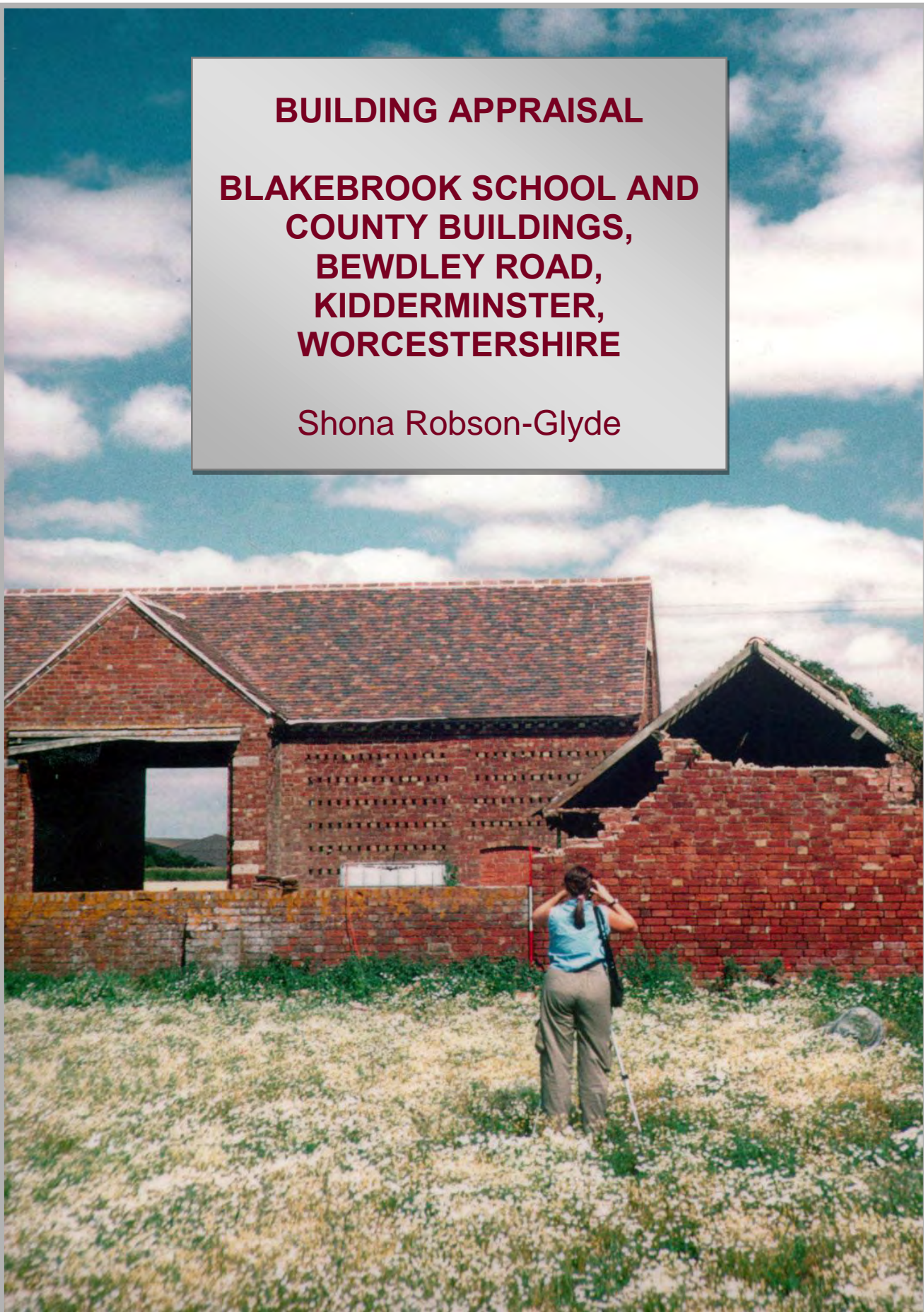


BUILDING APPRAISAL

**BLAKEBROOK SCHOOL AND
COUNTY BUILDINGS,
BEWDLEY ROAD,
KIDDERMINSTER,
WORCESTERSHIRE**

Shona Robson-Glyde





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Worcestershire Archaeology
Archive and Archaeology Service
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Building recording of Blakebrook School and County Buildings, Bewdley Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire

Shona Robson-Glyde

Summary

Building recording was required to aid understanding of the site in preparation for the redevelopment of Blakebrook School and County Buildings in Kidderminster. An appraisal of the buildings was carried out and they were recorded to English Heritage specified standards. This required photographing the exterior and interior of the buildings and annotating existing survey drawings. This produced an archive of the buildings before any changes were made.

Analysis of the buildings was based upon the recorded fabric. The development of the buildings was reconstructed and illustrated on phased ground plans and elevations. These have been reproduced at the end of the report along with relevant photographs.

The buildings recorded consisted of the current Kidderminster Registration Office and adjoining County Buildings, Blakebrook School buildings and the Old Coach House. They were all formerly building belonging to King Charles I Grammar School. The oldest building on the site was the Old Coach House which was constructed as the coach house of Woodfield House in the late 18th century. Woodfield House and the Old Coach House were taken over by King Charles I Grammar School when it gained possession of the estate in 1848. At this time the first purpose built school building was constructed in Gothic style with crenelated tower and ecclesiastical windows. This building is now the Registration Office. The school grew through time with the addition of classroom wings and a fives court. In the 1930s new buildings were constructed to the west, including a library building. The Grammar School left the site in the 1970s when it amalgamated with two other schools.



Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An appraisal of historic buildings was undertaken at Blakebrook School and County Buildings, Bewdley Road, Kidderminster (NGR SO 8248 7666). It was commissioned by Property Services, Worcestershire County Council, who intend to sell the buildings. In pre-application discussions, Property Services were advised by Wyre Forest District Council that an historic building appraisal should be undertaken to assess the significance of the structures, given that any future development proposals may seek to demolish some of the buildings.

Part of County Buildings is a grade II listed heritage asset within the terms used by the *National Planning Policy Framework*. Many of the adjoining structures are therefore also covered within the curtilage of the listed building. The building is also registered with the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER; WSM 16962).

The project conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (Glyde 2013) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2013).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA 2008) and the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

2 Aims

The aims of the building appraisal were to 'provide the local planning authority with sufficient information on the historical, architectural and archaeological significance of the building'.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Shona Robson-Glyde (BA, PG Dip Arch); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 1998 and has been practicing buildings archaeology since 1996. Fieldwork was carried out by Shona Robson-Glyde and Tim Cornah (BA). The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss (BA, MIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Shona Robson-Glyde.

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- Ordnance Survey maps of 1884, 1904, 1924, 1938, 1969 and 1989
- Master map plots of 2013

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2012a).

Fieldwork was undertaken on 15th and 19th March 2013. The site reference number and site code is WSM 48216.

Building recording consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the buildings, analysis of their development and annotation of existing survey drawings. All photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot. The photographic survey was carried out with a Sony α350 digital SLR camera. All photographs were recorded on a pro-forma Photographic Record Sheet. Annotation of existing ground plans and elevations, and completion of pro-forma Building Record sheets, complemented the photographic record.

The project conformed to the specification for a level 2 survey as defined in the English Heritage document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH 2006). This required the following elements of survey.

Survey and drawings

- Annotated floor plans of the buildings based upon existing survey drawings.

Photography

- Overall appearance of rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the buildings external appearance.
- General photographs of the external appearance and setting.
- Any detail, structural or decorative, relevant to the building's design, development and use, which does not show on general photographs.

3.5 Building analysis

Analysis of the building was based on the study of the photographic record, building recording forms and annotated drawings. It was also informed by the documentary sources listed above. This allowed plans to be drawn up showing the basic structural development of the building. This interpretation may be altered by future work.

The building as recorded is depicted in Plates 1 to 48. Ground and phase plans have been reproduced as Figures 3 and 4. Historic maps have been included as Figure 5

3.6 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The project required the appraisal of a number of buildings on the site of County Buildings and Blakebrook School in Kidderminster. All of the buildings were still occupied and therefore access to the interiors was problematic. In particular, Blakebrook School is a special needs school and it was felt that the recording of the interiors of the buildings would be of too great a disturbance to the children. A number of rooms were recorded during class breaks but this was limited to the older parts of the structure which contained fewer classes. Ground plans of Blakebrook School and County Buildings were made available by Property Services; however there were no plans available for The Old Coach House. The building was not accessible to allow sketch plans to be drawn up due to classes being held in most of the rooms. The Kidderminster Registration Office, housed in County Buildings, was not internally accessible for recording. It is believed that this part of the structure, however, will not be significantly altered during any development of the site. In general, the aims of the project have been met. More detailed recording could be carried out in the future prior to any development of the site and once the buildings are empty.

