Archaeology Wales

Pellow House, Old Street, Ludlow, Shropshire

Archaeological Excavation & Watching Brief

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Report No. 1608

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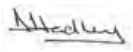
Prepared for Mr J. Godrich
and Holm Oak Homes (Ludlow) Limited

Edited by: Adrian Hadley

Signed: 

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Mr John Godrich and Holm Oak Homes (Ludlow) Limited as a Condition of a Planning Application (Planning Ref 09/02104/OUT) for the construction of new dwellings with associated access and infrastructure. It draws on the results of an archaeological excavation and watching brief on land to the rear of Pellow House, Old Street, Ludlow.

A previous archaeological evaluation at the site, undertaken by SLR in September 2014 (Headifen, 2014), located several cut medieval features, including pits and postholes, as well as ceramics from the 12th to 16th centuries. The layout of the postholes identified during this investigation was interpreted as the likely footprint of a medieval timber structure. As a result, mitigation measures for the development proposal (an archaeological excavation and watching brief) were recommended by Dr Andy Wigley of Shropshire County Council Historic Environment Team (SCC-HET).

The archaeological excavation by Archaeology Wales was undertaken in August 2015. The features identified in this area were indicative of refuse pits and postholes, associated with domestic and light industrial activities dating from the 13th to 15th centuries. At least two of the pits [004] [007] appear to have been deliberately backfilled/sealed with a layer of stone. Three other pits [008] [011] [012] appeared to show evidence of bioturbation which is suggestive of being left open for a longer period of time. It is likely that the postholes [017] [019] [020] [021] identified during the excavation (and the 2014 evaluation) most probably represent a fence line. The features identified at Pellow House appear to typify use of land to the rear of burgage plots within a medieval urban context.

The pottery assemblage subject to specialist analysis comprised 122 sherds. It was all medieval apart from a single small and very abraded Romano-British sherd. The range of types present suggest that there was pottery deposition at the site during the 13th to 16th centuries. The assemblage from the sub-soil Context 2 includes what is clearly a waster of Orange Sandy Ware (Lugg Valley type?) from pottery manufacture. It suggests very strongly that pottery manufacturing was taking place in the immediate vicinity of the development site.

Four bulk environmental samples were taken during the excavation phase of works at Pellow House from the fills of pits 007, 008, 012 and 018. The four samples produced small amounts of charred and uncharred plant remains indicative of domestic waste. The charred plant remains consisted primarily of free-threshing wheat grains (Triticum aestivum/turgidum) with traces of oat or brome grass (Avena sp./Bromus sp.) and occasional common ruderal weeds (including dock (Rumex sp.) and sheep's sorrel (Rumex acetosella). Apart from wheat grains the other common item was hazelnut shell (Corylus avellana) fragments which were the only charred remains present in all four pit fills. Many other medieval sites have produced similar waste deposits dominated by free-threshing wheat. The Pellow House grains were quite deep in profile, characteristic of rivet-type wheat, but no rachis fragments were present to provide evidence of which species was being grown.

The watching brief was undertaken in December 2016. No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified and as a consequence no further work needs to be undertaken.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

1.1.1 An archaeological programme of work has been carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) on land to the rear of Pellow House, 109 Old Street, Ludlow, SY8 1NU (Figure 1), prior to the construction of new dwellings with associated access and infrastructure (Planning Ref 09/02104/OUT).

1.1.2 The investigation consisted of an archaeological excavation in August 2015 and a watching brief in December 2016. The work was carried out at the request of Mr John Godrich and Holm Oak Homes (Ludlow) Limited.

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix III) for the work to be undertaken was drawn up by Kate Pitt (AW) and subsequently approved by Dr Andy Wigley of Shropshire County Council Historic Environment Team (SCC-HET).

1.1.4 The AW project number is 2364 and the site code is OSPL/15/EX. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix VI).

1.1.5 The archaeological work has been undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The regional geology as mapped by the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 scale) indicates that the bedrock geology is comprises the Temeside Mudstone Formation of Epoch.

1.2.2 The subsoils covering the assessment area are described as freely draining, loamy, floodplain soils with shallow groundwater tables (Geological Survey Map 2001).

1.2.3 The development site is centred on NGR 351450 274460 (SO 5145 7446) and is located at an approximately altitude of 82m above Ordnance Datum.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 There is little evidence for early occupation on the site of Ludlow. The place-name and medieval documentary evidence suggests the existence of a Bronze Age barrow on the site of the church (Gelling, 1990), and there is an important Bronze Age cemetery at Bromfield, a few miles north of the town. A number of flint flakes and a Neolithic stone axe fragments have been recovered from the general area of the town. It has also been suggested that two prehistoric routeways met at Corve Bridge, comprising the east-west "Clun-Clee ridgeway" and a north-south route reflected by the line of Corve Street and Old Street (Lloyd and Klein, 1984). This second routeway is believed to have been aligned on a ford over the River Teme, and may have been followed by a Roman road.

1.3.2 The town is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The construction of Ludlow Castle commenced between 1086 and 1094 and by 1138 the place-name 'Lodelow' was in use.

1.3.3 Medieval Ludlow had over 500 burgage plots, which were clustered around the large spaces occupied by the castle and the parish church. The sequence of planning phases responsible for the medieval development of Ludlow, whilst a matter of speculation, clearly includes the burgaging of areas outside of the town walls (Such as along Old Street). In 1377 Ludlow had a tax paying population of 1172 and ranked as the 33rd largest provincial town in England.

1.3.4 The assessment area lies adjacent to the site of the Friars Gardens belonging to the Augustinian Friary located to the north east.

1.3.5 A field evaluation on the assessment area, undertaken in September 2014 by SLR (Headifen, 2014), located several cut medieval features, including pits and postholes, as well as ceramics from the 12-14th and 16th centuries. The presence of the postholes was interpreted as the likely footprint of a medieval timber structure.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The excavation was undertaken to:

- establish the extent of the archaeological remains within the area of proposed development;
- determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of archaeological remains present;
- Establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological features and deposits, sampling where necessary;
- excavate and record all features such that they are thus preserved by record.

2.2 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 Archaeological Excavation

3.1.1 Initial excavation of the 11x11m area, including removal of all overburden deposits, was undertaken using a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision.

3.1.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by Chris E Smith and Ian Davies.

3.2 Archaeological Watching Brief

3.2.1 The foundations were excavated using a circa 5 tonne mechanical excavator (Takeuchi TB250) fitted with a toothless bucket. Excavations were monitored under close archaeological supervision.

3.2.2 The trench base and sample sections were hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features;

3.2.3 The fieldwork was undertaken by Adrian Hadley.

3.3 General

3.3.1 All identified deposits and features were examined and recorded during the evaluation;

3.3.2 All areas were photographed using high resolution (14mp+) digital photography with images stored in *RAW format for later conversion into Tiff files.

3.3.3 All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) as appropriate.

3.3.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological evaluation (2014), Standards and Guidance: for a watching brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

3.4 Finds

3.4.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

3.5 Palaeo-environmental Evidence

3.5.1 Deposits suitable for environmental sampling were taken in bulk and stored within sterile sample bags for assessment.

4 Results of the Excavation (Figures 2, 3 & 4; Plates 1-16)

4.1 Soils and Ground Conditions

4.1.1 The topsoil and subsoil deposits were uniform across all four excavated areas. The topsoil was composed of a loose and friable mid-brown silt deposit with occasional small gritty stone and slate inclusions and measured 0.2m deep. The subsoil deposit was composed of a moderately compacted, mid-yellow/brown, plastic silty clay deposit with similar inclusions to those located within the topsoil.

4.1.2 The ground conditions were dry in all of the trenches with excavation taking place during mixed and overcast conditions.

4.2 Descriptions

Excavation Area

4.2.1 The excavation area (Figs 2&3, Plate 1) measured 11m in length by 11m in width and was located close to the rear of the property boundary, away from Pellow House. It was centred on NGR SO 5143 7444 and was positioned so as locate and expand on the features previously located in the SLR field evaluation (Headifen, 2014). Removal of turf and topsoil/overburden (001) was undertaken by mechanical excavator. The topsoil/overburden was found to be composed of a loose and friable dark brown/grey silt deposit with occasional small gritty stone inclusions and measured up to 0.3m deep. Medieval and later ceramic was noted within this deposit.

4.2.2 Removal of the subsoil deposit (002) showed it to be composed of a moderately to firmly compacted, mid-orange/brown, plastic silty clay deposit with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.

4.2.3 The natural (003) was composed of banded orange clay and gravel. The interface between the subsoil deposit (002) and the natural clay (003) was located at a depth of between 0.5m and 0.8m below the current ground surface.

4.2.4 Located within the excavation area were two trenches previously excavated by SLR (Fig 3) (Headifen, 2014). Bounding the excavation area to the north and west, a narrow foundation trench with a 90° return was noted. The south eastern edge of the excavation area was bounded by a previously excavated evaluation trench which was ‘T’ shaped, its shorter axis projecting 90° into the centre of the excavation area.

4.2.5 After cleaning of the excavation area a total of 16 features cut (Figs 3&4, Plates 2-16) into the natural clay and gravel (003) were observed. Of this number, a total of 5 features [008, 007, 005, 004, 014] had previously been observed in the earlier the foundation trench or the evaluation trench (Fig 3). With the exception of one pit [011], all of the features located within the excavation area were located adjacent to or partially beneath the trench edge.

4.2.6 For descriptive ease, the features excavated at Pellow House can be divided into three categories: Postholes, pits and larger pits.

Postholes

4.2.7 A total of five features interpreted as being postholes, [013, 017, 019, 20, 021], were excavated to the rear of Pellow House (Figs 3&4). These ranged from 0.4m to 0.25m in diameter and from 0.1m to 0.25m in depth. Each contained only a single fill, (034, 036, 026, 034, 035), a uniform dark brown/grey silt with occasional small stone inclusions. The fill of each posthole contained medieval ceramic.

