

Archaeological evaluation at Edward Street, Redditch, Worcestershire

Worcestershire Archaeology
for Accord Housing Association

March 2020



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EDWARD STREET REDDITCH WORCESTERHSIRE

Archaeological evaluation report



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SITE INFORMATION

Site name:	Edward Street, Redditch, Worcestershire
Site code:	-
Local planning authority:	Redditch Borough Council
Planning reference:	18/01515/OUT
Central NGR:	SP 03709 67614
Commissioning client:	Accord Housing Association
Client project reference:	-
WA project number:	P5695
WA report number:	2800
HER reference:	WSM72492
Oasis reference:	fieldsec1-387853
Museum accession number:	-

DOCUMENT CONTROL PANEL

Version	Date	Author	Details	Approved by
1	06/03/2020	Peter Lovett	Draft for comment	Tom Vaughan

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Archaeological evaluation at Edward Street, Redditch, Worcestershire

By Peter Lovett

With contributions by Rob Hedge

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in January and February 2020 at Edward Street, Redditch, Worcestershire (NGR SP 03709 67614). The project was commissioned by Accord Housing Association, in advance of proposed residential development. A planning application has been submitted to Redditch Borough Council and permission has been granted subject to a programme of archaeological works.

The archaeological evaluation entailed the excavation of five trenches across two sites: the Victoria Works on the western side of Edward Street, and the Ivy Works on the eastern side. 20th century truncation of the former Victoria Works buildings was nearly complete, with just a single wall footing remaining, along with two wells from domestic properties, one of which was superseded by the Works. The Ivy Works site demonstrated much greater survival of archaeological deposits, with two distinct phases of development of the Works, with an earlier phase that may predate the manufactory. These remains are considered to be of local significance.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in January and February 2020 at Edward Street, Redditch, Worcestershire (NGR SP 03709 67614). This comprised five evaluation trenches across two plots of land. The project was commissioned by Accord Housing Association, in advance of proposed residential development. A planning application has been submitted to Redditch Borough Council and permission has been granted subject to a programme of archaeological works (planning reference 18/01515/OUT).

The archaeological advisor to the local planning authority considered that the proposed development has the potential to impact upon specific heritage assets.

The project conforms to a brief prepared by the Planning Advisory Section of Worcestershire County Council (WCC 2019). A WSI was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2019) and approved by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority. The evaluation also conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance: for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014b) and the *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The two sites lie either side of Edward Street, on the western side of the historic core of Redditch. The eastern plot (the Ivy Works) is bordered to the north and south by carparks, and to the east by Redditch train station. The western plot (the Victoria Works) is bordered by Britten Street on its western side, with industrial buildings to the north and south.

The eastern plot is 1600m² and the western plot is 4,500m², a total of 0.61ha. Both sites are flat, and sit at c 110m AOD.

The eastern plot is a mixture of concrete and gravel hardstanding that has partially reverted to scrub. The western plot has recently been cleared following the demolition of the previous building and has a large spoil bund along the eastern edge.

The underlying geology comprises bedrock of Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone formation with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2020).

2 Archaeological and historical background

2.1 Introduction

Prior to fieldwork commencing, a search of the Worcestershire HER was completed, covering a search area of 1km around the site. Historic mapping and aerial photographs were also consulted. A summary of the results of this research are presented below.

2.2 Summary

The site lies on the western edge of the historic core of the medieval settlement of Redditch. The town originally developed around a market centre from around the 13th century. Redditch greatly expanded during the 19th century with the Worcester and Birmingham canal (1815) and the railway (1859) providing the catalyst for industrial growth, with many manufacturers setting up in the town. The primary industry was needle manufacture, with Edward Street itself being the location of a number of production sites: the Clive Works (WSM 71391), Victoria Works (WSM 00108) and Ivy Works (WSM 19773). Some of these factories later became saw mills and timber yards. There is some confusion over the location of the Victoria Works. The 1884 1:500 Ordnance Survey map shows it marked as

the large building within the western part of the site, whilst smaller scale maps have this label on the western side of Britten Road. This gives the impression that the Victoria Works is not on Edward Street at all. It is further compounded by the presence of another needle works on Britten Road. The Ivy Works was bordered on its south side by the Clive Works, which was owned by the Abel Morrall needle company. There are some sources that suggest the Ivy Works was also part of this company, with a possible date of 1845 cited as the date of establishment (RBC 2020).

Within the historic environment record (HER) search area lie 15 Listed Historic Buildings and 53 other unlisted historic buildings. The earliest structures date to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and include a church, several houses, a country house, needle mill and chest tomb.

In addition to the built environment there are also monument records for the site of a burial of unknown date, an Iron Age settlement, a medieval building, and grange and tenement plots, along with numerous post-medieval fish ponds, needle mills, corn mills, saw mills and watermills. Later monuments include a range of Second World War sites, including a rifle range, aircraft engineering site, ordnance factory, and military headquarters.

Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have also recovered artefacts including an Iron Age cremation and quern, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery.

There have been numerous archaeological investigations within the wider search area which including geophysical surveys, watching briefs, evaluations and excavation, although the majority of these have been on the edges of the modern town, and have generally revealed prehistoric activity.

2.3 Previous archaeological work on the site

There has been no previous archaeological work on this site.

3 Project aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits beyond reasonable doubt;
- identify their location, nature date and preservation;
- assess their significance;
- assess the likely impact of the proposed development (where the detailed designs have been provided to WA).

4 Project methodology

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2019). Fieldwork was undertaken between 28 January and 3 February 2020.

