

**Walsall Medical Centre
Hatherton Road
Walsall
West Midlands**

Archaeological Watching Brief



for:
Speller Metcalfe Construction

CA Project: CR0969
CA Report: CR0969_1

August 2022



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Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771 022	Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT t. 01908 564 660	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347 630	Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ t. 01449 900 120
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

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Fig. 2 The site, showing location of observed groundworks and archaeological features (1:200)

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Walsall Medical Centre
Location:	Hatherton Road, Walsall, West Midlands
NGR:	401430 298830
Type:	Watching brief
Date:	January - May 2022
Planning reference:	Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council planning ref: 18/1663
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Walsall Museum
Site Code:	WAL 22

Between January and May 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new medical centre at Hatherton Road, Walsall, West Midlands.

The watching brief identified alluvial deposits deriving from the adjacent Ford Brook, which was overlain by a series of post-medieval made ground and levelling deposits.

A series of structural remains, including walls, surfaces, a well and the remains of probable tanning tanks, were identified throughout the areas of observed groundworks, and are likely associated with the use of the site as a tannery, malthouse and curriers from the earlier 19th century until the 1930s, when a garage and car showroom were built on the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Between January and May 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Hatherton Road, Walsall, West Midlands (centred at NGR: 401430 298830; Fig. 1). This watching brief was undertaken for Speller Metcalfe Construction.
- 1.2. Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council (WMBC) has granted planning permission for the demolition of the existing Challenge Building and its replacement with a new three storey medical centre and associated car parking. Condition 7 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.
- 1.3. The scope of the watching brief was informed through discussions between CA, Caroline Harper, Regeneration Officer, WMBC, and Eleanor Ramsey, Archaeology and Historic Environment Officer, City of Wolverhampton Council (CWC), the archaeological advisor to WMBC. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* prepared by CA (2019a) and approved by the Eleanor Ramsey.
- 1.4. The watching brief was also in line with *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The development site is approximately 0.55ha in extent and was formerly occupied by the now-demolished Challenge Building in the southern half of the site, and an associated area of car parking in the northern half of the site. The site is bounded by further car parking and a substation to the north, Hatherton Street to the east, Hatherton Road to the south, and Ford Brook to the west. The site lies at approximately 121m AOD and is broadly level.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as limestone and mudstone of the Nodular Member, formed in the Silurian Period (BGS 2022). Additionally, alluvium deriving from the Ford Brook, formed during the Quaternary Period, has

been mapped in the west of site (ibid.). The natural geological substrate recorded during the course of the watching brief consisted of variable alluvial clays and sands.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. A Heritage Statement (AHC 2018) and Level 2 Historic Building Recording assessment (CA 2019b) have been undertaken within the current site. The following is a summary taken from these assessments.
- 2.2. There is little evidence of archaeological activity in the vicinity of the site that predates the medieval period. The original settlement at Walsall is believed to have been centred on the elevated ground upon which the Parish Church of St. Matthew's is situated. The first mention of a settlement here comes in 1159 when it was granted to Hugh Rufus by Henry II and, by the early 13th century, the town was holding weekly markets (AHC 2018).
- 2.3. The medieval town grew in a cross plan, with Church Hill at its head, the other points reaching down to Town End and along Peal Street and Rushall Street. The settlement continued to grow in the 14th century, by which time there is evidence of mining and ironworking in the area (ibid.).
- 2.4. From the late 18th century, the industrial revolution transformed Walsall, enabling its cottage industries to grow on a huge scale. In 1799 a branch canal was excavated to Walsall, which further boosted industry. New foundries, ironworks and mines opened, exploiting the development of the canal and the later railway networks (ibid.).
- 2.5. The Tithe Map for Walsall from the 1840s depicts the first recorded buildings on the site. These included a small rectangular building located in the position of the former Challenge Building and a complex of buildings in the northern half of the site. The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1886 shows that this building complex had developed further to cover the much of the northern half of the site and these are annotated as a tannery and malthouse (HER 13034). Records show that the curriers H.B. Case & Co. were also present on site (HER 13037).
- 2.6. The immediate area surrounding the site had grown into a hub of tanning and leatherworking industry, which included the Albion Tannery (HER 3367) to the north and another to the south-west on the opposing bank of Ford Brook (HER 13035).

