ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT BUSHBURY HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL, OLD FALLINGS LANE, BUSHBURY, WOLVERHAMPTON

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28th August 2009

Revision 1

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Project 3391
Report 1713

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Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Bushbury Hill Primary School, Old Fallings Lane, Bushbury, Wolverhampton (NGR: SJ 9268 0213). It was undertaken on behalf of Jacobs UK Ltd, whose client, Wolverhampton City Council (WCC) intends to demolish the existing school buildings and rebuild on an unoccupied grassed area to the south and south-west, as part of the Primary Capital Programme (PCP). The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological deposits or structures were present and if so to indicate their location, date and nature.

The programme of archaeological investigation revealed the presence of two large buildings; one was the known Bushbury Hill farmhouse and associated out-buildings whilst the second was an earlier built structure constructed with large sandstone foundations that appears to represent an earlier phase of the farm which has been previously unknown. Whilst the site as a whole had been subject to at least two large scale landscaping episodes in the last 100 years, in-situ deposits were noted to survive under an average overburden of 0.45m.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Bushbury Hill Primary School, Old Fallings Lane (NGR SJ 9268 0213), Bushbury, Wolverhampton (Fig 1), on behalf of Jacobs UK Ltd whose client, Wolverhampton City Council (WCC) intends to demolish the current school buildings and rebuild to the south and south-west, as part of the Primary Capital Programme (PCP). A desk based assessment and geophysical survey (HEAS 2009) were undertaken prior to the evaluation. Following the results of these exercises it was considered by Mike Shaw, Black Country Archaeologist, Wolverhampton City Council (The Curator) that the development had the potential to affect underlying archaeological remains (BCSMR ref. MBL 1835).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).The project also conforms to a programme of archaeological requirements prepared by Michael Shaw, Black Country Archaeologist, Wolverhampton City Council dated 10 July 2009, and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2009b).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment that may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

More specifically the following aims have been identified.

- To determine the state of preservation of the known Georgian Bushbury Hill House and Farm, which was built in the 1780s and demolished in 1948.
- To determine if there is any physical evidence for an earlier building, predating the Georgian house and farm.
- To determine if there is any evidence of earlier occupation of the site, its date, nature and state of preservation.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a desk-top assessment and aerial photographic analysis was carried out (HEAS 2009a). No further historical research was carried out as a part of the evaluation.

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2009b). Fieldwork was undertaken between 11th August and 13th August 2009.

Seven trenches, amounting to just over 100m by 1.60m, were excavated over the site area of 16,500m², representing a sample of 10%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. All trenches were placed as a result of a previous geophysical survey (Smalley 2009) to investigate potential anomalies thought to represent former buildings and pond.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

2.2.2 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was affected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

2.3 Artefact methodology by Dennis Williams

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4).

2.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on pro forma sheets.
The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x 20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992; www.worcestershireceramics.org).

2.4 Environmental archaeology methodology

2.4.1 Sampling policy

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). All deposits and features were evaluated for there environmental and eco-factual potential and on investigation no environmental samples were deemed necessary to be taken.

3. Topographical and archaeological context

3.1 Site description and topography

A topographical and historical background to the site is given in the desk based assessment (HEAS 2009a) which includes a map regression as well as the results of the geophysical survey.

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 2-6. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Trench 1

Natural substrate 102 was revealed at a depth of 0.53m below present ground level (BPGL) and comprised a sand and gravel mix that was truncated by two undated construction trenches [106] and [108]. Cut [106] measured 0.63m by >1.52m and survived to a height of 0.46m, it was filled by sandstone foundation 104 and a redeposited natural fill 105. Trench 108 measured 0.71m by >1.80m and survived to a height of 0.25m, it was likewise filled by a sandstone foundation 103 and redeposited natural 111. Built from roughly hewn sandstone blocks bonded together with a soft silty earthen bonding agent in a random coursing, wall 103 measured 0.70m in width compared to 0.44m for wall 104 that was constructed in an identical fashion. Whilst both walls survived to a height of three courses the actual height was 0.24m for wall 103 and 0.46m for wall 104, the structures were aligned east/west although there was a roughly 5 ° deviation towards the southeast for wall 104. Both foundation structures showed evidence of later adaptation with the addition of clearly later brick walls that had been bonded together using a sand and lime based mortar. Foundation 103 was topped by brick wall 110 that measured 0.30m in width and survived to a height of three courses 0.31m in height before being truncated by modern demolition and landscaping 101. Foundation 104 was sealed by brick wall 109 that measured 0.40m in width but which had been severely truncated and only survived a single course 0.065m high, both wall 109 and foundation 104 had been truncated by a modern concrete post base 107. The concrete base measured 1m square with a 0.35m square void at its centre, this appears to have been used for a large post associated with the former school kitchen known to have been present here until its demolition in 2001. This was sealed by between 0.46 and 0.54m of modern overburden comprised of demolition and landscaping 101, which in turn was overlain by 0.10m of modern topsoil and turf 100.

4.1.2 Trench 2

The natural substrate comprised a silt rich clay 202 and was truncated by construction cut [203], which was initially filled with 0.52m of brick rubble and mortar 206 that had been used as a bedding for brick wall 204. Wall 204 measured 0.50m in width and >1.70m in length, it survived to a height of 0.48m that had been constructed from six courses of slightly irregular stretcher bonded 3inch bricks. The wall was four courses wide and showed no evidence of facing although its construction within foundation trench 206 helps to explain this. The mortar bond comprised a light greyish white hard bonding with moderate rounded to angular small cobbles throughout, the bedding joins measured between 0.01-0.015m in thickness. This was butted to the northwest by demolition rubble 201 that consisted of a brick rich demolition 0.71m thick and >6.50m in length, this in turn was sealed by 0.40m of modern overburden and landscaping 207. Modern overburden 207 was noted to surround the southeast extent of wall 204 and continue across the length of the trench.