Five trenches, amounting to 169m² in area, were excavated over the 0.61ha site, representing a sample of 2.77%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

The trenches were non-gridded and positioned with reference to buildings on historic mapping. Four trenches were excavated in the western plot, and one in the eastern plot. A large spoil bund was present along the Edward Street side of the site in the western plot. This limited the siting of the trenches, so only one trench could test the potential along the street frontage. Various trees and concrete slabs in the eastern plot similarly restricted the placement of trenches. A possible telecommunications cable was detected in the eastern plot and the trench stepped over the location to avoid it.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a JCB 3CX type wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected, and selected deposits were excavated to

retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a differential GPS with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was undertaken through a combination of structural and artefactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Worcestershire County Museum.

5 Archaeological results

5.1 Introduction

The features recorded in the trenches are shown in Figures 1-6 and Plates 1-15. The trench and context inventory is presented in Appendix 1.

5.2 Trench descriptions

5.2.1 Natural deposits across the site

The natural stratum was encountered in all five trenches. It consisted of a mid orange red clay marl.

5.2.2 Trench 1

Phase 1

Two brick-lined wells were found in this trench, both truncated down to the level of the natural undisturbed geology. At the northern end, well 103 measured 2m in diameter from the outer edge of the single skin of brickwork. The bricks were orange, and measured 240 x 115 x 70mm, built in a simple stretcher bond. There was no obvious bonding material. It is unclear if they were handmade or machine made. The well sat within foundation cut 102 approximately 0.3m wider than the well itself, and was backfilled with a compact clay. A loose backfill of rubble, silt, and clinker was contained within the brick structure. It was at 109.62m AOD, and remained unexcavated (Plates 3 and 4).

Well 107 to the south measured 1.3m in diameter from the outer edge of the single skin of brickwork. The bricks were orange and measured 240 x 110 x 70mm, laid in a stretcher bond with no bonding material. It is unclear if they were handmade or machine made. The construction cut 106 was much closer to the bricks than the aforementioned well, with effectively no gap for most of the circumference. What packing material was again a clay. The backfill of the well was a loose rubble, silt and clinker matrix. It was at 109.58m AOD and was unexcavated (Plate 5).

Phase 4

Both wells had been truncated during the demolition of the Victorian factory and the construction of the 20th century works. The overlying material consisted of a made ground of red clay, and brick and concrete rubble, to a thickness of 1.25m.

5.2.3 Trench 2

Phase 4

Trench 2 demonstrated the heavy truncation caused by the construction of the mid-20th century development, with no archaeology present. There was up to 0.7m of gravel and crush associated with the recent demolition, sealing 0.9m of made ground similar to that identified in Trench 1. The natural ground was encountered at between 109.24m and 109.38m AOD.

5.2.4 Trench 3

Phase 1

Trench 3 contained a concrete wall footing (302), cutting into the natural stratum. It was aligned roughly north-south, and corresponded broadly with historical mapping. It was 0.6m below the ground surface at 109.77 AOD. Above it the overlying material was the same as seen in Trenches 1 and 2 (Plate 6).

5.2.5 Trench 4

Trench 4 contained no archaeology. There was 0.4m to 0.8m of made ground sealed by up to 0.32m of recent demolition material. The natural stratum was between 109.74m and 110.09m AOD (Plate 7).

5.2.6 Trench 5

Trench 5 was T-shaped, with a north-east to south-west trench connected to an east to west trench (Plates 8-14). A modern service was located along the length of the east-west arm, and was stepped over, causing a break in the trench.

Natural undisturbed clay was observed in the east to west trench in two places, at 108.58m and 108.65m AOD, between 0.7m and 1m below the current ground level. It consisted of a red clay marl, as seen in the other trenches. Above this was a firm yellow clay subsoil (537) with frequent rounded cobbles.

Phase 1

Layer 511 was a firm dark reddish brown silty sand, with a compacted surface, suggesting it was a prepared construction horizon/floor surface. It was observed at 109.45m AOD, and was not excavated, so no direct relationship with the subsoil could be ascertained, but it is conjectured that it would lie above it. It had wall and surface 529 cut into it. This was constructed of red brick and consisted of a two brick wide wall laid in stretcher bond, surviving to one course high. It is unclear if they were handmade or machine made bricks. The brick surface lay within the wall. It was at 109.49 AOD.

A small pit, 510, was recorded in plan cut through layer 511, and filled with demolition material 509, which also covered structure 529. The cut may have been a recent feature, gouged in the layer caused during demolition, as it was filled with the overlying layer of demolition material.

To the north of structure 529 were walls 541 and 517. Wall 541 was a short north to south wall that returned east to west at the southern end. At the northern end it appeared to terminate after 1.4m. It survived to a maximum of three courses built of red machine made frogged bricks, two wide (109.20m AOD), bonded with a friable yellow sandy mortar and measuring 230 x 110 x 80mm. No construction cut for the wall was noted. A possible vaulted brick structure was exposed in a sondage along the eastern side. It seemed to be part of the same construction as the rest of the wall, and so is included as context 541.

Wall 517 lay to the north of wall 541 at 109.22m AOD, aligned parallel to the east to west component. The bricks were red, machine made, and measured 230 x 110 x 80mm. It was two bricks wide and ran for 1.43m before being truncated by wall 516 at its western end.

Phase 2

Wall 516 seems to have replaced both walls 541 and 517. It was orientated north-west to south-east, with a slight kink along its length. It was built in a stretcher bond, two bricks wide, machine made and bonded with a firm yellow white cement, at 109.35m AOD. The bricks were machine made and 230 x 110 x 80mm in size. It is bonded to wall 515 at the southern end. Wall 515 was constructed in the same fashion as 516. It was later butted by wall 514.

In the northern end of the trench were walls 518 and 520. 518 extended for 1.06m from the eastern edge of the trench, before terminating. It was constructed of machine made bricks measuring 240mm

long and 110mm wide, laid to stretcher bond, two bricks wide. It lay at 109.15m AOD. 520 was a rectangular structure, one brick wide. The bricks were of various dimensions, ranging from 230-240mm in length and 110-120mm in width. It survived to two visible courses, the top of which was at 109.11m AOD.

