

Archaeology Wales

**Lake House, 21 Ford Street,
Clun, Shropshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Report No. 1499

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Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared for:

Mr & Mrs Angell

Edited by: Kate Pitt

Signed:



Position: Project Manager

Date: 19.09.16

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Contents

Non-Technical Summary	Page 1
1. Introduction	Page 1
1.1 Location and Scope of Work	
1.2 Topography	
1.3 Mapped Geology	
1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background	
2. Aims and Objectives	Page 4
3. Methodology	Page 4
3.1 Fieldwork	
3.2 Finds	
3.3 Palaeo-environmental Samples	
4. Results of the Watching Brief	Page 5
4.1 Demolition of Existing Garage	
4.2 Garage/Workshop	
4.3 Sunroom	
4.4 Porch	
4.5 Excavations for Drainage	
5. Conclusions	Page 7
5.1 Overall Interpretation	
5.2 Assessment of Archaeological Potential	
5.3 Storage and Curation	
6. Bibliography and References	Page 9

Appendix A: Figures

- 1 Location map
- 2 Map of the development site
- 3 Site plan showing excavation area

Appendix B: Plates

- 1 General view of Lake House
- 2-9 Foundations for the garage
- 10-12 Foundations for the sunroom
- 13 Foundations for the porch
- 14-16 Excavations for drainage

Appendix C: Context Summary Table

Appendix D: Specification

Appendix E: Archive Cover Sheet

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Mr & Mrs Angell, at Lake House, 21 Ford Street, Clun, Shropshire, SY7 8LD. It draws upon the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out during excavations for a new garage, sunroom and porch. The watching brief was undertaken as a condition of planning (Shropshire Council Planning Application: 15/01346/FUL) as the development site is located within the medieval core of Clun. The archaeological work was recommended by Shropshire Council Historic Environment Team (SC-HET) in its capacity as advisor to the Council, the local planning authority.

The overall soil sequence encountered during the watching brief consisted of natural (geological) deposits of light to mid brown silty clay (102) (202) (302) which underlay a disturbed or redeposited subsoil (101) (201) (301), and was overlain by garden soil (100), sub-base material for a paved area (200) and a gravel driveway (300). The disturbed subsoil layers (101) (201) (301) contained a number of later 19th and 20th century artefacts which significantly included fragments of clay pipe stems and stoneware / china.

No medieval or early post-medieval features, deposits or residual artefacts were identified during the watching brief. The results of the fieldwork provisionally indicate a low level of medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the excavated areas. Despite the negative results of the investigation, there remains a general potential for medieval archaeological remains within the former burgage plot at 21 Ford Street.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological watching brief has been carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) during excavations for a new garage, sunroom and porch at Lake House, 21 Ford Street, Clun, Shropshire, SY7 8LD, during August to November 2015 (Figures 1-3; Plate 1).
- 1.1.2 The local planning authority is Shropshire Council and the planning application number is 15/01346/FUL (Full Planning Permission).
- 1.1.3 The property is located within the medieval core of Clun. Archaeological work has therefore been recommended for this scheme by Shropshire Council – Historic Environment Team (SC-HET) in its capacity as archaeological adviser to the planning authority, Shropshire Council. SC-HET has recommended that a watching brief is carried out during all groundworks on the site. The watching brief is required in order to record any exposed archaeological features or deposits and, in particular, to record evidence for medieval or early post-medieval occupation on this site.
- 1.1.4 A Specification (Appendix D) for the work to be undertaken was drawn up by Chris

Smith (AW). This was subsequently approved by SC-HET.

- 1.1.5 The AW project number is 2355 and the site code is FSC/15/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix E).
- 1.1.6 The archaeological investigation was carried out at the request of the property owners, Mr & Mrs Angell.

1.2 Topography

- 1.2.1 The development site is located along the eastern side of Ford Street, towards the northwest corner of Clun. This area formed part of the 12th or 13th century planned town and the medieval burgage plots along Ford Street appear to have been fossilized in the existing property boundaries.
- 1.2.2 The development area is located at NGR 330235, 281015 (SO 3024 8102) and is situated at approximately 185-190m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.3 Mapped Geology

- 1.3.1 The regional geology as mapped by the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 scale) indicates that the bedrock geology is composed of interbedded silty mudstones and micaceous sandstones of the Clun Forest Formation, dating from the Silurian Period (433.8 to 419.2 million years ago). The superficial geology consists of glacial deposits of the Devensian Glacial Stage, the last Ice Age (70,000-10,000 BP).
- 1.3.2. The mapped geology indicates that silts and clays will be encountered in the first metre below surface within the scheme area.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.4.1 Archaeological and documentary evidence indicates that the town probably developed from the nucleus of a medieval rural settlement which may pre-date the Conquest. Clun was the centre of a large Anglo-Saxon estate (Croom, 1988) and was probably the site of a minster church (Crannage, 1903). The manor is mentioned in 1086 (Thorn & Thorn, 1986), and the Domesday village was probably situated around the present Church of St George, on the south side of the River Clun (Beresford, 1988; Morriss, 1990). The routes aligned north to south and east to west which cross by the church are possibly pre-conquest in date, although if no bridge was present at that time the main road may have crossed the river at the ford to the east (PRN 5438).
- 1.4.2 After the Conquest the manor of Clun was held first by the de Says, and from 1199 until 1572 by the FitzAlans (Eyton, 1860; Morriss, 1990). In the first half of the 12th century the manors of Clun and Obley were separated from the Purslow Hundred to form the Honour of Clun, a Marcher lordship with Clun at its centre (Morriss, 1990).
- 1.4.3 A castle (PRN 1198) was constructed at Clun on a natural spur in the bend of the river some time between 1086 and 1140 (Renn, 1973). This castle was probably a

timber motte and bailey, as it was reduced to ashes by the forces of Prince Rhys in 1196 and subsequently rebuilt in stone (Eyton 1860; Rowley, 1986).