4.1.3 **Trench 3**

Natural substrate 305 was revealed at the northwest and northeast extents of the trench at an average depth of 1.25m below present ground level (BPGL) and comprised a firm sand and gravel mix. In the southern end of the trench 305 was truncated by large structure 313 that measured at least 4m^2 and survived to a depth of over 2.00m BPGL, this brick built structure had a large vault that had been destroyed during later demolition and at least two smaller arches set in substantial brick walls made from machine made red bricks measuring 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.07m and bonded with a light sand and lime based mortar in a stretcher coursing. These were keyed into the overlaying external wall 310 that measured 0.45m in width and survived to a height of 0.65m. The wall was >1.50m in length and constructed from machine made red brick measuring 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.07m and bonded with a light sand and lime mortar into a stretcher coursing. Wall 310 was butted by concrete yard surface 308 that was 0.07m in thickness and measured 4.68m in width and >6.60m in length, constructed from a single visible slab it had a small concaved channel 0.40m wide and 0.05m deep running along its north-eastern edge. Parallel to this lay a single course of machine made red bricks 309 that measured 0.22m x 0.12m x 0.07m and were bonded with a grey hard mortar with frequent charcoal like flecks throughout, it is thought that from the basic construction of this structure that it represented edging to the yard surface 308. To the north of surface 308 a single course wide brick wall 311 was revealed overlaying the natural substrate 305, the wall was constructed from machine made red bricks 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.07m in size bonded with a grey hard mortar with frequent charcoal like flecks. The wall survived to a height of 0.14m at its northern extent becoming more substantial to the south. It was butted by a large brick demolition spread 312 3.78m in length and >1.50m in width that also butted surface 308.Overlaying all of the above was a large demolition spread 0.47m thick and that extended beyond the limits of excavation, it contained frequent brick, CBM and slate roof tiles throughout. This in turn was sealed by a further 0.25m of landscaping material that had been itself truncated by a modern ceramic foul drain 307 filled by 306 that measured 0.50m in width and 0.80m in depth, the drain ran northwest to southeast with a 0.05 º to 0.10 º dip to the southeast. This was sealed by 0.35m of modern landscaping, topsoil and turf.

4.1.4 **Trench 4**

Natural substrate 404 was revealed at a depth of 0.90m below present ground level (BPGL) and was sealed by a 0.15m band of brick and mortar rubble layer 403, this in turn was covered by a black industrial rich band 402 0.60m in thickness that containing modern artefactual material including plastic and in turn was covered by 0.15m of modern topsoil and turf.

4.1.5 **Trench 5**

The natural substrate was not recorded in this trench due to the depths of overburden encountered. The earliest feature noted was the top of a brick culvert like structure 507. This structure was constructed from machine made 3 inch red bricks and were bonded with a light grey mortar, the structure revealed showed the top of a barrel shaped arch 0.75m in width and >1.00m in length. Unfortunately no artefactual material was recovered. This structure was sealed by a large dump of redeposited natural 504 measuring >1.46m in thickness, tip lines were noted through this deposit although the deposit was remarkably clean and sterile . The deposit was covered by 0.71m of landscaping deposits 502 and 503 that dipped to the south at a 0.15 º angle, these in turn were truncated at the southeast end of the trench by a modern concrete structure 505. Construction cut [506] appears to have been excavated by machine as excavator bucket 'teeth' scars were noted in deposit 502. Structure 505 itself was constructed from modern reinforced concrete that included 0.20m metal rebar struts and appears to have been used as a retaining wall although no reference to this structure has been noted. The immediate west of this large structure was infilled with very modern demolition and rubbish 508 >0.36m in thickness, this in turn was overlain by 0.24m of modern topsoil and turf.

4.1.6 **Trench 6**

Natural substrate 602 was revealed at a depth of 0.70m below present ground level (BPGL) and comprised light silt rich clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles throughout. The natural substrate was sealed by 0.55m of modern landscaping 601that included pieces of broken CBM, modern pot and plastic none of which was retained due to its modern nature, this in turn was overlain by 0.15m of topsoil and turf.

4.1.7 **Trench 7**

The natural substrate 703 was revealed at a depth of 0.81m below present ground level (BPGL) and comprised a light silt rich clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles throughout, this was truncated by construction cut [707] a L-shaped linear that was used during the construction of foundation wall 704. Wall 704 was constructed from machine made modern red brick with stretcher coursing and an ashlar finish, it survived to a height of 0.50m and >3.25m in length before returning towards the northwest. On the southern point of the build the remnants of a down pipe was noted, this appears to have been to channel run off from the building guttering into drainage noted in service route [706]. Trench [706] measured 0.73m in width and truncated the underlying natural substrate 703 before being filled with redeposited natural 705 that was overlain by 0.56m of modern landscaping dump 702, this in turn was sealed by a thin band 0.15m of dumped silt rich clay 701. Overlaying all the above was 0.10m of modern topsoil and turf.

4.2 Artefact analysis, by Dennis Williams

4.2.1 **The artefact assemblage**

The very limited assemblage, recovered from six stratified contexts, is summarised in Table 1. All the finds dated from the post-medieval period, and were generally well preserved.

Period	Material class	Count	Weight (g)
Post-medieval	Ceramic	8	13840

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

4.2.2 **The pottery**

The pottery sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). Two of the fabrics could be dated to their broad production spans.

Period	Fabric code	Fabric common name	Count	Weight (g)
Post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	1	42
Post-medieval	84	Creamware	1	26
Post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	1	25
Totals:			3	93

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by period and fabric-type

The two identifiable pottery sherds were from context 200. The rim of a creamware pot (84) was in a particularly good condition, with few signs of crazing of its glaze. This material was in production from 1760 (initially as a substitute for porcelain), with the main period of

manufacture lasting until about 1820. The black-glazed red ware (78), also from 200, belonged to a large bowl or pancheon, with a functional glaze on the inside, in order to seal the surface. Although this red ware was probably contemporary with the creamware, it could well have been either earlier or later than the late 18th-early 19th century date range of the latter fabric. The miscellaneous sherd (from context 700) had a poorly mixed, unglazed, orange-brown fabric typical of that of a flowerpot. This probably dated from the early 18th century onwards.