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- 2.7. During this period Hatherton Road had not yet been established and the area to the south of the site was much less developed. By the early 1930s the current street pattern had been established, with Hatherton Road newly laid out, looping around the back of the Civic Quarter to connect St Paul's Street with Hatherton Street and Lichfield Street.
- 2.8. The Challenge Building was constructed as a garage and car showroom for Kenning's Ltd. in the 1930s. The 1938 OS map shows both this and the three buildings to the west as un-hatched footprints, suggesting they were still under construction. The map shows how the curving Hatherton Road had altered the pattern of development in this area, clearing away the former works buildings and defining new plots for the garage and three other large buildings fronting onto the road. The tannery and malthouse buildings are still standing in the north of the site at this time.
- 2.9. It remains unclear as to when Kenning's car showroom and garage closed and first changed use. The easternmost part of the building certainly seems to have been constructed by the time of the OS mapping published in 1961–62, with the westernmost extension having been constructed sometime between 1963 and 1971. By this time, the buildings to the north had been cleared and replaced with a 'T'-shaped structure. The Challenge Building in its latest phase was utilised as office space before recently being demolished.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief were:
- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.
- 3.2. The specific objective of the watching brief was to investigate and record any potential survival of buried remains of the former tannery and malthouse in the northern half of the site beneath the existing car park.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief comprised of the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development within the northern area of site, outside the footprint of the demolished Challenge building (Fig. 2). These works comprised the machine excavation of eight Ground Investigation pits (Trenches 1-8), remediation trenching (Trenches 9 and 10) and ground reduction of further areas (Trenches 11 and 12).
- 4.2. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.4. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.5. CA will make arrangements with Walsall Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.6. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.
- 5.2. The general stratigraphic sequence identified throughout the observed groundworks was broadly uniform. The natural geological substrate was identified at depths of between 1.6m to 2m below present ground level (bpgl). It varied across the site, consisting of bluish-grey and yellowish-brown alluvial clays in the western part of the

site, adjacent to Ford Brook, and yellowish-brown sand in the eastern part of site. The natural substrate was overlain by various layers of made ground, demolition or levelling material of post-medieval to modern date: a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem of broad late 16th to late 19th-century date was recovered from lower made ground layer 803, in Test Pit 8, and further post-medieval and modern material was recorded from deposits identified across the site but not retained. The made ground, demolition or levelling deposits were in turn sealed by c. 0.3m of modern surfacing or topsoil.

- 5.3. 19th-century structural features were recorded in Trenches 3, 5-7 and 9-12, where they correlated broadly to buildings depicted on historic cartographic sources. Modern concrete and brick structures were recorded in Trenches 6, 7 and 10, and are likely related to the former use of the site as a garage, including the housing for a number of fuel tanks identified in Trench 10.

Test Pit 3 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.4. Brick structure 305 was identified at the base of excavation in Test Pit 3, at a depth of 1.5m bpgl. It was rectangular in plan and measured at least 2m in length, 1m in width and was at least 1.3m in depth. The location of structure 305 broadly correlates to the mapped interior of a larger 'malthouse' building depicted on the First Edition OS mapping. Deposit 304 was recorded filling the structure, comprising of a mixture of dark brown sandy silt with brick rubble, slag and stone. This was, in turn, sealed by successive layers of made ground and modern surfacing.

Trench 9 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.5. Stone wall 907 was identified at the northern edge of Trench 9. It was aligned east/west and had two north/south aligned buttresses on its southern side. The wall measured at least 7m in length, 0.4m in width and at least 0.75m in height. Brick wall 905 was built directly on top of the remains of wall 907 and remnant brick surface 906 butted the northern side of the later wall. Collectively, these structural remains correlate closely to a 'malthouse/tannery' structure depicted on the First Edition OS map.

Trench 11 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 5.6. Trench 11 comprised of a series of adjoining mechanically excavated interventions covering the majority of the northern part of the site. Within these, the substantial

remains of a number of structures were identified, all of which correlated closely to 'malthouse' and 'tannery' buildings depicted on historic mapping.

