

**Wolverhampton City Centre
Retail Expansion Area: An
Archaeological Desk-Based
Assessment
2003**

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Wolverhampton City Centre Retail Expansion Area
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, 2003

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Contents

Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Site Location	2
3.0 Objectives	2
4.0 Method	2
5.0 Results	2
5.1 Desk-Based Assessment	2
General Historical Context	2
Detailed History of the Study Area	3
5.2 Walkover and Present Conditions	7
6.0 Discussion	9
7.0 Implications and Recommendations	10
7.1 Implications	10
7.2 Recommendations	11
8.0 Acknowledgements	12
9.0 Sources	13
9.1 Primary Sources	13
9.2 Textual Sources	13
9.3 Cartographic Sources	13

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site Location
- Fig. 2 Study Area with BCSMR Locations
- Fig. 3 Taylor's Map of The Town of Wolverhampton 1750
- Fig. 4 Map of the Town of Wolverhampton R. R Dawson 1831
- Fig. 5 Wolverhampton Tithe Map 1842
- Fig. 6 Health of Towns Act 1852
- Fig. 7 Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:2500 1889
- Fig. 8 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1903
- Fig. 9 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1919
- Fig. 10 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1938
- Fig. 11 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1957
- Fig. 12 Ordnance Survey (from 1:1250) 2001 With walkover areas and location of walls/plates
- Fig. 13 Outline of buildings from 1750
- Fig. 14 Outline of buildings from 1750 and 1852
- Fig. 15 Outline of buildings from 1750, 1852 and 1889
- Fig. 16 Outline of buildings from 1750, 1852, 1889 and 1957
- Fig. 17 Areas of potential archaeological survival

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Free standing wall behind building located E of Summer Row
- Plate 2 Evidence of alterations behind building located E of Summer Row
- Plate 3 20-23 Cleveland Street
- Plate 4 Back of 20-23 Cleveland Street
- Plate 5 Possible workshops at the back of Cleveland Street, north of Summer Row
- Plate 6 Warehouse buildings on old site of Scarborough Works and Brass Foundry
- Plate 7 Building frontages on Worcester Street
- Plate 8 Building frontages on Worcester Street
- Plate 9 The Plough and Harrow on Worcester Street
- Plate 10 Evidence of building alteration at the back of 1-2 Worcester Street
- Plate 11 Buildings east of Cleveland Passage
- Plate 12 Building frontages on Victoria Street
- Plate 13 Buildings on corner of Victoria Street and Bell Street (site of the former Old Barrel Inn)
- Plate 14 Back of buildings fronting Victoria Street

Appendix 1

Brief for archaeological evaluation of Wolverhampton City Centre Retail Expansion Area

Appendix 2

Copy of the BCSMR entries within the Study Area

Wolverhampton City Centre Retail Expansion Area: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.

Summary

An archaeological assessment was carried out in November 2003 in advance of the proposed redevelopment of a block of land of 3.2ha bounded by Bell Street, Cleveland Street, Snow Hill, Temple Street, Victoria Street and Worcester Street, centred at SO 91359837 in Wolverhampton city centre. The site is situated immediately to the south of the medieval core of Wolverhampton and was subjected to much development and redevelopment in the post-medieval period. The assessment examined all the available documentary and cartographic evidence, which revealed that in 1750 the development of the area was confined to Bell Street, Worcester Street/Victoria Street and Snow Hill, although there is the possibility of medieval occupation in this area with subsequent contraction of settlement. After the construction of St John's Church development began to expand into the study area from the south as well from Temple Street. Mostly, the trades and occupations of the inhabitants of the study area were small-scale industry typical of the Black Country, with an emphasis on locks and lockmaking that was typical of Wolverhampton. Bell Street, Cleveland Street and Temple Street maintained their industrial character throughout the post-medieval period, whereas Victoria Street, Worcester Street and Snow Hill became much more commercial in nature.

Cartographic analysis and a site visit determined that below-ground archaeological deposits may survive in discrete areas within the study area as a whole. These deposits are likely to date from possibly medieval (Bell Street/Victoria Street) to no earlier than mid-19th century along Cleveland Street. The assessment also highlighted the possibility that fabric from earlier buildings along Victoria Street and Worcester Street might be incorporated into the walls of the present buildings, including the cellars. There are, however, areas within the study area where no archaeological deposits are likely to survive.