At the eastern end of the eastern trench were three brick structures. Wall 527 ran north-east to south-west, before returning to the north-west at the eastern end. It terminated abruptly at the western end, suggesting some truncation. It was generally poorly preserved all along its length. A gap through the wall to the east was conjectured to be for a service. The wall was at 108.86m AOD. To the west of wall 527 was wall 524 and concrete footing 525. The wall was disturbed, and may have been pushed off the footing during demolition. Both 525 and 527 sat in cuts that truncated the subsoil 537.

Phase 3

At the southern end of the trench, wall 506 sat in a construction cut that truncated demolition layer 509, that itself had covered wall 529. Wall 506 was made of red brick, measuring 230 x 110 x 80mm, with a shallow frog. It was abutted along its south-western edge by concrete slab 505. This extended for 8.8m to the south. It was just below the modern surface, at 109.87m AOD.

Wall 514 abutted earlier wall 515, and was built of red bricks measuring 230 x 110 x 80mm, bonded with a hard yellow white cement. It survived to at least three courses, the top of which was at 109.61m AOD. The wall ran roughly north-east to south-west, with a south-easterly return at the eastern end.

Concrete footing 519 lay partially over walls 518 and 520 at the northern end of the trench, on the same north-east to south-west alignment as most other walls.

Deposit 523 was a thick yellow clay that may have been laid down as a building platform for a construction phase, which was subsequently cut through by structures. Brick surface 530 cut through it, consisting of red bricks measuring 230 x 110 x 80mm. This was seen in the north-facing section only, and did not extend into the trench. It was covered by a charcoal and clinker layer (532) that probably developed during the use of the surface. This material seemed to go down the side of the brick surface, so it was possibly related to the initial construction. This was cut by a small pit, 536, of no known function.

Phase 4

Walls 519, 516 and 514 were all covered by mixed soil and rubble dump deposits (522 and 521). These in turn were sealed by a thick deposit of mixed silty clay and demolition rubble (502), which was present across almost all of the trench. Within this deposit were a quantity of plastic and metal knitting needles, often still in their plastic sleeves. A small linear feature cut through layer 502, of no obvious function. A layer of type one hardcore stone sealed the site, in turn covered by a thin yellow topping gravel.

6 Artefactual evidence

The artefact report conforms to standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a), as well as further guidance on pottery analysis, archive creation and museum deposition created by various pottery study groups (PCRG/SGRP/MPRG 2016), the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF 2011), and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993).

6.1 Aims

This analysis aimed to identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts and describe the range of artefacts present. The information has been used to provide preliminary information as to the significance of the artefacts.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 Recovery policy

Artefacts were recovered according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). All artefacts collected in the field were recovered by hand.

6.2.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. This date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2007 database, with tables generated using Microsoft Excel.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology (Hurst and Rees 1992; WAAS 2017).

6.2.3 Discard policy

Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained, unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). Large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material, unless there is some special reason to retain (such as local production), may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample will be retained. Discard of finds from post-medieval and earlier deposits will only be instituted with reference to museum collection policy and/or with agreement of the local museum.

6.3 Results

The results are summarised in Tables 1 and 2. The assemblage totalled 29 finds weighing 315.6g (see Table 1). Finds came from three contexts within Trench 5 and were all post-medieval or modern in date.

period	material	object type	count	weight(g)
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	2	4.5
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	12	178.5
post-medieval/modern	glass	glass rod	1	2.2
post-medieval/modern	aluminium	hook	1	0.3
post-medieval/modern	shell	pearl oyster button blank	1	58.5
modern	aluminium	needles	7	42.6
modern	plastic	knitting needles	5	29
Totals			29	315.6

Table 1: Quantification of site assemblage

Small quantities of post-medieval artefacts were recovered from Trench 5. The majority comprised domestic pottery of later 19th or early 20th century date, distributed throughout the backfill (540) of a construction cut for wall [514] and in a soil layer (542) above the vaulted section of structure [541]. Fabrics included plain and transfer-printed white earthenware (fabric 85), late stoneware (fabric 81.4), and annular engine-turned slipware. The latter is typically dated 1830-1940. Several sherds of 'flow blue' transfer printed ware date from 1840-1900. The remainder can only be ascribed a broad 19th/20th century date.

Layer (502) contained a mixture of broken and distorted 20th century knitting needles. Two types of needle were represented: plastic, and grey-coated aluminium. One of the latter was still within plastic

packaging identifiable as 3 ½ mm 'AERO' brand needles. The Aero Needles Group Ltd included Abel Morrall Ltd. The metric measurement on the packaging suggests that these needles post-date the mid-1960s. The distortion suggests they may have been damaged by heat. A fire is recorded at the works in 1979, which may account for this (Warwickshire Record Office, Ref CR3097).

Other finds of note include a small fragment of a fish or button hook within (540). Also within that mixed backfill was a single fragment of drilled pearl oyster shell, (Plate 15), characteristic of the waste produced by the 19th and early 20th century production of hand-made pearl buttons using shells from the Indo-Pacific. This type of waste is common in Birmingham (Hedge 2019), the city in which the pearl button industry was centred (Turner 1866, 441). The fragment is somewhat abraded, and therefore may be residual, although it is unlikely to have travelled far from its original place of deposition. No pearl button workshops in Redditch are known to the author; however, Turner notes that many in the pearl button trade were outworkers (*ibid*, 443), and it is possible that Edward Street may have been home to an outworker supplying one of the Birmingham manufacturers.