4 Context

Kidderminster lies at a height of between 35m and 50m OD on the west and east banks of the River Stour (Fig 1). The church of St Mary and All Saints sits on top of the sandstone ridge overlooking the river. Kidderminster grew-up at a crossing point of the River Stour, on an important route-way between the Midlands and Wales. The first mention of Kidderminster is in 1086 in the Domesday record when the manor was held by the king (Thorn and Thorn 1982, 1,2). The following ownership of the various parts of the manor is detailed in the Victoria County History

(VCH 1913, 158-173). The medieval parish was extensive, extending west to the Severn. The town was situated at an important bridging point of the Stour. This, combined with the industrial potential of the river, meant that the town was in an excellent position for the development of the cloth industry. It specialised in the manufacture of bombazine and 'Kidderminster Stuff'. By the end of the 17th century, however, the demand for 'Kidderminster Stuff' had begun to decline and the output of the Kidderminster clothiers became more diversified (Gilbert 1990, 213-214).

Around 1735, carpet weaving was introduced into the town and it quickly became established as Kidderminster's primary trade. Initially reversible carpets without a pile were made. The first factory producing piled carpets was set up in 1749 and by 1772 there were eleven master weavers in the town and 250 looms. The opening of the Kidderminster section of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal in 1772 brought increasing traffic and trade. Growth continued after the opening of the railway in 1852 and the adoption of the power loom in the 1860s. In 1801 the population was 6110, but by 1851 this had risen to 20,852 (Burton 1860, 85). The growth in population and the redevelopment of Kidderminster was such that by the mid 19th century it was noted that "nearly the whole town seems to have been the work of the present century" (Noake 1851, 2).

A search of the Historic Environment Record (HER) 500m around County Buildings and Blakebrook School returned a search of 145 records of archaeological and architectural sites. A list of these has been included as Appendix 1 and includes entries such as the Staffordshire Canal (WSM 12001), the site of the Union Workhouse (WSM 12901) and evaluation in Kidderminster Town Centre (WSM 33493). This search area was reduced to 250m in order to get a picture of the landscape around County Buildings and Blakebrook School. These relevant records are highlighted on the list in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 2.

County Buildings itself is recorded on the HER as WSM 16962. Close to this are St John the Baptist's Church (WSM 12879) and Woodfield House (WSM 35917). St John the Baptist's Church is a 19th century building dating from 1843 with additions of 1890-94. Woodfield House (see below in Section 5.2) is a grade II listed building, dated to 1784 in Pevsner (Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 414). Bewdley Road (WSM 20752) is recorded as part of the medieval street system of Kidderminster. Across Bewdley Road are the sites of WSM 44630, Woodfield Row; WSM 41477, New Wood Street and WSM 12917, a medieval park. The medieval park was noted on the 1753 map by Doharty when it was still bounded only by palings and hedges. New Wood Street, known as Edward Street after 1901, was a whole street of 19th century housing demolished in the 1970s to construct the Kidderminster ring road. Woodfield Row was also demolished to make way for the ring road. This row of 24 houses was built in the late 1820s for carpet workers and was regarded as being an example of bad drainage and water supply. To the south of Bewdley Road, in the middle of the park area is WSM 39827, 59-62 Peel Street. These houses were built between 1897 and 1898 and were kept as rented houses, in single ownership, until around 1950 despite changing hands numerous times.

To the north, to the rear, of County Buildings a whole street of houses (WSM 39834) is recorded. This is St Johns Street and is a surviving street of all mid 19th century houses. Two more streets of houses to the north of St Johns Street are recorded as landscape components on the HER. Woodfield Street (WSM 40240) was already in place by the 1861 when it was known as Batham Street but had become Woodfield Street by the 1871 census. Bennett Street (WSM 40000) was begun between 1871 and 1881 and the last houses were built around 1900.

On the eastern edge of Woodfield Street (WSM 40240) was the Tumbling Sailor public house (WSM 37255) built around 1870 and demolished in 2007. To the east of St Johns Street (WSM 39834) was a girl's school (WSM 36846) which is marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1884 and was demolished to make way for the ring road extension. To the east of the County Buildings is the site of the Barley Mow public house. Documentary evidence shows that the pub was at least 18th century on date but was demolished around 1980 to make way for the ring road extension.

These records show that the surrounding landscape of the County Buildings and Blakebrook School was an area of 19th century encroachment on to a medieval landscape. The park to the south of the site was gradually built over with the development of New Wood Street, Peel Street, Cobden Street and others. To the north of the site, street of houses were also built through the 19th century, including St John's Street and Woodfield Street. This 19th century urban expansion, which is seen occurring in most towns in this period, was destroyed by the demolition of whole streets of houses to make way for the ring road in the 1970s. The site is situated on the Bewdley Road, which has become an extension of the ring road and is used a through way to get to Kidderminster town centre. The redeeming features are the listed buildings of St John the Baptist's Church, Woodfield House and County Buildings.

5 The buildings

5.1 Building descriptions

The buildings recorded (Fig 1) were the County Buildings and Blakebrook School including the Old Coach House. The County Buildings consist of a large stone part facing Bewdley Road, currently used as the Registration Office, with a range of stone and brick buildings to its side and rear. The County Buildings are grade II listed. The listing description (NHLE 2013, 1100070) describes the structure as a single storey Gothic building of stone with ashlar dressings (Plate 1). The façade has four long-arched windows with drip moulds (Plate 2) that have foliated finials (Plate 3) and a recessed doorway with moulded arched reveal and angle buttresses (Plate 4) with empty statue niches (Plate 5). Above the door is a four-light oriel window with cusped lights (Plate 6). The side elevation has irregular mullion windows and a crenelated, half-round tower (Plate 7). To the rear of this impressive structure are single storey brick buildings (Plate 8), some with ashlar dressings and wooden finial roof vents (Plate 9).

Blakebrook School consists of two ranges of brick buildings with a stone section fronting Bewdley Road. The single storey stone portion of the building (Plate 10) has ashlar dressings and tall rectangular cross windows (Plate 11) below a lintel height string course. The gable to the right has a tall, stained glass, triple window in gothic lancet style (Plate 12). Adjacent to this gable is an impressive ashlar stone entrance porch with Tudor style arch (Plate 13). To the rear of this building is a long brick range of part single storey (Plate 14). Parallel with this range is another brick range to the left, formed from the same brickwork and with the same multi-paned windows (Plate 15). Behind the brick buildings, further away from the Bewdley Road frontage, are a number of temporary structures, including some porta cabins, which are used as classrooms.

The Old Coach House is now part of the Blakebrook School buildings and consists of a number of adjoining brick structures. The Old Coach House has a two storey brick structure (Plate 16) at its centre with single storey brick extensions surrounding it. The two storey part of the building has semi-circular arched openings to the ground floor and a large circular opening (Plate 17) at the top of the gable.

5.2 Historical information



King Charles I Grammar School from Burton 1890, 141

The buildings recorded are based in the Blakebrook area of Kidderminster (Fig 1) and all were once part of the King Charles I Grammar School. The history of the school is difficult to track down but is believed to have been founded by Thomas Blount in 1566. The earliest deed is a feoffment of 12th October 1578 conveying lands to the school from the High Bailiff of Kidderminster (Gibbins 1903, 1). In 1636 King Charles I granted a charter, in which he ordered that the school be called by his name (Gibbins 1903, 12). The school was housed in the chantry of St Mary and All Saint's Church from 1566 until 1848 when it was moved onto

the Bewdley Road. The then head master of the school, Rev. William Cockin, bought the estate of Woodfield House to be used as the master's house and for housing boarders. The school then exchanged Woodfield, leaving the master as a tenant, for Greenhill Farm, thereby allowing the school to construct a new building on land near to Woodfield House, 'Thus the present building, with its half-ecclesiastical and half-castellated architecture, had its origin' (Gibbins 1903, 48-49). The school was extended through time, allowing the pupil intake to increase from just six in 1867 to 27 in 1874, 74 in 1886, 86 in 1890 and over 100 by 1900 (Gibbins 1903).

Pevsner describes the school buildings as '*Tudor Gothic, of Trimpley stone, built 1848 (possibly by [Harvey] Eginton). Buttressed four-bay classroom, its Decorated tracery mostly replaced by Y-tracery; slightly projecting porch, south west: four-centred moulded doorway, canted oriel above (for the master's study); round battlemented stair-turret. Matching north west lecture room, 1901, and east classroom range, 1907-8, both by Joseph Pritchard. To the west, the former library block (now Blakebrook School), by W H Godwin, 1936; Decorated style, of rock-faced Hollington stone'* (Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 406).

Grammar School, refounded in the reign of King Charles I. A.D. 1637; in 1874 this school was transferred to the Education Commission, since which the number of scholars has increased from 27 to 80; Rev. John Richard Burton B.A. Lon. head master; William Escott Collins B.A. Oxon, 2nd master; John Cherry, master of the junior department; Ernest H. Orump, 4th master; M. C. A. De Vit B.-de-L., Heidelberg, French & German master.

