



Archaeological Survey of the North Retaining Wall at St Matthew's Church, Church Hill Walsall, West Midlands

Report No. 14/67

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**Archaeological Survey of the North Retaining Wall
at St Matthew's Church, Church Hill
Walsall, West Midlands
February 2014**

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS molanort1-175330	
Project title	Archaeological Survey of the North Retaining Wall at St Matthew's Church, Church Hill, Walsall, West Midlands, February 2014		
Short description	MOLA carried out a program of archaeological recording of the north side of the north retaining wall at St Matthew's Church, Church Hill, Walsall, West Midlands in February 2014 ahead of planned repair and renovation works to the wall. The wall was found to have remnants of a pre 19th-century coursed stone construction surviving within 19th-century brickwork with a patchwork of modern repairs in both stone, brick and cement. Continuous consolidation of the wall has necessitated the construction of several buttresses of varying sizes along its length as well as phases of thickening in brick.		
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Future work	Unknown		
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Area	-		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA		
Project brief originator	Walsall Council		
Project Design originator	MOLA		
Director/Supervisor	Amir Bassir		
Project Manager	Steve Parry		
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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY	4
3	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	4
	3.1 Local history	4
	3.2 St Matthew's Church	5
	3.3 Engravings and photographic evidence	6
	3.4 Historic map evidence	10
4	THE RETAINING WALL	13
	4.1 General views of the retaining wall	13
	4.2 Description and analysis of the retaining wall	17
5	DISCUSSION	21
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	

Figures

- Fig 1: Site Location
- Fig 2: St Matthew's Church, showing the northern retaining wall
- Fig 3: View of Walsall in 1795, with St Matthew's Church visible to the left, *engraving after a drawing by Shaw*
- Fig 4: 1795 view of St Matthew's Church, looking south west, showing the eastern steps and buildings abutting the retaining wall
- Fig 5: Undated photograph (likely late 19th century) showing the western steps with buildings abutting the church boundary
- Fig 6: View of the church, looking south-west, showing 19th-century dwellings prior to demolition, *photograph dated 1925*
- Fig 7: View of the eastern steps. The building, formerly "Rodgers – Tea Dealer" (Fig 5), has been demolished and replaced, *photograph dated 1905*
- Fig 8: Views from St Matthew's Church of the former dwellings north of the church, prior to and during demolition, *photographs dated to mid 1930s*
- Fig 9: View of the former dwellings during demolition with the retaining wall exposed behind, *photograph dated to 1930s*
- Fig 10: Photograph of 1954, showing the single remaining building against the western steps
- Fig 11: Ordnance Survey map of 1887, showing former dwellings north of the church
- Fig 12: Ordnance Survey map of 1917, showing former dwellings north of the church
- Fig 13: Ordnance Survey map of 1938, showing the large scale clearance north of the church
- Fig 14: Ordnance Survey map of 1961, showing the complete clearance of the area north of
- Fig 15: The eastern extent of the retaining wall, looking south-west
- Fig 16: The eastern extent of the retaining wall, looking south-east
- Fig 17: The central extent of the retaining wall, looking south
- Fig 18: The western extent of the retaining wall, looking south-east
- Fig 19: View of the south side of the eastern extent of the retaining wall, looking north-west
- Fig 20: View of the south side of the retaining wall, looking west
- Fig 21: View of the south side of the eastern extent of the retaining wall, looking west
- Fig 22: Sections through the retaining wall
- Fig 23: The western extent of the retaining wall, showing phases of construction and repairs
- Fig 24: Composite photograph 1, showing phases of construction and repairs
- Fig 25: Composite photograph 2, showing phases of construction and repairs

- Fig 26: Composite photographs 3 and 4, showing phases of construction and repairs
- Fig 27: Buttresses B1, B2 and B3, looking east
- Fig 28: Detail of 18th-century stonework with modern repair and re-pointing
- Fig 29: Detail of 19th-century brick with modern repairs
- Fig 30: Detail of fabric types, east of buttress B2
- Fig 31: Buttress B3, looking east
- Fig 32: Detail of skintling on bricks
- Fig 33: Detail of cast iron drain pipe
- Fig 34: 18th-century coursed stone, showing subsidence
- Fig 35: Remains of former property boundary
- Fig 36: 19th-century brick repair of 18th-century coursed stone
- Fig 37: Remains of former property boundary
- Fig 38: Side view of buttress B4, looking north-east
- Fig 39: The main face of buttress B4, looking south
- Fig 40: The arch between buttresses B4 and B5
- Fig 41: Detail of the lamp niche in buttress B5
- Fig 42: Buttress B5, showing the English bond core with outer face of stretcher bond
- Fig 43: Coursed stone between buttresses B5 and B6
- Fig 44: Detail of modern cement re-pointing of buttress B7, also showing the vertical join between the buttress and the brickwork to the east
- Fig 45: Remains of 18th-century coursed stone at the base of the wall
- Fig 46: View of the retaining wall, looking north-west
- Fig 47: Detail of the join between the earlier and later 19th-century brickwork
- Fig 48: Detail of the join between the remains of the 18th-century stone and 19th century brickwork
- Fig 49: The western extent of the retaining wall, showing the variety of fabrics and phasing

Archaeological Survey of the North Retaining Wall at St Matthew's Church, Church Hill Walsall, West Midlands February 2014

Abstract

MOLA carried out a program of archaeological recording of the north side of the north retaining wall at St Matthew's Church, Church Hill, Walsall, West Midlands in February 2014 ahead of planned repair and renovation works to the wall. The wall was found to have remnants of a pre 19th-century coursed stone construction surviving within 19th-century brickwork with a patchwork of modern repairs in both stone, brick and cement. Continuous consolidation of the wall has necessitated the construction of several buttresses of varying sizes along its length as well as phases of thickening in brick.

1 INTRODUCTION

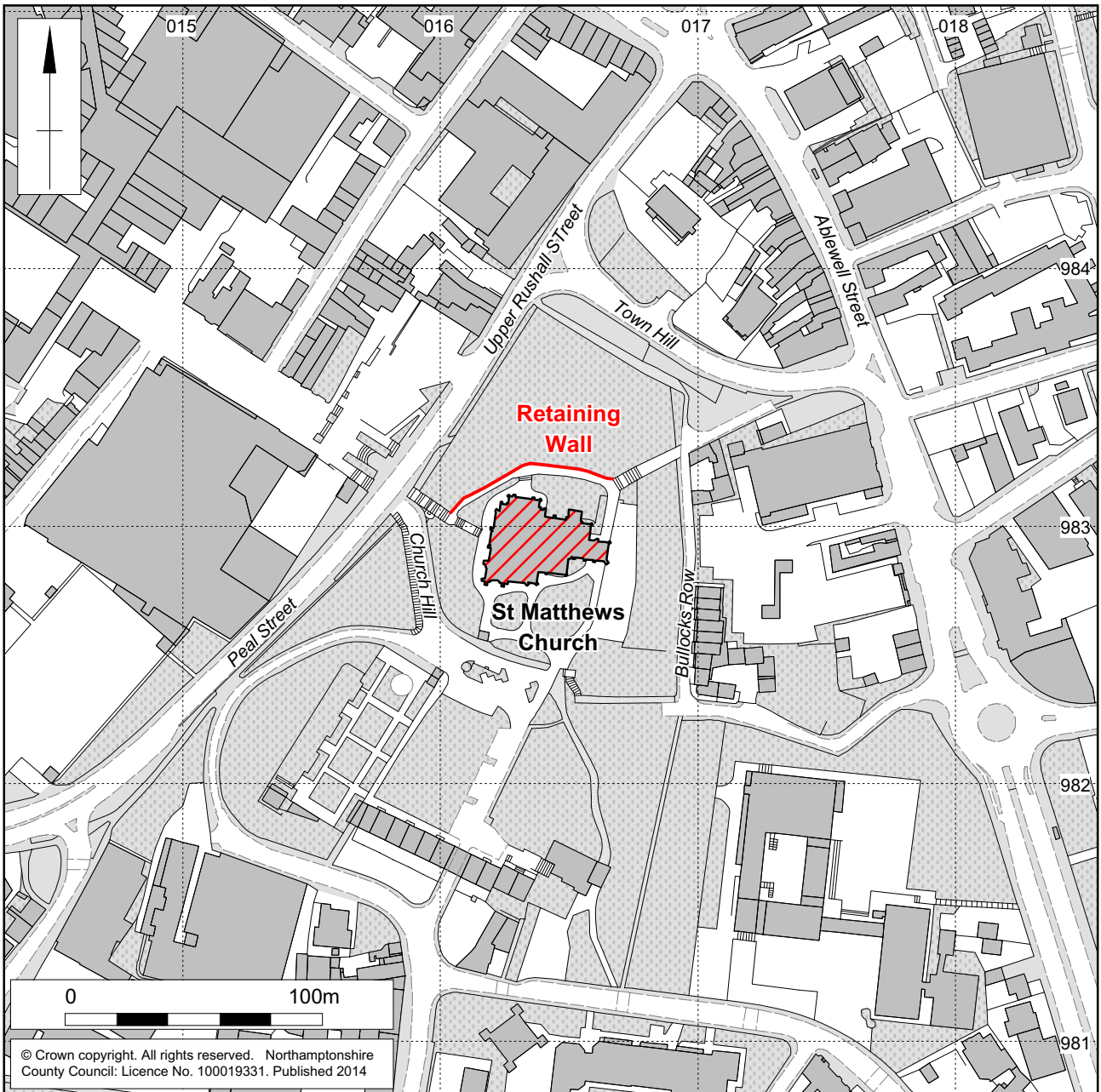
MOLA was commissioned in January 2014 by Walsall Council to undertake a program of archaeological recording of the northern retaining wall at St Matthew's Church, Walsall (NGR SP 01604 982290, Figs 1 & 2). The work was carried out in response to a brief issued by the Walsall Council ahead of planned repair and renovation works to the wall.

