

Archaeology Wales

Land to south of Rocks Green, Ludlow, Shropshire

Archaeological Field Evaluation



By
Jennifer Muller & Daniel Moore

Report No. 1746

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December 2018

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1. Introduction

In November 2018, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by J. Ross Developments Ltd. to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on land to the south of Rock's Green, Ludlow SY8 2DT centred on SO 52579 75679. The works are associated with the proposed residential development of up to 200 dwellings and associated infrastructure, drainage, open space and access from A4117. The associated Planning Application No. is 17/05189/FUL.

In 2016, AW carried out a DBA, Visual Impact Assessment and a geophysical survey within the bounds of the proposed development area. The results noted that the fields had probably been used for agricultural practices since medieval times. Moreover, a few designated and non-designated assets were documented outside the development area. The geophysical survey documented several features of indeterminate function. In order to test the presence/absence and nature of archaeological remains within the site, SCHET-DC recommended that a trenching evaluation was completed prior to the commencement of works.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allowed for thirty trenches to be excavated, targeting geophysical anomalies and considering locations which will be disturbed during groundworks associated with the development. Due to the presence of overhead cables, overhanging vegetation and boundary hedges the location of eleven trenches was altered. AW informed SCHET-DC of such changes prior to the commencement of work.

The field evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Dan Moore, with Jennifer Muller, Perry Mesney, Fred Craig and Sergio Lopez Medel, all of Archaeology Wales. The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira (MIfA). The fieldwork was undertaken between the 27th November to the 4th December 2018, with backfilling completed by the 6th December 2018.

All work conformed to *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research* (ClfA 2014).

2. Site description and archaeological background

2.1 Location, Topography and geology

The assessment area is located to the north-east of the A49 and the south-east of the A4117 on land at Rocks Green, approximately 700m to the north-east of the town of Ludlow, Shropshire. The site (Phase 1) is currently in use as grazing pasture, and comprises a total of 4.4 hectares.

The site is gently undulating in surface profile with land falling away gently towards the south east from a height of 130m OD to approximately 115m OD. A small building complex, Rock Green Terrace and the Nelson Inn, is present adjacent to the north-west of the site boundary. The underlying solid geology of the assessment area is composed of limestone in the Ludlow series from the Silurian era. The subsoils covering the assessment area are described as freely draining, loamy, floodplain soils with shallow groundwater tables (BGS 2018; Soilscales 2016).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

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 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. 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 placename 'Lodelow' was in use. 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. The assessment area is located away from the centre of Ludlow within the adjoining parish of Stanton Lacy. During the medieval period, land use within the assessment area is likely to have been largely agricultural. Lloyd (1999) states that "Cultivation took place on 'the open fields of Ludlow' which stretched as far as Prior's Halton in the west, Stanton Lacy in the north, Rock in the east and Overton in the south", thus encompassing the assessment area. Faraday (1991) also refers to common pasture at Rock in the later 13th century. Excavations in 1975, carried out in advance of the construction of the A49 trunk road to the immediate south-west of the assessment area, recovered a small Bronze Age beaker assemblage associated with a hearth as well as a likely Romano-British rectilinear ditched enclosure. In 2016, AW carried out a DBA, Visual Impact Assessment and a geophysical survey (Smith and Pitt 2016) within the bounds of the proposed development area. The results noted that the fields had probably been used for agricultural practices since medieval times. Moreover, a number of designated and non-designated assets are known to exist immediately outside the development area. The geophysical survey documented a number of features of indeterminate function.

3. Aims and Objectives

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation was to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features present within the development area. The work aimed to reveal the presence or absence of an archaeological resource, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work included an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aimed to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

4. Methodology

The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work was satisfied that all constraints to ground works had been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation trenches were positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource was fully understood.

It was proposed that thirty trenches, 20 metres in length and 1.8 metres in length, were machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 2). The locations and dimensions of the trenches were agreed with SCHET-DC prior to the commencement of works.

The presence of overhead cables, overhanging vegetation and boundary hedges meant that some trenches had to be relocated. These changes were agreed with SCHET-DC before the commencement of works (Figure 3). Details of all changes can be found in the evaluation results section.

The evaluation trenches were excavated by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. Sufficient excavation was undertaken to ensure that the natural horizon was reached and proven across the site.

5. Evaluation results

Trench 1 (Figure 3; Plates 1 & 2)

Trench 1 measured 20m in length, 1.8m in width and 0.72-0.98m in depth.

The natural substrate (1003) was found 0.98m below ground level and was comprised of mid-brown-red clay with green splotches and frequent large, angular stones. (1003) was overlain by the subsoil (1002) which began 0.5m from ground level. (1002) was mid-orange-brown in colour and clayey silt in composition and contained frequent sub-angular stones. It contained some charcoal and ceramic material. (1002) was overlain by the topsoil (1001) at 0.1m. (1001) was mid orange-brown loam. No finds or features were encountered in this trench.

Trench 2 (Figure 3; Plates 3 & 4)

Trench 2 measured 20m in length, 1.8m in width and 0.93m in depth.

The natural substrate (2004) was found 0.93m below ground level and was defined by mid-brown-red clay. (2004) was overlain by a layer (2003) of mid-red-brown clayey silt which began 0.75m from ground level. (2003) was overlain by the subsoil (2002), which was light-red-brown silt and began 0.39m from surface. (2002) was overlain by the topsoil (2001), a mid-orange-brown loam at 0.22m deep. No finds or features were encountered in this trench.

Trench 3 (Figure 3; Plates 5 & 6)

Trench 3 measured 20m in length, 1.8m in width and 1.14m in depth.

The bedrock (3005) consisted of brown-grey stone 1.1m from ground level. (3005) was overlain by natural substrate (3004) which is mid-brown-red clay also 1.1m from ground level. (3004) was overlain by a layer (3003) of mid-brown-red clayey silt which began 0.98m from ground level. (3003) was overlain by the subsoil (3002), a light-orange-brown silt which began 0.47m from surface. (3002) was overlain by the topsoil (3001) which was mid-orange-brown loam at 0.3m. No finds or features were encountered in this trench.

Trench 4 (Figure 3; Plates 7 & 8)

Trench 4 measured 20m in length, 1.8m in width and 1.8m in depth.

The natural substrate (4003) was defined by mid-orange-red clay and was revealed at 0.62m from ground level. Approximately 2m from the northern end of the trench was a layer of bedrock (4004) also at 0.62m from ground level. (4003) and (4004) were overlain by the subsoil (4002), which was mid-orange-brown clayey silt and rested 0.32m from ground level.

Several fragments of pottery occurred in this level. (4002) was overlain by the topsoil (4001), a mid-orange-brown loam which occurred at 0.12m deep.

Trench 5 (Figures 3; Plates 9 & 10)

Trench 5 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width and 0.86m in depth.

The natural substrate, (5004), was found 0.86m below ground level. (5004) was defined as mid-orange-red clay. At the same level, the natural bedrock (5005) occurred at the northern end of the trench. Overlaying (5004) and (5005) was a deposit of mid-brown-orange silty clay (5003) that sat 0.7m below ground level. (5003) was overlain by the subsoil (5002), which was a mid-orange-brown clayey silt containing occasional sub-angular stones. This layer contained several finds, including pot, glass, iron, charcoal and clay pipe, and was 0.3m from ground level. Overlaying (5002) was the topsoil (5001), a mid-orange brown loam at 0.1m deep.

Trench 6 (Figure 3; Plates 11 & 12)

Trench 6 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width and 0.7m in depth.

The natural substrate (6004) was encountered at 0.74m below ground level and consisted of mid-orange-red clay with occasional green splotches. Overlaying (6004) was a deposit of mid-red-orange silty clay (6003) which was revealed at 0.6m from ground level. (6003) was overlain by the subsoil (6002), which measured 0.23m from ground level. (6002) contained large amounts charcoal and finds, including: pot, CBM and clay pipe fragments. (6002) was overlaid by (6001), a mid- orange-brown loam at 0.07m.

Trench 7 (Figure 3; Plates 13 – 16)

Trench 7 was 20m by 1.8m and 0.96m in depth. The trench was relocated further north due to its proximity to overhead cables.

The natural substrate (7004) was mid-orange red clay with some green/pale deposits and sat 0.91m below ground level. Cutting (7004) was [7005], which was 0.77m below surface and sub-circular in shape. [7005] is possibly the outline of a tree bole and was filled with a mix of mid-orange-red clay and rotting wood (7006). (7004) was overlain by (7003), a deposit of mid-brown-orange clay which lay 0.81m from the surface. Above (7003) sat the subsoil (7002), which was mid-orange-brown clayey silt and contained some charcoal. (7002) sat 0.46m below surface level. Overlaying (7002) was the mid orange-brown loam topsoil at 0.09m deep.