- 1.4.4 In the 12th or 13th century a planned town was laid out next to the castle on the north side of the river. Powells Lane and Ford Street are principal components of the planned urban layout, linking the High Street and Newport Street (PRNs 5450, 5461, 5462 & 5485). The internal boundaries within tenement plots suggest that the development of this area occurred in stages, perhaps with the High Street frontages being built up first.
- 1.4.5 The line of the medieval town defences (PRNs 5447 & 5448) is uncertain. However, there is a reference in a document of 1589 to the town ditch forming the eastern boundary of burgages in Frog Lane (Ford Street). Hospital Lane appears to have been a back access road (PRN 5462). The burgage plots to the east of Ford Street, as represented by current land divisions, appear to be very short, and perhaps result from the proximity of the adjacent town defences.
- 1.4.6 The town expanded during the medieval period when Clun was at its most prosperous. In 1272 there were 183 burgages, a Saturday market and two fairs (Beresford & Finberg, 1973). By the mid-13th century Clun appears to have been quite prosperous, however, in 1302 the value of the borough was assessed and it was noted that while 85 burgesses paid rent, some 60 tenements were lying empty (Eyton, 1860; Rowley, 1986).
- 1.4.7 The prosperity of the town was not helped by attacks from both the Welsh and English. As well as the attack by Prince Rhys in 1196, the town was burnt by Llywelyn in 1234 (Eyton, 1860), and possibly by King John in 1216 (Jones, 1933). It has been stated that the town and castle were also attacked by Owen Glyndwr *circa* 1400, but the evidence for this is unclear (Morriss, 1990). Following the Act of Union in 1536 the Honour of Clun was incorporated into the new Welsh County of Montgomeryshire but subsequently transferred to Shropshire (Davies, 1978; Morriss, 1990). In 1605 the town contained around 100 burgage tenements.
- 1.4.8 By the mid-16th century the castle was ruinous and it does not seem to have been garrisoned during the Civil War (Morriss, 1993). Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that there was a period of economic decline in the 17th to 19th centuries, and that there was little expansion of the town in this period. By 1835 only 24 burgesses remained (Kenyon, 1917). The borough was finally abolished in 1886, but it had ceased to exercise any municipal functions many years before that (Kenyon, 1917).
- 1.4.9 The decline of the town after the medieval period has preserved the medieval street system to a large extent (PRN 5450 & 5486). However, the chronology of the development and decline of Clun is not well understood, and represents a significant research priority. To this end, the historic settlement core contains buried features and deposits that are judged to have high potential alongside the recovery of artefact and ecofact assemblages through archaeological investigation.

2 Aims and Objectives

The watching brief was undertaken to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence or nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works to the archaeological resource;
- provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to investigate and record the archaeological remains to a satisfactory or proper standard;
- to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

3 Methodology

3.1 Fieldwork

3.1.1 The methodology for the archaeological watching brief followed that set out within the approved WSI (Appendix D). This work included the following key elements:

- Ground levels were reduced in spits, using a *circa* 0.7 tonne compact utility tractor (Case International 235) fitted with a toothless bucket. The watching brief was maintained on all groundworks within the development site.
- The fieldwork was undertaken by Adrian Hadley. Management of the project was undertaken by Kate Pitt (ACIfA).
- All identified deposits and features were examined and recorded during the watching brief. The sections and bases of the excavated areas and footings were photographed using a high-resolution digital camera. The on-site illustrations were drawn on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100, as appropriate). All the deposits were recorded in the field on pro-forma context sheets.
- The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014)* and current Health and Safety legislation.
- Context numbers 100-302 were allocated during the fieldwork. They were ascribed to the soil deposits identified during the watching brief. These contexts are summarised in Appendix C.

3.2 Finds

3.2.1 The finds retrieved during the watching brief were bagged by context.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental Samples

3.3.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the archaeological fieldwork.

4 Results of the Watching Brief

4.1 Demolition of Existing Garage (Figure 3)

4.1.1 The demolition of the original garage formed part of the application. The foundations of this building were left *in situ* and the inspection pit within the former garage was re-used as a soakaway chamber. No archaeological monitoring was required for this phase of the work.

4.2 Garage / Workshop: Area A (Figure 3: Plates 2-9)

4.2.1 The new garage was positioned some 5.5m to the northwest of the house. This was terraced into sloping ground across an area measuring 4.5m by 8.2m. The ground level at the back of the garage (western end) was recorded at *circa* 188.60-188.80m OD, this being higher towards the property boundary (northern side). The reduced dig for the garage required the excavation of up to 0.35m depth of garden soil (100) and up to 0.15m of subsoil (101). The limit of excavation for the reduced dig was recorded at *circa* 188.20m OD. The fall in ground level to the east necessitated a step down of 0.15m to 0.25m, some 3.5m out from the back of the garage (western end). The garden soil (100) was stripped along the remaining eastern section, some 4.7m long, exposing up to 0.10m of subsoil (101). The limit of excavation for this lower level of the reduced dig was recorded at *circa* 188.05m OD.

4.2.2 The garden soil (100) comprised a dark grey-black humic silty with inclusions of charcoal flecks, oyster shell and fragments of 19th / 20th century red brick. The finds retrieved from this layer during machine excavation consisted of animal bone, 19th century clay pipe stems, 19th / 20th century stoneware / china, modern glass and iron nails. The finds and inclusions were recorded analysed but not retained.

4.2.3 Shallow foundations for the garage were machine excavated along the periphery of the reduced dig. These trenches were approximately 0.25m deep and 0.45m wide. The limit of excavation for the footings was recorded at *circa* 187.60m OD and 188.00m OD at the eastern and western ends of the garage, respectively. Disturbed subsoil 101 and natural deposit 102 were exposed in the foundation trenches. The subsoil (101) consisted of a mid to dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions and finds of 19th century clay pipe stems and 19th / 20th century stoneware /

china (these were recorded analysed but not retained). The natural (102) comprised a soft light to mid brown silty clay with occasional siltstone and sandstone gravel.

4.2.4 The overall soil sequence exposed during excavations for the garage consisted of *circa* 0.10m-0.20m depth of natural (102), below a subsoil (101) *circa* 0.10m-0.35m thick, beneath a garden soil (100) recorded as *circa* 0.20m-0.35m thick. The natural (102) was encountered at 187.65 – 188.15m OD; this deposit was some 0.50m higher at the western end of the excavation. The subsoil (101) was encountered at 188.05 – 188.35m OD; this was some 0.30m higher to the west. The depths of both deposits corresponded with a general rise in ground level across the excavated area.

4.3 Sunroom: Area B (Figure 3: Plates 10-12)

4.3.1 The sunroom was built at the back of the house, to replace an existing paved area and was partly built over the footprint of the old garage (previously demolished as part of the application). The reduced dig for the sunroom measured 3m by 6m in addition to some re-grading of the site to the west (in the area of the former garage and drive). The top of the paving slabs, at the back of the house, was recorded at 187.85m OD. The paved yard (200) consisted of 0.04m thick concrete paving slabs bedded (with *circa* 0.04m of mortar) above a concrete slab some 0.10m thick.

4.3.2 Following removal of the slabs and the underlying sub-base, a layer of disturbed ground (201), 0.20-0.25m thick, was excavated to form a level area at *circa* 187.50m OD. This disturbed soil consisted of a dark grey silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and lime mortar. The finds from this layer comprised animal bone, 19th century clay pipe stems, 19th / 20th century stoneware / china (these were recorded analysed but not retained). This deposit was interpreted as a heavily disturbed subsoil, equivalent to layer 101 recorded during excavations for the garage.

4.3.3 Shallow foundations for the sun room were machine excavated approximately 0.15m deep and 0.50m wide. The limit of excavation for the footings was recorded at 187.30 - 187.35m OD. The natural (202) was exposed in these foundation trenches at *circa* 187.45m OD; this comprised a soft light to mid brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular to flat siltstone and sandstone gravel. The natural was over 0.15m deep to the limit of excavation.

