

Archaeological evaluation and building recording at Sainsbury's Site, Raglan Street, Wolverhampton



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The Hive, Sawmill Walk,
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WR1 3PB

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Author: Andrew Mann, Richard Bradley and Shona Robson-Glyde
Contributors: Dennis Williams
Illustrator: Carolyn Hunt
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Andrew Mann, Richard Bradley, Shona Robson-Glyde

With contributions by Dennis Williams

Summary

An archaeological evaluation and building recording project were undertaken on land off Raglan Street, Wolverhampton (NGR SO 9085 9840; Fig 1) in two separate stages, firstly during February 2012 and secondly during October 2013. It was completed on behalf of Cube Management LLP and Bowmer and Kirkland. The intention is to construct retail, residential and leisure facilities on the site and a planning application has been submitted to Wolverhampton City Council.

This report on the archaeological evaluation describes and assesses the significance of a heritage asset with archaeological interest potentially affected by the application. Six trenches were excavated across the site and the majority of the archaeological remains uncovered appear to date from the late 19th century. These were mainly brick built structures such as foundation walls, cellars and wells. A limited number of floor or yard surfaces survived and a small number of the artefacts were recovered pre-dating the 19th century. Most of the features can be correlated with historic map evidence showing the area in the later 19th and early 20th century.

Many of the structures revealed were in close proximity to the surface and had been damaged and truncated by later activity. The structures had in turn truncated an earlier worked soil horizon observed in each of the trenches across the site. This layer contained pottery dating from the 17th to later 18th or early 19th centuries and suggested that the site was fields and gardens in the medieval and post-medieval periods, outside the historic core of Wolverhampton.

The Attwood Building, on the corner of Raglan Street, St Mark's Road and St Mark's Street was recorded. The structure was constructed in the 1940s and retained a number of architectural features from this time including the fittings of a self-contained flat. Charles Attwood and Son Ltd had taken over the site in the early 1950s and expanded the building along St Mark's Street and behind the Raglan Street frontage. They installed plate-glass windows on the ground floor in order to use the building as a car showroom.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation and building recording project were undertaken on land off Raglan Street, Wolverhampton (NGR SO 9085 9840; Fig 1) in two stages, firstly during February 2012 and secondly during October 2013. It was completed on behalf of Cube Management LLP and Bowmer and Kirkland. The intention is to construct retail, residential and leisure facilities on the site and a planning application has been submitted to Wolverhampton City Council (reference 11/00430/FUL).

There are no known archaeological sites within the area of the development and it was mainly open ground until the mid 19th century when the site was absorbed into the suburbs of Wolverhampton. The archaeological interest of the site is focused upon the metalworking industry, known to have developed in the area alongside domestic housing as part of this expansion, and the potential survival of any earlier occupation.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009) and the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (IfA 2008). The project also conforms to a Brief prepared by the Black Country Archaeologist (WCC 2011) in response to which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced for the evaluation (HEAS 2012) and building recording (WA 2012b).

2 Aims

The overall aims of this evaluation are:

- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site

More specifically, the Brief identified a series of particular aims for this project. These defined a requirement to:

- establish and characterise the earliest (pre-18th) occupation on the site;
- identify areas of well-preserved 18th-19th century domestic occupation;
- identify and characterise deposits associated with industrial activity of 19th century date

The overall aims of the building recording are:

- establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of the building;
- identify the building's location, age and type

More specifically, the Brief identified a series of particular aims for this project. These defined a requirement to produce:

- a record of the building prior to alteration or removal of original fixtures and fittings.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Andrew Mann (BA, MSc), Richard Bradley (BA, MA, AIfA) and Shona Robson-Glyde (BA, Post-Grad Dip Arch). Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Mann, Chris Gibbs, Jon Webster, Richard Bradley, Graham Arnold and Shona Robson-Glyde. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan (BA, MA, AIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc, Post-Grade Cert, MIfA). Dennis Williams (PhD) contributed the finds analysis.

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology for Sainsbury's Supermarket Ltd (Hurst 2001). This was subsequently revised and updated and incorporated into the wider environmental statement for the site (Turley Associates 2011). This presented, in detail, the archaeological background to the site and is therefore briefly summarised in Section 4 below. The DBA consulted the historic mapping for the site area and completed map regression analysis, as well as visiting the site to assess the current use of the area and the location and extent of visible heritage assets. A search was also made of the Black Country Sites and Monuments Record within a 100m radius from the site in order to further understand the landscape context and heritage assets in the surrounding area.

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

3.3.1 Evaluation

Three areas of archaeological potential were identified in the environmental statement based on the desk-based assessment (Turley Associates 2011):

- Area 1, south of Stanhope Street;
- Area 2, north of Stanhope Street;
- Area 3, between Raglan Street and St Mark's Street

A detailed specification was prepared by WA (HEAS 2012) and following this methodology, fieldwork was undertaken firstly between 30 January and 3 February 2012 and then latterly from the 21 to 23 October 2013. The locations of the excavated trenches can be seen in Figure 2. The brief required a 2% sample of each of the three areas to be investigated although on-site restrictions limited the first stage of the evaluation and necessitated the second stage of work.

In 2012, the full compliment of trenching was dug in Area 1, south of Stanhope Street (Trenches 3 and 4). In Area 3, between Raglan Street and St Mark's Street, a trench had to be abandoned due to the presence of a below ground car park and a high water table with contaminated ground (Trench 2). Thus only one 25m long trench was completed toward the north end of the site, representing a 46% reduction in the proposed coverage in Area 3 (Trenches 1 and 2). At this stage the two proposed trenches in Area 2 (north of Stanhope Street) amounting to 39.2m² could not be opened due to access restrictions. These were completed in October 2013, when a new stage of work commenced on the site and access was facilitated, and were recorded as Trenches 5 and 6.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a JCB 3CX wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material as well as to determine their nature and assess stratigraphic relationships. Deposits were recorded according to standard WA practice (Worcestershire Archaeology 2012a) and the trenches were located using a differential GPS (Leica NetRover) with an accuracy limit set at 0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

3.3.2 Building recording

A detailed specification has been prepared by WA (WA 2012b).

Fieldwork was undertaken on 25 January, 29 February and 1 March 2012.

Building recording consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the Attwood Building, analysis of its development and annotation of existing survey drawings. All photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot. The photographic survey was carried out with a Sony α350 digital SLR camera. All photographs were recorded on a pro-forma Photographic Record Sheet. Annotation of existing ground plans and elevations, and completion of pro-forma Building Record sheets, complemented the photographic record.

The project conformed to the specification for a level 2 record as defined by English Heritage (*EH 2006 Understanding historic buildings: A guide to good recording practice*). This level of survey is a descriptive and visual record supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. The record will produce enough information to produce conclusions about the buildings development and use. This required the following elements of survey:

Survey and drawings

- Plans of all main floors and elevations as existing (provided by client).
- Measured drawings showing the form of any architectural or functional detail not more readily captured by photography.

Photography

- Overall appearance of rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance.
- Any detail, structural or decorative, relevant to the building's design, development and use, which does not show on general photographs.

3.3.3 Structural analysis

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

Analysis of the building was based on the study of the photographic record, building recording forms and annotated drawings. It was also informed by the documentary sources listed above.

3.4 Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams

3.4.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard WA practice (WA 2012a; appendix 2).

3.4.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. *Terminus post quem* date ranges were produced for stratified contexts, and used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

A single, small piece of animal bone was examined, but this was not worthy of further analysis, nor is it included in the Table 1 quantification (Appendix 2).

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under ×20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

3.4.3 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified
- post-medieval pottery, and;
- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

3.5 Environmental archaeology methodology

3.5.1 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard WA practice (2012). In the event no deposits were identified which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis.

3.6 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4 The application site

4.1 Topographical, geological and archaeological context

The full archaeological background and topographic description of the site can be found in the environmental statement (Turley Associates 2011) and the desk-based assessment (Hurst 2001), but is summarised here. The previous work identifies that the site lies immediately west of Wolverhampton town centre adjacent to the ring-road, covering around 8.75 hectares on broadly level ground at about 140m AOD.

The geology is mapped as glacial till over variable bedrock geology of Triassic sandstones and conglomerates (Kidderminster Formation) in the east to Triassic sandstone (Wildmoor sandstone) in the west (BGS 2013). The predominant soils of the area are not mapped due to the urban location of the site (Ragg *et al.* 1984).

As discussed in the DBA (Hurst 2001), little is known about Wolverhampton in earlier periods, with no prehistoric or Roman settlement attested in the town or its environs, but it was certainly part of the Mercian kingdom in the post-Roman period and several routeways converged on its centre. There is a suggestion that a minster was located here in the first millennium and by the 12th century Wolverhampton had emerged as a market town, becoming noted for the wool trade in the 14th and 15th centuries. The textile industry remained important here into the 18th century but from the 16th century onwards Wolverhampton specialised in various aspects of metal working. Industrial development and commercial prosperity fuelled by the arrival of the canal and railway characterised the area from the 19th century onwards and the expansion of the town was directly resultant from this. Between 1840 and 1871, the population of Wolverhampton doubled to 70,000.

The site itself follows the general trend of the town in that nothing appears to identify prehistoric or Roman activity in this area. Cartographic evidence indicates that the site existed outside the medieval urban core of the town and was probably open fields in this period cultivated for arable production and characterised by ridge and furrow strip farming. The area is mainly shown to be meadow fields in 1751 and then gardens until the mid-19th century when residential development began to take place here, though buildings were mapped in the 18th century fronting onto Barn Street (later Salop Street) in the 18th century. By 1877, all of the existing streets had been laid out and the site was covered in a mix of industrial and domestic properties, some of which were aligned with earlier boundaries and garden plots. The area remained much the same until alteration of industrial premises in the earlier 20th century and demolition of housing in the 1950's and 60's.