Broad period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
Post-medieval/modern	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	2	10.1
	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	2	98.9
	85	Modern china	10	74
Totals			14	183

Table 2: Quantification of pottery assemblage by phase

context	material class	object type	Count	weight (g)	start date	end date	TPQ date range
502	ceramic	pot	2	4.5	1840	1900	AD 1960 - 2000
	aluminium	needles	7	42.6	1960	2000	
	plastic	knitting needles	5	29	1960	2000	
540	ceramic	pot	1	50.8	1850	1950	AD 1850 - 1950
	ceramic	pot	2	6.5	1800	1950	
	ceramic	pot	1	5.3	1830	1940	
	ceramic	pot	1	4.8	1850	1950	
	glass	glass rod	1	2.2	1800	2000	
	aluminium	hook	1	0.3	1800	2000	
	shell	pearl oyster button blank	1	58.5	1800	1950	
542	ceramic	pot	1	48.1	1850	1950	AD 1850 - 1950
	ceramic	pot	6	63	1820	1950	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

7 Environmental evidence

Environmental sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). In the event no deposits were identified which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis.

8 Discussion

The results of the evaluation demonstrate two very different levels of survival of the archaeology. On the western site, the only deposits that survived the mid-20th century demolition were the two wells discovered in Trench 1, and a concrete footing in Trench 3. When overlaid on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map, well 103 would appear to have been sited within a courtyard area associated with domestic housing and marked with 'cistern', whilst well 107 seems to be within the footprint of the Victoria Works building, and too close to a wall to be contemporary with that structure. It was probably originally constructed as part of a domestic development akin to that which well 103 was sited in, and went out of use prior to the factory being constructed.

The deposits revealed in the eastern area show a high level of preservation, with the remains of the factory walls and surfaces lying just below the modern layers of tarmac and stone.

In 1884 the Ivy Works factory consisted of a northern and eastern wing, with an open central area, and smaller buildings along the western edge (Figure 6). The southern side was developed later, enclosing the central courtyard. The earliest phase of development is along the western edge of the Works, and doesn't correspond well with any of the buildings represented on the 1884 or 1904 maps. This area saw the most change, as evidenced by the cartographic information available. It is possible that the phase 1 structures are unrelated to the Ivy Works and are part of an outbuilding associated with the residential buildings that front on to Edward Street to the west. None of the artefacts recovered were dated before 1850, although there is still a potential 35 year period that predates the cartographic evidence.

The second phase includes the eastern wing of the Works, as seen on the first edition map of 1884 (Figure 6). One of the central western buildings also aligns well with walls from this phase. The third phase probably represents the expansion of the western wing, that alongside development of the southern side, enclosed the central courtyard. The knitting needles recovered from the overlying material, still in their plastic packaging, demonstrate that the factory was in use well into the mid/late 20th century.

9 Significance

The archaeological remains identified during this evaluation are of local significance, with the remains of the wells on the western side of Edward Street suggesting a domestic development of the site prior to the founding of the Victoria Works, and a similar sequence of events hinted at by the earliest walls on the Ivy Works site.

The near total truncation of the Victoria Works by the 20th century redevelopment of the site is obviously detrimental to its significance, but conversely the level of preservation of the Ivy Works site has the potential to allow a more refined sequence of development than is currently available through historic mapping.

10 Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation entailed the excavation of five trenches across two sites; the Victoria Works on the western side of Edward Street, and the Ivy Works on the eastern side. Twentieth century truncation of the Victoria Works was near complete, with a single wall footing remaining, along with two wells from domestic properties, one of which was superseded by the Works. The Ivy Works site demonstrated much greater survival of archaeological deposits, with two distinct phases of development of the Works, with an earlier phase that may predate the manufactory. These remains are of local significance.

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. Conditions were suitable in all of the trenches to identify the presence or absence of archaeological features. It is considered that the nature, density and distribution of archaeological features provides an accurate characterisation of the development site as a whole.

11 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Peter Lovett, ACIfA, assisted by Yago Terroba Souto, and Jamie Wilkins, PCIfA.

The project was managed by Tom Vaughan, MCIfA. The report was produced and collated by Peter Lovett. Specialist contributions and individual sections of the report are attributed to the relevant authors throughout the text.

12 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for the successful conclusion of the project: Sarah Brown and Stephen Powell (Accord Housing Association), and Emma Hancox, Historic Environment Policy and Advisory Manager (Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council).