4.3.4 The soil sequence encountered during excavations for the sunroom, consisted of disturbed subsoil (201) over natural (202); similar to the deposits recorded in the garage footings. However, the natural (102) recorded in the sunroom footings was some 0.20m lower, and this may indicate the natural has been truncated to the rear of Lake House (perhaps associated with the construction of the patio) and/or the depth of natural reflects a fall in the original ground level (prior to historic or modern re-grading).

4.4 Porch: Area C (Figure 3: Plate 13)

4.4.1 The new porch was positioned on the northern side of the house, within the existing driveway. The ground level at this location was recorded at 187.70m OD. The

reduced dig for the foundation slab measured 1.75m by 3.4m. This foundation was approximately 0.50m deep. The soil sequence encountered comprised a disturbed or redeposited soil layer (301) below the driveway (300) construction. The foundations cut in to the underlying natural (302), excavated down to *circa* 187.20m OD.

4.4.2 The natural (302) consisted of a soft-firm light-mid brown silty clay with occasional siltstone and sandstone gravel. Less than 0.05m of this layer was exposed in the foundation. The overlying soil layer (301) comprised a firm dark grey silty clay with much siltstone and sandstone gravel and occasional fragments of lime mortar. This deposit, some 0.40m thick, contained 19th century clay pipe stems and 20th century stoneware / china (these were recorded analysed but not retained). Above this, the driveway (300) consisted of approximately 0.10m of gravel.

4.4.3 During excavations for the porch, the natural (302) was recorded at *circa* 187.25m OD. This is over 0.20m lower than the same deposit recorded in the garage footings. This perhaps indicates the natural within the driveway had been truncated and/or reflects the original topography (fall in ground level) towards the front of the plot.

4.5 Excavations for Drainage (Figure 3: Plates 14-16)

4.5.1 Trenching for new drains was minimised by connecting new surface water drains to the existing drainage system. Approximately 15m of drainage trenches were excavated between the garage and the porch. These trenches were excavated some 0.15m wide and 0.30m deep. Another 3.5m of drainage was re-laid within driveway from front corner of house. An additional 1.5m square excavation was required near the porch to locate and connect the new pipes to existing drains.

4.5.2 The same soil sequences were encountered along the drainage trenches as those recorded within Areas A to C. These comprised the topsoil (100) and subsoil (102) deposits adjacent to the garage, the disturbed soil layer (201) near the sunroom, and made ground (301) within driveway.

5 Conclusions

5.1 Overall Interpretation

5.1.1 The overall soil sequence encountered across the development site comprised a natural (geological) deposit of light to mid brown silty clay (102) (202) (302) underlying a subsoil, seemingly disturbed or redeposited, that was identified during excavations for the garage (101), sunroom (201) and porch (301); the subsoil was overlain by a garden soil (100), sub-base materials for a paved area (200) and a gravel driveway (300).

5.1.2 The depth of natural noted in the footings for the sunroom (202) and porch (302), identified below disturbed subsoil layers (201) (301), indicated the natural may have been truncated in these areas during the construction of the paved area and gravel

driveway, respectively. The variations in the recorded levels of natural are more likely to be indicative of former ground levels, as the site slopes downwards towards Ford Street. Although it is possible that ground levels may have been slightly altered in the past at the front of the plot (perhaps when Lake House was built), the local topography indicates that no significant re-grading along the road front has occurred.

- 5.1.3 Although the foundations for the garage and two extensions to Lake House were shallow, the natural was exposed within the footings for all three structures. No features such as pits, walls or evidence for structures were identified within the footings. This may indicate an absence of medieval occupation, although it should be noted that the excavated area represents only a small percentage of the burgage plot. In addition, the archaeological investigation near the road was limited in extent.
- 5.1.4 The deposits recorded during the watching brief have been ascribed to the post-medieval period or later; in particular, the disturbed subsoil layers (101) (201) (301) were dated by later 19th and 20th century material. No medieval or early post-deposits or residual artefacts were identified during the groundwork.

5.2 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

- 5.2.1 The extent of disturbed subsoil beneath the driveway indicates that shallow archaeological features may not survive along the road front and such features could also have been disturbed when Lake House was built. It is possible the present post-medieval house has been built on the site of an earlier dwelling. Despite the negative results of the archaeological investigation, there remains a general potential for medieval deposits within the former burgage plot.

5.3 Storage and Curation

- 5.3.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with: Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA, 2014) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, MoRPHE (Historic England, 2006). The report archive will be deposited with Shropshire Council. There is no material archive to deposit with Shropshire Museum Service.

