

Desk-based assessment
of land off
Brettell Lane, Brierley Hill, Dudley



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Desk-based assessment at The Waterside Business Park, Brettell Lane, Brierley Hill, Dudley

Author Elizabeth Connolly

Summary

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at The Waterside Business Park, Brettell Lane, Brierley Hill, Dudley (NGR 390701, 286351). It was undertaken on behalf of David Wint of Quattro Design, on behalf of Clearwater properties, whose client intends to construct 61 no dwellings at the site for which a planning application to Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council is in preparation (P15/0708).

This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are potentially affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered. The potential impact of the application, and the need for further on-site evaluation, is assessed.

The proposed development site is located close to the western edge of the Black Country, c 1.5km north-east of the centre of Stourbridge, and c 1km south west of Brierley Hill. The site lies immediately north of Brettell Lane and east of the Stourbridge No. 1 Canal.

Bedrock belongs to the Pennine Coal Measures Group; the productive measures which fuelled the industrial growth of the area from the 16th Century onwards. The southern and western part of the site is currently occupied by a large building of galvanised iron with a brick base, divided into units and workshops. In the northern part of the site, a concrete ramp leads to an area indicated on a modern map as having a crane.

Apart from an anecdotal reference to a Neolithic polished stone axe, there is no evidence of human activity in the study area until the Anglo-Saxon period, when settlement in the vicinity is suggested by place name evidence.

The study area is located on the border of the townships of Audenham and Brettell. It has been suggested that a possible centre for a Medieval village might have been within 200m of the proposed development site.

From the 17th century onwards industrialisation characterised what would become known as the Black Country, driven by the abundance of coal mined in the area. There is ample evidence for brick works in the study area, and in addition the town of Brierley Hill was known particularly for the production and decoration of glass.

Historic maps from the early 19th Century onwards show that the site was occupied by various industries during this period. A map of 1822 shows the site divided into three plots with a possible wharf extending into the site eastwards from the canal.

By the 1884 Ordnance Survey map, the site is occupied by a complex of buildings which is labelled on the 1904 edition as a brick works. The complex includes a series of rectangular buildings and more than 20 circular structures likely to have been brick kilns. A small row of possible houses is depicted on the street frontage. Between 1919 and 1938, the site was entirely remodelled with the construction of a Chain and Anchor works, which was extended and modified throughout the 20th Century.

The site lies in the vicinity of the Grade II listed Harris and Pearson building and the Old Crown Inn, also Grade II listed, stands within 50m of the proposed development site.

The proposed development is considered to have the potential to have an impact on the Grade II listed buildings in its vicinity, as well as unknown sub-surface heritage assets at the site and the extant heritage assets associated with the Harris and Pearson brickworks which border the site to the north-east. It is recommended that careful consideration of the design of the development in association with a programme of archaeological evaluation might reduce these impacts.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at the Waterside Business Park, Brettell Lane, Brierley Hill, Dudley (NGR 390701, 286351). It was undertaken on behalf of David Wint of Quattro Design, on behalf of Clearwater properties, whose client intends to construct 61 no dwellings at the site for which a planning application to Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council is in preparation (P15/0708).

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application (5109-MDD943; Harris and Pearson Brickworks).

The project conforms to a Written Scheme of Investigation produced for Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council (WA 2015).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (ClfA 2014), and relevant EIA guidance and Legislation.

1.2 Planning background

Present government planning policy is contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). This is supplemented by detailed guidance which had related to earlier government policy but which is at least partially still relevant to the present policy (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010).

The Black Country Core Strategy (adopted February 2011) recognises that 'historic buildings and other structures made from locally produced bricks, tiles and stone make a significant contribution to the character of many of [the Black Country's] town and district centres' (p 11)

Policy CSP4 of the Core Strategy (Place-Making) recognises that 'The Black Country has a unique heritage and urban structure which requires a bespoke approach to place-making and a high quality of design of the built and natural environment. All development will be required to demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic character and local distinctiveness of the area' (P 48) and 'The design of spaces and buildings will be influenced by their context and seek to enhance the unique attributes the area offers in terms of its local character and heritage whilst responding to current day needs, changes in society and cultural diversity.' (P 49)

Policy ENV2 (Historic Character and Local Distinctiveness) holds that 'All development should aim to protect and promote the special qualities, historic character and local distinctiveness of the Black Country in order to help maintain its cultural identity and strong sense of place. Development proposals will be required to preserve and, where appropriate, enhance local character and those aspects of the historic environment together with their settings which are recognised as being of special historic, archaeological, architectural, landscape or townscape quality.' (P135)

Policy ENV6 (Open Space, Sport and Recreation) holds that 'All proposals should aim to sustain and reinforce special character and conserve the historic aspects of the following locally distinctive elements of the Black Country:.....g) The canal network and its associated infrastructure, surviving canal-side pre-1939 buildings and structures together with archaeological evidence of the development of canal-side industries and former canal routes, h) Buildings, structures and archaeological remains of the traditional manufacturing and extractive industries of the Black Country including glass making, metal trades (such as lock making), manufacture of leather goods, brick making, coal mining and limestone quarrying...' (p147)

1.3 The Setting of Heritage Assets

The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings

evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. (English Heritage 2014).

2 Aims

The aims and scope of the project are to:

- collect relevant information relating to the historic environment potential of the proposed development area;
- assess the potential significance of any heritage assets;
- assess the impact of the proposed development on these heritage assets;
- recommend mitigation measures to the Client, to offset detrimental effects of the development.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The assessment was undertaken by Elizabeth Connolly MA; who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2013 and has been practicing archaeology since 1999. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers M.Sc. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt.

3.2 Documentary research

All relevant information on the history of the site and past land-use was collected and assessed. Records of known archaeological sites and monuments were obtained from Dudley Metropolitan Borough Historic Environment Record (HER). Historic maps and published sources were consulted at Dudley Archives.

The results are mapped on Figure 2 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1. HER references have been used throughout this assessment.

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- Sherriff, J, 1812 'Plan of the Mines of Lord Dudley and Others, situate in the Parishes of Wolverhampton, Bilston, Wednesbury, Tipton, Sedgley, Kingswinford and Rowley in the County of Stafford; Dudley and Old Swinford in the County of Worcester; and Halesowen in the County of Salop, 1812. Taken by James Sherriff (Copy on file at Worcester Archaeology, taken from previous display copy at Dudley Archives).
- Fowler, W, 1822 'A map of the parish of Kingswinford on the County of Staffordshire from a survey made in the year 1822.' (copy at Dudley Archives; DE 16/6/24)
- Ordnance Survey, First Edition, Staffordshire, 1884, 1:2,500, online at <http://qismo.dudley.gov.uk/public/historic/default.asp>
- Ordnance Survey, Staffordshire, 1903, 1:2,500, online at <http://qismo.dudley.gov.uk/public/historic/default.asp>
- Ordnance Survey, Staffordshire, 1919, 1:2,500, online at <http://qismo.dudley.gov.uk/public/historic/default.asp>

- Ordnance Survey, Staffordshire, 1938, 1:2,500, online at <http://gismo.dudley.gov.uk/public/historic/default.asp>

A search was made at Dudley Archives for Fowler's Map of the Parish of Kingswinford, 1840, but this was not available.