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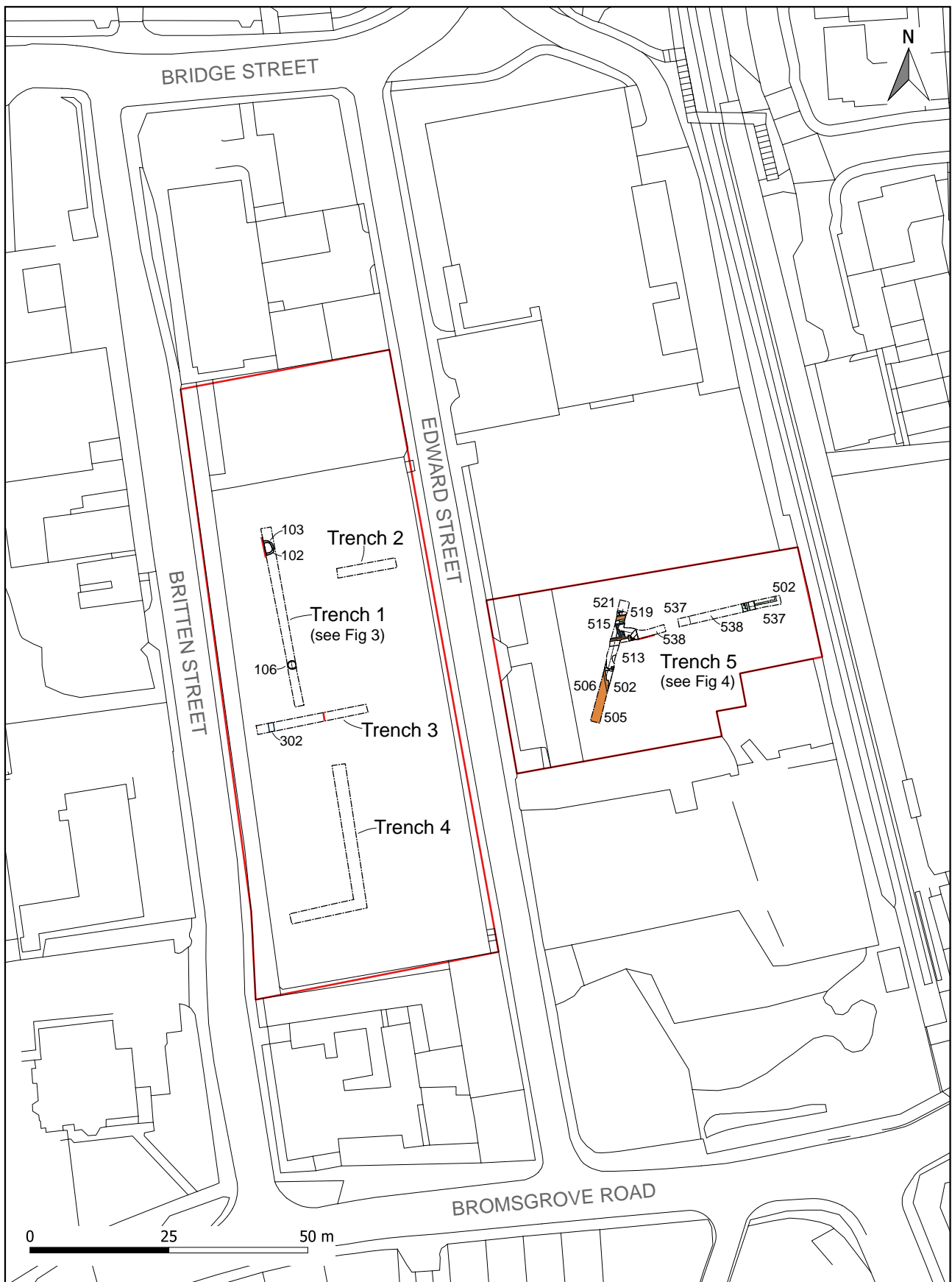
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Figures