Trench 8 (Figure 3; Plates 17 & 18)

Trench 8 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width and 1.06m in depth. Trench 8 had to be relocated further west due to proximity to overhead cables.

The basal deposit (8004) was located 1.06m from ground level and was a mid-orange-red clay. (8004) was overlain by a mid-brown orange clay deposit (8003), beginning 0.86 from ground level. Laying above (8003) was (8002), the mid-orange brown clayey silt subsoil. (8002) was 0.26m from surface level, and contained pot, charcoal and clay pipe fragments. At 0.11m deep (8002) was overlaid by the topsoil (8001), a mid-orange brown in colour and loam in consistency.

Trench 9 (Figure 3; Plates 19 & 20)

Trench 9 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width and 0.8m in depth. Trench 9 was relocated northwest of its original position to avoid bisecting the boundary hedge.

The natural substrate (9004) was mid-red-brown silty clay and sat 0.8m below ground level. Above (9004) lay (9003), a deposit of mid-red brown silty clay that sat 0.7m below ground level. Above (9003) lay the subsoil (9002), which was a mid-red brown silt and contained pot sherds, CBM and clay pipe fragments. (9002) sat 0.26m from ground level. (9002) was overlain by the topsoil (9001), which was a mid-red brown silt and occurred at 0.09m deep.

Trench 10 (Figure 3; Plates 21 & 22)

Trench 10 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width and 0.85m in depth. Trench 10 had to be relocated southeast of its original location due to its proximity to a tree.

The natural substrate (10004) was a mid-orange pink/red clay with green splotches that sat 0.85m below ground level. Above (10004) lay (10003), a deposit of mid-orange-red clay that sat 0.67m below ground. (10003) was overlain by the subsoil (10002), a mid-orange clay silt that sat 0.27m below ground. (10002) contained some pot sherds. Above (10002) lay the topsoil (10001), mid-orange-brown loam, at 0.14m deep.

Trench 11 (Figure 3; Plates 23 & 24)

Trench 11 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width and 0.78m in depth. Trench 11 had to be relocated further southeast to avoid bisecting the boundary hedge.

The natural substrate (11004) was 0.73-0.85m below ground level and was a mid-orange pink clay with green splotching. Above (11004) lay (11003), a deposit of mid-brown-orange silty clay which was 0.53-0.65m from surface level. (11003) was overlain by the subsoil (11002),

which was mid-orange brown clay silt. (11002) contained some pot sherd, clay pipe fragments, glass and charcoal. (11002) was 0.25m from surface level. Above (11002) was the topsoil (11001), a mid-orange-brown loam occurring at 0.08m deep.

Trench 12 (Figure 3; Plates 25 & 26)

Trench 12 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 1.53m in depth. The trench was relocated further northeast to avoid bisecting the boundary hedge.

The basal deposit (12004) was at 1.53m below the surface and was made up of a mid-brown-red clay with green splotches with sub-angular stones. Above this was (12003), a mid-brown-orange silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones. This deposit was loose and likely re-deposited over services that occurred at this level. Within (12003) were two water pipes, one currently used {12007}, found at the southwest end of the trench about 0.6m deep. The other was older, lead and no longer used {12010}, and was found further northeast in the trench about 0.55m deep. {12010} was expected due to its evidence in the previous geophysical survey (Smith & Pitt 2016). Both pipes were running east-west. Above (12003) was the subsoil (12002) at 0.38m deep. This consisted of a mid-orange-brown clayey silt. Overlying (12002) was the topsoil, a mid-orange-brown loam, at 0.16m deep.

Trench 13 (Figure 3; Plates 27 & 28)

Trench 13 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.83 meters in depth. Trench 13 had to be relocated to the south to avoid bisecting the boundary hedge.

The natural substrate (13003) was located 0.83m below ground level and comprised of a mid-brown-red clay with lenses of lighter grey clay material running through it. Above the substrate (13003), the subsoil (13002) was located at a depth of 0.6m below ground level. This subsoil (13002) was comprised of a mid-red-brown clay silt and contained a variety of artefacts including pot sherds and shards of glass. Above (13002) the topmost layer was the topsoil (13001), a mid-red-brown silt, at 0.32m deep.

Trench 14 (Figure 3; Plates 29 & 30)

Trench 14 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.86m in depth.

The lowest layer present was the natural grey brown stone bedrock (14005), located primarily within the central and western portions of the trench at a depth of 0.86m. Intermingled with the bedrock (14005) are areas of the mid-brown-red clay natural substrate (14004) also at a depth of 0.86m. Above (14004) and (14005) was a layer (14003) of mid-orange-brown silty clay. (14003) contained a high number of rocky inclusions and occurred 0.86m below the

surface. Above this layer (14003) was the subsoil (14002), a light-orange-brown silt at a depth of 0.37m. It was in the subsoil (14002) that several pot sherds were found as well as a metal artefact interpreted as a pitchfork tine. Overlaying the subsoil (14002) was the topsoil (14001), a mid-red-brown silt at 0.23m deep.

Trench 15 (Figure 3; Plates 31 & 32)

Trench 15 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 1.02m in depth. The site topography meant that this trench was significantly deeper at its eastern end.

The bottommost layer present was the grey-brown natural stone bedrock (15005), which could be found in the eastern end of the trench at a depth of 1.02m. In the central and western portions of the trench a dark-brown-red clay natural substrate (15004) present at a depth of 1.02m. Above the substrate (15004) there is a layer of dark-orange-brown clayey silt that contains a high proportion of stone inclusions (15003). This layer (15003) was present at a depth of 0.97m. Overlaying (15003) was the subsoil (15002) which consisted of a mid-orange-brown clayey silt present at 0.67m. The topmost layer was the layer above (15002), the topsoil (15001), which consisted of a mid-red-brown silt that was found above the depth of 0.32m. No finds were present in this trench.

Trench 16 (Figure 3; Plates 33 & 34)

Trench 16 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.7m in depth. The trench was deeper at its northern end.

The lowest stratigraphic layer present was the mid grey-brown natural stone bedrock (16004), which was primarily present in the central portion of the trench at a depth of 0.7m. In the remainder of the trench, the mid-brown-red clay natural substrate (16003) overlaid the bedrock (16004), occurring at 0.7m. Overlaying (16003) was the subsoil (16002) at a depth of 0.61m. This subsoil (16002) comprised of a mid-brown-red clay silt. This was overlaid by the topsoil (16001) at a depth of 0.29m. The topsoil (16001) was comprised of a mid-red brown silt, occurring at 0.7m deep. No finds were present in this trench.

Trench 17 (Figure 3; Plates 35 & 36)

Trench 17 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.7m in depth. The trench was deepest at the eastern end.

The deepest layer present in Trench 17 was the grey-brown natural stone bedrock (17005), which was partially present throughout the trench at a depth of 1.07m. Overlying this bedrock (17005) in areas was the natural substrate (17004), which was composed of a mid-brown-red

clay with patches of grey clay also present. This substrate (17004) was also present at a depth of 1.07m. Above the substrate (17004) was a layer of mid-brown-orange clay silt, with lenses of darker brown material scattered throughout (17003). This layer (17003) was present at 1.07m. Overlaying this layer (17003) was the subsoil (17002), comprised of mid-orange-brown silt with numerous stone inclusions at a depth of 0.57m. The topsoil (17001) was comprised of a mid-red-brown silt found at a depth of 0.28m. No finds were present in this trench.

Trench 18 (Figure 3; Plates 37 & 38)

Trench 18 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.7m in depth. The trench was relocated east by 10 meters due to the presences of a water pipe that was seen in trench 27.

The lowest stratigraphic layer of Trench 18 was the natural substrate that comprised of a mid-orange-red clay with black deposits (18003) at a depth of 0.7m. Overlying (18003) was the subsoil (18002), a mid-orange-brown clayey silt present at 0.3m. In this layer (18002) a spread of charcoal and pot appeared around 7 meters from the eastern end of the trench. It was also in this layer (18002) that finds of pot sherds, glass, charcoal and clay pipes were found. Above this layer (18002) was the topsoil (18001), a mid-orange-brown loam, at 0.18m deep.

Trench 19 (Figure 3; Plates 39 & 40)

Trench 19 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.76m in depth.

