

**An Archaeological  
Assessment of Land at  
1-3 High Street, Bilston,  
Wolverhampton**

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit  
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**An Archaeological Assessment of Land at  
1-3 High Street, Bilston, Wolverhampton**

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## Contents

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.0 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Historical Background	1
1.2 The Site and its Setting	2
1.3 Objectives	2
<b>2.0 Desk-based Assessment</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Methodology	2
2.2 Results	2
2.2.1 <i>Prehistoric to Roman</i>	3
2.2.2 <i>Saxon</i>	3
2.2.3 <i>Medieval and Early Post-Medieval</i>	3
2.2.4 <i>Late Post-Medieval to 20<sup>th</sup> Century</i>	4
<b>3.0 Trial Trenching</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Methodology	5
3.2 Results	5
<b>4.0 Discussion</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5.0 Recommendations</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>6.0 Acknowledgements</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>7.0 References</b>	<b>8</b>

**Appendix I** *Brief for archaeological work at 1-3 High Street, Bilston.*

### List of Plates

- Plate 1 Location of the Study Area on the corner of High Street and Broad Street
- Plate 2 Study Area viewed from Broad Street
- Plate 3 Buried soil (1001) overlying the natural subsoil
- Plate 4 Late 18<sup>th</sup>-century pit (F100)
- Plate 5 Rear elevation (F102) of the building
- Plate 6 Victorian culvert visible to the right of the plate, with the later replacement service trench in the centre

## List of Figures

Fig. 1 Site Location

Fig. 2 Extent of Study Area and Location of Trial Trench

Fig. 3 1812 Plan of the Mines of Lord Dudley

Fig. 4 1832 Cholera Map of the Town of Bilston

Fig. 5 1839 Tithe Map

Fig. 6 1887 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map

Fig. 7 1938 1<sup>st</sup> OS Map

Fig. 8 1965 1:2500 OS Map

Fig. 9 1970 1:50000 OS Map

Fig.10 Section of Trench and F100

## **An Archaeological Assessment of Land at 1-3 High Street, Bilston, Wolverhampton**

### **Summary**

*An archaeological assessment was carried out in advance of a proposed redevelopment scheme on land at 1-3 High Street, Bilston, Wolverhampton, for Eric Hudson Architects on behalf of Michael Trowmans. The work was carried out in April 2002 by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU). The site (centred on NGR SO 9477 9632), lies within what was the medieval centre of Bilston in an area that has been designated an Area of Archaeological Importance. The assessment examined all the available documentary and cartographic evidence, which revealed that the plot had an almost continuous sequence of occupation since the early-19<sup>th</sup> century. Following the desk-based assessment a single trench was excavated down the centre of the site. Excavation revealed a buried soil that contained pottery dating from the late-15<sup>th</sup> century to the late-18<sup>th</sup> century, this suggests that the plot may not have been occupied until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The buried soil was truncated by a late 18<sup>th</sup>-century pit and 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings, with cellars occupying part of the frontage. The natural subsoil had been cut away dramatically to the rear of the plot where c.2.1m of made-up ground was encountered.*

### **1.0 Introduction**

This report details the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation ahead of redevelopment of plots 1-3 High Street, Bilston, Wolverhampton (Fig.1). The work was undertaken by Birmingham Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) in April 2002, on behalf of Eric Hudson Architects.

In accordance with the guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990), a recommendation for a programme of archaeological work to accompany a planning application was made by the Black Country Archaeological Officer. The archaeological work complied with a brief defining the scope of the required survey outlined by the Local Planning Authority (Shaw 2002, Appendix I).

The assessment comprised desk-based research into the archaeological potential of the proposed development site and the excavation of a single trial trench to assess the below-ground archaeology. This assessment adheres to the guidelines set down in the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999) and the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994).

#### **1.1 Historical Background**

The land lies within the medieval centre of Bilston and covers an area of around 350 square metres. The plot (hereinafter referred to as the Study Area) fronts on to the High Street, which, with its extension (Church Street), formerly comprised the main road through Bilston from Wolverhampton. It had been replaced as the main route to

Wolverhampton by the New Road/Lichfield Street/Oxford Street by the time that the Cholera Map of the Town of Bilston had been drawn up in 1832.

## 1.2 The Site and its Setting

The Study Area is situated at the east end of the High Street, Bilston, Wolverhampton (centred on NGR SO 9477 9632), and is bounded by Broad Street to the northeast (Plate 1). The site (Fig. 2) measures approximately 10m by 35m. Part of the frontage is occupied by temporary timber shoring for the adjacent building, no. 5 High Street. Immediately to the east of this is a concrete raft that caps a backfilled cellar. The site has been in its present derelict condition for a number of years, the rear has been levelled and landscaped with trees along its western side. This area, along Broad Street (Plate 2), is open to the public and is bounded by a low fence.

The underlying geology is a thick, stiffly laminated Glacial boulder clay, underlain by Carboniferous Westphalian B Productive Coal Measure Strata containing numerous coal seams. These coal measures are collectively known as the South Staffordshire Coalfield and at various points coal outcrops close to the surface a feature that was exploited from the Medieval period onwards.

## 1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this assessment are to determine the likely survival and significance of archaeological remains within the Study Area, and to identify the scope of any further archaeological work required in advance of the proposed development.

## **2.0 Desk-based Assessment**

### 2.1 Methodology

A brief inspection of the Study Area was carried out in order to assess the current condition of the site, and to note any visible features of potential archaeological interest. Documentary research of primary and secondary sources, including maps, was undertaken at Wolverhampton Archives and Local Studies Centre where the resources formerly held by Bilston Library have been integrated. The Black Country Sites and Monuments Record (BCSMR), was also consulted.

### 2.2 Results

Bilston has been designated an Area of Archaeological Importance, particularly with reference to its place in the Domesday Book. The historic centre, including the High Street, comprises an Area of Archaeological Potential, as defined by the Bilston Archaeological Survey (Brereton 1996).

#### 2.2.1 *Prehistoric to Roman*

No sites of this date were recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record for the Study Area. However, there is an account of the discovery of a hoard of Roman coins from

the reigns of Commodus and Antoninus, described as having been found in a beautiful state of preservation in Bilston (Lawley 1893; Page 1968).

### 2.2.2 *Saxon*

Little is known of the Saxon period in Bilston although the place name is referred to in passing in a Charter of AD 985 in association with the boundaries of land belonging to the Monastery of St. Mary, Wolverhampton (Brereton 1996). The Domesday Book of 1086 records that Bilston was owned by the King and was made up of 11 households.

### 2.2.3 *Medieval and Early Post-Medieval*

There is some cartographic evidence to indicate that medieval settlement in Bilston (BCSMR 5810) may have been planned around the High Street/Church Street axis. Both streets appear to retain some plot boundaries that may relate to burgage plots (Fig. 3). However, archaeological evidence to corroborate this has proved stubbornly elusive. Despite archaeological investigation in eight locations on an east-west axis along High Street-Church Street, substantial evidence of medieval activity has not been conclusively found. For example, excavation by BUFAU at the rear of 21-27 High Street (BCSMR 9466), concluded that a history of demolition, rebuilding and cellarage appeared to have scoured out all evidence of any earlier occupation (Dingwall 1997, Mould 1998).