4.2.8 Postholes [017, 019, 020 & 021] were in alignment on a north-west to south-east axis, crossing the burgage plot at 90° and thus likely to have been acting as a fence line.

Pits

4.2.9 A total of eight features interpreted as being pits, [015, 016, 014, 018, 004, 005, 007, 011], were excavated to the rear of Pellow House (Figs 3&4). Pits [004, 005, 007 and 014] had previously been observed during the earlier field evaluation though not uncovered in plan.

4.2.10 Pit [004] was located in the northern corner of the excavation area and was cut into the natural clay (003). It was roughly rectangular in plan and had been truncated on its north-western and north eastern edges by the foundation trench undertaken earlier. Where intact the pit measured 1.3m in length by 0.5m wide. Excavation of the pit showed it to have near vertical sides and a flat base with two distinct fills (025) & (027). The primary deposit (025) filling the pit [004] was comprised of a dark brown/grey silt with gritty inclusions, up to 0.5m deep. Medieval ceramic was recovered from this horizon. The secondary fill (027) comprised a layer of randomly placed sub-angular limestone blocks, from amongst which medieval ceramic was again recovered. The stone layer (027) appeared to be effectively sealing the pit [004] and is likely to have been deliberately deposited as backfill.

4.2.11 Pit [005] was located against the north-western edge of the excavation area and was cut into the natural clay (003). It was ovoid in plan though had been truncated along its north-western edge by the foundation trench undertaken earlier. Where intact the pit measured 1.4m long by 0.7m wide. Excavation of the pit showed it to have 45° sloping sides and a flat base. It contained only a single fill, a dark brown/grey compacted silt (030) containing medieval ceramics.

4.2.12 Pit [007] was also located against the north-western edge of the excavation area and was cut into the natural clay (003). It was circular in plan though had been truncated by the foundation trench undertaken earlier. Where intact the pit was 0.6m in diameter. Excavation of the pit showed it to have two distinct fills (032 & 033), 45° sloping sides and a flat base. The primary deposit (033) was composed of a dark brown/grey coarse silt containing medieval ceramic. This was found to be 0.2m deep. The secondary fill was composed of randomly placed sub-angular stone blocks (032) which again appeared to be deliberate backfilling of the feature similar to that seen in pit [004].

4.2.13 Pit [011] was the only feature to be located away from the trench edge. It was located in the middle of the plot, was circular in plan and was cut into the natural clay (003). It measured 0.9m in diameter and had 45° sloping sides with a concave, bowled, base showing signs of bioturbation. Excavation showed it to contain only a single fill, a dark brown/grey silt with occasional small stone inclusions (023), 0.25m deep. Medieval ceramic and animal bone was recovered from the fill.

4.2.14 Pit [018] was located in the eastern corner of the trench and was very similar in both appearance and stratigraphy to pit [011]. It was cut into the natural (003) and was 1m in diameter and 0.3m deep. It had 45° sloping sides and a concave, bowled, base with signs of bioturbation. Excavation showed a single fill only, a dark yellowish sandy silt (024), again containing medieval ceramic.

4.2.15 Pit [014] was located mid-way along the eastern edge of the trench. It had previously been observed during the field evaluation, though not in plan, and had been truncated by the evaluation trench on its north-eastern and eastern edges. Where observed the pit [014] was sub-rectangular in plan and cut into the natural clay/gravel (003). Excavation showed it to be 0.25m deep, have steeply sloping 60° sides, a flat base and contain only a single fill (040). Fill deposit (040) was composed of a mid-brown/grey plastic silt with gritty/sandy inclusions. Medieval ceramic was recovered from the fill.

4.2.16 Pit [015] was located towards the southern corner of the excavation area and was cut into the natural (003). It was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.8m long by 0.4m wide. Excavation showed it to be shallow (0.2m deep), have 45° sloping sides and a concave base and contain only a single fill (038). The single fill deposit (038) was a mid-brown/grey silt clay with occasional small stone inclusions containing two sherds of medieval ceramic and animal bone fragments.

4.2.17 Pit [016] was located immediately adjacent to pit [014]. It was similarly cut into the natural clay and gravel (003). It measured 0.6m in diameter and was 0.35m deep. Excavation showed it to have 45° to 60° sloping sides and a concave, bowled, base. It contained only a single fill (041). The single fill (041) was composed of a mid to dark brown/grey silt with frequent gritty/sandy inclusions. Medieval ceramic and a small stone loom weight were recovered from the fill.

Larger Pits

4.2.18 Three pits noticeably larger than the others were noted within the excavation area at Pellow House. Two [012, 008] were located partially beneath the trench edge.

4.2.19 Pit [008] was located against the north-western edge of the trench and had been previously observed, and thus truncated, in the foundation trench undertaken earlier. Where observed it was oval in plan and measured 1.8m in length by 1.4m wide. Excavation showed it to be 0.3m deep. Both its edges and its base were irregular in shape owing to high levels of bioturbation.

4.2.20 Excavation showed it to have two distinct fill horizons. The first, a primary silt (031), was composed of mixed brown/grey silt and clay with occasional stone inclusions. This was found to be 0.1m deep. The secondary fill (029) was composed of a mid to dark brown/grey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. This was 0.2m deep. Medieval ceramic was recovered from both fills.

4.2.21 Pit [012] was located against and partially beneath the south-western edge of the trench. Where observed it was oval in plan and measured 2.3m in length by up to 0.9m in width. Excavation of the feature showed it to have very edges and a base both very disturbed through bioturbation. It was possible to discern that, rather than being a single large pit, it was likely to be two different intercutting features. Owing to the large amounts of bioturbation within the edges of the feature and the uniformity of the fill, no chronological relationship between the two features could be reliably ascertained. The second pit feature [043] was located to the south east of the first [012]. Both contained a single fill only (042/044), uniform in appearance across both features. This was a mid to dark yellow/brown silt clay. It was found to be 0.3m deep within both features. Both (042) and (044) contained sherds of medieval ceramic.

4.2.22 Pit [022] was located close to the north eastern edge of the trench and was rectangular in plan. It was 3.2m in length by 0.8m wide. Excavation of the feature showed it to have steeply sloping edges and an uneven, undulating base. It contained only a single fill (028) which was a mixed brown/grey/orange mottled clay silt. Although medieval ceramics were recovered from the feature an equal amount of later 19th century finds within the fill (028) provide a more likely *terminus post quen*.

5 Results of the Watching Brief (Figures 2 & 5; Plates 17-26)

5.1 Descriptions (Adrian Hadley)

5.1.1 The natural comprised a gravelly sandy clay firm light grey gravelly silt (105). This deposit was encountered at approximately 0.40m to 1.00m below ground level, at *circa* 81.90m OD. Over 0.55m depth of this deposit was exposed in the footings. This deposit was consistent across the base of all foundation trenches. The overlying subsoil comprised a dark grey-brown silt (101). This layer was 0.35m to 0.50m thick and contained inclusions of charcoal, lime mortar and oyster shell but no pottery sherds. The

subsoil was encountered some 0.25m to 0.50m below surface, at *circa* 82.25m OD. The topsoil comprised a dark grey humic silt (100). This layer was 0.25m to 0.50m thick and contained bands of lime mortar. The finds from this layer consisted of 19th and 20th century pottery as well as animal bones and modern material.

5.1.2 Intrusion 105 measured *circa* 2.2m roughly north-south (Footing 1) by *circa* 3.3m roughly east-west (footing 2). This feature had a slightly concave but irregular base, with irregular sides at approximately 25 and 40 degrees to the northeast and southeast, respectively. The intrusion extended 1m below ground level, to *circa* 81.55m OD. The fill (104) comprised a mid grey-brown silt, with inclusions of brick fragments, lime mortar. The finds consisted of 19th and 20th century ceramics as well as modern flower pot. The deposit was composed of diffuse tip-lines of redeposited topsoil and mixed topsoil / subsoil with lime mortar fragments.

5.1.3 Intrusion 107 measured *circa* 3.5m roughly north-south (Footing 3). The extent of this feature to the east and west was uncertain, as this could not be discerned at surface. This feature had a flat but irregular base, with irregular sides at approximately 70 and 60 degrees to the northwest and southeast, respectively. The intrusion extended 1m below ground level, to *circa* 81.40m OD. The fill (106) comprised a mid grey silt, with inclusions of brick fragments and lime mortar. The finds consisted of 19th and 20th century ceramics.

5.1.4 Intrusion 109 measured more than 2.6m north-south (Footing 3) and more than 3.2m east-west (Footing 4): the full extent of this feature was uncertain. This feature had a flat but irregular base, with irregular sides at approximately 60 and 70 degrees to the northwest and southeast, respectively. The intrusion extended 0.85m below ground level, to *circa* 81.45m OD. The fill (108) comprised a mid grey silt, with inclusions of lime mortar. The finds consisted of 20th century ceramics. The fill was similar to deposit 106, and the form and depth of the feature was very similar to intrusion 107, indicating these modern features are probably contemporary.

5.2 Overall Soil Sequence (Adrian Hadley)

5.2.1 The natural (102) comprised a soft mid orange sandy clay, with much fine to coarse sub-rounded to tabular siltstone gravel and occasional sub-rounded quartz (most probably derived from glacial deposits).

5.2.2 The overlying disturbed subsoil (101) comprised soft dark grey-brown silt, with occasional fine to coarse sub-rounded to tabular siltstone gravel. This layer contained inclusions of charcoal, lime mortar and fragments of oyster shell.