1.0 Introduction

The following report details the results of a desk-based assessment and walkover survey of an area of land bounded by Bell Street, Cleveland Street, Snow Hill, Temple Street, Victoria Street and Worcester Street (NGR SO 91359837). The work was commissioned by Wolverhampton City Council who are encouraging the expansion of the City Centre retail area by regeneration of the study area. The work adhered to the guidelines set down in the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999) and to a Brief prepared by Mike Shaw, Black Country Archaeologist, Wolverhampton City Council (2003, Appendix 1).

2.0 Site Location (Figs. 1 and 2)

The site covers an area of 3.2ha bounded by Bell Street, Cleveland Street, Snow Hill, Temple Street, Victoria Street and Worcester Street, centred at SO 91359837. It is situated immediately to the south of the medieval core of the city.

3.0 Objectives

The objectives of this report were to:

- Identify the potential for, location and importance of buried archaeological deposits
- Draft proposals for future archaeological work in order to evaluate the survival, condition and importance of these archaeological deposits.

4.0 Method

An inspection of the Study Area was carried out in order to assess the topography and identify areas of cellaring or other likely areas of disturbance. Documentary research of primary and secondary sources, including maps, was undertaken at Wolverhampton Archives and Local Studies. The Black Country Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the primary source of archaeological information for the county, was also consulted (Fig. 2).

5.0 Results

5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

General Historical Context

It has been speculated (Hooke and Slater 1986, 29) that Wolverhampton (BCSMR 13165) may have taken on an urban character early in the evolution of the town, perhaps even by the time of the Domesday survey in 1066. However, it was not until the second half of the thirteenth century that Wolverhampton became a borough. Slater suggests that it is the situation of Wolverhampton at the meeting point of several ancient route ways that informs the topographical development as a town. Slater has also suggested that there may have been an earlier road linking the main east-west routes to the south of Wolverhampton centre that had been closed to divert traffic through the town centre, and this route, if it existed, is likely to have passed close to the study area (Slater 1986, fig. 2.1, 36).

Certainly, the development of Wolverhampton gained momentum in the 18th century, largely due to its central location within the coal fields of south Staffordshire, and its position within the developing layout of what became the Birmingham Canal navigation system from the 1770s onwards (Brennan 1948, 19).

By the medieval period the settlement was divided into a royal manor and an ecclesiastical one, and the settlement gradually took on urban functions (BCSMR 13165). A Sunday market is recorded in existence by around 1180. Sunday markets were not uncommon at this time, arising out of informal trading taking place after church services. Giles de Erdington, the Dean of Wolverhampton, obtained a market charter for a Wednesday market (perhaps to replace the Sunday market which would have been frowned upon by this time) and an annual fair in 1258 and granted burgage tenure to the Deanery manor tenants in 1263. Thus he would seem to have been pursuing a policy of actively encouraging urban growth at this time. There is no evidence of animosity with the royal manor and their tenants also probably benefited from the urban growth of this period. The six prebendal priests of the collegiate church also held much land in the town in the medieval period, sufficient for it to be regarded as forming almost a third manor (BCSMR 13165).

The original town may have been centred around St Peter's Church, with the market in the churchyard. The market on High Green was perhaps created in the mid-13th century when the market charter was obtained. Town growth was presumably encouraged by the settlements role as a market centre, and it was also an important centre for the wool industry. Many of the leading families in the town were trading in wool, including the Leveson family, resident at the moated Hall to the east of the study area. Raw wool was brought in from Wales and the borders, and spun into yarn and woven into cloth in the town (Mander and Tildesley 1960, 35).

The extent of the medieval town has been plotted by Shaw (Shaw 2000, 29-32) who suggests that Bell Street ran along the southern edge of the town's extent (BCSMR 9944). However, it is possible that the extent of the medieval town lay beyond these limits (*ibid*) with more extensive suburbs spreading along the major roads out of the town (BCSMR 13165). The Old Barrel Inn (BCSMR 10049), located on the corner of Bell Street and Worcester Street and identified by a photo taken in the late 1800's from a book by Mander and Tildesley (1960, 68) shows a two storey timber frame building which looks to have once had a jettied first floor, built under at a later date. This suggests the building may date to the 1600's (BCSMR 10049). However, certain other features of the building, including clasped purlins in the roof, may suggest an even earlier date for the original building of the late 15th century (Hislop pers. comm.), and this in turn demonstrates that medieval Wolverhampton extended at least this far during this period, if not further to the south along Worcester Street.