Several sites near to the Study Area are of historic interest. The Greyhound and Punchbowl Inn (BCSMR 443), formerly the Stow Heath Manor House built c.1460, still retains a restored west wing on the High Street. Across the High Street from the Greyhound Inn, on Stonefield Road, is one of Bilston's customary tenements (BCSMR 8738). The tenements, held by Joseph Linton in 1699, were known as Stone Pit Croft, with parts remaining until 1893. Built of fine stone, the building stood in its own grounds in Oatmeal Square. Stone was in fact quarried to the south of the house in Stonefield Quarry, which was also owned by the Lintons. The 1832 Cholera Map (Fig. 4) shows Quarry Road, now renamed as Stonefield Road. On the opposite side of Stonefield Road (BCSMR 5705) and along the High Street frontage, an evaluation was undertaken by BUFAU (Jones 1993) but no archaeological remains were located, these had either been scoured out or damaged by later Victorian buildings. One medieval sherd and a few 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century wares were the only ceramic finds.

A second customary tenement (BCSMR 8736) was located approximately 100m south of The Study Area. Held by William Robbins in 1699, it was described as the 'chief house in Bilston' (Lawley 1893), and stood until the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Fifty metres to the southwest of this tenement, St Luke's church and graveyard (BCSMR 13020) are shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, they are now partially beneath the Black Country route adjacent to the market area. A further 150m to the east was a third customary tenement (BCSMR 8735) held in 1699 by Edward Perry. It was a large half-timbered building in a court at the end of Wood Street (Lawley 1893) that now lies below a paved area in front of the public toilets in the market square.

A reference to a chantry chapel being founded by Sir Thomas Erdington in St. Leonard's Church, north of Church Street, dating to 1452/8 suggests that the church

was in existence prior to that date. However, other references suggest that there may have been an earlier chapel on the site, possibly dating to the 11th century. This has obvious significance for the date of the establishment and development of the town itself. The church was later enlarged to its present size with re-builds in 1826 and 1882. Other churches of historic interest in the area include, at the north end of Broad Street, the Pentecostal Church, formerly the Bethesda Chapel, which is built in rustic brick, and has a foundation stone dated 25 September 1680 (BCSMR 5318).

The Moat (BCSMR 8732) at Homer's Fold, north of the current buildings on Church Street, no longer survives above ground, however, it is likely that significant archaeological remains exist below ground. Documentary evidence suggests that the moat enclosed a small nucleus of agricultural buildings and associated residences. Moated enclosures are well known, and an important class of monument, throughout the region in the medieval period, and are important indicators of early urban and rural settlement and colonisation patterns within the hinterland of early townships. Moats that appear to have been associated with churches and/or situated within early settlements, such as this example, are commonly believed to have been sites with manorial status. Land transaction documents of 1746 mention buildings that include a barn of three bays and part of a threshing floor, two cow sheds, one orchard, two gardens, and six tenements that stood beside three well-built houses facing onto Church Street. This last reference may indicate the survival of structures associated with the moated enclosure into the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. However, the Cholera Map (1832) shows no evidence of the moat, and the plot is filled with buildings fronting the streets.

#### *2.2.4 Late Post-Medieval to 20<sup>th</sup> Century*

A map of the town, produced as part of the Cholera Survey in 1832 (Fig. 4), and the Tithe Map (dating to 1839) depict the town as a rural settlement laid out along the main turnpike road. They show buildings concentrated along Union Street, High Street, Church Street and Oxford Street, with industrial activity taking place around the periphery of the town; there is a woollen factory situated on the Bilston Brook immediately to the south of the town and Price's Furnaces to the north. Other industry is focused along the Canal, constructed to link Birmingham and Wolverhampton. It began life in 1768 as the Brindley canal, but underwent various alterations. From 1767 to 1784 it was known as the Birmingham Canal Navigation (latterly called the BCN). Expansion to the west of the town has also begun by this period with the construction of the New Road (later to become Wellington Street) which replaces the High Street as then main thoroughfare through the town.

The Industrial Revolution had a considerable impact on the development of the Midlands as a whole and by the time that the First Edition OS Map was surveyed, in 1887, the town had developed into part of the large conurbation that characterises the Black Country today. A massive period of expansion and prosperity occurred following the arrival of the railway, which cut a swathe through the centre of the town, and brought with it major changes in the transportation of both raw materials and finished goods. It is this period in the life of the town, from the mid-1800s onwards, that the town acquired the trappings of a prosperous Victorian town including a station, theatre, town hall, police station and other 'modern amenities' of this period. The BCSMR lists a number of sites in the vicinity of the Study Area, that



were built between 1904-1936 and the majority are still standing today. Also annotated on the First Edition OS Map are the remains of spoil heaps, and a shaft, to the north-east of the town, reminding us of the basis of this new found wealth: the position of Bilston within the south Staffordshire coal field. A survey of the industrial archaeology of Bilston has been compiled by Collins (1991) and will not be repeated here.

The 1938 OS map of Bilston (Fig.7) shows that the Study Area is empty of buildings, the only time, on cartographic evidence, until recently, that the Study Area had been vacant since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The 1965 OS Map (Fig.8) shows the plot at 1-3 High Street to have been reoccupied, with the ground plans of both numbers one and three remaining the same until their demolition in 1993, when the Study Area became the derelict area it now is.

Overall, the layout of the historic core of the town remained little changed despite the rising tide of urbanisation, with expansion taking place around the periphery of the early settlement. The outlines of the medieval burgage plots are still traceable in the modern street plan of the town. Twentieth century development has changed and influenced the outward appearance of the town centre, but enough of the early character of the town survives to have warranted Bilston's designation as An Area of Archaeological Importance.

### **3.0 Trial Trenching**

#### **3.1 Methodology**

A single trench was excavated within the Study Area (Fig. 2), all topsoil and modern overburden was excavated using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. The trench was then cleaned and all archaeological features were sample-excavated by hand in order to assess the date, character and survival of the deposits. A detailed record was maintained using a continuous numbered system on *pro-forma* context and feature record cards. Features and sections were drawn at scales of 1:20 and 1:50. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs, using monochrome, colour print and colour slide photography. These records will comprise part of the site archive.

#### **3.2 Results**

The natural subsoil was reached at a height of 143.84m AOD on the frontage and 142.43m AOD at the rear. The subsoil was overlain by a buried soil (1001, Fig.10, Plate 3) containing pottery from the late 15<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. This assemblage included fragments of Cistercian Ware (15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> Century), German Stone Wares of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date, and sherds of Coarse Ware and Black Ware vessels of late 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century (pers. comm. Ratkai). This layer also contained fragments of tile, bone and clay pipe stems.

The buried soil was cut by several later features and walls, including a late 18<sup>th</sup>-century pit (F100, fig. 10, Plate 4) that was located towards the frontage of the plot.

The pit contained 18<sup>th</sup>-century bricks, fragments of undiagnostic tile, bone, and a 19<sup>th</sup>-century stone ware lid which was intrusive. The pit was cut, to the east, by a 19<sup>th</sup>-century cellar that had been backfilled with brick and capped by reinforced concrete. Directly overlying the northern edge of the pit were the footings for a 19<sup>th</sup>-century wall (F102). Where the pit had been encountered during excavation of the footings for the wall they had re-used sandstone blocks to help build up the ground prior to constructing the wall (Plate 5). Further north a brick culvert was visible along the western edge of the trench. It ran from what was probably a service block to the rear of Number 3, High Street and fed into a soakaway which was defined in plan by shaped and faced sandstone blocks (Plate 6).