The Attwood Building is located in the north-west part of the development site (Fig 2). It stands at the corner of Raglan Street, St Mark's Road and St Mark's Street (Fig 2) to the south-east of the Grade II listed St Mark's Church. Historic mapping of 1751 and 1842 shows that the location of the Attwood Building contained a couple of small structures but no large scale building until at least the mid-19th century. St Mark's Church was constructed in 1848-9 and it seems that buildings were constructed on the Attwood Building plot close to this period. A map of 1871 shows that the St Mark's Road side of the plot was open and there were buildings along the St Mark's Street and Raglan Street sides. The 1:500 1886 town plan of Wolverhampton shows that the north part of the

plot was called St Mark's Place and included the Wolverhampton Eye Infirmary. The south of the plot was part of St Peter's Works, agricultural implement makers. The eye hospital and agricultural implement works are last shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1938. The 1956 Ordnance Survey shows the new building and records it as a 'garage'. The Attwood Building is locally listed and included on the Black Country Historic Environment Record (HER) as record number 13257.

5 Results

5.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 3 to 9. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1. Undisturbed natural deposits were identified between 0.58-1.10m below the current ground surface (bgs) and the top of structural remains were identified at between 0.10-0.40m (bgs).

The Attwood Building as recorded is depicted in Plates 10 to 43. Ground plans and elevations have been reproduced as Figures 6 and 7.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Natural deposits were identified in Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 6. These comprised yellowish-orange brown clayey sands (1004, 3004, 4006 and 6014).

Throughout Trenches 1, 3 and 4 there was a blackish/brownish grey silty buried soil (1002, 3007 and 4004) and in places it overlay a subsoil with variable charcoal flecks (1003, 3013 and 4005). These appeared to be the earliest deposits on the site and had been cut by the majority of features and buildings identified. This dark brown humic silty sand appeared well worked and contains a broad spread of dateable material of 18th-19th century date. A similar humic silty deposit was encountered during the later stage of work in both Trench 5 (5010) and Trench 6 (6013). This was found to be cut by or beneath the 19th century structural activity in the trench and the layer in Trench 6 contained pottery dated to the 17th or 18th century. In Trench 5, this was seen to overlie a brown silty material with charcoal flecks (5007) that may have been a buried subsoil akin to that seen in Trenches 1, 3 and 4.

5.1.2 Phase 2: 19th century

The earliest identified remains are from the mid/late 19th century and are dominated by brick built foundations and structures. In Trench 1 (Fig 3) two capped wells built from red bricks in stretcher bond (1005 and 1011; Plate 1) were identified that are thought to have been within the back yards of the terraced houses along St Mark's Street, first shown on the map of 1871 (Turley Associates 2011, fig 6). Two walls (1006 and 1010) associated with a part of a damaged floor surface (1021) within Trench 1 are also likely to be part of outbuildings in this yard space (Plate 2) and brick samples taken from a number of these structures appeared to be post-1840 in date. The function of one square brick feature (1014) in the western end of Trench 1 is not clear, but the location of this would suggest it was positioned in the centre of 'Court No. 1', accessed through an alleyway off St Mark's Street (Plate 3). It was built of red bricks in English Garden Wall bond and is potentially part of a drainage culvert.

Within Trench 3 (Fig 4) two cellars were identified (3011 and 3017) that are believed to be associated with mid-late 19th century buildings at the back of Raglan Street, in close proximity to a yard adjacent to the 'Raglan Works' (Plate 4). It is possible that these acted as storage areas or outbuildings for the works, but although they were observed to be a minimum of 2m deep, the loose rubble backfill prevented further excavation. Wall (3017) was adjacent to a further wall (3016) that may have been a boundary wall dividing up yard spaces in this area. The brickwork again suggested a post-1840 date of construction for the structures here.

Two further brick foundations (4007 and 4008) were identified in Trench 4 that are located in a position where an alleyway entrance ran from Herrick Street (now not existent in this part of the

site) into the area of the 'Raglan Works' (Fig 4). These had been repaired by later brick, cement and concrete walls on the same alignment that are likely to relate to the later industrial activity upon the site (Plate 5).

Trench 5 was particularly full of structural features, many of which were roughly built and of poor quality (Fig 5). These correlate well with the historic map evidence, which shows a number of small buildings in yard spaces at the back of properties fronting onto Herrick Street and Stanhope Street, and consisted of a series of walls (5008, 5011 and 5012) aligned north to south may once have been linked to an east to west boundary wall (5014) but for truncation by modern disturbance. They appeared to form insubstantial outbuilding type structures built up against the boundary wall which was identified in three parts along the trench, as contexts 5014, 5009 and 5003. These three elements may once have been a single wall if not for modern demolition and truncation. Due to the weather conditions during this stage of work, as well as the loose nature of the rubble backfill around the buildings, it was not possible to explore deposits in detail below 1.2m in the vicinity of these structures.

In Trench 6 (Fig 5) a capped well, built of red brick similar to those in Trench 1, was found at the north-west end of the trench (6009; Plate 8). This is likely to have been in the back yard area identified as 'Court No. 2' on the historic maps, an area accessible through an alleyway leading from Raglan Street. A brick yard surface (6002) and a quarry tile floor (6003) were also encountered in Trench 6 (Plate 7) and were probably the remains of a rectangular outbuilding mapped adjacent to this courtyard, accessed across threshold (6004). A sample of the tile was dated to the late 19th or early 20th century.

5.1.3 Phase 3: 19th/20th century

The majority of the later features on the site are drains (1012, 1024, 3005, 3008 and 5013) or services (1019 and 4016). Another square brick structure similar to that found in Trench 1, but constructed using frogged bricks (4015), was also identified within Trench 4 (Plate 6) and a square manhole type structure built from a variety of re-used bricks (5004) was found in Trench 5 (Plate 9). Evidence for potential industrial activity appeared at various positions in the trench sequences, although there was no clear indication of the origin of this material and it could also relate to domestic activities on the site. Two clinker/ash dumps (1020 and 3003) were found to post-date structures and services in Trench 1 and Trench 3, whilst another ashy layer (6012) was found to be beneath the made ground build-up for the surfaces in Trench 6.

Throughout Trenches 3 and 4 there were numerous concrete floors that relate to the modern industrial activity and factories on the site. In addition, modern mid to late 20th century made-ground, demolition and infill or levelling layers were found in all of the trenches across the site.

5.1.4 Phase 3: 20th century Attwood Building

The Attwood Building was constructed in the 1940s or 1950s. It is not shown on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map of Wolverhampton but is shown on a 1956 map. The design of the building, externally, is more in keeping of the style of 1940s buildings with its movie theatre inspired neon lighting on the outside of the tower.

The building covers a large plot of land on the corners of Raglan Street, St Mark's Road and St Mark's Street (Fig 3). Due to the lay of the land, the ground floor of the building at the south-eastern end is the first floor at the north-western end and the basement of the south-eastern end becomes the ground floor at the north western end (Fig 6). The building is constructed of brick of varying colours and dates. The oldest part of the 1940s, with dark red-brown bricks, is that part built on St Mark's Road and Raglan Street (Fig 7). The St Mark's Street range was constructed in the 1950s using orange-red bricks.

The 1940s part of the brick building (Plate 10) has plate-glass windows on the lowest floor (Plate 11). The upper floors have windows with concrete surrounds and mullions (Plate 12). Between the lowest floor and that above it is a concrete canopy shading the plate-glass windows. The canopy

has rounded ends (Plate 13), is coved on its underneath face (Plate 14) and is edged with plywood. The building has a flat roof hidden by a decorative brick parapet with concrete coping (Plate 15).

The Raglan Street (north-east) elevation (Plate 16) has the plate glass windows on the lower floor and seven rectangular upper floor windows. The St Mark's Road (north-west) elevation (Plate 17) is slightly shorter having only six of the upper floor windows. Its corner with St Mark's Street has an extra floor to house a self-contained flat (Plate 18). Both this corner and the end of the building on Raglan Street (Plate 19) are topped by a small square tower with a parapet the same as the rest of the building.

The corner between the Raglan Street and St Mark's Road elevations has a landmark five-storey, wedge-shaped, tower (Plate 20) with a balcony outside the first floor window (Plate 21) and tall neon lights up the outside (Plate 22). It is topped with large metal letters spelling out 'ATTWOOD' (Plate 23 and its side elevations have small, round, 'porthole' style windows (Plate 24).

Internally, the building still contains a number of 1940s original features. On the lowest floor, a number of the rooms have retained their original floor surfaces of concrete with black concrete bands running across it (Plate 25). The spiral staircase (Plate 26) in the corner tower also appears to be original. It is cast iron and simply decorated with pierced treads. A number of electrical fittings (Plate 27) within the tower also appear to be original. The flat on the second floor contains the largest amount of surviving features from the 1940s. Cupboards (Plate 28), electrical fittings (Plate 29), doors (Plate 30), windows (Plate 31), skirting boards (Plate 32) and picture rails (Plate 33) were all intact. Within the kitchen was the original Triplex Grate, C Pattern, (Plate 34) which was manufactured from around 1929 and in the 1930s, as shown in this 1929 sales catalogue (Plate 35). The first floor of the building still retains its original windows (Plate 36) and in one of the large rooms, a glazed, partitioned-off area (Plate 37) also appears to be part of the original structure.

It is unknown when Charles Attwood and Son Ltd moved on to the site, but architect's drawings from 1953 suggest that they were on the site by this time. The drawings are titled 'Messrs Charles Attwood Showrooms' and were produced by James Gibbons of Wolverhampton. They are specification drawings for large plate-glass windows with steel frames and reinforcing bolts (Fig 8). They show that Attwood altered the ground floor windows of the building to the plate-glass ones seen today (Plate 38) most likely for the ground floor to be used as a car showroom. The 1956 Ordnance Survey map shows a much larger structure than that constructed in the 1940s. It is likely that the extension of the building along St Mark's Street (Plate 39) and to the rear of the Raglan Street elevation (Plate 40), also took place at this time of development of the building. This created a large building block at the corner of Raglan Street, St Mark's Road and St Mark's Street (Fig 6). The new building was built with brick more orange in colour than the 1940s ones. The St Mark's Street elevation (Fig 7; Plate 39) had large upper windows and smaller, barred windows for the ground floor. The new ground floor area was a large open area interspersed with steel stanchions and with the floor held by reinforced steel joists (RSJs) (Plate 41). The first floor was roofed with two pitched roofs formed from steel trusses (Plate 42) and was originally open (Plate 43) but has since been partly sub-divided.

