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**Archaeological Excavations
at the
Former Hanson's Brewery Site,
High Street, Dudley,
West Midlands**

by

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Summary

This report outlines the results of excavations conducted during October and November 1994 at the former site of Hanson's Brewery on the High Street, Dudley. The excavations identified eight phases of activity, dating from the 13th century up to the present day. Documentary and cartographic sources suggest that the site formed an integral part of the medieval town, developing, by the 16th century, into a prime piece of land which was exploited for its natural coal resources. An expansion of industrialisation within the Black Country as a whole led to a sharp increase in the density of occupation within Dudley in the late 17th century, and this was seen on site in the division, subdivision and intensive occupation of land parcels. This rather disjointed process continued up to the mid-19th century when Julia Hanson brought her wine and spirit merchants' business to Dudley and established a brewery on the town's High Street.

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation of the former Hanson's Brewery site in Dudley, carried out by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit in October 1994, identified one zone (Figure 2, Zone F) in which significant archaeological remains were preserved. In view of the coincidence of this zone with that of a proposed foodstore development, it was recommended that a second phase of more extensive excavation and recording should be undertaken in advance of construction. This would permit the preservation of archaeological deposits by record and would clear the site for development to proceed (Mould 1994a). This second phase of work was carried out in November 1994.

Both phases of archaeological work were commissioned by Antal Development Services Limited on behalf of Netto Foodstores Limited in order to fulfil a planning permission requirement that archaeological work should be completed prior to commencement of the Netto development (Boland 1994).

The Site - its location, topography and geology (Figures 1 and 2)

The site of the former Hanson's Brewery, now a Netto Foodstore, is centred on NGR SO 9410 9008, within Dudley town centre, sandwiched between High Street, Greystone Street and Stafford Street (SMR 6299). It lies at the southern end of Dudley's High Street, close to the medieval church of St. Thomas, but is geographically isolated from the heart of the medieval town which is focused on the castle and market place at the northern end of the High Street. Until recently, the site housed a complex of brewery structures which dated from the mid-19th century to the present day. These structures were cleared to ground level in the 1990s, and the site stood vacant prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigations.

Geotechnical investigations on site revealed that the archaeological occupation deposits were underlain by Productive Coal Measures which comprised grey, bedded mudstones, shales, siltstones and sandstones. These strata contained economically worked seams of coal, fireclay and ironstone of varying thicknesses and at various vertical intervals. The South Staffordshire Thick Coal seam, which was encountered at a depth of 15.4m-26.8m, was shown, by a reduced thickness of the coal and the presence of very soft waste materials within the broken strata, to have been extensively worked (Johnson, Poole and Bloomer 1993).

Archaeological Investigations (Figure 2)

Evaluation

Six zones of potential archaeological survival were identified within the site (see below). The initial archaeological evaluation comprised the mechanical excavation and subsequent recording of fourteen trenches.

Zones A, C and D

Trenching revealed that extensive cellaring associated with the former Hanson's Brewery and with earlier 19th-century structures (Ordnance Survey 1883) had destroyed archaeological deposits within Zones A, C and D, and that no further archaeological response was needed here.

Zones B and E

No intact medieval deposits were recorded in the trenches in these zones. However, the survival of post-medieval deposits did suggest that potentially significant archaeological remains could lie within 0.40m of the modern ground surface in those areas not directly tested during the evaluation. Design proposals for landscaping and carparking facilities within Zones B and E ensured that all archaeological deposits remained intact and that no further archaeological response was required within these two zones.

Zone F

Trenching confirmed the survival of intact medieval and post-medieval deposits within Zone F, a zone which coincided with the proposed footprint of the Netto foodstore. It was recommended that further archaeological excavation be undertaken in advance of development here to allow the preservation of all archaeological features and deposits by record.

Excavation Aims and Methodology

An area, approximately 26m x 10m (Figure 2), was subsequently mechanically stripped of modern overburden to allow the manual excavation and recording of all surviving archaeological deposits and features. A comprehensive written, drawn and photographic record was maintained throughout the excavation and this, combined with those records compiled during the evaluation, now forms the site archive which is deposited with Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council.

The Archaeological Results

An examination of the recorded stratigraphic relationships, an analysis of the ceramic assemblage and a study of the surviving primary documentary and cartographic sources for the site, identified eight phases of activity, which ranged in date from the 13th century to the present day.

Phase 1

This phase of activity was identified from a study of the primary documentary and cartographic sources. It was not seen during excavation of the site. Primary sources suggest that up to the 13th century the site was given over to agricultural cultivation. It is possible, but by no means certain, that the site formed a part of Greystone Field, one of the common fields of the town (Figure 1) - a name later given to the narrow street which now forms a northwestern boundary to the site.

Phase 2

This phase of activity, of the 13th-14th century, was represented by traces of structures in the southeastern corner of the site (Figure 3). The natural yellow clay horizon (8053), was sealed here by a gritty clay-silt layer (8097) and by a layer of dirty trampled sand-clay (8108) whose southeastern limit was defined by the shallow remains of a wall trench, aligned southwest-northeast (F852). Although no associated walls were identified during excavation, the alignment of F852 shows an early respect for the line of the High Street.

Phase 3

The southeastern corner of the site remained a focal point for structural activity in Phase 3, which dates to the 14th and 15th centuries. The Phase 2 trampled surface (8108) was cut by two shallow post-holes (F853 and F854) which were filled with a green, charcoal-flecked sandy-clay. The post-holes were sealed by a later, although still Phase 3, heavily-trampled clay layer, containing fragments of pottery and tile. Further activity was recorded 6m to the northeast. A wall (F821), represented by a large, worked limestone block and two roughly cut blocks set directly into the natural yellow clay, was aligned northwest-southeast, at a right angle to the High Street. The wall matrix was sealed by a later, although again, still Phase 3, charcoal-flecked layer of slightly silty yellow-green clay.

Phase 4

This phase, of the 15th to 16th century, was characterised by a number of stone and tile surfaces (F823 and 8096), very similar to medieval yard surfaces recorded during archaeological watching briefs elsewhere within Dudley (Boland pers. comm.). The surfaces survived as discrete areas (c.3.5m x 5.5m and 4m x 3m) of faced, stone slabs and large, broken pieces of roofing tile. Flecks of charcoal and fragments of pottery were recovered from these surfaces. The northwestern limit of F823 was defined by the remains of a wall (F844), seen as a line of three, large, faced stones set into the natural yellow clay horizon. Some hint of the evolving character of the site was provided by a cluster of metal waste deposits on the northwestern side of the wall (F844). It is not possible to say whether metalworking was being conducted on the site during Phase 4; however, the presence of metal waste deposits and the survival of yard surfaces does suggest that the small-scale encroachment into a previously agricultural area was developing an increasing industrial nature.

Phase 5

The site's character was clearly industrial in Phase 5. The cuts of two large features (Figure 5, F801 and F843) were each excavated to a depth of approximately 2.20m below the modern ground level. Both features cut the natural clay horizon and were seen to continue banking steeply downwards. Geotechnical investigations, conducted after the completion of archaeological excavation, confirmed that these two features were coal-mine workings (Jordan Pritchard Gorman 1994).

Phase 6

This phase of activity, dated to the 16th-17th century, is characterised by the backfilling of one of the coal-mining features (F843), the cutting of several pits, and by further structural activity. A deposit of yellow clay (8109) appears to have been tipped into F843 prior to the deposition of two larger deposits of brown silt-clay (8067) and dark grey silt-clay (8063). Both of these later deposits contained

brick and stone fragments. Ceramic analysis suggested a 16th century date for 8067 and a 16th-17th century date for 8063.

Two stone-tile surfaces (F847 and 8098), similar in make-up to the yards recorded in Phase 4, and four pits (F845, F849, F850 and F851) whose function cannot be identified, were recorded in the southeastern corner of the site. A badly damaged wall footing, made from pre-industrial bricks (F807), represents the earliest structural survival within the northeastern half of the site. The wall, which was aligned northwest-southeast, formed a right-angle with the High Street. No associated walls survived.

Phase 7

Excavation and documentary research suggests that Phase 7 (17th century - late 19th century) represents one of the most intense periods of activity in the site's history. However, it should be acknowledged that the archaeological evidence may be biased in terms of survival towards these later deposits which could have destroyed evidence for other earlier, and perhaps equally intense, phases of occupation.

The clearest sequence of survival was found in the northwestern half of the excavated area (Figures 4 and 5). The coal-mining feature (F801) had been backfilled with a deposit of yellow clay (8009), and a sequence of metal waste deposits (8005-8008), which included 17th century pottery, had then been tipped into the feature, filling its lower half. The upper half of F801 was filled with a layer of silty charcoal (8005). This compressed backfill provided the foundation for a yellow sandstone wall (F802) which extended from Trench 13 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It seems likely that F802 would originally have continued its course southeast to form a right angle with the High Street frontage and that it represents one of the property boundaries depicted on a Map of the Parish of Dudley in 1824 (Dudley Archives A901).

A structure (preserved dimensions 6.8m x 3m), of which only two exterior walls survived (F810 and F815), was butted onto the northeastern side of the property boundary F802. The structure was divided into three areas, two of which were accessed from a corridor or alley-way running parallel with F802. Access to the most northeasterly area is unclear. The brick foundations for a fireplace (F813) were preserved within the southwestern area. A layer of crushed sandstone and mortar (8022) may have provided a foundation for Phase 7 floors which no longer survived.

Further structural remains were recorded to the southwest. Here the uppermost backfill deposit of F843 (8063) was cut by two walls, one aligned northwest-southeast (F824) and the other aligned northeast-southwest (F833). Together these walls defined the limits of a roughly made brick surface (F826). A later, although still Phase 7, wall encroached upon the brick surface, but continued to respect the wall-line of F833.

A black clay-silt layer (8066) was recorded over much of the excavated area and is thought to represent the remains of a 17th century backplot soil. Equivalent layers were recorded in Trenches 3-8, 12 and 13.

An isolated, and as yet uninterpreted, feature (F820) was cut into the backplot soil (8066). Located at the centre of the southwestern quarter of the excavated area, F820 comprised a semi-circle of heavily burnt metal, contained within a shallow cut and which was set with the remains of a feeder pipe and what appeared to be a 'drip-tray'. A concentration of metal waste deposits was recovered from the base of this feature.