A black 19<sup>th</sup>-century levelling layer overlay the buried soil, this contained a sherd of Flow Blue Ware, a small sherd of Painted Ware (both post 1840 in date) and several sherds of ubiquitous Willow Pattern (*Ibid*). The soakaway was eventually replaced by a drain (F101) which was redirected and fed into Broad Street. The drain had been backfilled 'as dug' and contained a quantity of pottery of the same date-range as the layers that it was cut through, these included a rim fragment of late-Medieval-early Post-Medieval (15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century) bowl, a common West-Midlands type which can be sourced to Wednesbury. The assemblage also included 17<sup>th</sup>-century Coarse Ware vessels, late 17<sup>th</sup>-early 18<sup>th</sup> century Black Wares, a single sherd of Tortoise Ware (datable to 1750-1760), fragments of 18<sup>th</sup>-century Stone Wares and salt-glazed Stone Wares, and sherds of painted and transfer-printed Pearl Wares, this gives a *terminus post quem* of some time in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (*Ibid*).

A sondage was excavated at the northern end of the trench revealing that the natural subsoil sloped dramatically away to the rear of the plot, indicating that the ground, in some areas at least, behind the High Street may have been quarried away. The ground had been made up and levelled using imported material (1004) which was c.2.1m deep and comprised bands of ash and clinker, layers of slag, and pockets of yellow clay. The made-up ground was cut by a brick-lined 19<sup>th</sup>-century well, and other much later drains.

#### **4.0 Discussion**

The site displays some features that are typical of medieval and early Post-Medieval urban properties. Comparison with other medieval settlements of this size in the region where more thorough archaeological research has been possible provides a model that may indicate that the Study Area probably lies close to the centre of any medieval settlement in Bilston. Early map evidence shows narrow frontages onto the main medieval thoroughfare, in this case the High Street itself, with longer rear plots, this type of layout is commonly known as a burgage plot. The site at 1-3 High Street measured c.10m across the frontage and was c.35m in length.

Excavation revealed that the frontage had been affected by 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-century redevelopment, this has also been noted on other sites excavated in the area (see Lee above). However, the discovery of a large 18<sup>th</sup>-century pit, very close to the frontage itself, suggests that the plot may have been open and undeveloped during this period. This is also reflected by the presence of the buried soil that appears to have built up

over a considerable period of time. A dark buried soil of early Post-Medieval date has also been noted on other sites across the Midlands (pers. comm. Litherland), and perhaps includes what appeared to be a cultivated soil that was noted during recent excavations at Park Street, Birmingham (Borrows forthcoming). The presence of this soil suggests that a period of contraction occurred within the local population, that involved the abandonment of areas that may have been occupied during the Medieval period. This contraction may have been caused by events leading up to and including the Civil War and the outbreak of plague across Britain.

The cartographic sources indicate an almost continuous sequence of building and occupation at 1-3 High Street since the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century. One of the earliest detailed maps available for the site, dated to 1812, shows structures fronting onto both the High Street and Middlefield Lane (latterly known as Broad Street). A large block, possibly a terrace or a workshop, is visible aligning Broad Street at this time. The survival of a buried soil along the eastern side of the site may be attributed to the construction of this building, with the layer being preserved within the footprint of the building. Outside this structure, mainly along the western part of the site, the ground has been much more disturbed.

By 1839, when the Tithe Award was drawn up, there have been extensions, probably service blocks, added to the rear of the buildings along the frontage, and it is likely that the brick culvert and soakaway were constructed during this period. The aforementioned block fronting on to Broad Street had been demolished by this point. Large, well faced sandstone blocks, noted in surrounding layers, and also re-used in some 19<sup>th</sup> century foundations may originate from this, or an earlier structure being present, if not on the site then in the immediate vicinity. Several smaller buildings occupy the backplot area during this period, and the vestiges of a brick floor, visible in the west facing section, may be the remains of a yard surface associated with these outhouses. Later maps show a range of buildings fronting on to Broad Street, later service trenches also reflect this development.

## **5.0 Recommendations**

It has been agreed by Mike Shaw, the Black Country Archaeological Officer, and Eric Hudson, and Michael Trowmans, that the area between the frontage of the plot and the made-up ground to the rear (marked in blue on Fig. 2) will be the subject of a watching brief.

## **6.0 Acknowledgements**

The project was commissioned by Eric Hudson Architects on behalf of Michael Trowmans. Thanks are due to Mike Shaw who monitored the project on behalf of Wolverhampton City Council. Thanks are also due to Eric Hudson for his help throughout the project, to Geoff Arrowsmith for his careful and precise machining, and to the staff at Wolverhampton Archives and Local Studies Centre for their assistance. Thanks are due to Stephanie Katkai for her analysis of the pottery. The documentary research was undertaken by Richard Lee. Work on site was carried out

by Kirsty Nichol (who also monitored the project for BUFAU), Andrew Rudge and Sarah Weatherall. The figures were prepared by Nigel Dodds and Richard Lee, with plates by Ed Newton.

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- 1812 Plan of the Mines of Lord Dudley.
- 1832 (Cholera) Map of the Town of Bilston.

- 1839 Title Map of the Township of Bilston in the County of Staffordshire Surveyed by R Timmis.
- 1887 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1"
- 1903 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1"
- 1919 Ordnance Survey 1"
- 1938 Ordnance Survey 1"
- 1965 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Series
- 1970 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Series
- 1976 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Series
- 1992 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 Series
- 1996 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Series
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## APPENDIX I

## Brief for archaeological work at 1 – 3 High Street, Bilston

### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted for the development of an area of land at 1-3 High Street, Bilston. The land lies within the historic centre of Bilston and there is the possibility of survival of buried archaeological remains here.
- 1.2 Accordingly the permission included a condition requiring a programme of archaeological works ahead of/during development in order to establish whether archaeological deposits of significance survive on the site and, if so, to ensure the preservation by record (ie archaeological excavation) of any deposits which will be destroyed by the development.

### 2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 High Street lies at the centre of Bilston. 1-3 High Street lies at the east end of the street at SO94779632. It covers an area of around 350 square metres. High Street, with its eastern extension, Church Street, formerly comprised the main road through Bilston from Wolverhampton. It was replaced as the main route to Wolverhampton by Lichfield Street/Wolverhampton Road by 1832.
- 2.2 The site is at present derelict, the previous buildings having been demolished.

### 3. Specific requirements

- 3.1 The work should be divided into five stages.

#### Stage 1: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

- 3.2 A desk top study to establish the likely location, nature and potential importance of archaeological remains
- 3.3 The past history and archaeology of Bilston has been recently summarised in *Bilston Archaeological Survey* (Oxford Archaeological Unit 1996). This source can be consulted for the general background to the study.
- 3.4 In addition attention should be paid to attempting to establish former land use and episodes of building up or reduction of the ground levels and to establishing drainage and services information. Visits should be made at least to Wolverhampton Archives and Bilston Library. It may be

appropriate also to visit Staffordshire County Record Office and the William Salt Library.

- 3.5 Sites and monuments data should be obtained from the Black Country Sites and Monuments Record. Individual plans of the remains as shown on early plans should be compiled and included in the report to a common scale.