4.2.3 Other artefacts

Brick

Four brick samples were presented for examination. All were hand-made, without frogs. Three (from 110, 204 and 206) were closely matched in size, with a mean thickness of 63mm/2½" (which is in good agreement with stock brick sizes from 1760 onwards). However, recent work at Newport Street, Worcester, may support an earlier date for this size (W A Crawford , *pers comm.*).
The brick from 310 was thicker (75mm/3"), and representative of bricks produced from the time of the introduction of the Brick Tax in 1784, in a size that was eventually adopted as the 'Imperial brick' of 1840.

Tile

A single fragment of roof tile was recovered from 200. This was approximately flat (but showed significant signs of weathering), and with a coarse, hard oxidised fabric that was probably similar in date to the pottery from this context.

4.2.4 Overview of artefactual evidence

Pottery, brick and tile finds from this site all pointed to its occupation and use during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This may have been domestic, rather than industrial in nature, although it is not possible to draw any firm conclusions, in view of the small sample of finds. The *terminus post quem* dates deduced for the contexts are shown in Table 3.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Fabric code	Count	Weight(g)	Start date	End date	*Terminus post quem*
110	Ceramic	Brick		1	4290	*c.*1760	1784+	*c.*1760
200	Ceramic	Pot	78	1	42	1700	1800	1760
	Ceramic	Pot	84	1	26	1760	1820	
	Ceramic	Roof tile (flat)	-	1	407	1600	1900	
204	Ceramic	Brick	-	1	3500	*c.*1760	1784+	*c.*1760
206	Ceramic	Brick	-	1	2090	*c.*1760	1784+	*c.*1760
310	Ceramic	Brick	-	1	3460	1784+	*c.*1840	1784
700	Ceramic	Pot	100	1	25	1800	1950	*c.*1800

Table 3 Summary of context dating based on artefacts

4.2.5 Significance

The finds from this evaluation were of limited significance, insofar as they were all typical of domestic activity in the post-medieval period, with no evidence of any earlier (or later) occupation or use of the site.

5. Synthesis

5.1 Undated

The earliest features noted on site were two sandstone built foundation bases 103 and 104 that appear to represent part of a single large building. Whilst no artefactual material was recorded with these structures the construction style and mortar type suggest a late medieval or early post-medieval date. The foundations of the earlier building may have been re-used for farm buildings at the later period.

5.2 18th/19th Century

Bushbury Hill Farmhouse appears to have been constructed in a single phase 310 and 313 with a later yard surface 308 being added to the northeast of the building in the middle to late 19th Century. The yard surface was edged with bricks 309 to the northeast and had a potential entrance 311 to cellarage 313 to the immediate north. Unfortunately due to the limit of excavation this cannot be confirmed at present. Cellarage 313 although badly truncated during demolition displayed evidence of a large vaulted cellar with what appears to be a Norman style arched doorway in the southeast wall. This was overlain by wall 310 that revealed the presence of a window or coal chute type opening into the cellarage area that would have been parallel to surface 308. Again due to the limit of excavation this cannot be confirmed.

To the northwest three brick walls 109, 110 and 204 revealed the known location of various outhouses associated with the farm complex. Whilst later truncation made interpretation difficult, it was noted that all had substantial foundations (either through the use of earlier ones 103, 104 or contempary built 206) had been constructed within foundation trenches as opposed to being free standing. The attempt to make load bearing structures suggests that these outhouses must have been fairly substantial in design, and more than a simple lean-to or stable affair. The top of a barrel shaped brick arch 507 was noted at a depth of 1.70m BPGL towards the southern extent of the area of investigation, at present it is thought that this may represent the roof of a culvert however due to the unsafe nature of the trench and depth of feature this cannot be confirmed at present.

5.3 20th Century and Modern

The whole site was subject to demolition and landscaping in two distinct episodes within the last 100 years. The first appears to have been after the destruction of the former farmhouse in 1948 when the buildings then present were demolished into themselves and large quantities of imported material was used in an attempt to level the site before the construction of two large rectangular buildings. Remnants of the northernmost building 107 and 704 showed that it was constructed on a concrete foundation with a brick damp course 704 at its eastern limit where the natural ground surface is raised, the western limit by contrast appears to have been constructed on stilts 107 as the ground surface dropped away. These large rectangular buildings were demolished in 2001 and the second episode of landscaping appears to have taken place at this point with yet more material being imported from the immediate north during the construction of the present Nursery building.

6. Significance

The results indicate that the site is important as regards to the survival of evidence displaying early examples of building in the Bushbury area. The degree of survival was noted to be variable due to later intrusions across the site, but significant deposits and structures were displayed to exist below approximately 0.45m of recently made ground across the northeast and centre of the site, as such it may be possible to adopt a construction design that avoids impact on the significant deposits and structures. The post-medieval cellarage of Bushbury

Hill Farmhouse in the centre of the site is not considered to be of any considerable importance, excepting perhaps definition of its location.

7. Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

A archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Jacobs UK Ltd on behalf of Wolverhampton City Council at Bushbury Hill Primary School, Old Fallings lane, Bushbury, Wolverhampton (NGR ref :SJ 9268 0213). The investigation revealed evidence of multiple phases of building across the site. The presence of an early stone building was noted to exist in the northwest of the site and thought to be later medieval or early post-medieval in date, this was replaced by the later known brick built Bushbury Hill farmhouse noted during map regressions of the area. The farm constructed a number of substantial outbuildings during the 19th Century and was in use until its demolition in 1948, at which point the site was subjected to landscaping. Two large school buildings were then constructed on the site before these too were demolished in 2001and further landscaping of the site took place.

8. Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Peng Seong Beh Wolverhampton City Council (the client) and Mike Shaw, Black Country Archaeologist, Wolverhampton City Council (the Curator).