Detailed History of the Study Area

Taylor's map of 1750 (Fig. 3) shows that by this date the town had extended along the major routes identified by Slater. Within the study area there were many buildings fronting Victoria Street and Boblake (later Victoria Street) at the western edge of the study area, and also buildings fronting Belcroft Street or Hollow Lane (now Bell Street, BCSMR 9944) and Snow Hill (Fig. 13). The southern edge of the study area was represented by what appears to be a tree-lined avenue called Grey Pea Walk, and the central part of the study area is not developed. At this time much of the study area still appears to have been open fields, with a quarry located to the south of Belcroft Street (BCSMR 13504). Similarly depicted areas to the south are marked as brick

kilns, hence this quarry may have been for the extraction of clay for brick making, and was perhaps a brick-making site also (BCSMR 13504).

In 1776 the construction of St. John's Church, located to the south of the study area, was completed, with surrounding streets aligned on a formal axis radiating outwards from the church (Pevsner 1974). Subsequently development occurred along Grey Pea Walk (now Temple Street), and later extended upwards towards Bell Street.

By 1780, Worcester Street, Snow Hill, Boblake (Victoria Street) and Bell Street were quite densely populated, with many local trades and occupations being represented in the Wolverhampton Directory of 1780. There were many corkscrew makers, hinge makers, lock makers, buckle makers and brass founders along these streets as a whole, and several watch chain makers additionally located on Snow Hill. Although it is not possible to determine the precise locations of individual industries at this time, there was certainly no one particular specialism represented. Instead, the area, where occupied, was likely to have been utilised as small individual workshops that were engaged in all manner of industries, common to Wolverhampton and the Black Country as a whole.

Grey Pea Walk is not represented in the trade directory of 1780, implying that there had been little or no development of this road at this time. Neither is Boblake represented, though it is possible that industries here are included in those of Worcester Street and Cock Street. There is mention of a public house called the Old Bell Inn, which despite being recorded as located on Cock Street is likely to have actually been located on Bell Street itself, as a public house of this name is located further along Bell Street on later maps and trade directories.

From Wolverhampton Trades and Occupations 1792 (Roper 1964) it is evident that Grey Pea Walk (Temple Street) was developed and occupied by this time. Industries represented along this road included locksmith, thumbblatch maker, toymaker, woodscrew maker, fireiron maker and a factor and a book keeper. Similar industries were still present along Worcester Street and Bell Street, though Bell Street appears to be more densely populated at this time with more iron workers present. Worcester Street was gradually taking on a more commercial aspect with the addition of fruitsellers, grocers, and butchers alongside the more traditional industries of lock making and brass founding. Once again, it is not possible to locate specific individuals from this directory, even though house and court numbers are used, as they are unlikely to have remained unchanged to the present day numbers.

The Wolverhampton Directory of 1805-7 is less comprehensive than previous editions. Grey Pea Walk was now called Temple Street, and there is mention of a japanner called Joseph Duffield and a screw maker called J. Baker on Bell Street. The Wolverhampton Directory of 1809-11 is similar, with the two aforementioned individuals still present, and the addition of a coach maker and a lock maker present on Bell Street, and a tanner and a cork screw maker present on Worcester Street.

By the time of the Wolverhampton Directory of 1818-20, there were an abundance of lock makers within Wolverhampton as a whole, and several were located on Worcester Street, Bell Street, Temple Street and Snow Hill. The Bell public house was present on Bell Street, and the Mitre was present on Worcester Street. It is likely

that the latter became the Mitre Hotel, on the corner of Worcester Street and Cleveland Street identified on the 1889 Ordnance Survey First Edition. There is no mention of the Old Barrel Inn (BCSMR 10049) or of the Plough and Harrow on Worcester Street (BCSMR 6973). There were, however, several taverns on Worcester Street and it is possible that the name changed.