Charles Attwood and Son Ltd appears to have stayed at the Attwood Building throughout the 1950s, 60s and 70s whilst also running offices on Stafford Street, Wolverhampton.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Dennis Williams

The artefactual assemblage, from 33 stratified contexts, included pottery, bone, brick, clay pipes, glass, leather, metal, slag and tile, as shown in Table 1 in Appendix 2 below. The pottery was generally in good condition, with moderate levels of abrasion and a mean sherd weight that was above average (ie >10g).

Pottery

All pottery sherds were grouped and quantified according to fabric type and comprised post-medieval and modern sherds (Table 2, Appendix 2).

The pottery was dominated by 19th-20th century china (fabric 85) and stoneware (fabric 81), typical of demolition deposits in the area and of no particular archaeological significance. Late 18th century creamware (fabric 84), and 17th-18th century red wares (fabric 78) and buff wares (fabric 91), were residual within these deposits.

In layer 3007, a buried topsoil, 18th or early 19th century pottery was found. This comprised small sherds of creamware (fabric 84), porcelain (fabric 83) and buff ware with slip-trailed decoration (fabric 91). It was also observed that the only finds from a similar layer, 6013, which probably pre-dated industrial activity at the site, were 17th-18th century red wares (fabric 78) and buff wares (fabric 91).

Ceramic building material

Sample bricks, taken from walls 1006, 1012, 3016, 3017, 4007 and 4008, and wells 1005 and 1011, were unfrosted with dimensions close to the Imperial size of 9" × 4½" × 3" widely adopted after 1840 (Davey and Roseff 2007). A longer, tapered coping brick found in rubble layer 1001 was similar in width and thickness to these.

Four Imperial-size bricks with frogs were recovered from fill 1009, wall 3011, culvert 4015 and culvert fill 4022. The brick found in 4022 bore the name of Rufford & Co., 19th-20th century brick makers of Stourbridge, while that from 1009 had the trademark 'PHORPRES', used by the London Brick Company from 1901 onwards (Stratton and Trinder 2000).

A fragment of unglazed tile, from floor surface 6003, was of late 19th or early 20th century manufacture. Flat roof tile fragments recovered from various fills and deposits were probably 18th or early 19th century in date, whilst grey roofing slate and glazed drainage pipes, of 19th or 20th century date, were also noted.

Clay pipes

Fragments of clay pipe stems and bowls, recovered from contexts throughout the site were undiagnostic, except for a bowl with a spur and leaf pattern decoration, found in layer 1002. This was of a form produced c.1840-70 (Ayto 2002; Oswald 1975).

Other artefacts

The remaining artefacts found at this site were typical of domestic and industrial discard during the 19th and 20th centuries. Late 19th century bottle glass was recovered from context 1018 (fill of well 1005), which also contained 20th century electrical (insulated copper HT lead) and mechanical (stranded steel) cables. A 'Duckhams' plated-brass hand cleanser dispenser, of the mid-20th century, was found in rubble backfill 3015. A piece of leather, probably from the sole of a shoe, was recovered from infill 5002, which also contained fragments of clear and green vessel glass, dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries. A lump of glassy slag found in layer 1002 was probably vitrified fuel ash, tapped from a furnace.

5.2.1 Overview of artefactual evidence

The finds recovered from this site were mainly the result of activity during the 19th and 20th centuries, but with the 17th-18th century pottery possibly indicating domestic occupation close to the area before it was developed for industry. The bricks all appeared to be post-1840, consistent with extensive development in the area during the latter half of the 19th century. Further pottery and miscellaneous finds were as expected for continued occupation and use throughout the 20th century. *Terminus post quem* date ranges are given for the various contexts in Table 3 in Appendix 2.

6 Synthesis

The earliest archaeological remains on the site appear to date from the mid/late 19th century and very few artefacts were recovered that pre-date this, suggesting that there was little or no significant activity previously within the areas evaluated. This is supported by the map evidence which indicates that the majority of the site was fields prior to 1842-1871 (Turley Associates 2011, figs 4-6). The depth of the cellars found in Trench 3 at the back of properties located where Raglan Street is adjacent to Stanhope Street also implies that any earlier remains will have been truncated.

Those remains that are present are, in general, poorly preserved and the majority are foundations or below ground features such as wells or cellars. These all appeared to be the remains of mid-late 19th century terraced housing and associated outbuildings which had been heavily disturbed by later activity, including demolition in the mid 20th century. Modern services were relatively common and had truncated a number of structures. Few floor or yard surfaces survived in any of the trenches, although in Trench 6 the tiled floor of a rectangular outbuilding was in better condition than others seen across the area. The level of disturbance in the area would suggest, as far as can be reasonably identified in the limited nature of the trenching undertaken, that it is doubtful that large sections of complete properties or street frontages will have survived. It is more likely that smaller elements will have avoided destruction and could exist in a more piecemeal fashion across the site area, as observed here. The vicinity of Trench 6, just to the south and east of this trench, appears to offer the best opportunity to demonstrate this, although the additional knowledge of domestic activity in the late 19th or early 20th centuries that this will provide would probably only be of localised significance.

A number of the structures seen appear to correlate well with the historic mapping and the majority of features can be identified in this way. The walls and capped brick wells in Trench 1 are clearly positioned within the back yard space accessed from St Mark's Street and are likely to be associated with the terraced houses that fronted onto this street. Similar structures were found in Trench 5 and Trench 6 and are located within or adjacent to the yard spaces at the back of properties fronting onto Stanhope Street and Raglan Street. These all represent remains of the domestic conurbation of Wolverhampton in the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries and illustrate the nature of structural archaeology surviving in the area of this suburb.

There was no clear primary evidence of industrial working in any of the trenches excavated, though a series of ashy dumped deposits found in trenches 1, 3 and 6 could potentially be secondary indications of working in the area. This is not unexpected given the nature of the site and the known industrial activity mapped in the vicinity, but was not sufficient evidence to characterise the type or extent of works being undertaken.

Although the later structural activity had disturbed and truncated earlier deposits, undisturbed natural layers were reached in some parts of the trenches. No pre-Victorian features were found however and the earliest deposit revealed appeared to be a buried soil layer found in all of the trenches apart from Trench 2, which was not completed. It is probable that this deposit represents a former worked garden soil that pre-dated the construction of the Victorian housing and industry. The finds recovered from this indicate a date of later 18th to early 19th century for the latest working or last period of waste dumping onto this layer. This supports the map evidence that the area was fields and gardens in the post-medieval period and the suggestion in the DBA that before this it was open-fields outside of the medieval core of Wolverhampton (Hurst 2001, 6-7).

The latest phase of development on the site was the 1940s construction of what became known as the Attwood Building on the corner of Raglan Street, St Mark's Road and St Mark's Street. The original company that constructed the building in the 1940s and used it until Charles Attwood and Son Ltd took over is not known. A number of companies appear in the trade directories at this time on Raglan Street, St Mark's Road and St Mark's Street but which of these were had their premises on the site is unknown. The building in the 1940s seems to have consisted of offices and work areas and was situated in an industrial area of Wolverhampton. The most likely of the possible

companies to have built the site are Trogovil Ltd, sheet metal workers, or Sparrow, Roberts and Co, iron and steel merchants (Trades 1948-9, 11 and 16).

The 1950s expansion and development of the Attwood Building came about when Charles Attwood and Son Ltd took over the site. The company's main site appears to have been on Stafford Street in Wolverhampton and it is this site that is included in the trade directories through the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. The Raglan Street, St Mark's Road and St Mark's Street was in use in the 1950s as a car showroom and the addition of the company name atop the corner tower created a landmark within Wolverhampton.

7 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology 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.

An archaeological evaluation and building recording were undertaken on behalf of Cube Management LLP and Bowmer Kirkland on land off Raglan Street, Wolverhampton (NGR ref SO 9085 9840). Six trenches were excavated across the site and the majority of the archaeological remains uncovered appear to date from the late 19th century. These were mainly brick built structures such as foundation walls, cellars and wells. A limited number of floor or yard surfaces survived and a small number of the artefacts recovered pre-dating the 19th century. Most of the features can be correlated with historic map evidence showing the area in the later 19th and early 20th centuries.

Many of the structures revealed were in close proximity to the surface and had been damaged and truncated by later activity. The structures had in turn truncated an earlier worked soil horizon observed in the trenches across the site. This layer contained pottery dating from the 17th to later 18th or early 19th centuries and suggested that the site was fields and gardens in the medieval and post-medieval periods, outside the historic core of Wolverhampton.

The Attwood Building, on the corner of Raglan Street, St Mark's Road and St Mark's Street was recorded. This revealed that the structure was constructed in the 1940s and retained a number of architectural features from this time including the fittings of a self-contained flat. Charles Attwood and Son Ltd had taken over the site in the early 1950s and expanded the building along St Mark's Street and behind the Raglan Street frontage. They installed plate-glass windows on the ground floor in order to use the building as a car showroom.

8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Pat Mellis, Richard Shawcroft and Matt Maisey (Bowmer and Kirkland), Daniel Fitzwater and Duncan Mason (Turley Associates) and Mike Shaw (Black Country Archaeologist, Wolverhampton City Council).