9. Personnel

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Jonathan Webster. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Webster assisted by Tim Cornah and Tegan Cole, finds analysis by Dennis Williams and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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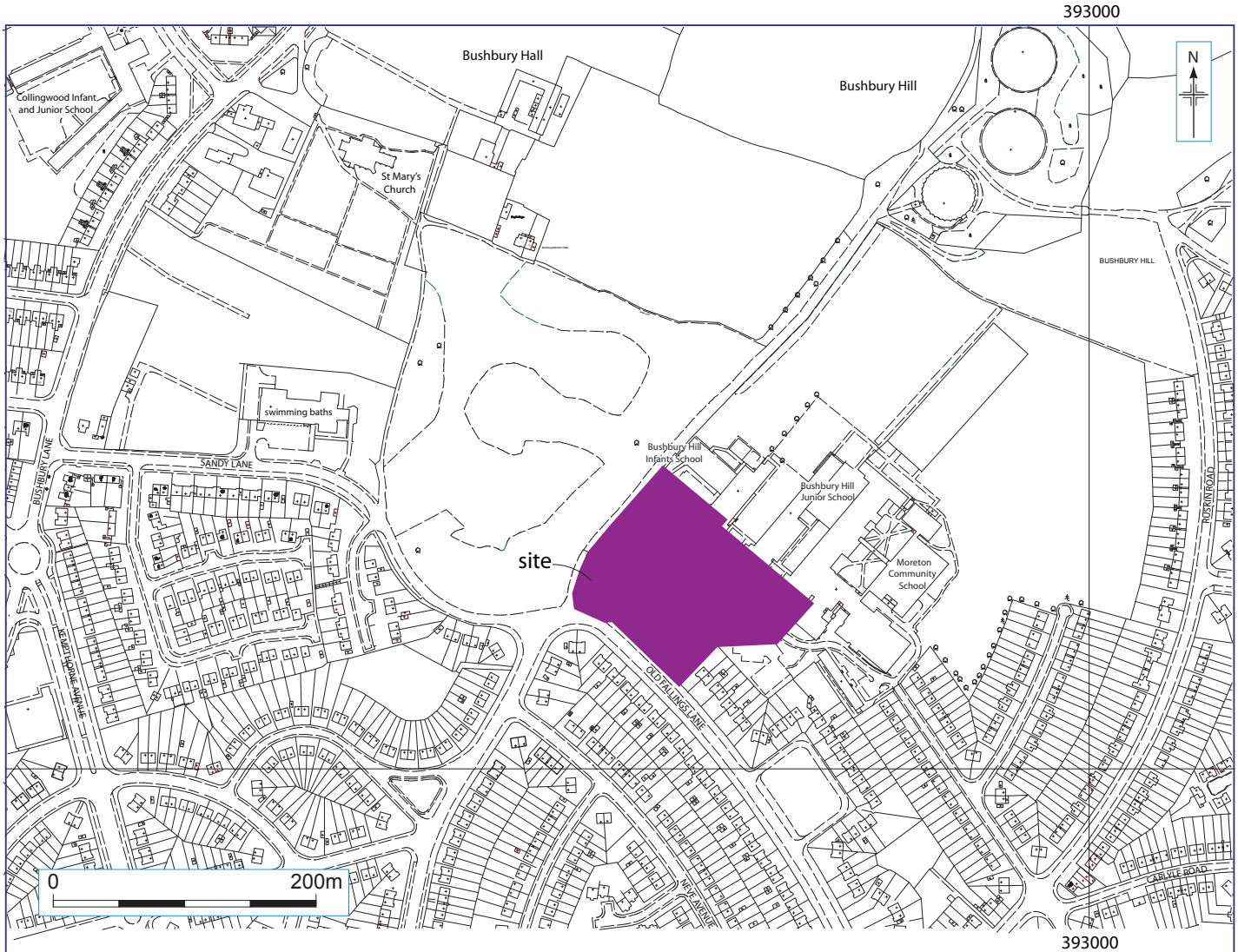
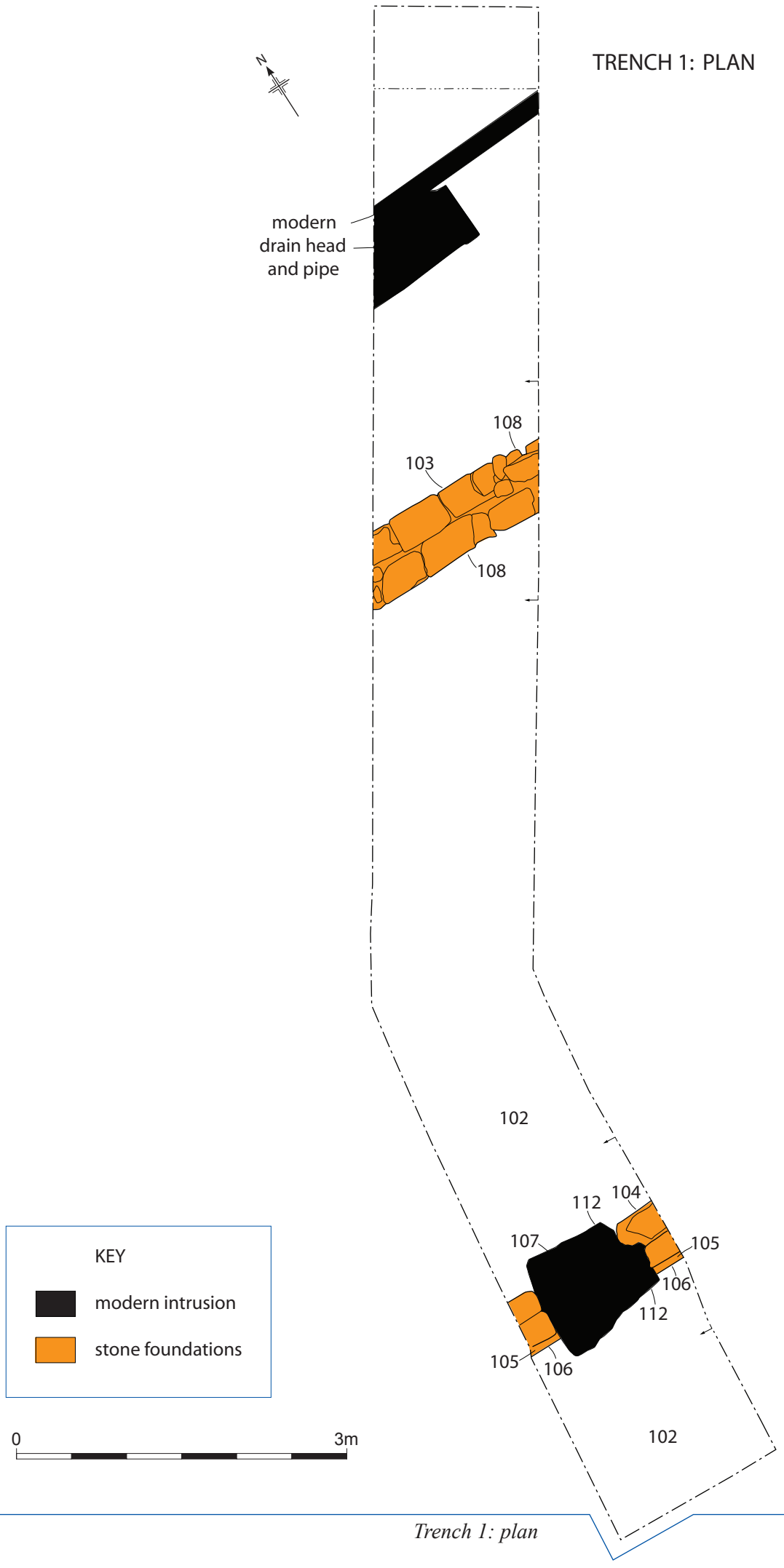
Figures