The lowest stratigraphic layer of Trench 19 was the natural substrate comprised of a mid-orange-pink clay (19004) at 0.76m deep. Above the substrate (19004) was a layer of mid-red-orange silty clay (19003), present at 0.57m. Above this layer (19003) was the subsoil (19002), a mid-orange brown clay silt found at 0.3m. (19002) contained finds of CBM, pottery, glass, charcoal, and clay pipes. The topsoil (19001) was located above (19002) and comprised of a mid-orange-brown loam present at depth of 0.1m.

Trench 20 (Figure 3; Plates 41 & 42)

Trench 20 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.8m in depth. The trench was relocated further to the southwest due to the presence of overhead wires on the original proposed position.

The lowest stratigraphic layer was the natural substrate (20004), a mid-red-orange clay with patches of green discolouration. This layer (20004) was present at 0.84m. Overlaying this was a layer of mid-orange-red silty clay (20003) that was present at 0.67m. Above this layer (20003) was the subsoil (20002), a mid-orange-brown clayey silt at a depth of 0.29m. It was

in this layer that finds of pottery sherds, glass, and charcoal were found. (20002) was overlaid by the topsoil (20001) which was a mid-orange-brown loam at a depth of 0.1m.

Trench 21 (Figure 3; Plates 43 & 44)

Trench 21 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 1.01m in depth.

The basal layer encountered at 1.01m was (21004), a mid-orange-red clay with green deposits within it. Overlying this at 0.71m (21003), a mid-brown-orange silty clay. Cut into this deposit were two land drains {21007} and {21010} at a depth of 0.98m and 0.9m, respectively, running northwest/southeast. Above (21003) was the subsoil (21002), a mid-orange-brown clay silt at 0.33m which contained fragments of pot. The topsoil (21001) was encountered at 0.11, and it comprised of a mid-orange-brown loam.

Trench 22 (Figure 3; Plates 45 & 46)

Trench 22 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.79m in depth.

The natural substrate (22004) was encountered at 0.79m. It was comprised of a mid-orange-red clay. Towards the northern end of the trench green splotches appeared within this deposit. Overlying (22004) was (22003), a mid-brown-orange clay silt at 0.63m deep. Above this was the subsoil (22002), a mid-orange-brown clay silt at 0.25m deep. Within this deposit were finds made up of charcoal and CBM. Above this was the topsoil (22001) at 0.06m. This was made up of a mid-orange-brown loam.

Trench 23 (Figure 3; Plates 47 & 48)

Trench 23 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.75m in depth.

The basal deposit (23003) was a mid-brown-red clay at 0.75m deep. At the southwestern end of the trench the basal deposit changed to bedrock (23004) at the same level. Overlying these deposits was the subsoil (23002), a mid-orange-brown clay silt with frequent sub-angular stones. The subsoil also contained fragments of charcoal, clay pipe and pot sherds. (23002) was encountered at 0.34m. Overlying (23002) was the topsoil, a mid orange-brown loam, at 0.14m deep.

Trench 24 (Figure 3; Plates 49 & 50)

Trench 24 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 1.11m in depth.

The natural substrate (24004) occurred at 1.11m and was comprised of a mid-brown-red clay. Overlying this was a mid-brown-red clayey silt (24003), encountered at 0.97m deep. Above (24003) was the subsoil (24002), a light red-brown silt with sub-angular stones and finds consisting of pot sherds. The topsoil was then encountered at 0.27m deep. This was comprised of a mid-red-brown silt.

Trench 25 (Figure 3; Plates 51 & 52)

Trench 25 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.83m in depth.

The basal deposit was a mix of mid-brown-red clay (25003) and mid-grey-brown bedrock (25004) encountered at 0.83m deep. Overlying these deposits was a mid-brown-red clayey silt subsoil (25002) at 0.67m deep, which contained fragments of pot. Above this was the topsoil, a mid-red-brown silt (25001) at 0.23m deep.

Trench 26 (Figure 3; Plates 53 & 54)

Trench 26 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.63m in depth.

The natural substrate (26004) was encountered at 0.63m deep. This was comprised of a mid-brown-red clay with green splotches and black natural deposits. Above this was a mid-orange-red silty clay (26003), occurring 0.53m deep. Overlying this was the subsoil (26002), comprised of mid-orange-brown clayey silt at 0.33m deep. (26002) contained pot sherds. Above (26002) was the topsoil (26001), a mid-orange-brown loam encountered at 0.13m deep.

Trench 27 (Figure 3; Plates 55 & 56)

Trench 27 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.72m in depth.

The basal deposit was a mid-orange-red clay (27004) at 0.72m deep. Above this was a mid-brown-red silty clay (27003) at 0.6m. Within this deposit was the cut for a water pipe {27007} encountered in the northwest end of the trench and running north-south. Overlying this was the subsoil, a mid-orange-brown clay silt (27002) with inclusions of charcoal, clay pipe and pot sherds. Above this was the topsoil (27001), encountered at 0.1m deep.

Trench 28 (Figure 3; Plates 57 & 58)

Trench 28 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.67m in depth.

The natural substrate was a mid-orange-red clay with green splotches (28004) and occasional deposits of bedrock (28004) at 0.66m deep. Overlying this was a deposit of mid-brown-orange silty clay (28003) at 0.5m deep. Above this was the subsoil (28002) at 0.26m deep. (28002) was a mid-orange-brown clayey silt with finds including pot sherds, glass, CBM and clay pipe. Above the subsoil was the topsoil (28001), a mid-orange-brown loam at 0.09m deep.

Trench 29 (Figure 3; Plates 59 & 60)

Trench 29 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.92m in depth.

The lowest deposit encountered at 0.92m was a mid-orange-red clay (29004) with occasional deposits of bedrock running throughout (29005). Above these was a mid-brown-orange silt clay (29003) at 0.65m deep. Overlying this was the subsoil (29002), a mid-orange-brown clayey silt at 0.32m deep and containing fragments of pot. The topsoil (29001) lay on top of (29002) at a depth of 0.12m.

Trench 30 (Figure 3; Plates 61 & 62)

Trench 30 was 20m in length, 1.8m in width, and 0.82m in depth.

The basal deposit was a mid-brown-red clay (30003) at 0.82m deep. Overlying this was a mid-orange-brown silty clay subsoil (30002) at 0.76m. Above this was a mid-red-brown silt (30001) at 0.25m deep. There were no finds or features in this trench.

6. The finds

With the exception of a fragment of medieval pottery, the finds assemblage was largely composed of post-medieval and modern remains. The finds recovered during the trenching evaluation are detailed below:

Trench No.	Context No.	Finds Type	No of fragments	Description	Date
1	Unstratified	Ceramic	1	Fragment of blue and white transferware	Post-medieval - Modern
1	Unstratified	Metal	1	Possible fragment of a nail	Unknown
4	(4002)	Ceramic	16	Fragments of blue and white	Post-medieval - Modern

				transferware and glazed earthenware	
5	(5002)	Ceramic	1	Clay pipe stem	Post-medieval - Modern
5	(5002)	Metal	1	Unknown iron object	Unknown
5	(5002)	Ceramic	7	Fragments of glazed earthenware	Post-medieval – Modern
6	(6002)	Ceramic	3	Clay pipe stems	Post-medieval – Modern
6	(6002)	Ceramic	5	Ceramic building material	Post-medieval – Modern
6	(6002)	Ceramic	33	Mix of blue transferware, glazed earthenwares	Post-medieval - Modern
7	(7002)	Ceramic	1	Glazed earthenware	Post-medieval - Modern
8	(8002)	Ceramic	2	Clay pipe stems	Post-medieval - Modern
8	(8002)	Ceramic	11	Mix of blue transferware, glazed earthenware	Post-medieval – Modern
9	(9002)	Ceramic	2	Clay pipe stem	Post-medieval – Modern
9	(9002)	Plastic	1	Unknown black plastic object	Modern
9	(9002)	Ceramic	4	Ceramic building material	Post-medieval – Modern
9	(9002)	Ceramic	51	Mix of blue transferware, glazed earthenware, porcelain	Post-medieval – Modern
10	(10002)	Ceramic	15	Mix	Modern
11	(11002)	Ceramic	2	Clay pipe stems	Post-medieval-Modern