#### **Stage 2: Archaeological trial trenching**

- 3.6 Trial trenching should be carried out in order to assess the presence, importance, state of survival and depth of burial of any remains
- 3.7 Final details of the evaluation trenching should be agreed after completion of the desktop study but for the moment allowance should be made for the excavation of a single trench 30m in length and 1.5m in width running back from the High Street frontage.

#### **Stage 3: Preliminary report and Impact assessment**

- 3.8 A report should be produced detailing the results of Stages 1 and 2 of the work and assessing the impact of the development upon the archaeological remains and a strategy for dealing with any remains affected by the development should be agreed with the Black Country Archaeologist. A draft report is acceptable if there is a pressure on time for completion of Phase 4.

#### **Stage 4: Archaeological excavation/watching brief**

- 3.9 Preservation by record of archaeological remains affected by the development. This may take the form of archaeological excavation ahead of or during development and/or a watching brief with provision for recording of any remains uncovered. Proposals for grouting and vibro compaction of the soil may mean that all archaeological work should be undertaken at an early stage before archaeological levels are distorted by such ground operations.

#### **Stage 5: Analysis and report**

- 3.10 Analysis of results of work and publication of report upon it

#### **4 General conditions**



- 4.1 Suitably qualified and experienced archaeological staff should undertake the work, preferably under the supervision of a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 4.2 An appropriate recording strategy should be used and the method and justification for this stated in the reports
- 4.3 The code of conduct, standards and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists should be adhered to.
- 4.4 A specification for the work required should be prepared by the contractor and agreed with the sponsor and the local planning authority before the work commences. It is advisable to submit a draft of the specification to the Black Country Archaeologist before the submission of a tender in order to ensure that the work proposed meets the requirement of the brief.
- 4.5 On completion of the work the site archive should be deposited with an appropriate museum/public archive.
- 4.6 Copies of all reports should be provided to the Local Planning Authority, Wolverhampton Archives Service, and the Black Country Sites and Monuments Record (two copies). The report will normally become a publicly accessible part of the BCSMR within 6 months of completion. It is intended that a small number of slides should be stored with the SMR. The contractor should therefore take an extra copy of the most vital photos and submit these together with the reports to the SMR.
- 4.7 Reports should contain the following information:
  - Location, aims and methodology
  - Results of documentary research
  - A written summary of the findings together with appropriate illustrations, which should be related to the national grid. Levels should be related to the Ordnance Datum.
  - An analytical summary of features and deposits
  - List of sources consulted and their full titles/reference numbers
  - A copy of the brief
- 4.8 On completion of the work a summary report should be sent for publication in West Midlands Archaeology and any other appropriate local or national archaeological journal.
- 4.9 Health and Safety

It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with relevant Health and Safety regulations. Contamination levels of the land should be checked with the applicant before any excavation work is undertaken.

Site procedures should be in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual of the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers

#### 4.10 Monitoring

The work will be monitored by the Black Country Archaeologist on behalf of the Planning Authority and provisions for monitoring should be agreed with him. At least five working days notice of commencement of any fieldwork should be given to the Black Country Archaeologist.

Prepared on 10 April 2002 by Mike Shaw, Black Country Archaeologist

Contact details for Mike Shaw: tel 01902 555493; e-mail [mikeshaw.wmbc@dial.pipex.com](mailto:mikeshaw.wmbc@dial.pipex.com); fax 01902 555637; address Black Country Archaeologist, Wolverhampton City Council, Regeneration and Transportation, Civic Centre, St Peter's Square, Wolverhampton WV1 1RP

