rubble fill of modern truncation 417	0.1 – 0.7

Trench No. 4	Co-ordinates: E382879/N277423;E382886,N277431 Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 35.7, (NE) 35.7	Dimensions: 10.5m x 3.6m Max depth 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
405	Construction cut for wall 403	0.25 – 0.7
406	Two parallel brick walls aligned SE to NW. Truncated by later stanchion base	0.55
407	Backfill within structure 406 made up of silty sand and rubble	0.55
408	Sandy made ground with brick rubble levelling at top	0.3 – 0.7
409	Construction cut for brick lined channel 406	0.55
410	Dark reddish brown sandy silt fill of cut 409	0.55
411	Partially revealed early concrete block overlying 408	0.3
412	Natural clean red sand formed in thin 0.05m thick laminations.	0.75 – 1.3
413	Brick walled flue structure with recessed stone block base and stone lintel forming gate and opening at NE end	0.4 – 0.75
414	Red sandy deposit to either side of structure 413	0.4 – 0.75
415	Clinker and ash deposit within structure 403	0.25 – 0.7
416	Reddish orange sandy backfill of cut 405 around structure 403	0.25 – 0.7
417	Late demolition cut at NE end of trench filled by 404	0.13 – 0.75
418	Concrete yard surface over trench	0



 Site location



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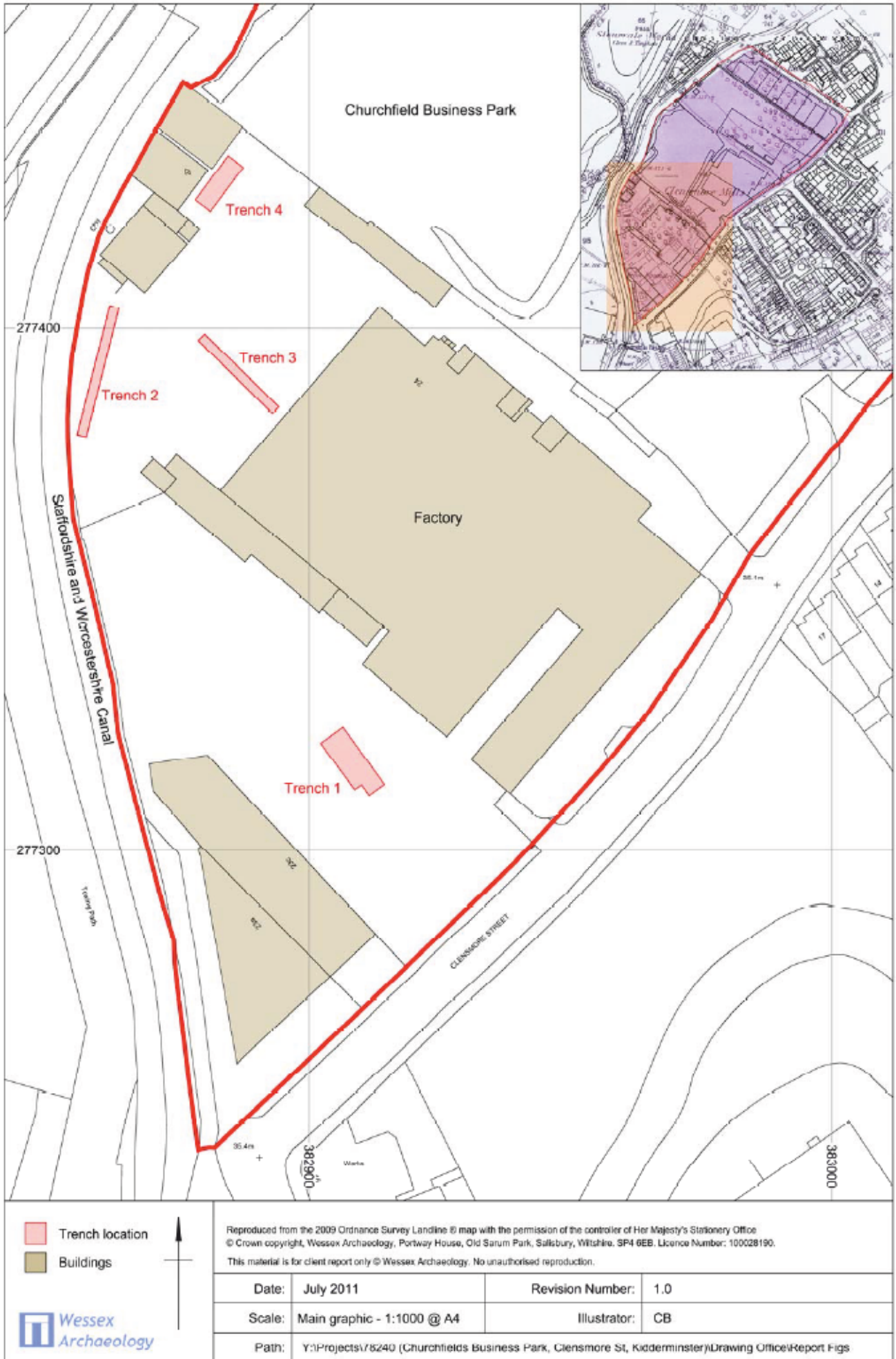
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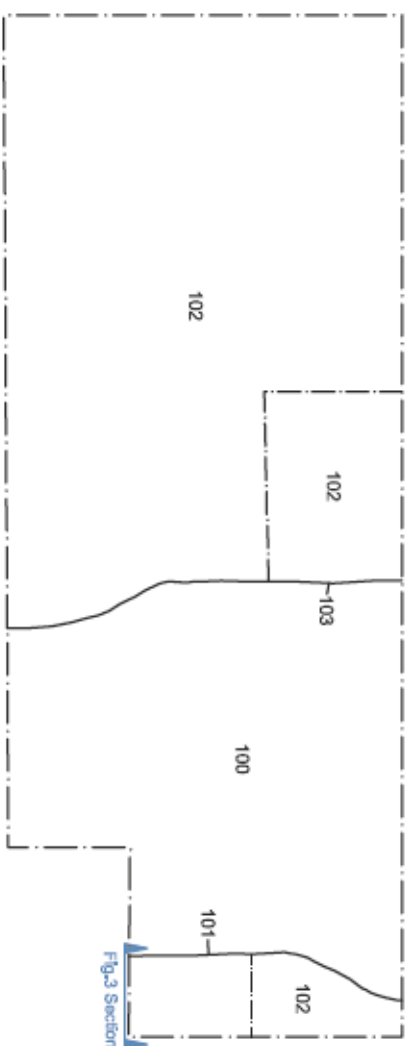
Site location