Phase 8

Hanson's Brewery occupied the site from the late-19th century to the early 1990s and in this time successfully stamped its mark on any earlier surviving below-ground deposits. Extensive cellaring along the Greystone Street and Stafford Street frontages effectively erased evidence of any earlier activity in Zones A, C and D. In addition, the majority of Phase 7 structures which faced on to the High Street frontage were demolished prior to the construction of new warehouses. These warehouses appear prominently on aerial photographs taken of Dudley in the last 50 years (Dudley Archives A663.4, Aero Pictorial Ltd. 7769, Express and Star G4545). Aerial photographs also illustrate that the best preservation of below-ground archaeological deposits occurred in Zone F because of that zone's coincidence with brewery loading yards. Deposits within the yards were not subject to the effects of cellaring seen elsewhere within the brewery complex. Photographic evidence demonstrates illustrates how above-ground archaeology, in the guise of Phase 7 buildings fronting onto the junction of High Street and Stafford Street, survived early brewery development and escaped demolition up to c.1934 (Figure 11).

All buildings relating to the former Hanson's Brewery were demolished in the early 1990s and no above-ground evidence was seen during the excavation. Below-ground evidence comprised extensive cellaring and widespread layers of demolition material (8000 and 8001).

The Pottery (Figures 6 and 7) *by Stephanie Ratkai*

There were 600 sherds from the site. Of these the majority were 18th century or later. All the pottery was quantified by sherd count and the pottery divided into broad fabric groups. In addition, selected contexts were studied in greater detail. In these the pottery was also weighed and recorded in accordance with a more detailed fabric type series. Details of the fabrics can be found in Table 1 below. Other details, such as form and decoration, were also recorded.

The aim of this report is to try to establish the earliest occupation in this area of Dudley and to date industrial activity on the site. The pottery from the earliest contexts was chosen for detailed study, the remaining material being given a more cursory examination.

The Medieval Pottery

Nine medieval fabrics were identified. These fell into two broad groups, iron-rich clays, used mainly for cooking pots, and coal measure clays, used for a variety of vessel forms. The former group (fabrics CSW, SCPP, SCPW) were not very well represented and were usually abraded. Most examples were sooted. The surfaces were oxidised orange/brown, the rest of the sherds being mid-light grey. The fabric would come under Ford's general description of "iron rich sandy ware" (Ford 1995). The cooking pot sherds were small and so there was little information on vessel form, although there were some rim sherds (Figure 6:2). The rim sherds are of a type common in Staffordshire, eg Stafford Castle (Ratkai (c) in prep) and Dudley Castle (pers. inspection by author), North Worcestershire, eg Kings Norton (Ratkai (a) forthcoming) and which appear less frequently in Warwickshire eg Burton Dassett (Ratkai (b) forthcoming). The date range for these fabrics appears to be 13th-14th century. Unfortunately there is little secure dating evidence, but the best is from Dudley Castle where similar fabric and forms were found associated with Building B in the Bailey. This building was destroyed and superseded by a chapel, dated architecturally to c.1320 (Linnane pers. comm.). Evidence from

Stafford Castle suggests a continuation of this cooking pot tradition further into the 14th century.

The coal measure clays can be further divided into two main groups, clays which are relatively pure and carefully processed which fire to a uniform white or rarely a very pale pink, and those which exhibit a wide range of colour variation from yellowish-buff through to pinks and oranges. It is not unusual in this latter group to find a sherd of which half is buff and the remainder pink or orange. It is usually assumed that this second group is the result of mixing different clays with varying quantities of iron compounds, and indeed it is sometimes possible to see in some sherds wisps of red or white clay within the matrix. This trait can be seen more often, and more clearly, in the post-medieval coarsewares. The inclusions within the coal measure clays are fairly consistent but the quantity and size of them is not. This presumably reflects degrees of clay preparation but, as yet, it is not possible to say whether these differences also reflect different production sites, methods of different potters within the same production centre, or whether they are linked to vessel form. The problems associated with pottery made from coal measure clays are in urgent need of clarification. Production sites are known at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton (Mayes and Scott 1984) and at Sneyd Green, Staffordshire (Bemrose 1956-7) but there must be other kiln sites besides these. The coal measure clay sherds from the Hansons Brewery site cannot be matched with vessels from known kilns, although they have parallels within the county. Dating for them is not secure, but a date range of 13th-15th century is generally accepted. Sherds were generally undiagnostic but seemed to belong to either cooking pot/jars (Figure 6:1) or jugs.

Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval Transitional Wares.

The fabrics in this group are ones which first appear in the 15th century, usually in the latter half, and continue in use into the 16th century and sometimes beyond. As with the medieval pottery, the fabrics can be divided into broad groups. These are Late Red Wares, Midlands Purple Wares and Cistercian Wares. These fabrics are vital to the understanding of the transition from the medieval tradition into the post-medieval tradition. In Dudley and Coventry (Woodfield 1981, Ratkai (d)) this transition appears to happen in the 16th century.

The Late Red Wares are essentially hard fired, oxidised, plain, utilitarian wares. When very hard fired, they become Midlands Purple Ware (fabric MP) but there is a transitional stage (fabric PMP) in which the margins are reduced and the surfaces take on an unattractive dull grey-brown colour, whilst the core remains red. It is difficult to ascertain how much this variation is due to the chance circumstances of firing and how much is due to design. It certainly does not appear to affect their marketability, although fabric PMP is usually less well represented than the true Late Red Wares and Midlands Purple Wares. The Late Red Wares differ slightly in their degree of sandiness, but they are a marked regional type which is found at Stafford Castle to the north, throughout the modern West Midlands county and further south in Warwickshire, as at Burton Dassett in the south eastern extremity of the county. Forms are mainly jugs (Figure 6:12) and bowls (Figure 6:13, 14, 3 and 7:23).

Jugs are plain with little or no glaze and undecorated strap handles. Present from the site is the base from a small, straight-sided jug (Figure 6:7). The base has been cut with a knife to give a faceted appearance. It is likely that this form was designed as a "drinking jug", rather like a modern pint pot. Bowls were wide-mouthed with curious sinuous rims, which may have been designed to take a lid. Often the lower section of the bowl has been trimmed or pared with a knife. There is usually some internal glazing, but it is often poor and/or decayed. It is not uncommon to find sooting, often quite heavy, on the external surfaces of these vessels, indicating that some at least may have been used for cooking. There was a

single example of a cooking pot with a bifid rim, with some internal glazing. However, this sherd was badly chipped and abraded and unsuitable for drawing.

The Late Red Wares are found primarily in the latter half of the 15th and early 16th century and are often associated with Cistercian Wares. As with the Midlands Purple Wares (see below), it is difficult to date their earliest use, although it seems unlikely that they pre-date the 15th century.

Midlands Purple Wares

In addition to the true Midlands Purple Ware there are two fabrics (PMP and PMPB), which are somewhere between it and ordinary earthenware. Fabric PMP has been discussed (see above). Fabric PMPB is a very hard fired version of the coal measure clays and retains, despite its hardness, a dirty buff colour, although the surfaces are a dull purplish grey or brown. This group of pottery is not well represented and it is difficult to deduce forms from the surviving sherds. There are examples of jugs and jars, although it is possible that some of these might also be from cisterns. It seems unlikely that Midlands Purple or Proto-Midlands Purple were in use in the West Midlands before the 15th century. It is often found in association with Cistercian Wares and Late Red Wares in the later 15th century and occurs stratigraphically earlier on several sites, but there is as yet no independently dated evidence for its introduction.

Cistercian Wares

A number of cups was found during the excavation, the most common form being a two-handled carinated cup (Figure 6:6). This form is not recorded in Barker's survey of Staffordshire Cistercian Wares and Blackwares (Barker 1986), although it is known from Stafford Castle in probably 16th century contexts. Most of the sherds were from drinking vessels but there was a handful of sherds from jugs (Figure 7:24) or other hollow wares.

Early Post-Medieval Wares

Pottery in this group first appears in the 16th century. Despite links with the preceding period, for example the change from Cistercian Wares to Blackwares (fabric CBLW), forms and fabrics are now developed which will form the mainstay of the potters' repertoire until the advent of mass-produced, industrial wares in the second half of the 18th century. Country potters continued to make the older traditional forms, eg pancheons and storage jars, until their demise in the later 19th century. The pottery can be divided into three groups, Coarsewares, Blackwares and Yellow Wares. The first two categories are by far the most numerous. Seven types of coarseware fabric were identified by eye. However, distinctions are somewhat fugitive and it seems likely that most of the fabrics represent variations within a continuum rather than being deliberately aimed for. A fuller description of the range of fabrics and forms can be found in Ratkai (1987). The forms at the Hanson's Brewery site are limited to bowls, pancheons and a possible porringer (Figure 6/7:8, 28, 9, 5, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21) and jars (Figure 7:16, 19 and 27). However, the original interpretation of the motte sequence at Dudley Castle is now somewhat suspect and the brown loam layer from which some of the Coarsewares and Blackwares came, and which was interpreted as immediately pre-Civil War, now appears to have accumulated in the 16th century (Linnane pers. comm.). Corroborative evidence for the use of Coarsewares of this type and form in the 16th century is also found at Whitefriars, Coventry (Woodfield 1981, Ratkai (d) in prep). Whitefriars also provides the earliest dated example of Midlands Yellow Ware, which was found associated with the rubble of the tower collapse of 1574.

The Blackware fabrics are often the same as the finer Coarseware fabrics or Midlands Purple fabrics. Woodfield (1981) notes the difficulty of fabric differentiation in this period. The forms are limited at the Brewery site to cups and odd, undiagnostic Hollow Ware body sherds. The glazes range from dark brown to

black and often have a silvery metallic sheen. No complete, or near complete, profiles were found but the vessel forms seem very close to those illustrated by Barker (1986). One unusual detail is a row of three circular impressions at the junction of the handle and the body on a jug (Figure 7:22).