Aerial Photographs

- Aerial Photographs were consulted online at <http://gismo.dudley.gov.uk/public/historic/default.asp>

Documentary sources

- The Black Country Core Strategy, adopted February 2011 (accessed online at <http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/>)
- Boland, P and Collins P (1994) *A Strategy for Industrial Archaeology in the Black Country* Industrial Archaeology Review Vol 16, No 2
- British Geological Survey's Geology of Britain viewer, accessed online at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=&gobBtn=go> on 4th June 2015
- ClfA 2014 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated December 2014
- Cooksey, J *Information on the Harris and Pearson Building* accessed online at <http://www.harrisandpearson.info/index.html>
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government
- DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010 *PPS5 Planning for the historic environment: historic environment planning practice guide*, Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Culture, Media and Sport/English Heritage
- English Heritage 2014 *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, (consultation draft)*, English Heritage
- Hemingway 2006 *The Township of Audenham with Brettell*, online at www.dudley.gov.uk/EasysiteWeb/getresource.axd?AssetID=5756...
- Lewis, S , 1848, *A Topographical Dictionary of England*, viewed online at <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-dict/england/pp289-292>
- Ragg, J M, Beard, G R, George, H, Heaven, F W, Hollis, J M, Jones, R J A, Palmer, R C, Reeve, M J, Robson, J D, and Whitfield, W A D, 1984 *Soils and their use in midland and western England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales, **12**
- Richardson, E, 1999 *William Fowler's Kingswinford, the man, his maps and the people and places of 1822 and 1840* The Black Country Society
- WA 2011 *Desk-based assessment of land north of Brettell Lane, Brierley Hill, Dudley*, WHEAS, Unpublished report dated 8th December 2011, Project ref **3786**
- WA 2015 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological desk-based assessment at Brettell Lane, Brierley Hill, Dudley*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 4 June 2015, P4589

3.4 Other methods

A site visit was undertaken on 9th June 2015.

This assessment is limited to consideration of heritage assets and potential assets that are relevant to the application site.

3.5 Impact assessment criteria

The criteria cited in Table 1 have been used.

<p>Major Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area's significance.</p>
<p>Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect 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 (for instance enhancing its research value).</p>
<p>Not Significant: Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.</p>
<p>Minor Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect 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.</p>
<p>Moderate Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest 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 and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p>Major Adverse: Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest 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 and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p>Severe Adverse: Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p>

Unknown: Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.

Table 1: Impact assessment criteria for heritage asset

4 The application site

4.1 Location and size

The study area included the application site (Fig 1, Plate 1), though heritage assets were considered within 500m of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context. The site is 16268 square metres in area. The proposed development site is located close to the western edge of the Black Country area, c 9km to the west of Birmingham. The site is c 1.5km north east of the centre of Stourbridge, and c 1km south west of Brierley Hill. The site is located immediately north of Brettell Lane and east of the Stourbridge No 1 Canal.

4.2 Topography, geology and soils

Bedrock at the site belongs to the Pennine Coal Measures Group; mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. This is sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 307 to 313 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period (British Geological Survey, 2015). These are the productive measures which fuelled the industrial growth of the area from the 16th Century onwards.

4.3 Current land-use

The proposed development site is bordered to the west by the Stourbridge No. 1 Canal (HER 5864 - MDD2450; Plates 2 and 3), to the south by Brettell Lane and to the east and north by light industrial sites, some of which retain historical industrial fabric (Figure 1, Plates 4 and 5). The site is fenced to the south, east and north. Part of the site, adjacent to Brettell Lane, was inaccessible due to locked fencing, but it was fully visible. The southern and western part of the site is currently occupied by a large building of galvanised iron (Plates 6 and 7), with a brick base, divided into units and workshops, some of which were occupied on the day of the site visit. In the northern part of the site, a concrete ramp leads to an area indicated on the modern map as having a crane (Plate 8). This area is at least one metre higher than the rest of the ground level. In general the ground level on the site rises gently from north-west to south-east. Revetment walls of blackish brick which is the same as that used for the base of the galvanised building on the site retain these ground levels (Plate 9). The sites immediately adjacent to the east and north are c 2m higher than the area of the proposed development site adjacent to the modern building.

4.4 Historic land-use and archaeological character

Prehistoric

No evidence of prehistoric activity was found for the site or the study area on the HER. Hemingway (2006) refers, however, to a Neolithic polished stone axe found near Brettell Lane.

Roman

There was no evidence of Roman activity found within the site or the study area on the HER.

Early Medieval

Human activity in the region in the Anglo-Saxon period is suggested by place name evidence; the proposed development site was located historically in the township of Audenham, with Brettell Lane forming the southern boundary of the township with that of Brettell township. Both were in the parish of Kingswinford. *Aude* is a personal name, and *ham* suggests a bend in the river. Brettell is a corruption from Brit Hill or Brat Hill, meaning either British or Broad Hill. Hemingway (2006) suggests that the earliest settlement in this immediate area may have been a flat part of the slope

on Brettell Lane, quite close to the junction with Bull Lane, c 180m east of the proposed development site.

Medieval

By 1086 the township of Audenham was recorded as being within the parish of Kingswinford, but it was not until later that the placename was recorded (Hemingway, 2006). Hemingway, 2006, cites a reference to a Thomas de Bredhill from 1327.

Post Medieval

Until the 17th Century the site is likely to have been rural and agricultural. From the 17th century onwards industrialisation characterised the towns of what became known as the Black Country, driven by 'a ten yard thick seam of coal that outcropped in many places, allied with fireclay, of exceptional purity, limestone and ironstone' (Boland and Collins, 1994). There is ample evidence for glass and brick works in the study area. The clay to be found between the coal seams in the study area had a particular quality that made it suitable for the manufacture of refractory bricks; when were then used to line furnaces and kilns. Cooksey, (no date) writes that 'in 1740 Benjamin Huntsman when experimenting with crucible steel in Sheffield, used the Black Country's clay to make the crucibles'.

In 1779 the Stourbridge No. 1 canal (HER 5864 - MDD2450) was opened. This rode across the watershed between the Wordsley and Coalbourn brooks and led to even more rapid industrial development along its length. Glass cones which had been formerly plentiful by the main arterial routes now moved to the canal side. The proposed development site formed part of a fire brick manufactory in the 19th Century; 'in 1852 Peter Harris and George Pearson acquired the lease of the site, then 6 acres and further increased the area to 9 acres in 1872. Glass house pots were made, as well as firebricks and gas retorts' (Cooksey, no date). The flexibility of fire clay meant that it was suitable for the manufacture of items such as gas retorts as it retained heat better with more flexibility and durability than metal. The kilns used for the manufacture of the firebricks as well as the gas retorts and glass house pots were likely to have been downdraught kilns, which were circular in plan.

Field patterns represented on a conjectural 18th Century map produced by Hemingway (2006, not depicted) show that by that time the township of Audenham was ploughlands. The community was scattered with no obvious centre.

On Sherriff's map of 1812 (Figure 3) the proposed development site is shown north of Brettell Lane. The west of the site is bounded by the Stourbridge Canal. The site appears to be unoccupied. Stourbridge Canal is to the west and cones of the neighbouring glass works are visible to the west of the canal and also to the south of Brettell Lane. Limekilns are also indicated immediately to the west of the canal (WA 2011).

On Fowler's 1822 map (Figure 4), industry in the area is shown as clearly focused on the canal; the fields further away appear to have remained unchanged from agricultural. Immediately to the west of the canal various buildings are shown as Smith's Pottery. The proposed development site is divided into three plots; 441, 442 and 443. These are designated as follows; 441: Barn and land Sam Edge (owners Keeling's Trustees); 442: Houses and gardens (George Wood and Ed Harley), with the houses being depicted as cross shaped in plan; and 443: Pair of coal pits – Jms Foster and Land – Mary Grafton (Owner Lord Dudley).

There is some confusion regarding this map and its annotations. The canal in this portion is shown as having a basin or wharf. No documentary evidence is evident for the existence of this structure. A canal tunnel under Brettell Lane is clearly visible on the map. In the north of portion 443, two groups of what appear to be kilns are depicted. On the western side of the canal, a plot is marked as Smith's Pottery, with limekilns also being indicated in the annotations. Richardson (1999) writes that among the houses and gardens on the western side of the canal, is Samuel Edge's pottery, adjacent to Smith's larger establishment. Edge himself lived on the east side of the canal (in plot 441). Richardson states that Smiths' Pottery was the largest concern in the district,

filling a huge complex on a site which 'approximated to that of the present location of the remnants of Harris and Pearson's brickyard'. This, however was on the east side of the canal. The Crown Inn is indicated, as one of a group of buildings, with the building being indicated being quite set back from the road.