- 5.7. Brick structure 1104 appears to represent an eastward continuation of wall 905 identified in Trench 9, and two further sides of a room, likely associated with the 'malthouse' structures depicted on the First Edition OS map. Overall, the room measured 5.9m in length, 4.5m in width and individually the walls measured at least 0.9m in height. Within the interior of the room brick and tile floor surface 1105 was identified (Fig. 4).
- 5.8. North/south aligned brick wall 1107 adjoined the southern wall of structure 1104 and appears to form an internal dividing wall within the malthouse building (Fig. 4). Wall 1107 was butted to the east by floor 1108, comprising blue bricks, and to the west by floor 1109, which was made up of blue and red bricks and stone cobbles. These would both appear to represent internal floor surfaces within the malthouse building.
- 5.9. Elsewhere, brick walls 1106, 1115 and 1118 all appear to correlate well with the layout of the tannery and malthouse structures depicted on the First Edition OS map.
- 5.10. Immediately to the east of structure 1104, brick walls 1112 and 1113, and brick surface 1111 were recorded, where they potentially represent the external walls and surfacing for an area of sunken brick-built tanks, sub-divided by further east/west and north/south aligned walls within, presumably associated with the tannery. The area between walls 1112 and 1113 measured at least 3m in length and 2.8m in width. The full depth of the tanks could not be ascertained due to the level of hydrocarbon contamination in this part of the site which prohibited further investigation.
- 5.11. The partial remains of a probable fireplace were identified along the western side of north/south aligned brick wall 1115.
- 5.12. Brick-built well 1117 was partially exposed in the south-eastern extent of the trench. It measured c. 1.2m in diameter and was at least 2m deep, extending to at least 15 courses. The full depth of the well was not established, as health and safety considerations prohibited further investigation, although its location correlates to a small courtyard area depicted on historic mapping.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe weighing 5g was recovered from lower made ground layer 803 identified in Trench 8. The plain stem can be broadly dated to the late 16th to late 19th centuries.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. Alluvial deposits, made ground, demolition material and structural remains were identified during the course of the groundworks, along with walls and surfaces closely correlating to buildings depicted on historic mapping (see *Archaeological Background*, above).
- 7.2. The alluvial deposits identified within the site likely derive from the adjacent Ford Brook, with their deposition considered likely to have occurred prior to the post-medieval development of the area.
- 7.3. The alluvium was generally overlain by successive post-medieval made ground deposits, which had raised the ground within the site by between 1.25m in the eastern part of the site, and 3.2m elsewhere. Many of these layers and deposits contained industrial waste and brick rubble, indicating that they derived from the wider industrial development of Walsall in the 19th century (see *Archaeological Background*, above), and possibly represents a concerted effort to raise the ground level within this part of Walsall in preparation for development.
- 7.4. The industrial development of the site was undertaken in the 19th century, as indicated by the historic mapping, and the walls, floors, well and probable tanning tanks correlate closely to structures depicted on historic cartographic sources. These structural elements are likely associated with the malthouse or tannery depicted on 1840s Tithe mapping and the 1886 First Edition OS map.
- 7.5. The concrete structures identified within the eastern part of the site almost certainly relate to the use of the site from the 1930s as the Kenning's garage and car showroom, with former fuel tanks recorded in Trench 10. These structures were relatively deep (extending beyond 3m in depth) and their construction would undoubtedly have destroyed any remains of earlier structures or archaeological remains in this part of the site, should they have existed.

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- 7.6. Modern demolition deposits were identified across the site. These are likely to relate to episodes of remodelling of the buildings within the site prior to the construction of the garage and car showroom in the 1930s, or its recent demolition.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Josh Nowlan, Richard Scurr, Peter Busby and Mark Brett. This report was written by Mark Brett, Josh Nowlan and Richard Scurr. The finds report was written by Claire Collier. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled by Mark Brett, Josh Nowlan and Richard Scurr and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Alex Thomson.

9. REFERENCES

AHC (Asset Heritage Consulting) 2018 *Heritage Statement In respect of Lichfield Street, Walsall* (unpublished document).