There were three Yellow Ware fabrics. The most important difference is between fabric YWPS and the other two fabrics, YW and YWP. Fabric YWPS is made from an iron rich clay which fires pink. In order to achieve a yellow glaze it is therefore necessary to coat the surface to be glazed with a white slip. The use of this technique is found on many Yellow Ware forms, but is not found on the more delicate items such as cups or more unusual forms such as candlesticks and salts. As yet, the earliest dating evidence for the occurrence of this ware is from Coventry (see above). Forms from the Hanson's Brewery site seem to be mainly hollow wares (Figure 6:4, 10 and 11), although there is a candlestick and a cup (Figure 7:26 and 25), those found in context 8066.

Late Post-Medieval Pottery

The late post-medieval material was made up of Coarsewares, a continuation of the earlier post-medieval tradition, and glazed earthen wares, such as Creamwares, Pearlwares, etc. It is interesting to note the very pedestrian nature of the later material. A high proportion of the pottery was made up of Coarseware jars and bowls. The finer earthenwares were less plentiful and the forms tended to be plates and dishes. There was a surprising lack of tea cups or tea bowls. This could be an indication of a low status occupancy in the 18th century, ie tea was not consumed regularly, if at all, because it was too expensive. Certainly the lack of ceramic drinking vessels is in marked contrast to the preceding period when cups, mugs and tankards abounded.

Fabrics

BLW	Blackware
BLWB	Blackware (Late, i.e. 18th century)
CIST	Cistercian Ware
CBLW	Cistercian/Blackware
CMC	Coal Measure Clay
CMCF	Coal Measure Clay, fine fabric, abundant pink quartz
CMCH	Coal Measure Clay, hard fired, hard to the touch
CMCL	Coal Measure Clay, late, hard fired fabric
CRW	Creamware
CSW	Coarse Sandy Ware
CWB	Coarseware, buff fabric
CWBR	Coarseware, buff fabric with frequent red inclusions
CWCP	Coarseware, cream, paste-like fabric
CWH	Coarseware, hard-fired
CWHR	Coarseware, hard-fired red fabric
CWO	Coarseware, smooth, orange fabric
CWOS	Coarseware, orange, sandy fabric
DLSW	Dark on Light Slipware
ESTW	English Stoneware
FSLW	Feathered Slipware
FWW	Fine White Ware
LDSW	Light on Dark Slipware
LRW	Late Red Ware
LRWC	Late Red Ware, coarse, sandy
LRWS	Late Red Ware, medium sandy
MANG	Manganese (Mottled) Glazed Ware
MGW	Modern Glazed Wares (post-1750, industrial production)

MSLW	Multi-coloured Slipware
PMP	Proto-Midlands Purple (hard-fired LRW)
PMPB	Proto-Midlands Purple, buff fabric
PW	Pearlware
SCPP	Sandy Cooking Pot with clay pellets
SCPW	Sandy Cooking Pot Ware
SWW	Sandy White Ware
TGT	Tudor Green Type Ware
TSLW	Trailed Slipware
YW	Yellow Ware, white/buff fabric
YWP	Yellow Ware, pale pinkish fabric
YWPS	Yellow Ware, pink fabric, white underglaze slip

It was not possible to examine and record all the pottery in detail. Accordingly, pottery from 18th and 19th century layers and features was divided into very basic fabric groups eg Coarseware, Modern glazed wares etc and quantified by sherd count. However, pottery from major layers or features which pre-dated the 18th century, was divided macroscopically into more detailed fabric groups and quantified by sherd and rim count and by weight.

Discussion

Medieval Activity (Phase 2)

In stratigraphic and ceramic terms the earliest contexts are 8097, a gritty clay silt layer, and 8105, the fill of wall trench F852. Layer 8097 contained a single medieval cooking pot sherd (fabric SCPP) of 13th-14th century date. Fill 8105 contained five sherds, a cooking pot/jar sherd (Figure 7.1) and three jug sherds in fabric CMC and a second cooking pot/jar sherd in fabric SCPW. Only a very broad date of 13th-15th century could be given to this pottery.

Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval Activity (Phase 3)

Wall F821, and associated features F837 and 8084, were sealed by 8052. The dating this layer was initially problematic due to the presence of a Slipware sherd. However, a study of the stratigraphic relationships made it clear that this Slipware sherd was intrusive from the modern overburden which lay immediately above 8052.

(Phase 4)

A stone and tile surface (F823) was sealed by a redeposited clay layer (8057). Both of these contained pottery of late 15th-16th century date. One other feature (F839) contained pottery of the same date.

Early Post-Medieval Activity (Phases 5, 6, 7 and 8)

A lower fill of F843 (8067), the coal-mining feature, contained 16th century pottery and was overlain by a second fill (8063) which contained 16th-17th century material. The second mining feature (F801) appears to have backfilled at a later date, as it contained only 17th century pottery. A number of stone and tile layers (F847 and 8098) were roughly contemporary with the backfilling of F843. These layers contained 16th-17th century pottery. A pit (F851), which cut 8095, contained residual 16th century pottery. This may have been derived from 8095. An associated pit (F849) contained 17th century pottery and residual 16th century sherds.

There were a few other 17th century features and layers. Wall F807, and associated contexts 8017, 8018 and 8019, was the only structural feature ascribable to this date. Two extensive layers (8056 and 8066) also seemed to be 17th century. A major pottery group came from context 8056, an extensive green-grey clay silt which sealed wall F844, surfaces F823, F847 and F855, post-holes F853 and F854 and wall trench F852. A wide variety of fabrics and forms was present. Most of the pottery from 8056 was of late 15th-17th century date. It consisted mainly of a mixture of Late Red Wares, Blackwares and Coarsewares. Only four sherds were of late 17th century date, two Slipware sherds, a Manganese Glazed Ware sherd and a Stoneware sherd. However, the latter two sherds were small and identification not certain. Given the much greater proportion of earlier wares in this context, and the possibility of contamination from 8066 (see below), these sherds may be intrusive.

The most common form is the two, or three, handled cup mainly in Blackware, but also in Late Red Ware, Tudor Green Type Ware, Cistercian Ware and Yellow Ware. The second largest group was bowls, pancheons and porringers, followed by jugs, jars and a possible cistern. As can be seen from the vessel forms, the pottery is mainly concerned with the preparation and storage of food and drink but also with the consumption of liquids, ie the comparatively large number of cups. At least 16 such vessels are represented, nearly double the quantity of the second largest group. This may be because cups are more prone to breakage.

This group of pottery is in keeping with domestic waste, which would suggest that 8056 is an occupation deposit or perhaps represents a period of abandonment of the site.

Most of the pottery from 8066 seemed to date from the 17th century, but there was later material, six modern glazed ware sherds (late 18th-19th century), and an English (?Nottingham) Stoneware sherd (18th century). The quantity of pottery in the layer is very much less than in 8056 and much of it may be derived from that layer. There is one example of sherds from the same vessel found in both layers, showing that there has been some mixing of material between 8056 and 8066, perhaps due to horticultural activity. This layer gives evidence of the changing usage of the site and makes the idea of a previous period of abandonment more plausible.

All the features and contexts above 8066 were 18th century or later, and mark a fresh development of the site. There was very little residual material in these contexts.

Table 1: Showing the occurrence of fabrics by context and by sherd number

CTX	MEDLRW	TGT	MP	CIST	BLW	CW	YW	CBLW	TGE	PMP	SLIP	MANG	STW
8105	5												
8097	1												
8058	1	2											
8057		1											
8088		1											
8052	2	1											(1)
8067	1	5	1	1	1	1							
8063		2				2	3	1					
8095	2			3	1	4	1						
8098					1	3							
8104	1	1		2	3	5			2				
8101		1		4		10	5		2				
8005	1	1			1	4							
8017						1							
8018			1		3	7							
8019					1	5							
8094				11	2								
8060					7	11	3		1				
8056	5	40	1	3	5	43	32	8	2	4	2	1?	1?
8066	1			1	12	16	4	1					
CTX	MEDLRW	TGT	MP	CIST	BLW	CW	YW	CBLW	TGE	PMP	SLIP	MANG	STW

Illustrated Vessels

- 1 Fabric CMC Cooking pot/jar, (8105)
- 2 Fabric SCPP Cooking pot/jar, (8097)
- 3 Fabric LRWS Wide-mouthed bowl, thin internal olive glaze, (8067)
- 4 Fabric YWPS Bowl or Porringer, (8063)
- 5 Fabric CWOS Bowl, internal and external slip, internal glaze, (8095)
- 6 Cistercian Ware Cup, (8101)
- 7 Fabric LRW Facetted base of jug, (8005)
- 8 Fabric CWHR Pancheon, internal and external slip, internal glaze, (8094)
- 9 Fabric CWB Pancheon, internal and external slip, internal glaze, (8060)
- 10 Fabric YW Dish/bowl with decorated rim, (8103)
- 11 Fabric YW Hollow ware with horizontal handle, (8056)
- 12 Fabric LRWS Jug, unglazed, (8056)
- 13 Fabric LRWS Wide-mouthed bowl, thin patchy internal tan glaze, heavy external soot, (8056)
- 14 Fabric LRWS Wide-mouthed bowl, (8056)
- 15 Fabric CWHR Bowl, internal and external slip, internal glaze, (8056)
- 16 Fabric CWOS Jar, internal and external slip, internal glaze, (8056)
- 17 Fabric CWOS Bowl, internal and external slip, internal glaze, (8056)
- 18 Fabric CWOS Bowl internal and external slip, internal glaze, (8056) and (8104)
- 19 Fabric CWHR Jar, (8056)
- 20 Fabric CWOS Bowl, internal and external slip, internal glaze, (8056)
- 21 Fabric CWBR ?Porringer, internal and external slip, internal glaze, (8056)
- 22 Fabric BLW Jug, decoration at junction of handle and body (8056)
- 23 Fabric LRWS Bowl, internal and external slip, (8056)
- 24 Fabric Cistercian Jug, (8056)
- 25 Fabric YW ?Cup, (8056) and (8066)
- 26 Fabric YW Candlestick, (8066)
- 27 Fabric CWB Jar, internal glaze, internal and external slip, (8014)
- 28 Fabric CWOS Straight-sided bowl, internal and external slip, internal glaze, (8050)

Ceramic Roof Tile

by Lynne Bevan

Eighty-three fragments of roof tile, weighing a total of 8,832g, were recovered during excavation. Fourteen fragments, weighing 839g, were recovered from the Phase 2 wall (F852), whilst 20 fragments, weighing 1,454g, were recovered from the Phase 6 middle fill (8067) of the coal-mining feature F843.