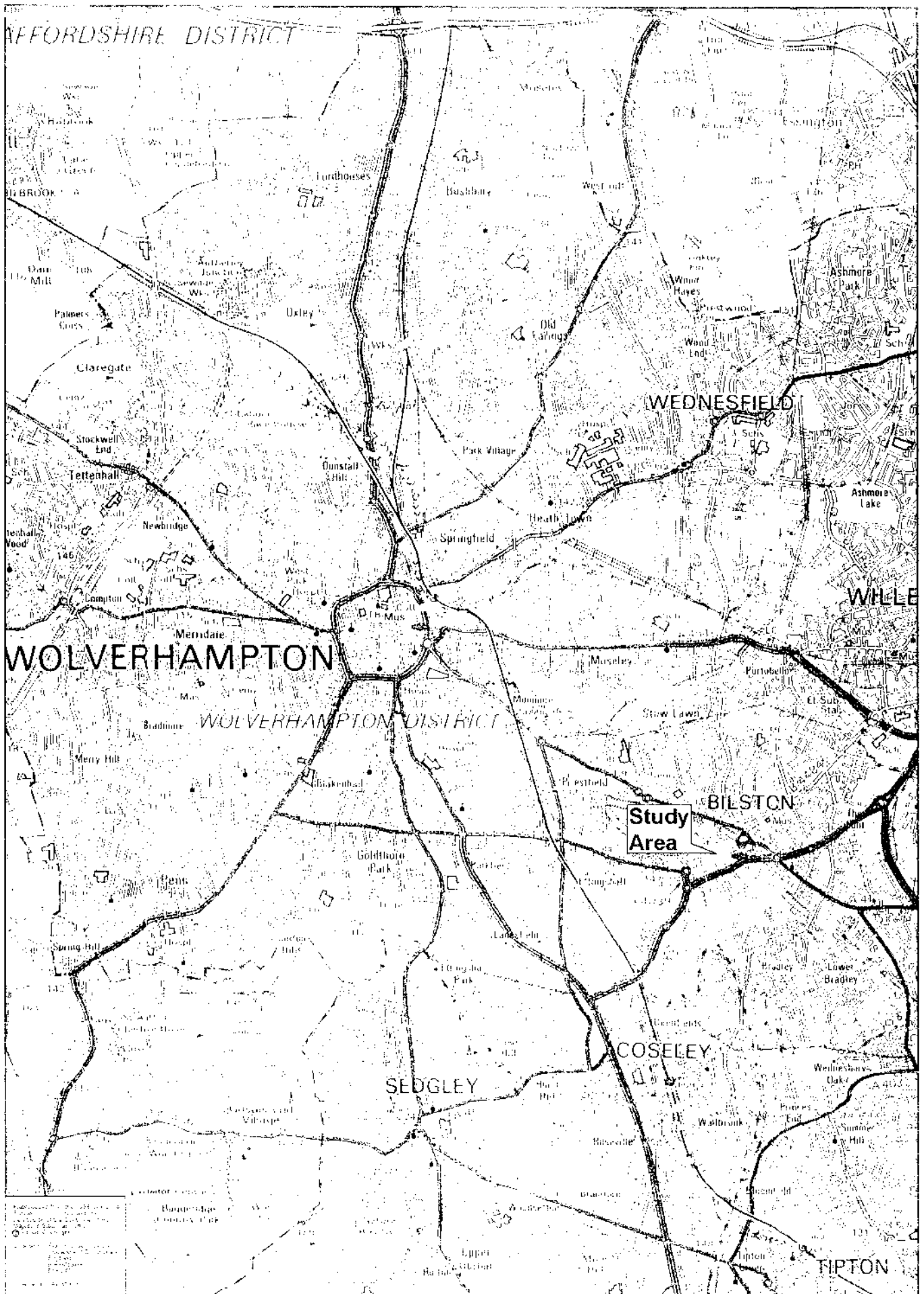


Fig.1



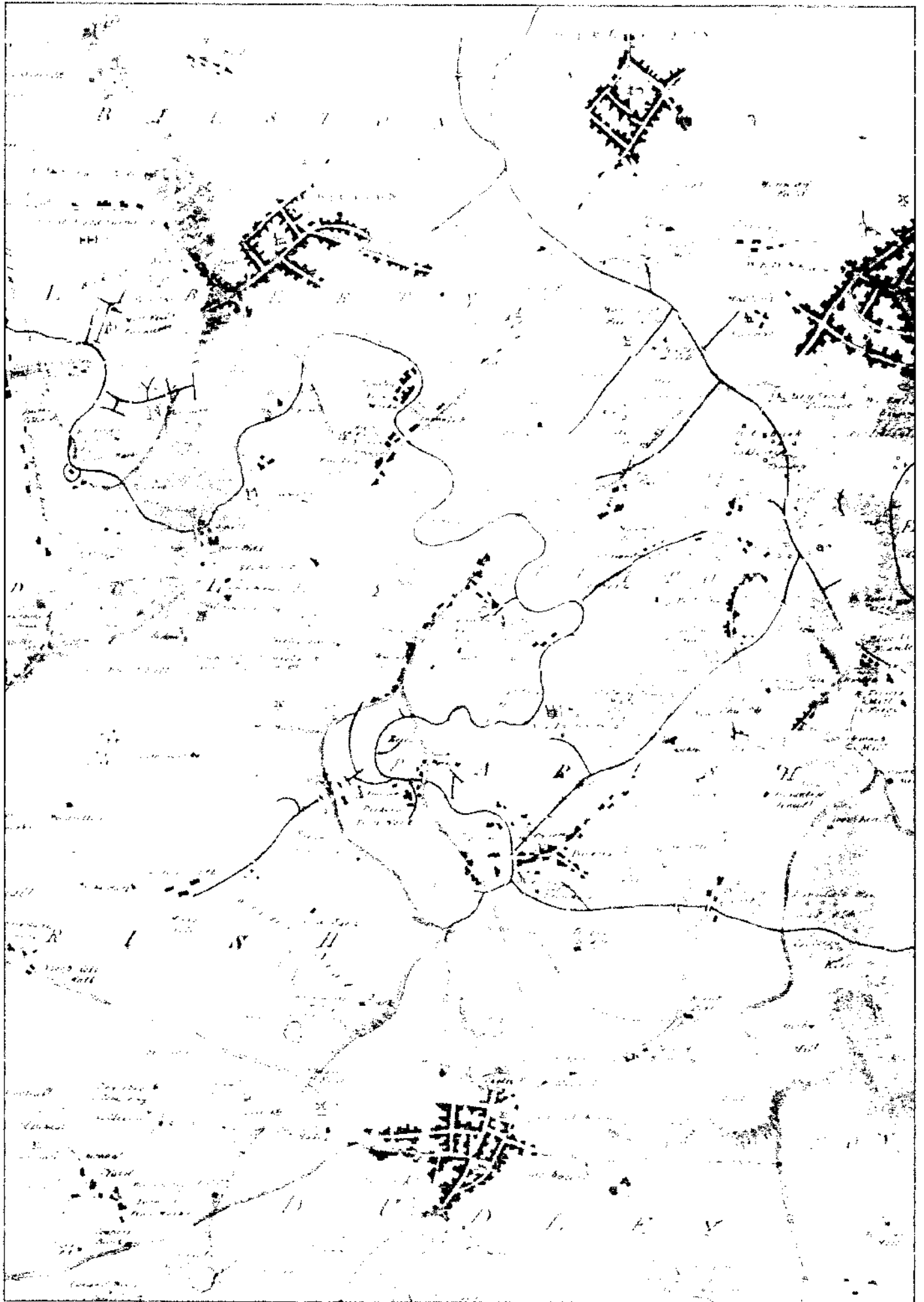


Fig 3 (1812)

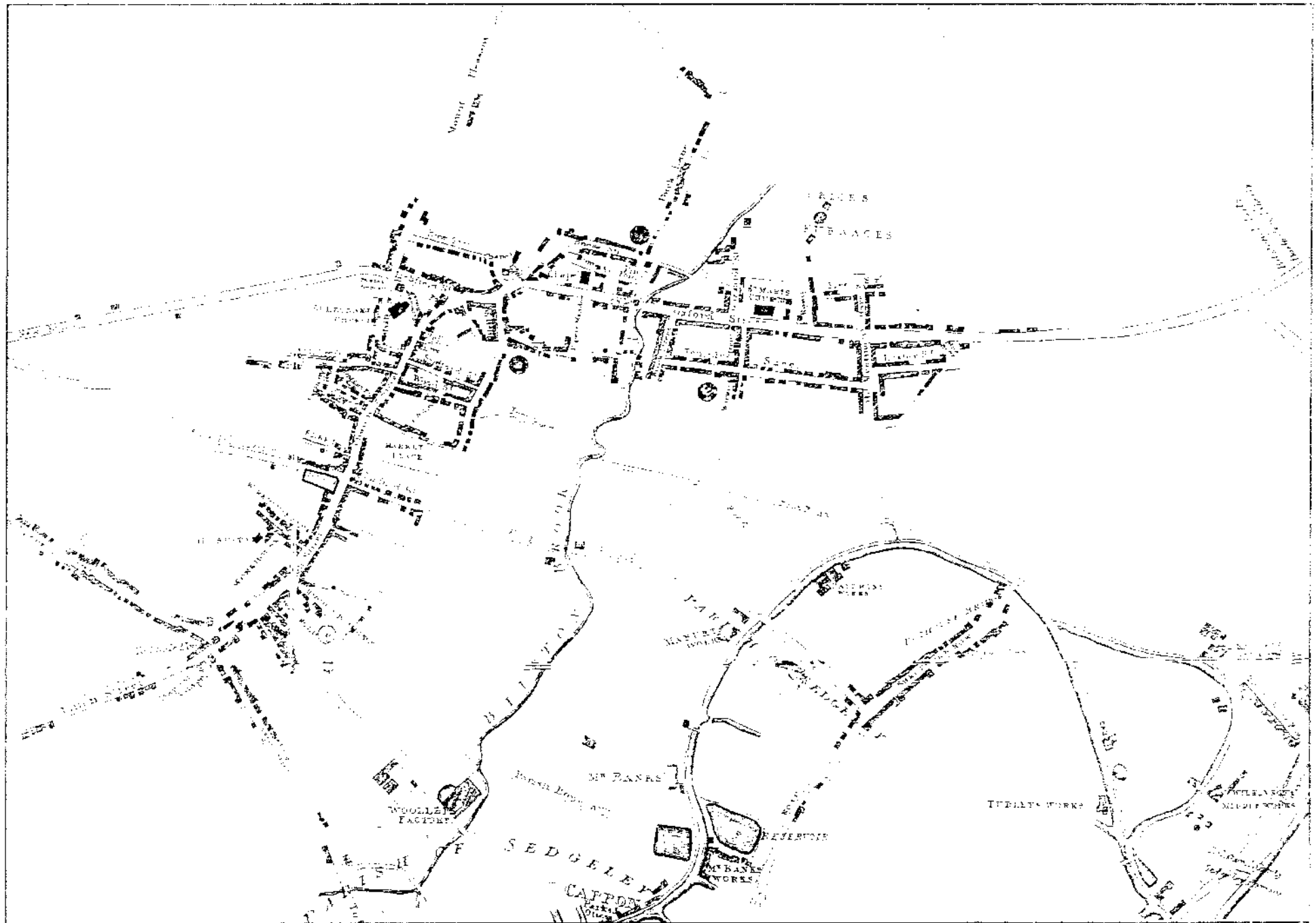


Fig.4 (1832)