The exact date of construction of the wall is not known, however, views of the church from the late 1700s clearly show that the wall was in place by this time. Historically, it served a dual purpose as both retaining wall and serving as the rear wall of several properties which were present in the area north of the church. St Matthew's Church itself has a 12th-13th-century origin with medieval extensions and alterations. A large scale programme of restoration and rebuilding took place in the early-mid 19th century.

The retaining wall has a total length of approximately 70m and is bound to the east and west by two stairs which lead from the churchyard down to Peal Street to the west and Town Hill and Bullocks Row to the east. The wall has a variable height of between 2.5m and 4.4m and retains the churchyard to the south. The ground rises up to the wall from the north and steps up dramatically at the wall to the churchyard. At the time of this survey, the area north of the wall was public access open ground and overgrown where it rises to the wall. Historic mapping and photographs show that this area was built up until the mid – late 1930s when it was cleared.

The wall shows evidence of multiple phases of rebuilding and repair. The primary fabrics are of coursed limestone and sandstone rubble and handmade bricks. Multiple "skins" and buttresses provide additional support along the length of the wall. At the time of this survey, the wall was found to be in a relatively poor condition with vegetation encroaching through the stone and brickwork causing damage to the structure. Ground subsidence appears to have caused parts of the wall to become unstable and sink, pulling the brick and stonework apart.

A health and safety risk identified on site was the presence of broken glass and drugs paraphernalia along the length of the wall.



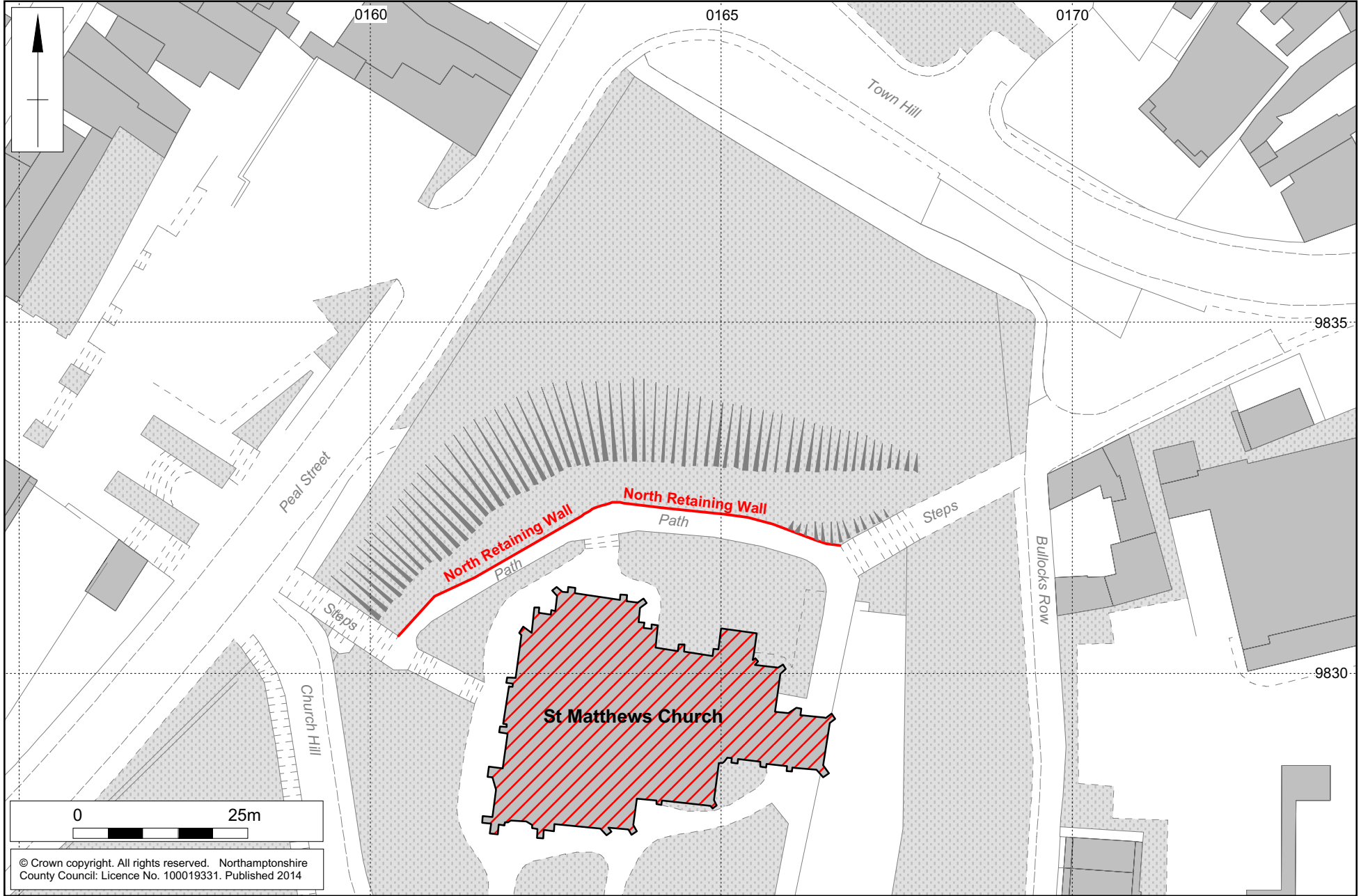
Scale 1:2500

Site Location Fig 1

Scale 1:750 (A4)

St Matthews Church, showing the north retaining wall

Fig 2



2 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objectives of this recording, as stated in the brief, were to comprise a measured survey and annotated photographic survey of the full extent of the north side of the north retaining wall. The level of work was set as an enhanced English Heritage Level 2 with drawings 1-4, 6, 7 and 8 and photography 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Level 2 provides conclusions regarding the building's development and use but does not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A measured plan and other drawings are produced as appropriate. The written account includes an account of the structure, fabric and layout of the building as well as a description of phases of development.

The wall was recorded in accordance with the English Heritage procedural document of 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

Site recording comprised the following elements:

- A comprehensive photographic survey of the north side of the north retaining wall in its present condition comprising general and detailed shots taken in black and white with a high quality camera as well as digital photographs for reporting purposes;
- The existing drawn record as provided by the Walsall Council was annotated and checked for accuracy and to include any features of architectural or historic interest;
- Written notes on the walls construction, development and phasing.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following description is taken from the british-history website:

"Walsall lies on the South Staffordshire Plateau on undulating ground that drops to 370ft in the south-west at Broadway West and rises to 539ft to the north of Bloxwich. The limestone hill in the centre of the town, on which St Matthew's Church stands at 491 ft, rises to 511ft at the junction of Sandwell and Windmill Streets south of the church; the ground falls away on all other sides of the church but rises again east of Ablewell Street to 497ft at the junction of Holtshill Lane and Charlotte Street. Most of the parish is situated on the coal measures, but an inlier of Slurian limestones and shales runs east and south-east from the town centre. The drift is mainly boulder clay, but there is sand and gravel east of Bloxwich and in the south-west of the parish." (british-history.ac.uk)

3.1 Local history

Prior to the 13th century, Walsall was a small village with Anglo-Saxon origins. By the medieval period, it had become a market town with an annual fair attracting trade from the West Midlands. Traditionally agricultural, a metal working industry developed in Walsall, aided by the availability of raw materials locally. This industry became established by the 14th century and gradually grew in importance in later centuries, producing horse furniture and domestic wares. Leather working, rope making and coal and ironstone mining also took place in the area. The success of these industries allowed Walsall to flourish and the population increased, reaching 2000 residents by the mid 17th century. The onset of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century transformed the town, rapidly expanding the population to tens of thousands by the 19th century. The Industrial Revolution was marked by the

transition from hand production to machine and chemical manufacturing processes allowing for greatly increased productivity and improved efficiency. The increased wealth and revenue generated by the success of industry in Walsall allowed the commission of public projects such as a library, hospital, arboretum and trams as well as rail links and public health facilities such as sewers.

At the end of the First World War, large scale clearance of areas of 19th-century slums began, particularly in the town centre and new estates were built on the outskirts north of the town. As seen below, historic maps provide evidence that the area north of the retaining wall, bounded by Peal Street, was all but completely cleared of all structures by 1938. Historic photographs show that demolition and clearance of this area took place largely in the 1930s.



View of Walsall in 1795, with St Matthew's Church visible to the left, *engraving after a drawing by Shaw* (Wikipedia.co.uk) Fig 3

3.2 St Matthew's Church

The first mention of the church is in the 13th century though it is probable, due to the prominent location of Church Hill, that St Matthew's replaces even earlier churches. The earliest fabric surviving in the current structure is the Inner Crypt which contains a blocked Norman doorway and Early English lancet windows. The chancel and tower have a 15th century date. The chancel was extended eastward in the 15th century, bringing it up against the churchyard limit as it was at that time, leaving the peculiar open archway which allows access from the north to south of the churchyard.