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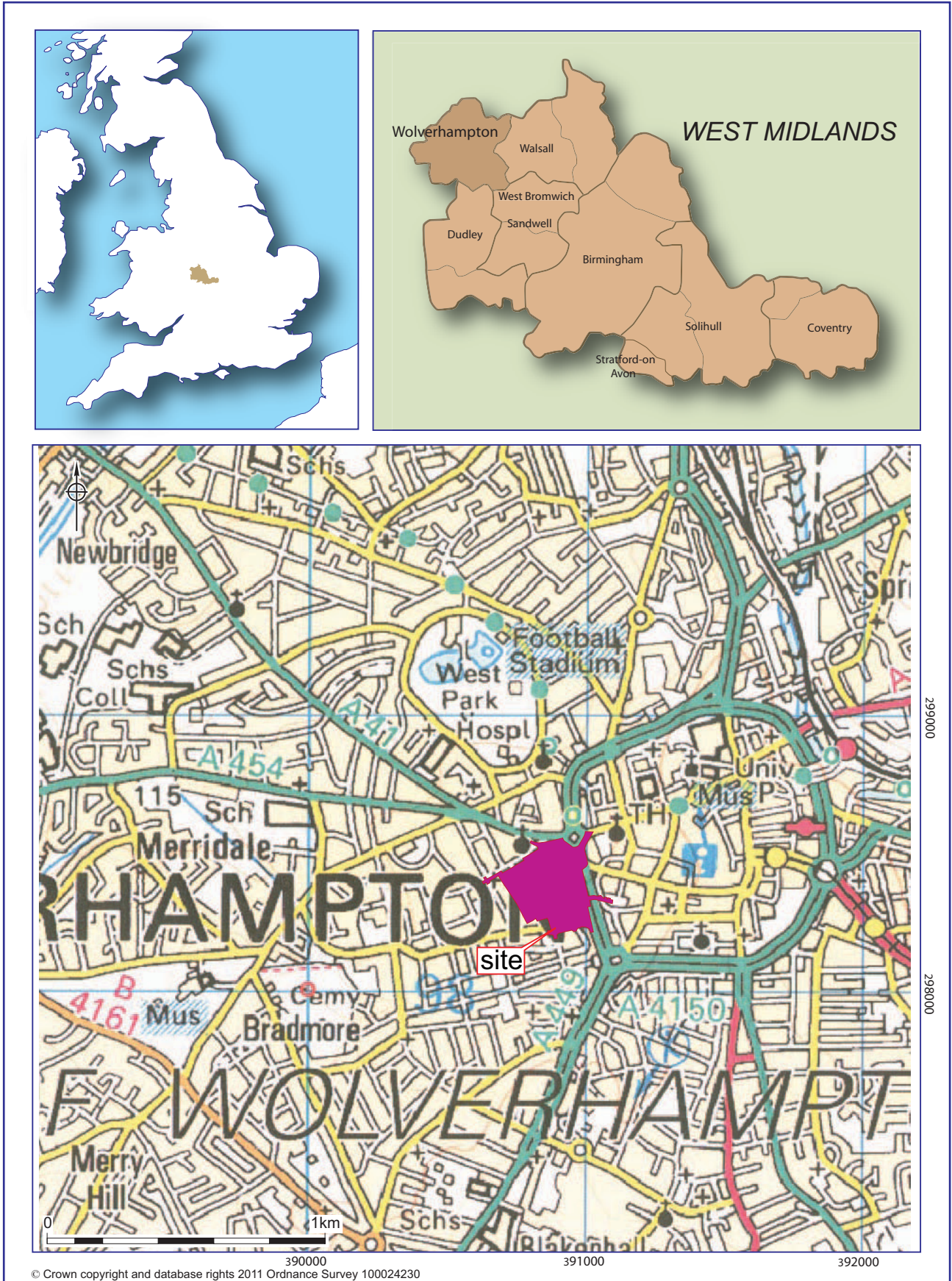
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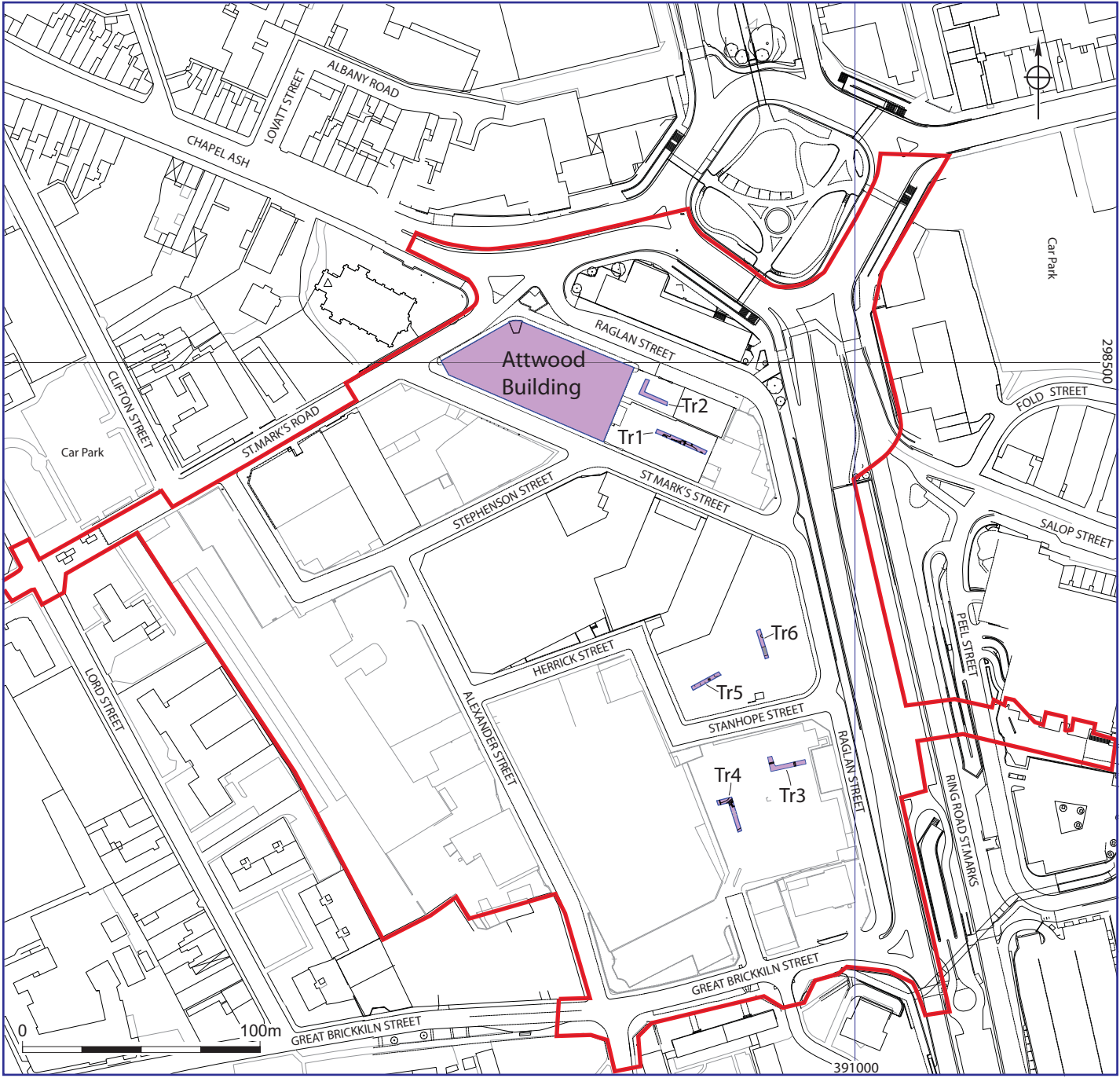
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Figures