Fig.5 (1839)

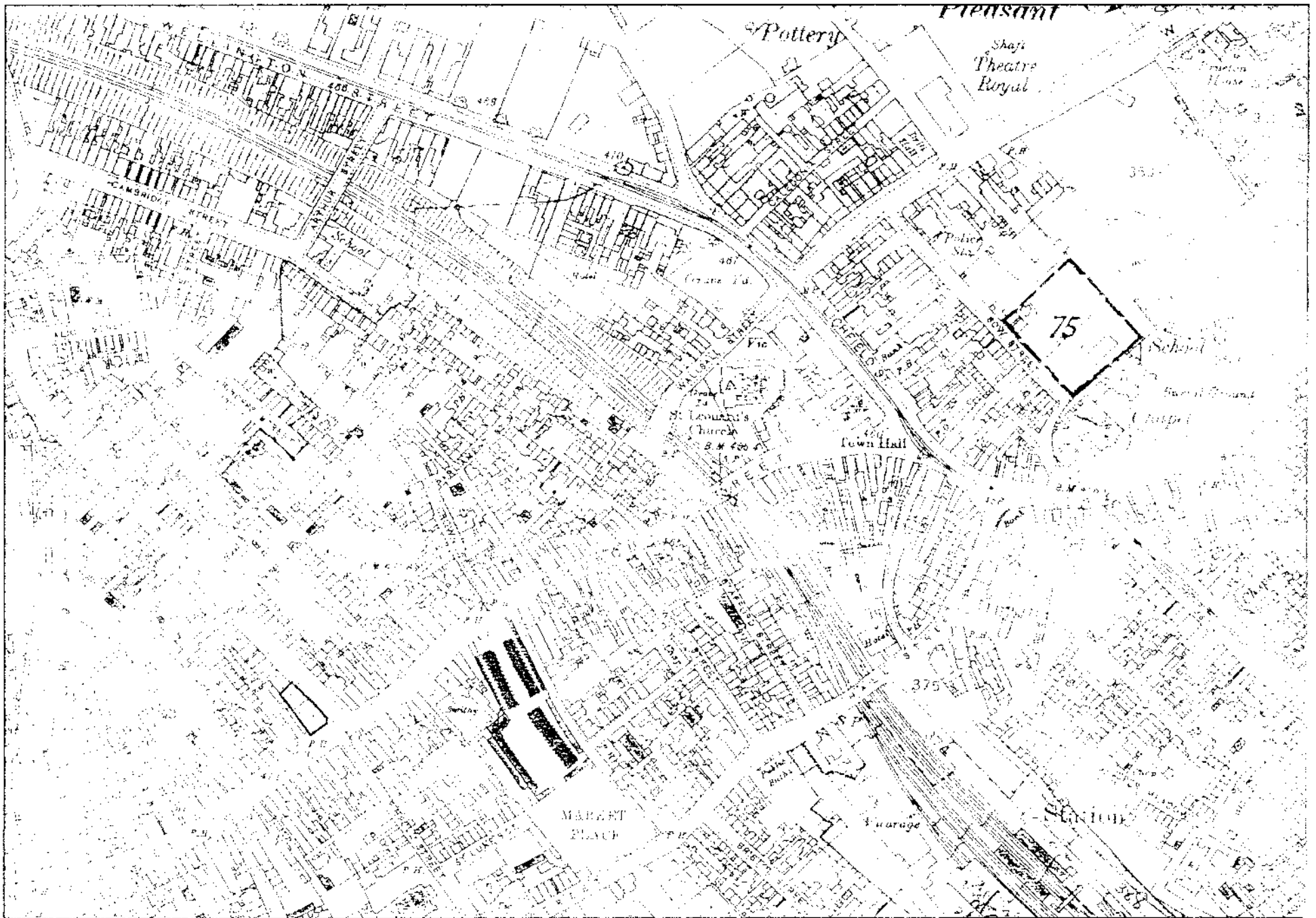


Fig 6 (1887)



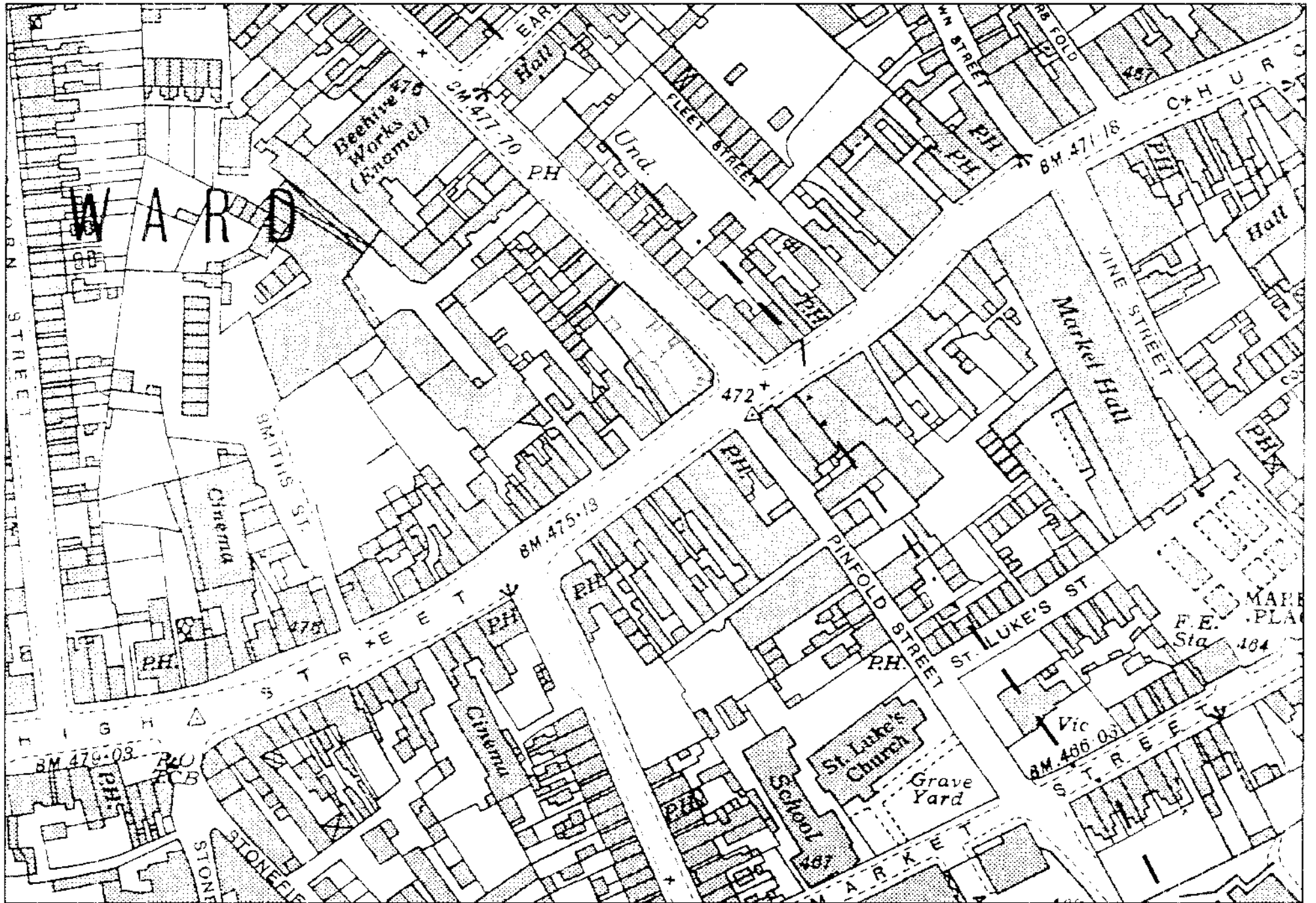


Fig.7 (1938)