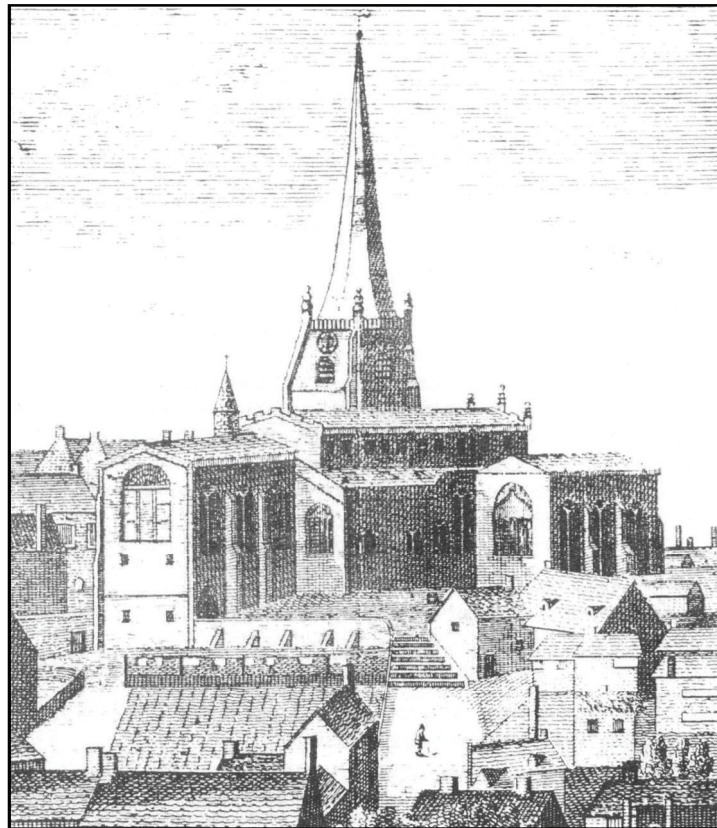
A large scale scheme of restoration and re-building, as well as work intended to increase seating capacity, took place in the 19th century, led by Francis Goodwin, an English architect whose work on churches was primarily in the Gothic Revival style.

3.3 Engravings and photographic evidence

During research for this project, a series of historic engravings and photographs were found which provided evidence of the development of the site and its immediate area. These photographs were obtained from online databases of historic photos: blackcountryonline.org and aclickintime.co.uk.

The photographs show that the now grassy and overgrown public space north of the church contained residential dwellings, yards and property boundaries which stretched from Peal Street right up against the retaining wall, utilising it as the rear property boundary. As seen further in this report, individual features now visible on the wall can be identified as relating to particular walls and property boundaries seen on these photographs as well as on historic maps.

These buildings were subject to demolition and clearance in the mid-late 1930s and the area they formerly occupied was left as open ground. With their demolition, the full stretch of retaining wall could be seen.



1795 view of St Matthew's Church, looking south west, showing the eastern steps and buildings abutting the retaining wall (Vodden D F) Fig 4



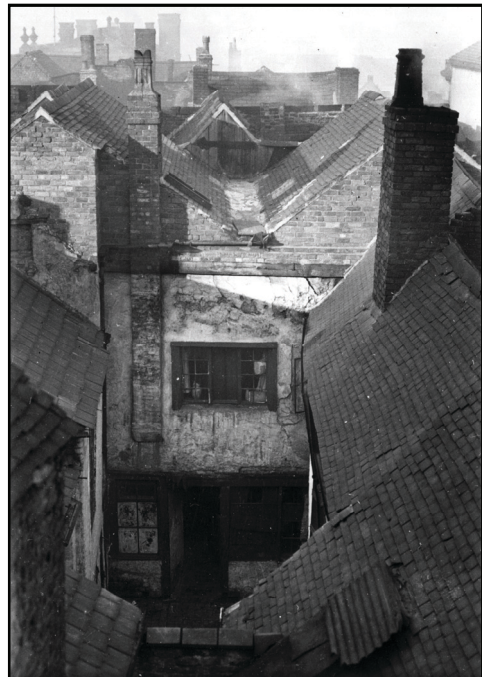
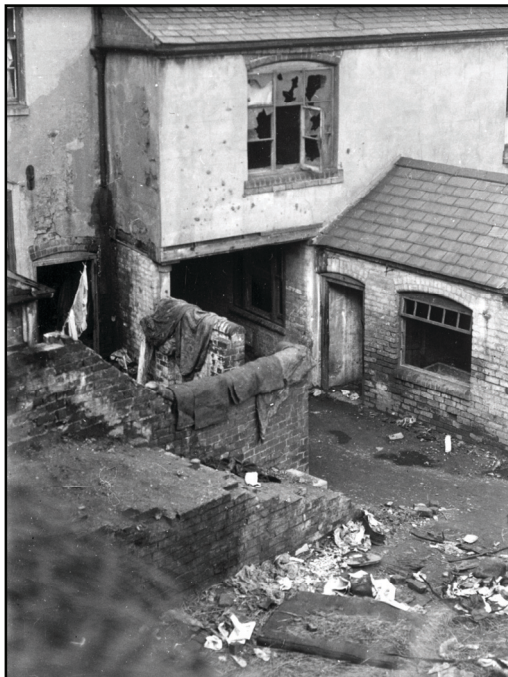
Undated photograph (likely late 19th century) showing the western steps with buildings abutting the church boundary (aclickintime.co.uk) Fig 5



View of the church, looking south-west, showing 19th-century dwellings prior to demolition, *photograph dated 1925* (aclickintime.co.uk) Fig 6



View of the eastern steps. The building, formerly "Rodgers – Tea Dealer" (Fig 5), has been demolished and replaced, *photograph dated 1905* (aclickintime.co.uk) Fig 7



Views from St Matthew's Church of the former dwellings north of the church, prior to and during demolition, *photographs dated to mid 1930s* (aclickintime.co.uk) Fig 8



View of the former dwellings during demolition with the retaining wall exposed behind, *photograph dated to 1930s* (aclickintime.co.uk) Fig 9



Photograph of 1954, showing the single remaining building against the western steps (black country online) Fig 10

3.4 Historic map evidence

Examination of a range of historic mapping provides further insight into the development of the site immediately to the north of the retaining wall. As seen in the historic photographs and the Ordnance Survey maps of 1887 and 1917, the area between the retaining wall and Peal Street and Upper Rushwell Street was dominated by residential dwellings, with outbuildings, yards and property boundaries backing up to the wall (Figs 11 & 12).

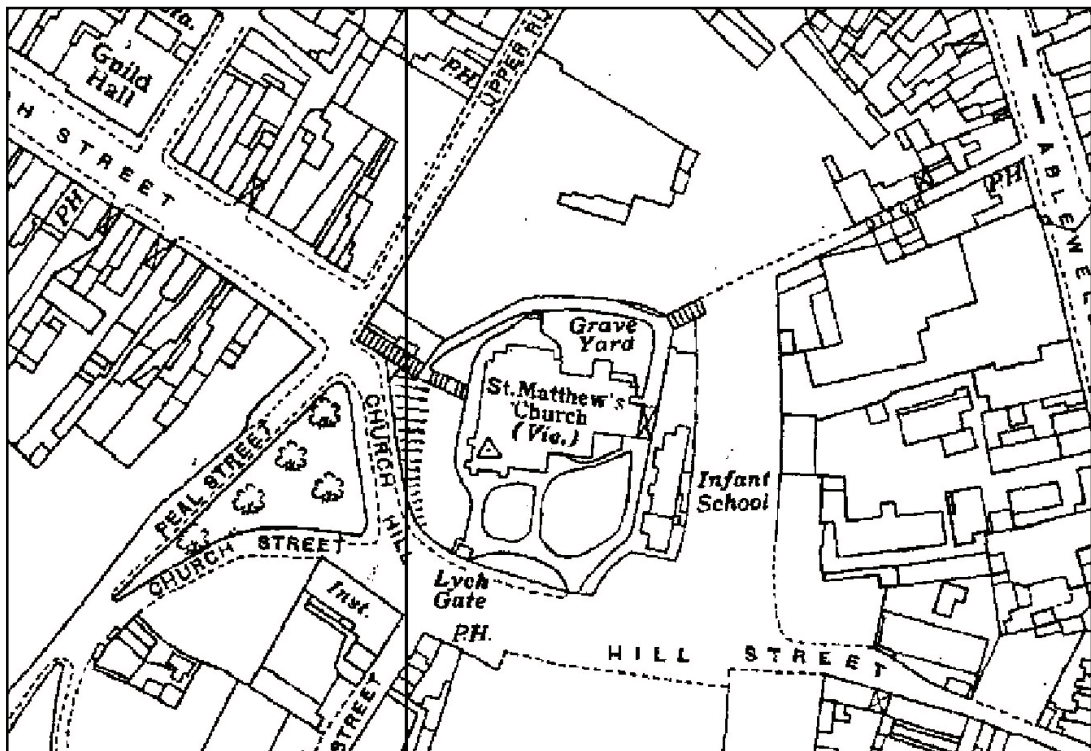
By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1938, these had been almost entirely cleared, leaving only three structures standing in the area, one of which, the structure at the far west of the wall, abutting the western steps, survived until 1954 (Figs 10 & 13). These last remaining structures were completely cleared by the time of Ordnance Survey map of 1961 (Fig 14).