The Directory of Wolverhampton of 1827 includes a map that demonstrates Cleveland Street was not in existence in any substantial way at this time. It is likely, however, that there would have been access to the back of the properties from somewhere along Worcester Street and Snow Hill. The 1831 map also fails to show Cleveland Street but does show relatively continuous frontages along Worcester Street, Bell Street, Snow Hill and along most of Temple Street (Fig. 4). The Wolverhampton Directory of 1839 does not mention Cleveland Street either.

Cleveland Street is illustrated on the Tithe Map of 1842 (Fig. 5) as a relatively wide road with frontages on both sides of the street. There were also buildings present along Boblake, Worcester Street and Bell Street (BCSMR 9939). The Wolverhampton Directory of 1849 mentions twenty-six people as being involved in many different occupations including a carpenter and joiners, an engineer and millwright, builders, a bellhanger and locksmith, a butcher, a veterinary surgeon, an iron safe maker, japanner and tin plate worker amongst others. The Mitre Inn was now mentioned on this road, owned by William Mortiboy. Bell Street also had a varied array of occupations present including licensed victuallers and beer retailers, a cork cutter, a shoeing smith, an excise officer, a presser and stamper, a butcher, a cooper and packing box maker, a tin plate and zinc worker and a brassfounder. Snow Hill has a slightly different group of occupations. There are many commercial occupations represented in the trade directory including a perfumer, a florist, grocers, booksellers and a straw bonnet maker and milliner. There was an ornamental painter, several gentlemen and a commercial traveller, although small scale industry such as buckle maker and brassfounder were still present. Worcester Street has a similar group of occupations to Snow Hill, with the vast majority of people present here being involved in commercial pursuits. Temple Street, however, was still mostly an industrial area, with mixed occupations being represented from locksmith, brassfounders, iron and tinplate workers and japanners to clerks and teachers.

The first highly detailed map of the area dates from 1852 (Fig. 6, Fig. 14) and shows many small buildings fronting Temple Street, Snow Hill and Cleveland Street. These buildings were arranged around courtyards that projected into the study area, and were in keeping with the evidence suggested by the trade directories of this period that there were many small-scale workshops, shops and industries present in the study area at the time. The 1750 map does not show sufficient detail to be certain whether the buildings depicted on it are the same as those on the 1852 map, although the footprint of some of the buildings on the two maps do correspond. Where Cleveland Street now ran off Worcester Street, the buildings depicted on the 1750 map were no longer present, and the southwest part of the study area was still relatively undeveloped at this time. Summer Row is also depicted on this map, and is likely to have provided access to the back of the buildings and courtyards fronting Cleveland Street.

The Wolverhampton Directory of 1858 shows a large number of inns and taverns present in the study area and Wolverhampton as a whole. The (Old) Bell was still present on Bell Street, as was the Kings Head, and there was now the Cleveland Arms on Cleveland Street, The Dolphin and the Kings Arms on Temple Street, The Old Barrel and the Plough and Harrow on Worcester Street. The Mitre Inn/Hotel is likely to still have been present on the corner of Cleveland Street and Worcester Street.

From the Wolverhampton Directory of 1869 we can see that the character of the area is similar to that demonstrated previously. Bell Street, Cleveland Street and Temple Street still possessed at this time a mixture of small-scale light industry workshops and residential dwellings. Plumbers, spring bolt manufacturers, chimney sweepers, brassfounders, ironmongers, blacksmiths and joiners lived and worked alongside clerks, police inspectors and teachers, though Temple Street had a higher proportion of residential dwellings than the other streets. A map of Wolverhampton from 1871 (not illustrated) shows these buildings were still arranged fronting the roads and around irregular courtyards leading off the main roads. The buildings along Worcester Street, Victoria Street and Snow Hill were by this time almost purely commercial, with all manner of shops, merchants and traders being present.

Cartographic evidence suggests there were many changes from the 1852 map (Fig. 6) and the Ordnance Survey First Editions of 1886 (not illustrated) and 1889 (Fig. 7), most notably along Victoria Street and Worcester Street (Fig. 15). The buildings along these two roads now appeared to extend much further to the east, and the outhouses formally behind these buildings were no longer present. Cleveland Passage (not labelled, Fig. 7) was now illustrated as running from Cleveland Street to Bell Street. To the east of Cleveland Passage Bell (iron) Works (BCSMR 10684) appears to have replaced the buildings previously located here, as had Cleveland Works to the south. There was much new development in the southwest corner of the study area to the north of Temple Street and east of Worcester Street and the row of small buildings to the north of Summer Row had mainly been cleared, and larger buildings stood in their place.