By the 1st Edition OS map (1884, Figure 5) the Oxfordshire Worcestershire and Wolverhampton Railway has been laid and the station is visible less than 100m to the south east of the proposed development site. Several circular kilns are visible mostly in the north and west of the site as well as ranges of rectangular buildings of varying dimensions in two plots. In the northern part of the site a weighbridge is indicated. A wharf is shown on the west side of the canal, and further to the west, shafts are indicated. A row of terraced houses and a Public House appear to front onto Brettell Lane.

On the OS 1903 map (Figure 6) the range of buildings and kilns in the south of the site is indicated as 'Victoria Fire Brick Works'; owned by the company Trotter and Haines; and the northern range is indicated as 'Fire Brick and Retort Works', referring to the Harris and Pearson complex. The Brettell Lane Colliery is indicated on the 1919 map (Figure 7) as disused. The Brierley Iron Foundry is indicated to the north west of the site on the opposite side of the canal.

The mounds of the disused colliery are depicted on the 1938 OS map (Figure 8) to the west of the canal, but the colliery itself is no longer marked. Large housing estates have been constructed to the north and west of the colliery.

At the proposed development site, the site has been extensively remodelled and several kilns and larger buildings have been replaced by a large irregularly U-shaped building indicated as 'Chain and Anchor Works'.

An aerial photograph of 1963 shows the site occupied by a complex similar in plan to the chain and anchor works comprising a long thin building with workshops to the west. Five brick kilns are shown standing. By 1976 the main building has been extended, some of the workshops have been removed and the remaining brick kilns have disappeared. Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the site is, by this time a 'steel stockyard'. Subsequent aerial photographs until 1992 show little change to the site but an aerial photograph of 1999 shows that the long thin building has been extended to the west to replace workshops and form the building which currently stands on the site.

5 Heritage assets

5.1 Designated heritage assets

There are two Grade II listed buildings within the study area (Plate 10); The Old Crown Inn Public House (HER 920 MDD88, Plate 11) less than 50m to the east of the site, and the formerly Harris and Pearson Brickworks entrance building (HER 5103 MDD937), immediately east of the site (Plates 10 and 12). There are no Grade I listed buildings within the study area. There are no scheduled ancient monuments, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, or historic wrecks within the study area.

5.2 Undesignated heritage assets

Details of undesignated assets can be found in Appendix 1. There are 42 undesignated assets included on the HER within the study area. One of these refers to the township of Brettell, and one to the Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Glass quarter.

The proposed development site lies partly on the former site of the Harris and Pearson Brickworks (5109-MDD943), described in the HER as a 'single storey range complex. Extant ones in red brick with engineering brick. Also, ranges of brick sheds'. Brick sheds possibly from this complex are visible from the site (Plates 4 and 5).

The Stourbridge No.1 Canal (HER 5864 - MDD2450) was completed in July 1779, joining the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal with the Dudley No.1 Canal. The canal runs immediately to the west of the proposed development site.

The site of Bague's Glassworks on the western side of the canal (HER4817-MDD661) c 30m west of the proposed development site, was indicated on a canal map of 1774. Glass cones are indicated at the site on Sherriff's 1812 map, while on Fowler's 1822 map it is shown as Smith's Pottery, and by the OS 1st Edition, in 1884, it is shown as a cement works, disused. A housing development is currently being built on this site.

The site of Brierley Glasshouse (HER 4840 MDD684) lies roughly 30m north of the proposed development site. Information from the HER states that in 1796 the proprietors are listed as having one house and nine pots. The glassworks had changed into an iron foundry by 1822. In 1895 the old factory was leased to make fancy glassware. The glass cone stayed up for nearly a half a century later but by 1947 the site had been developed as part of the Bull Street Trading Estate.

The site of Wheeley's Brettell Lane Glassworks (4818-MDD662), is located c 80m south of the proposed development site. The company exhibited at the Great Exhibition in 1851, before moving their operation to the location of The Old Dial Glassworks, while the old building was used for ironworking. Wheeley's Glassworks were demolished in the 1880s.

The formerly Bailey Pegg & Company Building (5111 - MDD945) is located c 70m to the north of the proposed development site. The building, a double height industrial building, is of refractory brick with blue brick detailing. It is now the Bull Street Industrial Estate. A mineral Railway Bridge (5158 - MDD991) over the canal still exists c 50m north-west of the proposed development site, but is no longer used. The bridge ran from a colliery on the west to the Bailey and Pegg foundry on the east.

The entrance to and site of the former Brettell Lane Railway Station (5145 - MDD978; 6062 - MDD1027) are both within 50-60m to the south-west of the proposed development.

5.3 Potential heritage assets

The study area is located within the industrial landscape of the Black Country. The exploitation of the natural resources of the area, both of the coal measures and the clay within, and the building of successive series of works for firebricks and later for chain and anchor works will have left a complex legacy of sub surface remains. In addition to this a wharf or basin may have existed at the site for a time. Current ground levels within the site are variable and there is a possibility that the ground level was reduced prior to the construction of the large galvanised iron building which occupies the majority of the site. Nevertheless, there remains a potential for the survival of below ground archaeological deposits associated with 18th or 19th Century industrial activity on the site.

6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets

NB for any asset "Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision" (DCLG 2012, section 130).

6.1.1 Listed buildings

Both Grade II listed buildings within the study area are within 30m of the proposed development site.

The Former Harris and Pearson brickworks entrance building, immediately adjacent to the site is distinctive and occupies a prominent street side position particularly when seen in context with the nearby Stourbridge No.1 Canal. The HER states that 'The building was designed by Rollinson and Beckley in 1888 and displays the firm's glazed firebricks, it being an advertisement for their own firebrick and buff terracotta products'. The building has a direct association with the proposed development site, being built as the entrance to the former brickworks, which stood on the site.

The Crown Inn is immediately to the east of the Harris and Pearson building, being slightly set back from, and on a lower level than the current Brettell Lane. This building has a strong connection to the previous industrial incarnations of the proposed development site, being roughly contemporary with the Stourbridge No. 1 Canal.

6.2 Undesignated assets

6.2.1 Historic buildings

Remains of buildings of what appear to be the Harris and Pearson Brick Works (HER 5109 MDD 943) survive immediately to the north-east of the proposed development site. These comprise the 'part demolished portions of a former industrial complex comprising a series of single-storey ranges. The most extant ones, nearest to the canal, are in red brick with engineering brick detailing.' (Collins, 1995, quoted in the HER file).

6.2.2 Sites of archaeological interest

Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

Several generations of development have taken place at the site. From its early incarnation as a works for the manufacture of refractory bricks and gas retorts to the later manufacture of chains and anchors, the site has been witness to successive generations of Black Country industry. The rate of survival of structural remains below ground at the site is unknown, but there is a potential for the below-ground survival of industrial remains including foundations and floor surfaces of former buildings, kiln bases and other associated structures.

There also is a potential for the survival of a possible canal wharf, associated structures and waterlogged deposits.

Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

Boland and Collins (1994) lament the fact that by the late 1980s all redundant large scale industrial sites in the Black Country had been cleared, before local people had time to realise what was being lost. It is undoubtedly the case that the pace of development and redevelopment in the Black Country at large has meant that much of the detail relating to specific sites has gone. Analysis of historic maps depicting the proposed development shows that from the early 19th Century successive works and industrial concerns have existed at this site and those adjacent, which had the potential to remove the remains of those that stood there previously, while the written sources do not always tally with the cartographic. In this context it is clear that any sub-surface archaeological remains at the proposed development site have the potential to add to the piecemeal knowledge not only of the proposed development site, but to general knowledge of The Black Country.

Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

Historic maps of the site depict much change with every layer of development, and it is possible that much of the evidence of previous industries at the site were removed or partially removed by subsequent industries. In particular the possible basin or wharf captured on Fowler's map of 1822 would suggest that at this location, foundations or remains of earlier buildings would have been removed.

Landscaping works prior to the construction of the large building currently occupying the site may have cut at least 1.5m into the former ground level. This might indicate that subsurface archaeological remains are less likely to have survived well around the footprint of the building. However aerial photographs show that the current buildings derive from a complex in existence by 1938 and it is likely that terracing of the slope may have been carried for the construction of the Chain and Anchor works or earlier and therefore historic buried assets may survive at this horizon, although these will have been affected to some degree by the foundations of modern buildings. .