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2022 Geology of Britain Viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 25 July 2022

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019a *Proposed Surgery Building, Hatherton Road, Walsall, WS1 1YB: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

CA 2019b *Challenge Building, Hatherton Road, Walsall: Level 2 Historic Building Recording*, CA Report No. **18761**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Test Pit	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	101	Layer		Made ground	Dark greyish brown/black sandy gravel with rubble inclusions	2	0.3	2	
1	102	Layer		Natural substrate	Bluish grey alluvial clay with frequent waterborne pebbly gravel	2	0.3	>1	
2	201	Layer		Made ground	Light reddish brown sandy silt, mixed with 60-70% brick rubble, glass and tile (demo debris)	3.2	1	0.4	
2	202	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey/black sandy gravel ('dark soil') with brick rubble, large subangular stones, slag and glass	3.2	1	0.85	
2	203	Layer		Natural substrate	Bluish grey alluvial clay with frequent waterborne pebbly gravel	3.2	1	1.2	
2	204	Layer		Natural substrate	Yellowish brown sandy clay alluvium	3.2	1	>0.55	
3	301	Layer		Surface	Concrete paving slabs laid on top of coarse red sand	3.6	1	0.15	
3	302	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey/black sandy gravel ('dark soil') with brick rubble, large subangular stones, slag and glass	3.6	1	0.7	
3	303	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey/black sandy gravel ('dark soil') with brick rubble, large subangular stones, slag and glass	3.6	1	0.65	
3	304	Fill	305	Fill of brick structure 305	Dark brown sandy silt with brick rubble, 10-15% slag and small angular stone inclusions	2	1	>1.3	
3	305	Structure		Brick-built structure	Rectangular shape in plan, red brick built, stack header bond coursing	2	1		
4	401	Layer		Surface	Concrete paving slabs laid on top of coarse red sand	3.1	1	0.2	
4	402	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey/black sandy gravel ('dark soil') with brick rubble, large subangular stones, slag and glass	3.1	1	0.6	
4	403	Layer		Made ground	Layers of yellow sand, red sandy clay and black sandy gravel all with crushed brick, ash, mortar and glass included	3.1	1	1.4	
4	404	Layer		Natural substrate	Yellow silty sand with smooth waterborne pebbles and subangular pebbles	3.1	1	>1	
5	501	Layer		Surface	Tarmac on top of loose 'garden soil' with brick rubble, bricks and stone inclusions	2.8	1.5	0.7	
5	502	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey/black sandy gravel ('dark soil') with brick rubble, large subangular stones, slag and glass	2.8	1.5	2.5	
5	503	Layer		Natural substrate	Bluish grey alluvial clay with frequent waterborne pebbly gravel	2.8	1.5	>0.2	
6	601	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt, humic with turf on top	3.3	1.2	0.4	

Test Pit	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
6	602	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey/black sandy gravel ('dark soil') with brick rubble, large subangular stones, slag and glass	3.3	1.2	0.8	
6	603	Structure		Concrete structure	Concrete structure, probably part of petrol station tank	>3.3	>1.2	-	
7	701	Layer		Surface	Tarmac with yellow sand bedding	2.7	1.9	0.25	
7	702	Layer		Made ground	Layers of yellow and red sand with brick rubble and concrete inclusions	2.7	1.9	0.70	
7	703	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey/black sandy gravel ('dark soil') with brick rubble, large subangular stones, slag and glass	2.7	1.9	0.60	
7	704	Layer		Natural substrate	Yellow silty sand with smooth waterborne pebbles and subangular pebbles	2.7	1.9	>0.48	
8	801	Layer		Surface	Tarmac with yellow sand bedding	2.8	1.2	0.2	
8	802	Layer		Made ground	Yellow sand with 80-85% brick rubble and mortar	2.8	1.2	0.75	
8	803	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey/black sandy gravel ('dark soil') with brick rubble, large subangular stones, slag and glass	2.8	1.2	1.2	Post-medieval/modern
8	804	Layer		Natural substrate	Yellowish brown sandy clay alluvium	2.8	1.2	>0.85	
9	900	Layer		Surface	Tarmac with yellow sand bedding	7	12	0.24	
9	901	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey/black sandy gravel ('dark soil') with brick rubble, large subangular stones, slag and glass	7	12	0.95	
9	902	Layer		Made ground	Redeposited bluish grey alluvial clay with rare brick, glass and coal inclusions	7	12	0.34	
9	903	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey/black sandy gravel ('dark soil') with brick rubble, large subangular stones, slag and glass	7	12	0.3	
9	904	Layer		Natural substrate	Green/grey clay alluvium	7	12	>1.53	
9	905	Structure		Stone structure	Stone wall, bonded with yellow sandy mortar, built with roughly hewn stones approx. 90mm x 170mm x 30mm in average size.	>7	>0.1	-	
9	906	Surface		Brick-built surface/floor	Brick yard surface, stretchers, arranged in rows, no bonding material	>1	>0.3	-	
9	907	Structure		Brick-built structure	Brick wall, butts and covers (905) pale greyish yellow sandy mortar with charcoal fleck inclusions	>7	0.39	>0.76	
10	1000	Structure		Brick-built fuel tank casing	Rectangular red brick fuel tank casing with a concrete base, English garden stretcher coursed, light yellow sandy mortar	14	4.5	2.3	
10	1001	Fill	1002	Fill of construction cut	Red sand	14	4.5	2.3	
10	1002	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for 1000	14	4.5	2.3	
10	1003	Layer		Natural substrate	Light green/yellow mudstone	14	4.5	>2.3	