There is little difference between the map of Wolverhampton from 1871 and the Ordnance Survey First Edition of 1889, though some of the inns depicted on the earlier map were no longer named, and the names and industries of some of the buildings had changed. Some of the smaller building units identified on the 1852 map appear to have been amalgamated into larger works, though the majority of these were built from and around the existing buildings rather than displaying evidence of demolition and complete rebuilding. From Crocker's Directory of 1884 we can see that the Mitre Hotel was still present on the corner of Cleveland Street and Victoria Street with G. Niay cited as the licensee. Cleveland Works (north of Cleveland Street on the First Edition Ordnance Survey) was owned by G. Price, a safe and lock manufacturer, and adjacent to this works to the east was a gas engine manufacturers owned by Crossley Bros. Also present along Cleveland Street were a builder, a tailor, a house agent, a printer and a pump maker amongst others. Bell Street also still possessed a variety of trades and occupations, and it is likely that Bell (iron) Works (BCSMR 10684) depicted on the Ordnance Survey First Edition, and the brass foundry adjacent (depicted on the 1871 map not illustrated) were occupied at this time by B.J. Green and J.H. Butler. On the stretch of Victoria Street that lies within the study area, Mrs. E. Bee was present at the Old Barrel Inn (BCSMR 10049) on the corner of Bell Street,

and there were also two bootmakers and two grocers as well as other shops. To the south on Worcester Street N. Thwaite was the occupier of the Plough and Harrow Inn (BCSMR 6973) and there was a similar range of commercial shops as on Victoria Street such as fruit sellers, butchers and bakers. Snow Hill also retained its commercial character, with the occasional cabinet maker and brass founder present. Temple Street maintained its industrial character, though there were still residential dwellings in amongst the workshops including the series of 'L'-shaped buildings located immediately to the south of Summer Row (visible on the 1852 map). Clyde Works (tin and iron plate) was located to the east of these buildings (labelled on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:500 1886, not illustrated) and was owned by Priest, Steadman and Co. There were also shoemakers and brassfounders as well as shopkeepers present. Temple Works (Ship Builders Fittings) located immediately to the west of the north-south leg of Summer Row is identified on both the Ordnance Survey First Editions (1:500 1886 not illustrated, and 1889 Fig. 7), as is the Meeting Room for the Plymouth Brethren, to the west again. However, neither of these are mentioned in Crocker's Directory 1884. The directory does, however, mention two brassfounders both of which are depicted to the west of Temple Works on the 1:500 Ordnance Survey First Edition (not illustrated) as owned by W. Skett and J. Bates (BCSMR 10686 and 10687, Brass Foundry and Scarborough Works), and also a shoe manufacturer, J. Evans, whose premises are depicted on the 1871 map between the two brass works.

There is no discernible difference between the Ordnance Survey First Edition 1889 and the Second Edition of 1903 (Fig. 8) and even by the edition of 1919 (Fig. 9) there has been little change. Some redevelopment had occurred along Temple Street including the clearance and redevelopment of two of the 'L'-shaped dwellings to the south of Summer Row. By 1938 (Fig. 10) many of the buildings fronting the north-south leg of Summer Row had been cleared, as had much of the Temple Works buildings, and many of the buildings at the corner of Cleveland Street and Snow Hill had been redeveloped.

The Ordnance Survey edition of 1957 (Fig. 11, Fig. 16) shows that many of the original property walls and boundaries were still present at this time. Temple Street displays the greatest amount of change, with larger engineering works, oil burning appliances works, timber works and a roller skating rink now present. Bell (Iron) Works was still present at this time, and still displayed much of the original property boundaries. A new warehouse has been constructed on the south side of Cleveland Street immediately behind the Worcester Street frontages. The frontages and property boundaries along Worcester Street and Victoria Street remained relatively unchanged.