Glass

by Lynne Bevan

A total of 79 glass fragments was recovered. With the exception of 28 fragments of window glass, the remainder of the collection originated from bottles and other vessels. Twelve small, blue-green bottles dating from the late-19th to early-20th centuries, six of which were complete and six fragmentary, came from F803. One plain bottle had retained a glass stopper and two others had traces of corks left *in situ*. Two bottles were marked 'Moko' and two 'Midland'. It is possible that these contained oil, medicine or condiment. Several fragments of glass with peeling paint, possibly the remains of an advertising slogan, were also recovered from F803.

Metalwork

by Lynne Bevan

All metalwork is of relatively recent origin. The largest concentration came from F803, from which several boxes of unidentifiable rusted scrap metal were recovered. The assemblage included an iron oil can and a number of alloyed screws and other fittings. Iron objects from other contexts comprised; three nails, part of a knife with a bone handle, wire, and unidentified rusted fragments. Copper alloy objects included; binding, two studs, wire, and an unidentified fragment.

Animal Bone

by Lynne Bevan, with specialist comments by Umberto Albarella

Two hundred and twenty two fragments of animal bone were recovered, the majority of which were cattle bones, many with butchery marks (3003, 8003, 8050, 8060, 8012, 8095), and some with 'skinning' marks (8003, 8066). The proximal metacarpal of a young calf was found (8101). Sheep and ?sheep/?goat bones were also represented, some of which exhibited signs of butchery (5004, 8101). The humerus of an adult, but very undersized, sheep was found (8003). In addition, a few pig bones were found in a context with cattle bones (8056). The remains of the skeleton, possibly articulated, of a small adult dog were found consisting of a complete skull, scapula, radius and some ribs (8091). Further fragments of canine femur, pelvis and vertebrae (8056), and a canine ulna (8082), were recovered. Three fragments of oyster shell came from contexts 5004, 8083 and 8089.

Clay Tobacco Pipes

by David Higgins

A total of 122 fragments of pipe, consisting of 16 bowl, 105 stem and one mouthpiece, was recovered from 27 different contexts. These have each been studied and recorded using the draft recording system developed at the University of Liverpool (Higgins and Davey 1994). Copies of the record sheets have been deposited as part of the site archive.

The majority of the groups contain no more than a few pieces of pipe and in most cases the fragments are of mixed date. There are not any groups which appear to be closely dated or which contain particularly large fragments which are indicative of 'fresh' deposition. Almost all of the pipes recovered date from the 17th or 18th centuries and the dates for individual contexts are generally in agreement with the pottery dates. The various attributes of the pipes are discussed below and are followed by a general discussion.

Stamped Pipes

Five of the pipes have maker's marks stamped on their heels. These are:

WT, c.1680-1730 from Trench 12, U/S (Figure 8:4). Neat, well-finished bowl, which is stylistically likely to have been made in the Much Wenlock/Broseley area of Shropshire. The mark has not been previously recorded.

LW, c.1670-1700 (Figure 8:2). Two examples of this mark were recovered from contexts 8060 and 8066. In one case (8060) the mark appears to read EW, but the second example, on a pipe from the same mould, appears to be clearly LW. An example of this mark from the same die have been found at 4, St Mary's Lane, Much Wenlock, Shropshire. Much Wenlock was an important pipe production centre and it is likely that these pipes were produced there.

WILL/WILK/..ON, c.1680-1730, from context 8013 (Figure 8:3). There is only one parallel, an example made by William Wilkinson of Much Wenlock in Shropshire. William Wilkinson died in 1728, but also had a son called William who may have carried on the family trade. The style of this example, however, is such that it would almost certainly have been made during the first William's lifetime.

W..., c.1680-1730, from context 5004 (Figure 8:5). Poorly impressed mark where only the christian initial W is legible. The style of this bowl suggests that it was made in the Much Wenlock/Broseley area of Shropshire.

Decorated Pipes

Apart from the usual bowl milling only three of the pipe fragments recovered were decorated, all of them stems. Two of these are milled, while the third has incised decoration.

The first of the milled stems was recovered from context 8078 (Figure 8:11). This is a fairly thin stem section which shows that it must have come from the middle or towards the mouthpiece end of the pipe. It is a smooth, glossy, stem decorated with a single neat band of milling. The second milled stem was recovered from context 8055 and comes from a similar part of the pipe stem. In this case, however, the stem is much rougher and there is a pronounced bulge where the milling occurs. It is likely that this stem has been mended during the manufacturing process and the join disguised with the milling. Both of these milled stems date from the 17th century.

The third decorated stem dates from the 18th century and is most unusual in that it has been decorated with an incised wavy line. This has been placed along the seam (presumably the upper seam) of the pipe and is shown in plan in Figure 8:13.

Internal Bowl Cross

One of the bowls, from context 5004, has an internal bowl cross (Figure 8:10). This is a relief pattern formed in the base of the bowl by the stopper which is used to form the pipe. This example dates from c.1780-1830 and has the cross in the form of a '+' in relation to the long axis of the pipe.

Bowl Forms

Only ten recognisable bowl forms were recovered from the excavations (Figure 8:1-10). The earliest of these dates from *c.* 1640-70. Although quite neatly finished and fully milled this pipe is not marked, nor is it burnished, as would be expected from a Broseley area product. This piece is likely to have been made locally in the Dudley area. In contrast, there are five pipes which all have stamped marks and burnished surfaces. Three of these can be attributed to Shropshire makers and the style of the other two suggests that they came from there too. All of these pieces date from *c.* 1670-1730, a period when the Much Wenlock and Broseley area makers dominated the supply of pipes down the Severn Valley and across into the Midlands. Local makers copied the styles from this area, particularly the distinctive tailed heel form. These copies, however, often lack the stamped marks and burnished surface which is generally found on the Shropshire pieces. Two such 'local' copies were found on this site (Figure 8:6 and 7). There is also one 'local' copy of a contemporary spur form of Shropshire type (Fig 8).

Only two later pipes were recovered from the excavation. The first of these is a bowl of *c.* 1740-80 from context 8002 (Figure 8:9). This is a well-designed and neatly finished bowl but with an unusually sleek bowl form and spur set well back along the stem. This is not a form which has been recorded from Shropshire, although the quality of design and finish is comparable with pipes from there. It is not certain whether this is a Shropshire form or a local copy.

The final bowl dates from the late-18th or early-19th century (Figure 8:10). It has a rather streaky mould surface with a pronounced flaw on the right hand side. Eighteenth and 19th century pipes in this area were usually marked on the stem and without the maker's stamp it is not certain whether this is a local product or a Broseley area import.

Discussion

Although the groups are too small and mixed to provide much help with the dating of the post-medieval levels, they still provide some useful information about the types of pipe in use in Dudley, in particular during the period *c.* 1670-1730. Five out of the eight bowls of this date are stamped and burnished. These are likely to be imports from the Much Wenlock or Broseley area of Shropshire and show the extent to which these pipes were traded across the Midlands. The local makers copied the Shropshire styles but failed to achieve the elegance of form and finish of the pipes from there.

The other points of interest are the incised stem decoration, which is without known parallel, and the internal bowl cross. Data on internal bowl crosses have yet to be systematically collected but they appear to principally date from the 18th and early 19th centuries. This provides another documented example.

Illustrations

- 1 Context 8066, local heel bowl of *c.* 1640-70, fully milled and with a bottered rim.
- 2 Composite drawing of two fragments from contexts 8060 and 8066 dating from *c.* 1670-1700. These both come from the same mould, which can be identified by a distinctive raised ridge around the heel, and are marked with a heart-shaped stamp. In one example the initials appear to read EW, but the other is much clearer and reads LW. This mark has been found at Much Wenlock in Shropshire and is likely to belong to an as yet unidentified maker working at that centre. Both examples have a good burnish and there are traces of milling on the one surviving rim.

- 3 Context 8013. Much Wenlock pipe of *c.*1680-1730 stamped with the mark of William Wilkinson. This pipe probably came from the workshop of William Wilkinson Sr who died in 1728.
- 4 Trench 12 U/S. Much Wenlock/Broseley (Shropshire) style pipe of *c.*1680-1730 stamped with the initials WT. The rim is fully milled, internally trimmed and bottered and the bowl has been finely burnished.
- 5 Context 5004. Much Wenlock/Broseley (Shropshire) style pipe of *c.*1680-1730 stamped with a mark of which only the christian initial W is legible. The rim is three-quarters milled and bottered; the bowl has an average burnish.
- 6 Context 8013. Local copy of a Much Wenlock/Broseley (Shropshire) style pipe of *c.*1680-1730. The rim has been one-quarter milled, internally trimmed and bottered. The pipe is not burnished or marked.
- 7 Context 8072. Local copy of a Much Wenlock/Broseley (Shropshire) style pipe of *c.*1680-1730. The surviving section of rim has been partially milled, internally trimmed and bottered. The pipe is not burnished or marked.
- 8 Context 8066. Spur bowl of *c.*1680-1720, poor mould form and surface finish, bottered rim. Not marked.
- 9 Context 8002. Unusual form of *c.*1740-80 with the spur set well back from the bowl. The pipe has an internally trimmed rim, finished with a cut across the top, and a good burnish.
- 10 Context 5004. Plain bowl of *c.*1780-1830 with a pronounced mould flaw on the right hand side of the bowl. The rim has a simple cut finish and the spur has been trimmed. This fragment has an internal bowl cross in the form of a '+'.
'+'.
- 11 Context 8078. 17th century stem with a neat, glossy finish and a single band of decorative milling.
- 12 Context 8055. 17th century fragment with a single band of milling over the bulge in the stem. This was probably used to disguise a repair made during the manufacturing process.
- 13 Context 8002. 18th century stem with an incised wavy line along one mould seam (shown in plan in the drawing). This line has been added after the stem has been trimmed and before the clay was completely dry. There are no known parallels for this style of decoration. Stem bore 5/64".

