

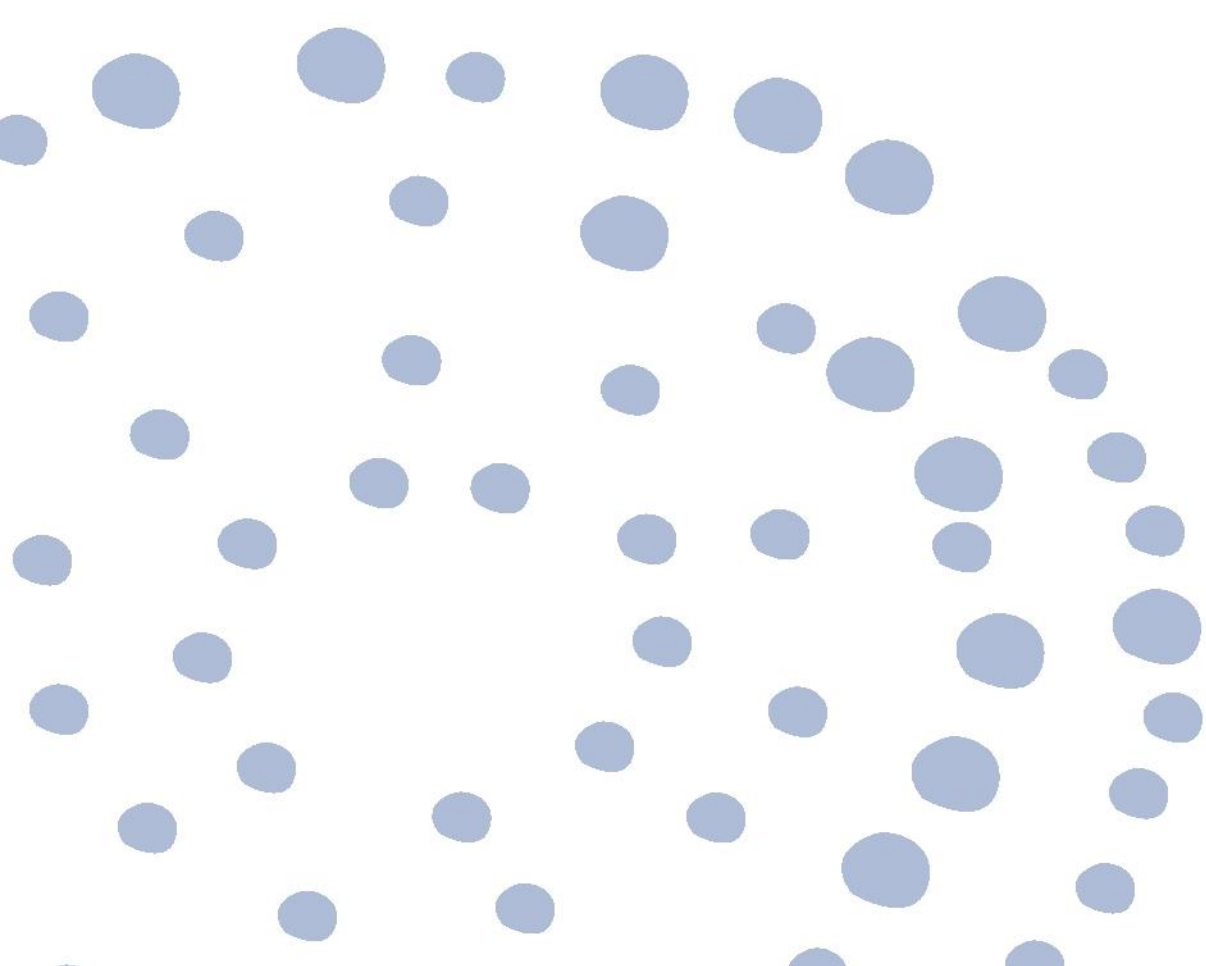
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UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

Kelvedon House,
Number 10, Clarkson Road, Wednesbury,
Archaeological Watching Brief
2007



Project No. 1685

KELVEDON HOUSE,
NUMBER 10, CLARKSON ROAD, WEDNESBURY,
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF, 2007.

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**KELVEDON HOUSE,
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SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief of groundworks was undertaken at the site of Kelvedon House, No. 10 Clarkson Road, Wednesbury between August and September 2007. The site is located north-east of the town centre of Wednesbury in Sandwell Metropolitan Borough in the West Midlands (NGR: SO993955). The work was undertaken in advance of the demolition of the existing building, and construction of a new residential care home. The watching brief was required to monitor all groundworks, except those related to the removal of the uppermost horizon of the topsoil. The watching brief revealed a series of post-medieval archaeological gully features relating to possible houses that lined the street frontage. It also revealed a significant late-medieval and post-medieval artefact assemblage.

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1 INTRODUCTION

In August to October, 2007, Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief, monitoring development works at Kelvedon House, Clarkson Road, Wednesbury, West Midlands (hereafter referred to as the study area). The work was commissioned by Thomas Roy Construction, in advance of construction of a new residential complex to replace the existing elderly care home at Kelvedon House (Planning Application Number DC/04/41991).

This report outlines the results of the watching brief, which was carried out between the 20/08/2007, and 23/10/2007, and was prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (IFA 1994).

The assessment conformed to a brief produced by Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council (Appendix A), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2007) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation, in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The site is located at number 10 Clarkson Road, Wednesbury, and is centred on NGR SO993955 (Fig. 1).

The underlying geology consists of Mudstone, Siltstone, and Sandstone bedrock of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, with the immediate superficial geology of the site consists of red-grey clays.

The present character of the site is defined by an elderly care home and its associated garden area. Development is being undertaken to produce a new care home within the former garden area, with the current Kelvedon House structure being demolished following this work. An area of approximately 1240m² will be subjected to groundworks (Fig. 2).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principle aim of the project was to assess the survival and potential significance of any archaeology within the study area.

More specific aims were to:

- Provide information concerning the development of the area from the medieval period to the present.
- Contribute towards the corpus of academic knowledge.
- Disseminate the results of the archaeological fieldwork.

4 METHODOLOGY

An experienced archaeologist attended and monitored construction groundworks, with all stripping of topsoils, B-horizon subsoils, and excavations into the natural subsoil observed.

The topsoil was stripped using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist. Machined surfaces were inspected following topsoil stripping and during excavations, and where necessary, hand-cleaning was undertaken to define possible archaeological features and deposits. 50% of discrete features and 5% of all linear features were excavated.