Kelly 1888, 111

King Charles I.'s Grammar School, now a Secondary School under the Board of Education, & controlled by a body of governors, refounded in the reign of King Charles I., A.D. 1637, & re-constituted in 1874, & again in 1909 under a scheme of the Education Commission; entrance scholarships awarded annually by the governors; internal & leaving scholarships may also be given; in 1907 & in 1922 the buildings were enlarged, & now comprise 8 class-rooms, chemical & physical laboratories, manual training workshop a rifle range; there are also playing fields with 2 five courts, pavilion &c.; there are now (1928) about 170 boys. Walter Henry Witherby M.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, head master

Kelly 1928, 155

A number of the trade directories include the school in their information about Kidderminster and the changing descriptions give an idea of how the school was developing through the 19th and early 20th centuries. As can be seen from the description in Billing (above), the new school building constructed in 1848 was regarded in a good light. The Post-Office directory of 1876 details the transfer of the school to the Education Commission in 1874 and how the number of scholars had increased as a result (Kelly 1876, 990). The directory of 1888 shows that the number of pupils had risen to 80 and the masters had also increased. Gibbins describes how the Education Commission modified the old classical curriculum into one of a more modern character, thereby requiring further masters (Gibbins 1903, 71). Kelly's directory of 1892 describes how a gymnasium and two five courts were constructed in 1888 and 'a preparatory department for little boys was formed in 1892' (Kelly 1892, 116). The trade directory of 1908 details that new classrooms and laboratories had been added in 1907. At that time there were around 130 boys at the school (Kelly 1908, 150). Kelly's 1916 directory gives a basic description of the school as consisting of '5 classrooms, chemical and physical laboratories, manual training workshop and a rifle range; there is also a playing-field with 2 five courts, pavilion &c.' (Kelly 1916, 147). In 1928 the directory description (above) shows again how the school has been enlarged with the addition of further classrooms. The last available trade directory, in 1940, details how the school now has a library, 10 classrooms and about 265 scholars.

King Charles I Grammar School left the Bewdley Road site in the 1970s when it amalgamated with Hartlebury Queen Elizabeth I Grammar School and Kidderminster High School for Girls.

5.3 Building development

The below development has been based upon map regression analysis of historic mapping (Fig 5). This would be refined following further recording and would allow the different elements mentioned in the Pevsner description (see above; Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 406) and in Gibbins history of the school (Gibbins 1903) to be fully identified.

5.4 Pre 1848

The history of the school shows that it began in the 16th century and would meet in the chantry of St Mary and All Saint's Church (Gibbons 1903,1). In 1848 the school moved to the land of Woodfield House (Gibbins 1903, 48-49). This house is of late 18th century date and had a coach house of the same or similar date. The Old Coach House of Blakebrook School (Plates 16 and 17) is this same building and it can be seen in the same plot of land as Woodfield House on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 5).

5.5 Phase 1 1848 (Fig 3)

In 1848, following the movement of the school from the chantry of St Mary and All Saints Church, a small classroom was built (Plate 18) on land to the east of Woodfield House (Gibbins 1903, 48-49).. This structure was probably built by the architect Harvey Eginton, and is an impressive building with a crenelated parapet and round tower (Plate 19), buttressed porch (Plate 20) and ecclesiastical style windows (Plate 21) and door openings (Plate 22).

5.6 Phase 2 Between 1848 and 1884 (Fig 3)

By this time, the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1884 (Fig 5) shows that the school had been extended to the rear with the addition of two wings (Plates 23 and 24), although one of these was partially altered at a later date. Gibbins records that when Mr Frederic Hookham took up his tenure as headmaster in 1873 'all the work was done in the one large schoolroom, but during his time the governors built two further classrooms' (Gibbins 1903, 72). Hookham resigned as headmaster in 1885 and therefore the new wings shown on the first edition map could be those mentioned.

5.7 Phase 3 Between 1884 and 1902 (Fig 3)

The 1902 Ordnance Survey (Fig 5) map shows that a new structure had been built between the two classrooms built by 1884. This structure joined the two classrooms creating another room (Plate 25). Gibbins records that in 1901 'a new Science Room was built at the back of the School Hall' (Gibbins 1903, 80) and it is possible that it was this new structure. The school library was begun in 1886 under the new headmaster Rev. John Richard Burton (Gibbins 1903, 86), author of *A History of Kidderminster* (Burton 1890), and it is also possible, but less likely, that this new structure was the library.

Also shown on the map (Fig 5) is a completely separate building to the rear of the school (Plate 26). This building appears on the map to have had an open frontage and is therefore likely to be the two fives courts described in the trade directories as being built in 1888 (Kelly 1892, 116). This is also mentioned in Gibbins, who describes the position of the courts as being 'on the playground at the back of the school' (Gibbins 1903, 77) - the exact position of this new structure.

5.8 Phase 4 Between 1902 and 1924 (Fig 3)

By the time of the 1924 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 5), large extensions had been added to the east of the original school building. The first of these was probably built in 1907 to a design by Joseph Pritchard (Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 406). This impressive structure was similar in style to the original structure of 60 years earlier (Plate 27) with rusticated stone blocks and ashlar for the detail of the doors and windows. It has windows with drip moulds (Plate 28) and there are corner buttresses. The stone string course continues down its eastern elevation which is constructed of brick (Plate 29). The internal detail (Plates 30 and 31) was typical for its period of construction and each of the corbels holding the roof trusses was carved in a different foliate design (Plate 32). Part of this extension adjoined the earlier Phase 2 classroom added to the north east of the original building (see Fig 3; Plate 33), as can be seen by the window style and finial roof vents (Plate 33).

The second extension is more simple in style than the 1907 extension (Plate 34) but was probably built very soon after that creating a longer wing to the north and all but joining with the Phase 3

fives court. It had very simple brick eaves cornice and a saddle roof vent with simple recessed windows and stone cills (Plates 34 and 35).

5.9 Phase 5 Between 1924 and 1938 (Fig 3)

The 1938 map (Fig 5) shows that little externally happened to alter the original school building and its extensions with the exception of a small extension to the main building (Plate 36) and the closing of the fives court on the south elevation (Plate 37). Internally the fives court also had partitions added in this phase (Plate 38) and windows added into the north elevation to match. These windows are very typical of the late 1930s in design (Plates 39 and 40) as are the roof trusses (only partly visible) which were also added at this time (Plate 41) creating a roofed structure, possibly for classrooms, out of the fives courts.

Also by this time, new buildings were constructed to the west of the original structure (Plates 14 and 15). Pevsner records that in 1936 a new library was built in Decorated style to a design of Godwin (Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 406). Beneath the stained glass window in the stone section of one of the new structures there is a foundation stone from 1935 (Plate 42) and above the window is the school badge rendered in stone (Plate 43). The stained glass window itself (Plate 44) also includes an image of the original school building of 1848 along with the date of 1936 (Plate 45). It seems likely that the two brick ranges (Plates 14 and 15) were also constructed in 1936 or very soon afterwards as they appear on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 5) and were used for classrooms and a hall.

5.10 Phase 6 Between 1938 and 1969 (Fig 3)

An Ordnance Survey map of 1969 shows that the Phase 5 library, classrooms and hall wings of the school were extended with the construction of a new two-storey classroom range (Plate 46) and angled adjoining extension (Plate 47) forming a new entrance area. Also a new swimming pool was added to the south of the hall (Plate 48).

6 Discussion

The King Charles I School in Kidderminster has a history that stretches back to the 16th century. Of the buildings recorded, the first was constructed in 1848 as the school moved to its brand new site. The building was constructed in the Gothic style that was common in this early Victorian period. Educational reforms in the mid 19th century, late 19th century and again in the early 20th century allowed the number of pupils, and number of schools, to increase. This development can be seen in the extensions added to the school throughout the later 19th and early 20th centuries.

Of all the structures adjoining the initial 1848 building, the one of greatest architectural merit is the extension added to the east in 1907. This building has Edwardian architectural details that are typical of the period of construction. The individual foliate corbels holding the trusses are pleasing and the trefoil pierced spandrels of the trusses are complementary to these.

Perhaps the most unique of the range of structures associated with County Buildings is the former fives court to the rear of the original building. This 1888 structure is currently the only known surviving fives court of this period in Worcestershire, although there is also a modern court at Malvern College. Fives is a handball game that has its origins in at least the 16th century when it was played against the walls of churches, between buttresses. It became more popular when it began to be introduced into public schools in the 19th century, with purpose built courts, as this building was.

6.1 Research frameworks

The history of education in England has been discussed in numerous books such as Curtis' *History of education in Great Britain* (1965) and the individual history of the King Charles I Grammar School has also been discussed in Gibbins' *A history of the grammar school of Charles King of England in Kidderminster* (1903). The history of Kidderminster has also been discussed in a

number of books, articles and reports including the Central Marches Historic Town Survey for Kidderminster (Buteux 1996). There are also antiquarian histories such as Burton's *A history of Kidderminster* (1890).