11	(11002)	Ceramic	16	Glazed earthenware, blue transferware	Post-medieval - Modern
11	(11003)	Ceramic	2	Unglazed pot sherd with handle	Post-medieval - Modern
13	(13002)	Ceramic	1	Ceramic building material	Late medieval
13	(13002)	Glass	3	Glass fragments from vessels, one etched	Late modern?
13	(13002)	Ceramic	41	Earthenware, transferware	Post-medieval - Modern
14	(14002)	Ceramic	2	Blue transferware, and glazed earthenware	Post-medieval – Modern
14	(14002)	Metal	1	Pitchfork tine	Unknown
18	(18002)	Ceramic	1	Clay pipe stem	Post-medieval - Modern
18	(18002)	Glass	2	Fragment of glass bottle and separate piece	Modern
18	(18002)	Ceramic	14	Glazed earthenware, blue transferware	Post-medieval - Modern
19	(19002)	Ceramic	3	Clay pipe stems	Post-medieval - Modern
19	(19002)	Ceramic	1	Ceramic building material	Unknown
19	(19002)	Glass	3	Fragments from vessels	Post-medieval - Modern
19	(19002)	Ceramic	18	Earthenwares, glazed and unglazed; blue transferware	Post-medieval - Modern
20	(20002)	Ceramic	1	Glazed earthenware	Post-medieval – Modern
20	(20002)	Glass	1	Blue fragment	Modern

21	(21002)	Ceramic	1	Fragment of glazed earthenware	Post-medieval – Modern
22	(22002)	Ceramic	1	Ceramic building material	Unknown
22	(22002)	Ceramic	4	Glazed earthenware, blue transferware	Post-medieval – Modern
23	(23002)	Ceramic	9	Fragment of pipe bowl; pipe stems	Post-medieval – Modern
23	(23002)	Glass	3	2 bottle fragments; 1 unknown	Modern
23	(23002)	Ceramic	23	Glazed & unglazed earthenware, blue transferware	Post-medieval – Modern
24	(24002)	Ceramic	7	Glazed & unglazed earthenware	Post-medieval – Modern
25	(25002)	Ceramic	1	Glazed earthenware	Post-medieval – Modern
26	(26002)	Ceramic	10	Glazed earthenware (incl. poss. strainer), blue transferware, red transferware	Post-medieval – Modern
27	(27002)	Ceramic	2	Clay pipe stems	Post-medieval – Modern
27	(27002)	Ceramic	7	Glazed earthenware, blue transferware	Post-medieval – Modern
28	(28002)	Ceramic	36	Glazed & unglazed earthenware	Post-medieval-Modern
28	(28002)	Ceramic	4	Clay pipe stems	Post-medieval – Modern
28	(28002)	Ceramic	4	Ceramic building material	Post-medieval – Modern

29	(29002)	Ceramic	2	Glazed earthenware, blue transferware	Post-medieval - Modern
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7. Discussions and Conclusions

Due to the presence of overhead cables, an overhanging tree and boundary hedges, the positioning of the original layout was altered. All alterations were consulted and agreed with SCHET-DC before the commencement of works.

With the exception of a single fragment of medieval pottery, the finds assemblage was of post-medieval and modern chronologies.

Trenches in the southwestern field revealed the most evidence of regular use, demonstrated by large spreads of charcoal and post-medieval - modern finds within the subsoil (-002). It was also in this field where one piece of medieval ware (11003) was discovered in Trench 11. Land drains and modern water pipes were present in three trenches. One tree bole was encountered and recorded. No archaeological features were encountered.

8. Bibliography

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8. Bibliography

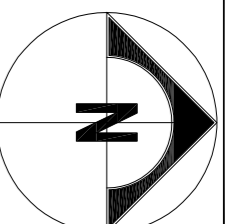
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www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

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APPENDIX I:



native hedges and tree planting to create a green buffer, designed with variable alignments and heights



NOTES

Do not scale. All figures are in m and to be checked on site. Copyright of the design and/or drawings remains solely with J Ross Developments Ltd. This drawing is for the use of the client and is subject to change of development direction.

total site area
12,510 sq m
outlined application site area
4,970 sq m
7.67 ha
outline application site area
6,316 sq m (included in outlined app area)
total POS
20,219 sq m (POS in phase area 0.4325ha)

Grass area 125,185 sq m
Non developable area 37,047 sq m
Net developable area 88,138 sq m
Housing site areas (excluding POS, spine road and verges):
area 1 - 7 dwellings
4,304 sq m (1.06 acres) 6.6 dwelling / acre.
area 2 - 22 dwellings
9,837 sq m (2.43 acres) 9.05 dwelling / acre.
area 3 - 19 dwellings
6,546 sq m (1.62 acres) 12.10 dwelling / acre.
area 4 - 13 dwellings
6,020 sq m (1.50 acres) 7.9 dwelling / acre.
area 5 - 11 dwellings
4,960 sq m (1.23 acres) 8.9 dwelling / acre.
existing reserved public light of way

proposed footpaths
schedule of accommodation:
Roo (bedroom) 3 bed det 44.8 sq m - 1.19a
Roo (bedroom) 3 bed det 87.0 sq m - 2.19a
Wh (workshop) 3 bed det 93 sq m - 2.19a
Wh (workshop) 3 bed det 93 sq m - 2.19a
Sho (shed) 4 bed det 108 sq m - 1.09a
Sho (shed) 4 bed det 120 sq m - 1.09a
Sho (shed) 4 bed det 120 sq m - 1.09a
Woo (workshop) 4 bed det 173 sq m - 1.19a

field
-27m
further housing phase area 1
-60 / 70
further housing phase area 2
-60 / 70
potential level
-200

Reserve to dwelling front:
plot 1
plot 5
plot 39
plot 45
columns to be agreed
≠ indicates alternative dwellings

refer to dwg no. 1227_P_SA_10 & 11 for full site area and details.

rev.	description	date	by
A	site section added	19.07.17	JE
B	some areas info transferred to budget plan 17.08.17	17.08.17	JE
C	red line revised to include 4x safety	19.10.17	JE
D	some dates and garages revised	20.10.17	JE
E	DN crosses fence / 7 revised for pods	15.11.17	JE
F	revised following planning comments	12.12.17	JE
G	plots 2 - 6 revised to provide more parking spaces Green verge moved to side of spine road	24.01.18	JE
H	homedex notes collated in w/tn, plot 1 homedex notes collated in w/tn, plot 1 plot 7, plot 8, plot 9, plot 10, plot 11 plot 12, plot 13, plot 14, plot 15, plot 16, plot 17, plot 18, plot 19, plot 20, plot 21, plot 22, plot 23, plot 24, plot 25, plot 26, plot 27, plot 28, plot 29, plot 30, plot 31, plot 32, plot 33, plot 34, plot 35, plot 36, plot 37, plot 38, plot 39, plot 40, plot 41, plot 42, plot 43, plot 44, plot 45, plot 46, plot 47, plot 48, plot 49, plot 50, plot 51, plot 52, plot 53, plot 54, plot 55, plot 56, plot 57, plot 58, plot 59, plot 60, plot 61, plot 62, plot 63, plot 64, plot 65, plot 66, plot 67, plot 68, plot 69, plot 70, plot 71, plot 72	24.01.18	JE
J	plots added to landscape application dwellings on plots 50 - 59 previously omitted note for dwellings with renders homedex notes collated in w/tn, plot 1 plot 7, plot 8, plot 9, plot 10, plot 11 plot 12, plot 13, plot 14, plot 15, plot 16, plot 17, plot 18, plot 19, plot 20, plot 21, plot 22, plot 23, plot 24, plot 25, plot 26, plot 27, plot 28, plot 29, plot 30, plot 31, plot 32, plot 33, plot 34, plot 35, plot 36, plot 37, plot 38, plot 39, plot 40, plot 41, plot 42, plot 43, plot 44, plot 45, plot 46, plot 47, plot 48, plot 49, plot 50, plot 51, plot 52, plot 53, plot 54, plot 55, plot 56, plot 57, plot 58, plot 59, plot 60, plot 61, plot 62, plot 63, plot 64, plot 65, plot 66, plot 67, plot 68, plot 69, plot 70, plot 71, plot 72	20.03.18	JE
K	affordable unit numbers increased to 12	27.03.18	JE

development
phase one detailed application
housing site plan

scale
1:500 A1

date
10.07.17

drawn
JE

dwg no.
1227_P_SA_10

rev.
K

project:
Proposed residential development
Rocks Green, Ludlow, Shropshire

J. ROSS
Developments Ltd
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200



Figure 2. Proposed trench location.