Location of the site

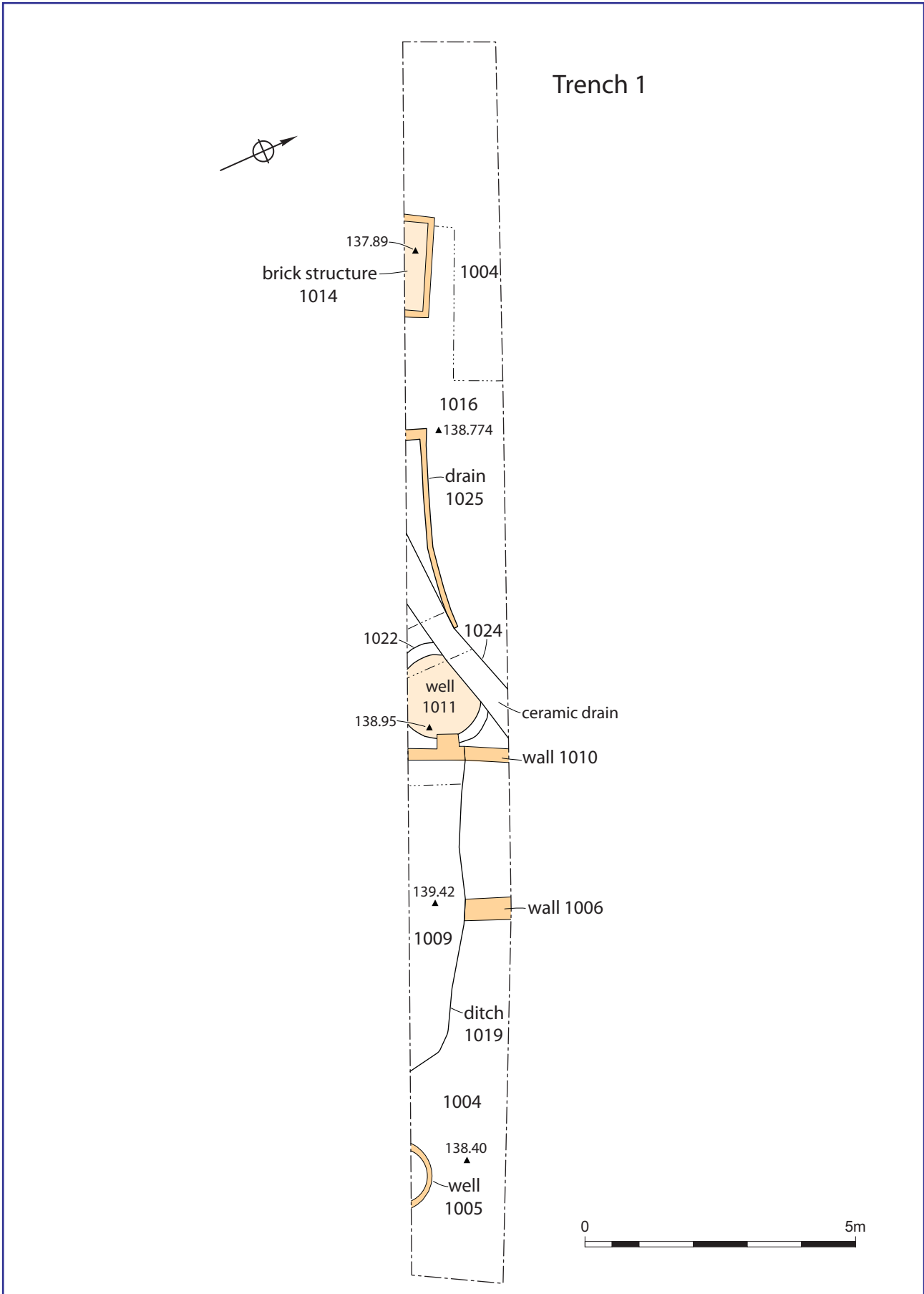
Figure 1



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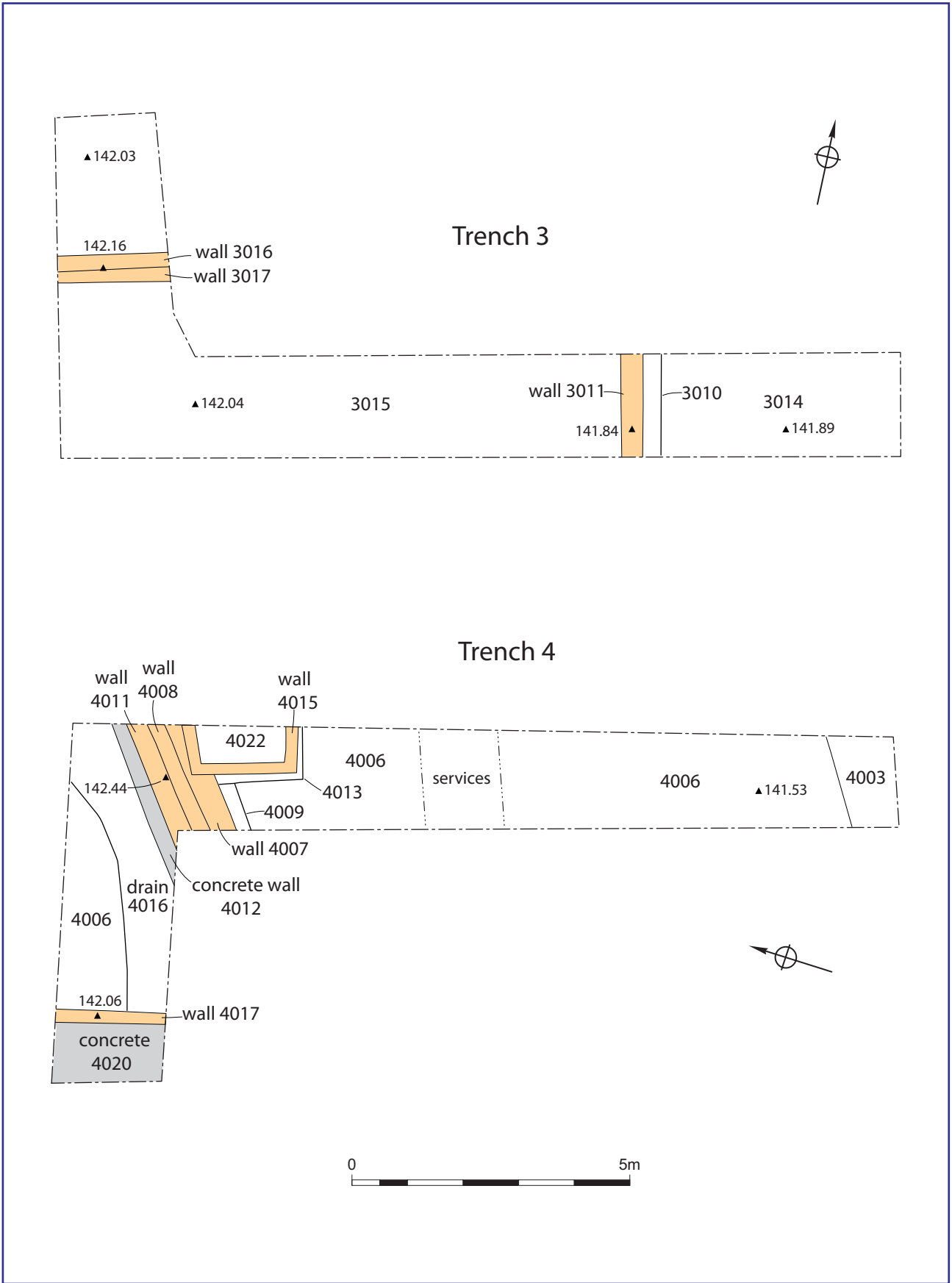
Trench and building location plan