Location of the site *Figure 1*

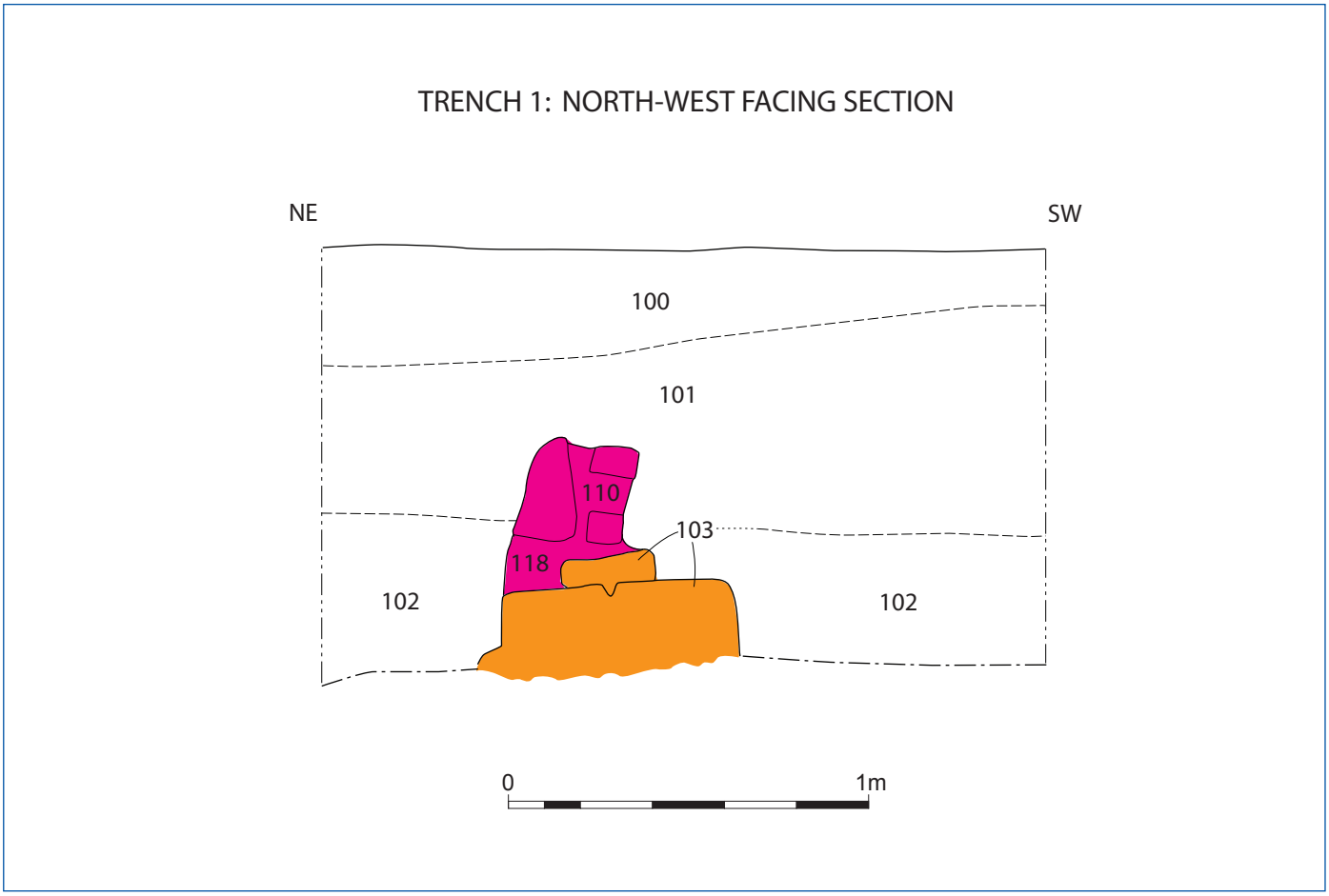
Trench location plan (based upon Jacobs Dwg No BU 10001T_Bush_Topo_2D)