An Historical Profile and Discussion

Although the dedication of one of Dudley's two major churches to St. Edmund does suggest that some form of occupation had been established here by the Saxon period, the origins of settlement in Dudley cannot be precisely dated (Roper 1968). Following the initial award of land and the construction of a substantial motte and bailey castle, both recorded in Domesday Book, the seigneurial lord appears to have consciously promoted the status of his lordship, a promotion which resulted in the confirmation of township status for Dudley in the late-13th century.

The two churches of St. Edmund and St. Thomas were both certainly in existence by 1182, when they were mentioned in Gervaise Paganel's confirmation charter for

Dudley Priory (Boland 1991). It also seems likely that, by the later 12th century, a main road (the present day High Street) had been established to carry traffic to, and from, an already flourishing market place at the base of the castle hill. Evidence from a watching brief at the Green Man Entry, located between Castle Street and Tower Street, suggests that this area also played host to 12th century small scale manufacture (including metalworking) and agricultural operations (Boland 1989). Charter evidence from the 13th century hints that by this stage the Dudley townspeople were, in return for a fixed rent, allocated burgage tenures (Roper 1968). Whilst the location of these tenures is not specified, the enhancement of trading facilities makes it likely that demand for tenures close to the town centre would have been high and that growth in the 13th and 14th centuries was characterised by the successive development of burgage plots along major routes in, and out, of the town. The individual success of, and an increasing rivalry between, markets in Dudley and Wolverhampton (Roper 1968) would suggest that a direct link between the two towns, represented by present-day Wolverhampton Street, would have formed one of these major routes. The location of the former Hanson's Brewery site, just south of the junction of Wolverhampton Street with High Street, and the survival of 13th-14th century structures and surfaces here, would suggest that this site formed an integral part of the developing town by this period.

Prior to excavation, it was thought that land surrounding the southern end of the High Street continued to form part of the open field system until the 15th century (Roper 1968). However, the excavated evidence for survival of medieval structures now suggests that the site may have been one of a number of tenures along the developing High Street which were leased out for domestic building purposes in the early-14th century. By the 15th century the site, in line with the town as a whole, was assuming a more industrial character. The metalworking trade, first mentioned in 13th century documents, was well established within Dudley and the Black Country (Litherland 1993), and although it is impossible to discern whether metalwork was being produced on this site, the presence of metal waste deposits against one of the Phase 4 structures, and the proximity of this site to Stone Street where evidence of metalworking has been recorded (Boland 1992), does suggest some form of involvement in trading activity.

By the later 15th century the town's coal resources were being intensively mined (Roper 1978), to fuel the expanding metalworking industry. Geotechnical investigations conducted before and after archaeological excavation at the Hanson's Brewery site (Johnson, Poole and Bloomer 1993 and Jordan Pritchard Gorman 1994) showed that the coal seam had been extensively worked and that the two coal-mining features (F801 and F843) recorded during excavation belonged to a series of vertical mine-shafts cut across the site. An interesting insight to this period of the site's history is provided by the Chancery Proceedings for 1689 which document an earlier dispute over rights to mine in the Greystone Field area (Chancery Proceedings C. 5/179/60). The document tells how Dudley Bagley leased a piece of land to John Bate and John Tandy *"with liberty and power to dig for coal and ironstone and to make pits and other things to dig for and carry away such coal and ironstone"* and how, following the death of Dudley Bagley, a dispute arose between his son and Tate and Tandy concerning the period of this lease and associated right to mine. It was decided, after much legal wrangling, that the land and right to mine should be returned to the son of Dudley Bagley. However, the document goes on to say: *"On the day the original mine was handed over to Bagley, he took Bate down the pit and, apparently at the instruction of Bate, his workman caused a fire to spread through it and the adjacent pit, destroying the coal. The fire spread so rapidly that...within a few hours the smoke burst out of the mouth of the pit, by which base dealings the defendants were deprived of the coals there"*. The apparent authenticity of this account appears to be verified by the recent geotechnical investigations which recorded over 5m of burnt strata in the northern-most corner of the study area (Johnson, Poole and Bloomer 1993).

As suggested by Ratkai (above) it appears that, following the burning of the mines, the site may have endured a period of abandonment in the later 16th century. However, activity, albeit on a small-scale, was soon resumed. A surviving wall footing (F807) and a number of yard surfaces (F847 and 8098) attest to some structures on site and one of the mining features (F843) was backfilled. The other mining feature (F801) remained open until the 17th century. Although a series of metal waste deposits was tipped into the feature during this period, it is again impossible to discern whether metalworking was being practiced on the site, or whether it merely provided a convenient dumping place for industrial enterprises which were housed elsewhere, possibly on the nearby Furnace Road.

The site assumed a more active role in the later 17th century when the mining feature, already half-filled, was backfilled with one deposit of silty-charcoal. It seems likely that this was a deliberate reclamation of land at a time when Dudley and the Black Country as a whole, was experiencing an influx of population, all in search of work in the expanding metalworking and mining industries. The location of the site, on the High Street, close to axial routes in and out of Dudley, ensured that once it had been levelled, it was rapidly developed, with property boundaries and structures being established on the now compact ground close to High Street. Excavation showed that the whole length of the High Street side was packed with structures, whose boundaries extended back from the High Street to form narrow pieces of land. Excavation also revealed that pressure on land was such that all the frontages, even that of the narrow Greystone Street, were utilised for housing in this period. However, it was not until the early 19th century that this density was accurately mapped.

Court's map of Dudley, dated 1785, suggests that the site was built up at this time, but provides no detail of boundaries or structures. Treasure, in 1835, provides a schematic portrayal of structures along the site frontages. However, a Parish Map, surveyed in 1824 and 1825 (Dudley Archives A901), mirrors the intensity of occupation and division of backplots revealed by the excavations.

A comparison of the 1824/25 Parish Map with that of a Borough of Dudley Sewerage Plan, dated 1876, and the 1883 First Edition Ordnance Survey map reveals a remarkable continuity in the location of major property boundaries and of structures. The site is more densely occupied in 1876 and 1883, with some of the 1824/25 backplots being sub-divided to create additional land parcels. A number of the backplots now contain smaller structures and a 'court' arrangement is developing. A hint of the site's future is represented by the presence of a hotel and public house.

The history of this site could easily have been very different. A Map of the Borough of Dudley, dated 1836 and surveyed by Billingsley Morris of Hampstead Row in Handsworth, shows how the proposed Wolverhampton branch of the Birmingham-Gloucester railway line was to have run under the southwest corner of the site. However, earlier mining would have caused severe problems to the construction of a railway tunnel, and the plans appear to have been abandoned at an early stage.

Julia Hanson & Sons brought their brewery business to the site in the late-19th century, and the 1903 Ordnance Survey map shows how the firm was first established in the northeastern half of the site, with access being gained from Greystone Street. A slight expansion along the Greystone Street frontage is recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1919, with the brewery chimney being housed on the site of a former private property (Figure 10).

The site experienced a major transformation in the period 1919-1938. All earlier structures were cleared from the central area and a number of large brewery buildings, all of which housed extensive cellars, are mapped around the perimeter

of this area. A small, but very informative, collection of photographs held at the Dudley Archives, shows this main loading and delivery area to be a focal point for activity, with barrels stacked high around the perimeter and teams of men transferring them to, and from, the brewery vans.

One photograph, taken in the early 1930s, records the survival of a few apparently timber-framed buildings on the High Street and Stafford Street junction (Figure 11). The buildings are packed tightly together, and a tiny house has been inserted to the left of The Three Crowns public house. These buildings correspond exactly to the structures mapped by the 1824/25 Parish Survey of Dudley, but no doubt incorporate elements of much earlier buildings. A number of earlier timber-framed buildings, dating to the 16th and 17th centuries, are known to have survived up to May 1963. Located on the High Street, adjacent to St. Thomas's church, the buildings were demolished in advance of modern development.

Although major clearance of the site in the last century has resulted in the loss of standing structures dating to the 18th century, and possibly earlier, it has been possible, through archaeological excavation and a study of the documentary, cartographic and photographic sources, to reconstruct the history of occupation for this site from the medieval period to the present day and to place it within the wider context of the trading, industrial and commercial development of Dudley and the Black Country as a whole. In addition, it has been shown that destruction of above-ground structures is not necessarily synonymous with the destruction of below-ground deposits, and that even within an already developed town centre, the potential for survival of archaeological deposits may be very high.

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Appendix 1

A List of the Documentary, Cartographic and Photographic Sources Consulted.

Blockside's Dudley Almanack

Borough of Dudley Sewerage Plan, 1876 (Dudley Archives C1344)

Court's Map of Dudley, c.1735

Dudley Parish Tithe Map, undated (Dudley Archives 660C)

Map of Dudley and Poor Relief, 1787

Map of the Borough of Dudley by Billingsley Morris, 1836

Map of the Parish of Dudley, surveyed 1824-25 (Dudley Archives A901)

Old Dudley Parish Map, 1787 (Dudley Archives A2025)

Ordnance Survey Maps 1883, 1903, 1919 and 1938

Parish Map, 1787 (Dudley Archives A892)

Plan of Dudley in the County of Worcester, by Henry C. Roper, 1857

Plan of Dudley, 1839 (Dudley Archives 1860D)

Public Record Office Chancery Proceedings C.5/179/60

Treasure's Map of Dudley, 1835

Various purchase deeds within the Estate Archives (Dudley Archives)

Photographs

Aero Pictorial Limited, 1947 (Ref. 7769)

Express and Star, 1965 (Ref. G4545)

Hanson's Brewery Loading Deck, 1987 (Dudley Archives 663.4)

Demolition of three shops adjacent to St. Thomas' in 1963 (Dudley Archives 720)