5.2.3 A disturbed topsoil (100) was recorded at surface. This comprised a soft dark grey humic silt, with occasional fine to coarse sub-rounded to tabular siltstone gravel. The deposit contained charcoal fragments, modern material such as metal and plastic as well as 19th and 20th century china and stoneware and animal bones. This layer also contained bands of mortar fragments and modern rubble, particularly at along the

southeast trench (Footing 4) and was overlain made ground at the southern corner of the excavation area.

5.2.4 The soil sequence is clearly illustrated in the photographs of (representative) Sections A & D.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramics from the Evaluation (Paul Blinkhorn)

Introduction

6.1.1 The archaeological excavation produced a relatively large amount of ceramics with 134 sherds being recovered (Appendix I). These were subject to specialist analysis by Paul Blinkhorn, whose report is presented below:

Fabric Types

6.1.2 The pottery assemblage subject to specialist analysis comprised 122 sherds with a total weight of 1009g. It was all medieval, apart from a single small and very abraded Romano-British sherd. The following fabric types were noted:

EMW: Early Malvernian Ware, late 12th – early 13th century (Hurst and Rees 1992). Iron-rich clay with abundant rounded quartz inclusions (0.3-0.5mm), moderate to sparse Malvernian rock inclusions (<2.0mm) and sparse rounded clay pellets (<0.4mm). Chert and sandstone inclusions are sometimes present. Some sherds glazed. 17 sherds, 118g.

GSW: Glazed Sandy Ware. Wheel-thrown. Fine sandy matrix with sparse sandstone, quartz and siltstone up to 0.5mm. Uniform grey fabric with dark green glaze on the outer surface. Very similar to Worcester fabric 111, thought to be from a north Herefordshire/south Shropshire source (Vince 1985). 25 sherds, 252g.

MSW: Micaceous Sandy Ware. Light- to mid-grey sandy fabric. Grey and brown sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm, rare to sparse sandstone up to 2mm, rare siltstone. Moderate to dense sliver mica up to 1mm. Similar to GSW, and probably from the same source(s). 12th – 14th C? 18 sherds, 76g.

NMW: North Measures White Ware, 13th – 14th century. White sandy fabric with mottled bright green glaze. Very similar to white wares from the Nottingham/Staffordshire region. Similar wares known from Worcester (Bryant 2004, 322). 1 sherd, 2g.

OMG: Oxidized Malvernian Glazed Ware, 15th – 16th century. Wheel-thrown. Iron rich clay with sparse to moderate Malvernian rock inclusions, moderate

quartz and some mica. Copper-speckled orange glaze. (Vince 1985, 48). 10 sherds, 74g.

OSW: Orange Sandy Ware. Lugg Valley type? (ibid. 1997). Fine sandy matrix with rare to sparse silver mica. Moderate sub-rounded siltstone up to 1mm, rare to moderate ferruginous and calcareous sandstone up to 1mm. Uniform orange fabric with copper-speckled external light green glaze. One or two sherds have white slip beneath the glaze. Late 13th – 15th century? 50 sherds, 486g

6.1.3 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem. The sherds are all in fairly good condition, if somewhat small in the main, and are mostly the product of secondary deposition.

	RB		EMW		MSW		GSW		OSW		NMW		OMG		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2			3	10	2	9	7	63	8	168	1	2	2	17	15thC
23					1	5	1	2	4	29					13thC
24							1	2	2	7					13thC
25			1	5			5	31	2	9			2	15	15thC
28			2	33	1	2			4	23					13thC
29							5	103	3	34			2	15	15thC
30					6	16	1	2	3	11					13thC
31			3	31	1	9	1	7	3	25					13thC
33									2	8					13thC
34									2	6					13thC
36									2	4					13thC
38					1	3			2	4					13thC
39									1	1			1	1	15thC
40			2	6					1	4					13thC
41					2	8			3	102					13thC
42			4	24	2	8			5	35			3	26	15thC
44	1	1	2	9	2	16	4	42	3	16					13thC
Total	1	1	17	118	18	76	25	252	50	486	1	2	10	74	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context ordered by fabric type

Interpretation

6.1.4 The lack of large-scale excavations in Ludlow in the past few decades, along with a dearth of any sort of synthetic work with regards to the pottery, means that the medieval ceramics of the town are far from well-understood, although, as noted above, there are parallels from Herefordshire and Worcestershire, although the local fabrics noted here are both typical of the geology of the area and very similar to pottery noted at Leominster, some 15km to the south (ibid 1997). They are also similar to the medieval

material from small-scale excavations at Ludlow College (Ratkai 2003), which in turn were said to be similar to those from Wigmore Castle in North Herefordshire (ibid.).

6.1.5 The range of types present suggest that there was pottery deposition at the site during the 13th to 16th centuries. There appears to be very little change in the range of fabric types present from the 13th – 15th centuries, meaning that any of the groups given a date of '13th century' in Table X1 could date to any time within that range, and similarly, the '15th century' groups could be of 15th or 16th century date. In the case of the former group, most of the assemblage comprises unglazed jars and glazed jugs, which is typical of assemblages of the period, but a single skillet or dripping dish handle, or, less possibly, a tripod pipkin or cauldron foot, was noted in context 41. Such vessels as these are usually of later medieval (late 14th – 16th century) date, although earlier examples are known in the region in other fabrics (eg. Vince 1983, 49-50). The sherd is most likely of later medieval date, although given the dearth of knowledge regarding the local pottery, this cannot at this time be advanced with certainty.

6.1.6 It also should be noted that the Oxidized Malvernian Glazed Ware is given a date of 15th – 16th century due to the fact that it did not reach Hereford in any significant quantity before then (ibid.1985, 52).

6.1.7 The assemblage from the sub-soil context 2 includes what is clearly a waster from pottery manufacture, in fabric OSW. The sherd appears to be of late medieval date, and has another adhering to the glaze on its inner surface, and also has glaze runs over the fractured edge of the sherd, clearly showing that it is a waster and highly unlikely to be a "second" which was still used. It suggests very strongly that, unless soils were brought to the site from elsewhere, pottery manufacturing was taking place in the immediate vicinity of these excavations. It is worthy of note that possible wasters of a similar type were noted amongst the pottery from the Linney, Ludlow (Blinkhorn in print).

6.2 Ceramics from the Watching Brief

6.2.1 The finds retrieved during the watching brief comprised later 19th and early 20th century ceramics from the disturbed topsoil (100). No residual medieval or early post-medieval finds were present in the assemblage. It is proposed that these modern finds are discarded.

6.3 Miscellaneous Finds from the Excavation

6.3.1 Other finds making up the assemblage included animal bone, ceramic building material, iron slag, clay tobacco pipe and a residual flint scraper (Appendix I).

6.3.2 Only a single small find was recovered during the excavation phase of works at Pellow House. This was a single stone loom weight. Ceramics recovered from the same context are suggestive of a 13th century date.

6.4 Summary

6.4.1 The finds from the excavation at Pellow House, Ludlow, can be associated with activity occurring to the rear of domestic burgage plots. Finds of animal bone and medieval ceramic within pits are strongly suggestive of waste disposal to the rear of properties which would have fronted onto Old Street from the 13th century onwards.

6.4.2 The single find of a 'waster' sherd, considered together with the iron slag, may be suggestive of small scale industrial activity taking place in the rear of burgage plots in the near vicinity.

7 Environmental Samples

7.1 The Excavation (Wendy Carruthers)

Introduction

7.1.1 Four bulk environmental samples were taken during the excavation phase of works at Pellow House from the fills of pits 007, 008, 012 and 018. The analysis of the charred plant remains was undertaken by Wendy Carruthers, whose report is presented below:

Assessment / Analysis Methods

7.1.2 Flots from the four pit fill samples were first dry-sieved through a stack of sieves to make it easier to spot charred plant remains during scanning. Meshes of 3mm, 1mm and 250 microns were used. Once it was clear that very little material was present in the flots a more detailed scan was undertaken and charred plant remains (CPR) were extracted from the flots and placed in labelled glass tubes (to protect the remains).

Results

7.1.3 The results of the assessment are presented in Appendix II. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Because the flots were not large and very few CPR were observed it was clear from an early stage that no further work would need to be carried out on the flots. For this reason the flots have been sorted, and full seed counts and identifications have been presented in this report.

Discussion

7.1.4 The four samples produced small amounts of charred and uncharred plant remains indicative of domestic waste. It is uncertain whether the uncharred elderberry seeds

(*Sambucus nigra*), bramble/raspberry seeds (*Rubus* sp.) and occasional other taxa are intrusive modern seeds or whether the soils were anoxic-enough to have ensured their survival over the centuries. Uncharred elderberry seeds have been shown to have survived in damp soils from as far back as the Anglo-Saxon period. Radiocarbon dates of 1190±60 bp (OxA-3067) and 1340 ±70 bp (OxA-3068) were obtained from elderberry seeds in non-waterlogged samples from The Shires, Leicester (Moffett 1993). In many cases uncharred fruits and seeds are likely to be modern, transported down the profile by worms, rodents or roots. Uncharred bramble and raspberry seeds can be an indication of contamination by sewage, particularly on agricultural land.

7.1.5 The charred plant remains consisted primarily of free-threshing wheat grains (Triticum *aestivum/turgidum*) with traces of oat or brome grass (*Avena* sp./*Bromus* sp.) and occasional common ruderal weeds (including dock (*Rumex* sp.) and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*). Although docks can be found in a wide range of disturbed habitats sheep's sorrel is an indicator of grassland, heath or cultivated land on acidic soils. Lesser stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*) is a perennial weed of grassy habitats. Mixed domestic waste can contain material burnt during the preparation of food, sweepings from hearths and waste flooring materials and animal bedding burnt in domestic hearths and ovens. Tinder and fuel used for domestic and industrial hearths can include grassy materials, cereal processing waste and woody materials.

7.1.6 Apart from wheat grains the other common item was hazelnut shell (Corylus avellana) fragments which were the only charred remains present in all four pit fills. However, only small quantities were present. Nutshell could have been the waste from nuts eaten around the fire, or they may have been accidental inclusions with fuel wood.