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Appendix A: Figures

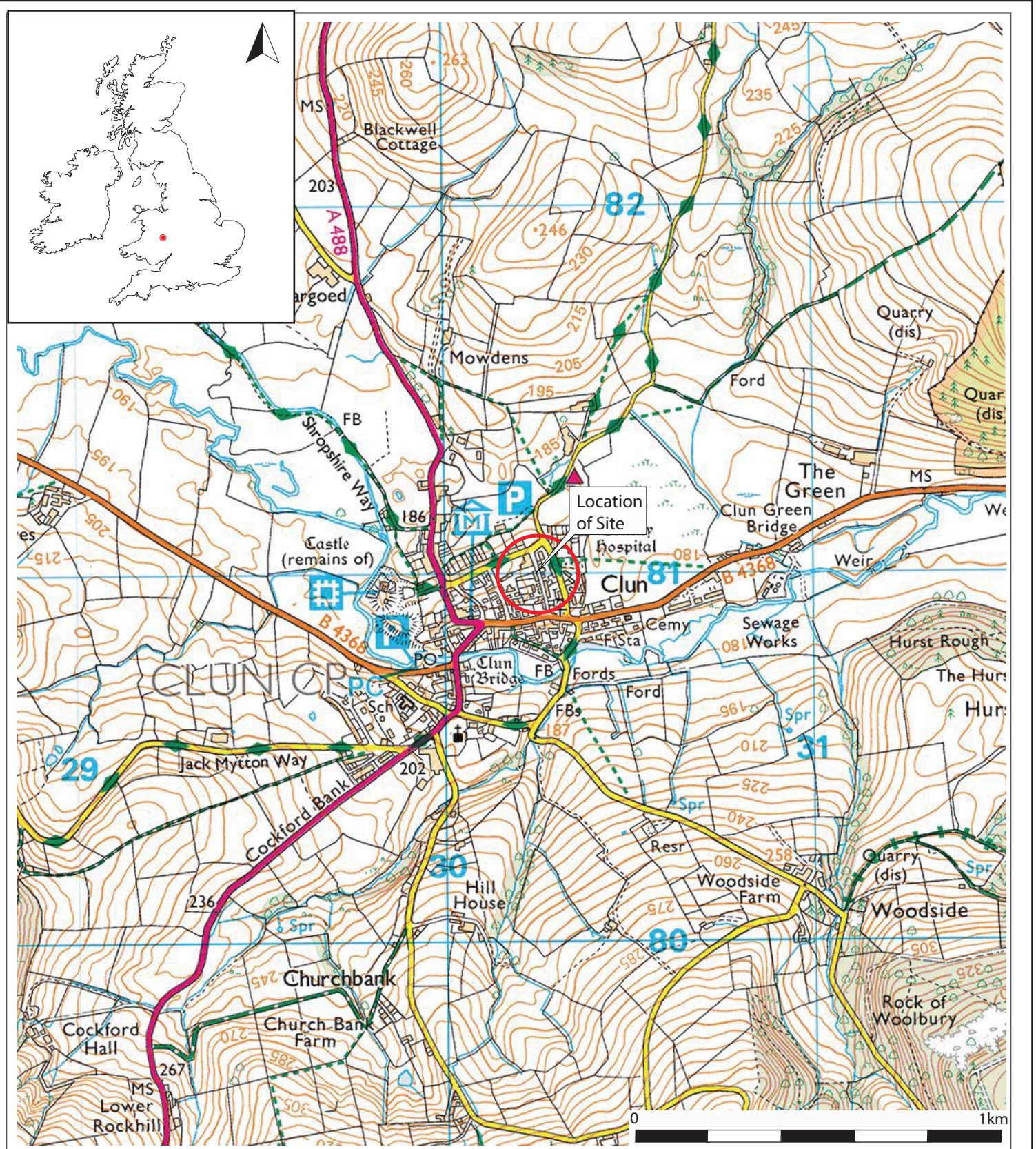


Figure 1
Location of Site

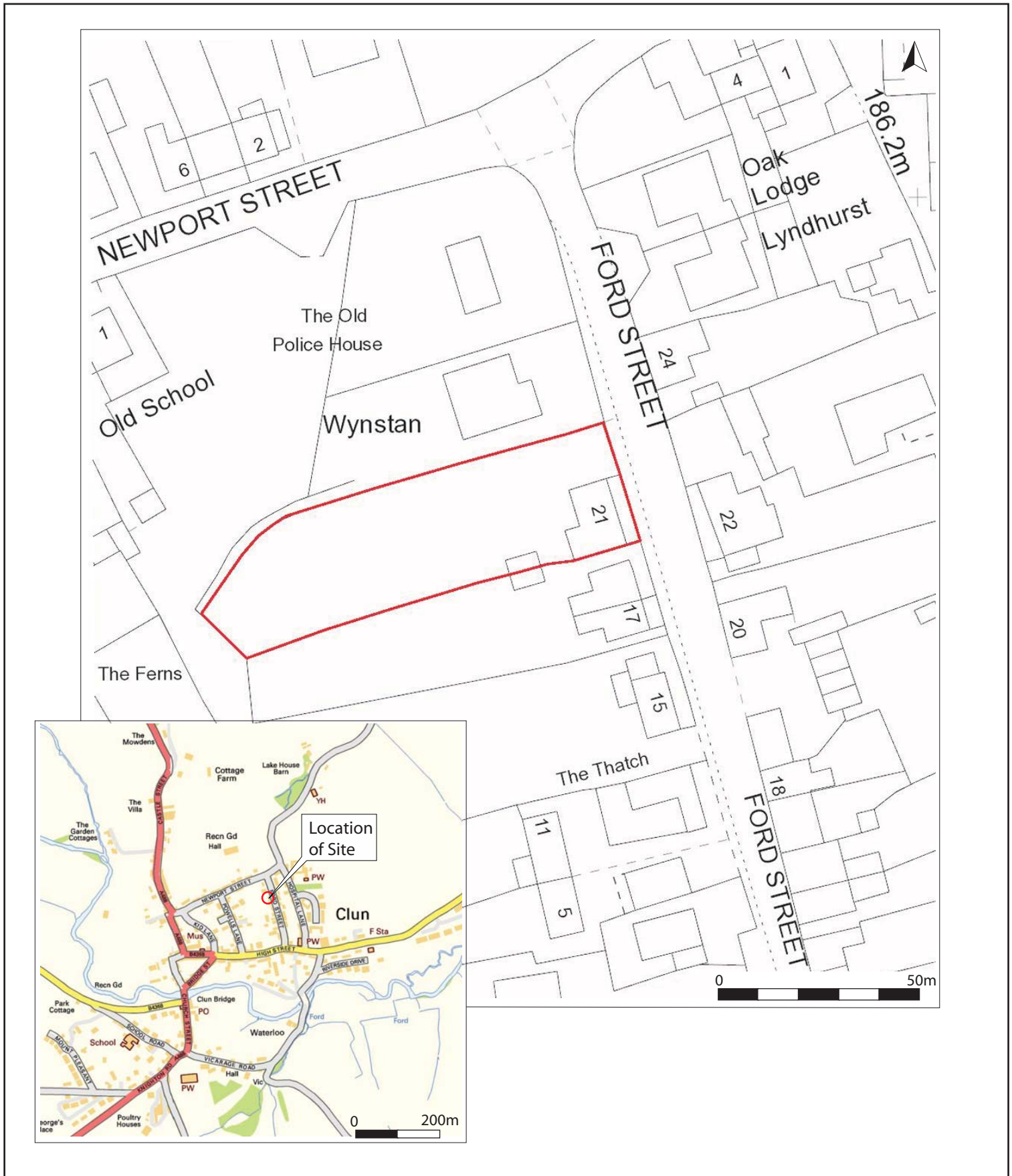


Figure 2
Map showing development site

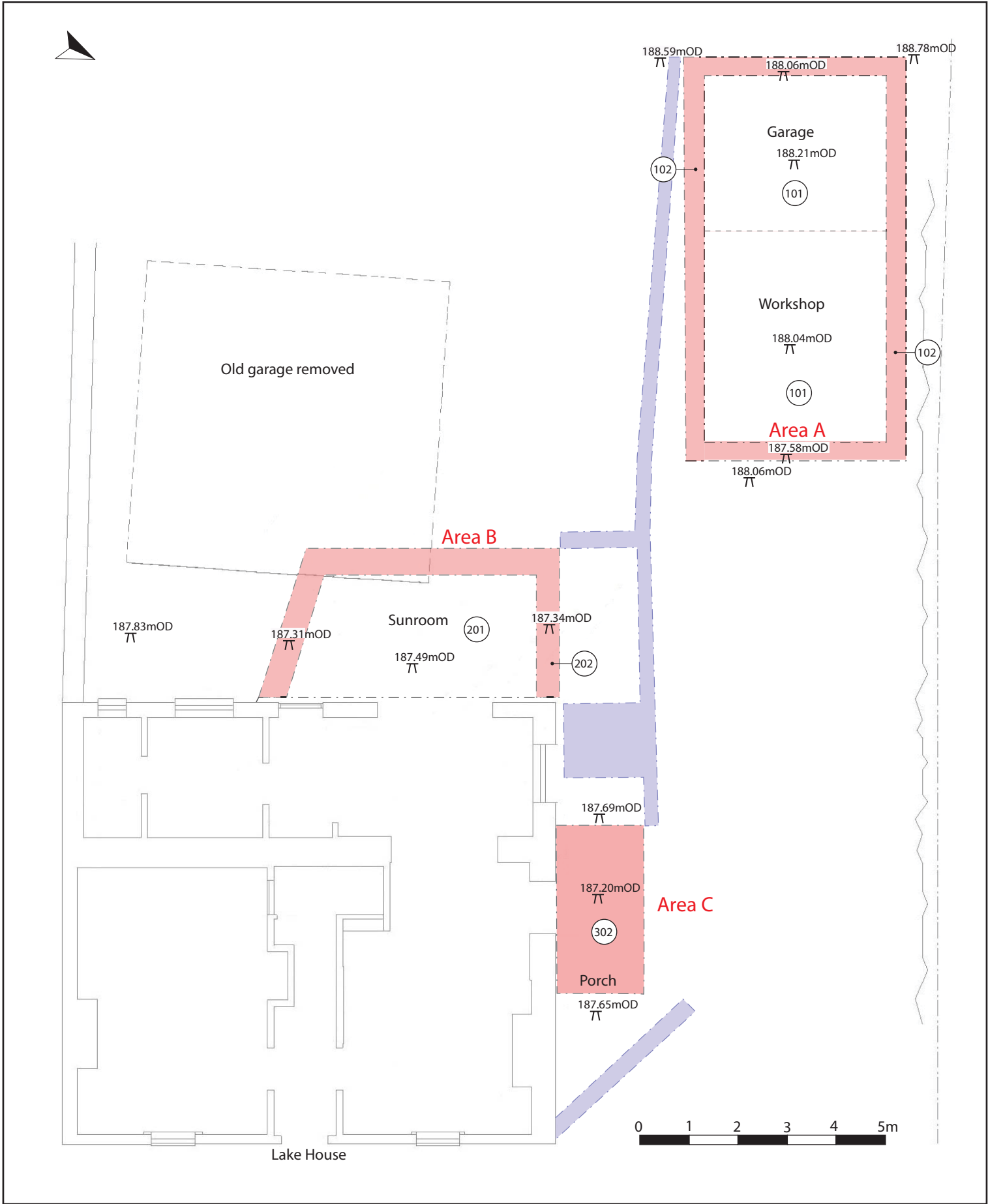


Figure 3
Site plan showing excavation areas

- Foundation trenches
- Drainage trenches

Scale 1 : 100 @ A4

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Appendix B: Plates



Plate 1. View of Lake House, looking south.



Plate 2. Area A: location of garage, showing ground level rising to the west of the house. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 3. Area A: working shot of excavations for the garage foundations. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 4. Area A: view of the reduced dig and footings for the garage. Scales: 2x1m. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 5. Area A: post-ex shot of the southern side of the of the garage foundations. Scales: 2x1m. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 6. Area A: post-ex shot of the northern side of the garage foundations. Scales: 2x1m. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 7. Area A: post-ex shot of the western end of the garage foundations. Scales: 1x1m. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 8. Area A: general view of the soil profile at the western end of garage foundations, showing the ground level rising towards the north (property boundary). Scales: 2x1m. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 9. Area A: representative section at the western end of the excavation area for the garage, showing natural silty clay (102) below the subsoil (101) and topsoil (100). Scales: 1x1m. Looking west-southwest.



Plate 10. Area B: post-ex shot of foundations for the sunroom. Looking southeast.



Plate 11. Area B: post-ex shot along the western side of foundations for the sunroom. Scales: 2x1m. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 12. Area B: representative section of the excavation area for the sunroom, showing natural silty clay (202) below a disturbed soil layer (201) and concrete slab (200). Scales: 1x0.5m & 1x1m. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 13. Area C: working shot of excavations for the porch. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 14. Excavations for drainage to the west of the porch, showing natural (302) below made ground (301) and driveway gravel (300). Scales: 1x0.5m. Looking northwest.



Plate 15. Excavations for drainage towards the front of Lake House. Looking southeast.



Plate 16. View of excavations for drainage extending along the new garage and sunroom. Looking east-northeast.

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Appendix C: Context Summary Table

CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE					
Context	Identifier	Type	Description	Depth	Interpretation