The archaeology of the West Midlands: a framework for research (Watt 2011), the publication of the West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology, is decidedly lacking in the discussion of upstanding archaeology and the recording of historic buildings. The section regarding post-medieval archaeology recognises that the archaeology of buildings is a 'well-established component' of the discipline of archaeology. However, it also regards that the recording of above ground archaeology is worthless without the excavation of the surrounding remains (Belford in Watt 2011, 226). This is a limited view of buildings archaeology and disregards the information that can be gained from investigating and analysing an upstanding structure without any excavation. Mike Hodder discusses the need to record more historic buildings and to integrate above and below ground archaeology (Hodder in Watt 2011, 251). He states that the study of buildings 'not just the exceptional but also the typical, would be useful'.

7 Significance

7.1 Intrinsic interest of the building

In discussing the intrinsic interest of the buildings, English Heritage definitions of curtilage listing have been used and are referred to in the following paragraphs. The definitions were available on the English Heritage website (EH 2013):

In summary, the principles are:

- 1. If an object is fixed to the principal building in such a way that it would be considered a fixture in the usual land-law sense (i.e. would be conveyed with the property on sale unless expressly excluded), it would be protected by the listing.*
- 2. Any structure fixed to the building (however large, including whole other buildings) will be protected if it was ancillary to the principal building at the date of listing (or possibly at 1 January 1969 for list entries that pre-date).*
- 3. Any pre-1948 building that was in the curtilage of the principal building at the date of listing (or possibly at 1 January 1969 for list entries that pre-date) is protected provided it is fixed to the land and is ancillary to the principal building.*
- 4. The curtilage of a building has to be determined on a case-by-case basis, but is essentially the area of land that is ancillary to the main building. Relevant factors in determining that area will be: the physical layout; past and present ownership; and, current and previous uses of the land and buildings. A domestic garden is usually going to be easily identified as curtilage. Buildings in farm, commercial or institutional use provide more difficult examples.*

The importance of County Buildings has already been established due to the listing of the original part of the structure as a Grade II building (NHLE 2013, 1100070). Under current (May 2013) legislation, this means that the rest of the adjoining structure is also curtilage listed if it was built prior to 1948 (Point 2 of curtilage listing definition). For County Buildings this includes all of the structures.

The Old Coach House was built as part of the estate of Woodfield House in the late 18th century. Woodfield House was listed in 1980 as a Grade II listed building (NHLE 2013, 1100069) and at that time the Old Coach House was included on the same plot of land, as shown on the 1989 Ordnance Survey map of Kidderminster. Despite the change in boundaries since then, under current legislation it is probable that the Old Coach House is also curtilage listed (Point 3 of curtilage listing definition).

It is also possible that the library wing of the school buildings, built in 1936, falls within the curtilage of the 1848 Grade II listed building (NHLE 2013, 1100070). When that structure was originally listed in 1980, the 1936 library building was within the same plot of land (Point 3 of curtilage listing definition). It was also associated with the listed building as being constructed as part of King Charles I School.

Along with the Grade II listed County Buildings, the curtilage listed structures themselves are of interest. Not only are they historically significant as part of the history of King Charles I Grammar School but are also architecturally of interest with aesthetically pleasing details that match and complement the listed building.

7.2 Relative importance of the building

County Buildings, Blakebrook School and The Old Coach House are all associated with currently listed buildings. The area of Kidderminster in which the buildings are located is not a Conservation Area and not part of the historic core of the town. The buildings are also not located within an area of historic activity that makes Kidderminster distinctive, such as the carpet production areas.

7.3 Physical extent of important elements of the buildings

The physical condition of the buildings, as a whole, is very good because they have remained in constant use since their time of construction. The elements of greatest architectural significance are the original structure of 1848 (Grade II listed), the 1907 extension to the school, the 1936 school library building and the late 18th century Old Coach House. All of these structures have survived in good condition but with alterations since they were first constructed.

The most unique element of interest is the former fives court. This building has been greatly altered since its construction. It was originally open to the south side and had no roof but was converted in the 1930s with the addition of a side wall and a roof. The original function of this building has therefore been lost by these alterations. It is however the only known historical fives court in the County.

8 The impact of the development

8.1 Impact assessment criteria

The criteria cited below have been used.

Major Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting). Designated assets will include grade I/II* listed buildings. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation. It may also be in better revealing a Conservation Area's significance.

Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor effect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation.

Not Significant: Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.

Minor Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor effect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas.

Moderate Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance. For instance grade I/II* listed buildings.

Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas.

Major Adverse: Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance. For instance grade I/II* listed buildings or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.

Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas.

Severe Adverse: Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance. For instance grade I/II* listed buildings or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole

8.2 Impact assessment

At this stage there are no developed proposals for the buildings and their grounds, however it is believed that any development would involve the demolition of at least some, if not all, of the non-listed structures. In this scenario, the impacts have been broken down into designated and non-designated assets.

8.2.1 Designated assets

It is not believed that the Grade II listed 1848 school building, now County Buildings, would be significantly altered during any development and therefore there would be no impact on the structure. Historically, the 1848 school building was set within its own grounds with its associated buildings surrounding it and Woodfield House was also set within its own grounds with the associated Old Coach House close by. The removal or alteration of the coach house and any of the associated school buildings would therefore have a **moderate adverse** impact upon the setting of the 1848 building and on Woodfield House.

8.2.2 Non-designated assets

A number of the buildings associated with both the listed buildings of Woodfield House and the 1848 school building are of sufficient architectural and historical merit to warrant retention. The Old Coach House was built in the late 18th century, at the same time as Woodfield House. Its architectural style is in keeping with that of Woodfield House.

The 1907 Joseph Pritchard wing of the school was constructed to respect the style of the 1848 school building, using rusticated stonework and limestone ashlar. It has internal details that are unique, typical of its period and striking. Also closely associated with the school building is the former fives court to its rear. Whilst this building is not of architectural interest, its historical importance as the only known surviving fives court of its age in the county should be considered.

To the immediate west of the listed 1848 school building is the 1936 library built for the school. This building was constructed of rusticated stone to match the original building and has a magnificent stained glass window in its east elevation which includes a representation of the original 1848 school building.

Whilst these buildings are non-designated assets, they are of such merit that consideration should be taken, when developing proposals for their site, to retain the buildings and convert them in some way. Development involving the total or partial demolition of the buildings would have a **major adverse** impact on these heritage assets.

8.3 Impacts during construction

Given that there are no proposals yet in place the impacts during construction are not known.

8.4 Impacts on sustainability

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research

dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (cf NPPF, DCLG 2012, section 141).

9 Recommendations

Whatever the proposals that are produced for the buildings, there will be some element of alteration to the historic fabric. It is recommended that every effort should be made to retain as many of the historic buildings as possible by using them as part of the scheme of development.

Consideration should be given to the retention of the following buildings because they have aspects which increase the potential value of any future development and would have the greatest potential impact on the value of the site and the setting of the listed buildings if they were demolished.

- The late 18th century Old Coach House
- 1907 school wing by Joseph Pritchard
- 1936 library building

The least important of the buildings are those that would have the least impact on the value of the site and the setting of the listed buildings.

- The 1930s brick school buildings adjoining the library structure
- The 1930s school wing parallel to the library wing
- The 1950s brick school buildings
- The temporary classrooms and sheds to the rear of Blakebrook School

In order to mitigate the impacts discussed above in section 8, it is recommended that full recording and documentary research be carried out on all of the structures including the original 1848 school building (now the Kidderminster Registration Office). Recording should be carried out to at least English Heritage Level 3 standard, as described in *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. This level of recording would include all or some of the following elements:

- Photography
 - General view or views of the building in its wider setting or landscape
 - External appearance of the building, using oblique and right angle shots
 - Views showing the original design intentions (where appropriate)
 - Overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas
 - External or internal detail relevant to the building's design, development or function
 - Dates or other inscriptions, signage, maker's plates or graffiti relevant to an understanding of the building, its fixtures or machinery
 - Building contents or ephemera that have a bearing on the history of the building
 - Copies of maps, drawings, views or photographs present in the building that illustrate its development
- Drawings
 - Measured plans as existing
 - Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant detail (when required)
 - Measured cross-sections, long sections or elevational sections illustrating the vertical relationships within the building (when required)
 - Measured drawings showing the form of any architectural decoration (when required)
 - Measured elevations (when required)
 - Three-dimensional projections (when required)
 - Reconstruction drawings and phased drawings (when required)
 - Diagrams interpreting the movement of materials or people, or the segregation of people or activities (when required)

- Written account
 - A summary of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development, including builders, architects, owners or patrons names where known
 - An account of the building's overall form and its successive phases of development
 - An account of the past and present uses of the building, with evidence for the interpretation
 - Any evidence for the existence of demolished structures or removed plant

Any site investigation works required would be concluded by production of a report (and appropriate publication) to be deposited for public consultation with the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record and a project archive to be deposited in an appropriate repository.