Towards the north of the site it is possible that more substantial sub-surface remains might exist, as it is in this area that the ramp and crane site were constructed, possibly using the current ground level; the ground level at these locations is similar to that of the adjoining sites (see Plates 4 and 5).

7 The impact of the development

Development of the site will have an impact on the setting of the following designated assets; The Former Harris and Pearson Building and the Old Crown Inn.

The Harris and Pearson building is constructed using an unusual fabric; that of glazed refractory bricks and terracotta, primarily as a means of advertising the products of the company's brickworks. It would not be considered appropriate to mimic these fabrics, as the setting of this listed building depends on its ability to stand out from others in the area. However the Old Crown Inn's older red brick fabric is in tune with the proximity of the canal and other industrial buildings in the area, and could be used as a reference point for aspects of the design of the development.

The development will comprise 61 no dwellings and associated landscaping and services, however, the design of the development is as yet unknown. The impacts on the listed buildings of any development at this location could be described as **Minor Adverse to Not Significant**.

Careful design regarding the layout of the buildings and use of locally sourced fabrics complementary to those used in the listed buildings should be given consideration. It is considered that the nature of the design of the development will thus have the potential to change the impact on the listed buildings to **Minor Beneficial**.

The proposed development will be considered to have an impact on the following non designated assets; the former site of the Harris and Pearson Brickworks (5109-MDD943); The site of Brierley Glasshouse (HER 4840 MDD684); The formerly Bailey Pegg & Company Building (5111 - MDD945), which adjoin the site to the north.

The impact of the proposed development on The Stourbridge No.1 Canal (5864 - MDD2450) is considered to be **not significant**. However careful design of the houses and associated landscaping has the potential to mitigate this impact to **Minor Beneficial**.

The impact of the proposed development on the adjacent site of extant buildings related to the former Harris and Pearson Brickworks (5109-MDD943) and the former Bailey Pegg and Company building is considered to be **Not Significant**. Careful design of the development could change this impact to **Minor Beneficial**.

It is considered that the proposed development has the potential to have a **Moderate Adverse** impact on any sub-surface heritage assets related to former industrial works at the site, including the Harris and Pearson Brickworks, and previous glass works. This impact could be mitigated to **Minor Adverse** if a programme of archaeological recording was carried out, thus preserving these heritage assets by record.

7.1 Impacts during construction

The proposed development will affect potential sub-surface heritage assets and the impact has been categorised as described in Table 1.

The proposed development will comprise a housing development, but until the design of the development is known in greater detail it cannot be known for certain what the impacts will be. Such work can typically involve the excavation of trenches for ground levelling purposes, foundations, service runs, soakaways and areas of soil stripping for landscaping. These operations can damage or remove buried archaeological remains and therefore have the potential to have a **minor to moderate adverse** effect on any potential heritage assets.

7.2 Impacts on sustainability

The NPPF emphasises the importance of sustainability (DCLG 2012, section 131).

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).

7.3 Residual impacts

The proposed development will have the following impacts on setting of heritage assets outside of the development area.

The impact of the proposed development on the setting of the Grade II listed buildings The Former Harris and Pearson building and The Old Crown Inn, cannot be fully assessed until the design of the housing development has been finalised. It is considered however that the impact could lie between **Minor Adverse to Not Significant**. The impact on setting of both buildings could be **Minor Beneficial** if careful thought were given to the landscaping of the development and the materials used in the building, with local style red brick and brick arches being employed in the design.

The context of the streetscape as a whole can be considered when considering impacts. The Shropshire No. 1 Canal, the remains of local historical industry and the two Grade II listed buildings, each distinctive within the street setting are all dependent on each other for their setting, so a housing development within this streetscape, now a mixed light industrial, residential landscape could bring a sense of unity to all.

The setting of the various heritage assets along this northern part of Brettell Lane is enhanced by the historical layering that already exists. The succession of industries within the post medieval period have left traces and the infrastructure and buildings from varying historical epochs all contribute to the distinctive Black Country tone. The Bull Street industrial estate and the industrial buildings along Meeting Lane all contribute to this tone, lending a historic feel to a modern street.

Implementation of the mitigation proposed above should ensure that there are no residual effects on the historic environment and archaeological resource from the proposed development. Mitigation should ensure that adverse impacts are restricted in scope to *not significant*.

7.4 Unknown impacts

The nature of any sub-surface archaeological remains at this location is unknown, however it is considered that there is a high potential for the survival of sub-surface heritage assets within the site relating to previous post medieval industrial activity.

It is considered that there is a low potential for the survival of Heritage assets relating to a possible medieval village c 200m to the east of the site.

8 Recommendations

It is recommended that prior to construction works an archaeological evaluation of the site be carried out in order to assess the nature of heritage assets that might exist at the site. This exercise would be designed to assess the extent to which the site has been subject to modern landscaping and the survival of below-ground heritage assets, in particular, those relating to the former industry on the site. It is important that both the footprint of the modern building and both the higher ground in the remainder of the site and the street frontage should be assessed.

The scope of further works should be agreed with the Strategic Planning and Historic Environment Department at Dudley Council.

The proposed development will have an impact on the setting of two listed buildings in its immediate vicinity; The Former Harris and Pearson Brickworks Building, and The Old Crown Inn. It will also have an impact on the setting of undesignated assets The Stourbridge No. 1 Canal, which is immediately adjacent to the west, and extant buildings related to the Harris and Pearson Brickworks, immediately to the north east. Careful design of the development taking into

consideration a reference to and the setting of the above mentioned designated and undesignated assets could make the impact of the development **Minor Beneficial**.

Any site investigation works or watching briefs required would be concluded by production of an archaeological report (and appropriate publication) to be deposited for public consultation with the Dudley Metropolitan Borough Historic Environment Record and a project archive to be deposited at a local museum.

9 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.

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at The Waterside Business Park, Brettell Lane, Brierley Hill, Dudley (NGR 390701, 286351).

This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are potentially affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered. The potential impact of the application, and the need for further on-site evaluation, is assessed.

The proposed development site is located close to the western edge of the Black Country, c 1.5km north-east of the centre of Stourbridge, and c 1km south west of Brierley Hill. The site lies immediately north of Brettell Lane and east of the Stourbridge No. 1 Canal.

Bedrock belongs to the Pennine Coal Measures Group; the productive measures which fuelled the industrial growth of the area from the 16th Century onwards. The southern and western part of the site is currently occupied by a large building of galvanised iron with a brick base, divided into units and workshops. In the northern part of the site, a concrete ramp leads to an area indicated on a modern map as having a crane.

Apart from an anecdotal reference to a Neolithic polished stone axe, there is no evidence of human activity in the study area until the Anglo-Saxon period, when settlement in the vicinity is suggested by place name evidence.

The study area is located on the border of the townships of Audenham and Brettell. It has been suggested that a possible centre for a Medieval village might have been within 200m of the proposed development site.

From the 17th century onwards industrialisation characterised what would become known as the Black Country, driven by the abundance of coal mined in the area. There is ample evidence for brick works in the study area, and in addition the town of Brierley Hill was known particularly for the production and decoration of glass.

Historic maps from the early 19th Century onwards show that the site was occupied by various industries during this period. A map of 1822 shows the site divided into three plots with a possible wharf extending into the site eastwards from the canal.