100	Deposit	Layer	Uncompact dark grey-black humic silty clay with occasional fine and medium angular and subangular siltstone and sandstone gravel. Inclusions of charcoal flecks, oyster shell and fragments of 19 th / 20 th century red brick. Finds of animal bone, fourteen 19 th century clay pipe stems, 19 th / 20 th century stoneware & china, modern glass and iron nails.	0.18m – 0.34m	Garden Soil (Modern / Post-Medieval)
101	Deposit	Layer	Soft mid-dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular to flat siltstone and sandstone gravel. Inclusions of charcoal flecks. Finds of two 19 th century clay pipe stems, 19 th / 20 th century stoneware & china and iron nails.	0.10m – 0.35m	Disturbed Subsoil (Modern / Post-Medieval)
102	Deposit	Layer	Soft light-mid brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular to flat siltstone and sandstone gravel.	> 0.24m	Natural (Geological Deposit)
200	Structure	Yard Surface	Recorded as 0.04m thick concrete paving slabs bedded (with <i>circa</i> 0.04m of mortar) on concrete some 0.10m thick.	< 0.20m	Paved Yard (Modern)
201	Deposit	Layer	Soft dark grey silty clay with occasional fine to coarse angular and subangular siltstone and sandstone gravel. Inclusions of charcoal and lime mortar. Finds of animal bone, six 19 th century clay pipe stems, 19 th / 20 th century stoneware & china.	0.20m – 0.24m	Redeposited / Disturbed Soil (Post-Medieval / Modern)
202	Deposit	Layer	Soft light-mid brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular to flat siltstone and sandstone gravel.	> 0.15m	Natural (Geological Deposit)
300	Deposit	Layer	Fine to coarse angular and subangular siltstone/sandstone gravel.	< 0.10m	Gravelled Drive (Modern)

Context	Identifier	Type	Description	Depth	Interpretation
301	Deposit	Layer	Firm dark grey silty clay with much fine to coarse subangular and angular siltstone and sandstone gravel. Inclusions of brick fragments and lime mortar. Finds of two 19 th century clay pipe stems and 20 th century stoneware & china.	< 0.40m	Redeposited / Disturbed Soil (Modern)
302	Deposit	Layer	Soft-firm light-mid brown silty clay with occasional fine to coarse subangular to flat siltstone and sandstone gravel.	> 0.05m	Natural (Geological Deposit)

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Appendix D: Specification

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SPECIFICATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

AT

Lake House, Ford Street, Clun, Shropshire

Prepared for:

Brian Angell

25th June 2015

Archaeology Wales Limited
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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigation details the proposal for an archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a porch and sunroom, as well as a replacement garage and associated services, at Lake House, Ford Street, Clun, Shropshire.