Test Pit	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
11	1100	Layer		Made ground	Blackish brown, sandy gravel, modern red brick and concrete	>65	>40	0.2	
11	1101	Layer		Demolition rubble/made ground	Dark blackish brown rubble with frequent red brick and concrete mixed with dark soil	>65	>40	0.5	
11	1102	Layer		Surface	Modern tarmac	>65	>40	0.1	
11	1103	Layer		Made ground	Ash and waste material for made ground, same as 1119	>50	>50	0.4	
11	1104	Structure		Brick foundation	13 courses of modern red brick with light orangey brown mortar	5.9	4.5	>0.9	
11	1105	Surface		Surface for 1104 structure	Single course of ceramic tiles and modern brick, no clear bonding material	5.7	3.15	0.1	
11	1106	Structure		Brick foundation	>13 courses of modern red brick, light orangey brown mortar	>30	0.42	>1	
11	1107	Structure		Brick foundation	2 courses of modern red brick, light orangey brown mortar	4.55	0.4	0.25	
11	1108	Surface		Brick surface	Single course of blue brick, mid greyish brown sandy mortar, butts 1107 and 1106	10.6	3	0.25	
11	1109	Surface		Brick and cobbled surface	Single course of stone cobbles and blue brick, mid greyish brown sandy mortar, butts 1107 and 1106	10.6	3.4	0.15	
11	1110	Layer		Made ground/dumped deposit	Mixed black/red brick, with glass bottles, slag, timber and corrugated iron inclusions	>65	>40	>0.5	
11	1111	Surface		Brick surface	Single course of blue brick, butts 1112	1.24	>0.65	>0.07	
11	1112	Structure		Tank wall	2 courses of blue engineering brick, same as 1113	>1.24	0.48	>0.12	
11	1113	Structure		Tank wall	Single course of blue engineering brick, same as 1112	>3.1	>2.6	>0.3	
11	1114	Cut		Posthole	Cut of posthole, square in plan, formed in top of wall 1112, vertical sides, convex base	0.1	0.1	>0.02	
11	1115	Structure		Brick foundation	3 course modern red brick, integrated fireplace, light orangey grey lime mortar	2.5	0.5	0.2	
11	1116	Structure		Concrete pad	Concrete pad from modern petrol station, butts 1115	>8	>10	>0.3	
11	1117	Structure		Well	>12 courses of red and blue brick, partially covered by modern concrete pad, not investigated	>0.6	>1.2	>2	
11	1118	Structure		Brick foundation	>8 courses of red modern brick, light orangey grey lime mortar	>7	0.35	>0.55	
11	1119	Layer		Consolidation/levelling	Mid brownish grey clayey sand, friable, moderate red brick and slag inclusions, visible in sondage section	>5	>5	0.45	
11	1120	Layer		Consolidation	Modern red brick and orangey brown sandy clay, visible in sondage section	>5	>5	0.15	
11	1121	Layer		Consolidation	Blackish brown clayey sand, ash and burnt material, friable, visible in sondage section	>5	>5	0.08	