The Three Crowns, c.1934

DUDLEY Hanson's Brewery

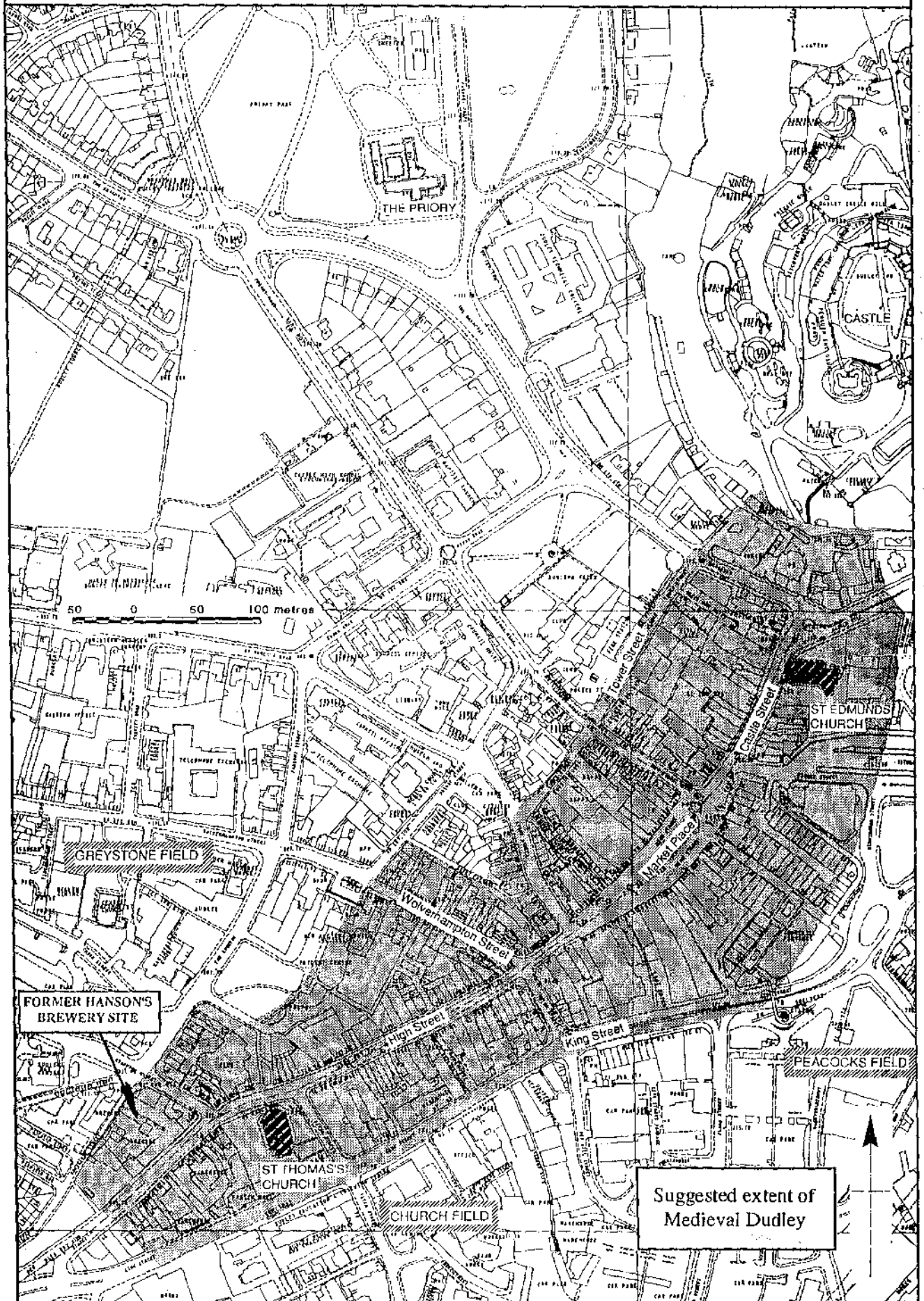


Fig. 1

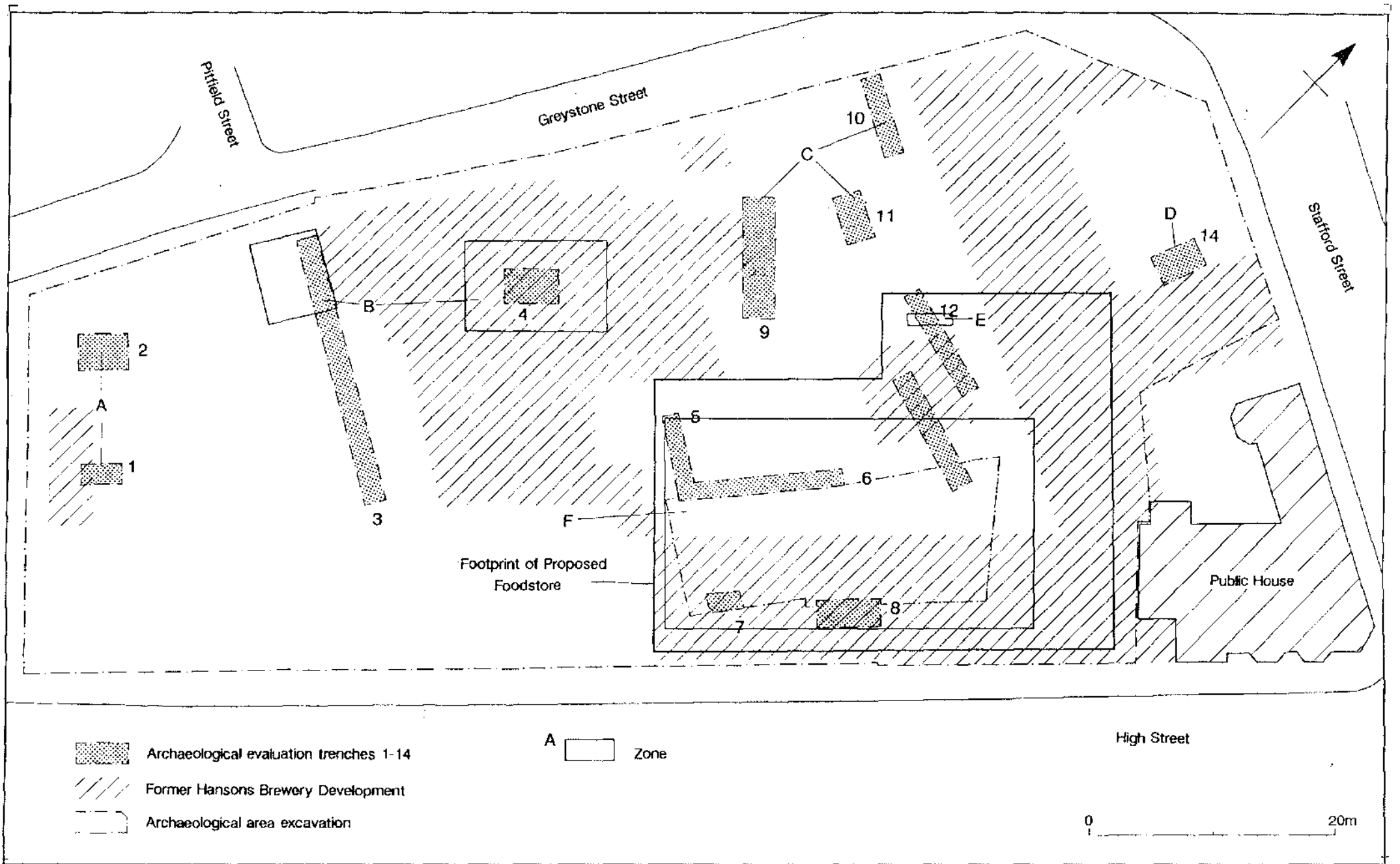


Fig.2