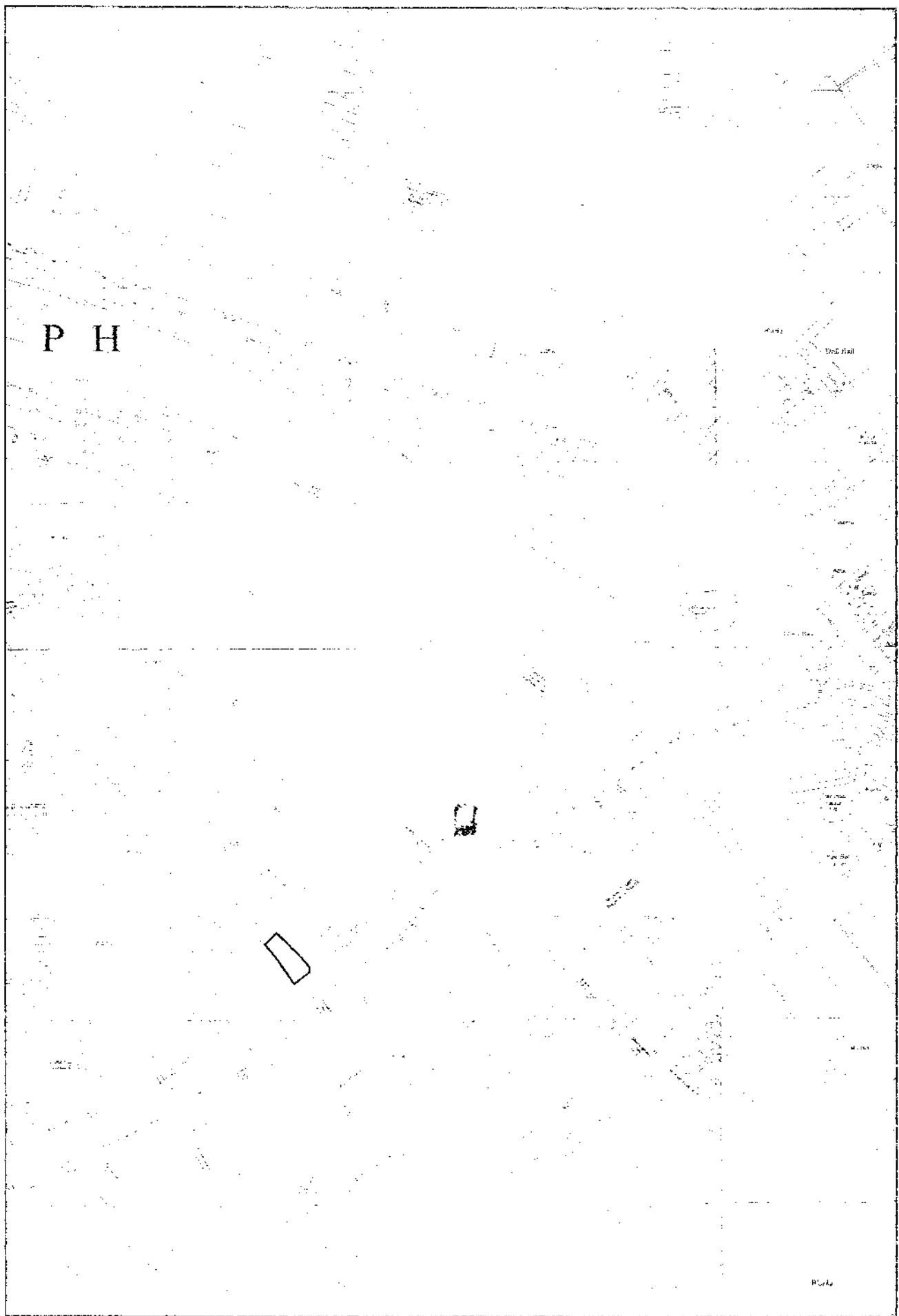


Fig.8 (1965)