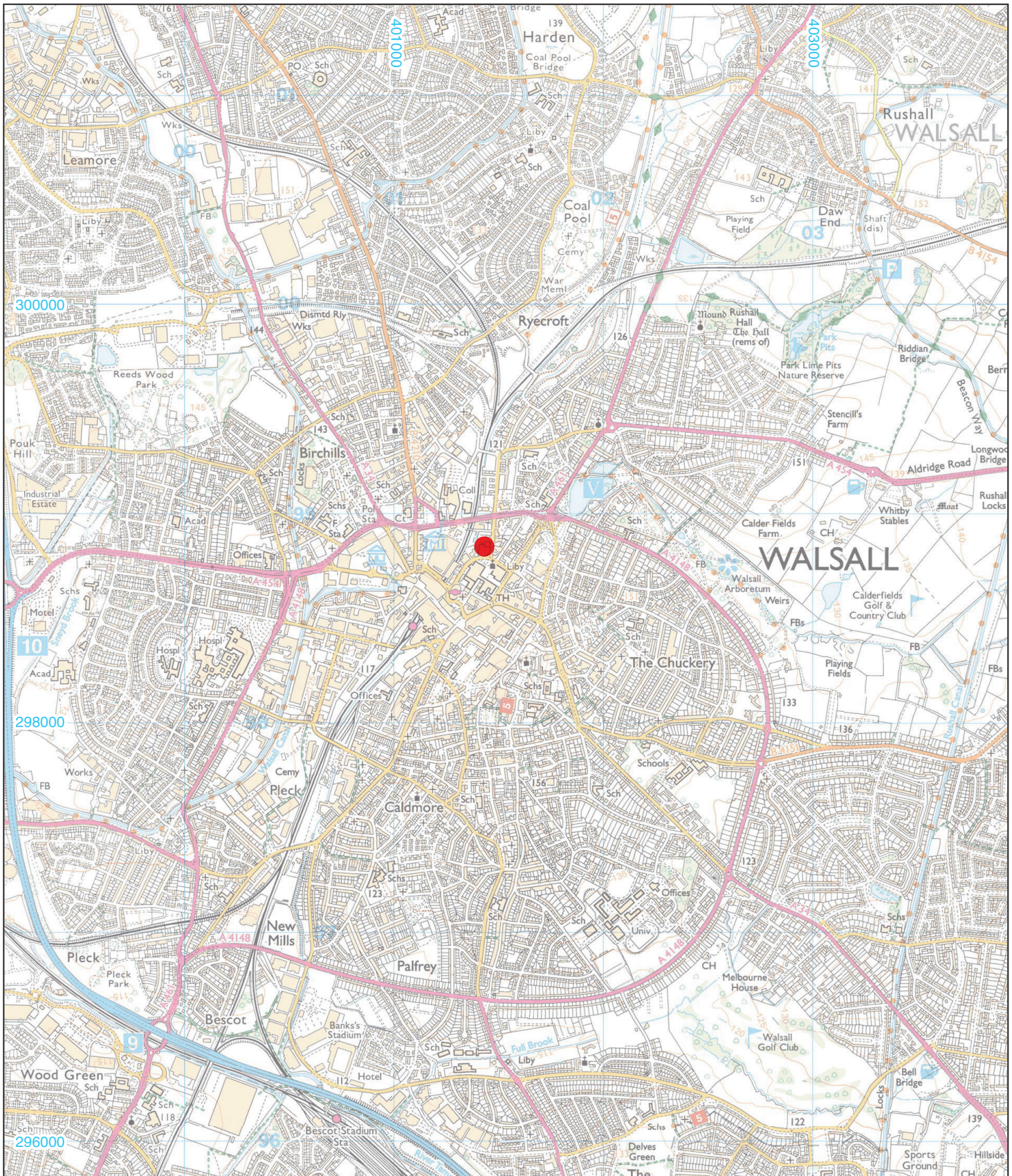
Test Pit	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
11	1122	Layer		Alluvium	Mid orangey/greenish brown sandy clay, firm, visible in sondage section	>65	>40	0.6 At depth 1.54	
11	1123	Layer		Alluvium	Mid greenish brown clay, firm, visible in sondage section	>65	>40	>0.4 At depth 2.14	
11	1124	Layer		Levelling	Mid orangey brown gravel, frequent stones, levelling for tarmac 1102	>15	>15	0.21	
11	1125	Structure		Brick foundation	10 courses of modern red brick, grey concrete mortar, wall for fuel tank	>10	>0.5	>1	
12	1200	Layer		Modern crush	Same as 1100	-	-	<0.4	
12	1201	Layer		Demolition rubble	Same as 1101	-	-	0.7	
12	1202	Layer		Demolition rubble	Modern red brick, concrete, and rubble, same as 1103	-	-	-	
12	1203	Layer		Brick rubble	Demolition layer, overlies 1202	-	-	<0.4	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Material	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
803	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem	1	5	Post-medieval/modern