Location of the site

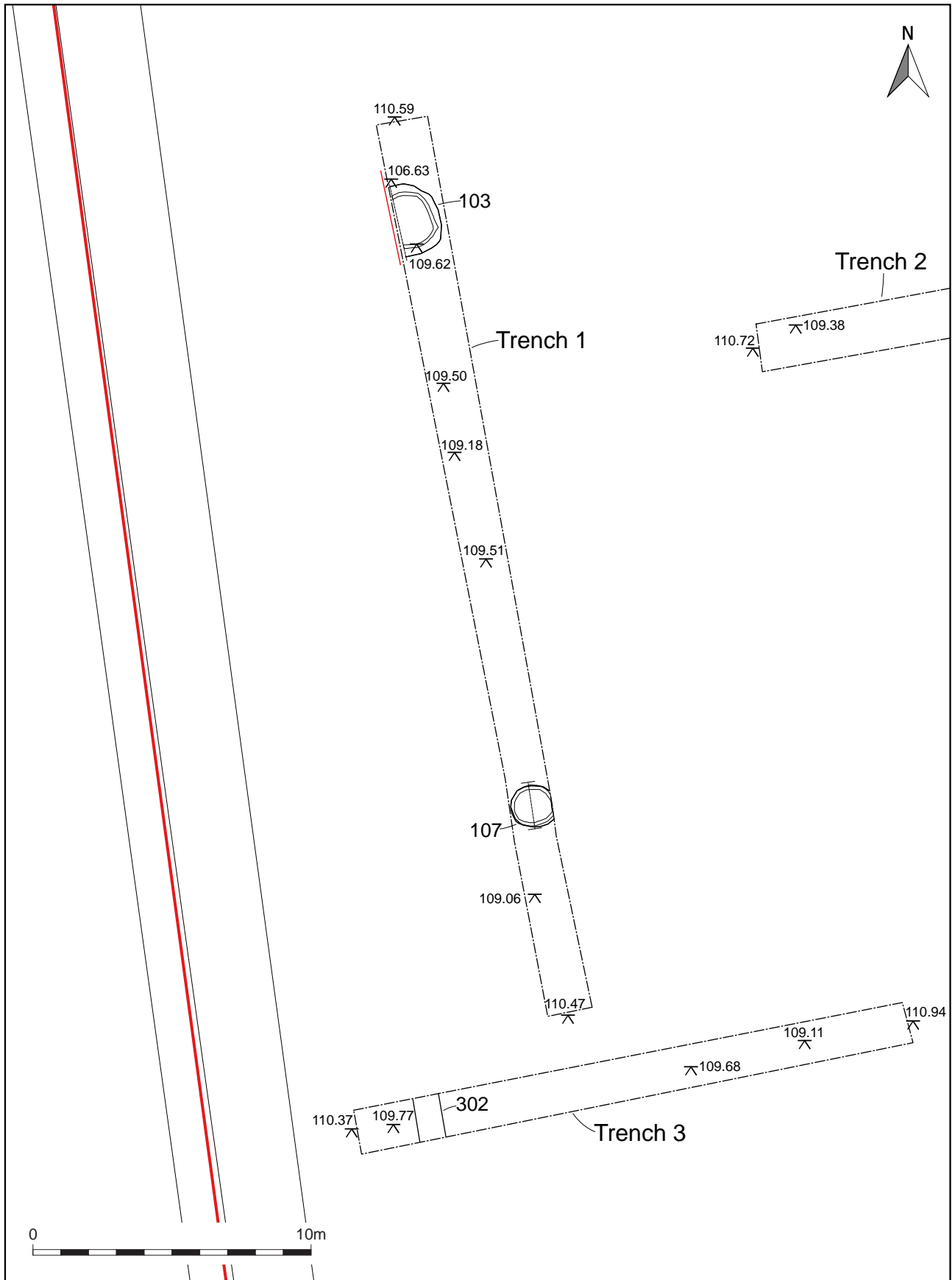
Figure 1



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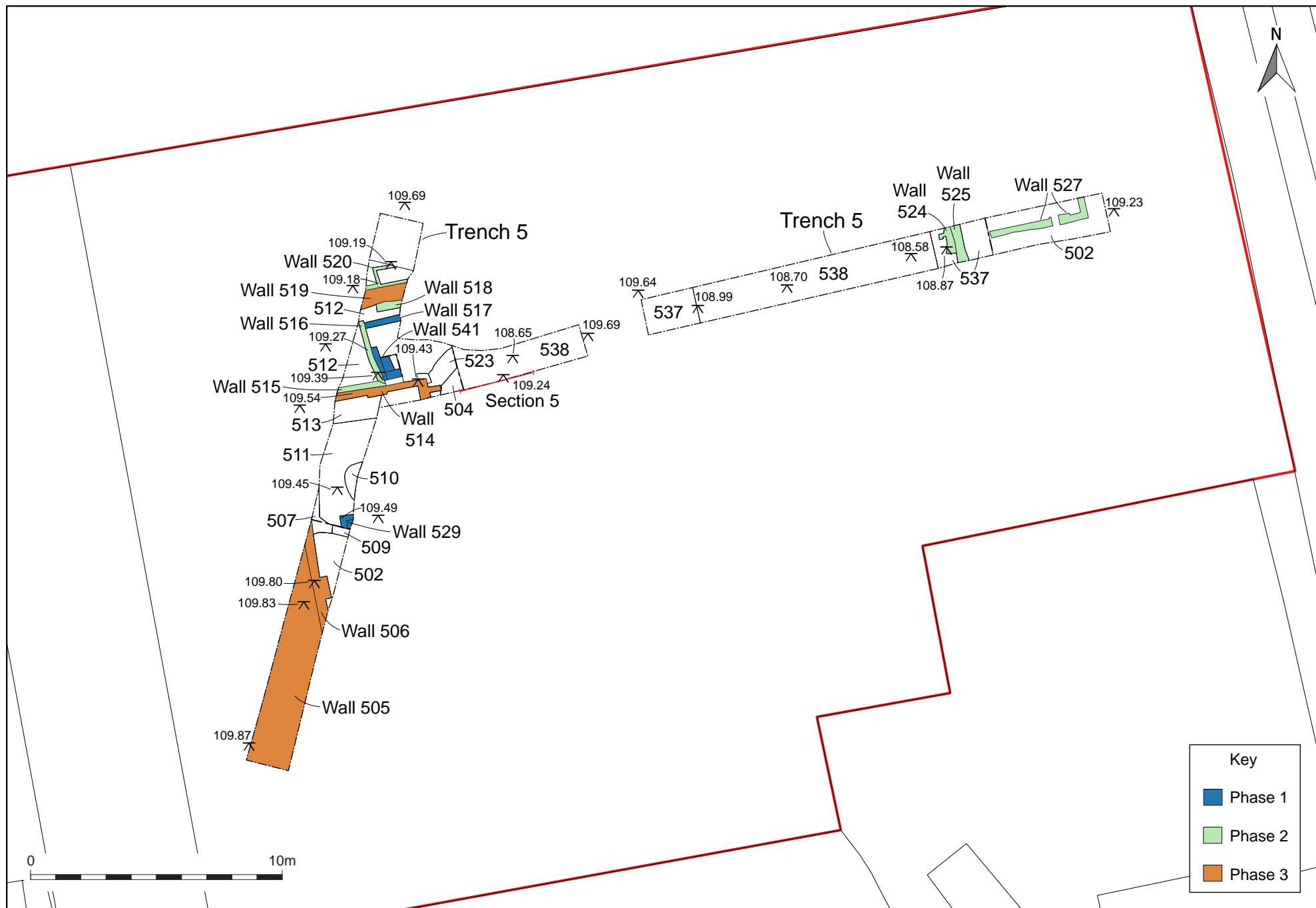
Trench location plan