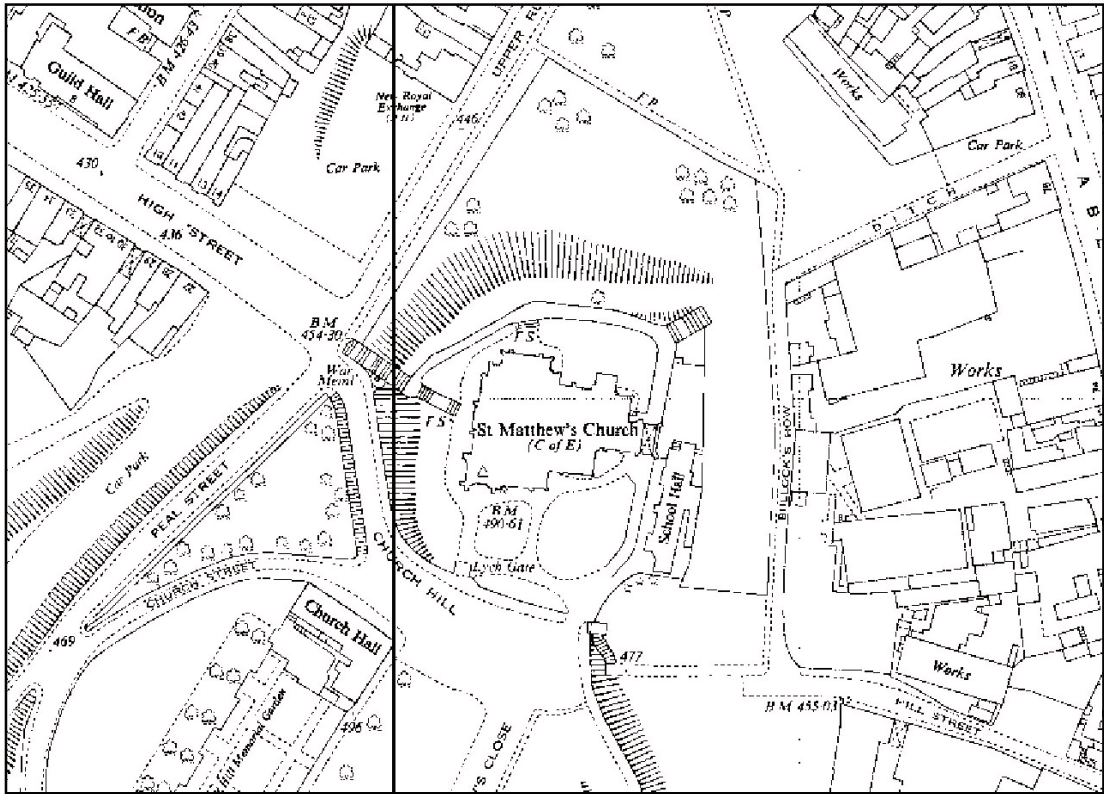
Ordnance Survey map of 1887, showing former dwellings north of the church Fig 11



Ordnance Survey map of 1917, showing former dwellings north of the church
Fig 12



Ordnance Survey map of 1938, showing the large scale clearance north of the church
Fig 13



Ordnance Survey map of 1961, showing the complete clearance of the area north of the church Fig 14

4 THE RETAINING WALL

The retaining wall is the northern boundary of St Matthew's Church, separating the churchyard from the area of public open ground to the north (Fig 2). It has a length of approximately 70m and a variable height of between 2.5m – 4.4m. It is bound to the east and west by steps which provide access from the church to Peal Street to the west and Town Hill and Bullocks Row to the east. A narrow dirt path runs along the base of the northern side of the wall and a paved path runs along the upper, south side of the wall along the edge of the churchyard. From the dirt path, the ground level drops steeply to the north, then levels out towards Peal Street and Town Hill.

4.1 General views of the retaining wall



The eastern extent of the retaining wall, looking south-west Fig 15



The eastern extent of the retaining wall, looking south-east Fig 16



The central extent of the retaining wall, looking south Fig 17



The western extent of the retaining wall, looking south-east Fig 18



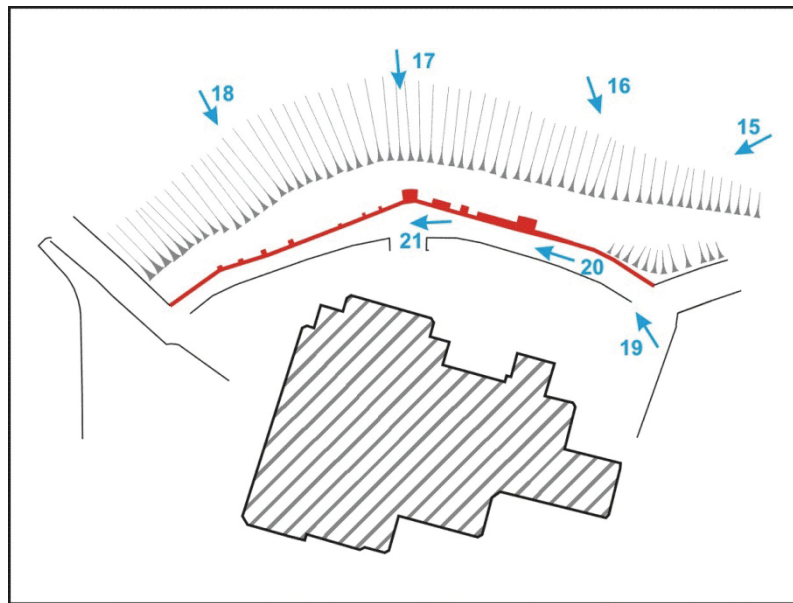
View of the south side of the eastern extent of the retaining wall, looking north-west
Fig 19



View of the south side of the retaining wall, looking west Fig 20



View of the south side of the eastern extent of the retaining wall, looking west
Fig 21



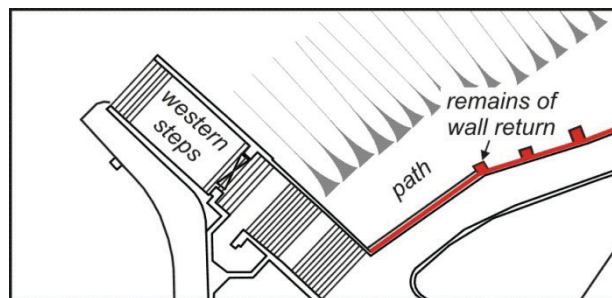
Locations of the general photographs

4.2 Description and analysis of the retaining wall

From the western steps, the wall is aligned north-east, south-west. This stretch of wall continues for c8m where the remains of a former property boundary mark the change to a shallower alignment (Fig 23). This wall was formerly the back of the structure which survived until at least 1954, replacing or incorporating an earlier building shown as Rodger-Tea Traders on historic photographs (Figs 5 & 7). The jutting brickwork which protrudes at an angle to the wall is the remains of the eastern wall of this building which formerly stretched to Peal Street (Fig 7). The brickwork of the bottom half of the retaining wall is in English Garden bond with rows of headers separating three rows of stretchers (Fig 23). The lower portion of the wall rises to c1.3m where it is capped with concrete slabs and the wall steps back c0.1m to continue rising to the full height. The upper part of the wall is largely in stretcher bond with a row of headers at its base and occasional headers throughout the main fabric (Fig 23).

The phasing of this area of the retaining wall is uncertain. The building which survived here until at least 1954 was constructed in the late 19th century, replacing or incorporating an earlier structure on the same plot. It is possible that this building utilised the rear and sides of the earlier structure and rebuilt the frontage. Historic photographs and mapping suggest that the earlier structure was stone built and abutted the steps and retaining wall, utilising them as the rear and side of the property. The demolition of this structure took place by 1961 (Figs 13 & 14). The brickwork of the wall is clearly pre 1960s and therefore does not represent a re-facing of the wall after the demolition of the building here. It is probable that the earlier "Rodgers-Tea Traders" structure was completely demolished and a new building constructed in brick on the same footprint. The brick currently surviving represents those of the remains of the rear and side of this property and date to the late 19th century and the jutting fragment of wall is the return of the building on that side.

The eastern side of the former building here is just visible at the extreme right of the historic photograph of 1930s showing the demolition of the buildings (Fig 9). It can be seen that the retaining wall steps up at the rear of the property and that its current height has been reduced post demolition, in the mid 20th century.



From the remains of the wall return, a 25m stretch of the retaining wall continues on a north-east, south-west alignment ending at a wide, curving buttress which marks a change in angle of the retaining wall (Fig 24). Three leaning brick buttresses, B1 – B3, each of different construction are present at the western extent of this stretch (Figs 24 & 27). None of these buttresses are keyed into the retaining wall and they each represent a different date of construction.

Buttress B1 is approximately 1.3m in height, c0.6m wide and steps out c0.8m at its base. It is constructed of hand-made reddish-purple bricks with pink lime mortar between. The average brick size is 230x55x100mm, with three courses measuring c220mm in height. To the west of and behind B1 is a large patch of coursed, mortared rubble sandstone and limestone, c1.6m in height (Fig 28). This patch of

stone work has been repaired in un-coursed rubble with cement mortar. More patches of un-coursed rubble and cement repair can be seen between B1 and B2 (Fig 29).

Buttress B2 is clearly mid-late 20th century, measuring c1.4m in height, c0.6m wide and constructed of modern, machine made bricks. Its western edge is located at the edge of a large patch of coursed stone repair on the wall (Fig 30).

East of B2, buttress B3 is constructed of dark purple, handmade bricks with pink, lime mortar between. Many of the bricks show skintling marks from the stacking process of their original manufacture (Fig 32). The bricks have an average dimension of 230x55x100mm with three courses measuring c220mm in height. As with B1 and B2, buttress B3 does not appear to be keyed into the retaining wall. Buttress B3 has a similar construction and fabric to B1, but unlike B1 which leans into the wall, B3 is capped with a single block of sandstone, shaped to fit the gap between the brickwork (Fig 31).