All archaeological materials encountered were recorded by means of pro-forma context and feature cards. The site was planned at a scale of 1:20 and long sections drawn at a scale of 1:20 with sections of features recorded at a scale of 1:10. The photographic record consisted of black and white monochrome, colour slide and 6MP digital photography for publication purposes with a suitable scale used in detailed shots. All photographs were accompanied by a digital photographic register, detailing stratigraphic unit, location and direction of the shot.

Finds recovered by context were washed, marked and bagged.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The earliest settlement in Wednesbury is believed to lie around Church Hill although it is unclear whether the origins are from an Iron Age hill fort or an Anglo-Saxon burh (Lobb 2006, 2-3). Wednesbury is an Old English place name meaning 'Woden's Burh' and the place names 'Woddes beorge' and 'Weardbyrig' are mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon chronicles (ibid.).

Wednesbury is mentioned in the Domesday book and must have existed by at least the Medieval period. There is no archaeological evidence to confirm early medieval occupation. However, the focus of the town shifted from Church Hill down to the present market place. Litherland (1992) suggests this was likely to have occurred in the wave of occupation in the 12th and 13th centuries. The present site lies away from the medieval town around 400m to the north-east of the town centre.

The majority of the sites revealed by the Historic Environment Record appear to be post-medieval in date. However, to the north-east of the town centre was the purported remains of a moated site (SMBC HER 2814) revealed by the street name Moatfield Terrace derivative from a presumed earlier field name. No physical evidence has been found relating to the moated site.

The suspected remains of a 16th-17th century coaching inn were located directly opposite the site on the corner of Handley Street and Vicarage Road (SMBC HER 8000). It was reconstructed heavily in 1913 and known as 'Ye Old Leathern Bottle' on the site of the earlier inn. An external plaque states there has been a pub on the site since 1510 although no archaeological evidence supports this.

The landscape directly surrounding the site was otherwise resultant from later post-medieval activity. Two collieries, Goldcroft Colliery (SMBC HER 9604) and Vicarage Colliery (SMBC HER 9605) dating to the 19th century lie to the west of the site. To the north were the remains of a 19th century farmhouse Wood Green Farm on Hobs Road (SMBC HER 9607). All were noted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey but have now disappeared. The area to the east of the site is

dominated by Brunswick Park (SMBC HER 6409) and the remains of the 19th century chapel and cemetery (SMBC HER 9608) to the north of that.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1890, Fig. 3) revealed the area to be largely open garden plots to the rear of houses lining Dark Lane (the former name of Clarkson Road). Some small outbuildings are denoted dispersed with associated boundary walls. These have disappeared by the 2nd edition revision (1903, Fig. 4) and the road has been renamed Clarkson Road. However, the buildings lining the road remain until after the First World War (Fig. 5). In the mid-20th century they are replaced by the presently standing Kelvedon House.

The only previous archaeological work undertaken in the immediate area of the site was a watching brief undertaken at 42 Hobs Road (Hodder 1988) that revealed overburden to a depth of 1.2m.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Topsoil and overburden stripping

The topsoil was removed by a toothless bucket over a period of three weeks. The overburden was between 3m depth at the north-western side of the site and 0.10m at the south-eastern side of the site.

The natural consisted of yellow-brown sandy clay (**1007**) that was located across the entire site. It sloped gently from the north-west to the south-east across the site.

A number of features were cut into the natural (Fig. 6, Plate 1). An east-west shallow linear gully [**1000**] with a rounded profile ran south-west to north-east across the site, discontinuing after c. 15m from the south-western baulk. It was 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep as excavated. It was filled by a grey sand-silt material (**1001**) that was undated. Slightly further to the north-west was a similar linear gully [**1002**] that ran north-south and discontinued after c. 5m. It was filled by a grey sand-silt material containing pebbles (**1003**) that contained 17th/18th-century pottery.

To the south of gully **1000** was a brick-built foundation [**1012**] of a single course of brick mixed with black silt and rubble. Perpendicular to this and running to the south-west of the foundation was a linear gully [**1009**] filled by black clinker silt (**1008**) that probably represented the remains of a robbed out boundary wall. The gully contained 19th-century printed ware. Located at the north of the wall were the remnants of a brick cistern [**1013**] 3.2m long by 1.6m wide cut into the natural.

The north-eastern half of the site had few features. These were predominantly seen during the excavation of crane base pit and drains (see below).

The site was covered by a number of layers of overburden (Figs 7 and 8). Overlying the natural was a brown sandy-silt (**1006**) that represented a buried topsoil layer. A large build-up of material overlay this that related to imported material brought to the site as part of the landscaping of the gardens. This consisted of a dark grey-black sand-silt material (**1005**) that was between 1.2m deep at the north-western side of the site to 0.20m deep at the south-eastern side of the site. In places it was banded by burnt clay. The layer contained a mix of pottery that was predominantly 17th and 18th century in date but contained pottery from the late-medieval and early post-medieval period. This was overlain by a shallow layer of brown

sandy-silt (**1010**) which was subsequently overlain by the current topsoil (**1004**). These layers contained a mix of pottery that predominantly dated to the 17th and 18th centuries.

6.2 Crane Base Pit

A pit of 5m² by 1.25m deep was excavated in the north-western area of the site (Plate 4), for the emplacement of a concrete base to support a crane.

Both deposits observed within this pit were natural in origin, and no features were observed. Basal deposit **1013**, a dense light-blue clay of 0.20m visible thickness, was sealed by **1007**, a sandy clay of reddish orange-yellow colour containing abundant coal, which was seen across much of the site.

6.3 Storm Drain 1

A storm drain was excavated along the northern edge of the site, composed of a drain connecting two manholes (designated Sw3 and Sw5) (Fig. 6, Plate 2). The manhole slots had an area of 2.75 x 2m and were excavated to a depth of 1.81 (Sw3) and 2.35m (Sw5) below 136.94m AOD. A drainage trench of 0.70m width, by 1.5m depth, 18m long ran between them.

The basal deposits within these excavations took the form of natural clays **1019**, **1018** and **1007**. Deposit **1019** was sealed by **1018**, which was in turn sealed by **1007**, with the whole formation sloping upwards to the west and having a maximum visible thickness of 1.3m. The natural deposits were sealed by **1017**, a light yellow-cream silty-sand containing coal dust and ceramic building material. **1017** was cut to the east by **1016**, a shallow bowl-shaped gully of 1.3m apparent width (seen in section only at an oblique angle) and 0.30m visible depth, ran NE-SW across the north eastern corner of the site. This feature was visible within the Foul Drain 1 trench (see below). Within the Storm Drain trench, **1016** was filled by **1015**, a mid brown-grey silty-clay containing coal dust, tile fragments and machine-worked brick, apparently a post-medieval levelling layer spread across the area, with a thickness of 0.5m and sloping down to the east. The final deposit visible in Storm Drain 1 was **1014**, a dark brown-grey loamy deposit containing some machine-made post-medieval brick and 18th-century pottery. A garden soil deposit sealed this emplaced across the whole north-eastern corner of the site to raise the garden to its contemporary level.