Figure 2



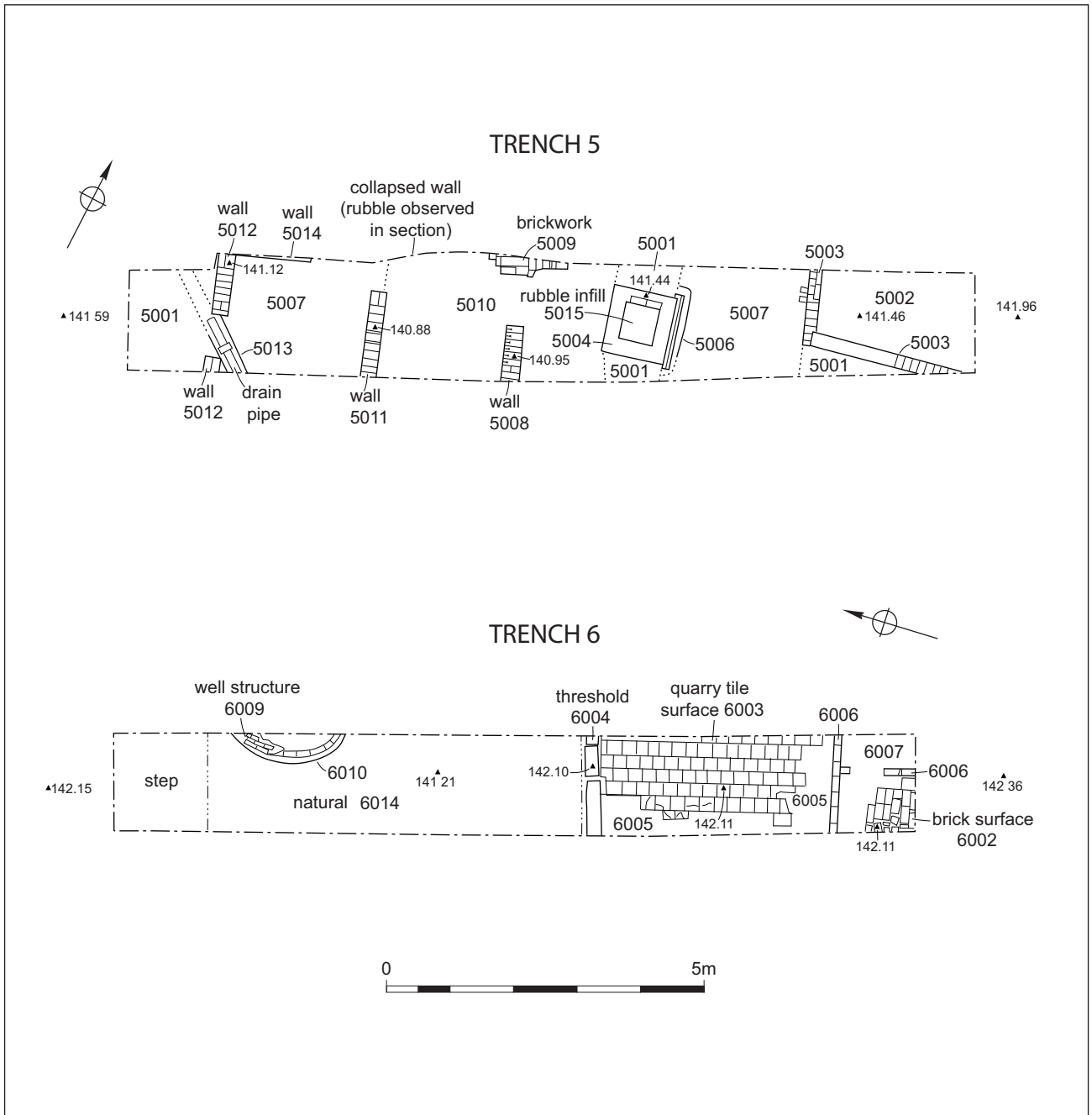
Trench 1 plan

Figure 3



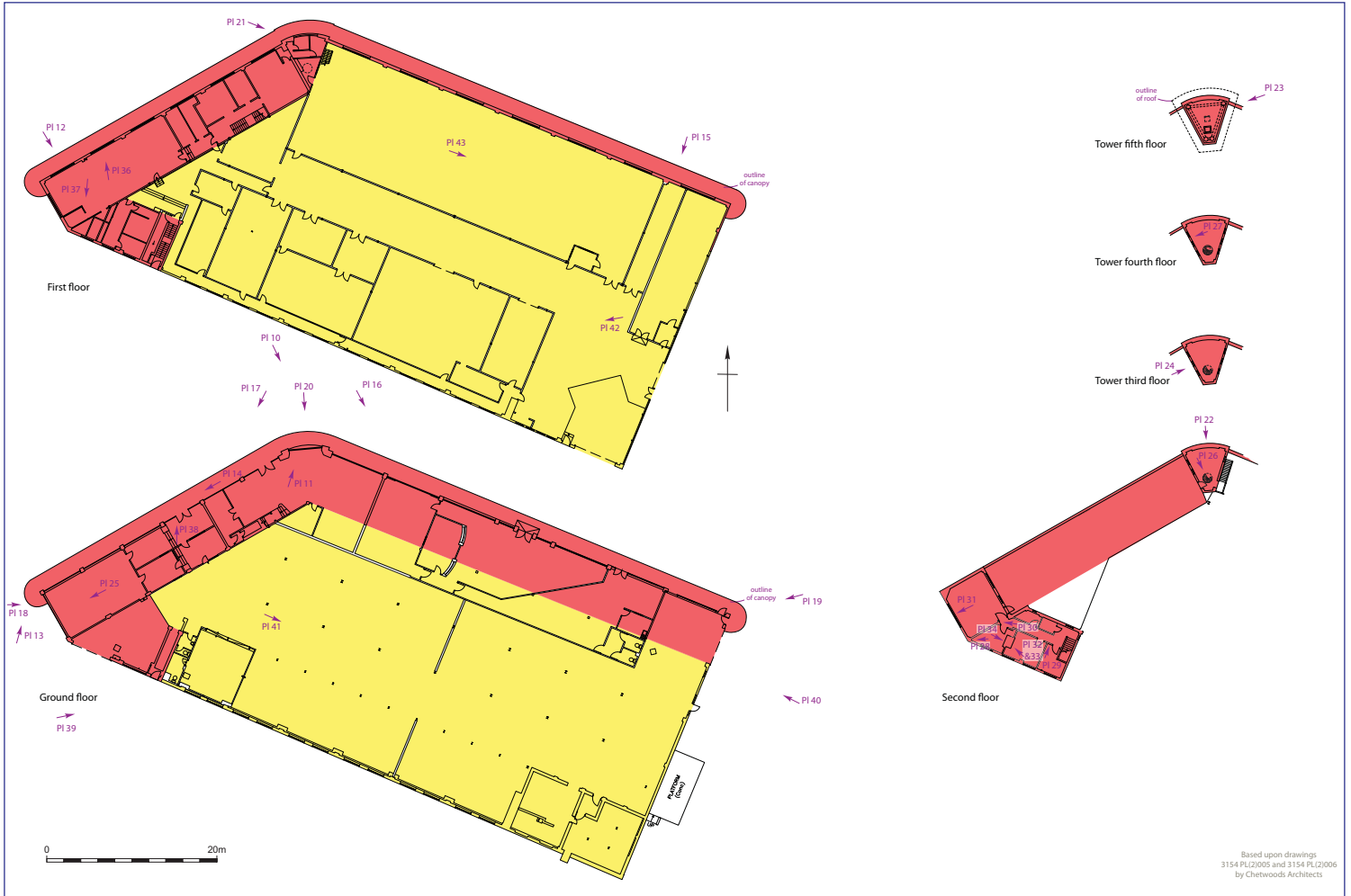
Trenches 3 and 4: plans

Figure 4



Trenches 5 and 6: plans

Figure 5



Atwood Building plans with plate locations

Figure 6

Based upon drawings
3154 PLI2/005 and 3154 PLI2/006
by Chetwoods Architects

Plates



Plate 1: Trench 1, capped well 1005, facing south



Plate 2: Trench 1, wall 1006 and pipe cut 1019, facing west



Plate 3: Trench 1, brick structure 1014, facing south



Plate 4: Trench 3, cellar wall 3011, facing west



Plate 5: Trench 4, walls 4007, 4008, 4011 and 4012 facing west



Plate 6: Trench 4, brick structure 4015 facing east



Plate 7: Trench 6, tiled floor surface 6003 facing north-east



Plate 8: Trench 6, capped well feature 6009 at north-west end of the trench



Plate 9: Trench 5, manhole feature 5004 and boundary wall 5003 facing east



Plate 10: Attwood building from the north



Plate 11: Plate glass windows on interior of Attwood building



Plate 12: Upper floor windows of Attwood building



Plate 13: Rounded end of canopy from the south-west



Plate 14: Coving on underside of canopy



Plate 15: Decorative brickwork and concrete coping of parapet



Plate 16: North-east elevation of the Attwood building



Plate 17: North-west elevation of Attwood building



Plate 18: Corner of St Mark's Street and St Mark's Road



Plate 19: Corner on Raglan Street



Plate 20: Tower at the corner of Raglan Street and St Mark's Road



Plate 21: Small balcony in-front of 1st floor window of the tower



Plate 22: Lighting up the outside of the tower



Plate 23: 'ATTWOOD' lettering on top of the tower



Plate 24: Porthole style windows on the side of the tower



Plate 25: 1940s decorative flooring on ground floor of building



Plate 26: Spiral staircase access within tower



Plate 27: Original electrics within tower



Plate 28: 1940s cupboard within 2nd floor flat



Plate 29: Original electrics within 2nd floor flat



Plate 30: 1940s door within 2nd floor flat



Plate 31: Original windows within 2nd floor flat



Plate 32: Original skirting within 2nd floor flat



Plate 33: Original picture rail within 2nd floor flat



Plate 34: Triplex Grate, C Pattern, within 2nd floor flat

TRIPLEX GRATE

Note the TRIPLEX
GUARANTEE

ALL TRIPLEX GRATES
ARE SOLD UNDER
THE FOLLOWING
GUARANTEES :

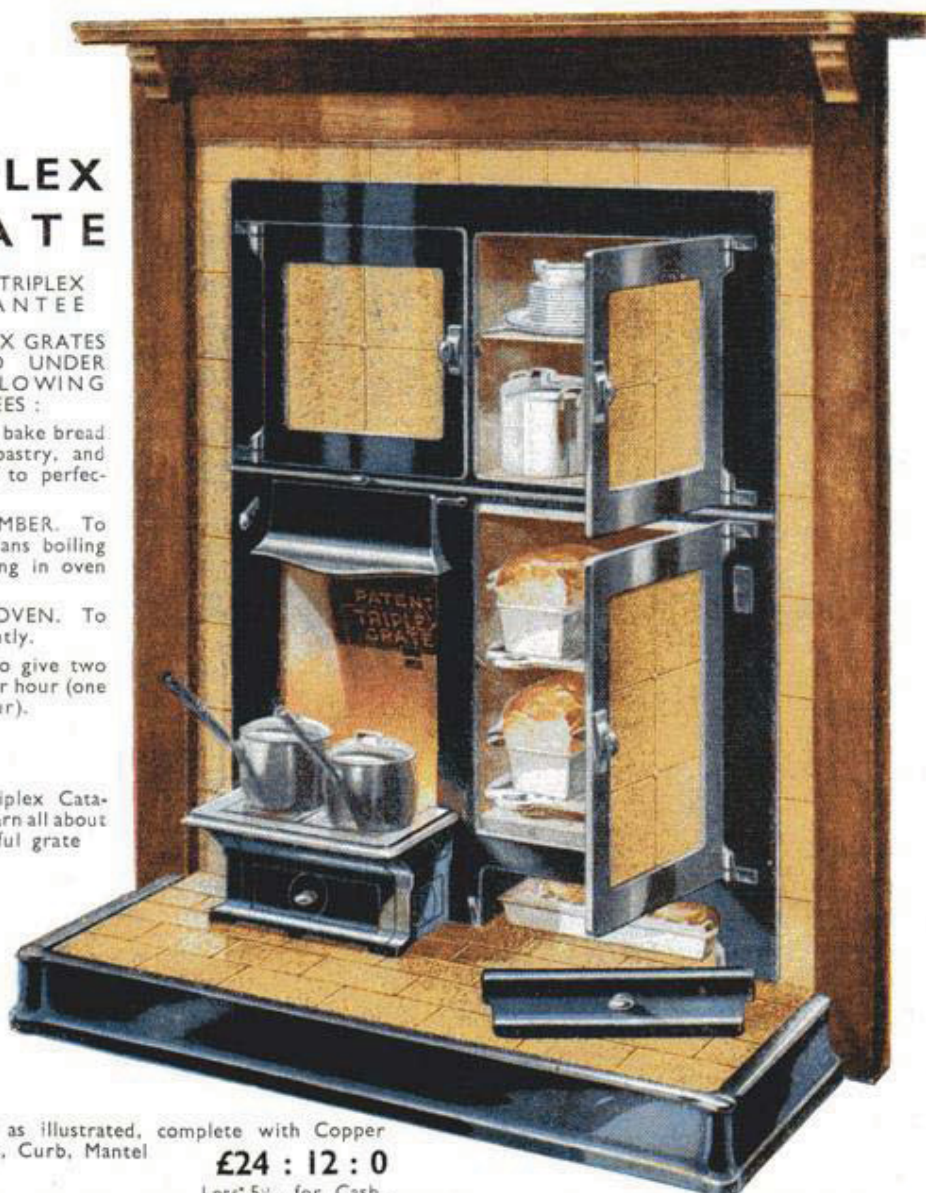
OVEN. To bake bread
cakes and pastry, and
roast joints to perfec-
tion.

HOT CHAMBER. To
keep saucepans boiling
when cooking in oven
below.

HEARTH OVEN. To
grill efficiently.

BOILER. To give two
hot baths per hour (one
the first hour).

Ask for Triplex Cata-
logue and learn all about
this wonderful grate



The model as illustrated, complete with Copper
Boiler, Tiles, Curb, Mantel

£24 : 12 : 0

Less 5% for Cash.