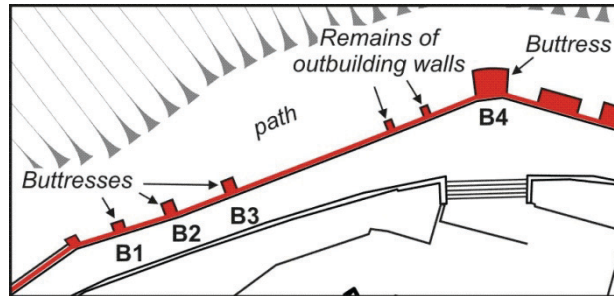
A vertical line of change in fabric, c2.5m east of B3 marks the western extent of the rear of a former structure, probably an outbuilding which can be seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887 (Fig 11). This structure was approximately 3m wide and abutted a dwelling to the east. The outbuilding appears to have been demolished by 1917 as it is not shown on the Ordnance Survey map of this date (Fig 12). The dwelling, which can be clearly seen on historic mapping and on a 1930s historic photograph, was c4m wide and was built against the retaining wall. Again, the retaining wall was raised slightly higher than the pitch of the buildings' roof and subsequently reduced post demolition in the mid-late 1930s and made good to match the surrounding brickwork. The remains of a wall which protrude from the retaining wall, a short distance east of the former dwelling are remnants of a property boundary wall which abutted the retaining wall (Figs 35-37). This boundary wall can be seen on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1887 and 1917 and can also be seen, part demolished on a historic photograph of 1930s (Fig 9).

The retaining wall across this stretch is of irregularly-coursed, roughly-shaped rubble, representing the earliest phase of construction surviving largely due to being preserved at the back of properties. It has been partly rebuilt in handmade brick where it meets buttress B4. Subsidence has caused structural damage to part of the wall, resulting in the rubble courses sinking and pulling apart (Figs 24 & 34).

Approximately central to the retaining wall and marking a change in alignment from north-east, south-west to north-west, south-east, buttress B4 is a wide, curving, brick structure which provides increased support where lateral forces are greater (Figs 25, 38 & 39). Average brick dimensions are c240x60x100mm, with three courses measuring 240mm in height. At its base, it projects approximately 2.1m. The buttress has been re-pointed in cement though the original coarse lime mortar with small stone inclusions can still be seen in places. The brickwork of the buttress has not been keyed into that of the wall. B4 supports the full height of the retaining wall. The construction of the outer face of the buttress follows a repeated pattern of six rows of stretchers between single rows of headers (Fig 39).

A length of wall, rising from just below ground level on the churchyard side of the wall and constructed of uniform, handmade bricks in stretcher bond, runs the full length of the retaining wall, interrupted occasionally by full height buttresses, starting from the remains of the wall return at the west and continuing eastward to the eastern steps. It is stepped back slightly from the main wall below and is finished with double cant capping bricks along its full length (Figs 24-26). It is punctuated by small brick buttresses of the same height. These are finished with single cant capping bricks.

Average brick dimensions in both the wall and its buttresses are 230x80x100mm with three courses measuring c260mm in height. An orange-pink, coarse mortar as well as more recent cement re-pointing binds the brickwork. The bricks making up this stretch of wall are of a different manufacture to those making up the buttresses and main retaining wall. While still handmade, they have a more uniform dimension with a more reddish hue. They are likely of a mid-late 19th century date, replacing an earlier height of wall between the full height buttresses.



East of buttress B4, the alignment of the retaining wall turns southwards and continues in a south-easterly direction. The remains of a brick arch, c2m from ground level, protrude from the retaining wall, spanning the 1.9m gap between B4 and B5 to which it is keyed (Figs 25 & 40). It is constructed of the same handmade bricks as the retaining wall and buttresses. The arch can be seen on a mid 1930s historic photograph (Fig 9). Built into buttress B5 and within the span of the arch, is a small semicircular niche c0.4m high (Figs 25 & 41). It is c0.5m off ground level and recessed c0.35m into the buttress. Its most likely function was as a lamp niche.

Buttress B5 is constructed of handmade, reddish-purple bricks showing skintling marks with pink lime mortar between (Fig 25). The outer face of the buttress is primarily in stretcher bond but where this has fallen away, the brickwork beneath is in English bond with alternating courses of headers and stretchers (Fig 42). English bond is largely associated with the medieval period and fell out of fashion in early 17th century but was revived in the 19th century for structural purposes. Though the inner cores of the other large buttresses are not visible, it is likely that they were constructed with a core of brick in English bond for strength and faced with an outer layer in stretcher or garden wall bond. B5 was found to be in poor condition with the north face having slipped away from the core. The damage to the brickwork was caused primarily by the growth of a tree at the base of the buttress which forced the bricks apart and began a process of gradual deterioration. A smaller buttress supporting the upper wall level is built into the top left corner of B5 (Fig 25).

An area of coursed rubble, c3.5m in width, is bound between buttresses B5 and B7 (Figs 25 & 43). It has been partly rebuilt or repaired in the upper left corner with new stone and cement re-pointing. As elsewhere, this area of rubble represents the earliest phase of construction and likely survives behind the buttresses to either side.

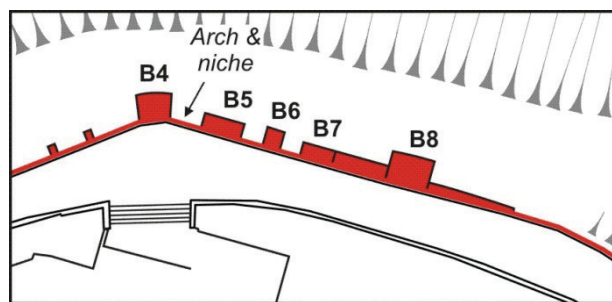
A half height buttress, B6, is built against this area of rubble (Fig 25). Measuring c1.8m high and c1.35m in width, it is constructed of handmade, reddish-purple bricks with skintling marks, in a repeated pattern of six courses of stretchers between courses of headers. As with the other buttresses it is not keyed into the material it supports.

Buttress B7 supports the full height of the retaining wall and is finished with double cant capping bricks at its peak (Fig 25). It is constructed of handmade, reddish-purple bricks with mould marks, largely in stretcher bond with occasional headers courses and alternate rows of stretchers and headers towards its base. The bricks

are set in a pink lime mortar with later cement re-pointing. Some structural damage has been caused by the growth of vegetation between the bricks.

The eastern edge of B7 marks the beginning of a c9m stretch of brick re-skinning and thickening of the retaining wall (Figs 25 & 44). This is flush with B7 and rises to approximately ground level on the church side of the wall. It is constructed of handmade, reddish-purple bricks in a pink lime mortar, largely in English Garden Wall bond, with three courses of stretchers between single header courses. The brickwork has been repaired with later cement re-pointing in several places. At its eastern extent the brick skin tapers and steps back to the wall. The brickwork thickens towards the base of the wall to strengthen the structure (Fig 46).

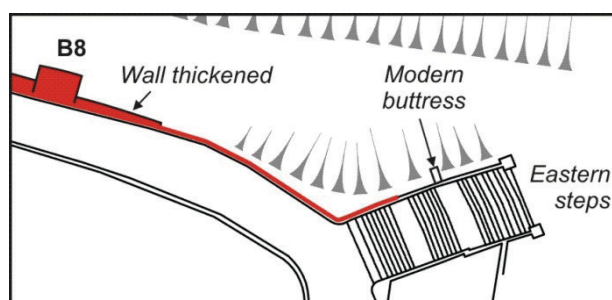
Off centre to the length of the brick skin, buttress B8 is constructed of the same handmade purple brick, also in English Garden Wall bond (Fig 25). It covers only the height of the brick skin, providing additional support for this stretch of wall. The buttress is splayed toward the base for increased stability and strength.



The eastern extent of the retaining wall is faced in brick, the upper level of which is a continuation of the raised wall level, with uniform, handmade, red bricks topped with purple double cant capping bricks (Figs 25 & 26). The lower portion of the wall is of handmade, reddish-purple bricks with skintling marks, set in pink lime mortar and re-pointed later in cement. Unlike the other stretches of wall, this area is largely in English bond. The earlier, coursed rubble phase of construction survives in places at the base of the wall (Fig 45). It is possible that more of the earlier, stone phase survives beneath the brick layer.

Where it meets the eastern steps, the retaining wall curves around and continues around them (Figs 26 & 49). The upper portion of the retaining wall becomes the primary fabric of the wall and changes to header bond around the curve, then changes back to stretcher bond as it straightens (Fig 26). At the base of the steps and wall there survive several courses of the earlier, coursed rubble construction (Figs 48 & 49). A modern brick buttress provides additional support to the brickwork at the side of the steps (Fig 26).

The foundations of a structure which formerly stood in the angle between the steps and retaining wall partly survive, largely hidden by vegetation (Fig 26).