Figure 2



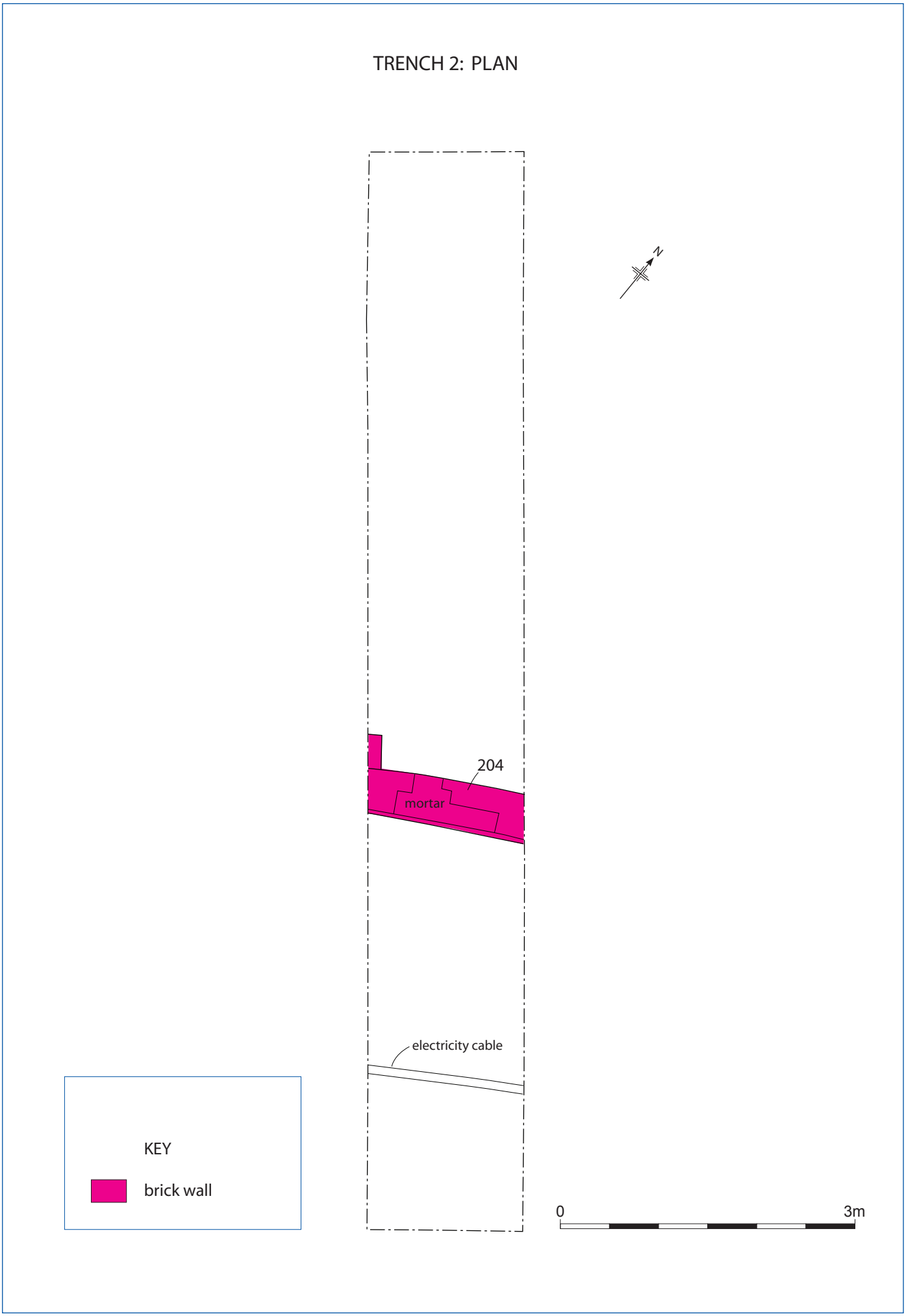
Trench 1: plan

Figure 3

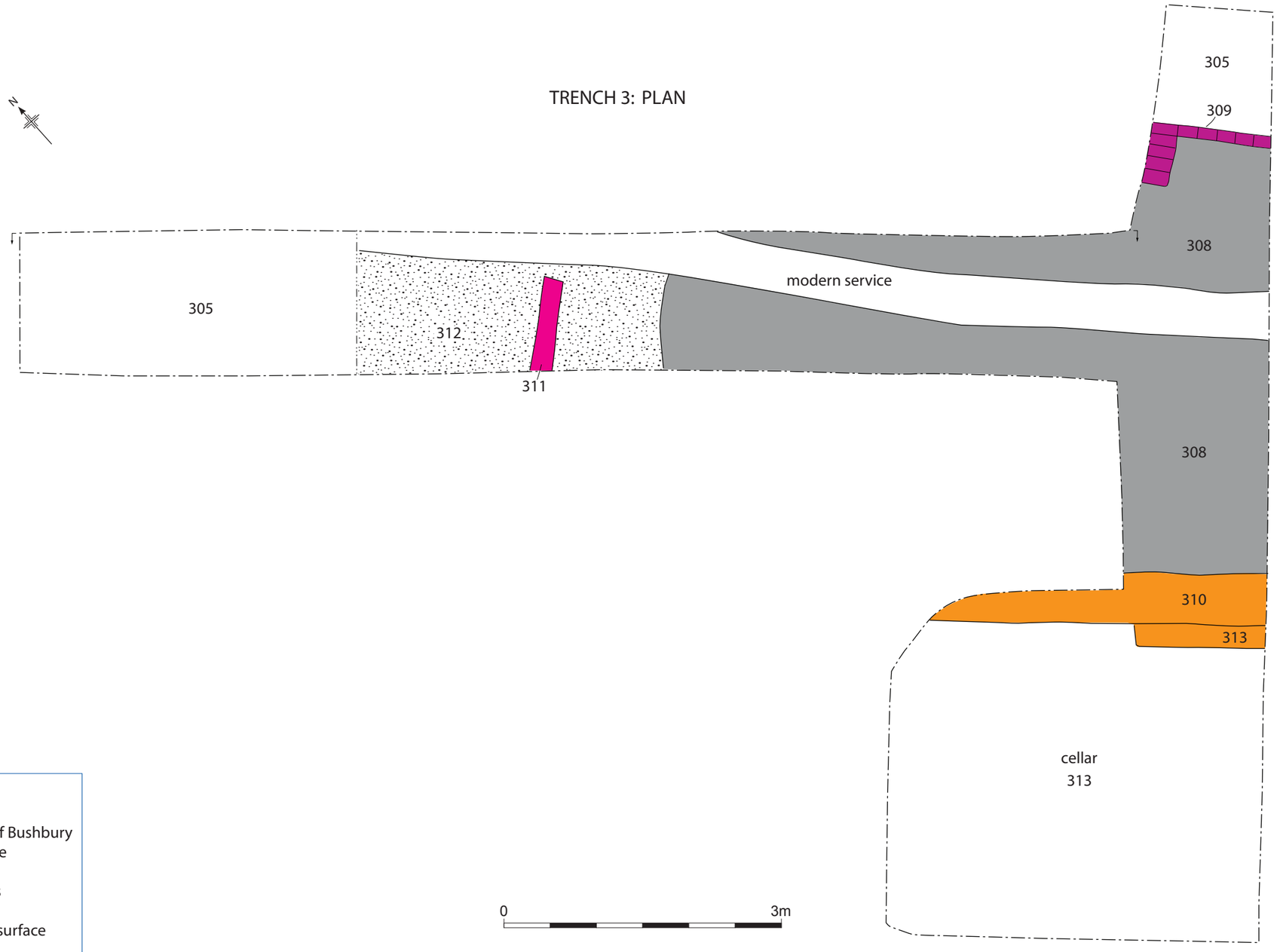


North-west facing section through stone foundation 103 and brick wall 110

Figure 4



Trench 2: plan *Figure 5*



Trench 3: plan

Figure 6

Plates

Plate 1, Three children sitting on a wall in front of the farm building (left to right: Raymond Brown, John Gillam and Leonard Brown), 1940s?, WA: P/4206 (reproduced with the permission of Wolverhampton Archives & Local Studies)

Plate 2, Reproduction of an original photograph of the farmhouse, when it was in use as a Sunday School; date unknown, 1930s?, WA: P/4207 (reproduced with the permission of Wolverhampton Archives & Local Studies)

Plate 3, Wall foundation 103 showing remnants of later mortar associated with later brick addition 110.

Plate 4, Wall 104 showing later truncation by concrete post base 107.

Plate 5, Wall 204 showing brick rubble foundation 206.

Plate 6, Bushbury Hill Farmhouse cellar 313 and external wall 310 with external surface 308 in background. Note window/coal chute at left of image.

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 13.50m Width: 1.60m Depth: 0.97m

Orientation: SW-NE with dogleg running N-S at SW end

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy slit	0.00m-0.37m
101	Layer	Dark grey black sandy gravel with frequent tarmac refuse	0.35m-0.46m
102	Natural	Mid reddish brown sand and gravel mix, firm compaction, low level of disturbance. No inclusions.	0.45-0.97m
103	Structure	Mid reddish brown angular sandstone blocks, individual blocks ranged from 0.40m x 0.30m x 0.15m to 0.15m x 0.10m x 0.07m. Roughly hewn with no evidence of facing built in a random coursing. Bonded with a silty earthen mix friable and loose bonding agent. Wall measures 0.70m by >1.80m and survives to a height of 0.24m Or 3 courses high.	0.84m-1.10m
104	Structure	Mid reddish brown angular sandstone blocks, individual blocks measured on average 0.31m x 0.41m x 0.13m. Roughly hewn with some evidence of fair facing and built in a random coursing. Bonded with a silty earthen mix friable to loose bonding agent. Wall measures 0.44m by >1.52m and survives to a height of 0.46m or 3 courses high.	0.47m-0.93m