Plate 35: 1929 sales catalogue image of Triplex Grate, C Pattern



Plate 36: 1940s windows on first floor



Plate 37: 1940s office partition on first floor



Plate 38: 1950s plate-glass windows on ground floor



Plate 39: 1950s extension of St Mark's Street



Plate 40: 1950s extension to rear of Raglan Street elevation



Plate 41: 1950s ground floor interior showing stanchions and RSJs



Plate 42: 1950s steel roof structures



Plate 43: 1950s open space and roof trusses

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Site area: 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 23.0m Width: 1.70m Depth: 0.50-1.55m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description
1000	Tarmac	Current tarmac surface 0.05m thick.
1001	Hardcore	Rubble building crush, hardcore base for tarmac 0.30m thick.
1002	Buried Topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent pea grit, charcoal flecks, CBM, pottery and clay pipe. Appears a well worked soil 0.25m thick.
1003	Buried subsoil	Mid-brown sandy silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded stones. 0.15m thick.
1004	Natural	Undisturbed natural yellowish-orange clayey sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Minimum of 0.80m thick.
1005	Brick well	Circular capped brick well. Constructed of a single course of brick and gritty pale cream lime mortar. Cuts soil 1002 and is 1.17m in diameter and a minimum of 1.55m deep.
1006	Brick wall	North-south aligned brick wall. English bond brick wall with light creamy white gritty lime mortar. 0.86m long, 0.25m wide and 0.60m deep. Within foundation cut 1007, abutted by wall 1021 and cut by pipe trench 1019.
1007	Foundation cut	Foundation cut for wall 1006. Vertical sided, extending 0.20m to the east of wall 1006. 0.60m deep, cuts 1002 and is filled by 1006 and 1008.
1008	Fill	Back fill of foundation cut 1007. Moderately compact but friable mid-brown fine silty sand. Contains occasional small charcoal flecks.
1009	Fill	Fill of pipe trench 1019. Loose and friable dark brown/black silty sand. Contains frequent small CBM fragments, charcoal fragments, glass, pottery and iron objects. Minimum of 1.35m thick.
1010	Brick wall	North-south aligned brick wall two courses thick, stretcher bond. Laid with fine creamy brown lime mortar. Cut by pipe trench 1019, but repaired using random coursing and cement mortar. No clear foundation cut, but is likely to cut soil 1002.
1011	Brick well	Circular capped brick well. Constructed of a single course of brick and gritty pale cream lime mortar. A cut soil 1002 and is 1.55m in diameter.
1012	Brick drain	Curvilinear brick drain, cut layer 1016 and is cut by modern ceramic pipe cut 1024. Constructed of unbonded bricks forming a box shape, running in an approximate east-east direction.
1014	Brick structure	Square brick structure of unknown function running into the southern baulk. Constructed of a single course garden wall bond with white lime mortar. There appeared to be a brick floor abutting the internal space after it had been backfilled with 1026. Possible a former cellar.

1015	Construction cut	Construction cut for structure 1014. Vertical sided with right angled corners. Filled by 1014 and 1026. Cuts soil 1002 and is a minimum of 0.85m deep and 0.08m wide.
1016	Layer	Layer of re-deposited natural. Probably created during the construction and excavation of structure 1015.
1018	Fill	Backfill of well 1005. Dark greyish black loose rubble mix. Contains frequent CBM, glass, wood and pottery.
1019	Cut	Cut for cast iron service pipe. Runs approximately NW-SE with vertical sides. Base not established. Is a minimum of 1.35m deep and 0.40m wide. Contains 1009 and cuts walls 1010 and 1006, and floor 1021.
1020	Layer	Layer of clinker ash. 0.13m thick. Abuts wall 1010.
1021	Brick floor	Single course of bricks abutting wall 1006. Thought to be the remains of a brick floor surface. Cut by pipe trench 1019.
1022	Construction cut	Construction cut for well 1011, circular in plan filled by 1023. Cuts soil 1002, 0.22m wide, depth unknown.
1023	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 1011. Firm and cohesive dark brownish red fine silty sand. Very sterile, probably re-deposited natural.
1024	Pipe	Ceramic pipe and trench backfill. Modern glazed ceramic drainage pipe, 0.20m in diameter.
1025	Construction cut	Cut for modern ceramic pipe. Vertical sided, 0.50m wide. Cuts well 1011, and drain 1012.
1026	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 1015. Dark reddish brown silty sand, firm and cohesive. Contains frequent small charcoal and CBM fragments.

Trench 2 (Abandoned)

Site area: 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 17.80m Width: 1.70m Depth: 0.45m

Orientation: E-W and N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description
2000	Tarmac	Current tarmac surface 0.05m thick.
2001	Hardcore	Rubble building crush, hardcore base for tarmac 0.35m thick.
2002	Layer	Dark blueish grey clay. Not excavated but augured and thought to be around 0.30m thick. Contaminated with petrochemicals.

Trench 3

Site area: 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 19.0m Width: 1.70m Depth: 0.50-2.20m

Orientation: E-W to N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description
3000	Tarmac	Current tarmac surface 0.13m thick.
3001	Hardcore/concrete	Rubble building crush, hardcore base for tarmac 0.35-0.40m thick.
3002	Concrete slab	Concrete and brick crush slab at eastern end of trench. Abuts wall 3011, 0.25m thick.
3003	Layer	Layer of clinker ash. 0.40m thick. Abuts wall 3011.
3004	Natural	Undisturbed natural yellowish-orange clayey sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Minimum of 0.20m thick.
3005	Service cut	E-W aligned cut for modern glazed ceramic pipe. Straight and vertical sided, only recorded in section. Cuts 3003, 0.26m deep and 0.16m wide.
3006	Fill	Backfill of pipe trench 3005. Modern glazed drainage pipe and clinker/ashy soil backfill loose and uncohesive.
3007	Buried topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent pea grit, charcoal flecks, CBM, pottery and clay pipe. Appears a well worked soil 0.40m thick.
3008	Fill	Back fill of service cut 3009. Moderately compact but friable mid-brown fine silty sand. Contains occasional small charcoal flecks.
3009	Service cut	North-south aligned service cut. Straight sided but not excavated.
3010	Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 3011. Vertical and flat sided. Filled by 3011 and 3012. Cuts subsoil 3013, and is a minimum of 1.20m deep and 0.45m wide.
3011	Brick wall	North-south aligned brick wall. Double course English bonded wall with gritty light creamy brown lime mortar. Minimum of 2.0m deep and 0.25m wide. Forming the eastern side of a cellar.
3012	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 3011. Dark greyish brown silty sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent pea gravel and small charcoal and CBM fragments.
3013	Buried subsoil	Mid-brown sandy silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded stones. 0.10m thick.
3015	Fill	Loose brick rubble backfill of cellar. Demolition rubble.
3016	Brick wall	East-west aligned brick wall. Double course English bonded wall with sandy light creamy brown lime mortar. Minimum of 2.20m deep and 0.25m wide. Forming the northern side of a cellar, probably the same as wall 3011. Abuts wall 3017 to the north.
3017	Brick wall	East-west aligned brick wall. Double course English bonded wall with sandy light

		creamy brown lime mortar. Minimum of 2.20m deep and 0.25m wide. Forming the southern side of a cellar. Abuts wall 3016 to the south.
--	--	--

Trench 4

Site area: 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 19.5m Width: 1.70m Depth: 0.50-2.20m

Orientation: N-S to E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description
4000	Tarmac	Current tarmac surface 0.08m thick.
4001	Hardcore	Rubble building crush and roadstone, hardcore base for tarmac 0.20m thick.
4002	Concrete slab	Concrete slabs to the south of the trench 0.23m thick.
4003	Brick floor	Brick floor/yard surface in the southern 1.0m of the trench. Made from greyish blue engineering bricks.
4004	Buried topsoil	Dark blackish brown sandy silt. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent pea grit, charcoal flecks, CBM, pottery and clay pipe. Appears a well worked soil 0.20m thick.
4005	Buried subsoil	Mid-brown sandy silty sand. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded stones. 0.10m thick.
4006	Natural	Undisturbed natural yellowish-orange clayey sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Minimum of 0.10m thick.
4007	Brick wall	Brick stepped wall foundations, with a vertical face on the northern side of the wall abutting wall foundations 4008. Bonded with pinkish cream sandy lime mortar. 0.60m deep and 0.47m wide.
4008	Brick wall	Brick wall foundations, abutting wall 4007 to the south. Thought to be contemporary stepped brick wall foundations. Bonded with pinkish cream sandy lime mortar. 0.60m deep and 0.28m wide. Appears to have been truncated/repared to the north with wall 4011.
4009	Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 4007. Vertical flat sided. Filled by 4007 and 4010. Cuts 4004 and in a minimum of 0.60m deep and 0.25m wide.
4010	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 4009. Mid orangey brown sandy clay, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent pea gravel and small charcoal and CBM fragments.
4011	Brick wall	Brick wall foundations, abutting wall 4008 to the south. Appears to truncate or is a repair to wall 4008. Appears randomly coursed and is a minimum of 0.60m deep and 0.35m wide. Is bonded with a cement mortar.
4012	Concrete foundations	Slab of concrete, possibly wall foundations abutting wall 4011. Is rectangular and a minimum of 0.50m thick, 0.33m wide and 2.10m long.
4013	Construction cut	Construction cut for brick structure 4015. Vertical sided with right angled corners. Cuts through soil 4005 and wall 4007. Is a minimum of 0.72m deep and 0.14m wide.

4014	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 4013. Mid orangey brown sandy clay, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent pea gravel and small charcoal and CBM fragments.
4015	Brick structure	Square brick structure of unknown function running into the eastern baulk. Constructed of a double course English brick bond with dark brown/black sandy cement mortar.
4016	Services	Concrete ducting containing electric cables and cast metal pipes. Aligned approximately NE-SW.
4017	Brick wall	Brick wall foundations aligned approximately N-S. Constructed of a double course English brick bond with creamy cement mortar.
4018	Concrete	Concrete floor/slab. 0.23m thick between wall 4017 and 4012.
4019	Concrete	Concrete and crushed brick floor/slab. 0.13m thick, extends between wall 4007 and floor 4003.
4020	Concrete	Concrete floor/slab between wall 4017 and the western end of Trench 4.
4021	Concrete	Concrete floor/slab. 0.13m thick, extends between wall 4007 and overlies floor 4003.
4022	Fill	Backfill of structure 4015. Loose and friable dark brownish black gritty sandy silt and clinker/ash. Contains frequent CBM fragments and rusty metal.

Trench 5

Site area: 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 13.10m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.20m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description
5000	Gravel surface	Mixed blackish brown gravel, tarmac and hardcore layer forming surface.
5001	Demolition rubble	Mixed mid grey and dark brown rubble-rich disturbed ground with frequent CBM, charcoal, drain pipes etc.
5002	Fill	Dark blackish grey silty clay with glass, CBM, slate, charcoal, pottery and rubble abutting walls 5003.
5003	Structure	'L' shaped walls at NE end of trench, formed of red bricks 230mm x 110mm x 75mm in size and surviving to three courses high.
5004	Structure	Square brick box structure 1.10m by 1.10m in size, constructed of re-used red and blue bricks at least seven courses high. Probably a manhole. Infilled with rubble 5015.
5005	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent CBM pieces and charcoal. Backfill of construction cut 5006.
5006	Cut	Square construction cut for brick structure 5004. Only a small part is visible.