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Walsall Medical Centre, Hatherton Road, Walsall, West Midlands	
Short description	<p>Between January and May 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new medical centre at Hatherton Road, Walsall, West Midlands.</p> <p>The watching brief identified alluvial deposits deriving from the adjacent Ford Brook, which was overlain by a series of post-medieval made ground and levelling deposits.</p> <p>A series of structural remains, including walls, surfaces, a well and the remains of probable tanning tanks, were identified throughout the areas of observed groundworks, and are likely associated with the use of the site as a tannery, malthouse and curriers from the earlier 19th century until the 1930s, when a garage and car showroom were built on the site.</p>	
Project dates	11 January-19 May 2022	
Project type	Watching Brief	
Previous work	Not known	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Hatherton Road, Walsall, West Midlands	
Study area (m ² /ha)	0.55ha	
Site co-ordinates	401430 298830	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Alex Thomson	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett, Peter Busby, Josh Nowlan and Richard Scurr	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Walsall Museum	Clay tobacco pipe
Paper	Walsall Museum	Trench recording forms, masonry recording sheets, photographic registers
Digital	Walsall Museum	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2022 <i>Walsall Medical Centre, Hatherton Road, Walsall, West Midlands: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> , CA Report: CR0969_1		



 Site location



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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Walsall Medical Centre, Hatherton Road, Walsall