10 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An historic building appraisal was undertaken on behalf of Worcestershire County Council Property Services at Blakebrook School and County Buildings, Bewdley Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire (NGR ref SO 8248 7666; HER ref 48216). The buildings recorded consisted of the current Kidderminster Registration Office and adjoining County Buildings, Blakebrook School buildings and the Old Coach House. They were all formerly building belonging to King Charles I Grammar School. The oldest building on the site was the Old Coach House which was constructed as the coach house of Woodfield House in the late 18th century. Woodfield House and the Old Coach House were taken over by King Charles I Grammar School when it gained possession of the estate in 1848. At this time the first purpose built school building was constructed in Gothic style with crenelated tower and ecclesiastical windows. This building is now the Registration Office. The school grew through time with the addition of classroom wings and a fives court. In the 1930s new buildings were constructed to the west, including a library building. The Grammar School left the site in the 1970s when it amalgamated with two other schools.

11 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank Property Services, Worcestershire County Council, the staff of Blakebrook School, Peter Bassett (Conservation Officer) and Mike Glyde (Curator) for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project.

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Figures



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Location of buildings recorded

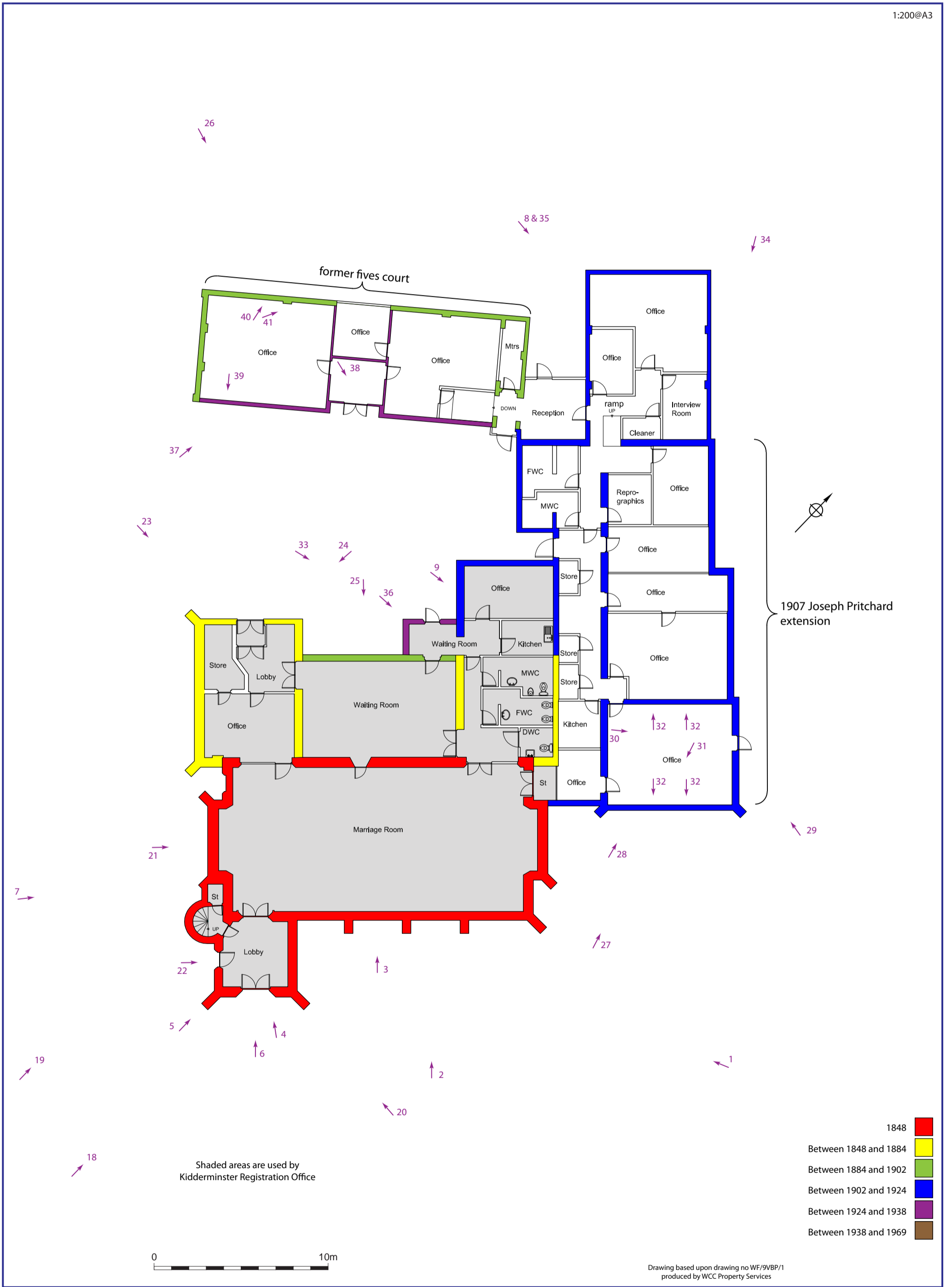
Figure 1



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Relevant HER records

Figure 2



Shaded areas are used by Kidderminster Registration Office

- 1848 █
- Between 1848 and 1884 █
- Between 1884 and 1902 █
- Between 1902 and 1924 █
- Between 1924 and 1938 █
- Between 1938 and 1969 █

0 10m

Drawing based upon drawing no WF/9VBP/1 produced by WCC Property Services

Ground plan of County Buildings with Plate locations

Figure 3

- 1848
- Between 1848 and 1884
- Between 1884 and 1902
- Between 1902 and 1924
- Between 1924 and 1938
- Between 1938 and 1969

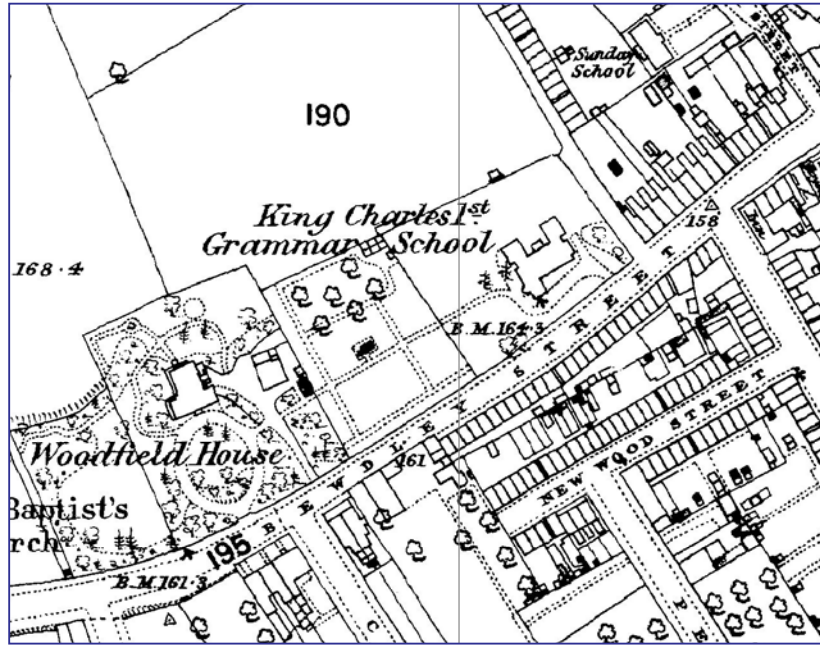


Drawing based upon drawing no WF/JDBJ/1 produced by WCC Property Services

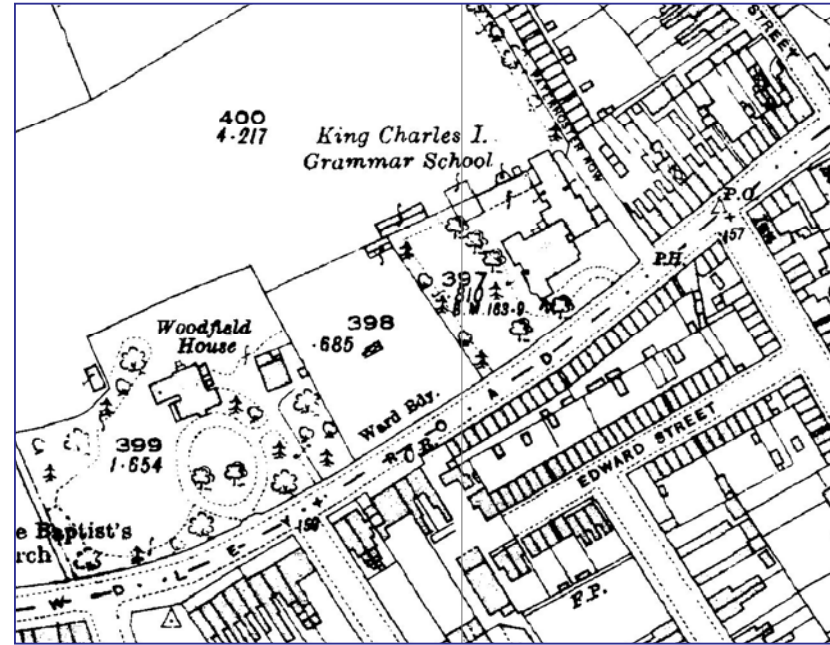
Ground plan of Blakebrook School with Plate locations