7.1.7 Although there were only small numbers of charred remains in all four samples the quantities of soil processed were low (2.8 to 8 litres) so this is to be expected, even in medieval rubbish deposits. The minimum soil sample volume recommended by the author is *circa* 20 litres of soil for post-Roman deposits, though much larger quantities may be required for early prehistoric features (e.g. 40 to 60 litres, English Heritage guidelines 2011).

Comparisons with other Sites

7.1.8 The closest comparative site lies a short distance north of Pellow House at 29 Corve Street, Ludlow (Archaeological Services Durham University, unpublished Report 1515). The fills of two medieval pits dated to the 14th to 16th centuries produced domestic waste containing free-threshing wheat and oats (including confirmed cultivated oat) in roughly equal quantities with some barley and peas. The context containing the peas was 16th to 17th century in date so is not directly comparable with the Pellow House assemblages. A larger range of weed seeds but no chaff was present in the two Corve Street samples (12 taxa).

7.1.9 Many other medieval sites have produced similar waste deposits dominated by free-threshing wheat. It is unfortunate that rachis fragments were not recovered to help determine whether bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) or rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) was

represented, as grains alone are too variable in morphology for this level of identification. It is rare for processing waste to be recovered from urban sites as the grain would have been brought into town in a fully threshed state or as flour. However, at Shrewsbury Abbey some waterlogged waste recovered from a 12th to 14th century moat fill contained bread and rivet-type rachis fragments, demonstrating that both types of wheat were being grown in Shropshire at this time (Greig 2002). Bread wheat is best suited for baking bread, whilst rivet wheat is a biscuit flour that grows on a long straw useful for thatching. Bread wheat was commonly grown from post-Roman times onwards whilst rivet wheat was more restricted in distribution, though relatively common in the midlands counties (Moffett 1991). The Pellow House grains were quite deep in profile, characteristic of rivet-type wheat, but no rachis fragments were present to provide evidence of which species was being grown.

7.2 The Watching Brief

7.2.1 No deposits were identified during the watching brief suitable for environmental sampling.

8 Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 Overall interpretation

8.1.1 The overall interpretation gained from the excavation carried out at Pellow House, Ludlow, is that the features located appear to typify use of land to the rear of burgage plots within a medieval urban context.

8.1.2 As discussed previously, the excavation area lies adjacent to the edge of the Friary Gardens and to the rear of medieval burgage plots which would have fronted onto Old Street. Land use to the rear of burgage plots in the 13th to 15th centuries in this area is likely to have consisted of areas for refuse pits as well as small scale cottage industry and agriculture – the latter possibly having associated timber structures, likely divided up by fencing/partitions. It is thus likely that the postholes located during the 2014 evaluation and 2015 excavation relate to such partitions.

8.1.3 The features excavated at Pellow House, refuse pits and postholes, appear to fit into this type of ancillary activity carried out to the rear of medieval dwellings. At least two of the pits [004, 007] appear to have been deliberately backfilled/sealed with a layer of stone. Pits [008, 011 & 012] appear to show evidence of bioturbation which is suggestive of being left open for a longer period of time. Postholes [017, 019, 020 & 021] appear to form a post alignment and most likely represent a fence line. Pit [022], although containing medieval ceramic, is undoubtedly 19th century in date. It may be representative of a garden feature.

8.1.4 No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the watching brief aside from three modern intrusions [105] [107] [109]. In consequence, there is no

archaeological evidence for pre-20th century activity within the central part of the development site.

9 Storage and Curation

9.1.1 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 and the material archive will be deposited with Shropshire Museum Service.

10 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Ian Davies, Rob Billington and Adrian Hadley for their assistance with the fieldwork. The soil samples were processed by Irma Bernadus.

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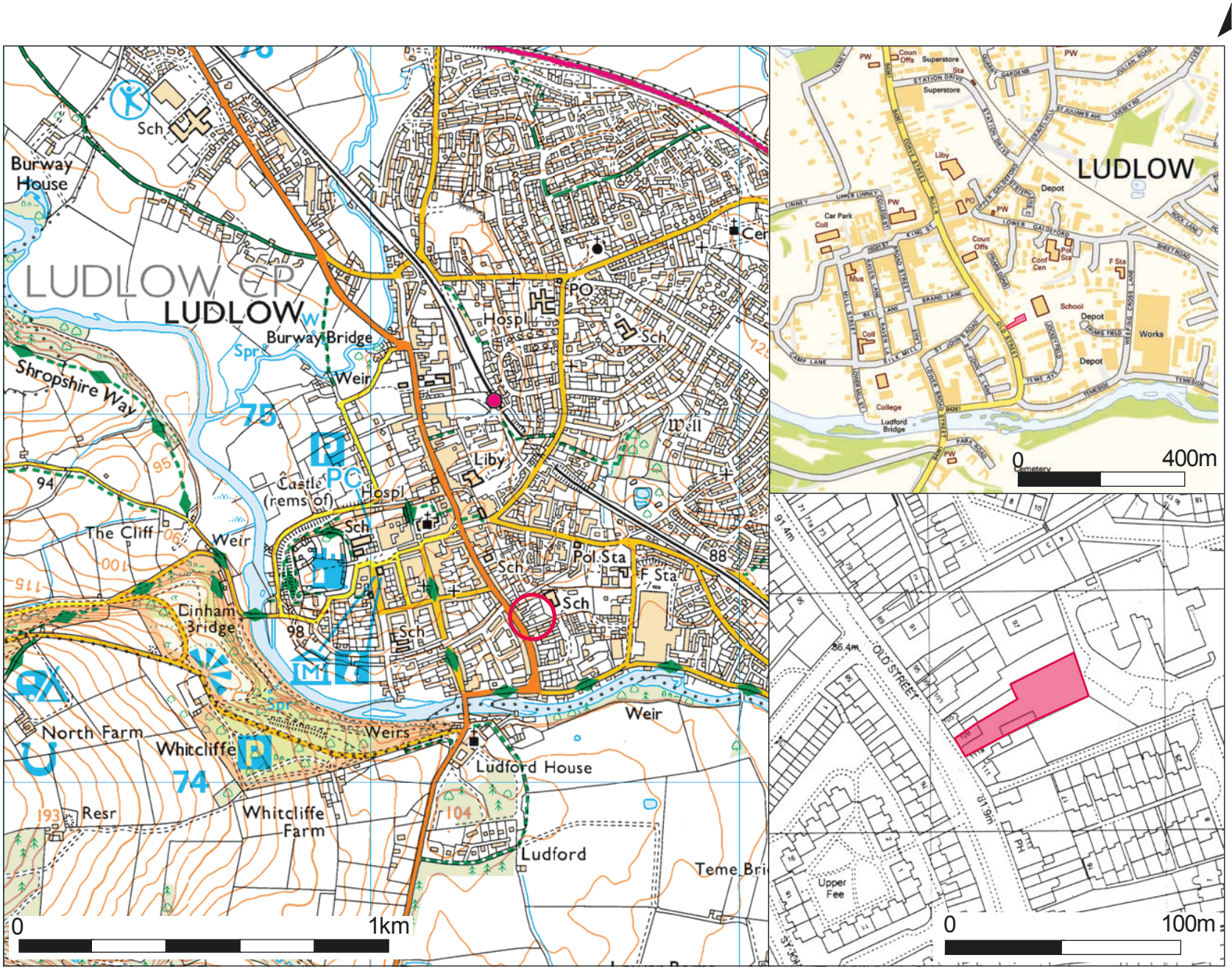
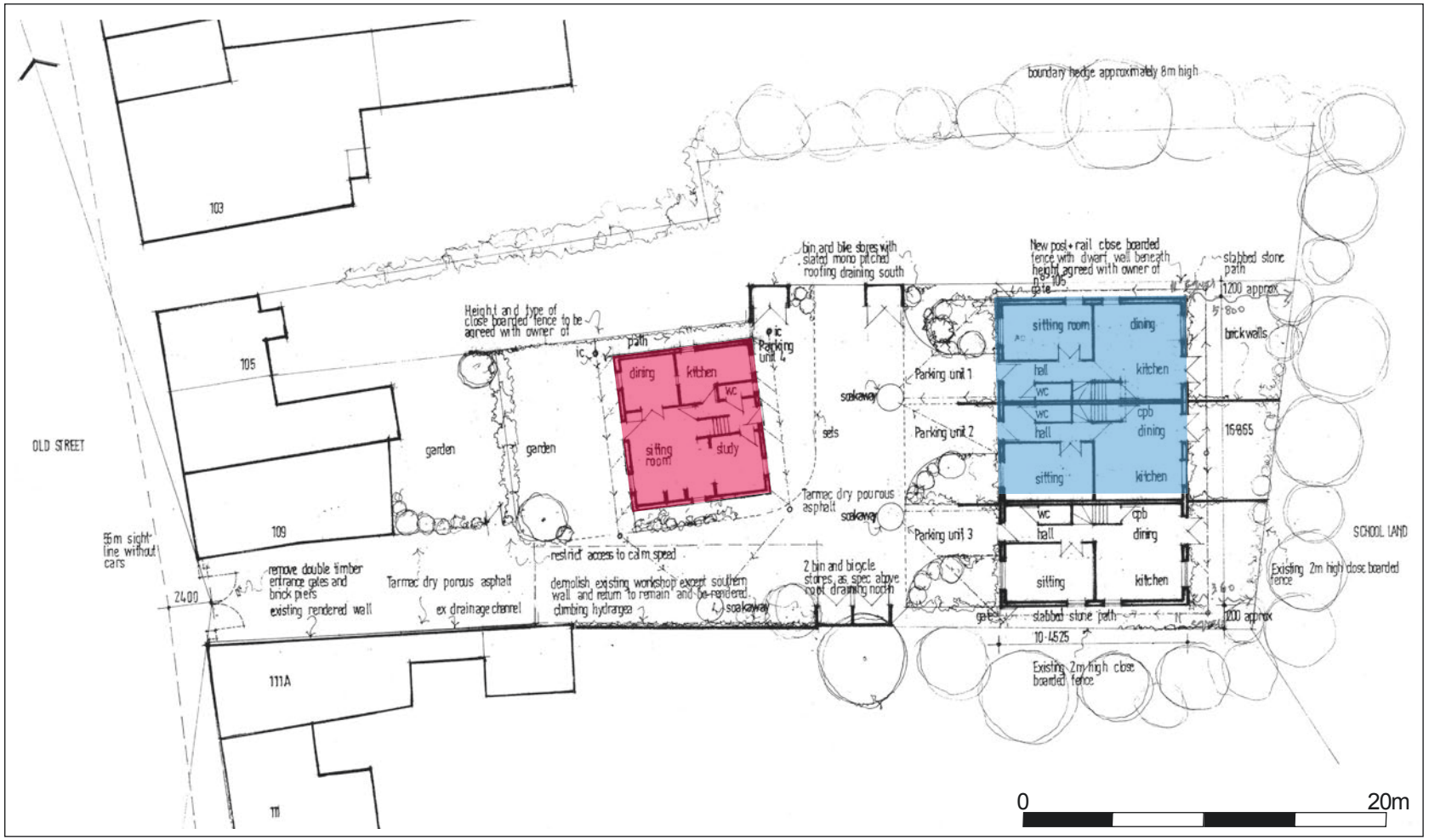
Figures