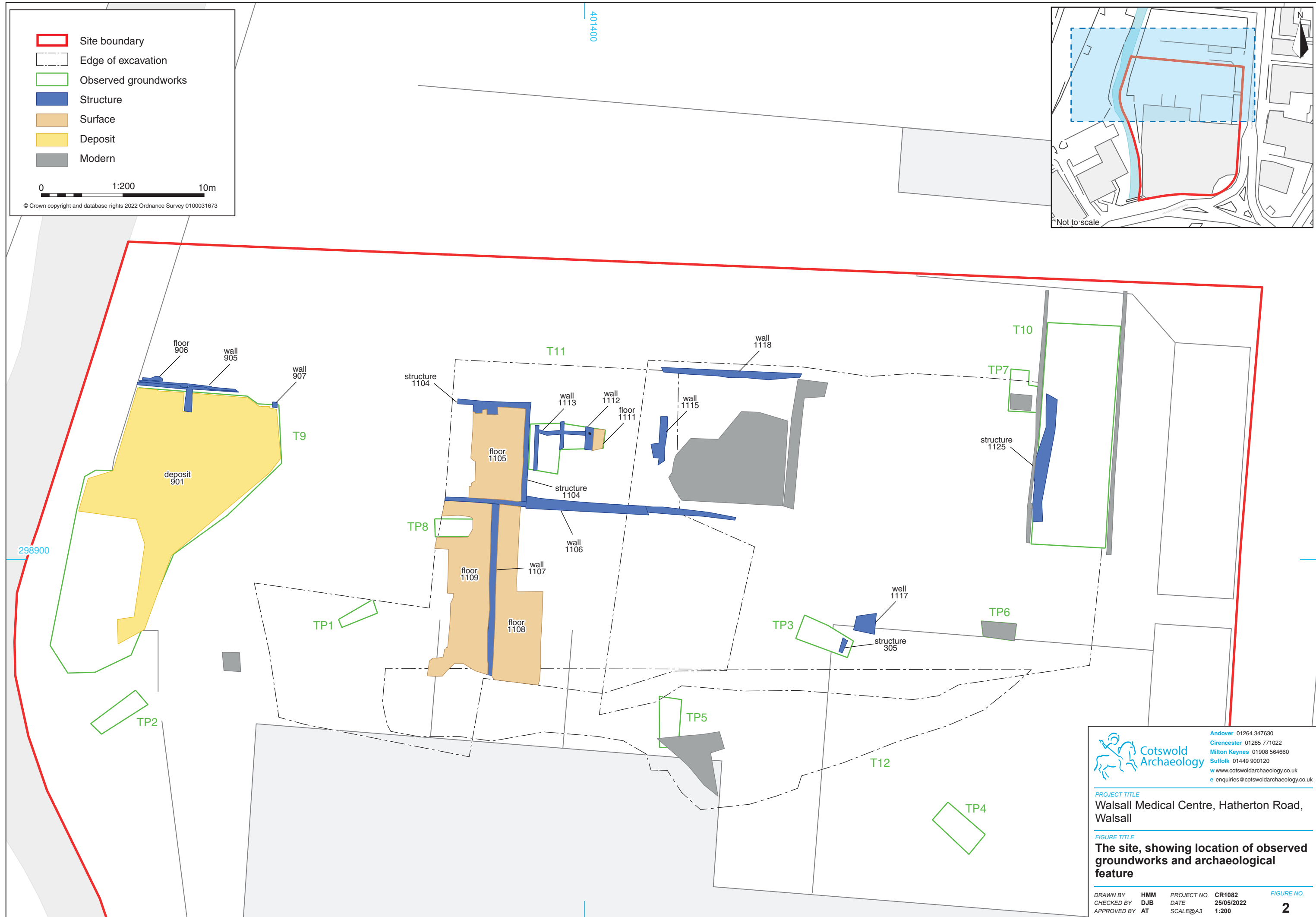
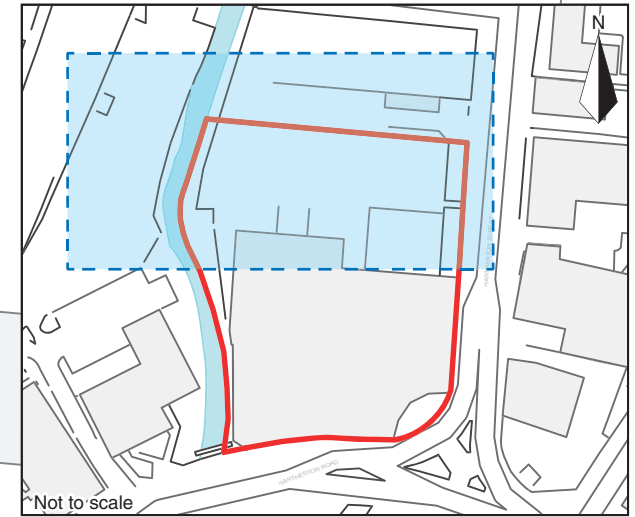
FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR0969	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	25/05/2022	1
APPROVED BY	AT	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

- Site boundary
- Edge of excavation
- Observed groundworks
- Structure
- Surface
- Deposit
- Modern

0 1:200 10m

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Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Walsall Medical Centre, Hatherton Road, Walsall

FIGURE TITLE
 The site, showing location of observed groundworks and archaeological feature

<small>DRAWN BY</small> HMM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR1082	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 25/05/2022	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> AT	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:200	



Test Pit 3, looking east (4m scale)



Test Pit 7, looking north-west (3m scale)



Trench 9, structures, looking north-east (1m scale)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	CR0969	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/05/2022	3
APPROVED BY	AT	SCALE@A3	NA	



Trench 11, structure 1104, looking south (1m scales)



Trench 11, structural remains, looking south-east (1m scales)



Trench 11, wall 1107 and floors 1108 and 1109, looking north (1m scales)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 11: photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/05/2022	
APPROVED BY	AT	SCALE@A3	NA	4

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Cotswold Business Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