Figure 4

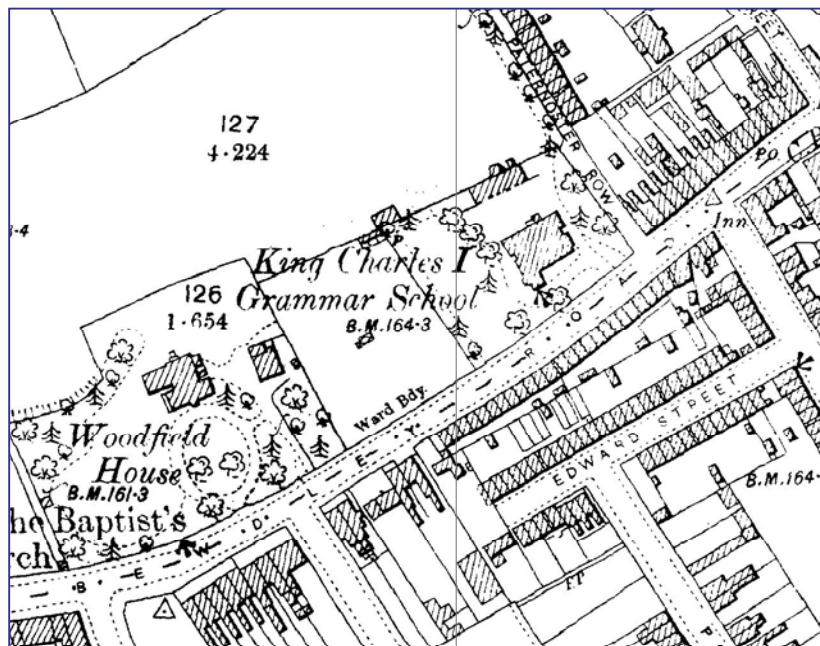
1884 OS map



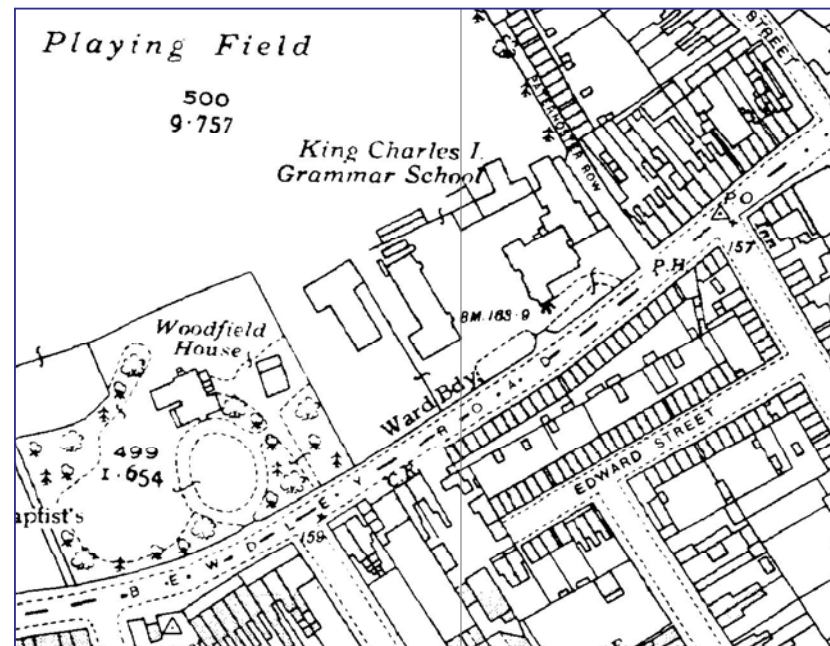
1924 OS map



1902 OS map



1938 OS map



Plates



Plate 1: 1848 school building from the east



Plate 2: Windows of 1848 building from south east



Plate 3: Hood mould and finials on window

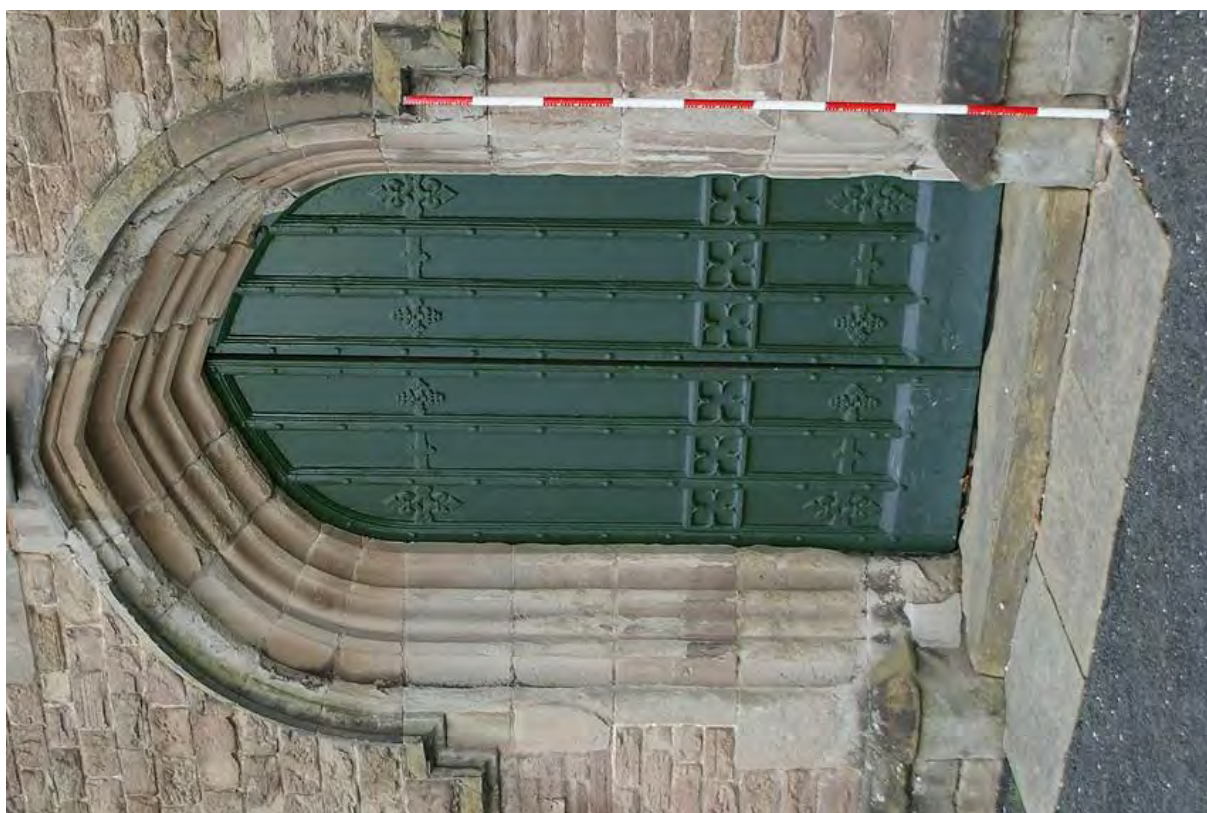


Plate 4: Porch door from the south east



Plate 5: Empty statue niche on the porch from the south



Plate 6: Oriel window above porch from the south east



Plate 7: 1848 school building showing tower from the west



Plate 8: Rear brick buildings from the north west



Plate 9: Finial roof vents



Plate 10: The library from the south east



Plate 11: Elevation of the library from the south east



Plate 12: Gable of the library building from the east



Plate 13: Porch of the library wing from the east



Plate 14: The library wing of the 1938 school building from the south east



Plate 15: The hall wing of the 1938 school building from the south east



Plate 16: Old Coach House elevation from the south west



Plate 17: Old Coach House gable from the south west



Plate 18: 1848 school building from the south west



Plate 19: West elevation of 1848 school building showing castellated tower



Plate 20: Porch of original 1848 building from the east



Plate 21: Window opening of original 1848 building, with replaced mullions



Plate 22: Door of original 1848 structure, Tudor style with carved spandrels



Plate 23: Classroom wing extension from the north west



Plate 24: Classroom wing extension from the north



Plate 25: Room adjoining classroom wings



Plate 26: Fives court from the north west



Plate 27: 1907 classroom from the south



Plate 28: 1907 classroom windows



Plate 29: 1907 classroom from the south east



Plate 30: Interior detail of 1907 classroom



Plate 31: Interior detail of 1907 classroom



Plate 32: Interior corbel details



Plate 33: Classroom extension from the west



Plate 34: Simple brick extension from the north east



Plate 35: Simple brick extension from the north west



Plate 36: Small extension from the north west



Plate 37: Former fives court frontage from the south west



Plate 38: Former fives court interior



Plate 39: Former fives court



Plate 40: Former fives court window



Plate 41: Former fives court roof truss



Plate 42: Foundation stone on library gable



Plate 43: School badge on library gable



Plate 44: Library stained glass window from south west



Plate 45: Stained glass window detail



Plate 46: Two-storey classroom range from the north east



Plate 47: New school entrance from the east



Plate 48: Swimming pool extension from the south east

Appendix 1 HER information

Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service

Monument List Report

Bewdley Road, Kidderminster

22/03/2013

Number of records: 137



Report prepared by Worcestershire HER, tel: 01905 765560 or email archaeology@worcestershire.gov.uk. Information is valid for three months from date of production.