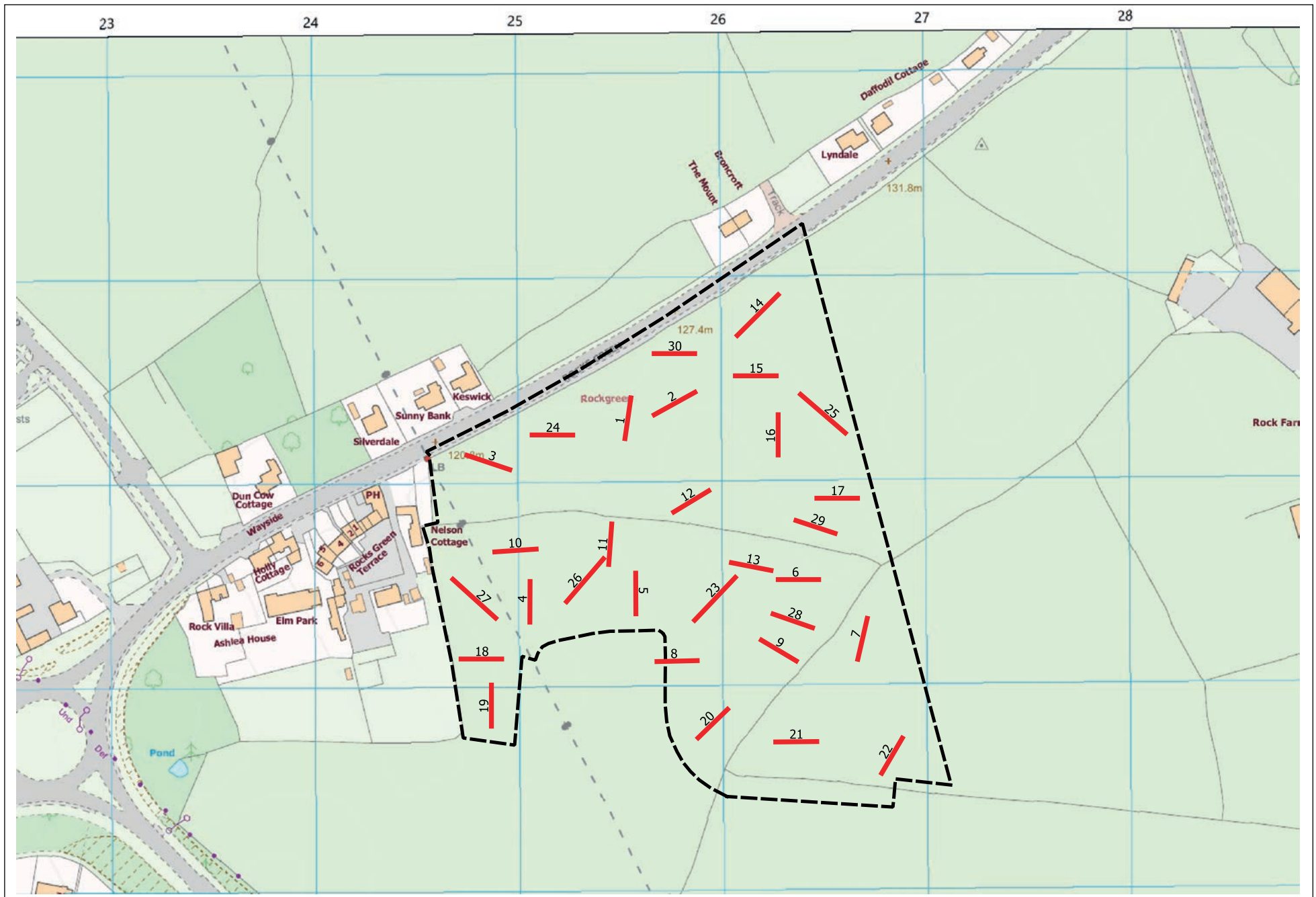


Figure 3. New trench layout

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APPENDIX II:



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south. scales 1m & 2m

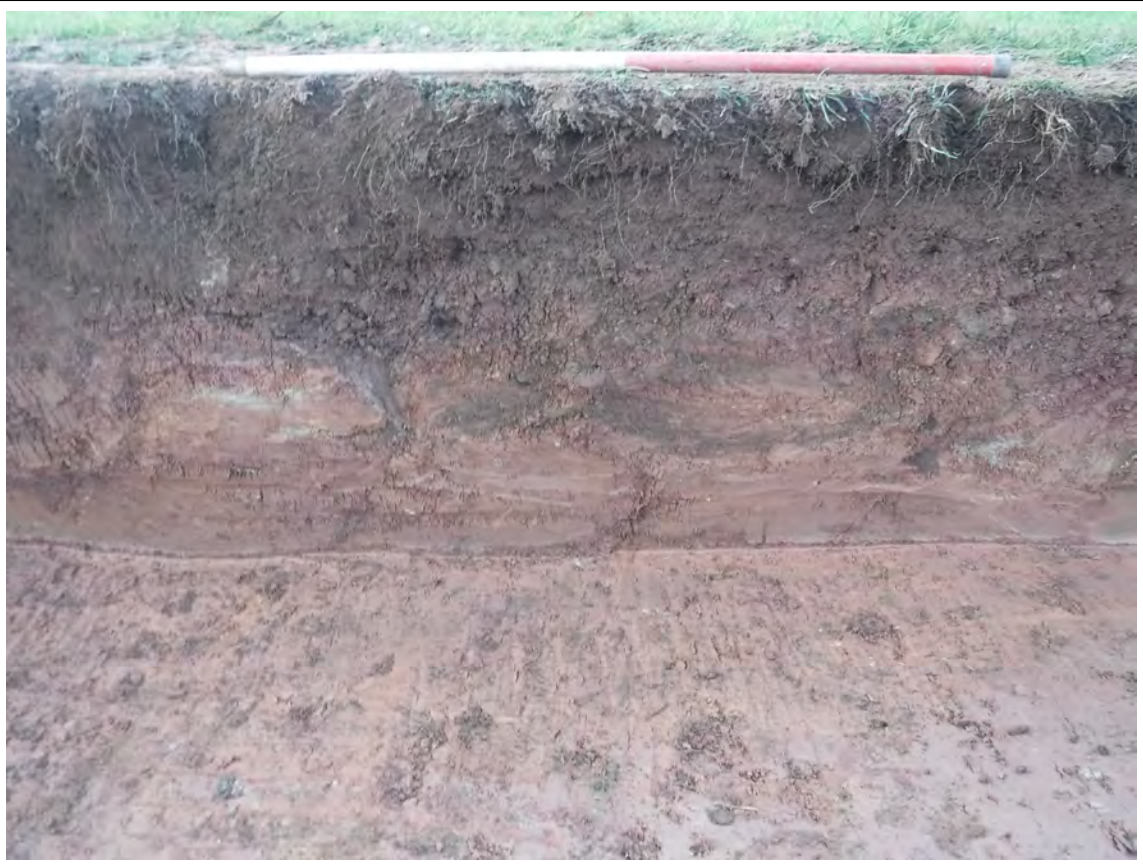


Plate 2. East facing section in Trench 1. Scale 1m



Plate 3. Trench 2, looking east. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 4. North facing section in Trench 2. Scale 1m



Plate 5. Trench 3, looking southeast. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 6. West facing section in Trench 3. Scale 1m



Plate 7. Trench 4, looking northeast. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 8. East facing section in Trench 4. Scale 1m



Plate 9. Trench 5, looking south. Scale 1m



Plate 10. East facing section in Trench 5. Scale 1m



Plate 11. Trench 6, looking west. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 12. North facing section in Trench 6. Scale 1m



Plate 13. Trench 7, looking west. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 14. South facing section in Trench 7. Scale 1m