5007	Layer	Friable mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-round stones, heavily disturbed by structures. Seen from 1-1.2m below the surface, similar to natural 6014 in Trench 6 but more dirty, possible buried subsoil as seen in trenches 1, 3 and 4.
5008	Structure	Brick wall seen in section and extending into Trench 5, built from standard and bull-nosed bricks 230mm x 110mm x 70mm in size, ten courses visible.
5009	Structure	Disturbed brickwork seen in side of trench, six courses high and built of mixed red bricks 230mm x 110mm x 70mm in size. Could be continuation of wall 5014 but has been damaged or robbed.
5010	Layer	Moderately compact, dark brownish grey humic silty clay layer with occasional charcoal flecks and rare porcelain. Appears to be a worked soil around 0.30m thick, disturbed by 19 th century structures.
5011	Structure	Brick wall seen in section and extending into Trench 5, built from red bricks 235mm x 105mm x 75mm in size. Nine courses visible in English bond.
5012	Structure	Brick wall orientated N-S at SW end of the trench built of bricks 230mm x 100mm x 80mm in size. Four courses visible in an irregular bond, truncated by drain pipe cut 5013.
5013	Cut	Cut of modern drain pipe containing salt-glazed pipe. Truncates wall 5012.
5014	Structure	Large E-W orientated wall visible in section, built of red bricks 230mm x unknown x 80mm. Eight courses visible in English garden wall bond. May once have joined up with brickwork 5009 but heavily damaged by modern activity.
5015	Fill	Modern rubble infill of square brick manhole structure 5004.

Trench 6

Site area: 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 12.50m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.20m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description
6000	Gravel surface	Mixed dark blackish brown loose crushed gravel and tarmac layer forming surface.
6001	Made ground	Light pinkish brown compacted crushed rubble. Made ground consisting of demolition material.
6002	Structure	Blue brick floor surface at SE end of trench made of engineering bricks 255mm x 125mm x 52mm in size. Laid on bed with no bonding material.
6003	Structure	Floor surface built from squared red quarry tiles 210mm x 210mm x 30mm in size. Bedded into layer 6005. Probably the floor of an outbuilding or store. Butted by threshold entrance 6004.
6004	Structure	Stone block 460mm x 230mm x 110mm in size positioned as threshold butting surface 6003.
6005	Layer	Moderately compact dark brownish black clayey silt with frequent charcoal and flecks of CBM. Thin layer acting as bedding material for surface 6003.

6006	Structure	Red brick edging, single course stretcher bond seen below layer 6005.
6007	Layer	Compact mixed light pinkish grey and dark brown clay silt with frequent rubble, CBM charcoal and glass below surfaces 6002 and 6003. Made ground material pre-dating structures.
6008	Fill	Firm light pinkish brown silty clay with frequent small stones and charcoal flecks. Backfill above and around capped well structure 6009.
6009	Structure	Red brick well structure that has been capped off and infilled. Bricks are in regular stretcher courses and are 235mm x 120mm x 75mm in size. Sealed by clay 6008.
6010	Cut	Vertical cut for well structure 6009. Not fully visible in the trench, extends beyond L.O.E.
6011	Layer	Moderately compact dark brownish grey clay silt with frequent charcoal and CBM fragments. Layer above 6007 seen in section of trench.
6012	Layer	Soft dark black ashy silt with abundant charcoal, burnt bone and occasional clinker. Patchy layer above humic soil 6013, likely to be a dump of industrial material. Sealed by made ground 6007.
6013	Layer	Moderately compact mid brownish grey clayey silt with charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-round stones. Humic soil layer that appears to be worked, possibly a former topsoil or garden soil.
6014	Natural	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay sand with occasional small sub-round stones. Natural clay layer encountered at around 1.10m beneath the ground surface.

Appendix 2 Artefact Tables

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	ceramic		clay pipe	36	88
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	28	841
post-medieval	ceramic		roof tile	5	940
post-medieval	glass		vessel	3	204
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic		brick	18	64912
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic		brick/tile	2	56
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic		drain	2	158
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic		floor tile	1	664
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic		pot	58	510
post-medieval/ modern	glass		vessel	1	12
post-medieval/ modern	slag		glassy	2	108
post-medieval/ modern	stone		slate	4	96
modern	ceramic		brick	1	2580
modern	ceramic		drain	1	360
modern	metal			5	912
undated	bone	animal		1	2
undated	mineral	coal		6	50
undated	organic	leather		1	12
totals:				175	72,505

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

period	fabric code	fabric common name	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	13	754
post-medieval	83	Porcelain	1	1
post-medieval	84	Creamware	4	24
post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	5	20
post-medieval/ modern	81	Stonewares	3	26
post-medieval/ modern	85	Modern china	60	526
totals:			86	1351

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

context	material class	object specific type	fabric code	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	tpq date range
1001	ceramic	brick		1	4808	1840	1950	1840-1950
	ceramic	pot	85	2	32	1800	1950	
	ceramic	drain		1	30	1800	1950	
1002	ceramic	pot	85	7	58	1800	1950	1840-1950
	ceramic	clay pipe		5	12	1600	1900	
	ceramic	pot	78	1	472	1700	1800	
	ceramic	pot	78	2	24	1700	1800	
	ceramic	clay pipe		5	16	1600	1900	
	ceramic	pot	85	8	54	1800	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	10	46	1800	1950	
	ceramic	brick/tile		2	56	1800	1950	
	slag	glassy		1	86	1800	1950	
	ceramic	pot	81	2	20	1800	1950	
	ceramic	clay pipe		3	6	1600	1900	
	ceramic	clay pipe		2	6	1840	1870	
	ceramic	clay pipe		1	4	1800	1900	
1003	bone	animal		1	2	-	-	-
1005	ceramic	brick		1	4000	1840	1950	1840-1950
1006	ceramic	brick		1	4728	1840	1950	1840-1950
1008	ceramic	pot	85	2	28	1800	1950	1800-1950
1009	ceramic	brick		1	2580	1901	1974	1901-1974
	ceramic	pot	78	3	122	1700	1800	
	ceramic	pot	85	5	34	1800	1950	
	stone	slate		1	16	1800	1950	
	stone	slate		1	50	1800	19	
	ceramic	pot	85	4	10	1800	1950	
	ceramic	clay pipe		2	2	1600	1900	
1011	ceramic	brick		1	4688	1840	1950	1840-1950
1012	ceramic	brick		1	3924	1840	1950	1840-1950
1014	ceramic	brick		1	4582	1840	1950	1840-1950
1016	ceramic	brick		1	736	1800	1950	1840-1950
	ceramic	clay pipe		1	1	1600	1900	

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1018	metal	cleat		1	62	1900	1950	1950-2000
	metal	cable		1	20	1900	2000	
	metal	cable		1	26	1900	1950	
	ceramic	pot	81	1	6	1800	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	2	1800	1950	
	glass	vessel		1	182	1800	1900	
1021	ceramic	brick		1	4682	1840	1950	1840-1950
1024	ceramic	drain		1	128	1800	1950	1800-1950
	ceramic	roof tile		2	490	1700	1850	
	ceramic	nail		1	18	1900	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	7	18	1800	1950	
	ceramic	pot	91	2	4	1700	1800	
	ceramic	clay pipe		5	12	1600	1900	
3006	ceramic	drain		1	360	1900	1950	1900-1950
3007	ceramic	pot	84	3	16	1760	1840	1860-1850
	ceramic	pot	83	1	1	1750	1850	
	ceramic	pot	91	2	2	1700	1800	
	ceramic	clay pipe		4	14	1600	1900	
	ceramic	brick		2	30	-	-	
	mineral	coal		5	46	-	-	
3011	ceramic	brick		1	4014	1840	1950	1840-1950
3012	ceramic	roof tile		1	8	1600	1850	1600-1850
3015	metal	fitting		1	786	1900	1950	1900-1950
3016	ceramic	brick		1	3714	1840	1950	1840-1950
3017	ceramic	brick		1	4536	1840	1950	1840-1950
4003	ceramic	brick		1	4126	1840	1950	1840-1950
4004	ceramic	pot	78	6	126	1700	1800	1800-1950
	ceramic	pot	85	4	22	1800	1950	
	ceramic	clay pipe		3	6	1600	1900	
	stone	slate		2	30	1800	1950	
	mineral	coal		1	4	-	-	
	glass	waste		1	22	1800	1950	
	glass	vessel		1	8	1800	1900	

	ceramic	roof tile		2	442	1700	1850	
4007	ceramic	brick		1	4248	1840	1950	1840-1950
4008	ceramic	brick		1	4456	1840	1950	1840-1950
4015	ceramic	brick		1	3836	1840	1950	1840-1950
4022	ceramic	brick		1	3804	1840	1950	1840-1950
5002	organic	leather		1	12	1800	1850	1850-1950
	ceramic	pot	85	1	84	1800	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	30	1800	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	6	1800	1950	
	ceramic	clay pipe		1	4	1600	1900	
	glass	vessel		1	14	1800	1900	
	glass	vessel		1	12	1850	1950	
5010	ceramic	pot	85	1	1	1800	1950	1800-1950
	ceramic	clay pipe		1	2	1600	1900	
6001	ceramic	pot	85	2	60	1800	1950	1800-1950
	ceramic	pot	84	1	8	1760	1790	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	32	1800	1900	
	ceramic	pot	85	2	8	1800	1950	
	ceramic	clay pipe		1	1	1600	1900	
	ceramic	clay pipe		1	1	1600	1900	
6003	ceramic	floor tile		1	664	1850	1950	1850-1950
6012	ceramic	pot	85	1	1	1800	1950	1800-1950
	ceramic	clay pipe		1	1	1600	1900	
6013	ceramic	pot	78	1	10	1600	1800	1700-1800
	ceramic	pot	91	1	14	1700	1800	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

- 72 Context records AS1
- 10 Field progress reports AS2
- 22 Photographic records AS3
- 794 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 16 Scale drawings
- 6 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Wolverhampton Archives Service
Molineux Hotel Building,
Whitmore Hill,
Wolverhampton,
West Midlands,
WV1 1SF