1. Introduction and archaeological background

This Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) has been prepared by Chris Smith (MCIfA), Senior Site Supervisor, Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) at the request of Mr Brian Angell. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during an archaeological watching brief at Lake House, Ford Street, Clun, Shropshire (Henceforth - the site). The planning application number is 15/01346/FUL.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Dr Andy Wigley, Principal Archaeologist, Shropshire County Council – Historic Environment Team (SCC-HET). SCC-HET have recommended that a watching brief is carried out during all groundworks due to be carried out on the site.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

The proposed development site lies within the medieval core of Clun, as defined by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey (HER PRN 05485), within a group of tenement plots which are thought to represent a planned medieval extension of the settlement (HER PRN 05461) and between two sections of the Medieval street system (HER PRN 05450). Whilst previous development in the area of the proposed sun room may have disturbed or partly truncated any archaeological remains that may survive in this area, the development site is still deemed to have high archaeological potential. The foundation design submitted with the application keep the level of ground disturbance to a minimum, thereby reducing the impact of the development on any potential archaeological remains that may exist on site.

2 Site specific objectives

The aims of the watching brief, as defined by the CIfA (2014) are:

- To allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- To provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard

3 Watching Brief Methodology

General

The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be carried out by a suitable qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and will follow the CIfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014).

Detailed

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist during the excavation of all foundation trenches, service trenches and/or reductions in ground level associated with the proposed developments.

If archaeological features, finds or deposits are uncovered, work will be stopped in the area of the exposed feature in order that the supervising archaeologist can clean and identify the extent and nature of the feature and for excavation and recording to take place.

All archaeological deposits that are identified will be mapped, cleaned, recorded and fully excavated. The developer will provide a safe working area and sufficient time to record and excavate all features to the satisfaction of AW and SCC-HET. Full excavation of identified features will not be compromised by the construction programme.

Contingency Arrangements

In the event of significant archaeological features being discovered all activities in this area of the site can be temporarily suspended. This will allow a period of consultation with the SCC-HET and if required the opinion of specialists.

Following such consultation, recommendations will be presented to the Developer and the Local Planning Authority.

The methodology and timescale of additional archaeological work to investigate such features will be presented and included in the Developers Programme; the feature will be fenced off and secured thus allowing the site programme to continue

Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries and related to the developer's site plan. The location of all features will also be recorded using a Topcon GTS725 total station.

Photographs will be taken in digital format, using a 14MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format. Should significant remains be identified that require excavation, photographs will also be taken in black and white and colour slide (35mm film).

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with a suitable local museum.

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and the Environment Agency, HET-SC and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

Human remains

In the event of burials or cremations being found all work will be halted in the area of the burials and their extent and nature established. The client, SCC-HET and the Ministry of Justice will be informed and a methodology of excavation agreed which will adhere to Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

Environmental and technological samples

Environmental samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. Technological samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located.

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source. A list of external specialists is given in the table below.

Type	Name
Animal bone	Jen Kitch
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall
Clay pipe	Hilary Major
Glass	Andy Richmond
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby
Post Roman pottery	Paul Blinkhorn
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers

4 Post-Fieldwork Programme

Conservation

After agreement with the landowner arrangements will be made for the long term conservation and storage of all artefacts in an appropriate local (Clun) or county museum.

Archive

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with Morphe (English Heritage 2006). It will comprise all the data recovered during the fieldwork and shall be quantified, ordered and indexed and will be internally consistent. The archive will be deposited with the finds in a suitable local museum.

Reporting

The results of the watching brief will be submitted in an illustrated and bound report, which will include the following material:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- Statement of local, regional and national context of the remains
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

Monitoring

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to SCC-HET for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

Representatives of SCC-HET will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. SCC-HET will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during any potential post-excavation.

Archive Format & Deposition

The full site archive will be deposited within one month of the completion of the client report.

The paper/drawing/digital archive will be deposited at the offices of HET-SC with the finds will be deposited with the appropriate local museum. AW will agree the location and timing of the deposition of the archive before the contract commences.

The archive will include all site notes, finds, documents, drawings, photographs, digital data and a copy of the final report and any prior draft versions. All of these items will be clearly quantified in tabular form in an 'archive deposition statement' located at the rear of the clients report, and their ultimate location and proposed date of deposition stated.

An OASIS record will also be established and uploaded for the site.

5 Resources and timetable

Standards

The watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

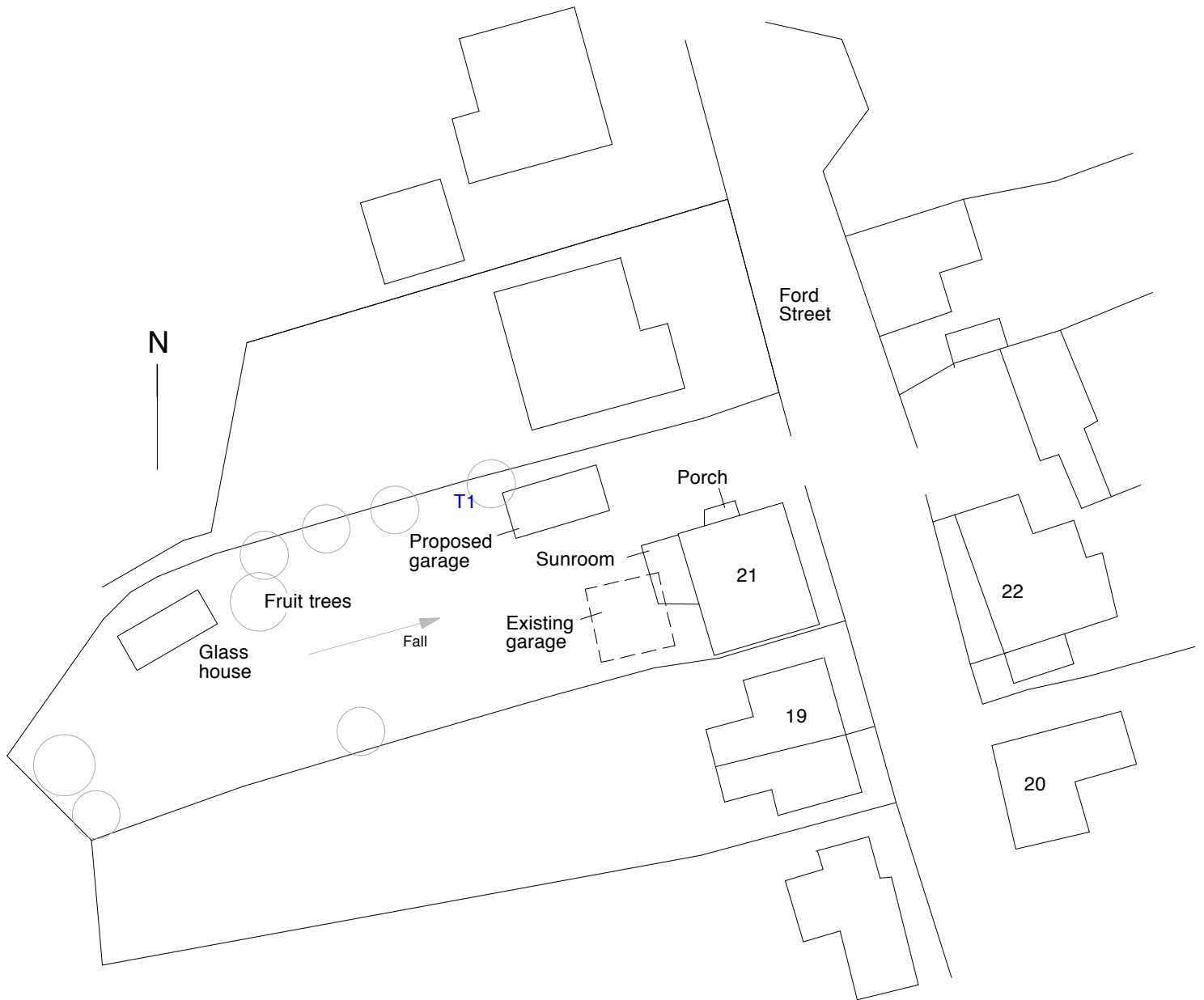
The watching brief will be undertaken at the convenience of the client.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.