Plate 15. East facing section of [7005] within Trench 7. Scale 1m

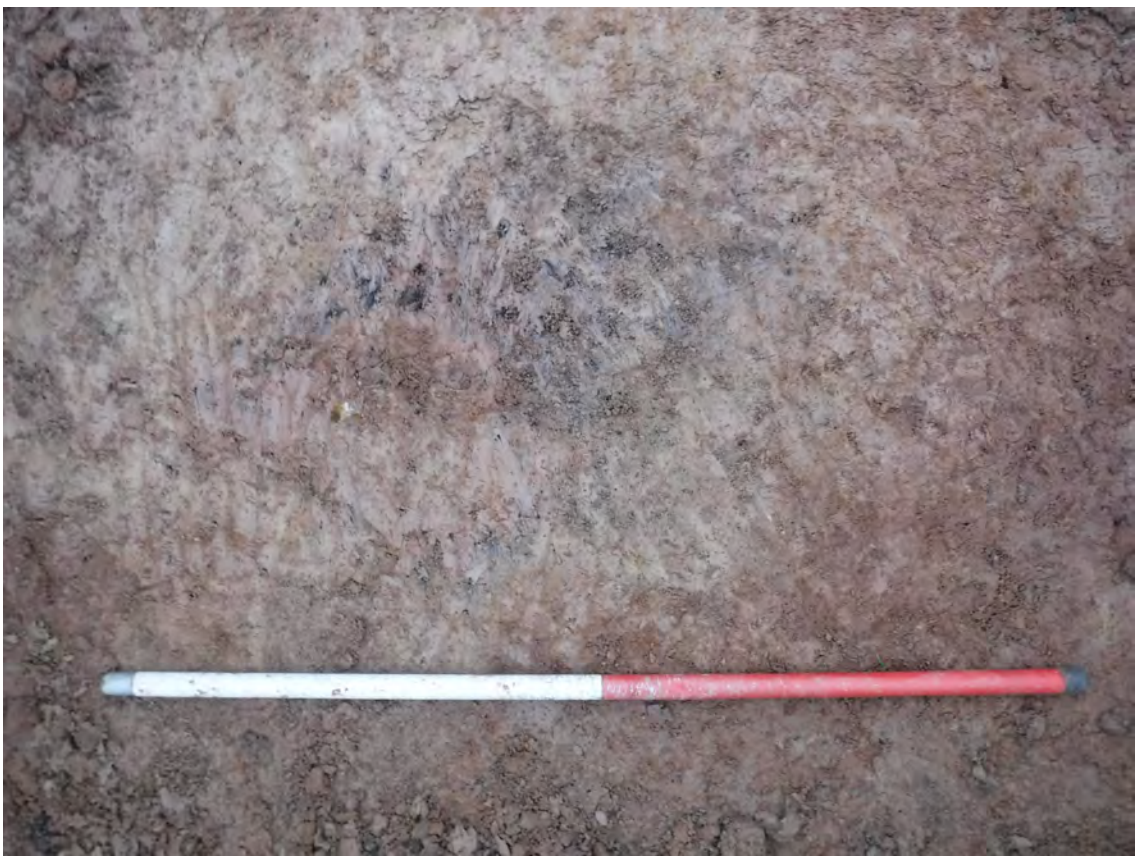


Plate 16. Plan of [7005] within Trench 7. Scale 1m



Plate 17. Trench 8, looking north. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 18. East facing section in Trench 8. Scale 1m



Plate 19. Trench 9, looking north. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 20. East facing section in Trench 9. Scale 1m



Plate 21. Trench 10, looking west. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 22. South facing section in Trench 10. Scale 1m



Plate 23. Trench 11, looking west. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 24. North facing section in Trench 11. Scale 1m



Plate 25. Trench 12, looking southwest. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 26. Southeast facing section in Trench 12. Scale 1m



Plate 27. Trench 13, looking south. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 28. East facing section in Trench 13. Scale 1m



Plate 29. Trench 14, looking southwest. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 30. Southeast facing section in Trench 14. Scale 1m



Plate 31. Trench 15, looking east. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 32. South facing section in Trench 15. Scale 1m



Plate 33. Trench 16, looking north. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 34. East facing section in Trench 16. Scale 1m



Plate 35. Trench 17, looking west. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 36. South facing section in Trench 17. Scale 1m



Plate 37. Trench 18, looking north. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 38. West facing section in Trench 18. Scale 1m



Plate 39. Trench 19, looking east. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 40. South facing section in Trench 19. Scale 1m