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
Building				
WSM12001	Staffordshire and Worcester Canal	Canal (18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1772 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster, Stourport-on-Severn, Wolverley and Cookley	SO 8298 7632
WSM12879	Church of St.John The Baptist Church, Bewdley Road, Kidderminster.	Church (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1843 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8231 7658
WSM16962	School, Woodfield, Bewdley Road, Kidderminster	School Hall (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1848 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8253 7665
WSM16988	Horn and Trumpet Public House, Park Butts, Kidderminster	Public House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1825 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8279 7672
WSM16998	Kidderminster General Hospital, Mill Street, Kidderminster	Hospital (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1870 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8249 7698
WSM19978	Slingfield Mill Building, The Sling, Kidderminster	Worsted Mill (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1864 AD to 2002 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8296 7654
WSM33919	Boiler House at Slingfield Mill, Kidderminster	Carpet Factory (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1864 AD to 2002 AD) Boiler House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1864 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8294 7657
WSM33924	Chimney at Slingfield Mill Complex, Kidderminster.	Carpet Factory (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1864 AD to 2002 AD) Chimney (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1864 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8293 7657
WSM35185	Puxton Mill, Kidderminster	Mill (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8247 7715
WSM35501	Kidderminster Union Workhouse, Kidderminster Foreign, Kidderminster	Workhouse (19TH CENTURY AD to World War Two - 1816 AD to 1940 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8220 7641

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM35917	Woodfield House, Bewdley Road, Kidderminster	House (18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1775 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8240 7660
WSM35922	6 Blakebrook, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1825 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8208 7662
WSM35923	7 Blakebrook, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1825 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8208 7663
WSM35924	8 Blakebrook, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8208 7664
WSM35925	13 and 14 Blakebrook, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1825 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8201 7685
WSM35927	18 Blakebrook, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1825 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8210 7677
WSM35928	19 Blakebrook, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1825 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8210 7676
WSM35929	22 Blakebrook, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8211 7672
WSM35930	16 and Adjoining Coach House, Blakebrook	Coach House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1825 AD to 2050 AD) House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1825 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8210 7682
WSM35931	17 Blakebrook, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1825 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8210 7679
WSM37159	Summer Place, The Green, Kidderminster	Terrace (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1822 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8214 7645
WSM37256	The Rock and Lower Park Works, Park Lane, Kidderminster	Carpet Factory (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1884 AD to 2000 AD) Air Raid Shelter (World War Two - 1940 AD to 1945 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8281 7667
WSM37525	Kemp Hospice (The Cedars), Mason Road, Kidderminster	House (18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1775 AD to 2050 AD) Hotel (20TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1955 AD to 2004 AD) Hospice (21ST CENTURY AD - 2004 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8213 7692

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM38720	6 to 10, Crane Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1878 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8232 7687
WSM38721	13 to 19, Crane Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1871 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8230 7691
WSM38722	20 to 25, Crane Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1871 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8229 7693
WSM38724	11 to 12, Crane Street, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1890 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8231 7688
WSM39827	59-62 Peel Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1897 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8261 7648
WSM39834	St Johns Street, Kidderminster	Street (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1850 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8244 7677
WSM39994	Osborne Terrace, Bennett Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1888 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8235 7687
WSM39995	High Bank Terrace, Bennett Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1881 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8236 7689
WSM39996	18-20 Bennett Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1881 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8240 7691
WSM39997	Alma Terrace, Bennett Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1879 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8242 7692
WSM39998	38-39 Bennett Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1882 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8236 7685
WSM39999	33-34 Bennett Street, Kidderminster	Semi Detached House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1891 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8238 7686
WSM40002	43 Woodfield Crescent, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1883 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8271 7630
WSM40251	Cedar Place, Church Walk, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1898 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8228 7683
WSM40389	192 Sutton Road, Kidderminster	Semi Detached House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1839 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8223 7624
WSM40442	120 Park Street, Kidderminster	Semi Detached House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1884 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8285 7637

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM40447	106 Wood Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1869 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8279 7631
WSM41489	The Grove, 9 Blakebrook, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1826 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8199 7664
WSM41490	The Oaks, 5 Blakebrook, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1827 AD to 2050 AD) School (19TH CENTURY AD - 1835 AD to 1850 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8207 7660
WSM41491	Ravenslea, 12 Blakebrook, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1830 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8202 7682
WSM42888	13-15 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1851 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8231 7694
WSM42889	17 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1837 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8232 7695
WSM42890	16 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1837 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8231 7695
WSM42891	18 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1859 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8233 7695
WSM42892	19 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1837 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8233 7695
WSM42893	20 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1837 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8234 7695
WSM42894	21-23 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1880 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8235 7696
WSM42895	24 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1837 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8236 7696
WSM42896	25 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1837 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8237 7697
WSM42897	26 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1837 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8238 7697
WSM42898	2-4 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1841 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8240 7696

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM42899	5-6 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1841 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8239 7695
WSM42900	8 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1841 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8235 7693
WSM42901	9-12 Habberley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1851 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8232 7692
WSM46168	Town Mills, Mill Street, Kidderminster	Office? (20TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1980 AD? to 2050 AD) (Former Type) Corn Mill (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1881 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8278 7682
WSM46173	25-31 Mason Road (formerly Broomfield Cottage), Kidderminster	House (18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8224 7696
WSM46174	17-23 Mason Road, Kidderminster	Terrace (18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8227 7696
WSM46175	11-13 Mason Road, Kidderminster	Terrace (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1842 AD? to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8229 7697
WSM46176	3 Mason Road, Kidderminster	House ((at some time) 19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1842 AD to 2050 AD) Office ((at some time) 19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1890 AD? to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8236 7700
WSM46191	33 Mason Road, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1892 AD? to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8222 7695
WSM46192	5 Mason Road, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1830 AD? to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8233 7699
WSM47957	Hall on corner of Plimsoll Street and Park Street, Kidderminster	Assembly Hall (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1890 AD to 1912 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8278 7647
WSM48283	Brookland House, 11 Woodfield Crescent, Kidderminster	House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1879 AD? to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8244 7635

Landscape Component

WSM40000	Bennett Street, Kidderminster	Planned Development (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1871 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8238 7689
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Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM40240	Woodfield Street (formerly Batham Street), Kidderminster	Planned Development (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1861 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8246 7685
WSM40250	Church Walk, Kidderminster	Planned Development (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1898 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8226 7688
WSM42902	Haberley Street, Kidderminster	Planned Development (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8236 7695
Monument				
WSM12901	Union Workhouse and General Hospital, Kidderminster.	Workhouse (19TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 1900 AD) Hospital (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1859 AD to 2000 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8230 7640
WSM12908	Railway Station, Comberton Hill, Kidderminster.	Railway Station (19TH CENTURY AD - 1840 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8280 7630
WSM12910	Lodge Pools and Factory, Kidderminster.	Mill Pond (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8250 7630
WSM12914	Proud Cross, Mill St/Franche St, Kidderminster	Wayside Cross (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8240 7704
WSM12922	Site of Town Mills, Mill Street, Kidderminster.	Watermill (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) Watermill (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD) Fulling Mill (18TH CENTURY AD to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1701 AD to 1900 AD?) Corn Mill (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1701 AD? to 1926 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8277 7684
WSM15002	Site of Range of 25 to 28 Mill Street, Kidderminster	House (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1750 AD to 1970 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8290 7677
WSM19982	Site of Park Wharf Mills Carpet Works, Kidderminster	Carpet Factory (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2000 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8284 7669
WSM19983	Site of Carpet Works, Brussels Street, Kidderminster	Carpet Factory (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2000 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8275 7666
WSM19984	Site of Carpet Factory, Park Butts, Kidderminster	Carpet Factory (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2000 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8279 7678