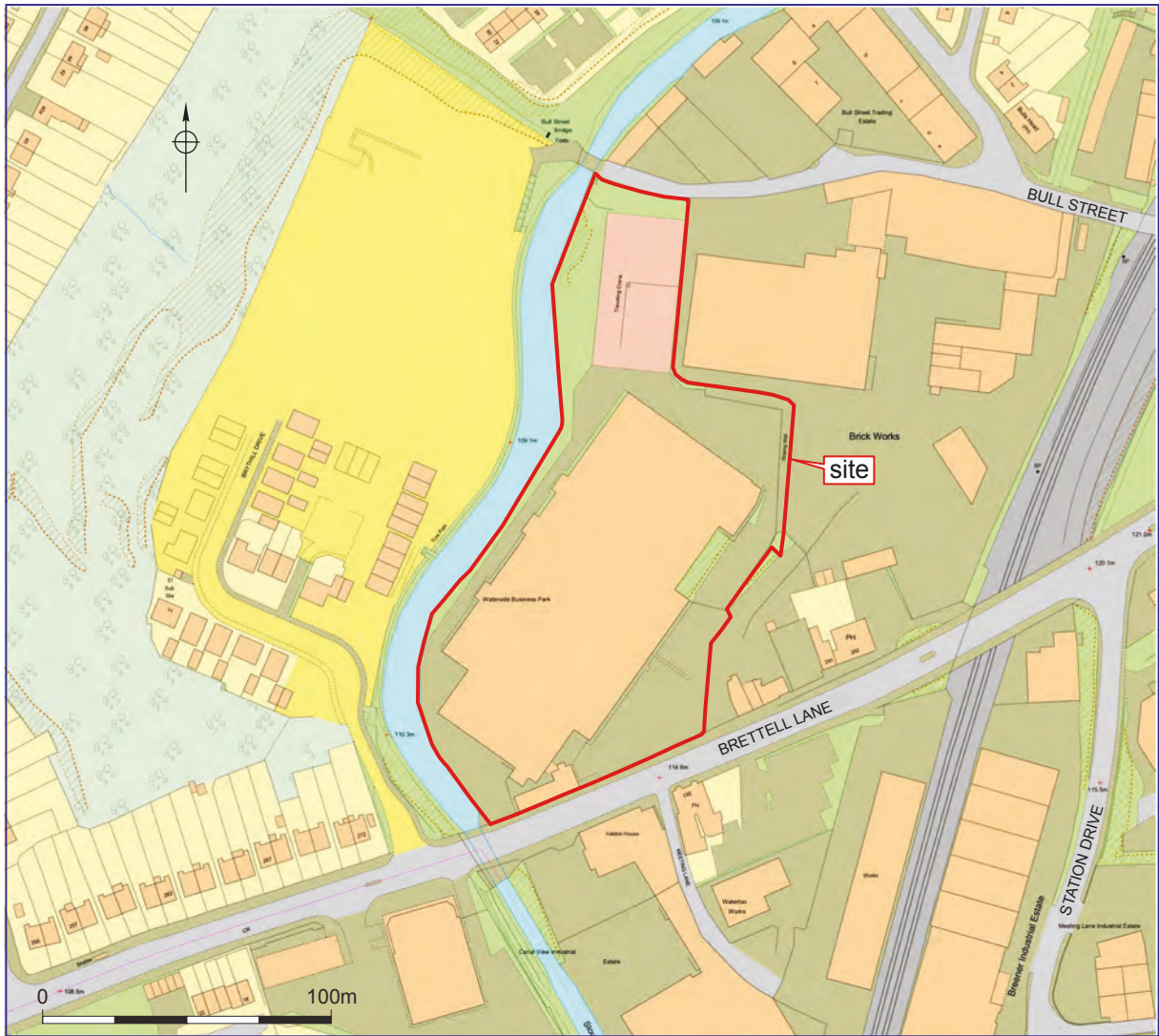
By the 1884 Ordnance Survey map, the site is occupied by a complex of buildings which is labelled on the 1904 edition as a brick works. The complex includes a series of rectangular buildings and more than 20 circular structures likely to have been brick kilns. A small row of possible houses is depicted on the street frontage. Between 1919 and 1938, the site was entirely remodelled with the construction of a Chain and Anchor works, which was extended and modified throughout the 20th Century.

The site lies in the vicinity of the Grade II listed Harris and Pearson building and the Old Crown Inn, also Grade II listed, stands within 50m of the proposed development site.

The proposed development is considered to have the potential to have an impact on the Grade II listed buildings in its vicinity, as well as unknown sub-surface heritage assets at the site and the extant heritage assets associated with the Harris and Pearson brickworks which border the site to the north-east. It is recommended that careful consideration of the design of the development in association with a programme of archaeological evaluation might reduce these impacts.

10 Acknowledgements

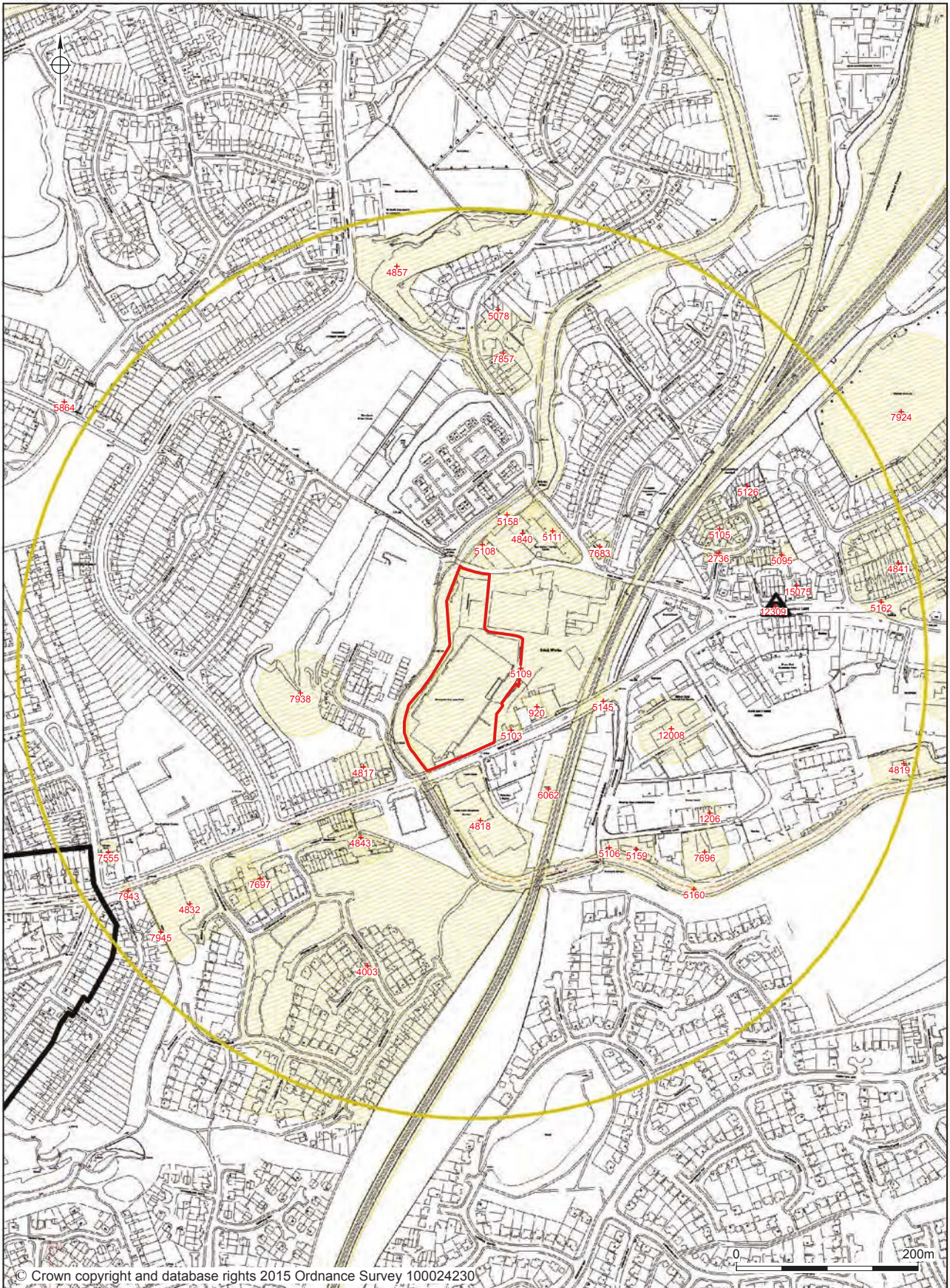
Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, David Wint of Quattro Design and Mark Mather, Planning Technician, Dudley Council .