Plate 41. Trench 20, looking south. Scales 1m & 2m

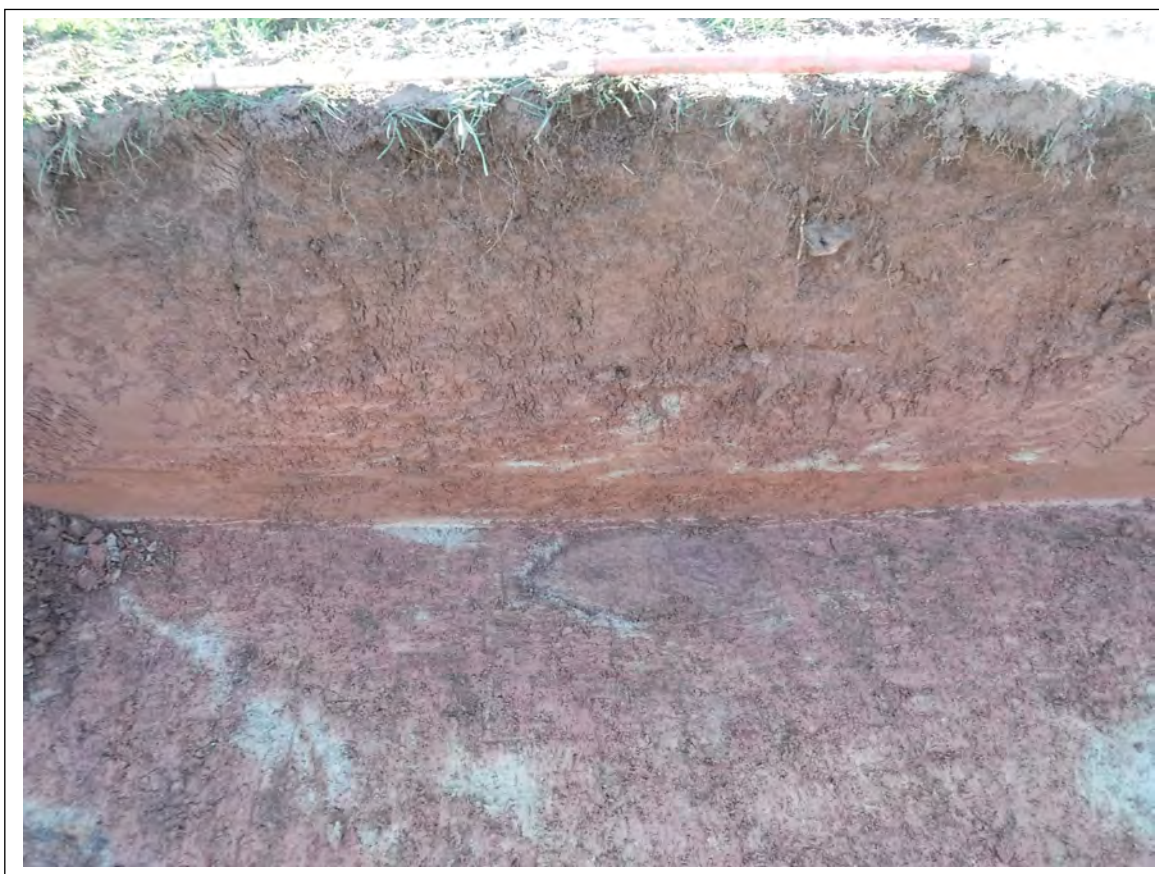


Plate 42. West facing section in Trench 20. Scale 1m



Plate 43. Trench 21, looking east. Scales 1m & 2m

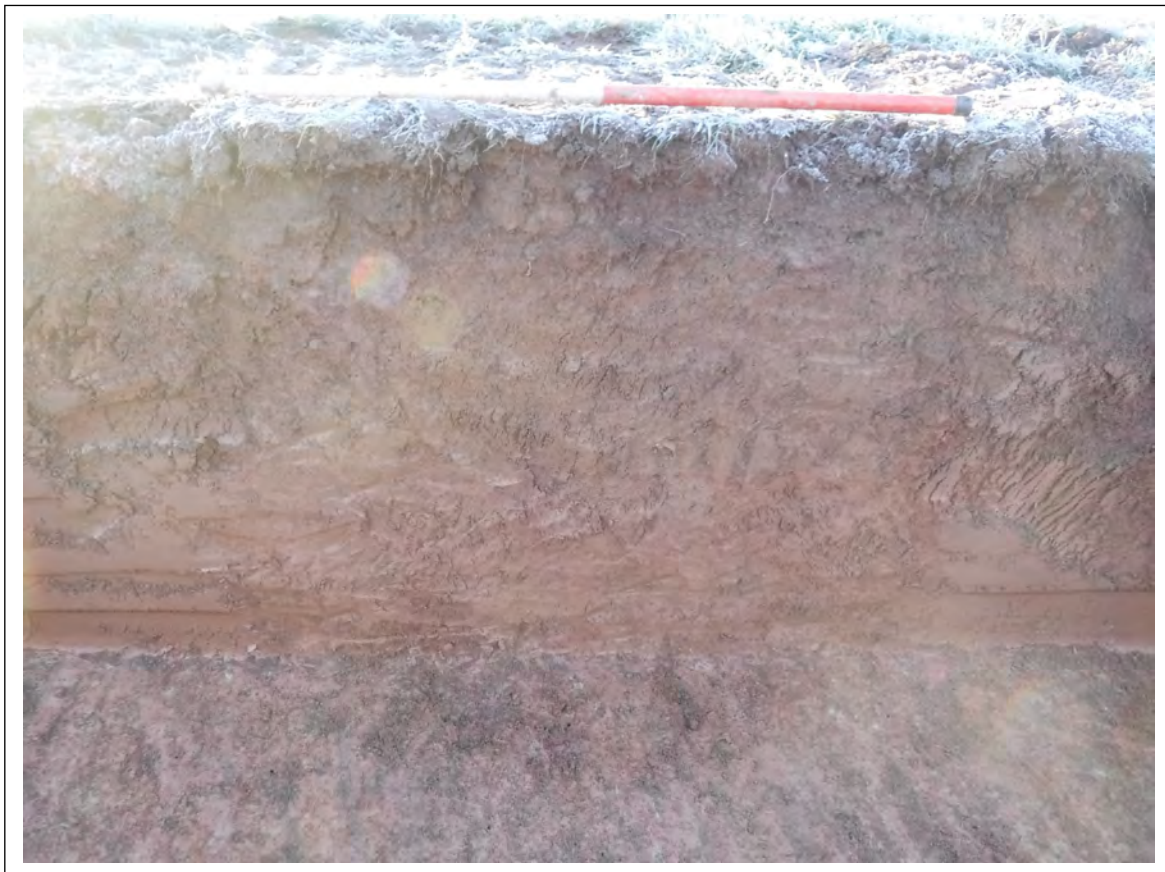


Plate 44. East facing section in Trench 21. Scale 1m



Plate 45. Trench 22, looking east. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 46. North facing section in Trench 22. Scale 1m



Plate 47. Trench 23, looking northeast. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 48. Southeast facing section in Trench 23. Scale 1m



Plate 49. Trench 24, looking northwest. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 50. North facing section in Trench 24. Scale 1m



Plate 51. Trench 25, looking southeast. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 52. Northeast facing section in Trench 25. Scale 1m



Plate 53. Trench 26, looking south. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 54. East facing section of Trench 26. Scale 1m



Plate 55. Trench 27, looking north. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 56. Northeast facing section in Trench 27. Scale 1m



Plate 57. Trench 28, looking west. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 58. North facing section in Trench 28. Scale 1m



Plate 59. Trench 29, looking west. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 60. South facing section in Trench 29. Scale 1m



Plate 61. Trench 30, looking west. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 62. North facing section in Trench 30. Scale 1m

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX III:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

EVALUATION

LAND TO THE SOUTH OF ROCKS GREEN, LUDLOW

Prepared for:

Pickstock Homes

Planning Application Number: 17/05189/FUL

Project No: 2657

29.9.18



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Figure 1. Proposed development plan – Phase 1

Figure 2. Proposed trench location

Appendix 1. Trench coordinates

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Pickstock Homes.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken associated with the proposed residential development to up to 200 dwellings and associated infrastructure, drainage, open space and access from A4117 on land to the south of Rock's Green, Ludlow SY8 2DT centred on SO 52579 75679. The associated Planning Application No. is 17/05189/FUL.

In 2016, AW carried out a DBA, Visual Impact Assessment and a Geophysical Survey within the bounds of the proposed development area. The results noted that the fields had probably been used for agricultural practices since medieval times. Moreover, a number of designated and non-designated assets are known to exist immediately outside the development area. The geophysical survey documented a number of features of indeterminate function. In order to test the presence/absence and nature of archaeological remains within the site, SCHET has recommended that a trenching evaluation is completed prior to the commencement of works.

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

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken in association with the proposed residential development to up to 200 dwellings and associated infrastructure, drainage, open space and access from A4117 on land to the south of Rock's Green, Ludlow SY8 2DT centred on SO 52579 75679. The associated Planning Application No. is 17/05189/FUL.

In 2016, AW carried out a DBA, Visual Impact Assessment and a geophysical survey within the bounds of the proposed development area. The results noted that the fields had probably been used for agricultural practices since medieval times. Moreover, a number of designated and non-designated assets are known to exist immediately outside the development area. The geophysical survey documented a number of features of indeterminate function. In order to test the presence/absence

and nature of archaeological remains within the site, SCHET has recommended that a trenching evaluation is completed prior the commencement of works.

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Pickstock Homes.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with SCHET in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Shropshire Council. SCHET has recommended that an intrusive archaeological evaluation of the development area is undertaken prior to the commencement of the main development to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The purpose of the proposed programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation is to provide the local planning authority with the information that they have requested from the client in response to their planning application, the requirements for which are set out in NPPF paragraph 141 and the Shropshire Development Plan (Policy MD13).

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

The assessment area is located to the north-east of the A49 and the south-east of the A4117 on land at Rocks Green, approximately 700m to the north-east of the town of Ludlow, Shropshire. The site (Phase 1) is currently in use as grazing pasture, and comprises a total of 4.4 hectares.

The site is gently undulating in surface profile with land falling away gently towards the south east from a height of 130m OD to approximately 115m OD. A small building complex, Rock Green Terrace and the Nelson Inn, is present adjacent to the north-west of the site boundary.

The underlying solid geology of the assessment area is composed of limestone in the Ludlow series from the Silurian era. The subsoils covering the assessment area are described as freely draining, loamy, floodplain soils with shallow groundwater tables (BGS 2018; Soilscales 2018).

3. Archaeological background

There is little evidence for early occupation on the site of Ludlow. The placename 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.

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 placename 'Lodelow' was in use.

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.

The assessment area is located away from the centre of Ludlow within the adjoining parish of Stanton Lacy. During the medieval period, land use within the assessment area is likely to have been largely agricultural. Lloyd (1999) states that "Cultivation took place on 'the open fields of Ludlow' which stretched as far as Prior's Halton in the west, Stanton Lacy in the north, Rock in the east and Overton in the south", thus encompassing the assessment area. Faraday (1991) also refers to common pasture at Rock in the later 13th century.

Excavations in 1975, carried out in advance of the construction of the A49 trunk road to the immediate south-west of the assessment area, recovered a small Bronze Age beaker assemblage associated with a hearth as well as a likely Romano-British rectilinear ditched enclosure.

In 2016, AW carried out a DBA, Visual Impact Assessment and a geophysical survey (Smith and Pitt 2016) within the bounds of the proposed development area. The results noted that the fields had probably been used for agricultural practices since medieval times. Moreover, a number of designated and non-designated assets are known to exist immediately outside the development area. The geophysical survey documented a number of features of indeterminate function.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the intrusive trial trench evaluation will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)* .

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation will be to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. Sufficient desk-based work will be included to assess the results of the field evaluation. The work will include an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The intrusive trial trench evaluation will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

5. Timetable of works

a. Fieldwork

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the commencement of ground works in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area, and therefore to assess the need for further mitigation measures. Archaeology Wales will update SCHET with the exact dates.

b. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to Pickstock Homes and to SCHET within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Fieldwork

a. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)*.

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation areas will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

It is proposed that 30 trenches, measuring 20m in length and 1.8m in width, will be machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 2). The exact positioning of the trenches will depend on the position of any extant services or other obstructions that come to light during the initial phase of ground works. The locations and dimensions of the trenches will be agreed with SCHET prior to the commencement of works.

The evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-30) will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas will be subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum small discrete features will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required.

Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring will be discussed with Pickstock Homes and SCHET.

Where potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation SCHET and Pickstock Homes will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. SCHET may subsequently request that further archaeological work is undertaken in order to fully evaluate areas of significant archaeological activity. Such work may require the provision of additional time and resources to complete the archaeological investigation.

b. 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.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

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

c. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological* (2014) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

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

d. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2nd Edition 2011).

e. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

f. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)

IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

i. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

SCHET will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to SCHET for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of SCHET will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area will be back-filled, until SCHET has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. SCHET will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

a. Archive assessment

i. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

ii. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the evaluation, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) 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
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- 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.

b. Reports and archive deposition

i. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the intrusive trial trench evaluation, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to Pickstock Homes and SCHET upon completion.

ii. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Historic England.

iii. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

iv. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Historic England.

v. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to SCHET.