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM19986	Site of Carpet Factory, Back of Mill Street, Kidderminster	Carpet Factory (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2000 AD) Ordnance Factory (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8279 7697
WSM19987	Site of Carpet and Rug Factory, Kidderminster	Carpet Factory (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2000 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8265 7689
WSM19988	Site of Carpet Factory Mill Street, Kidderminster	Carpet Factory (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2000 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8297 7680
WSM20723	Old Course of River Stour and Mill Leat, Town Mills, Kidderminster	Leat (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8279 7689
WSM21463	Rock Cut Rooms, Sandstone Cliffs, Back of Mill Street, Kidderminster	Rock Cut Chamber (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8270 7679
WSM29310	Site of Three Surface Air Raid Shelters, The Green, Summerhill, Kidderminster	Air Raid Shelter (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8218 7647
WSM29650	Land at Mill Street, Kidderminster		Kidderminster	SO 8270 7685
WSM32452	Kidderminster Wharf/Mill Wharf, Park Butts, Kidderminster	Canal Basin (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1771 AD to 1965 AD) Canal Wharf (18TH CENTURY AD to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1790 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8298 7686
WSM33175	Air Raid Siren, Kidderminster Hospital, Bewdley Road, Kidderminster	Air Raid Siren (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8219 7642
WSM33491	Site of Old Canal Basin on Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Slingsf	Canal Basin (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1859 AD to 1969 AD) Canal Wharf (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1859 AD to 1969 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8294 7655
WSM33922	Site of Central Section of the North Range to Slingsfield Mill Complex, Kidd	Carpet Factory (POST MEDIEVAL to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1540 AD to 2002 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8298 7659
WSM33923	Site of Western Section of the North Range to Slingsfield Mill Complex, Kidd	Carpet Factory (POST MEDIEVAL to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1540 AD to 2002 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8296 7658
WSM36129	Site of Public House, Mill Street, Kidderminster	Public House (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8266 7685
WSM36130	Site of Inn, Mill Street, Kidderminster	Inn (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8272 7684

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM36131	Site of Hotel, Mill Street, Kidderminster	Hotel (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8293 7679
WSM36133	Site of Hotel, Mill Street, Kidderminster	Hotel (17TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1601 AD to 1978 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8297 7675
WSM36668	Fire Station, Mill Street, Kidderminster	Garage (20TH CENTURY AD - 1902 AD to 1980 AD) Fire Station (World War Two - 1940 AD to 1945 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8260 7685
WSM36829	Site of Public Baths, Mill Street, Kidderminster	Public Baths (Unknown date)	Kidderminster	SO 8280 7683
WSM36830	Site of Public House, Mill Street, Kidderminster	Public House (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1750 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8284 7679
WSM36846	Site of School for Girls, S.John's Street, Kidderminster	School (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1870 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8255 7683
WSM36847	Site of Timber Yard, West of Canal, Kidderminster	Timber Yard (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1780 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8288 7662
WSM36848	Site of timber Yrad, West of Canal, Kidderminster	Timber Yard (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1780 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8289 7656
WSM37041	Site of Old Lodge, Cemetery, Kidderminster	Lodge (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1750 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8269 7622
WSM37048	Site of Gravel Pit, Park Street, Kidderminster	Gravel Pit (18TH CENTURY AD to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1750 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8284 7639
WSM37049	Site of Glue Works, Near Park Street, Kidderminster	Glue Factory (19TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8290 7642
WSM37051	Site of Saw Mill, Park Lane, Kidderminster	Saw Mill (19TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8291 7650
WSM37052	Site of Iron Foundry, Park Lane, Kidderminster	Iron Foundry (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 1925 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8289 7653
WSM37053	Site of Albion Iron Foundry, Pitt's Lane, Kidderminster	Iron Foundry (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8295 7666
WSM37054	Gas Works, Pits Lane, Kidderminster	Gas Works (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1850 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8297 7663
WSM37055	Site of Park Wharf, Near Park Butts, Kidderminster	Wharf (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8289 7670

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM37056	Site of Methodist Chapel, Near Mill Street, Kidderminster	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8295 7673
WSM37057	Site of Sunday School, Near Mill Street, Kidderminster	Sunday School (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1825 AD to 1925 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8294 7671
WSM37255	Site of The Tumbling Sailor, Mill Lane, Kidderminster	Public House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1870 AD to 2007 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8251 7690
WSM37257	Site of Bridge Linking Rock Works and Park Wharf Works, Park Lane, Kidderminster	Footbridge (20TH CENTURY AD - 1902 AD to 1975 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8283 7667
WSM38238	Site of Blakebrook House, Mason Road, Kidderminster	House (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1775 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8215 7701
WSM39769	Canal Basin and Wharf, Kidderminster Coal and Gas Company, Kidderminster	Canal Basin (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1771 AD to 1956 AD) Canal Wharf (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1771 AD to 1956 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8293 7660
WSM40668	Site (Approximate), of Carpet Hall, Mount Skipet, Park Lane, Kidderminster	Carpet Factory (18TH CENTURY AD to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1749 AD to 1850 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8278 7672
WSM41966	The Barley Mow, Bewdley Street, Kidderminster	Public House (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1746 AD to 1980 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8262 7670
WSM44630	Woodfield Row, Bewdley Street, Kidderminster	Terraced House (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1823 AD to 1974 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8253 7660
WSM47263	Site of The Butts Depot, Park Butts, Kidderminster	Depot (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1780 AD? to 1982 AD) Warehouse (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1780 AD? to 1982 AD) Shop (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1900 AD? to 1982 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8286 7676

General Parish Info

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM04042	Unstratified Finds, Parish of Kidderminster	Event (BRONZE AGE - 2350 BC to 801 BC) Event (IRON AGE - 800 BC to 42 AD) Event (PRE CONQUEST to LATE 11TH CENTURY AD - 851 AD to 1100 AD) Event (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD) Event (18TH CENTURY AD - 1701 AD to 1800 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605
WSM20702	Unlocated Monuments, Parish of Kidderminster	Corn Mill (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605
WSM35753	General Information for the Parish of Kidderminster	Event (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) Event (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605
WSM37173	World War 2 Bombing Raids in Worcestershire; Parish of Kidderminster	Bomb Site (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605
WSM38453	Parish of Kidderminster; Portable Antiquities Scheme.	Event (Unknown date) Event (LOWER PALAEOLOGIC to ROMAN 1ST CENTURY AD - 500000 BC to 43 AD) Event (IRON AGE - 800 BC to 42 AD) Event (ROMAN - 43 AD to 410 AD) Event (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) Event (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605
WSM44887	Oblique Aerial Photographs, Parish of Kidderminster		Kidderminster	SO 8306 7605
Place Name				
WSM34014	Field Named Windmill Close, Kidderminster	Windmill (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8224 7687
Historic Park or Garden				
WSM12917	Medieval Park, Park Lane, Kidderminster.	Park (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8270 7647
Settlement Component				
WSM19995	Site of Mount Skipet Carpet Works, Kidderminster	Manufacturing Complex (18TH CENTURY AD to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1749 AD to 1850 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8278 7672
WSM20703	Mill and Mill Pool, Kidderminster	Manufacturing Complex (LATE 11TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1066 AD to 1927 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8279 7685

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM20748	Tenement Plots to the North of Mill Street, Kidderminster	Planned Development (LATE 11TH CENTURY AD to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8294 7681
WSM20749	Tenement Plots to the south of Mill Street and east of Park Butts, Kidderminster	Planned Development (LATE 11TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1066 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8295 7672
WSM20750	Tenement Plots to South of Mill Street and West of Park Butts, Kidderminste	Planned Development (LATE 11TH CENTURY AD to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8274 7679
WSM20752	Medieval Street System, Kidderminster	Road Network (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8297 7676
WSM20754	Tenement Plots to North of Mill Street, Kidderminster	Planned Development (15TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1401 AD to 1938 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8269 7686
WSM20755	Post Medieval Street System, Kidderminster	Road Network (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8299 7678
WSM20760	Tenement Plots to east of Park Lane, Kidderminster	Planned Development (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1753 AD to 1950 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8284 7673
WSM41477	New Wood Street\Edward Street, Kidderminster	Planned Development (19TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1840 AD to 1970 AD)	Kidderminster	SO 8255 7658

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: WSM 48216)

The archive consists of:

- 3 Field progress reports AS2
- 4 Photographic records AS3
- 307 Digital photographs
- 2 Scale drawings
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum
Museums Worcestershire
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service

Event Short Report

Bewdley Road, Kidderminster



Report prepared by Worcestershire HER. Tel
01905 765560 or email
archaeology@worcestershire.gov.uk.
Information valid for three months from date of
production.

21/03/2013

Number of records: 8

Event no.	Event Name	Event Type	Organisation	Date of work	Grid Reference
WSM21464	Observations in 1994, North of Mill Street.	Event - Intervention		1994	SO 8269 7684
WSM22556	'Industrial' Desk Based Assessment, Kidderminster Town Centre	Desk Based Assessmen			SO 8309 7665
WSM23160	Mill Street, Kidderminster	Event - Intervention	Worcestershire Archaeological Service	1997	SO 8270 7686
WSM25913	Salvage Recording in 1998, Mill Street, Kidderminster	Event - Intervention		1998	SO 8270 7685
WSM27848	CMHTS survey extent of Kidderminster	Event - Survey			SO 8310 7677
WSM30046	Archaeological Salvage Recording in 1999, Crossley Estate, Kidderminster	Event - Intervention		1999	SO 8275 7691
WSM33493	Evaluation in 2001 at Kidderminster Town Centre Phase 2-4, Kidderminster	Event - Intervention		2001	SO 8297 7660
WSM34072	Building Recording in 2001, at Brintons carpet works, Kidderminster	Event - Survey		2001	SO 8303 7641