Figure 2

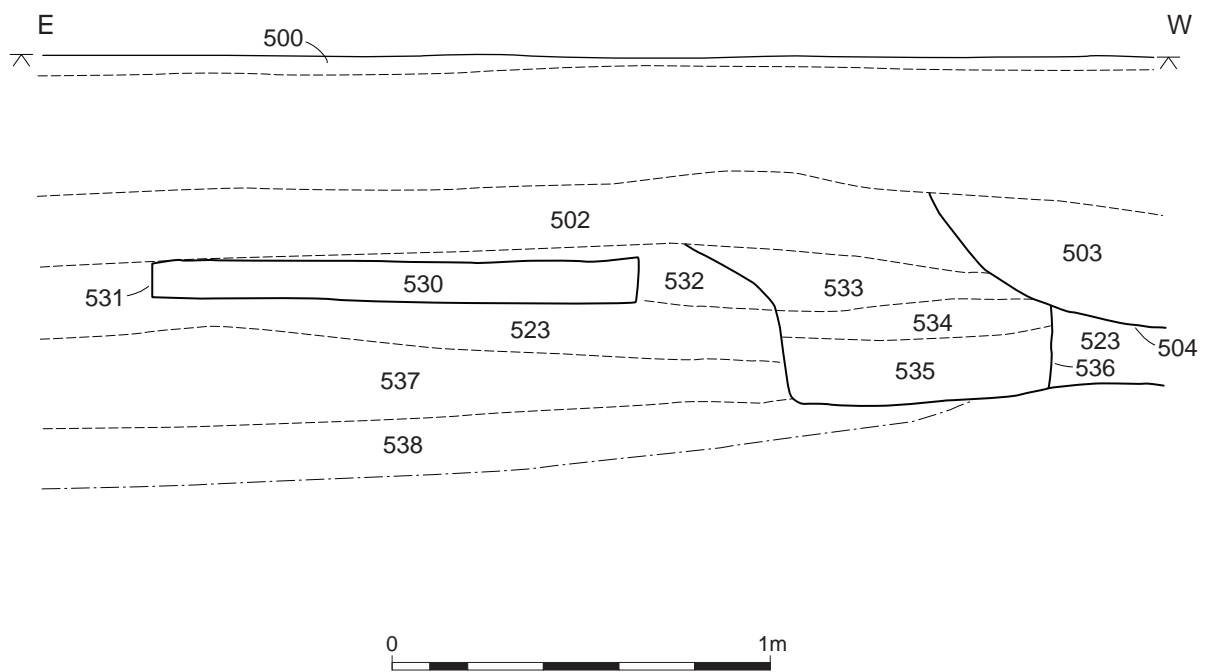


Plan of Trench 1

Figure 3

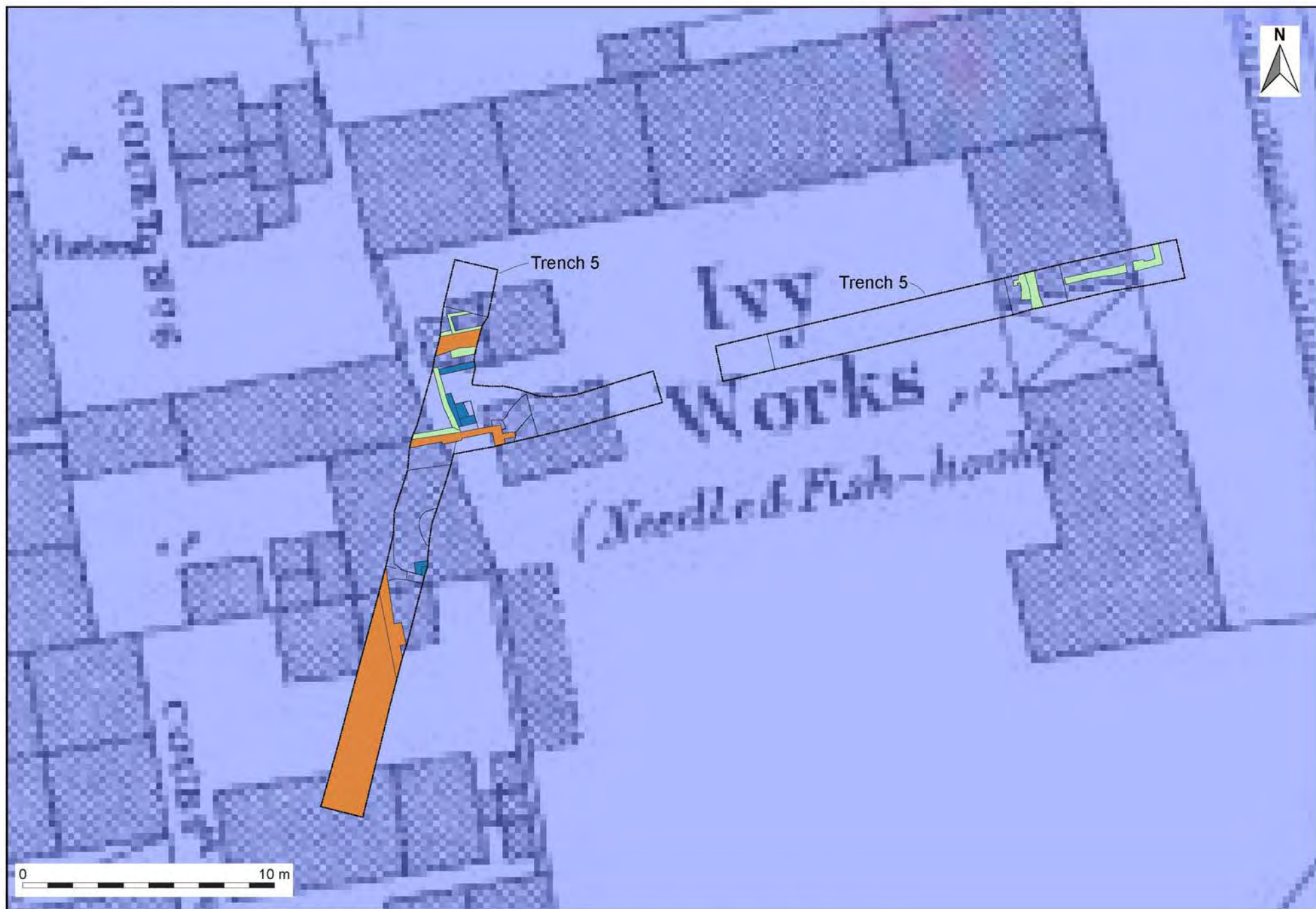


TRENCH 5: SECTION 5



Trench 5: section 5

Figure 5



Plates



Plate 1 A view of the Victoria Works site before trenching, looking south-west, no scales



Plate 2 A view of the Ivy Works site before trenching, looking east, no scales



Plate 3 Trench 1, looking south, well 103 in foreground, 2x 1m scales



Plate 4 Well 103, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 5 Well 107, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 6 Trench 3, looking east, concrete footing 302 in foreground, 2x 1m scales