5.2 Walkover and present conditions (Fig. 12)

The general character of the study area is a mixture of 19th century and modern shops, warehouses and car parks. Most of the car parks appear to have been built up from the original ground surface, which would have preserved any below ground deposits in these areas. Where the modern buildings now stand, it is likely that any below ground archaeology has been truncated or removed completely. It was not possible to ascertain whether individual properties possessed cellars, though the date and nature of the buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps suggests that cellaring can be expected to be located near each of the roads bordering the study area.

Area A - Parcel of land bounded by Summer Row (north and west), Cleveland Street, Snow Hill and Temple Street.

This area is characterised by large modern buildings and car parks. The levels within the car parks suggest the original ground level has been built up rather than terraced away. The car park levels also indicate much landscaping, and some of the boundary walls within the car parks have possibly older walls abutting them. The modern building located immediately to the east of Summer Row has an older wall free-standing and parallel to the current structure (Plate 1, Fig. 12, 1), and the sloping car park surface abutts this wall. There is also evidence of industrial structures being removed from the east side of this building (Plate 2, Fig. 12, 2).

Much of this area, however, is disturbed by modern buildings and early 20th century Works although it is possible that earlier deposits relating to the earliest buildings on Cleveland Street and Temple Street survive as discrete islands.

Area B - Parcel of land bounded by Summer Row (south and west) and Cleveland Street.

The western end of this area (23 Cleveland Street to Summer Row) has been redeveloped with modern buildings. The frontages of 20 to 22 Cleveland Street retain features dating from the early to mid 1800's (Hislop pers. comm., Plate 3, Fig. 12, 3), and at the back of these buildings there is evidence of original features and rebuilding (Plate 4, Fig. 12, 4). There are also possible original walls and yards that may relate to workshops and premises dating from this period (Plate 5, Fig. 12, 5). It is possible that deposits relating to the earliest buildings on Cleveland Street survive beneath the yard and Summer Row in this area.

Area C - Parcel of land bounded by Summer Row (east), Temple Street, Cleveland Street and Worcester Street.

The eastern half of this area contains many modern buildings and is likely to have suffered truncation of earlier deposits due to landscaping and terracing. However, the present warehouse located on Temple Street is perhaps unlikely to possess cellars, and it is possible that archaeological features relating to the Scarborough Works and Brass Foundry survive beneath this building. It is also possible that some of the buildings central to this area may retain features that predate the modern buildings (Plate 6, Fig. 12, 6).

Some of the buildings fronting Worcester Street are mid-19th century in character, but may retain earlier fabric (ie 12-15 Worcester Street, Plate 7, Fig. 12, 7 and 1-2 Worcester Street, Plate 8, Fig. 12, 8, Hislop pers. comm.). Situated between these tall, narrow three-storey buildings is the Plough and Harrow pub (Plate 9, Fig. 12, 9). Although this building displays later characteristics, the difference in height between this building and its neighbours may suggest it may have earlier origins, with earlier structural elements surviving within the present building. There is evidence of an earlier structure incorporated into the building fabric at the back of 1-2 Worcester Street, at a similar height to the Plough and Harrow (Plate 10, Fig. 12, 10). It is therefore possible that earlier deposits survive within the yard areas and beneath the modern structures at the back of these buildings.

Area D - Parcel of land bounded by Cleveland Street, Victoria Street and Bell Street.
The area to the east of Cleveland Passage is mainly redeveloped with modern buildings (Plate 11, Fig. 12, 11). There is evidence of landscaping within the car park area, though due to the natural slope from Cleveland Street to Bell Street it is not possible to determine if this has truncated any earlier archaeology or has been built up. As this is the location of the quarry on Taylor's map of 1750, and also of Bell Iron Works, it is possible that archaeological deposits survive within the car park area despite later truncation.

The area to the west of Cleveland Passage contains long narrow buildings fronting Victoria Street. Nos 29 and 30 are modern buildings, but others may display late 18th to early 19th century characteristics (Hislop, pers. comm., Plate 12, Fig. 12, 12). The buildings on the corner of Victoria Street and Bell Street date from the late 19th century (Plate 13, BCSMR 13161, Fig. 12, 13), and it is unlikely that fabric from the earlier structure (The Old Barrel Inn) is incorporated within the build. At the back of these buildings there are re-built walls (Plate 14, 12, 14), and it is possible that earlier deposits survive beneath the back yards, and beneath Cleveland Passage itself.