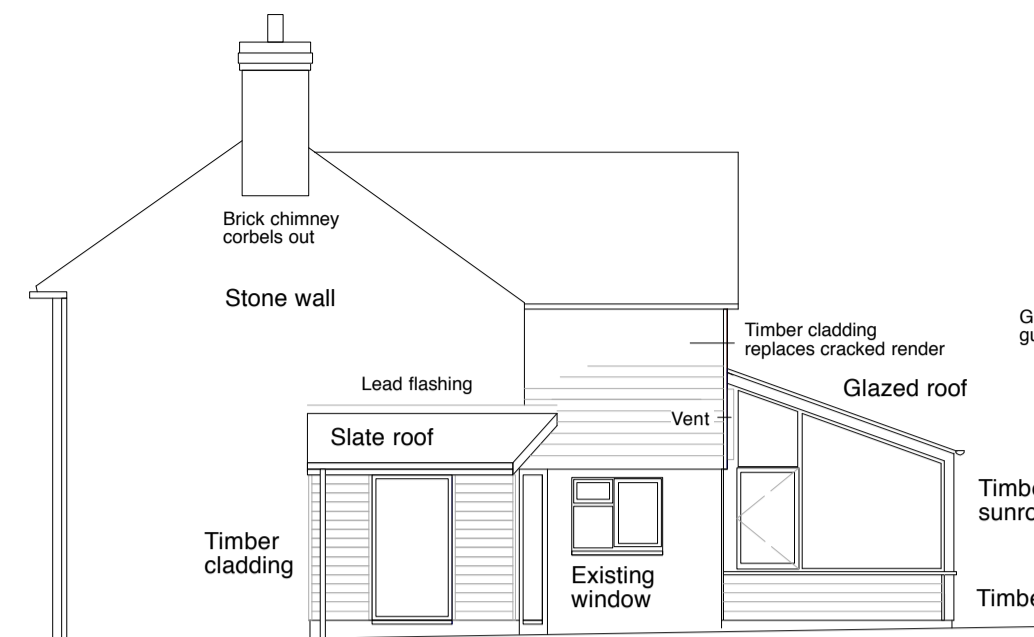
Site Plan 1:500

T1 Apple tree to be removed approx 5 metres high

Rev B Sunroom & Garage position 24 03 15
 Rev A Information 24 03 15

DAVID GOMERSALL MA (RCA) En Des Arch
 Environmental and Architectural Design
 Studio 4 Lower Down, Lydbury North, Shropshire, SY7 8BB.
 Telephone 01588 680693

PROJECT Lake House, 21 Ford St, Clun
 CLIENT B & D Angel
 TITLE Site Plan
 SCALE 1:500
 DATE March 2015
 DRAWING 315 02 B