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Location of the site

Figure 1



HER search

Figure 2



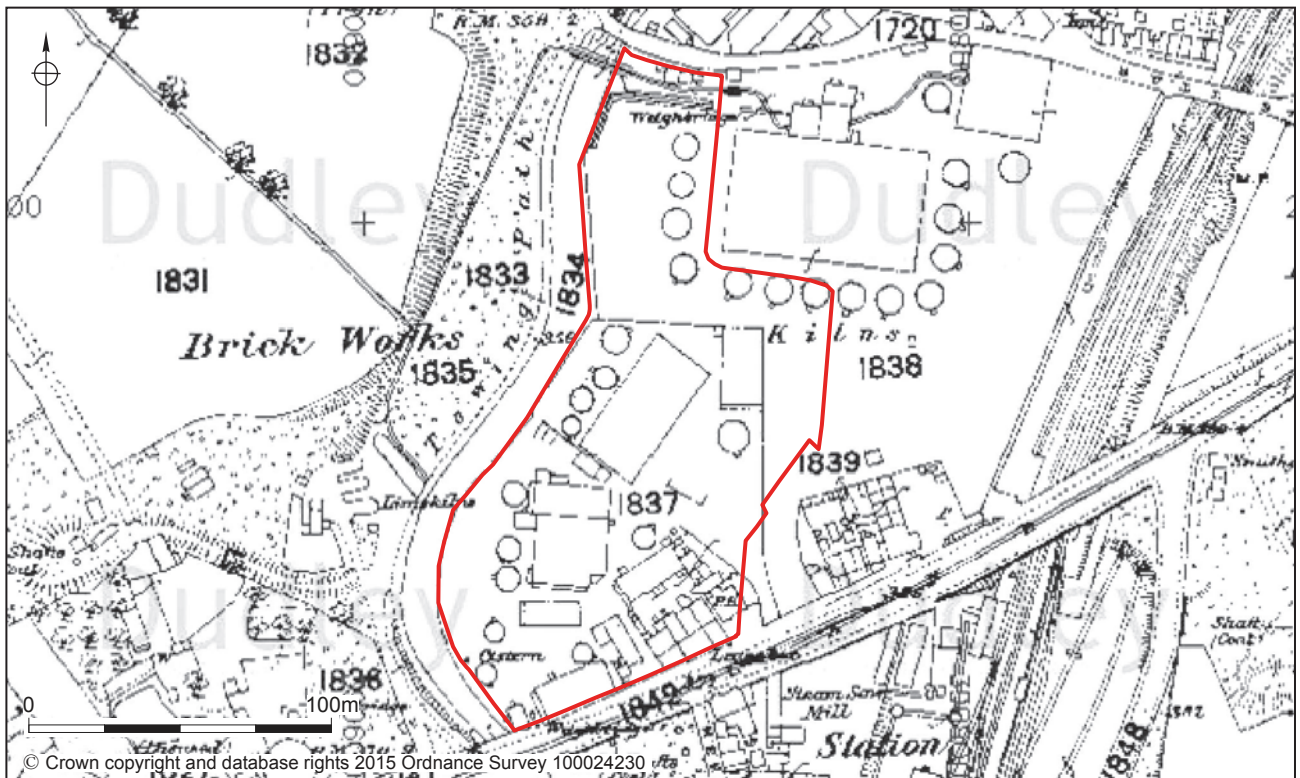
Extract from Sherriff, 1812

Figure 3



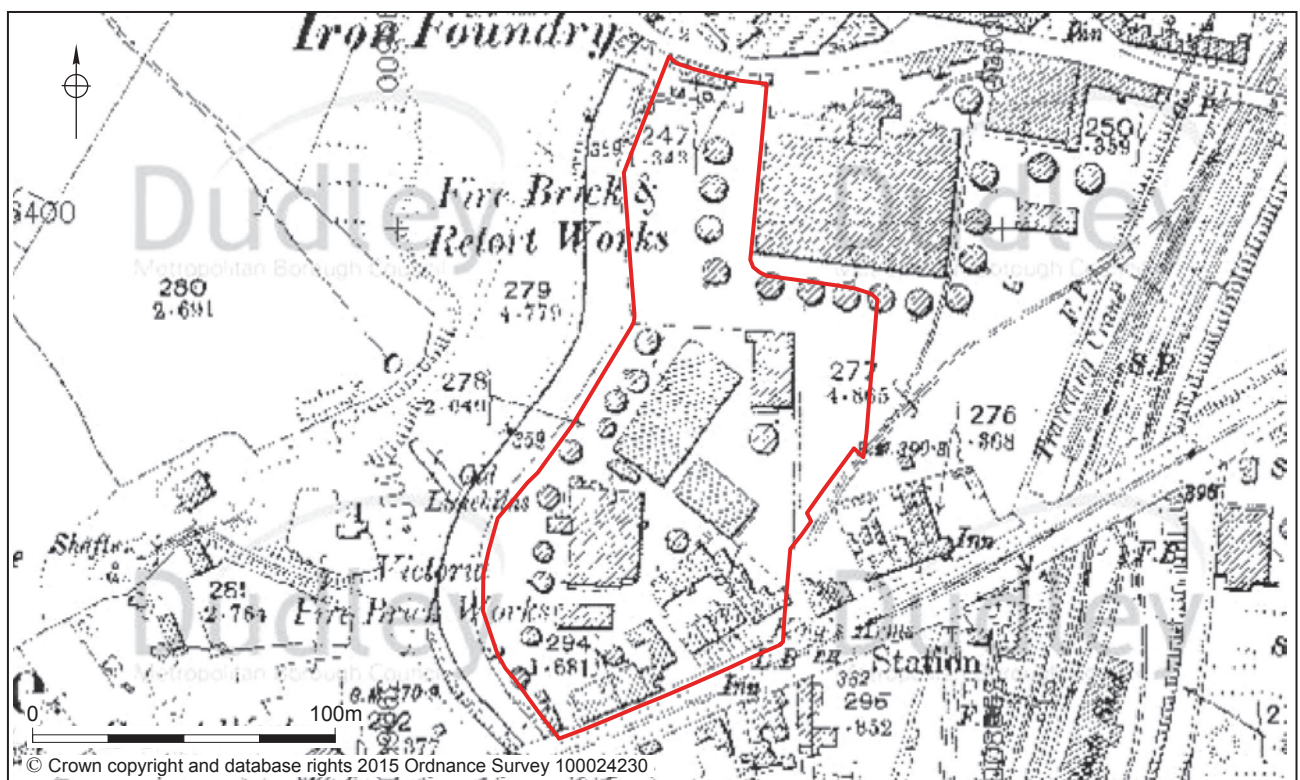
Extract from Fowler, 1822

Figure 4



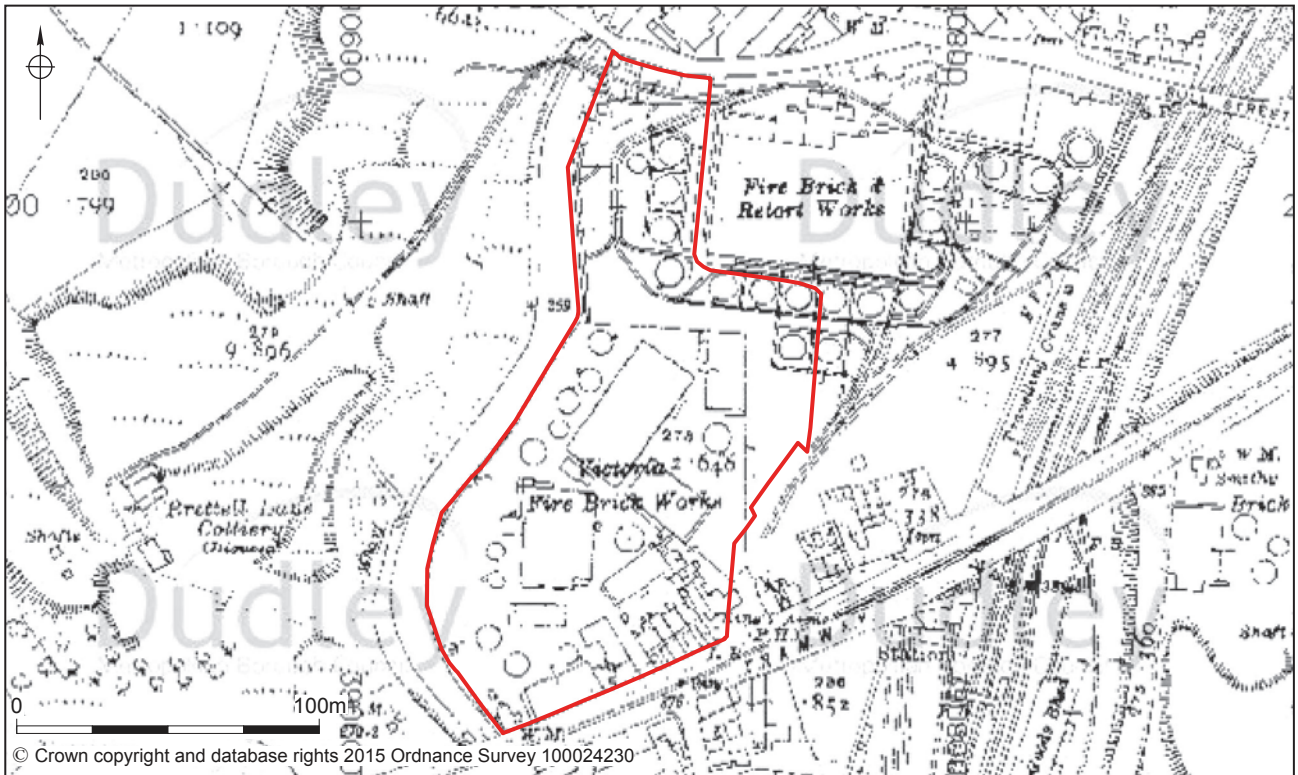
Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition map, 1884

Figure 5



Extract from the Ordnance Survey map, 1903

Figure 6



Extract from the Ordnance Survey map, 1919

Figure 7



Extract from the Ordnance Survey map, 1938

Figure 8

Plates



Plate 1 View north towards site, from across Brettell Lane



Plate 2 View north-east towards site, from canal bridge over Brettell Lane



Plate 3 View north-east towards site, from canal



Plate 4 View east-south-east towards industrial buildings



Plate 5 View north from north-east of site towards industrial buildings



Plate 6 View east towards galvanised steel building on site



Plate 7 View south across site



Plate 8 View north-west from centre of site towards ramp and crane area



Plate 9 View south



Plate 10 View north-east, showing site with Harris and Pearson building and The Old Crown Inn in the right of the picture



Plate 11 View north towards Old Crown Inn, from across Brettell Lane



Plate 12 View south, showing Harris and Pearson building from site

Appendix 1 Heritage assets registered with the Historic Environment Record (those within the application site are indicated in bold)

HER number (and legal status)	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
920 - MDD88 Listed Building (II)	Old Crown Inn Public House	SO 90774 86298	Building	Early C19 with later alterations	EC19 with later alterations. Core may be C18.
2736 - MDD357	Site of Lanwill Works	SO 90972 86472	Monument	Glass works and Pottery kiln - Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	In 1904 the works was occupied by John Jeavons & Sons, Earthenware manufacturers as a pottery. Lanwill Works first appears on the 1938 O.S. map. This was the works of Francis & John S Lane Ltd., colliery & quarry plant manufacturers and general engineering. Demolished.
4003 - MDD396	Brettell Lane Firebrick Works	SO 90584 86043	Monument	Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD	1885, firebrick works. Several kilns, shaft and incline.
4817 - MDD661	Site of Bagues Glassworks	SO 9057 8624	Monument	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD	Bague's Glasshouse first shown on canal map of 1774. Structures thereafter depicted on a series of maps culminating in the 1882 OS which shows one cone freestanding and a further one as part of surrounding rectangular structures. Site cleared by time of 1919 OS. However, shown on 1903 OS map. Legend on 1882 OS "Cement Works" by 1903 (disused). Not marked as glassworks. However two (different size) are circular structures to west of "Cement Works" (disused) in this area on north side of lane. Fowler map 1822, shows site as "Smith's Pottery".