Location of Site

Figure 1
Location of Site

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES
Revealing the past, informing the future

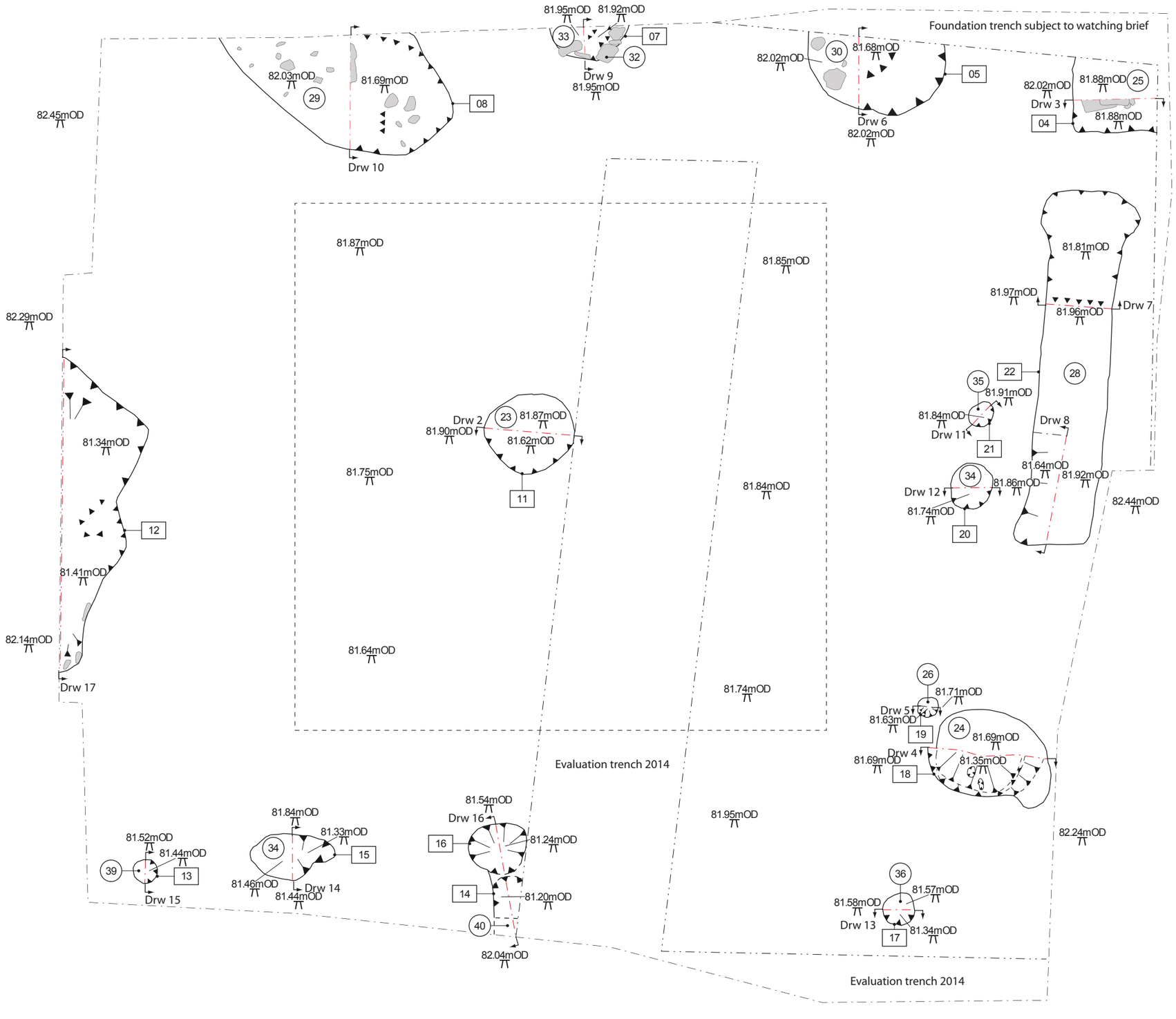


Excavation Area

Watching Brief Area

Figure 2
Areas of Archaeological Investigation

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES
Revealing the past, informing the future



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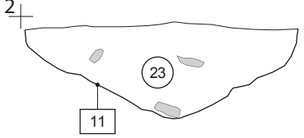
Date:	September 2015
Drawn By:	ILB
Scale:	1 : 40 @ A3
Figure 3	

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES
Revealing the past, informing the future

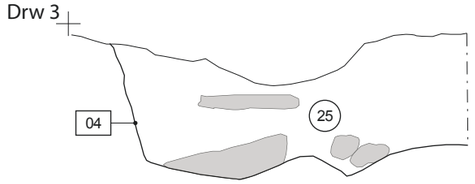
South-east facing section of Pit [11]

Drw 2



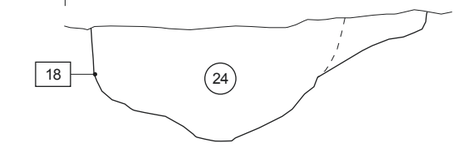
South-east facing section of Pit [04]

Drw 3



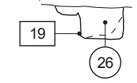
South-east facing section of Pit [18]

Drw 4



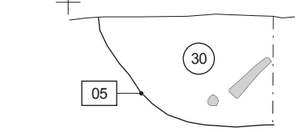
South-east facing section of Post hole [019]

Drw 5



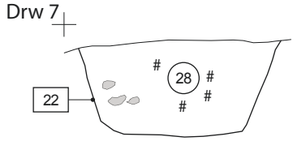
North-east facing section of Pit [05]

Drw 6



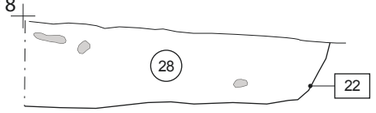
North-west facing section of Pit [22]

Drw 7



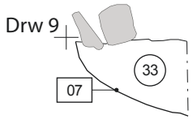
South-west facing section of Pit (terminus) [022]

Drw 8



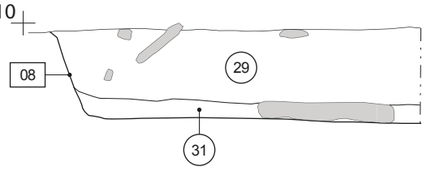
North-east facing section of Post hole [07]

Drw 9



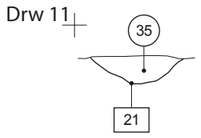
North-east facing section of Pit [08]

Drw 10



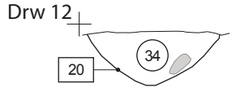
East facing section of Post hole [21]

Drw 11



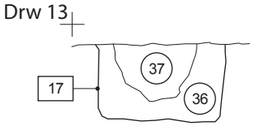
South-east facing section of Post hole [20]

Drw 12



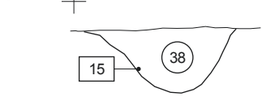
South-east facing section of Post hole [17]

Drw 13



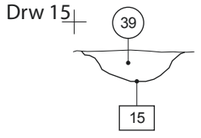
North-east facing section of Pit [15]

Drw 14



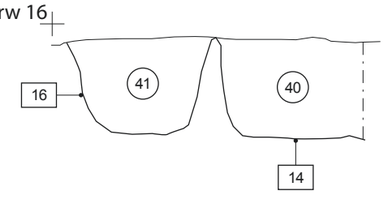
North-east facing section of Post hole [13]

Drw 15



South-west facing sections of Pits [14] & [16]

Drw 16



North-east facing section of Pit [17]