Plate 7 Trench 4, looking south, 2x 1m scales



Plate 8 Trench 5 looking south, walls 518, 519 and 520 in foreground, 2x 1m scales



Plate 9 Surface 505 and wall 506, looking north-east, 2x 1m scales



Plate 10 Wall 506 and its construction cut over earlier wall and surface 529, looking south-west, 1m scale



Plate 11 Walls 514, 515 and 516, looking east, 2x 1m scales



Plate 12 Brick surface 530 in section, looking south, 2x 1m scales



Plate 13 Early brickwork 541, showing possible vaulting, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 14 Wall 527, looking west, 2x 1m scales



Plate 15: Pearl button blank from (542)

Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length: 30 Width: 1.5 Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
100	Layer	Layer	Demolition layer / crush	1.25	Moderately compact Mid greyish red Mixed clay and concrete crush
101	Natural	Layer	Truncated natural clays	0.05	Compact Mid orangish red Clay
102	Well	Cut	Construction cut		
103	Well	Structure	Well structure		
104	Well	Fill	Packing clay		Compact and sticky Light brownish red Silty clay
105	Well	Fill	Backfill of well		Loose Dark greyish black Rubble in a silty / clinker matrix
106	Well	Cut	Construction cut		
107	Well	Structure	Well structure		
108	Well	Fill	Packing fill		Compact Greyish red Silty clay
109	Well	Fill	Backfill of well		Loose Brownish black Rubble in a clinkery matrix

Trench 2

Length:10 Width:1.5 Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
200	Layer	Layer	Demolition layer		Moderately compact Mid greyish red Mixed clay, sand and concrete crush
201	Layer	Layer	Made ground		Compact Brownish grey Clay
202	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact Mid orangeish red Clay

Trench 3

Length:20 Width:1.5 Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
300	Layer	Layer	Demolition layer		Mid compact Mid greyish red Mixed clay and

				concrete crush
301	Wall	Cut	Construction cut for concrete footing	
302	Wall	Structure	Concrete wall footing	
303	Natural	Layer	Natural	Marl clay

Trench 4

Length:25 x 14 Width:1.5 Orientation: N-S and E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
400	Layer	Layer	Demolition layer	0.32	Hard Grey Stone and rubble
401	Layer	Layer	Demolition layer		Red Clay
402	Natural	Layer	Natural		Red Marl clay

Trench 5

Length:22 x 30 Width:1.5 Orientation: NE-SW and E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
500	Layer	Layer	Topping layer	0.03	Loose Yellow Gravel
501	Layer	Layer	Made ground		Hard Blue grey Type 1 hardcore
502	Layer	Layer	Made ground	0.2	Firm Mid grey brown Sandy clay
503	Unknown	Fill	Fill of cut 504		Soft Light brownish grey Silty sand
504	Unknown	Cut	Cut		
505	Floor	Structure	Concrete slabs		
506	Wall	Structure	Wall		
507	Gully	Fill	Fill of construction cut 508		Moderately compact Yellow Clay
508	Wall	Cut	Construction cut		
509	Wall	Layer	Demolition layer		Firm Dark grey black Silty clay
510	Wall	Cut	Possible pit		
511	Layer	Layer	Layer		Firm Dark reddish brown Silty sand
512	Wall	Fill	Fill of cut 513		Plastic Yellow Clay
513	Wall	Cut	Construction cut		
514	Wall	Structure	Wall		
515	Wall	Structure	Wall		
516	Wall	Structure	Wall		

517	Wall	Structure	Wall		
518	Wall	Structure	Wall		
519	Layer	Structure	Concrete linear feature		
520	Wall	Structure	Structure		
521	Wall	Layer	Layer		Mix of clays and silts and brick fragments.
522	Layer	Layer	Layer		Soft Dark grey black Sandy silt
523	Layer	Layer	Layer		
524	Wall	Structure	Fragment of collapsed brick wall		
525	Layer	Structure	Concrete foundation		
526	Layer	Cut	Cut of concrete foundation		
527	Wall	Structure	Wall		
528	Wall	Cut	Foundation cut of wall 527		
529	Wall	Floor	Structure	Wall	
530	Floor	Structure	Wall		
531	Floor	Cut	Construction cut		
532	Layer	Layer	Layer on top of surface		Charcoal and clinker
533	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 536	0.16	Soft Light brownish grey Sandy silt
534	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 536	0.1	Loose Black Charcoal and clinker
535	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 536	0.17	Soft Mid reddish brown Clay silt
536	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit	0.41	
537	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil		Firm Mid brownish yellow Silty clay
538	Natural	Layer	Natural		Red Marl
539	Wall	Cut	Construction cut		
540	Wall	Fill	Mixed backfill of cut 513		
541	Layer	Structure	Early phase wall		
542		Layer	Soil layer above 541		

Appendix 2: Summary of project archive (WSM 72492)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	Ceramics, Metal, other
Paper	Context sheet, Drawing, Matrices, Plan, Section,
Digital	Database, GIS, Images raster/digital photography, Survey, Text

**OASIS terminology*

Appendix 3: Summary of data for HER

period	material	object type	start date	end date	Count	weight(g)	Specialist report?	Key assemblage?
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1840	1900	2	4.5	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	1800	1950	2	6.5	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	1820	1950	6	63	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	1830	1940	1	5.3	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	ceramic	pot	1850	1950	3	103.7	Y	N
post-medieval/modern	glass	glass rod	1800	2000	1	2.2	N	N
post-medieval/modern	aluminium	hook	1800	2000	1	0.3	N	N
post-medieval/modern	shell	pearl oyster button blank	1800	1950	1	58.5	Y	N
modern	aluminium	needles	1960	2000	7	42.6	N	N
modern	plastic	knitting needles	1960	2000	5	29	N	N