105	Fill of 106	Mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout and infrequent rounded to sub-rounded gravels throughout. Redeposited natural substrate. Measures 0.19m x >1.52m x 0.46m in depth.	0.48m-0.94m
106	Construction cut for wall 104	Linear construction cut with no corners, very steep sides almost vertical, base rounded and concaved although not fully excavated. Orientated east/west.	0.48m-0.94m
107	Modern concrete intrusion	Large concrete foundation for post. Measuring 1m x 1m x >0.57m in height. Centre of concrete foundation had a 0.35m square void that appears to be where a large post of some description appears to have been placed.	0.30m-0.87m
108	Construction cut for wall 103	Linear construction cut with no corners, very steep sides almost vertical, base rounded and concaved although not fully excavated. Orientated east/west	0.80m-1.05m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
109	Brick wall	3 inch red brick wall. Only single course seen in section that had been heavily truncated by later demolition and truncation. No data can be provided about coursing or finish. Bonded by light yellowish white sand and lime based mortar. Very compact although friable along edges. Very infrequent charcoal like flecks throughout. Wall 0.40m in width and >0.065m in height.	0.395m-0.46m
110	Brick wall	3 inch brick wall. Three courses seen in section. No data can be provided about coursing or finish. Bonded by light yellowish white sand and lime based mortar. Very compact although friable along edges. Very infrequent charcoal like flecks throughout. Wall 0.31m in width and survived to a height of 0.31m	0.52m-83m
111	Fill of 108	Mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout and infrequent rounded to sub-rounded gravels throughout. Redeposited natural substrate. Measures 0.01m x >1.80m x 0.25m in height.	0.80m-1.05m
112	Construction cut for 107	Square construction cut with rounded corners and vertical sides, base of feature not excavated. Measuring 1m x 1.10m x >0.57m in height.	0.30m-0.87m
113	Fill of 112	Mid greyish red silts and sand mix, moderate compaction with frequent sub-angular to rounded cobbles throughout and occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Measuring 1m x 1.10m x >0.57m in height.	0.30m-0.87m