5 DISCUSSION

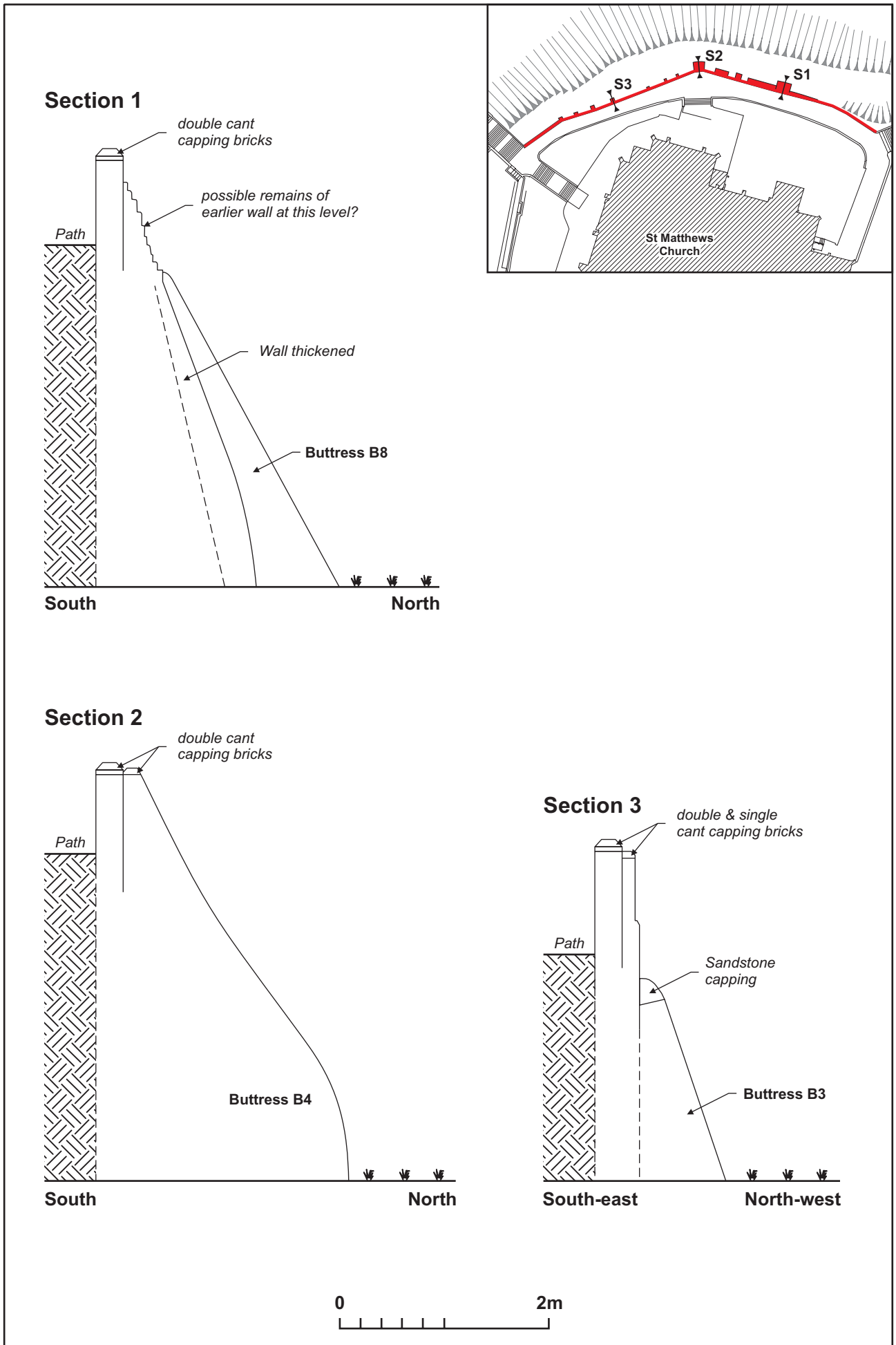
The retaining wall has been subjected to continuous consolidation, repair work and re-pointing to counteract the deterioration which is expected of a structure of its age and nature. It presents a patchwork of stone and brick representing many phases of building and repairs.

The earliest phase of construction is in the form of irregularly-coursed, roughly-shaped limestone and sandstone rubble which survives in patches at the base of the wall or in larger patches where it possibly owes its preservation to the structures which were built against the wall. It is likely that further areas of this earlier phase survive behind the later brickwork. An 18th century date of construction seems probable for this phase.

The second major phase of work to the wall took place in the early – mid 19th century, when large portions of the early stonework were rebuilt in brick. Continuous lateral pressure from the churchyard necessitated the construction of extra skins of brick as well as full height buttresses to preserve the integrity of the brickwork. It is possible that this phase of work took place during Francis Goodwins' restoration of the church in the early 1800's. The upper portion of the wall was later rebuilt in the mid-late 19th century, perhaps as a consequence of the Burial Act of 1857 which required deeper burials and resulted in the raising of many churchyards across the country as well as schemes of repair and rebuilding.

The ground north of the church has been the site of dwellings and properties from perhaps the medieval period. Many of these were built against the retaining wall or had property boundaries and outbuildings abutting the wall. The period between the 1920s – late 1930s saw the clearance of the majority of these properties and boundaries and the exposure of the full length of the retaining wall. Where the upper part of the retaining wall was raised to meet the taller buildings, it was lowered and made good with the surrounding structure. The site was completely cleared by 1961.

The main causes of damage to the retaining wall are the constant lateral pressure from the churchyard, the ingress of vegetation which has caused considerable damage in parts and subsidence, particularly along the western half of the wall, which caused the sinking of parts of the wall, pulling apart the stones and creating gaps which encourage further erosion and vegetation growth. A scheme of repair which addresses these problems will help alleviate further damage and preserve the wall for future generations.



Scale 1:50 (A4)