Drw 17

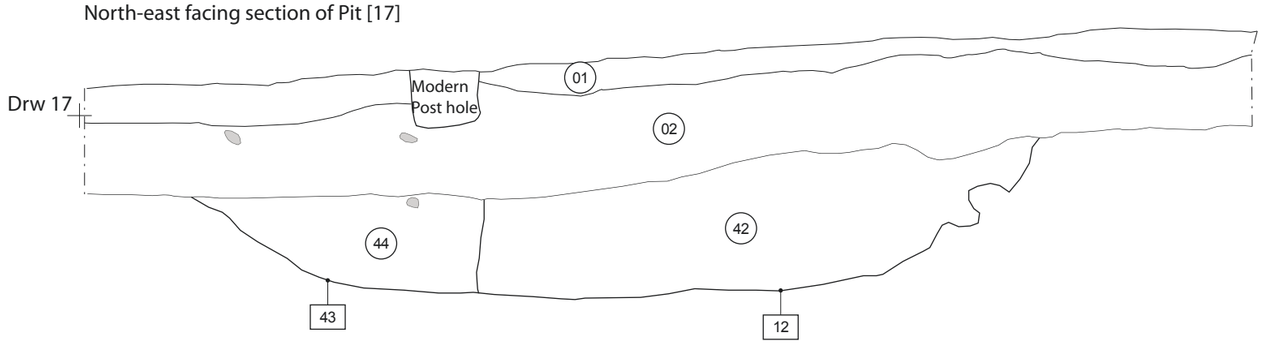


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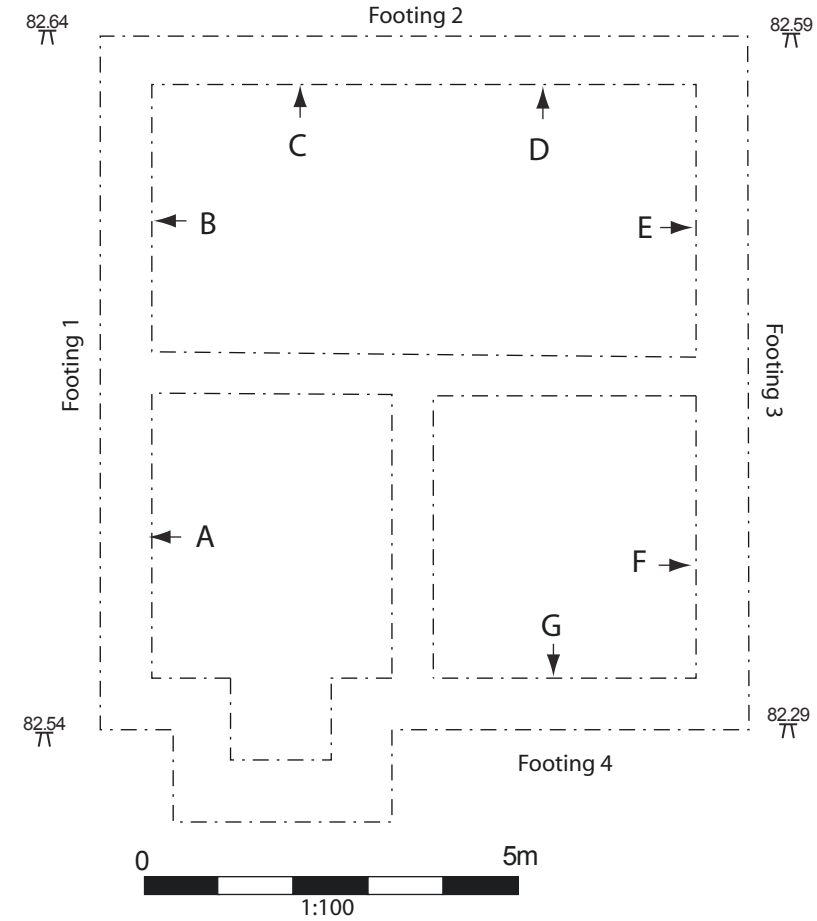
Figure 4	

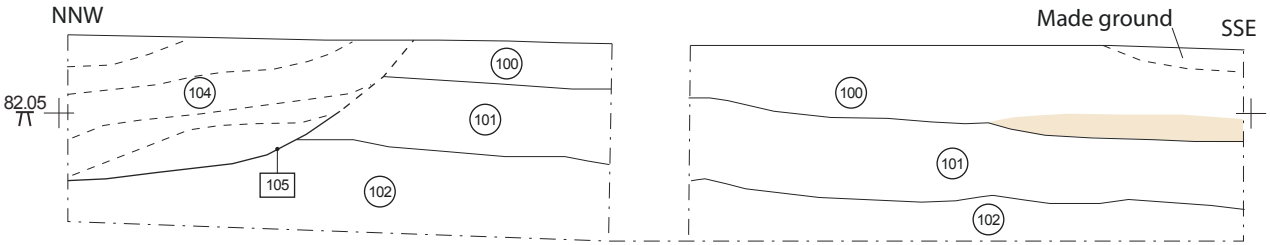
ARCHAEOLOGY WALES
Revealing the past, informing the future

Foundations plan

Northern site boundary



Section of Footings 1



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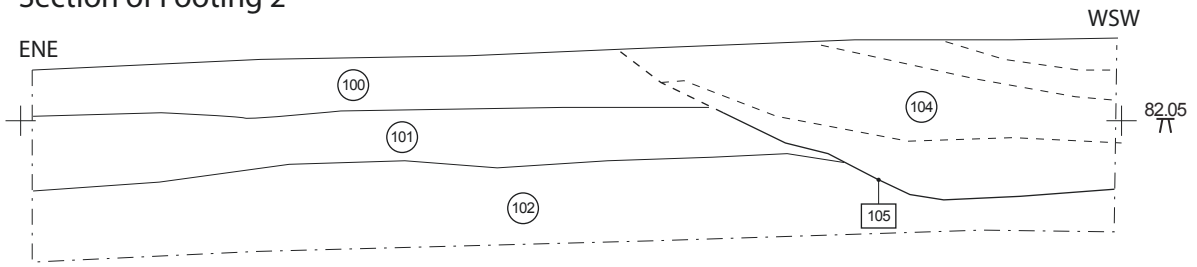

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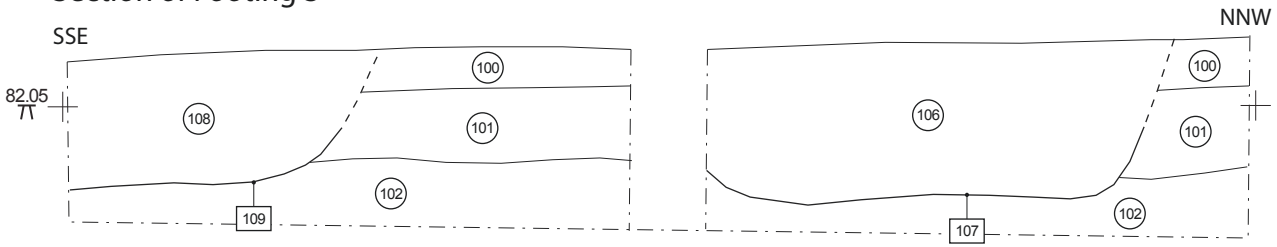
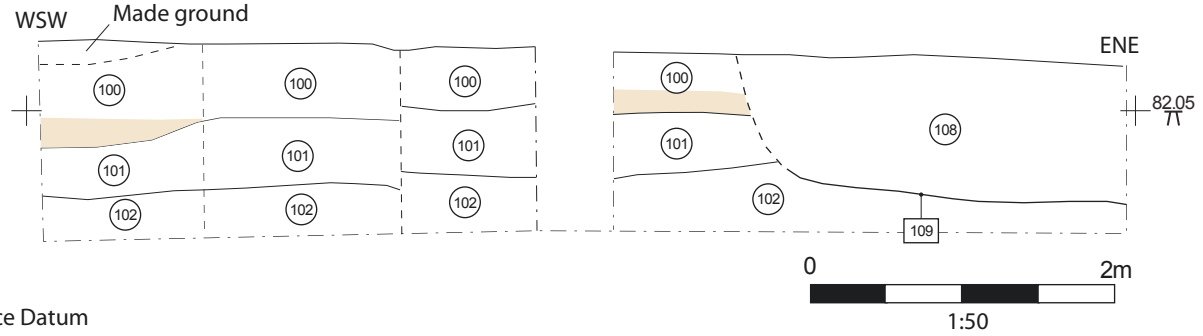


Section of Footing 4



Key

Mortar

Note: all heights are metres above Ordnance Datum

Figure 5
Watching Brief plan & sections

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES
Revealing the past, informing the future

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Plates

Plate 1. Area of Excavation

Plate 2. Post Hole [13]

Plates 1-2

Plate 3. Post Hole [17] 0.5m scale

Plate 4. Post Hole [19] 0.5m scale

Plate 5. Post Hole [20] 0.5m scale

Plate 6 Post Hole [21] 0.5m scale

Plate 7. Pit [4] Pre-Excavation 0.5m scale

Plate 8 Pit [4] Post-Excavation 0.5m scale

Plate 9. Pit [5] 0.5m scale

Plate 10 Pit [8] 0.5m scale

Plate 11. Pit [11] 0.5m scale

Plate 12 Pit [12] 2m & 0.5m scale

Plate 13. Pit [15] 0.5m scale

Plate 14 Pit [18] 0.5m scale

Plate 15. Pit [22] 0.5m scale

Plate 16. Pits [16] & [14] 0.5m scale

Plate 17. The watching brief area to the rear of Pellow House. Looking we - southwest.

Plate 18. Oblique view of Section A (Footing 1), showing made ground at surface, dark grey topsoil and layer of mortar and brick fragments, above a dark brown subsoil. Looking north-northwest.

Plate 19. Section A (Footing 1) showing the general soil sequence comprising topsoil (100), subsoil (101) above the natural, an orange gravelly sandy clay natural (102). Looking east-northeast.

Plate 20. Oblique view of Section B (Footing 1), showing modern intrusion [105]. Looking east.

Plate 21. Oblique view of Section C (Footing 2), showing modern intrusion [105]. Looking south.

Plate 22. Oblique view of Section D (Footing 2), showing the general soil sequence comprising topsoil (100), subsoil (101) and natural (102). Looking east-southeast.

Plate 23. Oblique view of Section E (Footing 3), showing modern intrusion [107]. Looking south.