6.4 Foul Drain 1

This drain was excavated approximately 2 metres to the south of Storm Drain 1 (Fig. 6 and 9), and again consisted of two manholes of 2.75 x 2m and 1.95 and 1.77m deep with a connecting drain of approximately 18m length and 0.7m width, and a depth of 1.30m.

Basal deposits within the excavated area once again consisted of mixed natural clays, grouped again under the number **1007**, and with a maximum thickness of 0.80m. **1007** was sealed across much of its extent by deposits **1015** and **1017**, a creamy silty-sand with building material, and a brown-grey silty clay with tile and brick, respectively. To the east **1007** was cut by two gullies, **1016** (also seen in storm drain 1) and **1027**. **1016** lies approximately 3.5m from the eastern end of the trench, and has a width of 1m and a visible depth of 0.30m, and continues along the NE-SW orientation observed in storm drain 1. **1016** is filled by a mid-brown silty-clay with pebbles (**1029**), with no finds present in the excavated area. Further to the east, **1007** is cut by **1027**, a shallow gully of 0.70m width and 0.20m depth, with shallow sloping eastern edge, a flat base, and an apparently vertical western edge (although precise detail at this point was unclear). This was filled by **1028**, a black-grey silty-clay, rich in coal

fragments, coal dust, 17th-18th century pottery, clay pipe and ceramic building material, apparently representing post-medieval dumping of assorted general waste into the open gully.

Re-deposited natural clay (**1023**), was used to level the area, which sealed **1028**, **1029** and **1015**. This deposit had a maximum thickness of 0.40m and sloped downwards to the east, where the natural deposits appear to drop. **1023** was sealed by **1022**, a mid brown-grey silty-clay with rounded pebbles, apparently a further post-medieval make-up layer, visible in the eastern half of the trench, and with a thickness of 0.20m. **1022** was sealed by **1021**, a light grey-brown silty-clay with coal, slate, and ceramic building materials. This had a thickness of 0.20m, and was cut to the east by **1024**, a posthole seen only in section, and had a width of 0.32m and depth of 0.70m. The post-hole was filled by a post-pipe deposit (**1026**) of dark-grey black silty-clay with small rounded pebbles, and a mixed deposit of sandy-clay (**1025**). The area was sealed by **1014**, the dark brown-grey loamy clay deposit of garden soil.

6.5 Storm Drain 2

A further storm drain was observed for part of its length, and ran in a NE-SW orientation across the site, directly in front of the current Kelvedon House structure between the manholes designated SW3 and SW2. This work involved the removal of a section of reinforcing 'batter' in front of the elevated structure. Once again, the drainage trench had a width of 0.70m and 18m length (Fig. 6, Plate 3).

Apart from the area in which the 'batter' was sectioned, excavation for the services proceeded from the stripped cover level along the trench length, .

Across most of its length, the excavated trench was shown to consist of natural clay deposits, grouped as **1007**. These deposits extended from the maximum excavated depth, up to cover level (136.94m AOD). Where the batter had been removed the natural clay survived to 0.30m above the cover level, and was overlain by **1004** a dark brown humic sandy-silt, containing post-medieval and 20th century finds. This was surmounted by 2.0m of modern topsoil, used created a garden terrace associated with Kelvedon House.

7 THE POTTERY (By Stephanie Ratkai)

It is difficult to be certain how much of the 17th-18th century pottery represents normal domestic debris and how much production waste. Definite or probable production waste was found in 1005, 1010, 1011 and 1028 and the common types of pottery in this assemblage ie blackware, coarseware and slip-coated ware are all likely to have been made in Wednesbury even if they are not actual wasters.

Fairly common domestic wares such as yellow ware, feathered slipware and mottled ware were not well represented. This may indicate the the greater part of the pottery belongs to the 18th century but may also reinforce the idea that most of the pottery is waste rather than domestic in nature.

The most significant find was the sherd of 15th-16th century pottery from (1005) since it can be reasonably assumed that this was also made in Wednesbury. It therefore provides a useful piece of comparanda for other West Midlands sites.

Table 1: Catalogue of Pottery

1003

- 1 x mottled ware sherd (later 17th-18th c)
- 1 x slip-coated ware sherd (late 17th-18th c)

1004 (*probably an 18th c group with an intrusive 19th c sherd*)

- 1 x blue transfer-printed ware (1820s?)
- 1 x flowerpot
- 1 x iron-rich coarseware ?jar sherd, internal black glaze (17th-18th c)
- 1 x iron-rich coarseware jar sherd, internal black glaze (17th-18th c)
- 1 x slip-coated ware ?pint mug base (late 17th-18th c)
- 2 (joining) x slip-coated ware bowl sherds (late 17th-18th c)
- 2 (joining) x slip-coated ware sherds from a strainer (late 17th-18th c)

This is unusual in that there appear to be little 'feet' on the base. The applied foot resembles a solid, crescent-shaped, lug handle. There is some wear (from use) on the foot.

1005 (*late 19th c*)

- 1 x late medieval oxidised ware (15th-16th c)
- 4 x yellow ware body sherds (late 16th-early 18th c)
- 1 x feathered slipware (later 17th-mid 18th c)
- 3 x mottled ware (probably 18th c)
- 1 x lower half of a small straight-sided, single-handled, blackware mug (17th c)

The remaining pottery from this very mixed context consisted of 75 blackware, coarse or slip-coated ware sherds, including some mis-fires or wasters, dating from the 17th-18th centuries and 27 sherds of early to late 19th century pottery including industrial slipware, sponged ware and stoneware bottles. A 19th century ceramic furniture caster and a blue, moulded hearth tile (probably late Victorian) were also present.