<p>4818 - MDD662</p>	<p>Site of Wheeley's Brettell Lane Glassworks</p>	<p>SO 9070 8617</p>	<p>Monument</p>	<p>Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD</p>	<p>Date of foundation uncertain. Earliest reference 1796, when Thomas Wheeley and Benjamin Littlewood had one house and 10 pots. William Seager Wheeley and John Davis had formed a company by 1835. John Davis leased the glasshouse from Wheeley in 1846 and went into partnership with Richard Green and William & Richard Greathead in 1851. In 1851 the Brettell Lane Works exhibited at the Great Exhibition. In 1860 they moved to the New Dial Glassworks. The glassworks was subsequently used as an ironworks and appears to have been demolished in the 1880's. Glasshouse referred to as "Old Shell".</p>
<p>4819 - MDD663</p>	<p>Site of Delph Bottle Works</p>	<p>SO 9117 8624</p>	<p>Monument</p>	<p>Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD</p>	<p>Founded circa 1870 by James Wright & Co. Closed 1893, after the collapse of a furnace which resulted in the deaths of two men under molten glass. Perhaps the last bottle producing plant in the Stourbridge area. Now demolished.</p>
<p>4832 - MDD676</p>	<p>Site of Hawbush Glassworks</p>	<p>SO 9037 8607</p>	<p>Monument</p>	<p>Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD Demolished , (between) Post Medieval - 1674 AD to 1724 AD</p>	<p>Built in 1674, operated until 1724. Ananias Henzey II bought land on south side of Brettell Lane in 1649 and in 1674 built the Hawbush Glassworks which was operated by his brother Paul Henzey I and his nephew Edward Henzey. In 1702 he sold the works to Edward Finch, who in turn sold it to Lord Ward. It was then leased to Bigoe Henzey (Ananias' son). Bigoe surrendered the lease to William James, John Newborough and Henry Bradley in</p>

					1724. After which there are no further references to the glasshouse
4840 - MDD684	Site of Brierley Glasshouse	SO 9076 8648	Monument	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD; 1796 AD to 1803 AD	Michael Coltman & William Grafton are shown on a list of Stourbridge traders in 1793 and are listed in 1796 as proprietors of The Brierley Glasshouse with 1 house and 9 pots. William Haden Richardson joined the firm between 1809 and 1810 and William Bacon sometime before 1811 when he left. The glassworks had changed into an iron foundry run by Bailey & Pegg by 1822. In October 1895 John Shelton Hatton leased the old factory to make fancy glassware. He surrendered the lease to Lord Dudley in November 1897. The glass cone stayed up for nearly a half a century later but by 1947 the site had been developed.
4841 - MDD685	Site of Glasshouse Leasowe	SO 9117 8646	Monument	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Could be the site of "The Glasshouse in Brettell" founded by J. Henzey in 1630
4843 - MDD687	Site of Brettell Lane Glasshouse	SO 89999 85999	Monument	Post Medieval - 1600 AD to 1699 AD; 1630 AD to 1720 AD	1630, Joshua Henzey bought land in Brettell (the area centred on Brettell Lane) and built his glasshouse. By 1663 he was sole merchant for 3 glasshouses.
4857 - MDD700	Formerly Hawbush Fishponds	SO 90619 86787	Monument	Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD	Badly mutilated remnants of flight of fish- ponds. Parts of dams still visible & part outline of most westerly pond at least. Shown in detail on 1882 OS. Further map evidence may be sought. Date unknown but area formed part of Medieval Pensnett Chase.