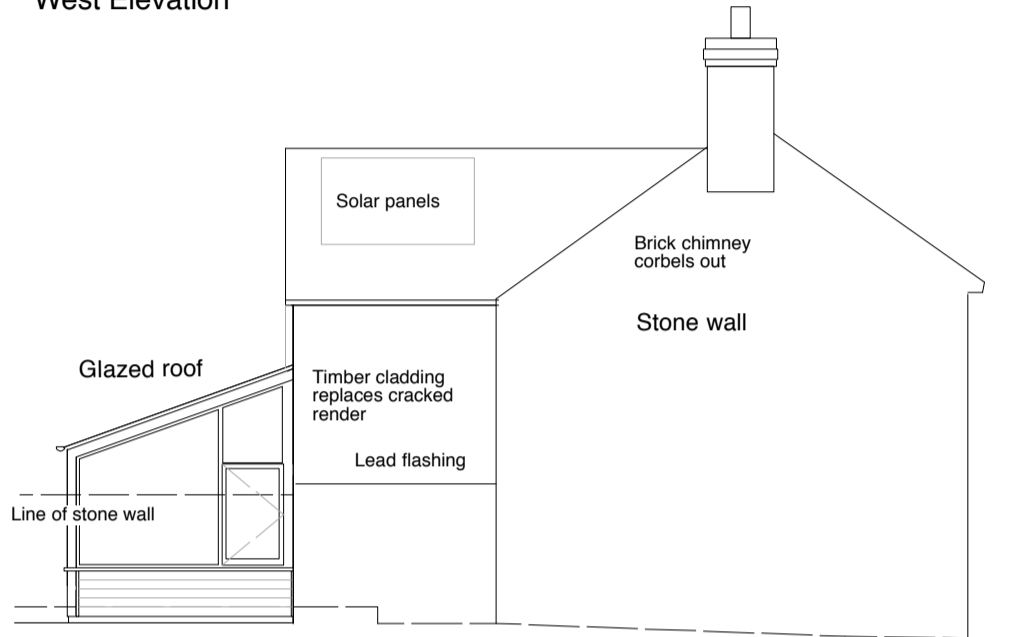
North Elevation



West Elevation

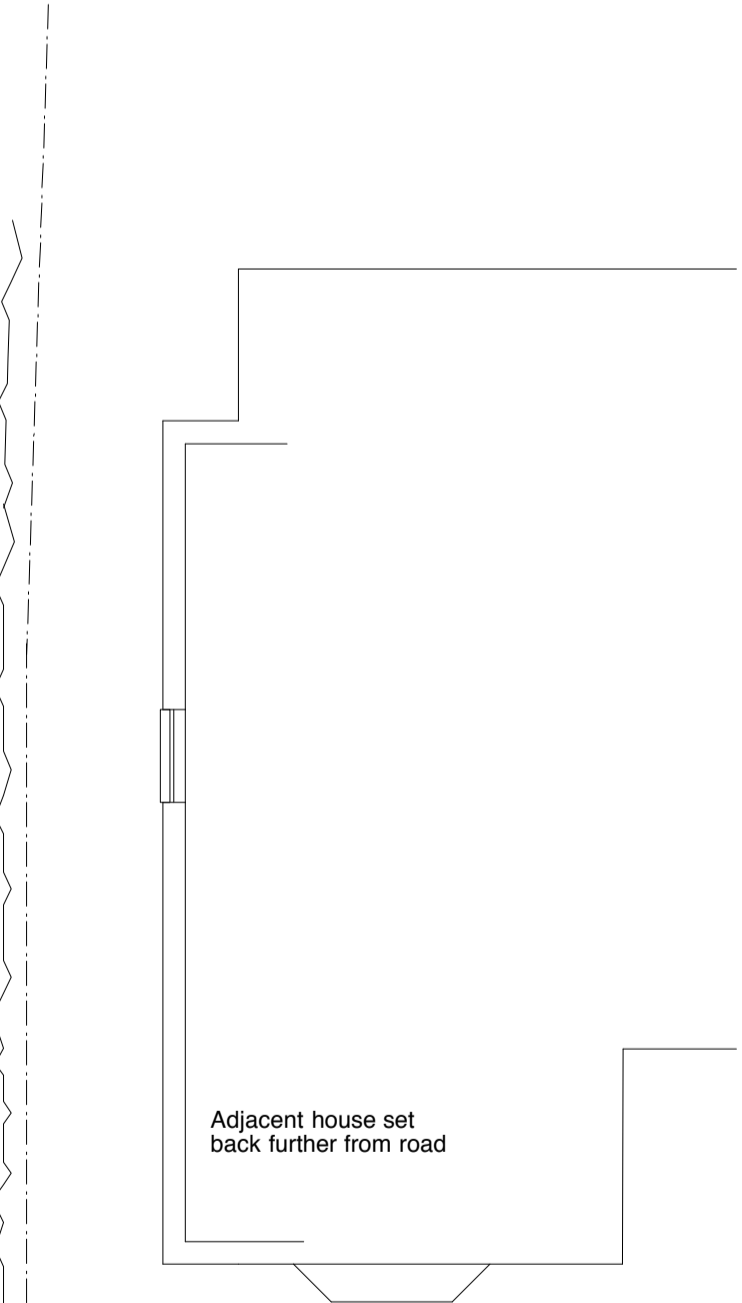
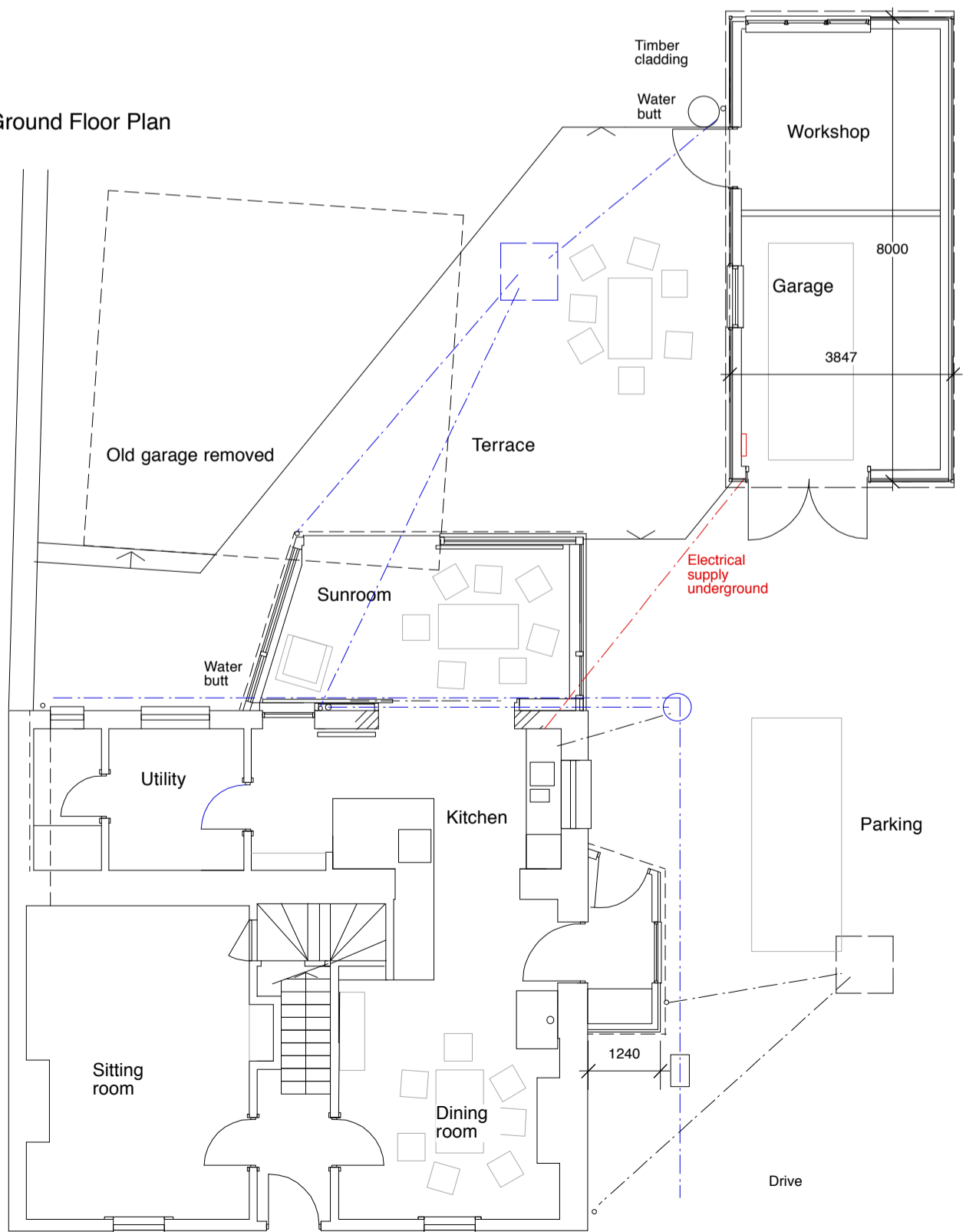


East Elevation



South Elevation

Ground Floor Plan



Rev C Sunroom & workshop position 24 04 15
 Rev B Information 24 03 15
 Rev A Design development 17 03 15
 DAVID GOMERSALL MA (RCA) En Des Arch
 Environmental and Architectural Design
 Studio 4 Lower Down, Lydbury North, Shropshire, SY7 8BB.
 Telephone 01588 680693
 PROJECT Lake House, 21 Ford St, Clun
 CLIENT B & D Angel
 TITLE Proposed Floor Plan & Elevations
 SCALE 1:100
 DATE March 2015
 DRAWING 315 05 C

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Appendix E: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Lake House, 21 Ford Street, Clun, Shropshire

Site Name:	Lake House
Site Code:	FSC/15/WB
PRN:	14541 (Lake House: post-medieval dwelling)
SAM:	-
Listed Building:	-
Other Ref No:	Planned Medieval Settlement (PRN 05461)
NGR:	330235, 281015
Site Type:	Historic Building
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Mark Houliston
Project Dates:	August - November 2015
Categories Present:	Post-Medieval / Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of Duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	AW
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to Access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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