Sections through the retaining wall Fig 22



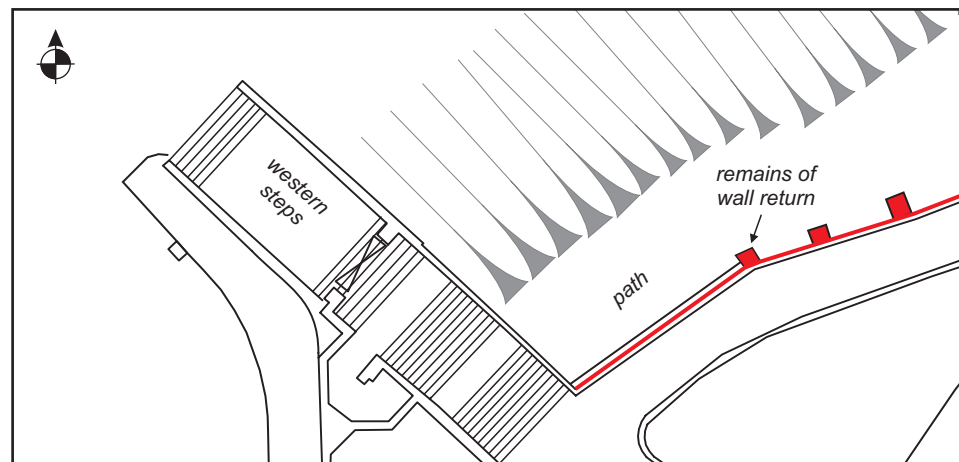
East

West



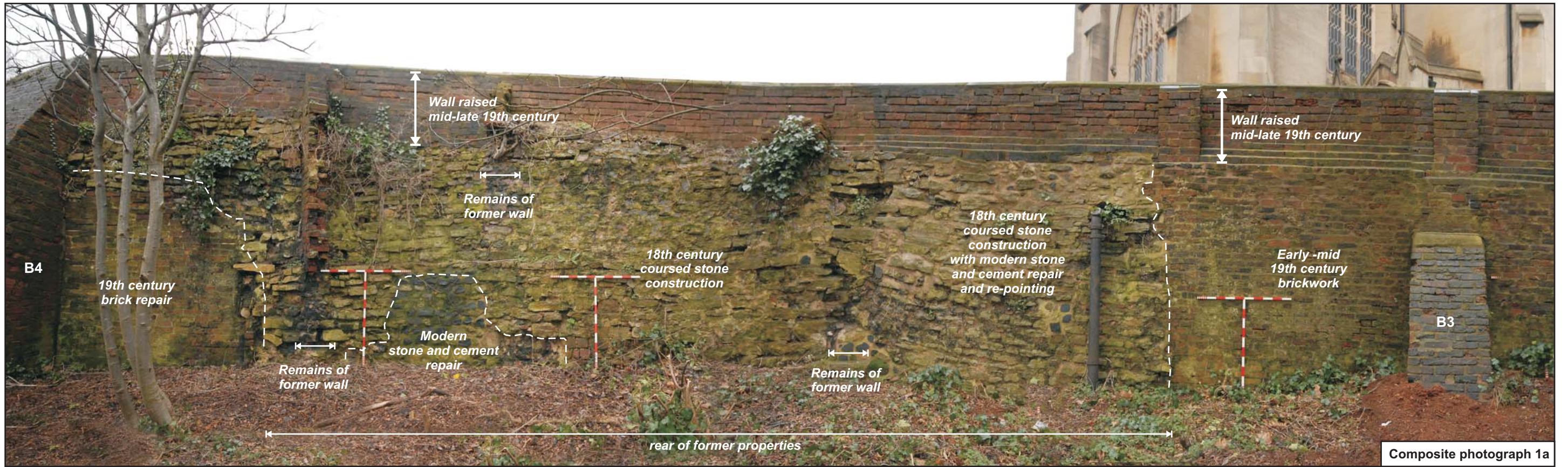
South

North



Not to scale

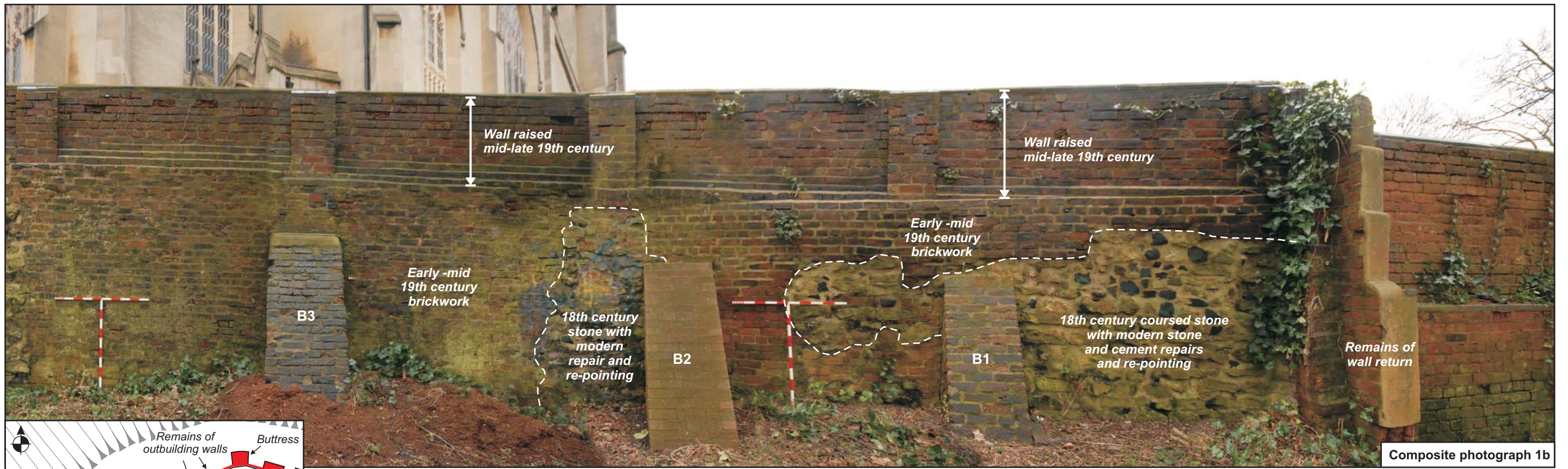
The western extent of the retaining wall, showing phases of construction and repairs Fig 23



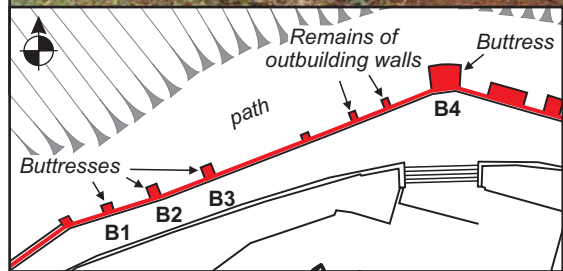
Composite photograph 1a

East

West



Composite photograph 1b



East

West

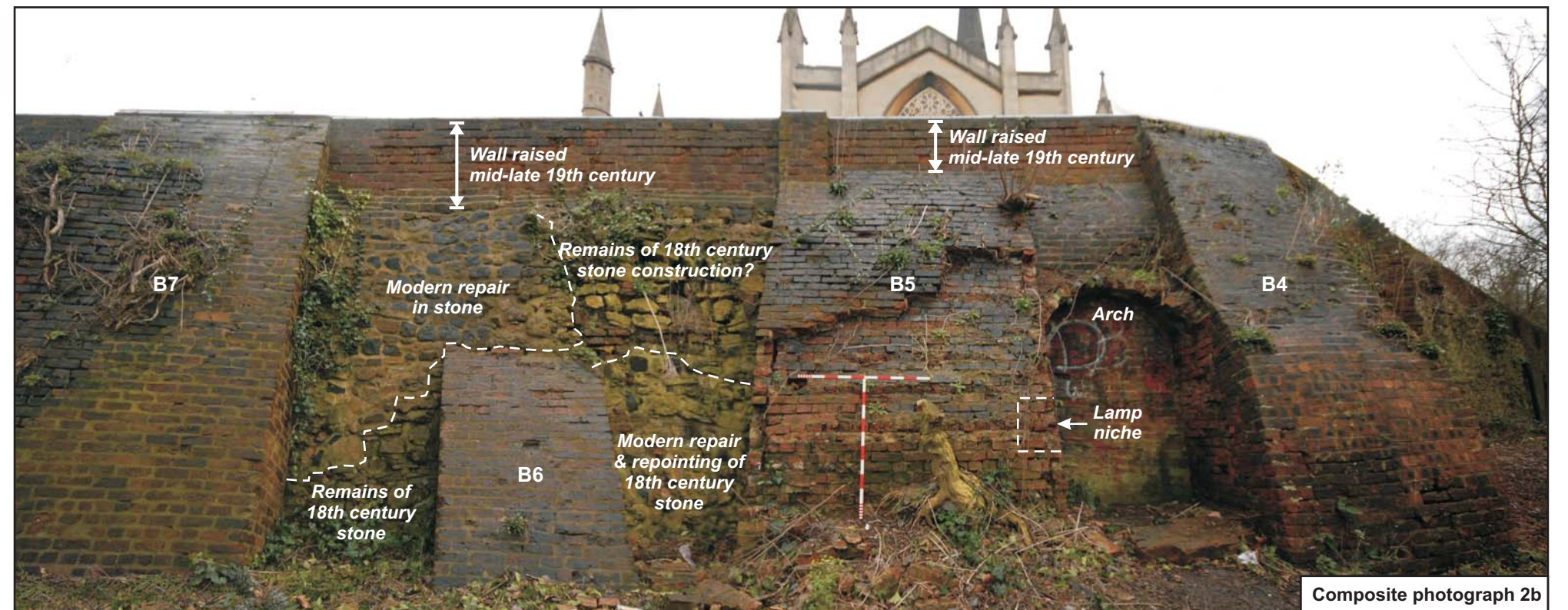
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Composite photograph 1, showing phases of construction and repairs Fig 24



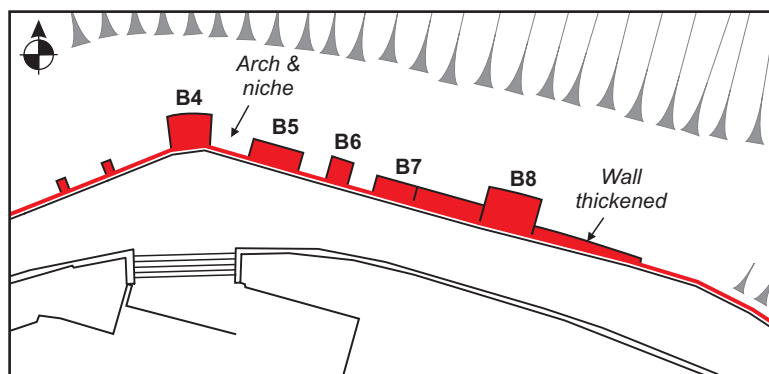
East

West



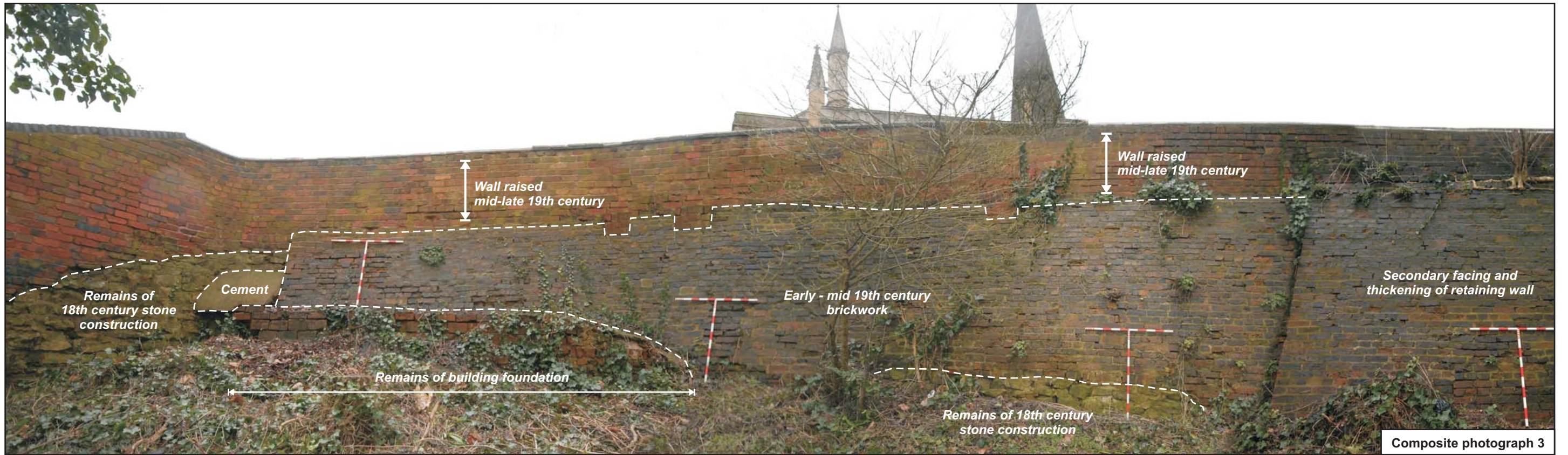
East

West



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Composite photograph 2, showing phases of construction and repairs Fig 25