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10.50m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.06m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy slit	0.00m-0.21m at SE end 0.00m-0.20m at NW end
201	Layer	Demolition rubble and brick tumble, at NE end of trench only	0.20m-0.71m
202	Natural	Mid-light pink silty clay, occasional subrounded pebbles	0.71m-1.06m
203	Cut	Construction cut for brick wall 204	0.65m-1.00m+
204	Structure	Brick wall standing to a height of 0.48m, brick dimensions 0.22m x 0.11m x 0.06m, forms a slightly irregular stretcher bond – as some bricks are half bricks, faces S, N, E, mortared with inclusions of small rounded and angular stones, bedding joins are 0.01m – 0.15m in height and width. This brick wall sits on a rough foundation of dumped bricks with occasional mortar. This foundation, 206, continues 0.50m down and sits on mortar bedding. Feature is 0.50m wide and 1.70m long.	0.46m
205	Fill of 203	Redeposited natural backfill, mid reddish brown silty sand, occasional gravels to boulders rounded to subrounded. Measures >0.43m x 0.13m x 1.80m	0.55m-0.98m+
206	Foundation bedding	Loose red brick rubble with sand and lime based mortar. Banded mortar, brick rubble, mortar, brick rubble then finally mortar.	0.99m-1.51m
207	Layer	Dark blue-brown silt rich sands and ash mix, frequent CBM throughout. Seen across entire length of trench.	0.21m-1.00m

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 13.0m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.40m

Orientation: T – shaped, longest part NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
301	Modern hardcore	Black gravel with orange gravel lense below	0.00m-0.10m
302	Modern ground make-up	Reddish brown clay sand with occasional brick and hardcore	0.10m-0.25m
303	Modern levelling	Mid grey brown silty sand with very frequent rounded pebbles 0.07m long, occasional brick and hardcore	0.25m-0.30m
304	Demolition	Black grey silty sand with occasional pebbles	0.32-0.46m
305	Natural Substrate	Orange brown sand and gravel	0.46m-0.54m
306	Fill	Fill of modern drain 307	0.20m-0.52m
307	Cut	Cut for modern drain	0.52m+
308	Floor	Concrete	0.51m-0.58m
309	Structure	Brick wall, brick dimensions 0.22m x 0.12m x 0.07m, single course, NE face, mortared – from construction it is thought to be edging to surface 308, only a single course remains. Feature is 0.12m wide, 1.20 long	1.70m-1.77m
310	Structure	Brick wall, brick dimensions 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.065m, single course, NE face, mortared with a light white – yellow sandy gravel, external. Feature is 0.45m wide, 1.50m long	0.65m-1.10m+
311	Structure	Brick wall, brick dimensions 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.07m, stretcher bond, NW face, concrete bond, external wall. Feature is 0.22m wide, 1.05m long	1.20m-1.34m+
312	Layer	Rubble and mortar with frequent brick – wall tumble	1.20m-1.25m+
313	Structure	Large cellarage with vaulted ceiling. Full dimensions not known. Walls built from machine made red brick in a Stretcher coursing and Ashlar finish. Bonded with a light sand and lime based mortar with infrequent charcoal like flecks throughout. Measures >4m^2 and >2m in depth	1.35m-3.35m+

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10.80m Width: 1.75m Depth: 1.30m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
401	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, occasional angular stones	0.00-0.60m
402	Layer	Levelling - Black coal	0.15m-0.60m
403	Layer	Levelling - Brick mortar	0.15m-0.75m
404	Natural	Sand and gravel	0.20m – 0.90m

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10.00m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.70m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
501	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, occasional angular stones	0.00-0.60m
502	Layer	Levelling - Black coal	0.15m-0.60m
503	Layer	Levelling - Brick mortar	0.15m-0.75m
504	Natural	Sand and gravel, low level of disturbance.	0.20m – 0.90m
505	Drain	Concrete – modern, at SW of trench	0.24m-0.90m
506	Cut	Construction cut for drain	0.24m-0.60m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
507	Structure	Culvert, brick dimensions 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.06m, smooth finish, one course – stretcher, NE face, mortared – light white – yellow sandy gravel, all measurements are approximate as trench edge was too unstable to enter. Feature is 0.50-0.75m wide, 1.00m long	1.70m-1.90m+
508	Demolition backfill within 505	Loose backfill comprised of concrete, brick, plastic and humeric topsoil type soils.	0.24-0.60m+

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 9.80m Width: 1.66m Depth: 0.82m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
600	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt, occasional rounded-angular pebbles	0.00-0.15m
601	Layer	Levelling - homogenous mid brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks, rounded pebbles and brick fragments	0.15m-0.55m
602	Natural	Mid-light pink silty clay, occasional subrounded pebbles	0.24m-0.55m

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 9.00m Width: 1.60m Depth: 0.95m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
700	Topsoil	Mid brown sandy silt	0.00m-0.10m
701	Layer	Mid brownish red sandy silt clay, abundant rounded pebbles, medium to small – 0.11m – 0.03m long	0.10m-0.32m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
702	Layer	Levelling – Mid greyish brown silty clay, abundant tarmac, brick fragments, mortar and charcoal flecks	0.32m-0.70m
703	Natural	Mid-light pink silty clay, occasional subrounded pebbles	0.28m-0.95m
704	Structure	Modern brick foundations, dimensions of bricks – 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.07m, faces SE, SW, concrete bond, smooth finish, stretcher coursing. Feature is 0.67m wide, 3.00m long and is 0.45m high	0.50m-1.00m
705	Fill	Fill of modern drain 706	0.95m+
706	Structure	Modern drain	0.95m+
707	Construction cut for 704	L-shaped linear, vertical sides and flat based. Appears machine made. 0.35m wide and >3.25m in length.	0.50m-1.00m

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

61	Context records AS1
3	Fieldwork progress records AS2
1	Photographic records AS3
56	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
7	Matrix sheets AS7
1	Levels record sheets AS19
7	Trench record sheets AS41
12	Scale drawings

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Wolverhampton Arts and Museum Service
Wolverhampton City Council
Wolverhampton Art Gallery
Lichfield Street
Wolverhampton
WV1 1DU

Tel. Wolverhampton (01902) 552055