1007

- 1 x iron-poor pancheon/bowl rim internal brown slip and external wash, internal black glaze (17th c)

1008

- 1 x blue transfer-printed ware (19th c)

1010 (*probably early 18th c*)

- 1 x feathered slip ware platter sherd (buff fabric) (later 17th-mid 18th c)
- 1 x iron-rich coarseware bowl/pancheon sherd (17th-18th c)
- 1 x slip-coated ware flange-rim bowl sherd (late 17th-18th c)
- 1 x slip-coated ware flange-rim bowl sherd (late 17th-18th c)
- 1 x burnt slip-coated ware sherd (late 17th-18th c)
- 1 x slip-coated ware base sherd, partly reduced (late 17th-18th c)
- 1 x badly fired slip-coated ware sherd, possibly a waster (late 17th-18th c)
- 1 x iron-poor coarseware waster (17th-18th c)
- 1 x iron-poor coarseware jar rim ?waster (17th-18th c)
- 1 x iron-poor coarseware jar waster or possibly saggur (17th-18th c)
- 1 x blackware mug or cup base waster (17th-18th c)
- 1 x lump of slaggy material, possibly from kiln lining

1011 (*probably 18th c with intrusive 19th c sherd*)

- 1 x feathered slipware platter with pie-crust edge, pinkish fabric with frequent white inclusions, probably of local manufacture (later 17th-mid 18th c)

1 x base of small diameter cylindrical blackware mug, with straight-wired base, possibly a waster (17th c)
1 x base of small diameter cylindrical blackware mug, with straight-wired base, waster (17th c)
1 x slip-coated ware, cylindrical hollow ware sherd (late 17th-18th c)
1 x slip-coated ware, cylindrical hollow ware sherd (late 17th-18th c)
2 x slip-coated ware sherds
1 x slip-coated ware flange-rim bowl, waster (late 17th-18th c)
1 x slip-coated ware, flange-rim ?bowl, unglazed, distorted possibly a waster (late 17th-18th c)
1 x slip-coated ware (iron-rich fabric) bead rim bowl (late 17th-18th c)
1 x slip-coated ware (iron-rich fabric) bowl with stubby horizontal rim (late 17th-18th c)
1 x slip-coated ware (iron-rich fabric) bowl with hooked rim, slightly distorted (late 17th-18th c)
1 x slip-coated ware (iron-rich fabric) bowl base (late 17th-18th c)
1 x slip-coated ware (iron-rich fabric) bowl base (late 17th-18th c)
3 x slip-coated ware (iron-rich fabric) sherds (late 17th-18th c)
1 x red coarseware sherd with internal red-brown glaze (late 17th-18th c)
1 x iron-poor coarseware jar rim sherd (?18th c)
1 x iron-rich coarseware bowl/pancheon sherd (late 17th-18th c)
1 x blue transfer-printed sherd (19th c) - ?intrusive?

1014 (18th c?)

2 x slip-coated ware (probably 18th c)
1 x iron-rich coarseware (probably 18th c)

1028 (late 18th c?)

1 x creamware sherd (1770s-1780s)
1 x iron-rich coarseware, possibly pottery waste (17th-18th c)
1 x overfired iron-rich coarseware, possibly pottery waste (17th c)
1 x streaky, iron-poor coarseware, possibly pottery waste (17th-18th c)
1 x slip-coated ware (18th c)

8 CONCLUSIONS

The watching brief revealed evidence of pottery that was residual dating to as early as the 15th/16th century but predominantly dated to the 17th/18th century from the topsoil and upper stripped layers. The pottery was probably locally made in Wednesbury, in particular the later 17th and 18th century wares. But the quantity of this pottery suggests human activity was being undertaken adjacent to the site from the 17th and 18th centuries. Three shallow linear gullies (**1002**, **1016** and **1027**) contained 17th/18th century pottery. They could not be related to any structure and may have been remnants of former boundaries within the gardens.

The features located within the watching brief were historically related to a series of buildings located on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Brick foundation **[1012]** and cistern **[1013]** may relate to buildings located on the southern half of the site in the late-19th century. This correlates with the ceramic evidence from linear gully **[1009]** that contained 19th-century printed ware and was probably a foundation trench from a boundary wall.

The entirety of the site appears to have been landscaped at some period after the 19th century. The most likely explanation is this occurred during the construction and landscaping of the gardens of Kelvedon House in the mid-20th century. However, it is unclear if the material was imported or resulted from large scale landscaping of soil within the site. The considerable depth of material on the north-western side of the site adjacent to Kelvedon House may suggest it was resultant from this episode.

Therefore, although some soil may have been imported to the site it was probably from the immediate vicinity and would suggest the pottery assemblage was indicative of the immediate area. This may tie in with activity associated with the Leathern Bottle coaching inn on Vicarage Road, such as garden horticulture or pasturing of horses, cattle or swine.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by Colin Price, on behalf of Thomas Roy Construction Ltd. Thanks are due to Colin Price and David Lawrence for their co-operation and assistance throughout the project. Thanks are also due to the groundworks team. Thanks also go to Charlotte Lewis, who monitored the project on behalf of Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council. The assessment was undertaken by Paul Breeze and Mary Duncan, the pottery was assessed by Stephanie Ratkaí, and the written report was produced by Paul Breeze and Chris Hewitson who also edited the report. The report was illustrated by Helen Moulden. Alex Jones monitored the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

10 SOURCES

10.1 Secondary Sources

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10.2 Cartographic Sources

1890 Ordnance Survey 1st edition County Series.

1903 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition County Series.

1919 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition County Series.