An OASIS project reporting form will be completed when the project is completed.

vi. Finds deposition

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork supervised by Dan Moore (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of SCHET and Pickstock Homes.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

a. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

b. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This will occur following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

a. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

b. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the *Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

English Heritage, 2006. Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).

McKinley, J., Roberts C., 1993, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, Technical Paper 13.

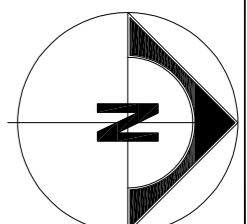
British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Appendix 1:

trench	easting	northing
1	352553	275746
1	352552	275724
2	352566	275734
2	352586	275745
3	352474	275714
3	352495	275707
4	352505	275652
4	352505	275632
5	352557	275656
5	352557	275636
6	352627	275653
6	352647	275653
7	352666	275613
7	352666	275693
8	352587	275613
8	352607	275613
9	352636	275613
9	352646	275593
10	352466	275673
10	352486	275673
11	352526	275694
11	352526	275674
12	352587	275693
12	352567	275673
13	352606	275674
13	352626	275674
14	352627	275793
14	352607	275773

15	352606	275753
15	352626	275753
16	352627	275734
16	352627	275714
17	352646	275693
17	352666	275693
18	352471	275614
18	352491	275614
19	352486	275601
19	352486	275581
20	352606	275593
20	352586	275574
21	352626	275573
21	352646	275573
22	352688	275575
22	352666	275552
23	352586	275633
23	352606	275654
24	352506	275724
24	352526	275724
25	352638	275744
25	352660	275725
26	352541	275663
26	352523	275642
27	352467	275653
27	352488	275634
28	352647	275633
28	352667	275633
29	352655	275676
29	352677	275654
30	352566	275764
30	352586	275764



NOTES

Do not scale. All figures are in m and to be checked on site.

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total site area
12,510 sq m

landscaping application site area
4,970 sq m

outline application site area
7,670 sq m

surface water control area
6,316 sq m (included in detailed app area)

total POS
20,219 sq m (POS in phase area 0.4329ha)

Phase area 125,185 sq m
Non-developable area 37,047 sq m
Nett developable area 88,138 sq m

Housing site areas (excluding POS, spine road and verges):

area 1 - 7 dwellings
4,304 sq m (1.06 acres) 6.6 dwelling / acre.

area 2 - 22 dwellings
9,837 sq m (2.43 acres) 9.05 dwelling / acre.

area 3 - 19 dwellings
6,546 sq m (1.62 acres) 12.10 dwelling / acre.

area 4 - 13 dwellings
6,020 sq m (1.50 acres) 7.9 dwelling / acre.

area 5 - 11 dwellings
4,950 sq m (1.23 acres) 8.9 dwelling / acre.

existing reserved public light of way

proposed footpaths

schedule of accommodation:

3 bed semi	44.8 sq m	- 12no
3 bed terr	87.0 sq m	- 12no
3 bed det	87.0 sq m	- 7no
3 bed det	93 sq m	- 7no
3 bed det	93 sq m	- 7no
3 bed det	106 sq m	- 10no
3 bed det	120 sq m	- 8no
3 bed det	120 sq m	- 8no
3 bed det	123 sq m	- 8no
3 bed det	123 sq m	- 8no
3 bed det	173 sq m	- 1no

field
- 27no

future housing phase area 1
- 60 / 70

future housing phase area 2
- 60 / 70

potential total
- 200

Reserve to dwelling front:

plot 1
plot 5
plot 39
plot 45

colours to be agreed

≠ indicates alternative dwellings

refer to dwg no. 1227_P_SA_10 & 11 for full site area and details.

rev.	description	date	by
A	site section added	19.07.17	JE
B	some areas info transferred to budget plan	17.08.17	JE
C	red line revised to include 4x safety	19.10.17	JE
D	some dates and garages revised	20.10.17	JE
E	DN crosses review / revised for plots	15.11.17	JE
F	revised following planning comments	12.12.17	JE
G	plots 2 - 6 revised to provide more parking spaces	24.01.18	JE
H	homezone roads outlined in w/dm, plot 11 honked, plot 34a station added, rest of plot 7, plot 49 parking added, plots to be checked on site	24.01.18	JE
J	plots added to planning application	20.03.18	JE
K	orthographic unit numbers increased to 12	27.03.18	JE

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Project: Proposed residential development Rocks Green, Ludlow, Shropshire

dwg no.	scale	date	drawn	rev.
1227_P_SA_10	1:500 A1	10.07.17	JE	K

drawing phase one detailed application housing site plan

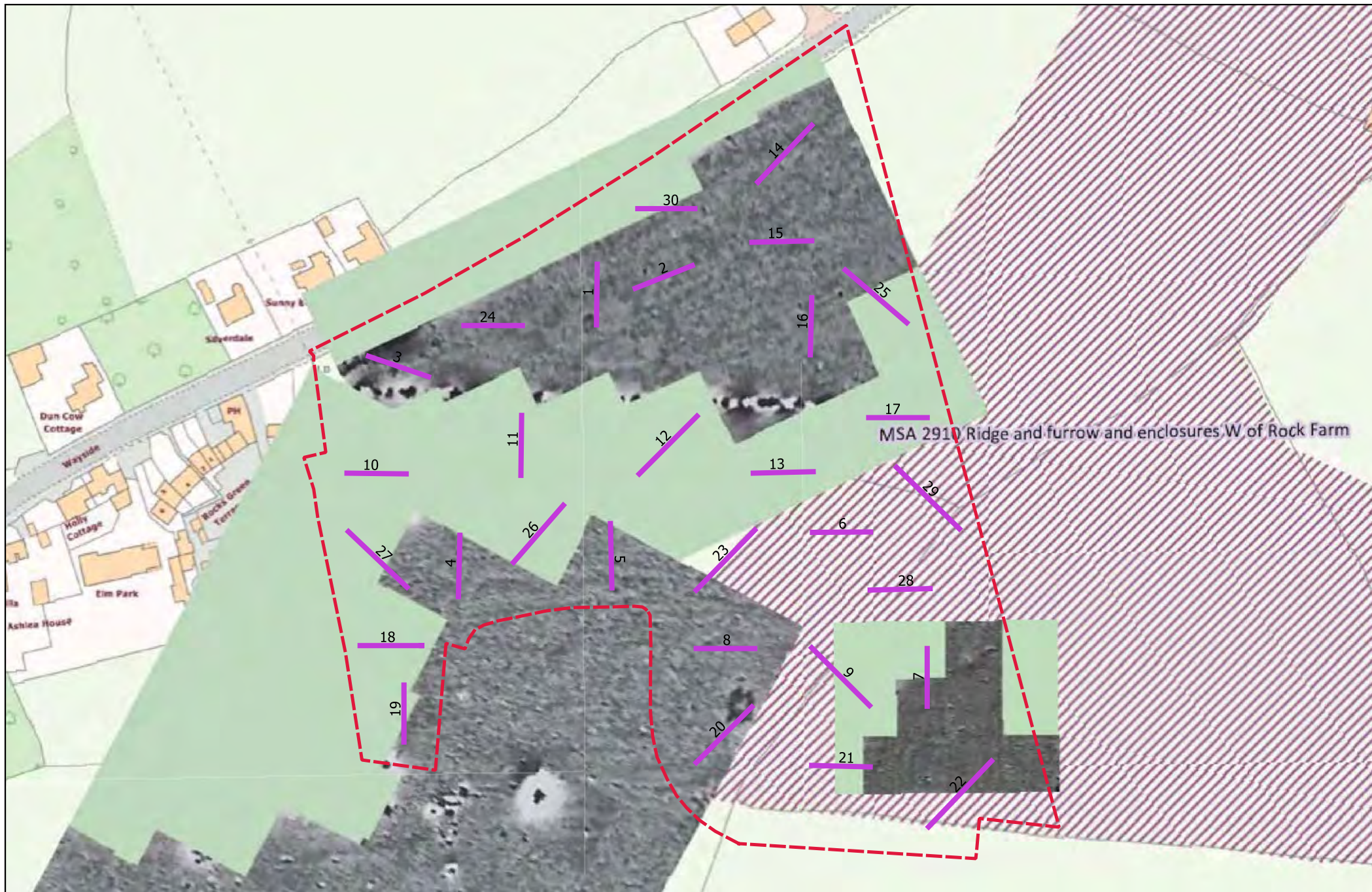


Figure 2. Proposed trench location.

Archaeology Wales

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