Figure 1

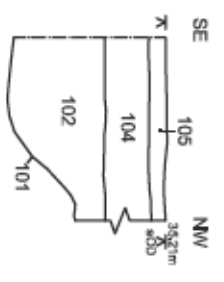


Trench location

Figure 2



0 5m  
Plan 1:100 @ A4



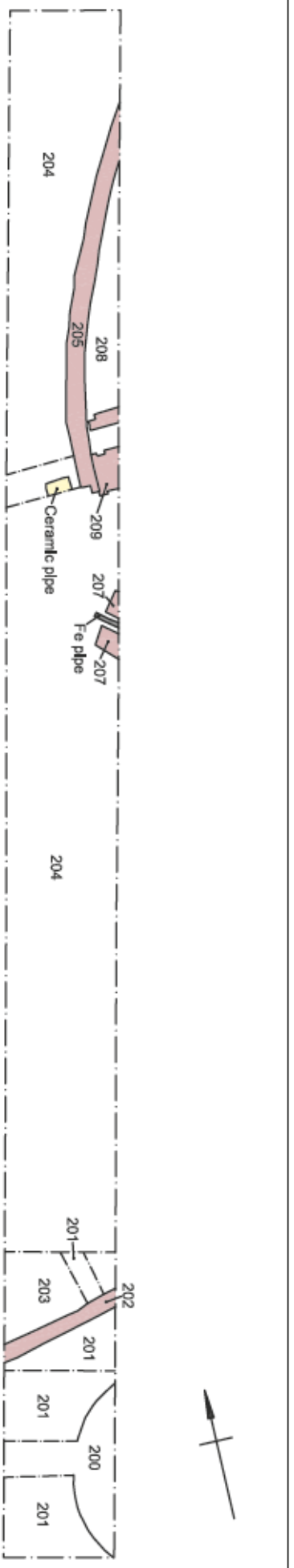
0 1 2m  
North-east facing section 1:50 @ A4