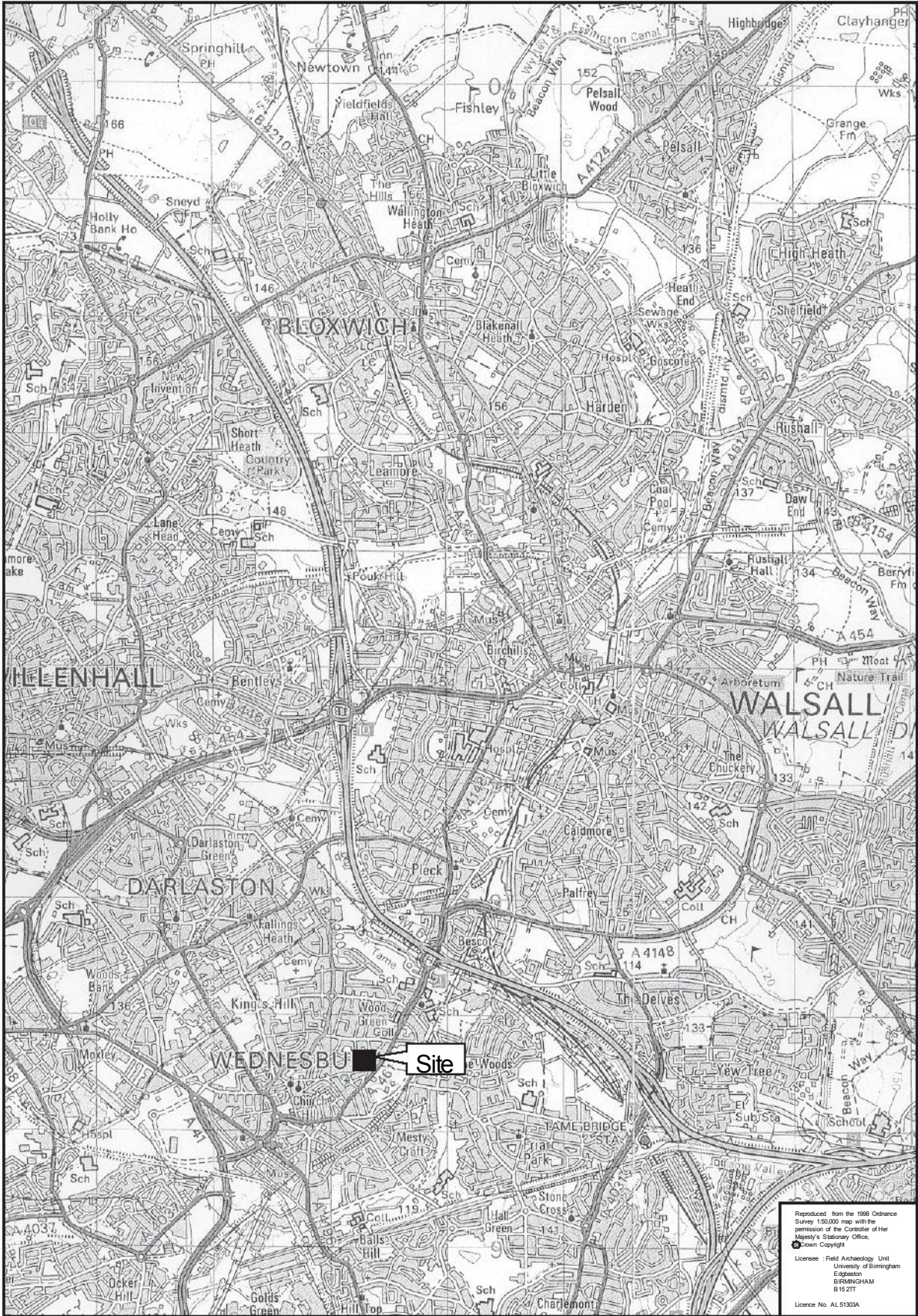


Fig.1



Fig.2

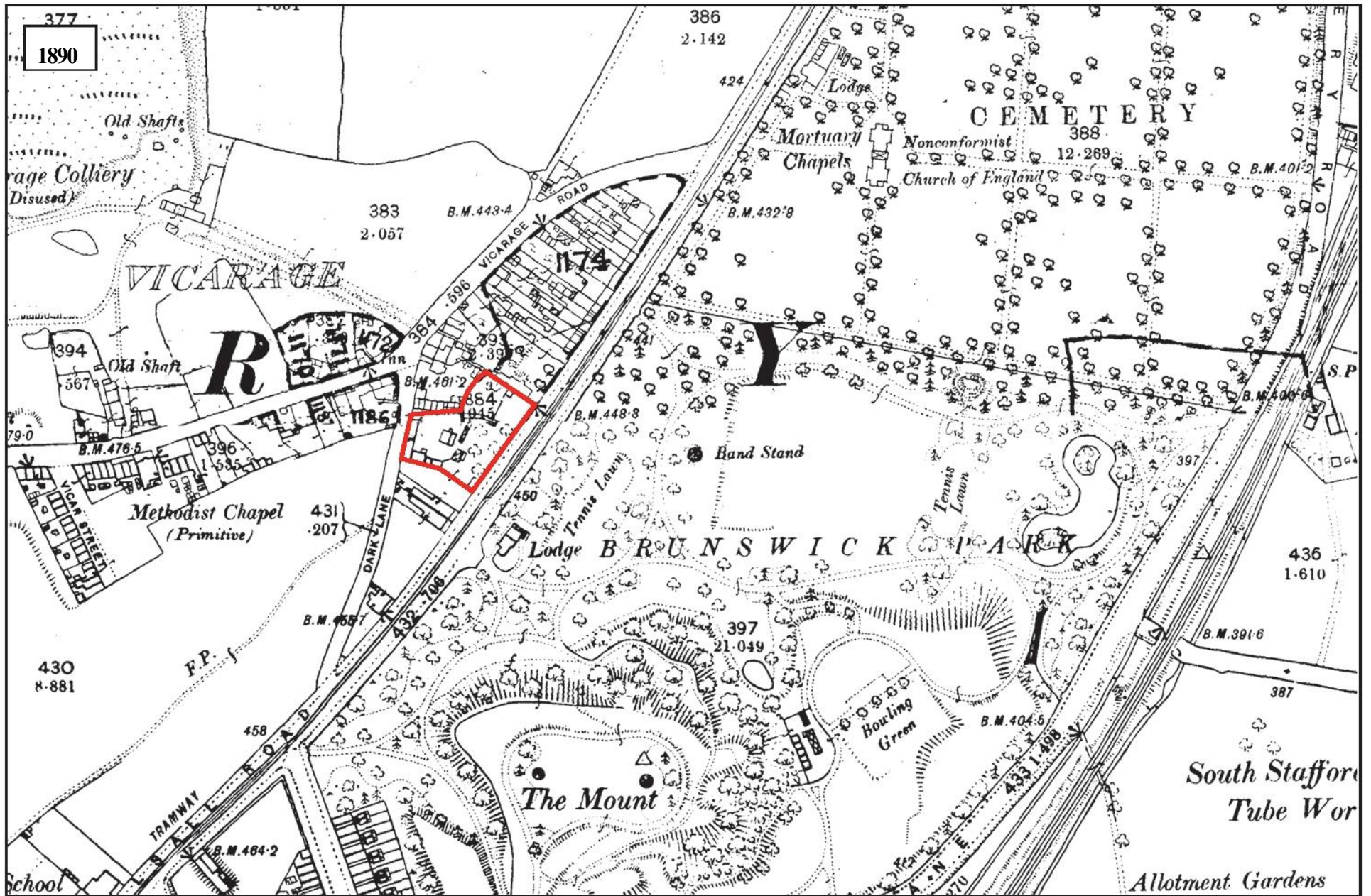


Fig.3

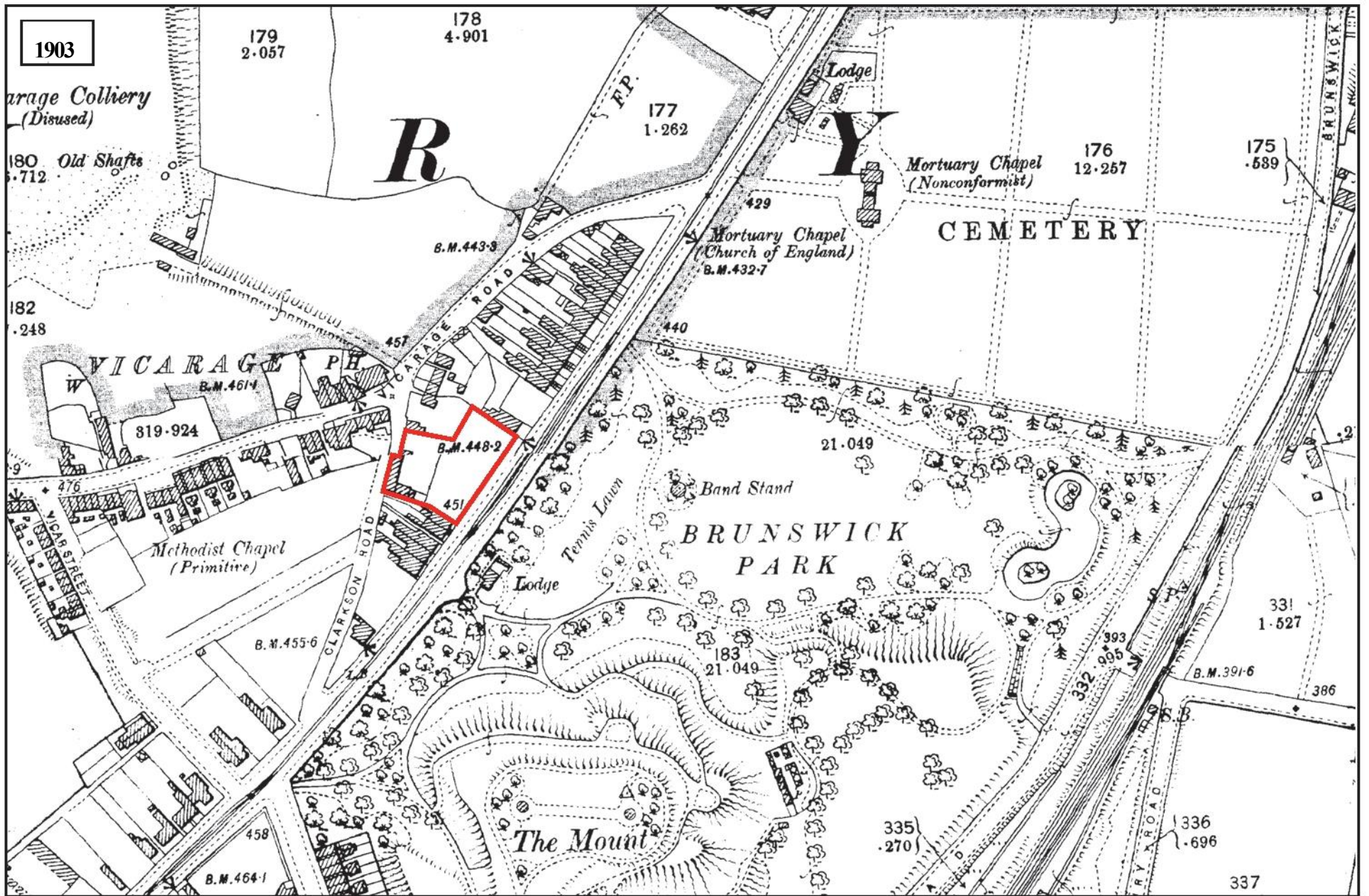


Fig4

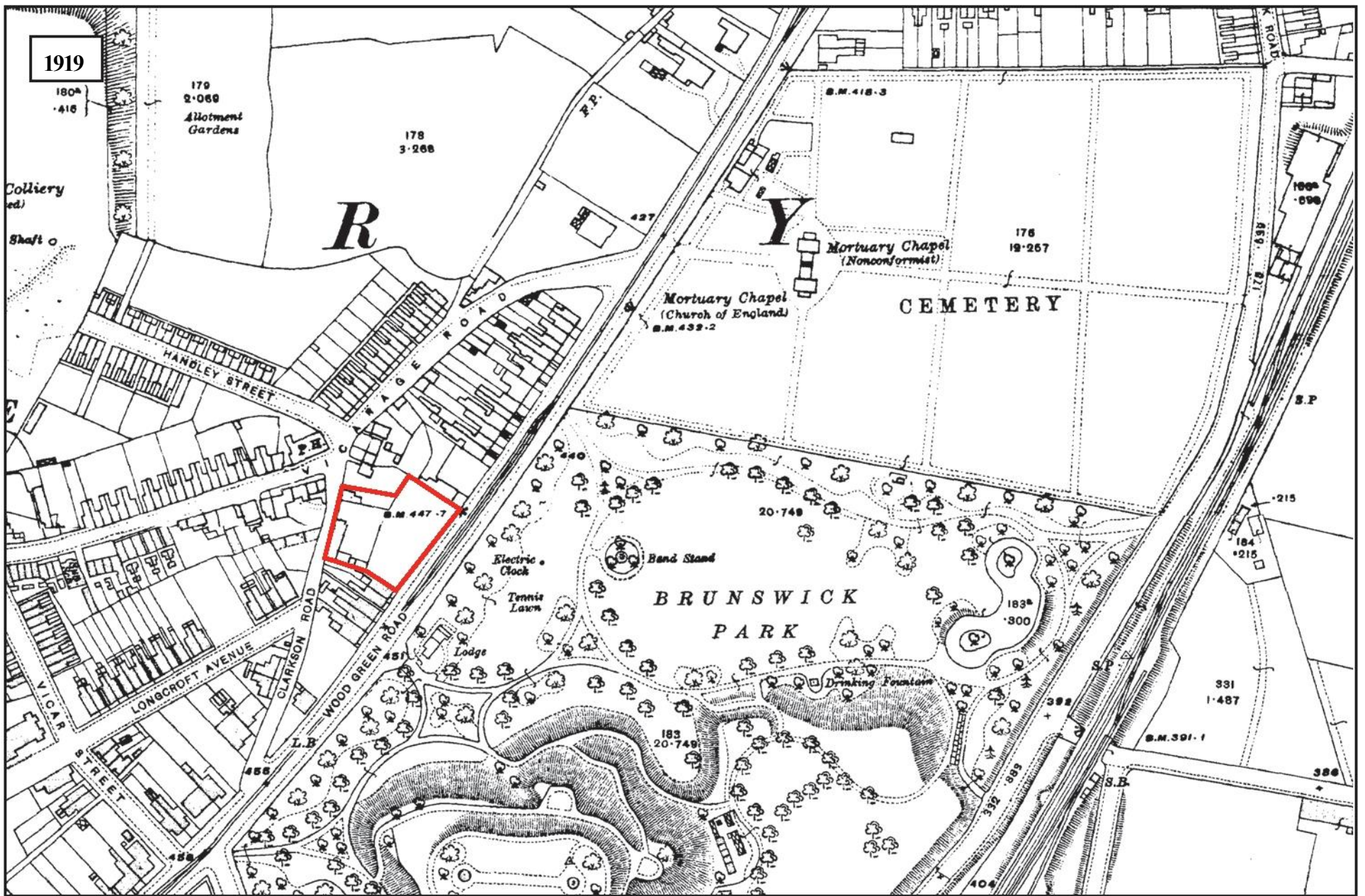


Fig.5

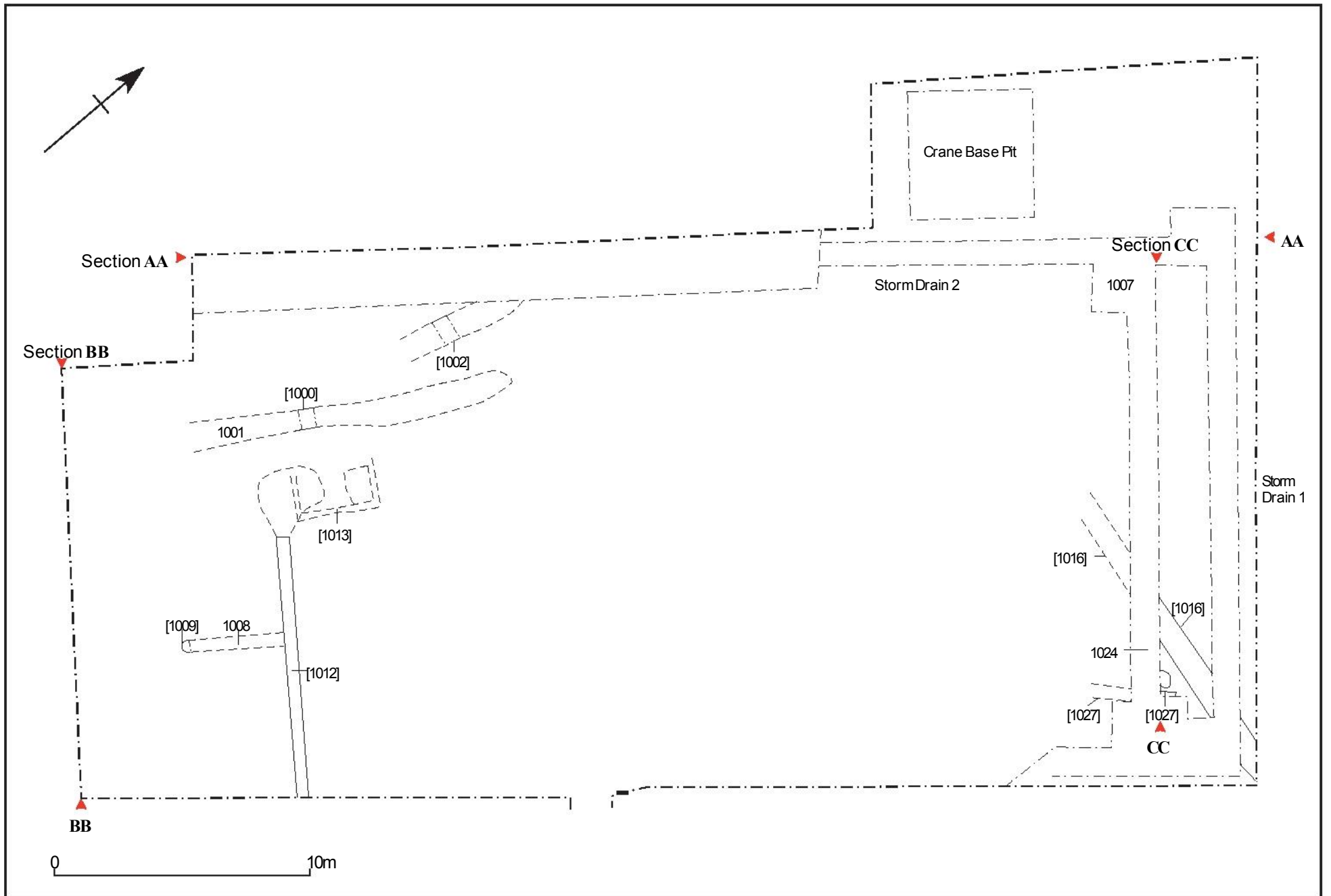


Fig.6

Section AA

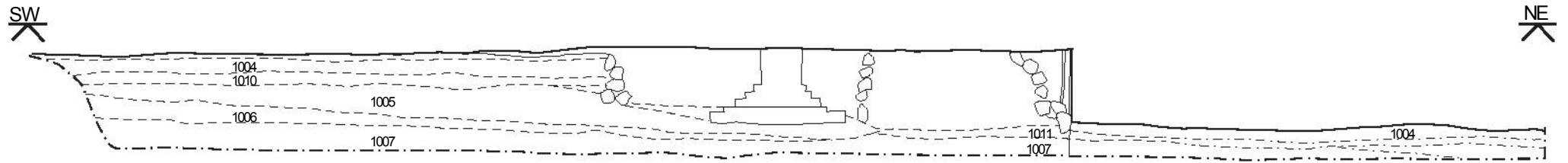


Fig.7

Section BB

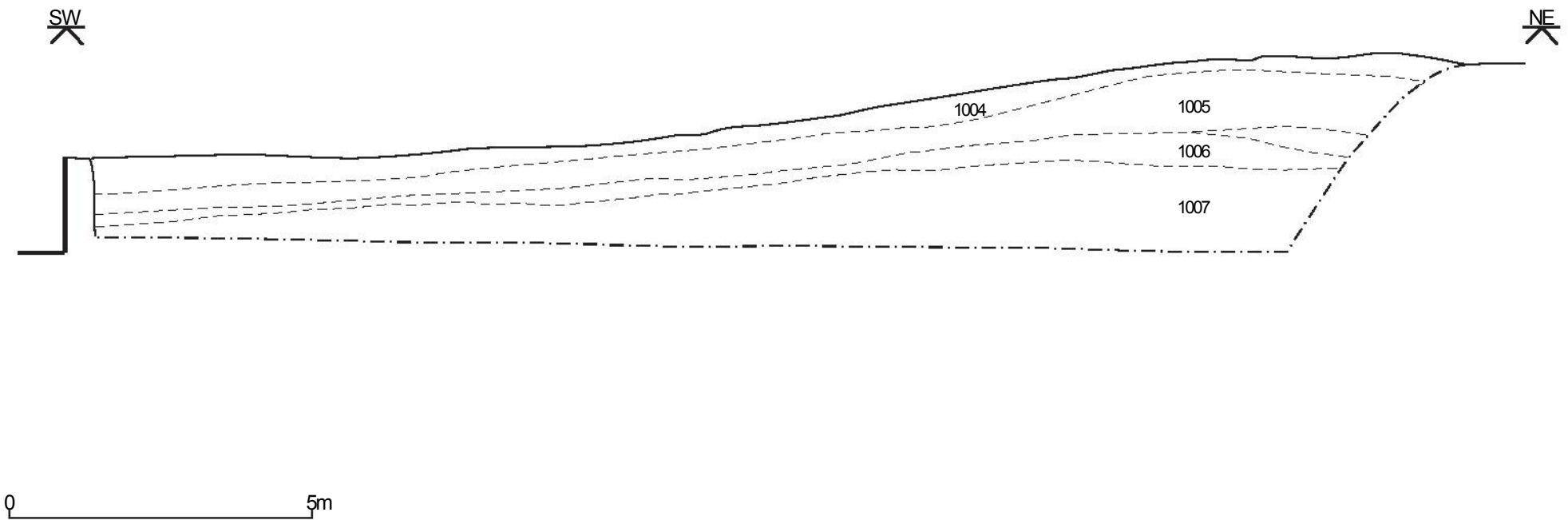


Fig.8

Section CC

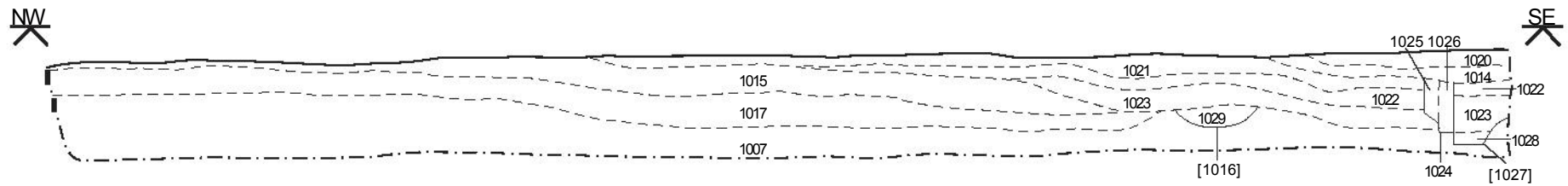


Fig.9



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4

APPENDIX 2: Feature and context descriptions

Contexts ordered from the earliest deposited fill to the latest
Heights are the present ground level taken from the centre of each trench and shown in
metres AOD.

Strat Unit	Context	Cut	Associated No.'s	Description
1000		∟	<u>1001</u>	<u>Cut of linear gully</u>
1001	/		1000	Fill of gully
1002		/	1003	Cut of linear gully
<u>1003</u>	∟		<u>1002</u>	<u>Fill of gully</u>
1004	/			Garden Soil
1005	/			Soily dump
1006	/			Beige sandy-silt
1007	/			Natural
<u>1008</u>	∟		<u>1009</u>	<u>Fill of gully</u>
1009		/	1008	Cut of linear gully
1010	/			Soily dump
<u>1011</u>	∟			<u>Clinker</u>
1012	/			Boundary Wall
1013	/			Grey clay and coal
<u>1014</u>	∟			<u>Garden Soil</u>
1015	/			Brown grey silt
1016		/		Cut of linear gully