6.0 Discussion

The general known chronology of the study area is as follows:

The original medieval centre of Wolverhampton is situated to the north of the study area, although it is possible that there was medieval activity to the south of Bell Street, and extending to the south as a suburb along Victoria Street. By the time of Taylor's map of 1750 Wolverhampton had expanded along Victoria Street/Worcester Street and Snow Hill, and from the trade directories dating from 1780 onwards it can be seen that where there was activity within the study area it was mainly industrial in nature.

After the completion of St John's Church to the south of the study area in 1776, Temple Street (originally Grey Pea Walk) began to be developed, with the workshops and dwellings along this road again being mostly industrial in nature. There was also an increase in industrial activity within the study area as a whole, with a sharp increase in locksmiths and lockmakers in the early 19th century.

Cleveland Street is first illustrated on the Tithe Map of 1842 and was again mainly industrial in nature. At the same time, however, Victoria Street, Worcester Street and Snow Hill were becoming more commercial in nature, a trend that continues to the present day.

The buildings illustrated on a map of 1852 depict small buildings arranged around courtyards. Later these buildings were either cleared or incorporated into larger complexes. The study area became more developed over time, with larger and larger works and complexes appearing. It is only relatively recently that this trend ceased, and much of the area now is car park, with older commercial units fronting Victoria Street and Worcester Street, and modern commercial units fronting Bell Street, Cleveland Street and Snow Hill.

7.0 Implications and Recommendations

7.1 Implications (Fig. 17)

Further archaeological work within the study area has the potential to add to our knowledge of the extent of the medieval core of Wolverhampton and to greatly increase our knowledge and understanding of the later development of the town.

While much of the study area was developed during the post-medieval period, it is likely that there was some level of medieval activity in the vicinity of Bell Street and Victoria Street. If the medieval suburb did indeed extend southwards towards Worcester Street, it is possible that cellars and walls relating to buildings of this period survive as part of the later buildings, and it is also possible that archaeological deposits relating to this period survive beneath Cleveland Passage and the adjacent car park (Fig. 17 Area 1). The medieval period is underrepresented in the archaeological record, and therefore the importance of any surviving deposits dated to this period should not be underestimated.

It is more likely that evidence of the quarry depicted on Taylor's map of 1750 (BCSMR 13504) will be encountered to the east of Cleveland Passage, though later activity may have severely truncated archaeology in this area. It is also possible that archaeological deposits relating to Bell (Iron) Works (BCSMR 10684) will survive in this area (Fig. 17 Area 1).

Evidence of the buildings depicted on Taylor's map may survive beneath Cleveland Road itself (Fig. 13, Fig. 17 Area 2), and also may survive in part within the fabric of the present buildings along Worcester Street (Fig. 17 Area 3). It is also possible that features and deposits relating to the early industrial use and later commercial use of these buildings survives beneath the yards and passages at the back, though these may have been removed or truncated by later activity (Fig. 17 Area 3).

It is possible that in certain areas along Temple Street there might also be survival of late 18th to early 19th century industrial buildings, specifically of the small 'L'-shaped buildings immediately to the north of Bond Street which from the cartographic evidence appear to have remained unaltered from 1852 until built over as a car park (Fig. 16, Fig. 17 Area 4).

It is possible that the foundations and associated features of buildings identified on the 1852 and OS First Edition fronting Cleveland Street survive beneath the car park surface, although this is dependant on the depth of disturbance associated with the construction of the garage identified on the 1957 OS map (Fig. 11, Fig. 17 Area 5).

There is a row of rectangular buildings labelled Court No. 2 on the 1957 map which correspond to a row of buildings identified on the 1887 map, and which again may relate to the row of buildings identified on the 1852 map. There is little or no modern disturbance of these buildings until the car park, and again it is possible that foundations and associated features survive in this area (Fig. 17 Area 6).

Features and/or deposits relating to the earliest buildings along Cleveland Street/Summer Row may survive beneath the back yards and under Summer Row where modern development has not occurred (Fig. 17 Area 7).