Trench 1 viewed from the south-east

Date:	July 2011	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	As Described	Illustrator:	CB
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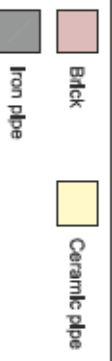




Trench 2 viewed from the south



Trench 2 showing the southern end of wall 205 with brick surfaces 209



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Scale:	1:100 @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	V:\Project\75240 (Church) - Wessex Archaeology - Church of St. James, Gosmore St, Kildemere, Drogheda, Co. Wick, Ireland		

Trench 2

Figure 4



Trench 3 from the south-east



Trench 3 showing cut 301 for wall 302



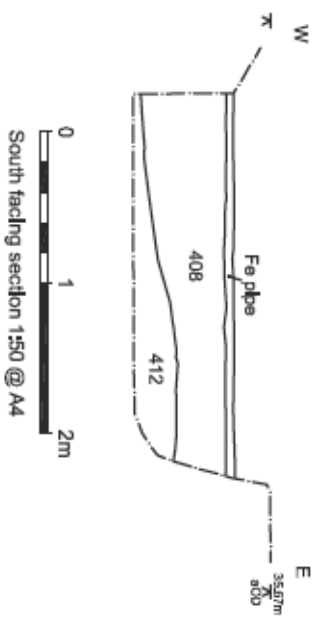
Brick Area of burning

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Trench 3

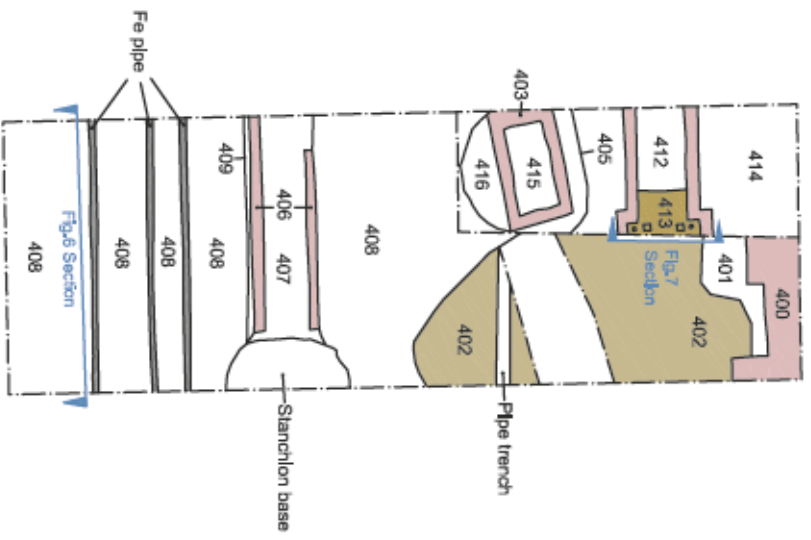
Figure 5



Trench 4 viewed from the north-east showing cobbled surface 402