Plate 24. Oblique view of Section F (Footing 3), showing modern intrusion [109]. Looking west-northwest.

Plate 25. Oblique view of Section G (Footing 4), showing modern intrusion [109]. Looking west.

Plate 26. View across the watching brief area towards the back of the development site (eastern boundary). Looking east-northeast.

Archaeology Wales

Appendix I

Finds Catalogue

Archaeology Wales Ltd.

Finds catalogue Old Street, Pellow, Ludlow

Site code: P2364 - OSPL/15/EX

Number	Context	Description	Amount	Weight	Kept/Discard
Pottery	002	Medieval (incl. 1 sherd of poss. Tudor pot.)	22	271	Kept
	023	Medieval	7	42	Kept
	024	Medieval	3	10	Kept
	025	Medieval	11	57	Kept
	028	Porcelain (post-med)	3	60	Kept
		English Stone Ware (post-med)	2	50	Kept
		Glazed Eartenware (post-med)	5	45	Kept
		Medieval	7	57	Kept
	029	Possibly Post-med. Red earthenware	3	32	Kept
	029	Medieval	7	119	Kept
	030	Medieval	11	36	Kept
	031	Medieval	8	73	Kept
	033	Medieval	2	9	Kept
	034	Medieval	2	7	Kept
	036	Medieval	2	4	Kept
	038	Medieval	3	7	Kept
	039	Medieval	2	2	Kept
	040	Medieval	3	11	Kept
	041	Medieval	5	111	Kept
	042	Medieval	14	92	Kept
	044	Medieval	12	88	Kept
CBM					
	029	(Roof) tile	2	49	Kept
	033	Medieval roof tile	1	50	Kept
	041	Glazed tile (poss. Medieval)	1	38	Kept
	044	Medieval tile	1	49	Kept
Bone					
	028	Animal bone	2	37	Kept
	029	Animal bone	3	19	Kept
	030	Animal bone	7	59	Kept
	034	Animal bone	2	17	Kept
	042	Animal bone	2	20	Kept
Miscellaneous					
	002	Flint; knife/scraper	1	4	Kept
	025	Slag	1	12	Kept
	028	Tobacco clay pipe	3	9	Kept
	041	Stone loom weight	1	41	Kept

Total finds:		
Pottery		134
CBM		5
Bone		16
Miscellaneous		6
	Total:	**161**

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Appendix II

Summary of the Environmental Assessment

Analysis of samples from Pellow House, Old Street, Ludlow (OSPL/15/EX)

Sample no.	Context	Feature	Pottery date	Sample volume (litres)	Flot description	Large charcoal (>3mm)	Charred & uncharred plant remains	Interpretation
1	24	pit [018]	C13th	2.5	single fill, 20ml flot, pot, bone, burnt bone, coal, slaggy frags, rootlets, mortar, charcoal	5 ml	hazelnut shell frag (*Corylus avellana*) 1; uncharred elderberry seed (*Sambucus nigra*) 1	domestic waste
2	29	pit [008]	C15th	5	secondary fill, 15ml flot, pot, bone, burnt bone, slaggy frags, roots, frequent charcoal	15ml	free-threshing wheat grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) 6; indeterminate cereal frags 5; dock nutlet (*Rumex* sp.) 1; hazelnut shell frags (*Corylus avellana*) 3; uncharred elderberry seed (*Sambucus nigra*) 1; uncharred bramble/raspberry *(Rubus* sp.) 3; uncharred sedge nutlet *(Carex* sp.) 1	domestic waste
3	33	pit [007]	C13th	3.5	primary fill, 20ml flot, pot, bone, burnt bone, coal, slaggy frags, little charcoal	3ml	free-threshing wheat grain (Triticum aestivum/turgidum) 3; hazelnut shell frag (Corylus avellana) 1; oat/brome grass fra (*Avena* sp./*Bromus* sp.) 1; uncharred elderberry seed (Sambucus nigra) 1; uncharred bramble/raspberry (Rubus sp.) 12; uncharred cf. Galeopsis frags 2; uncharred fat hen seeds (*Chenopodium album*) 2	domestic waste
4	42	pit [012]	C15th	8	single fill, 50ml flot, frequent bone, burnt bone, frequent slaggy frags, pot, coal, charcoal	8ml	free-threshing wheat grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) 8: oat/brome grass grain (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) 2; poor grain frags 3; rose seed (*Rosa* sp.) 1; hazelnut shell frag (*Corylus avellana*) 3;	domestic waste

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Appendix III

Specification

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES LIMITED:

Specification

for Archaeological Mitigation

On Land at Old Street Pellow, Ludlow, Shropshire

Prepared for:
David Nicholas

Project No: 2364

28 July 2015

Archaeology Wales Limited
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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal and methodology to be employed for a program of archaeological mitigation associated with the development of three dwellings. This includes an area of Excavation and an area of Watching Brief. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd on behalf of David Nicholas.

1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans to erect three dwellings, garage and ancillary parking (centred on NGR: SO 5143 7444); fig. 1). The local planning authority is Shropshire County Council. The development is subject to Planning Application Number 09/02104/OUT

This Specification has been prepared by Kate Pitt (ACIfA), Project Manager, Archaeology Wales (Henceforth - AW). It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an Archaeological Excavation and area of Watching Brief (AW Project Number 2364). The archaeological works are to take place, prior to and during ground-works associated with the development to mitigate the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains.

SLR carried out an Archaeological Evaluation in 2014 to examine the archaeological potential of the site, and revealed buried medieval archaeological deposits.

The archaeological work has been recommended by Dr Andy Wigley, Heritage Environment Manager with SCC. Details of the requirements of this work were set out in a Brief supplied by Dr Andy Wigley, against which this WSI has been drawn up.

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development. The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

The archaeological manager in overall charge of the project will be Kate Pitt (ACIfA)(AW). Kate Pitt and Chris Smith (MCIfA) will be the principle authors of the final report. The Senior Supervisor in charge of the excavation will be Chris Smith. All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014).

2 Site specific objectives

The purpose of the proposed Excavation and area of Watching Brief is to preserve, by record, detailed information on all archaeological deposits in the area of the proposed development, prior to their likely destruction as a consequence of the development. Overburden and modern deposits will be removed by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, in spits, under archaeological supervision. However, all archaeological deposits, horizons and artefacts encountered will be recorded and removed stratigraphically by the excavation team.

A report will be produced that will provide a detailed account of all the archaeological work undertaken. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

3 The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to all of the development area.

The work will include the following elements:

- An Excavation (Stage 1)
- A Watching Brief (Stage 2)
- Post excavation assessment of potential (Stage 3) - if necessary, depending on findings
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 4). This will include sufficient desk-based research to inform the results of the report.

4 Method statement for an Archaeological Excavation (Stage 1)

Preliminary work
The excavation area is shown on Figure 1, being the area highlighted in red.

The supervisor in charge of the Excavation will liaise with the groundworks contractor to ensure that all live services and other obstructions are identified prior to the start of works. The site will be completely fenced off prior to excavation commencing.

Excavation
The excavation area will be cleared to the top of the archaeological horizon under archaeological supervision by removing topsoil and other modern deposits with a mechanical excavator. The excavator will be equipped with a toothless bucket.

The resulting surface will be hand cleaned using hoes and/or pointing trowels, as appropriate, to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. All such features will be recorded, and where appropriate, excavated.

All significant archaeological deposits will be hand excavated stratigraphically, to the foundation level. 50% of discrete features such as pits or post-holes will be excavated and 10% of linear features. The treatment of any features cut or extending into the foundation level will be subject to discussion but might involve excavation beyond this level.

Work will stop if either the Site Supervisor or the groundworks contractor has any concerns over the safety of the trench. Advice will be sought from a suitably qualified health and safety representative before work continues.

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

Written, drawn and digital photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above.

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

There will be community engagement throughout the excavation via an online dig diary, information boards, and an open day.

Monitoring

The Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager will be contacted as soon as the work is underway.

Any changes to the specification that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to the Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

The Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager will be given access to the site so that he may monitor the progress of the excavation. The trench will not be back-filled until he has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. He will be kept informed about developments, both during the site works (on, at least, a weekly basis) and subsequently during post-excavation.

The Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager will be informed of the discovery of any potentially significant archaeological features prior to their excavation so that a monitoring visit can be arranged and/or an excavation strategy agreed. In the event of complex deposits being discovered AW will prepare an additional Specification for the work.

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using a unique site code. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with the Shropshire Museum Service.

All artefacts recovered during the project will be retained and related to the contexts from which they were derived. All typologically distinct and closely datable finds will be recorded three-dimensionally.

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

A catalogue by context of all artefactual material found, quantified by number, weight, or both, will be compiled.

Pottery will be analysed to the standards outlined in "Guidelines for the Preparation of Pottery Archives" as prepared by the Study Group for Roman Pottery in consultation with the CIfA. All other material will be analysed following the advice given in the

Institute of Field Archaeologists: Guidelines for Finds Work.

The requirements for the conservation of artefacts will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Environmental and technological samples

Samples will be taken where necessary if significant deposits are located. These will be retained for processing. The level of post-excavation processing will be dependent on the results of assessment of potential and following discussion with an environmental specialist and the Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager.

Any features with potential to contain deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled. If required, the project manager will arrange, through a suitably qualified expert the assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. The assessment of potential should consider the guidelines set out in the English Heritage publication 'Environmental Archaeology' August 2011.

Human remains

Human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation will normally be permitted and the Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. After discussion, it may be appropriate to take bone samples for C14 dating. If removal is essential it can only take place under the appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations.

Conservation

All archaeologically recovered artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains (including human remains) and decay products (collectively referred to as 'finds') will be conserved following the guidelines set out in 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (CIfA, 2014).