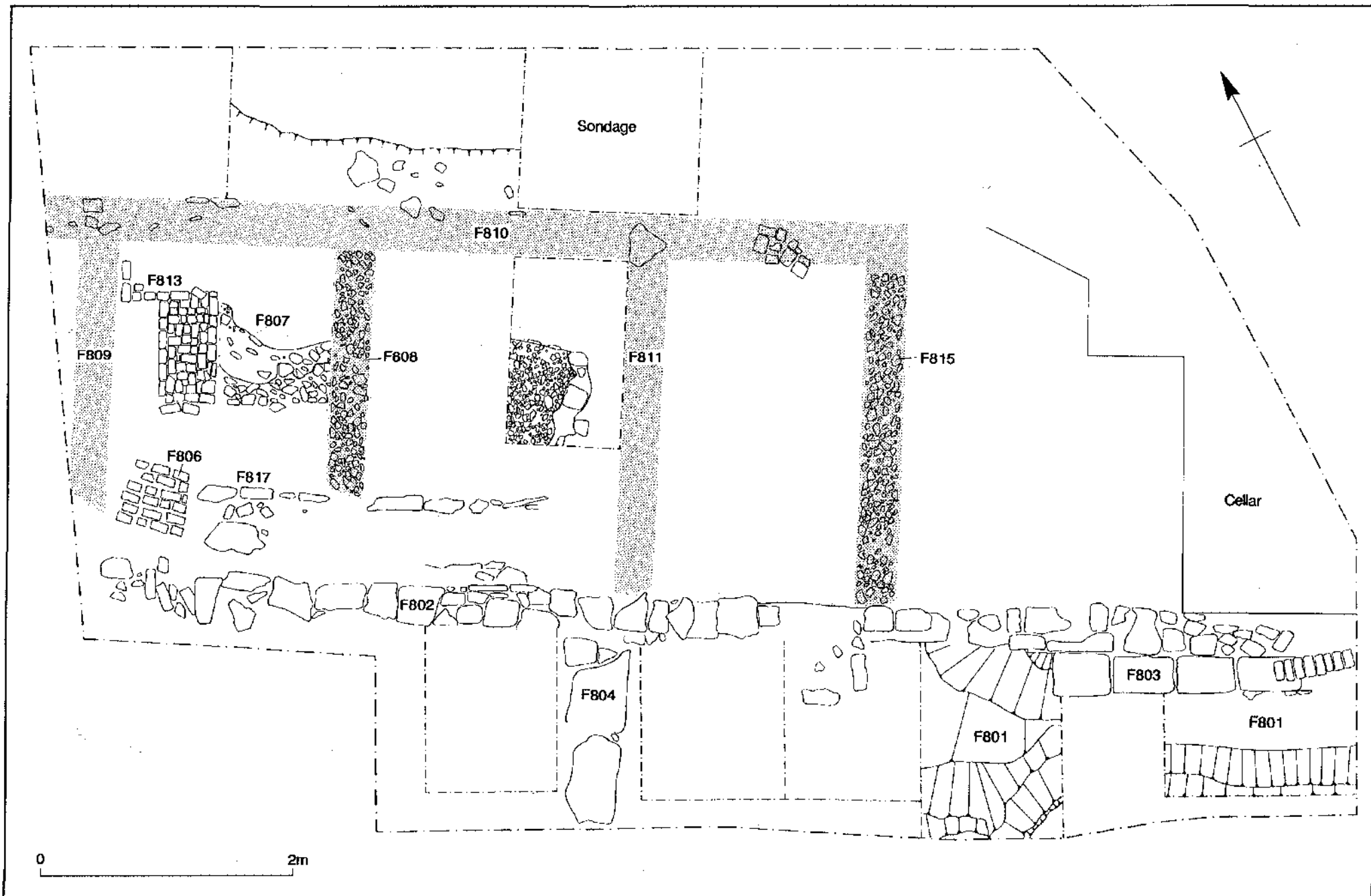


Fig.4

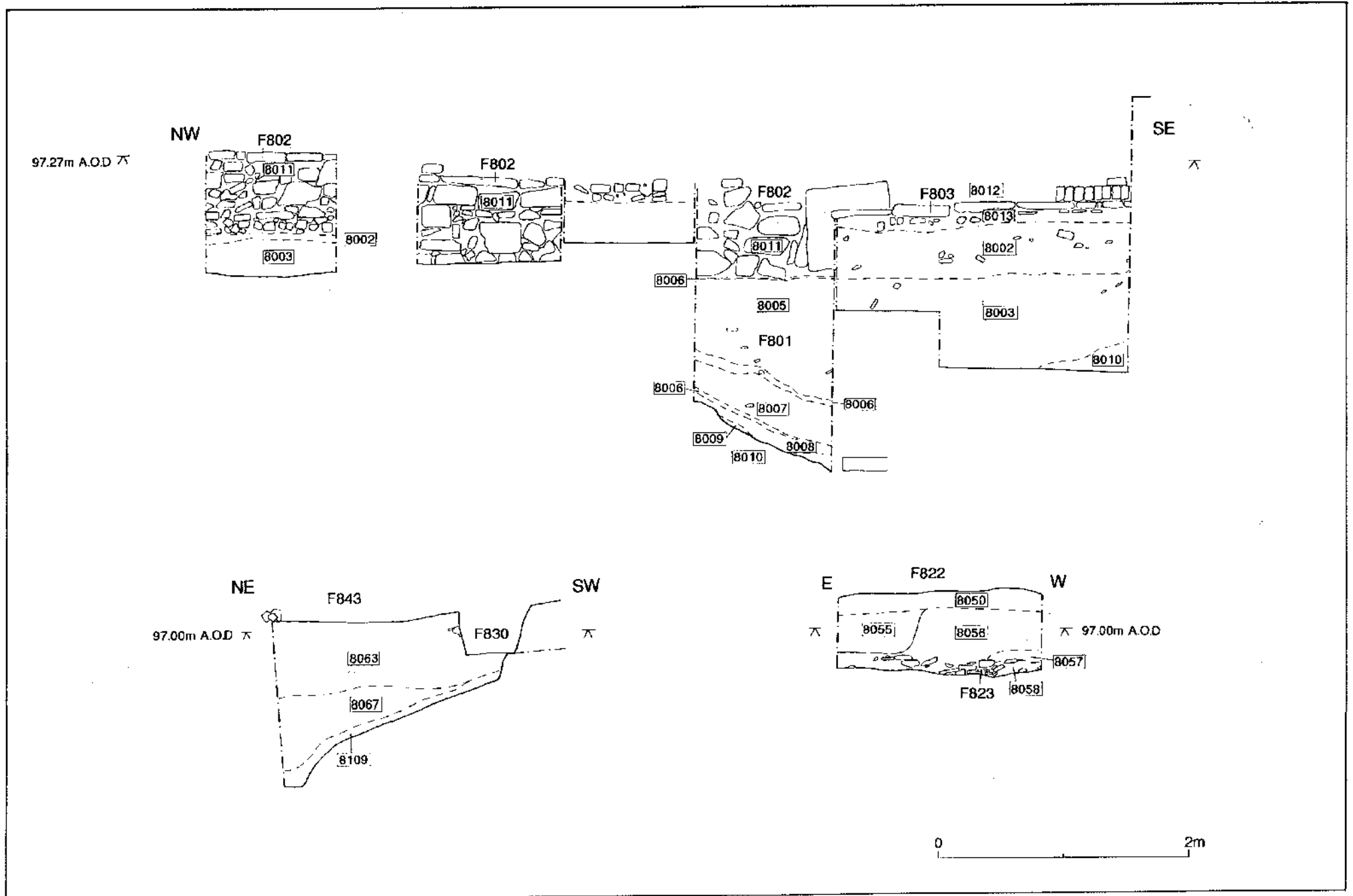


Fig.5

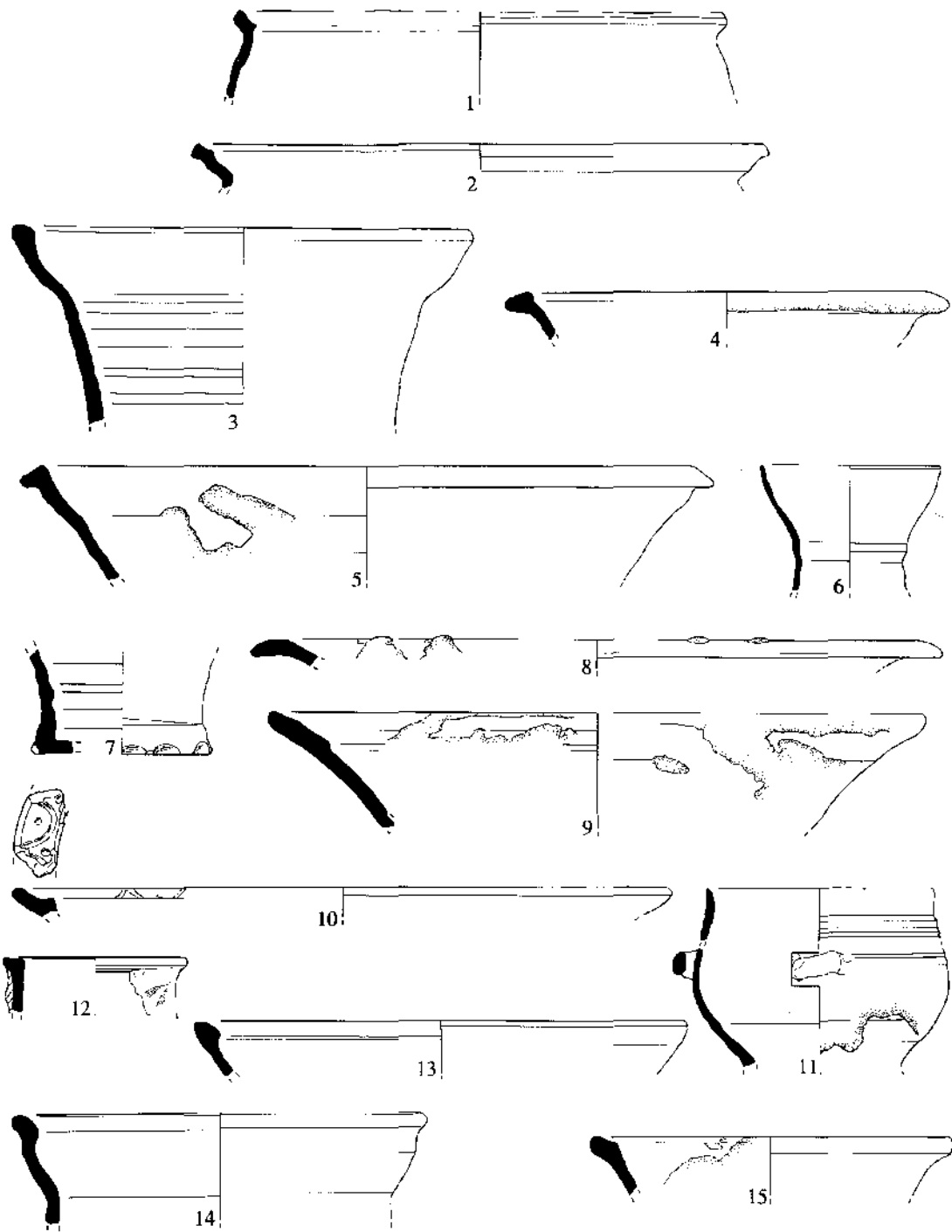


Fig. 6