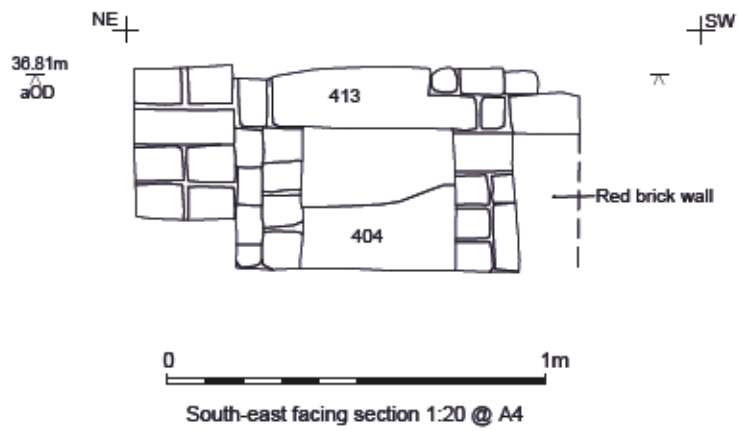


Trench 4 section



Plan 1:100 @ A4

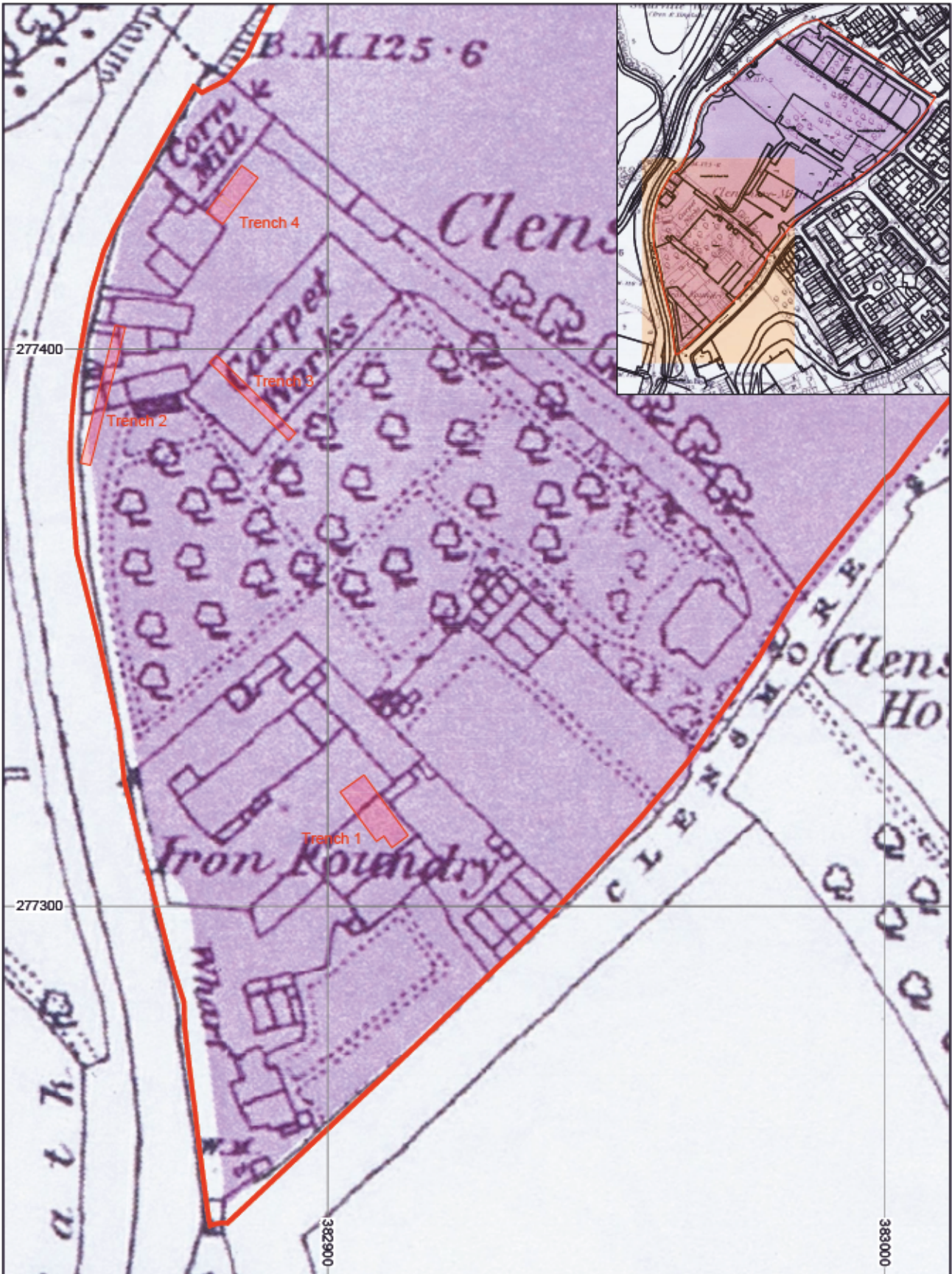
	Black	Cobbled surface	Iron pipe	Stone	Date: July 2011	Revision Number: 1.0	
	<small>The material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>					Scale: As described	Illustrator: CB
					Path: v:\projects\76240 (Churchfields Business Park, Gomersall St, Riddermans)/Drawings/Client/Report/Plan		





Structure 413 from the north-west

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Path:		Y:\Projects\78240 (Churchfields Business Park, Clensmore St, Kidderminster)\Drawing Office\Report Figs		

1884/5 OS map with trench locations overlaid

Figure 8



**WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.**

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk

Regional offices in Edinburgh, Rochester and Sheffield

For more information visit [www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