Composite photograph 3

East

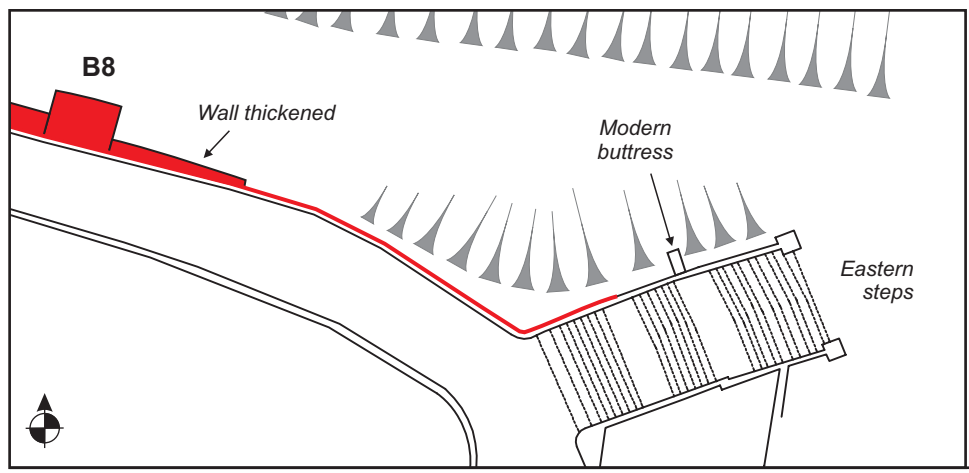
West



Composite photograph 4

North

South



Not to scale

Composite photographs 3 and 4, showing phases of construction and repairs Fig 26

- Fig 27 Buttresses B1, B2 and B3, looking east
- Fig 28 Detail of 18th-century stonework with modern repair and repointing
- Fig 29 Detail of 19th-century brick with modern repairs
- Fig 30 Detail of fabric types east of buttress B2
- Fig 31 Buttress B3, looking east
- Fig 32 Detail of skintling on bricks

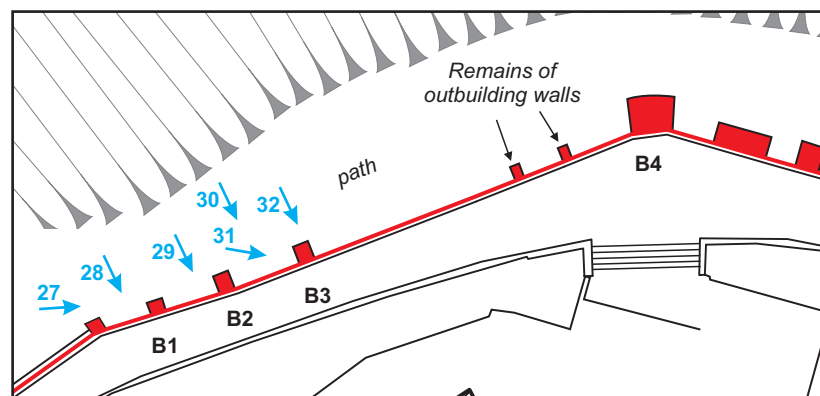


Fig 33 Detail of cast iron drain pipe



Fig 33

Fig 34 18th-century coursed stone showing subsidence



Fig 34

Fig 35 Remains of former property boundary

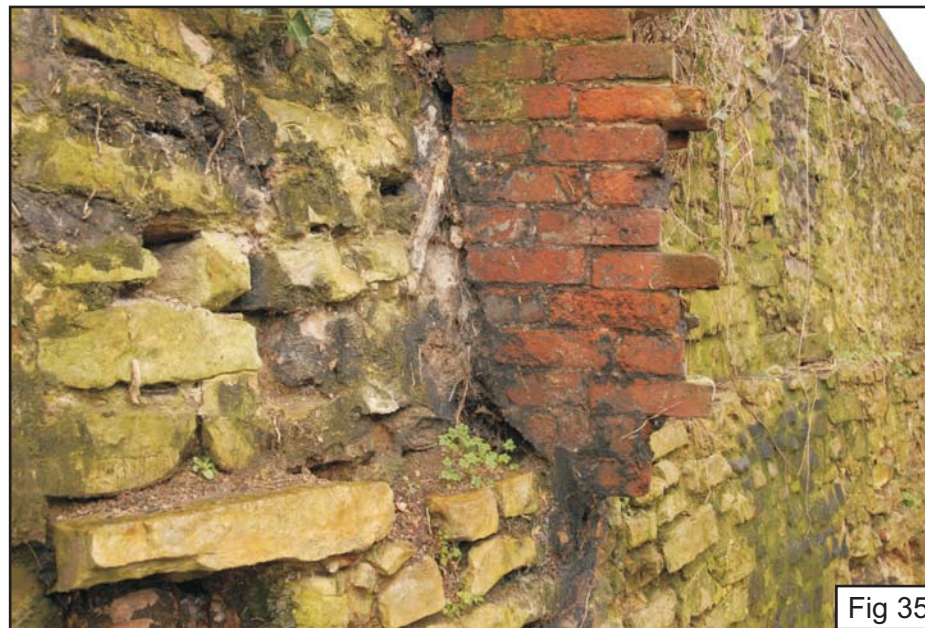


Fig 35

Fig 36 19th-century brick repair of 18th-century coursed stone



Fig 36

Fig 37 Remains of former property boundary



Fig 37

Fig 38 Side view of buttress B4, looking north-east



Fig 38

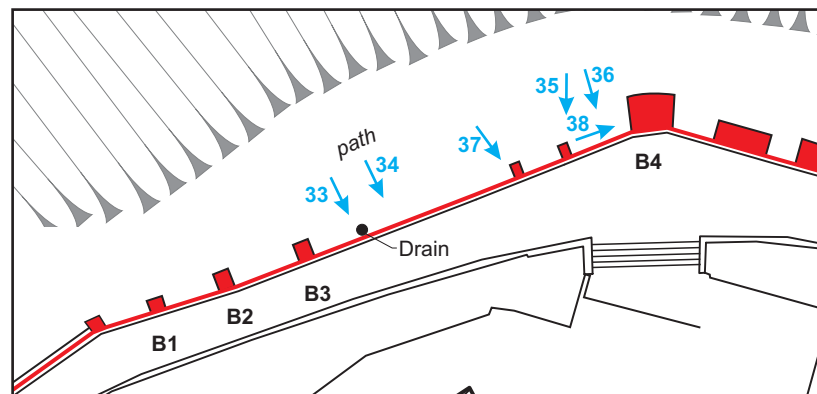


Fig 39 The main face of buttress B4, looking south



Fig 39

Fig 40 The arch between buttresses B4 and B5



Fig 40

Fig 41 Detail of the lamp niche in buttress B5



Fig 41

Fig 42 Buttress B5, showing the core of English bond with outer face of stretcher bond



Fig 42

Fig 43 Coursed stone between buttresses B5 and B6



Fig 43

Fig 44 Detail of modern cement repointing of buttress B7, also showing the vertical joint between the buttress and the brickwork to the east



Fig 44

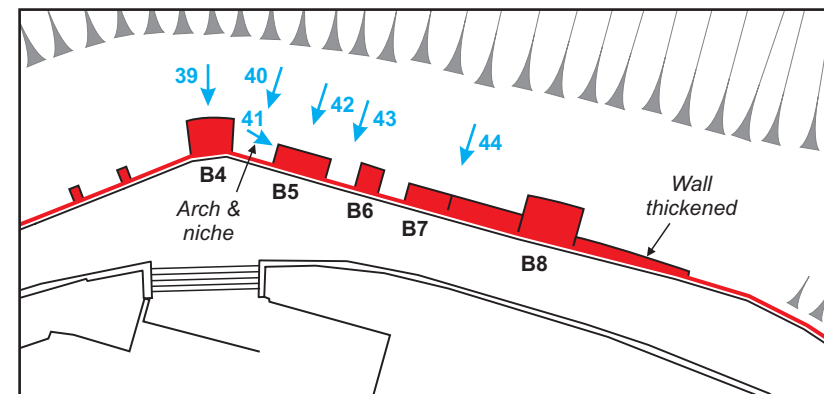


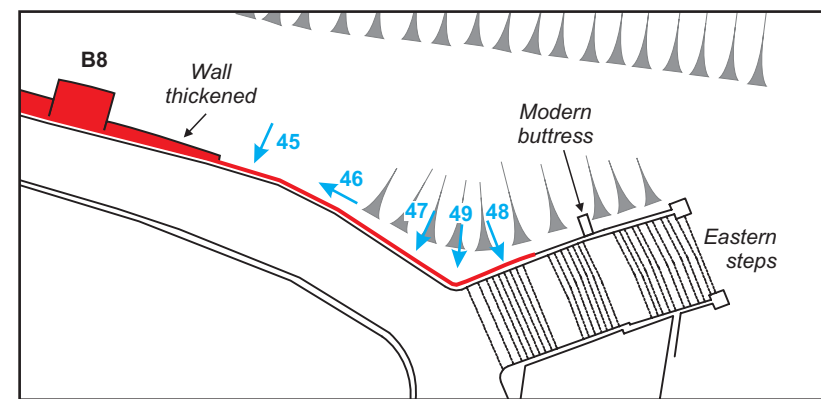
Fig 45 Remains of 18th-century coursed stone at the base of the wall

Fig 46 View of the retaining wall, looking north-west

Fig 47 Detail of the join between the earlier and later 19th-century brickwork

Fig 48 Detail of the join between the remains of 18th-century stone and 19th-century brickwork

Fig 49 The western extent of the retaining wall, showing the variety of fabrics and phasing



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