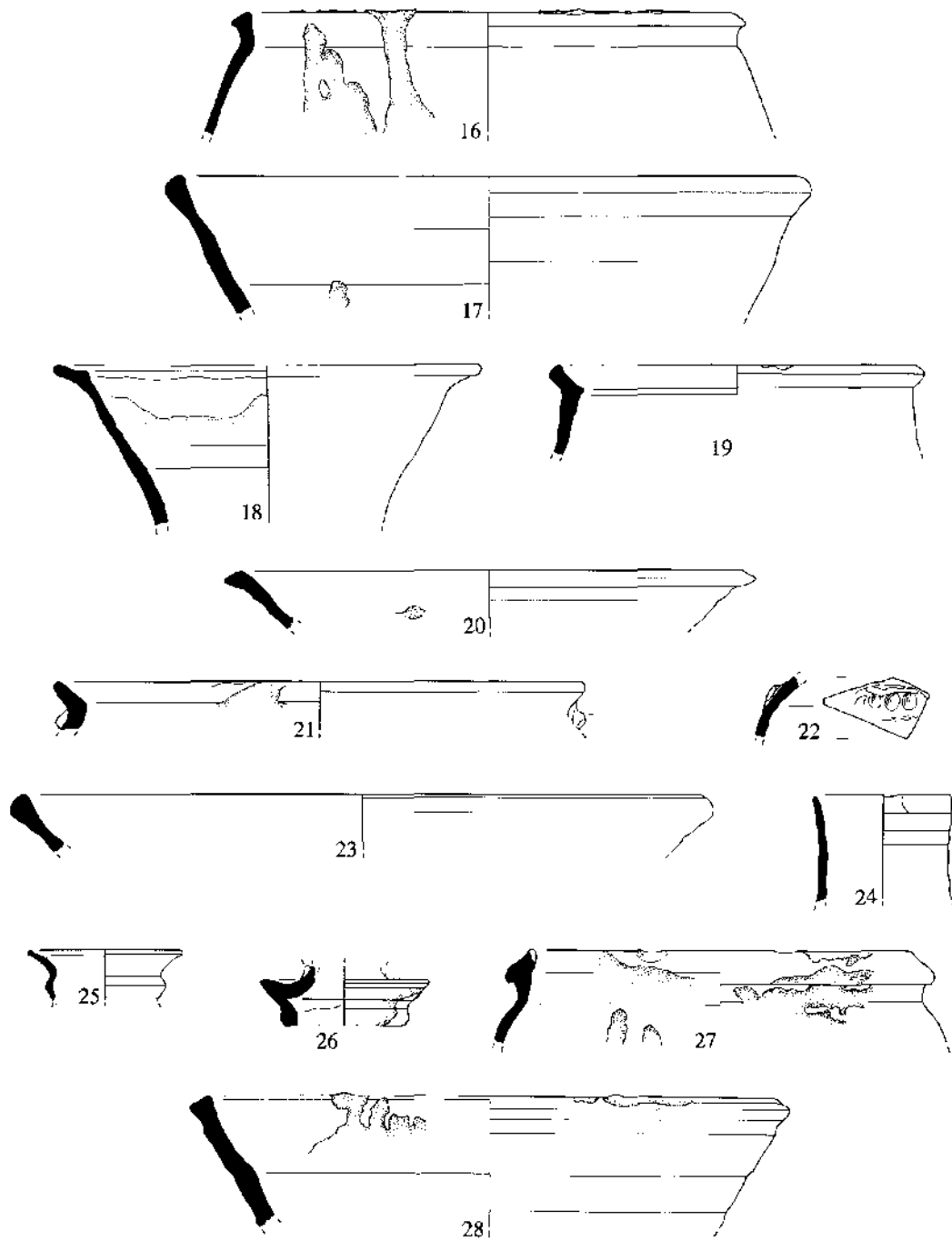


Fig. 7

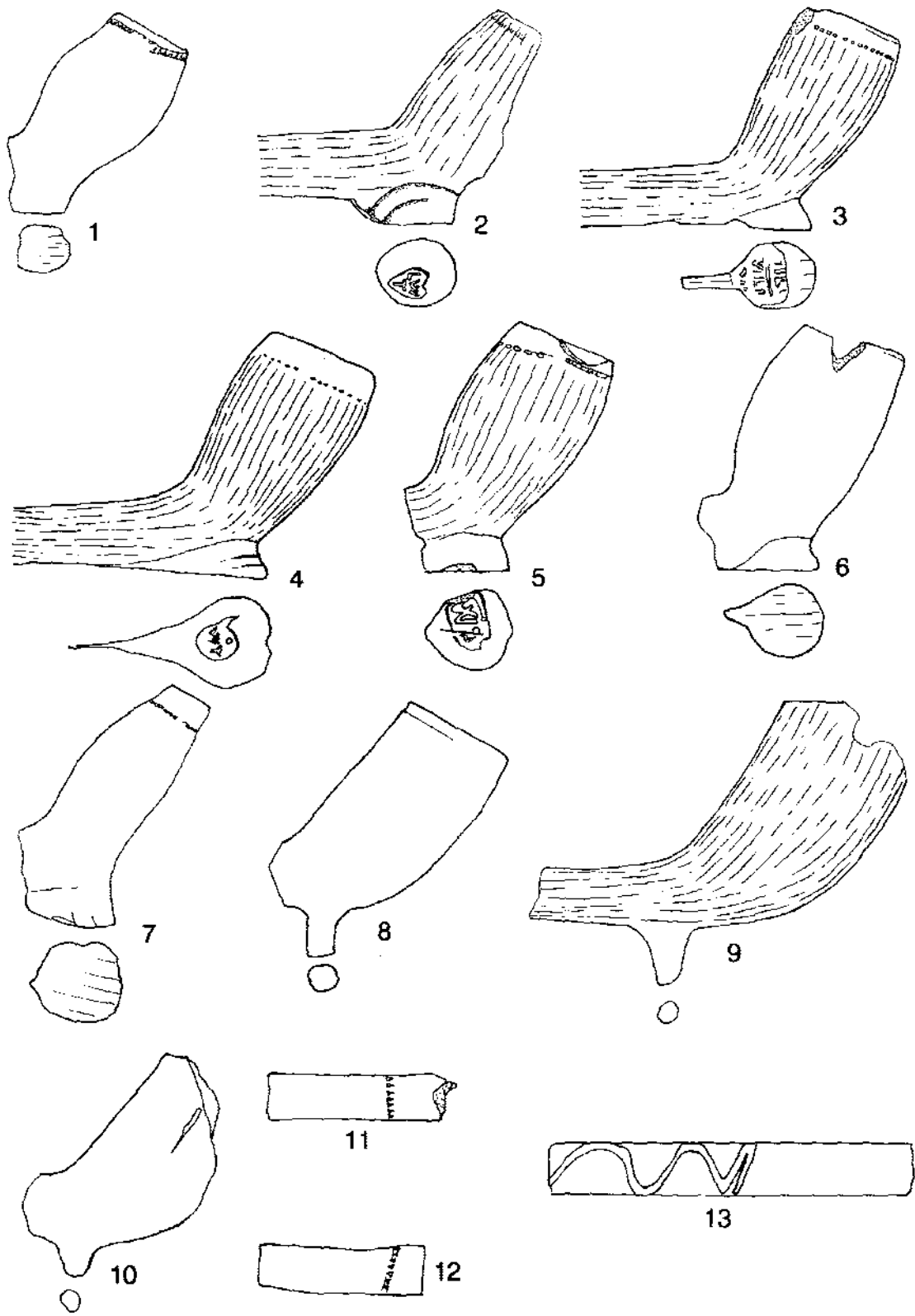


Fig.8

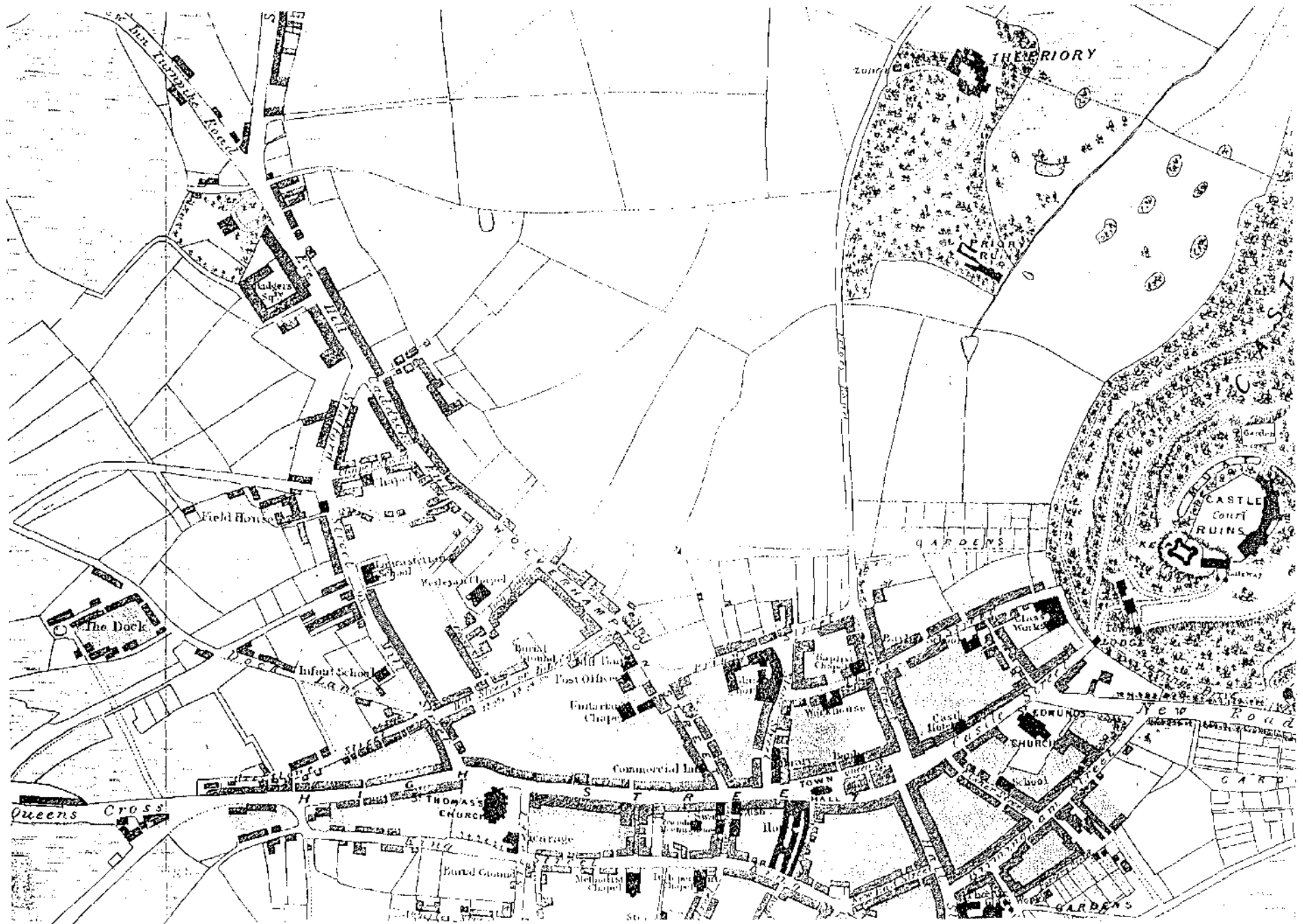


Fig.9



Fig.11