1017	/			Yellow sandy silt
1018	/			Natural (dark)
1019	/			Natural (grey)
1020	/			Modern Trample
1021	/			Silty clay with CBM
<u>1022</u>	∟			<u>Grey silty clay</u>
1023	/			Redeposited natural
1024		/	1025,1026	Cut of post hole
<u>1025</u>	∟		<u>1024,1026</u>	<u>Fill of post hole</u>
1026	/		1024,1025	Fill of post hole
1027		/	1028	Cut of gully
1028	/		1027	Fill of gully
1029	/		1016	Fill of gully

APPENDIX 3- CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

Material by type	% Kept	No. Boxes	Box No.
Dry box: Cu alloy	100	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Glass	100	1	1
Pottery	100	1	1
Other ceramics	100	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Slag	100	1	1
Animal Bone	100	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Number of Boxes		1	

**Finds Archive Index-
to be deposited within 6 months,
Wednesbury Museum**

Paper archive index- to be deposited within 6 months, Smethwick Library

Archive Component	Detail	Quantity			Index No.	File	Box
		A4	A3	Other			
Project planning	Brief (x2)	18			1/1	1	1
	WSI	4				1	1
	Developer Drain layout	2				1	1
Documentary research	<u>Historic maps</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1/2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	Site location info/maps	19	1			1	1