Archaeological remains relating to the brass foundry (BCSMR 10686) and Scarborough Works (10687) on Temple Street may survive beneath the modern warehouse and car park to the rear (Fig. 17 Area 8).

7.2 Recommendations (Fig. 17)

The proposals for further archaeological work are intended to target any buried archaeological deposits dating before 1750 and standing buildings dating before 1800-1850. Recommendations for further work therefore include a series of archaeological trial trenches to evaluate the nature, extent and significance of surviving remains within each of the areas. Additional work might also include further trial trenches targeting deposits relating to the early industrial development of the area and detailed building recording and cellar survey of the buildings along Victoria Street and Worcester Street to establish the existence and significance of any earlier fabric within these structures where these buildings are affected by the development. More specific documentary research on individual plots or buildings determined to be of archaeological interest is also recommended, as this assessment has only included the general character of each street.

Specific recommendations for each area include:

- Area 1 - Trial trenching is recommended within Area 1 car park in order to locate and assess any surviving medieval remains adjacent to Bell Street, to locate and assess any surviving remains associated with Bell Iron Works and to assess the extent of truncation by later activity. If it is possible, trenches could also be located within the back yards of the buildings fronting Victoria Street in order to target any surviving remains associated with the earlier buildings and activity in this area. If these buildings are to be affected by the development then a program of building recording and cellar survey is recommended in order to identify any earlier fabric within the structure of these buildings. Further documentary research of individual properties may further add to our understanding of the industrial use and development of this area.
- Area 2 - Trial trenching is recommended within Area 2 (Cleveland Street) in order to locate any remains associated with the buildings depicted on Taylor's map of 1750 that may survive beneath the modern road surface. If the medieval suburb extended this far along Worcester Street, then it is possible that buried archaeological deposits from this period also survive.
- Area 3 - Within Area 3, if the buildings fronting Worcester Street are to be affected by the development, then a program of building recording and cellar survey is recommended in order to identify any earlier fabric within the structure of these buildings, specifically targeting the Plough and Harrow public house, and 1-2 Worcester Street. It is not likely that medieval deposits are present within this area. It is, however, possible that archaeological deposits relating to the early industrial use of the buildings fronting Worcester Street survive within the back yard areas. Therefore trial trenching is recommended if access is possible. Further

documentary research of individual properties may further add to our understanding of the industrial use and development of this area.

- Area 4 - Analysis of the cartographic evidence suggests that the buildings originally constructed within this area when Temple Street was first occupied stood unaltered until their demolition, with no subsequent disturbance. As a consequence, there is the potential for undisturbed archaeological deposits relating to the buildings and their use to survive as below ground archaeology, and trial trenching is recommended within this area.
- Area 5 – It is unlikely that deposits dating to before 1750 are present within Area 5. The area was occupied by different phases of buildings since the occupation of Cleveland Street, though it is possible that deposits relating to the earliest occupation survive as below ground deposits. Trial trenching is therefore recommended in this area, in order to assess the nature and date of any surviving deposits, and to assess the extent of truncation by later activity.
- Area 6 – It is unlikely that deposits dating to before 1750 are present within Area 6. However, it is possible that the cellars and/or foundations of buildings marked on the 1852 map survive as below ground archaeology. Trial trenching is therefore recommended within this area in order to locate and assess any surviving archaeological deposits.
- Area 7 – It is unlikely that deposits dating to before 1750 are present within Area 7. As the standing buildings to the north of this area, and the courtyard and workshop located within this area may contain the fabric of earlier buildings, a program of building recording and cellar survey is recommended if the buildings are to be affected by the development. It is also possible that deposits relating to the early use and development of the properties fronting Cleveland Street survive as below ground archaeology, and as such, trial trenching is recommended within this area.
- Area 8 – It is unlikely that deposits dating to before 1750 are present within Area 8. However, it is possible that deposits relating to the early industrial development of Temple Street survive as below ground archaeology beneath the present warehouse buildings. Therefore, trial trenching is recommended within this area.

It is strongly recommended that a further site visit is conducted prior to the location of any trial trenching in order to assess the potential for logistical problems within the specific areas, such as access, modern services and the need for shoring where the ground levels differ.

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Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8



Plate 9



Plate 10



Plate 11



Plate 12



Plate 13



Plate 14

Appendix 2