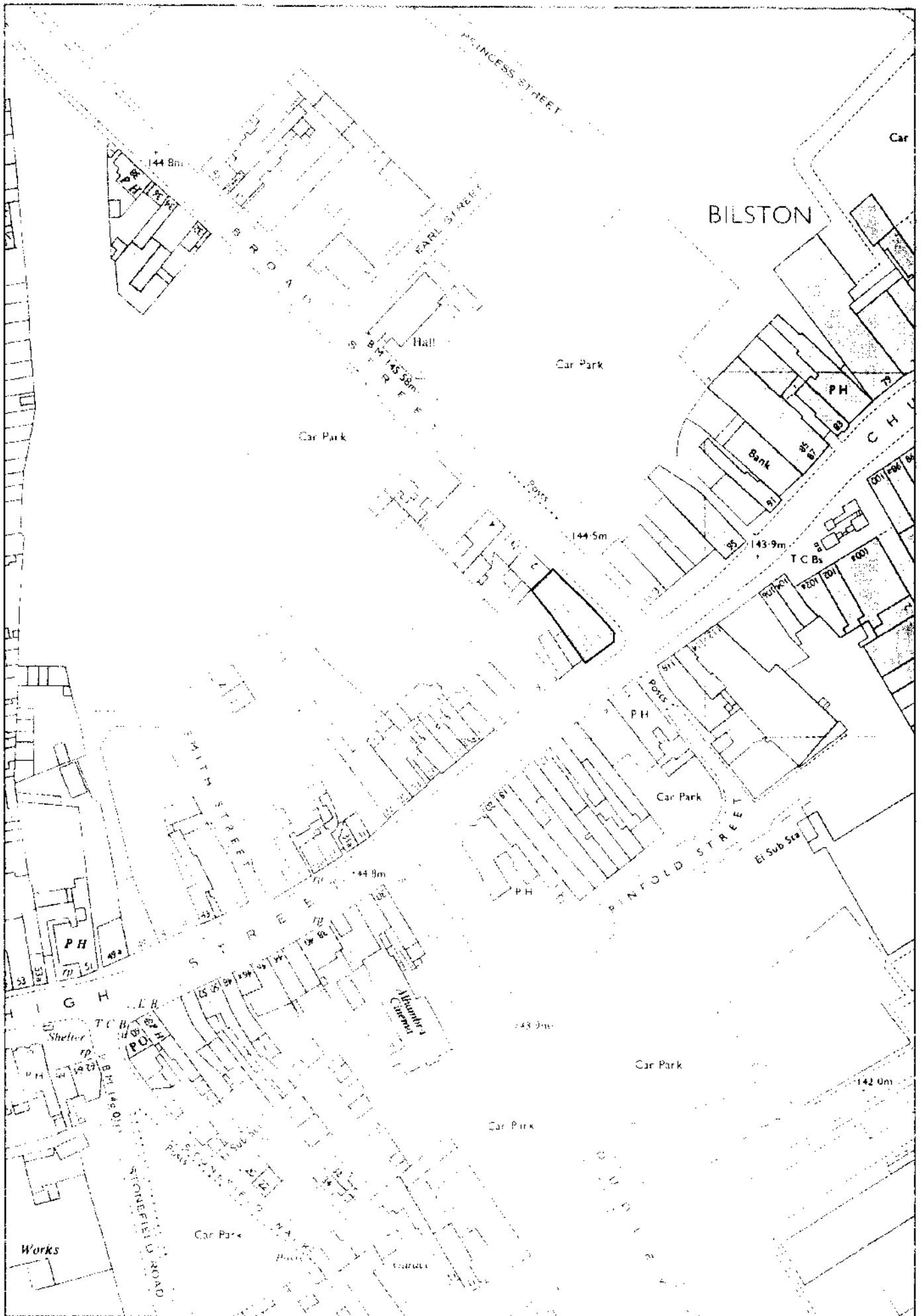


Fig.9 (1970)

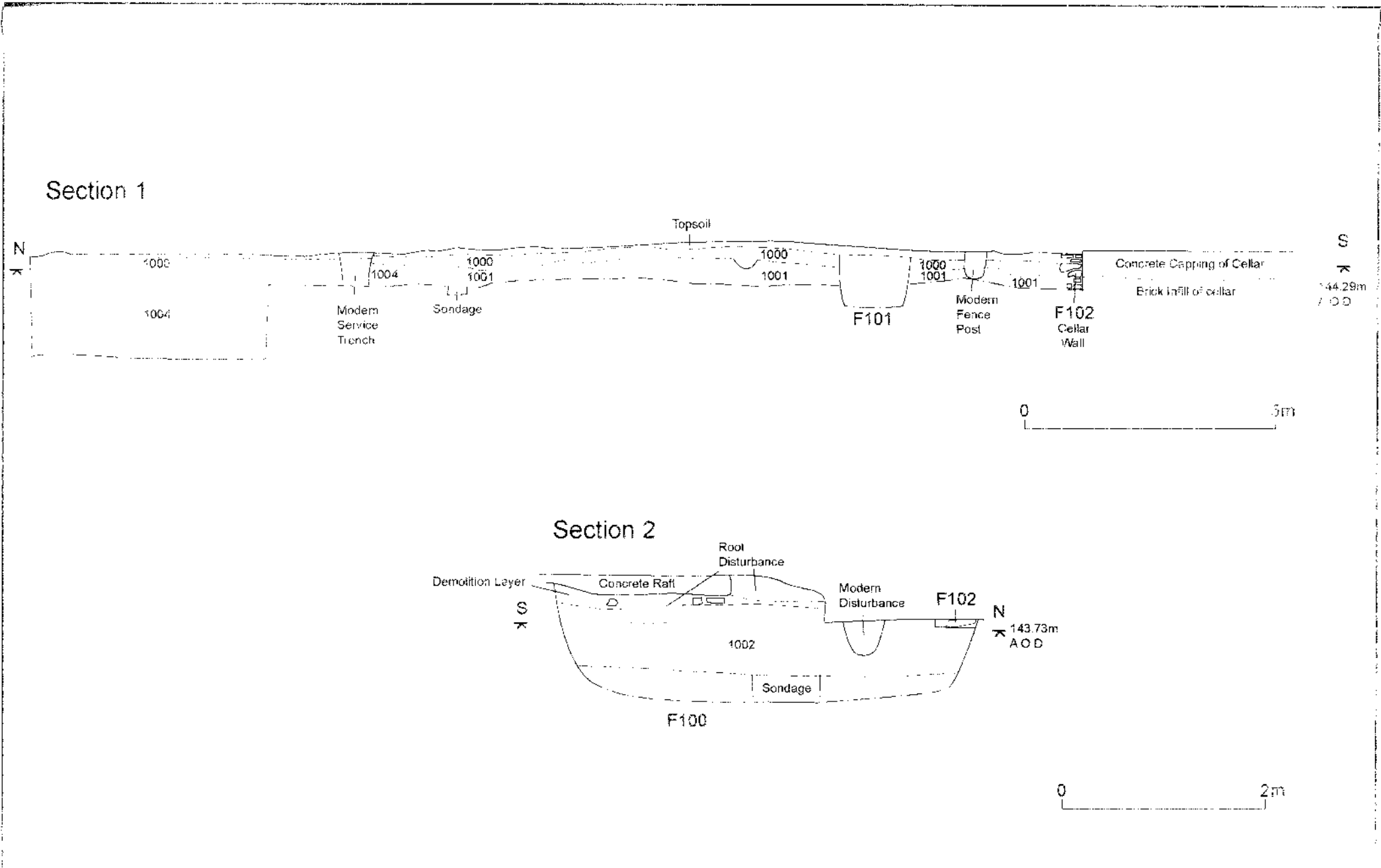


Fig.10



Plate 1: Location of the Study Area on the corner of High Street and Broad Street.



Plate 2: Study Area viewed from Broad Street.



Plate 3: Buried soil (1001) overlying the natural subsoil.

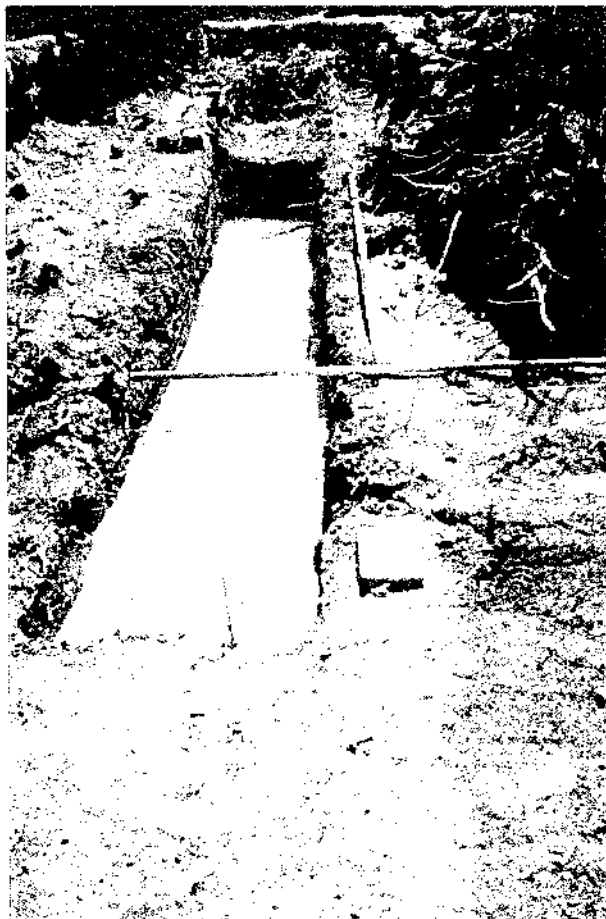


Plate 4: Late 18th century pit (F100).



Plate 5: Rear elevation (F102) of the building.



Plate 6: Victorian culvert visible to right of plate, with later replacement service trench in the centre.