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	Tel No.
Flint	Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751
Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483

Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Stephen Clarke	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

5 Method statement for the watching brief (Stage 2)

The blue areas seen in Figure 1 indicate the main coverage for a watching brief programme of works. Intrusive service runs will also be included in the watching brief.

A watching brief complying with the CIfA Standards and Guidance on Watching Briefs (October 2014) will be undertaken. The ground-works contractor will discuss all such work with the watching brief archaeologist. The watching brief archaeologist will have the authority to stop any element of the ground-works if this is required to safeguard the archaeological resource.

The watching brief is intended to ensure that all archaeologically significant remains that might be revealed during demolition work associated with the development are investigated and recorded. The ground-works contractor will allow sufficient time and resources for investigation and detailed recording to take place. The Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager will be informed and if required a site meeting will be organised as appropriate.

After discussion with the Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager excavation and recording of any exposed features will be undertaken. Provisionally this will include a minimum 50% sample through half sectioning of all discrete features, pit features and posthole features and 10% of linear features.

Excavation in the watching brief area would terminate at the maximum depth of disturbance by the developers (to be confirmed with the developers).

Environmental, radiocarbon and technological samples will be taken where necessary and as appropriate. All finds will be recovered by hand and bagged by context.

Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems, as outlined in the Method Statement for Archaeological Excavation section, above.

Should a large number of significant archaeological remains be located which it is felt cannot be adequately dealt with under the resources available, then discussions on how to progress will be held with both the client and Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager.

Monitoring
The Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager will be contacted prior to the commencement of the watching brief.

Any changes to the specification that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to the Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

The Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. He will be kept informed regularly about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

6 Method Statement for the post excavation assessment of potential (Stage 3)

On completion of the site excavations an interim report and post excavation archive assessment will be produced in accordance with EH MORPHE 2006. On approval of the post excavation archive and the associated costs of post excavation analysis and reporting by the Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager the final report will be completed.

7 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 4)

The report will provide a detailed account of all the archaeological work undertaken.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

Report preparation
The report will contain the following:

- A fully representative description of the information gained from Stages 1-3 above, even if there should be negative evidence.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- At least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all excavated areas.
- Suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.
- Historical background to the development of the town within the excavation area.
- Full post excavation specialist analysis and reporting.

Copies of the report will be sent to the Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager, and to the regional HER. The DVDs will include the whole digital archive arising from the work including the photographs (as below). Digital copies of the report will be provided in pdf format.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a national journal no later than one year after the completion of the work.

AW will complete the online OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ at completion of the project.

The site archive
A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the HER agreed structure and be deposited on completion of site analysis and report production.

The site excavation archive will be deposited with the Shropshire Museums Service. Arrangements will be made with the Shropshire Museums Service before work starts. When the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER and to the Shropshire Council Heritage Environment Manager.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than one year after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the HER officer in advance of its preparation.

9 Resources and timetable

Standards
The field work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice and in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014).

Staff
The project will be managed by Mark Houliston MCIfA.

Equipment
The project will use existing AW equipment.

Expected timetable of archaeological works
The Excavation work is proposed to start on Wednesday 5rd August.

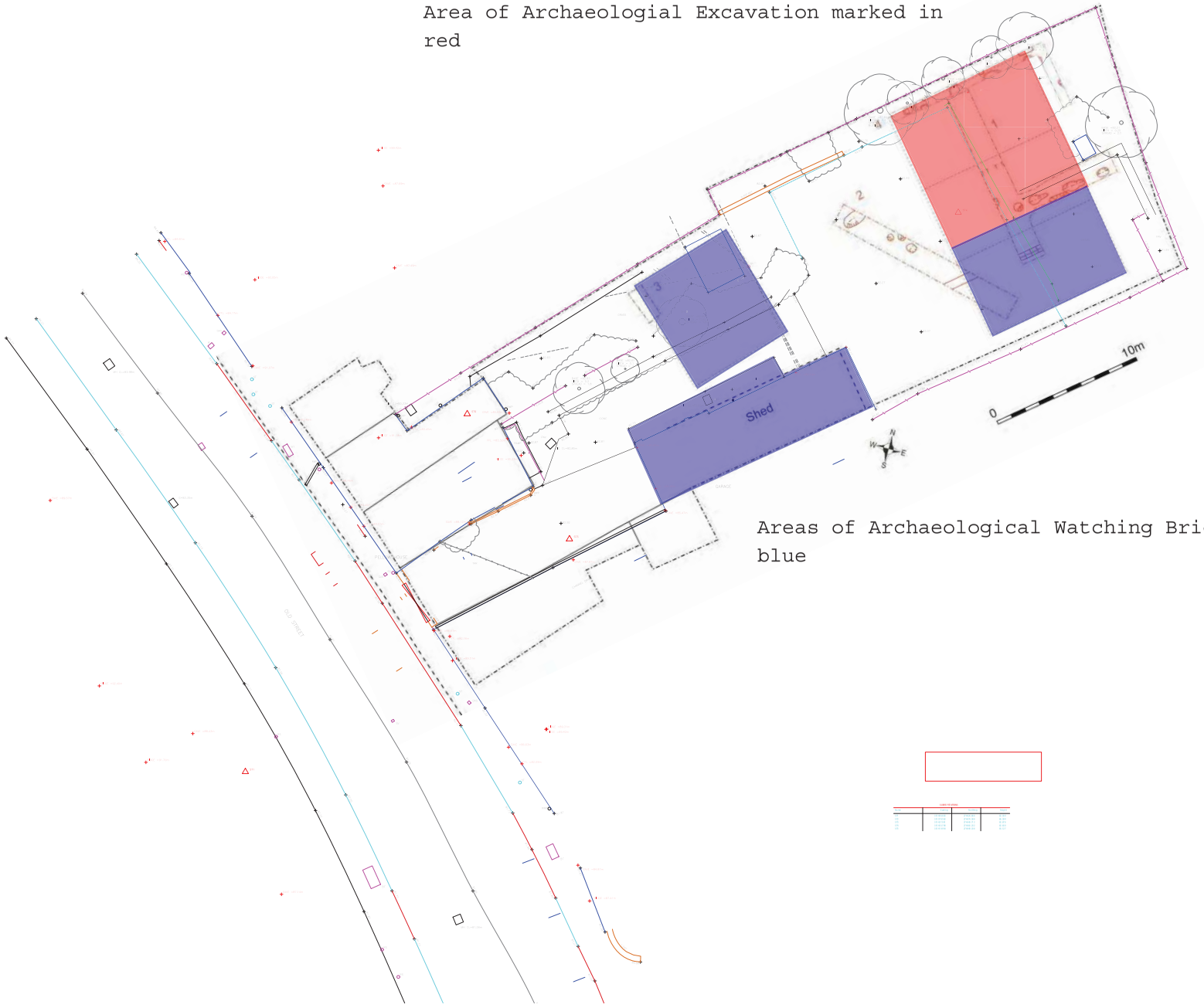
Insurance
Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

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

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees with be briefed on

the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

Area of Archaeologial Excavation marked in red



Areas of Archaeological Watching Brief marked in blue

Figure 1 - Site Layout

KEY

38.32	SPOT LEVEL	TS	TRAFFIC SIGNAL	G	GULLY
TAR	TARMAC	TSC	TRAFFIC SIGNAL CONTROLLER	WM	WATER METER
GR	GRASS	IC	INSPECTION COVER	SV	SLUICE VALVE
H/S	HARDSTANDING	MH	MANHOLE	ST	STOP TAP
BL	BOLLARD	MH	MANHOLE	FH	FIRE HYDRANT
BB	BELISHA BEACON	MP	MARKER POST	BT	BRITISH TELECOM
RS	ROAD SIGN	TP	TELEGRAPH POLE	CATV	CABLE TV
SIGN	SIGN	LC	LIGHTING COLUMN	TV	CABLE TV
NP	STREET NAMEPLATE			GV	GAS VALVE

1.8RN	RENDERED WALL
1.0BR	BRICK WALL
1.0BL	BLOCK WALL
1.0ST	STONE WALL
	HEDGEROW/TREE CANOPY
2.0 P+W	FENCE
DK	DROPPED KERB

NOTES:

LEVELS ARE RELATED TO VRS GPS SURVEY DATUM DERIVED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY DATUM

CO-ORDINATES ARE RELATED TO VRS GPS SURVEY GRID DERIVED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY GRID

ALTHOUGH O.S. CO-ORDINATES ARE SHOWN ON THIS PLAN THE GRID IS TO BE TREATED AS ARBITRARY, NO SCALE FACTOR HAS BEEN APPLIED TO THE SURVEY THEREFORE THE CO-ORDINATES SHOWN ARE NOT TRUE O.S. CO-ORDINATES.

ISSUE	REVISION	DATE

Job: TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY
PELLOW HOUSE
OLD STREET LUDLOW

Scale:	Date:	Drawn By:	Checked By:	Job Ref.:
1:100	22/06/15	KR	NM	HP\PHL\001

Client: Holmoak Projects
6 Poplars Court
Mardy
Abergavenny

PM Consultants (UK) Ltd
48 Park Avenue, Abergavenny
Monmouthshire, NP7 5SP
Tel: (01873) 850667
Fax: (01873) 859633
Web: pmconsultants.co.uk
E-Mail: surveyor@pmconsultants.co.uk

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Appendix IV

Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Pellow House, 109 Old Street, Ludlow, Shropshire

Site Name:	Pellow House
Site Code:	OSPL/15/EX
PRN:	31099 (medieval occupation activity)
NGR:	NGR 351450 274460 (SO 5145 7446)
Site Type:	Brownfield
Project Type:	Excavation & Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Kate Pitt
Project Dates:	July 2015 - December 2016
Categories Present:	Roman – 19th Century
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of Duplicate Archives:	Ludlow Museum
Number of Finds Boxes:	1
Location of Finds:	AW
Museum Reference:	N/A
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to Access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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