Site survey records	Land survey map			1	1/3	1	1
Trench records	<u>Stratigraphic index</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>1/5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Context records	Context sheets	24			1/6/1	2	1
Feature records	Cut sheets	6			1/5/2	2	1
Matrices	Hand-drawn matrix		<u>1</u>		<u>1/8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Photographic records	Index	1			1/17	2	1
Photographs	Contact sheets	2			1/17	2	1
Field Drawings	<u>Drawing index</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>1/20</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
	2 photocopies of site plan	1	1			3	1
	<u>Site drawings (permatrace)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>			<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Interim reports	Hand written site narrative of phase 2		1		1/21	3	1
Correspondence	Instructions from PM to site staff	1			1/26	3	1
Project management	<u>WB attendance record</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>2/27</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

Appendix 4: Sandwell MBC SMR
Summary Sheet

Site name/Address: Kelvedon House, No. 10 Clarkson Road, Wednesbury	
Borough: Sandwell	NGR: SO993955
Type of Work: Watching Brief	Date of Work: August-September 2007
Site Director/Group: Paul Breeze, Mary Duncan/Birmingham Archaeology	Site Code: WSKH07
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Wednesbury Museum (to be deposited)	Further Seasons Anticipated: No
Full Title of Report: An Archaeological Watching Brief at Kelvedon House, Clarkson Road, Wednesbury	
Periods Represented: Medieval, Post-medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological watching brief of groundworks was undertaken at the site of Kelvedon House, No. 10 Clarkson Road, Wednesbury between August and September 2007. The site is located north-east of the town centre of Wednesbury in Sandwell Metropolitan Borough in the West Midlands (NGR: SO993955). The work was undertaken in advance of the demolition of the existing building, and construction of a new residential care home. The watching brief was required to monitor all groundworks, except those related to the removal of the uppermost horizon of the topsoil. The watching brief revealed a series of post-medieval archaeological gully features relating to possible houses that lined the street frontage. It also revealed a significant late-medieval and post-medieval artefact assemblage.	
Author of Summary: CH	Date of Summary: 09/01/2008.