5078 - MDD912	57, Addison Road	SO 90724 86745	Building	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD	Two storey shop, double fronted in rendered red brick and buff terracotta detailing. Date device on central pediment with legend "AD1928". Has original blind and a single storey extension to the right.
5095 - MDD929	Site of Primitive Methodist Chapel	SO 91033 86469	Building	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Two storey chapel built in a pier and panel form, with engineering brick detailing. Later extension to rear. Tablet with inscription reads: "Primitive Methodist Chapel Erected AD1856." Demolished.
5103 - MDD937 Listed Building (II) 1268310	Formerly Harris & Pearson Brickworks (Entrance)	SO 9074 8627	Building	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	<p>Dated 1888. Two storey symmetrical works entrance building (disused) to Harris & Pearson brickworks. Built of refractory and polychromatic brick with terracotta. Bears name "Harris & Pearson". Weighbridge underneath arch.</p> <p>The company established this 'Newside Works' in 1872, constructing an elaborate decorated office and weighbridge as an advertisement for their own firebrick and buff terracotta products.</p> <p>The former HARRIS & PEARSON brickworks offices by Rollinson & Beckley, dated 1888. It displays the firm's glazed firebricks: yellow walls with cream and blue banded pilasters and central gable. Firm's name in terracotta over the central arch, and in bold iron letters on the roof. Repaired for West Midlands Historic Buildings Trust 2004-5 by Bob Tolley of S. T. Walker and Duckham.</p>

5105 - MDD939	Formerly Lanwill Engineering Works	SO 90986 86468	Building	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	The site was originally Francis and John Lane's Colliery and Quarry. They were colliery and quarry plant manufacturers and general engineering. The site includes: a two storey building with large steel-framed shed adjoining. Older structures are hybrids with travelling crane to side. On Local List. Demolished.
5106 - MDD940	Clattershall Office Block	SO 90870 86177	Building	Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD	Two storey office building in rustic brick panels. Both front and rear were originally symmetrical; but now much altered. Blocked up windows and coach archway. Now multiple occupation. On Local List.
5108 - MDD942	Site of Bailey Pegg & Company	SO 90714 86483	Building	Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD	Two storey building in dirty rustic brick with 2 louvre windows. Evidence of bricked up openings and was once probably joined to a longer range of canal-side buildings. On Local List. Demolished.
5109 - MDD943	Harris & Pearson Brickworks	SO 90750 86349	Building	Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD	Single storey range complex. Extant ones in red brick with engineering brick. Also, ranges of brick sheds.
5111 - MDD945	Formerly Bailey Pegg & Company	SO 90774 86507	Building	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Building of refractory brick with blue brick detailing. Double height industrial building. Now Bull Street Industrial Estate.
5126 - MDD959	Four Houses in Silver Street.	SO 90994 86538	Building	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD	Four terraced houses in red brick with terracotta detailing. Retains many original external features. Boarded up.
5145 - MDD978	Site of Brettell Lane Railway Station	SO 90845 86315	Monument	Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD	Entrance to Brettell Lane Station has wrought iron support for lamp. Name of former station preserved in the name of adjoining "Station Road" and railway features on the

					site.
5158 - MDD991	Mineral Railway Bridge over Canal	SO 90738 86514	Building	Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD	Metal bridge over canal running from a colliery on the west to Bailey and Pegg (Brierley) Iron Foundry on the east. Now disused.
5159 - MDD992	Clattershall Works	SO 90872 86145	Building	Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD	Single storey brick sheds and ranges with chimney stacks, reduced. One building has louvred vents in gable facing canal. Possibly survivals from brick works.
5160 - MDD993	Footings for Mineral Rail.	SO 90858 86118	Monument	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Firebrick foundations and engine mounting bolts set into the ground adjacent to the towpath. Bricks curve away from canalside. Probably footings for mineral tramway which connected fire clay pits on Clattershall works.
5162 - MDD995	Stourbridge Milestone	SO 91151 86418	Building	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	Turnpike milestone, partly chipped on the top. Bears a bench mark & various lengths. Name 'STOURBRIDGE' clearly visible.
5864 - MDD2450	Stourbridge No.1 Canal	SO 9026 8665		Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD	The Canal was completed in July 1779, joining the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal with the Dudley No.1 Canal.
5886 - MDD1020	Site of Oxford, Worcester, Wolverhampton Railway Line.	SO 91084 88387	Monument	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Opened in Dudley 1850, not completed to Wolverhampton until 1853. Amalgamated with Great Western Railway 1860. Passenger line closed 6th Jan 1964.
6062 - MDD1027	Site of Brettell Lane Railway Station.	SO 90788 86224	Monument	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Name of former station preserved in the name of adjoining "Station Road" and railway features on the site. Bridge parapets to road bear traces of the entrance/exit to former

					station in the form of bricked-up openings on the easternmost side. Also retained is a wrought-iron support that supported a lamp, set on the left-hand side of the bricked up opening.
7378 - MDD1366	Site of Great Western Railway (Shutt End)	SO 90317 88725	Monument	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Started life as a mineral railway converted to passenger service by Great Western this century. Abandoned in the mid 20 th century.
7555 - MDD1532	Site of Hawbush Farm	SO 90300 86142	Monument	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	The estate was part of the property of the Brettell Family of Brettell. When Joshua Henzey married Joan Brettell in the early part of the 17th century he acquired the west part of the estate and renamed it Hawbush. It remained in Henzey hands till 1702.
7683 - MDD1652	Site of Wassall Brick Works.	SO 88928 84746	Monument	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	Shown on Fowlers 1822 Map of Kingswinford. Near Stourbridge Canal.
7696 - MDD1665	Site of Brickworks.	SO 88992 84584	Monument	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	Recorded as the site of Hughes & Eades Brickworks on Fowler's Map of 1822.
7697 - MDD1666	Site of Brickworks.	SO 88750 84572	Monument	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	Recorded as Wheeley's Coalpits and Brickkiln in Fowler's map of 1822.
7857 - MDD1809	Site of Ironworks.	SO 90735 86691	Monument	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Recorded on 1884 Ordnance Survey Map, gone by 1903.
7924 - MDD1873	Site of High Arcal Colliery	SO 91173 86627	Monument	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Recorded on 1884 O.S.Map.
7938 - MDD1887	Site of Brettell Lane Colliery	SO 90512 86317	Monument	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Part of one of the open fields of Brettell in the medieval and post medieval period - called Slack Field in the early 19th century. Site called

					Smith's Pottery in Fowlers 1824 parish map. Limekilns were situated close to the canal. Mid 19th century colliery and limekilns on the west side of the canal. Colliery still working at the turn of the century.
7943 - MDD1892	Site of Toll House	SO 90322 86100	Building; documentary evidence	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	Sited Opposite Hawbush Farm on the Brettell Lane eighteen century turnpike. The Toll House was situated within Brettell Lane and caused the road to narrow in order to diminish the gate width.
7945 - MDD1894	Park Boundary Wall	SO 90358 86054	Monument	Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD	This is a hand-made brick wall at the east end of what was Dennis Park. The wall is now at the rear of modern houses in Dennis Hall Road.
12006 - MDD2030	Site of Brickkiln Piece.	SO 89134 84679	Monument	Post Medieval - 1700 AD to 1799 AD	Recorded as place-name and site-name in Fowler's 1822 Map of Kingswinford.
12008 - MDD2032	Site of Colliery	SO 90920 86278	Monument	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Recorded on 1884 Ordnance Survey Map.
12016 - MDD2039	Site of Brettell Lane Baptist Meeting House	SO 90962 86185	Building	Post Medieval - 1800 AD to 1899 AD	Recorded in 1806 as the Brettell Lane Baptist Chapel. The group continued through 1822, but the chapel disappeared after 1863 when the site was taken over by the Clattershill Fireclay Works.
12309 - MDD2492 12308	Brettell Township Audnam Township		Landscape		
15075 - MDD3153	The Vine Public House		Building	Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD	A public house built for the Julia Hanson Brewery possibly designed by Thomas Galbraith in 1937.

<p>15219 - MDD3329</p>	<p>Historic Landscape Characterisati on Study: Glass Quarter</p>	<p>SO 89745 85828</p>	<p>Place</p>		<p>Polygon reflects the study area for the Historic Landscape Characterisation (dated August 2009), undertaken as evidence base for the Glass Quarter SPD, Adopted 09/12/09.</p>
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